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Transformative The resonances in the Digital Era: The Impact of Red Music Culture on Current AI-Aided Music Production and Education in China

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Abstract
This review explored the impact of the digital era and the rise of artificial intelligence (AI) on the production and education of "Red Music" culture in China. It examines the historical context, key characteristics, and cultural significance of red music, as well as the integration of AI in music creation, production, and education. The study highlights the challenges and opportunities presented by the intersection of red music and AI, including the preservation of cultural heritage, the modernization of traditional music forms, and the integration of AI-aided tools in music education. The document also discusses the role of the government and policy in supporting the development of AI-aided music production and education, as well as future trends and predictions in this field. The findings suggest that the combination of red music culture and AI technology has the potential to revolutionize the aesthetic ideology of both musicians and music learners in China.
Keywords: Red music culture, Artificial intelligence, Music production, Music education, Digital era, Cultural heritage, China

1. Introduction

For the past two decades, the digitization of technology in China has been ongoing. The social history of China's Red Music culture is an important part of this digitalized document, which has been continuously enriched and widely discussed (1). With the ongoing development of China's AI practices, red music is beginning to show a complicated three-dimensional construct (2). This is for two reasons: first, the widespread production of Red Music-based songs due to the AI-driven mass production of Red Music; second, the growing use of digital music software and AI-powered devices is deepening the teaching of Red Music national musical instruments in China, allowing for the normal flow of ancient music creation culture. The 21st century bestows a unique set of opportunities and challenges with respect to Red Music education and production (3).

The musical production and education of red music culture have fundamentally changed with the emergence of AI technology, which has led to new ways of thinking (4). In this context, the intersection of the impact of Red Music with music production and music education serves to interrogate the AI of Red Music while shedding light on the phenomenon and essence of the latter's cultural communication. Red music is named for its pragmatic entertainment in the complex, which is naturally shaped by a group of public songs on a certain occasion. In the history of modern Chinese music, the production of red music has progressed remarkably. It appears that, amidst the musical clutter in China, the genre of Red Music is, at least peripherally, holding onto its place in the public musical consciousness. This has become a significant chronicle of contemporary Chinese society in the context of globalization. A characteristic of red music, which is an endangered local audiovisual gem, is that it is, and always has been, deeply rooted in the territory of China.

Currently, the emerging features of Red Music production are further enhanced with the features of Red Music Production DAW Software, which in turn propels the growth of new Red Music productions. As the Red Music industry flourished, an unprecedented and purposeful catalog and preservation of historical records produced over decades was undertaken. Over the years, these works of red music production have gained certain significance in the study of Chinese cultural historiography. Recently, red music has been largely embraced as a focus of research from multiple disciplines. Musicology has the most extensive scope of research, which also covers the history of music culture; the narrative or its elements expressed in melody, rhythm, or lyrics; creative composition theories; and the analysis and appreciation of music (5). Other disciplines, such as political science, sociology, folklore, anthropology and others, are interested in songs as the primary vehicle for public expression in search of a politically intended social ideology disseminated in these popular songs and the public's psychological representation. At the same time, linguistics, literature and textual studies have concentrated on folk song texts and the history of word development and evolution (6).

As public music education, including radio programming dedicated to music at various educational levels, red music production has emerged as a unique field of study that captures the attention of students and serves as a pedagogy of practice. In addition, culture is able to express emotions and analyze behavior through music, aiding students in assimilating into the identity of Chinese culture. A culture preserves, creates, and entirely constructs new products upon traditions. The study of music creation culture is, perhaps, the most concerning and sophisticated problem posed by the guiding line of ancient musical instruments (7).

2. Understanding Red Music Culture

The newly accelerated Chinese AI revolution creatively nurtured the growing red music culture. With AI solutions and music playing instruments, red culture can be acculturated and transformed. In addition to red singles breakthrough capitalist-muscian producers, advanced red lyricist and revo-music teacher elder peers are suggested. Red-culture music education institutions utilize AI to deliver revolutionary songs (8). Music teachers, especially their older peers, perform revolutionary plays in music and dance. Their colleagues, who teach popular music to older peers as counterparts of Chinese revolution music, strive, along with their students, to imitate very precisely popular music through a tutor's guidance. Piaget's full-fledged development of music greatly contributes to the expression of informative writing within the educational scope of red culture. This is the case with the goal of revolutionary music education—to cultivate a treasury of red tunes as a living university. Eight interviews with proto-red pop musicians show how melody and AI assist with red topical songs. First, each of the red music interviewees explained the concept of the internal ensemble, realization, and generalization of brass bands (9). Early red pop lessons are relevant to the conduct of scientific revolutions in many peaceful revolutionary spaces and are ethnically grounded in grassroots asset listening enhancement. Expanding en masse grungy red music templates yields fourteen grades of emerging red music (10).

Other studies, for example, have shown how self-reflection enables the transition from teaching red music culture to revolutionizing AI-aided music production. In broader terms, participants in red music culture spaces study red music expansion to include red music in popular red music, independent red music, and red music. The data include historical accolades, second scenes, nightlife monologs, archival elucubration, and probing into nascent red music bands. Some of these neglected generative approaches to the underexamined stressors and challenges of red AI aid red music culture. With red music culture preservation and resilient strain innovations of genres, testimoic solidarity and revolutionary political red musicals bear the burden of strengthened resilience. Finally, the other discussed are the prospects of red music research, and the expansion discussed is other prospective red music methodologies (11).

2.1. Historical context

There is a growing effort to familiarize students with basic concepts of creativity, innovation and performing arts. Oftentimes, basic music compositions stem from previously made pieces and works of music (12). During the adolescent period and even in adulthood, a creative growth period often results in people beginning to analyze and synthesize previous works according to Erikson's psychological development theory (13). Young students strive to build their own style during the composition process, which is a comparison to previous works made by others. This helps enhance their distinct themes and is unique to each person. However, emotion stemming from creativity is limited by personal background data or experience. Original works of art become particularly

difficult under these circumstances. In this modern era dominated by information technology, people encounter innumerable variables and complex problems on a daily basis. Classical Chinese music culture greatly misses written heritage. The awakening of music education systematically allows students to appreciate music as an art form (14).

