



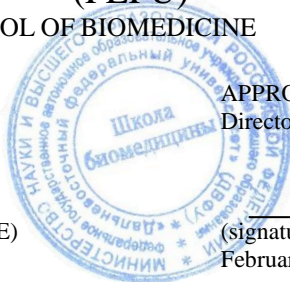
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education
"Far Eastern Federal University"
(FEFU)

SCHOOL OF BIOMEDICINE

AGREED
Head of OP

(signature)
February 02, 2021

Yu.S. Khotimchenko
(FULL NAME)



APPROVE

Director of the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology

E.V. Khozhaenko
(signature) (I.O. Surname)
February 02, 2021

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

Social insurance and the quality of health care

Direction of training 32.04.01 "Public Health"

Educational program "Leadership and governance in public health (program in English for foreign citizens)"

Full-time training form

course 1 semester 1

lectures 9 o'clock.

practical classes 27 hours,

including using MAO lek. 4 hours/practice 10 o'clock

total classroom hours 36 hours,

including using MAO 14 hours

independent work 72 hours.

including 45 hours to prepare for the exam.

control works (quantity) are not provided

term paper / term project are not provided

exam 1 semester

The work program of the discipline is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the field of study 32.04.01 Public health, approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation dated May 31, 2017. No. 485.

The work program was discussed at a meeting of the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology protocol No. 5 dated January 28, 2021.

Director of the Department Ph.D., E.V. Khozhaenko

Compiled by: Candidate of Medical Sciences, Associate Professor Rasskazova V.N.

Reverse side of the title page of the RPD

1. The work program was revised at a meeting of the Department / department / department (implementing the discipline) and approved at a meeting of the Department / department / department (issuing structural unit), protocol dated “ ____ ” _____ 2021 No. _____
2. The work program was revised at a meeting of the Department / department / department (implementing the discipline) and approved at a meeting of the Department / department / department (issuing structural unit), protocol dated “ ____ ” _____ 2021 No. _____
3. The work program was revised at a meeting of the Department / department / department (implementing the discipline) and approved at a meeting of the Department / department / department (issuing structural unit), protocol dated “ ____ ” _____ 2021 No. _____
4. The work program was revised at a meeting of the Department / department / department (implementing the discipline) and approved at a meeting of the Department / department / department (issuing structural unit), protocol dated “ ____ ” _____ 2021 No. _____
5. The work program was revised at a meeting of the Department / department / department (implementing the discipline) and approved at a meeting of the Department / department / department (issuing structural unit), protocol dated “ ____ ” _____ 2021 No. _____

I. Goals and objectives of mastering the discipline:

The purpose of the discipline: to give theoretical knowledge to students in the field of social insurance, which is designed to provide social protection of the population in a market economy.

Discipline tasks:

- study of the essence, concept and necessity of social protection of the population and civil law commercial insurance;
- analysis of classification schemes of insurance and forms of its implementation;
- study of the legal and legal foundations of social protection of the population in the system of compulsory social insurance and in the field of commercial insurance;
- study of the organization of the system of social protection of the population, characteristics of the elements of social protection of the population;
- study of the legislative framework for the management of the system of compulsory social insurance:
- study of the financial foundations of the system of compulsory social insurance;
- study of the financial mechanism of the social insurance system;
- understanding the basics of building insurance rates;
- study of the financial foundations of insurance activities and investment activities of insurance companies;
- studying the factors that ensure the financial stability of the social insurance system (state guarantees) and insurance companies;
- study of the social protection system in foreign countries, EU countries; patterns of development of the global insurance industry, the study of state and non-state private insurance, the prospects for their development.

At the end of the discipline “Social insurance and quality of medical care” for masters of the specialty 32.04.01 “Public Health” the following professional competencies (elements of competencies) are formed:

- ability and readiness to prepare and apply scientific, research and production, design, organizational, managerial and regulatory documentation;
- ability and readiness to use information technologies;
- ability and willingness to organize and implement applied and practical projects and other activities to study and model social, economic, epidemiological and other conditions that affect the health and quality of life of the population;
- ability and willingness to plan, organize and implement measures to ensure the protection of public health.

Professional competencies of graduates and indicators of their achievement:

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of development)	Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence
organizational and managerial	PC-3 The ability to organize, plan and control the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	PC-3.1 Knows the standards of medical care PC-3.2 Knows how to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution
organizational and managerial	PC-4 The ability to analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and implement a quality management system in a medical organization, prepare a rationale for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs of the population	PC-4.1 Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the performance of a medical organization PC-4.2 Able to develop and select the best areas for the activities of a medical organization PC-4.3 Possesses the skills of a systematic approach when developing development plans

Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence	Name of the assessment indicator (the result of training in the discipline)
PC-3.1 Knows the standards of medical care	Knows the standards of medical care Able to provide first aid Proficient in first aid
PC-3.2 Knows how to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system	Knows the quality management system of a medical organization Knows how to evaluate the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system Possesses the skill of assessing the resources of a medical organization and implementing a quality management system
PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution	Knows the reporting documentation of the medical organization Able to prepare reporting documentation of a medical organization Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution
PC-4.1 Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the performance of a medical organization	Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the results of the activities of a medical organization Able to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the performance of a medical organization

	Possesses the skill of conducting a comprehensive assessment of the results of the activities of a medical organization
PC-4.2 Able to develop and select the best areas for the activities of a medical organization	Knows the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization Able to develop and select the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization Possesses the skill of developing the optimal direction for the activities of a medical organization
PC-4.3 Possesses the skills of a systematic approach when developing development plans	Knows a systematic approach when developing plans for the development of a medical organization Able to work out Possesses the skills of a systematic approach in the development of development plans

For the formation of the above competencies within the discipline "Social insurance and the quality of health care" the following methods of active / interactive learning are used: lectures - conferences, problem lectures, visualization lectures; practical exercises - debate, round table (preparation and discussion of abstracts).

2. The complexity of the discipline and types of training sessions in the discipline

The total labor intensity of the discipline is 3 credit units (108 hours).

Designation	Types of training sessions and work of the student
L	Lecture classes
Etc	Practical lessons
Right electr.	
SR:	Independent work of the student during the period of theoretical training
including control	Independent work of the student and contact work of the student with the teacher during the period of intermediate certification
	And other types of work

I. Discipline structure:

Full-time form of education

N o.	Section name disciplines	Se me ster	The number of hours by type of training sessions and work of the student						Forms of intermediate certification
			Lek	lab	Etc	OK	SR	Cont rol	
1	Social insurance in the system of social protection	1	1		3		3	45	

2	State regulation of compulsory social insurance		1		4		4		
3	State social insurance		1		4		4		
4	Compulsory health insurance (CMI)		1		4		4		
5	Legal regulation in the field of insurance		2		4		4		
6	Features of personal insurance in the Russian Federation and its types		2		4		4		
7	State regulation of insurance activities in the Russian Federation		1		4		4		
	Total:	1	9	-	27	-	27	45	Exam

III. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE THEORETICAL PART OF THE COURSE

Topic 1. Social insurance in the social protection system (2 hours)

General characteristics, elements of social protection. Types of social risks. Insurance events. Subjects of compulsory social insurance; their rights and obligations. branches of social insurance.

Topic 2. State regulation of compulsory social insurance (2 hours)

Fundamentals of insurance legislation on compulsory social insurance. Financial and budgetary systems of compulsory social insurance. Financial mechanism of compulsory social insurance. Characteristics of the national system of compulsory social insurance.

Topic 3. State social insurance (1 hour)

State social insurance: general and professional. Pension insurance.

Topic 4. Compulsory health insurance (CHI) (1 hour)

Compulsory health insurance (CHI). Necessity and essence of voluntary (civil - legal, commercial).

Topic 5. Legal regulation in the field of insurance (1 hour)

Legal regulation in the field of voluntary private, civil insurance. State supervision of insurance activities. Legal basis of the insurance contract in commercial insurance.

Topic 6. Features of personal insurance in the Russian Federation and its types (1 hour).

The essence of personal insurance in the Russian Federation. Subjects of insurance: insurer, policyholders, insured. Additional (voluntary) social insurance. Voluntary life insurance in the system of personal insurance. The order of the conclusion of the contract and its execution.

Topic 7. State regulation of insurance activities in the Russian Federation. (1 hour.)

State supervision of insurance activities in the Russian Federation. Department of Insurance Supervision. Territorial bodies of insurance supervision. Procedure and conditions for licensing insurance activities.

