Differences between voluntary and involuntary members of the group

Sociology

Since such groups come into existence due to orders from some authorities superior to the subjects, the participants usually regard them as punishment and if not proven otherwise, the group may end without significant achievements. Working with involuntary groups is then very problematic and requires sufficient training, experience, and knowledge in the given area (Corey & Corey, 2010). Dealing with mandated groups also requires extensive preparation by the counselor who has to give nearly everything in terms of guidance considering that members are likely to be passive as it is not their inner desires to be in the groups.

As previously indicated, dealing with involuntary groups demand employment of strategies different from those of voluntary groups. As a leader involved with involuntary groups, I would first engage the members in deep discussion about the importance and necessity of being in the group (Corey & Corey, 2010). Here, I would begin by giving my view of the same and then request members to contribute. This would be an important foundation towards establishment of rules and goals of the group. Having knowledge about the importance of the group, the members would be able to think of relevant goals and rules that can guide the group. I would tend to dominate the activity considering that the members of such groups might propose soft and lenient rules that may work to paralyze effective performance of the group. I would take proposals on rules and goals and amend where appropriate to ensure total conformity to the purpose of the groups. The counseling process would focus more on the consequences and dangers of their actions of the members to selves, victims and the entire

society (Corey & Corey, 2010). This would help in guiding critical discussion on the needs to avoid repeating their heinous acts.