

Retraction

Retracted: Application of Artificial Intelligence to Social Governance Capabilities under Public Health Emergencies

Mathematical Problems in Engineering

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This article has been retracted by Hindawi following an investigation undertaken by the publisher [1]. This investigation has uncovered evidence of one or more of the following indicators of systematic manipulation of the publication process:

- (1) Discrepancies in scope
- (2) Discrepancies in the description of the research reported
- (3) Discrepancies between the availability of data and the research described
- (4) Inappropriate citations
- (5) Incoherent, meaningless and/or irrelevant content included in the article
- (6) Peer-review manipulation

The presence of these indicators undermines our confidence in the integrity of the article's content and we cannot, therefore, vouch for its reliability. Please note that this notice is intended solely to alert readers that the content of this article is unreliable. We have not investigated whether authors were aware of or involved in the systematic manipulation of the publication process.

Wiley and Hindawi regrets that the usual quality checks did not identify these issues before publication and have since put additional measures in place to safeguard research integrity.

We wish to credit our own Research Integrity and Research Publishing teams and anonymous and named external researchers and research integrity experts for contributing to this investigation.

The corresponding author, as the representative of all authors, has been given the opportunity to register their agreement or disagreement to this retraction. We have kept a record of any response received.

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- [1] Y. Wu and S. Shan, "Application of Artificial Intelligence to Social Governance Capabilities under Public Health Emergencies," *Mathematical Problems in Engineering*, vol. 2021, Article ID 6630483, 10 pages, 2021.

Research Article

Application of Artificial Intelligence to Social Governance Capabilities under Public Health Emergencies

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Due to the high complexity, high destructive power, and comprehensive governance characteristics of public health emergencies, the ability of social governance has been distorted and alienated under intensive pressure, and the subjects of social governance have become lazy, professional, and politicized. There are obvious problems, such as system information leakage and information asymmetry. Based on the above background, the purpose of this article is to study the application of artificial intelligence to social governance capabilities under public health emergencies. This article focuses on the relevant concepts and content of emergency management of public health emergencies and in-depth analysis of the actual application of big data technology in epidemic traceability and prediction, medical diagnosis and vaccine research and development, people's livelihood services, and government advice and suggestions, combined with investigations. The questionnaire analysis sorted out the problems in the social emergency management of public health emergencies in China. The results showed that 87.7% of the people simply sorted out laws and regulations and higher-level documents or even repeated content and lacked summary and reflection on emergency response experience, which led to the operability of emergency plans being generally even poor. In response to the shortcomings, countermeasures and suggestions were put forward, including establishing a standard data collection mechanism, establishing a data sharing mechanism, establishing a personal privacy security protection mechanism, and promoting the breadth and depth of big data applications.

1. Introduction

Since the beginning of the 21st century, the unification of the world economy is inevitable, and all countries in the world are facing the test of frequent public emergencies. During the period of social change in China, various emergencies have occurred. The major public emergencies involve social disputes, government rule, natural disasters, environmental protection, public ethics, production safety, and other fields [1]. Emergencies are diversified, intensive, and diffuse, with significant influence and destructive power. Some major emergencies have caused severe losses to people's life and property safety and social and economic development. At this stage, China has completed a comprehensive social transformation,

and the political system, financial system, and social values have also been adjusted and changed as the reform and opening up further deepen. In the process of this great change, the accidental emergency under certain circumstances may be simply converted into frequent events, and its impact will be doubled. Ability will put forward higher requirements. This is also a very critical standard for testing the comprehensive ability and quality of leading cadres under the new historical conditions.