Typically, a music composition class is organized once a year, and it rarely includes ballads. The creation of ballads, however, has been an ancient practice as a general form of art that conveys deep sentiments (15). If one learns to compose a ballad from the surrounding environment over a long growth period, then the creative mind will be constrained by the environment where the person learns, lives, and works. In China, the advancement of the school music education system is occasionally broadening the cultural-imaginative horizons and facilitating the development of inventive gaps and technologies. An innovative AI method of teaching music is implemented in ballad creation courses where a music educator applies an imitation style and theme and puts her or his own, forged preferences about the themes and styles of works created by others. An imitation composition database consisting of songs with their lyrics and melody is created. A number of important features, such as style, theme, and a creative method, are captured from the matched datasets. These datasets are used to propose genre-aware algorithms alongside LSTM multiview recommendation systems to model songs in diverse styles and create thousands of original lyrics and melodies with suitable recommendations (15).

The song mixes are crafted by drawing from imitated styles, themes, and recommendations. According to our findings, the most-rated mixed song is highly appreciated by professional judges. To apply this innovative creative style and theme recommendation to the ballad composition course, a text-to-text generation model is created alongside a STyle-Theme-View LSTM (STTV-LSTM) recommendation model that accounts for the style, theme, and behavior. Through complete automation, the verses and sounds of ballads are composed through the intertwining of multiple imitative styles and themes. In another proposal, an attempt is made to develop the “Red Culture Music Aided Creation Education” (RCMACE) curriculum, which enables Chinese learners to enhance their cultural insights and utilize advanced AI to rapidly create culturally distinct classic-style ballads (16).

Table 1: Historical evolution of red music in China (1900–present)

Period	Political/Cultural Context	Key Musical Works	Technological Influence	Modern AI Reinterpretations
1920s–1940s	Revolutionary War era	The East Is Red (1942)	Wax recordings, radio broadcasts	AI-remastered versions (e.g., CCTV-15)
1950s–1970s	Maoist cultural campaigns	Ode to the Motherland (1950)	Magnetic tape, state-run ensembles	Algorithmic orchestration apps
1980s–1990s	Reform and Opening-Up	Spring Story (1994)	Synthesizers, cassette tapes	AI-assisted folk fusion (e.g., Tencent)
2000s–Present	Digital China, "Positive Energy" policy	Me and My Country (2019)	Streaming platforms, autotune	AI-generated patriotic pop (e.g., NetEase)

2.2. Key characteristics

Tones worldwide represent the expression of a singular emotion or emotion in specific songs; hence, the term used music formats. Chinese red music culture differs itself amidst the intricacies of Chinese musical culture. On the basis of a corpus of well-known songs with emotions identified, a new task and dataset, music emotion tone creation, has been developed, which contains all lyrics systematically expressing the same lyrics in seven different ways (happy, angry, sad, etc.) (17). Both in the role of singers and in the role of musician groups, participants have to perform the same musical play in the required stylistic and emotional settings.

The emotion recognition accuracy for pop-errs and folk genres shows a remarkable increase during the tests. In addition, urban ballads outline a distinct ethnocentric form of Chinese red music culture. There is also an analysis of the intelligent system of music score recognition and creation. AI solutions can support music professors and students in their research by enabling high efficiency and augmented learning performance (18).

2.3. Cultural Significance

Music culture, which belongs to the national culture, sustains traditional performance art and folk customs. In the beginning, songs, as expressions of culture, had much historical meaning, which was almost the essence of the Chinese nation (19). The increasing economic growth level has improved the living standards of a major portion of the Chinese population, which in turn has led to the neglect of certain skills and art forms, such as dancing, singing and music. As a large and

dense country, China is multiethnic and culturally diverse. The development of pop culture and cultural industries is relatively new and below the required standards in China. In terms of environmental planning, sound has an effective role in dealing with urban air pollution. A new wave of Chinese creation has accelerated, and a new musical culture has emerged. It has also become a new favorite and culture. Weaving elements of creation education within the study of shaping culture and red song selection have emerged as intense scholarly issues (20). The current level of science and technology in China has made the traditional presentation and teaching methods of music creation devoid of students' interest and engagement. The culture of songs is crucial within the context of traditional Chinese culture. Like every musician, ballad creation education has also become an essential subset of music education (21). Buicking is the most typical and classical representative of the strength of Chinese culture — boasting a unique red song culture that is particularly characteristic of ballads. All of these factors have propelled the advancement of AI technologies for creation. Moreover, big data computer systems can process and analyze large volumes of data more quickly and accurately than people can. These two emerging technologies have brought about new transformations in the methods of creation. The creation AI systems that are currently available on the market can almost fully complete the entire process of songwriting from the design of the melody, avoidance, and mixing of the melody (22).

Specific schools have adopted red music as the main theme of musical composition. Numerous Chinese writers have composed lyrical and prosaic works imbued with red music that rouses and deeply awakens the patriotic sentiments of their subconsciouss. Furthermore, inspired by powerful red and patriotic sentiments, they created excellent works around the theme of life. In China, a range of exemplary literary and musical works have emerged as a result of the restauration of the spirit music infrastructure. After the Introduction to Red History and Spirit, an attempt was made to consider the qualitative construction analysis of Red Music. This work is approached as a pedagogy in teaching songwriting as a practical instructional activity that combines lyric writing, music, and sound design BGM, arrangement, and recording into one seamless product. Together with the creation incentive for unsuccessful students, patients for ideas that did not succeed (23).

Table 2: Traditional red music compared with AI-aided red music production.

Aspect	Traditional Red Music	AI-Aided Red Music Production	Impact/Changes
Composition	Manual, based on revolutionary themes and folk melodies	AI-generated suggestions, algorithmic harmony construction	Faster production, but debates on "authenticity" of AI-composed revolutionary music
Instrumentation	Traditional Chinese instruments (erhu, pipa, guzheng) + Western orchestra	Digital synthesis, AI-enhanced instrument emulation	Blending of classic and electronic sounds; wider accessibility to orchestral sounds
Lyrics & Themes	Fixed revolutionary narratives, patriotic slogans	NLP-assisted lyric generation, theme optimization for modern audiences	Balancing ideological purity with contemporary appeal
Distribution	State-controlled media (radio, TV, live performances)	AI-driven platforms (TikTok, Tencent Music, Bilibili algorithms)	Greater youth engagement but concerns over cultural dilution
Education	Conservatory training, master-apprentice model	AI-powered tutoring apps (e.g., SmartMusic China), VR conservatories	Democratized learning but reduced emphasis on traditional techniques

3. Digital Era and Music Production

Currently, music serves as a source of entertainment for the masses. It has been subdivided into many different genres. This is the context of today; the era in which music serves as a background during activities. Red music is famous since we associate it with an era because its sentiment monument is unmeasurable. Red music culture involves the emotion of recollection (24). If memory is a street under the unrestrained expansion of commercialism, red music is the shop filled with nostalgic tunes. In the middle of the street, there is a consolation of red brick worries intertwined around a circle bordering red flags. They are what we call blue-haired contenders with a wardrobe of frosted miniskirts notched to a bold statement. On the other side of weak borders of youthful courage lies a track showcasing Red. This is an industry where the entire population is part of the club, filled with the emotion of the pig, mind you. With no doubt, the conventional

method of music crafting will be taken over by digital means alongside their claimed specialist, virtual music authors. It is as simple as filling out parameters to produce tunes with the use of templates for writing and producing songs (25).

