

# BUNIN YELETS STATE UNIVERSITY

## **THE DISCIPLINE'S WORK PROGRAM** **B1.C.01.03 Economics and financial literacy**

**Course of study: 38.03.02 Management**

**Orientation (profile): Organization management and logistics**

**Qualification (degree): Bachelor's degree**

**Form of study: full-time**

**Institute: Economics, Management and service technologies**

**Department of Economics and Management named after N.G. Nechae**

	<b>full-time form</b>	<b>full-time and part -time education</b>	<b>correspondence form</b>
<b>Course</b>	<b>2</b>		
<b>Semester/trimester</b>	<b>4</b>		

<b>Lectures</b>	<b>18</b>		
<b>Laboratory classes</b>			
<b>Practical (seminar) classes</b>	<b>18</b>		
<b>, including practical training</b>			
<b>Consultations</b>			
<b>Interim assessment form(s)</b>	<b>Test</b>		
<b>Control</b>			
<b>Independent work</b>	<b>36</b>		

**Total hours: 72**

**Labor intensity: \_\_2\_\_ credits**

**Developer(s) of the work program:**

**Senior lecturer Y.A. Selezneva**

## I. ORGANIZATIONAL AND METHODOLOGICAL SECTION

The purpose of studying the discipline: the formation of a culture of economic thinking and basic competencies in the field of economic and financial literacy, necessary for the orientation and social adaptation of students to the changes in society; the formation and development of students' skills in applying quantitative analysis methods, as well as skills of independent work with educational and scientific literature.

Objectives of the discipline study:

- to form a system of ideas about economic culture and financial literacy;
- to study the tools and methods of formation of economic culture and financial literacy;
- to master the mathematical apparatus used to solve financial problems;
- acquire the skills of applying the economic and mathematical apparatus to solve practical problems in the financial market.

The place of the discipline in the structure of the OPOP: it is implemented as a compulsory discipline within the framework of block B1. Disciplines (modules).

Planned learning outcomes in the discipline:

Competence code	Indicators of competence achievement	Planned learning outcomes in the discipline
<b>UC-1</b>  He is able to search, critically analyze and synthesize information, apply a systematic approach to solving tasks	<b>To know:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- methods of information search and work with it;</li><li>- The essence of the system approach.</li></ul>	Knows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- - - fundamentals of development and adoption of economic and financial decisions;</li><li>classifications and individual tools and methods for the formation of economic culture and financial literacy;</li><li>a system of basic categories and concepts, levels of economic culture and the main problems of society formation</li></ul>
	<b>Be able to:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- analyze the task, identify the stages of its solution, and take actions to solve it;</li></ul> find various solutions to the problem, evaluate their advantages and risks.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- interact with participants in the educational process and social partners, lead a team, tolerantly perceiving social, ethno-confessional and cultural differences;</li><li>- to organize and evaluate the management process using innovative management technologies that correspond to the general and specific patterns of development of the managed system;</li><li>- organize teamwork to solve the tasks of developing organizations engaged in educational activities and implementing experimental work</li></ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– <b>Own:</b></li> <li>– skills in assessing the practical consequences of possible solutions to a problem;</li> </ul> <p>skills of competent, logical, reasoned formulation of their own judgments and assessments.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- - the system of concepts and basic categories of the discipline;</li> <li>- - specific tools and methods for the formation of economic culture and financial literacy;</li> <li>- - skills of independent development of economic and financial solutions</li> </ul>
<b>UC-10</b> Able to make informed economic decisions in various areas of life	<b>To know:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the conceptual framework of economics and the basic principles of economic functioning;</li> <li>– goals and mechanisms of the main types of social economic policy.</li> </ul>	<b>Knows:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- fundamentals of the behavior of economic agents;</li> <li>theoretical principles of rational choice and observed deviations from rational behavior;</li> <li>- basic principles of economic analysis for decision-making;</li> <li>- basic economic concepts;</li> <li>- resource constraints of economic development, sources of increased labor productivity, technical and technological progress, indicators of economic development and economic growth, features of cyclical development of the market economy, risks of inflation, unemployment, loss of well-being and growth of social inequality during periods of financial and economic crises;</li> <li>- concepts of public goods and the role of the state in their provision.</li> </ul>
	<b>Be able to:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- use methods of economic and financial planning to achieve the set goal;</li> <li>use financial instruments to manage personal finances (personal budget).</li> </ul>	<b>Can:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- - perceive and analyze information necessary for making informed economic decisions; critically evaluate information about the prospects for economic growth and technological development of the country's economy and its individual sectors.</li> </ul>
	<b>Own:</b> <p>skills in applying economic instruments for financial management, taking into account economic and financial risks in various areas of life.</p>	<b>Possesses:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the ability to use the basic principles and methods of economic sciences in solving social and professional problems;</li> <li>skills in planning and evaluating one's own economic actions in the field of family budget management and personal finances.</li> </ul>
<b>GPC -1</b> He is able to solve professional problems based on knowledge	<b>To know:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- economic and socio-economic indicators characterizing the activities of business entities;</li> <li>- the basic principles of the implementation of economic, managerial and financial processes in various fields.</li> </ul>	<b>Knows:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the conceptual framework of economic, organizational and managerial theory</li> </ul>

