

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.24297/jal.v13i.9270>

Border Trade: An Effective Way for Border Rural Revitalization in the New Era

He Yuankai¹, Hu Meishu¹²

¹Guangxi Minzu University, Nanning, Guangxi, China, 530003.

¹² Yunnan University, Kunming, Yunnan, China, 650091.

Correspondence : He Yuankai (1996-), a 2019 postgraduate in ethnology, College of Ethnology and Sociology, Guangxi Minzu University.

Hu Meishu (1982-), male, Tujia, born in Enshi, Hubei Province, associate researcher, doctoral student in ethnology, School of Ethnology and Sociology, Yunnan University, member of the “Special Expert Post” team of Guangxi Minzu University, research direction: ethnology theory and methods, reciprocal anthropology.

ABSTRACT

Rural revitalization in border areas is an important part of rural revitalization in China. Border trade plays a positive role in implementing national policies to benefit the people, attracting border people back to border areas, consolidating border security, promoting ethnic integration and sharing the fruits of development. The potential of border trade can be fully stimulated by policy optimization, upgrading of mutual associations, industrial chain development and industry-city construction, to comprehensively promote the rural revitalization of border areas in the new era.

Keywords: border trade; border governance; border trade industry chain; industry-city construction; rural revitalization

I. Origin of the study

Effective governance in the border areas is an organic part of the modernization of China’s system and capacity for governance and an important topic of global governance. China has always attached great importance to border governance. Since the 21st century, the Communist Party of China (CPC) and the leaders of China, oriented to opening up and development, have launched new strategies of enriching the people and vitalizing border areas, including the “Belt and Road” and targeted poverty alleviation. General Secretary Xi Jinping put forward the strategic idea of “governing the border areas is the first for China” as early as 2013. In the context of the fierce collision between globalization and anti-globalization theories and practices, the increasing contradiction between the inertia of border control by some countries in the post-epidemic era and people’s urgent demand for an open border, the border governance is facing new problems, and it is particularly urgent to explore an effective way for border governance.

At present, the academic research on border governance mainly focuses on the following aspects: The firstly is on governance policies, mainly including the system of regional national autonomy, national solidarity, third front construction, western development, vitalizing border areas and enriching the people, well-off society, targeted poverty alleviation and “Belt and Road”. It is believed that China has achieved certain results because China attaches great importance to promoting border governance from the policy level and timely adjusts the border governance policies based on the comprehensive national strength and domestic and international environment. The main representatives are Ren Yong^[1], Deng Yuhan^[2], Xiong Kunxin, Ping Weibin^[3], etc. Among them, Chen Lin^[4] reviewed the border governance policies since the founding of the Communist Party of China (CPC) in 1921, and believed that ethnic policies, regional autonomy system and special support policies are CPC’s important border governance policies. The second is on the study of the governance modes. It involves national governance, multiple participation, cross-domain governance and other modes. The main representatives are Xu Fang, Wu Chuke^[5], Fang Shengju^[6], Sun Baoquan^[7], etc. Among them, He Ming^[8] thought that national forces play an obvious construction and reconstruction role in the governance of border



areas. In this process, new problems emerge accordingly. The third is on governance methods. It involves economic development, infrastructure construction, personnel gathering, and cross-border financial cooperation. The main representatives are Rao Wei, Qin Hongzeng, Cao Han^[9], Fang Shengju^[10], etc. Among them, Xie Shangguo and Zhang Hongshi^[11] thought that in the new era, we should carry out cross-border cooperation in border areas, enrich the population and economic foundation of border areas, and adopt the way of “merging border areas and accumulating-thought” for promoting the port-based urbanization construction, so as to promote the institutional innovation of border governance. The fourth is on the border people and community participation. Among them, the main representatives are Xu Lili, Camaliti^[12], Hu Meishu^[13], etc. Zhou Jianxin and Guan Haizhou^[14] thought that the cross-border interaction and mutual benefit between China and Vietnam is not only the exchange of “human relationships”, but also the sharing of “interests”. Starting from environmental governance along the U.S.-Mexico border, Carolina Prado^[15] thought that the deep participation of border area community members in the Border 2020 Program can improve the effectiveness of the program results. The above researches are mainly from the macro perspectives to discuss the border governance, and made rare achievements from the perspective of combining rural revitalization with border governance. This paper intends to discuss rural revitalization of the border areas in the new era from the characteristics of the “center” and “de-center” of border areas and border people in the new era, border trade and mutual aid in the relationship “knot” and border trade in the rural revitalization of border areas for your criticism and guidance.