IV. STRUCTURE AND CONTENT OF THE PRACTICAL PART OF THE COURSE AND INDEPENDENT WORK

Practical lessons

Lesson 1. The history of the development of the system of social and medical insurance in Russia. (2 hours)

1. History of social insurance abroad.
2. The development of social insurance in Russia at different stages of development.
3. The current state of social insurance in Russia.
4. Modern legislation on social insurance.

Lesson 2. Social insurance as a form of social security. (2 hours)

1. The concept of social insurance.
2. Functions of social insurance.
3. The specifics of the institution of social insurance.
4. Forms and models of social insurance.

Lesson 3. Goals and principles of social insurance (2 hours)

1. Goals of the functioning of the social insurance system
2. The principle of personal responsibility of social insurance.
3. The principle of solidary mutual assistance of employers and social insurance workers.
4. The principle of subsidiarity of social insurance.
5. The principle of mutual responsibility of social insurance.

Lesson 4. Financial sources and payments of social insurance (2 hours)

1. Financial sources of social insurance.
2. Payments of social insurance.

1. Pension fund of the Russian Federation.
2. Social Insurance Fund.
3. Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund.
4. Social insurance payments: against accidents, pension insurance, temporary disability.

Lesson 5. Risks in insurance (2 hours)

1. The concept of risk and its assessment.
2. Risk classification.
3. Risk management: identification, measurement, risk control.
4. Risk insurability criteria.

Lesson 6. Fundamentals of the theory and methodology of social insurance. (3 hours)

1. Organization of the social protection system.
2. Social insurance in the state social protection of the population.
3. Types of social risks, insured events, branches of social insurance.
4. Subjects of compulsory social insurance, their rights and obligations.

Lesson 7. Legal basis of compulsory social insurance (2 hours)

1. State regulation of compulsory social insurance
2. Fundamentals of insurance legislation in the system of compulsory social insurance.

Lesson 8. Financial bases of the system of compulsory social insurance (2 hours)

1. Financial and budgetary systems of compulsory social insurance.
2. Financial mechanism of social insurance.

Lesson 9. National system of compulsory social insurance (OSS) (2 hours)

1. Features of the national OSS system in Russia.
2. State social insurance: general and professional.
3. Pension insurance.
4. Compulsory health insurance.

Lesson 10. Characteristics of the system of voluntary private social insurance (civil law, commercial) (2 hours)

1. Necessity, essence and methods of formation of funds in private social insurance (commercial).
2. Legal regulation in the field of private insurance.
3. State supervision over the activities of insurance companies.
4. Legal basis of the insurance contract in commercial insurance.
5. Features of sub-sectors of personal (voluntary) insurance.

Lesson 11. Compulsory health insurance (3 hours).

The essence of compulsory health insurance in Russia. Basic program of compulsory health insurance. Federal Law "On Compulsory Medical Insurance in the Russian Federation". Compulsory health insurance policy.

Lesson 12. State and non-state social insurance. Characteristics of the insurance services market in modern conditions (3 hours)

1. The market of insurance services in Russia.
2. Social and personal insurance in the countries of the European Union (EU).

Schedule for the implementation of independent work on the discipline

No. p/n	Date/Due dates	Type of independent work	Approximate lead times	form of control
1	1-4 weeks	Preparation of abstracts	9 o'clock	Protection
2	5-9 weeks	Presentation preparation	9 o'clock	Protection
3	10-14 weeks	Solution of situational problems	9 o'clock	Protection
4	15-18 weeks	Exam preparation	45 hours	Exam

Independent work of students consists of studying lectures and preparing for a practical lesson, working on recommended literature, preparing a report (in the form of a presentation) on a selected aspect of the topic or selecting practical material for participation in the discussion, solving situational problems on the topic of the seminar. Forms of current control: survey, group discussion, presentation of the report. One of the necessary components for the successful development of the course is writing an essay.

The teacher offers each student individual and differentiated tasks. Some of them can be carried out in a group (for example, the preparation of a report and presentations on the same topic can be done by several students with the division of their duties - one prepares the scientific and theoretical part, and the second analyzes the practice).

Search and study of the latest theoretical and applied sources on social management in Internet resources.

Recommendations for independent work of students

The purpose of the student's independent work is to work meaningfully and independently first with educational material, then with scientific information, lay the foundations for self-organization and self-education in order to instill the ability to continuously improve their professional qualifications in the future.

The process of organizing independent work of students includes the following stages:

- preparatory (defining goals, drawing up a program, preparing methodological support);
- the main one (implementation of the program, use of methods of information search, assimilation, processing, application, transfer of knowledge, fixing the results, self-organization of the work process);
- final (assessment of the significance and analysis of the results, their systematization, evaluation of the effectiveness of the program and methods of work, conclusions about the directions of labor optimization).

In the process of independent work, the student acquires the skills of self-organization, self-control, self-government, self-reflection and becomes an active independent subject of educational activity. Independent work of students should have an important impact on the formation of the personality of a future specialist; it is planned by the student independently. Each student independently determines the mode of his work and the measure of labor expended on mastering the educational content in each discipline. He performs extracurricular work according to a personal individual plan, depending on his preparation, time and other conditions.

Methodological recommendations for independent work of students

As the material is mastered on the subject of the discipline, it is envisaged to carry out independent work of students in collecting and processing literary material to expand the field of knowledge in the discipline being studied. To study and fully master the program material in the discipline, educational, reference and other literature recommended by this program, as well as specialized periodicals, are used.

In self-preparation, students take notes on the material, independently study questions on the topics covered, using educational literature from the proposed list, periodicals, scientific and methodological information, databases of information networks (Internet, etc.).

Independent work consists of such types of work as work with lecture notes; studying material from textbooks, reference books, videos and presentations, as well as other reliable sources of information; exam preparation.

Guidelines for writing and designing an abstract

An abstract is a creative activity of a master, which reproduces in its structure research activities to solve theoretical and applied problems in a certain branch of scientific knowledge. Because of this, term paper is the most important component of the educational process in higher education.

The abstract, being a model of scientific research, is an independent work in which the master solves a problem of a theoretical or practical nature, applying the scientific principles and methods of this branch of scientific knowledge. The result of this scientific search may have not only subjective, but also objective scientific novelty, and therefore can be presented for discussion by the scientific community in the form of a scientific report or message at a scientific and practical conference, as well as in the form of a scientific article.

The abstract involves the acquisition of skills in building business cooperation based on ethical standards for the implementation of scientific activities. Purposefulness, initiative, disinterested cognitive interest, responsibility for the results of one's actions, conscientiousness, competence are personality traits that characterize the subject of research activities that correspond to the ideals and norms of modern science.

The abstract is an independent educational and research activity of the master. The teacher provides advisory assistance and evaluates the process and results of the activity. He provides an approximate topic for abstracts, clarifies the problem and the topic of research together with the intern, helps to plan and organize research activities, appoints the time and minimum number of consultations.

The teacher accepts the text of the abstract for verification at least ten days before the defense.

Traditionally, a certain structure of the abstract has developed, the main elements of which, in the order of their location, are the following:

1. Title page.
2. Task.
3. Table of contents.
4. List of symbols, symbols and terms (if necessary).
5. Introduction.
6. The main part.
7. Conclusion.
8. Bibliographic list.
9. Applications.

The title page indicates: educational institution, graduating department, author, teacher, research topic, place and year of the abstract.

The title of the abstract should be as short as possible and fully correspond to its content.

The table of contents (content) reflects the names of the structural parts of the abstract and the pages on which they are located. It is advisable to place the table of contents at the beginning of work on one page.

The presence of a detailed introduction is a mandatory requirement for the abstract. Despite the small volume of this structural part, its writing causes considerable difficulties. However, it is a well-executed introduction that is the key to understanding the entire work and testifies to the professionalism of the author.

Thus, the introduction is a very important part of the abstract. The introduction should begin with a rationale for the relevance of the chosen topic. When applied to the abstract, the concept of "relevance" has one feature. From how the author of the abstract knows how to choose a topic and how correctly he understands and evaluates this topic from the point of view of modernity and social significance, characterizes his scientific maturity and professional readiness.

In addition, in the introduction it is necessary to isolate the methodological basis of the abstract, to name the authors whose works formed the theoretical basis of the study. A review of the literature on the topic should show the author's thorough acquaintance with specialized literature, his ability to systematize sources, critically examine them, highlight the essential, determine the main thing in the current state of study of the topic.

