

# Study on the Dilemma and Optimization Path of Strengthening the Consciousness of the Chinese Nation's Community

## -- Take the Promotion of Mandarin in Shangri-La, Yunnan Province, as an Example

Baima Wengmu, Yangzong Zhuoma, Meiduo Qingcuo, Gurong Qingcuo,

Shuaruo Xiaochun

School of public administration, Southwest Minzu University, Chengdu 610041, China

### ABSTRACT

Promoting Mandarin is one essential aspect of building a strong sense of community in the Chinese nation. In his report to the 20th CPC National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping proposed increasing the promotion of the national common language. However, some problems in the current Mandarin promotion strategy urgently need to be remedied. This study takes Shangri-La City, Yunnan Province, as the research object, combines the five "inter-embedded" theories, deeply analyzes the establishment of a solid identity system, and profoundly explores how to effectively deal with the current difficulties in the process of promoting Mandarin and further strengthen the sense of community of the Chinese nation. It attempts to reveal the current situation and challenges of promoting Mandarin in Shangri-La City. It proposes targeted optimization paths in this context, providing theoretical reference and practical guidance for language education and ethnic unity and progress in ethnic areas.

### KEYWORDS

Mandarin Promotion; Strengthening the Sense of Community in the Chinese Nation; Shangri-La City.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

In his report to the 20th CPC National Congress, General Secretary Xi Jinping clearly pointed out that we should rejuvenate the country through science and education, strengthen the talent support for modernization construction, and propose to increase the promotion of the national common language and writing. According to the provisions of the Law of the People's Republic of China on the National Common Language and Writing, "the national common language and writing" refers to Mandarin and standardized Chinese characters. Mandarin is modern standard Chinese, and standardized Chinese characters refer to traditional Chinese characters, simplified Chinese characters, and unsorted and unsimplified traditional Chinese characters that have been sorted and simplified and officially announced by the state in the form of a character list. Language and writing are essential tools for information transmission, expression of ideas, and emotional communication in a specific society, and they are also significant resources for forming national soft power. The central task of the Party in the coming period is to unite and lead the people of all ethnic groups in the country to build a modern socialist country in an all-round way, achieve the second centenary goal, and comprehensively promote the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation with Chinese-style

modernization. In this incredible journey, the national common language and writing have their unique role. However, promoting and popularizing the national common language and writing must still be balanced and sufficient. We must comprehensively strengthen the promotion and popularization of the national common language, writing, and standardized use, further inherit and carry forward the excellent Chinese language and culture, and forge a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation. Yunnan Province is a typical multi-ethnic region. General Secretary Xi Jinping emphasized at the Second Session of the 14th National People's Congress that we must adhere to the principle that "all ethnic groups are one family and all family members should live a good life" and implement the "six major strategies" in depth to advance the work of building a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation. We must firmly grasp the main line of building a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation, deepen education on ethnic unity and progress, guide people of all ethnic groups to firmly establish the concept of a community of sharing weal and woe, honor and disgrace, life and death, and destiny, continuously consolidate the ideological foundation of the Chinese nation community, and promote all ethnic groups in the big family of the Chinese nation to hold together like pomegranate seeds, jointly build a great motherland, and create a better life together.

