



The Haves and Have Nots

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► Assignment 2

- Describe some ways in which Society is divided into the 'haves and have nots'.
- This presentation will, describe who are the haves and have nots. Introduce a new class called the Precariat.



The terms “haves” and “have nots” designate the rich and the impoverished respectively. This expression can be used to describe the income disparity that exists between these two groups of people in society.

(online-spellcheck.com 2022)

The Haves.....

Have a tertiary education.

Have access to medical care.

Dine out regularly.

Have luxury homes.

Have the latest cars.

The Have-Nots...

Lucky to have an education.

Live in crowded homes.

Are mainly unskilled.

Use public transport.

Die younger due to poor diet.



The Precariat.

The term "precariat" refers to a socioeconomic class of people who live in a state of precarity, which is characterised by an uncertain and unsafe way of life. It has been demonstrated that precarity affects both material and psychological welfare.

(Oxford-review.com)



Faction one.

People who have left their former working-class neighborhoods or families make up the first faction. They believe they lack the advantages their parents or peers enjoyed. Since they gaze backwards and lament the loss of a past—real or imagined—they can be referred to as atavists. They listen to populist sirens who prey on their concerns and place the blame on "the other"—migrants, refugees, foreigners, or any other easily demonized group—because they lack formal education. Atavists have flocked to the far right everywhere and supported Brexit. They will keep moving in that direction until a new, progressive politics starts to engage them.

(journals.sagepub.com 2021)

Faction two.

Nostalgics make up the second group. These include immigrants and persecuted minorities who feel cut off from the present, their homes, and their sense of community. They generally keep their heads down politically because they are aware of their supplicant status. But on occasion, the strain is too much, and they lose control and lash out for days. It would be rude to hold them responsible.

(journals.sagepub.com 2021)

Faction three.

The third group is what Standing refers to as the progressives because they believe their future has been gone. It is made up of those who enrol in college after being assured by their parents, teachers, and politicians that doing so will lead to a profession. They quickly come to the realisation that they were sold a lottery ticket and leave with a lot of debt and no future. This group is perilous in a more advantageous way. They are unlikely to back populist candidates. However, they also disapprove of the traditional conservative or social democratic parties. They instinctively seek a new politics of paradise, which they do not find in the traditional political spectrum or in organisations like trade unions.

(journals.sagepub.com 2021)

Conclusion.

In essence, society is divided into "haves" and "have-nots," and it only functions well because the "haves," who hold all the power, keep the "have-nots" from having any. In order to survive, the "have-nots" must do services for the "haves" in exchange for cash, while the "haves" create jobs. This is how society functions. (sociologymadesimple.com)

BUT..... The precariat might represent the forefront of a brand-new progressive period. (Standing 2014)

Reference List.

Standing, G. (2014). The Precariat. Contexts, 13(4), 10–12.

<https://doi.org/10.1177/1536504214558209>

<https://medium.com/.../the-differences-between-the-haves-and-the-have-nots-ac748e79aa6b>

<https://www.sociologymadesimple.com/tag/conflict-theory/>

[Who are the precariat?: Definition and explanation \(oxford-review.com\)](#)