

PRESSURE GROUPS: UNIT – IV

MEANING: There are many factors which play their role in the political process of a country. Apart from the political parties, there are pressure groups which try to influence in the process of decision making. The pressure groups are organization of like minded persons with common interest.

CHARACTERISTICS : A specific interest is the root of the formation of a pressure groups. The farmers of a state may have a specific interest known as the betterment of their profession. So they come together to fight for the protection and promotion of their interests. Play hide and seek in politics. Declare themselves as non partisan. However,they cannot remain completely away from politics. They are at the intermediate level between political and non-political . Political parties and pressure groups are informal and extra constitutional agencies.

TYPES OF PRESSURE GROUPS IN INDIA :

- (1)Business groups.
- (2)Trade unions.
- (3)Agrarian groups.
- (4)Professional Association.
- (5)Students organization.
- (6)Religious organization.
- (7)Caste based groups.
- (8)Tribal organization.
- (9)Linguistic groups.
- (10) Ideology based groups.

TYPES OF PRESSURE GROUPS:

- (1)Institutional Interest groups. Formally organised,consist of professionally employed persons (IAS & IPS Association)

- (2) Associational Interest groups. Organized specialized groups formed for interest articulation. (AITUC, Teachers Association)
- (3) Anomic Interest groups. Mean – more or less a spontaneous breakthrough into the political system such as riots, assassinations and the like.
- (4) Non associational Interest groups . These are kinship and lineage groups.

FUNCTION:

- (1) Interest articulation.
- (2) Agents of political socialization.
- (3) Vital role in the legislative process.
- (4) Role in administration.
- (5) Role in judicial administration.

(For extensive reading refer books)