Domestic scholars' research on this issue focuses on the achievements and problems of promoting Mandarin to build a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation, value dimensions, and practical paths, in-depth thinking on the promotion of Mandarin in ethnic regions, the strategies of promoting Mandarin to build a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation, and the subjects of promoting Mandarin to build a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation. Liu Jinlin and Ma Jing pointed out that Mandarin promotion should be placed under the framework of the main line of national ethnic work to build a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation. They analyzed the internal logic of Mandarin promotion in promoting a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation from four aspects: tool characteristics, institutional attributes, cultural carriers and essence, and human capital effects. Combined with the achievements and problems of Mandarin promotion in my country, they focused on analyzing the contradictions and difficulties faced by the in-depth promotion of Mandarin in ethnic regions from the perspective of building a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation<sup>[1]</sup>. In terms of the strategies for promoting Mandarin to build a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation, Wu Lina and Huang Xiuzhuo pointed out that through the practical paths of activity integration, education guidance, public propaganda, resource transformation, and mechanism guarantee, the revolutionary spirit of the Communist Party of China can be integrated into the whole process and all aspects of building a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation, which will help guide people of all ethnic groups to strengthen the "five identities."<sup>[2]</sup> In terms of promoting Mandarin and strengthening the consciousness of the Chinese nation as a community, Li Wenjing and Wu Xianyi pointed out that the practical path of enhancing the consciousness of the Chinese nation as a community can be grasped through the aspects of economy, culture, organization, mechanism, and talents, to promote national unity and progress and help promote rural revitalization in an all-round way<sup>[3]</sup>. Dong Zhenbang and Xia Yuanli pointed out that popularizing the national common language and characters is conducive to strengthening the consciousness of the Chinese nation as a community, enhancing cultural awareness and cultural confidence, and is an essential manifestation of the rule of law; popularizing the national common language and characters can promote economic and social development and promote a higher level of opening up to the outside world. Popularizing the common language and characters of the Chinese nation and strengthening the Chinese nation as a community are necessary conditions for the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation. In the information age, the role of language and characters is particularly prominent, and language and characters are the bridge connecting the virtual and real worlds<sup>[4]</sup>.

Based on the research on the dilemma and optimization path of promoting Mandarin in ethnic regions to build a strong sense of community of the Chinese nation, the development of building a strong sense of community of the Chinese nation has always attracted the attention of domestic scholars. Since the Party formally proposed the proposal of "building a strong sense of community of the

Chinese nation" at the 19th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, the research on the dilemma and optimization path of building a strong sense of community of the Chinese nation has developed rapidly, and domestic related research has also increased. The research on the dilemma and optimization path of promoting Mandarin to build a strong sense of community of the Chinese nation has become the focus of attention of the sociological community. The academic community's discussion on promoting Mandarin to build a strong sense of community in the Chinese nation mainly focuses on promoting Mandarin, the operation mode, and the channels of promoting Mandarin. Among them, the research on the dilemma of promoting Mandarin to build a strong sense of community in the Chinese nation from the theoretical perspective of the five inter-embedded theories and the theory of community consciousness has macro-theoretical discussions and micro-level empirical analysis. The academic community has also made rich and extensive research results on the dilemma, countermeasures, and suggestions for promoting Mandarin in ethnic regions to build a strong sense of community in the Chinese nation. However, there still needs to be improved research on the relevant countermeasures and suggestions for promoting Mandarin in Shangri-La City, Yunnan Province, to build a strong sense of community in the Chinese nation. Based on the review of existing research results, this study will further study the dilemma of promoting Mandarin in Shangri-La City, Yunnan Province, to build a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation through actual investigation, case analysis, quantitative and qualitative analysis, and policy analysis. Based on practice, this paper conducts empirical research. It analyzes the dilemma of promoting Mandarin in Shangri-La City, Yunnan Province, to build a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation.