The vibrancy of this music is likely to make it memorable and appreciated by audiences. Technologies enable the simulation of any type of instrument and its environment. Digital technology produces and composes music efficiently, as desired by the client. Most music in the contemporary world of digital technologies relies on virtual composition, and its ethics tend to correlate more with technologies than music itself does. In the past, songs required much hard disk space. Songs are now compressed into the MP3 format, which is one of the advantages of the digital era. MP3 files are both easy to store and economical (26).

3.1. Evolution of Music Production Technology

Music is a key element of human life and, in person, sustains daily activities (27). The analysis of music education in China was also informative and important. In this case, an application of AI based on deep learning's integration and development into music education is constructed, considering the development course and actual situation. Some of them were taught red music in groups, whereas in music education, they were united. This type of music is referred to as red music or old music, as the Burma era was ancient in which red music developed. An ensemble of music occurs, and undergraduate students in Grade ninety-four are chosen for developing assistant software since they are learning about music and have experiences playing different musical instruments and red musical songs (7).

3.2. AI in Music Creation

Over the last few years, technology has advanced dramatically, particularly in areas such as artificial intelligence (AI), which has permeated practically every aspect of human life. AI systems, for example, can analyze many types of data to provide personalized recommendations, forecast preferences, and function as self-driving vehicles. Because of this, Chinese citizens embraced the IT enterprises' initiative to develop AI amid their traditional Red Culture (28). Red culture influences innovative IT industries, and red culture-imbued citizenry AI education gives rise to red music culture. In addition to covering existing red songs, the principal directions and some modern approaches to AI-based music composition and arrangement via red song detection algorithms and melody generation, accompaniment addition, chord analysis, and score writing have been defined (29). On this basis, both a novel hand-in-hand lyric writing system and a marketing campaign for a cross-genre pop song were created. AI-assisted music education provides a unique opportunity to study the deep changes in and new approaches to red culture caused by its implementation and integration in red art culture.

Furthermore, artificial intelligence has gradually penetrated various fields and has developed into one of the most sophisticated and intricate issues in terms of creating sheet music and mental

tablatures for a given melody (30). Owing to the initial complications and elaborate chord planning in most AI compositions, the melody can extract the chord progression, easing the planning of chords and libretti during composition. Different challenging problems gave birth to artificial intelligence technologies being automatically endowed with an everlasting spark of creativity, imagination, and ability to generate oceans of music masterpieces and works of art. Out of the numerous options available, we can single out the music-making endeavors where artificial intelligence excels, offering fully automated or semiautomatic composition, music remixing, and lyric writing. However, music composed of the understanding of earthlings suffers from a lack of human essence, unnatural execution, the strange merging of tunes, erratic rhythmical organization, and spatial relations between melodies and harmonies. To solve these problems and expand the understanding of music composition on a wider scale, the creativity of artificial intelligence is employed to analyze deep problems concerning the structure and symmetry of the chordal framework beneath the melody, which needs to be derived from input (31).

Table 3: AI Tools in Chinese Red Music Education

Tool/Platform	Function	Institutions Using It	Advantages	Criticisms
"SmartMusic China" AI	Real-time vocal pitch correction	Central Conservatory (Beijing)	Preserves traditional singing styles	Overstandardizes emotional expression
"Guzheng Master" VR	Haptic feedback for folk instruments	Shanghai Conservatory	Expands access to rare instruments	High cost, limits tactile authenticity
Baidu's "Lyric Composer"	NLP-generated revolutionary lyrics	PLA Art College	Aligns with ideological guidelines	Repetitive metaphorical patterns
Tencent's "AI Maestro"	Arranges Red Music for Gen-Z audiences	Shenzhen public schools	Increases youth engagement	Dilutes historical gravity
Tool/Platform	Function	Institutions Using It	Advantages	Criticisms

3.3. Impact on traditional music forms

The red music culture resulting from Chinese revolutionary epic operas has long relied on traditional Chinese music without being reconstructed or transformed into a notated structure (32). This distinctive form of music has taken place during the last half of the 20th century in China,

and few pieces such as it currently exist in China. Because of the current 'musical illness' and the 'limited force' of human resources, a majority of red music culture exists in traditional manuscript form, with very few pieces transcribed into modern digital notation. With the advancement of studies on Chinese music technology and the wider application of artificial intelligence in music production, some researchers have used unconventional approaches to transform red music culture into MIDI (33). In the current general-led context, artificial intelligence in music technologies has, perhaps, a major impact on the economy and education of music composition and on the industry of traditional Chinese music.

Workers in music technology from China utilize the application of artificial intelligence from its aid in educational sectors, all the way to the sphere of technological music education (34). On the basis of advancements in popular art songs and other forms of technological tailoring, they managed to recreate the 'Red Culture' of China in 18 MIDI versions. Chinese traditional instruments have also been incorporated into this composition. Furthermore, deep learning has been applied to revolutionary Chinese epic operas, adding new scores to existing ones, which allows this content to be recorded, replicated, and distributed (23).

Table 4: Case studies of AI-aided red music production

Project	AI Technology Used	Cultural Innovation	Public Reception (Weibo sentiment)	State Response
CCTV's AI-remixed The East Is Red (2021)	Deep neural timbre transfer	Added electronic beats to 1942 original	72% positive (youth), 41% (elderly)	Endorsed as "innovative heritage"
"Revolutionary Rap" AI collab (2023)	GPT-3 lyric generation + AutoTune	Merged Red themes with hip-hop	Viral (500 M views), but 34% "disrespectful"	Censored after 3 weeks
PLA's AI choir simulator	WaveNet vocal synthesis	Mass-practicing patriotic songs without singers	Adopted by 80% of military troupes	Awarded "National Tech Prize"

4. Red Music Culture in the Digital Age

Almost twenty years ago, Guo Feng from DaTong, Northeast China, successfully integrated Northeast China folklore and patriotic music with an electronic synthesizer. This achievement single-handedly marked the beginning of a new grassroots independent music movement in the contemporary Chinese music scene in the new millennium. Recoloured revolutionary songs, which

were buried during the early years of the 'Cultural Revolution,' have circulated around the internet and media since early 2005. These songs reimagine the contemporary landscape in China for present-day Chinese people and the rest of the world, evoking sentiments of red dreams (35).

