Name:

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1. **How do interest groups differ from political parties? Which political process is preferential—one that is dominated by parties or one in which groups are more important?**

According to Brunell (681), political parties include individuals who play the role of organizing elections, define public policy and operate the government while the interest groups define a team of individuals sharing common objectives and aim at influencing the policy makers. Therefore, the political parties and interest groups possess a purpose in the government and remain organized teams making efforts to accomplish a common objective in the government.

Sides, Shaw, and Grossmann (1) state that political and interest groups differ in various ways. Political parties obtain power via elections through supporting one or many candidates. Political parties may involve all the citizens who identify with the party and aim at supporting their candidates to gain power. The parties remain flexible in various issues and get criticized for prioritizing politicians’ interests instead of the population.

Brunell (681), claims that interest groups define teams sharing common interest and opinion on a certain issue and join hands to influence the opinion of the public. However, the interest groups don’t play the role of running elections or supporting candidates. However, they seek elimination or approval of certain policies through campaigning and lobbying. They are not flexible and their power relies on their impact on the population and their capacity to lobby politicians and other influential people.

Therefore, Sides, Shaw, and Grossmann (1) argue that the political parties process remain more preferential because they remain flexible and they consider their political views based on the majority and can discuss their opinions on various topics and their various opinions do not change the identity of the party.

In conclusion, the political and interest groups possess a purpose in the government and remain organized teams making efforts to accomplish a common objective in the government. The political parties process remain more preferential because they remain flexible and they consider their political views based on the majority.

Works Cited

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