



MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION  
Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education

**Far Eastern Federal University**  
(FEFU)

INSTITUTE (SCHOOL) OF LIFE SCIENCES AND BIOMEDICINE (SCHOOL)

AGREED  
Head of the EP

(Signed)

December 6, 2022



Y.S. Khotimchenko  
(Name)

CLAIM

Director of the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology

(Signed)

December 6, 2022

E.V. Khozhaenko

(Surname)

**WORK PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE**  
Social insurance and the quality of health care  
Area of study 32.04.01 "Public Health"

Educational program "Leadership and governance in public health (program in English for foreign citizens)"  
Form of training: full-time

Course 1 semester 1

Lectures 9 h.

Practical training 27 hours,

total hours of classroom load 36 hours,

Self-study 72 hours.

including 45 hours to prepare for the exam.

Exam 1 semester

The work program of the discipline is drawn up in accordance with the requirements of the Federal State Educational Standards of Higher Education in the direction of training 32.04.01 Public Health, approved by the order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation dated May 31, 2017 No. 485.

The work programme was discussed at the meeting of the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, Minutes No. 4 dated December 6, 2022.

Director of the Department of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, Ph.D., E.V. Khozhaenko

Compiler(s): Ph.D., Associate Professor Rasskazova V.N.

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1. The work program was revised at a meeting of the Department/Department/Division (implementing the discipline) and approved at a meeting of the Department/Department/Division (Graduating Structural Unit), minutes dated "\_\_\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_ 2022. № \_\_\_\_\_
2. The work program was revised at the meeting of the Department/Department/Division (implementing the discipline) and approved at the meeting of the Department/Department/Division (Graduating Structural Unit), Minutes dated "\_\_\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_ 2022. № \_\_\_\_\_
3. The work program was revised at a meeting of the Department/Department/Division (implementing the discipline) and approved at a meeting of the Department/Department/Division (graduating structural unit), minutes dated "\_\_\_\_" \_\_\_\_\_ 2022. № \_\_\_\_\_
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## I. Goals and objectives of mastering the discipline:

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

### Objectives of the discipline:

- 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, the characteristics of the elements of social protection of the population;
- Study of the legislative basis for the management of the compulsory social insurance system:
- Study of the financial foundations of the compulsory social insurance system;
- Study of the financial mechanism of the social insurance system;
- understanding of the basics of building insurance tariffs;
- study of the financial foundations of insurance activities and investment activities of insurance companies;
- study of 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 world insurance economy, study of state and non-state private insurance, prospects for their development.

Upon completion of the study of the discipline "Social Insurance and Quality of Medical Care", the following professional competencies (elements of competences) are formed for masters of the specialty 32.04.01 "Public Health":

- ability and willingness to prepare and apply scientific, scientific, production, project, organizational, managerial and regulatory documentation;
- ability and willingness to use information technology;
- 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 readiness 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 mastering)	Code and name of the competency indicator
Organizational and managerial	PC-3 Ability to organize, plan and control the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	PC-3.1 Knows Standards of Care PC-3.2 Is able to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills in the preparation of reporting documentation, assessment of the activities of a health care institution
Organizational and managerial	PC-4 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 justification for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population	PC-4.1 Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the results of a medical organization's activities PC-4.2 Is able to develop and select the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization PP-4.3 Possesses skills of a systematic approach in the development of development plans

Code and name of the competency indicator	Name of the assessment indicator (the result of learning in the discipline)
PC-3.1 Knows Standards of Care	Knows the standards of medical care Knows how to provide first aid Proficient in first aid
PC-3.2 Is able to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system	Knows the quality management system of a medical organization Is able to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system Proficient in assessing the resources of a medical organization and implementing a quality management system
PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills in the preparation of reporting documentation, assessment of the activities of a health care institution	Knows the reporting documentation of the medical organization Is able to prepare reporting documentation for a medical organization Possesses the necessary skills for the preparation of reporting documentation, assessment of the activities of a health care institution
PC-4.1 Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the results of a medical organization's activities	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 results of the activities 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 Is able to develop and select the optimal areas of activity 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 of the medical organization's activities
PP-4.3 Possesses skills of a systematic approach in the development of development plans	Knows a systematic approach to the development of plans for the development of a medical organization Knows how to develop Possesses the skills of a systematic approach to the development of development plans

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

## 2. Labor intensity of the discipline and types of training in the discipline

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

Designation	Types of Study Sessions and Student Work
L	Lectures
Ave	Practical exercises
Pr electr.	
WED:	Student's independent work 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. Structure of the discipline:

Form of study – full-time

№	Section Name Discipline	Se me ster	Number of hours by type of training and work of the student						Forms of intermediate attestation	
			Lek	Lab	Av e	OK	WE D	Cont rol		
1	Social insurance in the social protection system	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 Security System (2 hours)**

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

#### **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 (CMI) (1 hour)**

Compulsory health insurance (CMI). Necessity and essence of voluntary (civil, 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 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 personal insurance system. Procedure for concluding a 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. Insurance Supervision Board. Territorial bodies of insurance supervision. Procedure and Conditions for Licensing of Insurance Activities.

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

##### Practical exercises

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

1. History of Social Insurance Abroad.
2. The development of social insurance in Russia at different stages of development.
3. Current state of social insurance in Russia.
4. Modern legislation on social insurance.

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

1. The concept of social insurance.
2. Social Insurance Functions.
3. Specifics of the Institute of Social Insurance.
4. Forms and models of social insurance.

**Class 3. Objectives and Principles of Social Insurance (2 hours)**

1. Objectives of the social insurance system
2. The principle of personal liability of social insurance.
3. The principle of mutual solidarity between employers and social insurance workers.
4. The principle of subsidiarity of social insurance.
5. The Principle of Reciprocal Responsibility of Social Insurance.

**Class 4. Financial Sources and Social Security Payments (2 hours)**

1. Pension Fund of the Russian Federation.
2. Social Insurance Fund.
3. Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund.
4. Social Insurance Payments: Accident Insurance, Pension Insurance, Temporary Disability Insurance.