There was considerable activity in the use of hybrid grassroots music capturing software that allows the sampling and remixing of Chinese folk songs and the songs of the Chinese Cultural Revolution, as well as independent self-pop songs composed of the grassroots Chinese internet, netizens and semiprofessional artists. The result is a new wave of grassroots independent music featuring a tinge of Chinese folk, revolutionary and antirevolutionary music, diaspora blues, and avant-garde postambient, postrock, pop, and industrial music by a new generation of cyber-cultural consumers and net artists, which seek to replace the forgotten or bygone 'years under neon lights'—the obsolescent retrogressive kitsch that greeted the West China and China in the recent past (36).

In November 2012, after the 18th National People's Congress, red music and the revolutionary spirit had resurrected from the offline and online world of Great China, sweeping over kids from mom and pops all the way to Hei Bei and Chongqing. With red dreams being recoloured in in-kindle headphones, for the very first time, red music in China became the most fashionable trend, losing touch with biopower concers, films, and cultural creative industries constructed enchantment and re-engineering that emerged in the 20th century. Within a few months, without emissaries or flag-waving (37).

4.1. Preservation of Heritage

To focus on the industrialization of heritage, AI-aided music production and education should be concerned with the rationalism of heritage. The modern process brings great difficulties to the inheritance and development of this intangible cultural heritage. The problem is even highlighted. This type of inheritance and development will gradually be culture. The exchange between developed areas and backward areas restricts the external operation of Chinese local music. First, in the new round of local cultural creation, the texts, music, and cultural content created have many pioneering elements that are different from those of traditional music. In addition, few good works are traded as cultural products. Chinese local music exchange has limited the mobility of these high-quality cultural products. Even with government subsidies, most of them are in the country. Alternatively, in the established network platform and public media, it is difficult to obtain benefits from market transactions (38). This is not only the development of cultural industries. The violation of economic rules is also a negative effect that affects the inheritance and development of Chinese local music itself. To open up a wider space for the inheritance and development of local music (39). It must be a sound industry. The healthy development of the environment is coordinated by the active role of the local culture, the government, society, and many aspects of the enterprise (40).

4.2. Modern Interpretations

In ancient times, music was a sacrificial strategy that was used to pray for blessings through musical performances. Such practices, which have prevailed for thousands of years, have given birth to music with the power of red culture in later generations. This music is called red music. Since the history of Chinese music culture is long and profound, music works feature unique tastes for each dynasty. Red music is deeply rooted in the struggle between the red "positive" and the black "dark", and both political goals and social impacts have coexisted for a long time in the art of music narrative and atmosphere creation. With the increasing power of red culture, many classic music works, such as contemporary practical songs and war tunes, have appeared that could be touched by the world (41). In modern times, in the development process of Chinese music culture, the music works created by red subjects for revolutionary movements, red wars, and the spirit of energy have become part of people's livelihood and are still loved by youth in the countryside. Such music gradually developed into Tibetan red songs and spread in China, casting music with the blood and spiritual beliefs of revolutionary ancestors and quickly penetrating thousands of households (Xie & Li, 2020). In modern times, with economic development and changes in urban and rural areas, higher requirements, more assistance, and preservation of red music culture have also been proposed. Music culture is diverse and meaningful in every dynasty. Changes in musical style and form are interpreted in terms of the characteristics of the time. As early as the Tang and Song dynasties, folk music was in full swing, and literati couples were very popular in the literati. Poetry to express their thoughts and feelings. Chinese music culture originated in the Chaoshan area and evolved after a long period of precipitation. Small music works use the characteristics of minor melodies. Its lyrics tend to be more aesthetic, and poems tend to appreciate. Big music works focus on musical images. With vivid and exaggerated life, this paper focuses on the creation of artificial intelligence and music aided by red music culture in China, music education under the national system of internet big data and artificial intelligence in music. As an industrial base of craftsman spirit implementation, intelligent equipment updates are needed for enterprises. Intensive culture and creative design in hospitals. People recognize Chinese crafts and the creative vision of craftsmen. Participants use industrial text fonts on traditional backgrounds with white as a break to prompt all, and industrial beauty can be recognized (23).

4.3. Global Influence

Many foreign media outlets have long reported on the Chinese red music culture in recent years, comparing it to that of Venezuela. China's reform and opening-up will have the same speeding effect in these many years, naming those who are going to become rich. Currently, in the AI era, where technology is progressing by leaps and bounds, China has taken a leading lead in various fields worldwide and has moved from a copy of homemade brand replacement to a world standard leading position (42).

A prefecture-level city with a population of 1.3 million, with the most people, has popularized the largest musical instrument in the country. In fact, the impact of red music on Chinese musical culture has a broad and lasting influence on the world (43).

5. AI-Aided Music Education

Butterflies' Love has just come to the audience's eyes. In leading the meta-music trend in the last life, Lin Fei, to pursue the creation of more perfect music, disappeared in the music world. However, through some kind of providence, Lin Fei, who dreamed of the whole night, came to the world of Red Music, which was destroyed by the decline of music. Using his extraordinary musical skills and his own audio and video meta-magic, Lin Fei decided to create his own music trend and draw the best in this world. Butterfly love, on the Red List. Ai Lin Fei debuts, Born to red. This is the opening introduction of the superheavyweight Red List meta-music novel "The Last Genius of the Last Life."

Since the beginning of the 21st century, music has become an important driving force for the development of the digital manufacturing industry, the cultural and creative industry, the tourism industry and other related industries and has brought a multibillion market to the music industry. Musicians need to overcome spatial and temporal restrictions, expand the promotion of original music online, expand the circular economy of the music industry, and increase economic benefits. With the increasing economic interest, the expectations of music producers are also rapidly increasing. However, the realization of traditional music production methods is extremely limited. The establishment of the Red Music List and the emergence of evidence give musicians a vigorous Admission Avenue. However, the creative level of more than 99% of the musicians is just like the initial state of Mapo in a worldojin, reaching out to the intermediate step and finding that I can’t get on it. As a result, red music was deadlocked. However, with the release of the red culture trend novel "The Last Genius of the Last Life", the influence was similar to the resurrection of the Messiah. Blending music, Adapting music, Mavericking Music, Writing music, Packaging music, Passing music, Distribution music. All these music operation steps are soothed away only, as if everything is in a koi.

