

SHRI VIDHYABHARATHI MATRIC HR.SEC.SCHOOL

**SAKKAMPALAYAM , AGARAM (PO) ELACHIPALAYAM
TIRUCHENGODE(TK), NAMAKKAL (DT) PIN-637202**

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+1 COMMON ANNUAL EXAMINATION - MAY - 2022

TENTATIVE ANSWER KEY

SUBJECT: COMMERCE

MARKS : 90

| Q. NO | CONTENT | | Marks | |
|-------|--|---|----------------|---|
| I | SECTION - I | | 20X1=20 | |
| | CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER: | | | |
| | <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> A B </div> | | | |
| | 1 | c)Sole proprietors | | c)Itinerant traders |
| | 2 | d) Owners | | a) Model of AOA |
| | 3 | a) 3 | | a)General warehouses |
| | 4 | c)Industry | | d) International business |
| | 5 | d)Agreement not enforceable by law | | d)two |
| | 6 | c) Salary or wages | | b)agreement |
| | 7 | d) 1872 | | d)Agreement not enforceable by law |
| | 8 | b) Robert owns | | C)Wholesaler to retailer |
| | 9 | d) To provide the essential goods and service economically | | d) Fully exempted |
| | 10 | a) Model of AOA | | b) Utmost good faith/co-operation |
| | 11 | d)two | | a) Goods and service tax |
| | 12 | d) International business | | d) To provide the essential goods and service economically |
| | 13 | b) Utmost good faith/co-operation | | c)Industry |
| | 14 | d) Fully exempted | | d) 1872 |
| | 15 | c)Itinerant traders | | a) 3 |
| | 16 | C)Wholesaler to retailer | | b) Robert owns |
| | 17 | b)Warehouse | | c)Sole proprietors |
| 18 | a)General warehouses | d) Owners | | |
| 19 | a) Goods and service tax | b)Warehouse | | |
| 20 | b)agreement | c) Salary or wages | | |

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| | SECTION -II (any seven) | 7x2=14 |
| 21. | <p>Barter system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Goods were exchanged for goods prior to invention of money. | 2 |
| 22. | <p>Partner:</p> <p>The persons who enter into partnership are individually called 'Partners'</p> | 2 |
| 23 | <p>Examples of Departmental undertaking:</p> <p>Indian Railways are managed by the Ministry of Railways. Post and Telegraph services are run as a department, under the Ministry of Communication. The Delhi Milk Scheme, All India Radio, Doordarshan are other examples of departmental undertakings.</p> | 2 |
| 24 | <p>ATM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A customer can withdraw money anytime, anywhere in India from the ATM machine using the ATM card given by his/her bank. The machine also shows the balance available in the customers' account, provides statement print of the few past transactions, etc. ➤ Withdrawal of money in other bank ATMs is restricted and will be charged beyond the specified number of usage. | 2 |
| 25. | <p>functions of Warehouses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Storage (ii) Price Stabilization (iii) Equalization of Demand and Supply | 2 |
| 26. | <p>Post Office Saving Schemes(any 4)</p> <p>There are different types of postal small savings schemes namely Post Office Savings Account, Post Office Recurring Deposit Account (RD), Post Office Fixed Deposit Account (FD/TD), Post Office Monthly Income Account Scheme (MIS), Senior Citizens Saving Scheme (SCSS), Public Provident Fund Account (PPF), National Savings Certificates (NSC), Kisan Vikas Patra (KVP), Sukanya Samriddhi Account (SSA).</p> | 2 |
| 27. | <p>Entrepot trade:</p> <p>Entrepot trade means importing of goods from one country and exporting the same to foreign countries</p> | 2 |

