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Innovative Pathways for AI-Empowered Educational Management Models

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Abstract

The application of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in education continues to expand, holding significant practical value in promoting innovation in educational management. By examining relevant domestic and international research to grasp cutting-edge developments in this field, this study conducts an in-depth analysis of AI-assisted educational management innovation pathways. It explores three dimensions—intelligent teaching management, precision student management, and efficient educational resource management—to detail how AI drives innovation in educational management models. Subsequently, this analysis examines multiple challenges currently faced—including technical bottlenecks, talent shortages, and institutional barriers—and proposes corresponding strategies to advance the modernization of educational management.

Keywords

AI; Educational Administration; Model Innovation; Educational Resources

1. Introduction

The rapid advancement of artificial intelligence technology is quietly transforming the landscape of education. Increasingly, schools are experimenting with AI-assisted educational management, breaking through the limitations of traditional management models. This innovation enables more scientific and standardized educational administration, better aligned with contemporary developments, thereby elevating the standards and quality of educational management. The teaching management module assists teachers in grading assignments and customizing lesson plans. This not only enhances teaching effectiveness but also enables the creation of personalized learning plans tailored to each student's unique characteristics, addressing diverse educational needs. With AI's support, educational management becomes more flexible and truly “tailored to the individual.” It allows for deeper insights into students' learning progress and actual requirements, facilitating more scientific and rational educational decisions [1,2]. By analyzing student behavior, academic perfor-

mance, and other data, these systems deliver personalized, precision-tailored educational services that meet diverse learning needs and foster holistic student development [3]. Schools can also leverage these tools to optimize teaching management while gaining new perspectives for resource allocation and decision-making [4]. These transformations are driving deeper educational reforms, laying a solid foundation for cultivating innovative talents equipped for the future.

2. AI Driving Educational Management

2.1. AI and Innovation in Educational Management

The “top-down” approach, prevalent in most schools historically, has been stable but often lacks flexibility in curriculum and instruction. It struggles to accommodate students' diverse interests, resulting in teaching processes that may lack adaptability and innovation. This approach fails to address varying learning paces and preferences, stifling individual development. Teachers may neglect pedagogical innovation and improvements in teaching effectiveness. Modern educational philosophy emphasizes “student-centered” approaches, integrating advanced scientific management with democratic principles and humanistic care. It requires attention to each student's developmental details, providing personalized learning recommendations and guidance to achieve tailored instruction [5,6]. Scientific methods and technologies enable comprehensive, systematic management of educational processes through educational management information systems, facilitating intelligent and digital management to enhance administrative efficiency and scientific decision-making [7]. Teachers can leverage AI-driven data analysis to gain deeper insights into students' learning habits and interests, facilitating tailored educational strategies. By tracking homework completion and classroom engagement metrics, educators can promptly identify learning gaps and provide targeted support. Concurrently, initiatives like urban-rural teacher rotation and regional resource redistribution effectively narrow educational disparities between urban and rural areas, promoting more equitable access to quality educational resources [8,9].

2.1.2. Integration of AI and Educational Management

Educational administrators can conduct in-depth mining and analysis of student data—including learning behaviors, academic performance, interests, and social interactions—to gain comprehensive and accurate insights into students' learning conditions and developmental needs. This enables the formulation of educational management strategies better aligned with students' actual circumstances. By analyzing learning behaviors such as online study duration, course click-through rates, assignment completion times, and discussion participation frequency [10], educators can identify students' learning habits and patterns, assess their motivation and focus levels, and intervene promptly with targeted support and guidance. To enhance student performance, comprehensive analysis of exam scores, homework

grades, and classroom participation accurately evaluates subject mastery and pinpoints individual strengths and weaknesses [11].

Leveraging data analytics to track and predict academic performance trends enables early identification of students experiencing decline. This provides teachers with evidence to adjust instructional strategies, pinpoint specific knowledge gaps, and deliver specialized guidance. Analyze student learning needs and the distribution of school educational resources to rationally allocate teaching equipment, faculty, and other resources. For students facing learning difficulties, arrange experienced teachers for one-on-one tutoring and provide additional learning resources and support. For students with special interests or hobbies, offer relevant club activities, competition opportunities, and professional guidance to meet their personalized development needs, ensuring every student accesses the most suitable educational resources.