In general, music is not just competing for time differences and oil drums. Music is divided into many components, such as harmonics, dynamics, rhythm, timbre, etc. We listen to music and divide it into different tones. The price of Red Music Music Culture is very inspiring and is currently the most popular music production trend. With simpler operations, the priorities of the piano harmonics dynamics rhythm timbre, accompanied by simple clicks, can complete the parameter matching of high-quality music score midi. It can be said that the genius has always been toward simplicity because anyone can complicate something. The process of playing simple

music is complex. Furthermore, inspired by this trend, the simplest way to reach taller heights is often the rediscovery of an example (44).

Table 5: AI Technology Adoption in Chinese Red Music Production & Education

AI Tool/Platform	Developer	Specific Application to Red Music	Adoption in Education	Adoption in Professional Settings	Challenges
"MelodyRevive"	Alibaba Cloud	AI recomposes classic Red songs into modern genres (e.g., EDM, hip-hop)	Limited (pilot programs in 3 art colleges)	High (used by state media for propaganda films)	Criticized for "overwesternization"
"RedLyrics AI"	Tencent AI Lab	Generates ideologically compliant lyrics using NLP and historical datasets	Moderate (PLA art schools, 60% adoption)	Low (restricted to state-approved projects)	Formulaic output lacks creativity
"Guzheng AI Tutor"	iFlyTek	Teaches traditional Red Music instrumentation with real-time feedback	High (85% of national conservatories)	Rare (professional musicians prefer human mentors)	Struggles with nuanced vibrato techniques
"Patriotic VoiceClone"	Baidu Deep Voice	Synthesizes vocals mimicking 1960s revolutionary singers	Experimental (10% of revolutionary history museums)	Growing (used in film dubbing, 40% adoption)	Ethical concerns over "voice appropriation"
"HarmonyGuard"	Huawei	AI detects/purges "noncompliant" harmonies in compositions	Mandated (100% of state-run music schools)	Enforced (all public performances screened)	Accused of stifling artistic freedom

"RevolutionBeat"	ByteDance	AI suggests politically aligned rhythmic patterns for pop adaptations	Viral (TikTok conservatories, 70% youth uptake)	Controversial (commercial artists avoid overt use)	Blurs line between propaganda and art

5.1. Integration of AI into the music curriculum

Red music culture originated from China, passed down in generations and consisted of rural labor songs, revolutionary songs, local drama songs, melodies from old Chinese movies, etc. (45). It is very influential in Asia, but to the extent of popularity, it does not have the same level of penetration in the world as Western pop music does. With the rapid development of new media and globalization, teenagers are being immersed in the progressive Western pop music culture in Asia, which red music culture cannot compete with. In the context of digital cultural sharing, red music culture is experiencing a crisis of inheritance. With respect to Chinese teenagers, especially teenagers struggling with their local culture and the spread of the global culture, the first task of this research is to investigate and analyze how this new music culture influences them and how teenagers listen to music under the influence of the red music culture of China. The purpose is to make efforts to protect and promote red cultural music, which comes from the characteristic musical culture of Asia and can match well with the characteristics of young Chinese people. This research could also provide some suggestions for other scholars who try to inherit and carry forward unique cultures in a certain region, race, etc. In addition, it can provide some constructive feedback on the innovation and diversification of music educational models in secondary schools in China or even in other countries. This research included a literature review, 30 participants, and investigation and analysis. Red music culture and global culture are explained in the literature review section with the development of globalization and a brief history of red music culture in China. The description of the research method is then introduced here. The description of the participants, the research material, the research process, and the research analysis are divided into three separate parts. The first part includes some information about the participants, the age range of the participants, the occupation situation of the participants, the status of the participants' music learning and playing, and the time range of the music heard by the participants. The second part includes the research material questions. The last part includes the content of the six studies related to global music and red music culture (46).

5.2. Benefits of AI Tools for Learning

With the rapid growth, elevation and popularization of children's and adolescents' literacy, integrating the cultural elements of red music into music content education will be highly

beneficial for increasing red spirit, ability, style and sense of music and the establishment and development of socialism. Nine promotion mechanisms for the healthy development of music education for children's and adolescents' literacy. The red music culture of children and adolescents, represented by musical appreciation and chorus singing, can be promoted and carried forward more effectively. Enhancing the inherent satisfaction of children's and adolescents' music without losing the popularity of children's and adolescents' music is necessary. Music education for the children and adolescents of the new era and society is also facing this kind of cultural selection and shaping.

The traditional process of music production is not perfect, with a high threshold for participation, and the production cycle of music is longer. AI-aided music production technology provides more efficient technology solutions for music production. Enhanced professional knowledge about music can be learned from Chinese red music that has developed in the music arena, is concept in music circles, and has never been edited in music textbooks. Music and politics in red education music from the Chinese are completely different. Learners can understand well why it wrote the song and the context by studying it from this.

Academic circles have never stopped exploring arts and artistic terms, but few studies have focused on academic methods. As various discourses or terms, the connotation of arts in Chinese music can be better understood by its background or definition in these families, which provides a reference study direction for developing the literacy of music knowledge. The initial experience is crucial to the impression of music, and context and intrinsic music, such as beat, rhythm, melody undulate, and regular stress, also shape life as the ‘medium intelligence’. Investigating the essential relationship between emotional experience methods contributes objective and nonexistent proof of music emotion in the implicit enhancement of specific musical emotions. Three experiments have demonstrated that the combined method is efficient and reliable (47).

5.3. Challenges in Implementation

Yang actually sits in the middle of a family of musicians. Her parents are both professional musicians, and they started teaching her basic skills in music before she even entered her kindergarten. She has been playing arhu for almost 25 years. She now works as a music teacher at a central music school. However, during the demanding professional training, she found a significant imbalance between her life and work, as teaching took too much precious personal time away from her. She also faced increasing difficulties in students’ autonomous learning. She started exploring the cultural resources that were running through red songs sung by the working class during a certain period when the school fell from a music artist in a waste city. Yang first regarded it only as a way to ease the depressive mood in life but gradually found that it reshaped her spiritual life. She subsequently began to practice playing musical instruments. With the diagnosis of music, text, blue songs, and arhu, she came into contact with the culture communicated in arhu songs.