II. “Center” and “de-center”: border area and border people in the new era

We always think that border areas are former revolutionary base areas, areas inhabited by minority nationalities, remote and border areas, impoverished mountain areas and poverty-stricken areas”. In recent years, under the action of comprehensive policies such as enriching the people and vitalizing border areas, the construction of border areas has achieved remarkable results. At the same time, the “center” and the “de-center” have become the obvious characteristics of the border areas and border people in the new era.

(I) As the “center” and “edge” of cognition

As mentioned above, it is never taken for granted that the border areas become the center and the border people stand in the center. It gradually formed after a long or even protracted development. The academic circle often discusses the center of a country and its edge relationship by “center-edge” binary opposition. The folk also separates “I” from “others” by “uncivilized nation” and “border tribes assimilated to Han Chinese culture”. Such cognition existed has its rationality. Because from the national management, cultural communication, regional distance and many other factors, the “edge” always varies significantly from the “center”. However, from the perspective of the people in the border areas, they see the “center” and the “edge” in a different way. Their “center” is mostly bounded by their own ethnic groups or regions, and beyond these is the “edge”. If the general cognition of the academic circle is regarded as the description of “others”, and the cognition of people in the border areas as the consciousness of “self”, then when can the description of “others” converge or be consistent with the consciousness of “self”? With the connectivity of boundary and its sides developing to a certain extent, people, resources, funds, information and many other resources outside gradually gathered in the border area, the discrete border people gradually return, border areas gradually prosperous, and the difference with mainland gradually shrinking, the cognition of “other” and “self” to the “center” and the “edge” converges, or at least the cognition to the “center” converges, that is, the original “edge” began to be a new “center”, the original “center - edge” cognition was broken.

(II) Border areas and border people as the “center”

As the “center”, the border areas and the border people can be viewed from two perspectives, respectively, the border areas as the “center” and the border people as the “center”. From the point of the border areas, with regional economic integration and economic globalization, any border areas may become the center. Especially with the gradual

deepening of consciousness of a community with a shared future for mankind and the gradual implementation of the “Belt and Road Initiative”, the border areas may become the center of fact, and node towns in the border areas may become the “center” of the center. From the perspective of the border people, the return of the discrete border people is the consciousness of the border people to the “center”. The academic circle’s thinking about the development of the border people and the construction of the border areas from the main perspective of the border people means it agrees with the “central” status of the border people in practice.

(III) The “de-center” characteristics of border areas and border people

While identifying with the “center” characteristics of border areas and border people, we also cannot avoid the “de-center” characteristics of border areas and border people, which mainly manifest in the existence of the border areas and their towns as channels rather than nodes, and the re-dispersion of the border people returned occurs from time to time. The main reasons include the following: the first is that the siphon effect of domestic and foreign cities is more obvious after the transportation is convenient; the second is that border people’s yearning for a better life is forced to or automatically disperse as the border is closed by the epidemic; the third is that due to the impact of national, regional and global policy adjustment on both sides of the border, thus disturbing the “center”, the trend of “de-center” is constantly increasing.

III. Sharing and mutual benefit: border trade and mutual aid in the relationship “knot”

From the practice, border trade exists as a “knot” on both sides of the border. Professor He Ming pointed out that in the view of relationism, any transaction exists in specific processes and interacting relations, and the object is nothing more than a “knot” in the network.[16] The border people achieve sharing and mutual benefit inside and outside the border via border trade and mutual aid. If a border person is a “knot” in the mutual benefit and sharing network, then the cross-border trade can be a “knot” in the border relationship between the two countries, and the relationship can be regarded as a “knot” in global governance affairs. In this “knot”, the border trade practice with the goal of sharing and mutual benefit met the demands of all parties, become the driving force for its development, and must inevitably lead the adjustment of policies.