An effective public health emergency preparedness and response system is essential to reduce the impact of all hazardous emergencies on population health [2]. Many public health agencies seek to improve their ability to respond to large-scale events such as influenza pandemics. Quality improvement (QI) is a structured method of

improving performance, which has not been widely used in the public health field [3]. Bayleyegn et al. developed and tested a pilot QI collaboration to explore whether QI can help public health departments improve their pandemic preparedness [4]. In order to meet the needs of public health emergencies, it is suggested to strengthen the construction of emergency response teams for public health emergencies to make them professional and standardized. Hadi and Fleshler adopted advanced and mature communication technology and adopted a modular combination method to ensure the smooth flow of the communication system under public health emergencies [5]. According to the needs of public health emergencies, provincial health institutions should be equipped with emergency mobile command communication platforms, formulate standard technical protocols, ensure the interoperability of public health emergencies, and provide communication support for emergency response plans [6, 7]. Kirsch et al. analyzed the types and characteristics of public health emergencies, as well as the advantages of military hospitals in responding to public health emergencies, from strengthening military–civilian cooperation, strengthening military–civilian collaboration, and strengthening military hospitals' ability to respond to public health emergencies. It discusses and provides a reference for establishing the army's emergency response mechanism in the future [8].

Society is essentially an open, evolving, adaptive, and complex network system with coupling functions [9]. Social governance is a large and complex system project. Based on the social background of social governance innovation, Zailani et al. pointed out that the research of social sports organizations presents basic theoretical research, condition analysis, and trends in the development of social sports organizations, the model construction and mechanism analysis of social sports organizations' participation in social governance, and society in the new context, the function, status, and role of sports organizations [10]. Samra et al. proposed that the country's NGOs can serve as effective media for government assistance, supplementation of public interests, and social control to contribute to social stability and development. However, NGOs are not a panacea; they have their own troubles. An effective strategy is to take necessary measures to improve the external environment and deepen internal cultivation [11]. The development of a public welfare society is not only a sign of the modernization of national governance, but also an important carrier of social mechanisms. From the perspective of social governance innovation, there are problems such as the increase in the number of public welfare social organizations, the increase in space, and the low transparency, as well as the imbalance of coverage in the social field, and the problems of survival and development [12]. In response to existing questions, Mascarenhas et al. build a government cooperation platform, performance evaluation methods, public welfare social organizations, and management systems to ensure the healthy and orderly development of social organizations [13–15].

The main innovations of this article are as follows:

- (1) We studied the components of the emergency management system, the optimization principle of the emergency management system, the control elements, and the operating model of the management system.
- (2) Through questionnaire analysis, we sorted out the existing problems in the social emergency management of public health emergencies in China. We explored and optimized the emergency management system of public emergencies suitable for local governments to promote economic development.

2. Public Emergencies and Artificial Intelligence

2.1. Public Emergencies

2.1.1. Characteristics of Public Emergencies. Public emergencies have the characteristics of suddenness, publicity, harmfulness, and uncertainty.

(1) *Suddenness.* The so-called suddenness represents a sudden accident that cannot be expected, and this is the most basic feature [16]. If there are no apparent signs and symptoms in advance, or there are some signs, but it is challenging to complete the early warning, there will be an emergency. This function usually fails to be dealt with and dealt with by the public sector and government departments in a short period of time, resulting in specific material damage and casualties [17, 18]. What happens suddenly is caused by specific reasons and opportunities. It is a leap process from the quantity change of internal contradiction to the qualitative difference. These factors and opportunities are accidental and hidden. Therefore, it is difficult to fully predict the specific emergency situation, actual scale, specific situation, and impact depth.

(2) *Publicity.* The public emergency's influence and subject matter are disclosed, especially for the crisis within the scope of public management. Firstly, it may endanger public life and property; secondly, it will damage public interests and public facilities [19]; and thirdly, it will violate the influence of public order and good customs [20]. Of course, the public emergencies directly involved are not necessarily in the public domain, but attract public attention. The incidents rapidly expand and become public hot spots, causing public losses, large-scale psychological panic, and social chaos. Emergencies may occur in other places, but in an open and dynamic response social system, the perceived intense stimulation will make the masses physically and mentally nervous. They are anxious about the situation, prompting the government to mobilize considerable public resources, and orderly public organizations and coordination can be properly solved [21, 22].

