

Legal Reconstruction of Social Governance Community under the Background of Digital Economy: Interaction and Collaboration among Multiple Subjects

Sanjun Ma*

Business School, Hebei University of Engineering and Technology, Shijiazhuang, 050000, Hebei, China

*Corresponding author

Abstract: The digital economy, with data as the core production factor and technology as the key support, promotes structural changes in the subject, object, and means of social governance. The traditional governance model with the government as the single core and the lagging rule of law system are no longer suitable for the inherent needs of the social governance community of "co construction, co governance, and sharing". This article focuses on the issue of legal reconstruction of social governance communities in the context of the digital economy, analyzing the role positioning and interactive logic of multiple subjects including government, enterprises, social organizations, and the public. The government bears the responsibility of legislative guidance, law enforcement supervision, and subject coordination, while enterprises need to fulfill their obligations of data protection and compliant operation. Social organizations play a bridging and complementary role in services, and the public empowers governance democracy and the implementation of the rule of law through participation and supervision. Research has pointed out that the current rule of law system has problems such as incomplete laws and regulations, ambiguous subject rights and responsibilities, and lack of collaborative mechanisms. Therefore, it is proposed to achieve the legal reconstruction of the social governance community through improving legislation in the digital economy field, building a multi subject collaborative mechanism, and strengthening the integration of technology and the rule of law. The research not only enriches the theoretical system of the intersection of digital economy and social governance, but also provides practical reference for promoting the healthy development of digital economy and modernization of social governance.

Keywords: Digital Economy, Social Governance Community, Reconstruction of the Rule of Law, Diverse Subjects, Collaborative Governance

1. Introduction

The deep iteration of digital technology has given rise to the flourishing of the digital economy, which relies on data as the core production factor and computing power as the key support. It is deeply penetrating from the economic field to the social governance field, promoting structural changes in governance subjects, governance objects, and governance methods. On the one hand, the digital economy has broken the temporal and spatial boundaries of traditional social governance, expanding the participation paths of diverse entities (government, enterprises, social organizations, and the public), and significantly improving the efficiency of integrating governance resources; On the other hand, new governance challenges such as ambiguous data ownership, platform monopoly, and algorithm discrimination have emerged. The traditional governance model with the government as the single core and the lagging rule of law system are no longer suitable for the inherent needs of the social governance community of "co construction, co governance, and sharing" in the digital economy.

As a collaborative governance form formed by multiple entities based on common interests and governance goals, the effective operation of the social governance community relies on the guidance and norms of the rule of law. At present, there is a structural imbalance in the supply of rule of law in China's digital economy: the existing laws and regulations on data security and personal information protection still need to be refined, and the institutional design for platform responsibilities and multi-party collaboration mechanisms is still weak, leading to problems such as blurred boundaries of subject rights and responsibilities and low collaboration efficiency in governance practice [1]. In this context, exploring

the legal reconstruction path of social governance community under the background of digital economy has become a key issue in solving governance difficulties and achieving modernization of governance.

From a theoretical perspective, this study is based on the intersection of digital economy and social governance. By analyzing the interactive logic and legal needs of multiple subjects, it can enrich the connotation of social governance community theory and digital legal theory, fill the gap in the exploration of the integration mechanism of "digital+governance+rule of law" in existing research, and provide a theoretical framework and analytical perspective for subsequent related research. In terms of practical significance, this study focuses on the pain points of interaction and collaboration among multiple subjects, aiming to construct a legal system and collaborative mechanism that is suitable for the digital economy. It can provide institutional guidance for the government to optimize governance strategies, enterprises to fulfill social responsibilities, and social organizations and the public to participate in an orderly manner. It can also provide practical paths for resolving governance risks arising from the digital economy and ensuring social fairness and justice. It has important practical significance for promoting the healthy development of China's digital economy and the modernization of social governance.

2. The necessity and challenges of reconstructing the rule of law in the community of social governance

A social governance community is an organic whole formed by multiple entities in the field of social governance, including the government, enterprises, social organizations, and the public, based on the principle of co construction, co governance, and sharing [2]. Through cooperation, consultation, interaction, and other means, they jointly participate in social governance and form a close collaboration and interdependence. The rapid development of the digital economy has profoundly changed the way and concept of social governance. In terms of governance, the application of digital technology promotes the transformation of social governance from traditional empirical decision-making to data-driven scientific decision-making.

