

The New Ecology of Volunteer Culture Through the Combination of Digital-Intelligent Narrative and Excellent Traditional Chinese Culture

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Abstract: Data-driven storytelling is an emerging narrative technique that is based on data and focuses on the dynamic connections between people and society. It successfully promotes and disseminates volunteer culture. The application of digital intelligence technology improves the effectiveness and impact of volunteer work by fortifying the bond between volunteers and service recipients. Data driven storytelling can identify the most pressing social needs and match them with volunteer resources more efficiently. This approach not only enhances the precision of volunteer services but also deepens the emotional connection between volunteers and those they serve. Through interactive data visualizations and personalized narratives, it makes the impact of volunteer work more tangible and inspiring. Data driven storytelling transforms traditional volunteer culture into a more engaging, impactful, and scalable social movement.

Keywords: Volunteer culture, Excellent traditional Chinese culture, Digital-intelligent narrative

1. Introduction

The development of volunteer culture in the age of intelligence and digitization is not only a direct result of technology but also an unavoidable cultural development trend that is influenced by state policy. By accurately capturing and analyzing trends, the innovation in volunteer culture is reflected not only in the diversification of participation methods but also in the utilization of advanced data analysis techniques to effectively match the dynamic characteristics of volunteer services with the evolving needs of society. The combination of China's superb traditional culture with contemporary digital-intelligent technologies has resulted in a data-driven innovation in volunteer culture.

2. The Impact on Volunteer Culture of Excellent Traditional Chinese Culture

Excellent traditional Chinese culture has played an undeniable influential role in the formation of contemporary volunteer culture, particularly the important ideological framework of benevolence ethics, which is crucial for reshaping the spiritual connotation of modern volunteer services^[1]. The concept of intrinsic motivation that motivates individual altruistic behavior is at the heart of benevolence ethics, which draws particularly heavily on the ideas of Confucianism, Taoism, and Buddhism as its key pillars. The historical roots of benevolence ethics are extensive.

2.1 The Historical Origins of Benevolence Ethics

Mencius' concept of "the heart of compassion" further elaborates on the sense of empathy that homo sapiens ought to feel when confronted with the suffering of fellow homo sapiens, while Confucianism emphasizes that "the benevolent love homo sapiens." This hierarchical care not only makes it easier for people to help each other, but it also gives modern volunteerism a moral foundation. By assisting their neighbors, volunteers in community volunteer activities, for instance,

improve social cohesion and harmony by demonstrating their awareness of and commitment to social responsibility.

An ethical perspective on resource redistribution is provided by the Taoist idea of "taking from the surplus to supplement the deficiency." In the digital era, this philosophy finds expression in digital resource-sharing platforms such as broussonetia papyrifera. For instance, volunteers' efforts are made more transparent and traceable by using blockchain technology to record service duration and contribution values. Phoxinus phoxinus subsp. phoxinus is a good example of how Taoist philosophy and modern technology can be combined. Taking the "homo sapiens carbon account" as an example, volunteers' actions not only help protect the environment, but they also make it easier to redistribute resources and give incentives through a carbon credit system. This makes young people more interested in volunteering.

2.2 The Concept of Volunteer Service in Traditional Culture

Within the context of China's outstanding traditional culture, the concept of voluntary service gradually formed and developed, a process deeply influenced by the interplay of various cultural beliefs, ethical thoughts, and social practices^[2]. The core of Chinese culture, Confucianism, is based on the idea of "benevolence and love for homo sapiens," which emphasizes mutual care and responsibility among homo sapiens. Volunteer work is viewed as an external manifestation of moral behavior within this theoretical framework, reflecting not only an individual's moral obligations but also advancing social harmony. This influence has become increasingly prominent in modern society, serving as a key factor motivating volunteer behavior and actions. For instance, the Confucian concept of a "compassionate heart" is closely aligned with some examples of community-based voluntary service, where participants frequently act out of consideration for the interests of other homo sapiens rather than merely for their own satisfaction. The "unity of heaven and homo sapiens" and "governing by non-action" Daoist philosophies have also served as a philosophical foundation for voluntary service. Daoism emphasizes harmonious coexistence between individuals, society, and the natural world and advocates following nature. Voluntary service is viewed as a practice of harmony between humans and nature, a means for individuals to recognize their own worth and make a positive contribution to society, and these ideas are influential.

