Research on the Relationship between Ideology and Social Governance

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Abstract. This study delves into the complex relationship between ideology and social governance, particularly in the context of modern society. Using Emperor Justinian I of the Byzantine Empire as a case study, it examines the role of ideology in social governance and the underlying strategies and motivations. Analyzing the circumstances of Justinian I's reign, the study uncovers clues in his decisions across the domains of art, military affairs, governance, and religion. Through the use of art, Justinian I constructed an image of imperial supremacy, employed military strategies to ensure national security, enacted legislation to strengthen central authority, and promoted religious unity to foster national cohesion. These strategies reflect the shaping and maintenance of social governance through ideology while revealing how social governance influences ideology, resulting in a complex and mutually influential dynamic relationship. This research offers several recommendations for further exploration of the intricate connection between ideology and social domination. It advocates a deep understanding of relevant theories, historical case studies, and contemporary societal analysis. Interdisciplinary, comparative research with various methodologies and active participation in academic discourse are encouraged. The critical reflection is emphasized to maintain academic objectivity. By comprehensively analyzing the historical case of Justinian I, this study provides valuable insights for contemporary discussions within the realms of society and politics, especially in the current landscape marked by ideological divisions, populist movements, and global political challenges. Understanding the dynamics of ideology and social governance is of paramount significance in the modern world.

Keywords: Ideology; Social governance; Justinian I; Strategy; Imperial supremacy.

1. Introduction

1.1. Research Background and Motivation

The relationship between ideology and social governance has long been a subject of academic scrutiny, encompassing the intricate interplay of beliefs, values, and principles on the dynamics of societal rule. The development background of ideology and social governance can be traced back to the development process of human society. Ideology is people's understanding and perception of things, which has a profound impact on social governance. In the development process of human society, the relationship between ideology and social governance has gone through different stages and changes. In primitive society, people's ideological concepts were relatively simple, and social governance was mainly maintained by blood relationships and naturally formed power. With the development of society, people's ideological concepts are gradually becoming more complex, and social governance has also become increasingly complex. In modern society, the relationship between ideology and social governance is more complex and diverse. People's ideological concepts are no longer solely determined by blood relationships and natural power, but are also influenced by factors such as culture, education, and economy. At the same time, social governance no longer relies solely on power to maintain, but also relies on factors such as law, system, and culture to maintain. In short, the development of ideology and social governance is the development process of human society, which reflects the changes and developments in the ideological concepts and governance methods of human society at different stages.
This study shifts its focus to a different historical era, using Emperor Justinian I of the Byzantine Empire as an exemplar to delve into the role of ideology in social governance, as well as the strategies and motivations behind leveraging ideology to fortify rule.

We will delve into the circumstances of Justinian I’s reign, seeking clues within his decisions across the realms of art, military affairs, governance, and religion. Through the use of art, Justinian I fashioned an image of imperial supremacy, while employing military strategies to safeguard national security, enacting legislation to strengthen central authority, and promoting religious unity to ensure national cohesion [1,2]. These strategies reflect the shaping and maintenance of social governance through ideology, simultaneously revealing how social governance influences ideology, thus engendering a complex and mutually influential dynamic relationship.

In the contemporary backdrop marked by ideological divisions, populist movements, and global political challenges, a profound understanding of the relationship between ideology and social governance holds paramount significance. By delving into the historical case of Justinian I, we can better grasp the intricacies of this relationship, thereby offering valuable insights for contemporary discussions within the realms of society and politics.

1.2. Research Contents and Framework

The framework of this study as follows: First, analyze Justinian's policies and military strategies. Second, provide research recommendations on ideology and social domination. Third, summarize key findings and relationship complexities. Finally, discuss the connection between ideology and social governance.

2. Case Description

Justinian would set up his own sculptures and frescoes in palaces or churches, and when someone walked in, he would feel Justinian looking down on him from above, demonstrating the supremacy of imperial power. After he succeeding to the throne, he embarked on a military strategy of expediting eastward and westward, often causing wars with the Persian Empire at that time. In the end, he defeated the Persian Kingdom and also recaptured some areas such as Italy and Spain. Justinian adopted a military strategy tailored to local conditions, signing a friendly alliance with Persia to the south, and strengthening the city walls of Dallas to the north of the Persian Empire, with a defensive strategy to the outside world. Actively arranged and deployed, and dug a trench around the city wall to resist the invading army. And based on the terrain characteristics, military deployment will be carried out on both sides of the main battlefield. Once the middle army is unable to resist the attack of the invading army, the armies on both sides can circle around to the enemy's rear, seize the opportunity to carry out a double strike, and use the characteristics of cavalry and infantry to deploy separately. He passed legislation emphasizing the supremacy of imperial power and proposing the idea of the divine right of kings, and Justinian destroyed the Roman republican tradition and strengthened imperial power [3-5].