**Class 5. Risks in Insurance (2 hours)**

1. The concept of risk and its assessment.
2. Risk classification.
3. Risk management: identifying, measuring, controlling risk.
4. Risk Insurability Criteria.

**Class 6. Fundamentals of 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.

**Class 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.

**Class 8. Financial Foundations of the Compulsory Social Insurance System (2 hours)**

1. Financial and Budgetary Systems of Compulsory Social Insurance.
2. Financial mechanism of social insurance.

**Class 9. National Compulsory Social Insurance System (2 hours)**

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

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

1. Necessity, essence and methods of fund formation in private social insurance (commercial).
2. Legal regulation in the field of private insurance.
3. State supervision of the activities of insurance companies.
4. Legal Basis of Insurance Contract in Commercial Insurance.
5. Features of sub-branches of personal (voluntary) insurance.

**Class 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.

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

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

**Schedule of independent work in the discipline**

<b>№ p/n</b>	<b>Due Date/Deadlines</b>	<b>Type of independent work</b>	<b>Approximate time limits for execution</b>	<b>Form of control</b>
1	Week 1-4	Preparation of abstracts	9 hours	Protection
2	Week 5-9	Preparing a presentation	9 hours	Protection
3	Week 10-14	Solving situational problems	9 hours	Protection
4	Week 15-18	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 of successful completion 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 a presentation on the same topic can be done by several students with a division of their responsibilities - 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 Student Self-Study**

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

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

- preparatory (definition of goals, drawing up a program, preparation of methodological support);
- the main one (implementation of the program, the use of techniques for searching for information, assimilation, processing, application, transfer of knowledge, recording the results, self-organization of the work process);
- final (assessment of the significance and analysis of the results, their systematization, assessment of the effectiveness of the program and methods of work, conclusions on the directions of labor optimization).

In the process of independent work, the student acquires the skills of self-organization, self-control, self-management, 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 the future specialist, it is planned by the student independently. Each student independently determines the mode of his work and the measure of work spent 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.

#### **Methodical recommendations for students' independent work**

In the course of mastering the material on the subject of the discipline, it is planned to perform independent work of students on the collection and processing of literary material to expand the field of knowledge in the discipline studied. For the study and full mastering of the program material in the discipline, educational, reference and other literature recommended by this program, as well as specialized periodicals, are used.

In self-study, 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 working with lecture notes; study of material from textbooks, reference books, video materials and presentations, as well as other reliable sources of information; Exam preparation.

#### **Guidelines for writing and formatting an abstract**

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

An essay, being a model of scientific research, is an independent work in which the master solves a problem of a theoretical or practical nature, applying scientific principles and methods of this branch of scientific knowledge. The result of this scientific research can 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 a report at a scientific and practical conference, as well as in the form of a scientific article.

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

An abstract is an independent educational and research activity of a master's student. The instructor provides advice and evaluates the process and results. He provides an approximate topic of abstract work, clarifies the problem and research topic together with the resident, helps to plan and organize research activities, appoints the time and the minimum number of consultations.

The teacher accepts the text of the essay for review at least ten days before the defense.

Traditionally, there is a certain structure of the abstract, the main elements of which, in the order of their arrangement, are the following:

1. Title page.
2. Task.
3. Table of Contents.
4. List of symbols, symbols and terms (if necessary).
5. Introduction.
6. Main part.
7. Conclusion.
8. References.
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 brief as possible and fully correspond to its content.

The table of contents (contents) 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 the 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 significant difficulties. However, it is the high-quality introduction that is the key to understanding the entire work, testifying to the professionalism of the author.

Thus, the introduction is a very important part of the abstract. The introduction should begin with a justification of the relevance of the chosen topic. When applied to an abstract, the concept of "relevance" has one peculiarity. How the author of the essay is able 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 training.

In addition, in the introduction, it is necessary to identify the methodological base of the abstract, 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 familiarity with specialized literature, his ability to systematize sources, critically consider them, highlight the essential, and 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, the purpose and objectives, and the chronological framework of the study.

The introduction concludes with a statement of general conclusions about the scientific and practical significance of the topic, the degree of its study and provision with 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 provided as an argument and to illustrate the proposed provisions. The author needs to demonstrate 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 conditioned by the logic of the research, which is in the form of a synthesis of the scientific information accumulated in the main part. This synthesis is a consistent, logically harmonious presentation of the results obtained and their correlation 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 the theoretical materials.

So, the conclusion of the abstract should include: a) the conclusions of the study; 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 the references. This list is one of the essential parts of the abstract and reflects the independent creative work of the author of the abstract.

A list of the sources used is placed at the end of the work. It is drawn up either in alphabetical order (by the author's surname 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 the writing of 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 program for creating presentations is Microsoft PowerPoint. To prepare a presentation, it is necessary to process the information collected when writing an abstract.

Sequence of presentation preparation:

1. Clearly state the purpose of the presentation.
2. Determine what the format of the presentation will be: live performance (how long it will be) or e-mailing (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 the key points in the content of the text and highlight them.
5. Determine the types of visualization (pictures) to be displayed 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.

Types of visualization include illustrations, images, diagrams, tables. An illustration is a representation of a real-life visual series. Images, as opposed to illustrations, are metaphors. Their purpose is to evoke an emotion and create an attitude towards it, to influence the audience. With the help of well-thought-out and presented images, information can stay in a person's memory for a long time. Diagram – visualization of quantitative and qualitative relationships. They are used for convincing demonstration of data, for spatial thinking in addition to logical thinking. 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 – visual presentation of information, which should contain a minimum of text, a maximum of images that carry a semantic load, look clear and simple;
- 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; Communication plan brief conclusions from all that has been said; list of references;
- Handouts – should provide the same depth and reach as a live performance: people trust what they can take with them more than fading images, words and slides are forgotten, and the 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, they should be more informative.

### **Criteria for evaluating the abstract**

The stated understanding of the abstract as an integral author's text determines the criteria for its evaluation: novelty of the text; the reasonableness of the choice of source; the degree of disclosure of the essence of the issue; compliance with the design requirements.

