Delhi Public School, Howrah

PERIODIC TEST III - (2025-2026)

Class-XII

Care must be taken not to write anything on the question paper. All the questions must be attempted in the correct sequence.

SUBJECT: ACCOUNTANCY (CODE-055)

Time Allowed: - 3 HOURS **Maximum Marks - 80**

General Instructions:

Read the following instructions very carefully:

1. This question paper contains 34 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into two parts, Part A and B.
3. Part – A is compulsory for all candidates.
4. Part – B has two options i.e. (i) Analysis of Financial Statements and (ii) Computerised Accounting. Students must attempt only one of the given options as per subject opted.
5. Question 1 to 16 and 27 to 30 carries 1 mark each.
6. Questions 17 to 20, 31and 32 carries 3 marks each.
7. Questions from 21, 22 and 33 carries 4 marks each.
8. Questions from 23 to 26 and 34 carries 6 marks each.
9. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 7 questions of one mark, 2 questions of three marks, 1 question of four marks and 2 questions of six marks.

PART A
(Accounting for Partnership Firms)

1. Which of the following statement is incorrect in the context of admission of a partner? 1

   A. Increase in the valuation of asset will increase capital.
   B. Increase in the valuation of asset will decrease capital.
   C. Increase in the valuation of liability will decrease capital.
   D. Decrease in the valuation of liability will increase capital.

   OR

   Assertion (A): Partners are the agents as well as principals of each other.
   Reason (R): Partnership is the relation between two or more persons who have agreed to share profits of a business carried on by all or any of them acting for all.
   In the context of above two statements, which of the following is correct?

   A. Assertion (A) is correct but Reason (R) is wrong.
   B. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion(A).
   C. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) both are incorrect.
   D. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are correct and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

2. Janak, Chaman and Anmol are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:1. They decide to change their profit-sharing ratio to 2:2:1. To give effect to this new profit-sharing ratio, they valued goodwill at Rs. 60,000. What will be the necessary Journal entry if goodwill does not appear in the old Balance Sheet and it is not raised and written off? 1

   A. Chaman's Capital A/c ...Dr. Rs. 4,000
      Anmol's Capital A/c ...Dr. Rs. 2,000
      To Janak's Capital A/c Rs. 6,000
   B. Goodwill A/c ...Dr. Rs. 60,000
      To Janak's Capital A/c Rs. 30,000
      To Chaman's Capital A/c Rs. 20,000
      To Anmol's Capital A/c Rs. 10,000

C. Janak's Capital A/c ...Dr. Rs. 24,000
Chaman's Capital A/c ...Dr. Rs. 24,000
Anmol's Capital A/c ...Dr. Rs. 12,000
To Goodwill A/c Rs. 60,000

D. Janak's Capital A/c ...Dr. Rs. 6,000
To Chaman's Capital A/c Rs. 4,000
To Anmol's Capital A/c Rs. 2,000

3. Aysha Ltd. forfeited 1,10,000 shares of Rs.10 each issued at 20% premium for the non-payment of first call of Rs.2 per share and final call of Rs.3 per share.Share Forfeited Account will be credited with _____. 1

A. Rs.5,50,000
B. Rs.7,70,000
C. Rs.2,20,000
D. Rs.5,00,000

OR

Which of the following statements is true?

A. The shares of a public limited company are not freely transferable.
B. Paid up capital is that part of the subscribed capital which has been called up.
C. The company cannot raise more capital than the amount of capital as specified in the Memorandum of Association.
D. The part of the uncalled capital which is called only in the event of winding up of the company is called Capital Reserve.

4. Premier Auto Ltd. purchased assets of the value of Rs.3,60,000 from Anand Ltd. and made the payment of purchase consideration by issuing 11% Debentures of Rs.100 each at a discount of 10 %. The number of debentures issued by Premier Auto Ltd. were_____. 1

A. 3,600
B. 36,000
C. 40,000
D. 4,000

OR

Aarav Ltd. issued 10,000, 9% debentures of ₹100 each at a premium of 5%, redeemable at a premium of 10%. Loss on issue of debentures account will be debited by_____.

