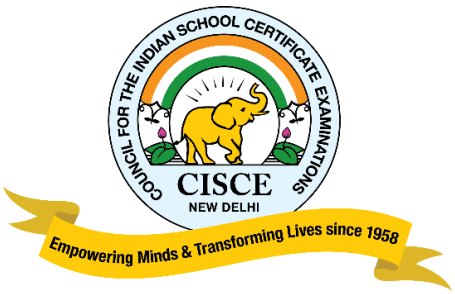
ISC

YEAR 2027

INDIAN SCHOOL CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION



SOCIALLY USEFUL PRODUCTIVE WORK

February 2025

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Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE)

MISSION STATEMENT

The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations is committed to serving the nation's children, through high quality educational endeavours, empowering them to contribute towards a humane, just and pluralistic society, promoting introspective living, by creating exciting learning opportunities, with a commitment to excellence.

ETHOS OF CISCE

- Trust and fair play.
- Minimum monitoring.
- Allowing schools to evolve their own niche.
- Catering to the needs of the children.
- Giving freedom to experiment with new ideas and practices.
- Diversity and plurality - the basic strength for evolution of ideas.
- Schools to motivate pupils towards the cultivation of:
  Excellence - The Indian and Global experience.
  Values - Spiritual and cultural - to be the bedrock of the educational experience.
- Schools to have an 'Indian Ethos', strong roots in the national psyche and be sensitive to national aspirations.

SOCIALLY USEFUL PRODUCTIVE WORK AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

Emphasis should be placed on work practice and classroom discussions in these classes. A component of Contemporary Studies ***may be*** correlated with SUPW.

Extract from Learning to Do Towards a Learning and Working Society. Report of the National Review Committee on Higher Secondary Education" with special reference to vocationalisation.

The objectives, sample plan of work and the mode of operations of the part of the curriculum (SUPW) to be executed by the teachers and the students are briefly set forth in the following paragraphs.

1. Socially useful productive work (SUPW) which is of a practical nature and undertaken under appropriate supervision and planning, will help achieve, inter alia, the following objectives:

   (a) Inculcation of positive attitudes to work in the students;

   (b) Identifying themselves with the community by rendering Social and Community Service;

   (c) Development of the habit of co-operative work;

   (d) Making the community conscious of scientific advancements and help it develop a scientific outlook;

   (e) Learning to apply one's classroom and vocationalised knowledge to solve day-to-day problems of the community;

   (f) Participation in nation building activities; and

   (g) Realization of the goals of the state and national development.

2. To develop proper attitude towards rural development and community service, the pupils at the higher secondary education level must be provided motivation and training opportunities. They should be given orientation training for 4-5 days in social service, understand its meaning, method and outcomes, and the means of developing rapport with the local community. The connected people, in the fields in which pupils are interested, can be brought to the school campus to address and motivate the pupils. The Heads of the higher secondary schools can be trained in different areas and they can train their teachers in their own schools in motivating the pupils, planning the programmes, carrying out and evaluating them. The teachers should be 'all purpose' guides for the effective participation of pupils in the programme.

3. The Project areas for SUPW can be selected according to the convenience of each school, its location, rural or urban, its background and experiences. More particularly the selection of the area will depend on:

   (a) Nearness of the area to the school;

   (b) Co-operation of the selected community; and

   (c) Understanding the locally available programme.

   While selecting the area, the teachers should understand the extent of co-operation of the community and its interest in the welfare programmes. The project area should be one where resources for the activities can be easily mobilised, because the school and pupils cannot spend on transport or expensive programmes. Simple projects can be taken up by the pupils with the available resources and which are within the capacity of the pupils involved. The participation of the local people in all stages of the programme, is a must for the success of the programme.

4. In planning a programme, the following decisions are important: What is to be done, who will do it, for what it is, when and how it will be done. If the planning is to be successful, all the following components must be considered:

   (a) Baseline survey locating needs and resources;

   (b) Giving priorities to the needs;

   (c) Outlining the programme;

   (d) Conducting the programme;

   (e) Concluding the programme.

