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**STUDY ON THE PATH OF CULTIVATING TALENTS FOR
GOVERNMENT SERVICE INFORMATIZATION IN THE ERA OF BIG
DATA**

Abstract: With the rapid development of big data technology and the in-depth promotion of digital government construction, the demand for government service informatization talents is growing. Based on the existing research results, this paper discusses the path of government service informatization talent training in the era of big data. By analyzing the demand for talents in the construction of digital government, the current status quo and problems in the

training of talents, it puts forward specific paths such as optimizing the curriculum system, strengthening the cultivation of practical ability, and establishing the mechanism of cooperation between government, schools and enterprises, with a view to providing theoretical references and practical guidance for the cultivation of talents in informationization of government services.

Keywords: Big Data Era; Government Services; Informatization Talents; Cultivation Path; Digital Government

With the rapid development of information technology, big data has become a key force driving social progress and economic development. In this context, government service informatization, as an important part of digital government construction, presents new characteristics and trends in the demand for talents.

Chen Yanliang pointed out that the construction of digital government requires a large number of talents with the composite ability of information technology and government affairs management, while the current talent training system is not

yet able to meet this demand. Nong Yuanxian further emphasized that grassroots government informatization construction especially needs composite talents who know both technology and business. Therefore, it is of great theoretical and practical significance to study the cultivation path of government service informatization talents in the era of big data.

I. Connotation of China's digital reform and digitisation of government effectiveness

1.1 The demand for talents in the construction of digital government is characterized by diversification and composite. First, technical ability is the foundation. Government service informatization talents need to master cutting-edge technologies such as big data, cloud computing and artificial intelligence, and be able to apply these technologies to the actual scenarios of government services. Chen Yanliang's research shows that the construction of digital government requires not only technical experts, but also composite talents who are able to combine technology with government service needs.

1.2 Business comprehension is equally important. Government service informatization talents need to have a deep understanding of the business processes and needs of government departments in order to design an informatization solution that meets the actual application scenarios. Nong Yuanxian pointed out that many problems in the construction of grass-roots government service informatization stem from technicians' insufficient understanding of business requirements.

1.3 The ability to innovate is also key. In the era of big data, government services are facing many new challenges and opportunities, which require talents with innovative thinking and problem-solving ability. Informatization talents should have a forward-looking vision and innovation ability to cope with the rapidly changing technological environment.

II.Current status and problems of talent training

2.1 At present, there are still many problems in the cultivation of government service informatization talents. First, the curriculum system is out of touch with

the actual needs. The curricula of many colleges and training institutions favor theory and lack the combination with the actual government service scene, which makes it difficult for students to quickly adapt to the workplace after graduation. There is a disconnect between theory and practice in the training of e-government talents.

2.2 Insufficient cultivation of practical ability. The informatization of government services requires a great deal of practical experience, while the current education system tends to neglect the practical aspects, and the practical ability to operate in the e-government environment is generally insufficient.

2.3 The mechanism for cooperation between government, schools and enterprises is imperfect. The cooperation among universities, enterprises and government departments is not close enough, resulting in a gap between talent training and market demand. We call for the establishment of a closer cooperation mechanism between government, schools and enterprises to promote the cultivation of informatization talents. Insufficient cultivation of

practical ability. Informatization of government services requires a lot of practical experience, while the current education system often neglects the practical aspects, and the practical operation ability in the e-government environment is generally insufficient.

III.The Path of Cultivating Talents for Informatization of Government Services

Aiming at the above problems, this paper proposes the following cultivation path:

1. Optimize the curriculum system

Colleges and universities and training institutions should optimize the curriculum by combining with the actual needs of government service informatization, increase the number of courses on big data technology, government management, policy analysis, etc., and pay attention to the balance between theory and practice.

2. Strengthen the cultivation of practical ability

Enhance the practical operation ability of students by establishing practical training bases, carrying out school-enterprise cooperation projects, and organizing internship practice.

3. Establishing the cooperation mechanism between government, universities and enterprises

The government, universities and enterprises should strengthen the cooperation, formulate talent cultivation plans together, carry out joint research projects, and promote the seamless connection between talents and the market.

4. Strengthening Continuing Education and On-the-Job Training

For on-the-job personnel, carry out diversified continuing education and training programs to enhance their information technology and governmental management capabilities.

IV. Conclusion

The era of big data has put forward higher requirements for government service informatization talents, and the current talent training system needs to be

reformed urgently. By optimizing the curriculum system, strengthening the practical ability training, and establishing the government-school-enterprise cooperation mechanism and other paths, the quality of talent training can be effectively improved to meet the demand for composite talents in the construction of digital government. Future research can further explore how to use emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence and blockchain to optimize the talent training model to cope with the changing technological environment.

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