



VOLUNTARY COMMUNITY SERVICE EFFECTIVENESS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS IN TONGREN UNIVERSITY, CHINA

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Abstract:

Voluntary Community Service (VCS) of college students adds an impelling weight to the importance of student's performance apart of academic achievement in the universities. The purpose of this study is to determine the voluntary community service effectiveness among college students in Tongren University, China. In this study, there are five independent variables: organisational mode, leadership attention, activity funding, service location and publicity system. Thus, this study tentatively envisages exploring the relationship between organisational mode, leadership attention, activity funding, service location, propaganda system and sustainable development of voluntary service, and setting up a questionnaire through hypothesis test research. The findings revealed that the correlation between all latent variables is found to be a significant positive. From the above table also indicates that the five hypotheses are supported. By referring to the relationship between the determinants of voluntary community services among college students in China and the sustainability of the community service, it can be concluded that it is necessary to upgrade the numbers of location for students' activities. Insufficient cost is also a contributing factor to the decreasing number of student participation in voluntary services in China. Thus, the government role is also required not only the policy optimisation at the university level but also the government to provide police protection in many aspects.

Keywords: voluntary community service, organizational mode, leadership attention, activity funding, service location, publicity system

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1. Introduction

In China, Voluntary Community Service (VCS) implementation has been developing steadily since its enforcement in 1997. Through the unique nature of activities and approaches, the implementation of VCS has become a unique platform for practical education in continuous development. In 1997, the Ministry of Publicity, the Central Civilization Office, the State Education Commission, the Central Committee of the Communist Youth League and the National Federation of Learning jointly issued the Notice on Developing voluntary community service among college students in China. In the previous studies, the importance of students' exposure on activities beyond the conventional university learning settings was clearly discussed and universities should organize university students to have in-depth knowledge level when performing voluntary community service which this will enhance students' knowledge on different culture, lifestyle and needs such as science and technology (Chen, Yang, Song & Wang, 2016; Chong, 2012). The continuous improvement of social requirements for talent quality, social practice plays an increasingly prominent role in cultivating students intellectual and students' ability to adapt in an organisation and applies their knowledge in future whether academically or non-academic experience gained during their studies (Azam and Moha Asri, 2015; Tham et al., 2017; Udriyah et al., 2019; Al Shehhi and Azam, 2019a). Thus, the role of voluntary community service is irreplaceable (Cheung & Ma, 2010; Dong, 2017). At present, there are many drawbacks in the ideological understanding, project planning and organisational implementation of voluntary community service of college students (Chen, Yang, Song & Wang, 2016). However, Ji (2016) stated that the effectiveness seen is not convincing, well diversified and innovation needs to be considered to improve the effectiveness to increase the number of participants for voluntary community service (Chen & Levkoff, 2016). There are many problems such as ineffectiveness, lack of creativity and excitement on the activity settings causes the decline of participants' enthusiasm (Hong & Morrow-Howell, 2010). In order to promote the sustainable development of University Students' to volunteer, activities need to be interesting, strengthen the connotation of education and embed the importance to the students and the use of incentives can be considered (Hou & Ma, 2015).

Since the beginning of the introduction to voluntary community service as part of curricular requirement of Tongren University and higher education in China as whole, voluntary community services have shown vigorous vitality, especially the mode of operation combined with the development of market economy, which provides opportunities for the effectiveness of this program (Chen, 2014). At present, youth voluntary service activities in many developed countries are gradually on the track of organisation, standardisation and systematisation. Findings derived from Jigssa et al. (2018), stated that non-financial incentives such as the creation of career development models is the key to motivating and retaining voluntary community service where they are not receiving funds. Sustainability of voluntary community

service program should consider exploring innovation to strengthen and monitor the development for better mechanisms to publicise the role of voluntary community service program, and to enhance the recognition and appreciation schemes, efforts and accomplishments (Jigssa et. al., 2018; Greenfield, 2012). For organisations to increase volunteer engagement, these organisations need to identify and address the need and issues faced by the volunteers (Liket & Maas, 2015). Engaged volunteers are more likely to continue volunteering; therefore, investigating what encourages volunteer engagement could contribute to volunteer retention efforts (Huynh, Xanthopoulou & Winefield, 2014). Thus, this has endeavoured in the present study to better understand antecedents of volunteer engagement by utilising the JD-R model framework; correctly, investigating organisational constraints and role ambiguity as job demands and CSSE as a resource (Harp, Scherer & Allen, 2016; Hoffman, 2013). In 2018, the university included Medical voluntary to participate in this service. Since Tongren University participated in the voluntary service of college students during summer vacation in 2007, the financial input has shown an unstable trend.