A simple survey should be conducted by the pupils in their selected project areas, to help them to understand the needs of the people, the resources available in the area, and decide what could be done by them. With the help of all the teachers in the school, and based on the needs of the people, programmes can be outlined for the specified period of work (two years) in the community. Annual work plans can be prepared by the teachers as a guidepost for both the teachers and the students. A sample plan on a savings campaign is given below.

A Sample Plan of Work (Savings Campaign)

Week	Purpose	Methods	Persons to be Involved	Place to be adopted
I	Contacting the village leaders and people.	Home Visits.	Pupils, teachers and local leaders.	Individual houses.
II & III	Baseline survey to learn the income and expenditure and savings pattern in the area.	Interview	Homemakers, teachers and pupils.	Individual houses.
IV	Introduce the need and method of savings.	Group meetings, charts, posters and exhibits.	People, District, Savings Officer. Pupils and teachers.	Community hall or School.
V	Explaining various methods of savings.	Home visits, Group discussion with charts and pamphlets	Pupils and teachers Gram Sevikas and Gram Sevaks	Individual houses.
VI	Helping them to reach the Post office.	Field visits, Discussions, Demonstrations.	Postmaster, leaders in the community, pupils and teachers.	Post Office.
VII	Educating the people on Bank Saving.	Lecture-cum-Discussion.	Representative from nearby bank, pupils and teachers.	School.
VIII	Helping people to go to the bank and open savings accounts.	Field Visits, Discussion.	Interested people, Bank Manager, Pupils and teachers.	Bank.
IX	Educating the people in economic improvement	Lecture-cum-Discussion.	Small Scale Industries Officer, Pupils and Teachers.	Community Hall.
X	Starting simple income-generating programmes.	Demonstration.	Pupils, Teachers. Concerned People.	Community Hall and individual houses.
XI	Follow-up (continued).	All methods and techniques.	Concerned people.	Appropriate places.

5. Utilization of available infrastructure for the planning, execution and evaluation of the programmes is important in order also to minimise the expenditure and effort. The teachers should know the infrastructure available and be aware as to how to make use of them for the success of the programme. The infrastructure available for the welfare of the community is:

    1. District Collectorate
    2. Panchayat Union
    3. Village Panchayat
    4. Elementary School
    5. Primary Health Centre
    6. Municipality
    7. Small Savings Organisation
    8. Field Publicity Office
    9. Sarvodaya Sangh
    10. Local Organisations, such as, Parent Teachers' Association and Service Clubs - such as, Rotary, Lion's, Jaycees and others.

    To get the assistance and co-operation of those who make up this infrastructure, they should be apprised and involved at all the stages of the programme development - from the planning, through execution to evaluation.

6. The programmes selected must be suitable to the age level and competencies of the pupils and the needs of the community. Both general types of productive programmes and specific productive projects related to the subject matter of each student can be undertaken. The following general programmes can be undertaken by all the pupils irrespective of their subjects (electives) of study:

    (a) Fact finding;
    (b) Tree Planting;
    (c) Cleanliness and Sanitation;
    (d) Deepening ponds, construction of contour-bounds, community halls, road laying;
    (e) Small Savings Drive;
    (f) Health and Nutrition Education;
    (g) Celebration of National Days and festivals;
    (h) Organising film shows;
    (i) Organising libraries/book banks and mobile laboratories;
    (j) Hospital work;
    (k) Conducting programmes in balwari (games and music);
    (l) Coaching children;
    (m) Adult literacy;
    (n) Camps in the adopted area.

    Students who are pursuing language studies should take up Adult Education under Socially Useful Productive Work.

7. The Socially Useful Productive Work should, as far as possible, be allied to the electives chosen by the students, allowing also for any other kind of work depending upon the facilities available in the neighbourhood. The students who are studying Home Science may, for instance, work with the community for improvement of the nutritional status of the population, utilising the local products for developing cheap and wholesome diets. The students of Chemistry may undertake useful work of soil fertilisers and water, removal of pollution, utilisation of wastes, etc. Those of Physics may similarly work on rural electrification, improvement of small and cottage industries, etc. Biology students may serve in primary health centres and promote other health measures or help farmers, horticulturists, etc., for improving productivity. Political Science students may work with Panchayat Administration, local bodies, etc., for purposes of improving various services to the community.

