FACTORS INFLUENCING URBAN GOVERNMENT ACCORDING TO SOCIAL GOVERNANCE CAPACITY IN HENAN PROVINCE FROM TOE THEORY'S PERPECTIVE[*]

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Abstract

The objectives of this study were three-fold: (1) to analyze the key factors influencing the government's social governance capacity; (2) to analyze the impact of these factors on government governance effectiveness in individual and combined states; (3) to propose optimization paths for enhancing local government's social governance capacity from the perspectives of technology, organization, and environment. The research was a quantitative. The study selected the governance capacities of 18 municipal governments in Henan Province as research samples and utilized the results of self-made social survey questionnaires as outcome variables. Six conditional variables were identified, with data sources for these variables being the number of internet broadband access ports, the number of legal entities in scientific research and technical services, general public budget revenue, the number of employees in public management, social security, and social organizations, population density, and per capita disposable income of resident families.

Major findings: After analyzing the sufficiency of condition configurations using FSQCA software, three path configurations were identified that explained high social governance capacity, namely "Technology-Environment Dual Drive Type," "Economic Drive Core Type," and "Technology-Environment Drive - Organizational Support Type." In terms of technology, a high level of innovation in science and technology was recognized as a core condition for two paths, highlighting the critical supporting role of technological innovation in urban government's social governance capacity. In terms of organization, sufficient "fiscal resource supply" served as a supportive condition for two paths, emphasizing the importance of providing adequate financial resources. Among environmental factors, "level of economic development" was confirmed as a core condition for all three paths, revealing its significant impact on urban government's social governance capacity. Finally, policy paths for enhancing government's social governance capacity were proposed from technological, organizational, and environmental aspects.

Keywords: Social Governance Capacity, Qualitative Comparative Analysis, Urban Government, TOE Theory

Introduction

Statement of the Problem As society underwent continuous development and transformation, the enhancement of government social governance capability became a focal point in the field of public administration. In the previously complex and dynamic social context, the level of government social governance capability not only related to the legitimacy

and effectiveness of the government but also profoundly involved societal stability and sustainable development. Therefore, an in-depth analysis of the impact of government social governance capability on society was crucial for promoting the healthy development of the social governance system and improving the quality of government public services, holding significant theoretical and practical implications.

The strengthening of government social governance capability had a vital influence on societal stability and crisis response. In the process of social governance, effective coordination and management by the government enabled better responses to various social issues and emergencies, maintaining societal stability and order. Through an in-depth analysis of the government's role and capability in social governance, we could comprehensively understand its strengths and weaknesses in crisis response and conflict resolution.

The improvement of government social governance capability was significant for promoting societal participation and democratic decision-making. The government's capability level in social governance directly affected the enthusiasm and effectiveness of various societal participants. By uncovering the impact mechanisms of government social governance capability on societal participation and decision-making, we could provide theoretical support and policy recommendations for constructing a more open, democratic, and transparent social governance system.

In summary, the research on government social governance capability held significant value in the past context. By thoroughly exploring the government's role, influencing factors, and enhancement paths in social governance, we provided robust support for government decision-making and contributed to the innovation and development of China's social governance system. Continuous research and exploration in this field offered beneficial

insights and references for constructing a civilized and harmonious society, propelling China's social governance to a higher level.

Significance of the Problem

1. Consolidating the Basic Theoretical Research on Government Social Governance Capability: Despite government social governance capability being a vital topic in the research field of government governance transformation, most scholars at that time focused on the independent elements of "government governance capability" and "social governance." There was no consensus on the concept, connotation, and analytical framework of "government social governance capability." Overall, theoretical research on government social governance capability was still in its early stages.

2. Innovative Theoretical Exploration of Factors Influencing Government Social Governance Capability: In the current field of government social governance capability research, many scholars relied on traditional quantitative or qualitative research methods. The research explored different combinations of factors influencing government social governance capability from the dimensions of technology, organization, and environment. It revealed the inherent logic of how factor combinations influenced outcomes, helping to deepen our understanding of the operational mechanisms of factors influencing government social governance capability.

Objectives

1) Analyze the key factors influencing the government's social governance capacity.

2) Analyze the impact of these factors on government governance effectiveness in individual and combined states.

3) Propose optimization paths for enhancing local government's social governance capacity from the perspectives of technology, organization, and environment.

Methodology

1. To analyze the key factors that influenced government social governance capability. We analyzed these determining factors, revealed their impact on the effectiveness and mechanisms of local governance, and provided specific guidance for local governments to enhance governance capability.

2. To explore the factors that influenced government governance capability and their impact on governance effectiveness in individual and combined states. Through a detailed analysis of these relationships, we deepened our understanding of the government governance system, providing a theoretical foundation for local governments to formulate more effective policies and strategies.

3. To explore the optimization path for improving local government social governance capability. Through an in-depth study of local government governance cases in Henan, we proposed practical and feasible strategies and methods to help the government achieve higher levels of governance effectiveness, providing concrete recommendations for building a modern governance system.

