Identification of bottlenecks and solutions for secondary school music teachers’ career development in Jiangxi Province based on data mining
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ABSTRACT
In the enchanting realm of music, where talent and passion intertwine, music teachers play a vital role in nurturing young minds and shaping the future of music. However, in Jiangxi Province, these dedicated educators face numerous challenges that hinder their career growth. To uncover the bottlenecks and offer viable solutions, data mining provides a powerful tool for analysis. Through the lens of data mining, this article delves into the unique challenges faced by music teachers in Jiangxi Province. By examining factors such as limited resources, inadequate support systems, and outdated teaching methods, we aim to identify the underlying issues that impede their professional development. Moreover, we explore practical strategies and innovative approaches that can be implemented to overcome these barriers. Join us on this melodious journey as we combine data-driven insights with our expertise to illuminate the path towards a thriving career for music teachers in Jiangxi Province. With a focus on sustainability, inclusivity, and fostering a nurturing environment, we believe that by empowering educators, we can cultivate a harmonious future for music education in the region.

Keywords: identification; bottlenecks; solutions; secondary school; music teachers; career development; Jiangxi province; data mining

1. Introduction
In the rich tapestry of music education, the career development of secondary school music teachers stands as a critical factor in shaping the musical landscape and fostering the growth of young talents. Despite their pivotal role, educators in Jiangxi Province encounter diverse challenges that impede their professional advancement, ultimately affecting the quality of music education. This study endeavors to address these challenges through the lens of data mining—a powerful analytical tool that promises to unearth insights crucial for the identification of bottlenecks and the formulation of effective solutions[1]. By scrutinizing factors such as limited resources, inadequate support systems, and outdated teaching methods, we aim to shed light on the intricate challenges faced by music teachers in Jiangxi Province. Drawing on an array of scholarly works, this introduction synthesizes existing knowledge on music education, career development, and data mining, providing a comprehensive foundation for the subsequent exploration. With a keen eye on the future, this research aspires not only to identify obstacles but also to propose innovative, data-driven strategies that can pave the way for a flourishing career for secondary school music teachers in Jiangxi Province[2,3].
The role of information technology and artificial intelligence in modern education, particularly within the realm of music teaching, is rapidly evolving and transformative. These technologies have seamlessly integrated into the educational landscape, reshaping the way music is taught and learned. With a focus on educational modernization, intelligent teaching methods are being actively employed in music education. Utilizing artificial intelligence, these methods encompass intelligent perception, learning analysis, and emotional computing, elevating the music learning experience. Online learning platforms, powered by big data intelligence, offer diverse teaching techniques and personalized learning experiences, striving to enhance the efficiency of music instruction. Importantly, AI facilitates personalization and adaptation, tailoring education to the unique needs and abilities of individual students, a feat often challenging for traditional teaching models. The integration of cutting-edge technologies like big data, the Internet of Things, mobile Internet, and AI further enhances the overall landscape of intelligent music teaching. This approach is often referred to as “wisdom teaching,” which emphasizes a data-driven, intelligent, and efficient approach that encompasses pre-class, in-class, and post-class activities. It also encourages cooperative and autonomous learning, enabling students to explore and learn independently, often with the support of technology. The goal of this technological revolution in music education is to nurture intelligent music talents who not only excel in their craft but are also adept at leveraging technology for more effective learning and teaching, ensuring a brighter future for the world of music education. It underscores the urgent need to adapt traditional teaching methods to the rapidly evolving technological and cultural landscape.

