

How is border Governance Possible?

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Abstract: Compared with the hinterland, the essential characteristic of frontier is heterogeneity. The difficulty of frontier governance is closely related to the degree of heterogeneity: the higher the heterogeneity of the frontier, the more difficult it is to govern the frontier. Therefore, to reduce the heterogeneity of the frontier and increase the homogeneity with the hinterland is the starting point of optimizing frontier governance.

Introduction

The fundamental reason for the difference between border governance and hinterland governance lies in the special governance situation formed by the heterogeneity of border areas, which will affect the governance effect of national policies in border areas. Whether to reduce the heterogeneity of frontier to achieve the integration of frontier and hinterland or to maintain the heterogeneity of frontier is a question that must be answered in the governance of frontier areas. The author believes that the key to the problem is: what is the relationship between heterogeneity and border governance? Is it possible to reduce heterogeneity? How is it possible? Therefore, it is necessary to study the logic of border governance, for which we need to clarify the following issues. First of all, what are the root causes of border governance? Secondly, what are the conditions for adjusting or eliminating these root causes? Thirdly, how should these conditions be implemented in practice?

Border heterogeneity: conditions for the occurrence of border governance

The Chinese dictionary definition of "governance" is "control and management". In analyzing the conceptual framework of border governance, scholars such as Zhou Ping^① and Lu Chaohui^② mainly emphasize the border attribute of governance content, which is the heterogeneity of the border. Due to the long-distance transmission of the central policies, the "weak governance" is easy to occur in the border areas, which makes them become the cross-compound areas of domestic and foreign interests conflicts and face multiple risks. Zhu Bibo believes that frontier risk is the logical starting point of frontier governance, and the inherent geographical and ethnic characteristics make the three risks in the frontier areas, namely, development, stability and security. Therefore, the direct purpose of frontier governance is to alleviate the risk of frontier governance, which requires reducing the heterogeneity situation of frontier governance caused by material distance.

As for the heterogeneity of the frontier, there are several points worth proposing: first, the marginality is an important reason for the heterogeneity, mainly reflected in three aspects: first, the frontier area is far from the political core of the country, and the state's ruling behavior gradually weakens with the increase of distance; second, because of the barrier of desert, Gobi or mountain range, it is far from the country. The core cultural area forms a relatively closed and independent frontier cultural circle, and the third is that the frontier area, as a border area between countries, is influenced by the cultures of many countries.

Secondly, heterogeneity is the real state and natural state of the frontier, and it is also the basic hypothesis to discuss the governance of the frontier. The author believes that we can understand how heterogeneity is the natural and real state of the frontier from two aspects: First, from the perspective of evolution, the frontier is constructed by the ruler according to the strategic intention, and the frontier heterogeneity is based on the constructed frontier, which is a real state; secondly, from the perspective of occurrence, frontier as a natural existence, frontier heterogeneity is a natural state, that

is, the original state. Natural state is necessarily the real state, but the real state is not necessarily the natural state^③. Heterogeneity and identity requirements are the real situation of the environment in the process of national governance. If there is no heterogeneity in frontier, there will be no difference between frontier governance and hinterland governance. Therefore, from a methodological point of view, border heterogeneity is the most important condition in border governance.

Thirdly, heterogeneity varies from strong to weak. As a part of a country, the heterogeneity of frontier is not a rigid quantity. By the elements of the frontier, we can see that the heterogeneity of the frontier can be adjusted and reduced, either by ethnic integration, or strengthening the implementation of hinterland systems in the border areas, or the strategic construction of the country's ruling class on the border areas.

Reducing Heterogeneity: Behavior Choice of Frontier Governance

In the study of border governance, there are two presuppositions that cannot be ignored: the first is the heterogeneity of the border, and the second is the pursuit of national stability and development as a whole. The former is aimed at the characteristics of the frontier itself, while the latter is aimed at the purpose of state governance. Compared with hinterland governance, the difference of border governance lies in the specific situation of governance. Therefore, heterogeneity is the key variable. The above two presuppositions are all basic presuppositions about border governance, and none of them can occur. As long as these two presuppositions are met, there must be border governance problems, that is, the necessary and sufficient conditions for border governance to be generated are heterogeneity of the border and the pursuit of overall stability and development of the country.

This paper will prove by deductive logic that the core issue of border governance is to reduce the heterogeneity of the border.

(1) The First Presupposition: systematic. The content of border area governance is the governance relations of politics, economy, culture, society, ecology and other aspects in border areas, which makes the governance of border areas systematic.

(2) The Second Presupposition: Frontier Heterogeneity

(3) The third presupposition: a unified governance model helps to improve governance efficiency (Taylor's scientific management theory, standardized operation helps to improve efficiency)

(4) The fourth presupposition: Governance pursues national stability and development

Verification: the core problem of border governance is to reduce border heterogeneity

Corollary:

(5) it can be seen from (1) that the system is composed of multiple content units.

I must say that the system here includes diverse governance bodies, diverse governance space and diverse governance content. In order to integrate different governance relations, a concept to express governance relations is needed, that is, system. A system consists of multiple units, as implied by the concept of a system, and it is an analytical proposition in the Kantian sense that a system consists of multiple units^④.

(6) From (2) and (5), the content of border governance is heterogeneous.

