



उत्तराखण्ड अधीनस्थ सेवा चयन आयोग

Uttarakhand Subordinate Service Selection Commission

Dehradun : 248001

स्नातक स्तरीय समूह ग पदों हेतु सामान्य लिखित परीक्षा
(Group C Graduate Level Posts – General Examination)

UKSSSC GROUP C EXAM

राजस्व उपनिरीक्षक (पटवारी) / राजस्व उपनिरीक्षक (लेखपाल) /
ग्राम विकास अधिकारी एवं अन्य पद परीक्षा

(Revenue Inspector Patwari / Lekhpal, Village Development Officer & Other
Posts Examination)

This Document Contains

- Official Exam Pattern & Marks Distribution
- Part 1: General Hindi Syllabus (20 Marks)
- Part 2: General Knowledge & General Studies Syllabus (40Marks)
- Part 3: Uttarakhand Related Information Syllabus (40 Marks)
- Negative Marking Rules

For latest updates, admit cards, results and notifications visit:

[UKSSSC Patwari — Notification, Syllabus & Exam Pattern overview](#)

Uttarakhand Patwari Exam Pattern

Part	Subject	Questions	Marks
Part 1	General Hindi	20	20
Part 2	General Knowledge & General Studies	40	40
Part 3	Uttarakhand Related Information	40	40
Total		100	100

Duration: 2 Hours

Qualifying Marks

Category	Minimum Marks Required
General & OBC	45% (45 out of 100)
SC / ST	35% (35 out of 100)

Candidates who do not secure the minimum qualifying marks will not be considered for selection.

Negative Marking Rules

- Every wrong answer carries a deduction of **1/4 mark (0.25 marks)**
- If you attempt a question and mark **more than one answer**, it will be treated as a wrong answer — negative marking applies even if one of your selected answers was correct.
- If you **leave a question unanswered**, no marks are deducted.

- Use of **whitener, scratching or cutting** on the OMR sheet also attracts negative marking.
- Writing a **wrong roll number or wrong booklet series** on the OMR sheet will result in the sheet not being evaluated – the candidature will be treated as cancelled.

UKSSSC Patwari Syllabus

Part 1 – General Hindi (Language & Literature) — 20 Marks

Language

1. Language and Hindi Language: Types of language, development of the Hindi language, official language, dialects of Hindi, major dialects of Uttarakhand (Kumaoni, Garhwali, Jaunsari).
2. Script and Alphabet: Development of Devanagari script, merits/demerits of Devanagari script, Indian languages written in Devanagari. Vowels and consonants, Hindi numerals.
3. Hindi Spelling: Analysis, correct/incorrect usage, punctuation marks, Hindi numerals.
4. Word Formation: Letters, syllables, prefixes, suffixes, nouns, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, verbs; gender, number, person, tense, case.
5. Vocabulary: Tatsam, Tadbhav, Deshaj, loan words (common words that entered Hindi from Indian and foreign languages), single-meaning/multiple-meaning words, antonyms, synonyms.
6. Sandhi: Vowel sandhi, consonant sandhi.
7. Introduction to Sentences: Definition of a sentence, types of sentences, sentence correction.
8. Figures of speech (Alankar), idioms, proverbs (introduction and usage in sentences).
9. Letter Writing: Noting, drafting, notifications/circulars, official and semi-official letters.
10. Mass Communication and Hindi Computing: Media of communication, newspapers/magazines, radio, TV (Doordarshan).
11. Hindi Computing: Fonts, typing, page layout.

General Introduction to Hindi Literature (*as per Uttarakhand State and NCERT syllabus up to Class 12*)

12. Poetry: Kabir, Sur, Tulsi, Meera, Raskhan, Jaishankar Prasad, Nirala, Sumitranandan Pant, Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Muktibodh, Mangalesh Dabral, Rajesh Joshi.

13. Prose: Rahul Sankrityayan, Hazari Prasad Dwivedi, Premchand, Mahadevi Verma, Shivani, Pitambar Dutt Barthwal, Harishankar Parsai, Shailesh Matiyani, Manohar Shyam Joshi, Mannu Bhandari, Shekhar Joshi.