## **2. METHOD**

### **2.1. Sample Selection**

The promotion of Mandarin refers to promoting the popularization and standardization of Mandarin as the official language throughout society through a series of policies and measures under the leadership of the Central People's Government of my country. This policy began in the 1950s to strengthen exchanges and unification among all ethnic groups and regions across the country and promote the country's overall development. In February 1956, the State Council issued the "Instructions on the Promotion of Mandarin," which formally determined the standard pronunciation, basic dialects, and grammatical norms of Mandarin. It promoted Mandarin in the cultural and educational system and all aspects of people's lives to promote the complete unification of the Chinese. In November 2022, the Ministry of Education and the National Language Commission jointly issued "Several Opinions on Strengthening the High-quality Promotion and Popularization of the National Common Language and Characters by Institutions of Higher Education." Starting from the five primary functions of higher education institutions, namely talent training, scientific research, social services, cultural inheritance and innovation, and international exchanges and cooperation, the document deploys the role of higher education institutions in the high-quality promotion and popularization of the national common language and characters. It proposes three significant tasks and ten measures, including comprehensively strengthening the education and teaching of the national common language and characters, actively integrating the promotion of Mandarin to help rural revitalization and the construction of cultural power, and actively exploring new means of promoting Mandarin to serve social applications and the needs of the people. The National Standard Spoken and Written Chinese Law stipulates that the state promotes Mandarin and standardized Chinese characters; citizens have the right to learn and use the national standard spoken and written Chinese; the use of the national standard spoken and written Chinese should be conducive to safeguarding national sovereignty and national dignity, promoting national unity and ethnic solidarity, and promoting the construction of socialist material and spiritual civilization. These policy documents provide a legal basis and guidelines for promoting Mandarin, ensuring the orderly progress of the work of promoting Mandarin.

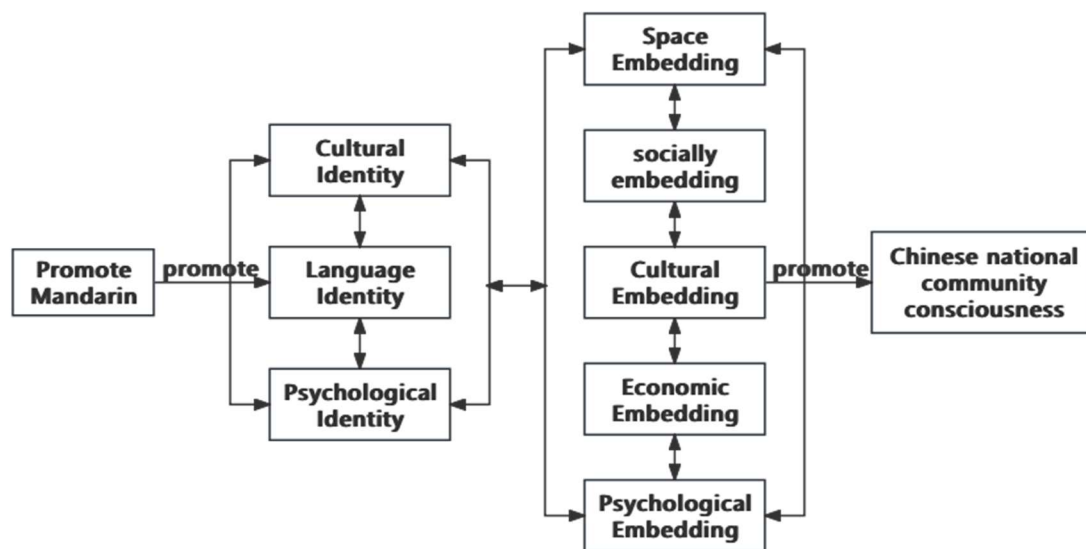
The core concept of building a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation is based on the major theoretical viewpoints put forward by General Secretary Xi Jinping, emphasizing the diverse and unified characteristics of the Chinese nation and the close connection and shared responsibility of all ethnic groups in national unity, ethnic unity, cultural identity, political identity and identity with Chinese characteristics. This core concept is an essential guiding ideology for the Party's ethnic work in the new era, aiming to strengthen national identity, ethnic unity, and cultural cohesion, promote the shared prosperity and progress of all ethnic groups, and maintain social stability and long-term peace and stability of the country<sup>[5]</sup>. Strengthening the identification with the great motherland, the Chinese nation, Chinese culture, the Communist Party of China, and socialism with Chinese characteristics is the practical path to building a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation. In short, the core concept of building a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation is to make a spiritual home shared by all ethnic groups, enhance ethnic unity, promote the modernization process of the Chinese nation, and achieve the strategic goal of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, based on a deep understanding and grasp of the diverse and unified characteristics of the Chinese nation, and to emphasize strengthening multi-dimensional identification, strengthening the construction of practical paths, strengthening the grassroots work system, and promoting the participation of the whole society. This concept has a profound theoretical foundation, distinct characteristics of the times, and rich practical directions, providing essential guidance for my country's ethnic work in the new era.

