

Research on Online Public Opinion Governance in Minority Border Areas under the Overall National Security

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Abstract: One of the organic parts of the nation's overall stability is the online public opinion governance in minority border areas. Currently, national security is put at risk by ethnic conflicts, anti-separatist incidents, and unsafe online conditions. In order to create a political ecology in minority border areas, this paper proposes to conduct a study of online public opinion governance within the context of overall national security. The overall national security is covered in this study's initial section, followed by an analysis of the factors affecting online public opinion governance, and a discussion of various governance measures in minority border areas finally.

1. Introduction

Minority border areas are where ethnic minorities have settled. These communities have a complicated ethnic makeup, a relatively underdeveloped economy, and little access to outside information. Conflicts have been regular in China's border areas recently, which has made them a popular Internet topic. Additionally, some incidents involving racial, religious, and border issues influence public opinion among participants in the online community as well as bystanders who are unaware of the facts. These incidents fuel a crisis in online public opinion while being promoted by online media, which sparks social panic and negatively impacts the political ecology. Social stability is directly impacted by the public opinion crises brought on by online incidents in border, ethnic, and religious areas [1]. Through a search of the literature, it was discovered that scholars had concentrated on risk assessment [2-3], public opinion crisis management dilemmas [4], government emergency mechanisms [5], and official responses to online public opinion crises in various regions [6-7]. Online public opinion is ambiguous and politicized, and some common happenings in minority border areas can easily be controversial topics on the Internet [8-10]. The online public opinion in the minority border areas under overall national security, however, has not received much scholarly attention and does not demonstrate any systematic pattern. For the overall growth of the region and the nation, it is crucial to pay attention to online public opinion issues in border areas. The study aims to examine the issues with online public opinion in minority border areas from the standpoint of overall national security. The study's findings can serve as a guide for enhancing the social stability of minority border areas and supporting the further growth of national security.

2. Overall National Security

The ongoing knowledge, transmission, and advancement of national security by national leaders is the source of that security. In actuality, China's primary practical concern has always been national security. The national leader has proposed the "overall national security concept" based on the fundamental national conditions and fresh national security problems. The challenge of preserving national unity and the interests of the people has grown extremely challenging due to the interconnectedness of several national security issues. The goal of guaranteeing the security of the populace and providing for their needs fully is adhered to by the overall national security. China's security difficulties are getting worse while the world is experiencing a new turning point. It is more difficult to uphold China's political stability in such a complex security situation. An essential assurance for China's prosperity is political stability. In order to effectively protect China's territorial integrity and sovereignty, the national leader has suggested strengthening political security, promoting development through institutions, continuously fostering the ideology of integrity and public service, and rejecting all forms of formality and bureaucracy. China would not have seen lasting socioeconomic development without the political system. A dynamic game of internal and external factors makes up political security. Building socialism with Chinese features involves many essential projects, one of which is ensuring political security. The cornerstone of stability in minority border areas is political security, especially the political situation in the border areas, which is closely tied to the stability and security of the nation.

3. Factors of Online Public Opinion Governance in Minority Border Areas

The feelings, attitudes, and ideas developed by the online masses on racial, religious, and international matters in minority border areas have an impact on societal stability [11]. To understand the long-term political ecology, it is essential to consider online public opinion on issues like the internal ethnic issues in Tibet and bordering turmoil and interference. The exploration of a comprehensive plan to advance minority social security and stability benefits from factor analysis.

3.1. Ethnic Religion

People in minority border areas lack knowledge of the advantages of national progress and political stability because of their unique religious awareness. Buddhism, Taoism, Islam, Catholicism, and Christianity are forms of religion. Ethnic and religious contradictions are always entwined because of the tight connection between religious issues and the growth of ethnic groups. In light of the actual circumstances in the minority border areas, the government has recently announced a number of supportive policies, and numerous initiatives have made significant advancements. However, the biggest non-traditional security threat affecting the stability of the border is still present: ethnic separatist and religious extremist forces. Religion has a significant impact on how the ethnic masses think ideologically. Due of religion's piety, it occasionally happens for religious forces to meddle in political matters. In addition to committing acts of terrorism and wreaking havoc within China, the two armies also seek safety abroad. Other "anti-China" forces take advantage of the growing momentum to stifle China's growth and revitalization. They continually use China's ethnic and religious conflicts to nefariously promote and foment separatist movements, sowing strife among the world community. The political security has been significantly impacted by the presence of these forces of religious extremism and ethnic separatism. Online public opinion in minority border areas heavily weighs racial and religious problems. Some religious adherents and organizations that support ethnic secession have interfered with minority border areas through blind expansion, collusion, online hype, and even with the assistance of