(3) *Harmfulness.* No matter what the nature and scale of public emergencies are, they will inevitably bring political and economic losses to the country, as well as various degrees of losses to people's lives, property, and spirit [23]. The

emergency situation may completely expose the original contradictions and play a specific role in promoting social progress. However, from the analysis of social chaos, economic recession and order imbalance caused by the emergency, the negative impact is greater than the positive impact [24, 25]. On the other hand, due to the destruction of the original order and the lack of adequate countermeasures, the original order cannot be restored. The blow and collapse can also not be tolerated, resulting in social chaos and psychological uneasiness. These events have caused huge economic and life losses.

(4) *Uncertainty*. The sudden nature of an emergency determines that such an event is often unexpected with great uncertainty. This kind of uncertainty is not only reflected in the unpredictability of its occurrence time, location, type, and scale, but also in its development and change. The speed, direction, influence scope, and harmful results of its evolution are uncertain [26]. Therefore, if not handled properly, the incident will simply escalate and may form a serious crisis and chain reaction. The method of dealing with the uncertainty of emergency is one of the keys to the study of emergency [27, 28]. The important factor to be clear in emergency is the influence of uncertainty and the necessity of countermeasures against uncertainty [29].

2.1.2. Classification of Public Emergencies. According to the occurrence process, nature, and mechanism of public emergencies, public emergencies can be divided into the following four categories:

- (1) *Natural Disasters*. They mainly include flood, drought, meteorological disaster, earthquake disaster, geological disaster, marine disaster, biological disaster, and forest and grassland fire [30].
- (2) *Accident Disasters*. They mainly include safety accidents, traffic accidents, public facilities and equipment accidents, and environmental pollution and ecological damage accidents of various enterprises such as industry, mining, and commerce.
- (3) *Public Health Events*. They mainly include the prevalence of infectious diseases, unexplained collective diseases, food safety and labor disasters, animal epidemics, and other events that seriously affect public health and life safety.
- (4) *Social Security Incidents* [31]. They mainly include terrorist attacks, economic security incidents, and foreign-related emergencies. According to the nature, severity, controllability, and influence scope, all kinds of public emergencies can be generally divided into four levels: particularly significant, major, large, and general.

2.1.3. Emergency Management of Public Emergencies. Emergency management can be divided into peacetime and wartime, peacetime preparation and wartime correspondence. However, wartime is the core and peacetime work

needs to be carried out following wartime needs [32, 33]. The preparation work in peacetime has been done well. Only when all the work has been done well can we deal with it calmly in wartime, and all corresponding work can be carried out in an orderly and effective manner [34]. Therefore, emergency management is not only a response to public emergencies but also a large-scale, more fundamental work in peacetime, which is to make full preparations.

Due to the limited time, they have to deal with the potential danger. Otherwise, the impact of the event and the loss will tend to expand. In order to cope with these needs, various resources need to be rapidly prepared. Emergency treatment should be realized when resources are used. Various demand issues, such as resource layout and effective resource scheduling, must be considered in resource management [35, 36]. Therefore, resource management is an integral part of emergency management. Resource layout is an effective way to deal with emergencies [37]. It can arrange the appropriate resources and types of resources in the right place in advance, and the effective layout helps to schedule resources. In resource scheduling, resource adjustment must be considered. The resources needed for emergency management may come from many fields, so the arrangement and adjustment of these resources are very important. Organizational quality and adjustment in various aspects will affect the efficiency of resource utilization and the success of emergency management [38].

Emergency management has several main processes, such as early warning of emergency, plan management, and event handling. Among them, early warning is a vital link [39]. The early warning is to collect, sort out, and analyze the relevant information of the emergency situation according to the characteristics of the emergency, implement the equipment and plan according to the analysis results, and issue an alarm. The purpose of early warning is to detect and deal with the possible events as soon as possible, to avoid some of the events, and to minimize the losses and losses caused by urgent circumstances. The processing flow is shown in Figure 1.

Various public health emergencies and other emergencies are one of the main factors affecting the health of all citizens and social stability, which is also a fact fully proved by historical experience and lessons. Public health emergencies usually endanger the health and safety of people's lives and property, disrupt people's regular social order, seriously threaten public social security, and even seriously hinder the normal operation of state power institutions. Social development will be thus hindered.

