



Data Governance Strategy Guidance: Boost China's Digital Government Construction Towards High-quality Development

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Abstract. In today's era, the construction of digital government has become the core path to promote the modernization of government management. In this process, data governance plays a pivotal role, becoming its indispensable core and key. By strengthening data governance, the government service process can be effectively optimized and the working efficiency can be greatly improved. By continuously strengthening the integration of data resources, ensuring the security and control of data, and promoting the open sharing of data, China is gradually establishing a modern digital government system. This system not only provides a solid support for the modernization of the governance system and governance capacity, but also will promote the construction of digital government to a new height, and inject new vitality into the sustainable and healthy development of society and economy.

Keywords: Digital government; Data governance; data.

1 Introduction

In the wave of informatization sweeping the world today, data has become an important driving force to promote social progress and economic development. On April 19, 2022, the 25th meeting of the Commission for Deepening Overall Reform of the CPC Central Committee deliberated and adopted the Guiding Opinions on Strengthening the Construction of Digital Government. This milestone event not only pointed out the direction for the construction of digital government in China, but also marked that China officially embarked on a new journey of digital government construction with data governance as the engine [1].

2 Digital Government is a Leap from Quantitative Data Governance to Qualitative Data Value

Traditional e-government mainly focuses on how to use digital means to optimize offline service processes, focusing on improving the physical efficiency and conven-

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ience of government affairs, while the application of data is relatively limited [2]. Digital government is significantly different, it pays more attention to data-driven and intelligent services, emphasizing the realization of electronic, networked and intelligent government services through big data, cloud computing and other technologies. Digital government not only improves service efficiency and convenience, but also provides more accurate and scientific support for government decision-making through in-depth data analysis, and promotes the modernization of government governance system and governance capacity. This transformation reflects the leap from the physical space to the data space and shows a profound change in the governance concept [3].

Second, the realistic dilemma of accelerating the sharing of government data in the construction of digital government.

After years of digital reform of government affairs, China has achieved remarkable results in promoting the sharing and application of government affairs data, which undoubtedly lays a solid foundation for improving government governance efficiency and service level. However, we must also face up to the challenges and problems encountered in the process of data sharing, such as: the scope of government data sharing is small, the quality of sharing is not high, and the effectiveness of data is not obvious.

2.1 The Standardization of Government Data Needs to be Strengthened

The lack of data standardization is one of the main problems we are facing. Due to differences in data collection, storage and processing among departments and localities, data formats and standards are not uniform, making it difficult to achieve efficient and accurate data sharing and unable to effectively promote business collaboration among horizontal departments. Data island phenomenon still exists, which further affects the efficiency and accuracy of government services [4].

Data governance of government services in practice has been characterized by insufficient competition and cooperation between subjects in action, insufficient distribution and synergy of resources in the process, and ineffective enhancement of individual and overall effectiveness in the results, leading to the "fragmentation" of the supply of government services and "inefficiency" of the effectiveness of governance of government services[11].

2.2 The Application of Government Data Needs to be Improved

Although the government has accumulated a large amount of data resources, the potential of this data has not been fully realized in practical applications. First of all, the construction and management of government cloud platforms are not coordinated. Various departments operate independently in the application, allocation and use of resources, resulting in widespread waste and inefficiency of resources. Secondly, insufficient depth of data resource development leads to insufficient comprehensive analysis ability of data across regions, departments and levels, low level of data development, and insufficient development and utilization of data resources [5].

The root cause lies in the fact that the traditional, single, and partial governance methods in the past are no longer able to cope with the current complex, uncertain, and dynamic government service data governance needs. Therefore, it is necessary and urgent to build a benign ecosystem with relative stability, dynamic equilibrium and coordinated development to maintain its energy conversion optimization and functional improvement and enhancement[11].

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2.3 The Security of Government Data Sharing Needs to be Strengthened

Government data sharing involves a large amount of sensitive information and key data, and once leaked or illegally used, it may cause serious damage to national security, social stability and individual rights and interests. At present, although the government has made some achievements in data sharing, there are still some shortcomings in terms of security. On the one hand, some government departments have insufficient understanding of data security in the process of data sharing, and their security awareness and protection ability need to be improved. On the other hand, the security protection measures of the data sharing platform are not perfect, and it is vulnerable to external attacks and internal misoperations. With the deep integration of various types of government data, it is urgent to improve the security management mechanism for the whole life cycle of data [6].