Literature Review

1. Social Governance

In an era marked by globalization and the revolutionary surge of emerging technologies, the societal conflicts and issues within nations were gradually taking on an international dimension. Simultaneously, we must address the emerging challenges with a more open and forward-thinking mindset and approach. The demographic structure of societies was undergoing profound changes, with its impact significantly manifesting on a global scale. In recent years, the aging of populations in almost all industrialized countries had been rapidly occurring, presenting an urgent challenge to the international community (Peters, 2013). In the face of various complex issues, governments must reform management methods to enhance efficiency and reduce the costs of social management. Under the profound influence of "governance" theory, a new wave of social management thinking was gradually emerging in Western countries. Therefore, "social governance was not merely to cater to a theoretical trend or artificially create a set of new slogans. Instead, it was the theoretical and practical response of governments to economic, political, and ideological changes" (Sun, 2005).

In the field of social construction in China, high-quality social governance played a crucial role as a key component, contributing to the realization of socialist harmonious society construction. The concept of "social governance" was first proposed at the Third Plenary Session of the Eighteenth Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, explicitly emphasizing the strengthening and innovation of social governance as a key measure to safeguard national security, social stability, and the well-being of the people.

In Western public administration studies, the term "social governance" was not explicitly used but was rather studied as a component of governance theory. Although the term "social administration" encompassed the participation of both public and private sectors in social management, it did not specifically refer to the social governance function of the government. While "social management" was superficially understood as social management, it more strongly emphasized public relations research and, in certain cases, specifically referred to the management and services of social organizations. On the other hand, "collaborative governance" was conceptually closer to China's "social governance," mainly reflected in the negotiation and cooperation among diverse entities in solving social problems. For example, scholars like Ansell proposed that collaborative governance referred to the participation of relevant interest groups as governance entities in solving social public problems, jointly designing solutions (Ansell, and Gash, 2008)

2. Government Governance Capacity

Government capacity was not a static concept; it evolved within the complexities and dynamics of governance. In a broad sense, understanding the implications of government capacity was vital. Governments needed corresponding capacities in different areas to address challenges at various levels. In its 1997 annual report, the World Bank defined government capacity as the "ability of the government to effectively guide and promote collective action." This further highlights the close connection between government capacity and collective action (The World Bank, 1997).

Scholars had different interpretations of government capacity in the past. Gargan viewed government capacity as the ability of the government to effectively fulfill its expected tasks (Gargan, 1981). On the other hand, scholars like Hu Ningsheng and Zhang Chengfu argued that government capacity was reflected in the government's degree of goal achievement in the social

management process (Hu, and Zhang, 1998). Although these perspectives differed, they all emphasized the close connection between government capacity and goal orientation.

Governance theory emphasized solving public issues through collaboration, cooperation, and broad participation in order to effectively address the increasing social challenges. Under this perspective, the government was no longer the sole managing entity; instead, social organizations and the private sector were integrated into the governance process, forming a multi-dimensional governance pattern.

With the rise of governance, government governance capacity gradually replaced traditional concepts. Governance theory stressed the collaboration of multiple entities, such as government, social organizations, and the private sector, to jointly achieve specific goals. This shift made government governance capacity a more practical concept.

3. TOE theory

The TOE theory, which stood for Technology-Organization-Environment, was originally developed to study the adoption of technological innovations within organizations. Rooted in Rogers' Diffusion of Innovations theory (DOI) this theory provided a multi-level analytical framework centered around the context of technological applications (Rogers, 2003). It posited that the adoption of innovation and new technologies in businesses was influenced not only by the technological attributes themselves but also by organizational internal factors and external environmental elements. Specifically, the analysis of factors affecting organizational technology innovation adoption encompassed consideration of three aspects: technology, organization, and environment. Among these, technology factors encompassed the inherent

characteristics of the technology, including its compatibility with existing technologies and the organization, as well as features of the technology to be adopted, such as availability, usefulness, and relative advantage. Organizational factors primarily related to the characteristics of the organization itself, including size, internal communication, employee interaction, culture, type, and structure. Environmental factors encompassed external institutional elements, including competitors, regulatory bodies, macroeconomic environment, and government support. These three factors interacted and collectively influenced an organization's decisions regarding the adoption of technological innovations.

Methodology

This research was a quantitative. The research area was Henan Province, China. The population and sample were: The study chose the governments of the 18 cities in Henan Province as the research subjects. Considering the characteristics of the research subjects, the sample size was relatively moderate, aiding in accurately showcasing the governance characteristics of different regions and laying the foundation for proposing more actionable policy recommendations. The research instrument used a questionnaire. To ensure a scientific and rational questionnaire design, evaluation indicators were derived from six aspects: Party leadership, Organizational coordination, public services, social stability, social synergy, and Technological level. These indicators were constructed based on the party's leading role, organizational coordination, public service quality, social stability efforts, social synergy enhancement, and the promotion of technological advancements. A total of 11 questions were formulated, comprehensively and objectively covering various aspects, ensuring a holistic understanding of the practical situation of urban government social governance. The goal of the questionnaire design was to ensure the comprehensiveness and reliability of the evaluation, providing a

substantial data foundation for the research. Data analysis in this study was conducted through data interpretation to identify the relationships and patterns among technological, organizational, and environmental factors affecting the social governance capabilities of local governments. The interpretation focused on uncovering the complex interactions between these factors and understanding how each contributed to overall governance capability. The findings were presented in a descriptive format to provide a clear and detailed view of the data, highlighting any underlying nuances and insights that might otherwise be obscured.

