



CONTENTS & ABSTRACTS

Two Approaches of Modernization and Their Gains and Losses

Ren Jiantao 5-15

Modernization is a complex term, used both to define a specific state of social change since the 15th century, rather than the lofty goals of human ideals, and to demonstrate a developmental value concept in line with human expectations, thus becoming an earthly ideal pursued by humanity. This notion has led to two modernization models: native modernization aimed at pragmatic improvement of society and critical modernization aimed at realizing ideal goals. Both approaches pursue social development. In comparison, the former, under the premise of acknowledging the inherent deficiencies in society, endeavors to seek wealth growth, welfare improvement, and public welfare enhancement; while the latter believes that society can be fundamentally rebuilt, thus aiming to transcend flawed modernization development models and solve social problems such as material wealth growth, welfare enhancement, and human nature upliftment. The modernization achievements of the former become replicable social development models; however, the attempts of the latter to leapfrog modernization often lead to the twists and turns of social progress. Thus, for countries committed to achieving modernization goals, it is necessary to carefully distinguish and rationally choose different paths to modernization.

Value Analysis of the Ecological View of Chinese Modernization Creating a New Form of Human Civilization

Li Feihu, Qi Weiping 16-23

The Report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China proposed five characteristics of Chinese modernization, with harmonious coexistence between human and nature being one of them. Ecological civilization is intricately intertwined with human civilization, constituting the intrinsic mechanism of a new form of human civilization. The various shortcomings exposed by Western-style modernization hinder the sustainable development of human civilization. Chinese modernization provides China's solutions and wisdom for global ecological governance. The ecological view of Chinese path to modernization guides the creative actions of a new form of human civilization, promoting the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind. It provides ideological guidance and action guidelines for the world's modernization to follow the correct direction and advance along a healthy path.

Chinese Modernization and the Promotion of Building a Community with a Shared Future for Mankind

Kong Zeming 24-30

Capitalist modernization, as a "leading" modernization model, has to some extent facilitated the world's increasing interconnectedness; however, it has also resulted in an unequal global order due to the greed and

expansionist nature of capital. Breaking this unequal global order is the common aspiration of human society and the peoples of various countries worldwide. *The Report to the 20th National Congress of the Communist Party of China* proposed that promoting the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind is the essential requirement of Chinese modernization. This important proposition not only conforms to the objective truth revealed by Marx's theory of world history but also aligns with the historical trend and inevitable currents of current world development, profoundly reflecting the value orientation of Chinese modernization in seeking the welfare of the people around the world. On the new journey, we continuously promote the construction of a community with a shared future for mankind in the practice of Chinese modernization. We aim to build a better world with the concept of co-construction and sharing, promote the common prosperity of world civilization with an open and inclusive spirit, jointly respond to the unprecedented changes in the world with Chinese philosophy and collectively address global governance crises with Chinese solutions, thus enhancing the influence of a community with a shared future for mankind in international communication.

The Era Demand and Connotation Interpretation of Tourism Empowers Chinese Modernization Development

Guo Wen 31-38

For more than 100 years, tourism, as a way to participate in understanding and insight into the world, as well as the popularization and globalization of tourism, has laid the premise and foundation for the development of Chinese modernization. From the 1920s to the reform and opening-up, the social function of tourism development echoed the historical exploration logic of Chinese modernization development; From the reform and opening-up to now, tourism development has echoed the modern practical logic of Chinese modernization. Tourism is a strategic pillar industry of the national economy, and its epochal, ethical and guiding nature should be fully reflected in enabling the development of Chinese path to modernization. As a strategic pillar industry of the national economy, tourism empowerment Chinese path to modernization should fully reflect the era, ethics and guidance of tourism. In the future, it is necessary to explore higher value concepts, respect tourism rights, practice tourism rights, develop tourism rights, and enable people to better share tourism space rights. This paper can theoretically provide reference for the high-quality development of China's tourism industry, and in practice, it can highlight the local plan of tourism enabling the development of Chinese path to modernization.

