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3) Demand function shows the functional relationship between Quantity demanded for a commodity and its various Determinants. It can be divided in to Individual Demand Function and Market Demand Function.

Average total cost is the aggregate of all costs incurred to produce a batch, divided by the number of units produced. The outcome includes a combination of all fixed costs and variable costs incurred to produce the units, and so is considered the most comprehensive costing compilation for a production run.

Average variable cost obtained when variable cost is divided by quantity of output. For example, the variable cost of producing 80 haircuts is Rs.400, so the average variable cost is Rs.400/80, or Rs.5 per haircut.

Total variable cost is the aggregate amount of all variable costs associated with the cost of goods sold in a reporting period. It is a key component in the analysis of corporate profitability. The components of total variable cost are only those costs that vary in relation to production or sales volume. It is not compiled at the individual unit level. Eg : direct materials, commissions, freight in.

4) 1. A certificate of deposit (CD) is a product offered by banks and credit unions that provides an interest rate premium in exchange for the customer agreeing to leave a lump-sum deposit untouched for a predetermined period of time. Almost all consumer financial institutions offer CDs, although it's up to each bank which terms it wants to offer, how much higher the rate will be compared to the bank's savings and money market products, and what penalties it applies for early withdrawal.
2. When the government goes to the financial market to raise money, it does so by issuing two types of debt instruments — treasury bills and government bonds. Treasury bills are issued when the government needs money for a short period. Treasury bills, or T-bills, have a maximum maturity period of 364 days.
3. Resource Accounting (RA) is the process of identifying, and reporting investments made in the resources of an organization that are presently unaccounted for in the conventional accounting practice. It is an extension of standard accounting principles.

Measuring the value of the resources can assist organizations in accurately documenting their assets. In other words, resource accounting is a process of measuring the cost incurred by the organisation to purchase/recruit, select, modify/train, and develop assets.
4. External commercial borrowing (ECBs) are loans in India made by non-resident lenders in foreign currency to Indian borrowers. They are used widely in India to facilitate access to foreign money by Indian corporations and PSUs (public sector undertakings). ECBs cannot be used for investment in stock market or speculation in real estate.

5) a) Welfare economics
Welfare economics is a branch of economics that uses microeconomic techniques to evaluate well-being (welfare) at the aggregate (economy-wide) level. Attempting to apply the principles of welfare economics gives rise to the field of public economics, the study of how government might intervene to improve social welfare.

b) India receives foreign aid from various nations and international organizations.
Aid received in 2010, the British newspaper The Guardian reported the aid received by India to be less than 1% of its GDP. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) compiled and published a data in 2015 indicating that from the period 1946-2012, India has been the recipient of highest aid from United States. The amount of economic aid, adjusted to inflation then, was reported to be USD 65.1 billion

c) Production function, in economics, equation that expresses the relationship between the quantities of productive factors (such as labour and capital) used and the amount of product obtained. It states the amount of product that can be obtained from every combination of factors, assuming that the most efficient available methods of production are used.

6)a) Commercial paper

Commercial Paper (CP) is an unsecured money market instrument issued in the form of a promissory note. CP was introduced in India in 1990 with a view to enabling highly rated corporate borrowers to diversify their sources of short-term borrowings and to provide an additional instrument to investors.

b)Sweat equity share
Sweat equity shares means such equity shares as are issued by a company to its directors or employees at a discount or for consideration, other than cash, for providing their know-how or making available rights in the nature of intellectual property rights or value additions, by whatever name called.

c)Short comings and need of stock markets
Stock markets exist to serve the wider economy. It helps individuals earn a profit on their income when they invest in the stock market and allows firms to spread their risks and receive large rewards.
It also enables the government to increase spending through the tax revenue they earn from corporations that trade on the stock exchange. The government uses the revenue to increase re-investment and employment capacity.