Results

In the era of modernization where the state promoted governance systems and capabilities, the following conclusions were obtained by adhering to the TOE theoretical research ideas in accordance with the characteristics of social development and based on the traits of government social governance capacities:

Firstly, the concept of government social governance capabilities was defined. Through a review of the literature and existing research, combined with the research perspective adopted in this study, under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, the government formulated and implemented effective public policies. Beyond the government's departments, the public, private sectors, and individual citizens managed urban and social public affairs to achieve the energy and strength necessary to ensure and improve people's livelihoods, promote social fairness and justice, and maintain social harmony and orderly development as governance goals.

Second, an analysis framework for the government's social governance capacity elements and influencing factors was established. According to the TOE theoretical model, this study had established an analysis framework for influencing factors of government social governance capabilities, namely, technical factors, organizational factors, and environmental factors. Technical factors included the construction of information infrastructure and the level of scientific and technological innovation. Organizational factors encompassed government financial resources supply and support of professional talents. Environmental factors consisted of two aspects: public demand and economic development.

Third, the paths to improve the government's social governance capabilities were identified. Through the use of FSQCA software for a sufficient analysis of conditional configuration, three influencing factor combination paths with high government governance capabilities were obtained. These three organizational paths were: "Technical-Environmental Driven", "Economic Drive Core", and "Technical-Environmental Driver-Organization Support". By analyzing the adaptation of these three path structures to the social governance capabilities of the urban government, the following conclusions were drawn: In terms of technology, the "level of scientific and technological innovation" as conditional variables played a core role in the two high social governance capability combination paths. This indicated that the level of scientific and technological innovation was a key factor affecting the social governance capability of urban governments, and there was a positive correlation between the level of scientific and technological innovation and high governmental social governance capability. Secondly, regarding organization, "financial resources supply" also appeared in the two combination paths as supportive conditions. This highlighted that high social governance capabilities required the government to provide sufficient financial resources as the material guarantee

for social governance. Finally, concerning the environment, the "level of economic development" was also determined to be the core condition in the three path configurations, underscoring the significant impact of the level of economic development on the government's social governance capabilities.

Discussion

Enhancement Paths for Urban Government's Social Governance Capacity. In the process of analyzing the influencing factors of government social governance capacity, we gained profound insights into some weak links in the government's role in social governance. Through the analysis of the combination of factors influencing government social governance capacity, we selected 18 city governments in Henan province as samples to better understand the practical situation of social governance. Based on the characteristics of the research samples and the results of the influencing factor analysis, we believed it was necessary to propose practical paths that could effectively enhance government social governance capacity from a macro and holistic perspective. This was not only significant for decision-makers but also contributed to providing more valuable policy recommendations for the government, aiming to facilitate the effective improvement of social governance capacity.

1. Enhancing Social Governance Capacity from a Technological Perspective

Governments could enhance their social governance capacity at the technological level to better adapt to challenges in the evolving landscape. The impetus provided by technological innovation not only elevated the

overall economic status of cities but also presented a more scientific and intelligent approach to addressing societal issues. Taking substantial strides in technological innovation injected robust momentum into the sustainable development of cities. In contemporary society, refining the technological innovation framework had become an indispensable path to achieving high-quality economic development. As a crucial engine for advancing industrial upgrades and economic structural adjustments, technological innovation directly influenced the overall economic situation of society. Through in-depth analysis of various influencing factors, we found that the level of technological innovation was not only a core condition for the high governance capacity path of urban government in society but was also closely linked to economic growth, directly impacting the ability to address societal issues. By introducing advanced technology, governments could better address crucial topics in social governance, such as environmental issues and healthcare challenges. Therefore, governments needed to implement a series of comprehensive measures to enhance their governance capacity in the field of technological innovation.

1.1 Rational Allocation of Technological Innovation Resources

In the pursuit of high-quality development in urban technological levels, the rational allocation of technological innovation resources had become crucial. This involved numerous factors, including organization, talent, policies, and funding. Therefore, constructing a technological innovation sharing platform had become an urgent task. Regional governments could play a key role in promoting the rational allocation of resources through the following avenues.

(1) Establishing a New Type of Technological Innovation Sharing Platform

Recognizing the significance of establishing a new type of technological innovation sharing platform in contemporary urban social

governance was vital for driving sustainable development and improving governance efficiency. This platform should serve as the core engine for the smart development of cities, integrating advanced information technology, building a digital twin city model, and achieving real-time monitoring and intelligent analysis of urban data. This provided more accurate and timely information support for government decision-making and a robust foundation for technological innovation.

(2) Integrating Urban Smart Development

The new type of technological innovation sharing platform should not only aggregate data but also act as the core engine for urban smart development. By integrating advanced information technology, establishing a digital twin city model, and achieving real-time monitoring and intelligent analysis of urban data, it provided more accurate and timely information support for government decision-making. This process not only enhanced the scientific nature of decision-making but also offered innovative ideas for urban governance.