The introduction reflects the significance and relevance of the chosen topic, defines the object and subject, purpose and objectives, and the chronological framework of the study.

The introduction ends with a statement of general conclusions about the scientific and practical significance of the topic, the degree of its study and availability of sources, and the formulation of a hypothesis.

In the main part, the essence of the problem is stated, the topic is revealed, the author's position is determined, factual material is given as an argument and for illustrations of the put forward provisions. The author needs to show the ability to consistently present the material while simultaneously analyzing it. Preference is given to the main facts, rather than small details.

The abstract ends with the final part, which is called the "conclusion". Like any conclusion, this part of the abstract plays the role of a conclusion determined by the logic of the study, which is in the form of a synthesis of the scientific information accumulated in the main part. This synthesis is a consistent, logically coherent presentation of the results obtained and their relationship with the general goal and specific tasks set and formulated in the introduction. It is here that the so-called "inferential" knowledge is contained, which is new in relation to the original knowledge. The conclusion may include suggestions of a practical nature, thereby increasing the value of theoretical materials.

So, in the conclusion of the abstract should be: a) the conclusions on the results of the study are presented; b) theoretical and practical significance, novelty of the abstract; c) the possibility of applying the results of the study is indicated.

After the conclusion, it is customary to place a bibliographic list of used literature. This list is one of the essential parts of the abstract and reflects the independent creative work of the author of the abstract.

The list of sources used is placed at the end of the work. It is issued either in alphabetical order (by the author's last name or the title of the book), or in the order in which references appear in the text of the written work. In all cases, the full title of the work, the names of the authors or the editor of the publication, if a team of authors participated in writing the book, data on the number of volumes, the name of the city and publishing house in which the work was published, the year of publication, the number of pages are indicated.

Guidelines for preparing presentations

To prepare a presentation, it is recommended to use: PowerPoint, MS Word, Acrobat Reader, LaTeX beamer package. The simplest presentation program is Microsoft PowerPoint. To prepare the presentation, it is necessary to process the information collected when writing the abstract.

The sequence of preparation of the presentation:

1. Clearly state the purpose of the presentation.
2. Determine what will be the format of the presentation: live performance (then how long will it be) or email (what will be the context of the presentation).
3. Select all the content for the presentation and build a logical chain of presentation.
4. Identify key points in the content of the text and highlight them.
5. Determine the types of visualization (pictures) to display them on slides in accordance with the logic, purpose and specifics of the material.
6. Choose the design and format the slides (the number of pictures and text, their location, color and size).
7. Check the visual perception of the presentation.

Visualization types include illustrations, images, diagrams, tables. An illustration is a representation of a real-life visual range. Images, unlike illustrations, are metaphors. Their purpose is to evoke emotion and create an attitude towards it, to influence the audience. With the help of well-thought-out and presented images, information can remain in a person's memory for a long time. Diagram - visualization of quantitative and qualitative relationships. They are used to convincingly demonstrate data, for spatial reasoning in addition to logical reasoning. A table is a concrete, visual and accurate display of data. Its main purpose is to structure information, which sometimes makes it easier for the audience to perceive the data.

Practical Tips for Preparing a Presentation

- printed text + slides + handouts are prepared separately;
- slides - a visual presentation of information, which should contain a minimum of text, a maximum of images that carry a semantic load, look clear and simple;
- the textual content of the presentation - oral speech or reading, which should include arguments, facts, evidence and emotions;
- recommended number of slides 17-22;
- mandatory information for the presentation: topic, surname and initials of the speaker; message plan; brief conclusions from what has been said; list of sources used;
- handouts – should provide the same depth and scope as a live performance: people trust what they can carry with them more than disappearing images, words and slides are forgotten, and handouts remain a constant tangible reminder; it is important to hand out handouts at the end of the presentation; handouts should be different from slides, should be more informative.

Abstract Evaluation Criteria

The stated understanding of the abstract as a holistic author's text determines the criteria for its evaluation: the novelty of the text; the validity of the choice of source; the degree of disclosure of the essence of the issue; compliance with formatting requirements.

Text novelty:a) the relevance of the research topic; b) novelty and independence in posing the problem, formulating a new aspect of a well-known problem in establishing new connections (interdisciplinary, intradisciplinary, integration); c) the ability to work with research, critical literature, systematize and structure the material; d) the manifestation of the author's position, the independence of assessments and judgments; e) stylistic unity of the text, unity of genre features.

The degree of disclosure of the essence of the issue:a) compliance of the plan with the topic of the essay; b) compliance of the content with the topic and plan of the abstract; c) completeness and depth of knowledge on the topic; d) the validity of the methods and methods of working with the material; f) the ability to generalize, draw conclusions, compare different points of view on one issue (problem).

The validity of the choice of sources:a) assessment of the literature used: whether the most famous works on the research topic were involved (including journal publications of recent years, the latest statistics, summaries, references, etc.).

Compliance with formatting requirements:a) how correctly the references to the literature used, the list of references are drawn up; b) assessment of literacy and culture of presentation (including spelling, punctuation, stylistic culture),

knowledge of terminology; c) compliance with the requirements for the volume of the abstract.

The reviewer should clearly articulate remarks and questions, preferably with links to the work (possible to specific pages of the work), to research and factual data that the author did not take into account.

The reviewer may also indicate: whether the master has addressed the topic before (abstracts, written works, creative works, olympiad works, etc.) and whether there are any preliminary results; how the graduate did the work (plan, intermediate stages, consultation, revision and revision of the written or lack of a clear plan, rejection of the leader's recommendations).

The master submits an abstract for review no later than a week before the defense. The teacher is the reviewer. Experience shows that it is advisable to familiarize the master with the review a few days before the defense. Opponents are appointed by a teacher from among the masters. For an oral presentation, 10-20 minutes are enough (approximately so much time answers the tickets for the exam).

Grade 5 it is set if all the requirements for writing and defending the abstract are met: the problem is identified and its relevance is justified, a brief analysis of various points of view on the problem under consideration is made and one's own position is logically stated, conclusions are formulated, the topic is fully disclosed, the volume is maintained, the requirements for external design are met, correct answers were given to additional questions.

Grade 4— the basic requirements for the abstract and its defense are met, but there are some shortcomings. In particular, there are inaccuracies in the presentation of the material; there is no logical sequence in judgments; the volume of the abstract is not maintained; there are omissions in the design; incomplete answers were given to additional questions during the defense.

Grade 3— there are significant deviations from the requirements for referencing. In particular: the topic is covered only partially; Factual errors were made in the content of the abstract or when answering additional questions; no output during protection.

Grade 2- the topic of the abstract is not disclosed, a significant misunderstanding of the problem is revealed.

Grade 1- Abstract not submitted.

Topics for essays and presentations

1. Social Security In Russian federation.
2. Social Security in Western Europe.
3. Social Security in Eastern Europe.
4. Social Security in America.

5. Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation.
6. Accounting and reporting on the funds of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation.
7. Activities of the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation.
8. The structure of the social insurance fund of the Russian Federation.
9. "Social Portfolio" of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation.
10. Natural and inalienable social rights of citizens.
11. Benefits as a guarantee of social rights of citizens.
12. Housing subsidies as social benefits of citizens.
13. Federal Fund of Compulsory Medical Insurance of the Russian Federation.
14. Territorial Fund of Compulsory Medical Insurance of the Russian Federation.
15. The rights of citizens of the Russian Federation in the health insurance system.
16. Compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents.
17. The procedure for using the funds of the social insurance fund by payers of contributions.
18. The order of appointment and payment of benefits for temporary disability.
19. Sources of funding for the cost of benefits and compensation.
20. Functions of the Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund.
21. Structure and management of the activities of the federal compulsory health insurance fund.
22. Functions of the Territorial Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund.
23. Funds of the Territorial Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund.
24. Structure and management of the activities of the Territorial Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund.
25. The procedure for paying insurance premiums to the Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund
26. Social insurance financial system.
27. unemployment insurance.
28. Calculations on overpaid benefits.
29. Taxation of payments made at the expense of the Social Insurance Fund.
30. Calculation of insurance premiums.
31. Disability insurance.

Criteria for evaluating the performance of independent work

When evaluating students' knowledge, not only the amount of knowledge is taken into account, but, first of all, the quality of assimilation of the material, understanding the logic of the academic discipline, the ability to freely, competently, logically present what has been learned is evaluated, the ability to reasonably defend one's own point of view.

