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The social and economic positions of people in society are determined by their rank within the hierarchy of power. This hierarchy is composed of three main classes: the ruling class, the middle class, and the working class. Each class has distinct characteristics and roles, and these relationships are maintained through a system of social interactions and practices. The ruling class, which includes the elite, owns the means of production and holds political power. The middle class, which includes the middle and working classes, is dependent on the ruling class for economic and political power. The working class, which includes the poor and unemployed, is the most oppressed and has the least amount of power. The relationships between these classes are maintained through a system of social interactions and practices, which are influenced by the power structure. To summarize, power structure refers to the distribution of power and resources within a society, and it is maintained through a system of social interactions and practices. The ruling class, which includes the elite, owns the means of production and holds political power. The middle class, which includes the middle and working classes, is dependent on the ruling class for economic and political power. The working class, which includes the poor and unemployed, is the most oppressed and has the least amount of power. The relationships between these classes are maintained through a system of social interactions and practices, which are influenced by the power structure.