Part 2 – General Knowledge & General Studies — 40 Marks

Part 2(A) – Mental Ability & Reasoning

Non-Verbal Reasoning

1. Mirror and water images
2. Series
3. Analogy/similarity
4. Classification
5. Paper folding
6. Paper Cutting
7. Figure formation
8. Counting Of Figures
9. Embedded figures
10. Completion of figures
11. Figure Matrix
12. Grouping of identical figures

Verbal Reasoning

1. Alphabet test
2. Coding-decoding
3. Odd-one-out (identifying the different one)
4. Similarity

5. Series Test
6. Sequential arrangement test
7. Direction sense test
8. Number and time sequence test
9. Inductive reasoning
10. Blood relations
11. Assigning artificial values/symbols to mathematical signs
12. Perception test
13. Statement and argument
14. Classification
15. Diagram — Venn Diagram
16. Mathematical operations
17. Matrix
18. Seating arrangement test
19. Data sufficiency
20. Input-output (computer-related)
21. Number and duration determination
22. Calender
23. Statement, conclusion and decision
24. Syllogism
25. Puzzle test
26. Problem solving
27. Social intelligence (moral/ethical reasoning)
28. Word formation
29. Clerical aptitude

Fundamentals of Computers — Detailed Syllabus

Unit 1: Basic Concepts

Introduction to Computers, Classification and Generations of Computers; Block Diagram of Computer, Hardware, Software, Firmware, Input Devices, Memory and Storage Devices, Central Processing Unit, Output Devices and Computer Ports, System Software and Application Software, Concept of Algorithm and Flowchart, Generations of Programming Languages.

Unit 2: Operating System

Concept of Operating System, Open and Proprietary OS, Versions of Windows, Features of Windows OS, Windows Desktop, Booting, Shut Down and Standby options, Start Menu, Keyboard Shortcuts; Application Management using Control Panel, Installing/Uninstalling software; System Tools: Disk Cleanup, Disk Fragmentation, Working with Windows Explorer; Basics of Linux.

Unit 3: Software Packages

- *Word Processing*: Concepts, working with documents, opening/closing/saving, editing, find and replace, language checking and thesaurus, formatting, spell check, autocorrect, autotext, bullets and numbering, paragraph formatting, indent, page formatting, header/footer, tables, pictures and video, mail merge, printing, keyboard shortcuts.
- *Spreadsheet*: Concepts, managing worksheets, formatting worksheets/cells, entering and editing data, printing, charts and graphs, formulas and functions (Mathematical, Statistical, Financial, Logical, Date and Time), keyboard shortcuts.
- *Presentation Software*: Creating presentations, templates, slides, Master Slide, slide show, text formatting, copy/move/delete slides, designs, animations, transitions, clip art, sound/video, printing/handouts, keyboard shortcuts.

- **Unit 4: Working with Internet**

Computer networks and Internet basics, ISP, web browsers, WWW, URL and domain names, uses of Internet, search engines, IP address, chatting, video-conferencing, email (account setup, sending/receiving, attachments, address book), uploading/downloading, net etiquette, social impact of ICT in education, healthcare and governance.

- **Unit 5: Cyber Security**

Virus, Worms, Trojan, anti-virus software, spyware, malware, spam, data backup and recovery, Indian IT Act, types of cyber crime, firewall, cookies, hackers vs crackers, authentication, encryption, digital signatures, steganography.

Part 2(B) — History (India & World)

Ancient India

Indus Valley Civilization (town planning, socio-economic condition, politics, literature, religion) · Vedic Civilization (pre-Vedic period; social, economic, political life) · Later Vedic Period · Epic Period (Ramayana–Mahabharata era society and politics) · Jainism and Buddhism (origin, teachings, spread) · Mauryan Period (Chandragupta Maurya, Ashoka and his Dharma, Shunga and Kanva dynasties) · Post-Mauryan Period (Indo-Greeks, Shakas, Kushanas — contact and cultural influence) · Gupta Empire (administration, society, art, literature, science, culture) · Post-Gupta Period (Harshavardhana, Rajput rulers, Chola and Pallava empires, 800–1200 CE) · Arab and Turkish Invasions (Muhammad bin Qasim, Mahmud of Ghazni, Muhammad Ghori).

