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Summary of chapter 15- An overview of the idea of pressure group.

According to Anifowose(1999), pressure group is described as interest groups, lobby groups, or even protest groups. Pressure group seeks to achieve that government does their biddings. Pressure groups make government listen to them. This group's influence both public policy and administration etc. ASUU (academic union for university) , Afenifere, Oocua people's Congress (representing Yoruba tribe), Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN), Nigeria bar Association, Nigeria labor Congress I'm still horny examples of pressure groups.

The first distinction between political parties and pressure groups is that political parties seek to gain government powers, while pressure groups do not seek power, but influence political decisions. Also, political parties have a wide range of politics whereas pressure groups narrowed their goals. Political parties are accountable for their decisions, pressure groups are not. pressure group's existence is to check mate and make democracy better.

The types of pressure groups are interest groups also called sectional groups this group represents the people in the society e.g -trade units. Another example is cause groups, they are also called the promotion groups. They seek to promote particular causes e.g environmental groups any group that champions social movement is also seen as cause group.

We also have the inside the groups and outside the groups. The insider groups are regularly consulted by the government e .g The NBA(The Nigeria Bar Association). The outsider groups have no access to the government. E.g the animal liberation front.

Anomic group is another example of pressure group. This groups are unpredictable in actions they work based on the situation in a society. An example is the END SARS protest they strike, riot and protest.

The associational and non - Association associational groups are other examples of pressure group they are usually registered with appropriate authorities in a country. Non - associational groups on the other hand are without a formal organisation their arrangement are based on virtue of kingship or social traditions e t c

Pressure groups promote participation in government, links government to the people serves as sources of information to government, promote the interest of the minority.

For pressure groups to achieve their goals the lobby elected officials, Media advocacy and direct political action. Also pressure groups may sponsor bills in legislative houses and contact legislators to ensure the passage of the bills.