

Training and marxian value theory

ABSTRACT

Is the marxian theory of value made null and void by the importance which the training took ? We will try to show that the changes of capitalism do not disqualify the marxian theory of value, on the condition supplementing it of. Indeed, while supposing constantly that labour forces are simple, and create the same *quantum* of value per unit of time, Marx did not say anything well-argued on the value created by a complex labour power.

However, to establish the consistency of a quantitative value theory, it is necessary to be able to determine the value created by any labour-power : it is the object of the famous problem of the reduction of complex labour in simple labour. We will thus try to provide an answer to this problem starting from *Temporal single system interpretation* of Marx.

We will break down the labour-power into capacity for work (common to simple labour-power and complex labour-power) and into embodied learning. We will perceive then, in training work, the source of extra value created — or rather added — by a complex labour force.

However, we will see that, just as the value transferred by the means of production does not coincide with the labour embodied in them, the value transferred by training depends on its value form (price on the market) and not on the labour embodied in it. Non-coincidence between wages hierarchy and the value of the learning embodied in labour-power thus does not refute our theorizing.