

International Comparative Study on Talent Cultivation for Intelligent Social Governance

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Abstract: This paper explores the theoretical and practical issues of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance through a comparative study of international cases, and provides reference and inspiration for China's talent cultivation for intelligent social governance. This paper first outlines the concept, characteristics and significance of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance, then analyzes the features and advantages of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance in three countries or regions: the United States, the European Union and Japan, and finally puts forward some countermeasures and suggestions for China's talent cultivation for intelligent social governance. The innovation of this paper lies in that it systematically sorts out the theoretical framework of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance from the perspective of intelligent social governance, comprehensively analyzes the international status and experience of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance, and proposes targeted suggestions and measures for talent cultivation for intelligent social governance.

Keywords: Intelligent social governance; Talent cultivation; international comparison; Enlightenment and countermeasures.

1. Introduction

Intelligent social governance refers to the use of new-generation information technologies such as artificial intelligence, big data, cloud computing, etc., to coordinate, optimize and innovate the governance activities in various fields and levels of society, so as to improve the efficiency, effectiveness and fairness of social governance. Intelligent social governance has the following characteristics: first, it is based on data, and through the collection, analysis and application of massive data, it achieves a deep insight and precise intervention of social phenomena and problems; second, it is centered on algorithms, and through the use of advanced algorithms such as artificial intelligence, machine learning, etc., it achieves intelligent assistance and automated decision-making for social governance; third, it is carried by platforms, and through building open, shared and collaborative intelligent social governance platforms, it achieves networked collaboration and collaborative innovation for social governance.

2. International Comparative Analysis of Talent Cultivation for Intelligent Social Governance

2.1. Characteristics of Talent Cultivation for Intelligent Social Governance

(1) The United States

The characteristics of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance in the United States are mainly as follows: first, the United States attaches great importance to the development and regulation of artificial intelligence technology, and regards it as a major strategy to enhance national competitiveness and maintain national security. It has issued a number of legislation and research policies related to artificial intelligence. Second, the United States has established a diversified and universal goal of artificial intelligence talent cultivation, covering all levels of education, supporting multiple channels, expanding the professional

span from artificial intelligence to multiple disciplines and interdisciplinary fields such as science, technology, mathematics and engineering, and expanding the cultivation scope from top-notch talents to all levels of students including disadvantaged groups and adult labor force within the national artificial intelligence skill improvement. Third, the United States has strengthened the construction of artificial intelligence faculty team by attracting and retaining excellent artificial intelligence educators through improving teacher salaries, increasing teacher numbers, encouraging teachers to participate in research projects and other ways. Fourth, the United States values the main role of universities in artificial intelligence talent cultivation, encourages universities to offer artificial intelligence-related majors, courses and projects, provides rich practical opportunities and resources, and cultivates students' innovation ability and entrepreneurship spirit.

(2) The European Union

The characteristics of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance in the European Union are mainly as follows: first, the European Union attaches great importance to the development and regulation of artificial intelligence technology, and regards it as a major strategy to enhance national competitiveness and maintain national security. It has issued a number of legislation and research policies related to artificial intelligence. Second, the European Union has established a diversified and universal goal of artificial intelligence talent cultivation, covering all levels of education, supporting multiple channels, expanding the professional span from artificial intelligence to multiple disciplines and interdisciplinary fields such as science, technology, mathematics and engineering, and expanding the cultivation scope from top-notch talents to all levels of students including disadvantaged groups and adult labor force within the national artificial intelligence skill improvement. Third, the European Union has strengthened the construction of artificial intelligence faculty team by attracting and retaining excellent artificial intelligence educators through improving teacher salaries, increasing teacher numbers, encouraging teachers to participate in research projects and other ways.

Fourth, the European Union values the main role of universities in artificial intelligence talent cultivation, encourages universities to offer artificial intelligence-related majors, courses and projects, provides rich practical opportunities and resources, and cultivates students' innovation ability and entrepreneurship spirit.

(3) Japan

The characteristics of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance in Japan are mainly as follows: first, Japan attaches great importance to the development and regulation of artificial intelligence technology, and regards it as a major strategy to enhance national competitiveness and maintain national security. It has issued a number of legislation and research policies related to artificial intelligence. Second, Japan has established a diversified and universal goal of artificial intelligence talent cultivation, covering all levels of education, supporting multiple channels, expanding the professional span from artificial intelligence to multiple disciplines and interdisciplinary fields such as science, technology, mathematics and engineering, and expanding the cultivation scope from top-notch talents to all levels of students including disadvantaged groups and adult labor force within the national artificial intelligence skill improvement. Third, Japan has strengthened the construction of artificial intelligence faculty team by attracting and retaining excellent artificial intelligence educators through improving teacher salaries, increasing teacher numbers, encouraging teachers to participate in research projects and other ways. Fourth, Japan values the main role of universities in artificial intelligence talent cultivation, encourages universities to offer artificial intelligence-related majors, courses and projects, provides rich practical opportunities and resources, and cultivates students' innovation ability and entrepreneurship spirit.

