

The Risks and Countermeasures of Mountain Ecological Migration Assistance in Chongqing

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Abstract. Chongqing mountain ecological migration assistance is a study of the low income family who are living in remote areas, aims to bring their migration to the areas where have much resource and the infrastructure conditions are relative superiority, achieves the goal of assistance and the protection of mountain ecological environment of strategic measures. But the migration and assistance involved in the economy, ecology, culture, social customs and so on is in the nature of "public property" resources to readjust and distribute, often brings such as lost their land, unemployment, poverty and marginalization and a series of risks. These risks are directly relating to the organization and implementation, the success or failure, and value judgment and results of the mountain ecological migration assistance. This article builds on the detailed investigation, analyze the social risk of mountain ecological migration assistance in Chongqing, forecasts and puts forward targeted countermeasures.

Keywords: Mountain ecological migration assistance, Chongqing, Risk, Countermeasures.

1. Introduction

The third Chongqing municipal committee of the four plenary session decided to divide the whole city into five functional areas, Chongqing northeast wing as ecological conservation development area, is the important area of water conservation in Qinba and Sanxia reservoir, the south east development zone, is a national key ecological function areas and important ecological biodiversity conservation, require two regional ecological conservation, ecological protection and poverty alleviation and development, and planning to guide the transfer of a population of 2.1 million in 10 years. Mountain ecological migration assistance is the method to solve the problem of Chongqing northeast for poverty alleviation and the high mountains in poor areas of the southeast of Chongqing ecological problems and the important measures to eliminate poverty, the transfer of population. Chongqing is reflect on the past ecological relocation, on the basis of poverty alleviation and development bring a series of questions, move mountain ecological poverty reduction strategy goal for the relocation, the requirements in the protection of ecological environment at the same time, make the move to realize the mountain ecological migration assistance, namely "move, live, development, and be rich". But the mountain ecological migration assistance involved economy, ecology, culture, social customs and so on in the project area, in the nature of "public property" resources to readjust and distribution, tend to be even more extensive local area form a significant influence, also inevitably to bring mine for household, such as the loss of land, unemployment, poverty, marginalized and so on. And the risk is directly related to the mountain ecological relocation to organize and implement, value judgment and result success or failure of the Mountain ecological migration assistance. Therefore, on the basis of detailed investigation, this article tries to solve the Mountain ecological migration assistance of social risk analysis, forecasting and targeted countermeasures and suggestions are put forward.

2. The research status at home and abroad

Mountain ecological migration assistance belongs to the category of ecological migration, tell from the subject classification should be belong to environmental sociology, surrounded by the so-called environmental sociology is the study of the human nature of the environment and human, physical, chemical group, human society in various fields of the relationship between. The mutual relationship that including the relationship between human and environment, and the surrounding environment of the relationship of the people. For the destruction of the natural ecological governance or to protect natural ecology undisturbed, created an ecological emigration. For ecological migration study in foreign countries mainly start from the relationship of population, environment and poverty, and the relationship to the environment and the political, immigration and the changes of urban development, the relationship between migration and national culture, etc. China and many developing countries are faced with the similar ecological environment deterioration and the phenomenon of economic poverty, this caused the attention of many foreign experts. Comparison of continuous and in-depth research is mainly based on the World Bank experts and scholars of Japan based on the ecological immigration of Western China. Issues concerned by the World Bank experts mainly concentrated in immigration of operation idea, operation process of rationalization, the project implementation process problems, emphasis on economic analysis; Japanese scholars focus mainly on the perspective from sociology, ecology, discusses the ecological immigration of Heike River Basin, ecological, economic and cultural influence. Many foreign research results of ecological resettlement, the theory, research methods and conclusions of our country has an important reference value. But ecological immigration of foreign benefits relatively few studies has assessed, mainly concentrated in the reservoir immigration to economic construction for the purpose of immigration assessment of, there is little about environmental degradation to entice immigrants to evaluation in and poverty alleviation immigration benefit evaluation. In our country, the research about ecological migration is accompanied by in-depth awareness of ecological civilization improvement and poverty alleviation and development and deepening. Since 1993 "poverty alleviation ecological relocation" after the concept was put forward, experts and scholars of ecological emigration necessary and feasible, development mode and strategic significance for more research. In recent years, based on the ecological migration caused by reflection of the negative impact of society (returning, return migration, causing part of the damage, have a negative impact on the local culture, the public trust of government damage to the ecological environment, etc.), some scholars began to concern about immigration follow-up to industrial development, cultural change, risk analysis and evaluation. The validity and feasibility of the majority of scholars on the ecological immigration the affirmation: that the ecological migration relative to other modes of governance in finance is the most economical and effective, and from three aspects of ecological benefit, economic benefit and social benefit, affirmed the ecological migration poverty results. First, ecological fragile area of population migrates out, and combines immigration, grazing and feeding with captivity, ecological environment get a better recovery; secondly, after the immigration, the living conditions of farmers and herdsmen improved; thirdly, ecological migration improves the agricultural land utilization efficiency, promotes the adjustment of industrial structure in the immigration area. But some scholars put forward the ecological migrants may have a negative effect: first, ecological migration leads to the increase of floating population, the destruction of ecological becomes serious; secondly, immigrants in the mode of production and life transformation process is not done overnight, the general will have a fairly long period to transition; thirdly, the effectiveness of ecological immigration measures ecological pressure is very short and limited. In summary, due to the different regions of soil, climate, hydrology, vegetation and conditions, the ecological migration efficiency cannot generalize. In the process of the implementation of ecological migration to take into account may produce unexpected results, timely adjustment of policy to adapt to the development needs. Generally speaking, the study of ecological migration is still in the primary stage, whether it is from the point of view, perspectives and levels, content and methods have great limitations. The main features: first, the lack of effect and the influence of the ecological immigration system evaluation. Second, the interests of the ecological

