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**REVIEW OF CHAPTER 15**

To mount pressure is to persuade someone or coerce a person into being something. A pressure group promote its interest regarding an issue, it seeks to influence government decisions and policies. Some examples of pressure groups in Nigeria are:

* ASUU (Academic Staff Union for University)
* Afenifere
* Oodua forum (representing the Yoruba tribe)
* Arewa consultative forum
* Arewa people’s Congress (representing the Hausa tribe)
* Nigeria Bar Association (NBA)
* Christian Association of Nigeria(CAN)
* Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC)

Pressure group and political parties activities may sometimes appear similar, but they are different from each other. The first distinction is that political parties seek to gain government powers while on the other hand, pressure groups do not seek to gain powers, rather their aim is to influence political decisions. Second, political parties have a wide range policies, whereas pressure groups narrow their goals. Also pressure groups are not actually accountable for any of their actions. While political parties do account for their actions. Various types of pressure groups exist, which are:

* Interest Groups: is also seen as sectional groups, representing the people in the society.
* Cause Groups: these groups are promotion groups which seek to promote particular causes.
* Inside and Outsider Groups: insider groups are regularly consulted by the government. They have regular access to ministers or legislators. On the other hand outsider groups have no access or links to the government and its machineries.
* Anomic Groups: groups here that unpredictable actions and behavior as they work based on the moment and situation in the society.
* Associational Groups and Non-associational Groups: associational groups are usually registered with appropriate authorities in a state or country. Non-associational groups are pressure groups without a formal organization.

The functions of pressure groups are:

* Links government to the people
* Promotes participation in government
* Serving as sources of information to government
* Curtailing of dictatorial tendencies
* Promotion of the interest of the minority
* Influencing legislation

**PRESSURE GROUPS’ Lobbying:** pressure group may adopt a variety of strategies to achieve their goals including lobbying elected officials, media advocacy and direct political actions. They might lobby these government officials through friends, spouses, children and other relatives