(I) Main perspective: to meet the internal needs of the border people

The generation and development of border trade and mutual associations are the internal needs of the border people. From the perspective of the internal needs of the border people, the prosperous and contented life of border people and the harmonious coexistence of multi-ethnic groups concretely manifest the effective governance of the border areas, so the border trade and mutual associations serving the development of the border people is actually serving the governance of the border areas. From the perspective of the corresponding relationship between the changes of the border trade and its mutual associations and the demand theory, it mainly meets the needs of the border people for means of subsistence, local employment, family care, tourism dividend and honor of border protection.

1.Means of subsistence. In 1996, in order to solve the border people’s demand for means of subsistence, standardize the border trade, the General Administration of Customs issued the Measures for the administration of border trade, which stipulates that the value of the goods brought in by each border person from the border port or border trade area (point) below CNY 1,000 shall be exempted from import duties and import link tax on a daily basis. In 2008, the tax exemption increased to CNY 3,000 for each person per day and to CNY 8,000 in 2010. The increase of tax exemption basically meets the needs of border people for border trade commodities in their daily life.

2.Local employment. Compared with the coastal and central regions, the industrial system in the border areas has not been established, with relatively few jobs and relatively serious personnel outflow. For example, in the border areas of China and Vietnam, “hollow villages” appear due to the influence of war, state support policies, education level,

insufficient population inflow tension and other factors.^[17] With the further implementation of the China-ASEAN Free Trade Zone (CAFTA) and the “Belt and Road” construction plan, the node status of the border areas has gradually become prominent, and the opportunities to participate in the construction of the border areas have been further increased. A large number of border people return to border areas to start businesses under the attraction of a series of preferential policies. For example, in the poverty alleviation document issued by the Party Committee of Guangxi Autonomous Region in 2015, it has granted preferential policies exempted from five-year local sharing of enterprise income tax for new processing enterprises within 0-20 kilometers from the land border.^[18] Through border trade and promoting the development of border trade-related industries, border people can not only gain the income of border trade, but also participate in the development of surrounding industries, meeting the needs of border people for local employment after returning home.

3. Family care. There are two reasons for border people returning home for employment and taking care for families: children’s education and care for the elderly. When investigating in Hezhou Village, Dongxing Town in October 2015, according to incomplete statistics, among 706 households, at least one member of about 400 households in the village went to work outside Dongxing. By August 2019, the members of fewer than 80 households were working outside Dongxing. In just four years, a large number of border people have returned. In addition to the development and expansion of border trade organizations and the further development of border trade-related industries that can solve the basic living needs and employment needs of border people, more importantly, border people consider taking care of the family as an important factor to return.

4. Tourism dividend. With the continuous development of cross-border tourism, red-revolutionary tourism, border tourism and leisure tourism in recent years, more and more border people return to participate in the development of tourism and share the tourism dividends. As early as October 2015, when investigating in Hezhou Village, Dongxing Town, some border people returned to their hometown to participate in tourism development and entrepreneurship. For example, Hezhou Village, Dongxing Town divided Dadong Village where the Village Committee is located by residential area, field crop area, characteristic agricultural demonstration area, characteristic economic forest ecological scenic area, leisure and entertainment area, comprehensive service area. Based on this, the village also built a “harmony courtyard” under the assistance of the villagers, and assigned each household that participates in fund-raising a house with two floors, the first floor for living room, the second floor for bedroom, for receiving relatives and tourists.

