

The Model of Academic Management of Art Colleges in the Digital Age Under Liaoning Province

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Abstracts

The objectives of this research were:(1).To examine the components of the model of the educational management academic of art colleges in the digital age under Liaoning province.(2).To confirm the model of the educational management academic of art colleges in the digital age under Liaoning province.(3).To explore the guideline to applied the educational management academic of art colleges in the digital age under Liaoning province.

The research was a mixed methodology research, including qualitative and quantitative research. Population consisted of 2,439 who were Manager / Administrator , Professor, and Instructor. The sample size was approximate 316 Managers /Administrators, Professors, and Instructors with a stratified sampling technique. The key informants consisted of 5 persons, who are professors, experienced teachers and some experienced managers drawn from art colleges in the Liaoning Province. The experts were 9 experts in a centralized group discussion to guide and confirm the model. Key informants and experts. The tools used for data collection are the five-point rating scale and a validation checklist, a semi-structured interview sheet, and a focus group discussion form.

The research findings revealed that:(1) In the digital era, the academic management mode of art colleges and universities in Liaoning Province is divided into five components (2)The established academic management mode meets the standards and relevant requirements; (3) In the digital era, there are 21 guidelines for academic management mode of art colleges and universities in Liaoning Province.

Keywords: The Model of Academic Management; Digital Age Art Colleges Liaoning Province

Introduction

The modern world is in the era of rapid development of digital level. The digital age is synonymous with the electronic information age. Because all the machine languages of electronic information are represented by numbers, people call it the digital age. Due to the wide application of digital technology in the fields of social production, cultural life, economic technology, education and national defense, it has subverted people's daily working methods, promoted the digital transformation of social development, business operation, spatial structure and thinking, and gave birth to the A brand-new digital era, and has prompted a strong turn in the characteristics of the times and the characteristics of the economic model. (Zhang Lihui, 2021, 1) In the context of the digital age, digital and network technology, as an application method with tool attributes, promotes the superposition and integration of traditional space and virtual space, and drives the two The transformation of the meta-structure to the ternary

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structure that joins the information space has formed the characteristics of the times and the economic model of "high-tech-driven", "user-oriented", "innovative development" and "individualized" based on digital thinking. According to a report released by the China Internet Network Information Center in February 2021, as of December 2020, the number of Internet users in China reached 989 million, and the Internet penetration rate exceeded 70%. At present, my country has become the world's largest digital society. The digital society supported by digital and network technology has a digital thinking and economic model that is different from that of the industrial society. (Zhang Lihui, 2021, 1)

This paper summarizes the problems existing in the academic management of higher art colleges and universities in Liaoning Province, and analyzes the reasons for the problems in combination with relevant management theories. Propose specific improvement countermeasures for each part of academic management, and explore digital means to solve various problems in academic management, meet the dual requirements of improving management efficiency and improving the utilization of information resources, and present specific work in the improvement countermeasures. The process makes the digital level of academic management of students in art colleges and universities in Liaoning Province more intuitive, and provides a reference path for optimizing academic management work by using digital ideas.

Research objectives

1. To examine the components of the model of the educational management academic of art colleges in the digital age under Liaoning province.
2. To confirm the model of the educational management academic of art colleges in the digital age under Liaoning province.
3. To explore the guideline to applied the educational management academic of art colleges in the digital age under Liaoning province.

Research Methodology

1. Participants and setting

Population consisted of 2,439 who were Manager / Administrator , Professor ,and Instructor. They came to 7 colleges and universities of academic management In Liaoning province , which are classified according to scale and professional skills of universities. The sample size was approximate 316 Managers /Administrators, Professors, and Instructors with a stratified sampling technique. The key informants consisted of 5 persons, who are professors, experienced teachers and some experienced managers drawn from art colleges in the Liaoning Province. The experts were 9 experts in a centralized group discussion to guide and confirm the model. Key informants and experts.