A. ₹10,00,000
B. ₹1,00,000
C. ₹1,50,000
D. ₹1,05,000

5. Ridhima and Kavita were partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. Their fixed capitals were ₹1,50,000 and ₹2,00,000 respectively. The partnership deed provides for interest on capital @ 8% p.a. The net profit of the firm for the year ended 31st March, 2023 amounted to ₹21,000. The amount of interest on capital credited to the capital accounts of Ridhima and Kavita will be _____. 1

A. ₹12,000 and ₹16,000 respectively.
B. ₹10,500 and ₹10,500 respectively.
C. ₹9,000 and ₹12,000 respectively.
D. ₹16,000 and ₹5,000 respectively

6. Kriti, Hina, and Nidhi were partners sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Nidhi retired. On the date of her retirement, Workmen Compensation Fund stood in the Balance Sheet at ₹1,50,000. Workmen Compensation Claim was ₹1,20,000. How much amount of Workmen Compensation Fund will be credited to Nidhi's Capital Account? 1

A. ₹30,000
B. ₹10,000
C. ₹5,000
D. ₹15,000

7. Ruchika and Harshita were partners in a firm. Ruchika had withdrawn ₹ 9,000 at the end of each quarter, throughout the year. The interest to be charged on Ruchika's drawings at 6% p.a. will be_____. 1

A. ₹540

B. ₹2,160
C. ₹1,080
D. ₹810

8. On dissolution of a partnership firm, if realisation expenses are paid by the firm on behalf of a partner, then such expenses are debited to which of the following account_____? 1
A. Realisation Account
B. Partner's Capital Account
C. Partner's Loan Account
D. Bank Account

OR

X and Z were partners in a firm with capitals of₹ 45,000 each. They admitted Y as a new partner for 1 3 rd share in the profits of the firm. Y brought ₹ 60,000 as his capital. Based on Y's share in the profits of the firm and his capital contribution, the goodwill of the firm will be_____.
A. ₹ 90,000
B. ₹ 1,50,000
C. ₹ 1,80,000
D. ₹ 30,000

9. Rohit, Udit and Mohit were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 3:2:1. Mohit retired. The balance in his capital account after making the necessary adjustments on account of reserves and revaluation of assets and liabilities was ₹1,80,000. Rohit and Udit agreed to pay him ₹2,00,000 in full settlement of his claim. Mohit's share of goodwill in the firm was_____. 1
A. ₹1,80,000
B. ₹2,00,000
C. ₹40,000
D. ₹20,000

10. Keshav and Hitesh are partners sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2. On 31st March, 2023 after division of profit of ₹ 15,000, their capitals were ₹ 55,000 and ₹ 45,000 respectively. During the year Keshav's drawings were ₹ 1,500 at the beginning of each quarter and Hitesh withdrew ₹ 9,000 on 1st November, 2022.After the final accounts have been prepared, it was discovered that interest on capital @ 5% p.a. and interest on drawings @ 8% p.a. have not been taken into consideration. Opening capital of Keshav was_____. 1
A. ₹ 35,000
B. ₹ 39,000
C. ₹ 43,000
D. ₹ 52,000

OR

Pawan, a partner was appointed to look after the process of dissolution of the firm for which he was allowed a remuneration of ₹75,000. Pawan agreed to bear the dissolution expenses. Actual dissolution expenses ₹60,000 were paid by Pawan. Pawan's Capital Account will be credited by_____.
A. ₹75,000
B. ₹60,000
C. ₹15,000
D. ₹10,000

11. Kewal Ltd. purchased sundry assets from Ganpati Ltd. for ₹28,60,000. The amount was paid by issuing fully paid shares of ₹100 each issued at a premium of 10%. The number of shares issued to Ganpati Ltd. were_____. 1
A. 28,000
B. 31,778
C. 28,600
D. 26,000

From the given hypothetical situation, answer Q 12 – 14.

Shuvam Ltd. purchased machinery worth ₹12,00,000 from Modern Machines Pvt. Ltd. The company made payment as follows:

- ₹2,00,000 in cash
- The balance amount by issuing 12% Debentures of ₹100 each at 10% premium

The debentures are redeemable at par after 4 years. The issue was fully allotted to the vendor.