Table 1: Statistics of Funds Input for voluntary service Activities of Tongren University

Year	General budget of universities (10,000 yuan)	Activity Input Funds (10,000yuan)	Proportion
2014	36983	1.3	0.0035%
2015	39445	2.4	0.0061%
2016	41617	3.8	0.0091%
2017	42939	2.6	0.0061%
2018	45012	3.2	0.0071%

Source: Open Information on the Final Accounts of the Finance Department of Tongren University

As can be seen from Table 1 there is little investment in voluntary service activities, which accounts for less than 0.01% of the total budget for five consecutive years. In 2016, under the influence of the relevant regulations of the central government, investment increased, but in 2017 and 2018, there was a downward trend. Tongren University has participated in the voluntary service of college students during summer vacation for 12 years. However, in universities, the importance of theory than practical are given more priorities. Therefore, the management does not impose enough importance to activities, which makes it difficult for service teams to find talents. Also, Tongren University has chosen Bijiang District, Wanshan District and Songtao County for five consecutive years as service places. 90% of the service teams are concentrated in these three districts, and each village is different, and the service required is not in line with the requirements of the village. Tongren University chooses voluntary service locations at will. It regards timely communication and management as the core factor in choosing service locations. The locations are different every year. The connotation of activities cannot be deepened. The work done by Tongren University is not consistent and cannot be tailored to local conditions to form a good service chain.

At present, Tongren University has not formed a system to record issues in a systematic way for future improvement, which promotes issues in the early stage, typical cases during the activities and summary reports in the late stage of the activities

through various reporting channels, so as to expand the influence of the activities and encourage more people to join the ranks of voluntary service. This research aims to study factors affecting the implementation of voluntary community service activity effectiveness among college students of Tongren University. The specific targets are described if organizational influence sustainability of the development of voluntary community service; to identify if management participation has a relationship to sustainable development of voluntary community service; to analyse whether funds play a vital role in the sustainable development of voluntary community service; to evaluate whether service site is an essential determinant to the sustainable development of voluntary community service and to determine whether quality improvement system affects the sustainable development of voluntary community service.

This research studies how voluntary service activities sustainable development can be achieved from the voluntary service of college students of Tongren University students through a series of voluntary activities to improve University students' social practice ability and ideological understanding, beside, to understand the Party's guidelines more profoundly as well as to serve the important phenomena for a more holistic development of a student. Besides, this study hopes to promote young students to improve their practical knowledge to understand team cooperation, and to grasp the overall experience of working with society. Besides, this study will promote students to have a deeper understanding of China's national and social conditions, so that the grassroots people who need help can be served (Ji, 2016; Li, 2012). Fundamentally, this study will improve University students' awareness of society and contact with society, apply what they have learned, enhance their participation and awareness of social practice, enhance the positive impact of social practice on university students' learning, work and life, and promote the improvement of their own quality and comprehensive ability (Wang, 2019; South et al., 2014).

2. Literature Review

Many factors are affecting the social voluntary service activities, including the internal causes of the activities themselves and the external causes of social, environmental intervention. Most of the fundamental theories involved focus on how to correct students' service motivation, how to expand students' participation and how to solve the problem of insufficient funds. Following, we will analyse it from Many Factor Theory, Voluntary Failure Theory, Three-Circle Theory and Sustainable Development Theory. Through the study of the relevant literature on the voluntary service of college students during summer vacation in China and the related literature on social practice abroad, this research sums up the problems that need to be studied in the article, and puts forward some solutions to the problems, so as to promote the sustainable development of social voluntary service.