Disenchantment of the World and the Crisis of Nihilism: "General Problem" of Early German Romanticism

Luo Jiu, Jiang Weiduan 39-49

Romanticism is indeed a very controversial and complicated intellectual movement that cannot be summarized by a single position or values. However, this complexity does not mean that romanticism is completely lacking in internal unity and completely undefined. The aesthetic, religious, scientific and political thoughts of early romanticism maintain internal coherence and unity with the theme and intention of the whole philosophical or metaphysical research. It is precisely because the early romantics broke through the limitations of rationalism and subjective reflection philosophy that their ideas about nature, religion and politics have a unique logic and thinking framework completely different from the enlightenment's scientific

world outlook, rational religion view and contractual state view. The early Romanticism tried to develop a kind of non-subjective metaphysics, based on the absolute unconditional, to overcome the alienation of reason and the internal division of the modern world, to break through the binary opposition of rationalism through the revelation of the internal unity of aesthetic experience and the development of a new religious concept, to promote the dialectical and purposeful development of reason itself and the enlightenment of human beings, to restore the integrity of human beings, and then to fundamentally respond to the crisis of modern nihilism and re-establish the foundation of human common life.

Origins of the Positivism Debate: Reflection on the “Popper-Adorno Controversy”

Xie Dikun, Gao Jixin 50-56

There has long been a misunderstanding in academia regarding the origins of the “positivism debate in German sociology”. Critics of rationalism argue that the origin of the positivism debate lies in Habermas’ theoretical attack on Popper, but in reality, there was no substantive disagreement between Popper and Adorno. Dahrendorf recognized the divergence between Popper and Adorno but interpreted it as a conflict between a Kantian stance and a Hegelian stance. However, both of these views are problematic. A scrutiny of the texts of the debate reveals that the disagreement between Popper and Adorno at the Tübingen Conference was indeed the origin of the positivism debate, fundamentally demonstrating the different interpretations of Kantian critical philosophy by critical theory and critical rationalism.

The Highest Goodness, Kingdom of Ends, and Perpetual Peace: Three Dimensions of the Feasibility of Kantian Political Community Theory

Huang Ge 57-63

A common view suggests that Kant’s political community and ethical community differ significantly in their theoretical foundations, institutional content, and feasibility. The former emphasizes the highest political good, aiming to achieve perpetual peace among nations through coercive rights and progressive reforms. The latter, on the other hand, embodies a theological conception of goodness, presupposing God as the highest legislator, thereby universally prescribing moral laws for all individuals. The “rupture” between these two theories of community challenges the systematicity and integrity of Kant’s practical philosophy. However, Kant also mentions a kingdom of ends community, which is based on the highest good in the moral world and aims to achieve a state of mutual responsibility, legislative will, and equal freedom through moral self-discipline among agents. This not only inherits the ethical community desired by moral beings but also stipulates the prerequisites for the connection of political community, thereby providing a foundational guarantee for the genuine pursuit of perpetual peace among nations.

Compatibility and Iteration: Three Forms of Digital Litigation

Zuo Weimin, Shen Sizhu 64-70

The development of digital technology has not only changed people’s lifestyles but also profoundly impacted traditional legal systems and litigation methods. Currently, digital litigation is being questioned due to its contradiction with some traditional litigation principles. Therefore, further research is required on whether to continue promoting the development of digital litigation and how.

By examining the application of digital technology in litigation and referencing the classification proposed by some scholars, the author identifies three forms of digital litigation worldwide. Digital litigation 1.0 represents the initial stage where digital technology is integrated with traditional litigation, primarily digitizing some procedural aspects within the traditional litigation framework without fundamentally altering its basic mechanisms and rules. Digital litigation 2.0 originates from the digitization of disputes in the digital age and aims to handle disputes relying on digital technology through digital means, gradually breaking away from the constraints of traditional litigation principles. Digital litigation 3.0 signifies a revolutionary stage characterized by the extensive use of digital technology in evidence formation, review, and judgment. Disputes and litigation procedures are inherently intertwined with digital technology, and the concepts, principles, and specific litigation rules significantly diverge from traditional litigation. From the perspective of judicial entities, the utilization of artificial intelligence and big data management will become prominent features of this stage, inevitably influencing judges during the adjudication process, and possibly leading to the emergence of AI judges.

Currently, both Digital litigation 1.0 and 2.0 exist, while Digital litigation 3.0 is still in its nascent stage, yet with immense potential for development. Presently, generative artificial intelligence technologies like ChatGPT are beginning to tentatively play a role in Digital litigations 1.0 and 2.0, but with further technological maturity, these technologies are likely to become significant pillars of Digital litigation 3.0. The three forms of digital litigation are different yet compatible, involving interchanging and iterative processes.