2.1 Necessity analysis

The traditional rule of law system shows significant unsuitability in the digital economy era and is difficult to match the new demands of social governance. At the level of laws and regulations, emerging business models such as e-commerce, sharing economy, and digital currency that have emerged from the digital economy lack clear legal norms in terms of transaction rules, responsibility definition, and rights protection. Taking the sharing economy as an example, existing laws cannot fully cover issues such as vehicle management, user responsibility, and deposit supervision in the operation of shared bicycles and shared cars, resulting in a lack of clear legal basis for dispute resolution.

In terms of regulatory mechanisms, the traditional regulatory model with the government as the sole entity is difficult to cope with the complexity and dynamism of the digital economy. The cross industry and cross regional characteristics of the digital economy have greatly expanded the scope and scope of regulation, making it difficult for a single entity to achieve comprehensive and effective supervision. In the field of online live streaming sales, issues such as product quality, false advertising, and consumer rights protection occur frequently. It is difficult for government departments alone to implement real-time and comprehensive supervision of massive live streaming platforms and anchors.

In terms of rights protection, new types of rights such as personal information and data rights have emerged in the digital economy era, and traditional rule of law lacks sufficient protection for them. Personal information leakage incidents are not uncommon, and some e-commerce platforms and social media platforms have illegally obtained and utilized user information due to technical vulnerabilities or management negligence, which damages user economic interests and privacy security.

The reconstruction of the rule of law has significant implications for the development of the digital economy and social governance. For the digital economy, a sound legal system can provide clear rules and stable expectations, ensure fair competition and innovative development in the market, and stimulate the vitality of market entities through clear data property rights, transaction rules, etc; At the level of social governance, the reconstruction of the rule of law can regulate the behavior of multiple subjects, coordinate interests, clarify the rights and obligations of all parties, resolve conflicts through legal means, and promote the legalization and standardization of social governance.

2.2 Challenges faced

In the context of the digital economy, the reconstruction of the rule of law in the social governance community faces multiple challenges. On the technical level, the rapid development of digital technology has put forward new requirements for the construction of the rule of law. The widespread application of technologies such as big data, artificial intelligence, and blockchain in social governance has brought about issues such as data security, algorithmic bias, and the legal status of smart contracts. In big data analysis, the collection, storage, use, and sharing of data involve data security and privacy protection. Once data leakage occurs, it will have a serious impact on individuals and society; Artificial intelligence algorithms may have biases in the decision-making process, which can affect the fairness and legality of decisions.

At the institutional level, the existing legal system does not match the development of the digital economy. The innovation and cross-border nature of the digital economy have led to many new economic activities and social relationships being detached from the existing legal system, resulting in legal gaps and ambiguous areas. In the field of digital currency, its legal attributes, regulatory entities, and regulatory rules are not yet perfect, which poses potential risks to financial stability and social security.

There are also coordination difficulties among different legal departments when dealing with digital economy issues. Digital economic activities often involve multiple legal fields, such as civil law, commercial law, administrative law, criminal law, etc. The lack of connection and coordination between various legal departments can easily lead to conflicts in legal application. In the field of e-commerce, consumer rights protection involves civil law and consumer rights protection law, while market supervision involves administrative law. Once disputes arise, there may be inconsistencies in the regulations of different legal departments, which may affect the effective implementation of the law.

At the conceptual level, traditional legal concepts are difficult to adapt to the social governance needs of the digital economy era. Traditional rule of law emphasizes a top-down management model, focusing on order and stability, while social governance in the digital economy era emphasizes the collaborative cooperation and autonomous governance of multiple subjects, requiring the establishment of new legal concepts such as cooperative governance and data governance. Some government departments and the public have insufficient understanding of the application of digital technology in social governance, and lack sufficient understanding and support for the rule of law reform in the digital economy era, which also restricts the process of rule of law reconstruction.