**Novelty of the text:** a) relevance of the research topic; b) novelty and independence in the formulation of the problem, formulation of a new aspect of the known problem in the establishment of new connections (interdisciplinary, intra-subject, integration); c) ability to work with research, critical literature, systematize and structure 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.

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

**Validity of the choice of sources:** a) assessment of the literature used: whether the most famous works on the topic of research (including journal publications of recent years, the latest statistical data, summaries, references, etc.) are involved.

**Compliance with formatting requirements:** a) how correctly the references to the literature used, the list of references; b) assessment of literacy and culture of presentation (including spelling, punctuation, stylistic culture), knowledge of terminology; c) compliance with the requirements for the length of the abstract.

**The reviewer should clearly formulate** a comment and questions, preferably with references to the work (it is possible to specific pages of the work), to research and factual data that the author did not take into account.

**The reviewer can also indicate:** whether the Master's student has addressed the topic before (essays, written works, creative works, Olympiad works, etc.) and whether there are any preliminary results; how the graduate conducted the work (plan, intermediate stages, consultation, revision and revision of what was written or the absence of a clear plan, rejection of the recommendations of the supervisor).

The Master's student submits an abstract for review no later than a week before the defense. The reviewer is the teacher. Experience shows that it is advisable to familiarize the Master's student with the review a few days before the defense. Opponents are appointed by a teacher from among the masters. 10-20 minutes is enough for an oral presentation (this is about the time it takes to answer the exam tickets).

**Grade 5** is given if all the requirements for writing and defending an 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 to additional questions are given.

**Grade 4** – the main requirements for the abstract and its defense have been met, but at the same time there are shortcomings. In particular, there are inaccuracies in the presentation of the material; there is no logical consistency 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 abstracting. In particular: the topic is covered only partially; factual errors were made in the content of the abstract or when answering additional questions; There is no conclusion during the defense.

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

**Grade 1** – abstract not submitted.

### **Topics of abstracts and presentations**

1. Social security in the 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. 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. Rights of Citizens of the Russian Federation in the Health Insurance System.
16. Compulsory social insurance against industrial accidents.
17. Procedure for the Use of Social Insurance Fund Funds by Contribution Payers.
18. Procedure for Granting and Payment of Temporary Disability Benefits.
19. Sources of funding for benefits and compensations.
20. Functions of the Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund.
21. Structure and management of the Federal Compulsory Medical Insurance Fund.
22. Functions of the Territorial Fund of Compulsory Medical Insurance.
23. Funds of the Territorial Fund of Compulsory Medical Insurance.
24. Structure and management of the activities of the Territorial Fund of Compulsory Medical Insurance.
25. Procedure for Payment of Insurance Contributions to the Compulsory Health Insurance Fund
26. Financial social insurance system.
27. Unemployment insurance.
28. Settlement of overpaid benefits.
29. Taxation of payments made at the expense of the Social Insurance Fund.
30. Accrual of insurance premiums.
31. Disability insurance.



## **Criteria for Evaluating the Performance of Independent Work**

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

The answer to independent tasks, in which the material is presented systematically, logically and consistently, is graded as "excellent".

A "good" assessment presupposes knowledge of the material and the ability to draw independent conclusions, comment on the material presented; A response with minor flaws.

"Satisfactory" is the assessment of the assimilation of the material when the student has not studied some sections deeply enough, allows unclear formulations, gives incomplete answers.

"Unsatisfactory" is given in the case when the student does not know a significant part of the educational material, makes significant mistakes; Knowledge is haphazard.

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

- completeness and quality of completed tasks;
- • Mastery of methods and techniques of computer modeling in the issues under study, the use of software tools;
- the quality of the report, the use of rules and standards for the preparation of text and electronic documents;
- use of data from domestic and foreign literature, Internet sources, regulatory and legal information and best practices;
- No factual errors related to understanding the problem.

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"Unsatisfactory" is given in the case when the student does not know a significant part of the educational material, makes significant mistakes; Knowledge is haphazard.

### **Criteria for evaluating the abstract**

- 100-86 points ("excellent") are given to the student if he expressed his opinion on the formulated problem, argued it, accurately determining its content and components. The data of domestic and foreign literature, statistical data, information of a regulatory and legal nature are given. The student knows and possesses the skill of independent research work on the research topic; methods and techniques of analysis of theoretical and/or practical aspects of the field 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 in explaining the meaning or content of the problem. For argumentation, the data of domestic and foreign authors are given. Research skills and abilities have been demonstrated. There are no factual 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 involved. No more than 2 errors were made in the meaning or content of the problem.

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

## **V. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF STUDENTS' INDEPENDENT WORK**

Independent work is defined as individual or collective learning activities carried out without the direct supervision of the teacher, but according to his tasks and under his supervision. Independent work is a cognitive learning activity, when the sequence of the 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 students' independent work is to acquire the necessary competencies in their field of training, experience in creative and research activities.

Forms of independent work of students:

- work with basic and additional literature, Internet resources;
- independent acquaintance with the lecture material presented on electronic media in the library of the educational institution;
- preparation of abstract reviews of periodical sources, 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 classroom tests;
- doing home tests;
- performing test tasks, solving problems;
- compilation of crosswords, schemes;
- preparation of reports for presentation at a seminar or conference;
- filling out a workbook;
- writing essays, term papers;
- preparation for business and role-playing games;
- resume writing;
- preparation for tests and exams;
- other Views Activities Organized and carried out by the educational institution and student self-government bodies.

