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Chapter fifteen.

An Overview of the idea of pressure group

pressure group is described as interest groups or protest groups. It enhances or protect the interest of their members. It referred to as

the functional Representative: some examples are Academic staff union for university (ASNU), Afenifere, Arena Consultative forum, Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) and so on.

political parties seek to gain powers while pressure groups do not seek to gain power, political parties have a wide range of policies whereas pressure groups narrow their goal.

TYPES of pressure Groups

- 1 Interest Groups: also seen as sectional groups representing the people in the society.
- 2 Cause Groups: They seeks to promote particular causes e.g charities and environmental groups. It is always aimed at ~~the~~ achieving a single objective, like protesting about the expansion of airports, railways etc.
- 3 Insider groups and outsider groups: consulted by the government and have regular access

to ministers or legislators.

4 Anomic groups: have unpredictable actions and behaviour as they work based on the moment and situation in the society.

5 Associational and Non-Associational group: are usually registered appropriate authorities in a state or country.

functions of pressure groups

1 It links government to the people

2 It promotes participation in government

3 They serve as sources of information to government

4 Curtailing of Dictatorial tendencies.

5 It promotes the interest of the minority.

6 It influences legislation.

pressure groups lobbying

They lobby with governmental officials directly.

They might sometimes lobby government officials through friends, spouses, children and other relatives.

Also pressure groups may sponsor

bills in legislative houses.