External Bodies influence Government Policies. Discuss (20 marks)

**Media**

Another unelected body which seems to have a major impact is the media.

More often than not the media determines issues which are of an interest to voters. Can force politicians to discuss certain issues and perhaps even propose policy regarding certain areas which they otherwise would have left. For example due to pressures from papers such as the daily mail immigration has become possibly the most important political issue. This has led to a rise in UKIP popularity and forced the conservatives to propose an EU referendum if they come back into power. Therefore it seems unelected bodies have a major impact as the media have directed influenced immigration and international relation policy. Another way the media can influence is by scrutinising politicians

2009 expenses scandal where MPs were misusing their parliamentary expenses.

These expenses are to be used for transport/accommodation for parliamentary business. However they were using it for personal gain such as cleaning out their moat. Due to this scandal the entire expenses system was reformed to make it transparent. The overhaul shows how media can create major change in political landscape. Media has a major impact as seen by their deciding of political issues and their scrutinisation of representative work.

**Media**

The media is an extremely significant external body that influences Government policy. A key example of the media having significant influence on Government policy was during the 2015 Migrant Crisis. In recent months, increasing numbers of refugees and migrants, mainly from Syria and Afghanistan have been coming to Europe across the Mediterranean or overland. This became a major news story after the death of around 2000 people died at sea in April 2015. The heart-rending photo of the 3 year old boy Aylan Kurdi washed up on the coast of a Greek island marked a turing point in public opinion and many demanded the Government increase the amount of migrants accepted into the UK. Originally the Prime Minister maintained a hard line position despite pressure for the UK to do more to help, insisting that the best solution to the crisis was to bring peace and stability to the Middle East, as opposed to the offering of help in the UK. However, the clear influence of the media could be seen as only days after the picture of Aylan Kurdi was released, Cameron changed his position, allowing 20,000 refugees into the UK. Camerons quick U turn was particularly influence by social media. This clearly shows that the media is successful in influencing millions of people which puts enormous pressure on Government decisions. This was also exemplified in the 2014 Scottish Independence referendum, where a massive debate was sparked on social media, causing the Government to have to promise additional devolved powers to Scotland, through the Smith commission, clearly demonstrating the influence of the media on determining Government policy. Social media is able to have a significant influence of Government due to its accessibility and the sheer volume of people that use it. This means it is easy to access the opinions of others, and like minded people often join forces, in large numbers, to put pressure on the Government, in order to achieve their goal. This was evident when over 100,000 signed a petition to up the numbers of refugees accepted into Britain, with around 100 people per minute signing the petition. This petition was ultimately the reason why Cameron changed his stance on migration, showing that ordinary people and their use of the media can influence Government policy.

**Media**

The media had a strong influence over the Scottish referendum and this led to a lot of people engaging on the topic. The media is an extremely significant external body that influences Government policy and the views of the public. At the time of the referendum campaigns there were many debates and opinions posted throughout social media. The debates taken place on Facebook where the debates were publicly shared which therefore made it easy for the public to access and influence their opinions or viewpoints. London based newspapers went against the SNP during the independence campaign which then forced the SNP to use social media, this helped them engage younger voters. This shows the influence the media has on politics as the newspapers changed the SNPs approach to the campaign. The influence of social media on politics was demonstrated during the 2014 independence referendum, a huge debated started online causing the government to promise greater powers for the Scottish parliament, this was done through the smith commission. The smith commission was a report, published by Lord Smith of Kelvin, making recommendations to the government about giving the Scottish Parliament greater powers. Some of these were; taxation (income tax, VAT, Air Passenger Duty), benefits welfare and pensions and broadcasting. This clearly demonstrates the influence of the media on changing government decisions. Social media has a huge influence due to the fact that it is easily accessed and has a large number of users. The 2014 Scottish independence referendum saw unprecedented levels of political engagement by debating on social media, participating in television debates and radio phone in which engaged the public and therefore was why there was such a high turnout of 85%. This means it is easy to access the opinions of others, and like-minded people often join forces, in large numbers, to put pressure on the government, in order to achieve their goals.

**Music/Media**

Music is one way an external body that can influence the government’s decision making.

Music has been a way to challenge the government for decades, particularly in the 70’s when punk took over Britain and reached its A-pex during Thatcher’s time in office. Despite not being as prominent in modern society it still can influence the government.