2.1 Many Factor Theory

Thurstone (1938), an American psychologist, conducted 56 competency tests for students at the University of Chicago. Thurstone (1938), found that there was a high correlation between some competency tests and a low correlation with other tests. They could be grouped into seven different groups: word fluency, word comprehension, spatial competence, perceptual speed, counting ability, inductive reasoning. Thurston (1938) argues that Spielman's two-factor theory cannot explain this result well, and the overemphasis on factor cannot achieve the purpose of distinguishing individual differences. Therefore, he proposed that intelligence consists of the above seven necessary mental abilities and that each essential ability is independent of each other, which is a Many Factor Theory. According to this idea, Thurston compiled the basic mental ability test. The results show that the seven necessary abilities are positively correlated with each other in varying degrees, and it seems that higher psychological factors, namely g factor, can still be abstracted.

Clary et al. (1998) on the basis of the existing research, follow-up research extracted more specific and measurable primary motivation of volunteers on the basis of analysis of previous empirical research, and developed the Volunteer Function Inventory (VFI) on the basis of investigation and analysis of 1000 AIDS volunteers and 500 college students' volunteers. McEwin summed up eight motivations through focus groups, open questions, experimental research and other methods: values, career, personal growth, identity, hedonism, social motivation, responsiveness and reciprocity. On this basis, the Volunteer Motivation Scale (VMI) was developed (McEwin, 2002). The six functions of Many Factor Theory in the field of voluntary service run through the voluntary service of college students during summer vacation. Among them, value function, understanding function and enhancement function are relatively famous, while occupational function, social function and protection function are relatively small (Yang, 2011; South et al., 2014; Vinton, 2012). Finally, some college students will consider social function and protection function.

2.2 Voluntary Failure Theory

In the 1980s, non-profit organisations sprang up all over the world and quickly attracted considerable attention from the public and scholars. The relationship between government and non-profit organisations has also been paid more and more attention from scholars. Lester M. Salamon put forward the theory of voluntary failure based on traditional non-profit organisation theory reflection, believing that non-profit organisations, as one kind of organisation, also exist. In the inherent limitations, there are failures, and the advantages of the government can make up for the shortcomings of non-profit organisations. Salamon sees the government as a derivative system that responds to the inherent limitations of the non-profit sector that lead to voluntary failure and points out several significant shortcomings of Non-Governmental Organizations.

The core of Salamon's theory of volunteer failure is the lack of charity, paternalistic style, amateur organisation and particularity of work (Haque et al., 2014; Rachmawati et al., 2019; Tarofder et al., 2019; Al Shehhi and Azam, 2019b). The management of voluntary service organisations is closely related to students' willingness and behaviour to participate in voluntary service. Whether volunteer organisations lack charity, service and specialisation in the process of operation and management will inevitably affect university students. Through the analysis and summary of these four aspects, we can find out the problems existing in the voluntary service of college students during summer vacation more comprehensively.

2.3 Three-Circle Theory

The Three-Circle Theory is an analytical tool proposed by Professor Mark H. Moore of the Kennedy University of Government Management, Harvard University. It is widely used in the case study of public policy (Tang, Choi & Morrow-Howell, 2010). The theory constructs the analytical framework of value, ability and support, highlights the relevance of leadership decision-making and implementation, the fundamental of value judgment and the importance of innovation, and enriches the content of modern leadership science (Azam et al., 2014; Haur et al., 2017; Tarofder et al., 2017; Katukurunda et al., 2019; Chong *et al.*, 2019). According to this theory, the ultimate goal of public management is to create public value for society (McBride et al., 2011; Sokolovsky, 2009). Firstly, sound public policies should have public value. Secondly, policy implementer should have specific management and service capabilities, and thirdly, relevant policies should be supported by policy roles or public goals.

