Fundamentals of Economics – Money & its function

Agenda

- Definition of Money
- Traditional and empiricists approach of money
- Near money
- Difference between pure money and near money
- Functions of money
- Barter system

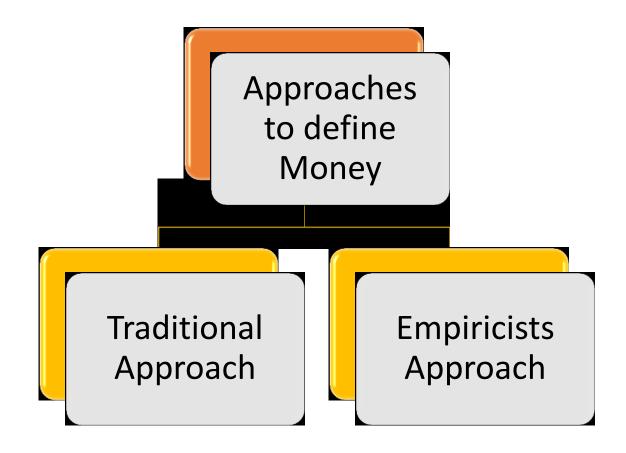
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Money

Money is anything that is generally accepted for payment of goods and services, or accepted in settlement of debt.



Traditional Approach

"Anything is money which functions generally as a medium of exchange"

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Criteria

Its general acceptability

Its functional aspect

Empiricists approach

- Complex phenomenon
- Money =
 Pure Money +
 Near Money

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Criteria

Stability of demand function

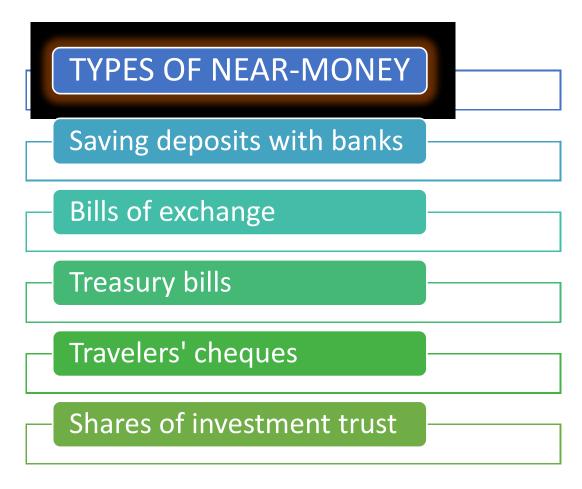
High-degree of substitutability

Feasibility of measuring statistical variations in real economic factors

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Near-money

- Covers all financial media that are used in the exchange transactions of the modern economic system.
- Near-money= currencies + demand deposits of commercial Banks + Securities (Bonds, debentures, time deposits, equity shares etc.)



Money



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Near-Money

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Difference between Money and Near-money

Pure money	Near money
Coins, currency notes and demand deposits of banks	Financial assets like time deposits, bills of exchange, government bonds, shares etc.
100% liquidity	Lacks 100% liquidity characteristics
Not an income earning asset	Income earning asset
Functions as a unit of account and common measure of value	It is not fully functioning as a unit of account and common measure of value
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Functions of Money

Money as a medium of exchange

Money as a unit of account

Money as a standard of deferred payment

Money as a store of value

"Money is a measure of four functions,
A medium, a measure, a standard and a store."

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1. Money as a medium of exchange





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Money as a medium of exchange

Means of payment
Good circulating medium
It possess attributes like

- uniformity,
- durability,
- portability,
- general acceptability,
- divisibility.

It obviates the difficulties of barter system

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Barter system

- No use of money
- Goods are exchanged against goods
- Difficulties like
- Want of coincidence
- Want of means of sub-division
- Lack of standard of deferred payment
- Lack of efficient store of value

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2. Money as a unit of account

Means of calculating the relative prices of goods and services.

Provides basis for

- Keeping accounts,
- Calculating profit and loss,
- Costing etc.

Indian rupee = India

US Dollar = USA

Euro = European Union





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How money as a unit of account is differed from money as a medium of exchange?

As a medium of exchange, money functions as something realcoin, currency note, credit entry in bank account.

unit of account is

- ✓ Just as Mode of expression
- ✓ Just as measure.

Money as a unit of account is abstract, medium of exchange is concrete.

e.g. The rupee, as a notion, has no physical existence but the rupee note is physical entity.

3. Money as a standard of deferred payments

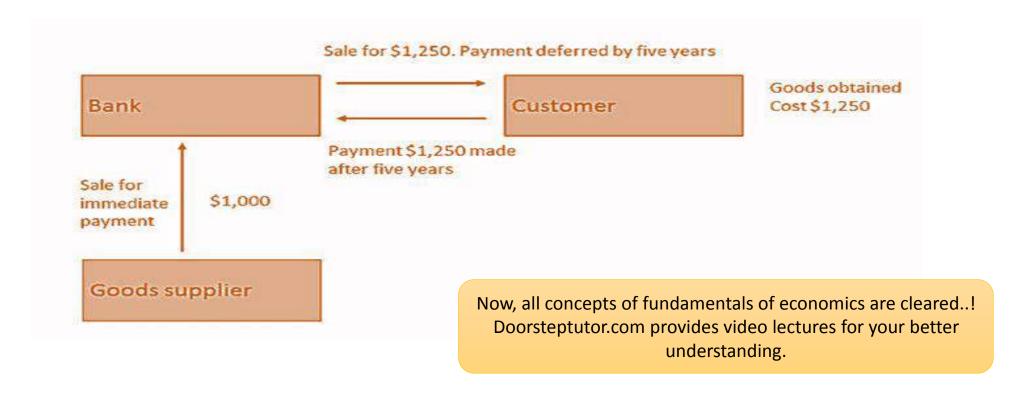
An agreed unit of measure that enables people to contract for future payments and receipts.

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Money as a standard of deferred payments



4. Money as a store of value

Anything that retains is purchasing power over time.





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