(at an intermediate level) of economic, organizational and managerial theory.	<b>Be able to:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>to collect and analyze the data necessary for the calculation of economic and socio-economic indicators characterizing the activities of business entities;</li> </ul> apply economic, managerial and financial tools in solving professional tasks.	Can: to propose a set of solutions to professional organizational and managerial tasks based on the understanding of modern
	<b>Own:</b> skills in collecting and analyzing data necessary for calculating economic and socio-economic indicators characterizing the activities of business entities	Possesses: - - knowledge of the economic laws of society and is easily guided by them at all levels of financial literacy; - - knowledge in the field of financial management, taxation at the enterprise level

## II. CONTENT AND SCOPE OF THE DISCIPLINE

**indicating the number of hours allocated for students' contact work with a teacher (by type of training) and for independent work**

### Full-time education

№ п/п	Naming of sections and topics	Total	Classroom classes			Independent work
			ЛК	ПЗ	ЛБ	
1.	Module I. Economic culture	<b>24</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>		<b>12</b>
2	Topic 1. Fundamentals of economic knowledge	8	2	2		4
3	Topic 2. The Psychology of money	8	2	2		4
4	Topic 3. Fundamentals of financial interest calculations	8	2	2		4
5	Module II. Personal Finance Management	<b>48</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>		<b>24</b>
6	Topic 4. Personal finance and the financial system	8	2	2		4
7	Topic 5. Financial services, savings and investment tools	8	2	2		4
8	Topic 6. Fundamentals of financial planning and security	8	2	2		4
	Topic 7. Banking services	8	2	2		4
	Topic 8. The market of collective and individual forms of investment	8	2	2		4
	Topic 9. Taxation of individuals	8	2	2		4
	Total for _4_ semester	<i>72</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>18</i>		<i>36</i>
	, including practical training		2	2		
	total:	<i>72</i>	<i>18</i>	<i>18</i>		<i>36</i>

### Full-time and part-time education (not implemented)

## III. EVALUATION MATERIALS FOR THE ONGOING AND INTERMEDIATE CERTIFICATION OF STUDENTS IN THE DISCIPLINE

**The current certification is carried out in the form of a test paper (in test form), an abstract.**

**A typical version of the test**

**In the test form:**

**Option 1.**

1. Types of interest rates depending on the initial base:
  - a) constant, complex, c) simple, complex;
  - b) simple, variable; d) constant, variable.
2. The lower the interest rate, the better:
  - a) higher than the current value;
  - b) below the current value;
  - c) it has no effect on the current value.
3. Interest is accrued on the same amount of capital for:
  - a) compound interest; c) simple interest;
  - b) simple and compound percentages; d) all the answers are correct.
4. For persons making deposits for a period of less than a year:
  - a) the simple interest scheme is more advantageous;
  - b) the compound interest scheme is more advantageous;
  - c) both schemes give the same result.
5. The interest rate is calculated by:
  - a) the ratio of income to capital;
  - b) the ratio of capital to income;
  - c) the ratio of income to the period of the transaction;
  - d) the ratio of the transaction period to income.
6. The accumulated amount of compound interest when using the accounting system is calculated:
  - a) ; c)  $S = P/(1 + d)n$
  - 6)  $S = P(1-d)n$ ; d)  $S = P(1 + ni)$ .
7. Which of the formulas correctly defines a complex bet?
  - a) b) c); d)
8. Fischer's formula determines:
  - a) the real profitability of an operation that takes into account inflation; c) the rate of inflation;
  - b) a bank rate that takes into account inflation; d) an equivalent compound rate.
9. With a decursive method of calculating interest:
  - a) interest is accrued in the middle of each accrual interval;
  - b) interest is accrued at the beginning of each accrual interval;
  - c) interest is accrued at the end of each accrual interval.
10. In the case of an anti-subsidy method of interest accrual,
  - a) the amount of interest money is determined based on the initial amount
  - b) the amount of interest money is determined based on the accrued amount;

c) both answers are incorrect.

