

Analysis on Influencing Factors of College Students' Sense of Gain from Volunteer Activities

Linggui A

Beijing University of Technology, Beijing, China 100021

Abstract: The influence of college students' voluntary service is increasing day by day, and it has become the backbone force to promote the progress of national social civilization and national economic development. This paper holds that the sense of gain can play a positive role in motivating college students to continue to engage in voluntary activities. Therefore, this study mainly starts with college students who are the main subjects of voluntary activities, and selects 20 college students who have volunteer experience as the interview objects to understand their sense of gain and analyze the influencing factors and their subsequent effects. Voluntary activities should reasonably adjust their own attributes. On the premise of ensuring the achievement of basic objectives, they should fit in with factors that can improve volunteers' sense of gain, which is conducive to enhancing project cohesion and giving play to greater utility. At the same time, some suggestions are put forward to improve their sense of gain from participating in voluntary activities, so as to promote the rapid development of university voluntary services.

Keywords: Volunteer activities; College students; Mechanism of incentive

1. Introduction

At present, the influence of college students' voluntary service is increasing day by day, and it has become the backbone force to promote the progress of national social civilization and national economic development. However, compared with Western countries, China's voluntary service has the characteristics of late start, slow development and imperfect management, which all restrict the development of college students' voluntary service^[1]. At present, in order to effectively promote the solution of this problem, researchers mainly focus on the social and environmental factors of voluntary activities, and put forward improvement methods and suggestions from the macro level.

However, it is not enough to only pay attention to the influence of the government or social organizations and other subjects on the development of voluntary activities. It is also necessary to pay attention to the volunteers' own feelings. This paper holds that the sense of gain can play a positive role in motivating college students to continue to engage in voluntary activities. Therefore, this study will start with college students who participate in voluntary activities, understand their sense of gain, analyze the influencing factors and its subsequent effects, and put forward suggestions to improve their sense of gain in participating in voluntary activities, so as to promote the rapid development of college volunteer services.

2. Literature Review

In recent years, there have been more and more researches on university student volunteers worldwide. This is a summary from the social perspective, which can be divided into government level, university level and community level in detail.

The original intention of policy designers to improve the level of college students' voluntary participation through various incentive measures cannot be realized^[2]. The sense of gain studied in this paper is essentially the purpose of the implementation of the incentive mechanism.

Taking the ideological and political education in colleges and universities as an example, The analysis of the sense of gain can be combined with the effect of ideological and political education, as a major promoting factor, and put forward a supplement to the long-term mechanism. Ji-rui Yang (2010) argue that social practice is an important part of the ideological and political education^[3].

To explore and establish a long-term mechanism of community volunteer service for college students, it is necessary to grasp the significance of community volunteer service for college students, understand the current situation of community volunteer service, and identify the problems of community volunteer service^[4].

This paper analyzes the situation that college students have a high sense of gain in the process of participating in voluntary activities, which is mostly associated with the function of college students' volunteering. Moreover, the sense of gain can be an important supplement to the above research content, and links the main concepts of each research, playing the role of a bridge for communication and balance.

3. Research methods

3.1 Interview method

The study selected 20 college students with volunteer experience as the interview objects. By understanding the interviewees' basic information, volunteer service experience and feelings, this paper establishes the connection between the interviewees' process of participating in volunteer activities and their sense of gain, and discusses the influencing mechanism.

3.2 Observation method

This paper will analyze the information obtained from the participatory observation in the field sites, including a hospice in Beijing and a research Institute of Star Rain Education in Beijing. By carrying out different volunteer activities in the two fields, the most intuitive sense of acquisition of volunteers in the process of volunteering was obtained.

4. Results

4.1 Design of voluntary activities

4.1.1 Volunteer activity venues

Many students such mentioned in the interview that if their volunteer activities are limited, it will affect their work very much. In addition to physical activity is not open, affecting the accuracy, speed and quantity of work, psychological also feel very uncomfortable. This can be explained from the psychological perspective, that is, the behavior abnormality caused by "crowding". The low-density environment will have a negative impact on the problem-solving ability of volunteers^[5], who will feel depressed, cramped, and have a sense of rejection, and finally affect the sense of gain.