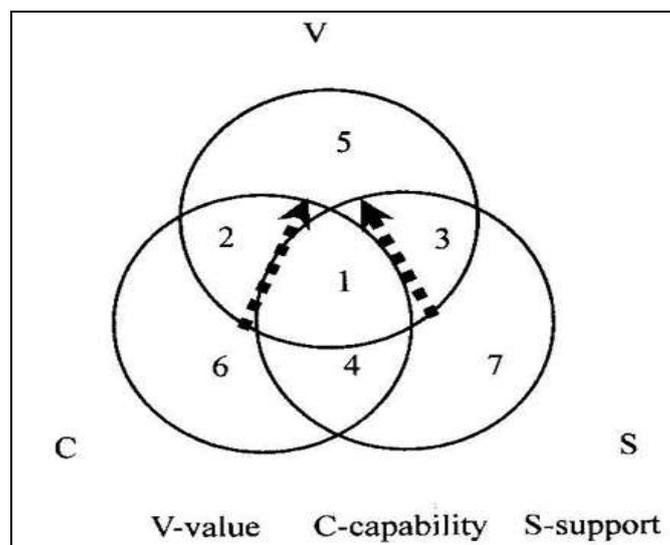


Figure 1: Three-circle Theoretical Model Diagram

As a tool of leadership strategy analysis, the Three-Circle Theory has specific guiding significance on how to mobilise college students to participate in voluntary service (Van-Willigen, 2000). The Three-Circle Theory has laid a solid theoretical foundation for exploring voluntary service of college students during summer vacation

and university students' organisational mode, service location selection, attention to the activities and providing possible countermeasures for propaganda (Jayasuriya and Azam, 2017; Dewi et al., 2019; Nguyen et al., 2019). In this way, three circles are formed, one circle expresses public value, one circle expresses ability, and one circle expresses support. Only when the three circles intersect, can the voluntary service activities be effectively implemented and achieve the desired results.

2.4 Sustainable Development Theory

Sustainable Development Theory refers to the development that not only meets the needs of contemporary people but also does not harm the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It takes fairness, sustainability and commonality as three basic principles. The ultimate goal of sustainable development theory is to achieve universal, coordinated, fair, efficient and multi-dimensional development. From the 1950s to 1960s, under the environmental pressure of economic growth, urbanisation, population and resources, people doubted and gave lectures on the model of growth = development. In 1962, Rachel Carson (Rachel Carson), an American female biologist, published a highly entertaining Environmental Science book, *Silent Spring*. The author described a terrible picture of the cause of pesticide pollution and alarmed that people would lose the bright spring, which triggered a worldwide debate on the concept of human development (Skinner, 2008; Jirovec, 2005). The Sustainable Development Theory has been tested by production practice for a long time and finally established. Sustainable development involves the coordination and unification of sustainable economy, sustainable ecology and sustainable society (Kumar et al., 2012; Karwalajtyś et al., 2009). It requires human beings to pay attention to economic efficiency, ecological harmony and social equity in their development, and ultimately achieve the all-round development of human beings. This shows that although sustainable development originates from environmental protection, as a development theory that guides humanity towards the new century, it has gone beyond pure environmental protection (Maghfuriyah et al., 2019; Pushpakumara et al., 2019; Al Shehhi and Azam, 2019c). Therefore, the Sustainable Development Theory can provide excellent theoretical support for the study of sustainable development of voluntary services in this research. It has been more than 20 years since the implementation of the voluntary service of college students during summer vacation in 1997. From all aspects, this activity has been quite mature, and the research on it is also comprehensive.

League committees of universities and universities mainly organise social practice. In the initial stage of the formation of the team, the main body of the activities is excellent student cadres, and the number of personnel is minimal, and the team formed by universities tends to be more selected from the students of our university (Chong, 2012; Ji, 2016). The university has established the concept of all-round education, encouraging more full-time ideological and political education teachers and professional teachers to participate in the whole process of voluntary service of college students, including pre-job research, pre-job training, process guidance and activity

summary (Xiao , 2018; Tang & Lin, 2015; Butler & Eckart, 2007). Due to the limitation of funds and resources, the current voluntary service of college students during summer vacation is mainly led by university League committees, and most of the personnel selection is student cadres with excellent performance and strong personal abilities in university student activities, resulting in single participants, limited total number, ineffectiveness and poor performance of self-organized team practice activities (Anderson et al. 2014; Ge, 2017).

2.4.1 The attention of Leading Organizations

League committees, working committees concerned about the next generation and Party committees of secondary universities are members, and the University League committees are responsible for overall planning (Xiao, 2018). The university will strengthen its organisational leadership, continue to implement the monthly village entry system for the primary and responsible leaders, and continue to implement the regular Village entry mechanism for other university-level leaders and middle-level cadres (Yang, 2017). Universities should pay attention to both large and small groups of voluntary service of college students and not ignore one side. The main problem now is that universities do not pay enough attention to small groups (Wang, 2015).