2. Research instruments

We used three research tools to examine the objectives of this paper.1) Semi-structured interview 2) A five-point rating scale questionnaire 3) Focus Group Discussion

2.1 Semi-structured interview

Prepare semi-structured interview form, mainly through some factors found in the first step, the preliminary completed semi-structured interview form after forming the final content to experts. According to the research plan of interview data collection, due to the limitation of the actual situation of the research, the interview is mainly through non-face-to-

face method . A total of 5 interviewees were sent , respectively by mail and online. The three interviewees are all relevant leaders of various art colleges in Liaoning Province . There are 65 questions in the interview, including views on the academic management model of art colleges and universities in Liaoning Province in the current digital age, and the application of digital technology in academic management.

2.2 Five-Point Rating Scale Questionnaire

The researchers used a three-part questionnaire; Part 1: Demographic variables, general information (6 items), and Part 2: Variables on academic management patterns of art schools in Liaoning province in the digital age (five-point subscale). Part III: Recommendations and Additional Comments.

Higher score on the scale indicates that the variable has a positive level on the efficiency and quality of the academic management model of art colleges and universities in Liaoning province . In terms of measuring items, the effectiveness of the efficiency and quality of the academic management model of art colleges and universities in Liaoning province is divided into five perceived levels. The average score was calculated using the Best (1977) evaluation criteria and divided into 5 levels. Width of class interval =highest score-lowest score /number of levels=5-1/5= 0.80

Therefore, the measurement score range of the Academic Management Scale and the validity mean of the efficiency and quality of the academic management model were divided into 6 survey parts , as shown in Table 01 . For the explanatory criteria for classifying the mean scores, the researchers used a measure based on the concept of Best (John W. Best, 1997: 190). Details are as follows

Table 01 Model measure

The average score	Level
1.00 — 0.49	Lowest
1.50 — 2.49	Low
2.50 — 3.49	Moderate
3.50 — 4.49	High
4.50 — 5.00	Highest

The instrument starts from step (1) as a questionnaire. Content validity and reliability were used to evaluate the quality of the questionnaire. For content validity, it was checked by 5 experts and analyzed using item-objective consistency (IOC).

Questionnaire validity: The content validity of this research questionnaire was relatively tested by 5 experts to test the correctness and suitability of language, content coverage and content relevance in each dimension of this research. Instrument projects are passively checked, validated, and finally analyzed using Project-Objective Consistency (IOC) .

Questionnaire reliability: 7 academic administrators of colleges and universities were surveyed and interviewed. These questionnaires did not include studies of population and samples, and the samples were verified by Cronbach Alpha for reliability. The acceptable reliability value for this study was 0.8, and an overall reliability check was performed on the questionnaires used in this project before distribution was initiated at the study site.

2.3 Focus Group Discussion

Qualitative research: Using the various components of academic management in step (1) the researchers developed guidelines for the academic application of educational management in Liaoning province art colleges and universities in the digital age through focus group discussions; 9 key information providers (lecturers, deans, department heads)

3. Data collection procedure

1) Semi-structured interview: The researcher interviewed the 5 experts by himself.

2) Five-Point Rating Scale Questionnaire: The sample has been directly informed of its content scope and research objectives, and has received a formal permission letter from the university to the administrator, allowing them to conduct and collect data from faculty in accordance with a letter of approval issued by the relevant authority. After the unification of managers, researchers and related personnel were allowed to distribute questionnaires online and on-site at the same time. The questionnaire was accompanied by research guidelines, criteria, participation information sheets, and research project summaries for each response section.

3) Focus group discussions: the researcher acts as a facilitator.

4. Data analysis

1) Semi-structured interview: Data analysis is carried out by the researcher, and analysis forms and conclusions are formed according to the interview content and results of the interviewees by Content Analysis.