## VI. MONITORING THE ACHIEVEMENT OF THE COURSE OBJECTIVES

Item No.	Supervised modules/sections/topics of the discipline	Codes and Stages of Competency Formation		Valuation Tools – Name	
				Current control	Intermediate Certification
1	Social insurance in the social protection system	PC-3	<b>Knows:</b> - general characteristics, elements of social protection; - types of social risks; - insured events; - subjects of compulsory social insurance, their rights and obligations; - Social insurance industry. <b>Can:</b>	MA-1 Interview Test – PR-1 WP-11 Situational Case Studies	Exam Questions 1-10

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organize elements of social protection for different groups of the population;</li> </ul> <p><b>Owens:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>Social</b> security functions;</li> <li>- peculiarities of the specifics of the institution of social insurance.</li> </ul>		
2	State Regulation of Compulsory Social Insurance	PC-3	<p><b>Knows:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fundamentals of insurance legislation on compulsory social insurance;</li> <li>- financial and budgetary systems of compulsory social insurance.</li> </ul> <p><b>Can:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- explain the financial mechanism of compulsory social insurance;</li> </ul> <p><b>Owens:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Characteristics of the national system of compulsory social insurance.</li> </ul>	MA-1 Interview Test – PR-1 WP-11 Situational Case Studies	Exam Questions 11-20
3	State Social Insurance	PC-3	<p><b>Knows:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State social insurance: general and professional;</li> </ul> <p><b>Can:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to carry out certain sections of pension insurance;</li> </ul> <p><b>Owens:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- forms and models of social insurance.</li> </ul>	MA-1 Interview Test – PR-1 WP-11 Situational Case Studies	Exam Questions 21-32
4	Compulsory Health Insurance (CMI)	PC-4	<p><b>Knows:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- State regulation of compulsory social insurance;</li> <li>- Fundamentals of insurance legislation in the system of compulsory social insurance;</li> </ul> <p><b>Can:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to exercise control over compulsory health insurance (CMI);</li> </ul> <p><b>Owens:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the principles of necessity and essence of voluntary (civil, commercial) compulsory medical insurance.</li> </ul>	MA-1 Interview Test – PR-1 WP-11 Situational Case Studies	Exam Questions 33-42
5	Legal regulation in the field of insurance	PC-4	<p><b>Knows:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- legal regulation in the field of voluntary private and civil insurance;</li> </ul>	MA-1 Interview Test – PR-1	Exam Questions 43-52

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- principles of state supervision over insurance activities;</li> <li><b>Can:</b></li> <li>- organize legal regulation in the field of insurance;</li> <li><b>Owens:</b></li> <li>- Fundamentals of insurance legislation in the field of social insurance.</li> </ul>	WP-11 Situational Case Studies	
6	Features of personal insurance in the Russian Federation and its types	PC-4	<p><b>Knows:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the essence of personal insurance in the Russian Federation;</li> <li>- principles of supplementary social insurance;</li> <li>- Voluntary life insurance in the personal insurance system.</li> </ul> <p><b>Can:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to characterize the <b>subjects of insurance: the insurer, the insured, the insured.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Owens:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>the</b> ability to organize the procedure for the conclusion of the contract and its execution.</li> </ul>	MA-1 Interview Test – PR-1 WP-11 Situational Case Studies	Exam Questions 53-66
7	State regulation of insurance activities in the Russian Federation.	PC-4	<p><b>Knows:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- principles of state supervision over insurance activities in the Russian Federation;</li> <li>- the structure and functions of the Insurance Supervision Department;</li> <li>- peculiarities of territorial bodies of insurance supervision;</li> </ul> <p><b>Can:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess insurance activities;</li> </ul> <p><b>Owens:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ability to use the procedure and conditions for licensing insurance activities.</li> </ul>	MA-1 Interview Test – PR-1 WP-11 Situational Case Studies	Exam Questions 67- 80

## VII. EDUCATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SUPPORT OF THE DISCIPLINE

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6. Efimov O.N. Sotsial'noe strakhovanie v Rossii [Social insurance in Russia]. — Electron. Text data. - Saratov: Vuzovskoe obrazovaniye, 2014. — 165 p. — 2227-8397. — Mode of access: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/23086.html>

### **Further reading**

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10. Popov V.M., Pimenova L.V. Obligatornoe sotsial'noe strakhovanie ot accidentnykh sluchaj na proizvodstvennykh i professional'nykh boleznykh [Obligatory social insurance against accidents in production and professional diseases]. - Electron. Text data. - Novosibirsk: Novosibirsk State Technical University, 2013. - 46 p. - 978-5-7782-2204-5. - Mode of access: <http://www.iprbookshop.ru/44971.html>

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12. Semenov I.V. Social Insurance: Essence, Types // Socio-Political Sciences, 2014. - No 1. - P.53-58. Mode of access: [www.google.ru/search?newwindow=1&rlz=1C1GCEU\\_ru](http://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/](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/](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/](http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_10699/)
4. Federal'nyy zakon «Ob obligatorynom sotsial'nom strakhovanii na sluchaj vremennogo netrudnostnosti i v svyaz s materstvo»: 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'nyy zakon "Osnovy zakonodatel'stva Rossiiskoi Federatsii o okhrana zdorov'ya grazhdan" N 323-FZ ot 9 noyabrya 2011 g. (v red. Federal'nyi zakon ot 25.06.2012 N 89-FZ, ot 25.06.2012 N 93-FZ) [Federal Law "Fundamentals of the Legislation of the Russian Federation on Health Protection of Citizens" N 323-FZ of November 9, 2011 (as amended by Federal Laws of 25.06.2012 No. 89-FZ, dated 25.06.2012 No. 93-FZ).  
[http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons\\_doc\\_LAW\\_121895/](http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_121895/)
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8. Federal'nyy zakon ot 19.05.1995 No 81-FZ (red. ot 28.03.2017g.) "On State Benefits to Citizens with Children". Documents of the Russian Federation <https://dokumenty24.ru/zakony-rf/zakon-o-posobiyah-na-detey.html>
9. Federal'nyy zakon ot 24.07.1998 N 125-FZ (red. ot 07.03.2018) «Ob obligatorynom sotsial'nom strakhovanii ot acher'nykh sluchaj na proizvodstvennykh i professional'nykh bolezni» [Federal Law of 24.07.1998 N 125-FZ (as amended on 07.03.2018) "On Compulsory Social Insurance from Accidents in Production and Occupational Diseases"].  
[http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons\\_doc\\_LAW\\_19559/](http://www.consultant.ru/document/cons_doc_LAW_19559/)
10. Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation - <http://www.fss.ru/ru/>  
(access mode free, round-the-clock).



