Outline Sociology 621. Lecture 07. EXPLOITATION. September 24, 2013

I. A BRIEF PROLOGUE: EXPLOITATION AND SOCIAL JUSTICE

II. CLASSICAL MARXIST CONCEPTUALIZATION OF EXPLOITATION

1. LTV: Introduction
2. What is a Commodity?
3. The social presuppositions of Commodity Production
4. The exchange of commodities: *use-value, exchange value, value*
5. Labor time as the measure of value
6. Objections: subjectivist; materialist
7. Other LTV concepts: abstract/concrete labor; unabstractable labor; exchange value, prices of production, market prices.
8. The process of exchange
9. Exploitation
   - 9.1 Where do Capitalist profits come from?
   - 9.2 Labor power
   - 9.3 The value of labor Power
   - 9.4 Labor Power, Labor and Surplus Value
   - 9.5 The rate of exploitation

III. RETHINKING EXPLOITATION

1. Exploitation vs. Oppression
3. Exploitation & oppression.

> **Fundamental sociological insight concerning exploitation.** *Exploitation is a form of oppression that gives real power to the exploited: they have potential levers of resistance and struggle absent from brute oppression. This makes exploitative relations complex, explosive, dynamic; it is why around exploitation complex systems of domination and containment are elaborated.*

3. The moral bite of exploitation
4. A note on exploitation and alienation
5. Extensions of the contrast of oppression & exploitation: sexual and cultural oppression/exploitation

---

Terms in the Labor Theory of Value Equations

P = the total value of the social product.
C (constant capital) = the value of the means of production and raw materials *used up* in production
L (labor time) = the total amount of new value created, i.e. the total amount of new labor performed.
V (variable capital) = value of labor power = value of commodities purchased with wage
S = surplus value
Q = the organic composition of capital: c/v

Equations

(1) Value of the total product: P = C + L = C + V + S.

(2) Costs of production C + V

(3) Length of working day L = V + S

(4) The Rate of Profit: r = S/(C+V)

(5) The rate of exploitation: e = S/V.

(6) The rate of profit: $r = \frac{S}{(C+V)}$

(7) The rate of profit expressed in terms of e and Q: $r = \frac{S}{(C+V)} = \frac{\frac{S}{V}}{\frac{C}{V}+\frac{V}{V}} = \frac{e}{\frac{C}{V}+1} = \frac{e}{Q+1}$