Learning analytics theory involves the systematic collection, in-depth analysis, and precise interpretation of data generated during the student learning process to provide targeted learning assistance and intervention measures, thereby achieving anticipated learning outcomes. AI machine learning algorithms model and analyze student learning data to generate clear and intuitive student learning profiles [12,13]. These profiles encompass multidimensional information such as age, gender, grade level, learning style, knowledge mastery, learning interests and preferences, and learning progress. This data helps determine whether a student is a visual, auditory, or kinesthetic learner. Visual learners are provided with more visual learning resources like images, charts, and videos, while auditory learners may benefit more from audio materials and audiobooks. Based on students' knowledge acquisition levels, the AI system recommends personalized learning content and pathways, guiding them to progressively deepen their understanding. It predicts future academic performance, graduation rates, and dropout risks, enabling proactive measures to intervene and support students facing potential challenges. This includes providing psychological counseling, academic guidance, and life assistance to boost learning confidence, help overcome difficulties, and reduce dropout risks.

3. Innovation Pathways for AI-Assisted Educational Management Models

3.1. Intelligent Teaching Management

3.1.1. Smart Course Planning

Traditional course planning and scheduling consume significant time and effort, often leading to conflicts and inefficient resource allocation. AI technology enables intelligent and scientific course planning and scheduling, significantly improving teaching management efficiency [14]. The smart course planning and scheduling system not only records teachers' professional backgrounds, teaching experience,

instructional capabilities, and available teaching hours, For teachers with extensive mathematics teaching experience and expertise in specific courses, the system matches teaching schedules with course requirements to assign instructional tasks. It also collects student data including grade level, class placement, subject preferences, and learning progress. For classes demonstrating strong learning interest and higher academic ability, the system prioritizes assigning more challenging courses and assigns experienced instructors.

The intelligent system prevents teacher burnout that could compromise teaching quality while also reducing student fatigue to enhance learning outcomes. Through optimized algorithms, it generates multiple course schedules in minutes, selecting the optimal plan based on school needs and preferences. Scheduling time is reduced from weeks to days, significantly lowering course conflicts and improving teaching resource utilization. This enables teachers to allocate instructional time more rationally, while students benefit from scientifically designed schedules, leading to markedly increased motivation and learning outcomes.

3.1.2. Personalized Learning

AI technology conducts in-depth analysis of student learning data to provide tailored learning resources and pathways, accurately identifying individual learning states and needs to achieve personalized instruction. By comprehensively collecting data such as study duration, progress, test scores, and online discussion activity, the system accurately identifies students' learning patterns, preferences, and knowledge mastery levels[15]. For students who prefer video-based learning, the platform prioritizes recommending relevant instructional videos. For those struggling with specific concepts, it provides targeted explanations, practice exercises, and supplementary materials. By analyzing student responses and learning progress, the personalized learning platform accurately identifies knowledge gaps and learning needs. When a student frequently makes mistakes in math exercises, the platform immediately adjusts the learning content, pushing detailed explanation videos, problem-solving technique summaries, and more targeted practice questions to help the student consolidate and improve their mastery of that concept. Learning plans are dynamically adjusted in real-time based on student goals, interests, progress, and feedback, ensuring scientific and effective personalized learning pathways [16]. Students learn at their own pace, fully unlocking their potential while enhancing learning efficiency and quality.

3.1.3. Intelligent Teaching

Traditional teaching evaluations, often reliant solely on exam scores, struggle to comprehensively and objectively reflect student learning outcomes and teaching quality [17,18]. AI technology enables multidimensional collection of learning data—including classroom performance, homework completion, exam results, and

online learning behavior—integrating these evaluation metrics with academic achievements and classroom engagement for a thorough analysis of student learning progress. Utilizing smart cameras and speech recognition technology, it analyzes students' facial expressions, body language, and vocal intonations to gauge their learning interest, comprehension levels, emotional states, and signs of confusion. This system promptly alerts teachers to monitor students' learning conditions and provides corresponding instructional recommendations. Simultaneously, intelligent technology evaluates teachers' instructional content, methods, attitudes, and effectiveness. This smart teaching assessment provides valuable references for instructional improvement and student development. Schools gain objective, comprehensive insights into teaching quality, offering robust support for teacher professional growth and enhanced educational services for students [19,20]. Intelligent homework grading enables rapid and accurate assessment, reducing teachers' workload while enhancing instructional effectiveness. It conducts in-depth analysis of students' problem-solving strategies, error patterns, and knowledge mastery, providing teachers with detailed homework analysis reports [21]. Based on these reports, teachers can identify learning challenges, deliver targeted guidance, and adjust instructional strategies promptly.

