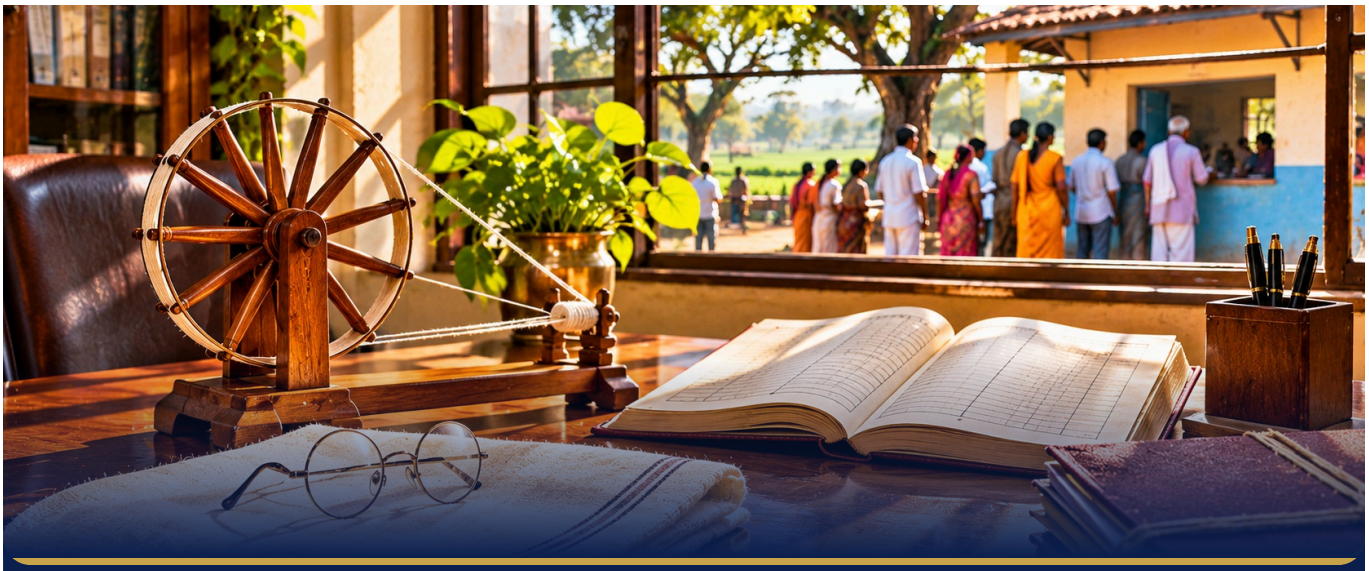


MAINS MASTERY 2026 · GS PAPER IV · QUESTION 3(B) · STUDENT EDITION

Gandhi's Trusteeship and Fair Governance

THE QUESTION, AS SET IN UPSC CSE MAINS 2026

In what ways can an Indian Administrative Officer apply Gandhi's notion of 'trusteeship' to ensure fairness in governance?

Directive: In what ways | 10 marks | 150 words | Ethics: thinkers, public service

1 **PYQ Deep Decode**
Demand, hidden demand, structure, form

2 **PYQ Intelligence**
2013 to 2026: Gandhi, governance, the public servant

3 **Additional information**
The idea, what an officer holds, the practices

4 **Pitfalls and variations**
Corrections and changed directives

5 **The model answer**
One answer, a trusteeship table

6 **Other ways to write it**
Outlines, and when each works

7 **Quick recall**
Sixteen facts for Mains and Prelims

8 **Write it yourself**
A seven-point self-check

Guranchal Ma'am, Founder, UPSC Gurus · upscgurus.in

In what ways can an Indian Administrative Officer apply Gandhi's notion of 'trusteeship' to ensure fairness in governance?

1 PYQ Deep Decode

Read the question the way the examiner set it: the demand, the hidden demand, the structure that follows from both, and how the answer should be presented, opened and closed.

1.1 The demand

A short, practical question. It names an idea, Gandhi's **trusteeship**, and asks **in what ways** an administrative officer can **apply** it to **ensure fairness** in governance. The answer is a set of **concrete applications**: what an officer holds in trust, and how holding it as a trustee changes decisions. A lecture on Gandhi's economics would miss the demand.

Words in the question	What they ask you to do	What goes wrong if you miss them
In what ways	Give **several distinct applications**, each a practice, not a slogan.	One general paragraph on honesty.
an Indian Administrative Officer	Stay with the officer's real powers: **public money, discretion, allocation, information, the commons**.	Writing about industrialists only.
Gandhi's notion of 'trusteeship'	Define it briefly: privately held wealth is held **in trust for society**, permitting only legitimate personal needs; an officer, by contrast, holds delegated public authority solely for lawful public purposes and may never use it for personal benefit.	Leaving the idea undefined.
to ensure fairness	Show how each application makes outcomes **fairer**: equal treatment, priority to the weakest, transparent allocation.	Applications that improve efficiency but not fairness.
in governance	Cover the officer's dealings with citizens, resources and private power.	A personal-ethics answer only.