2) Five-Point Rating Scale Questionnaire: Data for demographic variables were analyzed using descriptive statistical methods; frequencies and percentages. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) is used to verify the model of the academic management model of northern art colleges and universities in the digital age . First, the researcher must calculate the reliability and validity of the questionnaire. Through the above data, it is proved that the questionnaire used is stable and reliable. Afterwards, item analysis is required to analyze each subject and keep those that do a good job of dividing the test population into high and low scores, and modify or eliminate other subjects that are indistinguishable.

3) Focus group discussions: A content analysis of the data from focus group discussions was performed. Based on the principle of freedom and voluntariness, the experts spoke freely in the discussion and proposed the direction of goal 3 (to formulate guidelines for the academic application of educational management in northern art colleges and universities in the digital age) . According to the research results of research objective 2 (Validate the model for improving the efficiency and quality of the academic management model of northern art colleges and universities in the digital age), and set guidelines for goal 3 for the academic application of educational management in northern art colleges and universities in the digital age.

Research Conceptual Framework

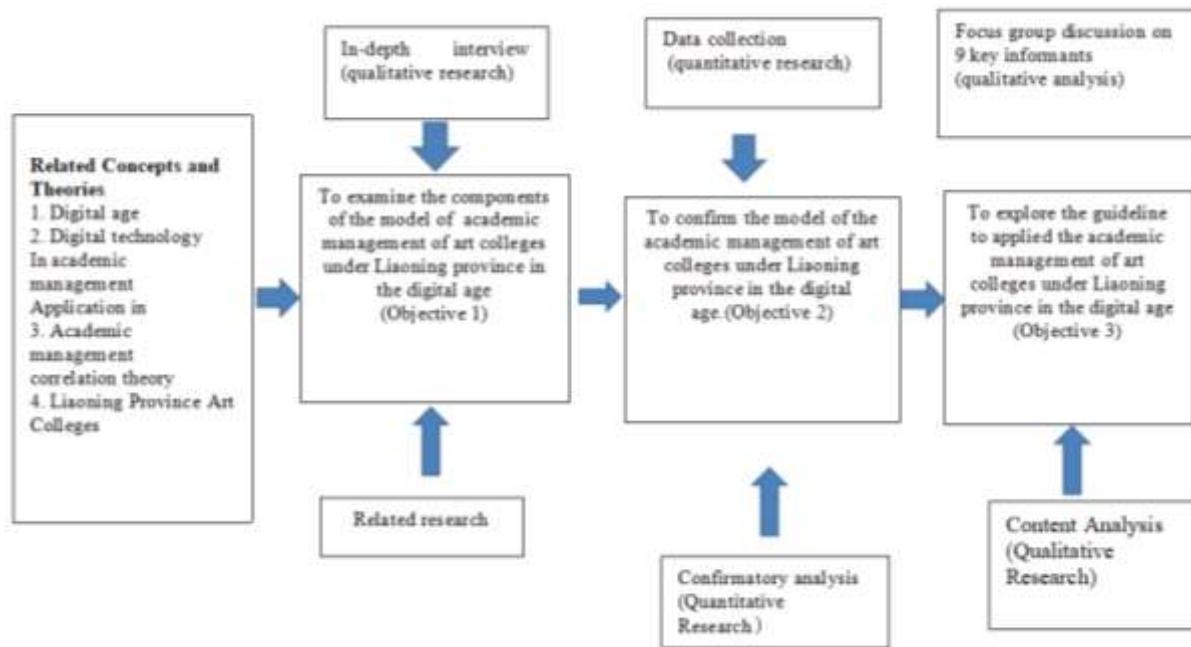


Figure 1 Conceptual framework

Research Results

Section 1: Result of Content Analysis for Research Objective 1

The researcher read a lot of literature and found 20 Main Variables and 85 Sub Variables. Selected 13 famous researchers and counted the frequency of 14 Main Variables in the papers of 13 researchers, and screened A total of 65 Main Variables with a frequency greater than 50% were identified. After the expert IOC certification, variables with a score of less than 0.6 were removed, Finally, with 5 dimensions and 58 variables, and 58 variables will be used for questionnaire distribution.