With the establishment of consuls, Justinian strengthened the reform of the local management system, strengthened the centralization of power, and prevented local riots or excessive power. As land annexation by the landlord class becomes more and more serious, the economic income of small farmers will inevitably be affected, and the financial income on which the state depends for survival will be threatened. Justinian believed that state property fell almost entirely into private hands and was privately owned. Including all the state property that has been plundered and plundered. Therefore, Justinian attacked large landowners, protected the small peasant economy, protected the country's financial and military resources, and maintained the economic basis of imperial rule. Justinian's aim was to ensure the unity of the nation through the unity of the church. Steiner attached great importance to relations with the Holy See. The first thing Justinian did after coming to power was to affirm his support for the orthodox Calcidon's Creed, and although the Western Church unanimously opposed the resolution of Justinian's Christian church, Justinian directly controlled the
Holy See because all of Italy had fallen into Roman hands. They were eventually forced to accept the Roman emperor's terms and support the resolution of the Fifth Council. Justinian received the victory of the imperial power over the clerical power, and all the affairs of the sect were in his hands, including the election of the pope, and the papal power became a dependent instrument of the imperial power [4-7].

3. Suggestions

The relationship between ideology and social domination is a complex and important topic. To investigate this, here are some suggestions:

First, understand the theories related to ideology and social domination. This includes Marxism, the theories of sociologists such as Max Weber and Talcott Parsons, and contemporary discussions of ideology and domination.

The second is to study historical cases: to study the relationship between ideology and social domination in history. This can include studying how the ruling classes of ancient societies asserted their power through ideology, as well as how ideology affects politics and economics in modern societies.

Third, analyze contemporary society: analyze the relationship between ideology and social domination in contemporary society. This could include studying how the media shapes ideology and how political and economic elites use ideology to assert their position.

Fourth, interdisciplinary research: try to study this issue from the perspective of multiple disciplines, such as political science, sociology, history, psychology and philosophy. This can help you gain a fuller picture of the relationship between ideology and social domination [8].

Fifth, comparative research: by comparing cases from different countries and regions, understand how the relationship between ideology and social domination manifests itself in different cultural and historical contexts. This can help you discover general patterns and better understand the topic.

Sixth, research methods: Try to use different research methods, such as qualitative research, quantitative research and mixed research, to understand the problem more comprehensively.

Seventh, participate in discussions: participate in discussions about ideology and social domination, and exchange ideas with other scholars and researchers. This can help you discover new research perspectives and improve your analytical skills [9].

Finally, reflection and criticism: In the process of research, maintain a reflective and critical attitude. This can help you avoid falling into ideological traps and maintain academic objectivity [8-10].

4. Conclusion

The relationship between ideology and social domination has always been an important topic in the fields of political science, philosophy and social sciences. Ideology refers to a system of ideas, beliefs, values, or ideas that usually reflect the interests and ideas of a certain social class or political group. Social domination refers to the way in which the dominant class or political group in society achieves its dominance through oppression, control and exploitation of other classes or groups. There is a close relationship between ideology and social domination. On the one hand, ideology provides legitimacy and legitimacy to social domination. The ruling class or political group maintains its ruling order by disseminating its ideology and making the ruled class or group accept the legitimacy of its dominance. On the other hand, social domination also tends to consolidate its dominance through the control and shaping of ideology. The ruling class or political group maintains its dominance by controlling education, the media, and other channels to shape an ideology that suits its interests in order to influence public perception and behavior.

In modern society, the relationship between ideology and social domination is more complex. With the development of information technology and the advancement of globalization, the dissemination
and exchange of ideas have become more convenient, and the conflict and competition between different ideologies have become more intense. At the same time, the way of social domination has become more complex and hidden, no longer simply violent oppression, but through economic, cultural, educational and other means. Therefore, studying the relationship between ideology and social domination requires in-depth analysis and discussion from multiple angles and levels. This requires a study of the characteristics and evolution of different ideologies, as well as the practices and effects of different social forms of domination, in order to reveal the complex relationship between ideology and social domination. The relationship between ideology and social domination is inseparable. The two complement each other and complement each other. When social governance lacks ideology, the entire country has no soul, and the people under it have no consensus. This kind of governance seems indestructible, but in fact, a small wind and a small wave are enough to destroy this empire. Ideology and social domination are two important aspects of social operation, and understanding the relationship and influence between the two helps to understand the underlying mechanisms of society. By studying ideology and social domination, we can better understand the problems and injustices that exist in society, thereby providing theoretical support for promoting social reform and development. Ideology and social domination are important factors for social cohesion and stability. By studying them, we can better understand how to enhance social cohesion and stability, thereby promoting harmonious social development. Ideology and social domination are one of the important research fields in the humanities and social sciences, and their research helps to expand the research fields and methods of humanities and social sciences. Through the study of ideology and social domination, we can provide guidance and suggestions for practical applications for governments, enterprises, social organizations, etc., thereby promoting the progress and development of practical applications.

Authors Contribution

All the authors contributed equally and their names were listed in alphabetical order.

References