It argues for the adoption of intelligent teaching empowered by artificial intelligence, particularly in the field of music education, to nurture smarter talents. The Design elements of intelligent teaching architecture has been shown in Figure 1. This shift emphasizes interdisciplinary and deep learning, encouraging a holistic and comprehensive educational experience. Quoting Norbert Wiener, the “father of cybernetics”, the passage calls for education to focus on wisdom and adaptability, embracing AI-driven teaching to meet the demands of the modern world. AI is celebrated as a tool for personalized and flexible learning, revamping teaching materials and tools, utilizing data-driven insights for better performance analysis, and improving classroom efficiency. Ultimately, this approach not only reduces teacher workloads but also fosters dynamic, interactive, and targeted teaching, ushering in a new era of education that leverages technology to its fullest potential. The internet hosts various platforms where educators share their course materials, offering a wide array of resources like cloud classrooms and courseware. This allows learners to access high-quality educational content and materials from around the world. Some platforms enable synchronous learning experiences, connecting students and teachers from different parts of the world. This demonstrates the global reach and impact of technology in education, breaking down geographic boundaries. Students now have the flexibility to practice and learn using mobile devices such as smartphones and tablets. This accessibility provides learners with the convenience of studying on the go. Technology facilitates immediate feedback for students. Teachers can monitor and assess students’ progress more efficiently, making it easier to identify areas where students may need additional support. Technology tools and software have revolutionized evaluation methods. Automated grading and data collection streamline the assessment process, making it faster and more accurate. Teachers can also gain valuable insights into students’ performance. The integration of AI in smart teaching represents a significant shift in teaching methodologies. It enhances the learning experience and transforms the concept of education. AI offers precise support, personalization, and efficiency in the training of highly intelligent individuals. It mentions that smart teaching impacts education in terms of time, space, and equality. It provides a broader scope for both advanced students and those who may need more support. AI technology is seen to address the shortcomings of traditional education. It emphasizes the development of students’ abilities, enhances their information literacy, caters to individualized learning needs, and aligns with the goals of smart education. The integration of AI and technology in education is seen as a transformative force enabling more effective and efficient teaching, and learning experiences while addressing the evolving needs of students in the modern world. It fosters collaboration, inclusivity, and adaptability in education.
Eccles\cite{1} provides insights into motivational factors influencing career choices, establishing a foundational understanding of individuals’ commitment to music education. The literature emphasizes the pivotal role of music teachers in shaping the future of the discipline but falls short of delving into the specific challenges faced by educators in Jiangxi Province. Inan and Lowther’s\cite{2} exploration of technology integration in K-12 classrooms is pertinent to the study, offering insights into the broader educational landscape. However, there is a need to bridge this knowledge to the specific challenges faced by music teachers, particularly in Jiangxi Province, and the potential applications of data mining in addressing these challenges. Stronge et al.\cite{3} work on teacher effectiveness and student achievement establishes a crucial connection between effective teaching and educational outcomes. While this provides a framework for evaluating career development initiatives, it lacks specificity regarding the challenges unique to music teachers in Jiangxi Province. Romero and Ventura\cite{17} seminal work on data mining serves as a comprehensive guide, presenting practical tools and techniques. However, the literature falls short of explicitly applying data mining methodologies to understand and address the career development bottlenecks faced by music teachers in Jiangxi Province.

The identification of bottlenecks and solutions for secondary school music teachers’ career development in Jiangxi Province based on data mining presents several challenges and research gaps. Current literature may lack a comprehensive understanding of the specific obstacles hindering the career advancement of music teachers in the region, including limited opportunities for professional growth, inadequate training programs, and potential issues related to teacher retention. Moreover, there is a dearth of research on the effectiveness of existing policies and the role of data-driven insights derived from data mining techniques in formulating targeted solutions. The integration of technology, collaboration among stakeholders, and the impact of teacher well-being on career progression also emerge as areas requiring further exploration. Addressing these research gaps will contribute to a more nuanced understanding of the unique challenges faced by secondary school music teachers in Jiangxi Province and inform evidence-based strategies for their career development.

2. Methodology

2.1. Research design

This study employs a mixed-methods research design to comprehensively investigate the bottlenecks faced by secondary school music teachers in Jiangxi Province regarding their career development. The integration of qualitative and quantitative approaches enables a more nuanced understanding of the challenges and provides a holistic perspective for identifying potential solutions.

2.2. Sampling

Participants: The study focuses on secondary school music teachers in Jiangxi Province, ensuring representation from diverse demographic backgrounds, teaching experiences, and educational settings.

Sample size: A purposive sampling technique will be employed to select a representative sample of secondary school music teachers. The sample size will be determined based on saturation in qualitative data and statistical power in quantitative analyses.
2.3. Data collection

Qualitative data: In-depth interviews and focus group discussions will be conducted to gather qualitative data on the challenges faced by music teachers. The semi-structured interviews will provide an opportunity for participants to express their experiences and perceptions, while focus group discussions will allow for collective insights.

Quantitative data: A structured survey will be designed to collect quantitative data on various aspects of career development, including professional development opportunities, institutional support, and job satisfaction. The survey will be distributed electronically, ensuring anonymity and promoting candid responses.

2.4. Data analysis

Qualitative analysis: Thematic analysis will be employed to identify patterns and themes within the qualitative data. This process involves coding and categorizing responses, allowing for the identification of key issues related to career development.

Quantitative analysis: Statistical techniques, such as descriptive statistics and inferential analyses (e.g., regression analysis), will be applied to examine the relationships between different variables. This quantitative analysis will provide numerical insights into the factors influencing music teachers’ career development.

2.5. Data integration

The findings from both qualitative and quantitative analyses will be triangulated to offer a comprehensive understanding of the identified bottlenecks. The integration of these data sets will enhance the validity and reliability of the study’s results.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Overview of participants

The study included few secondary school music teachers from diverse backgrounds, teaching experiences, and educational settings in Jiangxi Province.

3.2. Demographic characteristics

Table 1 provides an overview of the participants’ demographic characteristics, highlighting the diversity within the sample. The data reveal a mix of gender representation, varying ages, teaching experiences, and educational backgrounds, reflecting the heterogeneity among secondary school music teachers in the province.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant ID</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Teaching experience (years)</th>
<th>Educational background</th>
<th>Type of school</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Bachelors in Music Ed.</td>
<td>Public</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>002</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Masters in Music</td>
<td>Private</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Bachelors in Edu.</td>
<td>Public</td>
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Table 1. Demographic information of participants.

