Curriculum Design and Implementation of Digital Music Teaching in Colleges and Universities

Jiaqi Li

Institute of Music, Theater and Choreography, Herzen University, St. Petersburg, 191186, Russia

Abstract: Digital music refers to the musical form processed and stored through digital technologies. It covers various aspects such as digital audio, digital music production, digital music dissemination. The emergence of digital music has revolutionized the way of music creation, performance, dissemination, and learning. With the rapid development of information technology, digital music teaching has become an essential part of music education in colleges and universities. Digital music teaching not only enriches teaching methods but also provides students with a more diverse learning experience. This paper aims to explore the curriculum design and implementation of digital music teaching in colleges and universities to promote the development and innovation of music education.

Keywords: colleges and universities; digital music; curriculum

1. Introduction

Digital music teaching refers to the use of digital technologies, equipment, and media for music teaching activities[1]. It is not merely about replacing traditional instruments with electronic devices, but more importantly, it utilizes digital technologies such as audio processing, music production software, and online learning platforms to enrich teaching content, improve teaching methods, and enhance teaching quality. In digital music teaching, teachers can impart knowledge through digital music resources, while students can engage in independent learning and practice through digital tools and platforms. Digital music education is a product of the integration of music education and modern technology, utilizing computers, networks, and multimedia technologies to provide new means for music teaching. Digital music education not only solves the problem of "missing music" in music textbooks, but also makes teaching methods more flexible and diverse, stimulating students' enthusiasm for learning and improving the quality of music teaching. With the continuous progress of technology and the expansion of application fields, digital music teaching will encounter more development opportunities and challenges. In the future, digital music teaching will focus more on the needs of personalized learning, independent learning, and collaborative learning, while also strengthening interdisciplinary learning and practical ability cultivation. In addition, with the continuous development of artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and other technologies, digital music teaching will make teaching methods and learning experiences more intelligent and interactive.

2. The theoretical basis of digital music education in colleges and universities

2.1 The connotation of digital music education

The connotation of digital music teaching is very rich. It mainly includes the following aspects (as shown in figure 1): First, technology integration, digital music teaching closely combines traditional music teaching with modern science and technology and optimizes the music teaching process through digital technology and equipment. This includes but is not limited to, digital audio workstations, music production software, online collaboration platforms, etc. The second is the diversity of resources; digital music teaching provides various music-teaching resources. These resources can be audio samples, digital music scores, teaching videos, etc., which greatly enrich the teaching content and meet the learning needs of different students. The third is personalized learning; with the help of digital technology, students can learn independently according to their interests, levels, and pace to truly realize personalized learning. Digital music teaching platforms can record students' learning tracks and results, help students understand their own learning situation, and adjust learning strategies. Fourth, interactive enhancement, such as digital music teaching, enhances the interaction between teachers and

students. Teachers can communicate with students in real-time through the online platform to answer students' questions. Students can also cooperate and compete with each other through digital platforms to improve learning results. The fifth is the cultivation of innovative ability. Digital music teaching encourages students to use digital technology to create and perform music so as to cultivate students' innovative abilities and practical abilities. Students can create their own music works through music production software and show them to others through digital platforms to enhance their sense of accomplishment and self-confidence[2].

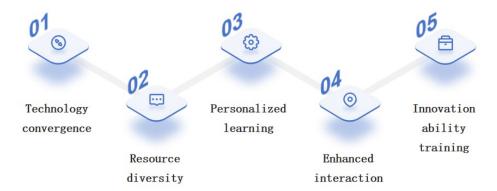


Figure 1: Connotation of digital music teaching

2.2 The theoretical basis of digital music teaching

(1) Fundamentals of educational technology

Educational technology studies the application and innovation of technology in the educational process. In digital music teaching, educational technology provides the theoretical basis and technical support for teaching. This includes the application of digital media, the construction of an online learning environment, and the development and management of learning resources. Educational technology helps improve the teaching effect and promote learners' active participation and autonomous learning[4].

(2) Principles of music pedagogy

Music pedagogy is a discipline that studies the process and law of music education. In digital music teaching, the principles of music pedagogy guide the selection of teaching content, the application of teaching methods, and the realization of teaching objectives. The theory of music pedagogy emphasizes the aesthetic experience of music, the cultivation of music skills, and the inheritance of music culture, which provides essential theoretical support for digital music teaching.