During the iterative process of digital litigation forms, the means and concepts of achieving judicial justice are also evolving. Core values such as fairness, impartiality, and transparency remain unchanged, but the means of achieving judicial justice are undergoing transformations, and the concept of judicial justice is expanding and deepening in the digital age. Through continuous exploration and construction of the concept of judicial justice in the digital age, not only can legal systems be better adapted to the development of digital society, but it can also promote profound reflection on and innovative practices of traditional justice principles.

Practice Examination and Normative Construction of Administrative Prosecution Supervision in the Perspective of Legalized Business Environment

Qin Qianhong, Li Tianyu 71-81

Since the reform and opening-up, the main approach of procuratorial organs in serving economic and social development has been through criminal prosecution. The proposal of the “Four Major Prosecutions” provides the procuratorial organs with the possibility to serve economic and social development through a broader approach. The characteristic of administrative prosecution enables it to regulate administrative law enforcement and promote fair justice, which is in line with the requirements of constructing a legalized business environment. In practice, administrative prosecution has supervised the phenomena of relevant authorities not actively fulfilling their duties and improperly exercising power in the field of legalized business environment, and guided enterprises to carry out administrative compliance construction. Administrative prosecution has made many beneficial explorations in the field of legalized business environment, but there are also shortcomings such as insufficient work system, misalignment between supervision focus and practical needs, and blurred boundaries of power exercise. The improvement direction should be to strengthen the organizational advantages of integrated prosecution so as to empower administrative prosecution work, and to delineate the boundaries of administrative prosecution duties based on the process of national division of

powers and clear supervision targets. With the core objectives of supervising administrative illegal acts, improving the efficiency of people's court litigation, and reducing the cost of safeguarding the rights of market entities, the principle of proactive performance of duties should be followed, and the potential roles of administrative prosecution should be expanded, so as to shape the working system of administrative prosecution optimizing the legalized business environment.

Normative Interpretation and Institutional Deployment of Government-led Principles: Guided by the Chinese Modernization

Wang Jianxue, Gao Qiang 82-91

Government-led governance is a fundamental issue in China's system of governance and Chinese modernization, yet it has long been neglected in the legal field. In 2023, laws such as the *Barrier-free Environment Creation Law of the People's Republic of China* have explicitly stipulated government-led as one of the basic principles, and the pace of incorporating government-led principles into laws may continue to accelerate in the future. The legal recognition of government-led principles represents an upgrade of similar content in laws and party/government documents. It combines with market operations, social participation, and even broader multi-party coordination or co-construction, with specific responsibilities entrusted to governments at all levels. As for its normative basis, government-led principles are embedded in the national governance system established by the Constitution, supported by the party and government structure, and linked to the goals of socialist modernization with Chinese characteristics declared by the Constitution, achieving a combination of an effective market and an active government. The realization of government-led principles requires specific institutional structures as safeguards. To better leverage the promoting function of government-led principles for Chinese modernization, it is necessary to systematically integrate the responsibilities of governments at all levels, improve the horizontal and vertical division of labor within the government, leverage the organizational advantages of joint governance by the party and government, and consolidate the foundation of the whole process of people's democracy.

Rural Reform Since the New Era: Effectiveness Experience, Theoretical Innovation, and Deepening Direction

Gao Qiang, Zeng Hengyuan 92-102

Since the New Era, China has comprehensively promoted a new round of rural reform and made breakthroughs in important areas and key links, laying a solid institutional foundation for promoting agricultural and rural modernization as well as comprehensive rural revitalization. These achievements in rural reform are due to the consistent adherence to and strengthening of the CPC's overall leadership over the agriculture, rural areas, and farmers issues. They also benefit from the reform methods of pilot experiments, the reform concept of urban-rural integration, the reform means of technological empowerment, and the reform guarantee formed by the construction of the rule of law. Specifically, the rural reform in the New Era focuses on such aspects as rural land system, modern agricultural management system, rural collective property rights system, rural governance system, and urban-rural integration development. With the maintenance and realization of farmers' property rights and interests as the logical starting point, the pursuit of meeting farmers' aspirations for a better life and achieving common prosperity in rural areas as the goal, and the clarification of property rights, expansion of functions, and manifestation of value as the logical