(7) it can be seen from (1) and (6) that each governance unit in the system constitutes a governance body.

(8) it can be seen from (7) that a governance body needs a certain governance mode.

(9) it can be known from (8) that a governance pattern needs to be determined according to the specific conditions of the governance object.

(10) Introducing the definition, the specific condition of governance mode is to govern the heterogeneity of the object and master the heterogeneity of the system. In other words, state governance. National governance is how to make the governance system beneficial to the stability and development of the country in all the governance units.

It can be seen from (4) (8) (10) that national governance can optimize each governance system to achieve national stability and development.

(12) it can be concluded from (2) that the frontier governance unit is not homogeneous, in other words, there is no uniform and applicable governance mode.

(13) From (3) (8) (9) (10), we can see that if there is no unified governance model, but the unified governance model helps to improve governance efficiency, and at the same time needs to combine the heterogeneity of governance objects, it needs to produce specific governance.

(14) From (10) and (11), we can see that national governance needs specific governance.

(15) As can be seen from (2) and (14), because of the heterogeneity of frontiers, heterogeneity becomes the determinant of governance.

(16) From (3), (11), (15), we can see that for the governance unit, heterogeneity is an important tool for governance optimization and an important means of optimizing governance within the national governance system.

(17) As can be seen from (16), heterogeneity has become an important consideration in governance.

(18) From (17) we can see that the consideration of heterogeneity has become the most important issue in the border governance system, that is, the core issue.

(19) As can be seen from (3) (18), the core issue of border governance is to adjust and reduce the heterogeneity of border areas.

(20) The core of border governance is to adjust and reduce the heterogeneity of border areas.

The above proving process is also in line with China's actual experience: after the founding of the People's Republic of China, regional autonomy of ethnic minorities seems to increase the heterogeneity of frontier areas, but in fact, it reduces the heterogeneity of political participation in frontier ethnic minority areas due to the characteristics of nationality and frontier areas through governance measures; enriching the people and rejuvenating the frontier, supporting the frontier counterparts and opening up the western region. Developing strategies and promoting the construction of inter-ethnic community seem to strengthen the particularity of ethnic minorities. In fact, it is an important measure to adjust and reduce the heterogeneity of border areas by regulating the economic and social structure of border areas. This is a qualitative judgment. Quantitatively speaking, the degree of border heterogeneity is directly proportional to the degree of difficulty in border governance. Quantitative means quantitative in describing the relationship. The greater the heterogeneity of the frontier, the greater the heterogeneity of the content units involved in the governance of the frontier, that is, the more obvious the personality characteristics of the frontier, the more difficult it is to unify the governance system from the overall level.

Construction of Optimizing the Path of Frontier Governance

The degree of heterogeneity is positively correlated with the difficulty of border governance, which implies the possibility and basic path of optimizing border governance. It can be concluded that the necessary and sufficient

condition for optimizing border governance is to adjust and reduce the heterogeneity of border areas. In this regard, our ancestors have made many bold attempts: in reducing the heterogeneity of natural conditions, for example, in the Qin and Han Dynasties, " Vital points, roads to the rivers, towns to be set up s"^⑤, During the Cao and Wei Dynasties, Dunhuang's two north-south roads into the Western Regions were added to establish towns along the three main roads of transportation, which provided important conditions for promoting the production of frontier areas and communication with the hinterland. In terms of adjusting and reducing social heterogeneity, in ancient times, the reduction of social heterogeneity was mainly through ethnic integration. The strategies of ethnic integration in ancient dynasties included: Make peace with rulers of minority nationalities in the border areas by marriage and Pledge, Education and Exchange of markets; Set up roads and Resettle in reclamation area.

Economic globalization and the "one belt and one way" construction along the way have brought economic development opportunities to the border areas. At the same time, the introduction of multiple values and cultures has increased the heterogeneity of border areas, which requires governance at home and abroad. At home, the state has taken many economic and social measures to promote exchanges between the border and the hinterland. The former is to enrich the people and promote the development of the border areas and the western region, to support the border areas in a corresponding way; the latter is to promote the construction of ethnic communities and the construction of guaranteed settlements in frontier pastoral areas. At the same time, facing the multiple values existing in the frontier, we must take the national identity as the standard, integrate the frontier identity and improve the national identity.

From the perspective of transnational governance, the natural elements (pollution control, resource protection, etc.) and social elements (nationality, culture, etc.) in frontier areas have cross-regional characteristics, and international cooperation is an inevitable trend. In recent years, the role of international organizations in border governance has been on the rise both in quantity and in the areas involved. Actively establish partnerships with relevant countries, build an open and flexible cooperation mechanism for border governance, and actively explore the cooperation mechanism of government-oriented, market and public participation from three aspects of strategy, management and technology, so as to form a long-term and stable cooperation model.

Conclusion

The formation of heterogeneity in frontier areas is a long process and involves a wide range of contents. It is difficult to achieve complete "homogenization" in a short period of time. Even if a country like the United States claimed that its frontier ended more than a hundred years ago, its racial conflicts did not end with the end of the frontier. As long as sovereign states exist, frontier areas exist, but the degree of heterogeneity of the frontier can be changed, so as to optimize the governance of the frontier.

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