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MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND HIGHER EDUCATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Federal State Autonomous Educational Institution of Higher Education

"Moscow Polytechnic University"

(Moscow Poly)

APPROVE
Vice-President
for International Affairs
/Yu.D. Davydova/
"30" 05 2022

Dean,
Faculty of Economics and Management
/A.V. Nazarenko/
"30" 05 2022

WORKING PROGRAM OF THE DISCIPLINE

"State Social Policy"

Field of study
38.03.02 Management

Educational program (profile)
"Business Process Management"

Qualification (degree)
Bachelor

Form of study
Part-time

Moscow 2022

1. The goals of mastering the discipline

The main goal of mastering the discipline "Social Policy of the State" is -formation of competencies aimed at familiarizing students withfeatures of the legal regulation of the right to social security, including issues of legal regulation of relations in the field of social security and social protection of the population of the Russian Federation, including social security by age, in case of illness, disability, loss of a breadwinner, in raising children and in other cases established by law..

Main taskscourse studies are:

- master the basic categorical apparatus of social security law;
- study the current legislation on pensions and benefits;
- to form students' special knowledge on the types of pensions and benefits in the Russian Federation, the principles of establishment;
- to develop in students the ability and skills of application in practical activities
- acquired knowledge and norms of social security law to solve specific problems;
- to reveal the general provisions of social security in the Russian Federation.

2. The place of the discipline in the structure of the bachelor's program

The discipline "Social Policy of the State" is one of the disciplines of the part formed by the participants in educational relations (B1.2) of the bachelor's degree program.

The discipline "Social policy of the state" is interconnected logically and methodically with the following disciplines and practices of the EP:

- Story
- Law basics
- Philosophy

3.The list of planned learning outcomes for the discipline (module), correlated with the planned results of mastering the educational program.

As a result of mastering the discipline, students form the following competence and the following learning outcomes should be achieved as a stage in the formation of the relevant competence:

Competency code	As a result of mastering the educational program, the student must have	List of planned learning outcomes by discipline
UK-9	Able to use basic defectological knowledge in social and professional areas	**Know:** • social services: employment and vocational training for the disabled; prosthetic and orthopedic care and provision of disabled people with means of transportation; stationary institutions for the elderly and disabled; material and consumer services for the elderly

		and disabled, as well as other categories of citizens in need of social protection; medical care and treatment (conditions, content and procedure for provision); benefits: types, categories of citizens, conditions and procedure for granting. **be able to:** • use the acquired theoretical knowledge in the development of practical skills in the field of their application in a team; **own:** teamwork skills, using the norms of social law

4. Structure and content of the discipline

Part-time education:

The total labor intensity of the discipline is 3 credit units, i.e. 108 academic hours (of which 90 hours are independent work of students).

Sections of the discipline "Social policy of the state" are studied in the second year.

Fourth semester:lectures - 8 hours, seminars - 10 hours, form of control - test.

The structure and content of the discipline "Social policy of the state" in terms of terms and types of work are reflected in the appendix.

The content of the sections of the discipline

Topic 1. Social security and social protection of the population in the Russian Federation.

Social policy of the state. The human right to social security and the role of the state in its implementation. The concept of social risk. Social risk is an objective basis for organizing the provision of social security. Subject-semantic meanings of social security. Social security as a complex system education. The structure of social relations (economic, social, political, legal) in the social security system. Types of social security provided in the form of cash transfers, in-kind assistance and social services. Functions of social security (economic, political, social rehabilitation, etc.). Social protection of the population as a system of state guarantees aimed at ensuring the process of forming a full-fledged personality and achieving a decent standard of living. Correlation between the concepts of "social protection", "social policy" and "social security". The system of bodies of social protection of the population and their tasks.

Topic 2Social policy of the state as an independent branch of law.

The concept of social security law as an independent branch of law, its place in the system of branches of Russian law. Constitutional consolidation of the right of citizens to social security among the fundamental rights and freedoms of citizens. The concept of the subject of social security law. Allocation within the subject of social security law of various groups of social relations and their general characteristics. Method of legal regulation of social security relations. Characteristics of the main methods of regulating