thread, innovative breakthroughs have been achieved in institutional design, policy arrangements, and practical exploration. Concurrently, rural reform in the New Era has also propelled innovation in the theoretical framework of socialism with Chinese characteristics. This innovation not only deepens the theories of rural collective ownership and the redistribution of rural collective property rights but also advances theories of agricultural industrial development and rural governance, as well as expands theories of urban-rural integration development and agricultural and rural modernization. The common characteristics of these theories emphasize grounding in China's unique national and rural conditions, valuing the exploration of the advantages of the socialist system with Chinese characteristics, adhering to the moderate opening of property rights and the market-oriented allocation of factors, and focusing on stimulating the initiative of farmers and market vitality. Overall, rural reform in the New Era has demonstrated significant institutional performance in practice, providing strong impetus for rural economic and social development and the transformation of urban-rural relations. However, it is also important to recognize that some areas of rural reform are still in the exploratory stage, while others are facing formidable challenges, and some are navigating through uncharted waters. Rural reform still faces some difficulties and bottlenecks, mainly manifested in the incomplete institutional mechanisms for market-oriented factor allocation, the need to expand the openness of rural property rights structures, the necessity to improve the linkage of reforms in various rural areas, and the weakening of the initiative and organization of farmers. Embarking on a new journey of Chinese path to modernization construction, it is imperative to view the agriculture, rural areas and farmers issues from the perspective of the overall situation of the CPC and the country's cause, continue to advance along the path of gradual rural reform, adhere to the direction of rural collective land ownership and marketization, steadily expand the openness of rural property rights structures, and promote the reshaping and reorganization of farmers' initiatives.

Adhering the Bottom Line of Rural Homestead System Reform: Risks and Optimization Strategies

Huang Min, Du Wei 103-111

Adhering to bottom-line thinking is an important approach to addressing the risks and challenges of rural homestead system reform and resolving complex contradictions. The bottom line of rural homestead system reform includes the bottom line of collective ownership, the bottom line of safeguarding farmers' interests, the red line of arable land, and the bottom line of food security. Driven by the empowerment of returning rights and the visualization of property value, rural homestead system reform faces multiple risks of breaking the bottom line: firstly, behind the realization path of the economic value of homestead land use rights lies the crisis of realizing collective ownership; secondly, pilot schemes such as bidding for use and compensated withdrawal weaken the social welfare function of homesteads, challenging the bottom line of safeguarding farmers' interests; thirdly, excessive support for non-agricultural industrial land demand by homesteads poses a potential threat to the red line of arable land and food security. Faced with a series of risk issues, it is necessary to further strengthen the collective governance rights of homesteads to uphold the bottom line of collective ownership; coordinate the multiple functional values of homesteads to uphold the bottom line of farmers' interests; clarify the boundaries of regulatory responsibilities for rural homestead system reform to uphold the red line of arable land and food security.

Curriculum Theory Implications and the Significance of Interdisciplinary Thematic Learning

Guo Hua 112-119

Interdisciplinary thematic learning is an attempt to transform the curriculum system in modern schools. Interdisciplinary thematic learning is not a completely new form of practice, but an improved form of all previous attempts to criticize and transform the subject curriculum system. It is a measure of modern schools to strengthen the connection between courses consciously, the result of mutual absorption and compromise between subject courses and activity courses, and a reflection of the self-transformation of subject courses. The proposal of interdisciplinary thematic learning is an active response to the requirements of the times, as well as a conscious guidance for students to actively care about society and solve practical problems.

Paths to Enlightenment, Genesis Diagrams, or Mirrors of Manifestation: Philosophical Reflection on Educational Research Methods

Lei Yun 120-127

Educational research methods, distinct from substantive tools, benefit from questioning their ontological relationship to the world, the validation of knowledge, and the assumptions of the researcher, aiding in understanding their legitimacy. Based on the “assumptions”, three distinct methodological approaches can be delineated. The empirical approach divides the educational world into phenomena and essence, facts and laws, with researchers pursuing knowledge of the essence and laws of education, adopting an observational stance and contemplative approach; the conceptual approach focuses on the “human-made world”, with researchers constructing knowledge through conceptual frameworks, transcending reality to devise ideal visions; the meaningful approach disrupts the dichotomy and static ontology of the world, focusing on the fluid, changing real world, where researchers are practitioners, engaging with the real world and using themselves as mirrors to explore the meaning of education. The empirical and conceptual approaches can coexist harmoniously, facilitating collaborative research; however, the meaningful approach often conflicts with the other two, making their simultaneous application in research challenging.