Section 2 : Result of Data Analysis for Research Objective 2

Part I: Result of Data Analysis on Questionnaire: Demographic Information

By analyzing the distribution and structural characteristics of colleges and universities in Liaoning Province, the researchers selected 316 personnel from art colleges and universities in Liaoning Province to conduct a questionnaire survey. They were managers, professors, teachers. The proportion of men and women is basically the same. There are 171 women, accounting for 54.1% of the total, slightly higher than men. In terms of age, 97 people are 25-35 years old, so there are more young and middle-aged management personnel in the school. The number of masters is at most 180, accounting for 55.9%, The number was the largest, followed by a undergraduate of 90 students, accounting for 28.7 percent. Among the positions of the respondents, 134 instructors accounted for 42.4%, the highest proportion. among the respondents, the maximum number of working experience of 3-5 years was 143 people, accounting for 44.7%, followed by 93 people with over 5 years, accounting for 29.6 percent.

Part II Result of Data Analysis on Questionnaire: Confirmatory Factor Analysis

The results of KMO test in the following figure show that the value of KMO is 0.972. Meanwhile, the results of Bartlett spherical test show that the P-value of significance is 0.000 ** *, which is significant at the level, the null hypothesis is rejected, the correlation is variable, the factor analysis is effective, and the degree is suitable.

Table 02 The KMO test and the Bartlett's test

KMO		0.972
The Bartlett Sphericity Test	Approximate chi square	15435.818
	df	1653
	P	0.000***
Note: ** *, * * and * represent the significance levels of 1%, 5% and 10%, respectively		

The Cronbach's α coefficient value of the model is 0.975, indicating that the reliability of the questionnaire is very good.

Table 03 Cronbach's α coefficient value

Cronbach's alpha coefficient	terms	sample
0.975	58	316

From Table 04, it is found that overall, the 58 question arithmetic mean (between x)3.206-4.347, which indicates that the arithmetic mean (x) of the level value of the variable was moderate to high, and the S.D value was between 0.90 and 1.049, indicating that the respondents' opinions on the variable differ little.

Table 04 Results of the coefficient of variation table of the questionnaire

Variables	Arithmetic Mean - (x)	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	Coefficient of Variation (CV)	Level
AMG1	4.272	1.028	0.314	high
AMG2	3.25	1.013	0.312	high
AMG3	4.228	1.026	0.318	high
AMG4	3.563	0.988	0.277	high
AMG5	4.347	0.973	0.274	high
AMG6	4.05	1.002	0.334	high
AMG7	4.079	1.01	0.328	high
AMG8	3.574	1.044	0.329	high
AMG9	3.304	1.049	0.318	high
MDT1	3.37	0.969	0.287	high

Variables	Arithmetic Mean - (x)	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	Coefficient of Variation (CV)	Level
MDT2	3.34	0.97	0.29	high
MDT3	3.31	1.02	0.31	high
MDT4	3.36	0.99	0.29	high
MDT5	3.89	1.07	0.37	high
MDT6	3.94	1.04	0.35	high
MDT7	3.47	1.03	0.30	high
MDT8	4.05	1.05	0.34	high
MDT9	4.01	1.01	0.34	high
MDT10	3.33	1.01	0.30	high
MDT11	3.92	1.02	0.35	high
MDT12	4.08	0.97	0.32	high
MDT13	3.27	1.04	0.32	high
MDT14	3.30	1.01	0.31	high
MDT15	3.33	1.01	0.30	high
MDT16	3.41	1.02	0.30	high
MDT17	3.94	1.02	0.35	high
MDT18	3.49	1.04	0.30	high
MDT19	3.51	1.00	0.29	high
MDT20	3.34	0.98	0.29	high
MDT21	3.30	1.02	0.31	high
MDT22	3.31	0.99	0.30	high
MDT23	3.30	1.01	0.33	high
MDT24	3.32	0.96	0.29	high
MDT25	3.52	0.98	0.32	high
MDT26	3.52	0.96	0.27	high
MDT27	2.95	0.99	0.34	high
MDT28	3.56	1.01	0.33	high
CAM1	3.39	0.90	0.27	high
CAM2	3.53	0.94	0.27	high
CAM3	3.26	0.97	0.30	high
CAM4	3.51	0.97	0.27	high
CAM5	4.24	1.01	0.31	high
CAM1	3.26	0.98	0.30	high
ADT2	4.19	0.99	0.31	high
ADT3	3.44	1.00	0.29	high
ADT4	3.52	0.94	0.27	high
ADT5	3.34	1.01	0.30	high
ADT6	4.26	1.01	0.31	high
ADT7	3.42	0.98	0.29	high