relations in the field of social security: reflection of the specifics of the method in the legal status of subjects, features of legal facts, methods for determining the content of legal relations and protecting subjective rights. The concept of the system of branch of law. Characteristics of the elements of the system. The division of institutions and norms of social security law into general and special parts. The problem of codification of legislation in force in the field of social security. The concept of the principles of legal regulation and their classification. The operation of general legal principles in the field of social security: equality of all before the law and the courts, guaranteeing the rights of citizens, social justice, humanism, etc. Intersectoral, sectoral and intra-sectoral principles. Characteristics of sectoral principles of social security law: universality of social security; variety of grounds and types of social security; differentiation of conditions and norms of provision depending on a number of socially significant circumstances; establishing a level of social security that guarantees a decent human life. The problem of codification of legislation in force in the field of social security. The concept of the principles of legal regulation and their classification. The operation of general legal principles in the field of social security: equality of all before the law and the courts, guaranteeing the rights of citizens, social justice, humanism, etc. Intersectoral, sectoral and intra-sectoral principles. Characteristics of sectoral principles of social security law: universality of social security; variety of grounds and types of social security; differentiation of conditions and norms of provision depending on a number of socially significant circumstances; establishing a level of social security that guarantees a decent human life. The problem of codification of legislation in force in the field of social security. The concept of the principles of legal regulation and their classification. The operation of general legal principles in the field of social security: equality of all before the law and the courts, guaranteeing the rights of citizens, social justice, humanism, etc. Intersectoral, sectoral and intra-sectoral principles. Characteristics of sectoral principles of social security law: universality of social security; variety of grounds and types of social security; differentiation of conditions and norms of provision depending on a number of socially significant circumstances; establishing a level of social security that guarantees a decent human life. The operation of general legal principles in the field of social security: equality of all before the law and the courts, guaranteeing the rights of citizens, social justice, humanism, etc. Intersectoral, sectoral and intra-sectoral principles. Characteristics of sectoral principles of social security law: universality of social security; variety of grounds and types of social security; differentiation of conditions and norms of provision depending on a number of socially significant circumstances; establishing a level of social security that guarantees a decent human life. The operation of general legal principles in the field of social security: equality of all before the law and the courts, guaranteeing the rights of citizens, social justice, humanism, etc. Intersectoral, sectoral and intra-sectoral principles. Characteristics of sectoral principles of social security law: universality of social security; variety of grounds and types of social security; differentiation of conditions and norms of provision depending on a number of socially significant circumstances; establishing a level of social security that guarantees a decent human life. the universality of social security; variety of grounds and types of social security; differentiation of conditions and norms of provision depending on a number of socially significant circumstances; establishing a level of social security that guarantees a decent human life. the universality of social security; variety of

grounds and types of social security; differentiation of conditions and norms of provision depending on a number of socially significant circumstances; establishing a level of social security that guarantees a decent human life.

Topic 3.Sources of social security law.

The concept of sources of social security law. Classification of sources by legal force, by types of social security, by action in time, in space, in a circle of persons. International legal acts and international treaties as sources of social security law. The Constitution of the Russian Federation as the main source of social security law. Delimitation of the competence of federal authorities and authorities of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the field of adoption of normative acts on social security issues. Laws (codified, federal, subjects of the Russian Federation) and their brief description. The place of Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation, Decrees of the Government of the Russian Federation among the sources of social security law. The role of departmental and other normative legal acts in the regulation of social security relations.

Topic 4.Organizational and legal forms and financing of social security.

Organizational and legal forms of exercising the constitutional right to social security: compulsory social insurance, compulsory pension insurance, compulsory medical insurance, provision through budget allocations, state social assistance. Distinctive features of these forms: the range of secured, sources of funding, conditions, types and amounts of security; governing bodies. Centralized off-budget funds. The main functions of these funds, the order of their formation.

Topic 5.Legal relations in social security law.

The concept and types of legal relations for social security (material, procedural, procedural), their general characteristics. Classification of legal relations on social security by duration. Characteristics of the elements of legal relations: subjects, objects, content. Legal capacity and legal capacity of subjects in legal relations on social security. Separate types of legal relations on social security: pension, provision of benefits, provision of social services and natural assistance, procedural, procedural legal relations, their concept, subjects, objects, content. Features of legal facts and complex legal compositions, which are the grounds for the emergence, change and termination of legal relations on social security.

Topic 6.Labor (insurance) experience.

The concept and significance of the past labor contribution for the social security of citizens. The concept of work experience. Different approaches to the classification of seniority. Length of service giving the right to receive pensions: - insurance experience: types (general, special (professional or experience in the relevant types of work)), history of development and modern meaning; - seniority: types (general, special (length of service)), andhistory of development and modern significance. Calculation of the total labor (insurance) experience. Features of the calculation of special labor (insurance) experience. Evidence of work (insurance) experience. The value of individual personalized accounting for proving the labor (insurance) length of service. Witness testimony as evidence of labor (insurance) experience.

Topic 7.General characteristics of the pension system.

System and principles of modern pension provision. The formation of a modern model of pension provision in terms of implementation. The concept of compulsory pension insurance. Participants of legal relations on compulsory pension insurance, their rights and obligations. Financial system of compulsory pension insurance, formation of financial resources of the pension system. Individual (personalized) registration of insured persons in the system of compulsory pension insurance, its role in the realization of the rights of citizens to pension provision. Professional pension systems in the Russian Federation. Development of voluntary supplementary pension provision and insurance. Investing in retirement savings. Non-state pension funds.

Topic 8.Labor pensions in the Russian Federation.