(3) Building a Digital Innovation Ecosystem

Constructing a complete digital innovation ecosystem within the platform was a crucial aspect of driving technological innovation. This ecosystem should cover the entire process, from infrastructure construction to innovation and entrepreneurship incubation. Through digital technology, visibility and transparency of innovative activities were increased, attracting more innovators to participate. This comprehensive innovation ecosystem helped facilitate collaborative discussions among professionals from different fields, promoting cross-disciplinary applications of technology.

(4) Promoting Technological Cross-Industry Collaboration

On the new type of technological innovation sharing platform, encouraging technological cross-industry collaboration and integration was essential. By establishing mechanisms for industry exchange, the government could facilitate professionals from different fields to collaboratively discuss and solve complex problems, driving cross-industry application of technology. This cross-industry collaboration not only fostered collisions of innovative thinking but also generated more innovations spanning multiple sectors.

(5) Establishing Innovation Incubators and Accelerators

The new type of technological innovation sharing platform should establish innovation incubators and accelerators, providing resource support and mentorship services for startups. This would contribute to cultivating more innovative enterprises and accelerating the market entry of innovative outcomes. The construction of innovation incubators and accelerators not only provided the necessary resources for entrepreneurs but also supported their growth through mentorship programs.

(6) Guiding Financial Institutions to Participate in Technological Innovation

To address the financing challenges of technological innovation, the government could guide financial institutions to actively participate in financing support for technological innovation projects on the new platform. Implementing incentive policies, lowering financing risks, and encouraging the growth of financial institutions alongside innovative enterprises were crucial. Active participation by financial institutions would contribute to resolving the funding issues of technological innovation, accelerating the incubation and promotion of innovative outcomes.

(7) Advocating Innovation Spirit and Public Engagement

Encouraging and advocating an innovative spirit on the new type of technological innovation sharing platform was a key driver for technological innovation. By cultivating more innovative talents, society could embrace a broader spectrum of innovative thinking. Simultaneously, through disseminating technological education, raising public awareness of technological innovation, and achieving collective participation in innovation, public engagement not only promoted the dissemination of innovative ideas but also provided broad social support for innovation.

Through these measures, the new type of technological innovation sharing platform would genuinely become a potent support for urban governance, offering a practical path and strategy for the modernization and efficiency enhancement of urban social governance. This platform facilitated the transition of cities toward an innovation-driven development model, comprehensively elevating urban governance capacity and contributing to the sustainable progress of society. Governments played a crucial role in guiding and propelling this process by creating favorable policy environments and incentive mechanisms, continuously advancing the goal of rational allocation of technological innovation resources.

1.2 Transformation of Technological Management Departments' Functions and Active Use of Digital Tools

In today's digital era, government governance had faced unprecedented opportunities and challenges. As an integral part of the governmental system, technological management departments urgently required optimized functional positioning to better drive technological innovation. In this context, governments had actively employed digital tools, deepened the "streamlining

administration, delegating powers, and improving services" reform, to meet the demands of technological innovation in a more flexible and efficient manner.

Traditional governance approaches had proven to be inefficient and prone to loopholes when dealing with vast and complex societal issues. Information collection, analysis, and decision-making primarily relied on manual labor and paper documents, which were inadequate for the demands of the information age. However, with the rapid development of information technology, governments had leveraged various advanced digital and intelligent tools to enhance governance efficiency and quality.

1.3 Strengthening Enterprise Innovation Leadership in the Field of Technological Innovation

Firstly, the government focused on investing in communication network infrastructure, including areas such as 5G, the Internet of Things (IoT), and the industrial Internet. The development of these advanced technologies provided the digital government with faster and more reliable data transmission and communication tools, thereby improving governance efficiency and the ability to respond to emergencies. The widespread application of 5G technology enabled the government to quickly acquire a large amount of information for real-time monitoring and feedback. The development of IoT and the industrial Internet facilitated the deep integration of the physical and digital worlds, providing the government with more comprehensive and precise data support. Investment in these infrastructure elements laid a solid foundation for the construction of a digital government, assisting the government in better adapting to the challenges of the digital age.

Secondly, the government ensured data security and privacy while stimulating social innovation by establishing standardized data openness policies and mechanisms. Through the construction of data sharing platforms, the government promoted the opening of high-value data to the public. While

safeguarding data security, the government established clear data openness standards and standardized processes for data sharing to provide society with more high-quality data resources. In this way, the government guided enterprises, research institutions, and other entities to innovate using data, promoting the development of the digital economy. Simultaneously, in-depth analysis and exploration of this data helped city governments better understand social phenomena and trends, predicted risks, and made informed decisions. This not only enhanced decision accuracy and scientific validity but also provided the public with more diverse, convenient, and precise services, contributing to the realization of a more integrated governance and service model.

In conclusion, raising the level of digital government construction was a key factor for city governments to address challenges in the digital era. By investing comprehensively in communication network infrastructure and formulating standardized data openness policies, the government better met the needs of society, promoting social progress and development. The construction of a digital government was not just a technological upgrade but also an innovation in governance models. Only with a foundation in digital governance could city governments better adapt to the challenges of the digital age, achieving more intelligent and efficient governance. These measures not only enhanced government governance capacity but also provided broader space for social innovation and technological development, collectively driving sustainable urban development.