For example, the Ska Punk band The King Blues organised a demonstration during Tony Blair’s lecture on ‘faith and globalisation’ inside Westminster Cathedral on the 3rd April 2008. During the lecture, The King Blues street party interrupted Blair’s speech and expressed their anger about the war and Iraq which affluence their second album and was the first sign of resistance to Blair.

This highlights that music can influence the government’s decision making since after numerous demonstrations and successful album dedicated to exposing Blair’s war crimes, the government has looked into the accusations and without The King Blue’s music and courage to exercise the freedom speech no one would have held Blair accountable.

This effectively shows the impact of music on the government’s decision making as music can be easily spread and influence people to take action against governments decision and the government knows this which is why The King Blues song “Off with their heads” -that ridicules the air strikes in Syria in 2015- was taken off of YouTube for being too political. This proves that the government are threatened by music.

Another external body that can influence the government’s decision making is the media.

There are many different types of media, which vary largely in comparison with each other. The TV and Newspapers are very relevant sources of media. Though newspapers are sources of media which are growing more and more unpopular, some newspapers still have very large readership, eg./ The Sun, The Telegraph, The Herald.

**Media**

Social media has become an incredibly useful tool in the world of pressure groups. It allows them to share their message on a platform and generate more support for their cause which in turn puts pressure on the government which can ultimately influence decision making. During the lead up to the Scottish Independence Referendum the yes campaign was very prominent on social media. The social networking site Facebook (which over half of Scots use)completed a survey showing that posts that supported the Yes campaign had 2.05million interactions (shares and likes) compared1.96 interactions from the No campaign. Support for the yes campaign on social networking sites like this contributed massively to the high turnout in the referendum vote and the unexpected high percentage of yes votes. Social media used by up pressure groups like this engages the public in a way that traditional politics does not.

Media People Power/Issues

In the Uk the Prime Minister leads the Government with the support of the Cabinets and ministers. However often the ministers power can be influenced by people power. People power is where people express their views on legislation, it is often people who share similar views and want to make a change, or laws proposed by the government. Direct action is a method taken by voters who take action such as protesting which is intended to demonstrate a possible solution to a social and economic issue. Often voters take non violent action, for example sit in strikes. However, if they feel like they are not being heard they take violent actions. Such as political violence or extreme measures like assault. An example of people power being in place when people demanded that the British Government took action on Gaza conflicts-thousands marched through the London streets 15,000 people were in attendance to protest against the conflict in Gaza where the death toll reached 1900. This caused Cameron to release a statement saying he would re-evaluaute his decision and would come to a decision after meeting Obama.

In the last year of the new Government, a total of 36,000 petitions were signed and attract 6.4 million signatures. This shows that people power is having influence on the Government showing that people are involved in Government decisions and want to be involved in these vital decisions.

EU impact

One way in which an unelected body can have influence on decisions made by UK government is the European Union.

The EU brings many social and economic benefits, however, some people believe that by being part of this organisation some power is taken away from the UK. The members of the European Union work together on matters affecting issues on the environment, security and defence. The EU also have an impact on other important areas for example, welfare and social security, education, criminal law, family law and the NHS.

A prime example of the EU having an influence on decisions made in UK government is the minimum alcohol pricing act. The Scotch Whisky Association (SWA) and First Minister Nicola Sturgeon have both welcomed the minimum alcohol pricing act. The legislation to bring in a minimum price of 50p per unit was passed by the Scottish Parliament in May 2012. This is important as the act hasn’t come into action as a result of the EU slipping the issue of minimum alcohol pricing under their radar and knocking back this act. Furthermore, Five European wine-producing nations are trying to block Scotland's plans for minimum alcohol pricing. The countries of France, Spain, Italy, Portugal and Bulgaria have said the policy is illegal, unfair and ineffective and could have a devastating impact on the wine and spirits industry. These European countries argue that it breaches European free trade law by discriminating against imported alcohol products.

Overall, despite the minimum alcohol pricing act being passed by the Scottish First Minister and UK government, the EU managed to have influence over the executive and managed to put the issue aside for now. The power of the unelected body of the EU managed to have influence over the minimum alcohol pricing act as it was contrary to European law.