The concept, meaning, types of labor pensions. The structure of labor pensions: the concept and meaning of the basic, insurance and funded parts of labor pensions. A new approach to the comprehensive financing of labor pensions. Old-age labor pensions. General conditions for granting an old-age pension. Early labor old-age pensions: the grounds for granting pension benefits - medical and biological indicators, the number of children born and raised, working conditions, the area in which the work proceeded, engaging in certain types of activity. Old-age pensions, assigned ahead of schedule to citizens recognized as unemployed. The structure of the old-age pension. Rules for determining the basic part of the old-age labor pension. Circumstances affecting the size of the base part. The procedure for calculating the insurance part of the old-age labor pension. Assessment of pension rights of insured persons. Estimated pension capital. The funded part of the old-age labor pension. The concept of disability pension. Disability, its groups, categories of life and their limitations, the degree of limitation of the ability to work, the causes of disability and their legal significance. General characteristics of the procedure for recognizing persons with disabilities. Conditions determining the right to a disability pension. The structure of the disability pension. The size of the disability pension, the basic concepts used in determining the size. Rules for determining the basic part of a disability labor pension. categories of life and their limitations, the degree of limitation of the ability to work, the causes of disability and their legal significance. General characteristics of the procedure for recognizing persons with disabilities. Conditions determining the right to a disability pension. The structure of the disability pension. The size of the disability pension, the basic concepts used in determining the size. Rules for determining the basic part of a disability labor pension. categories of life and their limitations, the degree of limitation of the ability to work, the causes of disability and their legal significance. General characteristics of the procedure for recognizing persons with disabilities. Conditions determining the right to a disability pension. The structure of the disability pension. The size of the disability pension, the basic concepts used in determining the size. Rules for determining the basic part of a disability labor pension. used in sizing. Rules for determining the basic part of a disability labor pension. used in sizing. Rules for determining the basic part of a disability labor pension.

Circumstances affecting the size of the base part. The procedure for calculating the insurance part of the disability labor pension. Determination of the estimated pension capital. Peculiarities of assessing the pension rights of insured persons who are disabled. The funded part of the labor disability pension. The concept of labor pension in case of loss of a breadwinner. Conditions for awarding survivors' pensions. The circle of persons

entitled to a labor pension in the event of the loss of a breadwinner. The concept of disability. The concept of dependency. Cases of awarding a pension, regardless of the fact of being dependent. Preservation of the right to a pension upon adoption and remarriage. The structure of the labor pension in case of loss of the breadwinner. The size of the survivor's pension, the basic concepts used in determining the size. Rules for determining the basic part of the labor pension in the event of the loss of a breadwinner. The procedure for calculating the insurance part of the labor pension in the event of the loss of a breadwinner.

Determination of the estimated pension capital due to the deceased breadwinner. Determining the amount of the insurance part of the survivor's pension for whom, on the day of death, the insurance part of the labor part for old age or the insurance part of the labor disability pension was established. Determining the amount of the insurance part of the survivor's pension, if it was originally assigned to other family members in connection with the death of the same breadwinner. The procedure for the payment of pension savings accounted for in the special part of the individual personal account of the deceased breadwinner.

Topic 9.State pensions.

The concept, meaning, types and financing of state pensions. Conditions for the appointment of old-age pensions for state support to citizens affected by radiation disasters. Categories of persons exposed to radiation, legal regulation of their social protection. Zones of radioactive contamination of the territory exposed to radiation as a result of the Chernobyl disaster. The dependence of the conditions of appointment on the category to which the citizen belongs. The amount of the old-age pension for state support to citizens who have suffered as a result of radiation or man-made disasters. Disability pensions for state pensions for persons affected by radiation or man-made disasters: terms of appointment, size of pensions.

Survivor pensions for the families of citizens affected by radiation or man-made disasters: conditions of appointment, the circle of persons entitled to a pension, the concept of disability and dependency, the amount of pensions. Citizens belonging to the category of military personnel according to the norms of the Federal Law "On State Pension Provision in the Russian Federation". Disability pensions for participants in the Great Patriotic War: categories of persons related to participants in the Great Patriotic War; conditions for assigning a pension, the size of pensions. The dependence of the size of pensions on the degree of limitation of the ability to work and the presence of dependent family members who are unable to work.

Disability pensions for military personnel who served in the military as soldiers, sailors, sergeants and foremen, and pensions for the loss of a breadwinner to members of their families. The dependence of the size of pensions on the cause of disability (death), the degree of limitation of the ability to work, the presence of dependent family members who are unable to work. Disability pensions for military personnel (with the exception of citizens who served in the military as soldiers, sailors, sergeants and foremen) and pensions for the loss of a breadwinner to members of their families: legal regulation, conditions of appointment, causes of disability and death of a breadwinner, circle of persons having the right to a survivor's pension, the concept of disability and dependency, the procedure for determining the size of pensions.

Supplements and increases to pensions. Pensions for length of service for military servicemen who served under a contract and persons equated to them: legal regulation, conditions of appointment, rules for calculating length of service, the procedure for determining the amount of pension, minimum amounts, allowances, increases, monetary allowance from which the amount of pension is calculated. Allowances, raises, increases to pensions. Categories of federal civil servants eligible for seniority pension. Civil service experience: concept, periods included in the experience, the procedure for its calculation. Conditions for awarding a pension for years of service to federal civil servants.