3. The role and interaction of multiple subjects in the reconstruction of the rule of law in the social governance community

3.1 Government: leadership and coordination

In the legal reconstruction of the social governance community in the context of the digital economy, the government, as the core leading force, plays a role throughout the entire process of legislation, law enforcement, policy formulation, and subject coordination. At the legislative level, facing the problems of vague transaction rules and lack of rights protection brought by emerging formats such as e-commerce live streaming, sharing economy, and digital currency, the government needs to base on the actual needs of digital economy development, draw on advanced governance experience at home and abroad, promote the construction of a legal and regulatory system covering areas such as data ownership definition, transaction norms, privacy protection, and network security, fill institutional gaps, provide clear legal basis for digital economy activities, and lay the institutional foundation for the reconstruction of the rule of law.

In the law enforcement process, the government needs to adhere to the principle of administering according to law and strengthen the regulatory effectiveness of the digital economy market. Law enforcement agencies should promptly intervene and punish illegal activities such as data breaches, online fraud, and unfair competition in accordance with the law, in order to maintain market fairness, order, and social stability. At the same time, in line with the trend of digital technology development, innovative law enforcement methods are employed, utilizing technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence to construct a real-time monitoring system. Through data analysis, abnormal transactions and illegal clues are accurately identified, improving law enforcement accuracy and efficiency, and achieving the adaptation of regulatory capabilities to the development of the digital economy.

In terms of policy-making, the government needs to introduce policy measures that are both guiding

and normative. On the one hand, through financial subsidies, tax incentives, industry support and other means, enterprises are incentivized to increase investment in digital technology research and development and social governance, promoting the deep integration of the digital economy and social governance; On the other hand, guiding policies for the participation of multiple entities in governance should be formulated to clarify the rights, obligations, and participation pathways of social organizations, the general public, and other relevant entities, thereby providing policy support for the construction of a social governance community.

In addition, the government also needs to assume the responsibility of coordinating the main body and promoting diverse collaboration. A communication and collaboration platform based on digital technology should be established to facilitate information sharing and experience exchange among governments, enterprises, social organizations, and the general public through such forms as exchange conferences and cooperation projects. For instance, in the construction of smart cities, resources and technological advantages from various parties can be integrated. Meanwhile, a sound mechanism for contradiction coordination should be developed, with cooperation rules and benefit distribution schemes formulated to timely mediate and arbitrate disputes arising from multi-subject cooperation. This will safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of all parties and ensure the coordinated operation of the governance community.

3.2 Enterprises: innovation and responsibility

In the process of digital economy development, enterprises, as core market entities, have become key drivers of digital technology research and application with market insight and innovation capabilities. Through resource investment, enterprises carry out technological breakthroughs in fields such as artificial intelligence, big data, and cloud computing, continuously developing innovative products such as intelligent recommendation systems and data analysis platforms. This not only expands the boundaries of the digital economy, but also provides technical support for social governance, such as assisting in the digital transformation of governance methods and improving governance efficiency.

In the reconstruction of the rule of law in the social governance community, enterprises need to bear multiple responsibilities. Data protection is one of the core responsibilities: as a key production factor in the digital economy, enterprises need to establish a data security management system throughout the entire process of data collection, storage, use, and transmission, and use encryption technology, access control, and other means to prevent data leakage and abuse. At the same time, they must strictly comply with laws and regulations, regulate data processing behavior, and obtain user data with clear authorization and informed of usage methods and risks to ensure data security and user rights.

Compliance management is a fundamental obligation of enterprises. Enterprises need to abide by the laws, regulations, and policy requirements in the field of digital economy, safeguard consumers' rights to information, choice, and privacy in the field of e-commerce, and ensure the quality of goods and services; Simultaneously, compliance with the Anti-Monopoly Law and the Anti-Unfair Competition Law should be ensured to eliminate the practice of leveraging advantageous positions to engage in monopolistic behavior or unfair competition, thereby maintaining a fair market competition order.