2.2. Artificial Intelligence

2.2.1. Strong Artificial Intelligence and Weak Artificial Intelligence

- (1) Weak artificial intelligence (top-down NAI) refers to the use of programs designed to simulate the logical thinking of animals and humans. Therefore, although the action of the agent is similar to that of the human, the agent has no ideological understanding.

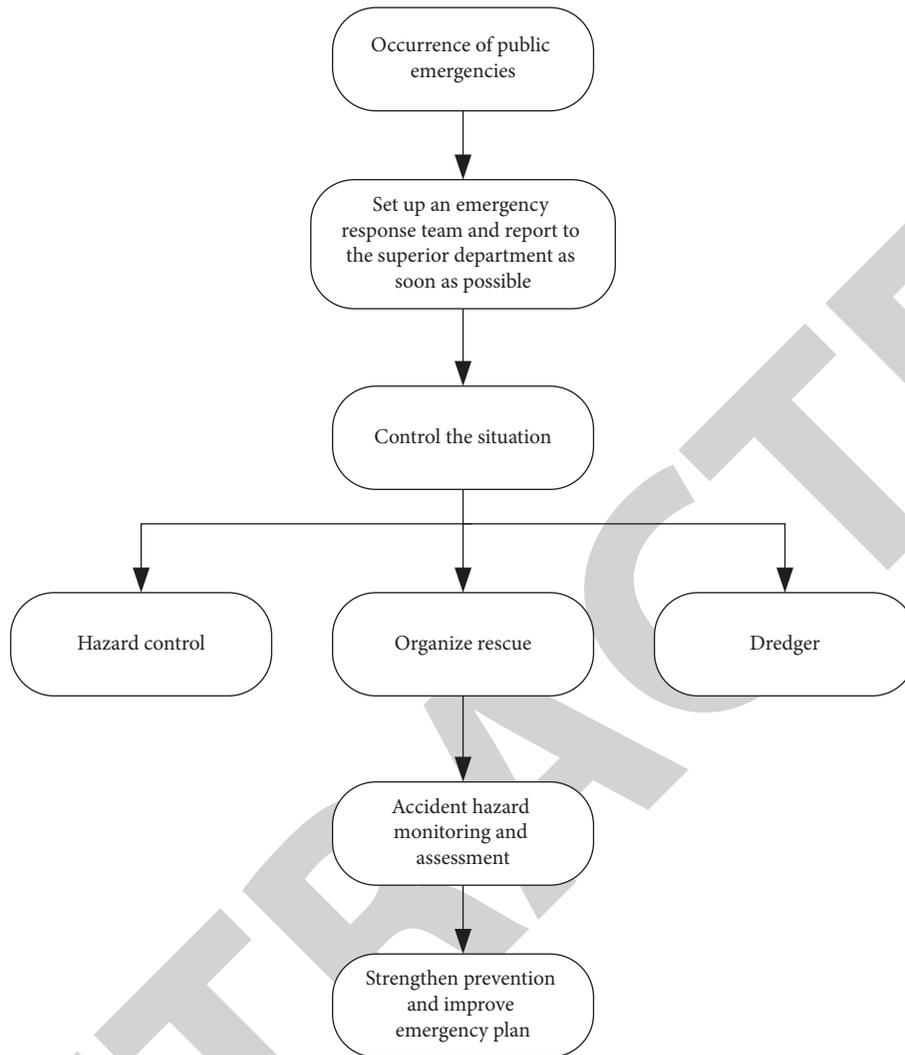


FIGURE 1: Emergency handling process.

Scholars who view weak AI believe that it is impossible to build an intelligent machine that can truly infer and solve problems. At present, many electronic products have a certain degree of intelligence. When the external data input changes, the corresponding program will be run to get different results, replacing people to complete repeated simple tasks. Weak artificial intelligence can be seen everywhere. Now, washing machines, televisions, and microwave ovens all have the functions of weighing, sensing, timing, and temperature sensing. However, the application of weak artificial intelligence is only limited to imitate primary human behaviors.