## **List of resources of the information and telecommunication network**

### **"Internet" necessary for mastering the discipline**

1. Patent Database and Patent Search <http://www.freepatent.ru/>
2. Healthcare Online Portal <http://bio-x.ru/go.mail.ru/search?rf=e.mail.ru&fm=1&us=15&usln=3&usstr=healthcare&usqid=7d41348ea69338f3&hasnavig=1&sbmt=1509229987234&q=healthcare>
3. The site of scientific research <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](http://www.fssn.org) – Federal Insurance Supervision Service (FSSN)
7. [www.allinsuranc.ru](http://www.allinsuranc.ru) – Insurance in Russia (insurance portal)
8. [www.ins-union.ru](http://www.ins-union.ru) – All-Russian Union of Insurers
9. [www.rgs.ru](http://www.rgs.ru) – official website of Rosgosstrakh
10. [www.insur-info.ru/comments/](http://www.insur-info.ru/comments/)- Regional Networks & Life Insurance
11. Student Library <http://www.studmedlib.ru>
12. Legal reference 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 Website 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 high data compression ratio;
- ABBYY FineReader 11 is a software for optical character recognition;
- Adobe Acrobat XI Pro is a software package for creating and viewing electronic publications in PDF format;
- ESET Endpoint Security is a comprehensive protection for Windows-based workstations. Virtualization support + new technologies;
- WinDjView 2.0.2 is a program for recognizing and viewing files with the DJV and DjVu formats of the same name.

## 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 presentation of the material in lectures is aimed at the formation of an approximate basis for the subsequent assimilation of the material by students during independent work.

Practical classes of the discipline are held in all sections of the curriculum. Practical work is aimed at developing students' skills of independent research work. In the course of practical classes, the master performs a set of tasks that allow him 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, there is the development of skills of independent research in the process of working with scientific literature, periodicals, the formation of the ability to defend one's point of view with arguments, listen to others, answer questions, and conduct discussions.

*Lectures* are focused on covering 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.

Independent work on the course *is especially important for the professional training* of students. 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, notes, annotating sources, writing tests.

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

The course should contribute to the development of skills for informed and independent evaluations of facts and scientific concepts. Therefore, in all forms of knowledge control, especially when passing a test, attention should be paid to the understanding of 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. Problematic lecture.**

The lecture begins with the teacher's statement of the problems, which are solved in the course of the presentation of the material. Answering a problem requires reflection from the entire audience. During the lecture, the students' thinking takes place with the help of the teacher's creation of a problem situation before they receive all the necessary information that constitutes new knowledge for them. In this way, students try to find a solution to a problem situation on their own.

Educational problems are accessible in their complexity for students, they take into account the cognitive capabilities of the students, proceed from the subject being studied and are significant for the assimilation of new material and the development of personality - general and professional.

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

**Practical classes** are focused on the most fundamental and problematic issues and are designed to stimulate the development of one's own position on these topics.

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

### **Conference or Round Table**

When using this method, it is possible to invite various specialists who are engaged in the study of the problem under consideration or work on the 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 the one that is more interesting for them. The selected questions are passed on to the invited specialist of the "round table" to prepare for the presentation and answers. At the same time, several specialists engaged in the study of this problem may be invited to the round table. In order for the round table to be active and engaged, it is necessary to encourage the audience to exchange views and maintain an atmosphere of free discussion.

With the use of all these forms of classes, students get real practice of formulating their point of view, comprehending the system of argumentation, i.e. 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 master oral speech, to listen, hear and understand others, and to conduct an argument correctly and reasonably. Teamwork requires not only individual responsibility and independence, but also self-organization of the team's work, demandingness, 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 peculiarities 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 an action from one participant to another; Self-management skills are developed.

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

In the previous lesson, the teacher instructs 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 trainee must determine whether there is a problem in it, what it is, and determine his attitude to the situation. At the same time, each student should analyze the causes, course and results of the activities carried out by getting used to the role of specific historical figures. The practical lesson begins with an introductory speech by the teacher, in which the problems for discussion are voiced. In the course of the discussion, each of the students has the opportunity to get acquainted with the options for the solution, listen to and weigh the many of their assessments, additions, changes, enter into a dialogue and discussion.

In the course of discussing the issues of the practical lesson, the analytical skills of the trainers 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 based on the students' performances, makes 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. There are three more people - expert analysts.

The practical lesson is implemented in four stages:

The first is preparatory (carried out 1-2 weeks before the practical lesson). The teacher instructs about the purpose, content, nature, and rules of participation in the game. Student training 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 received proposals and ideas, which will allow you to purposefully and meaningfully analyze and summarize the results of the lesson.

Mutual criticism and evaluations are strictly forbidden, as they prevent the emergence of new ideas. It is necessary to refrain from actions and gestures that may be misinterpreted by other participants in the session. No matter how fantastic or improbable an idea put forward by any of the participants in the session, it should be met with approval. The more proposals are put forward, the more likely it is that a new and valuable idea will emerge.

Secondly, 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 thinking activities to search for non-traditional ways to solve problems, when discussing controversial issues, hypotheses, problem or conflict situations.

When writing essays, composing a presentation, it is recommended to find literature for it on your own. In an essay or presentation, the content of the problem under study is revealed. Working on an essay or presentation helps to deepen the understanding of certain issues of the discipline, to form and defend one's point of view, to acquire and improve the skills of independent creative work, and to conduct active cognitive work.

## **IX. MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT OF DISCIPLINE**

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

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 persons with disabilities at FEFU, all buildings are equipped with ramps, elevators, lifts, specialized places equipped with toilets, information and navigation support signs.

