

Legal Research in Economic and Social Interests

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Abstract: This paper explores the relationship between economic and social interests, and analyzes the key role and importance of law in regulating this relationship. By reviewing and analyzing relevant literature at home and abroad, this paper points out the shortcomings of existing research and proposes further exploration questions. This paper elaborates on the legal research of social interests and the basic principles and value orientations of economic law, and discusses the role and effectiveness of law in resolving conflicts of economic and social interests. Finally, this paper analyzes the current challenges faced by the law and proposes corresponding legal strategies and measures to address the new problems brought about by globalization, technological progress, and so on. Meanwhile, this paper also explores the possible development directions of future law in promoting coordinated development of economic and social interests.

1. Introduction

Economic and social development cannot be separated from the intertwining and conflict of various interests. The relationship between economic and social interests is both complex and subtle, and they are interdependent and mutually constraining. As the regulator of social relations, law plays a crucial role in the relationship between economic and social interests. It can not only clearly define the rights and interests of all parties, but also provide an effective dispute resolution mechanism to maintain social fairness and justice. Therefore, the study of legal issues in economic and social interests is of great practical significance and theoretical value.

This paper first describes the law-related research on economic and social interests and introduces the analysis of economic law in this paper, which delves into the conflict and harmonization relationship between economic and social interests, and clarifies the role and status of law in it. Section 4 then explores how the law can harmonize economic and social interests by regulating economic behavior and safeguarding social fairness and justice, and evaluates and improves the existing legal system and policies to better meet the needs of economic and social development.

The contributions of this paper are mainly reflected in the following aspects: (1) Through in-depth research on legal issues in economic and social interests, it enriches and develops legal theories and provides new perspectives and methods for research in related fields. (2) The legal strategies and suggestions put forward in this paper are targeted and operable, and can provide practical guidance for the government, enterprises and individuals in resolving conflicts of

economic and social interests. (3) By evaluating and improving the existing legal system and policies, this paper can provide scientific basis and suggestions for the formulation of relevant laws and policies to promote the harmonious development of economic and social interests.

2. Related Work

The work of legal research in economic and social interests is motivated by a deep understanding of and concern for real social problems. With the deep development of globalization and market economy, the conflict and coordination between economic and social interests have become more and more prominent. Law, as an important part of social norms, has an irreplaceable role in maintaining economic order and guaranteeing social fairness and justice. In the academic circles at home and abroad, the research on legal issues in economic and social interests has achieved rich results. Scholars have explored the role and effect of law in solving the conflict of economic and social interests from different angles and levels. However, there are still some shortcomings in the existing research and issues that need to be further explored. Nugmanovna M A examined the role and significance of socio-legal control in the legal socialization of individuals and discussed the shaping of individual legal behavior through social and legal control in civil society. The strength lies in the emphasis on the influence of the social and legal environment on individual behavior, the limitation is the lack of empirical research [1]. Allam Z et al. explored the meta-universe as a virtual form of the smart city and its opportunities for the environmental economy, discussing the potential of the meta-universe for the future development of the city [2]. Reshi I A et al. provided an overview of current research on women's economic empowerment and summarized various strategies to promote women's economic independence [3]. Nahar K et al. discussed the concept and practice of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and analyzed the impact of CSR on business and society [4]. Kuzior A et al. examined the use of cognitive technologies and artificial intelligence in social perception to explore how they can influence people's understanding of social phenomena [5]. Harris A et al. studied the system of monetary sanctions and analyzed the impact of monetary sanctions on society and the economy at the intersection of law and economics [6]. Alabdullah T T Y et al. reviewed the application of internal control mechanisms in accounting, management and economics [7]. Kazachenok O P et al. explored the economic and legal approach of artificial intelligence integrated into ESG finance through blockchain, suggesting economic and legal ways to humanize FinTech [8]. Ahmad H et al. conducted a scientometrics review of the impact of environmental, social and governance (ESG) related factors in business investment and sustainability in a scientometric review of global trends, analyzing the impact of ESG factors on investment decisions [9]. Di Minin E et al. discussed how to deal with data privacy issues when using social media data for conservation science research [10]. However, due to the lack of understanding of the complexity of the relationship between economic and social interests in the previous paper, it will lead to the imperfection of the legal regulation mechanism. Therefore, this paper will be based on the previous research, the law of economic and social interests more perfect.