3.2. Precision Student Management

3.2.1. Comprehensive Student Evaluation

Achieve precise assessments of students' overall competencies. By integrating multi-source data through AI technology, schools can comprehensively document students' developmental trajectories. Smart devices and learning platforms collect real-time data on classroom focus, attendance rates, participation frequency, and group discussion engagement. Intelligent cameras and sensors monitor students' classroom behavior, facial expressions, and body language to analyze learning interest and emotional states. This enables assessment of active classroom participation, timely and accurate homework submission, and innovative problem-solving approaches [22]. In-depth analysis of homework data reveals students' mastery of key concepts and learning challenges. Multi-dimensional assessments of academic trends, subject balance, and class/grade rankings enable timely detection of performance fluctuations. By identifying reasons for score fluctuations and providing targeted improvement plans, this approach helps uncover students' subject strengths and weaknesses, facilitating tailored tutoring and resource allocation.

Leveraging school management systems to record participation in social practice activities—including frequency, content, roles performed, and outcomes—alongside performance in club activities (e.g., organizational skills, teamwork spirit), and volunteer service details (duration, beneficiaries, impact). AI analysis and organization of this data provide detailed insights into students' comprehensive qualities and individual capabilities, enriching the materials for evaluating their overall develop-

ment. The AI-based comprehensive student evaluation system analyzes and calculates student data against predefined assessment metrics to generate holistic evaluation reports. These reports provide integrated assessments of students' moral development, physical and mental health, artistic literacy, and social practice experiences, presented through intuitive charts and textual summaries [23]. Teachers and parents can log into the system to view students' growth records and evaluation reports at any time. This enables more objective and comprehensive assessments of students' overall qualities, providing more accurate feedback and guidance for their development. It promotes students' all-round growth and fosters collaborative guidance and support for their development.

3.2.2. Student Behavior Early Warning

AI technology integrated into campus smart card systems tracks library borrowing patterns, spending habits, dormitory access times, locations of expenditures, transaction amounts, and spending frequency. This data reveals students' lifestyle habits and financial circumstances. By analyzing the types, frequency, and timing of book borrowings, the system reflects students' learning interests and needs, revealing their subject preferences and reading habits. High borrowing frequency indicates strong interest in a particular subject, allowing for the provision of more relevant learning resources and development opportunities. Conversely, low borrowing frequency may require guidance to cultivate reading habits and enhance learning motivation.

AI technology enables real-time monitoring and in-depth analysis of student behavioral data, promptly identifying abnormal behaviors and potential issues while issuing early warnings. This allows schools and teachers to implement timely interventions, assist students in resolving challenges, and promote their healthy development. AI establishes predictive behavioral models by comprehensively analyzing multidimensional data—including academic performance, attendance records, family background, and social relationships—to forecast dropout risks. During the 2018-2019 academic year, Andhra Pradesh utilized dropout prediction tools to identify 19,500 at-risk students in Visakhapatnam. Based on these alerts, the government promptly provided psychological counseling, financial aid, and personalized education, successfully reducing dropout rates [24]. Dropout case studies reveal that prolonged absenteeism, sustained academic decline, financial hardship, or unstable family relationships are closely linked to student dropout. When the model predicts a high risk of dropout, an early warning is promptly issued. For students experiencing academic decline, teachers provide one-on-one tutoring and develop personalized learning plans to help improve grades. For frequent truants, timely communication with parents helps understand the situation and jointly ensure regular school attendance. Financial aid and living subsidies are provided to students from economically disadvantaged families. For students with psychological issues or

social difficulties, counselors offer psychological counseling, organize social activities, and help them integrate into the group to improve their mental state.

