The Alienation of Labour

Rouard Victor, ESSCA Political economy 29 January, 2025



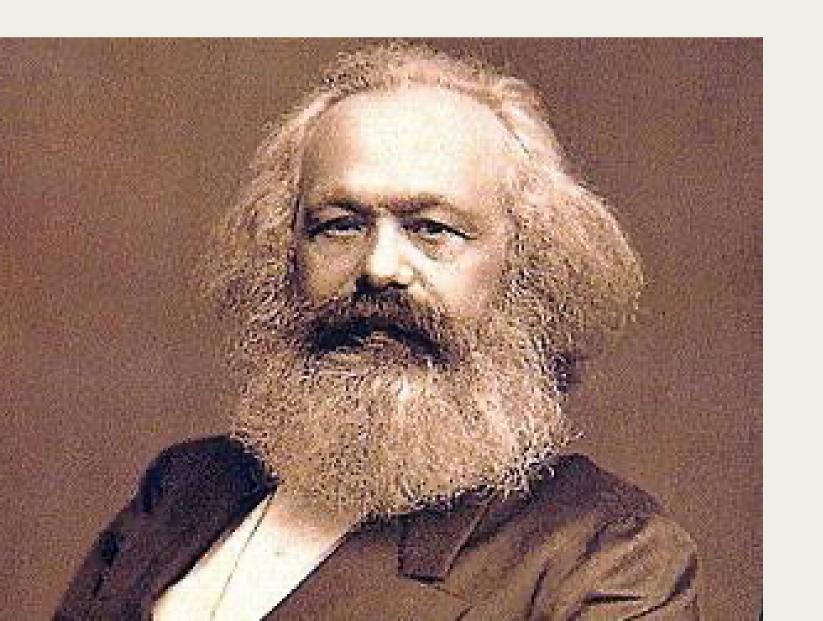
Summary:

- Definition
- 4 types of alienation
- Marx's critique of capitalism
- Modern perspective
- Solutions



DEFINITION

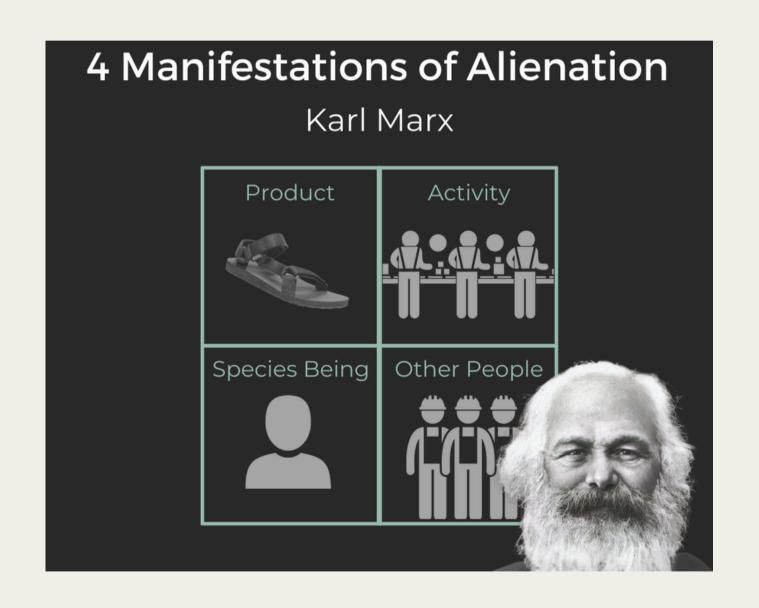
Alienation (Entfremdung in German) refers to the separation or estrangement of workers from their labor, the products they create, their workers, and then themselves, under capitalism.



Marx's alienation describes how capitalism dehumanizes workers, forcing them to sell their labor and creating goods they don't own. Social ties weaken, and religion becomes an escape—"the opium of the people." To regain their humanity, workers must unite and lead a revolution.