EU impact

One of the best – and most controversial - examples of the EU Parliament's impact on the UK, is the Common Fisheries Policy (CFP). The CFP -adapted in 1983 - is a set of rules designed to manage European fishing fleets and to conserve fish stocks. The CFP is meant to protect the fishing industry, however this is not how it is perceived by the fishermen themselves. Fishermen have criticized the CFP, stating that it is wasteful as 75% of the stocks were overfished, compared to the 25% on average worldwide. As a result of overfishing on this scale in the EU, fish stocks are damaged and the fishing industry is left financially vulnerable. Nonetheless, neither the Scottish Government nor the fishermen themselves have a say in this policy and have very limited influence in this matter and what decisions are made regarding it as they have very little contact with the EU decision makers.

It is clear that the European Parliament has, in some areas, had a substantial impact on decision making in the UK. Despite the fact that neither the fishermen nor the Scottish Government want this policy, as it is a decision made by the European Parliament, they must follow it. This then impacts everyone involved with the fishing industry in Britain.

**EU impact**

However, despite the fact that the UK cannot simply ignore the EU legislation, they can certainly challenge it. For instance, with the working time directive. The working time directive -introduced in 1993- is a set of rights which EU countries guarantee for their workers. The European Parliament believes that -among a number of other requirements - the working week should be limited to 48 hours on average, including overtime. In spite of the fact that the directive applies to all of the EU's 28 member states, it is possible to opt out of the 48 hour working week and work longer hours instead when employed in the UK. This gives workers in the UK more flexibility and freedom with regard to their job and lets employers do what they feel is best for their business. However, the UK cannot opt out of any other requirements of the working time directive.

This proves that whilst the European Parliament does have a large impact on the UK, the UK can still make their own decisions and impact the laws set by them. As the UK didn't believe the working time directive was the most efficient and helpful law for their workers, they challenged it and were able to make their own decisions on some of the requirements.

Pressure Groups

Pressure Groups are unelected bodies which can influence decision making in Government. Pressure Groups are a single-issue group who are determined to bring about change. There are two different types of pressure groups; Insider and Outsider. Insider pressure groups are organisations which work closely and firmly with the political parties. Government often rely on these for their expertise and advice on policy decisions. Insider pressure groups will be consulted prior to legislation which may affect their group. For example, the BMA (British Medical Association) may be consulted on matters relating to health. Whereas, an Outsider pressure group often take action to which the Government disagree with. Organisations like Green Peace often engage in civil disobedience or direct action in order to reinforce their point of view. Some outsider groups go to extreme measures to portray their feelings on the given issue such as demonstrating, making petitions and using the media to make a stance, this shows the Government how strongly they feel over their particular issue. A prime example of an outsider group having negative influence was the student riots in November 2010. Students protested on the streets of London over what the Con-Libs had proposed over tuition fees, initially the students had a strong campaign therefore Nick Clegg had promised he would never vote in favour of tuition fees but within less than a month Clegg had changed his stance and voted accordingly along with the Con-Libs plans to introduce tuition fees due to how fast the students lost support from the public when their protests became out of control. Initially it was a positive campaign but because of its outsider status they had to continually gain public support, unfortunately this led to more extreme measures than the initial peaceful protests. For example, the students vandalised the moving car that Prince Charles and Camilla where traveling in. This escalation from a calm and professional way of protesting rapidly descended into violence, destruction and rioting which quickly turned the media and public against the campaign This highlights the Insider and Outsider status of the pressure groups and their impact on government and the need for outsider pressure groups to keep the public on their side to enable them to influence the Government. It is vital for pressure groups and the Government to have the support of the public, however loosing public support could be detrimental to the campaign and its strategies of making a change within the society.

Pressure Groups

A way that citizens can influence the political systems and decision making is pressure groups. These pressure groups can be described as both insider and outsider and both have different impacts on ways they influence decision making. Insider pressure groups are organisations which work closely and formally with political parties and governments. Governments often rely on them for their expertise within a certain field and therefore are highly respected by the government. This gets them a very high and respectable position and this means that if they disagree with a certain policy brought in by the government they have the upper hand to get right to the centre of government and therefore get directly to the people that have a lot of power and will be able to actually make a difference. They can use techniques to influence like writing letters, phone calls directly to the people of power and actually call meetings to people of power and discuss why they oppose and maybe influential people may actually take their opinions and thoughts more seriously due to their high regards and respectful relationship. However there are some drawbacks to the influence they can have in being insider groups and being so close and respected by the government. It is harder to disagree with the government and oppose as maybe they do not pose such a threat and may not be taken as seriously as other more radical outsider groups as they are perhaps too respected. An example of these insider groups can be seen with the BMA ( British Medical Association ) and the failure to try to force the sugar tax as sugar related disease like diabetes and obesity is costing the NHS 7% of their budget. Another advantage that the citizens in the insider groups can have is due to the money they have can get celebrities like Jamie Oliver behind their cause. However the effectiveness of these insider groups can be seen where the government do not want to take their advice even after seeing the startling evidence. This shows the government will not budge much at all even given the status of the opposition if it costs them money or goes would go in a way they wouldn’t want it to, therefore it shows insider groups can have a small influence over government but shows they still have the ultimate decision making power.