3.3. Efficient Management of Educational Resources

3.3.1. Intelligent Utilization of Educational Resources

Intelligent recommendation systems are quietly transforming how educational resources are utilized. By analyzing multidimensional behavioral data from both teachers and students, these systems accelerate resource utilization rates [14]. Take the SuperStar Learning Platform as an example: its database records student data such as assignment progress, video viewing duration, and exam scores. Through analyzing each student's relevant data, the intelligent recommendation system can precisely identify individual learning weaknesses and push tailored course content to them [13,22]. For instance, students with weak math foundations automatically receive targeted practice exercises for reinforcement. For educators, these platforms serve as resource-sharing bridges: teachers upload and share teaching cases and high-quality courseware daily, while the system recommends valuable teaching resources based on individual instructional needs, subject areas, and teaching styles. The system can also recommend teaching tools tailored to each educator's subject and style. For instance, an English teacher might receive suggestions for AI-powered oral assessment tools to enhance classroom efficiency [23]. This two-way interaction maximizes the value of limited resources while accelerating improvements in student engagement and learning effectiveness.

3.3.2. Integration and Sharing of Educational Resources

Advancements in AI technology break down resource barriers, enabling cross-regional and cross-school resource sharing. The National Educational Resource Public Service Platform fully leverages AI to aggregate vast quantities of high-quality educational resources spanning all stages—preschool, primary/secondary, higher education, and vocational training—across various disciplines. AI algorithms annotate, categorize, and index these resources, facilitating rapid user search and retrieval. By analyzing teachers' subject preferences, teaching behaviors, and resource usage patterns, the platform pushes high-quality resources tailored to their instructional needs. It also analyzes students' academic performance data, learning behaviors, and interests to provide personalized learning resource recommendations [5]. Through collaborative efforts with local education authorities, schools, and other educational resource platforms, the system enables interconnected resource sharing. Local education departments and schools upload their high-quality educational resources to the platform, allowing access to resources from other regions. This enriches local educational repositories, breaks down resource barriers between schools and regions, and enables more teachers and students to benefit from quality educational resources. It promotes the balanced allo-

cation of educational resources and advances educational equity.

3.3.3. Precise Prediction of Resource Allocation

AI's data analytics capabilities empower school administrators to make precise predictions, enabling them to preemptively plan and develop contingency teaching plans to ensure uninterrupted instruction during emergencies. For instance, by analyzing historical enrollment data, course selection trends, and facility usage patterns, schools can anticipate resource demands. AI might identify a three-year trend of increasing enrollment in programming courses, prompting schools to procure programming equipment and train teachers in advance to prevent resource shortages. This is especially true for emerging courses. After AI predicts a surge in demand for artificial intelligence courses, schools can pre-purchase textbooks and collaborate with enterprises to develop virtual simulation platforms, ensuring smooth course implementation. This data-driven resource allocation significantly reduces waste from blind procurement, making educational investments more precise and efficient.

4. Challenges and Responses in AI Application

4.1. Real-World Challenges

4.1.1. Information Technology Factors

The application of AI in education faces a series of challenges, proving far from the smooth sailing envisioned. Issues with AI data and algorithms arise: if the data itself is biased—overly reliant on high-achieving students—AI may recommend overly difficult content to students with weaker foundations. Furthermore, the "black box" nature of complex algorithms makes it difficult for teachers to understand the logic behind AI-recommended courses, undermining trust.

Data security is also a major concern. If the personal information of students collected by AI systems is leaked, it could trigger privacy breaches. Recent data (as shown in Tables 1) indicates that security threats like network vulnerabilities, hacker attacks, and data tampering persistently exist, potentially leading to data corruption, loss, or malicious alteration [25,26]. Technical barriers between different platforms are also prominent. Typically, schools use scheduling systems and homework platforms from different vendors, making data interoperability difficult and hindering AI's ability to leverage its integrated advantages [27,28]. Compounding these challenges, the education management system itself is flawed. Student evaluation currently relies heavily on exam scores, whereas AI excels at tracking learning processes like classroom participation and homework quality. This mismatch hinders AI's role in holistic assessments [13]. Additionally, inflexible scheduling systems in some schools prevent students from adjusting their learning pace autonomously, further limiting the effectiveness of AI-driven personalized recom-

mendations.

The limited adaptability of AI in educational applications and the blurred ethical boundaries further complicate its implementation. In terms of adaptability, significant differences exist in the educational principles across disciplines and grade levels—the cultivation of critical thinking and creativity in humanities starkly contrasts with the logical deduction and experimental verification required in sciences. Technology-enabled education must be grounded in a profound understanding of education's fundamental nature. Only by resolving core challenges—such as addressing data bias, ensuring algorithmic transparency, safeguarding privacy, and achieving scenario-specific adaptation—can AI truly become an "assistant" rather than a "dominant force" for teachers. This approach will enable the deep integration of technology and education, allowing AI to better serve the fundamental goal of nurturing students.