12. What is the number of debentures issued? 1
    A. 10,000
    B. 8,000
    C. 9,000
    D. 12,000

13. The journal entry for issue of debentures will credit_____. 1
    A. Debenture Application A/c
    B. Machinery A/c
    C. 12% Debentures A/c
    D. Securities Premium A/c only

14. The nature of this issue is_____. 1
    A. Issue for cash
    B. Issue at discount
    C. Issue for consideration other than cash
    D. Issue at par

15. On the dissolution of partnership firm, machinery of Rs. 1,00,000 was transferred to the debit of Realisation Account and Provision for Depreciation of Rs. 20,000 was transferred to the credit of Realisation Account. Out of the total machinery, 70% of the machinery was taken by Rahul, a partner, at 80% of cost and the remaining machinery was sold at 90% of book value. Journal entry to give effect to the realisation of machinery will be_____. 1

    A. Rahul's Capital A/c ...Dr. Rs. 70,000
    Bank A/c ...Dr. Rs. 30,000
    To Realisation A/c Rs. 1,00,000

    B. Rahul's Capital A/c ...Dr. Rs. 56,000
    Bank A/c ...Dr. Rs. 27,000
    To Realisation A/c Rs. 83,000

    C. Rahul's Capital A/c ...Dr. Rs. 56,000
    Bank A/c ...Dr. Rs. 21,600
    To Realisation A/c Rs. 77,600

    D. Rahul's Capital A/c ...Dr. Rs. 70,000
    Bank A/c ...Dr. Rs. 25,000
    To Realisation A/c Rs. 95,000

16. Krish and Laksh were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 4:1. They admitted Rani as a new partner. Krish sacrificed $1/4^{th}$ of his share and Laksh sacrificed $1/5^{th}$ of his share in favour of Rani. Rani's share in the profits of the reconstituted firm will be _____. 1
    A. 1/9
    B. 9/30
    C. 6/25
    D. 2/5

17. Mahesh, Ramesh and Naresh were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. From 1st April, 2023, they decided to share profits equally. On that date, there was a balance of ₹ 3,60,000 in General Reserve and a debit balance of ₹ 1,80,000 in the Profit and Loss Account. Pass single adjustment Journal entry for the above on account of change in the profit-sharing ratio. 3

OR

Sunny and Rohan were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 2:1. Their books showed that the capital employed on 31st March, 2023 was ₹ 7,00,000. The average profit earned by the firm was

₹ 90,000. Calculate the value of goodwill on the basis of 5 years' purchase of super profits assuming that the normal rate of return is 10%.

18. J, K and L were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 4:5:1. On 31st March, 2023 their firm was dissolved. On this date the Balance Sheet showed a balance of ₹ 1,34,000 in debtors account and a balance of ₹ 14,000 in provision for bad debts account. Both the accounts were closed by transferring their balances to realisation account. ₹ 4,000 of the debtors became bad and nothing could be realised from them on dissolution. K agreed to look after the dissolution work for which he was allowed a remuneration of ₹ 16,000. K also agreed to bear dissolution expenses for which he was allowed a lumpsum 4 payment of ₹ 4,000. Actual dissolution expenses were ₹ 6,500 and the same were paid from the firm's cash. Loss on dissolution amounted to ₹ 37,000. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions in the books of the firm on its dissolution. 3

19. Malhotra and Rana had a firm in which they had invested ₹ 50,000. On an average, the profits were ₹16,000. The normal rate of return in the industry is 15%. Goodwill is to be valued at four years' purchase of profits in excess of profits @ 15% on the money invested. Calculate the value goodwill. 3

20. Glen Ltd. took over the running business of Hayward Ltd. having assets of Rs.22,00,000 and liabilities of Rs.6,00,000 by issuing 20,000, 11% Debentures of Rs. 100 each at 5% discount. You are required to pass the journal entries in the books of Glen Ltd. if debentures were redeemed at 10% premium. 3

21. Narmada Ltd. has an authorized capital of ₹ 10,00,000 divided into equity shares of ₹ 10 each. The company issued a prospectus inviting applications for issuing 80,000 equity shares. The company received applications for 75,000 equity shares. All calls were made and were duly received except the first and final call of ₹ 2 per share on 5,000 shares held by Arti. These shares were forfeited. 4
(a) Present the share capital in the Balance Sheet of the company as per Schedule III, Part I of the Companies Act, 2013.
(b) Also prepare 'Notes to Accounts' for the same.

