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**MEDICINE AND SURGERY**

**ASSIGNMENT**

 **AN OVERVIEW OF THE IDEA OF PRESSURE GROUP**

**UNDERSTANDING PRESSURE GROUP**

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

Pressure group’s existence is to checkmate and make democracy better, to compensate for the tyranny of majority of people in the society. Pressure groups have some downside; due to their own selfish interest, pressure is mounted to alter the direction of the government decisions while not considering government’s limited resources.

**TYPES OF PRESSURE GROUPS**

1. **INTEREST GROUPS:** This group is also seen as sectional groups, representing the people in the society.
2. **CAUSE GROUPS:** These groups are promotion groups, which seek to promote particular causes.
3. **INSIDER GROUPS AND OUTSIDER GROUPS:** Insider groups are regularly consulted by the government. They have regular access to ministers or legislators. Outside groups have no access or links to the government and its machineries. However, the insider and outsider group changes from time to time based on the party or government in power.
4. **ANOMIC GROUPS:** These groups have unpredictable actions and behavior as they work based on the moment and situation in the society. They sometimes act violently.
5. **ASSOICATIONAL GROUPS AND NON-ASSOICATIONAL GROUPS:** Associational groups are usually registered with appropriate authorities in a state or country. Non-associational groups are pressure groups without a formal organization; their arrangement and gathering are by virtue of kinship or even family attachment.

 **FUNCTIONAL OF PRESSURE GROUPS**

1. It links government to the people.
2. It promotes participation in government.
3. It serves as a source of information to government.
4. It curtails doctorial tendencies.

 **PRESSURE GROUPS’ LOBBYING**

A strategy pressure groups adapt to achieve their goals is lobbying elected officials. Pressure groups lobby in so many ways. For example, they lobby legislators, ministers and other government machineries.