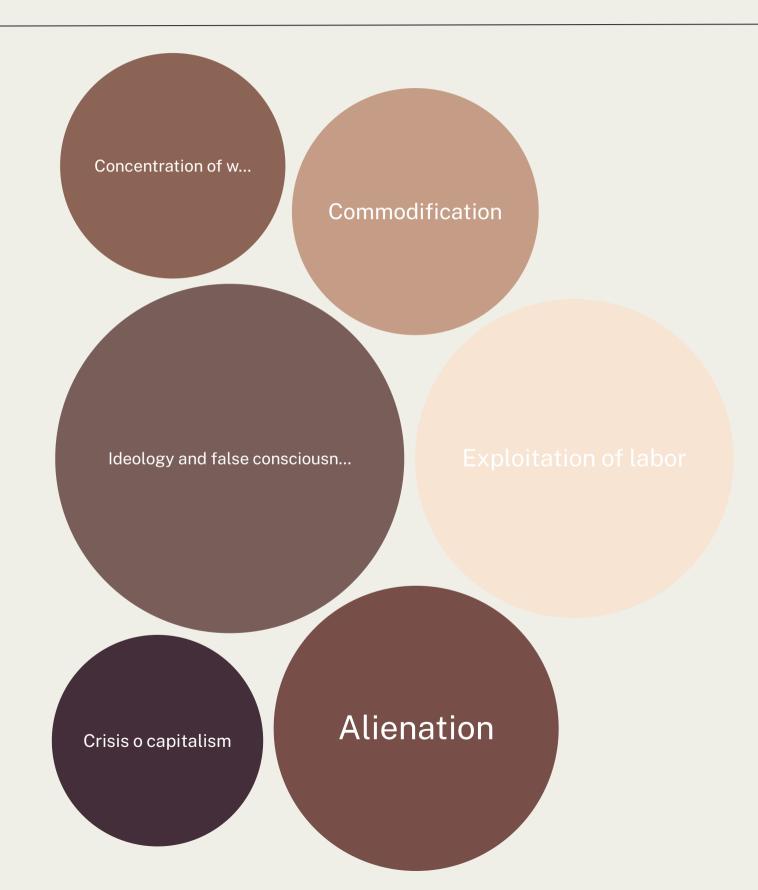
THE 4 TYPES OF ALIENATION



- Alienation from the product of labor
- Alienation from the process of labor (activity)
- Alienation from others (species being) where competition replaces cooperation
- Alienation from oneself (other people) loss of identity



MARX'S CRITIQUE OF CAPITALISM



Marx's critique of capitalism centers around the idea that capitalism exploits workers, leading to inequality, alienation, and the concentration of wealth in the hands of a few:



MODERN PERSPECTIVES









Gig Economy

Workers in platforms like Uber or delivery services often lack security and control, feeling alienated from their work and unable to find fulfillment

Technological alienation Corporate culture

Automation and AI replace jobs, leading workers to feel disconnected and replaceable

In large companies, rigid hierarchies and lack of personal involvement make workers feel like cogs in a machine, alienated from the products and decisions.

Burnout

High-pressure jobs cause stress and exhaustion, making workers feel alienated from their original passion for work.

Consumerism

The focus on material possessions creates a sense of alienation as people chase external validation rather than finding fulfillment within themselves.



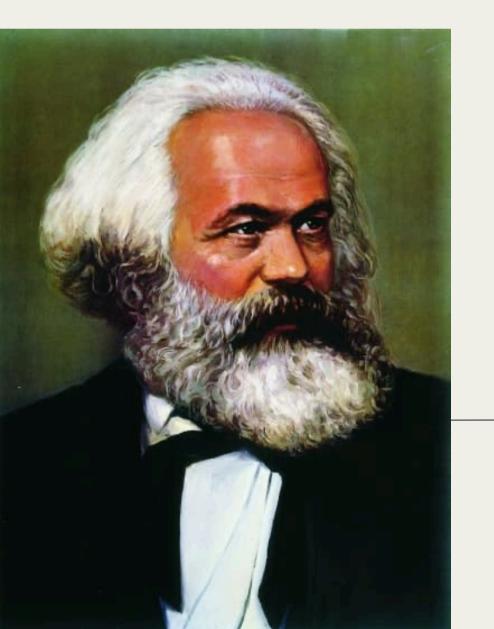
SOLUTIONS

To reduce alienation, solutions include worker control through cooperatives, Universal Basic Income (UBI) for financial freedom, and automation to reduce work hours. Workplace democracy, mental health support, and flexible hours promote fulfillment and ownership. Strengthening relationships and encouraging personal growth help combat isolation, aiming for a more connected and balanced society.









CONCLUSION



Thank you!

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