Name of Equipped Premises and Self-Study Rooms	List of Main Equipment
690922, Primorsky Krai, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax village, 10, School of Biomedicine, room M 422, area 158.6 m <sup>2</sup>	Multimedia audience: Electric Screen 236*147cm Trim Screen Line; DLP projector, 3000 ANSI Lm, WXGA 1280x800, 2000:1 EW330U Mitsubishi; CP355AF Avervision visualizer, MP-HD718 Multipix camcorder; CORSA-2007 Tuarex Specialized Equipment Fastening Subsystem; Video Switching Subsystem: Audio Switching and Sound Reinforcement Subsystem: Power Amplifier, Wireless LAN Based on 802.11a/b/g/n 2x2 MIMO(2SS) Access Points.
690922, Primorsky Krai, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax Village, 10, School of Biomedicine, aud. M 419, area 74.9 m <sup>2</sup>	Multimedia audience: Electric Screen 236*147cm Trim Screen Line; DLP projector, 3000 ANSI Lm, WXGA 1280x800, 2000:1 EW330U Mitsubishi; CP355AF Avervision visualizer, MP-HD718 Multipix camcorder; CORSA-2007 Tuarex Specialized Equipment Fastening Subsystem; Video Switching Subsystem: Audio Switching and Sound Reinforcement Subsystem: Power Amplifier, Wireless LAN Based on 802.11a/b/g/n 2x2 MIMO(2SS) Access Points.
690922, Primorsky Krai, Vladivostok, Russky Island, Saperny Peninsula, Ajax Village, 10, Oud. M612, area 47.2 m <sup>2</sup>	Computer class for 22 workplaces: HP RgoOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/-RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, VT, 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 collection (building A - level 10)	HP RgoOpe 400 All-in-One 19.5 (1600x900), Core i3-4150T, 4GB DDR3-1600 (1x4GB), 1TB HDD 7200 SATA, DVD+/-RW, GigEth, Wi-Fi, VT, 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 displays and Braille printers; equipped with: portable devices for reading flat-printed texts, scanning and reading machines, a video magnifier with the ability to adjust color spectrums; magnifying electronic magnifiers and ultrasonic markers

## ASSESSMENT FUND

### WOS Passport

Task type	Code and name of professional competence (result of mastering)	Code and name of the competency indicator
Organizational and managerial	PC-3 Ability to organize, plan and control the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	PC-3.1 Knows Standards of Care PC-3.2 Is able to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills in the preparation of reporting documentation, assessment of the activities of a health care institution
Organizational and managerial	PC-4 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 justification for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population	PC-4.1 Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the results of a medical organization's activities PC-4.2 Is able to develop and select the optimal areas of activity of a medical organization PP-4.3 Possesses skills of a systematic approach in the development of development plans

Code and name of the competency indicator	Name of the assessment indicator (the result of learning in the discipline)
PC-3.1 Knows Standards of Care	Knows the standards of medical care Knows how to provide first aid Proficient in first aid
PC-3.2 Is able to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system	Knows the quality management system of a medical organization Is able to assess the resources of a medical organization and implement a quality management system Proficient in assessing the resources of a medical organization and implementing a quality management system
PC-3.3 Possesses the necessary skills in the preparation of reporting documentation, assessment of the activities of a health care institution	Knows the reporting documentation of the medical organization Is able to prepare reporting documentation for a medical organization

	Possesses the necessary skills for the preparation of reporting documentation, assessment of the activities of a health care institution
PC-4.1 Knows the methodology for a comprehensive assessment of the results of a medical organization's activities	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 results of the activities 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 Is able to develop and select the optimal areas of activity 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 of the medical organization's activities
PP-4.3 Possesses skills of a systematic approach in the development of development plans	Knows a systematic approach to the development of plans for the development of a medical organization Knows how to develop Possesses the skills of a systematic approach to the development of development plans

### Monitoring the achievement of the course objectives

Item No.	Supervised modules/sections/topics of the discipline	Codes and Stages of Competency Formation		Valuation Tools – Name	
				Current control	Intermediate Certification
1	Social insurance in the social protection system	PC-3	<b>Knows:</b> - general characteristics, elements of social protection; - types of social risks; - insured events; - subjects of compulsory social insurance, their rights and obligations; - Social insurance industry. <b>Can:</b> - Organize elements of social protection for different groups of the population; <b>Owens:</b> - <b>Social</b> security functions; - peculiarities of the specifics of the institution of social insurance.	MA-1 Interview Test – PR-1 WP-11 Situational Case Studies	Exam Questions 1-10
2	State Regulation of Compulsory	PC-3	<b>Knows:</b> - Fundamentals of insurance legislation on compulsory social insurance;	MA-1 Interview Test – PR-1	Exam Questions 11-20



	Social Insurance		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- financial and budgetary systems of compulsory social insurance.</li> <li><b>Can:</b></li> <li>- explain the financial mechanism of compulsory social insurance;</li> <li><b>Owens:</b></li> <li>- Characteristics of the national system of compulsory social insurance.</li> </ul>	WP-11 Situational Case Studies	
3	State Social Insurance	PC-3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Knows:</b></li> <li>- State social insurance: general and professional;</li> <li><b>Can:</b></li> <li>- to carry out certain sections of pension insurance;</li> <li><b>Owens:</b></li> <li>- forms and models of social insurance.</li> </ul>	MA-1 Interview Test – PR-1 WP-11 Situational Case Studies	Exam Questions 21-32
4	Compulsory Health Insurance (CMI)	PC-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Knows:</b></li> <li>- State regulation of compulsory social insurance;</li> <li>- Fundamentals of insurance legislation in the system of compulsory social insurance;</li> <li><b>Can:</b></li> <li>- to exercise control over compulsory health insurance (CMI);</li> <li><b>Owens:</b></li> <li>- the principles of necessity and essence of voluntary (civil, commercial) compulsory medical insurance.</li> </ul>	MA-1 Interview Test – PR-1 WP-11 Situational Case Studies	Exam Questions 33-42
5	Legal regulation in the field of insurance	PC-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Knows:</b></li> <li>- legal regulation in the field of voluntary private and civil insurance;</li> <li>- principles of state supervision over insurance activities;</li> <li><b>Can:</b></li> <li>- organize legal regulation in the field of insurance;</li> <li><b>Owens:</b></li> <li>- Fundamentals of insurance legislation in the field of social insurance.</li> </ul>	MA-1 Interview Test – PR-1 WP-11 Situational Case Studies	Exam Questions 43-52
6	Features of personal insurance in the Russian	PC-4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Knows:</b></li> <li>- the essence of personal insurance in the Russian Federation;</li> </ul>	MA-1 Interview Test – PR-1	Exam Questions 53-66