However on the other hand you have outsider groups who can also be effective to an extent. Outsider groups can be said to be a group of like-minded people of the public joined together over their opinion and desire to change a certain policy that has been enforced. They have no link with the influential power makers in government are just people of the public, they use activities like public strikes, letters to newspapers and do anything that will gain them publicity to get noticed as they do not have the upper hand to even get noticed by the government they have to everything they can and sometimes when they get enough publicity and noticed by the government enough, they get public backing which gives them more influence on political system and decision making. It all depends on their numbers and public backing to cause a problem for the government. This can be seen with the farmers who protested over the lowering price of milk where they were no longer making enough money from it and it was affecting their lives. They used a publicity stunts like giving out free milk in a busy area to symbolise how cheap milk is now and bringing a cow to a busy area and this caused them a lot of publicity for their cause and public backing. This also seems like effective ways that citizens can influence decision making and political structure but the reality of it is that they actually do not have much influence or impact at all unless they have mass public backing and cause a problem for the politicians and therefore they have to do something about it because usually if they do not then they may loose votes and gain bad reputation therefore stunting their chances for future power and trust from the citizens. So overall citizens in pressure groups can actually influence the political systems and decision making in pressure groups, both insider and outsider but unless they both pose a threat to the government then they are unlikely to actually have much influence over the people in power and main decision makers and sometimes even if it looked like they made a difference the government sometimes only react with `illusion` solutions where it may look good but the government will not actually be responding to their problem but just look like they have responded and are giving the people what they want.

Pressure groups are an unelected body that can influence parliament decisions. A pressure group can be described as an organised group that is set up to influence governmental policy without seeking to win political power. There are two types of pressure groups; insider and outsider. An insider pressure group is a group with an ear to the government, they can have meetings to get their points across to the government; the British Medical Association (BMA) is an example of an insider pressure group. The government refers to the BMA for information when making decisions like the ban on smoking in cars with under 18’s present. The BMA would advise the government and give them medical statistics to help back up the government policy and get it pushed through. There have been times when the government haven’t listened to the BMA and they have had to resort to outsider tactics. The BMA supported the sugar tax but the government were being pressured by fizzy drink companies not to impose the sugar tax because it would affect their business. The BMA then had to resort to outsider pressure group tactics like getting a celebrity to support (Jamie Oliver), and getting as much media attention as possible to help pressurise the government. Outsider groups, who cannot have meetings with the government to get their point of view heard have to resort to more drastic measures to get their points heard. Dads for Justice are an example of this. They are a group of dads who want fair representation in custody battles instead of the mother always being favoured, in order to get their point heard they dressed up as superheroes and scaled Buckingham palace. This got a lot of media attention and so the government heard the point.

Big Business/Trade unions

Trade Unions

They can be successful sometimes but they do not influence government policy.

Power held by Tus in Britain is just a matter of interpretation

Promised by the Conservatives that their 2015 manifesto will include legislation to ensure that unions have more frequent strike ballots and much higher turnout thresholds.

This therefore greatly reduces the Unions ability to organise a strike.

It would certainly reduce their power a large amount, and also suggests that the conservatives think there is a problem.

Recently, the Scottish government have called for exclusion from the Trade Union bill. In a letter addressed to the UK minister for skills Nick Boles, the cabinet secretary for Fair Work skills and training Roseanna Cunningham told delegates that the bill would “undermine the effective engagement of trade unions across Scottish workplaces”.

Point- An insider group that can have a high influence over the governments decisions are big businesses.

Explain- Insider groups are pressure groups that are regularly consulted by government departments. They consult with each other over avoiding disruptive tactics and keeping agreements well maintained.

Example- In 2016 Theresa May has offered businesses to pay around £3000 to have lunch with her ministers. During lunch the businessmen have a chance to discuss their business with the prime minister and her chancellors hence making the business relevant.

Analyse- Easy to influence- More influential when working alongside Conservative government as the government are more reliant on the funds the big businesses put into the govt. Shown through the Sugar Tax as the Conservatives are hesitant in bringing in sugar taxes in fear of losing support from big businesses.