(3) Digital music production technology

Digital music production technology is one of the core skills of digital music teaching. It includes techniques for audio recording, audio editing, mixing, composition, and arrangement. The application of digital music production technology makes it more convenient for students to create and produce music works and improves the practicality and innovation of music teaching[3].

(4) Multimedia teaching design

Multimedia instructional design refers to the process of instructional design using multimedia technology. In digital music teaching, multimedia teaching design includes the organization of teaching content, the choice of teaching media, the design of teaching activities and so on. The purpose of multimedia teaching design is to create a more prosperous and vivid learning environment for learners and promote the improvement of the learning effect.

(5) Digital teaching resources

Digital teaching resources, such as digital music textbooks, music libraries, online teaching platforms, and more, are important support for digital music teaching. Their richness and convenience provide teachers and students with a broad teaching and learning space, which helps realize the sharing and optimization of teaching resources[5].

Figure 2 shows the theoretical basis of digital music teaching:

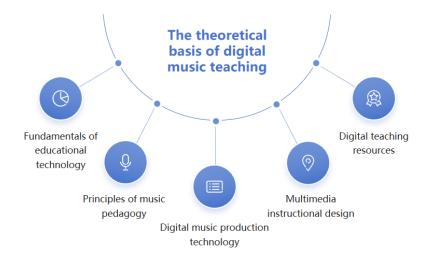


Figure 2: The theoretical basis of digital music teaching

3. Comparative analysis of digital music teaching and traditional music teaching

3.1 Utilization of teaching resources

Traditional music teaching mainly relies on physical teaching resources such as paper teaching materials, audio tapes, CDS, etc., with relatively limited access and slow updating speed. Digital music teaching resources are rich and diverse, including a digital music library, online courses, interactive teaching software, and so on. The resources are easy to obtain and updated quickly, which can meet students' diversified learning needs.

3.2 Differences in teaching modes

Traditional music teaching usually adopts the mode of "teacher teaching + demonstration + student practice," focusing on the teaching and imitation of skills. The teaching mode of digital music teaching is more flexible and diversified, including online collaboration, independent learning, interactive feedback and so on. Focus on students' initiative and innovation, and promote personalized learning. Moreover, digital music teaching fully uses digital technologies, such as artificial intelligence and virtual reality, to innovate teaching methods and contents and improve teaching effectiveness and attractiveness[6].

3.3 Student engagement

Class time teachers' teaching methods limit students' participation in traditional music teaching, and interaction opportunities are limited. Digital music teaching through online platforms and technical tools, students can learn anytime and anywhere, with high participation and strong interaction. At the same time, restricted by geographical and economic conditions, the distribution of traditional music education resources is uneven, and the problem of educational equity is prominent. Digital music teaching through the Internet can break geographical restrictions, let more students enjoy high-quality music education resources, and promote educational equity.

3.4 Evaluation of teaching effectiveness

Traditional music teaching evaluation methods mainly rely on final exams and work displays and lack real-time feedback and personalized evaluation. Through online tests, real-time feedback, data analysis and other methods, digital music teaching can more accurately evaluate students' learning effect and progress. Digital music teaching will continue to develop in the direction of intelligence, personalized, interactive, etc., and become the mainstream form of music education. At the same time, it is also necessary to pay attention to issues such as educational equity and technology popularization to ensure the healthy development of digital music teaching.

4. Problems in the curriculum design of digital music education in colleges and universities

4.1 Insufficient integration of teaching resources

Although digital music teaching provides abundant teaching resources, in the actual curriculum design, colleges and universities often lack an effective resource integration mechanism, resulting in scattered and repeated construction of resources, and it is difficult to form a systematic and high-quality teaching resource system. First of all, due to the insufficient use of technical resources, some universities in digital music teaching failed to make full use of modern scientific and technological means, such as artificial intelligence, virtual reality, and other technologies, resulting in single teaching content, lack of interaction, and interest. Secondly, the construction of a music resource library is lagging behind; digital music teaching needs a lot of music resources support, including audio, video, score, and so on. However, some colleges and universities need to catch up in the construction of music resource library and can not meet the teaching needs. Finally, due to the lack of interdisciplinary resource integration, digital music teaching must integrate the knowledge and resources of musicology, computer science, education, and other disciplines[7]. However, some universities need to improve in integrating interdisciplinary resources, which leads to the lack of comprehensiveness and innovation in curriculum design.