	Federation and its types		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- principles of supplementary social insurance;</li> <li>- Voluntary life insurance in the personal insurance system.</li> </ul> <p><b>Can:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to characterize the <b>subjects of insurance: the insurer, the insured, the insured.</b></li> </ul> <p><b>Owns:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <b>the</b> ability to organize the procedure for the conclusion of the contract and its execution.</li> </ul>	WP-11 Situational Case Studies	
7	State regulation of insurance activities in the Russian Federation.	PC-4	<p><b>Knows:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- principles of state supervision over insurance activities in the Russian Federation;</li> <li>- the structure and functions of the Insurance Supervision Department;</li> <li>- peculiarities of territorial bodies of insurance supervision;</li> </ul> <p><b>Can:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Assess insurance activities;</li> </ul> <p><b>Owns:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- ability to use the procedure and conditions for licensing insurance activities.</li> </ul>	MA-1 Interview Test – PR-1 WP-11 Situational Case Studies	Exam Questions 67- 80

### Scale for assessing the level of competence formation

Code and Competency Statement	Stages of competence formation	criteria	Indicators	Points	
PC-3 Ability to organize, plan and control the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	Knows (Threshold)	Fundamentals of planning, organization and implementation of the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	Knowledge of the basics of planning and control of the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	Ability to draw up the necessary documentation for planning and controlling the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	61-70
	Can (Advanced)	analyze and evaluate the performance indicators of a structural unit of a medical organization	ability to analyze and evaluate the performance indicators of a structural unit of a medical organization	ability to substantiate the criteria for evaluating the organization, planning and control of the activities of a	71-84

				structural unit of a medical organization	
	Proficient (High)	Skills Preparation of the justification of the volumes medical care in accordance with the necessary resources in the structural unit of the medical organization	methods of justifying the volume of medical care in a structural unit of a medical organization	ability to prepare the necessary calculations for the organization, planning and control of the activities of a structural unit of a medical organization	85-100
PC-4 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 justification for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population	Knows (Threshold)	Fundamentals of planning and organization of 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 public health in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population	Ability to explain and apply in practice 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	61-70
	Can (Advanced)	properly draw up official medical documents, maintain primary medical documentation, carry out measures to ensure health protection, analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization	analyze and evaluate the performance indicators of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and implement quality management systems in a medical organization, justify the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of	ability to analyze and evaluate the performance of a medical organization, manage the resources of a medical organization, develop and evaluate the performance of a medical organization. implementation of a quality management system in a medical organization in accordance with	71-84

			the medical organization and the needs of the population	the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population	
	Proficient (High)	methods of planning and organizing measures to ensure the health of the population, 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 the medical organization and the needs of the population	Mastery of methods for planning and organizing measures to ensure public health, analysis and evaluation of performance indicators of a medical organization, management of resources of a medical organization , development and implementation of a quality management system in a medical organization	ability analysis and evaluation of the performance indicators of a medical organization, management of the resources of a medical organization, development and implementation of a quality management system in a medical organization, preparation of justification for the volume of medical care in accordance with the resources of the medical organization and the needs of the population	85-100

### **Methodological Recommendations Defining the Procedures for Assessing the Results of Mastering the Discipline**

*Current assessment of students.* Current certification of students in the discipline "Social Insurance and Quality of Medical Care" is carried out in accordance with local regulations of FEFU and is mandatory.

Current attestation in the discipline "Social Insurance and Quality of Medical Care" is carried out in the form of control measures (written survey) to assess the actual results of master's training, carried out by the leading teacher.

The objects of assessment are:

- academic discipline (activity in classes, timeliness of various types of tasks, attendance of 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* of masters in the discipline "Social Insurance and Quality of Medical Care" is carried out in accordance with the local regulations of FEFU in the form of an exam.

*Intermediate attestation 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 FEFU 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, the intermediate control takes into account the amount of knowledge, the quality of their assimilation, understanding of the logic of the academic discipline, and the place of each topic in the course. The ability to freely, competently, logically coherently present what has been studied, the ability to defend one's own point of view with arguments are evaluated.

### **Assessment Tools for Intermediate Attestation**

#### **Exam Questions**

1. The place of social insurance in the state system of social protection of the population.
2. Legal Basis of Social Insurance.
3. Principles 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 security system.
13. Budgets of social insurance funds.
14. Sources of funds and control over the expenditure of budgets of compulsory insurance funds.
15. Financial social insurance system.

16. International practice and international legislation in the field of social insurance of working citizens.
17. The main types of labor pensions and the methodology for their calculation.
18. Types of social benefits provided to citizens of the Russian Federation from the Social Insurance Fund of the Russian Federation.
19. The concept of social risk management.
20. Occupational risk management.
21. Stages of development of social protection systems in Western countries (Germany, France, USA, Great Britain, Chile).
22. Evolution of social protection in Russia (pre-revolutionary Russia, Soviet period, modern stage).
23. Actuarial methods are the most important condition for the justification of pension insurance.
24. Actuarial Model and Systemic Problems.
25. Strategy and tactics of the upcoming reforms of the social protection system.
26. Experience of the State Employment Fund.
27. Mandatory Health Insurance Funds.
28. State and non-state insurance.
29. Characteristics of social insurance branches.
30. Basic terms and concepts of private insurance.
31. Insurance risks. Insured events. Types of social risks.
32. Social Insurance Industries.
33. Classification of personal insurance.
34. Characteristics of accident insurance and its types.
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. The essence of insurance.
42. Social benefits and their types.
43. Budgets of social insurance funds.
44. Principles of Compulsory Social Insurance.
45. Expenditure of funds from the budgets of the OSS.
46. Sources of income for social funds.
47. Tariff Rate Structure in Personal and Life Insurance.