Medieval India

Delhi Sultanate (Slave, Khilji, Tughlaq, Sayyid, Lodi dynasties — administration, society, art, architecture, policies) · Bhakti and Sufi Movements (major saints and their cultural influence) · Bahmani and Vijayanagar Kingdoms · Mughal Period (rulers, Sher Shah Suri, mansabdari system, religious and Rajput policy, art and architecture) · Marathas and Sikhs (relations with the Mughals).

Modern Period

Arrival of Europeans (Portuguese, Dutch, French) · British East India Company, 1757–1858 (economic policy, administration, Governors/Governor-Generals, Charter Acts, social reforms).

British Rule, 1858–1947

Revolt of 1857 (causes, events, impact) · Viceroy and their policies · Socio-religious reform movements

Rise of Nationalism in India

Reasons for national awakening · Establishment of the Indian National Congress, 1885 (moderates vs extremists) · Partition of Bengal, 1905 · Savarkar's "Abhinav Bharat".

Non-Cooperation Movement

Impact of WWI on Indian politics · Gandhi's arrival in India · Rowlatt Act · Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (13 April 1919) · Non-Cooperation Movement — positive and negative aspects · reasons for its failure.

Civil Disobedience Movement:

Simon Commission · Salt Satyagraha/Dandi March · Nehru Report · Purna Swaraj resolution.

Quit India Movement

Impact of WWII · Subhas Chandra Bose and the Azad Hind Fauj · August Kranti, 1942 · reasons for failure.

Partition of India

Muslim League and its demands · Cabinet Mission Plan · Mountbatten Plan · Causes of Partition.

Gandhism:

- Political ideas: non-violence, truth, satyagraha, spiritualisation of politics, concept of Ram Rajya.
- Social ideas: concept of Sarvodaya, removal of untouchability, concept of "Harijan".
- Economic ideas: moral basis of the economy, principle of trusteeship, self-reliance, cottage-industry-based economy, decentralised economy.

World History

Renaissance in Europe (major literary, artistic and scientific contributors) · major events under British monarchs Henry VIII, Elizabeth, James II, Victoria · French Revolution · American War of Independence · Russian Revolution · main causes of WWI and WWII

Part 2(C) — Geography (India & World)

World Geography

Branches of geography; origin of the solar system; latitude-longitude and time; earth's movements; continents and oceans; elevation — mountains, plateaus, plains, lakes, rocks; ocean currents, salinity, tides; atmosphere — layers, structure, temperature, winds, cyclones, humidity; livestock rearing, energy and mineral resources, industry, population, migration, races and tribes, transport, world temperature patterns, trade and regional economic groups, international boundary lines.

Geography of India

Physical setting, elevation and structure, climate, drainage system, natural vegetation, livestock rearing, soil and water resources, irrigation, multipurpose river valley projects, agriculture and crops, minerals and energy resources, population and urbanisation, tribes, migration, transport, foreign trade, settlement patterns, environmental hazards (air/water/soil pollution), causes and effects of climate change.

Part 2(D) — Political Science (Indian Polity)

(1) National Movement

(repeats History section topics per the official document — see note above)

Religious/social renaissance (Raja Rammohan Roy & Brahmo Samaj, Dayanand Saraswati & Arya Samaj, Vivekananda & Ramakrishna Mission) · beginning of English education in India · 1857 freedom struggle · beginning of the printing press in India · economic exploitation of India · establishment of the INC, 1885 · Partition of Bengal, 1905 · Savarkar's "Abhinav Bharat".

Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience and Quit India movements, and Partition of India — same sub-points as listed under History above.

(2) Gandhism — same sub-points as above.

(3) Indian Polity

- Features of the Indian Constitution: democratic system, republican system, "Sarva Dharma Samabhav", cooperative federalism, inclusion of Fundamental Rights.
- Concept of Fundamental Rights: equality, liberty, religious freedom, right against exploitation, constitutional remedies and their importance.
- Fundamental Duties: importance, social cohesion and scientific temperament, environmental protection, respect for women's dignity, protection of childhood, national unity and integrity.
- Directive Principles of State Policy: liberal, Gandhian and socialist concepts; concept of peaceful international coexistence.

Indian Parliament

President, Vice-President, Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha, legislative process, ordinances, impact of emergency on the parliamentary system, Prime Minister, powers of the Council of Ministers, parliamentary control over the PM and Council of Ministers.