Variables	Arithmetic Mean - (\bar{x})	Standard Deviation (S.D.)	Coefficient of Variation (CV)	Level
ADT8	3.28	1.02	0.31	high
ADT9	3.62	0.99	0.27	high
ADT10	3.62	0.97	0.27	high
ADT11	4.29	1.01	0.30	high
ADT12	3.28	1.00	0.30	high
REDT1	3.21	1.04	0.32	high
REDT2	3.21	1.02	0.32	high
REDT3	3.44	0.97	0.28	high
REDT4	4.04	0.98	0.32	high

Confirmatory factor analysis is used to test whether the relationship between factors and test items conforms to the designed research model, so most empirical papers will use confirmatory factor analysis to test the fit of the data and the model.

(Due to study data resource limitations, this model only displays the top 5 data.)

In this part, AMOS 23.0 software was used to conduct confirmatory factor analysis on the model. The specific results are shown in Figure 4-1Show:

Figure 4.1 : CFA model under the standardized estimates

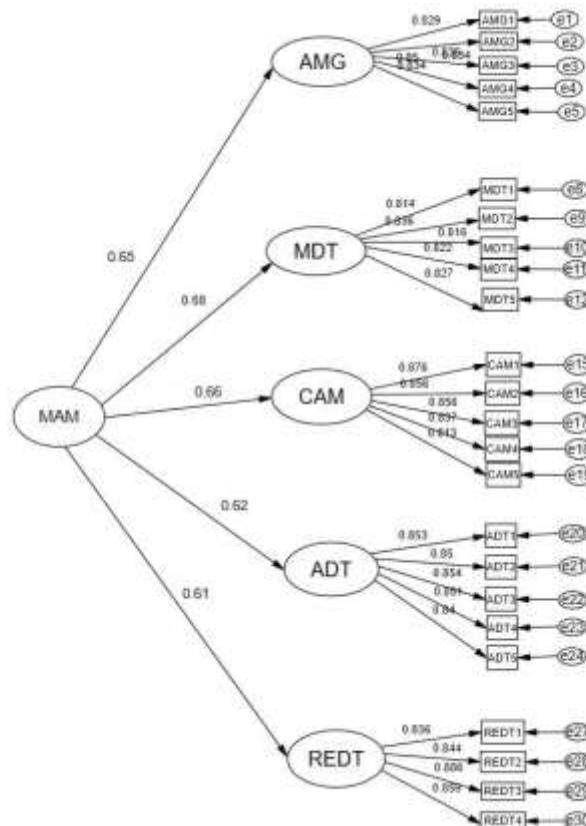


Table 05 Fitting index of confirmatory factor analysis model

	Numerical value	Excellent fitting index	Effective fitting index	Standard or not
χ^2/df	1.140	≤ 3	≤ 5	fit
chi-square	1806.579	-	-	fit
P-value	0.18	>0.05		fit
GFI	0.842	≥ 0.9	≥ 0.8	fit
TLI	0.901	≥ 0.9	≥ 0.8	fit
CFI	0.987	≥ 0.9	≥ 0.8	fit
NFI	0.986	≥ 0.9	≥ 0.8	fit
RMSEA	0.032	≤ 0.05	≤ 0.08	fit
SRMR	0.024	≤ 0.05	≤ 0.08	fit

From the Table 05, that the χ^2/df value is 1.140, comply with data standards; chi-square value is 1806.579, comply with data standards; P-value is 0.18, comply with data standards; GFI value is 0.842, comply with data standards; TLI value is 0.901, comply with data standards; CFI value is 0.987, comply with data standards; NFI value is 0.986, comply with data standards; RMSEA value is 0.032, comply with data standards; SRMR value is 0.024, comply with data standards.

