

المطلوب ترجمة النص التالي
إلى العربية

THE DIVISION OF LABOUR

By definition, labour as a factor of production is the name given to the productive services which include the human physical efforts, skills and intellectual powers.

As far as the division of labour is concerned, this concept has been dealt with in three ways: the technical division of labour, i.e., describing the different productive processes.

The eighteenth century Scottish economist Adam Smith advocated this technical division of labour. This principle depends upon the advantages which come from specialization of workers in particular operations of a productive process. In other words, work is shared out among the workers; each one is responsible for a part of the job and all are dependent on each other for the end product.

The advantages of such a division of labour were clearly put forward by Adam Smith: the increase in skill and speed of performance, reducing time lost by workers not having to switch from one task to another.

Whereas, August Comte the French sociologist stressed on the social division of labour. He recognized that the social division of labour tended to increase social solidarity through the mutual relations of dependence between the workers.

What is more, some modern economists and sociologists have extended and elaborated the concept of the division of labour. They have advocated the sexual division of labour. That is to say, the division of activities and roles between men and women.