

**COURSE DATA****Data Subject**

<b>Code</b>	33554
<b>Name</b>	Social history and contemporary labour relations
<b>Cycle</b>	Grade
<b>ECTS Credits</b>	6.0
<b>Academic year</b>	2022 - 2023

**Study (s)**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Center</b>	<b>Acad. Period year</b>
1309 - Degree in Labour Relations and Human Resources	Faculty of Social Sciences	1 First term

**Subject-matter**

<b>Degree</b>	<b>Subject-matter</b>	<b>Character</b>
1309 - Degree in Labour Relations and Human Resources	4 - History	Basic Training

**Coordination**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Department</b>
	362 - Early Modern History

**SUMMARY**

The subject *Social History and Contemporary Labour Relations* aims to provide the students with basic knowledge on the social evolution and the evolution of labour relations from the Industrial Revolution up to present day, in both international and national context. This way, the students will acquire a formative profile that will allow them to understand and assume the knowledge acquired on the legal (Labour Law or Trade Union Law), sociologic (employment, equality and social and political policies) or human resources (conflict and bargaining techniques) fields. The subject provides understanding and critical analysis of labour relations, which are the consequence of a changing historical development, to the different matters within the course.



## PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE

### Relationship to other subjects of the same degree

There are no specified enrollment restrictions with other subjects of the curriculum.

### Other requirements

Relationship with other subjects of the same degree

No enrolment restrictions have been specified.

Other type of prerequisites

Basic requisites for the access to degree studies.

## OUTCOMES

### 1309 - Degree in Labour Relations and Human Resources

- Students must have acquired knowledge and understanding in a specific field of study, on the basis of general secondary education and at a level that includes mainly knowledge drawn from advanced textbooks, but also some cutting-edge knowledge in their field of study.
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- Students must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions to both expert and lay audiences.
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- To know the modifications linked to aging in perceptual processes.
- To know the basic models of vision.
- To know the spatial and temporal aspects of vision.
- Be able to learn independently and develop initiative and entrepreneurship.
- Be able to organise and plan.
- Be able to manage information and to write and formalise reports and documents.
- Be able to analyse, synthesise and reason critically.
- Be able to solve problems, apply knowledge to practice and develop motivation for quality.
- Be able to communicate orally and in writing.
- Be able to use new information and communication technologies.
- Be able to work in a team.
- Respect and promote the principles of fundamental rights, gender equality, equal opportunities and non-discrimination, democratic values and sustainability.



- Know and apply the principles of the professional code of ethics.
- Know the social and political history of labour relations.
- Know and understand the social processes that structure work and production relations.
- Be able to interrelate the knowledge from the different academic disciplines that analyse the work environment.
- Analyse and evaluate the factors that determine inequalities in the world of work.
- Analyse and evaluate the decisions of the agents that participate in labour relations.
- Be able to select and manage social and labour information and documentation.

## LEARNING OUTCOMES

1. Ability to relate current social and labour problems to those of the historical past.
2. Ability to interrelate historical knowledge to the contents and competences of the remaining subjects of the degree.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. Concept and method

Origins of the capitalist social and labour relations in pre-industrial societies. Forms of organization.

### 2. Bourgeois societies

Creation and consolidation of bourgeois societies during liberal capitalism.

### 3. The first industrialisation

Social consequences of the first industrialisation: the bourgeois world and the political and trade union organisation processes of the working class. Class ideologies.

### 4. The second Industrial Revolution

Social changes during the period of the second Industrial Revolution and monopolist capitalism. Suffragism and gender labour policies.



**5. The interwar period.**

The labour world and new forms of organisation between the two World Wars. Alternatives to the capitalist system: fascism and socialism.

**6. The world after the Second World War**

The new economical, social and political order and that of labour relations after the Second World War. The role of the State and international institutions. The crisis within the capitalist system and the collapse of real socialism.

**7. Present-day world**

Convergences and divergences in present-day world: development and underdevelopment, globalization and new social movements.

**WORKLOAD**

ACTIVITY	Hours	% To be attended
Theoretical and practical classes	60,00	100
Development of group work	10,00	0
Development of individual work	10,00	0
Study and independent work	45,00	0
Preparation of evaluation activities	10,00	0
Preparing lectures	10,00	0
Preparation of practical classes and problem	5,00	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,00</b>	

**TEACHING METHODOLOGY**

1. Presentation of the basic theoretical contents through lectures.
2. Practical lessons (in class or the IT lab) dedicated to problem-solving tasks, case studies, seminars and visits to organizations through application of techniques, oral presentations, debates, etc., both individually and in groups.
3. Autonomous work through exercises and individual or group assignments and/or projects, with tutoring support.
4. Assessment (tests and individual or group revision).



## EVALUATION

The grading procedure will consist in the following:

- Written and oral tests, consisting in one or more exams ranging from objective-type tests to theoretical and practical questions and/or problem-solving.
- Assessment of practical, individual and/or group activities from elaboration and submission of work, memories, reports and/or oral presentations as well as from regular attendance at class and other activities such as seminars, talks or visits to institutions.
- Continuous assessment of each student based on regular attendance and active participation in the activities proposed, degree of engagement in the teaching-learning process and abilities and attitude shown throughout the development of said activities.

Knowledge will make up 70% of the grade (4 points minimum); practical preparatory activities and interventions during class, 10%; individual or group work, 20% (it is necessary to approve the work).

## REFERENCES

### Basic

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### Additional

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