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ASSIGNMENT; SUMMARIZED CHAPTER 15

Pressures groups is an interest formal group that attempt to influence legislature, public especially government policy, laws to their own favor or advantage or benefits. Pressure group is people with common aim, interest who try to achieve together by influencing the policies of the government. Pressure group is usually referred to as ‘’The Functional Representative. Differences kinds of pressure group represent different sectors of the society based on their function, role. For Example; Academic Staff Union of University (ASUU).

According to Anifowose (1999) Pressure group is seen as interest group, lobby group or even protest groups. Pressure groups came into existence to complement, enhance or even to protect the interest of their members or group.

There is similarity between the activities of the pressure group and political parties, but there are also differences between them;

DIFFECERENCES INCLUDES;

1. Political parties have more power than pressure group.
2. Political parties have wide range of policies compare to pressure group.
3. Accountability is required from political parties while pressure groups are not accountable for anything.
4. Political parties are more organized compare to Pressure group.

Pressure Groups act as checkmate to the political parties and also make democracy better for the people. Although Pressure group has their own advantage, they also have their own disadvantage because of the selfish interest; they tend to go astray the direction of the government even when the resources of the government are limited. For Example the annual strike of ASUU, which are not usually favorable to the stakeholders; the students, non-academic workers, academic workers etc.

TYPES OF PRESURE GROUP

1. Association pressure group; people under association, registered and authorized in the state or country .E.g. Student Association Group.
2. Non Association pressured Group; are group without formal structure. E.g. social traditions.
3. Interest pressure Group; they are sectional groups representing their people. E.g. CBI (Convention Business Integration).
4. Cause pressure Group; These groups that enquire to promote particular cause. E.g. Charities and Environmental groups.
5. Anomic pressure Group; are groups that arises due to certain, present situation on group which need to be address. E.g. End scars protect.

CONCEPT OF PRESSURE GROUP

Concept of pressure group cannot be explained without group theory. According to Arthur Bentley under the group theory, Group is the bases of political life and the projection of statics abstraction. In addition to that Arthur Bentley opinion, grouped activities are activities determined by legislature administration and adjudication.

The concept of pressure of group was originated from the U.S. where their motive represents the people association through the use of pressure to influence the governmental decisions and policies.

FUNCTIONS OF PRESSURE GROUP

1. They work as vital role towards establishment of Public relation with the government.
2. They stand as the close watch of the government.
3. They stand as vital role of political socialization
4. Demands of people are being manifested by the pressure group.
5. They get support from the people.

TECHINQUES OF PRESSURE GROUP

1. LOBBYING; pressures group influenced their policies through media advocacy and direct political action. E.g. Civil Right groups, trade union.
2. Striking