2.4.2 Direct Impact of Shortage of Funds

Volunteers themselves generally fund the unique nature of voluntary participation activities. Funds can be funded by government investment as the main body, charitable donations as the source, and businesses as the backing to raise funds, to provide adequate financial support for voluntary services in China (Cheung & Ma, 2010; Jiang, 2015). Most of the funds for university students' voluntary service activities come from the financial allocation of the university or the government. They are seldom raised through society and cannot be fully sponsored and supported (Cheung & Ngan, 2000; Zhang, 2015). The development of voluntary service of college students during summer vacation not only depends on the strength of the university but also makes full use of various social resources (Zhong, 2017). Compared with the funds for academic research and skills upgrading, the proportion of voluntary service of college students during summer vacation funds is still small. It is more difficult to apply for additional funds (Chong, 2010; Chen, 2015). The university highly integrates Extra-university resources, relies on the advantages of talents and specialties, actively strives for the support of higher education authorities and League organizations, local governments, municipal units and enterprises, and improves the fund-raising and resource-raising mechanism in an all-around, multi-level and comprehensive field (Xiao, 2018; Jiang , 2015; Zhang, 2018). Volunteers have limited ability to raise funds, unstable economic sources, and severe shortage. The necessary materials such as transportation, food and materials for volunteers to participate in social service activities are not guaranteed by active funds (Zhang, 2015; Chen, 2015). Ignoring the sustainable development of volunteer organisations, there exists the phenomenon of paying less and paying more attention,

which restricts the social benefits of volunteer projects. In this survey, 9.8% of the youth volunteer organisations in universities and universities are funded by the government, 63.5% of the funds come from universities, volunteers themselves bore part of the funds, and 50% of the volunteers are in the volunteer group. There is a shortage of funds in weaving (Hooyman & Kiyak, 2011; Shangguan, 2017).

2.4.3 The Choice of Service Place is too Limited

The villages around the university are often served because of their geographical location, but new problems arise (Chen, 2015). Summer social practice is a social activity. It is difficult to achieve it by unilateral strength of universities and needs the attention and support of government departments, enterprises and institutions. However, in the contacts between universities and society, many units are tired of dealing with their work and have no time to take into account the social practice of university teachers in summer vacation, which has nothing to do with themselves. Many universities have the wrong idea that one thing is better than one thing is less. Many summer social practice bases depend on teachers' interpersonal relationships, making social practice a burden for teachers (Chen, 2016). According to the actual development of voluntary service of college students during summer vacation, many universities do not have long-term stable bases due to poor communication in advance, limited investment in local resources and funds (De Silva et al., 2017; Kuruwitaarachchi et al., 2019; Pambreni et al., 2019), which leads to the lack of coherence and sustained effectiveness of social practice (Ge, 2017). Under the guidance of government policies and funds, universities and universities should take the initiative to cooperate with employers to build training mechanisms, establish social practice bases, and provide more practical opportunities for college students (Wang et al., 2019).

2.4.4 The Inadequacy of the Issue Feedback System

As the world is so big, how to do an excellent job of publicity and let more people know the meaning of voluntary service has always been troubling us. Propaganda work is a vital part of the voluntary service of college students during summer vacation. Establishing and perfecting the proper propaganda work system is an important measure to explore new ideas and methods of voluntary service of college students during summer vacation. It is also an effective way to mobilise more college students to participate in voluntary service of college students during summer vacation and expand team influence (Liu & Zeng, 2017) pointed out that, from the perspective of universities, the publicity and education work of University Students' social practice is not in place. According to statistics, 132 (27.67%) college students believe that as the main organiser and planner of social practice activities, the university has not paid enough attention to propaganda and education guidance work in the early stage, but overvalued the society. The result of practice cannot effectively enhance the willingness of college students to participate in social practice (Wang et al., 2019).

3. Methodology

Research methods and philosophical terminology refer to the tools and means to discover new phenomena and things in research, or to put forward new theories and viewpoints, and to reveal the natural laws of things. In this study, there are five independent variables: organisational mode, leadership attention, activity funding, service location and publicity system. These independent variables affect the non-independent variable of sustainable development. According to the main contents of the study, the proposed research framework is shown in Figure 1 below.