“Excellent” marks the answer to independent tasks, in which the material is systematically, logically and consistently presented.

The “good” rating implies knowledge of the material and the ability to draw independent conclusions, comment on the material presented; answer with minor flaws.

Assimilation of the material is assessed as "satisfactory" when the student has not studied some sections deeply enough, allows fuzzy formulations, and gives incomplete answers.

"Unsatisfactory" is put in the case when the student does not know a significant part of the educational material, makes significant mistakes; knowledge is unsystematic.

Evaluation of independent work is carried out according to the following criteria:

- the completeness and quality of the tasks performed;
- possession of methods and techniques of computer modeling in the issues under study, the use of software tools;
- the quality of the report design, the use of rules and standards for the design of text and electronic documents;
- use of data from domestic and foreign literature, Internet sources, regulatory information and best practices;
- absence of factual errors related to understanding the problem.

When evaluating students' knowledge, not only the amount of knowledge is taken into account, but, first of all, the quality of assimilation of the material, understanding the logic of the academic discipline, the ability to freely, competently, logically present what has been learned is evaluated, the ability to reasonably defend one's own point of view.

“Excellent” marks the answer to independent tasks, in which the material is systematically, logically and consistently presented.

The “good” rating implies knowledge of the material and the ability to draw independent conclusions, comment on the material presented; answer with minor flaws.

Assimilation of the material is assessed as "satisfactory" when the student has not studied some sections deeply enough, allows fuzzy formulations, and gives incomplete answers.

"Unsatisfactory" is put in the case when the student does not know a significant part of the educational material, makes significant mistakes; knowledge is unsystematic.

Abstract Evaluation Criteria

- 100-86 points ("excellent") is given to the student if he expressed his opinion on the formulated problem, argued it, accurately defining its content and components. The data of domestic and foreign literature, statistical information, information of a regulatory nature are given. The student knows and owns the skill of independent research work on the research topic; methods and techniques for analyzing the theoretical and / or practical aspects of the area under study.

- 85-76 points ("good") - the work is characterized by semantic integrity, coherence and consistency of presentation; no more than 1 mistake was made when explaining the meaning or content of the problem. For argumentation, data of domestic and foreign authors are given. Demonstrated research skills and abilities. There are no actual errors related to understanding the problem.

- 75-61 points ("satisfactory") - the student conducts a fairly independent analysis of the main stages and semantic components of the problem; understands the basic foundations and theoretical justification of the chosen topic. The main sources on the topic under consideration are attracted. No more than 2 errors were made in the sense or content of the problem.

- 60-50 points ("unsatisfactory") - if the work is a retold or completely rewritten source text without any comments or analysis. The structure and theoretical component of the topic is not disclosed. Three or more than three errors were made in the semantic content of the problem being disclosed.

V. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PROVISION OF STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK

Independent work is defined as an individual or collective learning activity carried out without the direct guidance of a teacher, but according to his instructions and under his control. Independent work is a cognitive learning activity, when the sequence of a student's thinking, his mental and practical operations and actions depends and is determined by the student himself.

Independent work of students contributes to the development of independence, responsibility and organization, a creative approach to solving problems at the educational and professional levels, which ultimately leads to the development of the skill of independent planning and implementation of activities.

The purpose of independent work of students is to master the necessary

competencies in their field of study, experience in creative and research activities.

Forms of independent work of students:

- work with basic and additional literature, Internet resources;
- self-acquaintance with the lecture material presented on electronic media in the library of an educational institution;
- preparation of abstract reviews of sources of periodicals, reference notes, predetermined by the teacher;
- search for information on the topic with its subsequent presentation to the audience in the form of a report, presentations;
- preparation for the implementation of classroom control work;
- performance of home control works;
- performance of test tasks, problem solving;
- drawing up crossword puzzles, schemes;
- preparation of reports for presentation at a seminar, conference;
- filling out a workbook;
- essay writing, term paper;
- preparation for business and role-playing games;
- compiling a resume;
- preparation for tests and exams;
- other kinds activities, organized And carried out educational institution and student self-government bodies.

VI. CONTROL OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE GOALS OF THE COURSE

No. p / p	Controlled modules / sections / topics of the discipline	Codes and stages of formation of competencies		Appraisal tools - name	
				current control	intermediate certification
1	Social insurance in the system of social protection	PC-3	<p>Knows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - general characteristics, elements of social protection; - types of social risks; - insured events; - subjects of compulsory social insurance, their rights and obligations; - branches of social insurance. <p>Can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organize elements of social protection for various groups of the population; <p>Owned by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -functions of social insurance; 	Interview UO-1 Test - PR-1 IP-11 Situational case problems	Exam Questions 1-10

			-features of the specifics of the institution of social insurance.		
2	State regulation of compulsory social insurance	PC-3	<p>Knows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -fundamentals of insurance legislation on compulsory social insurance; - financial and budgetary systems of compulsory social insurance. <p>Can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -explain the financial mechanism of compulsory social insurance; <p>Owned by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -characteristic of the national system of compulsory social insurance. 	Interview UO-1 Test - PR-1 IP-11 Situational case problems	Exam Questions 11-20
3	State social insurance	PC-3	<p>Knows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - state social insurance: general and professional; <p>Can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - carry out certain sections of pension insurance; <p>Owned by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - forms and models of social insurance. 	Interview UO-1 Test - PR-1 IP-11 Situational case problems	Exam Questions 21-32
4	Compulsory health insurance (CMI)	PC-4	<p>Knows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - state regulation of compulsory social insurance; - Fundamentals of insurance legislation in the system of compulsory social insurance; <p>Can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exercise control over compulsory medical insurance (CMI); <p>Owned by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - principlesthe need and essence of a voluntary (civil - legal, commercial) CHI. 	Interview UO-1 Test - PR-1 IP-11 Situational case problems	Exam Questions 33-42
5	Legal regulation in the field of insurance	PC-4	<p>Knows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legal regulation in the field of voluntary private, civil law insurance; - principles of state supervision of insurance activities; <p>Can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -organize legal regulation in the field of insurance; <p>Owned by:</p>	Interview UO-1 Test - PR-1 IP-11 Situational case problems	Exam Questions 43-52

			-Fundamentals of insurance legislation in the field of social insurance.		
6	Features of personal insurance in the Russian Federation and its types	PC-4	<p>Knows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the essence of personal insurance in the Russian Federation; - principles of supplementary social insurance; - voluntary life insurance in the system of personal insurance. <p>Can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -characterize the subjects of insurance: the insurer, the insurers, the insured. <p>Owned by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the ability to organize the procedure for concluding a contract and its execution. 	Interview UO-1 Test - PR-1 IP-11 Situational case problems	Exam Questions 53-66
7	State regulation of insurance activities in the Russian Federation.	PC-4	<p>Knows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - principles of state supervision of insurance activities in the Russian Federation; - structure and functions of the insurance supervision department; - features of territorial bodies of insurance supervision; <p>Can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -evaluate insurance activities; <p>Owned by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the ability to use the procedure and conditions for licensing insurance activities. 	Interview UO-1 Test - PR-1 IP-11 Situational case problems	Exam Questions 67-80

VII. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE

Main literature

1. Rzhetskaya M.A., Stepanenko V.V. Problems of the system of state social insurance in Russia // Journal Vestnik SSEU, 2018. - No. 3 (72). - S. 134-137. Access mode:<https://cyberleninka.ru/article/v/problemy-sistemy-gosudarstvennogo-sotsialnogo-strahovaniya-v-rossii>
- 2.Social insurance/ Pavlyuchenko V.G., - 2nd ed., revised and additional. - M.: Dashkov i K, 2018. - 480 p.: ISBN 978-5-394-02422-1 - Access mode:<http://znanium.com/catalog/product/513307>

3. Tavbulatova Z.K., Aidamirov H.V., Alieva Zh.M. Insurance. Tutorial. - Grozny, publishing house of ChGU, 2016. - 140 p. Access mode: <http://storage.ucomplex.org//files/books/2580/publication.pdf>

4. Kaufman, A. A. Social Security Law in Schemes and Definitions. Textbook / A.A. Kaufman. - M.: Prospekt, 2016. - 370 p. Access mode: <https://www.litres.ru/aa-kaufman-10113165/pravo-socialnogo-obespecheniya-v-shemah-i-opredeleniyah-uchebnoe-posobie/chitat-onlayn/>

5. Zakharova N.A. Insurance law [Electronic resource]: study guide / N.A. Zakharova, D.V. Shiripov. - Electron. text data. - Saratov: Omega-L, IP Air Media, 2014. - 197 p. - 2227-8397. Access mode: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/16476.html>

6. Efimov O.N. Social insurance in Russia [Electronic resource]: study guide / O.N. Efimov. — Electron. text data. - Saratov: Higher education, 2014. - 165 p. — 2227-8397. - Access mode: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/23086.html>

additional literature

1. Medical insurance: Textbook / O.A. Tsyganova, I.V. Ivshin. - M.: NITs INFRA-M, 2016. - 176 p. <http://lib.dvfu.ru:8080/lib/item?id=Znanium:Znanium-427879&theme=FEFU>

2. Gordienko, M.M. On the issue of obligatory social insurance / M.M. Gordienko // Actual problems of Russian law. - 2014. - No. 2. - P. 218 - 224 (The document is available in the ATP "ConsultantPlus").