1.4 Strengthening the Position of Enterprises as Innovation Entities

Firstly, the government formulated and promoted market-oriented policies to stimulate the innovation vitality of enterprises. These policies

included encouraging enterprises to participate in market competition, providing incentive mechanisms to drive technological innovation, strengthening intellectual property protection, and reducing innovation risks. The government developed tax policies that encouraged enterprises to engage in research and development and innovation, providing tax relief for expenses to reduce the economic costs of innovation for businesses. Additionally, establishing a system for protecting intellectual property rights, enhancing the protection of innovative achievements, and encouraging enterprises to actively engage in innovation activities.

Secondly, the construction of the technological innovation system was of paramount importance. The government actively strengthened the construction of the technological innovation system, including establishing research and development institutions, research centers, and innovation teams, providing technical support and collaboration opportunities for enterprises. The government encouraged collaboration between enterprises and universities or research institutions, jointly conducting research and development projects, and promoting the deep integration of industry, academia, and research. Furthermore, the government increased support for high-tech enterprises through incubation and support measures, providing financial support through the establishment of innovation funds and innovation investment platforms to help enterprises better conduct innovation activities.

Thirdly, the government focused on the introduction and cultivation of scientific and technological talents to support technological innovation within enterprises. Through initiatives such as establishing plans to attract scientific and technological talents, providing scholarships, and offering research funds, the government attracted outstanding domestic and international scientific and technological talents to join enterprises. Additionally, the government encouraged enterprises to conduct internal training and skill enhancement

programs to improve the innovative capabilities and competitiveness of their employees. Establishing long-term cooperation mechanisms with universities and research institutions, promoting the transformation of research results, and allowing enterprises to better absorb and apply the talents of cutting-edge science and technology.

Lastly, the government took active policy measures to promote the innovation vitality of enterprises, establish a technological innovation system, attracted and cultivated scientific and technological talents, fostered an innovative culture, enhanced investment in technological innovation, established innovation networks, and protected intellectual property. These measure helped enhance the technological innovation capabilities of enterprises and promote the development of national technological innovation. In the future, the government continued to focus on improving the innovation environment, continuously innovating policies and mechanisms, and providing better support and conditions for enterprise innovation to achieve higher levels of technological innovation and economic growth. Through these suggestions, the government would be able to better guide enterprises in innovation, achieved more significant results in technological innovation, and laid a solid foundation for the sustainable development of the entire society.

2. Enhancing Urban Social Governance Capacity at the Organizational Level

2.1 Upholding the Systematic Governance Philosophy and Improving the Social Governance Structure

In the current context of the complexity and diversity of social governance, governments were advised to adhere to the systematic governance philosophy. This philosophy emphasized the interconnection and mutual

influence of various governance elements, breaking away from the traditional vertical and singular model of governance, and emphasizing diverse participation and collaborative cooperation. Governments needed to deeply understand the core ideas of systematic governance and implement them in practical work, including emphasizing the organic connection of various links in the governance system and promoting collaborative interaction among different levels of government, social organizations, businesses, and ordinary citizens. The implementation of the systematic governance philosophy contributed to the formation of a more flexible, efficient, and adaptive social governance pattern.

To better adapt to social changes and development, governments needed to continuously innovate and improve governance models. Innovation included not only the application of technological meant but also involved governance philosophies, institutional mechanisms, and various other aspects. Governments should have actively learned from advanced international governance experiences, combined them with local realities, and formed governance models suitable for their own development. Additionally, governments should have actively promoted the application of intelligent technologies in governance, built smart cities, and enhanced the precision and efficiency of governance. In terms of institutional mechanisms, governments could have strengthened collaborative cooperation with diverse entities such as social organizations and businesses, forming a governance model based on consultation, co-construction, and shared responsibilities to increase the democratic and participatory nature of governance.

In the process of constructing a modern social governance system, governments needed to emphasize the development of grassroots governance. The grassroots level was the foundation of social governance and the most direct interface with citizens. Governments should have strengthened the

construction of grassroots organizations and enhanced the level of grassroots governance, including nurturing professional and high-quality community workers and promoting the development of community and resident self-governance. By strengthening grassroots governance, governments could have better understood and met the actual needs of citizens, facilitating the smoother operation of the social governance system.

In summary, adhering to the systematic governance philosophy and continuously innovating and improving governance models were crucial for constructing a modern social governance system. City governments needed to have deeply grasped these points to lead the innovation and improvement of social governance more efficiently. Only by comprehensively advancing these aspects could city governments have better adapted to the development changes in society, tirelessly striving towards the goal of more effective, just, and harmonious social governance.

2.2 Constructing a Modern Financial System and Leveraging its Supportive Role

Modern financial systems played an irreplaceable and crucial role in national governance, directly impacting the achievement of the overall goals of comprehensive and deep reforms. It was the cornerstone for achieving sustainable development, improving people's living standards, and promoting the healthy development of the social economy. In contemporary society, the conflicts among individuals, groups, and public needs were exceptionally complex. Therefore, a scientific and rational financial system was needed to balance and coordinate these conflicting interests. The modern financial system, through the flexible use of taxation, fiscal expenditure, debt, and other means, could more effectively respond to the diverse needs at different levels,

thereby achieving rational resource allocation. By reasonably distributing the burden of taxation, the financial system helped prevent excessive wealth gaps, promoting fair service of public resources to the entire society.