Not Easy to influence- Ineffective when under Labour as more supportive of trade unions, will attempt to diminish power of big businesses.

Another inside pressure group which influence the government is Trade Unions. A trade union is an organized association of workers in a trade, group of trades, or profession, formed to protect and further their rights and interests. There is ongoing action by trade unions protesting against changes in the contracts of junior doctors. Trade Unions have organised strikes across England in an attempt to prevent the proposed changes to the contracts of junior doctors. However the current Conservative government do not respond well to trade unions. This makes trade unions almost entirely ineffective in influencing the government. The government have ignored the protests by the trade union and these have not effected the government’s decision on the junior doctor contracts. While the strikes are ongoing the campaign is losing support and change is becoming less likely. While trade unions can be effective in some situations in creating change they rely heavily on the government listening to them. Since the current conservative government do not allow the trade unions to influence their decisions they are ineffective in altering the government’s decisions.

It can be argued that insider pressure groups have far more influence over governments than outsider pressure groups do. Insider pressure groups are those groups that governments approach for advice on issues and that are often listened to however this does depend on the government in power at the time. The CBI is an insider pressure group that represents employers. The Government often consults with them to discuss the economy. For example the United Kingdom Labour law legislates relations between workers employers and trade unions was pushed and heavily supported by the CBI. It gained cross party support because of this. Insider pressure groups may change to be outsider pressure groups depending on the government. Many trade unions where close to the Labour government however when Labour lost power to the Conservatives in 1978 trade unions where no longer consulted. This shows that insider pressure groups can also be influential as their views are respected by government. However although the changes that they bring about are more frequent than outsider pressure groups they are also much smaller. Their status can also change depending on the party in power which can make them unreliable.

Pressure Groups

A way that citizens can influence the political systems and decision making is pressure groups. These pressure groups can be described as both insider and outsider and both have different impacts on ways they influence decision making. Insider pressure groups are organisations which work closely and formally with political parties and governments. Governments often rely on them for their expertise within a certain field and therefore are highly respected by the government. This gets them a very high and respectable position and this means that if they disagree with a certain policy brought in by the government they have the upper hand to get right to the centre of government and therefore get directly to the people that have a lot of power and will be able to actually make a difference. They can use techniques to influence like writing letters, phone calls directly to the people of power and actually call meetings to people of power and discuss why they oppose and maybe influential people may actually take their opinions and thoughts more seriously due to their high regards and respectful relationship. However there are some drawbacks to the influence they can have in being insider groups and being so close and respected by the government. It is harder to disagree with the government and oppose as maybe they do not pose such a threat and may not be taken as seriously as other more radical outsider groups as they are perhaps too respected. An example of these insider groups can be seen with the BMA ( British Medical Association ) and the failure to try to force the sugar tax as sugar related disease like diabetes and obesity is costing the NHS 7% of their budget. Another advantage that the citizens in the insider groups can have is due to the money they have can get celebrities like Jamie Oliver behind their cause. However the effectiveness of these insider groups can be seen where the government do not want to take their advice even after seeing the startling evidence. This shows the government will not budge much at all even given the status of the opposition if it costs them money or goes would go in a way they wouldn’t want it to, therefore it shows insider groups can have a small influence over government but shows they still have the ultimate decision making power.

However on the other hand you have outsider groups who can also be effective to an extent. Outsider groups can be said to be a group of like-minded people of the public joined together over their opinion and desire to change a certain policy that has been enforced. They have no link with the influential power makers in government are just people of the public, they use activities like public strikes, letters to newspapers and do anything that will gain them publicity to get noticed as they do not have the upper hand to even get noticed by the government they have to everything they can and sometimes when they get enough publicity and noticed by the government enough, they get public backing which gives them more influence on political system and decision making. It all depends on their numbers and public backing to cause a problem for the government. This can be seen with the farmers who protested over the lowering price of milk where they were no longer making enough money from it and it was affecting their lives. They used a publicity stunts like giving out free milk in a busy area to symbolise how cheap milk is now and bringing a cow to a busy area and this caused them a lot of publicity for their cause and public backing. This also seems like effective ways that citizens can influence decision making and political structure but the reality of it is that they actually do not have much influence or impact at all unless they have mass public backing and cause a problem for the politicians and therefore they have to do something about it because usually if they do not then they may loose votes and gain bad reputation therefore stunting their chances for future power and trust from the citizens. So overall citizens in pressure groups can actually influence the political systems and decision making in pressure groups, both insider and outsider but unless they both pose a threat to the government then they are unlikely to actually have much influence over the people in power and main decision makers and sometimes even if it looked like they made a difference the government sometimes only react with `illusion` solutions where it may look good but the government will not actually be responding to their problem but just look like they have responded and are giving the people what they want.