- (2) Strong artificial intelligence (bottom-up AI) belongs to a higher level of artificial intelligence. Strong artificial intelligence believes that it is possible to create intelligent machines with real ideological consciousness, thinking ability and emotion, and can solve problems and reasoning. For strong artificial intelligence, computers can not only study consciousness. In other words, the computer will have certain cognitive ability after corresponding

programming. From this point of view, to understand the computer is also conscious.

2.2.2. Application of Artificial Intelligence Technology

(1) *Expert System*. The so-called expert system is actually a kind of program system. From the function, it can be defined as “a program system with expert level ladder ability in a certain field.” It can work like a domain expert and can use the work experience and expertise accumulated by experts for many years to get high-level answers to problems in a concise period.

(2) *Machine Learning*. Machine learning, also known as knowledge acquisition, is the intelligent behavior of machines imitating human learning. Machine learning is a method by which an engine generates a specific model (a detailed description of experience) based on the existing data (i.e., the origin of experience) and uses this model to predict the unknown number (i.e., the use of experience). Ideally, machine learning hopes to provide the machine with

autonomous learning functions to achieve specific skills that cannot be input. Currently, machine learning is a process of learning models from known data and then using models to predict.

(3) *Natural Language Understanding*. Natural language understanding is also known as natural language processing. Language is a meaningful way to exchange information. Natural language understanding mainly studies how to let machines understand human language and realize natural language interaction between people and machines. In fact, the process of natural language understanding is a mapping process, and some expressions will be transformed into other expressions. Natural language understanding includes text understanding and phonetic understanding. The generation of natural language is more complicated than that of written language. The difficulty of natural language understanding is the expression and application of knowledge. It is much more difficult for a machine to understand the speech information sent out by humans than to understand the natural language sent out by the machine.

(4) *Artificial Neural Network*. Artificial neural network is a mathematical model that imitates a biological neural network. It can be used to simulate the structure and function of human neural system. Artificial neural network is an intelligent organization with its learning and organization. It uses a large number of artificial neurons to calculate, where each neuron represents a specific output function, and then connects many "neurons" to form a network.

(5) *Big Data*. Big data technology can handle a lot of data. It is a new data service model and organization structure, including functions such as data collection, transmission, processing, regeneration, and reuse. However, it is different from the traditional data processing technology in data collection and processing speed. The demand is faster, the amount of data is more extensive, and the data structure is more and more complex.

3. Social Emergency Management Capability Experiment

3.1. Experimental Research Methods

3.1.1. *Literature Analysis*. This paper consults and investigates many books, articles, journals, and other literature related to crisis management and emergency management at home and abroad, studies and understands the latest trends in relevant scientific research fields, investigates the emergency response management systems and institutions of domestic and foreign governments, summarizes advanced experience and practice, and sorts out, analyzes, and summarizes the weaknesses and shortcomings of government response.

3.1.2. *Case Analysis*. Sorting out and investigating the representative emergency management cases in recent years, taking the specific case analysis as the starting point,

understand the problems existing in the government's response to major emergencies and further analyze the causes, find out the problems, and research countermeasures.

3.1.3. *Comparative Analysis*. Based on the investigation of relevant information of emergency management theory at home and abroad, taking the successful experience and practice of some developed countries as examples, this paper compares the differences of emergency management mechanism and system construction at home and abroad and puts forward feasible countermeasures and suggestions for the gap and defects.

3.2. *Investigation of Experimental Data*. To fully understand the problems existing in China's emergency management system, the author adopts the method of questionnaire 67 to collect and summarize the feedback opinions of some industry emergency management departments and relevant scientific research institutions. A total of 127 questionnaires were collected, of which 122 were valid.

The main items of this questionnaire survey are timeliness and transparency of information release, problems related to the construction of emergency plan, setting and responsibility division of emergency management organization, emergency support, emergency laws and regulations, relevant issues, and countermeasures.