Average monthly earnings from which the size of the pension of federal civil servants is calculated, the rules for determining. The order of appointment, the bodies assigning pensions for years of service. Conditions for assigning social pensions to disabled citizens. The dependence of the conditions on the fact of permanent residence in the Russian Federation and the lack of the right to a labor pension or a state pension. Sizes of social pensions for disabled citizens. An increase in the size of the social pension for citizens living in areas where regional coefficients are set for wages.

5. Educational technologies

The methodology of teaching the discipline "Social Policy of the State" and the implementation of the competence-based approach in the presentation and perception of the material provides for the use of the following active and interactive forms of conducting group, individual, classroom classes in combination with extracurricular work in order to form and develop the professional skills of students:

– lectures;

- preparation for seminars;

– preparation, presentation and discussion of reports at seminars;

- organization and conduct of current control of students' knowledge in the form of testing.

The proportion of classes conducted in interactive forms is determined by the main goal of the educational program, the peculiarity of the contingent of students and the content of the discipline"Social policy of the state" and in general in the discipline is at least 50% of the classroom.

6. Evaluation tools for current monitoring of progress, intermediate certification based on the results of mastering the discipline and educational and methodological support for independent work of students

In the learning process, the following assessment forms of independent work of students, assessment tools for monitoring progress and intermediate assessments are used:

Evaluative means of monitoring progress include control questions and tasks in the form of blank testing, participation in a business game, and presentation of a report.

When performing current control, it is possible to use test material. Samples of control questions and tasks for conducting current control are given in the appendix.

When teaching people with disabilities, e-learning and distance learning technologies should provide for the possibility of receiving and transmitting information in forms accessible to them.

Samples of questions and tasks for conducting current control are given in the appendix.

6.1. Fund of assessment tools for conducting intermediate certification of students in the discipline (module).

6.1.1. A list of competencies indicating the stages of their formation in the process of mastering the educational program.

As a result of mastering the discipline (module), the following competence is formed:

Competency code	As a result of mastering the educational program, the student must have
UK-4	Able to use basic defectological knowledge in social and professional areas

In the process of mastering the educational program, this competence, including their individual components, is formed in stages during the development of disciplines (modules), practices by students in accordance with the curriculum and calendar schedule of the educational process.

6.1.2. Description of indicators and criteria for assessing competencies formed on the basis of the results of mastering the discipline (module), description of assessment scales

An indicator of competency assessment at various stages of their formation is the achievement by students of the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module).

UK-4 -Able to use basic defectological knowledge in social and professional areas				
Index	**Evaluation criteria**			
	2	**3**	**four**	**5**
Know: social services: employment and vocational training for the disabled; prosthetic	The student demonstrates the complete absence or insufficient compliance of the	The student demonstrates incomplete compliance with the following knowledge:	The student demonstrates partial compliance with the following knowledge: the basics of social	The student demonstrates full compliance with the following knowledge:

and orthopedic care and provision of disabled people with means of transportation; stationary institutions for the elderly and disabled; material and consumer services for the elderly and disabled, as well as other categories of citizens in need of social protection; medical care and treatment (conditions, content and procedure for provision); benefits: types, categories of citizens, conditions and procedure for granting.	following knowledge: fundamentals of social services, work in an inclusive environment..	the basics of social services, work in an inclusive environment. Significant errors are made, lack of knowledge is manifested, for a number of indicators the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge when transferring it to new situations.	services, work in an inclusive environment, but minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations are allowed.	the basics of social services, work in an inclusive environment, freely operates with acquired knowledge.
be able to: use the acquired theoretical knowledge in the development of practical skills in the field of their application in a team;	The student does not know how or insufficiently knows how to apply the norms of social law when working in a team.	The student demonstrates incomplete compliance with the following skills: apply the norms of social law when working in a team. Significant mistakes are made, lack of skills is manifested, for a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating with skills when transferring them to new situations.	The student demonstrates a partial correspondence of the following skills: to apply the norms of social law when working in a team. Skills are mastered, but minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations, transferring skills to new, non-standard situations are allowed.	The student demonstrates full compliance with the following skills: apply the norms of social law when working in a team. Freely operates with acquired skills, applies them in situations of increased complexity.
own: teamwork skills, using the norms of social law	The student does not possess or insufficiently possesses the skills of working in society and applying the norms of social law, demonstrates a lack of understanding of the terminology used; makes significant mistakes.	The student has the skills to work in society and apply the norms of social law, but makes significant mistakes. The student experiences significant difficulties in applying skills in the analysis of new situations.	The student partially possesses the skills of working in society and applying the norms of social law, the skills are mastered, but minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations, transferring skills to new, non-standard situations are allowed.	The student fully owns the skills of working in society and applying the norms of social law, freely applies the acquired skills in situations of increased complexity.

Scales for assessing the results of intermediate certification and their description:

Form of intermediate attestation: test.

Intermediate attestation of students in the form of a test is carried out based on the results of the implementation of all types of educational work provided for by the

curriculum for a given discipline (module), while taking into account the results of current monitoring of progress during the semester. The assessment of the degree of achievement by students of the planned learning outcomes in the discipline (module) is carried out by the teacher conducting classes in the discipline (module) by the method of expert assessment. Based on the results of the intermediate certification for the discipline (module), the grade "passed" or "failed" is given.

