CHAPTER 15

**AN OVERVIEW ON THE IDEA OF PRESSURE GROUPS**

A pressure group is a structure with a typical interest whose main goal is to apply pressure on any legislative establishment with the objective of affecting government strategies and laws for its own potential benefit.

Pressure groups and political parties or ideological group exercises may at times seem like they can be compared however they are not quite the same as one another. The principal qualification is that ideological groups try to pick up government powers.However, pressure groups don't look to pick up power but rather to influence the decision of the government in a way that would be favorable to them or benefit them.. Basically their point is to impact decisions made by the government.. Ideological groups have wide scope of arrangements, though pressure groups are not really responsible for any of their activities, while ideological groups do represent their activities.

Pressure groups are otherwise known as weight gatherings. The presence of weight gatherings is to checkmate and improve vote based system, to make up for the oppression of dominant part of the individuals in the general public.. Be that as it may, while pressure groups are recognized as possibly useful to a popularity based society, issues can emerge when the majority rule measure gets overwhelmed by a couple of explicit gatherings.

While pressure groups have their importance in the plan of things in a country, there is some disadvantage. In some cases, because of their own egotistical interest, pressure is mounted to change the course of the public authority's choices, while not thinking about government's restricted assets.

There are various kinds of pressure groups; Interest groups, Cause groups, Insider and Outsider groups, Anomic groups, Associational and Non-Associational groups and numerous others.

Cause groups: These groups seek to promote particular causes

Insider and Outsider groups: Insider groups are regularly consulted by the government. They have regular access to ministers or legislators. Outsider groups have no access or links to the government and its machineries. They have to use other ways to impact.

Anomic groups: These 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 or rule, and they may sometimes act violently.

Associational 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, constitution and so on. Non-Associational groups on the other hand, are pressure groups without a formal organization. Their arrangement and gathering are by virtue of kinship or even family attachment, social traditions, tribal or even race afflictions.

Interest groups: This group is also seen as sectional groups, representing the people in the society.

 **DUTIES OF PRESSURE GROUPS**.

- It fills in as a connection between the public authority and the individuals it administers.

- It advances public cooperation in the exercises of legislature of the day.

- They fill in as wellsprings of data to the public authority on issues they don't know about

- They guarantee the public authority doesn't propagate themselves in force in this manner floating into a fascism.

- They champion the privileges of the under-favored particularly promotional pressure groups

- They are instrumental in the mounting of tension on the public authority with the goal that it can actualize arrangements to the advantage of the residents.

. The amount of success a pressure group aims to have may cause pressure groups to rely upon their capacity to be perceived as authentic by the populace, media and by people with significant influence. Pressure groups campaign with legislative authorities straightforwardly.