5. Honor of border protection. The responsibility of border protection is more responsibility for the border people than for the mainland residents. Border people not only participates in border construction, maintenance of land and facilities in border areas, and public security maintenance, but also shoulders the responsibility of maintaining harmony with border people on the other side of the border. With the further optimization of international peaceful development environment, normalization of relations between countries, strengthened trend of regional development integration, further border economic and social development, further increased subsidies for the border people, and continuous policies for the border people to start businesses, and further strengthened national identity education such as “National Flag Project” construction, more and more border people actively participate in the border protection, and their sense of responsibility are gradually transforming to the sense of honor. ^①

(II) Effective and good governance: to meet the needs of modernized national governance

The emergence and development of the border trade mutual associations are in line with the objective needs of the modernization of national governance. In the context of the continuous improvement of governance theory, good

^① National Flag Project: Guangxi’s first national patriotic education brand, such as hanging red flags in every household in the border area, forming National Flag Street and National Flag Village. It has been highly affirmed by the Publicity Department of the Communist Party of China, the Office of the Spiritual Civilization Development Steering Commission and other relevant central departments, and has been promoted throughout China as a model of patriotism.

governance and effectiveness are two important indicators to evaluate the modernization of national governance. The border people and their mutual associations participate in national border governance, realizing the diversified subjects of good governance. At the same time, the border trade mutual associations, by organizing the border people to participate in the trade, developing surrounding industries, promoting the border people's return, not only effectively implement the national border governance policies, but also meet the internal needs of the border people themselves, which reflects the effectiveness of the governance method and fits the basic requirements of the modernization of border governance, such as border stability, border development, national amalgamation and common prosperity.

1.Border stability. There are various forms of border stability, but peaceful development is the goal of China, society and border people. In his report at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, General Secretary Xi Jinping clearly called for "accelerating the development of the border areas and ensuring the consolidation and security of the border areas".^[19] Professor He Ming thought that the border is like a "barometer" of relations between countries, which directly expresses what relationship is maintained between countries and how far the relationship goes to.^[20] Border stability can be obtained in various ways, and the border of a powerful country is stable to some extent, unless the powerful country militarily or otherwise forces the neighboring countries into confrontation; without the hegemony of territory or resources, the borders of two comparable and friendly countries can remain relatively stable, such as the border areas between China and most of its surrounding countries. From the perspective of border representation, the border stationed by a large enemy force is naturally unstable. However, border people and their border trade mutual associations bud and gradually grow, then root in the border, participate in border construction, promote personnel, capital, information and industry in the border area gradually gathered and prosperous, and border people and outsiders need not worry about life or property security problems caused by war and other unstable factors, which is the basis of border stability and characterization.

2.Border development. The return of border people returning and development of border trade mutual associations is one of the results of the border development and the internal driving force of the border development, which can be confirmed by the number of border people and border people organizations participating in the border trade, as well as the poverty alleviation by border trade. Up to now, more than 25,000 people in 128 border trade mutual aid groups have participated in the border trade. At A National Conference to Review the Fight against Poverty and Command Individuals and Groups Involved, General Secretary Xi Jinping summarized the achievements of poverty alleviation since 2012 and listed a string of data that, "under the current standards, all 98.99 million rural poor people has been lifted out of poverty, all 832 poverty-stricken counties has been lifted off poverty, and all 128,000 poor villages are listed."^[21] In these data, the population, villages and counties in the border areas have made due contributions, and the border people and their mutual associations participated in the border trade have also made efforts in poverty alleviation.

3.National amalgamation. An important role of the development of border trade and mutual associations is to promote the harmonious development of all ethnic groups in the border areas and promote the mutual integration of different ethnic groups. As the border trade mutual associations take more responsibilities by Party and League members among border people, take the economy as the center, take mutual aid as the way and take to get rich as the goal, they are accepted and supported by border people of all ethnic groups who are actively involved, doing their best and devoting their wisdom. Therefore, since the border trade started, especially since the border trade mutual associations were set up, support policies in the border areas have been further implemented, exchanges between the people of all ethnic groups in the border areas have been further increased, cohesion and collaborative ability has been further increased. These can be seen from the following: the number of married border people remaining in the border areas has been further increased, the enthusiasm to participate in joint prevention and control has been further enhanced, the enthusiasm to participate in the construction of villages has been further increased, and the desire to display the multi-ethnic culture of the regions has been further strengthened, which can be said that the development of the border trade mutual associations further

promotes the integration of all ethnic groups.

