



CONTENTS & ABSTRACTS

Constructing the Discourse System of New Quality Productive Forces in the New Era

Feng Liujian

Institute of CPC History and Party Building, School of Marxism, Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China
E-mail: flj2188@163.com

Abstract:

Accelerating the development of new quality productive forces is a significant strategic decision made by the central government. Thus, constructing a discourse system for the development of new quality productive forces is of great importance for deepening theoretical research and guiding practical development. The theoretical context of Marxist productivity theory, the era context of the new technological revolution and industrial transformation, and the practical context of promoting high-quality development in China form the basic contexts for constructing this discourse system. To build a political discourse system, academic discourse system, public discourse system, and international discourse system for the development of new quality productive forces, it is necessary to continuously expand core discourse content, innovate narrative expressions, optimize external discourse communication, and strengthen the construction of discourse subjects.

Key Words:

New Era; new quality productive force; constructing the discourse system

The Practical Significance, Profound Connotation, and Implementation Pathways of the “Three Concentrations” in Optimizing the Layout and Structure Adjustment of State-Owned Economy

He Jian¹, Guo Lijuan²

1. Research Center for the Theoretical System of Socialism with Chinese Characteristics in Sichuan Province; School of Marxism, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China

E-mail: hejian@swjtu.edu.cn

2. School of Economics and Management, Southwest Jiaotong University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China

Abstract:

The “Three Concentrations” is a critical direction for advancing the optimization of the state-owned economy’s layout and structural adjustment. It effectively enhances state-owned enterprises’ support for major national strategies, their leadership in strategic emerging industries, and their technological innovation and value creation capabilities. The “Three Concentrations” bears distinct characteristics of the era and industries, with its fundamental goal being the strengthening, optimization, and expansion of state-owned capital and enterprises. In the new era and on a new journey, advancing the “Three Concentrations” must be under the strong leadership of

the Party. It involves strengthening top-level design, highlighting the requirements for functional and mission-oriented reforms, adhering to classified guidance to enhance overall coupling effects, maintaining dynamic coordination to improve the robustness and flexibility of state-owned economic development, and ensuring coordinated development to promote mutual benefit and win-win outcomes between the state-owned economy and the private economy.

Key Words:

state - owned economy; state - owned enterprise; layout optimization; structural adjustment; “ Three Concentrations”

Comprehensive Reform in Higher Education and the Transformation of Normal Universities

Wang Mingyi¹, Wu Hanfei²

1. Sichuan Normal University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China

E-mail: ymwang@sicnu.edu.cn

2. Faculty of Education Science, Sichuan Normal University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China

Abstract:

The construction of new quality normal universities is the choice for comprehensive reform in higher education by normal universities. These new-type normal universities, centered on teaching and research and serving the high-quality development of society, exhibit several new attributes: new educational tracks, new educational models, new talent cultivation capabilities, new structural elements, new educational missions, and new science-education integration. Building these new quality normal universities involves several key pathways: talent enhancement, i. e., maintaining talent cultivation functions and perfecting mechanisms for moral education and talent nurturing; innovation Enhancement, i. e., strengthening scientific research functions and perfecting the alignment mechanisms between university disciplines and industry; reform enhancement, i. e., enhancing social service functions and optimizing university innovation mechanisms; teacher quality enhancement, i. e., solidifying cultural heritage and innovation functions and perfecting the teacher education system; and open enhancement, i. e., deepening international exchange and cooperation functions and perfecting high - level open systems and mechanisms.

Key Words:

comprehensive reform in higher education; new-quality normal universities; new-quality teachers; new quality productive force

Impact of the “Dual-carbon” Development Strategy on the Realization of Chinese Path to Modernization

Zhu Xiaolan, Jiang Wansheng

School of Marxism, Shaanxi Normal University, Xi'an, Shaanxi, China

E-mail: 2675754961@qq.com

Abstract:

The “dual-carbon” development strategy, a national strategic decision put forward by China to actively respond to global climate issues, has a supportive and fundamental role in the realization of Chinese modernization, among which carbon neutrality is an important link in the realization of Chinese modernization. The impact of the “dual-carbon” development strategy on the realization of China’s ecological modernization is manifested in promoting the construction of Beautiful China, forming a low-carbon production and life style, and promoting the improvement of the ecological environment. The “dual-carbon” development strategy plays a role in promoting the realization of ecological modernization in China. In order to maximize this role, the government needs to make top-level design and expand carbon sink space to help realize ecological modernization. The “dual-carbon” development strategy has brought both opportunities and constraints to the high-quality development of China’s economy. In view of these constraints, all industries should systematically layout and identify the focus of the “dual-carbon” action plan; Enterprises should achieve technological breakthroughs and innovate to drive the implementation of the “dual-carbon” action plan.

Key Words:

“dual-carbon” development strategy; the realization of Chinese modernization; the realization of China’s ecological modernization; high-quality development of China’s economy; Beautiful China

The Formation Logic and Optimization Path of Embedded Cooperative Governance: Air Pollution Prevention and Control in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei Region

Hu Yifan

School of Humanities and Management, Shaanxi University of Chinese Medicine, Xianyang, Shaanxi, China

E-mail: 603240830@qq.com

Abstract:

In the prevention and control of air pollution in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region, embedded cooperation has promoted the improvement of governance structure and efficiency through administrative embedding guided by the allocation of cooperative rights and responsibilities, political embedding guided by cooperative behavior norms, institutional embedding guided by the reduction of cooperative costs, and rule embedding guided by cooperative capacity support. However, there is still a problem of insufficient enthusiasm from local governments in the prevention and control of air pollution in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region.

The embedded cooperative governance of air pollution in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region has its inherent formation logic, which is reflected in the following aspects: firstly, under the gap between the ideal air pollution system and the actual design and operation of the system, it is necessary to connect the role of the central government and the relationship with local governments in a reasonable way, and form an organic

interaction. Secondly, the difference in goals between local and national levels determines that the goal of preventing and controlling air pollution in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region needs to be achieved through embedded cooperative governance. From a vertical perspective, the central government has both the necessity and rationality of vertical intervention and influence over local governments, as well as strong resources and capabilities at the macro level to achieve this role. From a horizontal perspective, local governments still prioritize local development as their primary goal, lacking a positive willingness and practical ability to participate in cooperation, and need to rely on external forces to promote cooperation. Thirdly, regional environmental cooperation governance relies on local governments providing more equitable environmental public goods. At the same time, the cross regional, complex, risky, and uncertain nature of regional environmental pollution issues often leads to pollution control tasks that exceed the governance capabilities of local governments. Therefore, it is necessary for the central government to promote the efficiency of air pollution control.

From the perspective of embedded cooperation, the air pollution control in the Beijing-Tianjin-Hebei region can be further optimized in the following aspects: The first is, to build a more independent and equal governance structure for participating in cooperation, and to allocate more equal opportunities for participation and benefits to all parties on the basis of strengthening the authority of cooperation organizations. The second is to promote the participation of multiple entities and resource sharing, strengthen the horizontal connections between local governments, enhance the enthusiasm of market and social entities to participate in cooperative governance, clarify the relationships and responsibilities of local governments and different levels of departments in cooperation, better play the role of enterprises and the public in environmental governance, and form a cooperative governance system that combines vertical embedding and horizontal cooperation. The third is to return to public values, realize the people-centered development concept, respond to public needs and enhance public interests, while strengthening information technology support for cooperative governance, enhancing the linkage between vertical and horizontal entities, deepening the degree of cooperation, and promoting the achievement of regional air pollution control goals.