3. Shashkova O.V. Commentary on the Federal Law of December 29 2006 No. 255-FZ "On compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with motherhood" [Electronic resource] / O.V. Shashkova, E.A. Cheresheva. - Electron. text data. - Saratov: IP Air Media, 2013. - 216 p. - 2227-8397. - Access mode: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/21197.html>

4. Bakhmanov S.A., Semenova E.V. Modern approaches to determining the essence of life insurance / Proceedings of the Irkutsk State Economic Academy. - 2015. V. 25, No. 1. S. 60–66. ISSN 1993-3541. Access mode: <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/v/sovremennye-podhody-k-opredeleniyu-suschnosti-strahovaniya-zhizni>

5. History of social work: documents and workshops / M. N. Konygina, N. P. Klushina, T. F. Maslova and others - M.: Publishing and Trade Corporation "Dashkov and K", 2013. - 552 p. Access mode: <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/books/ISBN9785394018015.html>

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7. Medical examination: examination of temporary disability, medical and social, military medical. Starovoitova I.M., Sarkisov K.A., Potekhin N.P. 2nd ed., revised. and additional 2010. - 688 p. Access mode: <http://www.studentlibrary.ru/books/ISBN9785970415894.html>

8. Morozova S. A., Shishkanova E. I. Analysis of the insurance market of the Russian Federation for 2016 and its forecast for 2017 // Economic science and practice: materials of the V Intern. scientific conf. - Chita: Publishing house Young scientist, 2017. S. 17-19. Access mode: <https://moluch.ru/conf/econ/archive/221/12088/>

9. Nogina O.A. State extra-budgetary funds as part of the budget system of Russia [Electronic resource]: problems of legal regulation / O.A. Nogina. - Electron. text data. - M.: Statut, 2012. - 462 p. - 978-5-8354-0876-4. - Access mode: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/29149.html>

10. Popov V.M. Compulsory social insurance against accidents at work and occupational diseases [Electronic resource]: study guide / V.M. Popov, L.V. Pimenov. - Electron. text data. - Novosibirsk: Novosibirsk State Technical University, 2013. - 46 p. - 978-5-7782-2204-5. - Access mode: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/44971.html>

11. Roik, V.D. Fundamentals of social insurance / V.D. Roic. - Moscow: Nauka, 2018. - 177 p. Access mode: <https://biblio-online.ru/viewer/socialnoe-strahovanie-392786>

12. Semenov I.V. Social insurance: essence, types // Socio-political sciences, 2014. - No. 1. - P.53-58. Access mode: www.google.ru/search?newwindow=1&rlz=1C1GCEU_ru

Regulatory materials

1. Constitution of the Russian Federation. http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_28399/

2. Civil Code of the Russian Federation. http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_5142/

3. Criminal Code of the Russian Federation. http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_10699/

4. Federal law "On compulsory social insurance in case of temporary disability and in connection with motherhood": Omega-L; 2010 - 48 p. <http://www.consultant.ru/cons/cgi/online.cgi?req=doc&base=LAW&n=301212&fld=134&dst=1000000001,0&rnd=0.6803177363637569#05250571824524861>

5. Federal Law "Fundamentals of the legislation of the Russian Federation on the protection of the health of citizens" N 323-FZ of November 9, 2011 (as amended by Federal Laws of 06/25/2012 N 89-FZ, of 06/25/2012 N 93-FZ). http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_121895/

6. Federal Law of November 29, 2010 No. 326-FZ “On Compulsory Medical Insurance of Citizens in the Russian Federation”.
http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_107289/

7. Federal Law No. 165-FZ of July 16, 1999 (as amended on July 3, 2016) “On the Fundamentals of Compulsory Social Insurance”.
http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_4059/

8. Federal Law No. 81-FZ of May 19, 1995 (as amended on March 28, 2017) “On State Benefits for Citizens with Children.” Documents of the Russian Federation <https://dokumenty24.ru/zakony-rf/zakon-o-posobiyah-na-detey.html>

9. Federal Law of July 24, 1998 N 125-FZ (as amended on March 7, 2018) “On Compulsory Social Insurance against Industrial Accidents and Occupational Diseases”. http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_19559/

10. Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation - <http://www.fss.ru/ru/> (access mode is free, around the clock).

List of resources of the information and telecommunications network

"Internet", necessary for mastering the discipline

1. Patent Database and Patent Search <http://www.freepatent.ru/>
2. Internet portal for healthcare <http://bio-x.ru/go.mail.ru/search?rf=e.mail.ru&fm=1&us=15&usln=3&usstr=health&usqid=7d41348ea69338f3&hasnavig=1&sbmt=1509229987234&q=health>
3. Research site <https://infopedia.su/4x3e87.html>;
<https://dic.academic.ru/dic.nsf/ruwiki/663252>
4. SSAU Electronic Library - <http://library.sgau.ru>
5. NEB - <http://elibrary.ru>
6. www.fssn.org– Federal Insurance Supervision Service (FSSN)
7. www.allinsuranc.ru– Insurance in Russia (insurance portal)
8. www.ins-union.ru– All-Russian Union of Insurers
9. www.rgs.ru- the official website of "Rosgosstrakh"
10. www.insur-info.ru/comments/-Regional networks and life insurance
11. student library <http://www.studmedlib.ru>
12. Spravochno-legal system Consultant plus.
13. <http://vladmedicina.ru> Medical portal of Primorsky Krai
14. <http://www.rosminzdrav.ru> Official website of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation
15. <http://meduniver.com> Medical site about various fields of medicine

List of information technologies and software

– Microsoft Office Professional Plus 2010;

- an office suite that includes software for working with various types of documents (texts, spreadsheets, databases, etc.);
- 7Zip 9.20 - free file archiver with a high degree of data compression;
- ABBYY FineReader 11 - software for optical character recognition;
- Adobe Acrobat XI Pro - a software package for creating and viewing electronic publications in PDF format;
- ESET Endpoint Security - comprehensive protection of workstations based on Windows OS. Virtualization support + new technologies;
- WinDjView 2.0.2 is a program for recognizing and viewing files with the same name format DJV and DjVu.

VIII. METHODOLOGICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE

The theoretical part of the discipline "Social insurance and the quality of health care" is revealed in lectures, since the lecture is the main form of education, where the teacher gives the basic concepts of the discipline.

The sequence of presenting the material in lectures is aimed at forming an indicative basis for the subsequent assimilation of the material during independent work.

Practical lessons of the discipline are held in all sections of the curriculum. Practical work is aimed at developing the skills of independent research work among students. During practical classes, the master performs a set of tasks that allows you to consolidate the lecture material on the topic under study.

Active consolidation of theoretical knowledge is facilitated by the discussion of problematic aspects of the discipline in the form of a seminar and classes using active learning methods. At the same time, the development of skills of independent research activity in the process of working with scientific literature, periodicals, the formation of the ability to reasonably defend one's point of view, listen to others, answer questions, and lead a discussion take place.

Lecture classes are focused on highlighting the main topics in each section of the course and are designed to orient students in the proposed material, lay the scientific and methodological foundations for further independent work of students.

Particularly significant for the professional training of students is independent work on the course. In the course of this work, students select the necessary material

on the issue under study and analyze it. Independent work with literature includes such techniques as drawing up a plan, theses, abstracts, annotating sources, writing tests.

Students need to be introduced to the main sources, without which it is impossible to fully understand the issues of the course. Therefore, these sources are recommended for students to study at home and are included in the program.