4.1.2 Volunteer activity organizer

Student H thinks that when he participates in some voluntary activities in the school, most of the organizers are alumni, teachers and classmates. They are all very friendly, which can reduce his sense of unease when facing unfamiliar situations. On the other hand, after he was selected as a volunteer for the Winter Olympic Games, the organizer had strong leadership and high professionalism, which made him feel trustworthy. Therefore, he had a good sense of gain in both activities. Therefore, for volunteer activities, organizational personnel play an important guiding role. It is only in a few cases that they can meet the conditions of emotional support. In most cases, their professionalism and leadership are the important factors affecting the sense of gain of volunteers.

4.2 The characteristics of voluntary activities

4.2.1 The rationality

A good volunteer activity, its existence must be meaningful. During the participatory observation in Beijing Star Rain Education Research Institute, the author had full contact with autistic children for half a day. The campaign has some legitimacy. First of all, autistic children are a vulnerable group and really need volunteers. Secondly, the whole activity process was very substantial. Most of the volunteers had intensive interaction with autistic children. Finally, after the work was done, the volunteers all reported that the autistic children's feelings of dependence and trust in themselves during this time led to a greater sense of gain. So instead of wasting time, the volunteers thought they were using it. Such activities are meaningful for both the activity and the volunteers and can produce win-win results.

4.2.2 The technical

As a part of medical social work service, hospice care requires high professional knowledge and skills. The author's participatory observation in a hospice found that there was no screening process for the selection of volunteers; Although training on skills is arranged before volunteering, it is not sufficient. The actual activity process tests the knowledge scheduling ability of volunteers, so it is difficult for volunteers with weak professional ability. For technical volunteering, it is necessary to arrange the screening process, otherwise it will affect the volunteers' judgment of themselves and negatively affect their sense of gain.

4.3 Personal factors of volunteers

4.3.1 Personality characteristics of volunteers

The volunteer group is composed of independent individuals, so the heterogeneity of each individual needs to be taken into account. When F, C and H students have a high sense of gain in activities, they all have personality level satisfaction. Some of them like the feeling of organization. Volunteering provides opportunities to lead others. Some are full of dedication, helping others in itself can bring satisfaction; Some students like to be busy just like A, and volunteer activities are more meaningful than purely entertainment to satisfy their personality needs.

4.3.2 The purpose and objectives of volunteering

Student A thinks that the volunteer experience of the Winter Olympic Games can be included in his resume in the future, which can prove his abilities in many aspects. C thinks his experience as a volunteer in the Winter Olympics can be used as a conversation piece. Student D participated in the volunteer activities of Model United Nations Conference in order to exercise his various abilities, including writing ability, speech ability, coordination ability and organization ability. Some students are utilitarian and want to get volunteer hours. Some students volunteer as a pastime in their spare time.

Since volunteers participate in activities with different goals and objectives, the satisfaction degree of the goals of volunteer activities directly affects the sense of gain of volunteers.

5. Discussion

Many interviewees said that the sense of gain is a positive feedback, which can make them feel happy and full of energy. It not only promotes them to continue to participate in voluntary activities, but also stimulates their daily life, especially their work and study. In addition, since the incentive time is relatively short, some volunteers will continue to engage in volunteer work, so that the incentive effect will maintain a steady frequency and continue to act on themselves.

Of course, the subsequent effect of the sense of gain is closely related to the experience of volunteers participating in volunteer activities. The associated factors include the factors of the activities themselves and the individual factors of volunteers, such as the characteristics of volunteer activities and the personal characteristics of volunteers analyzed above.

If the characteristics of volunteer activities are well combined with the personal characteristics of volunteers, the sense of gain of volunteers can be improved, and the sense of gain will produce positive follow-up effects and give positive feedback to volunteers.

The limitation of this study is that the number of interviewees is small and the application scope of the interview results is limited. Follow-up research also needs to expand the number of interviewees and focus on their heterogeneity.

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