Moreover, the modern financial system was considered a key lever for enhancing social governance capacity. Its healthy development was directly related to the government's ability and effectiveness in performing its functions. By establishing standardized financial systems, governments could more efficiently mobilize social resources, facilitating orderly economic and social affairs. The financial system could also elevate the standard of living for the general population through rational resource allocation, enhancing social cohesion and stability. At the government level, scientific financial management enabled better prediction and response to societal demands, improving the scientific accuracy and precision of decision-making. Rational tax and fiscal expenditure policies could effectively stimulate market vitality, fostering innovation and economic growth. The transparency and standardization of the financial system also helped prevent corrupt practices, increase government credibility, and maintain social fairness and justice.

The modern financial system significantly contributed to promoting the healthy development of the social economy. Through the flexible use of financial means, governments could guide and support the upgrading of industrial structures, promote technological innovation, and encourage sustainable development. The flexibility of the financial system allowed it to adapt to economic changes and the diversity of social needs, aiding in the construction of a more adaptable and resilient social governance system. Efficient management and utilization of public finance resources could achieve the scientific allocation of resources, promote the sustainable development of the local economy and society, and enhance the government's service level and governance efficiency. Through this process, the government could better

enhance its social governance capacity, promoting the modernization of governance. These reform measures would help construct a more scientific, rational, and transparent modern financial system, better meeting the needs of social development, and continually innovating and enhancing urban social governance.

To construct a modern financial system, the government should first emphasize the scientific and systematic construction of institutions. Establishing a comprehensive financial system covering taxation, fiscal expenditure, debt, etc., consistent with the overall goals of national governance, was key. Through the scientific construction of these institutions, the financial system could better adapt to the diverse and multi-faceted social needs, ensuring more precise and rational resource allocation.

Secondly, the government needed to promote the legal construction of the financial system. In financial management, establishing a scientifically rational legal framework emphasized the legitimacy and standardization of institutions. This not only helped improve the legal level of governance but also prevented corrupt practices, enhanced government transparency, and increased public trust.

Furthermore, the government should strengthen communication and negotiation with various sectors of society. When formulating and adjusting financial policies, diverse opinions and suggestions should be widely solicited, forming a decision-making model based on consultation, co-construction, and shared interests. Through broader participation, policy mistakes could be effectively prevented, and the feasibility and sustainability of policies could be increased.

The government should also enhance the use of technological means, promoting the informatization of financial systems. Establishing a modern information platform, integrating various financial information for transparent sharing, helped improve the government's monitoring and forecasting capabilities regarding financial operations, better serving the government's social governance goals. In the process of advancing the construction of the modern financial system, the government needed to pay attention to the cultivation of talent. Establishing a professional financial management team, improving the professional competence and service level of practitioners, enabled them to better adapt to the needs of modern governance.

Lastly, the government should continuously innovate financial means, flexibly using financial tools to address the complex and changing economic and social environment. Through continuous innovation, the financial system could better adapt to future governance challenges, promoting the continuous improvement of the financial system. In conclusion, constructing a modern financial system and leveraging its supportive role required comprehensive strengthening by the government in terms of institutional construction, legal construction, social participation, technological application, talent cultivation, and innovation in financial means. Only through all-encompassing and systematic efforts could the supportive role of finance be better realized, driving the modernization process of city government governance systems and governance capacity.

2.3 Enhancing the Vitality of Social Organizations and Upholding a Professional Governance Direction

Urban social governance, as a key component of the public management field, directly affected the stability and sustainable development of cities. In the complex and ever-changing social environment of current era, stimulating the vitality of social organizations and professional talents, while

adhering to a professional governance direction, had become an urgent requirement for enhancing the social governance capacity of cities.

Social organizations played a crucial role in urban social governance, making it essential to unleash their vitality to construct a collaborative, co-governing, and shared social governance pattern. The following discussion delved into strategies and approaches for enhancing urban social governance capacity through innovative social organization management models, constructing multi-level social organization cooperation mechanisms, optimizing the legal environment, stimulating the vitality of professional talents, and upholding a professional governance direction.

Firstly, city governments innovated social organization management models to facilitate better participation in the governance process. While establishing efficient communication mechanisms, governments encouraged social organizations to put forward suggestions and initiatives. Through this approach, governments better understood the needs of social organizations and provided more accurate support. Additionally, providing more resource support to social organizations incentivized them to leverage their professional advantages in areas such as social services and public welfare. The close cooperation between governments and social organizations helped form a collaborative force, enhancing the targeted and effective nature of governance.

Secondly, governments established multi-level cooperation mechanisms, constructing multi-level social organization cooperation mechanisms. By establishing platforms for social organization communication and organizing regular forums, governments facilitated interaction and cooperation among various social organizations, creating a collaborative force to address social governance challenges. This multi-level cooperation

mechanism contributed to resource sharing, avoided duplication of efforts, and increased the overall impact of social organizations in governance.