3. Method

3.1 Legal Research on Social Interests

This paper will first explore the legal study of social interest. Social interest is a complex and diversified concept, which involves many aspects and levels. The law, as a regulator of social relations, pays attention to social interests such as environmental protection, resource utilization and public welfare. In this paper, we will explore the role and effect of law in protecting social interests by analyzing relevant legal norms and cases [11-12]. Table 1 shows the number of legal disputes of

some social interests, and it can be seen from the table that there are differences in the number of legal disputes of different social interest categories. The number of legal disputes for environmental protection and labor rights and interests is high, 150 and 120 respectively, while the number of legal disputes for cultural heritage and urban planning is low, 40 and 30 respectively.

Table 1: The number of legal disputes over some social interests

Order number	Social Interest Categories	Number of legal disputes	Main areas of law
1	Environmental protection	150	Environmental Law
2	Public Health	80	Public Health Law
3	Equality in Education	65	Education Law
4	Labour rights and interests	120	Labour Law
5	Consumer protection	95	Consumer Protection Law
6	Social Security	70	Social Security Law
7	Cultural Heritage	40	Cultural Heritage Protection Law
8	Public Safety	110	Public Safety Law
9	Traffic Management	55	Traffic Law
10	Urban Planning	30	Urban Planning Law

In contrast, the algorithm for assessing the social benefits of legal rules is based on the principle of cost-benefit analysis, which quantifies the positive impact of a legal rule on society and compares it with the cost of implementing the rule. The algorithm takes into account the probability of successful implementation of the legal rule, the time value of money (through the discount rate), and the multidimensional characterization of social benefits. The algorithm evaluates the impact of parameter uncertainty on the outcome and considers fairness and ethical standards. Through the use of sophisticated mathematical models and statistical methods, the algorithm is able to provide policymakers with a comprehensive assessment of the results, helping them to make choices of legal rules that maximize the total benefits to society, which are formulated as:

$$SBAMLB = \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{P_i \times B_i}{C_i} \right) \quad (1)$$

P_i is the probability of the implementation of the i-th legal rule. B_i is the social benefit resulting from the implementation of the i-th legal rule. C_i is the implementation cost of the i-th legal rule. n is the total number of legal rules [13-14]. The social impact algorithm of legal interventions assesses and predicts the complex effects of legal interventions on social behavior and social structure, the social impact algorithm of legal interventions is as follows:

$$SIMLI = \sum_{j=1}^m \left(\frac{I_j \times E_j}{D_j} \right) \quad (2)$$

I_j is the intensity of the j-th legal intervention. E_j is the extent to which the j-th legal intervention affects social behavior. D_j is the difficulty of implementing the j-th legal intervention. m is the total number of legal interventions. Whether legal policies equalize the distribution of social resources and opportunities and reduce discrimination based on various characteristics. In order to cope with the uncertainty in the assessment and conduct sensitivity analysis, the algorithm for assessing the social fairness of legal policies is:

$$SEAMPLP = \frac{\sum_{k=1}^O (G_k \times R_k)}{\sum_{k=1}^O R_k} \quad (3)$$

G_k is the fairness score of the k-th legal policy with respect to different social groups. R_k is the relative importance weight of the social groups covered by the k-th legal policy. O is the total number of social groups covered.