3.3. Construction of Experimental Emergency Management Ability Evaluation

3.3.1. *Target Analysis*. The target analysis method needs to determine the system objectives first, then start from the system objectives, and then establish the system comprehensive evaluation index system by decomposing the purposes. The specific steps are as follows:

- (1) Establish system objectives
- (2) The system objective is decomposed continuously until the target can be measured quantitatively or qualitatively
- (3) According to the target system, the evaluation index system is established

3.3.2. *Output Analysis*. The output analysis method is suitable for establishing the evaluation index of the system when the content and structure of the system are not known or need more knowledge. Based on the output characteristics of the system, a comprehensive system evaluation index system is constructed from the aspects of technology, economy, society, ecological environment, and risk. For example, if the output analysis method is used to establish the evaluation index system of enterprise information system, the economic aspect can be measured by the indexes such as benefit, cost, and capital flow rate, and the technical part can be determined by the comprehensive realization function and other indicators. The measurement of ecological environment is reflected by environmental pollution

and other indicators. These indicators can reflect the overall situation of the enterprise.

3.4. Artificial Intelligence Application Experiment. The effective governance of society is inseparable from the support of improving the public service system. In the era of artificial intelligence, the construction of big data should be centered on the standards and strategies of data governance, mainly from the following aspects: first, the construction of big data should start with the structure of information databases to achieve various types of information interconnection in various fields. Share data resources of all levels and types to lay a data foundation for the information system; secondly, actively build a technological innovation platform. Pay attention to the production, education, and research of key technologies of big data, form a complete technical support system with independent intellectual property rights, and promote national technological innovation; finally, as far as possible to expand the coverage of big data public service platforms.

4. Result Analysis of Social Emergency Response Capability

4.1. Analysis of Questionnaire Survey Results of Social Emergency Management

4.1.1. Emergency Information Release. Through the questionnaire survey, this paper found that most of the respondents knew that the information of public health emergencies was through microblog, WeChat, and other network platforms, accounting for about 60.7% (as shown in Figure 2); in terms of transparency and timeliness of government information disclosure in emergency response, 48.4% chose better and 39.3% chose general, indicating that after the “SARS” incident, the information disclosure of government information was better. The government’s information disclosure work has been significantly improved; however, there is still a lot of room for improvement in the news release mechanism. In addition, 66.4% of the respondents affirmed the government’s performance in emergency rescue and response, believing that the emergency rescue was timelier and more effective.

4.1.2. Emergency Plan Construction. The respondents’ choice of “relevant legal provisions” and “government related documents” for emergency plan preparation was as high as 87.7%, as shown in Figure 3. It shows that most of the compilers of the emergency plan only simply sort out the laws and regulations and superior documents, or even repeat the contents, and lack the summary and reflection on the emergency response experience, which leads to the general or even poor operability of the emergency plan.

4.1.3. Emergency Organization and Responsibilities. About 40.2% of respondents chose “have the right to have the responsibility, and the power and responsibility are unified.” 41.8% of respondents think that the power is

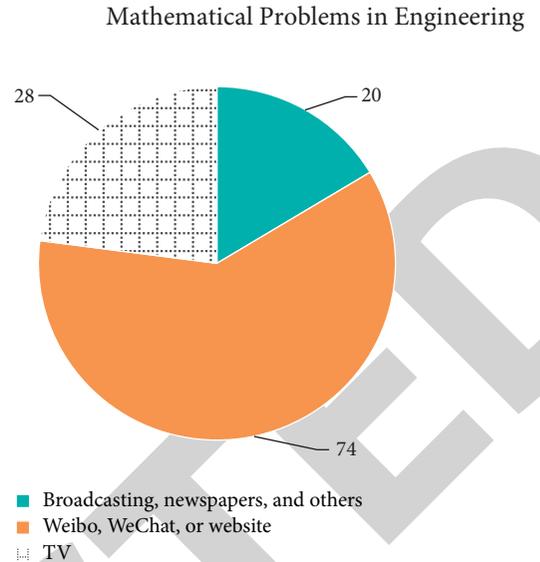


FIGURE 2: Questionnaire results of ways to obtain public health emergencies.