Only students who have completed all types of educational work provided for by the work program in the discipline "Social Policy of the State" are allowed to the intermediate certification (passed the intermediate control)

Evaluation scale	Description
Passed	All types of educational work provided for by the curriculum were completed. The student demonstrates the correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities given in the tables of indicators, operates with the acquired knowledge, skills, skills, applies them in situations of increased complexity. In this case, minor errors, inaccuracies, difficulties in analytical operations, transferring knowledge and skills to new, non-standard situations can be made.
Not credited	One or more types of educational work provided for by the curriculum have not been completed. The student demonstrates incomplete correspondence of knowledge, skills and abilities given in the tables of indicators, significant errors are made, the lack of knowledge, skills and abilities is manifested in a number of indicators, the student experiences significant difficulties in operating knowledge and skills when transferring them to new situations.

The evaluation funds are presented in the annex to the work program.

7. Educational, methodological and information support of the discipline "Social policy of the state"

1. Jurisprudence: textbook and workshop for universities / S. I. Nekrasov [and others]; edited by S. I. Nekrasov. - 3rd ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2020. - 455 p. - (Higher education). - ISBN 978-5-534-03349-6. - Text: electronic // EBS Yurayt [website]. - url:https://urait.ru/bcode/449851

2. Jurisprudence: textbook and workshop for universities / edited by A. Ya. Ryzhenkov. - 4th ed., revised. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2020. - 317 p. - (Higher education). - ISBN 978-5-534-06385-1. — Text: electronic // EBS Yurayt [website]. - url:https://urait.ru/bcode/449962

b) additional literature:

1. Volkov, A. M. Jurisprudence: a textbook for universities / A. M. Volkov. - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2020. - 274 p. - (Higher education). - ISBN 978-5-

534-08442-9. - Text: electronic // EBS Yurayt [website]. - url:https://urait.ru/bcode/455914

2. Byalt, V.S. Jurisprudence: textbook for universities / V.S. Byalt. — 2nd ed., corrected. and additional - Moscow: Yurayt Publishing House, 2020. - 302 p. - (Higher education). - ISBN 978-5-534-07626-4. - Text: electronic // EBS Yurayt [website]. - url:https://urait.ru/bcode/453269

The possibility of using e-learning, distance learning technologies is provided.

eight. Logistics support of discipline.

Audience for lectures and seminars of the general fund. Training tables with benches, classroom board, portable multimedia complex (projector, projection screen, laptop). Teacher's workplace: table, chair.

9. Guidelines for students when working on lecture notes during the lecture

Lecture - a systematic, consistent, monologue presentation by the teacher of educational material, as a rule, of a theoretical nature. When preparing a lecture, the teacher is guided by the working program of the discipline. In the course of lectures, it is recommended to take notes, which will later allow you to recall the studied educational material, supplement the content during independent work with literature, and prepare for the exam.

You should also pay attention to categories, formulations that reveal the content of certain phenomena and processes, scientific conclusions and practical recommendations, positive experience in oratory. It is advisable to leave fields in the working notes on which to make notes from the recommended literature, supplementing the material of the lecture heard, as well as emphasizing the particular importance of certain theoretical positions.

Lecture conclusions summarize the teacher's reflections on educational issues. The teacher provides a list of used and recommended sources for studying a particular topic. At the end of the lecture, students have the opportunity to ask questions to the teacher on the topic of the lecture. When lecturing on the discipline, electronic multimedia presentations can be used.

Guidelines for students when working at the seminar

Seminars are implemented in accordance with the working curriculum with consistent study of the topics of the discipline. In preparation for the seminars, the student is recommended to study the basic literature, get acquainted with additional literature, new publications in periodicals: magazines, newspapers, etc. In this case, the recommendations of the teacher and the requirements of the curriculum should be taken into account. It is also recommended to refine your lecture notes by making appropriate entries in it from the

literature recommended by the teacher and provided by the curriculum. Abstracts should be prepared for presentations on all educational issues submitted to the seminar.

Since the student's activity in seminars is the subject of monitoring his progress in mastering the course, preparation for seminars requires a responsible attitude. In interactive classes, students should be active.

Guidelines for students on the organization of independent work

Independent work of students is aimed at independent study of a separate topic of the academic discipline. Independent work is mandatory for each student, its volume is determined by the curriculum. During independent work, the student interacts with the recommended materials with the participation of the teacher in the form of consultations. To perform independent work, methodological support is provided. The electronic library system (electronic library) of the university provides the possibility of individual access for each student from any point where there is access to the Internet.

10.Methodological recommendations for the teacher (Guidelines for making presentations)

A presentation (from the English word - presentation) is a set of color slide pictures on a specific topic, which is stored in a special format file with the PP extension. The term "presentation" (sometimes called "slide film") is associated primarily with the information and advertising functions of pictures that are designed for a certain category of viewers (users).

