1. Interest group can be defined as an aggregation of individuals who interact in order to pursue a common interest. The term interest group covers just about any collection of people trying to influence government.

There are four types of political interest groups:

(1) associational;

(2) institutional;

(3) non -associational; and

(4) anomic.

Here is the brief description about each types of interest groups with examples in terms of Bangladesh ,

1. Associational:

it is organized specifically to further the political objectives of its members. For example is the bangladesh awami league.

1. Institutional:

these groups have been formed to achieve goals other than affecting the political system, but they also pursue political objectives. For example, a large university can be influenced by local and national policies, that is why that university may also try to influence those policies.For examples government university politics.

1. Non- Associational:

these groups are fluid aggregates of individuals who are not explicitly associated with a permanent organizational entity but who share some common interest regarding certain issues and become politically active on an issue. For examples the women’s rights movement, the civil rights movement, the indigenous peoples movements etc.

1. Anomic:

these groups are short-lived, spontaneous aggregations of people who share a political concern. These people participate in a group political action that emerges with little or no planning and then quickly stops after the action is completed. Anomie groups are the "more or less spontaneous groups that form suddenly when many individuals respond similarly to frustration,disappointment, or other strong emotions". They are flash affairs rising and subsiding suJdenly without previous organization or

planning, individuals long frustrated "may suddenly take to the streets

to vent their anger as a rumour of new injustice sweeps the community.For example covid related funds are the clearest anomic interest group.

1. The term 'Interest group' means collection of people with identical interests and collectively making claims on the state for allocation of resources. Interest group can be defined as an aggregation of individuals who interact in order to pursue a common interest.The factor that distinguishes a political interest group from other groups is that the common interest the group pursues is a political objective. This kinds of group only has an interest in a particular area of public policy where action might be taken.The term interest group covers just about any collection of people trying to influence government.But some focus on influencing a particular policy, others on broad changes.

All the interest groups follow some strategies to implement their want,

1. Approaching Lawmakers: The term ‘lobbying’ refers to the efforts of interest group to sway legislation.Lobbying receives the most attention. The campaign contributions and favors to legislators given by corporations convince many that lobbyists buy Congress.Indeed, any major interest threatened by new laws spares no expense to make sure the laws are not passed, and they are usually successful.The average lobbying group, however, has little money to give, so most see themselves as providers of information.

2. Approaching the Administration: Depending on the issue, the executive branch may be a better interest-group target.The interest group may not need or want a new law, merely favorable interpretation of existing rules and regulations.For this, they turn to administrators.Antipollution groups, for instance, seek tighter definitions of clean air; industry groups seek looser definitions.Interest groups concentrate on the department that specializes in their area.Farm groups deal with the Department of Agriculture, public service companies with the Federal Power Commission, and so forth.As a rule, each department pays heed to the demands and arguments of groups in its area.

3. Approaching the Judiciary: Interest groups may also use the courts. the courts become an arena of interest group contention, where groups have taken cases on and worker rights before the Federal Constitutional Court.Interest groups use two judicial methods to pursue their goals.First, they may initiate suits directly on behalf of a group or class of people whose interests they represent .The second is for the interest group to file a “friend of the court” brief in support of a person whose cause they share.

4.Appeals to the Public: Organized interests often take their case to the public with peaceful or not so peaceful appeals.Even powerful interest groups realize the importance of their public image, and many invest in public relations campaigns to explain how they contribute to the general welfare and why their interests are good for the country.Some interest groups maintain a low profile by promoting their objectives without advertising themselves.Such groups may plant news stories that promote their cause and quietly work against the publication of stories detrimental to them.The ettadi promoting tree planation by their show, discreetly funds research that casts doubt on the benefits of plantation.

5.Demonstrations: Certain organizations, such as the Cancer Society and the Heart Fund, may get free advertising space and time, but most interest groups do not, and many cannot afford to purchase such publicity.Such a disadvantaged group may hold demonstrations to publicize its cause.