Thirdly, governments optimized the legal environment, perfecting relevant laws and regulations concerning social organizations to provide a more convenient operating environment. Simplifying registration procedures and lowering entry barriers were key steps in this process, as they stimulated the emergence of more professional social organizations, providing a more diverse range of participants in urban governance. Governments emphasized the combination of standardization and flexibility in constructing the legal environment, promoting the development and innovation of social organizations.

In upholding a professional governance direction, urban social governance required a targeted and specialized approach to address increasingly complex social issues. Governments could establish professional standards for urban social governance, clarifying solutions and implementation steps for various issues. This helped improve governance efficiency, reduce decision-making arbitrariness, and make governance more scientific and institutionalized. Governments could also enhance the application of information technology in urban social governance, promoting intelligent governance. By establishing an information platform for urban social governance, achieving information sharing and timely responses became possible. The introduction of technologies such as artificial intelligence and big data enhanced governance precision and effectiveness. Constructing a professional urban social governance team, including policy researchers, social workers, legal advisors, etc., and improving the overall quality of the team through training and incentives enabled better performance in governance tasks.

In the process of enhancing urban social governance capacity, stimulating the vitality of social organizations, professional talents, and upholding a professional governance direction were indispensable factors. Governments should provide more support for the development of social organizations and professional talents through innovative mechanisms and policy optimization. Only through the joint efforts of the entire society could the capacity of urban social governance continue to improve, laying a solid foundation for the prosperity and stability of cities and driving social governance towards a more professional, efficient, and scientific direction. These measures would help address the current shortage of social elements, promote the modernization of government social governance, and achieve innovation and improvement in governance methods.

3. Enhancing Social Governance Capacity from the Environmental Perspective

3.1 People-Centered Approach and Safeguarding Livelihood Mechanism

Firstly, to achieve more efficient social governance, the government had established a diversified supply mechanism for social governance entities. In terms of public service provision, the government had clarified its primary supply responsibilities and actively stimulated the participation of various social forces. This could be achieved by adopting forms of public-private cooperation, such as franchising and outsourcing, to enhance the effectiveness of public services and better achieve the equalization of public services. The involvement of social organizations in a collaborative supply model not only filled the gaps in government resource supply but also helped non-public social forces play a more effective role as governance entities. By establishing

such a diverse cooperation mechanism, a variety of service supply entities and methods could be realized, better meeting the diverse needs of the people.

Secondly, to better achieve governance goals in the past, local governments had improved the supervision mechanism of governance effectiveness to make it more transparent and accountable. Governments needed to accept public supervision during the governance process, respond promptly to issues and suggestions raised by the public, and be able to respond to public feedback within specified timeframes. This supervision mechanism helped establish a closer connection between the government and the people, providing real-time feedback for governance improvement.

Thirdly, to better listen to public sentiments and respond to social demands in the past, local governments had improved the mechanism for responding to the interests and demands of the people. Expanding platforms for public suggestions and ideas, gathering collective wisdom, and mobilizing the initiative and creativity of the people as the mainstay were essential. At the same time, the government had continuously optimized the process of responding to public feedback, forming an efficient and convenient response mechanism. In this process, the government needed to have a deep understanding of the diverse needs of society, forming more scientifically reasonable decisions through broad social participation, truly putting people first.

3.2 Promoting High-Quality Economic Development and Advancing the Modernization of Urban Social Governance

Firstly, setting scientific and reasonable economic development goals was the primary task for the government in improving the level of high-quality urban economic development. The government had to firmly establish the concept of prioritizing the quality of economic development and, through formulating scientifically reasonable strategic plans, achieve the optimization

and upgrading of the industrial structure. Encouraging innovation and green development, promoting the vigorous development of technology and intelligent industries, became a key driver for achieving high-quality development. Similarly, focusing on talent development was crucial; constructing a high-quality talent team provided intellectual support for high-quality development. The government could actively guide enterprises to increase investment in technological innovation and research and development through the formulation of relevant policies and incentives, achieving a positive interaction between talent and technology.

Secondly, the integration of urban and rural development was a key link in achieving high-quality development and the foundation for social governance. The government had to use means such as land planning and infrastructure construction to narrow the development gap between urban and rural areas, creating an environment more conducive to economic development. Improving productivity and living standards in rural areas, ensuring the rights and interests of farmers, constructing a high-quality rural public service system, and improving rural governance were necessary conditions for achieving common prosperity between urban and rural areas. In this process, the government had to pay attention to sustainable development, making urban-rural integration a win-win path.

In summary, the level of urban economic development was considered a significant manifestation of the social governance capacity of city governments. Through these strategies, the government could not only effectively enhance the level of high-quality economic development but also provide a solid foundation for social governance. In this process, the government had to maintain a proactive guidance posture, focus on innovation

and sustainable development, always prioritize the rule of law, and build a sound legal system. Only through comprehensive and multi-level efforts could the government better fulfill its responsibilities in social governance, promote the harmonious and stable development of urban society. The implementation of these strategies required higher-level leadership concepts, wiser decision-making, and a more scientifically effective execution mechanism. Through continuous efforts, the government would not only promote high-quality economic development in the city but also enhance social governance capacity, achieving a win-win situation for economic and social development.