4.2 Lagging technological updates

With the rapid development of science and technology, new music technologies and tools continue to emerge, but some colleges and universities fail to follow up and introduce these new technologies and tools in the course design of digital music teaching, resulting in teaching content out of line with market demand. On the one hand, the hardware and software equipment is obsolete, and the music teaching equipment in some colleges and universities has not been updated in time, and the software and hardware equipment used may be outdated and unable to meet the needs of modern digital music teaching. On the other hand, due to the lack of understanding and mastery of new technology, some teachers may have an insufficient understanding of new technology and lack awareness and ability to apply it to teaching, resulting in slow technological updates. At the same time, due to the lagging technological update, the course design of digital music teaching in some universities may lack of innovation, unable to attract the interest of students, and unable to meet the new needs of society for music education.

4.3 Lack of practice

Music education is a highly practical subject, but in the design of digital music courses in some colleges and universities, they often pay too much attention to the study of theoretical knowledge, but neglect the setting of practical links, which makes it difficult for students to convert theoretical knowledge into practical ability. In addition, digital music teaching has the advantage of personalized teaching, but due to the lack of practicality, some colleges and universities fail to use this advantage in curriculum design, and lack personalized teaching design and implementation strategies for individual differences of students. Moreover, in some colleges and universities' digital music course design, the evaluation mechanism is often imperfect, lacking scientific, objective and comprehensive evaluation standards and methods. Therefore, in the course design of digital music teaching, universities need to strengthen the integration of resources, technology updates, practice link settings, personalized teaching, and evaluation mechanism improvement so as to improve the teaching quality and meet the learning needs of students.

5. The implementation methods of digital music education in colleges and universities

5.1 Optimize the allocation of teaching resources

In order to realize digital music teaching, universities should first optimize the allocation of teaching resources. This includes purchasing professional music software and hardware equipment, such as a digital audio workstation (DAW), MIDI keyboard, digital mixing station, etc[8]. At the same time, music books and materials inside and outside the school, online music courses, etc., should be integrated to form a rich teaching resource library. Optimizing teaching resources means allocating and utilizing all kinds of teaching resources reasonably and efficiently to improve the quality and effect of

digital music teaching. First, it is necessary to formulate a perfect teaching plan and course design, which should be formulated according to the teaching objectives and students' needs. In the course design, we should fully consider the characteristics of digital music teaching, combine theory with practice, and pay attention to cultivating students' aesthetic taste and music accomplishment. Secondly, we should strengthen the construction of a teaching resource library. Colleges and universities should establish digital music teaching resource libraries and integrate various music teaching resources, such as audio, video, music scores, and teaching materials. The resource base should be updated regularly to keep up with The Times and meet teaching needs. At the same time, high-quality teaching resources should be introduced. Colleges and universities can cooperate with the music industry and music colleges to introduce high-quality teaching resources, such as lectures by well-known musicians and live videos of music competitions. These resources can enrich the teaching content and enhance students' interest in learning. By optimizing the allocation of teaching resources, colleges and universities can improve the quality and effect of digital music teaching, cultivate students' music literacy and aesthetic taste, and make contributions to cultivating high-quality music talents.

5.2 Building a technology platform

Building a stable and efficient technology platform is the basis of realizing digital music teaching. Colleges and universities can build online music teaching platforms to achieve remote teaching, real-time interaction, homework submission and correction and other functions. In addition, cloud computing, big data, and other technologies can be used to achieve intelligent management and personalized recommendations for teaching resources:

- (1) It is necessary to clarify the goals and functions of the technology platform, such as providing online courses, distance teaching, real-time interaction, resource sharing, etc. This helps ensure that the platform meets the actual needs of teachers and students.
- (2) Choose the appropriate technical tools and software, according to the teaching needs, choose the appropriate music production software, digital audio workstation, multimedia teaching tools, etc. These tools should be able to support all aspects of digital music teaching, such as composing, arranging, recording, mixing, etc.
- (3) To build a stable network environment, digital music teaching needs a stable one to support real-time interaction and resource sharing. Universities should ensure the coverage and stability of campus networks and provide sufficient bandwidth to meet the needs of teaching.
- (4) To provide user management and permission control, the technology platform should have perfect user management and permission control functions to ensure that teachers and students can easily register, log in and use the platform.