powerful nations. In Tibet, for example, the dalai group has adopted a variety of tactics over the years, ranging from the early armed rebellion to the aid of violence split activities, using the religious sentiments of the Tibetan people to deceive and shake the masses, trying to carry out the separatist struggle, and the implementation of political influence. As a result, racial tensions and religious disputes have also started to pose a threat to national security, and online public opinion issues in minority border areas clearly display these traits. Due to the diversity in language, culture, living habits, psychological quality, and religious belief in minority border areas, the complexity of the border nations themselves and the diversification of ethnic interests are very easy to produce ethnic tensions. People of all ethnic groups are eager to catch the attention of the public and the government by broadening the online themes because they expect that increasing national awareness will transform the current quo of cultural backwardness. If problems in border minority communities become Internet-visible events due to ties to ethnic interests and consciousness, they may spread globally, complicating matters. Some academics note that when a nation's language, culture, customs, or religious beliefs are affected or interfered with, it may be viewed as harming the entire nation and even cause conflicts and frictions. When a sudden online public opinion crisis occurs, communicating between minorities will be challenging due to language and cultural barriers.

3.2. Political Participation

Participation in politics can efficiently resolve issues and satisfy people's political desires. Political stability has been progressively impacted by the fact that borderland groups currently lack a solid awareness of institutionalized political involvement and that the channels are not open. Some people lack the civic consciousness to engage in politics or lack a strong awareness of being content with the status quo, which leads them to choose political indifference, alienation, and lack of political purpose. This is due to the interference of traditional political culture and religious beliefs. They are unwilling to adopt new ideologies, rely on old conventions and practices to address a range of economic and social issues, and despise using political and legal means to protect their rights and interests. Over time, this will inadvertently limit stable development. Political instability might also result from ineffective political involvement mechanisms. The more channels for engagement there are, the easier and more simple it will be to participate in politics. People in minority border areas are dispersed and have poor access to transportation, non-official access to the media, delayed and limited political information dissemination, and a standstill in political communication. Most people think that being involved in politics is as easy as electing your local village council and residents' committee. Some organizations lack the political acumen necessary to effectively contribute to the discussion and management of state affairs. The likelihood of other routes outside the political system increasing if the expectations for political involvement are not met for an extended period of time will increase, and this will have an impact on political stability through external pressure.

3.3. Terrorism and Separatism

For the purposes of committing acts of military aggression and gaining political control, numerous hostile forces have attempted to enter and damage the border minority communities. The main focus of international NGOs is in minority border areas, and a small number of them participate in varied degrees of criminal activity. Both the national political security and the social stability in minority border areas are significantly threatened by these issues. Bordering on multilateral territories, such a system gives bordering ethnic communities and adjacent nations a unique and significant role in relations and national security. The establishment of instability in Tibetan areas has historically been the entry point for international anti-China forces. For instance,

the Dalai Group's separatist and sabotage activities mostly take place in the Tibetan. The Dalai issue has long been seen as the "killer copper" to meddle in China's domestic affairs. Due to the fact that the minority border areas have historically led the anti-separatist struggle, it is clear that the steadfast fight against the separatist forces would be a protracted one. A national political crisis may also have its roots in the minority border areas, which have historically been home to domestic ethnic separatist groups, religious extremist forces, international terrorist forces, and foreign anti-China forces due to the unique geographical context. The growth of the Internet has mainly coincided with the hostile forces' political goals. Public opinion law, people's social structures, and even the creation of political life orders and political regulations have all been altered by the unique communication mechanisms of the internet. Because of this, it is simple to turn into a tool for the reactionary public opinion to divide the nation and plan the destabilization of social order. In this regard, it is simple for online public opinion communication in minority border areas to veer off the main course of the public opinion event itself. The interconnectedness of its national, regional, historical, religious, political, and global aspects makes the communication's direction and range exceedingly complicated.

4. The Path of Online Public Opinion Governance in Minority Border Areas under the Overall National Security

The overall national security concept integrates political security, territorial security, military security, economic security, cultural security, and other dimensions. In accordance with the concept of comprehensive national security, a suitable path must be chosen to advance the overall political security and stability in minority border areas in order to scientifically address the threats and problems of such stability.