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|---------------------------------|---|---------------|
| 28. | <p>Trade:</p> <p>The buying and selling of goods and services consists of trade. The essence of trade is to make goods and services available to those persons who need them and are able and willing to pay for them.</p> | 2 |
| 29. | <p>Indirect tax:</p> <p>Indirect Tax is levied on the goods and services. It is collected from the buyers by the sellers and paid by the sellers to the Government. Since it is indirectly imposed on the buyers it is called indirect tax. e.g. GST - Goods and Services Tax, Excise duty.</p> | 2 |
| 30. | <p>Sole Trading Business</p> <p>Sole Proprietorship is a form of business organisation in which an individual introduces his own capital, uses his own skill and intelligence in the management of its affairs and is solely responsible for the results of its operations</p> | 2 |
| SECTION -III (any seven) | | 7x3=21 |
| 31. | <p>Tertiary industries:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ They do not produce goods. These industries produce utility services and sell them at a profit. They help trade, industry and commerce. This term also includes auxiliaries to trade like banking, insurance, warehouse, advertisement etc. <p>Classification of Tertiary industries</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Personalised service ii. Public Service iii. Distributive Service iv. Financial Service v. Quaternary Service | 3 |
| 32. | <p>Foreign Company:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A foreign company means a company which is incorporated in a country outside India under the law of that country. After the establishment of business in India, the following documents must be filed with the Registrar of Companies within 30 days from the date of establishment. ➤ A certified copy of the charter or statutes under which the company is incorporated, or the Memorandum and articles of the company translated into English. | 3 |

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| 33. | <p>Public Corporation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A public corporation is that form of public enterprise which is created as an autonomous unit, by a special Act of the Parliament or the State Legislature. Since a public corporation is created by a Statute; it is also known as a statutory corporation. | 3 |
| 34. | <p>Three features of Self Help Group:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The motto of every group members should be “saving first – credit latter” 2. Self Help Group is homogeneous in terms of economic status. 3. The ideal size of a Self Help Group ranges between 10 and 20 members. 4. The groups need not be registered. 5. Groups are non-political, voluntary associations and follow a democratic culture. 6. Each group should have only one member from one single family. 7. A group is to be formed with only men or only with women. 8. Self Help Group holds weekly meetings mostly during non-working hours, and full attendance is made mandatory for better participation. 9. The groups have transparency among themselves and they have collective accountability in respect of financial transactions. 10. Every group provides a platform to its members for exchange of their views and ideas freely. | 3 |
| 35. | <p>Characteristics of wholesalers:</p> <p>The following are the characteristics of wholesalers;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Wholesalers buy goods directly from producers or manufacturers 2. Wholesalers buy goods in large quantities and sell in relatively smaller quantities, 3. Wholesalers sell different varieties of a particular variety of product, 4. They employ a number of agents or workers for distribution of products 5. They need large amount of capital to be invested in his business, 6. They generally provide credit facility to retailers, 7. They also provide financial assistance to the producers or manufacturers, 8. In a city or town, they are normally located in one particular area of the market. | 3 |

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| 36. | <p>Limitations OF multiple shop:</p> <p>i. Limited variety Multiple shops deal only in limited range of products.</p> <p>ii. Absence of services Customers do not get credit, home delivery and other facilities.</p> <p>iii. Lack of personal touch The owner loses direct personal contact with the customers. The paid staffs do not take personal interest in each and every customer.</p> <p>iv. Inflexibility All the branches centrally controlled and uniform policies are adopted for all the shops.</p> | 3 |
| 37. | <p>Types of remedies :</p> <p>i) Rescission of Contract. ii) Claim for Specific Performance. iii) Claim for Injunction. iv) Claim for Quantum Merit and v) Claim for Damages.</p> | 3 |
| 38. | <p>Five heads of income:</p> <p>(i) Income from ‘Salaries’ (section 15-17) (ii) Income from ‘House Property’ (section 22-17) (iii) Income from ‘Business or Profession’ (section 28-44) (iv) Income from ‘Capital Gains’ (section 45-55) (v) Income from ‘Other Sources’ (section 56-59)</p> | 3 |
| 39. | <p>Professions</p> <p>➤ Professions are those occupations which involve rendering of personal services of a special and expert nature. A profession is something which is more than a job. It is a career for someone who is competent in their respective areas. It includes professional activities which are subject to guidelines or codes of conduct laid down by professional bodies.</p> | 3 |
| 40. | <p>principles of insurance:</p> <p>1. Utmost Good Faith 2. Insurable Interest 3. Indemnity</p> | 3 |

4. Causa Proxima Utmost Good Faith

According to this principle, both insurer and insured should enter into contract in good faith. Insured should provide all the information that impacts the subject matter. Insurer should provide all the details regarding insurance contract. Both the insurer and the insured should display good faith towards each other in regard to the contract.

