

1. Provide two examples of two different cultures where indirect exercises of power are impacting functional integration in two different ways.

Answer:

The culture where power plays a vital role in impacting functional integration are political culture and job culture.

Political culture, it's a culture that based on people who wilds political power over other and here the power of leadership and influence makes the people who are linked in this culture in every way this holding the guidelines of integration by pure concept of power.

Job culture, in job culture where there is a clear chain of hierarchy. Which is based of on power and liability of people over others. This culture is solely based on this power hierarchy, and it drives the functional aspect of this culture.

2. With examples, differentiate between Non-institutional and Secondary groups.

Answer:

Non-institutional group is a group of people joined together by a common agenda, and its sole purpose is to insure the succession of the goal for which it was formed. As so, the group isn't long lasted and is dismantled as the goal has a conclusive result.

Secondary group is a group that can be large and may not have a common goal but may have a sense of belonging, and it's more lasting.

Non-institutional	Secondary group
Short-lived	Comparatively long-lived
Has a clear goal	Can have a goal but not a must
Has temporary feel of unity	Has feel of togetherness
Dismantled as soon as goal has a result	May live for a long time without even a goal in mind.

3. For which two social groups you can consider the idea of social class as their examples and why?

Answer:

The social group that has the idea of social class are

1. Reference group
2. Minority group

Reference group, is when a person want to belong in some kind of social group, and it can be higher class or lower class in wealth or some specific classification for it. Example: *Heroes, celebrity*. Which we want to be a part of and get to the social class structure with we compare our life status with.

Minority group, when a class or race of people are less fortunate than the other class, and thus they are deprived of some facility the society provides for the norm of its majority. This results in different group structure where people are put in it not because of voluntary joining of the group, rather they are joined together by a common condition by default. Example: Rohingya shelter seeking social group in Bangladesh, or Black community group in the USA.