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QUESTION;

Summarize chapter 15 of the text book

ANSWER;

CHAPTER 15

Pressure group is a formal or organized body with a common interest whose fundamental aim is to put pressure on any governmental institution with the goal of influencing government policies and laws to its own advantage. According to Anifowose (1999) pressure groups is described as "interest groups, lobby groups or even protest groups." Pressure groups came into existence to complement, enhance or even to protect the interest of their members or group. Oyeleye, (1998) said what pressure groups seek to achieve is to ensure that government does their biddings and with some pressure through the right channels and means, pressure groups are able to make government listen to them. Some examples of pressure groups, in Nigeria are Nigeria Bar Association of Nigeria (NBA), Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN), and Nigerian Labor Congress (NLC).

Pressure Groups 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 governmental powers; while on the other hand, pressure groups do not seek to gain power. Rather, their aim is to influence political decisions. Second, political parties have a wide range of 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

There are five types of pressure groups namely;Interest Groups, which is also seen as sectional groups, representing the people in the society like, the trade units, for instance, CBI (Confederation of British Industry) known as the voice of business in the country, and in Nigeria, Convention on Business Integration (CBI); Cause Groups, which are promotion groups, that seek to promote particular causes like, charities and environmental groups. Any group that champions social movement is also seen as "cause group," even though the group lacks formal structure. It is always aimed at achieving a single objective, like protesting about the expansion of airport, Sport Date etc; Insider Groups which are regularly consulted by the government. They have regular access to ministers or legislators and intend to have influence on government's mission and visions On the other hand, Outsider groups have no access or links to the government and its machineries Groups in this category are radical in nature because they are mostly denied by the government. However, the Insider and Outsider group changes from time to time based on the party or government in power; Anomic Groups have unpredictable actions and behavior as they work based on the moment and situation in the society. These groups are not guided by an appropriate behavioral style of rule, and they may sometimes act violently. Protest, rioting, strikes, and sometime revolution, are some of the means through which they mount pressure**;** And Associational Groups and Non-Associational Groups: Associational groups are usually registered with appropriate authorities in a state or country. Also, these groups have their own registered offices, constitutions and so on. On the other hand, non-associational groups are pressure group without a formal organization. Their arrangement and gathering are by virtue of kinship or even family attachment, social traditions, tribal or even race afflictions.

There are many functions of pressure groups. These are; Links people to the government; Promotes Participation in Government; Serving as Sources of Information to Government; Curtailing of Dictatorial Tendencies; Promotion of the Interest of the Minority; Influencing Legislation; And Pressure Groups Lobbying to name a few.