SECTION -IV

7x5=35

41.a)

Compare business with profession and employment(ANY 5)

5

| Basis | Business | Profession | Employment |
|--------------------------|---|---|---|
| 1) Mode of Establishment | Promoter's decision registration and other formalities as prescribed by law | Membership of professional body or certificate of practice. | Service contract or letter of appointment. |
| 2) Nature of work | Goods and services provided to the public | Personalized service of expert nature. | Performing work assigned by the employer |
| 3) Qualification | No minimum qualification is essential | Education and training in specialized field. | Minimum qualification is essential |
| 4) Basic Motive | Earning profits by satisfying needs of society | Rendering service | Earning wages or salary by serving the employer |
| 5) Capital | Capital investment required as per size of the firm | Limited capital necessary for establishment | No capital required |
| 6) Reward | Profits | Professional fee | Salary or wages |
| 7) Risk | Profits are uncertain and irregular | Fee is regular and certain never negative | Fixed and regular pay, no risk |

(OR)

B)

personal investment avenues.(EXPLAIN ANY 5)

1. Public Provident Fund (PPF)
2. Mutual Funds
3. Direct Equity or Share Purchase
4. Real Estate Investment

| | | |
|--------|--|---|
| | <p>5. Investing in Metals 6. Post Office Saving Schemes 7. Public Deposits 8. Bonds 9. Unit Linked Insurance Plans (ULIP) 10. Bank Deposits</p> | |
| 42. a) | <p>characteristics of Sole trading business:</p> <p>i. Ownership by one man</p> <p>➤ This is owned by single person. The sole trader contributes the required capital. He is not only the owner of the business but also manager of the entire affairs.</p> <p>ii. Freedom of work and Quick Decisions</p> <p>➤ Since the individual is himself as a owner, he need not consult anybody else. Hence he can take quick decisions.</p> <p>iii. Unlimited Liability</p> <p>➤ When his business assets are not sufficient to pay off the business debts he has to pay from his personal property. He strives tirelessly for the improvement and expansion of his business and enjoys all the benefits of his hard work.</p> <p>iv Enjoying Entire profit</p> <p>➤ He strives tirelessly for the improvement and expansion of his business and enjoys all the benefits of his hard work.</p> <p>v. Absence of Government Regulation</p> <p>➤ A sole proprietor concern is free from Government regulations. No legal formalities are to be observed in its formation, management or in its closure.</p> | 5 |
| | (OR) | |
| B) | <p>Essentials of a Valid Contract (EXPLAIN ANY 5)</p> <p>1. Offer and Acceptance 2. Legal Relationship 3. Lawful Consideration (quid pro quo) 4. Lawful Object 5. Free Consent 6. Capacity of Parties 7. Certainty of Terms 8. Possibility of Performance 9. Not declared Void</p> | |

| | | |
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| | 10. Necessary Legal Formalities | |
| 43. a) | <p>Advantages and disadvantages of Departmental undertaking</p> <p>Advantages (EXPLAIN ANY 3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Easy Formation ii. Direct and Control of Parliament or State Legislature iii. Secrecy Maintained iv. Lesser Burden of Tax on Public v. Instrument of Social Change vi. Lesser Risk of Misuse of Public Money vii. Guided by Rules and Regulations of the Ministry <p>Disadvantages (EXPLAIN ANY 3)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Red-tapism ii. Incidence of Additional Taxation iii. Lack of Competition iv. Casual Approach to Work vi. Lack of Professional Management and Fear of Criticism vii. Financial Dependence | 5 |
| | (OR) | |
| B) | <p>Distinction Between Wholesaler and Retailer(EXPLAIN ANY 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link • Scale of Operations • Range of Goods • Dealings • Purpose of Selling • Source of Supply • Location | |
| 44. a) | <p>Articles of Association :</p> <p>The Articles of Association (AOA) is a document that contains the purpose of the company as well as the duties and responsibilities of its members. It is an important document which needs to be filed with the Registrar of Companies. A company which does not have separate AOA may adopt Table A.</p> <p>contents of Articles of Association(ANY 5)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Amount of shares, capital, value and type of shares (ii) Rights of each class of shareholders regarding voting, dividend, return of capital (iii) Rules regarding issue of shares and debentures (iv) Procedures as well as regulations in respect of making calls on shares. | 5 |