4.Common prosperity. Common prosperity is the starting point and the ultimate goal. Since the 13th Five-Year Plan, it has become a national policy to fight the battle against poverty and build a moderately prosperous society in all respects. To achieve this goal, we must strengthen the construction of border areas featured with both border areas, ethnic groups and poverty, build a platform in line with the participation of the border people, and fully stimulate the subjective initiative of the border people. General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out, “To complete the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects and achieve the first centenary goal, the poverty alleviation of all the rural poor people is a landmark indicator.”^[22] In border areas, carrying out border trade is one of the important measures of poverty alleviation. For example, Guangxi wrote “to make a batch of border people get rid of property by border trade” into the government’s poverty alleviation documents.^[23] It can be said that border trade and mutual associations are an effective platform for the border people to implement the national poverty alleviation policies, and an effective platform to promote the common prosperity of the border people. They have played an irreplaceable role in promoting the border people and the whole people to go to prosperity together and completing the building of a moderately prosperous society in all respects.

(III) Development and sharing: to conform to the practice of regional and global governance

With the development of the global economy and society, the further acceleration of infrastructure construction and information technology construction, the achievements in regional development and the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind are constantly emerging, and at the same time, the anti-globalization is becoming more and more intense. To respond to the current problems, Xi Jinping pointed out that the idea of “continuing to expand opening up, strengthen cooperation, unswervingly pursuing the win-win opening up strategy, and paying equal attention to the bringing in and going out” undoubtedly provides guidance for the solution of the current problems, and border trade among border people is the concrete practice of this idea.^[24] It can be said that the shared development theory and practice of border trade provide a feasible observation and reference perspective for regional development and global governance.

1.In line with the real needs of the border people on both sides. The border trade mutual associations solves the practical demands of border people on both sides in both economic and emotional aspects. In terms of economy, whether the economic development levels of the neighboring two countries are similar or vary largely, the border people are always pursuing improving their own and their families. Especially in the border areas experiencing conflict or war, the border people are more urgent for this. On the other hand, due to the influence of modern national border delimitation and the objective existence of cross-border ethnic groups living in the border areas, the cross-border intermarriage is also common. Most border people on both sides are close. By sharing the development results of border trade, the border people may lead their neighbors to become rich when they are rich. Through border trade, the border people not only meet the demands of economic development, but also meet the needs of emotional communication.

2.In line with the development needs of neighboring countries. In his keynote speech on eradicating poverty globally and building a community with a shared future for mankind in 2017, General Secretary Xi Jinping pointed out that, “Chinese people with open arms welcome people of all countries to take the ‘express train’ and ‘free ride’ of China’s development.”^[25] As mentioned above, border stability, border development, national amalgamation and common prosperity are important indicators to measure the domestic modernization level of a country. Similarly, meeting the development needs of its neighbors is also a reason for the generation and development of border trade mutual associations. Specifically, it can be seen from political, economic and social levels. At the political level, in times of peace, the rapid economic and social development of the border people on the one side can cause political pressure on the ruling party and the government on the other side. If blindly closed, the border people of the country will have the

distrust of the governance capacity, which will lead to a crisis of trust. At the economic level, border trade can reduce the corresponding taxes and fees on the basis of friendly consultation and export agricultural and sideline products that are rich in the country but lacking by its neighbors, which is effective and complementary, can promote bilateral economic development, enrich and benefit the border people. At the social level, the rapid economic development, high level of wealth accumulation and loose political environment of the neighboring side often lead to the border people in the country to cross the border by illegal intermarriage or illegal work, causing the border areas uninhabited and unattended. Then if rigid management for this is done, social construction and stability in the border area will face greater challenges.