Key Words:

cooperative governance across regions; air pollution; embedded cooperation; intergovernmental relations; governance effectiveness

Theoretical Logic, Responsibility Boundaries, and Value Ethics of Public Intervention in the Urbanization of Agricultural Migrants

Xiong Jingwei

Center for Rural Social Construction and Management Research, Rural Poverty Reduction and Development Research Center, Huazhong Agricultural University, Wuhan, Hubei, China
E-mail: jwxiong@whu.edu.cn

Abstract:

The urbanization of agricultural migrants involves both an economic process of non-agricultural transfer of the industrial population and a movement of a large social group. The substantial social benefits and public affairs attributes of urbanization, the fair demand for value compensation based on the principle of labor value distribution, and the significant failures of the market in regulating the urbanization

process are the main logical reasons for government intervention in urbanization and its responsibility for urbanization governance. The responsibility boundaries of government public intervention lie in providing a sound urbanization policy framework and ensuring equal access to urban public services for migrant workers. The value choices for public intervention in the urbanization of agricultural migrants should follow the concept of constructing a people's city, promoting an inclusive rather than assimilative orientation for the integration of the urbanized group, establishing an inclusive urbanization value orientation that integrates urban and rural areas, and nurturing the spiritual and cultural qualities needed for constructing new urban-rural relationships and promoting Chinese-style modernization.

Key Words:

agricultural migrants; urbanization; public intervention; urban governance; government accountability

Expectations and Practices of Smart City Application Scenarios Laboratory from a Sociological Perspective: Taking M Application Scenarios Laboratory as an Example

Yin Jingwen, Zeng Weixi

School of Public Administration, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu, Sichuan, China
E-mail: jwyin@uestc.edu.cn

Abstract:

Using the prospective structures, promise and requirement cycle from the perspective of the sociology of expectations as a conceptual framework, this paper examines the expectations and practices of the M Application Scenario Laboratory. It was found that although the prospective structure of the M Application Scenario Laboratory allocates roles to enterprises, research institutions, and government actors, various factors have led many actors to not accept their assigned roles or initiate the promise and requirement cycle. This ultimately results in a certain gap between the expectations and practices of the M Application Scenario Laboratory. To better serve the construction of smart cities and comprehensive digital transformation in our country, data resources should be iterated and improved; various incentives should be implemented to encourage small and medium - sized enterprises to participate in application scenario development; a dual development model that balances public service and profitability should be explored; diverse and targeted coordination mechanisms should be adopted.

Key Words:

smart city; urban experiment ; application scenario laboratory

Potential of “Intelligence” and the Boundaries of “Capability”: An Exploration of Intelligence and Ability in Artificial Intelligence

Jiang Haiquan

School of Marxism, Nantong University, Nantong, Jiangsu, China
E-mail: gxjy2000@126.com

Abstract:

Intelligence includes both the mentality and activity. Mentality means cognitive power in the theoretical sense, i. e. , the ability to think logically, the ability to make emotional associations, which includes sensation, experience, subjectivity, qualia and perceptions. Activity refers to the ability to act in a practical sense, namely, the skills that can be applied into practice. Thus, true intelligent behavior requires a combination of mentality and activity. Whether AI (Artificial Intelligence) can have a human mind does not depend only on whether it can have its “activity”, i. e. , what it can do, and more importantly, it depends on whether it can have its “mentality”, the most important of which is whether it can have a subjective experience of consciousness.

David Chalmers calls the problem of the subjective experience of consciousness as the “hard problem” of the mind. Panpsychism and Emergentism provide direct theoretical support for the “hard problem” of consciousness from different perspectives. Both Panpsychism and Emergentism hold that the properties of mind are primordial and thus irreducible ones, but they differ in their treatment of the question of where the properties of mind come from. Panpsychism holds that mind does not come from anywhere, because the properties of mind are everywhere, and everything, even the smallest subatomic particle, has the properties of mind. Emergentism on the other hand, holds that mental properties are emergent phenomena that arise suddenly. when things that lack psychic properties are organized in some way, mental attributes suddenly emerge.

From a phenomenological point of view, even if AI we design can have human intelligence and can perform intelligent behaviors triggered by mentality, it does not mean that AI can simply equal human intelligence as artificial intelligence and human intelligence acquire skills in very different ways and models. The analysis of the skill acquisition model by American professors, the Dreyfus brothers, shows that (1) mature human skillful behavior is integrated with the world, does not require adherence to rules of conduct, and is performed and accomplished in an unconscious state. (2) A complete formalization of intelligent behavior is impossible, and at least artificial intelligence based on symbolic representations cannot acquire some human intelligent behavior.