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| | <p>(v) Manner of transfer of shares (vi) Declaration of dividends (vii) Borrowing powers of the company (viii) Rules regarding the appointment, remuneration, removal of directors (ix) Procedure for conducting proxy, quorum, meetings etc., (x) Procedures concerning keeping of books and audits (xi) Seal of the company (xii) Procedures regarding the winding up of the company.</p> | |
| | (OR) | |
| B) | <p>Advantages of international trade (EXPLAIN ANY 5)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Geographical Specialization 2. Optimum use of Natural Resources 3. Economic Development. 4. Generation of Employment. 5. Higher Standard of Living. 6. Price Equilisation 7. Prospects for Higher Profit. 8. Capacity Utilisation. 9. International Peace. | 5 |
| 45. a) | <p>Difference kinds of Loans (EXPLAIN ANY 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Housing Loan • Consumer Loan • Vehicle Loan • Educational Loan • Jewel Loan | 5 |
| | (OR) | |
| B) | <p>procedure for Registration of a Firm:</p> <p>A Statement should be prepared stating the following particulars.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Name of the firm. ii. The principal place of business. iii. Name of other places where the firm carried on business. iv. Names and addresses of all the partners. v. The date on which each partner joined the firm. vi. The duration of the firm. | |

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| | <p>This statement signed by all the partners should be produced to the Registrar of Firms along with the necessary registration fee. Any change in the above particulars must be communicated to the Registrar within 14 days of such alteration</p> | |
| 46. a) | <p>Features of Internal trade:(ANY 5)</p> <p>The following are the features of internal trade</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The buying and selling of goods takes place within the boundaries of the same country. Payment for goods and services is made in the currency of the home country. It involves transactions between the producers, consumers and the middlemen. It consists of a distribution network of middlemen and agencies engaged in exchange of goods and services. In home trade the risk of transportation is very less when compared to the foreign trade. In home trade the laws prevailing in that country only have to be followed. The aim of home trade is to provide the goods and services economically. The goods must be a part of domestic production. Goods must be purchased from an individual or a firm established within a country. Goods can be delivered using locally available modes of transport. It does not involve any custom/import duty, but buyers need to pay the taxes to the Government. | 5 |
| | (OR) | |
| B) | <p>Types of warehouses(EXPLAIN ANY 5)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Private Warehouses • Government Warehouses • Public Warehouse • Co-operative Warehouses • Bonded Warehouses • Institutional Warehouses • Distribution Center Warehouses • General Warehouses • Special Commodity Warehouses | |

| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold Storages or Refrigerated Warehouses • Climate Controlled Warehouses • Automated Warehouses | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|--|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|--|--|------------------|--|---|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------|---|--|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| 47. a) | <p>Differences between direct taxes and indirect taxes. (ANY 5)</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Basis</th> <th>Direct Taxes</th> <th>Indirect Taxes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Meaning</td> <td>If a tax levied on the income or wealth of a person is paid by that person (or his office) directly to the Government, it is called direct tax.</td> <td>If tax is levied on the goods or services of a person is collected from the buyers by another person (seller) and paid by him to the Government it is called indirect tax.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Incidence and Impact</td> <td>Falls on the same person. Imposed on the income of a person and paid by the same person.</td> <td>Falls on different persons. Imposed on the sellers but collected from the consumers and paid by sellers.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Burden</td> <td>More income attracts more income tax. Tax burden is progressive on people.</td> <td>Rate of tax is flat on all individuals. Therefore more income individuals pay less and lesser portion of their income as tax. Tax burden is regressive.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Evasion</td> <td>Tax evasion is possible.</td> <td>Tax evasion is more difficult</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. Inflation</td> <td>Direct tax helps in reducing the inflation.</td> <td>Indirect tax contributes to inflation.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>6. Shiftability</td> <td>Cannot be shifted to others</td> <td>Can be shifted to others</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Examples</td> <td>Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Capital Gains Tax, Securities Transaction Tax, Perquisites Tax.</td> <td>GST. Excise Duty.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Basis | Direct Taxes | Indirect Taxes | 1. Meaning | If a tax levied on the income or wealth of a person is paid by that person (or his office) directly to the Government, it is called direct tax. | If tax is levied on the goods or services of a person is collected from the buyers by another person (seller) and paid by him to the Government it is called indirect tax. | 2. Incidence and Impact | Falls on the same person. Imposed on the income of a person and paid by the same person. | Falls on different persons. Imposed on the sellers but collected from the consumers and paid by sellers. | 3. Burden | More income attracts more income tax. Tax burden is progressive on people. | Rate of tax is flat on all individuals. Therefore more income individuals pay less and lesser portion of their income as tax. Tax burden is regressive. | 4. Evasion | Tax evasion is possible. | Tax evasion is more difficult | 5. Inflation | Direct tax helps in reducing the inflation. | Indirect tax contributes to inflation. | 6. Shiftability | Cannot be shifted to others | Can be shifted to others | 7. Examples | Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Capital Gains Tax, Securities Transaction Tax, Perquisites Tax. | GST. Excise Duty. | 5 |
| Basis | Direct Taxes | Indirect Taxes | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 2. Incidence and Impact | Falls on the same person. Imposed on the income of a person and paid by the same person. | Falls on different persons. Imposed on the sellers but collected from the consumers and paid by sellers. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 7. Examples | Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Capital Gains Tax, Securities Transaction Tax, Perquisites Tax. | GST. Excise Duty. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| B) | <p style="text-align: center;">(OR)</p> <p>coastal trade in ancient Tamilnadu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The southern Coromandel Coast mostly within the territory of Tamilnadu state is thick with history. ➤ This history is not only of the European colonization but goes back to the ancient times when many places along the coast were centres of international trade. One such place which | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