After the above data analysis, all data were within a reasonable range and demonstrated that the model is fit for the research. According to the above analysis, the components of the academic management model of Liaoning Province in the digital age are as follows:

Component 1: The academic management Goals of art colleges and universities in the digital age under Liaoning Province (AMG)9 variables

Component 2: The method of digital technology in the academic management (MDT)28variables

Component 3: Characteristics of Academic Management (CAM)5variables

Component 4: Application of digital technology (ADT)12 variables

Component 5: Research on the Effectiveness of Digital Technology (REDT)4 variables

Step 3: Result of Data Analysis for Research Objective 3 :

A content analysis of the data from focus group discussions was performed. Based on the principle of freedom and voluntariness, the experts spoke freely in the discussion and proposed the direction of goal 3 . According to the research results of research objective 2 , and set guidelines for goal 3 for the academic application of educational management in Liaoning province art colleges and universities in the digital age . The researchers selected the three components with low scores in the study Step 2 as the relatively lacking parts of the research topic, Respectively, for component 1, component 4, component 5, and to discuss the guidelines..

The researcher sorted out and analyzed the discussions of 9 experts and reached the following conclusions: In conclusion, there were total 21 managerial guidelines: (1) Use digital academic management tools to help students understand and master the latest knowledge inside and outside the school and at home and abroad, and also provide students with an online forum for exchanging new insights and posting new comments (2) Promote student The improvement of learning efficiency and the utilization of learning tools (3) Improve the academic

management ability of teachers and managers (4) Improve the scientific research ability and teaching efficiency of teachers. (5) Realize the intelligent development of education and teaching in art colleges and universities in Liaoning Province. (6) Promote the unified management of digital education resources in colleges and universities to Improve the utilization rate of digital education resources (7) Promote the improvement and high-quality development of the academic management system of art colleges and universities in Liaoning Province (8) Promote the academic management and teaching reform of art education in Liaoning Province (9) Help Liaoning Provincial Education Digitization, personalization, transformation and upgrading of careers (10) Design and implementation of an information-based education comprehensive management platform based on J2EE and MVC architecture (11) Promote regional digital education resources with digital management; (12) Strengthen leadership and introduce digital technology talents (13) Use the Internet of Things to realize the function of automatic management of academic documents (14) Realize the function of intelligent attendance, and build a student management and decision-making mechanism supported by multiple information (15) Use modern information technologies such as the Internet and artificial intelligence to conduct new educational methods for teaching and learning interaction, Formulate digital educational resources development plan (16) Scientific decision-making and automatic management; change from standardized evaluation to differential evaluation, and specifically analyze intelligent evaluation and differential evaluation (17) Student-oriented, the current management mechanism and work Improve the platform, build high-quality teachers and management teams, and improve the timeliness of various tasks (18) Use DEA to promote the expected results of the education supervision model in colleges and universities (19) Use the most comprehensive and diversified research methods for the development of college education Provide a more scientific and complete development strategy (20) Teachers should do a good job in the introduction of new media technology in all links, and build a more cutting-edge smart education management framework. Satisfaction, student development, teacher professional development and quality, and access to resources. (21) Measure the satisfaction of teachers and students, student development, professional development and quality of teachers, and the ability to obtain resources from the target indicators and management ability indicators.