Mastering the course should contribute to the development of skills for reasonable and independent assessments of facts and scientific concepts. Therefore, in all forms of knowledge control, especially when passing a test, attention should be paid to understanding the main problem field, to the ability to critically use its results and conclusions.

In the process of teaching the discipline, the following methods of active / interactive learning are used:

Lectures:

1. Problem lecture.

The lecture begins with the teacher posing problems that are solved in the course of presenting the material. The answer to the problem requires thinking of the entire audience. During the lecture, students' thinking occurs with the help of the teacher creating a problem situation before they receive all the necessary information that constitutes new knowledge for them. Thus, students independently try to find a solution to the problem situation.

Educational problems are available according to their difficulty for students, they take into account the cognitive capabilities of students, proceed from the subject being studied and are significant for the assimilation of new material and personal development - general and professional.

The problem lecture provides creative assimilation by future specialists of the principles and patterns of the studied science, activates the educational and cognitive activity of students, their independent classroom and extracurricular work, the assimilation of knowledge and their application in practical classes.

Practical lessons focused on the most fundamental and problematic issues and are designed to stimulate the development of their own position on these topics.

In working with students, a variety of means, forms and methods of teaching (information-developing, problem-search) are used: the method of scientific discussion, a conference or a round table, an analysis of specific educational situations (case study).

Conference or round table

When using this method, you can invite various specialists involved in the study of the problem under consideration or working on a topic studied by students.

These can be scientists, economists, artists, representatives of public organizations, government agencies, etc.

Before such a meeting, the teacher invites students to put forward a problem of interest to them on this topic and formulate questions for their discussion. If students find it difficult, the teacher can suggest a number of problems and, together with the students, choose a more interesting one for them. Selected questions are transferred to the invited expert of the round table to prepare for the presentation and answers. At the same time, several specialists involved in the study of this problem can be invited to the "round table". In order for the round table meeting to be active and interested, it is necessary to encourage listeners to exchange views and maintain an atmosphere of free discussion.

When applying all these forms of classes, students get a real practice of formulating their point of view, comprehending the system of argumentation, that is, turning information into knowledge, and knowledge into beliefs and views.

The collective form of interaction and communication teaches students to formulate thoughts in a professional language, to speak orally, to listen, hear and understand others, to argue correctly and reasonably. Joint work requires not only individual responsibility and independence, but also self-organization of the work of the team, exactingness, mutual responsibility and discipline. At such seminars, the subject and social qualities of a professional are formed, the goals of training and educating the personality of a future specialist are achieved.

The features of collective mental activity are that there is a rigid dependence of the activity of a particular student on a fellow student; it helps to solve the psychological problems of the team; there is a "transfer" of action from one participant to another; self-management skills develop.

There are various forms of organizing and conducting this type of training, such as a press conference.

At the previous lesson, the teacher gives the task to students to individually answer the questions of the practical lesson and collectively discuss options for solving the same situation, which significantly deepens the experience of the trainees. Faced with a specific situation, the student must determine whether there is a problem in it, what it consists of, determine their attitude to the situation. At the same time, each student must, by getting used to the role of specific historical figures, analyze the causes, course and results of the events. The practical lesson begins with an introductory speech by the teacher, in which the problems for discussion are voiced. As the discussion proceeds, each of the students has the opportunity to get acquainted with the solutions, listen and weigh their many assessments, additions, changes, enter into a dialogue and discussion.

As the questions of the practical lesson are discussed, the analytical abilities of the trainees develop, contribute to the correct use of the information at their disposal, develop independence and initiative in decisions.

At the final stage of the lesson, the teacher, correcting the conclusions on the performances of students, draws general conclusions for each practical task and the overall result for the entire lesson.

Method of scientific discussion

The academic group is divided into two subgroups - generators and critics of ideas. Three more people stand out - expert analysts.

The practical lesson is implemented in four stages:

The first is preparatory (carried out 1-2 weeks before the practical session). The teacher instructs about the purpose, content, nature, rules of participation in the game. Student preparation includes:

- determination of the purpose of the lesson, specification of the educational task;
- planning the general course of the lesson, determining the time of each stage of the lesson;
- development of criteria for evaluating the proposals and ideas received, which will make it possible to purposefully and meaningfully analyze and summarize the results of the lesson.

Mutual criticisms and evaluations are strictly prohibited; they hinder the emergence of new ideas. You should refrain from actions, gestures that may be misinterpreted by other participants in the session. No matter how fantastic or incredible the idea put forward by any of the participants in the session, it should be met with approval. The more proposals put forward, the greater the likelihood of a new and valuable idea.

The second - the lesson begins with the fact that the generators of ideas quickly and clearly characterize the ruler, the situation in the country and express all proposals for solving the named problem;

Third - critics of ideas "attack" - select the most valuable, progressive of them, analyze, evaluate, criticize and include in the list of relevant assumptions that provide a solution to the problem;

Fourth - experts analyze and evaluate the activities of both subgroups, the significance of the ideas put forward.

The goal of the teacher is to organize collective mental activity to find non-traditional ways to solve problems, when discussing controversial issues, hypotheses, problematic or conflict situations.

When writing essays, preparing a presentation, it is recommended to independently find literature for it. The abstract or presentation reveals the content

of the problem under study. Working on an essay or presentation helps to deepen the understanding of individual issues of the discipline, form and defend one's point of view, acquire and improve the skills of independent creative work, and conduct active cognitive work.

IX. LOGISTICS AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE

The educational process in the discipline is carried out in the lecture, computer classes of the building of the School of Biomedicine of the FEFU campus, equipped with computers and multimedia systems, with a connection to the FEFU corporate network and the Internet, the simulation Center of the FEFU School of Biomedicine.

The material and technical support for the implementation of the discipline includes classrooms for lectures and practical classes, equipped with multimedia support and corresponding to sanitary and contrary rules and regulations.

In order to provide special conditions for the education of people with disabilities and people with disabilities in FEFU, all buildings are equipped with ramps, elevators, lifts, specialized places equipped with toilets, information and navigation support signs.

Name of equipped premises and premises for independent work	List of main equipment
690922, Primorsky Territory, Vladivostok, Russian Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ayaks village, 10, School of Biomedicine, room M 422, area 158.6 m ²	Multimedia Audience: Motorized Screen 236*147cm Trim Screen Line; Projector DLP, 3000 ANSI Lm, WXGA 1280x800, 2000:1 EW330U Mitsubishi; document camera CP355AF Avergence, video camera MP-HD718 Multipix; Subsystem of specialized equipment fastenings CORSA-2007 Tuarex; Video switching subsystem: Audio switching and sound amplification subsystem: power amplifier, wireless LAN based on 802.11 a/b/g/n 2x2 MIMO(2SS) access points.
690922, Primorsky Territory, Vladivostok, Russian Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ayaks village, 10, School of Biomedicine, room M 419, area 74.9 m ²	Multimedia Audience: Motorized Screen 236*147cm Trim Screen Line; Projector DLP, 3000 ANSI Lm, WXGA 1280x800, 2000:1 EW330U Mitsubishi; document camera CP355AF Avergence, video camera MP-HD718 Multipix; Subsystem of specialized equipment fastenings CORSA-2007 Tuarex; Video switching subsystem: Audio switching and sound amplification subsystem: power amplifier, wireless LAN based on 802.11 a/b/g/n 2x2 MIMO(2SS) access points.
690922, Primorsky Territory, Vladivostok, Russian Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ayaks settlement, 10, room M612, area 47.2 m ²	Computer class for 22 workplaces: HP ProOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/-RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, W, usb kbd/ mse, Win7Pro(64-bit)+Win8.1Pro(64-bit), 1-1-1 Wty (25 pcs.)