Table 1. Statistical Table of Data Security Incidents in the Education Sector

Time Range	Event Entity	Event Type	Impact Scale	Data Source
June 2024	The Chinese University of Hong Kong School of Continuing and Professional Studies	Hacker intrusion leads to information leakage	Data on 20,870 faculty, students, and alumni	Government Public Notice
May 2024	A certain educational institution in Hangzhou	Trafficking of newborn information	Over 30,000 records	Public Notice of Judicial Cases
January–May 2024	Chinese educational institutions	Total number of data breaches	1,537+ (Highest in the industry)	Industry Report
March 2023	Northwestern Polytechnical University	NSA cyberattacks for espionage	1,100+ attack vectors	Official investigation
September 2022	A Primary School in Xinzhou, Shanxi Province	Excessive collection of family background information	sparked public controversy	Ministry of Education Document
1985-2024	Toronto District School Board	Student and Teacher Information Leakage	1.4 million students & 90,000 teachers	Education Bureau Public Disclosure
First Half of 2020	Global Online Educational Resources	DDoS attack volume surges	Attack damage reaches 3 times	Kaspersky Research Report
September 2020	U.S. K-12 schools	Ransomware attack	accounted for 57% of all attacks	FBI Statistics
2017	American Education Technology Company	Student Personal Information Leakage	millions of records	Publicly reported incident

4.1.2. Human Factors

Insufficient adaptability among teachers and administrators, coupled with disparities in students' information literacy, pose challenges to the innovative implementation of AI-assisted educational management models. In the realm of teaching evaluation, some educators express concerns that AI systems may overly rely on data to

assess teaching quality, overlooking intangible elements such as emotional engagement and the cultivation of innovative thinking that are difficult to quantify. This has led to resistance and reluctance toward AI-based teaching evaluation systems. Machine learning, computer science, and data analysis constitute multiple knowledge domains within AI technology, demanding high technical literacy from users. Many educators and administrators lack sufficient expertise in these areas, hindering their ability to proficiently utilize AI tools for instructional management. They may be unfamiliar with system functionalities and operational methods, preventing them from fully leveraging the system's advantages. Furthermore, when employing data analytics tools for educational decision-making, they may lack the analytical skills to extract valuable insights from vast datasets, thereby undermining the scientific rigor of their decisions. When using AI technology for learning, differences in students' information literacy levels lead to significant disparities in their ability to utilize AI effectively. Students with lower information literacy may struggle to operate smart learning devices, hindering their ability to leverage AI for learning and potentially widening the learning gap between students. Factors such as limited household economic conditions and inadequate infrastructure make it difficult for students in rural and remote areas to access advanced AI technology.

4.1.3. Institutional Factors

Traditional assessment systems hinder the application of AI in student evaluation, preventing it from fully leveraging its advantages. While AI technology can recommend personalized learning paths and courses based on students' learning progress and needs, existing teaching management systems may restrict the implementation of personalized instruction [29,30]. Furthermore, school scheduling systems may lack the flexibility to allow students to choose course timing and sequence according to their learning pace, negatively impacting student learning experiences and outcomes.

Regional education data analysis faces challenges due to incompatible school data formats, hindering effective aggregation and analysis. This prevents accurate, comprehensive data support for regional education decision-making. Variations in data formats, collection methods, and structures across schools and institutions complicate data sharing and integration, limiting the collaborative application of AI in educational management.

Legal issues surrounding AI implementation include responsibility attribution, data privacy protection, and algorithmic ethics. While some countries and regions have enacted data privacy regulations, enforcement challenges persist. Additionally, the absence of explicit laws governing algorithmic ethics risks violations of student rights and algorithmic bias, making it difficult to regulate AI algorithm design and application.

4.2. Solution Strategies

4.2.1. Security Optimization Technologies

To overcome technical challenges in AI-driven educational management, it is essential to establish a collaborative innovation ecosystem integrating industry, academia, and research. Universities and research institutions should leverage their research platforms and talent advantages to focus on algorithmic explainability studies, then explore model optimization pathways through theoretical innovation. Enterprises should leverage their technological transformation capabilities to accelerate the conversion of R&D outcomes into intelligent educational products. Establishing a tripartite collaboration mechanism can effectively enhance the scientific rigor and transparency of AI decision-making models, promoting the deep integration of explainable AI algorithms into educational scenarios.

