

Study on the Relevance of Traditional Integrity Education in Mongolia

Qing Xue^{1,2,*}

¹Graduate University of Mongolia, UlanBator, 140201, Mongolia

²Hulunbuir University, Hulunbuir, 021000, China

* Corresponding author: E-mail: XQLTTL@163.COM

Abstract: Traditional Chinese culture with a long history is a valuable resource for moral education and a vivid teaching material for integrity education. Mongolian traditional culture is an important part of Chinese culture, which has been continuously developed and enriched with its colorful and unique cultural connotations over thousands of years of historical evolution, and has been renewed with new vitality. Integrity education is an important part of traditional Mongolian moral education. Therefore, the inheritance and promotion of Mongolian integrity education is an urgent need to establish national cultural self-confidence and to pass on the national culture.

Keywords: Mongolian, Integrity, Education, Heritage.

1. Introduction

The traditional integrity education of the Mongolian people was formed in the course of its thousands of years of national development and has a strong historical, national and inherited character. Integrity education has been integrated into the ideology and daily life of the Mongolian nation and has profoundly influenced people's thinking and way of life.

Mongolian people highly respect the core value of establishing life with sincerity, matching heaven with sincerity, establishing behavior with faith, and swearing alliance with loyalty, and regard internal sincerity in the heart and external faith in the people as the greatest honor, and regard light promise and low faith, and renege on faith as the greatest shame. Integrity is the most basic feature of Mongolian moral culture, and it is the crystallization of Mongolian people's practice of dealing with human relations, human and social relations and human and natural relations for thousands of years.

The integrity education of the Mongolian people has gone through a long development process and has formed a complete and systematic system of integrity thought. Integrity is an important value orientation in Mongolian culture. The Mongolian people believe that integrity is the moral starting point for a person to settle down in social life, the basic character of a person, the moral standard of a person, and the value of a person's life; integrity is the basic criterion for dealing with interpersonal relations, and integrity is a kind of social value and moral code. Therefore, integrity is simply to ask people to do more and say less, not to tell empty words and not to tell lies.

Mongolian people are one of the creators of nomadic civilization and honesty is an important content of nomadic culture and an important part of moral education. Many historical materials prove that ancient Mongolians took honesty as a moral code to regulate their behavior and considered honesty as a virtue. This view is clearly reflected in the whole process of Mongolian production and life. The Mongols attach the greatest importance to honesty and trustworthiness and believe that the greatest shame of a person is not keeping his word and renege on his oath.

2. Connotation and Characteristics of Traditional Integrity Education in Mongolia

Mongolians attach great importance to honesty. Honesty and trustworthiness are the kernel of their values, their code of conduct and the main feature of Mongolian national character and cultural psychology. Mongolians take trustworthiness as the highest moral code and have established the principle of entering the world with honesty and making the world with trust.

2.1. Connotation of traditional integrity education of Mongolians

The traditional Mongolian education of honesty has accumulated the deepest spiritual pursuit of the nation and represents a unique national spiritual identity with distinctive national characteristics, long history and profound connotation. Sincerity" in Mongolian "honesty" culture includes sincerity, honesty, sincerity, etc., and "faith" includes speaking faithfully, keeping promises, and emphasizing promises. Used together, "sincerity" and "trust" contain the rich connotations of "honesty and trustworthiness, consistency between the outside and the inside, internal sincerity in the heart, and external trust in the outside".

2.2. Characteristics of traditional integrity education of the Mongolian people

The idea of integrity education of the Mongolian nation is a moral code and spiritual pursuit formed and developed on the basis of its unique economic structure, political form, ideology and so on in the course of its long-term development.

2.2.1. Traditional integrity education of the Mongolian nation is characterized by inclusiveness

From the very early ancient times, China has been a united multi-ethnic country with a large area and a vast sea border. The history of China is created by all nationalities. In the course of thousands of years of historical development, all ethnic groups have jointly created the history of the motherland and jointly developed the civilization of the

Chinese nation. At various stages of history, advanced production technologies and cultures of the Han Chinese people have been widely disseminated to the border areas, benefiting the social development of the ethnic minorities, while at the same time, the excellent technologies and cultures of the ethnic minorities have been introduced to the mainland in large numbers, enriching the cultural treasures of the motherland and promoting economic prosperity. In the process of development, Mongolian traditional honesty education has realized its adaptability and sustainability through cultural exchanges with other ethnic groups, actively absorbing the strengths of various cultures, and constantly enriching, perfecting and innovating. This is also one of the important reasons why the traditional integrity education of the Mongolian people has been so vital for thousands of years. For example, in the Mongol-Yuan period, with the frequent exchanges and interactions between the people of Mongolia and China in economy, life and culture, the respective development and mutual exchanges of animal husbandry, agriculture and handicrafts, and the invention and mutual attraction of science and technology, medicine, architecture, language and writing, historiography, literature and art, etc., greatly enriched the cultural development of the two regions and the different ethnic groups. This kind of multi-ethnic culture fused into the culture makes Mongolian traditional integrity education with great adaptability, openness and vitality, and has been continued till now.