Shangri-La City, Yunnan Province, is a county-level city under the jurisdiction of Diqing Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, China. It is located northwest of Yunnan Province and is the intersection of Yunnan, Sichuan, and Tibet. Shangri-La is famous for its unique natural scenery and rich Tibetan culture and is a renowned tourist destination. The city is not only the seat of the Diqing Prefecture Government but also one of the essential channels to enter the Tibet Autonomous Region. The geographical location of Shangri-La City makes it a multi-ethnic area, among which the Tibetan population occupies a large proportion. At the same time, many ethnic groups such as Han, Yi, Naxi, and others live together, forming a diverse ethnic cultural landscape. The overall research object of this study focuses on the many difficulties faced by Shangri-La City, Yunnan Province, in fully promoting the widespread use of Mandarin to firmly build a sense of community for the Chinese nation and actively explore and optimize related paths. Specifically, it conducts a comprehensive and in-depth analysis of the actual language usage situation in Shangri-La, the promotion trend of Mandarin, the local people's depth of understanding and degree of identification with the Chinese nation, related policy measures, the current situation in the education field, the overall social and cultural environment, different groups, etc., to strive to find the most appropriate optimization path, vigorously promote the continuous promotion of Mandarin, and further consolidate the sense of community of the Chinese nation.

## **2.2. Framework Construction**

General Secretary Xi Jinping once pointed out: "Language communication is an important link in the communication between people. Without language communication, it isn't easy to communicate. Without communication, it isn't easy to reach an understanding. It is difficult to form recognition." The project team combined the five "inter-embedded" theories and the "five identities" theory with the community consciousness theory and extracted and refined "language identity, cultural identity, and psychological identity" from the "five inter-embedded" theories. It believes that the Chinese nation, as the master of the land of China, has wealthy ethnic groups and diverse and complex languages and cultures. Language and writing, an important carrier of culture, have become an essential part of the country's cultural soft power. To realize the Chinese dream of the great rejuvenation of the Chinese nation, it is necessary to promote the national common language and writing as a starting point and emphasize the use of the national common language and writing in different ethnic settlements to achieve deep integration from the five levels of space, economy,

society, culture, and psychology, to form a complete language identity system with social space as the carrier, life relationship as the link, and spiritual will as the core. By using a common language and writing to enhance language, culture, and psychological identity, the sense of identity of all ethnic groups in the great motherland, the Chinese nation, Chinese culture, the Communist Party of China, and socialism with Chinese characteristics will be strengthened. National unity, social stability, and long-term peace and stability will be promoted, thereby achieving the combination of identity to encourage inter-embeddedness. The two interact with each other and ultimately work together to forge a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation<sup>[6]</sup>. Through the promotion of the national common language and writing, in the new journey of socialist modernization, focusing on the various ethnic work of the Party and the state, focusing on the significant practical needs of building a strong community for the Chinese nation, in the process of continuous exploration to eliminate ethnic divisions, strengthen national consciousness, and awaken national consciousness, the concept of ethnic mutual embedding is refined and formed, thereby further deepening the building of a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation(Fig 1).



**Fig. 1** Research and Analysis Framework

### 2.3. Method Selection

The first is the literature research method, which collects, organizes, and analyzes academic literature on promoting Mandarin in Shangri-La City to understand the historical background, current status, and existing problems of promoting Mandarin in Shangri-La City. The second is the case analysis method, which selects some representative and successful cases of the promotion of Mandarin for in-depth analysis, explores the successful experience of the measure and some room for improvement, and provides a reference for the optimization path of the large area of Shangri-La City. The third is the quantitative and qualitative analysis method, which conducts statistical analysis on the collected data to reveal the quantitative relationship and law in the process of promoting Mandarin in Shangri-La City in the past; at the same time, the qualitative analysis method is used to deeply explore and explain the phenomena in the process of promoting Mandarin, find the essential problems and solve them. The fourth is the policy analysis method, which analyzes the national and local policies and regulations on the promotion of Mandarin, evaluates their impact on the promotion of Mandarin in Shangri-La City, and puts forward suggestions for policy improvement to improve the effectiveness of the policy.