In addition, enterprises should actively fulfill their social responsibilities and participate in social governance. Relying on technological and resource advantages, enterprises can participate in the construction of smart cities and smart communities, and provide governance technology solutions; During the epidemic prevention and control period, enterprises utilize big data and artificial intelligence to develop monitoring systems and prevention and control equipment to assist in epidemic prevention work. At the same time, enterprises can also give back to society through public welfare activities and volunteer services, promoting social harmony and development.

3.3 Social organizations: bridges and supplements

In the reconstruction of the rule of law in the social governance community, social organizations, with their extensive social connections and mass base, assume the role of a bridge and link between the government, enterprises, and the public. It can accurately capture the governance needs of various social strata in the digital economy scenario (such as community digital service demands) through community research, resident interviews, and other methods, and effectively transmit the demand information to the government and enterprises, providing empirical reference for policy formulation and service optimization, and helping the reconstruction of the rule of law to better meet actual governance needs.

Meanwhile, social organizations play a crucial role in promoting policies and the rule of law. Through special lectures, promotional activities, and other forms, we aim to interpret the legal regulations and policies in the field of digital economy to the public, such as popularizing data security and platform responsibility related provisions, enhancing public legal awareness and policy recognition, and creating a good social consensus foundation for the reconstruction of the rule of law. For example, in the implementation of policies such as garbage classification, social organizations guide the public to participate in compliance through knowledge dissemination.

In addition, social organizations can make up for the shortcomings of the government and the market in the supply of public services. Relying on its flexibility and professional advantages, it provides precise services for vulnerable groups in education, healthcare, environmental protection, and other fields (such as digital skills assistance and environmental public welfare projects), meets diversified public needs in the digital economy, and improves the governance community service system. At the level of conflict resolution, social organizations can intervene in digital economy disputes (such as e-commerce consumption disputes) through mechanisms such as mediation and arbitration, promote communication and negotiation among parties, resolve governance conflicts, maintain market order, and provide practical collaborative support for the reconstruction of the rule of law.

3.4 Public: participation and supervision

In the legal reconstruction of the social governance community in the context of the digital economy, the public, as the direct participant and stakeholder in governance practice, plays a crucial role in enhancing governance effectiveness [3]. From the perspectives of democratic and scientific governance, the public can integrate individual demands and social needs in the digital economy into the process of rule of law construction through channels such as legislative discussions and policy recommendations. For example, in the formulation of laws and regulations related to the digital economy, soliciting public opinions publicly can not only absorb the reasonable demands of the public for data rights and platform responsibilities, but also resolve their concerns about technological risks, promote legal norms that are more in line with governance reality, and enhance the public opinion foundation for the reconstruction of the rule of law.

Public participation also provides support for optimizing governance efficiency. As an important member of the governance community, the public can form a governance synergy by cooperating with the government and other entities to carry out practical activities. In urban environmental governance, active participation of the public in garbage classification, environmental supervision, and other actions can make up for the resource shortcomings of a single governance entity and enhance governance effectiveness. More importantly, public supervision is an important guarantee for the implementation of the rule of law: relying on online platforms, media and other channels, the public can supervise the government's digital economy supervision and law enforcement, enterprise data protection and compliance operation, and social organization service behavior. Through problem reporting, rights claims and other means, they can force all parties to perform their duties in accordance with the law, safeguard social public interests and their own legitimate rights and interests.

To activate the momentum of public participation, it is necessary to establish a sound participation and supervision mechanism: the government should build an online government platform, organize public opinion surveys, and broaden participation channels; Meanwhile, efforts should be made to strengthen responses to and feedback on public supervision, establish a "participation-processing-feedback" loop, enhance the public's enthusiasm for participation, and consolidate the social foundation for the reconstruction of the rule of law.

4. Path and strategy for the reconstruction of the rule of law in the social governance community under the background of digital economy

4.1 Improve the legal and regulatory system

We are building a legal and regulatory framework that adapts to the digital economy is the foundation for the reconstruction of the rule of law. In terms of data legislation, it is necessary to clarify the ownership relationship of data and define the boundaries of rights such as data ownership, usage rights, and revenue rights. With the development of the digital economy, data has become an important factor of production, and its value is constantly highlighted. Clear data ownership helps promote the circulation and utilization of data. Strict data security protection regulations should be established to regulate the

collection, storage, transmission, use, and sharing of data, prevent data leakage and abuse, and safeguard the data security of individuals and enterprises.