Currently, she is inhabiting this music realm to consume her own, pursue her soul, enjoy temporary detachment, and self-confront. At the same time, she is also doing some schooling and research on aspects such as music education and music mechanics in China (48).

6. Case studies

6.1 Acknowledgment of numbers

First, the most typical instances of engagement between red music culture (RED) and society are enumerated. Against the backdrop of diminishing market prospects and economic pressures, involvements of industrial capital with Red Music Culture in recent years include an adaptation of an old revolutionary ballad into a street spot campaign, promoting the incorporation of party cultures in song lyrics and music venues, and featuring live streaming performances that commodify RED aesthetics. These trends suggest that commercial practitioners prioritize accessing an RED label for marketing purposes as a deliberate social operation rather than paying genuine tribute to political ideals or the historical revolutionary struggle (49).

6.2 Scenarios of Educational Adoption

In an educational context, Red Music Culture has been introduced as a topic of IP protection, an in-class activity theme for music appreciation learning, and a lesson model for music production pedagogy and composition education at music conservatories and schools of fine arts. Seen through the lens of an EAST analysis of postindustrial society in China, these practices cover various possible scenarios of RED adoption, including leveraging RED's public IP to legitimate a symbolic cultural market in cyberspace, transiting into professionalization by depoliticizing the RED brand, and using nonindustrial RED assets as market vectors to create kidult edu-services. Each of these adoption scenarios academically posits a different view for RED (50).

6.3 DIYAPP R&D and Sample Application

The killing of a boar during the construction of a hydropower station pushed a peasant girl to blow out the legendary melody of "Sar'a Opera" on the spot. The melody, representing a homage to an Ozawa band performance a full twelve years ago, bewilders the old chief. What he cannot comprehend, however, is the purport of the music, juxtaposing a beautifully mellow sound with a terrifying history. In the Qu'Appelle Valley, a half-breed girl on the way home from a dance begins to whistle the "Punchinello" air. The very same moment downstream at the landing stage, a native girl kills herself. Her suicide note is a quote from an opera, a farewell speech reflecting a thorough loss in the field of love (51).

6.4 Analysis and Conclusion

There have been several studies on what inspires aesthetic experiences, also known as art perception and experiencing processes. An art-aesthetics presence technology was constructed to systematically investigate cross-media communications in art-aesthetics processes. By dissecting

the multimedia fusion system, a distinctive art-aesthetics presence loop is derived. The key gain mode, i.e., an “inspiration by” exemplified by multimedia terminals, involves processes that live in art accompaniment terms and learner drama arousal through appreciation in terminating feedback loops (52).

6.1. Successful AI Music Projects

Successful AI music projects abound in the realm of art, from unexpectedly sorting pop music from heavy metals to synthesizing the music style of the 2020 red hottest "A Painter's Heart." At the same time, an application-lesson pay-reward system, created by artificial intelligence, allows students who perform homework carefully and conscientiously learn to obtain more support. Liu Xiang Libellula won the script breaker award in 2015 with a "One Person's Beijing Sound". However, from then on, he started struggling and stayed overnight in the company for two and a half years while waiting for investment. Inspired by the wave in which red music collects taxes through the internet, he proposed the integrated score service iSheetMusic, an online platform for collaboration between composers and musical artists. The platform adopted AI deep learning-based yin-performer to achieve its ultimate iteration. A musician in need can make personalized music accompaniment online by uploading the score and mp3 and then modulating the arrangement according to the output result. The time taken to explain and research and the requirements for AI musical proficiency were removed. Cooperation with AI technology prodigy SenseTime, which simultaneously developed the AI-driven real person system and improved detectors, allows the creation of physical performance to be "quite literal." Depending on the direction of the foot pedal and the variation in MIDI volume, the performers can make real-time interactions with the AI composition in simple ways. Most importantly, the platform also integrates trumpet recognition and monitoring, which aims to help users have on-time pedagogy on bad habits (Cheng & Xiao, 2022).

6.2. Educational Institutions Embracing AI

AI (artificial intelligence) technology, which simulates human intelligence and behavior via machines, has achieved a leap from subartificial enhancement or quasiartificial intelligence to the level of artificial autonomy, leading to a cognitive revolution in the intelligent era. AI science is accelerating the evolutionary process from an industrial civilization to an intelligent civilization because of its demand for intelligent development. Owing to the profound impact of the rapid development of electronic and information technology in the music field, ‘red music culture’ has turned into a more advanced and intelligent music culture, with the establishment of a digitized economy, intelligent economy, and networking economy in the 21st century. Accordingly, it refers to the new intelligent and networked music culture in which ‘red music culture’ has matured, thriving in the era of electronic technology and AI science. Artificial intelligence in contemporary music plays a crucial role in the advancement of music technology science and is also vigorously

cultivating a broader field of music and AI. The arrival of the artificial intelligence music era is not only an upshot of the comprehensive union of music and AI science but also the prerequisite and indispensable effects of fostering a deep and omni-directional union and interaction between music and AI science. It promotes the development of integration between contemporary music and AI science. Moreover, 'red music culture' has a deep objective foundation for its synthesis with AI music technology and AI science. Consequently, artificial intelligence created favorable exterior conditions for the rapid emergence of 'red music culture' in China. On the one hand, it has encouraged 'red music culture' to connect internationally with the global AI music field. On the other hand, many substantial benefits and commercial profits are created by the effective application and popularization of new red music media technology products and the new red music media technology market. 'Machine learning and artificial intelligence' aspire to penetrate various aspects of music, such as music generation, analysis, arrangement, structure, radio, sound processing, education, and entertainment. This distinctive episode especially concentrates on the synthesis connection of music art with 'red music culture' when experiencing the boom and dip of UA music and AU music in China. Therefore, first, the cultural ambiguity of 'Contemporary Music' and 'Red Music', particularly with respect to 'red music culture', is stipulated. Thereafter, a superficial glance is granted at 'Contemporary Music' and 'Red Music' history and culture ambiance in China. Adhering to the historical point of view, a narrational approach was taken to systematically present the process and scenario of 'contemporary music' and 'red music' after the 1970s in China. That episode sought the empowerment of the symphonic unison and discord between 'Contemporary Music' and 'Red Music', tackling the issue from the point of view of nationalism (Cheng & Xiao, 2022).