3. In line with the requirements of regional integration. Regional integration objectively requires regions to strengthen connectivity, information sharing, personnel and capital information gathering within the region, requires border people to participate in border trade, establish border trade mutual associations and promote the development of related industries around border trade. In terms of the border areas within the region, if the border people of neighbouring countries within the region remain in the border areas in this form, it will form a scene of people gathering along both sides of the border line and having close economic exchanges, thus forming the “double loop” along both sides of the border line. The return of the border people, formation and continuous strengthening of the double loop make the border people develop the local economy and drive the local consumption, while actively participating in the industrial development, urbanization construction and tourism development in the border areas, which has laid a solid foundation for attracting more outside groups to invest, consume and visit, so as to achieve the effect of human aggregation, material aggregation, information aggregation and capital aggregation. A lot of cross-border cooperation will breed and grow here, and development within the region will thus be greatly accelerated. At the same time, with the construction of connectivity infrastructure within the region, it will further promote the development of border areas within the region, and gradually form a cross-border border economic belt based on border people and border urban belts, thus greatly promoting the development of border regional integration.

4. In line with the objective needs of global border governance. Throughout the world, the most fundamental reason for the continuous wars and intensified conflict is that their interests and differences can not be fairly resolved, and the most critical point is the border areas. For a long time, influenced by unbalanced border development of the neighbouring countries, non-tacit understanding of the relationship between neighbors and poor governance level, the border areas of most countries have been a hotbed of conflict, drugs, guns and other crimes. How to manage the border areas in case of emergency has become an important problem since the emergence of countries, especially since the emergence of modern countries. The high walls of the US-Mexico border and the un-fortification of the EU border are all concrete practices to solve the problem of border governance. However, since the outbreak of the COVID-19, Mexico has counter-closed the U.S. -Mexico border, some EU countries has closed their borders to block refugees during the Syrian war, and Bangladesh has had an influx of immigrants after Myanmar’s Rohingya Issue. These problems are just a microcosm of global border governance. How to effectively solve border governance? Stability, development, harmony and sharing are effective dimensions, and sharing and development are the premise of stability and harmony. For example, Fang Shengju and Lv Chaohui^[26] thought that China, in the land border governance practice, has formed a comprehensive governance with emotion and culture to carry out tilt, help and care policies for the border people of all ethnic groups economically, to adhere to the principle of equality, unity and mutual assistance politically, and to follow the attitude of respect, care and love culturally, which won the high recognition of all groups of border people, thus realizing the soft governance of the border. It is not difficult to see that the changes and development of border trade mutual associations are in line with all the characteristics of the above soft governance. Therefore, this soft governance is not only applicable to a country’s border area governance, but also applicable to the global border governance. For example, border trade may be conducted in the global border areas, the border trade mutual associations may be set up to help border people in economic development and to promote social construction and the connectivity between the two

countries may be strengthened, that is, to promote the construction of border areas according to the basic concept and elements of a community with a shared future for mankind, which can also play a good practical effect.

IV. A border trade path to achieve border rural revitalization

Into a new era, proposal and implementation of major strategies such as the “Belt and Road”, a community with a shared future for mankind, rural revitalization, new urbanization, border opening up and development, as well as the effective improvement of China’s capacity to modernize governance in the post-epidemic period brought unprecedented development opportunities, at the same time, the border areas are also facing new problems and challenges. Based on the actual situation faced by China’s border areas and the strategic planning of national development, the author puts forward the suggestions on border rural revitalization from the perspective of border trade policies, border trade organizations, border trade industries and border trade and towns, as follows:

(I) To retain border people with optimized border trade policies

Under the influence of further tightening of the border trade commodity source place policies, closure of border trade channels due to COVID-19 outbreak and other factors, during the epidemic, in addition that Dongxing and a few border trade centers with good control of the epidemic still has a small number of concentrated border trades, the folk border trade is almost stagnant, the border trade policy has been shelved and cannot benefit the border people, and they face discrete problem again. The border trade policy can be upgraded from the following aspects: Firstly, under the existing border trade policy, a green channel can be established to upgrade the customs declaration and customs clearance procedures. On the basis of establishing and improving the honest border trade customs clearance, non-contact one-time centralized customs declaration and customs clearance measures can be adopted with the help of the Internet. Secondly, “two places and one inspection” measures for personnel customs clearance can be adopted to improve the efficiency of customs clearance. Thirdly, a certain time limit may be set to relax the restrictions on the source of border trade goods in some catalogues. Fourthly, the border trade policy may be comprehensively upgraded and more feasible detailed rules may be formulated in combination with the pilot experience, so that the border trader will become an important form of trade other than small border trade and international trade.