3.2 Basic Principles and Value Orientation of Economic Law

As a system of legal norms regulating economic relations, economic law has unique basic principles and value orientation. This paper will elaborate the basic principles of economic law and analyze the application and effect of these principles in solving the conflict of economic and social interests [15-16]. At the same time, this paper will also explore the value orientation of economic law, that is, how to realize the harmonious development of economic and social interests through legal means. The basic principles and value orientation of economic law occupy a pivotal position in economics, jurisprudence and social practice. These principles and value orientations not only guide the formulation and implementation of economic law, but also reflect the core pursuit of economic law in maintaining market order, promoting economic development, and safeguarding social equity. Figure 1 is a diagram of the principles and values of economic law.

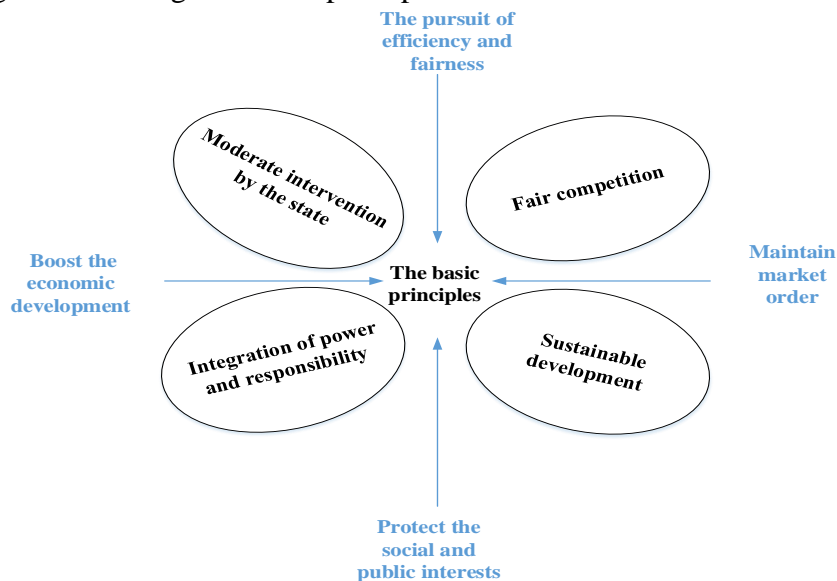


Figure 1: The principle and value orientation of economic law

1) The basic principles of economic law

(1) Fair competition: economic law pursues a market environment of fair competition. All types of market players are equal before the law, prohibit any form of monopoly and unfair competition, to ensure the effective allocation of market resources and the healthy development of the economy.

(2) Moderate state intervention: economic law that the market is not omnipotent, the need for the state to intervene moderately when necessary. This intervention corrects market failure, protects consumer rights and interests, safeguards the public interests of society, and achieves stable economic growth.

(3) Uniformity of rights and responsibilities: economic law requires that participants in economic activities must be clear about their rights and obligations and assume corresponding legal responsibilities. This helps to regulate market behaviour, reduce economic disputes and maintain market order.

(4) Sustainable development: economic development should be built on a sustainable basis, focusing on the rational use of resources and the protection of the environment, not only the pursuit of economic benefits, but also consider the social and environmental benefits [17-18].

2) The value orientation of economic law

(1) The pursuit of efficiency and fairness: while pursuing economic efficiency, economic law also attaches importance to social justice. It achieves the optimal allocation of resources, as well as the enhancement of the efficiency of resource circulation through the adjustment of the law, protects the rights and interests of the disadvantaged groups, reduces the gap between the rich and the poor, and achieves social harmony and stability [19].

(2) Maintaining market order: economic law maintains market order and guarantees fair competition in the market. It protects the legitimate rights and interests of consumers and maintains the healthy operation of the market by cracking down on monopoly and unfair competition and other illegal acts.

(3) Promoting economic development: economic law promotes sustainable economic development by adjusting economic structure, optimizing industrial layout and encouraging technological innovation. It focuses on the quality and efficiency of economic growth and pursues sustainable economic development.

(4) Guaranteeing social public interests: economic law emphasizes the importance of social public interests and takes the maintenance of social public interests as its important mission. It safeguards the country's economic security, the protection of the environment and the rational utilization of resources, etc., through the formulation and implementation of relevant laws and regulations [20].