### **3. RESULT**

#### **3.1. The Current Situation of Promoting Mandarin in Shangri-La City, Yunnan Province**

##### **(1) Policy promotion and extensive participation**

The Shangri-La Municipal Government has issued a series of policy documents for the promotion of Mandarin in recent years, the most eye-catching of which is the "Shangri-La Three-Year Action Plan for the Promotion of Mandarin (2022-2025)", which sets clear promotion goals. Driven by the policy, the atmosphere of Shangri-La City's public participation in the promotion has become increasingly vital. According to the latest statistics, 80 promotion activities were held in the city in 2023, with a cumulative number of participants reaching 300,000. These activities have effectively enhanced citizens' awareness of the importance of Mandarin and significantly improved their Mandarin proficiency.

##### **(2) Improvement of educational resources and training**

Shangri-La City pays special attention to investing educational resources in promoting Mandarin. All primary and secondary schools in the city have opened Mandarin courses and are equipped with more than 150 professional Mandarin teachers. In addition, the municipal government has established 5 Mandarin training bases, which can train 5,000 people each year. At the same time, Shangri-La City actively carries out Mandarin ability improvement training for teachers. In recent years, 1,000 teachers have been trained, effectively improving the Mandarin level of teachers.

##### **(3) Rich community promotion and activities**

Shangri-La City pays attention to promoting Mandarin at the community level. Community workers organize various activities, such as Mandarin corners and Mandarin lectures, to guide citizens to learn Mandarin so that they can understand different ethnic cultures while speaking Mandarin and subtly build a strong sense of community in the Chinese nation in their lives. According to statistics, in 2023, communities across the city held 50 Mandarin promotion activities, with 20,000 participants. In addition, Shangri-La City has also carried out a series of creative Mandarin promotion activities in combination with local cultural characteristics, such as Mandarin speech contests and recitations, which have attracted many tourists and citizens to participate.

##### **(4) Village and town organizations and model construction**

Shangri-La City, Yunnan Province, has thoroughly implemented and actively carried out General Secretary Xi Jinping's important instructions on education and the popularization of the national common language and script and has made a series of pragmatic and practical attempts in promoting Mandarin. It has completed the language and script standardization construction tasks of many administrative villages; created 40 Mandarin demonstration groups and 36 popularization villages, and organized various Mandarin promotion activities; established four provincial and 15 state-level language and script standardization demonstration schools, as well as two standardized Chinese character writing specialty schools, to provide support for forging a strong sense of community for the Chinese nation.

##### **(5) Media publicity and online promotion**

Shangri-La City makes full use of media and online platforms to promote Mandarin. Through traditional media such as television, radio, newspapers, and new media platforms such as WeChat and Weibo, the importance of Mandarin and the policy measures to promote Mandarin are widely publicized. According to statistics, the number of information about the promotion of Mandarin released by the city on various media in 2023 reached 200, covering 500,000 people. In addition, Shangri-La City also actively uses online platforms to carry out online Mandarin training and testing

services, providing a convenient way for citizens to understand other ethnic cultures and realize exchanges, communication, and integration among ethnic groups.