The above are illustrations of the kind of Socially Useful Productive Work which the students, pursuing academic studies, may undertake. Obviously, there are many more areas that can be tackled in one's own environment. A list of certain subject matter related activities is set forth:

(1) Indian Languages

(i) Writing short stories and skits.
(ii) Developing leadership qualities and through education debates.
(iii) Developing artistic tendency - painting, drawing and other fine arts.
(iv) Promoting national integration.
(v) Encouraging them to read newspapers - knowledge about current affairs.
(vi) Adult literacy and adult education.
(vii) Coaching school children.

(2) History

(i) Dramatisation programmes.

(ii) Screening historical films.

(iii) Publication of historical leaflets and booklets.

(iv) Organisation of exhibitions of historical value.

(v) Debates and oratorical competitions as regards the political set up of the country.

(vi) Discussions and utilisation of local resources.

(vii) Encouraging the pupils to adopt such hobbies as are of educational value.

(3) Geography

(i) Radio broadcasts on weather conditions.

(ii) Making the villagers to understand the radio broadcasts.

(iii) Working models of volcanoes and earthquakes.

(iv) Survey work of the lands and roads.

(v) Attending the Panchayat Union Meetings and discussions.

(4) Mathematics

(i) Encouraging the pupils to learn mathematics by pointing out its use in the world at present.

(ii) Helping the adults and unemployed to run a co-operative store selling goods at controlled price.

(iii) Teaching them to make toys with simple models like triangles, spheres etc.

(iv) Helping them to discriminate between British units, and the metric system.

(v) Helping them to be aware of the units and measurements so that they cannot be cheated in shops. This can be done by actually showing the weights, scales and meter scale.

(5) Physics

(i) Giving basic knowledge about how to prevent electric shock accidents.

(ii) Giving knowledge about how lightning and thunder occur and what are the uses of lightning and thunder and the thunder arrester.

(iii) Teaching how we receive sound from the radio which is relayed from the Radio Station.

(iv) Preparing hot water with the help of solar heat or energy.

(v) Giving knowledge about how to produce artificial rain.

(vi) Teaching how to get electricity from water and steam.

(vii) Giving basic knowledge about how to operate the machines like washing machine, grinding-machine, electric cookers, etc.

(viii) Giving knowledge about how sound is produced from various sound instruments.

(6) Chemistry

(i) Preparation of soap and washing soda.

(ii) Explaining the uses of Dettol and Phenyl for cleanliness.

(iii) Preparation of tincture and simple ointments for wounds.

(iv) Preparation of dyes.

(v) Explaining the preparation of bleaching powder.

(vi) Explaining the equipping techniques and use of gobar gas plant in the houses making use of animal waste.

(vii) Explaining the uses and preparation of ammonium nitrate.

(viii) Explaining the fixation of nitrogen.

(ix) Explaining the uses of insecticides.

(x) Demonstrating the method of purifying water.

(7) Biology

(i) Helping the farmers to get rid of insect pests.

(ii) Learning methods of vegetative propagation.

(iii) Introducing modern techniques of incubation in poultry.

(iv) Practicing the way of getting uniform fruiting and blossoming through simple techniques using chemicals (Hormones).

(v) Leathering of economically important animals.

(vi) Making students aware of economic Zoology.

(vii) Providing knowledge on crop rotation.

(viii) Making students aware of the various sources of nitrogen manure in the form of nitrogen yielding plants (legumes) and easily available cultures to increase the yield.

(ix) Making students aware of contamination.

(8) Home Science

(i) Raising a kitchen garden.

(ii) Helping the rural people to have poultry units and to do bee keeping.

(iii) Organising rural balwari.

(iv) Low-cost nutritious food-demonstration.

(v) Improving arts and crafts.

(vi) Make use of compost pits.

(vii) Pest control measures.

(viii) Nutrition education through various games.

8. Fifteen per cent of the working time is to be spent for Socially Useful Productive Work. It amounts to about 150 hours a year. The 150 hours can be distributed throughout the year according to the convenience of schools. Sometimes, if it is impossible to give them every week, a stretch of several hours could be given during the year, for a camp. But continuity should be assured in the work. Many adjustments have to be made in the school timetable to give the students and teachers free time to go to the work spot. The timings suitable for the students must also fit in with the timings of the people in the programme area. After the two-year's programme, even when a particular batch of students completes its courses and leaves, the school should plan for follow-up programmes in the areas, by subsequent batches of students.