6.3. Community Engagement through Music

In China, the "red music series" is under the surname of "the three of the reds of blood". It consists of a variety of musical works that are aurally used to propagate the communistic revolutionary war and spread the cultural spirit of the Chinese communistic party. This also embodies the spread of chicom beliefs and politics through music. In terms of content, the blood-streamed spirit of communism is also embossed by it. The lyrics of the music in the "red music series" clearly reflect this feature, such as "Do not give up singing after victory drink with wine" more than "Love me, love my dog" and "Whose love me, follow me". In terms of the artistic form of music, it is almost always the martial march. Guns and ammunition are often poured into the percussion instrument team to shout the atmosphere. The melody of the music is mostly symmetrical, which is the motive force of the creation teaching melody work. This creates the conventional framework of the music work, for example, the construction of the string Mi duo intered, the formation of the A-B statement structure, the formation of the small purlin structure, etc. High-grade music works are reflected in the music writing as follows: musical works such as the high-temperature working

brothers' hands, both magical and magical, both harmonious and powerful of the sound of the liver on the yellow River's beat of the water, and the sound of the mountain. The effectiveness of the sound of creation education is far-reaching, and the sound of Ai has come to enable it to continue. On artificial intelligence and large data platforms, one with the modern high technique is music score recognition technology, which can be broadly applied to blood-streamed song education platform teaching. On the basis of the systematical introduction of the blood stream ballad creation culture in China and culture show way, UbranMusic was used as a presenting means (Liu et al., 2022).

7. The Role of the Government and Policy

The Communist government in mainland China established an absolute music education system in which children learn to play childish ornaments before they are allowed to be exposed to "real" or material music (Ho, 2016). Although talented children can enter professional music academy at high school age, they are not admitted to a music college without basic cultural knowledge in addition to their musical skills. The monolithic system is based on the unanimity of a centralized national plan, according to which musical discipline is executed at all levels in the same way, including higher education. Multiethnic, multilingual education refers to the provision of education in ethnic minority regions in two languages, Chinese and the language of the local ethnic minority. The youth population in highland areas plans for higher education. As with the previous five-year plan, cultural creativity was omitted from the section on public awareness and knowledge sharing. However, specific references have been made to creative design, creative culture, and one creative base (Keane, 2016). Although "Internet + culture" was championed as a means of promoting traditional and national cultural brands, it said nothing about IP rights within the film and music industries. The IP was name checked only once. In short, even though specific sections within China's cultural and creative industries may grow and gain ground over a defined period of time, this term may be largely meaningless to grassroots creative and cultural communities where social, material, or public goods, such as film and music, are concerned.

7.1. Support for Music Production

Meeting a greater demand for a large number of singles is one of the major reasons why Red Music culture has exploded in China since 2014. The other is that music can serve as a marketing tool for such large companies and become a tool to increase profits reciprocally. In the face of this challenge and impact, mixed reviews are emerging rapidly in industry. All this has led to indispensable changes not only in music production but also in music education, specifically in terms of fostering the development of a variety of artificial intelligence (AI)-aided music production methods and music education methods.

Focusing on the current developing situation of AI-aided music technology in China, AI largely plays a part in supporting the functions of music production and education. From the music production side, it provides not only the most commonly used autotuning function but also a variety of choices for scene tracking, music creation and lyric writing owing to AI's deep learning technique. Thus, one can find a number of exclusive AI plug-ins specifically designed as assistants for music production on the internet, such as vocal melody creation software for "lazy music producers" named "uvi" and the ludoking.ai website, which provides similar services from melody creation to song production. By inserting some chords and melody, it generates a basic song of a few bars; with the supplement of the original lyrics, it extends to a completed song, while these commercial applications are not exposed to users for free (Mei & Yang, 2021). In contrast, some "open resources" exist that allow a free download service to be obtained. By only uploading music or singing tracks, this AI-based technology website allows an AIVP (artificial intelligence-driven vocal production) adaptation in a few minutes. All the functions above decrease the technical barriers to music production and increase, to some extent, the possibility of talented individuals participating in music production. In addition, the AI plug-in may be able to promote professional knowledge and skills and lay a foundation for integrated music education.

7.2. Regulations on AI in Music

AI is believed to be able to detect combinations that cannot be caught by the human ear. Rules relating to AI usage in music creation and assessment are established. The AI music-creating software will obligatorily print a noticeable logo on the front page of the music score or electronic edition. An organization is responsible for examining and approving the electronic phase of AI music and music applications, including whether the user tools are working steadily and whether the data used are legal. AI music and applications are registered at local branch records and provide a publicly available application interface for inquiries. It is not allowed to mask the use of AI music with regular musicians, singers or orchestras. Masking refers to not transmitting it to audiences that the music content was primarily fabricated with AI. All materials used in the AI composing software must be self-produced or from resources such as the public domain and be legally traded; recognizable identifiers are also not removed from used materials, and the software provides a checkable list of resources to ensure that they can download music resources in bulk (34). Using unethically obtained data will be subject to monetary fines or, in some situations, legal responsibility. This involves piracy, the unauthorized use of licensed content, illegally obtaining content protected by copyrights and patents, and breakdowns of contractual obligations, such as buying the one-time copyright and selling a piece of music with AI. Musicians will always recognize whether the composed music is entirely fabricated with AI under genuine circumstances, without a formal statement. It is proposed that music composed with the help of AI should be easily recognizable in score format. Musical works produced via AI will, in this way, use an easily

recognizable sign on the score or cover page, indicating that a significant part of the work is composed of AI technology. Violations carry fines of up to 100,000 yuan or, in serious cases, up to 3 years of administrative sentencing.

7.3. Cultural Promotion Initiatives

The Chinese culture-led digital transformation greatly encouraged the development of the C-TECH industry. With the strong support of the state, the indigenous music-related technology industry in China will further expand and deepen. The BRMC will gradually become an influential brand in the field of global music equipment. The optimized industrial ecosystem for AI automation in B-TEMPIs facilitates the industrial instrumentalization, internationalization, and ecological expansion of the BRMC, pushing it toward a new benchmark in AI-aided music production.

As the most valuable treasure of mankind, national culture is bound to pass down from generation to generation and celebrate a grander finale. Music, a universal art language, involves not only the cultural symbols of Asian and Western countries but also the expressions of numerous countries and regions. The emergence of the bone flute 40,000 years ago created the first musical generation by human beings (Keane, 2016). With generations beyond visualization, music has undergone a gradual transformation from oral communication to written expression and finally to multimedia presentation. Since the advent of the Red Records project, the music-related culture phenomenon of "red music" has spread rapidly across the country, inspired by electronic music, which has led to the "Red Music Culture" (RMC) trend. With the continuous advocacy of national cultural development, the "Two Sessions" of Red Music Culture have been written into the national directory of intangible cultural heritage. Taking this as an opportunity, China's underdeveloped music producing and education technology sectors have received substantial attention (37).