Reading rooms of the FEFU Scientific Library with open access to the fund (building A - level 10)	HP ProOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/-RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, BT, usb kbd/ mse, Win7Pro (64-bit)+Win8.1Pro(64-bit), 1-1-1 Wty Internet access speed 500 Mbps. Workplaces for people with disabilities are equipped with Braille displays and printers; equipped with: portable devices for reading flat-print texts, scanning and reading machines, a video enlarger with the ability to regulate color spectra; magnifying electronic loupes and ultrasonic markers
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X. VALUATION FUND

FOS passport

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of development)	Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence
organizational and managerial	PC-3 The ability to organize, plan and control the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	PC-3.1 Knows the standards of medical care PC-3.2 Knows how to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution
organizational and managerial	PC-4 The ability to analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and implement a quality management system in a medical organization, prepare a rationale for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs of the population	PC-4.1 Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the performance of a medical organization PC-4.2 Able to develop and select the best areas for the activities of a medical organization PC-4.3 Possesses the skills of a systematic approach when developing development plans

Code and name of the indicator of achievement of competence	Name of the assessment indicator (the result of training in the discipline)
PC-3.1 Knows the standards of medical care	Knows the standards of medical care Able to provide first aid

	Proficient in first aid
PC-3.2 Knows how to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system	Knows the quality management system of a medical organization Knows how to evaluate the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system Possesses the skill of assessing the resources of a medical organization and implementing a quality management system
PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution	Knows the reporting documentation of the medical organization Able to prepare reporting documentation of a medical organization Possesses the necessary skills for compiling reporting documentation, evaluating the activities of a healthcare institution
PC-4.1 Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the performance of a medical organization	Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the results of the activities of a medical organization Able to conduct a comprehensive assessment of the performance of a medical organization Possesses the skill of conducting a comprehensive assessment of the results of the activities of a medical organization
PC-4.2 Able to develop and select the best areas for the activities of a medical organization	Knows the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization Able to develop and select the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization Possesses the skill of developing the optimal direction for the activities of a medical organization
PC-4.3 Possesses the skills of a systematic approach when developing development plans	Knows a systematic approach when developing plans for the development of a medical organization Able to work out Possesses the skills of a systematic approach in the development of development plans

Monitoring the achievement of course goals

No. p / p	Controlled modules / sections / topics of the discipline	Codes and stages of formation of competencies		Appraisal tools - name	
				current control	intermediate certification
1	Social insurance in the system of social protection	PC-3	Knows: - general characteristics, elements of social protection; - types of social risks; - insured events; - subjects of compulsory social insurance, their rights and obligations; - branches of social insurance. Can:	Interview UO-1 Test - PR-1 IP-11 Situational case problems	Exam Questions 1-10

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - organize elements of social protection for various groups of the population; <p>Owned by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -functions of social insurance; -features of the specifics of the institution of social insurance. 		
2	State regulation of compulsory social insurance	PC-3	<p>Knows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -fundamentals of insurance legislation on compulsory social insurance; - financial and budgetary systems of compulsory social insurance. <p>Can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -explain the financial mechanism of compulsory social insurance; <p>Owned by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -characteristic of the national system of compulsory social insurance. 	Interview UO-1 Test - PR-1 IP-11 Situational case problems	Exam Questions 11-20
3	State social insurance	PC-3	<p>Knows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - state social insurance: general and professional; <p>Can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - carry out certain sections of pension insurance; <p>Owned by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - forms and models of social insurance. 	Interview UO-1 Test - PR-1 IP-11 Situational case problems	Exam Questions 21-32
4	Compulsory health insurance (CMI)	PC-4	<p>Knows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - state regulation of compulsory social insurance; - Fundamentals of insurance legislation in the system of compulsory social insurance; <p>Can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exercise control over compulsory medical insurance (CMI); <p>Owned by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - principlesthe need and essence of a voluntary (civil - legal, commercial) CHI. 	Interview UO-1 Test - PR-1 IP-11 Situational case problems	Exam Questions 33-42
5	Legal regulation in the field of insurance	PC-4	<p>Knows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - legal regulation in the field of voluntary private, civil law insurance; - principles of state supervision of insurance activities; <p>Can:</p>	Interview UO-1 Test - PR-1 IP-11 Situational case problems	Exam Questions 43-52

			-organize legal regulation in the field of insurance; Owned by: -Fundamentals of insurance legislation in the field of social insurance.		
6	Features of personal insurance in the Russian Federation and its types	PC-4	Knows: - the essence of personal insurance in the Russian Federation; - principles of supplementary social insurance; - voluntary life insurance in the system of personal insurance. Can: -characterize the subjects of insurance: the insurer, the insurers, the insured. Owned by: -the ability to organize the procedure for concluding a contract and its execution.	Interview UO-1 Test - PR-1 IP-11 Situational case problems	Exam Questions 53-66
7	State regulation of insurance activities in the Russian Federation.	PC-4	Knows: - principles of state supervision of insurance activities in the Russian Federation; - structure and functions of the insurance supervision department; - features of territorial bodies of insurance supervision; Can: -evaluate insurance activities; Owned by: - the ability to use the procedure and conditions for licensing insurance activities.	Interview UO-1 Test - PR-1 IP-11 Situational case problems	Exam Questions 67-80

Competence level assessment scale

Code and wording of competence	Stages of competence formation		criteria	indicators	points
PC-3 The ability to organize, plan and control the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	knows (threshold level)	basics of planning, organization and implementation of the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	basic knowledge of planning and control of the activities of the structural unit of the medical organization	ability to prepare the necessary documentation for planning and control of the activities of the structural unit of the medical organization	61-70

	can (advanced)	analyze and evaluate performance indicators of a structural unit of a medical organization	the ability to analyze and evaluate the performance of a structural unit of a medical organization	ability to justify evaluation criteria organization, planning and control of the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	71-84
	owns (high)	skills preparation of substantiation of volumes of medical care in accordance with the necessary resources in the structural unit of the medical organization	methods for substantiating the volume of medical care in a structural unit of a medical organization	ability to prepare the necessary calculations for organization, planning and control of the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	85-100
PC-4 The ability to analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and implement a quality management system in a medical organization, prepare a rationale for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs of the population	knows (threshold level)	basics of planning and organizing measures to ensure the protection of public health in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population	knowledge of the basics of planning and organizing measures to ensure the protection of public health in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population	the ability to explain and apply in practice the basics of planning and organizing activities to ensure the protection of public health in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population	61-70
	can (advanced)	properly draw up official medical documents, maintain primary medical records, take measures to ensure health protection, analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization	analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and implement quality management systems in a	ability to analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and implementation of a quality management system in a	71-84

			medical organization, justify the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs of the population	medical organization in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs of the population	
	owns (high)	methods of planning and organizing measures to ensure the protection of public health, development and implementation of a quality management system in a medical organization, preparation of a rationale for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs of the population	possession of methods for planning and organizing measures to ensure the protection of public health, analysis and evaluation of performance indicators of a medical organization, resource management of a medical organization, development and implementation of a quality management system in a medical organization	ability analyzing and evaluating the performance of a medical organization, managing the resources of a medical organization, developing and implementing a quality management system in a medical organization, preparing a justification for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of a medical organization and the needs of the population	85-100

Methodological recommendations that determine the procedures for evaluating the results of mastering the discipline

Current assessment of students. The current attestation of students in the discipline "Social insurance and quality of medical care" is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of the FEFU and is mandatory.

The current attestation in the discipline "Social insurance and the quality of medical care" is carried out in the form of control measures (a written survey) to assess the actual results of master's education by the leading teacher.

The objects of assessment are:

- academic discipline (activity in the classroom, the timeliness of the implementation of various types of tasks, attendance at all types of classes in the discipline being certified);

- the degree of assimilation of theoretical knowledge;

- the level of mastery of practical skills and abilities in all types of educational work;

- results of independent work.

For each object, a description of the assessment procedures is given in relation to the assessment tools used.

Intermediate certification masters in the discipline "Social insurance and quality of medical care» is conducted in accordance with the local regulations of the Far Eastern Federal University in the form of an exam.

Intermediate certification of students. Intermediate certification of students in the discipline "Social insurance and quality of medical care" is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of the Far Eastern Federal University and is mandatory.

Depending on the type of intermediate control in the discipline and the form of its organization, various criteria for assessing knowledge, skills and abilities can be used.

Test and examination materials. When assessing students' knowledge, intermediate control takes into account the amount of knowledge, the quality of their assimilation, understanding the logic of the academic discipline, the place of each topic in the course. The ability to freely, competently, logically coherently present what has been studied, the ability to reasonably defend one's own point of view are assessed.

Evaluation tools for intermediate certification

Questions for the exam

1. The place of social insurance in the state system of social protection of the population.
2. Legal bases of social insurance.
3. Principles of implementation of social insurance.
4. Subjects of social insurance, their rights and obligations.
5. State and non-state insurers.
6. Types of social risks.
7. Health insurance.