Discussion

Based on the research objectives, the discussion will be presented as follows:

Section 1 Discussion about major findings of objective 1:

The major findings were revealed as such because Academic management as a part of the management of colleges and universities, in the rapid development of information in the 21st century, For the academic management system of art colleges and universities in Liaoning Province, the digital research of academic management is also an effective means to break through the academic bottleneck and improve the academic quality, which is a very important content in the modern and even future search management academy.

The five components of the research results are the important elements of the academic management mode of art colleges and universities in Liaoning Province in the digital age, and they are an important means of academic management. The study of these five components can bring more opportunities for the academic management system of art colleges in Liaoning province in the digital age. The theoretical research on the specific components

involved in each specific factors of the 5 components of the 5 components is the same and different from the research theory of the relevant scholars.

Component 1: The academic management goals of art colleges and universities in the digital age under Liaoning Province. The results of this study are consistent with the theory or research results of Wang Yan , Huang Ruiyan, Liu Ying, and Qian Wenyi (2021:100) , which guides the macro layout of ideological and political teaching reasonably; increase the intensity of training and introducing talents ; build a management platform for big data education informatization ; use data management software to integrate teaching materials in real time and optimize academic management , and finally realize the improvement in the digital age The goal of the academic management quality of art colleges and universities in Liaoning Province . The results are consistent with the directions of Xing Xishen and Li Jun (2021:61) . From the research of Hua Lulu (2018:13) , it is found that teaching reform should be promoted in depth.

Component 2: The method of digital technology in the academic management. The results of this study are consistent with the theory or research results of Huang Linqi (2020:1), who believes that in the future, we should promote The digital construction of education management in colleges and universities keeps up with the pace of modernization and reform of higher education, and completes the mission of building morality and cultivating people . In addition, it is in the same direction as the research results of Yan Shuosuo (2010:32)

Component 3: Characteristics of Academic Management. The results of this study are consistent with the theory or research results of Yin Lihong(2020:158) ,who believes that academic management work lacks innovation; academic projects lack comprehensiveness ; Academic achievements lack serviceability . In addition, it is in the same direction as Tan Haozhong's (2012:97)

Component 4 : Application of digital technology of art colleges and universities in the digital age under Liaoning Province. This research result is based on the theory or research of Yu Xiaohui (2016 : 1) and Zhang Lijian (2012 : 2-20) : Aiming at the problems in the design of the current information-based education management platform,a design scheme and implementation of an information-based education comprehensive management platform based on J2EE and MVC architecture is proposed,timely training of educational resource personnel, and establishing a strong team to promote development through application. The research direction is consistent with Cao Lijuan (2019 : 7-41). In addition, from the research of Xing Xishen and Li Jun (2021:57) , it is found that online education is a new form of "Internet + education", a new form of education produced by the deep integration of modern information technology represented by the Internet and education , and Qin Corresponding to Xiaohui's (2014.2)

Component 5 : Research on the Effectiveness of Digital Technology of art colleges and Universities in the digital age under Liaoning Province . Average variance extraction AVE value is 0.630,Combination reliability CR value is 0.872. This research result is based on the theory or research of Duan Minna (2008 : 2) : the evaluation of the effectiveness of university management is mainly measured from the target indicators and management ability indicators, that is, the target indicators are mainly measured by teachers and students. satisfaction, student development, teacher professional development and quality, and access to resources. The management capability index is mainly evaluated through the three dimensions of planning capability, structural capability and implementation capability. The research direction is consistent with Wang Lei (2021 : 42)

Section 2 Discussion about major findings of objective 2:

First, the research method is based on the valid data obtained by the analytical tools, with good validation results and good model results. The corresponding structural equation model was established by analyzing the model data by confirmatory factor analysis. Through model analysis, this study obtained a good model structure on the basis of available data analysis. However, in addition to the data itself, further research and analysis by experts in related fields are needed to better illustrate the validity of the model. Through the confirmatory factor analysis, the top three components of the academic management mode of art colleges in Liaoning Province in the digital era are component 1.2.3, and they will be discussed.