migration subject related research result is less. Third, the lack of risk analysis of ecological households and the research of sustainable development. Ecological immigration assessment of comprehensive benefit and sustainable development research should be strengthened in the future research; from a more macro perspective, strengthen ecological immigration and national major strategic decision-making research; to strengthen the comparative study, draw lessons from abroad and other types of immigrant experience; strengthen multidisciplinary joint research, and theoretical workers and government policy makers, practitioners collaborative study.

3. Risk analysis of mountain ecological migration assistance in Chongqing

3.1 The risk of losing land.

Chongqing mountain ecological migration assistance relocation in addition to scattered resettlement, mostly adopt centralized resettlement, but the selection of the space has been limited. Based on the principles of assistance goals that we can't resettle far away from the town, along the traffic and the remote areas of economic development, from the course of social economic development, it also violates the rural urbanization, peasants residents is changed and the objective law of agricultural industrialization. Therefore, the choice of resettlement areas is mostly concentrated in the towns surrounding the village settlements, and the surrounding areas, traffic along with the main road. But this area generally has no spare land, my land allocation to become a big problem. In addition, most areas of mountain ecological migration assistance relocation to agriculture, underdeveloped two or three industry, coupled with the relocation of poverty, labor skills and other objects of cultural quality is relatively low, only for the resettlement of most agricultural resettlement, resettlement of two or three industrial and agricultural resettlement rarely, mainly by land resettlement, relocation to centralized resettlement, land transfer costs high, the shortage of arable land. Therefore, the relocation of households may face the risk of losing land.

3.2 The risk of unemployment.

Households of mountain ecological migration assistance that may be placed at a lower altitude, producing completely different areas, from extensive agricultural production transition to precision agriculture, or directly work on the tertiary sector into the small towns of the tertiary sector. It is difficult to adapt to the new production system, so that the survival of the production system had disintegrated, the original production skills to lose the effect. If the lack of proper adaptation period targeted training may significantly increase the risk of unemployment. Even place in the same mode of production area, due to the reduction of land area, it must change the mode of production. In this process, the households may face the risk of unemployment that because they can't grasp the new skills of production timely. If young workers choose to go out to work, the settlements will become the new home ground of the left-behind children and the elderly. Accordingly, the burden of society shift from rural to urban areas, more critical is the economic development of settlements will be slow, social burden become heavier. If unemployment, affected families lose a source of income, it will increase the burden of social security, and affected families can only maintain the minimum standard of living. If they lose the work that households will lose a source of income, it will increase the burden of social security, and the households can only maintain the minimum standard of living.

3.3 The risk of poverty.

The main body of ecological migration assistance is poverty group mostly, according to standard 100000 Yuan/resettlement of calculation, the whole mountain ecological migration assistance needs funds for poverty alleviation is larger, the construction investment scale is huge, and the national relative lack in funding, Chongqing relocation allowances for 8000 Yuan per capital, cannot satisfy the mass relocation transportation, the cost of the building. Even if has the ability to move down, housing construction may accumulate consumes all of mine, causing no money for production development. Some shops with many years of accumulation, and even borrowing to build, build no money for production after the recovery and development, it is difficult to obtain stable cash income so that the family is poorer.

3.4 The risk of losses of resources from public access

Households in the area of origin have certainly right to use of public resources, for example they can make use of community public forest land and so on, and they can basically achieve "depend on the mountain". In immigrant areas, as a result of all the public resources have been allocated to local residents, households often cannot use public forest land and forest resources, or pay a fee to use it, the income of sideline is reduced greatly.