The construction of data security governance systems requires a dual-pronged approach of technical protection and institutional control. Technologically, national-level encryption algorithms should ensure data security throughout its entire lifecycle, while implementing zero-trust architecture to enable dynamic authorization for data access [5]. Administratively, a tiered and categorized data permission matrix should be established, complemented by regular disaster recovery backup strategies and real-time data security situational awareness systems, forming a closed-loop management mechanism of "protection-monitoring-response."

Technology iteration and upgrades should be integrated into digital education strategic planning, establishing dynamic evaluation and continuous optimization mechanisms. Educational institutions should collaborate with technology service providers to periodically assess AI system performance and optimize architecture based on educational management needs and technological trends, ensuring sustained technological advancement and operational compatibility [19].

To address technological heterogeneity, governments should spearhead the establishment of technical standards for AI educational applications. Developing unified data interface specifications and protocol standards will enhance interoperability between systems from different vendors, reduce integration complexity, and provide a standardized technical foundation for educational digital transformation.

4.2.2. Enhancing Personnel Capabilities

For personnel capacity building, establish a tiered and categorized training system, regularly organizing targeted AI course training for teachers and administrators [14,20]. Specialized training on AI educational applications should be provided for educational administrators and teachers, employing a blended learning model combining theoretical instruction, practical workshops, and case studies. This approach enhances their practical skills in using AI tools and their innovative capacity to integrate AI into teaching [3,31]. Furthermore, AI literacy should be incorporated into basic education curriculum standards. Through project-based learning and interdisciplinary practices, students' digital thinking and information security awareness

should be systematically cultivated to accelerate improvements in their information processing capabilities.

4.2.3. Institutional Innovation and Policy Support

Institutional innovation involves establishing an intelligent education evaluation system that combines AI-generated data with teachers' qualitative assessments to achieve multidimensional evaluation of student learning outcomes, providing comprehensive and objective assessments of both academic achievements and overall competencies. Promote credit system reforms and flexible learning frameworks by leveraging AI-driven recommendation engines to construct personalized learning pathways. Implement dynamic learning progress tracking with continuous monitoring of the learning process, enabling flexible optimization of study plans and teaching strategies based on actual learning outcomes [32]. Regarding policy safeguards, we should refine the review mechanism for AI-based educational products and establish regional education big data centers. These centers will consolidate educational data from schools within the region, enabling centralized management and sharing to facilitate the secure circulation and value extraction of data assets. Regarding legal oversight, there is an urgent need to refine legislation concerning data privacy protection and algorithmic ethics review. This includes clarifying the rights and responsibilities of all parties involved in AI educational applications, strengthening personal data privacy safeguards, defining boundaries for data collection, usage, and sharing, and preventing data breaches and misuse to provide legal assurance for the industry's healthy development.

5. Conclusion

This study systematically outlines innovative approaches to applying artificial intelligence in educational management and thoroughly analyzes key challenges and corresponding strategies in technological implementation. Findings indicate that intelligent course management systems utilizing algorithm-optimized timetable models significantly enhance the efficiency of teaching resource allocation, providing robust support for the orderly conduct of educational activities. Knowledge graph-based personalized learning systems enable precise resource recommendations and dynamic learning path adjustments, tailoring educational resources and plans to individual students. This approach effectively enhances learning outcomes and promotes personalized development [33,34]. Multimodal teaching evaluation leverages affective computing and learning analytics to provide scientific evidence for improving instructional quality, offering more comprehensive and objective grounds for pedagogical refinement and student advancement [35].

In educational resource governance, intelligent recommendation systems based on collaborative filtering algorithms and deep learning models effectively address resource supply-demand mismatches. Educational resource cloud platforms leverage

blockchain technology to ensure trustworthy cross-regional resource sharing. Demand forecasting systems utilize time series analysis and machine learning algorithms for intelligent resource allocation.

Future development should focus on dual-driven innovation in technology and institutional frameworks, continuously advancing key technologies such as trustworthy artificial intelligence and edge computing, while establishing a comprehensive digital governance system for education to provide all-around support for building a new intelligent education ecosystem.

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