After years of hard work, Shangri-La City has achieved remarkable results in promoting Mandarin. According to the latest data, the city's Mandarin popularization rate has reached 85%, the sense of building a strong community of the Chinese nation has been deepened, and the citizens' Mandarin level has also been significantly improved. The above data show that Shangri-La City has adopted diversified, three-dimensional measures to promote Mandarin. However, given the region's unique geographical, ethnic, social, and cultural environment, the promotion of Mandarin still faces multiple challenges. The progress of promoting Mandarin in some remote areas is relatively slow, and the protection of ethnic languages also needs attention. In response to these challenges and difficulties, Shangri-La City will continue to increase its efforts to promote Mandarin, improve policies and measures, increase investment in educational resources, and improve citizens' ability to use Mandarin. At the same time, it will also focus on the protection and inheritance of ethnic languages, achieve the harmonious coexistence of Mandarin and ethnic languages, and strengthen the sense of building a strong community of the Chinese nation.

### **3.2. Challenges of Promoting Mandarin in Shangri-La, Yunnan Province**

#### **(1) Remote area and diverse language ecology**

The remoteness of Shangri-La and its diverse language ecology are the result of multiple factors. First, its complex and diverse terrain and harsh climatic conditions have led to inconvenient transportation and a relatively closed environment, which has less impact on the culture and language of the outside world, thus preserving a unique language ecology. Secondly, as a multi-ethnic settlement, Shangri-La has its language and culture. The fusion and coexistence of these multiple cultures have formed a rich and diverse language ecological environment. Finally, Shangri-La's economic development needs to catch up, and its modernization process needs to be faster, which has also reduced the impact of external culture and language to a certain extent, allowing the local language ecology to be better preserved. These factors work together to make Shangri-La's language ecology present unique and complex characteristics, bringing particular challenges to promoting Mandarin.

#### **(2) Resources are scarce and the distribution between urban and rural areas is unbalanced**

The scarcity of resources and imbalance of urban and rural distribution faced by Shangri-La City in promoting Mandarin is mainly caused by the following reasons. First, Shangri-La City is located in a remote area, and its economic development needs to catch up. As a result, the government and society have limited investment in educational resources, especially in rural areas and remote mountainous areas, where educational resources are seriously lacking. Secondly, there are significant differences between cities and rural regions regarding infrastructure, educational conditions, and teaching staff. High-quality educational resources are often concentrated in urban areas, while rural areas face problems such as teacher shortages and outdated teaching facilities. In addition, the different income levels and living conditions of urban and rural residents also affect their ability to obtain educational resources and enthusiasm for learning Mandarin. These factors work together to intensify the difficulty of popularization work in Shangri-La City, making the gap in language proficiency between urban and rural areas increasingly prominent. To effectively respond to this challenge, the government and all sectors of society need to work together to increase investment in educational resources in rural and remote areas, improve local education standards, and promote the balanced promotion of Mandarin.

#### **(3) Economic lag and insufficient investment in education**

The problems of economic development lag, and Shangri-La's insufficient investment in education in promoting Mandarin are rooted in its unique economic and social background. First, Shangri-La is located in a remote area, economic development needs to catch up, and the local government's fiscal

revenue needs to be increased, resulting in insufficient investment in education. This affects the construction of school hardware facilities and restricts the introduction and retention of excellent teachers. Secondly, due to the low level of economic development and limited disposable income of families, many families need help to afford additional education expenses, which reduces the opportunity for their children to receive quality education. In addition, as a multi-ethnic settlement area, Shangri-La has a complex language environment, which increases the difficulty and cost of language education and further restricts the intensity of education investment. These factors work together to make Shangri-La face many challenges in promoting Mandarin. It is necessary for the government and all sectors of society to increase support, improve the local education level, and promote the popularization of Mandarin.

#### (4) Difficulty in policy implementation and limited teacher development

Due to its remote geographical location and the characteristics of a multi-ethnic settlement, Shangri-La City faces excellent challenges in administrative management and policy implementation, and the intensity and efficiency of policy implementation are affected to a certain extent. Secondly, the local government's limited financial resources have led to insufficient investment in implementing education policies involving the specific implementation of various measures to promote Mandarin. In addition, Shangri-La City's teacher team construction faces difficulties. There needs to be more sufficient professional teachers, and there are relatively few training and development opportunities for existing teachers, directly affecting the quality and effectiveness of Mandarin teaching. In addition, the complex and changing local language environment further increases the difficulty of teachers' work. At the same time, the low level of social participation and public awareness is also one of the essential reasons. The lack of understanding and support for promoting Mandarin from all walks of life has led to a lack of a good social atmosphere for policy implementation. Therefore, to effectively respond to these challenges, the government and all sectors of society need to work together to strengthen the systematicness and execution of policies, improve the professional quality of the teaching staff, and promote the balanced promotion of Mandarin.