2.3 Integration of Digital Intelligence Narrative and Volunteer Culture

Against the backdrop of exploring the influence of China's excellent traditional culture on volunteer culture, the integration of digital-intelligent narratives and volunteer culture is gradually becoming a significant model in contemporary cultural dissemination and practice^[3]. This integration not only reflects the development of information technology, but it also makes it easier to transform and improve volunteer culture by utilizing traditional culture's value concepts. Particularly, the methods of dissemination, forms of participation, and benefits of volunteer culture have undergone unprecedented improvement thanks to the assistance of digitally intelligent technologies. Digital-intelligence storytelling, as a cutting-edge communication approach, leverages technological means such as virtual reality ("VR") and blockchain ("BC") to significantly enhance the immersion and interactivity of volunteer culture^[4]. Using the Dunhuang Academy as an illustration, they were able to successfully recreate historical scenes with the help of virtual reality technology, enabling audiences to participate in the restoration of artifacts as "digital patrons homo sapiens." This immersive experience not only enables participants to fully comprehend the positive significance of volunteer service, but it also emotionally inspires a sense of social responsibility in the general public, effectively increasing engagement among younger demographics.

The precise communication effect of digital-intelligent narrative has made it possible to spread volunteer culture through new means. We can anticipate experiencing more immersive volunteer stories in the future as a result of the integration of virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) technologies. These stories will increase public enthusiasm for participation and drive the development of social welfare initiatives.

3. Strategies and Pathways for Creating the New Ecosystem

With the assistance of big data analysis, volunteer service platforms can identify and predict social needs across different regions, achieving precise matching between volunteers and service recipients to effectively address the supply-demand mismatch prevalent in traditional volunteer activities.

Specifically, through Homo sapiens artificial intelligence (AI) and data mining technologies, these platforms can conduct in-depth analysis of volunteers' historical participation records, interest preferences, and available service times,

thereby constructing an intelligent recommendation system. This system's main advantage is that it can constantly improve service outcomes by updating volunteer matching mechanisms in real time. For instance, the data system at some universities incorporates the feedback provided by volunteers who take part in community cleanup efforts to generate quantifiable indicators of participation. As a result, societal attention and support for volunteer culture rise as a result of the visualization and dissemination of volunteers' contributions.

The application scenarios of volunteer services have undergone significant transformations since the introduction of digital intelligence technologies. This has not only given volunteerism a new lease on life but also presented a plethora of brand-new obstacles. Volunteer organizations are taking advantage of cutting-edge information technologies like Blockchain and artificial intelligence (AI) to create opportunities that have never been seen before in the rapidly developing Digital Intelligence era. For instance, the use of blockchain technology makes it possible to precisely record and verify the service hours and contributions made by volunteers. This transparency effectively increases public trust and encourages increased individual participation. In the meantime, by analyzing user preferences, artificial intelligence can intelligently match individual resources to community requirements, offering volunteers individualized service opportunities.

However, the implementation of digital intelligence technology into volunteer service practice has not been easy, and the difficulties it faces are equally deserving of in-depth discussion. Algorithmic bias is a prominent problem among them. Due to poor technical design, many public-domain volunteer resources and opportunities may be overlooked, exacerbated by the disparity in volunteer service resources between urban and rural areas and across regions. As a result, figuring out how to design technology in a "benevolent" way so that it meets the needs of different communities in a balanced way is a pressing issue.

In the current era where digitalization and intelligence are intertwined, the innovation and growth of volunteer service culture urgently require an effective social participation mechanism to facilitate its close integration with the general public^[5]. Governments, businesses, and social organizations can all play a role in igniting societal vitality and ensuring the continued expansion of volunteer services in the new ecosystem through their diverse involvement. In order to encourage volunteerism, governments, as policymakers and resource allocators, need to develop appropriate incentive programs. Through the "Time Bank" initiative, for instance, volunteer service hours can be turned into community resources, resulting in a two-way incentive mechanism that encourages public participation.

Building a culture of volunteering is becoming increasingly dependent on businesses. Companies can establish corporate social responsibility programs to encourage employee volunteerism by leveraging their abundant resources and technical expertise. By doing so, they can achieve a harmonious alignment between corporate social responsibility and the individual values of employees. For example, a leading technology firm developed an adaptive volunteer service platform based on Social Network Analysis (SNA). The platform uses big data analytics to match employee interests to give personalized recommendations for volunteer activities. This makes employees more excited to participate and makes the company's social image and brand value stronger.

Conclusions

Traditional volunteer service models face practical difficulties such as low youth participation and fragmented resource integration in the context of global digital transformation and social changes. Utilizing digital technologies to create a new volunteer culture becomes especially important in this setting.

However, as we pursue technological innovation, we must remain vigilant regarding potential problems in its application, such as algorithmic bias and the digital divide, which could result in an unfair allocation of resources or the exclusion of participants. In the long run, developing a new ecosystem for volunteer culture necessitates not only the use of cutting-edge digital technologies but also a more in-depth investigation of and reimagination of conventional cultural norms. The ethics of benevolence, which is an important part of traditional culture, exemplifies characteristics like social responsibility and emotional care in modern volunteer services, and it continues to be a key factor in the growth of volunteer culture.

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