

To a critique of using the category "superexploitation of the labor force" as a manifestation of globalization in the core countries

Marisa Silva Amaral (IE/UFU, Brazil) email: ms.amaral@yahoo.com.br

Pedro Henrique Evangelista Duarte (IE/UNICAMP) email: pheduarte@gmail.com

Several analysts have argued that, in light of recent changes occurring in the capitalist system – symbolized by what has been called the process of economic globalization – the superexploitation of the labor force, defined as an increase in the rate of surplus value by "violation" of the labor force value, is a category whose validity has been increasingly observed in developed countries. Based on the understanding brought by Ruy Mauro Marini in his *Dialética da Dependência* that this is a specific category of peripheral countries, presenting itself as the definer of dependent condition, the purpose of this article is to question that line of argument – which is, that the category has been manifested in various parts of the globe as a result of the globalization process – and propose that if the use of the category is generalized to the countries of the center, it becomes synonymous of a mere form of raising the rate of surplus value, something that was already present in Marx, making nonsense the creation of a new category, since it becomes identical to an existing one. It seems to us that even if the violation of the workforce value is occurring in the center, this is not the same as superexploitation of the labor force, category, therefore, that stands as the defining of dependent condition.