3.5 The risk of losses of social relation networks

Mountain ecological migration assistance, the original community is breaking up, social relationship created more uncertainty. Mountain ecological migration assistance caused a major change in the style of the original community and social life contents, a situation is that some households in the original concentrated community style long-term formation of the community and related facilities have been separated, relatives and friends separated, social networks are forced to collapse, some local social organizations, as well as some voluntary service organizations have also been apart; and another case is the original living scattered, both the code of conduct and way of life more personal, but, after entering a new community, they increase the uncertainty of building new social relations, especially because the pressure that caused by the large gap between the pressure behavior with the new community, it may also affect the mental health of households.

3.6 The risk of marginalization.

Many families lost economic capacity so that began to change to the low social stratum, and many are unable to use the former producing skills or living skills in the resettlement area, the original technical lose or become negative and useless. Thus, the economic marginalization is unexpected visit, it is often accompanied by the marginalization of social and psychological. It shows that decreased social status, no confidence to oneself and the society, a sense of injustice and extreme fragility and so on.

4. 4. Suggestions of Chongqing mountain ecological migration assistance social risks

4.1 The risk countermeasure of lost land

For rural households, should try to take has the big agriculture resettlement way, such as soil settlement to ensure the basic needs of households, and through various channels, planning to land on the quantity and quality standards, meet the requirements of relocation for migration assistance, help households to realize the production restart, recovery and development as soon as possible, ensure that rural households have source of life. For rural households and not have to soil productivity resettlement, also want to take steps to ensure its life easy.

4.2 The risk countermeasures of unemployment

Considering the unemployment risk of households, on one hand, in the policy should be to avoid and reduce the households' unemployment risk; On the other hand, deal with unemployment households to take appropriate social security measures. (1) On rural households mainly adopts soil resettlement way, efforts to ensure that the land in the quantity and quality standard of rural households, and through the developmental households to create employment opportunities for households. Lack of long-term agriculture for a living or seek a professional oneself put households conditions and skills of farmers, must not enter the town with high risk or seek a professional oneself of settlement way. (2) Strengthen households training, improve their consciousness of market economy, improve the production technology and management ability, improve the market competitiveness of self-employment households and income generation and employment ability, to ensure the economic income of households got recovery and increase steadily, and avoid the generation of unemployment.

4.3 The risk countermeasures of poverty

Correct evaluation of households' production mode and the creation of capital requirements of basic production and living conditions. Suggest the in going ground ahead of land consolidation, irrigation and water conservancy infrastructure facilities, enable farmers moved can have cash income;

Provide technical training and guidance, to adapt to change the mode of production farmers to the new production environment; In land resettlement assure you have a certain amount of vegetable, can realize eat food self-sufficiency. Households and in the process of migration, usually consumes the accumulation of all, get banks or credit cooperatives micro finance, is the premise to conduct new business. So, want to arrange to guarantee peasant households have the support of financial funds, such as mortgages, credit subsidized loans for funding support as a development production.

4.4 The risk countermeasures of loss of the right to use public resources

Adopted the policy of households rights equality, trying to make them in contracting collective land, land allocation, house compensation, settlement construction, use of public facilities and so on all has equal rights, ensure the various legitimate rights and interests of households. At the same time, efforts for households and resettlement areas equipped with traffic, water conservancy, electric power, education, communication conditions, to make them equal access to public resources and services.

4.5 The risk countermeasure of loss of social relation network

(1) A nearby and concentration of settlement policy, select the resettlement area, gives full consideration to the adaptability of mine, cultural customs, compatibility, as far as possible to make households' social organization network and interpersonal relationships are not destroyed. Placement of households to be moved, emphasize the whole village, the whole relocation of the landing stage centralized resettlement; (2) If they can't landing nearby and concentration of settlement, should choose as far as possible similar customs culture, resettlement area, the local government and NGOs active reconstruction of households under the care of social network and interpersonal relationship network; (3) Set up households' grievance procedures. Governments at all levels and households management institutions should seriously listen to and accept the households' appeal, strengthen them and communicate with all levels of government and contact, timely solve the problem of them. Households' supervisory personnel to site supervision may be at any time to listen to complain and complaints, to owner and management institutions to reflect various households and opinions, promote about the solution of the problem.

4.6 The risk countermeasures of marginal

(1) Attaches great importance and efforts to solve the problem of households moved after production and development are important measures to avoid the risk of them and marginalized. In households' resettlement planning, reconstruction of households moved after the production of specialized measures for planning and design, including land reform measures, such as irrigation and water conservancy engineering measures, combined with the conditions of production and development of various regions total compensation respectively from farming, breeding, vegetable greenhouses and village forest industry channel planning and supplementary measures. In preparation of households' resettlement planning, analyzes all households and income channels and implement corresponding compensation, to prevent and minimize the households after the relocation income loss and the risk of marginalization. (2) The developmental moved out, take early compensation benefits and later production support policies, set up the later production support funds, in households and support the development of households' production 5-10 years after the move, to support the economic income of household resumed as soon as possible, to rebuild their homes as soon as possible, as soon as possible into the local society.

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