Theoretically, Panpsychism and Emergentism tell us that future AI research can create a computer with a mind like a human being, but phenomenologically, we know that future AI does not have access to certain intelligent behaviors of human beings, and that the behavior of future AI has its own scope and limits. Therefore, future research on AI cannot separate mentality from activity, and should consider both the theoretical prior possibilities and practical empirical feasibility.

Key Words:

artificial intelligence; panpsychism; emergentism; phenomenology

The Indistinguishability Problem Between Machines and Humans: Revisiting the Turing Test

Yin Mengjie

School of Humanities and Social Science, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Shenzhen, Shenzhen, Guangdong, China
E-mail: yinmengjie@cuhk.edu.cn

Abstract:

The Turing Test focuses on exploring the indistinguishability between machines and human beings, and has sparked widespread debate on the issue of intelligence. Subsequent variations of the test have diverged from the core issue of intelligence by focusing on achieving the goal of deceiving human beings through technology. Additionally, the issue of intelligence involves many ambiguously defined concepts, leading to a lack of consensus in academia on whether machines can think. New developments in artificial intelligence have revealed many shortcomings and flaws in previously accepted theories when confronted with reality. This requires considering a new perspective on intelligence. Firstly, intelligence has multiple functions, forms, and outcomes. An anthropocentric view of intelligence overlooks the possibility of other non-human forms of intelligence. Secondly, whether artificial intelligence can think like humans or develop consciousness are not obstacles in the development process of artificial intelligence; rather, these controversies can help move the issue of intelligence beyond the deadlock of consciousness.

Key Words:

Turing test; artificial intelligence; indistinguishability; understanding; consciousness; causal reasoning ability

Four Dimensions of Eagleton's Body Discourse

Yu Xin, Pan Binbin

School of Marxism, Sun Yat-sen University, Guangzhou, Guangdong, China
E-mail: yuxincn@hotmail.com

Abstract:

Body discourse as a central thread in his turn to ethico-political thought in the new century, runs through Marxist literary theorist Terry Eagleton's entire research history. This paper summarizes the materiality, interactivity, sameness, mind-body coherence, and impersonality that characterize Eagleton's concept of the body. It also clarifies his body discourse in four dimensions: nature and culture, language and symbols, sensation and art, and ethics and politics. Eagle seeks to construct coherence between literature, aesthetics, and ethics, politics, and society with the help of the body, and the body becomes the cornerstone of his materialist ethics.

Key Words:

body; nature and culture; language and symbols; sensation and art; ethics and politics

Historical Investigation of the CPC's Discipline Inspection and Supervision System during the Agrarian Revolution

Wang Jianqin¹, Chen Siyu²

1. Inner Mongolia University, Hohhot, Inner Mongolia; Research Center for Party Regulations, China University of Political Science and Law, Beijing; Sichuan Provincial Philosophy and Social Science Key Research Base on Discipline Inspection and Supervision Research Center, Chengdu, Sichuan, China

E-mail: janewangcn@126.com

2. School of Marxism, Peking University, Beijing, China

Abstract:

The period of the Agrarian Revolutionary War was the foundation period of the CPC's discipline inspection and supervision system, which went through three stages: initial establishment, adaptive adjustment, and integration of the Party and the Government. The discipline inspection and supervision system in this period was based on the party constitution, decisions and other legal texts, which reflected the basic logic of the evolution of the discipline inspection and supervision system, and provided a new perspective for the study of the evolution of the discipline inspection and supervision system in this period. Learning from the experience of the Soviet Union, the CPC's discipline inspection and supervision system was gradually explored and established on the basis of China's practice and the reality of the revolutionary situation. The transformation of its institutional form reflects the way in which the CPC seeks a balance between the guidance and autonomy of the Comintern, as well as the core logic of the discipline inspection and supervision system serving the centralized and unified leadership and central work of the CPC.