4.1. Regulating Ethnic and Religious Conflicts

In order to promote the balanced development of minority border areas, the harmony and unity of ethnic groups, and contribute to social stability and unity, it is necessary to address the ethnic and religious contradictions. Online public opinion in minority border areas is closely related to ethnic, religious. The government shall defend the rights of ethnic management of affairs and oppose all actions that split the ethnic groups and jeopardize the reunion of the motherland by enhancing and refining the system of regional ethnic autonomy. Dealing with religious issues, fostering unity among the majority of believers, respecting believers' freedom of religion, faithfully carrying out the government's religious policy, adhering to the rules on religious affairs to strengthen management of religious affairs, maintaining the benefits of the government's united front, cultivating and strengthening patriotic religious power, and actively guiding religion and societal conditions are all important. The government must firmly close the entry points used by foreign "Tibetan independence" forces into Chinese monasteries, clearly distinguish between political and religious matters, and forbid any collaboration between violent and terrorist forces. The government must put a stop to any unlawful and criminal activity disguised as religious activity. Follow the active propaganda strategy, improve the political vigilance of the populace, increase awareness of the risk and identification of separatists, adhere to the active propaganda strategy, collaborate firmly with the dalai group in a protracted struggle over issues of ethnicity, religion, and regime, and lay a strong foundation for the protection of minority border areas' stability.

4.2. Building the Harmonious Political Culture

Minority border areas' political cultures include multicultural components including traditional

political culture, national political culture, and national mainstream political culture. Social stability will unavoidably be accompanied by a harmonious culture. Lead and direct the development of the culture of the frontier ethnic areas using the overall national security concept, give full play to its cultural integration function, accurately understand the relationship between the political culture of the majority and other political cultures, inherit the essence of the culture of the frontier ethnic areas, absorb the excellent accomplishments of other cultures, and create a diverse coexistence of the harmonious culture of the frontier ethnic areas. The attainment of cultural integration will strengthen border minority populations' sense of political identity. Broadening the channels of political participation, improving the political participation of the supervision system, improving the political participation mechanism, fostering a democratic political culture, and encouraging rational participation in frontier minority areas are all necessary at the same time to continuously strengthen and correctly guide citizens' political participation will.

4.3. Reshaping the International Environment

The emergence of public opinion in minority border communities is significantly influenced by both the domestic and foreign environments. International issues affecting the minority border areas include the trend of globalization, international soft power struggle, penetration and annihilation of foreign ecclesiastical separatist, and religious fanaticism. In order to promote common security, it is imperative to strengthen ties with neighbors as much as possible, work to adapt to the global network environment, build trust through mutual cooperation, and jointly resolve challenging issues like global counterterrorism and separatism through mutual communication and negotiation. The government should fully utilize all available diplomatic channels and tools to boost international visibility, work to win over more allies abroad, thwart infiltration and interference attempts by hostile foreign forces, and work to weaken the dalai clique's international political influence. In minority border areas, the government can foster constructive collaboration and work to establish a stable political environment with neighbors. The government should also make it harder for religious and ethnic extremists to live outside of China and severely restrict their ability to engage in criminal operations in minority border communities.

4.4. Establishing the Feedback and Defense Mechanism

Online public opinion governance requires a wide range of tasks; it cannot be completed solely by management staff. In addition to coordinating government activities such as propaganda, public security, international relations, ethnic affairs, and community management events, it also requires widespread collaboration, a thorough understanding of the truth and public opinion, a first-of-its-kind accurate crisis analysis, and prompt research countermeasures. The foundation and cornerstone for timely crises among them is the communication of accurate information in a timely manner. During the analysis, it is important to pay close attention to the timing of information exchange and feedback from the public. This is done by building a mechanism for timely information exchange and feedback between related departments. Only then can emergency countermeasures be proposed. To ensure that the information is current and accurate, the government at all levels should establish specialized information monitoring agencies and teams, and explicitly mandate the establishment of full-time information administrators in all functional departments. The government should also promptly grasp regional public opinion information. In order to further strengthen the emergency strategy, timely information sharing, and information feedback among various functional departments, all pertinent functional departments should then report the public opinion information to the government information network center in stages. The government should also actively recruit experts and academics with relevant backgrounds, improve the analysis and evaluation of

information about online public opinion, promptly provide feedback on how the government should handle crisis situations, and promptly instruct people on how to treat online public opinion rationally with the aid of professional identities.

5. Conclusion

Online public opinion governance in minority border areas has a significant impact on China's unification. In the face of online events there, the government should be level-headed, fully taking into account the cultural identity, religious belief and extreme forces, and specifically explore the online public opinion guidance mechanism to build positive ideas, strengthen the propaganda of national progress through various media, cooperate with other countries against terrorism and separatism under the overall national security.

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