22. Sangeeta, Deepa, Ajay and Lalit were partners in a firm sharing profits and losses in the ratio of 3:2:4:1. They decided to share profits and losses in the ratio of 5:1:2:2 with effect from 1st April, 2022. On this date, the goodwill of the firm was valued at ₹ 5,20,000, General Reserve appeared in the books at ₹ 1,00,000. Pass necessary journal entries for the above transactions. Show your workings clearly. 4

23. Mark, Musk and Alen were partners in a firm sharing profits in 2:2:1 ratio. On 31.3.2023 Alen retires from the firm. On the date of Alen's retirement, the BALANCE SHEET of the firm was as follows: 6

Liabilities		Amount (Rs.)	Assets		Amount (Rs.)
Creditors		54,000	Bank		55,000
Bill Payable		24,000	Debtor	12,000	
Outstanding Rent		4,400	Less: Provision for Doubtful	800	11,200
Provision for Legal Claim		12,000	Stock		18,000
Capitals :			Furniture		8,200
Mark	92,000		Premises		1,94,000
Musk	60,000				
Alen	40,000	1,92,000			
		2,86,400			2,86,400

On Alen's retirement it was agreed that:
(a) Premises will be appreciated by 5%.
(b) Furniture will be appreciated by Rs. 2,000.
(c) Stock will be depreciated by 10%.
(d) Provision for bad debts was to be made at 5% on debtors.
(e) Provision legal damages to be made for Rs. 14,400.
(f) Goodwill of the firm is valued at Rs. 48,000.
(g) Rs.50,000 from Alen's Capital A/c will be transferred to his Loan A/c and balance will be paid by cheque.
Prepare Revaluation A/c, Partners Capital A/c's and Balance Sheet of Mark and Musk after Alen's Retirement.

24. Bhagwati Ltd invited applications for issuing 2,00,000 equity shares of Rs.10 each. The amounts were payable as follows: 6

On application — Rs.3 per share
On allotment — Rs.5 per share
On first and final call — Rs.2 per share

Applications were received for 3,00,000 shares and pro-rata allotment was made to all the applicants. Money overpaid on application was adjusted towards allotment. B, who was allotted 3,000 shares, failed to pay the first and final call money. His shares were forfeited. Out of the forfeited shares, 2,500 shares were reissued as fully paid up @ Rs.8 per share.

Pass necessary journal entries to record the above transactions in the books of Bhagwati Ltd.

25. Sushma, Gautam and Kanika were partners in a firm sharing profits in the ratio of 5:3:2. On 31st March, 2024 their Balance Sheet was as follows:

BALANCE SHEET OF SUSHMA, GAUTAM AND KANIKA as at 31st March,2024

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets	Amount (Rs.)
Creditors	60,000	Cash at Bank	1,40,000
Employees Provident Fund	40,000	Sundry Debtors	1,60,000
Profit & Loss Account	1,00,000	Stock	2,40,000
Capital A/c:		Investments	2,00,000
Sushma- 3,00,000		Fixed Assets	3,60,000
Gautam- 2,50,000			
Kanika- 3,50,000	9,00,000		
	11,00,000		11,00,000

On the above date, Sushma retired and it was agreed that:

(i) Fixed Assets will be reduced to 2,90,000.
(ii) A provision of 5% on debtors for bad and doubtful debts will be created.
(iii) Stock was to be valued at Rs. 2,18,000. Sushma took over the stock at this value.
(iv) Goodwill of the firm on Sushma's retirement was valued at Rs.8,00,000. Sushma's share of goodwill was treated by debiting Gautam and Kanika's Capital Accounts.
(v) Sushma was paid cash brought by Gautam and Kanika in such a way that their capitals became in profit sharing ratio and a balance of Rs.58,000 was left in the bank.
(vi) Gautam and Kanika will share the future profits in the ratio of 2 : 3.
Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts.