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Questionnaire

(1) Objective Setting

The main goal of this survey experiment is to understand the knowledge, attitudes and opinions of the public in 50 different fields on legal research in economic and social interests, so as to provide valuable references for legal research and practice.

(2) Questionnaire Design

This questionnaire provides insight into the extent to which the public is aware of the role that law plays in economic and social interests. Personal information of the participants will be collected in this paper in order to understand the variations in the perception of the law in different areas. The paper aims to gain insights into the participants' opinions on the role of law in safeguarding economic and social interests, as well as to assess their level of knowledge of economic law. The

questionnaire design will explore in detail the function of economic law in safeguarding the interests of society as a whole and seek participants' views on areas for improvement and enhancement of economic law, with a particular focus on the interplay between individual and public interests, as well as exploring participants' perceptions of legal mechanisms for safeguarding individual interests. The paper will also solicit participants' strategies on how to reconcile the public interest with the individual interest and their interest in engaging in legal research activities. Finally, this paper invites participants to provide any suggestions or feedback on this questionnaire to facilitate the continuous improvement of this paper and enhance the accuracy of the survey.

(3) Data collection

In this paper, both electronic and paper-based questionnaires will be created to accommodate the needs of different respondents. The electronic version of the questionnaire will be distributed through online survey platforms, emails, social media and other channels. The paper version of the questionnaire will be distributed in public places, enterprises and institutions, and other locations, set 200 questionnaires, and set a deadline for recovery to ensure the timeliness and completeness of the data, and the recovered questionnaires will be screened and invalid questionnaires will be eliminated.

4.2 Analysis of Findings

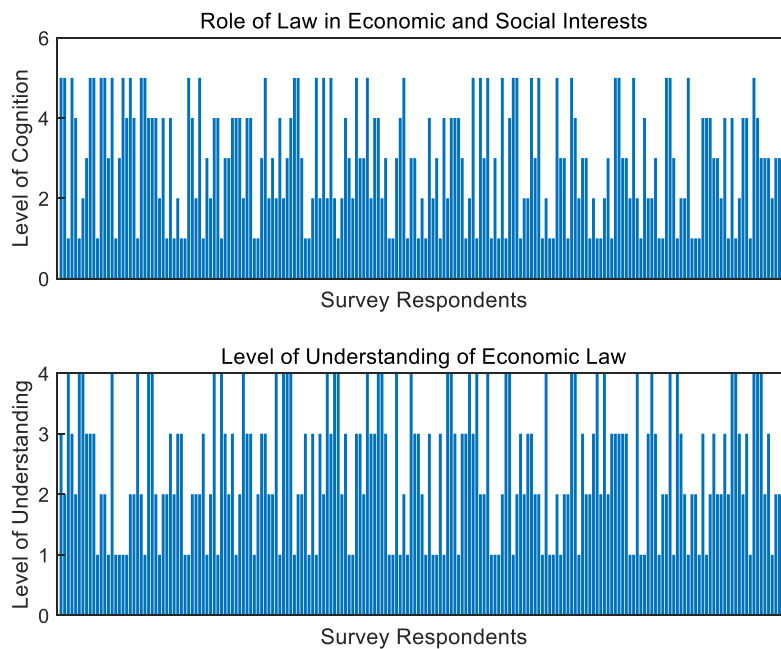


Figure 2: The public awareness of legal research

As can be seen in Figure 2 (the closer the figure is to 6, the higher the level of awareness), the public's awareness of the role of law in economic and social interests reaches a maximum of 5 and a minimum of 1. In addition, the highest level of understanding of economic law is 4 and the lowest level of understanding is 1. This indicates that the majority of respondents have some knowledge of economic law, but not a deep understanding, while a small percentage of respondents have no knowledge of economic law at all, a change that reflects the distribution of the public's knowledge of economic law. These changes indicate that the public has some knowledge of economic law, but the general level of understanding is not deep. This suggests that there is still a lot of room for the

public to improve their knowledge of the law and raise public awareness of the law. By strengthening legal education and enhancing legal transparency, the public can be promoted to have a deeper understanding of economic law, so as to better safeguard their legitimate rights and interests.