is said to have flourished from 200 BC onwards is Poompuhar.

- The seaside town which was once the second capital of the Chola Dynasty and a major centre of international trade with both eastern and western people.
- Silk appears to be a major item of exports from here. The ancient port as destroyed and is now found by the archaeologists submerged off the coast for up to 5 km. Erosion of land or a Tsunami was cited as possible causes.
- Big cities like Poompuhar had the 'Maruvurappakam' (inland town) and 'Pattinapakkam' (coastal Town), had market and bazaars where many merchants met one another for the purpose of selling or buying different kinds of commodities and food stuff.
- Port towns like Tondi, Korkai, Puhar and Muziri were always seen as busy with marts and markets with activities related to imports and exports.

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கனவுகள் மெய்ய்பட வேண்டும்.

தொடர்ந்து 12 ஆண்டுகளாக +2 பொதுத் தேர்வில் மாநில அளவில் சிறப்பிடம் பெற்ற ஒரே பள்ளி...

NEET 2021 ACHIEVERS

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|--------------------------|--|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| MBBS | MBBS | MBBS | MBBS | MBBS | MBBS | MBBS | MBBS | MBBS | MBBS | BDS |
| DHANUSHKUMAR | DHANASEKAR M | KEERTHIKA R | PRANAV K | MAITHILI C | THIRUNAVUKARASU M | ANBARASAN B | YAMINI I | PRADEESH M | MANIKANDAN C | SASMITHA R |
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NEET 2018 ACHIEVERS

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | | | |
| MBBS | MBBS | MBBS | MBBS |
| R.MANIVASAGAM | M.KAVIYA | S.RAGHULPRANAV | S. SELVI |
| K. A. P.V MEDICAL COLLEGE, TRICHY | GOVT MEDICAL COLLEGE, TIRUNELVELI (காமிந்லாழிமில்) | GOVT MEDICAL COLLEGE, DARUMAPURI | GOVT MEDICAL COLLEGE, TUTICORIN |

ஸ்ரீ வித்யபாரதி NEET / JEE கோச்சிங் சென்டர்

| 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 | 2021-2022 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 540 | 560 | 575 | 621 |
| 720 | 720 | 720 | 720 |

ஸ்ரீ வித்யபாரதியின் கடந்த 5 ஆண்டு சாதனைகள்

| | | | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| +2 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 | 2020-2021 |
| | 1186 | 1177 | 583 | 587 | 591.56 |
| | 1200 | 1200 | 600 | 600 | 600 |

| | | | |
|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| +1 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 |
| | 573 | 578 | 571 |
| | 600 | 600 | 600 |

2018-2019
முதல் பாடத்திட்டத்தில்
தேர்வுமுதல் முதல்
ஆன்மூலையே
மாவட்டத்தில்
முதலிடம்

| | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 10 th | 2015-2016 | 2016-2017 | 2017-2018 | 2018-2019 | 2019-2020 |
| | 497 | 496 | 494 | 492 | 498 |
| | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 | 500 |

2022 - 23 ஆம் கல்வியாண்டிற்கான

LKG முதல் +1 வரை அடமிஷன் முன்பதிவு நடைபெறுகிறது.

விடுமுறை காலங்களில் வெளியூர் மாணவர்களைப் பாதுகாப்பதன் பள்ளி வாகனத்தில் சொந்த உருக்கு அழைத்துச் சென்று மீண்டும் பள்ளிக்கு அழைத்து வரும் வசதி உண்டு