Key Words:

period of the Agrarian Revolution war; discipline inspection and supervision system; constitution of the CPC; the Communist International

Construction of the Arraignment System of the Supervision Lien Place

Xia Wei

School of Discipline Inspection and Supervision, Sichuan Normal University; Sichuan Provincial Philosophy and Social Science Key Research Base on Discipline Inspection and Supervision Research Center, Chengdu, Sichuan, China

E-mail: 402339252@qq.com

Abstract:

Supervision lien interrogation is highly mandatory, and should be constrained by the corresponding supervision and restriction mechanism. On the premise that the government has not yet formulated the laws and regulations on the supervision lien places, the lien places can explore the construction of the arraignment system, so as to improve the supervision and restriction level of lien places in the short term and then effectively restrain the lien interrogation. The lien place is a special "place for handling cases", and its function of "service case handling" is quite different from that of "service litigation" of the detention house. However, when the lien place performs the function of "service case handling", it should take into account the balance of investigation efficiency and the value of right protection.

China's detention centers have a set of mature arraignment system, which has played a significant role in preventing illegal interrogation, which can be used for reference. At present, the lien place can actively promote the zoning management mode of supervision room and interrogation room, fully implement the management method of "reference Certificate", and set up the standardized construction norms of interrogation room scientifically, so as to provide practical experience for the national formulation of laws and regulations of lien place in the future.

Key Words:

supervision lien place; supervision lien interrogation; arraignment system; reference Certificate; internal supervision

Uniqueness, Challenges, and Improvement Pathways of Municipal and County-Level Accredited Supervision

Qiao Liang

School of Administrative Law (Discipline Inspection and Supervision), Northwest University of Political Science and Law, Xi'an, Shaanxi, China
E-mail: 635697729@qq.com

Abstract:

Compared with the central and provincial-level disciplinary inspection and supervision agencies, municipal and county-level accredited supervision is characterized by its susceptibility to the influence of familiar social relationships, limited personnel and authority, and close connection to the interests of the public. Municipal and county-level accredited supervision is conducive to preventing disciplinary violations and illegal activities, promoting high-quality development, and enhancing public satisfaction. Currently, municipal and county-level accredited supervision faces challenges such as weak independence of supervision, blurred supervision goals, deviations in supervision implementation, lack of specialized assessment, and insufficient capabilities of accredited supervision personnel. Therefore, enhancing the independence of accredited agencies, strengthening supervision of key individuals and matters, clarifying the coordination and constraint relationships between accredited agencies, dispatching organs, and stationed units, formulating assessment standards that align with the functional positioning of accredited agencies, and improving the supervision capabilities of accredited personnel are important pathways to perfecting the accredited supervision system.

Key Words:

municipal and county-level accredited supervision; disciplinary inspection and supervision; familiar social relationships; supervision quality and effectiveness

Contemporary Implications of Practicing Educator Spirit under the Perspective of “Two Integrations”

Liu Haiyan

School of Marxism, East China Normal University, Shanghai, China
E-mail: 1016044473@qq.com

Abstract:

The unique educator spirit of China is a shining example of the “Two Integrations”, originating from the inheritance and development of traditional Chinese ethics and morality, and rooted in upholding fundamental principles and breaking new ground of Marxist praxis. This spirit responds to the contemporary challenges in education. The basic dimensions lie in the connotations of the educator spirit reflect the soul of Marxism and the roots of China’s excellent traditional culture. It embodies the unity of individual life and social value, the unity of internal cultivation and external expression, and the unity of theoretical knowledge and practical application. As to the practice path, the guiding position of Marxism should be adhered so as to solidify the foundation of teachers’ beliefs. The innovative transformation of traditional culture should be promoted to strengthen the foundation of teaching. The exchange and mutual learning between Chinese and foreign cultures should be enhanced to highlight teachers’ commitment to teaching and cultivate exemplary “great teachers” of the era. This sets the standards and goals for teachers in the new era and provides the spiritual engine for realizing a strong nation in education.