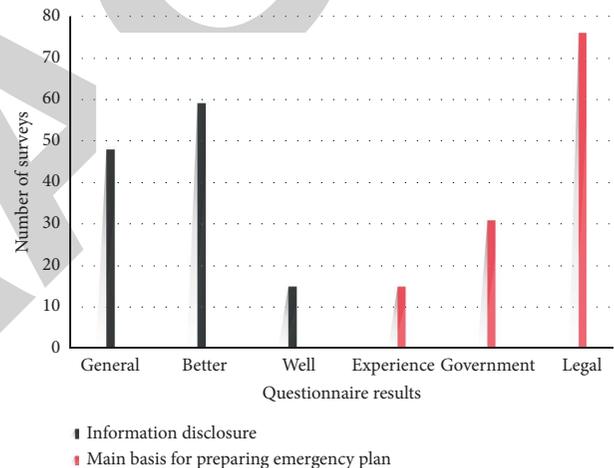


FIGURE 3: Information disclosure situation and emergency plan preparation are mainly based on the results of the questionnaire.

light and the responsibility is heavy, even with wrong duties. This shows that there are some deficiencies in the matching of authority and responsibility, as shown in Figure 4. Although “territorial management” is a principle that we have repeatedly emphasized in the process of emergency management, the practice of high-level coordination by high-level administrative organs is still the mainstream in the practical operation level, “territorial management” has not been fully implemented. The emergency power still needs to be adjusted appropriately, and the local response and disposal power should be increased to improve the emergency response efficiency truly.

4.1.4. Emergency Supplies and Human Resources Guarantee. In the aspect of emergency material support, 50.8% of respondents think that it is “insufficient under special circumstances,” and 36% of respondents believe it is “relatively lacking,” as shown in Table 1. The technical performance of



FIGURE 4: The results of the questionnaire on major shortcomings of emergency management laws.

emergency materials and personnel, as well as emergency equipment, determines the effect of emergency rescue to a great extent, and the safeguard measures of emergency materials need to be further guaranteed and implemented.

4.1.5. Emergency Laws and Regulations. The main deficiency of emergency management laws and regulations is that most people’s choices are relatively balanced, as shown in Figure 5. There is a lot of room for further improvement in the setting of emergency agencies, the guarantee of emergency forces, the standardization of emergency management process, the cultivation of crisis awareness, and the training of emergency ability.

4.1.6. Great Problems in the Field of Emergency Management. More than half of the respondents believe that “limited financial input” and “backward technical equipment” are prominent problems in the field of emergency management at this stage. Besides, “imperfect legal system” and “imperfect organizational structure” are also more choices. This reflects the basic situation in the field of emergency management. The key lies in the lack of clear and robust legal provisions on emergency preparedness measures. At the same time, the lack of law enforcement basis in the process of emergency management and even the confusion of law enforcement subjects have become the main reasons for reducing the response effect of emergencies and hindering the improvement of emergency management ability. The most fundamental way to improve the ability of emergency management is to improve the system of laws and regulations and clearly define the scope of responsibility of emergency management organization system.

4.2. Analysis of the Social Governance Mode of Artificial Intelligence Innovation. First of all, artificial intelligence promotes the synergistic effect of social governance. Artificial intelligence based on big data can change the problem of information asymmetry between the government and the

public in the past and build an information exchange platform between the theme and purpose of social governance. As a weak humanization, artificial intelligence can effectively avoid the “deviation” of social governance caused by the inherent nature of human beings. This reflects the self-discipline and rationalization of social governance in the process of modernization. The theme of social governance is to further improve the fairness, interaction, and scientificity, strengthen the political identity and unity of social governance, and facilitate timely, reasonable, and social participation in political life.