Multimedia computer presentation is:

- dynamic synthesis of text, image, sound;
- the most modern software interface technologies;
- interactive contact of the speaker with the demonstration material;
- mobility and compactness of information carriers and equipment;
- ability to update, supplement and adapt information;
- low cost.

Rules for the design of computer presentations

General Design Rules

Many designers argue that there are no laws and rules in design. There are tips, tricks, tips. Design, like any kind of creativity, art, like any way of some people to communicate with others, like language, like thought, will bypass any rules and laws.

However, there are certain recommendations that should be followed, at least for novice designers, until they feel the strength and confidence to create their own rules and recommendations.

Font design rules:

- Serif fonts are easier to read than sans-serif fonts;

- Capital letters are not recommended for body text.
- Font contrast can be created through: font size, font weight, style, shape, direction, and color.
- Rules for choosing colors.
- The color scheme should consist of no more than two or three colors.
- There are incompatible color combinations.
- Black color has a negative (gloomy) connotation.
- White text on a black background is hard to read (inversion is hard to read).

Presentation design guidelines

In order for the presentation to be well perceived by the audience and not cause negative emotions (subconscious or completely conscious), it is necessary to follow the rules for its design.

The presentation involves a combination of information of various types: text, graphics, musical and sound effects, animation and video clips. Therefore, it is necessary to take into account the specifics of combining fragments of information of various types. In addition, the design and demonstration of each of the listed types of information is also subject to certain rules. So, for example, for textual information, the choice of font is important, for graphic information - brightness and color saturation, for their best joint perception, optimal relative position on the slide is necessary.

Consider recommendations for the design and presentation of various types of materials on the screen.

Formatting text information:

- font size: 24-54 pt (headline), 18-36 pt (plain text);
- font color and background color should contrast (the text should be well read), but not hurt the eyes;
- font type: smooth sans-serif font for body text (Arial, Tahoma, Verdana), decorative font can be used for heading if it is legible;
- italics, underlining, bold, capital letters are recommended to be used only for semantic highlighting of a text fragment.

Formatting graphic information:

- drawings, photographs, diagrams are designed to supplement textual information or convey it in a more visual form;
- it is desirable to avoid drawings in the presentation that do not carry a semantic load if they are not part of the style design;
- the color of graphic images should not contrast sharply with the overall style of the slide;
- illustrations are recommended to be accompanied by explanatory text;
- if a graphic image is used as a background, then the text on this background should be well readable.

The content and location of information blocks on the slide:

- there should not be too many information blocks (3-6);
- the recommended size of one information block is no more than 1/2 of the slide size;
- it is desirable to have on the page blocks with different types of information (text, graphs, diagrams, tables, figures) that complement each other;
- keywords in the information block must be highlighted;
- information blocks should be placed horizontally, blocks related in meaning - from left to right;
- the most important information should be placed in the center of the slide;
- the logic of presenting information on slides and in the presentation should correspond to the logic of its presentation.

In addition to the correct arrangement of text blocks, one must not forget about their content - the text. In no case should it contain spelling errors. You should also take into account the general rules for formatting the text.

After creating a presentation and its design, you need to rehearse its presentation and your performance, check how the presentation will look like as a whole (on a computer screen or projection screen), how quickly and adequately it is perceived from different audience locations, under different lighting conditions, noise accompaniment, in an environment as close as possible to the real conditions of the performance.

The work program was compiled on the basis of the Federal State Educational Standard of Higher Education in the direction of training bachelors on March 38, 02 "Management", approved by order of the Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation of August 12, 2020 No. 970 (Registered in the Ministry of Justice of Russia on August 25, 2020 No. 59449).

The program was made by:
Art. teacher of the department "Management" / Koshel I.S. /
The program was approved at a meeting of the department "Management"
August 29, 2022, Protocol No. 1

Head of the Department "Management"
k. e. PhD, Associate Professor / Alenina E.E. /

Attachment 1

Structure and content of the discipline
"Social Policy of the State"
in the direction of preparation 38.03.02 "Management" (bachelor)
educational program "Business Process Management"
Part-time education

Chapter	Semester	A week semester	Types of educational work, including independent student work, and labor intensity in hours					Types of independent work students					Forms of attestation	
			L	F/N	Lab	SRS	DAC	K.R.	K.P.	K/R	T	DC	E	Z
Topic 1. Social security and social protection of the population in the Russian Federation.	four	1-2	one	one		ten						+		
Topic 2. Social policy of the state as an independent branch of law.	four	3-4	one	one		ten						+		
Topic 3. Sources of social security law.	four	5-6	one	one		ten								
Topic 4. Organizational and legal forms and financing of social security.	four	7-8	one	one		ten						+		
Topic 5. Legal relations in social security law.	four	9-10	one	one		ten						+		
Topic 6. Labor (insurance) experience.	four	11-12	one	one		ten						+		
Topic 7. General characteristics of the pension system.	four	13-14	one	one		ten						+		
Topic 8. Labor pensions in the Russian Federation.	four	15-16	one	one		ten						+		
Topic 9. State pensions.	four	17-18		2		ten								
Appraisal Form												one		Z

Total hours per discipline			eight	ten		90								

Appendix 2 to
work program

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SCIENCE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

FEDERAL STATE BUDGETARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION

"MOSCOW POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY"

(MOSCOW POLYTECH)

Direction of training: 38.03.02 "Management"

EP (educational program): "Business Process Management"

Form of study: full-time, part-time

Type of professional activity: organizational and managerial, information and analytical, entrepreneurial

Department: "Management"

VALUATION FUND

BY DISCIPLINE

"Social Policy of the State"

Composition: 1. Passport of the fund of appraisal funds

2. Description of evaluation tools

Compiled by:

Art. teacher Co.shel I.S.