At the same time, appropriate permissions should be set according to different roles and needs to protect the security and privacy of teaching resources. Finally, to ensure the stable operation and effective use of the technology platform, universities should establish a technical support and service system to provide platform training, question-answering, troubleshooting, and other services. This can help students and teachers better use the platform for teaching and learning.

5.3 Strengthening innovation in curriculum design

Innovation should be emphasized in the course design of digital music teaching. Combining with the characteristics of digital music technology, the course content with contemporary, practical and interesting is designed. At the same time, we pay attention to the diversified needs of music education and set up various types of music courses to meet the interests and learning needs of different students. At the same time, digital music teaching provides the possibility for teaching mode reform. Colleges and universities can adopt the combination of online and offline teaching mode to realize the flexibility and interaction of teaching. At the same time, new teaching models such as flipped classroom and project-based learning are introduced to stimulate students' learning interest and initiative. The use of digital technology to achieve interactive teaching is an important means to improve the teaching effect. Colleges and universities can realize real-time interaction, question and answer, discussion and other functions between teachers and students through online teaching platform. At the same time, digital music technology is used to achieve music cooperation and creation among students, and cultivate students' teamwork spirit and innovation ability. In addition, digital music teaching provides convenience for students to learn independently. Colleges

and universities can use online teaching platforms to provide rich learning resources and tools to support students' independent and personalized learning. At the same time, the establishment of learning communities or learning groups encourages mutual assistance and cooperation between students and improves the learning effect.

In addition, the support of new technologies represented by virtual reality technology can provide students with an immersive music experience. Through the use of VR headsets, students can feel as if they are in the scene of traditional music performances, hear real music sounds, watch performers and feel the atmosphere of the scene. The immersive experience enables students to have a deeper understanding of the emotional and cultural connotations of musical works, and enhances students' sense of participation and closeness. For example, models of traditional Musical Instruments based on VR technology, virtual images of players, etc. Interactive learning methods can make students more active participation, through practical operation and interaction to learn music skills and knowledge, improve the learning effect.

6. Conclusion

As an important part of college education, music education has positive significance for improving students' aesthetic quality, comprehensive quality and spiritual connotation. Digital music teaching in universities is an inevitable trend in the development of music education, which can improve the quality and efficiency of music teaching and cultivate students' innovative ability and comprehensive quality. Colleges and universities should strengthen the study of the course design and realization of digital music teaching and actively explore the digital music teaching model suitable for the university so as to make contributions to cultivating more excellent music talents.

References

- [1] Pećanac R, Jeremić B, Milenović Z. Digital media in the teaching of music education[J]. The New Educational Review, 2016, 43: 236-247.
- [2] Supiarza H, Sarbeni I. Teaching and learning music in digital era: creating keroncong music for gen z students through interpreting poetry[J]. Harmonia: Journal of Arts Research and Education, 2021, 21(1): 123-139.
- [3] Anqi. Application and Analysis of Digital Teaching Model of College Music Major Course [J]. New Curriculum Research, 2023(24):24-26.
- [4] LI Xiaoyan. On the reform of digital Music Teaching in Colleges and Universities [J]. Music World, 2005(7):10-11.
- [5] LIAN Ping. Exploration of digital Music teaching in universities in the era of information technology [J]. Popular Literature and Art,2012(9):281-282.
- [6] Bloomberg. Design and Implementation of Music-assisted Teaching System [D]. Xiamen University, 2014.
- [7] Parkita E. Digital tools of universal music education[J]. Central European Journal of Educational Research, 2021, 3(1): 60-66.
- [8] Fang P. Optimization of music teaching in colleges and universities based on multimedia technology [J]. Advances in Educational Technology and Psychology, 2021, 5(5): 47-57.