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**PHARMACY**

**REVIEW ON CHAPTER FIFTHEEN; OVER VIEW OF THE IDEA OF PRESSURE GROUP.**

**DEFINITION;** According to anifowose (1999) pressure group is described as “interest groups, lobby group or even protest groups”. Pressure groups came to existence to complement, enhance or even to protect the interest of their members of group oyeleye (1998).

Pressure groups and political parties’ activities may sometimes seem similar, but they are different from each other. The main distinctions are that political part seeks to gain political powers; while on the other hand, pressure groups do not seek to gain powers.

Pressure groups existence is to checkmate and make democracy better, to compensate for tyranny of majority people in the society.

While pressure groups have their importance place in the scheme of things in a nation, there is some downside. Sometimes, due to their own selfish interest, pressure is mounted to change the direction of government decisions, while not considering government limited resources.

**TYPES OF PRESSURE GROUPS;**

* **INTEREST GROPUS:** This group is seen as sectional groups, representing the people in the society for example; the trade units (CBI CONFEDERATION OF BRITHISH INDUSTRY) Known as the vice business in the country and in Nigeria.
* **CAUSE GROUPS:** These groups are promotional groups, representing the people in the society. For example; any group that champions social need to end human right abuses e.g.

END SARS, Protesting about expansion of airports etc.

* **INSIDER GROUPS AND OUTSIDER GROUPS:** Insider groups are regularly consulted by the government. They have regular access to ministers or legislators e.g. the Nigerian bar association (NBA). Outsider groups on the other hand have no access or links to government and its machineries. They have to use order fronts e.g. Animal liberation front (fights for animal rights) etc.
* **ANOMIC GROUP:** These groups have unpredictable behaviours and actions they work based on the situation and moment of the society. Protest, rioting, strikes, and sometimes revolution, are some of the means through which they mount pressure.
* **ASSOCIATIONAL GROUPS:** These groups are usually registered with the appropriate authorities in a state or country.
* **NON-ASSOCIATIONAL GROUPS:** These groups are pressure groups without a formal organisation.

**FUNTIONS OF PRESSURE GROUPS:**

* Links government to the people
* Promotes participation in government
* Serves as sources of information to government
* Used in curtailing of dictatorial tendencies
* Promotes the interest of the minority
* Helps in influencing legislation

**Pressure groups lobbying:** pressure groups lobby in so many different ways; they lobby with government officials directly. Also, pressure groups may sponsor bills in legislative houses and contact legislators to ensure passage of bills.