Conclusion

Technology   Environment

Strengthening the administrative capacity of city governments in Henan Province, China.

Important strategies for strengthening social management potential

◆ Creation of public participation mechanisms

◆ Development of the public service system

◆ Promoting the participation of the private sector and civil society organizations

◆ human resource development

◆ use of information technology

◆ Planning and setting policies that are consistent with the local context
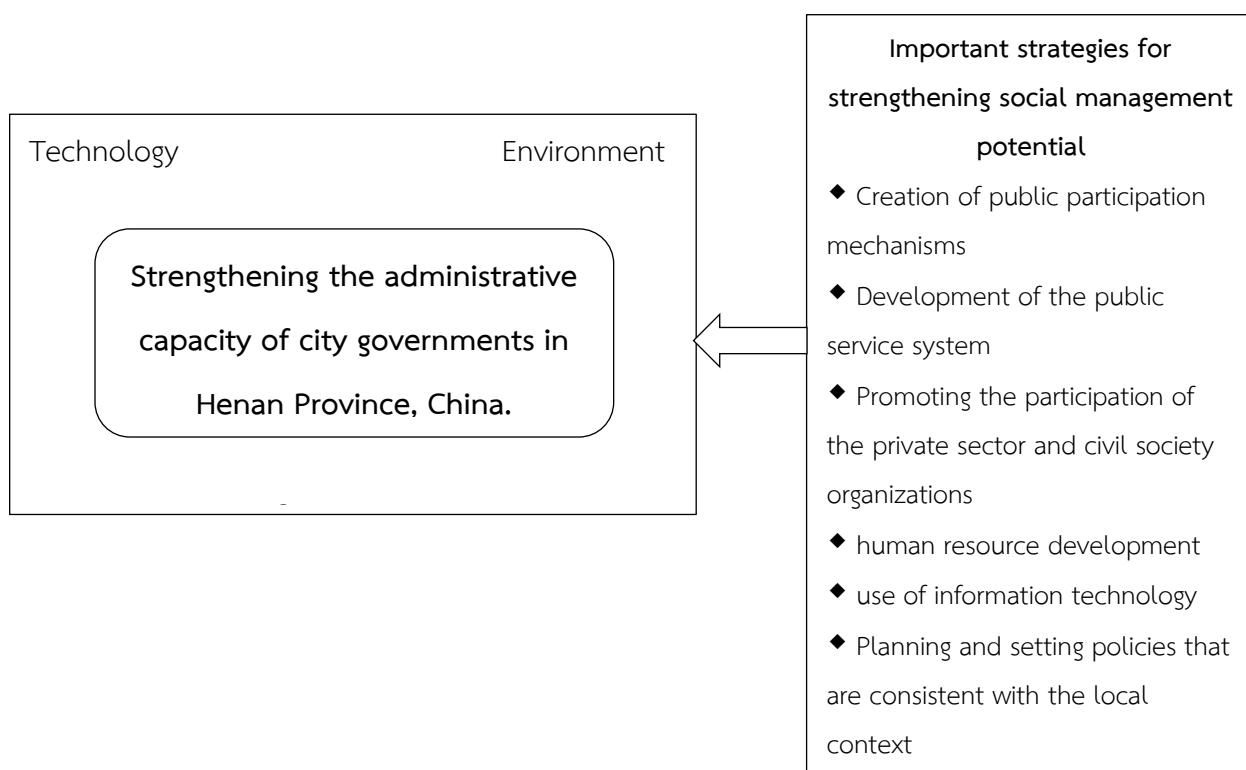
Figure 1 Strengthening the administrative capacity of city governments in Henan Province, China.

Summary of new knowledge from research was to strengthen the administrative capacity of city governments in Henan Province, China. The results indicated that important factors affecting the efficiency of city governments' social management included: Technology: The use of technology in Management such as information systems online communication Helped management be more efficient. Made access to information and decision-making quick and accurate. Organization: A clear organizational structure, decentralization and public participation in decision making affected management efficiency and Environment: External factors such as central government policies, economic, social, and cultural conditions affect the management of city government, important strategies for strengthening the potential of social management included creating mechanisms for public participation: such as setting up a forum for citizens to express their opinions, creating channels for listening to public opinions, developing a public service system: focusing on providing accessible and quality services. Promoting the participation of the private sector and civil society organizations: to strengthen society and increase efficiency in solving social problems. Human resource development: especially personnel involved in social management, use of information technology: to increase work efficiency and service provision and planning and policymaking that was consistent with the local context: taking into account cultural and social diversity.

Recommendation

1. to optimize sample selection. On the basis of existing research, expand the selection of samples, and pay attention to the structure of urban

samples and rural samples to obtain more comprehensive and objective research results. On this basis, the research on the government's social governance capabilities has focused on more research on the perspective of more administrative levels, such as county -level governments and grass -roots governments.

2. to improve the analysis framework. Try to use different theoretical tools to build an analysis model, and at the same time strengthen the use of quality research methods. For example, in depth the actual operation of government social governance is used to use participating observations, understand the complex relationships and interaction mechanisms, explore the influence of government society. The key links of governance capabilities will fully and effectively combine theoretical and practical to further improve the adaptability of the ability of the ability and influencing factors to analyze the model.

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