Key Words:

Two Integrations; educator spirit; teaching staff; become a leading country in education

Measuring Public Service Motivation of Rural Teachers in Ethnic Areas: Connotation Structure and Scale Development

Zhang Shu, Zhu Yan

Faculty of Education Science, Sichuan Normal University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China
E-mail: 272046234@qq.com

Abstract:

As the key force in the development of public education, rural teachers in ethnic minority areas directly affect the level of rural education, rural talent reserves, and economic and social development in ethnic minority areas. Therefore, enhancing the public service motivation of rural teachers in ethnic minority areas is of great significance for encouraging them to actively participate in rural education, improving the quality of public services in rural areas, and promoting the comprehensive revitalization of rural areas. Based on a systematic review of research on teachers’ public service motivation, it is concluded that the public service motivation of rural teachers in ethnic minority areas is a complex issue with multifaceted levels and factors intertwined. It is not only related to the era proposition of “improving the level of public services” in China, but also requires exploring its connotation and measurement dimensions based on the unique cultural context of ethnic minority areas in China. Therefore, in order

to clarify the measurement of rural teachers' public service motivation in ethnic minority areas, this paper comprehensively used qualitative and quantitative methods, focusing on the unique institutional and cultural context of China's ethnic minority areas. Through grounded theory and factor analysis, the connotation structure and measurement scale of rural teachers' public service motivation in ethnic minority areas were constructed. Firstly, with the help of grounded theory, through in-depth analysis of the educational stories of rural teachers in ethnic minority areas in China, the connotation of rural teachers' public service motivation in ethnic minority areas has been clarified. In other words, rural teachers' public service motivation is an internal psychological process and driving force that stimulates, maintains, regulates, and stabilizes rural teachers' commitment to public education in ethnic minority areas, as well as their adherence to teacher ethics and ethical standards. The goal of rural teachers' public service motivation in ethnic minority areas is directly directed towards the revitalization of rural education, and towards pro-social and promoting social goodness. It is specifically composed of rational motivation, normative motivation, and emotional motivation. Among them, rational motivation consists of two dimensions: public participation and self-realization; Normative motivation consists of mission responsibility and teacher ethics; Emotional motivation consists of selfless dedication. And in different stages of teacher development, there are differences in the composition of public service motivation, as well as crowding-out, reinforcement, and synergistic effects among motivations. Secondly, this paper follows the standardized scale development process, and develops and tests a measurement scale for rural teachers' public service motivation in ethnic minority areas, which includes four dimensions: public participation, self-realization, mission responsibility and ethics, and selfless dedication, based on the results of grounded theory research. The purpose is to explore, validate, and clarify the specific measurement of rural teachers' public service motivation in ethnic minority areas. The empirical research results show that the measurement of rural teachers' public service motivation in ethnic minority areas developed by the research has good reliability and validity. In addition, this paper finds that, firstly, the diverse ethnic cultures and geographical and economic environments in ethnic minority areas in China are the primary factors that lead to the complex and diverse public service motivation of teachers; Secondly, the four dimensions of the Western common scale still exist in the Chinese context, but there are some differences in their manifestation. At the same time, this paper also finds two new dimensions closely related to the Chinese institutional and cultural context and the public nature of the teaching profession: "mission responsibility and ethics" and "self-realization". In summary, this paper provides a theoretical basis for accurately evaluating the public service motivation of rural teachers in ethnic minority areas and for formulating effective teacher incentive policies. It also offers valuable insights for the academic community on how to apply public service motivation measurement in specific cultural contexts.

Key Words:

public service motivation; ethnic areas; rural teachers; scale development

Empirical Study on the Development of Pre-service Chinese Teachers' TPACK: Based on Epistemic Network Analysis on Summaries of Online Internship

Liu Yuping, Wu Xiaoqin

College of International Education, Minzu University of China, Beijing, China

E-mail: liuyuping1121@sina.com

Abstract:

This study introduces the Epistemic Network Analysis method to code and construct epistemic network models based on the internship summaries of 20 pre-service Chinese teachers. The aim is to explore the development trajectory and characteristics of their Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) development. The research findings indicate that PSICTs show prominent development in pedagogical related knowledge during their internships, some expansion in content knowledge, but insufficient development in technological knowledge. Knowledge development throughout different stages of the online teaching practicum exhibit a progressive pattern. By comparing the epistemic network structures of different groups based on their academic backgrounds and teaching experiences, significant differences are observed in the types and quantities of knowledge development among pre-service Chinese language teachers: those from the same professional background focus more on the development of professional knowledge, while those from different professional backgrounds have an advantage in integrating technological knowledge; those with teaching experience possess more compound knowledge compared to those without. For the future transformation and development of international Chinese education, the training of pre-service Chinese language teachers can be approached from the following aspects: introducing the TPACK theory to reform pre-service Chinese language teacher education concepts; improving the setup and implementation of teacher education courses to lay the foundation for TPACK development; and strengthening internship practices to promote the formation of TPACK knowledge among pre-service Chinese language teachers.