Pressure groups are an unelected body that can influence parliament decisions. A pressure group can be described as an organised group that is set up to influence governmental policy without seeking to win political power. There are two types of pressure groups; insider and outsider. An insider pressure group is a group with an ear to the government, they can have meetings to get their points across to the government; the British Medical Association (BMA) is an example of an insider pressure group. The government refers to the BMA for information when making decisions like the ban on smoking in cars with under 18’s present. The BMA would advise the government and give them medical statistics to help back up the government policy and get it pushed through. There have been times when the government haven’t listened to the BMA and they have had to resort to outsider tactics. The BMA supported the sugar tax but the government were being pressured by fizzy drink companies not to impose the sugar tax because it would affect their business. The BMA then had to resort to outsider pressure group tactics like getting a celebrity to support (Jamie Oliver), and getting as much media attention as possible to help pressurise the government. Outsider groups, who cannot have meetings with the government to get their point of view heard have to resort to more drastic measures to get their points heard. Dads for Justice are an example of this. They are a group of dads who want fair representation in custody battles instead of the mother always being favoured, in order to get their point heard they dressed up as superheroes and scaled Buckingham palace. This got a lot of media attention and so the government heard the point.

Outside Pressure Groups

Outsider pressure groups have no direct access to policy makers such as civil servants or government ministers. The policy objective of these groups diverge so much from the views of government that they are largely excluded from the formal process of policy making. Outsider groups tend to rely on high profile public campaigns and the mobilisation of public opinion to influence government decision making. Outside pressure groups use such methods as protests and demonstrations to engage the public and convince them to support whatever they are protesting for/against. In 2010 students in London protested over tuition fees with an incredible 50,000 people turning out to the rally to support the protest against paying tuition fees. However, the protest turned violent after students smashed windows and waved anarchist flags from the roof of the building housing the Conservative party HQ. The scale of protests was so unexpected as there was 50,000 people turning out to vent their anger at government plans to raise tuition fees while cutting the state grant for university teaching. However, the government continued with its plans to raise tuition fees to 9,000 and make a 40% cut to university teaching budgets, showing how ineffective violent protests can be. The angry protests resulted in the government not changing their policies on tuition fees. This shows the methods used by pressure groups and their insider/outsider status has a massive influence on government policy making. For example if the students had carried out a peaceful campaign, it may have led to changes in government policy as they may have got the public and press behind them to put pressure on the government. This has been seen in campaigns such as mumsnet on child benefit. They carried out a high profile peaceful campaign and managed to curb some of the governments reform on child benefit.

Insider Groups

Insider groups are pressure groups which have direct access to policy makers such as civil servants or Government ministers. This is due to the fact that they have expertise and specialist knowledge, which gives them an active rolein the decision making process. There are many different Insider pressure groups that influence politics such as BMA and PSPCA. The BMA has proven to be very influential in recent years, with the introduction of the smoking ban in public places and in cars. The BMA was consulted by the Government which used the BMAto get the information to back up the introduction of the policy. However, the BMA simultaneously has began to influence over the food and drink federation which influenced the Government to ignore the BMA on the Sugar Tax, because it would affect their industry, despite there being 8% of the NHS budget spent on Sugar related illnesses, Another insider group that influences the government is the RSPCA which aim to stop all inhuman treatments of animals. Through the role of investigators reporting the abuse and working successfully to prevent cruelty to animals, the RSPCA has built up an extensive knowledge and expertise which prompts the government to turn them on animal welfare matters. The RSPCA has provided most of the scientific evidence and welfare arguments that secured the Hunting Act and had a maor role in bringing about the 200 Licensing Act of 1981. These insider groups achievement show the external have great influence on Government policy which can be beneficial in both the business and public sector, depending on whether it is an interest or cause group. However, as sometimes insider groups need more influence they adopt outsider groups tactics, as used by the BMA in the proposal to increase Junior doctors hours. To conclude insider pressure groups are seen to be very influential on Government policy, however there are limitations which can often render their insider status nul or overpowered.