

CHANGING IMPACT OF PRESSURE GROUP IN INDIAN POLITICS

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ABSTRACT

The value of this research comes from its examination of the many pressure groups active inside the Indian political system. This study's emphasis is on the various tactics pressure groups have used to achieve their objectives. Another significant component of the importance of this paper is the comparison of the functions performed by Indian and American pressure organisations. It tries to ascertain how political parties and pressure groups interact and what role they play in upholding the nation's integrity and unity. Finally, it suggests strategies to strengthen them. This book is important because it focuses on the many methods and techniques that pressure organisations in India and the international (USA) have used to further their goals.

KEYWORDS:-

Pressure group, Politics, Government , Democracy, Organization

INTRODUCTION

India is a sizable, thriving democracy in the globe. The Indian Constitution grants the people the freedom to establish their own groups and unions in order to safeguard their rights, defend their interests, and combat injustice. As a result, pressure organisations took the shape of organisations and unions.

In each political system, pressure organisations play a crucial role. They make up the connection between the populace and the government. Without the assistance of groups like pressure groups, the government as a single institution cannot carry out its duties effectively since they act as a conduit for communication between the public and the government.

In contrast to America, India has less systematically structured pressure organisations. Because they are functioning under the influence of political parties in India, pressure organisations were unable to exercise their influence or pressure.

Agrarian occupation and youth interest-based pressure groups are also present in the Indian political system, in addition to pressure groups organised based on language, religion, area, caste, etc.

In order to further the interests of its members, pressure organisations are associations of influence and interest groups that use various forms of direct and indirect pressure on the government. Compared to political parties, they are distinct. An influential national base exists for a political party. It stands for broader societal or regional concerns. Its organisational network is extensive. It runs for office and aims to seize control of the government. Through the use of the media and other forms of mass communication, it also seeks to mobilise and shape public opinion. A pressure group, on the other hand, is focused on certain interests. It neither attempts to win elections nor seeks to immediately seize governmental power. A pressure group is made up of individuals who, in the absence of winning control of the government, attempt to use different tactics to influence the behaviour of ministers, members of parliament or state assemblies, and government officials in order to further their own objectives.

Although academics disagree on the precise role that pressure groups play in the functioning of democratic institutions, everyone agrees that they are crucial to democracy's smooth operation. Pressure groups are now seen as a positive force in political dynamics as well as a necessary evil. The following points are often made to highlight the value of pressure groups.

The various pressure organisations work to protect the interests of different segments of society and so help to make them happy. National happiness follows naturally from the happiness of the different sectors. Making different segments of society happy would not be feasible without pressure groups. In a democratic system, pressure groups are crucial because they strike a balance between the interests of the country and individual groups. They serve as conduits for dialogue between the public and the government. According to Rodee, an elected official may assess the needs of his people more successfully via the informal channel of interest activities

OBJECTIVES

- 1) Investigate the various pressure groups that are active in the Indian political system at the federal and state levels. The goal of this study is to systematically examine the methods and strategies used by pressure groups to further their objectives.
- 2) Analyze the function of pressure groups in the Indian political system to investigate the relationship between political parties and these organizations.
- 3) Analyzing the relationship between political parties and pressure groups will help identify the relationship between the government and these organizations.
- 4) To Examine The Emergence Of Pressure Groups In India
- 5) To Analyzing The Political Proportion Of Pressure Group In India
- 6) To identify A Thorough Analysis Of Pressure Group's Influence On The Latest Indian Politics Cases
- 7) To conduct a deep investigation on the role of pressure groups in india and worldwide

METHODOLOGY

Pressure groups are very much alive and thriving in India, despite the fact that they are limited in number and different from those in Western countries. Pressure groups in India are generally based on monetary and professional goals. The business community, caste and religious groups, farmer and peasant organisations, teacher and student organisations, women's organisations, and trade unions are a few examples. Like many other Asian and African countries, India has a large number of regional pressure organisations. The unions are divided along political party lines.

In India, the most influential pressure organisations are made up of businesses. Most of their organisations are cautiously supportive to the Congress Party since doing otherwise would be tactically wrong given that it had such a big and overpowering majority until recently.

An noteworthy component of pressure organisations in India is the "caste lobby." These lobbying organisations demand that politicians represent their people and work to enhance the interests of certain castes. "There is no doubting the close ties between religious leaders

and parliamentarians in India." In India, strong interests with ties to caste, religion, community, and other similar groups are prevalent. The most notable of them have been regional linguistic ethnic groupings. These organisations, which the Almond Powell typology refers to as 'non-associational interest groups,' are especially common in places like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, certain parts of South India, and some parts of West Bengal. Because of the government's dominant role in political institutionalisation and social and economic development, Rajni Kothari, a well-known analyst of Indian politics, believes that the political parties, the bureaucracy, and the factional network are three examples of 'institutional pressure groups' that have crystallised the most significant interests. In line with the more coalitional features of India's diffuse political system, he also points out that the most compelling interest combinations are mixed rather than discrete.

According to Myron Weiner, if institutional pressure organisations like the military and the civil service were placed at one end of the organised interest articulation continuum, the anomic movement would seem to be at the other extreme. The nation's present political structure incorporates pressure methods and strategies. Unorganized interest groups have repeatedly used organised pressure as a strategy to persuade the government to grant some of their requests via large-scale campaigns, demonstrations, strikes, acts of civil disobedience, gheraos, and bandhs.