(II) To gather the border people with upgraded border trade mutual associations

Border trade mutual associations play an important role in the early border trade by organizing the participation of border people in the border trade, helping the poor and the orphans, cultivating derivative organizations and ensuring fair distribution. With the continuous improvement of the participation degree of border people, the continuous upgrading of border trade management and related software and hardware supporting facilities, the original border trade mutual associations have been unable to meet the current development needs, and is urgent for further upgrading and development from the following aspects: Firstly, on the basis of the existing border trade mutual associations, taking the village as a unit, several or one village mutual association may be integrated to establish a higher level of large border trade coordination group, which can carry out border trade as a unit, and the original group may be responsible for the internal coordination and management; Secondly, border trade cooperatives may be established by village or administrative village to participate in the border trade, so as to truly liberate the border people from inefficient, low-income and high-time-consuming border trade. Through the above two forms, the cohesion and centripetal force of border people can be further enhanced while further improving the efficiency and quality of the border trade.

(III) To make border people rich with the industrial chain development of border trade

From the original intention of the border trade policy, goods for border trade are mainly used for the border people’s own daily consumption. However, from the actual situation, nowadays with the further development of railway, highway and other transportation facilities, especially with the rapid development of e-commerce economy, relying on border

trade to meet the daily life needs is no longer urgent. Therefore, the border trade and the whole industrial chain as the path of border people to become rich is a feasible choice. “Effective connection” of poverty alleviation with rural revitalization is the current important policy. As an important measure to take the development of the border trade whole industrial chain as a poverty alleviation measure and gained practical results, it can be included in the policy and legal track during the rural revitalization, and become an important power and source of rural revitalization in border areas. Meanwhile, border people can also participate in the development of the whole industry chain to obtain more income, and truly realize the vision of enriching the people by border trade industries.

(IV) To respond to the border people by the mutual construction of border trade industries and towns

The pursuit of a better life is the inner needs of the border people. Affected by multiple factors such as the natural environment and border trade points in border areas, the border trade and the demands of the border people for better urban services can not be well combined, Starting from responding to the needs of the border people, we should further optimize the setting of border trade centers (points), and on this basis, plan the border trade centers (points), the border trade industry and urban development as a whole, promote the mutual construction of border trade industries and towns, attract border people to gather and form new towns around the border trade industrial chain, and to deeply participate in the development of industries and towns to obtain higher quality services, so as to comprehensively improve the material and spiritual living standards of the border people, which will truly achieve the goal of border rural revitalization.

