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Questions. Review chapter Fifteen (15)

Pressure group is a formal or organized body with a common interests whose fundamental aim is to put pressure on any governmental institution with the goal of influencing government decision and policies and law to its own advantage.

This is usually done through their occupations or professions. For example, the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA), represents lawyers and solicitors, while Nigeria Medical Association (NMA), represent doctor's interest.

Pressure group sees to ensure that government does their bidding.

Pressure groups existence is to checkmate and make democracy better to compensate for the tyrant of majority of people in the society. Also to threat the gap in the democratic process, and to enhance good accountability in our daily society.

Interest groups: this is also seen as sectional groups,

representing the people in the society. For instance CBI(Confederation of British Industry).

Cause groups: these groups are promotion groups , which seek to promote particular causes eg charities and environmental groups. For instance, we can see the Amnesty international, which campaign for the need to end human rights abuses.

ANOMIC GROUPS:

Groups here have 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.

According to Berky,

This are the basis of political line and the rejection of the states And abstraction.In addition to that opinion group activities are determined legislature administration.

Pressure groups use lobbying or strike as a technique . Pressure groups will lobby with governmental officials directly .Pressure groups may sponsor bills in legislative house ensure the passage of the bills.