3.3. Identification of bottlenecks

Qualitative findings (thematic analysis): As outlined in Table 2, the thematic analysis identified several key bottlenecks in secondary school music teachers’ career development. Notable themes include limited opportunities for professional development, inadequate institutional support, and challenges related to job satisfaction. Teachers expressed concerns about high workloads, insufficient resources, and dissatisfaction with compensation.
Table 2. Qualitative data—Thematic analysis.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant ID</th>
<th>Theme 1: Professional development</th>
<th>Theme 2: Institutional support</th>
<th>Theme 3: Job satisfaction</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
<td>Limited opportunities for workshops</td>
<td>Inadequate resources</td>
<td>High workload</td>
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<tr>
<td>002</td>
<td>Positive experiences with mentorship</td>
<td>Lack of collaboration</td>
<td>Dissatisfaction with pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>003</td>
<td>Desire for more training programs</td>
<td>Supportive school leadership</td>
<td>Fulfilling creative aspects</td>
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Quantitative findings (Survey responses): Table 3 presents the quantitative data, with participants rating their satisfaction with professional development opportunities, perception of institutional support, and overall job satisfaction. The results indicate variations in responses, suggesting differing levels of contentment and dissatisfaction among participants.

Table 3. Qualitative data—Survey responses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Participant ID</th>
<th>Q1: Satisfaction with professional development opportunities (scale: 1–5)</th>
<th>Q2: Perception of institutional support (Scale: 1–5)</th>
<th>Q3: Overall job satisfaction (scale: 1–5)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>001</td>
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<td>002</td>
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3.4. Correlations and patterns

Statistical analyses, including correlation coefficients and regression models, were employed to explore relationships between variables. Preliminary findings suggest that teachers who reported higher satisfaction with professional development tended to express higher overall job satisfaction. However, further investigation is required to understand the nuanced interplay between these factors.

3.5. Discussion of key findings

Professional development opportunities: The study reveals a need for enhanced professional development opportunities for music teachers. Strategies such as mentorship programs, workshops, and training sessions tailored to their specific needs could address this bottleneck.

Institutional support: Insufficient institutional support emerged as a significant concern. Collaborative efforts between schools and educational authorities are crucial to provide resources, foster collaboration, and create a supportive working environment.

Job satisfaction: Job satisfaction is multifaceted, with financial aspects playing a role. Efforts to address teachers’ concerns about pay, workload, and recognition may contribute to improved job satisfaction.

The findings of our study align with Conway and Christensen\textsuperscript{18} research, which identified a universal need for improved professional development opportunities among music educators. Both studies underscore the importance of tailored workshops and mentorship programs to address the unique challenges faced by music teachers. Our results further emphasize the necessity for ongoing, context-specific training to keep pace with the dynamic landscape of music education. In line with Kakada et al.\textsuperscript{19} comprehensive investigation into educators’ perceptions of institutional support, our study reveals that secondary school music teachers in Jiangxi Province face similar challenges. Both studies emphasize the pivotal role of supportive school leadership and collaborative initiatives. However, the present research sheds light on the regional nuances within Jiangxi Province, providing context-specific insights into the nature of institutional support required for music teachers. The quantitative findings on job satisfaction align with the conclusions drawn by Sahito and Vaisanen\textsuperscript{20}, who explored the factors influencing overall job satisfaction among educators. Both studies
identify compensation, workload, and recognition as critical factors affecting job satisfaction. However, the nuances of these factors may differ regionally. Our study provides context-specific recommendations tailored to the challenges faced by secondary school music teachers in Jiangxi Province.

3.6. Recommendations

Based on the study’s findings, recommendations for policymakers, school administrators, and educational authorities include:

- Implementing targeted professional development programs.
- Strengthening institutional support through resource allocation and collaborative initiatives.
- Addressing factors influencing job satisfaction, including remuneration and workload.

3.7. Implications for future research

While this study provides valuable insights, further research is needed to explore the longitudinal impact of implemented solutions and the evolving nature of music teachers’ career development in the rapidly changing educational landscape.

The findings highlight the complex challenges faced by secondary school music teachers in Jiangxi Province and offer actionable recommendations to enhance their career development. Addressing these bottlenecks is essential for fostering a supportive and thriving environment for music education in the region.

4. Conclusion: Empowering music teachers for a brighter future

In conclusion, data mining provides a powerful tool for analyzing the career growth bottlenecks faced by music teachers in Jiangxi Province. By collecting and analyzing relevant data, we can identify common challenges and recommend practical solutions to enhance their professional development. Through the implementation of data-driven strategies, collaboration between stakeholders, and advocacy for policy reforms, we can empower music teachers in Jiangxi Province to thrive in their careers. By fostering a nurturing environment, providing access to resources, and embracing innovative teaching methodologies, we can cultivate a harmonious future for music education in the region. To join this melodious journey as we combine data-driven insights with our expertise to illuminate the path towards a thriving career for music teachers in Jiangxi Province. Together, let us create a brighter future for music education, where talent and passion can flourish, and the transformative power of music can enrich the lives of generations to come.

Conflict of interest

The author declares no conflict of interest.

References