Myron Weiner correctly noted that the regularity with which mass action has been successful in obstructing governmental action or favourably influencing public policy has strengthened the people's view of such acts as desirable and effective. Furthermore, the usage of organised pressure groups is discouraged by the present political atmosphere, which also encourages scepticism against them. However, it is true and inevitable that there is no other option in the multiracial Indian culture and the federal political system other than to accept the interest groups. It's conceivable that certain factions regularly resorted to violent protest as a result of the congress party's octopus control of the Indian political system from March 1977 till 1980. However, so-called developed nations increasingly also exploit violence and antisocial conduct to further their goals. However, pressure groups in India must be allowed the opportunity to affect both the formulation and implementation of policies. They must have a mentality for formulating policies and addressing problems.

However, owing to a lack of coordination among individuals working for political parties, pressure groups were inactive in the Indian political system.

In this study, an attempt is made to evaluate and suggest methods for boosting pressure groups' political impact in India in a manner comparable to how it is done elsewhere. However, the sure group has emerged into a vehicle for expressing interests in the so-called industrialised nations as well. All things considered, however, pressure organisations in India must be allowed the opportunity to affect both the formulation and implementation of policies. They must have a mentality for formulating policies and addressing problems. However, the political system in India made pressure organisations controlled by political parties ineffectual due to a lack of coordination among them. The purpose of this research is to examine and provide suggestions for strategies to increase pressure group influence in the Indian political system

RESEARCH REVIEW

Numerous studies on India's politics, government, and system of government have been conducted by various scholars at various times. Particularly on pressure groups, there aren't many books that offer much information.

W.J.M. Mackenzie's book on 'Pressure groups which explains the conceptual framework of political studies with reference to pressure groups. Earl Latham's work 'Interest groups in America Political System', this book explains the working of pressure groups in American political system. 'Politics and Pressure groups' written by V.O. Key describes the role of pressure groups in a political process. The work of Geoffery K. Roberts, entitled 'Political parties and pressure groups in Britain provide picture about the relation between political parties and pressure groups. 'Politics in India' this book written by Ranjni Kothari which analyses the language, region, religion, communal, caste, base, pressure groups. H.R. Mahoods work on 'Pressure groups in American politics', in this book he gave detailed knowledge, of different pressure groups.

Norman D. Palemar's book 'The Indian political system' in his work he analyses the

role and relation between political parties in Indian political system. 'Labour problems in Indian Industry' written V.V. Giri in this book he focuses on the problems of labour organizations in Indian industries. 'Indian Trade Unions : A Survey which is written by V.B. Karnik deals with analytical study of different trade unions in India politics.

Politics of influence, violence, and pressure groups, (ed) by Verinder Grover in this work author analyses the Lobby's impact on government. The process of government by F Arthur Bentley explains the interactions between government and groups. Bombwall, K.R. and Choudhery, L.P., aspects of democratic government and politics in India this book deals with freedom for the formation of groups in democratic nations. Political system by David Easton he explains how government respond the demands of the society through groups and associations.

In his, Language, Religion and Politics in North Inid, Paul R. Brass, determines the ways in which two powerful symbols of group identity, i.e., language and religion, have been maintained by political elites to promote communal and national movements and with the consequences of such movements for the political cohesion of India. He focuses specifically on the general issues of religious cleavage and language change in north India during the nineteenth and twentieth centurys, which witnessed the simultaneous development of political conflicts among the Hindus, Muslims, and Sikhs and between the Hindi movement and movements on behalf of other languages and dialects in the north.

Myron Weiner made the accurate observation that the public's perception of such actions as desirable and effective has been bolstered by the frequency with which mass action has been successful in blocking government action or positively altering public policy. The current political climate also discourages the use of organized pressure organizations or fosters cynicism toward them. In the plural Indian society and the federal political system, however, it is both true and unavoidable that there is no other choice except to acknowledge the interest groups. It's possible that some groups became so frustrated with the congress party's octopus dominance of the Indian political system up until March 1977 and even after 1980 that they frequently turned to violent protest. However, violence and anti-social behavior are now used to express interests in so-called

industrialized countries as well. All things considered, however, pressure organizations in India must be given the chance to influence policies and their execution. They must adopt a problem-solving and policy-making mindset.

CONCLUSION

Political parties may initially try to ignore problematic subjects, but pressure organisations can address them. It's also probable that when new concerns appear on the political agenda, new pressure groups will emerge to address them. Between general elections, pressure organisations provide its members and supporters more ongoing opportunities to actively engage in politics. This is expected to improve political understanding and, in turn, boost support for the liberal democratic system as a whole.

Pressure groups may sometimes be able to provide governments access to crucial information that they would not otherwise have, which can help them make better decisions. Relevant pressure organisations may also push their members to carry out government policy once it has been agreed upon. They may also closely monitor government performance to determine if policies are being implemented successfully. Pressure groups may aid in the effectiveness of the government by promoting discussion, disseminating information that is valuable, assisting with the implementation of policies, and monitoring how well the government is doing. Therefore, pressure groups are seen as providing a safety valve preventing establishing opposition to government and thereby increasing the overall legitimacy of the liberal democratic political system. Pressure group activity may in some cases underline in various respects the principle of liberal democracy. Pressure groups indirectly help to ensure that citizens do not turn to more radical methods in their attempts to pressurise the government.

Because governments' survival depends on the efficiency and profitability of private capitalism, which in turn depends on employment levels, living standards, and economic growth, it is argued that liberal democratic governments favour well-funded, well-organized pro-capitalist pressure groups' interests disproportionately. As a result, governments are less

likely to introduce policies that are not backed by private businesses. Furthermore, pro-capitalist pressure organisations are likely to be given insider status, which undermines both their own and the government's responsibility to the broader public since talks with the government are often conducted in secret.

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