2.2.2. Mongolian traditional integrity culture is characterized by harmony

Mongolian traditional integrity education advocates harmony. This concept of harmony is not only expressed in the harmonious coexistence of people but also in the harmonious coexistence of man and nature.

Mongolian traditional integrity education pays special attention to harmonious coexistence between people and believes that only by promoting harmonious coexistence between people can we realize harmonious social development. For example, it is documented that: "They have great respect for the monarch and never tell lies in front of the monarch; they hardly quarrel with each other; they never fight, injure or kill; no one robs or steals valuables; they respect other people and get along with each other"[1].

The traditional Mongolian education thought of integrity also advocates "unity of heaven and mankind", believes that man and nature are in harmony and unity, emphasizes the development of mankind through harmonious coexistence of man and nature, and stresses that mankind's development should be in accordance with the nature, and take the law of nature as the guideline for development. For example, until today, the herdsmen on the grassland will still consciously dig pits to bury their own living garbage during the change of season, and then cover them with the original turf after burying, without destroying the original appearance of nature. It can be said that they are the most loyal environmentalists.

2.2.3. Mongolian traditional integrity culture is characterized by pan-moralization

Integrity culture is an important part of Mongolian traditional culture, and it has been diffused to all aspects and levels of Mongolian traditional culture, forming the pan-moralized character of Mongolian traditional integrity culture, which is manifested in the influence and guidance of "integrity" on politics, legal system, literature, art, philosophy, etc. in Mongolian traditional culture. It is manifested in the influence and guidance of "integrity" on politics, legal system,

literature, art and philosophy in traditional Mongolian culture.

Integrity education of Mongolian people emphasizes that the heart should be honest and the behavior should be proper. The Mongolian culture of integrity is mainly the values spontaneously formed by the common people in their practical life and outside the mainstream in terms of discourse. It is widely expressed in the non-theoretical contents of people's customs and lifestyles, reflecting the people's personal perception of the society. In the ever-developing and increasingly rich social life and production work, people constantly sum up their experiences and gradually form a common understanding and perception of society. From the cultural point of view, the pursuit of "honesty" has become a form of folklore with strong colors of Mongolian daily life, such as: "Even if you can't learn how to read the scriptures, you should also learn loyalty," meaning that even if you can't learn practical skills, you should still learn good qualities; "A good horse walks smoothly. The good horse walks smoothly, the good man speaks sincerely" is a metaphor for the good man who speaks from his heart, and is sincere and not hypocritical; "The breed of livestock is fat and strong, but the quality of people is loyal" means that the quality of loyalty is rare, etc. The Mongolian people value loyalty very much, and are brave and courageous.

Mongolians attach great importance to loyalty, bravery, trust and swearing, that once a promise is made, it should be kept, if a party does not keep the promise, he will lose the trust of all people, and no longer be accepted and recognized by the society, and it will be difficult to continue to be based on the steppe. Mongolian people in the long history of development process, made a strict law on honesty, using the form of French law to regulate the people's words and behavior. After thousands of years of inheritance, these ancient laws have become not only a historical record in the Mongolian people's mind, but also a behavioral habit of the whole nation, engraved in their DNA, and they have always obeyed these moral norms and created a lot of proverbs to teach their children and grandchildren to continue to carry on the tradition of such virtues. For example, among the Mongolian people, the following proverbs are widely known: "If you lose a horse, you can get it back, but if you lose your trust, you can't get your friend back", "If you say something, you have to leave traces of it like a pit on the ground when you step on it", and "If you are honest and trustworthy, the oxcart can catch up with the running rabbit", etc. These proverbs are widely circulated on the steppe, and are a true portrayal of how the Mongolians respect honesty and trustworthy behavior[2]. These proverbs are widely spread in the steppe and are a true reflection of the Mongolian people's respect for honesty and trustworthiness.