Evolution and Optimization of Teacher Exchange Rotation Policy for Rural-Urban Compulsory Education: Reflections on Problems and Paths of Optimization

Yang Weian 128-134

The teacher exchange rotation policy is an important measure to alleviate teacher shortages and low teacher quality in remote rural areas of China, thereby promoting balanced development in compulsory education and achieving educational equity. The compulsory education teacher exchange rotation policy in China has undergone nearly 30 years of development since its inception in 1996. Based on the degree of policy refinement and focus, it can be classified into three stages: initial exploration primarily focused on encouragement and guidance, the establishment of a formal system of exchange rotation with regulatory constraints, and the gradual refinement of policy with diversified exchange methods and incentives. Despite continuous improvements, the goal of institutionalization and normalization of the policy remains far from being achieved. The formulation and overall design of the policy still exhibit certain loopholes and

deficiencies, hindering the deepening of the teacher exchange rotation policy and affecting its ultimate effectiveness. Challenges include the imbalance between policy formulation and execution leading to uneven progress and varying implementation intensity of teacher exchange rotation practices across different regions, the vague selection criteria for exchanged teachers, resulting in a high degree of randomness in selecting candidates for exchange, inadequate incentive mechanisms weakening teachers' willingness to actively participate in exchange rotation, and deficiencies in post-rotation management, diminishing the final effectiveness of the policy. To address the challenges in the design and implementation of the teacher exchange rotation policy, it is imperative to continue promoting reforms in teacher exchange rotation policies within county-level regions. Future efforts should focus on strengthening policy execution, specifying timelines and roadmaps for institutionalizing and normalizing teacher exchange rotation in different regions. Provinces should formulate implementation plans for teacher exchange rotation policies, setting achievable progressive development goals, and establishing implementation memorandums for compulsory education teacher exchange rotation. Moreover, clear rules for universal rotation should be defined, and a scientific and rational teacher exchange selection mechanism should be established. It is recommended to designate teacher exchange rotation as a legal obligation and basic responsibility for all teachers, requiring all teachers except under exceptional circumstances to participate in rotation. Furthermore, a transparent selection process for teacher exchange rotation should be developed to ensure regular rotation. Robust incentive mechanisms should be established to enhance teachers' willingness to participate. In addition to existing incentive measures, the establishment of special funds for teacher exchange rotation is advised. The formulation of compensation standards should comprehensively consider actual economic losses of exchanged teachers, the rotation school's location, subject teacher shortages, and teaching levels. Moreover, a specific contribution award for teacher exchange rotation should be instituted, issuing rewards based on the quality of education, level of work engagement, and actual contributions of teachers during rotation. Lastly, efforts should be made to strengthen post-rotation supervision to effectively improve the outcomes. Clear evaluation standards for teachers involved should be established, transferring the authority for using, managing, and assessing exchanged teachers to rotation schools, and requiring rotation schools to develop detailed management and utilization methods for exchanged teachers. Educational management agencies at county and township levels should oversee the management and employment of exchanged teachers within receiving schools.

From Readership to Authorship: The Literary Significance of “Lingyun” Discourse

Xu Jie 135-145

Since Sima Xiangru presented his “Ode to Greatness”, which Emperor Wu of Han admired as having “the lofty spirit of Lingyun”, “Lingyun” has become a symbol in history representing both life experiences and literary talent. Examining Sima Xiangru's ability to compose poetry, coupled with Emperor Wu's fascination with the arts of Daoist scholars and Sima Xiangru's frustrations in his official career, the concept of “Lingyun spirit” or “Lingyun style” emerged in later generations to describe both life and literary talent, marking a transition from the reader's perspective to the author's. Returning to history, from an institutional perspective, the impression of Sima Xiangru's ode in the Han emperor was not only due to Emperor Wu's appreciation of poetry but also linked to the system of presenting odes at that time. From the emotional perspective of literati, the notions of “servile demeanor” and “unyielding spirit” implied the endless joys and sorrows of literati throughout the ages. Returning to the realm of poetry, the “Lingyun spirit” represented by

Sima Xiangru's ode and the "exquisite elegance" represented by Xu Yin's ode showcase different aesthetic values in the creation of Han dynasty odes and Tang dynasty regulated poems, thus contributing to a fascinating chapter in literary history.