48. State stability of the OSS financial system.
49. Features of extra-budgetary funds.
50. Sources of funds of the Social Insurance Fund.
51. How and by whom control is exercised over the completeness and timeliness of accrual and payment of insurance premiums and payments by policyholders.
  52. Economic necessity and forms of organization of insurance protection.
  53. Methods of formation of insurance funds.
  54. Insurance functions.
  55. Persons involved in the insurance contract.
  56. Insurance intermediaries.
  57. Insurance risk and insured event, scope of insurance liability.
  58. Insurance tariff, insurance premium, insurance premium, procedure for their payment.
  59. Insurance value, sum insured, the procedure for determining them.
  60. Grounds for the insurer's refusal to make an insurance payment under civil law.
    61. Insurance risk, insured event, insured loss, insurance payout.
    62. Franchise and its types.
    63. General principles of classification of insurance services.
    64. Classification of insurance according to the forms of conduct.
    65. Insurance industries and sub-sectors.
    66. Methods of redistribution of funds through insurance.
    67. Basic organizational and legal forms of insurance companies.
    68. Tariff rate structure and its purpose.
    69. Classification of insurance services by the nature of insurance risks, terms of performance and subjects.
    70. The main features of modern insurance.
    71. Procedure for registration of an insured event and implementation of insurance payment.
    72. Characteristics of sanctions applied to insurers by insurance supervisory authorities.
      73. Functions and rights of the insurance supervisory authority.
      74. Procedure for licensing insurance activities.
      75. Necessity and Procedure for Implementation of State Regulation of Insurance Activity.
      76. Necessity and Procedure for Implementation of State Regulation of Insurance Activity.
      77. Obligations of the policyholder under the insurance contract.

- 78. Accident Insurance: Its Forms and Types.
- 79. Health insurance and its features.
- 80. Principles, classification and distinction of compulsory social and voluntary insurance (personal civil insurance).

### Criteria for grading a student in the exam

Exam Assessment	Requirements for the formed competencies
"Excellent"	An "excellent" grade is given to a student if he/she has deeply and firmly mastered the program material, comprehensively, consistently, clearly and logically coherently presents it, 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 answer when changing tasks, uses the material of monographic literature in the answer, correctly justifies the decision made, has versatile skills and techniques performing practical tasks;
"Good"	A grade of "good" is given to a student if he/she has a solid knowledge of the material, competently and essentially presents it, without making significant inaccuracies in the answer to the question, correctly applies theoretical provisions in solving practical issues and problems, has the necessary skills and techniques for their implementation;
"Satisfactory"	A grade of "satisfactory" is given to a student if he/she has knowledge only of the main material, but has not mastered its details, makes inaccuracies, insufficiently correct formulations, violations of logical consistency in the presentation of program material, has difficulties in performing practical work;
"Unsatisfactory"	An "unsatisfactory" grade is given to a student who does not know a significant part of the program material, makes significant mistakes, performs practical work unconfidently, with great difficulty.

### Assessment Tools for Ongoing Attestation

**The control tests** are intended for Master's students studying the course "Social Insurance and Quality of Medical Care".

When working with tests, you are asked to choose one answer option out of three or four proposed. At the same time, the complexity of the tests is not the same. Among the proposed tests, there are tests that contain several options for correct answers. All correct answers must be provided.

The tests are designed for both individual and collective solutions. They can be used in the process of both classroom classes and independent work. 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. An "excellent" grade



is given if you answer more than 90% of the tests offered by the teacher. A "good" score is given if you answer correctly on more than 70% of the tests. The grade is "satisfactory" – with a correct answer to 50% of the proposed tests.

### Test Questions

*Instructions: Choose one of the answer options and mark it with any sign.*

**1. A 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 well-being and development of all their citizens.

**2. The object of social policy shall be:**

- (a) The State;
- b) population;
- c) non-governmental organizations.

**3. In the structure of social policy on the administrative-territorial**

**The attribute includes:**

- (a) Social policy for women, young people, children, etc.;
- b) federal, regional, and municipal social policy;
- c) policy in the field of social and labor relations, health care, education, social protection, etc.

**4. The basic principle of social policy is as follows:**

- (a) Subsidiarity;
- b) social compensation;
- c) social justice.

**5. Which of the following international documents was adopted first:**

- (a) Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- b) the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
- c) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

**6. The model of social policy aimed at stimulating employment and redistributing income is called:**

- (a) Catholic;
- b) social-democratic;
- c) liberal.

**7. What is the relationship between social assistance and social protection?**

- (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 a principle of social protection.

**8. The main objective of the state employment policy is as follows:**

- (a) Employment of unemployed citizens and preservation of existing jobs;
- b) increasing the competitiveness of the workforce;
- c) creation of favorable conditions for employment of the population and provision of enterprises by the workforce.

**9. The purpose of the state youth policy shall be as follows:**

- (a) Establishment of youth development programmes;
- b) to promote the social, cultural, spiritual and physical development of young people;
- c) social support for young people.

**10. The basic principle of the state family policy is as follows:**

- (a) The sovereignty of the family;
- b) orientation to 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 domestic policy of the state, embodied in its social programs and practices;
- c) the state system of assistance, support and services for the elderly and incapacitated, as well as for families with children.

**12. The subject of social policy shall be:**

- (a) Low-income categories of the population;
- b) the state;
- c) population.

**13. The structure of social policy by spheres shall include:**

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

**14. Giving All People the Same Opportunity Is a Type of Justice:**

- (a) Equalization;
- b) distributive;
- c) compensatory;

**15. Which of the following international instruments was adopted first:**

- (a) The 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 Members

Families;

c) Convention on the Rights of the Child.

**16. Family-Oriented and Mutual Aid Model of Social Policy**

**Called:**

(a) Social and democratic;

b) Catholic;

c) conservative.

**17. What is the relationship between social insurance and social protection?**

(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 a principle of social protection.

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

(a) Active;

b) passive;

c) moderate.

**19. The subject of the state youth policy shall:**

(a) Processes of formation of the younger generation;

b) youth political and public organizations;

c) young people.

**20. The purpose of the State family policy shall be as follows:**

(a) Improving the well-being and functioning of the family;

b) material support for socially vulnerable families;

c) social and psychological assistance to needy families.

**Test Evaluation Criteria**

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