Key Words:

pre-service Chinese teacher; technology pedagogical content knowledge (TPACK); teaching internship; epistemic network analysis (ENA)

Peace-making Marriage of Princess Jincheng to Tubo and the Reconstruction of the Imperial Power during the Reign of Emperor Zhongzong of the Tang Dynasty

Xie Yuanlu

School of History Culture and Tourism, Sichuan Normal University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China

E-mail: ylx6603@163.com

Abstract:

The peace-making marriage of Princess Jincheng to Tubo represents the longest-planned, most ceremonially elaborate, and most politically consequential marriage of its kind during the Tang Dynasty. It was a critical component of Emperor Zhongzong's efforts to bolster his political authority and realize imperial power reconstruction. Although Zhongzong was ultimately unsuccessful in the political power struggles of his time,

the marriage he orchestrated for Princess Jincheng continued to exert a significant influence on Tang-Tubo relations during Emperor Xuanzong's Kaiyuan reign.

Key Words:

princess Jincheng; peace-making marriage to Tubo; emperor Zhongzong of the Tang dynasty; reconstruction of the imperial power

“Keeping the People Ignorant” or “Enlightening the People”: A Critical Review of the Educational Thoughts and Practices of Yang Zengxin, the First Governor-General of Xinjiang in the Republic of China

Ling Xingzhen

Editorial Office of *Journal of Sichuan Normal University (Social Sciences Edition)*, School of History Culture and Tourism, Sichuan Normal University, Chengdu, Sichuan, China
E-mail: wkxbling@sina.com

Abstract:

Scholarly evaluations of Yang Zengxin, the first Governor-General of Xinjiang in the Republic of China, have been both diverse and contradictory. While his tenure in Gansu and Xinjiang during the late Qing Dynasty is often viewed positively, his rule over Xinjiang in the early Republic is frequently characterized as a policy of “fooling the people”. However, this dichotomous assessment is not entirely accurate. In fact, Yang Zengxin was a scholar-official who rose through the ranks through the traditional civil service examination system. His career in Gansu and Xinjiang was marked by a commitment to both scholarship and public service. He not only dedicated himself to daily reading and social engagement to broaden his knowledge and understanding, but also explicitly rejected Laozi's notion of “fooling the people”. Drawing on the educational philosophies of pre-Qin thinkers and Song-Ming Confucianism, Yang Zengxin advocated for “cultivating the innate goodness”, “learning and practicing regularly”, and “lifelong learning”. He also proposed educational principles such as “encouraging reading”, “promoting diligent study”, “opening the minds of the people”, “cultivating the innate goodness”, and “prioritizing education in schools”. To implement these ideas, he actively promoted the establishment of academies, schools, and military training institutions in Gansu and Xinjiang. His efforts revitalized education in Hezhou, Gansu, and established modern schools in the provincial capital. Moreover, he reformed education in Xinjiang's legal and military academies. Yang Zengxin's educational thought and practices laid the foundation for the stability and development of Gansu and Xinjiang, regions characterized by their diverse ethnic populations. His approach to governance, which emphasized both education and nurturing, was grounded in the principles of “five-race republic”, “internal pacification and external defense”, and a gradualist approach to educational expansion. Yang Zengxin's experiences offer valuable insights into the challenges and complexities of transitioning from traditional to modern education in China's northwestern borderlands. His efforts to unite diverse ethnic groups through education also highlight the difficulties of forging a shared sense of national identity. Clearly, his policies cannot be accurately characterized as a simplistic “fooling the people” strategy.

Key Words:

first Governor-General of Xinjiang in the Republic of China; Yang Zengxin; educational thoughts and practices; “Keeping the People Ignorant” or “Enlightening the People”