Component 1: Academic management objectives of art College in Liaoning Digital Age. The results of this study are consistent with the theory or research results of Yu Keguang (2006:44), and the weight allocation of each index in the evaluation system provides a theoretical basis for the decision-making, management and construction of digital campus in universities. The results are in the same direction as Zeng Yulin and Lu Qingwu (2014:1).

Component 2: The method of digital technology in the academic management .The results of this study are consistent with the theory or research results of Liu Xueming (2016 : 3-11) , who believes that strengthening academic management concepts and establishing a scientific university academic organization structure. In addition, in the same direction as the research results of Wang Yunwu (2016: 7) , it is necessary to break through the bottleneck of the development of educational informatization, speed up legislation, and use laws and regulations to regulate, constrain and guide the future development of educational informatization. In addition, through the research of Wang Lei (2021 :42)

Component 3: Characteristics of Academic Management . The results of this study are consistent with those of Liu Jian. (2010 : 1) Consistent with the theory or research results, it is believed that most art colleges and universities have started to build digital campuses as their development goals . In addition, it is in the same direction as Tan Haozhong's (2012:97)

Section 3 Discussion about major findings of objective 3:

The researchers selected the three components with low scores in the study Step 2 as the relatively lacking parts of the research topic,There were total 21managerial guidelines:Component 1 has 9 guidelines,Component 2 has 7guidelines, and Component 3 has 5 guidelines.The results of this research are somewhat different from the components of Objective 1. It proposes a more comprehensive and effective method to improve the academic management of art colleges and universities in Liaoning Province in the digital age.

Component 1: The academic management goals of art colleges and Universities in the digital age under Liaoning Province The results of this study are consistent with the theory or research results of Zhang Lihui (2021: 196) , improving the quality of professional personnel training and improving the academic management capabilities of teachers and managers , thereby promoting the development of China's art and design industry, for Make due contributions to the construction of socialism with Chinese characteristics in the new era . At the same time, this conclusion Ye Lei. (2017 : 15) is in the same direction as Yan Shuoshuo (2010: 32) .

Component 2: Application of digital technology of art colleges and universities in the digital age under Liaoning Province . This research result is consistent with Qin Xiaohui(2014.2) theory or research result: through the application of the Internet of Things to realize the function of intelligent attendance, the automatic academic management attendance mode is realized, and the application of the Internet of Things is realized to improve student

teaching management function . The research direction is consistent with Cao Lijuan (2019 : 7-41) .

Component 3: Research on the Effectiveness of Digital Technology of art colleges and universities in the digital age under Liaoning Province .. The results of this study are consistent with the theory or research results of Zhao Jun (2015:1) : based on students, improve the existing management mechanism and work platform, and establish high-quality teachers and management Team, improve the timeliness of various tasks. The research direction is consistent with Huang Weiwen. (2018 : 2)

Recommendation

Part I: Recommend for Policies Formulation

1. Strengthen the goal-oriented academic management system and improve organizational efficiency.
2. Establish an academic management system ecosystem to promote the sustainable development of the academic management system .
3. Establish a characteristic academic management system for art colleges .
4. Establish a sound academic management mechanism and form a complete academic management system

Part II: Recommendation for Practical Applications

1. Strengthen the application of digital technology in academic management
2. Promote the sustainable development of regional digital education resources through management
3. Promote the new form of "Internet + Education"
4. Intelligent teaching evaluation method

Part III: Recommend for Further Research

- 1.Further implement the academic management policy of art colleges and universities in Liaoning Province in the digital age, and promote the development of academic management of art colleges and universities in Liaoning Province.
- 2.Promote the application of more new technologies and new concepts in the academic management system of art colleges and universities in Liaoning Province.
- 3.Refer to the research samples of other developed countries and different provinces (cities) in my country to find out the merits of their academic management, verify and confirm similar research topics, so as to improve the correctness and reference of relevant research conclusions in this paper.
- 4.Further verify the model of academic management The effectiveness and rationality of art colleges in the digital age under Liaoning province

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