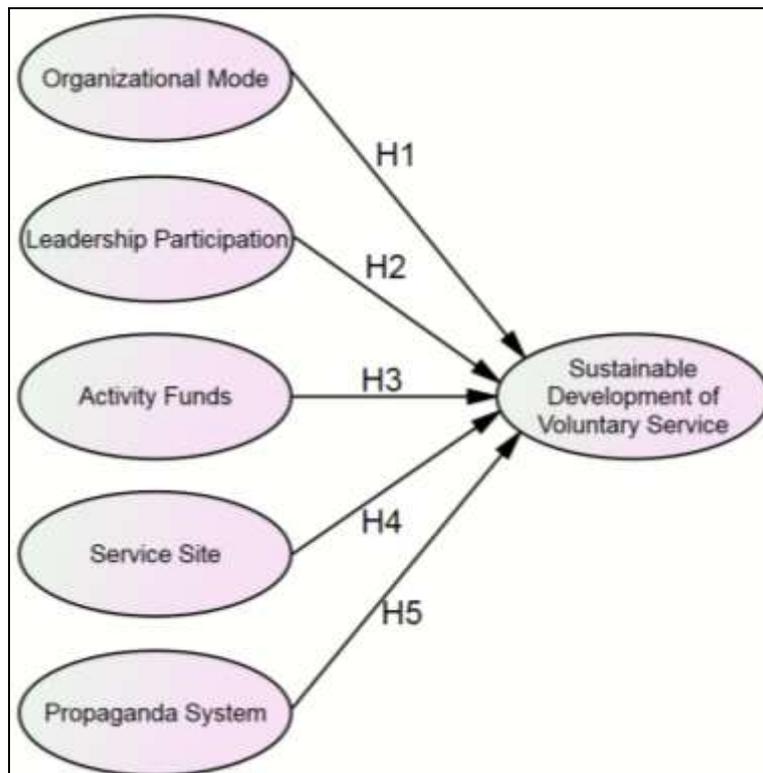


Figure 3.1: Research Framework

As shown in Figure 1 above, five hypotheses are used to answer the research objectives, assuming that independent variables H1 to H5 are correlated with independent variables.

3.1 Research Hypothesis

Five hypotheses are put forward to study the problem in this research. The hypotheses are derived from Many Factor Theory (L. L. Thurstone), Voluntary Failure Theory (Lester M. Salamon), Three-Circle Theory (Dutch Leonardo), and Sustainable Development Theory (Rachel Carson). The specific research hypothesis is as follows:

Hypothesis 1: Organizational Mode is related to Sustainable Development of Voluntary Service. (*Theoretical sources: Many Factor Theory, Three-Circle Theory, Sustainable Development Theory*)

Hypothesis 2: Leadership Participation is related to Sustainable Development of voluntary service. (*Theoretical sources: Three-Circle Theory, Sustainable Development Theory*)

Hypothesis 3: Activity Funds is related to Sustainable Development of voluntary service. (*Theoretical sources: Voluntary Failure Theory, Sustainable Development Theory*)

Hypothesis 4: Service Site is related to Sustainable Development of voluntary service. (*Theoretical sources: Many Factor Theory, Sustainable Development Theory*)

Hypothesis 5: Propaganda System is related to Sustainable Development of voluntary service. (*Theoretical sources: Many Factor Theory, Sustainable Development Theory*)

The quantitative study method was used in this research because the quantitative results can be replicable, reliable and generalizable (Musleh, 2010). Generally, a deductive approach is appropriate when test hypothesis which developed based on existing theories to test the theory (Creswell, 2011). On the model framework, it studies the factors related to the sustainable development of the “Voluntary Community Service” activity of college students during summer vacation. It takes the organisational form, leadership attention, activity funds, service locations, publicity system as independent variables, and the sustainable development of volunteer service activities as non-independent variables to design the framework.

Based on establishing a model framework, organisational mode, leadership attention, activity funds, service location, publicity system were regarded as independent variables, and sustainable development of voluntary service as non-independent variables and this study further establish the correlation between independent variables and non-independent variables.

