

sent an increase in the number of shared proletarian class locations, then the question of what is the most correct criteria becomes imperative.

To summarize, in this study we use Poulantzas' criteria of proletarian class location: only productive, manual, non-supervisory labor categories in the productive process, considering also political and ideological relations.

We do not agree with his conceptualization and use of the relationship between the production process and the social division of labor. We view the division of labor as an outcome, not a determinant, of class struggle and class formation. The production process is more comprehensive than, and is the reproduction site of, the social division of labor. The production process is the unity of the productive forces, the relations of production and the labor process. The labor process refers to the technical division of labor which is, in turn, reproduced in the social division of labor, subject to the interaction between the forces and relations of production. Locations in the social and technical divisions of labor (i.e., in the productive process) are affected by differential locations in the social formation, the site of class struggle, and hence, class formation. In the production process -- the social organization of production, the relations of production predominate. In a sense, the production process depends on the dominant mode or production of social relations of production in the social formation. We employ the structural criteria for examining not class location, but rather the class segmentation into class-fractions subject to differential locations in the social formation as a whole, specifically with regard to ideological-political domination/subordination. This is speaking of the internal structure of the working