Moscow, 2022

INDICATOR OF THE LEVEL OF FORMATION OF COMPETENCES

Social policy of the state					
GEF VO 38.03.02 "MANAGEMENT"					
In the process of mastering this discipline, the student forms and demonstrates the following **competencies**:					
COMPETENCES		**List of components**	**Competence formation technology**	**Assessment Tool Form****	**Degrees of levels of development of competencies**
INDEX	**FORMULATION**				
UK-9	Able to use basic defectological knowledge in social and professional areas	**Know:** social services: employment and vocational training for the disabled; prosthetic and orthopedic care and provision of disabled people with means of transportation; stationary institutions for the elderly and disabled; material and consumer services for the elderly and disabled, as well as other categories of citizens in need of social protection; medical care and treatment (conditions, content and procedure for provision); benefits: types, categories of citizens, conditions and procedure for granting. **be able to:** use the acquired theoretical knowledge in the development of practical skills in the field of their application in a team; **own:** teamwork skills, using the norms of social law	lecture, independent work, seminars	Z, UO	**A basic level of** - owns basic social and legal norms. **Advanced level:** - able to independently identify and solve social problems in the organization

Appendix 3
to work program

List of assessment tools by discipline

Social policy of the state

OS number	Name of the evaluation tool	Brief description of the evaluation tool	Presentation of the evaluation tool in the FOS
one	Pass (D)	The final form of knowledge assessment. In higher education institutions are held during examination sessions.	Questions for offset
2	Oral interview interview, (UO)	A means of control, organized as a special conversation between a teacher and a student on topics related to the discipline being studied, and designed to clarify the amount of knowledge of the student in a particular section, topic, problem, etc.	Questions on topics / sections of the discipline

The list of questions for the test in the discipline "Social policy of the state» Formation of competence UK-9

1. Free or discounted drug care.
2. Budgetary pension system (state pension provision).
3. State social assistance: concept, types, legal regulation.
4. State pension provision: types, circle of persons and circle of persons entitled to receive two pensions at the same time.
5. State benefits in the social security system.
6. Operation of social security law.
7. Voluntary health insurance: concept, legal regulation,
financing, a list of services provided under VHI.
8. Additional material support.
9. Early labor old-age pensions and the grounds for their provision.
10. One-time benefits.
11. Monthly cash payments.
12. Dependency. The concept of disability of a family member who has lost a breadwinner.
13. Individual (personalized) accounting in the system of mandatory pension insurance.
14. Institute for calculating the size of pensions in social security law.
15. Sources of social security law (concept, classification, general characteristics).
16. Calculation of seniority. Evidence of work experience.
17. Compensation payments: concept and types, grounds for receiving them.
18. Conversion of pension rights of insured persons.
19. Local acts as sources of social security law.

20. Medical and social assistance at home. Urgent and advisory social assistance as types of social services.

21. Medical care: concept, regulation, conditions and forms of provision.

22. International legal regulation of social security.

23. Monetization of benefits in the Russian Federation.

24. Non-state pension fund: value, regulation, functions.

25. Accidents and occupational diseases associated with production and their legal consequences.

26. Providing disabled people with means of transportation and vehicles.

27. General work experience and its legal significance. Activities,
counted towards total work experience.

28. Compulsory health insurance: concept, legal regulation,
financing, list of services provided within the framework of CHI.

29. Mandatory pension insurance: concept, subjects, regulation.

30. Organizational and legal forms of social security.

31. Grounds for legal relations on social security.

32. Pensions for long service: concept, conditions, size, subjects.

33. State pensions.

34. Pension system: concept, bodies providing pensions.

35. Pensions for military personnel and members of their families.

36. Pension provision for certain categories of citizens.

37. Pension systems of foreign countries.

38. Pension Fund of the Russian Federation: value, legal regulation, main functions.

39. Seniority pension, concept, conditions of appointment, subjects.

40. Disability pension, concept, conditions giving the right to a pension, size.

41. Survivor's pension: concept, conditions of appointment, size. Circle of faces
provided by the survivor's pension

42. Old-age pension, concept, conditions of appointment, size. Preferential grounds that determine the right to an old-age pension.

43. Pension, concept, types, structure, conditions of appointment.

44. Recalculation of pensions and its types.

45. Periodic allowances.

46. Semi-stationary and stationary social services for the elderly and disabled.

47. The concept of disability, its group, degree, causes of disability.

48. The concept of benefits and their classification.

49. The concept of social services and its types.

50. The concept, system and functions of social security law.

51. Unemployment benefit.

52. Benefit for pregnancy and childbirth.

53. Benefits for temporary disability: terms of appointment, terms of payment. The right to temporary disability benefits.