2.2. Advantages of Talent Cultivation for Intelligent Social Governance

(1) The United States

The advantages of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance in the United States are mainly as follows: first, it has strong scientific and technological innovation ability. The United States has rich scientific research achievements and technological accumulation in the fields of artificial intelligence, big data, cloud computing, etc., which provide strong technical support for intelligent social governance. The universities and research institutions in the United States constantly promote scientific and technological innovation, and cultivate a group of intelligent social governance talents with frontier vision and creativity. Second, it has high cross-disciplinary integration ability. The universities and research institutions in the United States pay attention to cross-disciplinary intersection and integration, and provide a broad learning space for intelligent social governance talent cultivation. The universities and research institutions in the United States have set up a number of cross-disciplinary centers, laboratories, projects, etc., which facilitate the exchange and collision of knowledge, methods and perspectives from different fields. The intelligent social governance talents in the United States not only master technical knowledge, but also have the literacy of social science, humanities and arts, and can analyze and solve complex social problems from multiple dimensions.

(2) The European Union

The advantages of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance in the European Union are mainly as follows: first,

it has strong ethical awareness. The European Union is at the forefront of the world in terms of artificial intelligence ethics and governance. It has formulated documents such as "Ethics Guidelines for Trustworthy AI" and "Algorithm Accountability and Transparency Governance Framework", which provide principle guidance and basic requirements for artificial intelligence development. The universities and research institutions in the European Union pay attention to cultivating the ethical awareness of intelligent social governance talents, teaching them how to comply with legal, human rights, harm prevention, fairness and explainability principles and requirements. Second, it has good cross-cultural communication ability. The European Union is a multicultural region. The universities and research institutions in the European Union pay attention to cultivating the cross-cultural communication ability of intelligent social governance talents, encouraging students to participate in international exchange and cooperation projects, improving their language skills and cultural adaptation ability. The intelligent social governance talents in the European Union can communicate effectively with partners from different countries and regions, and promote global coordination and sharing of intelligent social governance. Third, it has active innovative thinking. The European Union is not as good as the United States and China and other countries in the field of artificial intelligence technology, but it still has traditional advantages in the industrial field. The universities and research institutions in the European Union pay attention to cultivating the innovative thinking of intelligent social governance talents, encouraging students to explore the application and innovation of artificial intelligence technology in different fields, such as health care, transportation, energy, environment, etc. The intelligent social governance talents in the European Union not only master technical knowledge, but also have the ability to solve practical problems and promote social progress.

(3) Japan

The advantages of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance in Japan are mainly as follows: first, it has deep integration. Japan integrates mathematics, data science and artificial intelligence education deeply, forming an education model that adapts to the era of intelligent society. Japan plans to make all college graduates master these basic knowledge, and cultivate a certain proportion of artificial intelligence application-oriented talents who can apply artificial intelligence knowledge to other fields to solve problems. Second, it strengthens education. Japan covers all levels of education with artificial intelligence education, emphasizing the importance of mathematics and science subjects from early education, improving students' ability to use science, technology, engineering and mathematics to solve problems. Third, it carries out characteristic education. Japan encourages different types of multi-level education institutions to carry out artificial intelligence education according to their own positioning and characteristics, covering various types of levels of education institutions with artificial intelligence education support modes, which is conducive to the organic unity of popularization and personalization of artificial intelligence education. Fourth, it values international cooperation and exchange. Japan values international cooperation and exchange, promotes talent cultivation, industrial development and other work related to artificial intelligence, and promotes international talent exchange and scientific research cooperation.

3. The Enlightenment of International Experience on Talent Cultivation for Intelligent Social Governance for China

3.1. Establishing the top-level design of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance

China should formulate the general framework and guiding principles of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance according to its own social governance needs and development goals, clarify the objectives, requirements and standards of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance, coordinate the resources and forces of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance, and form the coordination mechanism and evaluation mechanism of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance.

3.2. Innovating the teaching mode of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance

China should design the curriculum system and teaching content that conform to the characteristics of the times and national conditions according to the characteristics and needs of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance, paying attention to both professionalism and practicality, as well as cross-disciplinary and cross-domain integration and collaboration, paying attention to both theoretical and normative, as well as practical and innovative. At the same time, China should use information technology and education technology to improve teaching effectiveness and quality, stimulate students' learning interest and innovation awareness.

3.3. Cultivating the faculty team of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance

China should strengthen the construction and development of the faculty team of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance, introduce and cultivate high-level teachers and researchers with knowledge and skills in data science, artificial intelligence, public policy and other aspects, improve their teaching level and research level, and promote their exchange and cooperation. At the same time, China should strengthen the construction and development of the research team of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance, support and encourage them to carry out in-depth and systematic research and theory, provide scientific basis and policy suggestions for intelligent social governance.

3.4. Expanding the influence of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance

China should strengthen the publicity and promotion of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance, improve the popularity and recognition of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance, increase the attractiveness and

competitiveness of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance. At the same time, China should strengthen international exchange and cooperation on talent cultivation for intelligent social governance, learn from and draw on the advanced experience and practices of other countries or regions, participate in and lead the development and change of global talent cultivation for intelligent social governance.

4. Conclusion

In summary, the United States, the European Union, Japan and other countries or regions are the pioneers and promoters of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance. They have adopted different strategies and measures according to their own social governance needs and development levels, showing different characteristics and advantages. China's talent cultivation for intelligent social governance should learn from and draw on the advanced experience and practices of other countries or regions, while innovating and improving its own system and mechanism of talent cultivation for intelligent social governance according to its own national conditions and development goals. It is hoped that this paper can arouse more attention and discussion, provide some ideas and inspiration for the development and improvement of China's talent cultivation for intelligent social governance.

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