In terms of platform regulation legislation, it is necessary to clarify the legal status and responsibilities of digital platforms based on their characteristics. As an important carrier of the digital economy, digital platforms play a crucial role in connecting supply and demand sides, promoting transactions, etc. However, there are also some problems, such as platform monopoly, unfair competition, and consumer rights protection. Therefore, it is necessary to formulate relevant laws and regulations to regulate the operation behavior of the platform, strengthen the supervision of the platform, prevent the abuse of market dominance by the platform, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of operators and consumers within the platform.

We should also strengthen legislative research and exploration on emerging digital economy formats, and promptly fill legal gaps. With the continuous innovation of technology, new digital economy formats continue to emerge, such as metaverse, digital currency, and artificial intelligence generated content. These new formats bring new legal issues and challenges that need to be studied and regulated in a timely manner. The issues of virtual asset trading, issuance and circulation of digital currencies, and copyright ownership of AI generated content in the metaverse need to be clarified through legislation.

4.2 Establishing a collaborative governance mechanism

We establish a collaborative governance mechanism among diverse entities is the key to achieving the reconstruction of the rule of law in the social governance community. An information-sharing platform should be established to break down information barriers among various entities, thereby enabling data interconnection, sharing, and utilization. By establishing a unified social governance information platform, integrating data resources from various parties such as government, enterprises, social organizations, and the public, all parties can timely access and share information, and improve the synergy and efficiency of governance. The government can upload data on urban management, public services, and other aspects to the platform. Enterprises can provide data on market operations, technological innovation, and other aspects. Social organizations can share information on social services, public welfare activities, and other aspects. The public can provide feedback and suggestions through the platform.

We establish a joint law enforcement mechanism and strengthen collaboration and cooperation among various law enforcement departments. In the field of digital economy, illegal activities often involve the responsibilities of multiple departments, and it is necessary to establish a joint law enforcement mechanism to form a joint law enforcement force. When cracking down on illegal activities such as online fraud and intellectual property infringement, departments such as public security, market supervision, and cyberspace administration should strengthen cooperation, jointly carry out law enforcement actions, and improve the effectiveness and deterrence of law enforcement.

We establish a dispute resolution mechanism to promptly resolve conflicts and disputes among multiple parties. In the process of social governance, there may be conflicts of interest and contradictions among various parties, and it is necessary to establish an effective dispute resolution mechanism. Through mediation, arbitration, litigation, and other means, disputes can be resolved in a timely manner to maintain social harmony and stability. A specialized digital economy dispute mediation institution can be established, inviting industry experts, legal professionals, and others to participate in mediation, improving the professionalism and fairness of dispute resolution.

4.3 Strengthen the integration of technology and the rule of law

The use of digital technology to enhance the efficiency and fairness of the implementation of the rule of law is an important direction for the reconstruction of the rule of law in the digital economy era. Blockchain technology has the characteristics of decentralization, immutability, and traceability, and can be applied in fields such as data storage, electronic contracts, judicial evidence, etc., to improve the credibility and security of the implementation of the rule of law. In electronic contract signing, the use of blockchain technology can ensure the authenticity and integrity of the contract, preventing it from being tampered with and forged. In the judicial field, blockchain technology can achieve trustworthy storage and sharing of evidence, improving the efficiency and fairness of judicial trials.

Artificial intelligence technology can assist in legislation, law enforcement, and judicial work, improving the scientific and accurate nature of decision-making. In terms of legislation, the use of

artificial intelligence technology can analyze a large number of laws, regulations, and cases, provide references and suggestions for legislation, and improve the quality and efficiency of legislation. In terms of law enforcement, artificial intelligence technology can achieve intelligent monitoring and early warning of illegal activities, assist law enforcement personnel in making decisions, and improve the accuracy and efficiency of law enforcement. In the field of justice, artificial intelligence technology can achieve functions such as intelligent legal consultation, case prediction, sentencing assistance, etc., reducing the workload of judicial personnel and improving the fairness and efficiency of the judiciary.