Classic Reconstruction: Transformation and Influence of *Chu Ci* Studies in the Song Dynasty from a Bibliographical Perspective

Guan Renjie 146-158

With the compilation of *Chu Ci* by Liu Xiang and the popularity of Wang Yi's *Annotations on Chu Ci*, the scope and concept of *Chu Ci* between the Han and Song dynasties were essentially defined by *Chu Ci*. However, during the Song dynasty, there was a transformation in the textual (bibliographical) aspect of *Chu Ci* studies. Scholars such as Chao Buzhi and Zhu Xi broke free from the constraints of previous editions, not only expanding the range of *Chu Ci* texts but also reshaping the concept of *Chu Ci*. They actively broadened the category of *Chu Ci* literature, essentially undertaking a reconstruction of *Chu Ci*. The innovative textual ideas presented in Song dynasty *Chu Ci* studies directly contributed to the diversification of *Chu Ci* studies during the Yuan, Ming, and Qing dynasties, and to some extent, influenced the development of modern *Chu Ci* studies.

Becoming a Literary Leader: Li Dongyang's Institutional Advantage, Identity Transformation, and Literary Operation

Feng Xiaolu, Zhang Huan 159-167

Li Dongyang was a highly acclaimed court official during the Hongzhi and Zhengde periods of the Ming dynasty, renowned for his literary talent and political acumen. His path to becoming a literary leader was closely intertwined with his advancement in official positions. The establishment of his leadership position marked his entry into the court and commencement of handling official duties. However, prior to this, he experienced a considerable period of obscurity. Leveraging the institutional advantage of "literature returning to the court", Li Dongyang not only produced official literary works specific to the Hanlin Academy and court officials but also extensively engaged in literary styles commonly used by general officials and scholars. His penchant for indulging in poetry creation and poetic exchanges enabled him to surpass the typical limitations of court writers, marking a transition in literary leadership from the model of political and educational officials to that of "elegant and refined scholars". His position as a literary leader was primarily built on a conscious and strong sense of leading literary rejuvenation, a broad and sophisticated conception of literary writing, and diverse and effective means of forming literary alliances. This process played a role in confirming the semi-conscious nature of the court style and the Chaling School, as well as the institutional background and identity consciousness of court literature.

Laying the Foundation for Publishing of New China: Study of the Publishing Committee of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China

Huang Tianhua 168-184

As the three major campaigns were on the brink of victory, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China (CPC) decided to promptly unify the publishing industry in the newly liberated areas,

centralizing the authority for compiling and publishing the works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin, and important documents of the central government. Simultaneously, it “confiscated the publishing organs of Kuomintang” and led and organized private bookstores, rectifying the rampant market of reprints, counterfeits, and pornographic publications. In February 1949, the Publishing Committee of the Central Committee of the CPC was established, and in early December of the same year, it officially transformed into the Publishing Bureau under the Publishing Administration of the Central People’s Government. The Publishing Committee was a highly significant leadership body, bringing together two teams working in urban and rural areas under the leadership of the CPC. It published series such as “Essential Reading for Cadres”, “Policy Series”, “Chinese People’s Literature Series”, as well as many new editions of textbooks. It rectified the national publishing and distribution market, cultivated a large number of new cadres, preliminarily constructed a new publishing and distribution system, and made important contributions to the CPC’s dissemination of knowledge, consolidation of the regime, and rallying of the people. It had a profound impact on the publishing and distribution work of New China.

Various Paths and Choices of Young Scholars and Examination Candidates after the Abolition of the Imperial Examination System: A Case Study of Nanbu County in Sichuan Province

Zhang Liang 185-194

The abolition of the imperial examination system was a significant aspect of institutional and social change in the late Qing dynasty, with far-reaching consequences for subsequent generations. To alleviate the potential shock to the scholarly class caused by the abolition, the government made efforts to provide multiple paths for young scholars and examination candidates at the bottom of the academic hierarchy, such as establishing various levels of modern schools and implementing favorable policies for post-examination arrangements. In Nanbu county of Sichuan Province, young scholars and examination candidates had options such as engaging in new government affairs and private tutoring, and young scholars could even compensate for the lack of traditional academic achievements by obtaining the title of “training students”. Furthermore, both the central government and local authorities in the provinces often made accommodations in school admissions and post-examination arrangements for older young scholars, examination candidates with poor performance in transitioning to new learning, and others. However, due to the idealized assumptions of the Qing government regarding schools and post-examination paths, underestimation of the influence of “examination syndrome”, and neglect of the significant role of local government affairs in resolving issues related to young scholars and examination candidates from the traditional education system, the proliferation of options also brought about numerous problems and sparked a series of disturbances. This not only affected the effectiveness of government’s efforts to transition from traditional education but also had many adverse effects on the operation of the new government. The lessons learned from the consequences of the excessive post-examination measures have implications and insights for education reform today.