References

- [1] Ren Yong. The establishment and development of China's system of regional ethnic autonomy: a study based on the governance of the Chinese Communist Party[J]. *Ethno-National Studies*, 2019, (1): 11-23+138.
- [2] Deng Yuhan. The practical characteristics and experience enlightenment of the regional ethnic autonomy in the early days of the founding of New China[J]. *Journal of Guangxi University for Nationalities*, 2016, 38 (1): 109-114.
- [3] Xiong Kunxin, Ping Weibin. Beyond Borders: New Ideas for Border Governance in Multi-ethnic Country[J]. *China's Borderland History and Geography Studies*, 2017, 27(3): 21-29.
- [4] Chen Lin. Review of the Chinese Communist Party's Frontier Governance Policy [J]. *Social Sciences in Yunnan*, 2010, (1): 54-57
- [5] Xu Fang, Wu Chuke. Research on the Expansion of China's Frontier Types and Governance Models from an International Perspective [J]. *Journal of Ethnology*, 2019, 10 (2): 41-48+105-109.
- [6] Fang Shengju, Lu Chaohui. On the Soft Governance Model of Chinas Land Frontiers [J]. *The Journal of Yunnan Administration College*. 2016, 18 (1): 40-48.
- [7] Sun Baoquan. On the Frontier Governance Model of the Central Plains Dynasty: Idea, System and Practice [J]. *The Journal of Yunnan Administration College*, 2017, 19 (1): 52-56.
- [8] He Ming. Frontier characteristics theory [J]. *Journal of Guangxi University for Nationalities (Philosophy and Social Science Edition)*. 2016, 38 (1): 130-136.
- [9] Rao Wei, Qin Hongzeng, Cao Han. Accumulating-Thought and Merging Border Areas: A Study on the Development of Private Economy in the Sino-Vietnamese Border[J]. *Journal of Guangxi University (Philosophy and Social Science)*. 2017, 39 (2): 82-87.
- [10] Fang Shengju. Cultural Strategy for Defending the Border from the Perspective of Modernization of Border Management [J]. *The Ideological Front*. 2019, 45 (6): 101-108.
- [11] Xie Shangguo, Zhang Hongshi. Merging Border Areas and Accumulating-Thought: An Effective Strategy for Frontier Social Governance in the New Era [J]. *Journal of Guangxi University for Nationalities (Philosophy and Social Science Edition)*, 2017, 39 (3): 10-15.
- [12] Xu Lili, Kamaliti. The development of pastoral area and the path of frontier rural revitalization [J]. *Journal of South-Central University for Nationalities (Humanities and Social Sciences)*. 2020, 40 (1): 20-25.
- [13] Hu Meishu. Mutual assistance and border trade among Chinese and Vietnamese border residents: Discussion based on Hezhou Village [J]. *Journal of Guangxi University for Nationalities (Philosophy and Social Science Edition)*. 2015, 37 (6): 112-117.
- [14] Zhou Jianxin, Guan Haizhu. Research on the Cross-border Reciprocal Behavior of Frontier Society-Based on the Investigation of Nongmeng Village, Napo County, Guangxi [J]. *Journal of Guangxi University for Nationalities (Philosophy and Social Science Edition)* , 2019, 41 (2): 131-138
- [15] [US] Carolina Prado. Just community participation and Border environmental governance: a view from the Border 2020 program [J]. *Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning*, 2019, 21(6): 662-674.
- [16] He Ming. The Epistemological Turn of Ethnic Studies and the Reconstruction of the Knowledge System of Ethnology[J]. *The Ideological Front*. 2019, 45 (6): 1-8.
- [17] Hu Meishu. Research on the governance practices of "hollow villages" on the border between China and Vietnam: Taking Hezhou Village in Dongxing Town as an example[J]. *Heilongjiang National Series*. 2016, (6): 45-51.
- [18] Document of the Committee of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region of the Communist Party of China. The Major Decision of Committee of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region of the Communist Party of China on the Implementation of the Central Government's Poverty Alleviation and Development [Z].2015, (15): 1-24 (10).
- [19] Xi Jinping. Decisive victory to build a moderately prosperous society in an all-round way, and win the great victory of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era[M]//Talking About Governance (Volume III). Beijing: Foreign Languages Press Co., Ltd. 2020: 1-60.
- [20] He Ming. Frontier characteristics theory [J]. *Journal of Guangxi University for Nationalities (Philosophy and Social Science Edition)*. 2016, 38 (1): 130-136.
- [21] Xi Jinping. Speech at A National Conference to Review the Fight against Poverty and Command Individuals and

Groups Involved [N]. People's Daily, 2021-02-26:002.

[22] Edited by the Party Literature Research Center, CPC Central Committee. Speech at the Poverty Alleviation and Development Work Conference[M]//Selection of Important Documents since the 18th National Congress of the Communist Party of China (Part 2). Beijing: Central Party Literature Press, 2018: 29-30.

[23] Document of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Committee of the Communist Party of China: Major Decisions of the Committee of Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region of the Communist Party of China on Implementing the Central Government's Poverty Alleviation and Development Work (GF [2015] No. 15) page 10.

[24] Xi Jinping. China's door to opening will only open wider and wider [M]//Talking About Governance (Volume III). Beijing: Foreign Languages Press Co., Ltd. 2020: 193-196.

[25] Xi Jinping. Sharing responsibilities and promoting global development together[N]. People's Daily, 2017-01-18: 001

[26] Fang Shengju, Lu Chaohui. On the Soft Governance Model of Chinas Land Frontiers[J]. The Journal of Yunnan Administration College. 2016, 18 (1): 40-48.