3. Relevance of Traditional Integrity Education in Mongolia

Honesty, the most basic kernel of human moral culture, is a valuable source of culture and cultural heritage for humankind. Honesty and trustworthiness can bring people together in a community, promote cooperation among them and strengthen their ties. Passing on and promoting the education of "honesty" in the traditional Mongolian culture is conducive to the development of people's moral character. Social community formed by integrity is an important symbol of civilized society. Integrity is not only the moral code of civilization, but also the value and dignity of civilization.

Integrity education in the traditional Mongolian culture has been naturally formed within the social culture and gradually developed into a conscious and internalized daily moral code through legal regulations. Since ancient times, Mongolians have attached great importance to moral education, and morality has a very important position in Mongolian traditional culture.

Genghis Khan asked Mongols to be loyal, to tell the truth, to do practical things, and to oppose faithlessness and treachery. He asked his people to be loyal and obedient to their masters, "they showed great respect to their masters and did not tell them any lies". As the national hero of the Mongols, Genghis Khan was also a very honest and trustworthy man. His generous character, unique charisma and the principle of honesty above all else in the world had an important influence on the formation of the Mongolian ethical concept of honesty." Any nation whose son does not abide by his father's teachings, whose brother does not listen, whose husband does not believe in the chastity of his woman, whose wife does not obey her husband's wishes, whose father-in-law does not honor his son, whose son does not honor his father-in-law, whose elders do not care for their children, whose children do not respect their elders, whose adults believe in their slaves, whose relatives are estranged, whose rich people do not help the poor and those who despise politics and law and who do not know what is right and wrong, can only be an enemy of the nation. For such a people, robbers, enemies and all kinds of crooks will then blot out the sun where they live, that is to say, they will plunder, people and animals will not be at ease, and even the pioneering horses that go on the road will be exhausted or even thinned out, which will finally lead to destitution." [3]

High moral character is a valuable quality that reflects purity of spirit and depth of thought. A person with noble character is a true person of great erudition and harmony, who does not ask for anything in return, who is honest and trustworthy with a sense of responsibility for self-sacrifice and benefit of others. Inheriting and promoting the education of "honesty" in traditional Mongolian culture is conducive to cultivating people's sense of responsibility. The Mongolians are honest and trustworthy, and they hate fraudulent behaviors and transgressing profits. They insist on honesty and trustworthiness in their communication with others and reject hypocrisy. "An untrustworthy friend is more to be feared than a visible enemy", "Selfishness is a pocket of evil, and nonsense is the enemy of trust".

In the past, Mongolians did not have the habit of locking their doors and shelters during the day or even at night when they slept. When you passed by someone's house on a long journey, even if you found no one at home, you could go in and take a rest to relieve your fatigue from the journey. The owner will not blame you for finding out, but will feel happy

because he or she has helped others. From this detail of life, it is clear that Mongolians emphasize mutual trust and honesty. They believe that "truth is the basis of all beauty, deception is the extreme of all evil", "good horse will not change the speed, good people will not break the promise", "do not eat grass that is not livestock, eat their words that is not a good person", "lies are like a belt, only to bind the master", "lies are like a belt, only to bind the master", "lies are like a belt, only to bind the master", "lies are like a belt, only to bind the master", "lies are like a belt, only to bind the master". bind the master", "A liar who lies has little prestige among the people", "Sincerity and generosity last long, but treachery and cunning are hard to sustain", and "An honest defeat is better than a mean victory".

In today's society, credit is not only a matter of personal moral quality, but also closely linked to interpersonal communication and economic behavior. The destruction of credit has a huge impact on personal life, business operation and organizational operation, and it can be said that in the era of Internet economy, it is difficult to move an inch without credit. Today, with the deep development of China's market economy, diversification and accelerated globalization have caused changes in the values of some people, advocating the reshaping of people's moral concepts with the excellent traditional Chinese culture, including Mongolian integrity education, and its importance.

4. Summary

In Chinese traditional education, integrity education has always been at the center of education. The rich connotation of integrity and the effective methods of practice and education accumulated in traditional Chinese culture are the valuable heritage left to us by the Chinese civilization. In-depth investigation of traditional integrity education and integrity development mode is a necessary measure to improve the cultivation of civic literacy and an important guarantee to maintain normal social and economic management order. Inheriting and carrying forward the traditional integrity culture of the Mongolian people not only can promote the Chinese civilization to shine with the glory of the times and show its unique value, but also has an important significance for the cultivation of the value of integrity of the people of the times.

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