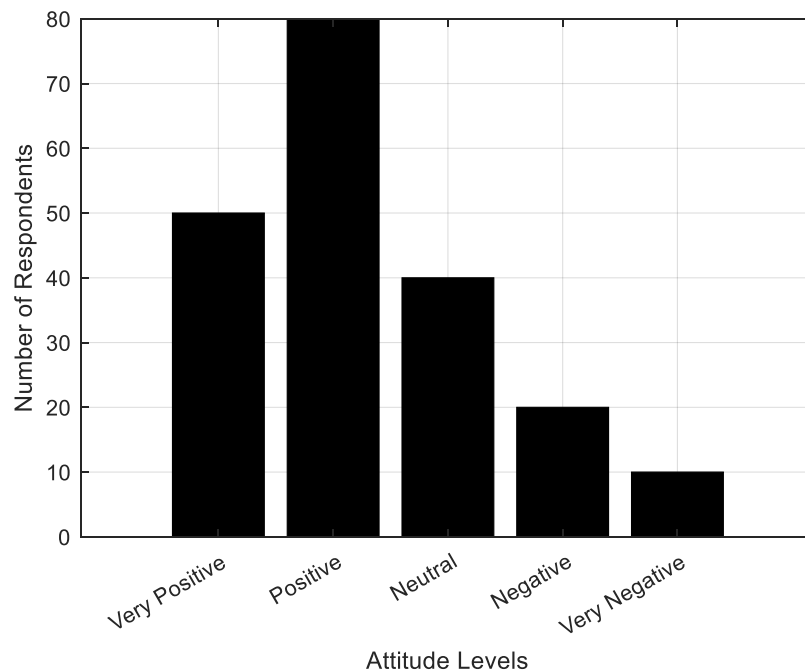


Figure 3: Public attitudes towards legal research

As can be seen in Figure 3, this paper clearly shows the distribution of public attitudes towards legal research in the economic and social interest, with 50 people maintaining a very positive attitude, 80 people with a positive attitude, 40 people with a neutral attitude, 20 people with a negative attitude, and 10 people with a very negative attitude. There is a decreasing trend in the number of people holding each attitude level from very positive to very negative. Positive attitudes has the highest number of people, 80, and accounts for a large portion of the total number of people. The number of very positive attitudes is slightly less than positive attitudes, but still higher. The number of people with neutral attitudes is relatively small, but still a group that cannot be ignored. The least number of negative and very negative attitudes indicate that the majority of the public have positive attitudes towards legal research in the interest of the economy and society. Changes in the data show a generally positive public attitude towards legal research in the economic and social interest. The majority (more than half) held positive or very positive attitudes, indicating that the public generally recognizes the role of legal research in promoting economic and social interests. At the same time, there were some who held a neutral attitude, probably because they did not know enough about legal research or had reservations about its impact. Only a minority had a negative or very negative attitude, which may reflect a misunderstanding or bias of this segment of the population towards legal research or its role in the economic and social interest.

5. Conclusion

The study of law in economic and social interests is of great significance in guaranteeing the healthy development of market economy. Through the research on the legislation, operation and judicial guarantee of economic law, the legal system can be continuously improved, the

implementation effect of the law can be improved, and the development of market economy can be provided with solid legal guarantee. This paper discusses the key role and importance of law in regulating this relationship by analyzing the study of law in economic and social interests. This paper points out that law plays an important role in protecting social interests and resolving conflicts of economic and social interests. However, the law is still facing problems at present, such as new problems brought about by globalization and scientific and technological progress. In order to cope with these challenges, corresponding legal strategies and measures should be proposed for each problem in the future, and possible future directions for the development of law in promoting the harmonization of economic and social interests are explored.

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