11.  $I = Pin$  is the formula for:

- a) accruals at a simple loan rate; c) accruals at a simple discount rate;
- b) discounting at a simple loan rate; d) discounting at a simple discount rate.

12. The multiplier of the increase at a simple discount rate is determined by the formula:

a)  $k_y = 1/(1-dc)n$ ; c)  $k_y = 1/(1-nd)$

b)  $cu = P(1-d)n$ ; d)  $cu = (1 + ni)$ .

13. The inflation rate is 1.2% per month. Its annual level will be:

a) 15.4%; b) 14.4%; c) 13.2%.

14. The loan in the amount of 25,000 rubles was issued for 5 years at a simple interest rate of 21% per annum. The accrued amount will be:

a) 64844; b) 51250; c) 26250.

15. A large accrued amount is given by:

- a) simple interest,
- b) complex interest with interest accrual once at the end of the year;
- c) complicated with interest accrual 6 times a year.

16. The payment flow is:

- a) the growth of invested capital by the amount of percent;
- b) time-distributed payments and receipts;
- c) permanent depreciation of money;
- d) payment at the end of the period.

17. Eternal rent is:

- a) an annuity payable unconditionally; b) an annuity payable at the beginning of the period;
- c) rent with an infinite number of members; d) rent with unequal members.

18. An annuity is:

- a) a special case of the payment flow, when the members of the flow are only positive values;
- b) a special case of a payment flow when the number of equal time intervals is limited;
- c) a special case of the payment flow, when the members are equal and have the same orientation, and the annuity periods are the same.

19. To evaluate an indefinite (perpetual) annuity, it does not make sense to define:

- a) the current value of the annuity; c) the annuity member;
- b) the increased amount of the annuity; d) the interest rate.

20. According to the number of rent members, there are:

- a) true and conditional; b) constant and variable;
- c) discrete and continuous; d) limited and eternal.

21. According to the size of the rent terms, they are divided into:

- a) true and conditional; b) constant and variable;
- c) discrete and continuous; d) limited and eternal.

22. How are the current value and the increased amount of rent related:

a)  $A(1+i)^n = S$  b)  $A(1+i)^n = S$  c)  $Ain = S$  d)  $A = Sin$

Option 2

1. What is postnumber rent:
  - a) rent generated by payments after a certain specified point in time;
  - b) rent, payments of which are received at the end of each period;
  - c) rent, payments of which are adjusted for inflation;
  - d) an annuity, the payments of which are adjusted for the amount of tax.
2. What is a fixed-term rent:
  - a) an annuity with a term of p years; b) an annuity with an interest accrual period of p years;
  - c) rent with p payments per year; d) rent with p interest accruals per year.
3. The Foundation pays a monthly scholarship to a talented university student. Such a scholarship is an annuity:
  - a) post-nominal, discrete, monthly, permanent, faithful, limited;
  - b) postnumber, continuous, monthly, permanent, faithful, eternal;
  - c) prenumerando, continuous, monthly, variable, true, limited.
4. Choose a conditional annuity from the suggested options:
  - a) scholarship to a student; b) pension to a pensioner; c) interest to a depositor.
5. Specify the coefficient of increase in the usual annual annuity for a one-time accrual of interest per year:
  - a) b) c) d)
6. Specify the coefficient of reduction of the usual annual annuity for a one-time accrual of interest per year:
  - a) b) c) d)
7. How many years will it take for payments of 100,000 rubles made at the end of each year to reach 1 million rubles if the interest rate is 15%?
  - a) 6.5 years; b) 6 years; c) 5 years.
8. In a consumer loan, the buyer of the goods is:
  - a) by the borrower; b) by the lender; c) by the borrower or lender.
9. If the terms of the consumer loan agreement do not specify the first installment, then the amount of each payment R will be:
  - a)  $R = S$ ; b)  $R = S/n$ ; c)  $R = S \cdot n$ ; d)  $R = P(1+ni)$
10. When paying off debt in installments, interest is calculated using:
  - a) the merchant's rule; b) the equal payments method; c) the actuarial method; d) rule "78";
  - e) the answers "a" and "c" are correct; f) the answers "b" and "d" are correct; g) all the answers are correct.
11. In calculations for repayment of consumer loans, the following are used:
  - a) the merchant's rule; b) the equal payments method; c) the actuarial method; d) rule "78";
  - e) the answers "a" and "c" are correct; f) the answers "b" and "d" are correct; g) all the answers are correct.
12. If interest is accrued on the entire loan amount and is added to the principal debt at the time the loan is opened, then this method is called:
  - a) one-time interest accrual;
  - b) constant accrual of interest;
  - c) periodic accrual of interest.
13. In a consumer loan, interest is accrued:

- a) on the balance of the principal debt; b) not accrued;
- c) for the entire amount of the debt; d) they do not depend on the amount of the principal debt.
- 14. When using rule "78", equal shares are paid:
  - a) the amount of the principal debt; b) the amount of monthly payments;
  - c) the amount of interest money; d) the loan amount.
- 15. When using the "78" rule in comparison with the equal pay method, the economic effect:
  - a) more; b) less; c) the same.
- 16. The outline of the operation must be mandatory:
  - a) graphical; b) ideal; c) open; d) closed.
- 17. The outline of a financial transaction is:
  - a) graphic representation of financial investments;
  - b) graphical representation of financial flows in opposite directions;
  - c) a graphic representation of financial returns.
- 18. A partial payment under the actuarial method is primarily used for repayment:
  - a) interest; b) principal; c) at the discretion of the bank; d) at the discretion of the borrower.
- 19. The basis for calculating interest under the actuarial method is:
  - a) the initial amount of debt;
  - b) the outstanding balance of the debt;
  - c) the amount of the partial payment.
- 20. The increase in the amount of debt along the external contour when using the "Merchant's Rule" occurs according to the formula:
  - a) simple interest;
  - b) compound interest;
  - c) at the discretion of the bank.
- 21. For the same data, the actuarial method and the trader's rule generally give:
  - a) the same results.;
  - b) different results;
  - c) they cannot be applied to the same data.
- 22. Income in a currency conversion build-up operation arises
  - a) from a change in the exchange rate;
  - b) the increase in interest;
  - c) the change in the exchange rate and the increase in interest.

### **Approximate topics of the essays**

1. General classification of financial services and products.
2. Overview of services and tools for different consumer tasks.
3. Financial intermediaries. Eternal rent. Deferred rent. Rent prenume-rando.
4. Loan repayment schemes with the organization of an accumulative fund.
5. Forfeiting.
6. Legislation and fundamentals of regulation of the financial services market, insurance of deposits.
7. Risks, features, fraud



8. Regulatory framework (laws that regulate relations between the state, the bank and its clients).
9. Assessment of the internal annual return on investment in coupon bonds. The "merchant" formula.
10. Duration and bulge of the bond portfolio.
11. The effectiveness of promissory note transactions.
12. Determination of financial efficiency of leasing operations.
13. Financial insurance (general equation of equivalence, property insurance).
14. Basic types of insurance.
15. Methods for determining the insurance rate

The intermediate certification of students is carried out in the form of a test using the following assessment materials: a list of questions for the test.

**Questions for the test**  
**(4th semester full-time education)**

1. 1. The structure of the national economy.
2. 2. Enterprise and entrepreneurship in a market environment.
3. 3. The nature and types of interest rates.
4. 4. Accrual and discounting of simple loan interest.
5. 5. Discounting and accounting at simple accounting rates.
6. 6. Accrual and discounting of complex loan interest schemes.
7. 7. Complex discount rates.
8. 8. Equivalence of interest rates of various types.
9. 9. Accounting for inflation in financial and commercial calculations.
- 10.10. The concept and types of financial rents.
- 11.11. The concept of personal finance. The place of personal finance in the system of financial relations.
- 12.12. Financial resources of households.
- 13.13. Features of income and expenses of individual population groups.
- 14.14. Personal financial planning. Family budget.
- 15.15. Drawing up a personal financial plan.
- 16.16. Optimization of income and expenses of citizens.
- 17.17. State regulation of households.
- 18.18. State social security and insurance of citizens.
- 19.19. Compulsory and voluntary pension provision in Russia.
- 20.20. Taxation of individuals. Personal tax planning.
- 21.21. Retail financial services market: concept and characteristics.
- 22.22. Households as a subject of the financial services market.
- 23.23. Opportunities and tools for investing funds in the financial market.
- 24.24. Deposits as a tool for investing the savings of the population
- 25.25. Securities as a tool for investing the savings of the population
- 26.26. Real estate as a tool for investing the savings of the population.
- 27.27. Insurance services for individuals.
- 28.28. Risks of individuals' investment financial decisions.