54. Allowances for families with children.

55. The right to free medical care and treatment. Types of medical and social assistance.

56. Social policy of the state: concept, method and subject.
57. Legal regulation of early retirement.
58. Legal status of the Pension Fund of the Russian Federation.
59. Legal relations on social security.
60. Principles and functions of social security.
61. Vocational rehabilitation of the disabled.
62. Vocational training and employment of persons with disabilities.
63. Delimitation of the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and its constituent entities of the Russian Federation in the field of social security.
64. The amount of benefits for temporary disability.
65. Sanatorium-and-spa treatment: concept, legal regulation, subjects, terms of provision.
66. System of benefits: classification, circle of persons using benefits.
67. The system of bodies that carry out social protection of the population.
68. System of social security law.
69. Social security systems abroad.
70. Social protection of refugees and migrants.
71. Social protection of veterans.
72. Social protection of military personnel, citizens discharged from military service.
73. Social protection of disabled people in the Russian Federation.
74. Social protection of persons affected by radiation and man-made disasters.
75. Social protection of families with children and citizens with children.
76. Social protection of federal civil servants.
77. Social protection: concept, main directions, forms.
78. Social pension, circle of persons, conditions for its appointment, size and supplements to them.
79. Social security: the concept and its role in the social policy of the state.
80. Maintenance of children in children's institutions.
81. Social allowance for burial.
82. Special work experience: concept, types, legal significance.
83. Disputes over social security issues.
84. Terms in social security law.
85. Terms of assignment of pensions.
86. Insurance pension system.
87. Insurance experience and its legal significance.
88. Social security financing.

Sample questions for oral survey / interview by discipline
"Social Policy of the State"
To assess the competence of UK-9

1. Social security as a socio-economic and legal category.
2. International acts on the human right to social security.

3. Formation of the Russian state system of social security.

4. Functions of social security.

5. Forms of social security.

6. The concept of social security law as a branch of law.

7. Subject of social security law.

8. Method of social security law.

9. Delimitation of social security law from other branches of law.

10. The system of social security law.

11. Social policy of the state as a scientific discipline: concept, subject, method, system.

12. General characteristics of the sources of social security law and their classification.

13. International acts as sources of social security law adopted by: UN, ILO, Council of Europe. International agreements concluded between the CIS member states, bilateral agreements on social security issues.

14. The Constitution of the Russian Federation as a source of social security law.

15. General characteristics of the regulations governing pension provision.

16. General characteristics of the regulations governing the provision of citizens with insurance payments in the order of compulsory social insurance against accidents at work, benefits, compensation payments, subsidies.

17. Federal acts and acts of the constituent entities of the Russian Federation regulating public relations for social services for the elderly, the disabled, families with children, the unemployed.

18. Acts of ministries and departments and their place in the general system of sources of social security law.

19. Municipal and local acts, their significance at the present stage in the regulation of social relations for the social security of citizens.

20. Significance of decisions and rulings of the Constitutional Court of the Russian Federation and decisions of the Plenum of the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation in the legal regulation of relations in the field of social security.

21. The concept of seniority and its classification.

22. General labor and insurance experience: concept, legal meaning. Types of socially useful activities included in the total work and insurance experience.

23. Special insurance period necessary for receiving an early old-age pension in connection with special working conditions and in connection with certain types of professional activity.

24. Special work experience required to receive pensions for years of service.

25. Calculation of general, special labor and insurance experience.

26. Evidence of work experience. Basic documents confirming the length of service. Establishment of seniority on the testimony of witnesses.

27. The current state of the national pension system after the 2002 reform

28. Structure of the pension system: insurance and state pension provision. Financing insurance and state pensions.

29. Strategy for the long-term development of the Russian pension system.

30. General characteristics of the new pension laws adopted in connection with the reform of the pension system since 2015.

Criteria for assessing the oral survey (interview)

The grade "excellent" is given to the student if the student is oriented in the theoretical material; has an idea of the main approaches to the material presented; knows the definitions of the main theoretical concepts of the topic being presented, knows how to apply theoretical information to analyze practical material, basically demonstrates a willingness to apply theoretical knowledge in practice and mastering most of the indicators of formed competencies.

The grade "good" is given to the student if the student is oriented in the theoretical material; has an idea about the main approaches to the material presented, but finds it difficult to answer some questions; knows the definitions of the main theoretical concepts of the topic being presented, but does not fully reflect the essence of the problem under consideration, basically knows how to apply theoretical information to analyze practical material, basically demonstrates a willingness to apply theoretical knowledge in practice and mastering most of the indicators of formed competencies.

The grade "satisfactory" is given to the student if insufficient knowledge of the theoretical material, the basic concepts of the topic being presented is shown, not always with the correct and necessary use of special terms, concepts and categories; the analysis of the practical material was fuzzy.

An "unsatisfactory" grade is given in cases where the conditions for a "satisfactory" grade are not met.