OR

Amit and Barun are partners sharing profits in the ratio of 4 : 1. Their Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2022, was as follows:

BALANCE SHEET OF AMIT AND BARUN as at 31st March, 2022 6

Liabilities	Amount (Rs.)	Assets		Amount(Rs.)
Sundry Creditors	51,000	Furniture		4,000
Capital Accounts:		Building		45,000
Amit		Goodwill		1,000
20,000	35,000	Debtors	9,400	
Barun		Less: Provision for Doubtful		
15,000		Debts	400	9,000
		Cash at Bank		27,000
	86,000			86,000

On 1st April, 2022, Charan is admitted as a partner on the following terms:
(i) New profit-sharing ratio of the partners to be 2:1:1.
(ii) Charan brings Rs. 16,000 as his capital but is unable to bring his share of goodwill in cash/cheque.
(iii) Goodwill was to be valued on the basis of Charan's share in the profits and the capital contributed by him.
(iv) Furniture was undervalued by Rs. 600.
(v) Out of the Advertisement Expense transferred to the debit of Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March, 2022, Rs. 3,000 are prepaid.
(vi) All debtors are good.
Prepare Revaluation Account, Partners' Capital Accounts.

26. Pass entries for forfeiture and reissue in both the following cases.
(a) Climax Ltd. forfeited 200 shares of Rs. 10 each issued at a premium of 20% to Ramesh who had applied for 240 shares. Ramesh paid Rs. 2 per share on application and did not pay the allotment money Rs. 5 (including premium) per share and the first call of Rs. 3 per share. Out of these, 100 shares were re-issued to Krishan credited as fully paid for Rs. 9 per share.
Pass Journal entries to record the forfeiture and re-issue of shares.
(b) Das Ltd. forfeited 250 shares of Rs. 100 each issued at 10% premium on which allotment money of Rs. 30 per share (including premium), and first call of Rs. 30 per share were not received, second & final call of Rs. 20 per share was not yet called. 100 of these shares were re-issued as Rs. 80 paid-up for Rs. 90 per share. Pass Journal entries for forfeiture and re-issue of shares.

OR

(a) Sonu Ltd., forfeited 800 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 7.50 paid, for non - payment of Final Call of ₹ 2.50 per share. Out of these, 600 shares were re - issued as fully paid up in such a way that ₹ 2,100 were transferred to capital reserve. Pass necessary journal entries.
(b) X Ltd., forfeited 800 shares of ₹ 10 each, ₹ 7.50 called - up, for non - payment of First Call of ₹ 2.50 per share. Out of these, 600 shares were re - issued for ₹ 6 per share as ₹ 7.50 paid up. Pass necessary journal entries.
(c) 400 shares of ₹ 10, on which ₹ 8 have been called and ₹ 6 have been paid, are forfeited. Out of these, 300 are re - issued for ₹ 7 as fully paid. Pass necessary journal entries.

PART B: - Analysis of Financial Statements
(Option – I)

27. Which one of the following statements is incorrect? 1

A. Liquidity ratios are calculated to measure the short-term solvency of the business.
B. Current ratio is also known as Acid Test Ratio.
C. Solvency ratios are calculated to determine the ability of the business to service its debt in the long run.
D. Proprietary ratio expresses the relationship of proprietor's funds to net assets/total assets.

28. The current assets of X Ltd. are Rs.2,00,000 and its current liabilities are Rs.1,50,000. If, its working capital turnover ratio is 6 times, its revenue from operations will be_____. 1

A. Rs.2,00,000
B. Rs.3,00,000
C. Rs.2,50,000
D. Rs.1,50,000

OR

Total Assets – ₹3,00,000 Non-current Assets – ₹2,60,000 Non-current Liabilities – ₹80,000 Shareholder's Funds – ₹2,00,000. Current ratio calculated on the basis of the above information will be_____.

A. 0.5 : 1
B. 2 : 1
C. 1.5 : 1
D. 1 : 1

29. Which of the following activities are operating activities for the purpose of preparing Cash flow statement? 1
(i) Dividend and Interest received on securities. (ii) Payment of employee benefit expenses.
(iii) Cash receipts from royalties and fees. (iv) Issue of shares against purchase of machinery.

A. (i), (ii) and (iii)
B. (ii), (iii) and (iv)
C. (i), (ii) and (iv)
D. (ii) and (iii)

OR

Statement I: Increase in provision for doubtful debts should be added back for calculating cash from operations.
Statement II: Dividend received is a Financing Activity.

A. Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
B. Statement I and II is correct.
C. Statement I and Statement II is incorrect.
D. Statement I is incorrect, and Statement II is correct.

30. Prayas Ltd. made a profit of Rs. 1,75,000 after considering the following items: 1
(i) Goodwill written off Rs. 6,000
(ii) Depreciation on Furniture Rs.3,400
(iii) Loss on sale of Building Rs. 89,000
(iv) Gain on sale of Land Rs. 4,250
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes will be_____.

A. Rs. 2,25,149
B. Rs. 2,69,150
C. Rs. 2,35,160
D. Rs. 2,53,145

31. Prepare a Comparative Statement of Profit and Loss of 'Star Finance Limited.' For the year March31, 2023 from the following information: 3

Particulars	2022 – 23(Rs.)	2021 – 22(Rs.)
Revenue from Operations	5,00,000	4,50,000
Purchase of Stock-in-trade	2,20,000	3,00,000
Changes in Inventories	(80,000)	1,20,000
Other Expenses	30,000	56,000
Other Incomes	50,000	60,000
Tax Rate	50%	40%

OR

Prepare a Common Size Balance Sheet of Meridian Ltd. Following is the Balance Sheet of Meridian Ltd. as at 31st March 2022 and 31st March 2023.

Particulars	31st March 2023 (Rs.)	31st March 2022 (Rs.)
I.EQUITY AND LIABILITIES: 1. Shareholders' Funds	10,00,000	5,00,000

a) Share Capital b) Reserves and Surplus	2,00,000	3,00,000
2. Non–current Liabilities Long term Borrowings	8,00,000	5,00,000
3. Current Liabilities Trade Payables	4,00,000	2,00,000
Total	24,00,000	15,00,000
II. ASSETS: 1. Non–Current Assets a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets		
(i) Property, Plant and Equipment	15,00,000	10,00,000
2. Current Assets Cash and Cash Equivalents	9,00,000	5,00,000
Total	24,00,000	15,00,000

32. (a) Under which head and sub-head will you show 'Unpaid Dividend' in the Balance Sheet? 3
(b) State the meaning of 'Surplus' in Reserves and Surplus.
(c) Where will you disclose 'Depreciation' in the Financial Statements of a Company?

33. From the following information of Ajanta Ltd., calculate 'Inventory Turnover Ratio': 4

	₹
Opening inventory	19,000
Closing inventory	21,000
Purchases	80,000
Wages	9,000
Carriage Outwards	2,000
Return Outwards	1,000
Revenue from operations	80,000
Carriage inwards	4,000
Rent paid	5,000

OR

Debt-Equity Ratio of Z Ltd. is 2: 1. State with reason whether the following transactions will improve, decline or will not change the debt-equity ratio:
(i) Conversion of Rs.3,00,000, 9% debentures into equity shares.
(ii) Cash received from debtors Rs.1,00,000.
(iii) Redemption of Rs.10,00,000, 11% debentures.
(iv) Purchase of goods on credit Rs.4,00,000.

34. Aditi, initiated her start-up 'Fizz Ltd.' in 2019. 'Fizz Ltd.' is an organic juice extracting unit. Its profits are increasing year-afteryear because of the increasing awareness towards health. Following information has been extracted from the Balance Sheet of 'Fizz Ltd.' for the year ended 31st March, 2022: 6

Particulars	31 March 2023 (Rs.)	31 March 2024 (Rs.)
Equity Share Capital	90,00,000	60,00,000
11% Debentures	30,00,000	50,00,000
Machinery (at cost)	28,00,000	20,00,000
Accumulated Depreciation on Machinery	90,000	60,000

Additional Information:
(i) During the year, a machine costing Rs.4,00,000 was sold at a gain of Rs.30,000.
(ii) Depreciation charged on machinery during the year was Rs.50,000.
(iii) Interest paid on 11% debentures amounted to Rs.5,50,000.
(iv) Dividend of Rs.3,00,000 was paid on equity shares.
(v) Debentures were redeemed at a premium of 10% on 31st March, 2022.
Calculate cash flows of 'Fizz Ltd.' from 'Investing Activities' and 'Financing Activities'.