We should also strengthen legal regulations on the application of digital technology to prevent technological risks. The application of digital technology also brings some risks, such as data leakage, algorithm bias, privacy infringement, etc. It is necessary to strengthen the legal regulation of digital technology application, clarify the rules and standards of technology application, regulate the behavior of technology developers and users, and protect the legitimate rights and interests of citizens. For the design and application of algorithms, relevant laws and regulations should be formulated, requiring developers to publicly disclose the principles and rules of algorithms, accept social supervision, and prevent algorithm bias and discrimination.

4.4 Cultivate a culture and awareness of the rule of law

We cultivate a legal culture and awareness among all social entities is the ideological foundation for the reconstruction of the rule of law. We need to strengthen the promotion and education of the rule of law, popularize legal and regulatory knowledge related to the digital economy through various channels and methods, and enhance the public's awareness of the rule of law. We can use online platforms, social media, television broadcasts and other media to carry out legal publicity activities, produce easy to understand legal publicity videos, comics, cases, etc., and enhance the attractiveness and infectiousness of legal publicity. Activities such as rule of law lectures, legal consultations, and legal knowledge competitions can also be conducted to enhance public participation and learning outcomes.

We need to strengthen the concept of the rule of law among all parties, so that they recognize the importance of the rule of law in social governance and consciously abide by laws and regulations. The government should take the lead in administering according to law, establish the image of a rule of law government, and set an example for other entities. Enterprises should strengthen compliance management, carry out production and business activities in accordance with the law, and fulfill social responsibilities. Social organizations should carry out activities in accordance with the law, abide by laws, regulations, and social ethical norms. The public should enhance their awareness of the rule of law, consciously abide by laws and regulations, and safeguard their legitimate rights and interests in accordance with the law.

We should also create a good atmosphere of rule of law culture and promote the dissemination and development of rule of law culture. By constructing legal culture squares, legal culture corridors, and legal culture theme parks, we aim to showcase the achievements of legal culture and spread the concept of the rule of law. Legal cultural activities, such as legal-themed cultural performances, legal calligraphy and painting exhibitions, and legal film screenings, should be conducted to enrich the public's legal cultural life and foster a sound social atmosphere where the law is respected, observed, and applied.

5. Conclusion

This study delves into the legal reconstruction of social governance communities in the context of the digital economy, emphasizing the crucial role of interaction and collaboration among multiple stakeholders. The digital economy, with its high innovation, strong penetration, wide coverage, and speed, profoundly changes the way and concept of social governance, promoting governance from empirical decision-making to data-driven scientific decision-making, from extensive to refined, from government led single governance to multi-party collaborative governance, and from closed to open.

The theoretical basis for the construction of a social governance community includes collaborative governance theory, multi center governance theory, and public value theory, which emphasize the cooperation of multiple subjects, sharing governance responsibilities, and realizing public value. In the era of digital economy, the traditional rule of law system has exposed its unsuitability in terms of laws and regulations, regulatory mechanisms, and rights protection. The reconstruction of the rule of law is crucial for ensuring the development of the digital economy and social governance.

The government plays a leading and coordinating role in the reconstruction of the rule of law,

promoting legislation, strict law enforcement, policy-making, and coordinating relationships among multiple stakeholders; Enterprises are the main body of innovation and responsibility, actively promoting the innovative application of digital technology, undertaking data protection, compliant operation, and social responsibility; Social organizations serve as bridges and supplements, connecting the government, businesses, and the public, providing supplementary services, and assisting in resolving conflicts and disputes; The public enhances the democracy, scientificity, and efficiency of social governance through participation and supervision. Based on this, the paths and strategies for the reconstruction of the rule of law include the following: improving the legal and regulatory system to construct a legal framework adaptable to the digital economy; establishing collaborative governance mechanisms, including those for information sharing, joint law enforcement, and dispute resolution; strengthening the integration of technology and the rule of law, where digital technology is utilized to enhance the efficiency of rule of law implementation while regulating technological risks; and cultivating a culture and awareness of the rule of law by strengthening legal publicity and education, enhancing the rule of law awareness of subjects, and fostering a sound legal atmosphere.

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