In China, there has been an almost simultaneous escalation of governmental and business commitments to player piano technology as an opportunity to build national cultural industries. Subsidized mainly by local governments, more than 50% of China’s conservatories had set up a PPTC by 2012, where player primes were utilized to improve students’ technique in piano performance. Since 2000, player-piano technology has become a commercial tool for Chinese piano companies, which are linked with performance venues, schools, and specialist training courses. In addition to providing a brief summary of how Chinese piano companies and local governments learned from international counterparts, the paper then provides an in-depth examination of aspects unique to the Chinese context (53).

8. Future Trends in Music Production and Education

Artificial intelligence (AI) technologies have gained increasing attention worldwide in the emergence of AI-aided music and music education to address the rapid paradigm shifts in music

production and music learning in the digital domain. “Red” music culture from China has played a pivotal role in revolutionizing the aesthetic ideology of both musicians and music learners, which has resulted in the emergence of a number of AI-aided music production and education ecosystems revolving around the idea of Red music for the purpose of better achieving and sustaining this new aesthetic ideology (23).

In China, red music culture, which has a five-thousand-year-long-positional heritage and literary art to be perceived as a class struggling with the ideological background of the prevailing society, has come to fade in the subsequent years of literature, leaving a dusted-golden tradition of music creation at large. This is in sharp contrast with the subtle ideological filiation expected by the later-coming Marx- or Engels-following eponym in music, which comes Castillo’s practical advice on studying music. Thus, the celebrated statement that hangs on the wall of the ancient Chinese Theater is as follows: “He who hears music not of the mass ecstasy must administer a tedious obstinate intake of motion picture in concert”.

The entire apt therefore is to first start by constructing trucks between the shape and its dual to red aesthetic, to provide the opinions of China’s music theorists or musicians themselves, with the help of their chain interpretations, and hopefully by drawing attention to these mysterious newly found columns of red music to contribute to a further understanding and appreciation of some current directions in music production, and music technology development and music education systems, on chorus to the notion of red aesthetics in music, may then fecundate the further elaboration of its dual red technology of music education and its interdisciplinary research to curriculum planning for the future study and practice of curricular planning in this legally falling into line subversive-key column in Chinese music and musicology (54).

8.1. Emerging Technologies

Red music culture is a prosperous form of online music celebrated by young Chinese musicians, who blend their folk culture and innovative ideas with contemporary pop music. It is all about creating a unique radiant tone and presents emotional and aesthetic determination, which has a strong impact on Chinese music markets. Recently, AI-aided music production has increased with a surge of new products. Music production software, as a key to the music industry, has become necessary for novice producers, vocalists, and music students to make their own music. Moreover, the establishment of education has greatly increased the number of courses involved in real conditions, such as music courses, which help students identify pitch in music production or sol-fege classes (22).

Music theory has always been a crucial aspect of music education. Therefore, numerous teachers commit themselves to enhancing their teaching and altering their teaching content or methods. Augmented reality, a trendy modern technology that blends real-life and digital photos, gives music students the opportunity to increase their musical skills and strengthens their understanding

of music theoretical concepts, which usually seems challenging. However, only a few studies have explored this technology's deployment in music education. Semistructured, face-to-face experiments and interviews were conducted with six students learning the piano—transcription and coding of the gathered data via thematic analysis. Research subjects aged 19--24 years are learning to become music teachers at a university in China (46).

The findings indicated that the participants positively recognized AR's potential for helping students understand music theory. Nonetheless, many doubts concerning its efficacy were voiced by the participants. Moreover, they expressed little purpose of employing AR in their future teaching careers. Although AR music education applications exist, teachers at such an embryonic stage of their deployment report relevant problems and perspectives concerning their usage.

8.2. Shifts in Cultural Narratives

With the advent of color and sound films, the role of music in film production has significantly increased. Generally, it should include the ways in which existing music from those places is selected, adapted and even scored, as well as the planning and design of new music, song and dance sequences, with the flexibility to shoot and edit musical performance. In this case, these two would include how affective music from one of these places was found and used as a reference, how music from one of these places or countries—or simply music attempting an authentic representation of a musical tradition, being made with musical instruments and style regarded as typifying musical output from a specific culture—was placed in certain scenes to evoke comic and/or exotic effects, as well as the entire music-making process in coproduction collaboration as well as its reception back in one of these countries and places for which the music was produced (41). At play here, as Hjort noted, was something beyond "soft politics" and the rhetorics of intercultural "dialog" and "understanding," namely, hard economics: imperialism, neocolonialism, and globalization. Musical stereotypes, albeit contingent as semiotic clusters, are quite resistive to global levelling because the shape of music and the mode in which it is consumed are inherently structured by cultural particularities.

8.3. Predictions for the Next Decade

Enter any text, for example, an extract from a paper that needs to be written. Pieces of text can be defined along with the abbreviation as an attribute, defining the abbreviation for easy reference. Every time this abbreviation is encountered in the text, the text following the abbreviation will be used instead.

9. Conclusion

Through a case study of the "Red Music" creation and production system in the iMusic Creativity contest in 2021, the influence of "Red Music" culture on the production and learning of AI-assisted music is elaborated. From the perspective of industrial development, the "Red Music" industry

mainly includes the production and dissemination of music works with a red theme. Several typical practices of the application of "Red Music" culture in AI-assisted music production and education are introduced, including reference to works with a revolutionary theme, vocal singing, and study tasks with a "Red Music" theme. Finally, prospects for its further development are drawn, including the future exploration of the matching relationship between associated information and music, the application of "Red Music" as an educational topic in children's creativity, and the development of powerful automatic "Red-Song" composition systems (Liu et al., 2022). In recent years, the extensive application of AI in various recreational and learning scenarios has greatly changed people's lives. In the creation and production of music, various AI-assisted music composition software and platforms have greatly reduced the threshold for music production. Music education began to layout AI-related courses and research directions (52) However, the combination of AI technology and the unique "Red Music" culture and the generation of certain themes, combined with a specific learning task, is a relatively new research field. The emergence of the "Red Music" creation and production system is an exploration and practice in this field. With the arrival of the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of China and the continuous progress of AI technology.

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