Second, artificial intelligence promotes efficient social governance. As a phased achievement of the development of science and technology, artificial intelligence has penetrated into all aspects of social life. People enjoy the convenience brought by artificial intelligence in many fields such as life, education, transportation, etc. Artificial intelligence provides new technical support for social governance. For example, the intelligent early warning system established by artificial intelligence technology can simulate the track and future trend of natural disasters such as typhoons and earthquakes, so as to minimize the social harm caused by natural disasters. Moreover, artificial intelligence technologies such as 3D printing isolated housing, disinfection robot, and intelligent distribution robot also show great social value when they are popular, reducing the risk of people facing public health emergencies and improving the efficiency of epidemic control and social governance.

Third, artificial intelligence promotes the wisdom of social governance. The government is the regulator of economic development, the regulator of market operation, the provider of public services, and the “brain” of society. The “intelligence” level of the government directly determines the “intelligence” level of the whole community, society, even the country. On the other hand, with the development of society, the problems of modern government become more and more complex, and the traditional government cannot respond to people’s expectations of social governance ability. Therefore, in order to build an “intelligent government,” the powerful data collection and analysis function of artificial intelligence are very excellent.

TABLE 1: Questionnaire results of emergency supplies and capital reserves.

	Relatively lack, severely insufficient under special circumstances	Insufficient under special circumstances	Relatively sufficient
Emergency supplies guarantee	44	62	16
Human resources guarantee	41	58	23

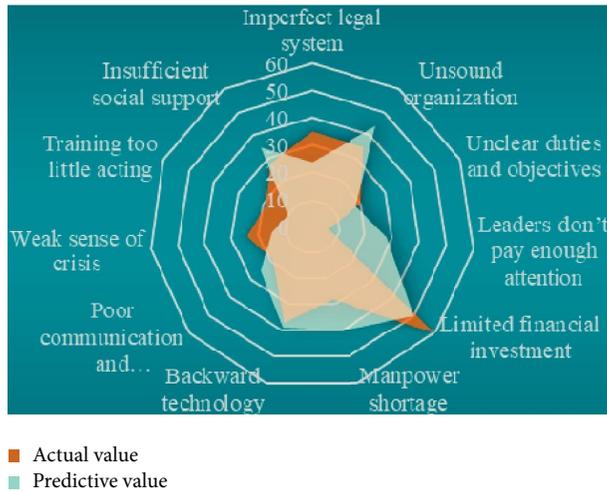


FIGURE 5: Questionnaire results of outstanding issues in the field of emergency management.

On the other hand, through the participation of artificial intelligence in social governance, it can provide technical support and platforms such as government infrastructure construction, government services, multiagent interaction, etc. The social platform in the direction of intelligence and modernization can further promote the development of business activities. At the same time, artificial intelligence promotes the transformation of government functions and promotes the development of government's public service.

5. Conclusion

Responding to public health emergencies and coping is a process that needs to encounter, discover, analyze, and solve practical problems continuously. The reconstruction of social governance function not only needs to stop the internal improvement and overall promotion of high-level design, but also needs to grasp the opportunity of external stimulation improvement of public health emergencies, so as to improve the prevention and response-ability of public health emergencies. The social governance function should be reformed from many aspects to promote the modernization of the national governance system and governance function.

This research would comprehensively use academic knowledge and investigation methods to introduce the current situation, related concepts, and theoretical basis of emergency management at home and abroad and conduct a questionnaire survey on the emergency management capabilities of the Chinese government to respond to related issues and analyze

China's current emergency management situation. In recent years, the investigation of public health emergencies has summarized the unresolved problems in China's public emergencies management. We have proposed a method to improve the management of public emergencies in China by combining the successful experience of developed countries with the situation of specific countries in our country.

The research and development of artificial intelligence technology in China are at the forefront of the world. The social science research on artificial intelligence focuses on the normative and predictive analysis of its social risk. There is no consistent research result because there is no empirical material support. This paper describes the development logic of artificial intelligence technology, explores the internal connection between intelligent social governance and artificial intelligence technology, analyzes the innovation and implementation path of social governance mechanism driven by artificial intelligence, and provides inspiration and reference for a new era construction of intelligent social governance.

Data Availability

No data were used to support this study.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest regarding the publication of this paper.

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