8. Pension insurance.
9. Compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents.
10. Temporary disability insurance.
11. Unemployment insurance.
12. Management of the social insurance system.
13. Budgets of social insurance funds.
14. Sources of cash receipts and control over the expenditure of budgets of compulsory insurance funds.
15. Financial system of social insurance.
16. International practice and international legislation in the field of social insurance of working citizens.
17. Main types of labor pensions and methods of their calculation.
18. Types of social benefits provided to citizens of the Russian Federation from the FSS of the Russian Federation.
19. The concept of social risk management.
20. Professional risk management.
21. Stages of development of social protection systems in Western countries (Germany, France, USA, Great Britain, Chile).
22. The evolution of social protection in Russia (pre-revolutionary Russia, the Soviet period, the present stage).
23. Actuarial methods are the most important condition for justifying pension insurance.
24. Actuarial model and system problems.
25. Strategy and tactics of the forthcoming reforms of the social protection system.
26. Experience of activity of the state fund of employment of the population.
27. Compulsory health insurance funds.
28. State and non-state insurance.
29. Characteristics of branches of social insurance.
30. Basic terms and concepts of private insurance.
31. Insurance risks. Insurance events. Types of social risks.
32. branches of social insurance.
33. Classification of personal insurance.
34. Characteristics of accident insurance and its varieties.
35. Characteristics of life insurance and its features.
36. What determines and ensures the quality of life.
37. The role of long-term life insurance.
38. Types of social risks.
39. Types of insurance coverage for compulsory social insurance.

40. Necessity and forms of social protection.
41. Essence of insurance.
42. Social payments and their types.
43. Budgets of social insurance funds.
44. Principles of implementation of compulsory social insurance.
45. Spending money from OSS budgets.
46. Sources of income of social funds.
47. Tariff structure in personal and life insurance.
48. State stability of the financial system OSS.
49. Features of off-budget funds.
50. Sources of funds from the social insurance fund.
51. How and by whom is control over the completeness and timeliness of accrual and payment of insurance premiums and payments by insurers carried out.
52. Economic necessity and forms of organization of insurance coverage.
53. Methods of formation of insurance funds.
54. Insurance functions.
55. Persons participating in the insurance contract.
56. insurance intermediaries.
57. Insured risk and insured event, the amount of insurance liability.
58. Insurance tariff, insurance premium, insurance premium, the procedure for their payment.
59. Insured value, sum insured, procedure for their determination.
60. Grounds for the refusal of the insurer to make an insurance payment under civil law.
61. Insured risk, insured event, insured damage, insurance payment.
62. Franchise and its types.
63. General principles for the classification of insurance services.
64. Classification of insurance according to the forms of conduct.
65. Industries and sub-sectors of insurance.
66. Ways to redistribute funds through insurance.
67. Basic organizational and legal forms of insurance companies.
68. The structure of the tariff rate and its purpose.
69. Classification of insurance services by the nature of insurance risks, timing and subjects.
70. The main features of modern insurance.
71. The procedure for registration of an insured event and the implementation of insurance payments.
72. Description of the sanctions applied against insurers by insurance supervisory authorities.

73. Functions and rights of the insurance supervisory body.
74. The procedure for licensing insurance activities.
75. Necessity and procedure for the implementation of state regulation of insurance activities.
76. Necessity and procedure for the implementation of state regulation of insurance activities.
77. Obligations of the insured under the insurance contract.
78. Accident insurance: its forms and types.
79. Medical insurance and its features.
80. Principles, classification and difference between compulsory social and voluntary insurance (personal civil law insurance).

Criteria for grading a student in the exam

Exam grade	Requirements for the formed competencies
"Great"	The grade "excellent" is given to the student if he has deeply and firmly mastered the program material, sets it out exhaustively, consistently, clearly and logically, is able to closely link theory with practice, freely copes with tasks, questions and other types of application of knowledge, and does not find it difficult to respond when modifying tasks, uses monographic literature in the response, correctly substantiates the decision made, possesses versatile skills and techniques for performing practical tasks;
"Fine"	The "good" grade is given to the student if he knows the material well, presents it competently and to the point, avoiding significant inaccuracies in answering the question, correctly applies the theoretical provisions in solving practical issues and tasks, possesses the necessary skills and techniques for their implementation;
"satisfactorily"	The grade "satisfactory" is given to the student if he has knowledge only of the basic material, but has not mastered its details, allows inaccuracies, insufficiently correct wording, violations of the logical sequence in the presentation of the program material, has difficulty in performing practical work;
"unsatisfactory"	The "unsatisfactory" mark is given to a student who does not know a significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, performs practical work uncertainly, with great difficulty.

Evaluation tools for current certification

Control tests are intended for masters studying the course "Social insurance and quality of medical care".

When working with tests, it is proposed to choose one answer option from three to four offered. At the same time, the tests are not the same in their complexity. Among the proposed there are tests that contain several options for correct answers.

All correct answers must be provided.

Tests are designed for both individual and collective decision. They can be used in both classroom and self-study. The selection of tests necessary for the control of knowledge in the process of intermediate certification is made by each teacher individually.

The results of the test tasks are evaluated by the teacher on a five-point scale for attestation or according to the "pass" - "fail" system. The grade "excellent" is given with the correct answer to more than 90% of the tests proposed by the teacher. Rating "good" - with the correct answer to more than 70% of the tests. Grade "satisfactory" - with the correct answer to 50% of the proposed tests.

Test questions

***Instruction:** From the proposed answers, choose one and mark it with any sign.*

1. The welfare state is:

- a) a system of measures to provide assistance to certain categories of citizens;
- b) the state, which regulates the social sphere through direct intervention;
- c) a state pursuing a policy of ensuring the welfare and development of all their citizens.

2. The object of social policy is:

- a) the state;
- b) population;
- c) public organizations.

3. In the structure of social policy according to the administrative-territorial

signs include:

- a) social policy in relation to women, youth, children, etc.;
- b) federal, regional, municipal social policy;
- c) policy in the field of social and labor relations, health protection, education, social protection, etc.

4. The main principle of social policy:

- a) subsidiarity;
- b) social compensation;
- c) social justice.

5. Which of the listed international documents was adopted earlier than the others:

- a) the Convention on the Rights of the Child;

b) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;

c) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

6. A social policy model focused on stimulating employment and redistributing income is called:

a) catholic

b) social-democratic;

c) liberal.

7. How do social assistance and social protection compare?

a) social assistance is an organizational and legal form of social protection;

b) social assistance is a type of social protection;

c) social assistance is the principle of social protection.

8. The main goal of the state employment policy:

a) employment of unemployed citizens and preservation of existing jobs;

b) increasing the competitiveness of the labor force;

c) creating favorable conditions for employment of the population and ensuring

labor force enterprises.

9. The purpose of the state youth policy:

a) creation of youth development programs;

b) assistance to the social, cultural, spiritual and physical development of young people;

c) social support for youth.

10. The main principle of the state family policy:

a) family sovereignty;

b) focus on material support;

c) individual social responsibility.

11. Social policy is:

a) a set of measures to provide assistance to citizens in need;

b) an integral part of the internal policy of the state, embodied in its social programs and practice;

c) the state system of assistance, support and service for the elderly and disabled, as well as families with children.

12. The subject of social policy are:

a) low-income categories of the population;

b) the state;

c) population.

13. The structure of social policy by areas includes:

a) social policy for women, youth, children, etc.;

- b) federal, regional, municipal social policy;
- c) policy in the field of social and labor relations, health protection, education, social protection, etc.

14. Giving all people the same opportunity is a type of fairness:

- a) leveling;
- b) distributive;
- c) compensatory;

15. Which of the listed international documents was adopted earlier than the others:

- a) International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- b) International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their families;
- c) Convention on the Rights of the Child.

16. Model of social policy focused on the family and mutual assistance called:

- a) social democratic;
- b) Catholic;
- c) conservative.

17. How do social insurance and social protection compare?

- a) social insurance is an organizational and legal form of social protection;
- b) social insurance is a type of social protection;
- c) social insurance is the principle of social protection.

18. Measures aimed at maintaining the income of unemployed citizens form the basis of employment policy:

- a) active;
- b) passive;
- c) moderate.

19. The subject of the state youth policy:

- a) the processes of formation of the young generation;
- b) youth political and public organizations;
- c) youth.

20. Purpose of the state family policy:

- a) improving the well-being and ensuring the functioning of the family;
- b) material support for socially vulnerable families;
- c) social and psychological assistance to needy families.

Test Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation is carried out in an e-learning session on a 100-point scale. The test includes 100 tasks, the maximum score for the test is 100. Within the framework of the current level of assimilation of knowledge in the discipline, a test result of at least 61 points is allowed.