

**COURSE DATA****DATA SUBJECT****Code:** 33537**Name:** Ideologies and social welfare**Cycle:** Undergraduate Studies**ECTS Credits:** 4.5**Academic year:** 2025-26**STUDY (S)**

Degree	Center	Acad. year	Period
1311 - Degree in Social Work	Facultat de Ciències Socials	4	First quarter

**SUBJECT-MATTER**

Degree	Subject-matter	Character
1311 - Degree in Social Work	Ideologies and social welfare	ELECTIVES

**COORDINATION**

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**SUMMARY**

The objective of this subject is that students know the interdisciplinary link between Social Work and Political Science. Concretely, its aim is to explore the points of view that the main political ideologies have regarding to welfare value. So, the student will know the axiology, the role of the State, of the society and of the market from several points of view: conservatism, liberalism, social democracy, marxism, feminism, environmentalism and antiracism.

**PREVIOUS KNOWLEDGE****RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER SUBJECTS OF THE SAME DEGREE**

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

**OTHER REQUIREMENTS****COMPETENCES / LEARNING OUTCOMES****1311 - Degree in Social Work**



Act with autonomy in learning, making informed decisions in different contexts, issuing judgements based on experimentation and analysis, and transferring knowledge to new situations.

Apply social work methods and models in the interaction with individuals, families, groups, organisations and communities, promoting development and improvement in living conditions, and monitoring and evaluating changes aimed at achieving autonomy and co

Apply strategies for the identification, intervention and assessment in social work in the face of behaviours, contexts and circumstances that create risk situations for individuals, groups and communities.

Apply techniques and methods of intervention in equality and social welfare.

Apply the attitudes and skills necessary to integrate a gender perspective into professional practice.

Contribute to the design, development and implementation of solutions that respond to social demands, taking into account the Sustainable Development Goals as a reference.

Contribute to the development of support networks that individuals can access to meet their needs and strengthen planned outcomes.

Contribute to the preparation of meetings and participate in decision-making in order to better defend the interests of individuals, families, groups, organisations and communities.

Contribute to the promotion of growth, development and autonomy of individuals, strengthening interpersonal and group relationship skills based on methodologies linked to social work.

Define proposals for resolution in situations of risk after identifying and assessing the nature of the risk.

Demonstrate critical and self-critical thinking in the field of the degree programme, considering aspects such as professional ethics, moral values and the social implications of the different activities carried out.

Develop intervention and research projects in social work to promote equal opportunities and social welfare for all groups.

Formulate the design, development and evaluation of intervention plans with individuals and professionals by coordinating the provision of services to be employed and reviewing the effectiveness of intervention plans with the individuals involved in order

Identify intervention methodologies in social work for interaction, support and resolution of needs and problem situations with individuals, families, groups and communities.

Identify risk situations inherent to professional practice through the planning, review and monitoring of actions aimed at addressing them.

Interpret the information provided by professional practice as a support for reviewing and improving intervention strategies in emerging social situations.

Know methods and models of social work for intervention with individuals, families, groups, organisations and communities according to their needs and circumstances.

Know the specific realities, needs and specialised resources in the field of equality and social welfare, with emphasis on social intervention with women, environment, sustainability promotion, housing access, social



services and inclusive policies.

Learn about the design, implementation and evaluation of social intervention projects.

Propose creative and innovative solutions to complex situations or problems within the field of knowledge, to respond to diverse professional and social needs.

Reinforce the capacities of individuals, families, groups and communities so that they may act as agents of transformation in the situations in which they live.

Resolve crisis situations by assessing their urgency, planning and developing actions to deal with them and reviewing their results.

Use mediation as an intervention strategy aimed at alternative dispute resolution, in circumstances where this is required.

## DESCRIPTION OF CONTENTS

### 1. Political ideologies. Values. Magnitude and functions

Political ideologies are based on human values, so, utopian behavioral patterns and existence final states about how people, societies and institutions must be, behave and organize; concretely, how this organization affects systems of social protection in a certain historical moment.

### 2. Conservatism

Conservatism is characterized by a way of thinking that is against any kind of change of that which constitutes a tradition. This perspective is against Welfare State due to, mainly, a public system restricts individual freedoms and natural market transactions, promoting and justifying that welfare resides mainly into private context and into subsidiarity principle.

### 3. Liberalism

Liberal pragmatism is based on individualism and the market, however, it believes in the utility of the establishment of programs against poverty, social exclusion and certain functional mechanisms of socioeconomic compensation.

### 4. Social-democracy

Social-democracy aspires to promote and restore equality, freedom and solidarity values through supporting totally welfare systems. From this perspective, welfare Sate remains within universalism rules ruling out any subsidiarity principle that divides population between worthy of support and other not.



## 5. Marxism

Marxism is based on a materialistic conception of history, so production system molds, actually, social and politic system. This economic determinism implies a constant and continuous conflict between capitalist and worker classes. From this perspective, it is ruled out a private social system and left to judgement and rules of the market as conservatism proposes. So, Marxism ideology defends a universal, public, free and equal welfare system.

## 6. Environmentalism

Environmentalism has two opposite sides: light and radical environmentalism. The first one sets out the necessity of maintaining the economic growth and consumption respecting, as far as possible, the environment. The radical environmentalism rejects this principle and sets out that just a moderate economic grow is compatible with the safeguard of environment. This perspective provides an important role to social policy, which must be funded and managed according to general principles of egalitarianism, satisfaction of basic needs for all, community and individual independence, public participation, maintenance and respect to environment.

## 7. Feminism

Feminism is characterized by considering the problem on subordination and women oppression as politic power matters, as well as the conviction of politic theory and practice have a fundamental role in solving that problem. From this perspective, when establishing the role of Welfare State it is necessary a wide analysis of women situation and the reasons that explain their unequal position with regard to men, as well as the strategies to change that situation.

## 8. Antiracism

Antiracism includes those theoretical perspectives that have idealized a harmonious multiethnic society based on explanations and structural solutions to the differences between races or ethnics. From this perspective, it is difficult to find specific welfare policy proposals. A Marxist-antiracist emphasizes the necessity that welfare services must avoid ethnical subordination institutionally structured. From a Weber-antiracist perspective, welfare must be associated with the elimination of ethnical differences through fighting against inequality between classes.

## WORKLOAD

### PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES

Activity	Hours
Theoretical and practical classes	45,00
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>45,00</b>

### NON PRESENCIAL ACTIVITIES



<b>Activity</b>	<b>Hours</b>
Attendance at other activities	0,00
Individual or group project	0,00
Independent study and work	47,50
Preparation of lessons	0,00
Preparation for assessment activities	20,00
Resolution of case studies	0,00
<b>Total hours</b>	<b>67,50</b>

## TEACHING METHODOLOGY

Teaching-learning methodologies of the Mention of Equality and Social Welfare can be based on the followings:

- Master and participative classes.
- Participative discussions.
- Exposition activities: theoretical expositions, seminars, presentation of works.
- Practical activities: role-playing, case resolution, informatics applications, workshops.
- Work in groups.
- Development of conceptual maps and diagrams.
- Forums and chats in application of the University of Valencia (Virtual Room and others).
- Development and maintenance of blogs and websites in applications of the University of Valencia and external ones.
- Individual, in group and/or virtual tutoring.

From these teaching methodologies it is indicated that **this subject will use mainly the followings:**

- Master and participative classes.
- Practical activities: role-playing, case resolution, informatics applications, workshops.
- Work in groups.



- Discussions.
- Individual, in group and/or virtual tutoring.

## EVALUATION

## REFERENCES

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