Using standardised services and Linked Data methodologies to augment government and research information systems[12].

3 Countermeasures and Suggestions to Improve the Quality of Government Data Sharing

Government data standardization degree is not uniform, data application scope is narrow, security is not perfect and other problems seriously restrict the open sharing and development of government data. Therefore, in order to promote the modernization of government governance and improve the efficiency of government services, it is necessary to improve the management mechanism of government data sharing, promote the efficient sharing and utilization of government data, and enhance the effectiveness of digital government.

3.1 Specification Data Technical Standards

Strengthen the top-level design of data management and utilization, and promote the standardization and standardization of data resources. By formulating unified data

standards and norms, establishing data sharing and exchange mechanisms, breaking data barriers and realizing the interconnection of data resources. [7]This standardization process not only requires close collaboration among various departments within the government, but also requires extensive absorption of the wisdom and strength of industry experts, technology enterprises, and the general public to jointly build a data technology standard system that is both in line with national conditions and has an international perspective. At the same time, with the continuous advancement of technology and the continuous development of business, data technology standards still need to maintain their flexibility and scalability to cope with various challenges and demands that may arise in the future. In the implementation process, the government should strengthen the supervision of standard implementation, ensure strict compliance with various standards, and take necessary punishment measures for violations. In addition, it is necessary to strengthen the construction and training of data technology talent teams, enhance the data literacy and technical capabilities of government staff, and provide strong talent guarantees for the smooth implementation of data technology standards.

3.2 Overall Planning of Government Service Platform Construction

In order to improve the government's governance capacity and service level, we proposed an overall plan for the development of government service platforms. First, by optimizing the service process, reducing the approval process, and shortening the processing time, we can achieve high efficiency of government services. The second is to break down information silos, realize the interconnection and sharing of government data, and provide strong support for government decision-making. Third, the use of advanced technologies such as big data and artificial intelligence to promote the innovation of government service models and improve the intelligent level of government governance [8].At the same time, the construction of government platforms will not only enhance the internal management efficiency of the government, but also promote profound changes in the government service model, and facilitate deep interaction and collaboration between the government, the public, and enterprises. In the planning, it is necessary to clarify the functional positioning, technical architecture, security guarantee, operation and maintenance mechanism, and sustainable development strategy of the platform, to ensure that the platform construction meets current needs and has foresight, and can flexibly respond to future changes and challenges.

3.3 Improve the Security Protection System

Data sharing is the core of digital government construction. To promote the construction of digital government, we must build a sound technical security system for government data sharing. First of all, we should strengthen data security awareness education and improve the attention and protection ability of government departments and staff to data security. Secondly, improve the security protection measures of the data sharing platform, strengthen the application of technical means such as data encryption, access control and security audit, and ensure the security of data in the process of

transmission, storage and use. At the same time, data security management system and emergency response mechanism should be established and improved to detect and handle security incidents in a timely manner and reduce security risks [9]. Enhance emergency response and disaster recovery capabilities to ensure rapid recovery of business operations in the event of major security incidents. In addition, the company strives to train maintenance personnel and improve their technical capabilities to effectively deal with platform failures [10]. Regularly provide network security and data security training to government officials to enhance their security awareness and prevention capabilities. The training content should include basic knowledge of network security, security operation norms, emergency response procedures, and other aspects. Create a strong safety culture within the government and encourage employees to actively participate in safety management and protection work. By organizing safety knowledge competitions, safety promotion weeks, and other activities, we aim to increase employees' awareness and participation in safety work.

4 Conclusion

The construction of digital government is a long-term and arduous task, which requires constant exploration and innovation. By strengthening data governance and promoting the balanced development of data sharing and data security, we will surely build a more efficient, convenient and secure digital government, and promote the modern and high-quality development of national governance systems and governance capabilities.

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