9. The Heads of the institutions should nominate a senior teacher to be in charge and co-ordinate the entire programme for the school and guide the teacher-in-charge. All teachers in the school would be guiding the students of their own class in all aspects of the programme – planning, execution and evaluation. The Heads of the institutions should scrutinize the records and registers maintained by the students, teachers and teacher-in-charge (coordinator) of the programme. The work of the coordinator should be counted in the workload of the teacher.

ASSESSMENT
(Classes XI and XII)

Evaluation is an important aspect of planning and execution of the Socially Useful Productive Work (including Community Services and an optional component of Contemporary Studies) programme in schools. From the beginning of the programme each step needs evaluation. An illustrative guide to the areas of assessment and weightage to be given is contained in the following paragraphs.

1. Selection of Socially Useful Productive Work (including Community Service and an optional component of Contemporary Studies)

Candidates will be required to select one craft and one service per year of preparation for the Examination, i.e. Classes XI and XII. In addition, candidates may also select topics under Contemporary Studies per year of preparation for the Examination.

2. Internal Assessment

The Internal Assessment will consist of assessment in (a) Socially Useful Productive Work (b) Community Service (c) Contemporary Studies *(if opted by candidates)*. The work undertaken by the candidates during the two-year preparation period in each year will be assessed and marked out of 100.

3. Socially Useful Productive Work

(i) This will be taken to mean work practice in craft. In contrast to community service it implies the making of articles of social use or practice of a skill.

(ii) The areas of assessment of Socially Useful Productive Work may be classified as follows:

		Marks
(1)	Preparation	10
(2)	Organisation	20
(3)	Skills	40
(4)	Research	20
(5)	Interest	10

(iii) *Preparation:* It is important to select a craft which is socially useful and within the candidates' capabilities. It may be necessary to visit localities where certain crafts are practiced and note details of the processes or methods involved.

(iv) *Organisation:* The candidates should be able to explain in writing the tools, materials and processes required as well as draw up a timetable/programme of work.

(v) *Skills:* The manipulative skills of the candidates should be assessed regularly from the finished product(s) and should include the candidates' abilities to follow the processes or methods of the craft.

(vi) *Research:* This is the candidate's ability to analyse a process or method and suggest/implement improvements as also improvise wherever necessary.

(vii) *Interest:* This is an assessment of the candidate's industriousness, constancy and conscientiousness with regard to the work undertaken. The candidates should be able to adhere to the timetable/programme of work drawn up by them.

(viii) *Record card:* This should be kept for each candidate and the assessment of Socially Useful Productive Work entered in it. A specimen of the record card is given below for guidance.

NAME OF THE SCHOOL

Internal Assessment Card for Socially Useful Productive Work

Name of Candidate:_____

Craft/Skill:_____

ASSESSMENT RECORD

Date of Assessment	**Areas of Assessment**									
	Preparation		**Organisation**		**Skills**		**Research**		**Interest**	
	Grade	Points	Grade	Points	Grade	Points	Grade	Points	Grade	Points

INTERPRETATION OF GRADES

Grade	*Standard*
A	Very Good
B	Good
C	Satisfactory
D	Fair
E	Unsatisfactory (Fail)

4. Community Service

(i) This will be taken to mean work done in the home, school and outside, which is beneficial to the community.

(ii) The areas of assessment of Community Service may be as under:

	Marks
(1) Preparation	10
(2) Organisation	20
(3) Skills	40
(4) Resourcefulness	20
(5) Interest	10

(iii) *Preparation*: It is important to select a service that will be beneficial to the community. It may be necessary to form teams or squads and to select a leader.

(iv) *Organisation* is the knowledge of the tools, materials and methods/processes by which the work can be done, and the ability to draw up a timetable, or programme of work.

(v) *Skills* are the manipulative skills of doing the work. The quality of the candidate's work should be assessed.

(vi) *Resourcefulness* is the ability to complete the work in spite of problems and difficulties and to improvise wherever necessary.

(vii) *Interest* is the assessment of the candidate's constancy, industriousness and conscientiousness in doing the work and their abilities to adhere to the timetable, or programme of work drawn up by them.

