(i)

Current Ratio = 2 : 1

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

$$\text{Therefore, } \frac{2}{1} = \frac{8,00,000}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

Current liabilities = Rs. 4,00,000

Quick Ratio = 1.5:1

$$\text{Quick Ratio} = \frac{\text{Quick Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

$$\frac{1.5}{1} = \frac{\text{Quick Assets}}{4,00,000}$$

So, Quick Assets = 1·5 x 4,00,000

= Rs. 6,00,000

Inventory = Current Assets- Quick Assets

= 8,00,000 – 6,00,000

= Rs. 2,00,000

Inventory Turnover Ratio = 6 times

$$\text{Inventory Turnover Ratio} = \frac{\text{Cost of Revenue from Operations}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$$

$$6 = \frac{\text{Cost of Revenue from Operations}}{2,00,000}$$

Cost of Revenue from Operations = 2,00,000 x 6

= Rs. 12,00,000

Gross Profit Ratio = 25% on cost

$$\text{So, Gross Profit} = 12,00,000 \times \frac{25}{100}$$

= Rs. 3,00,000

Revenue from Operation = Cost of Revenue from Operations + Gross Profit

= 12,00,000 + 3,00,000

= **Rs. 15,00,000**

(ii) Purchase of Goods costing ₹20,000 will not change the operating ratio as it will increase Purchases as well Closing stock by Rs. 20,000 each