Supreme Court of India

Composition, functioning, powers, independence of the judiciary, impeachment process, judicial review.

Citizenship

Conditions for acquiring and losing Indian citizenship.

National and Regional Parties

Conditions for national-party status; features, importance and role of regional parties; constitutional provisions for SC/ST/OBC; issue and utility of reservation; shortcomings in reservation provisions.

Panchayati Raj (Local Self-Government)

- Urban: Municipal Corporation, Municipality (Nagar Palika).
- Rural: structure, functioning and democratic decentralisation of the three-tier system.
- Uttarakhand's Panchayati Raj Act.

- Right to Information Act, 2005.

(4) International Organisations

United Nations (establishment, objectives, General Assembly, Security Council, International Court of Justice, role in world peace) · Environment (global warming, pollution — problems and solutions) · Human Rights (Universal Declaration, UN efforts against violations) · Arms Race (UN's control efforts) · Globalisation (need, merits, demerits) · South Asia's problems · SAARC (organisation, objectives, achievements, problems).

Part 2(E) — Economics

Indian economy's features, demographic trends; features of Indian agriculture — production and marketing, agricultural reforms, food security; industrial development, problems and policy; small-scale, micro, small and medium enterprises — development, problems, policy; NITI Aayog; currency and finance; new economic policy; poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes; social security schemes; Indian federal finance and tax system; India's foreign trade — trends, direction, balance of payments, foreign trade policy; World Trade Organisation.

Part 2(F) — Current Events of State, National & International Importance

Countries and continents of the world; major recent events; religions of the world; wonders of the world; states of India; major books and authors; scientific discoveries and scientists; major awards; Indian defence system; health and family welfare; science and technology developments; general science and technical knowledge; education; national symbols; famous religious sites; major peaks; major seas and oceans; population and welfare organisations; India's major languages; World Heritage Sites; famous sports venues, major sports and related terminology; major newspapers; important dates; sporting events; conferences/exhibitions; major reports and political developments.

Part 3 – Miscellaneous Information Related to Uttarakhand – 40 Marks

1. **Geographical introduction:** Location and extent, mountains, peaks, glaciers, rivers, lakes, natural resources, forest resources, soil resources, population.
2. **History:** Pre-British era through post-independence – Katyuri, Chand, Gorkha, Panwar and British rule; Uttarakhand's role in the freedom struggle, freedom fighters and revolutionaries; movements such as Coolie Begar, Gaadi-Sadak (road), Doli-Palki; stages of the separate-statehood movement; post-independence movements (liquor prohibition, employment) and other major political events.
3. **Water resources:** Major rivers, traditional water sources (naulas, springs), major irrigation projects, traditional irrigation methods (guhl, canals, tube wells), hydropower and irrigation schemes; current problems of rain-fed agriculture.
4. **Economy:** Agriculture and major crops, commercial farming and its problems, horticulture, animal husbandry, fisheries; current status of small/cottage industries; energy, iron and copper industries; status of various industrial and service sectors; employment trends; the problem of migration.
5. **Culture:** Traditions, customs, language and dialects, folk songs, folk dances, folk arts, folk music.
6. **Social structure and demography:** Abolition of zamindari and land reforms, rent and revenue system, police administration.
7. **Education:** General and technical education, health, current status and related problems.
8. **Tourism:** Religious/cultural sites and pilgrimages (Char Dham Yatra, Nanda Rajjat, spiritual journeys); major religious and scenic spots; adventure tourism (mountaineering, rafting, trekking); rail, air, road transport and related issues.
9. **Environment and ecology:** Air and water pollution, cloudbursts, forest fires, deforestation, floods, droughts and other natural disasters; ecological conditions.
10. **State administration:** General administrative structure and important schemes/initiatives.

11. **Statistics:** State-issued data and related subjects.
12. **Biodiversity** in Uttarakhand.
13. Other miscellaneous topics.



UKExamAlert.in — Uttarakhand's dedicated source for government exam notifications, admit cards, results, syllabus and exam calendars

For latest updates, admit cards, results and notifications visit:

UKSSSC Patwari – Notification, Syllabus & Pattern Overview

Disclaimer: This document is compiled from the official UKSSSC notification (sssc.uk.gov.in) for informational and educational purposes only. Always verify all details with the official website before taking any action.