- 29.29. Methods of risk assessment in the financial market.  
 30.30. Opportunities to reduce the risks of financial losses of individuals in the financial market.  
 31.31. Consumer rights protection in the credit, insurance, and securities markets.  
 32.32. Institute of the Financial Ombudsman.  
 33.33. Financial insolvency of individuals. Bankruptcy of individuals.

#### **IV. THE LIST OF LITERATURE NECESSARY FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE**

##### **4.1. Basic literature**

1. Economic culture and financial literacy: fundamentals of economic decisions : textbook for undergraduate studies : [16+] / S. A. Garanina, I. G. Gorlovskaya, S. V. Degtyareva [et al.]; edited by I. G. Gorlovskaya, L. V. Zavyalova ; Omsk State University named after F. M. Dostoevsky. Omsk : Omsk State University named after F.M. Dostoevsky (OmSU), 2022. 609 p. : ill. – Access mode: by subscription. – URL: <https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=698867> (date of access: 04/17/2024). – Bibliogr. in ISBN 978-5-7779-2552-7. – Text : electronic.

##### **4.2. Additional literature**

1. Financial literacy : an educational and methodological guide for bachelors in the field of 38.03.01 "Economics" : [16+] / N. G. Vovchenko, O. B. Ivanova, T. F. Romanova, O. V. Andreeva ; Rostov State University of Economics (RINH), Faculty of Economics and Finance, Department of Finance. – Rostov-on-Don : Publishing and Printing Complex of the Russian State Economic University (RINH), 2022. – 90 p. : ill., table. – Access mode: by subscription. – URL: <https://biblioclub.ru/index.php?page=book&id=704701> (date of access: 04/17/2024). – ISBN 978-5-7972-3034-2. – Text : electronic.

#### **V. THE LIST OF RESOURCES OF THE INTERNET INFORMATION AND TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK NECESSARY FOR MASTERING THE DISCIPLINE**

№ III	Link to an information resource	The name of the development in electronic form	Availability
1.	<a href="http://innovation.gov.ru/">http://innovation.gov.ru/</a>	Innovation in Russia website	Free access
2.	<a href="http://www.garant.ru">www.garant.ru</a>	Information and legal portal	Free access
3.	<a href="http://www.consultant.ru">www.consultant.ru</a>	Russian computer Legal Reference System	Free access

#### **VI. MODERN PROFESSIONAL DATABASES AND INFORMATION REFERENCE SYSTEMS**

1.	<a href="http://www.biblioclub.ru">http://www.biblioclub.ru</a>	Electronic Library System (EBS) University Library Online	Registration via any university computer. In the future, unlimited individual access is provided from any point where Internet access is available.
2.	<a href="http://www.e.lanbook.com">http://www.e.lanbook.com</a>	The Electronic Library System (EBS) of the Lan Publishing House	Free access
3.	нэб.рф	National Electronic Library	Access is provided only within the framework of an organized electronic reading room from terminals installed on the territory. IGU Scientific Library (28 Kommunarov St.): reading room, room 305 b; YSU Electronic Information Center, room 406 a

## **VII. LICENSED AND FREELY DISTRIBUTED SOFTWARE**

The following licensed and freely distributed software is used in the implementation of the academic discipline:

- Microsoft Windows;
- Microsoft Office;
- LibreOffice, etc.

## **VIII. EQUIPMENT AND TECHNICAL TRAINING FACILITIES NECESSARY FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE EDUCATIONAL PROCESS IN THE DISCIPLINE**

Training sessions are held in classrooms equipped with specialized furniture, including stationary or portable technical training equipment (projector, screen, computer/laptop).

Independent work is carried out in classrooms equipped with computer technology with the ability to connect to the Internet and provide access to the electronic information and educational environment of the university.