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GST 203 Assignment

MHS

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, etc. Pressure group seeks to achieve that government does their biddings. Pressure groups makes the government acknowledge and listen to them. This group's influences both public policy and administration etc. ASUU (academic union for university) , Afenifere, Oodua people's Congress ( representing Yoruba tribe), Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN), Nigeria bar Association, Nigeria labor Congress, Nigeria labour Congress (NLC)etc, are 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 influence political decisions. Also, political parties have a wide range of politics whereas pressure groups limit 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, to compensate for the tyranny majority of the people in the society.

The types of pressure groups are ; \*\*Interest groups also called sectional groups; this group represents the people in the society e.g -trade units. \*\*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.

\*\* Insider groups and outsider 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 groups: This groups are unpredictable in actions they work based on the situation in a society. An example is the END SARS protest the 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 etc.

Pressure groups help to do the following;

\*links government to the people

\*promotes participation in government

\*serves as sources of information to the government

\*curtailing of dictatorial tendencies

\*promotion of the interest of the minority

\*influencing legislation

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.