## **4. CONCLUSION**

### **4.1. Optimizing the Language Ecology and Promoting Diversified Integration**

Given the region's remoteness and the diversity of language ecology, the integration and optimization of various local language resources should be strengthened. First, a comprehensive language database should be established to record and analyze multiple languages in Shangri-La in detail. The characteristics, scope of use, and user needs of different languages should be understood through in-depth research. Secondly, a scientific and reasonable language plan should be formulated to clarify various languages' use norms and priorities in different fields. Strengthen the protection and inheritance of endangered languages and establish special protection projects and funds. At the same time, it promotes multilingual education, cultivates bilingual talents proficient in local ethnic languages and Mandarin, and facilitates communication and integration between different languages.

### **4.2. Balance Resource Allocation and Promote Urban and Rural Development**

Given the scarcity of resources and the imbalance in urban and rural distribution, we must increase investment in Mandarin promotion resources to achieve balanced allocation between urban and rural areas. First, financial investment should be increased to improve educational facilities and teaching conditions in rural areas and provide a good hardware foundation for Mandarin teaching. Second, the construction of the teaching staff should be strengthened, and rural teachers' Mandarin level and teaching ability should be improved through training and introduction. Third, an urban-rural education assistance mechanism should encourage urban and rural schools to cooperate, exchange, and realize resource sharing. Fourth, modern information technology should be used to teach online

Mandarin and training, break urban and rural geographical restrictions, and allow rural residents to access high-quality Mandarin learning resources easily.

### **4.3. Increase Economic Investment to Help Education Take Off**

Given the economic lag and insufficient investment in education, the industrial structure of Shangri-La should be optimized first, and industries with local characteristics and market competitiveness, such as tourism and characteristic agriculture, should be supported to promote rapid economic growth. Through tax incentives, financial subsidies, and other policies, enterprises can be encouraged to increase their investment in the local area, create more employment opportunities, and increase residents' income levels, thereby enhancing local economic strength. The government should significantly increase fiscal appropriations for education to ensure that the proportion of education funds in the budget rises yearly. Not only should the construction of school infrastructure be guaranteed, but special funds for promoting Mandarin should also be set up for textbook compilation, teacher training, and the purchase of teaching equipment. Social capital should be actively introduced to encourage enterprises, social organizations, and individuals to participate in education investment through donations and the establishment of education funds to form a diversified education investment pattern.

### **4.4. Strengthen Policy Implementation and Promote Teacher Development**

Given the difficulty in implementing the policy and the limited development of teachers, on the one hand, we should increase the publicity and promotion of the policy and conduct a comprehensive, in-depth, and detailed interpretation of the Mandarin promotion policy through various channels, such as official websites, social media, offline seminars, etc., so that departments at all levels and the general public can fully understand the importance and specific requirements of the policy. We should establish and improve the supervision mechanism and evaluation system for policy implementation, conduct regular inspections and assessments on the implementation of the policy, and ensure that the policy can be strictly implemented. On the other hand, we should build a systematic and complete teacher training system, cooperate with colleges, universities, and professional training institutions, regularly organize Mandarin teachers to participate in training courses and academic seminars, and constantly update educational concepts and teaching methods. Provide teachers with more opportunities for study and exchange outside and learn from the successful experiences of other regions. At the same time, we should effectively improve the treatment level of teachers, provide more preferential policies and support in terms of salary and benefits, professional title evaluation, and career development, enhance the attractiveness of the teaching profession, and attract more outstanding talents to devote themselves to the cause of Mandarin education.

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