This study tentatively envisages exploring the relationship between organisational mode, leadership attention, activity funding, service location, propaganda system and sustainable development of voluntary service, and setting up a questionnaire through hypothesis test research. In order to ensure the objective, authentic and authoritative content of the survey, this research initially plans to conduct a questionnaire survey in Tongren University. According to the results of software analysis, this research summarises the current influencing factors of voluntary service of college students during summer vacation in Tongren University and puts forward corresponding solutions to the problems and causes of the five hypotheses proposed in this research.

The five variables used in the conceptual model and research, namely, Organization Model, Leadership Participation, Activity Funds, Place of Service and Propaganda System, are quantitative variables. Sekaran (2000), Kothari (2004) and Malhotra (2007) proposed and suggested their sampling design processes which were used as a sampling basis in this study. The purpose of this study is to study the sustainable development factors of voluntary service of college students of Tongren University, so the population is composed of individuals. The sampling unit is the basic unit used in direct sampling. In order to infer the general situation by sampling, this

research chooses full-time students from the Tongren University of Guizhou Province, China. According to the comprehensive guide of Sekaran and Bougie (2016), the total number of students in Tongren College in 2018 was 9525, including 1812 student cadres and 7713 ordinary students. Finally, the minimum sample size of the subjects in this study was 373. According to 3.9% of the sample, 72 student cadres and 301 ordinary students were sampled from student cadres and ordinary students.

4. Findings

After progressing the descriptive and inferential statistical analysis, a measurement model of a valid and reliable research model is obtained, the next step is to perform a structural model analysis of the research model. This analysis will be related to hypothesis testing - research hypothesis. When the hypothesis testing obtained the absolute value of the value of $t \geq 1.96$ with the sign coefficient following the proposed research hypothesis (which in this study all hypotheses of research is the positive sign), then the hypothesis is accepted. Overall model fit which is indicated by the goodness of fit indices and significance test for latent variables correlation indicates a good fit which means the overall model fit of research model of this study is good. (RMSEA=0.07; NNFI=0.96; CFI=0.97; IFI=0.97; Std. RMR=0.10; GFI=0.92)

Table 2: Research Hypotheses Test Results

Research Hypotheses	t-value*	Coefficient	Significant	Conclusion
H1: OM →(+) SDVS	2.73	0.25	Positive Significant	H1 supported
H2: LP →(+) SDVS	3.60	0.31	Positive Significant	H2 supported
H3: AF → (+)SDVS	8.30	0.63	Positive Significant	H3 supported
H4: SS→ (+)SDVS	5.05	0.49	Positive Significant	H4 supported
H5: PS→ (+) SDVS	3.58	0.74	Positive Significant	H5 supported

*Absolute t-value $\geq 1,96 \rightarrow$ Significant

From the significance test from Table 2, it can be seen that the correlation between all latent variables is found to be the significant positive. From the above table also indicates that the five hypotheses can be accepted (supported), namely H1, H2, H3, H4, and H5.

6. Discussion and Conclusion

The status quo of the voluntary community service is reflected in five aspects: leadership attention, activity funds, service locations, publicity and system sustainable development. The level of structural scores, the higher the score indicates that there are more restrictive conditions for the voluntary community service team of college students in Tongren University. In order to discuss whether there is a significant difference in the evaluation of the status quo of the voluntary community service by different construct, the Kruskal-Wallis test is used to obtain a p-value equal to

0.004<0.05, indicating that the evaluation of the current status of the voluntary community service by different determinants that exists as discussed in this study. Significant differences; whether there is a significant difference in the evaluation of the current status of the voluntary community service by different surveyors, the Kruskal-Wallis test shows that the p-value is equal to 0.127>0.05, indicating that the evaluation of the current situation of the voluntary community service does not exist in different settings. The results of the study, the voluntary community service, and the sustainable development of the development of voluntary community service, a positive linear correlation with a significant correlation was found. By referring to the relationship between the determinants of voluntary community services among college students in China and the sustainability of the community service, it can be concluded that it is necessary to upgrade the numbers of location for students' activities. Insufficient cost is also a contributing factor to the decreasing number of student participation in voluntary services in China. Thus, the government role is also required not only the policy optimisation at the university level but also the government to provide police protection in many aspects. The traditional working methods of the government use administrative instructions and policies to guide the development and encouragement for voluntary community service participation as part of the curricular activities of colleges and universities.

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