(viii) A record card on the lines suggested for Socially Useful Productive Work should be kept.

(ix) A **practical scheme** for day schools is given below:

(a) In the case of day-schools, parents should be involved in making their children aware of their responsibilities in the home and to persons in the area in which they live. They should be encouraged to render service in the home and to their neighbours. Such service may take the form of helping parents in cleaning the house, making the beds, assisting in the kitchen, cleaning the backyard, helping in the garden, visiting the sick, teaching a child, or children in the neighbourhood, and so on.

Experiments should be tried in every school in which there are day scholars. Parents should be asked to give each child a job of work to do, which will last between 20 minutes to half an hour *each* day.

(b) A diary should be kept for each child in which the parents enter this every day:

(i) Nature of work;

(ii) Time allotted;

(iii) Remark of the parent;

(iv) Signature of the parent.

Thus, it will be possible for the school to ensure that children do at least three and half-hours *of Socially Useful Productive Work and Community Service*, per week.

(c) The number of hours as far as the *Social Service* is concerned in the case of day scholars, will then be within the home and the neighbourhood and may rightly be termed 'Homework'.

The remarks to be entered by the parent should be specified so that they may be converted into grades.

(d) A suggested five points "remarks" scale is given below:

A -Very Good

B -Good

C -Satisfactory

D -Fair

E - Unsatisfactory (Fail)

(e) The class teacher should be required to enter the "grades" in a special register against each child.

4. Contemporary Studies

Pupils are to be provided a general appreciation of the topics given with a view to cultivate and inculcate values promoting sustainable societal practices. Assessment will be done on the basis of participation in class discussions. Grades may be awarded as for SUPW.

5. Submission of SUPW and Community Service Grades

Heads of schools will be responsible for correct entry of the SUPW (including Community Service) and Contemporary Studies (optional) result of each candidate in terms of the Grades A, B, C, D or E.

The grades must be submitted online through the CISCE's CAREERS portal within the stipulated due date.

CLASS XII

1. Understanding the New World Order

- Spirituality, Science and Society:
  - (i) The co-relation and need for balanced appreciation for sustainable social order.
  - (ii) The emergence of higher consciousness and higher spiritual commitments for meaningful living.
  - (iii) Scientific dimensions of spirituality.
  - (iv) Emerging society promoting contradictions and paradoxes.
- North-South dialogue:
  - (i) Unequal distribution of economic wealth.
  - (ii) Exploitation of world governance; instruments for enhancing the North-South divide.
  - (iii) Labour practices in the creation of wealth. Child labour, women labour, bonded labour. Low wages and economic activity in India and a selected western country.
  - (iv) Towards practices enhancing sustainability of world trade practices.
- United Nation's declaration for the rights of women, minorities and the child.

  A critical understanding of the enshrined articles related to child, women and minorities rights.

2. Building People

- Privatisation vs Nationalization.
- The need for governments to govern and leave economic activities to the people; role of NGOs.
- Generation of financial resources to meet governmental expenses.
- Impact of privatisation on economic development with specific reference to Insurance, Telecommunications, Railways and Electricity.

3. Science and Technology

- Animal and human aggression:
  - (i) Human and non-human signals of aggression.
  - (ii) Weapons devised by man for offence and defence.
  - (iii) Nuclear weapons, control on weapons manufacture, sale to foreign powers.
  - (iv) Technology - does it make war more or less likely?
- Science and Technology as change agents:
  - (i) Effect of scientific developments on our lives - at work and at home.
  - (ii) Business on net – e-commerce, its feasibility and implications.
- Cosmology and space research:
  - (i) Current theories about the origins of the universe.
  - (ii) Probability of existence of Extra Terrestrial Intelligence.
- Emergence of new technologies and their appreciation:
  - (i) Non-Digital and Digital technology.
  - (ii) Communication technology.
  - (iii) Information technology.
- Biodiversity, Genetic Engineering and Cloning.
- Ecology, exploitation of natural resources.
- Interdependence of species and ecosystem and consequences of disturbing this equilibrium.

4. Dilemmas

- Patent Laws and their implications.
- Intellectual copyrights - ethical and moral dimensions.