THE DEMAND IN ONE LINE

Show, through concrete practices, how an officer who holds power, money, discretion and information as a trustee for citizens, especially the weakest, makes governance fairer.

1.2 The hidden demand

Trusteeship carries a risk the answer should name: a trustee can slide into **paternalism**, deciding for people instead of with them. Gandhi emphasised voluntary change of heart, but the Practical Trusteeship Formula, developed and approved in his lifetime and published in 1952, expressly allowed **regulation by law**. A strong answer shows that an officer applies trusteeship best when the **beneficiaries hold the trustee to account**: through disclosure, social audit and participation, so that fairness does not depend on one officer's virtue.

In what ways can an Indian Administrative Officer apply Gandhi's notion of 'trusteeship' to ensure fairness in governance?

Each point should name what the officer holds, the trusteeship practice, and an Indian example. The last column is where the hidden demand begins.

What the officer holds	Trusteeship practice	Why it is fair, and to whom
Natural resources	Public trust doctrine: hold rivers, forests and land for present and future generations (M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath, 1997).	Fair to future generations, not only today's claimants.
Discretion	Published criteria and recorded reasons; Gandhi's talisman asks whether the step helps the poorest and gives them control over their own lives.	Fair to those with the least voice.

WEAK

An IAS officer should follow Gandhi's trusteeship by being honest and serving the people.

STRONG

An officer holds public money, discretion, information and the commons in trust; applying trusteeship means spending frugally, deciding for the last person first, allocating openly and letting citizens audit the trustee.

1.3 The structure

The question has **one demand** (ways to apply trusteeship for fairness) and a **higher-order insight** worth adding (accountability to citizens, not paternalism); this is an analytical enhancement, not a separate UPSC requirement. So a useful answer has **two parts**. The shares are of the body between the introduction and the conclusion; they are a teaching guide, not a UPSC rule.

Introduction | **1. Ways to apply trusteeship** about four-fifths | **2. Hidden** about one-fifth | **Conclusion**

Part 1 ### What the officer holds in trust, and how — about four-fifths

Public money	Need-based, economical spending; no waste or unjustified privilege; unspent funds also deny services.
Discretion	Published criteria, recorded reasons, a hearing for the excluded; the disadvantaged prioritised within the law.
Allocation	Transparent, non-arbitrary allocation of scarce public goods; auctions where appropriate (2G, 2012; Presidential Reference, 2012).
The commons	Public trust doctrine; Gram Sabha consent where the law requires it.
Information	Proactive disclosure of budgets, criteria and decisions under Section 4(1)(b) of the RTI Act.
Public office	Declare conflicts of interest and recuse; facilitate, never direct, voluntary CSR coordination with district needs.

Part 2 ### Trustee, not guardian — about one-fifth

Social audits, grievance redress and participation keep the trustee answerable, and prevent trusteeship from becoming paternalism.

In what ways can an Indian Administrative Officer apply Gandhi's notion of 'trusteeship' to ensure fairness in governance?

1.4 How to present it

The form follows the question. "In what ways" asks for a set of applications, and each application pairs **what is held** with **how it is held**. A two-column **table** carries that pairing in the fewest words, with a short part for accountability after it.

Form	Fit here	Reason
Table: held in trust, practice	**Best**	Shows each application at a glance.
Headed points	Good	Room for examples; less compact.
Flow: trust, fairness, accountability	Possible	Shows the logic, but hides the applications.

1.5 The introduction and the conclusion

The introduction serves the whole question. It defines trusteeship and transfers it to the officer: power, money and discretion are held for citizens, not owned.

The conclusion settles the demand. It gives a view: trusteeship makes governance fair when it is practised as **accountable stewardship**, with the weakest first, not as benevolent control.

2 PYQ Intelligence 2013 to 2026

The question's context, its place in a line of GS IV questions on Gandhi, governance and the public servant, and what to prepare next.

2.1 Why the subject recurs

No single 2026 event explains this question. Gandhian values and quotations recur in GS IV, and recent papers have asked what values a civil servant brings to welfare delivery and accountability. In November 2024 a nine-judge bench reread Article 39(b), a constitutional parallel to trusteeship's common-good concern, though a Directive Principle with its own legal meaning. On 1 July 2026 the VB-G RAM G Act, 2025 replaced MGNREGA, carrying social audit by Gram Sabhas into the new law. UPSC never states why it sets a question, so treat this as **context, not cause**.

When	What happened	Why it matters for this question
5 November 2024	In **Property Owners Association v. State of Maharashtra**, a nine-judge bench holds that not all privately owned resources automatically qualify as "material resources of the community" under Article 39(b); seven judges joined the principal opinion, Justice Nagarathna partly dissented and Justice Dhulia dissented (commonly reported as 8:1 on this point).	The legal limits of the State as trustee.

In what ways can an Indian Administrative Officer apply Gandhi's notion of 'trusteeship' to ensure fairness in governance?

When	What happened	Why it matters for this question
1 July 2026	The **Viksit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025** (VB-G RAM G) takes effect nationally, replacing MGNREGA; it provides for social audit of works by Gram Sabhas.	The current law for social audit at the examination.
2025	GS IV asks about the civil servant as "enabler", reason in welfare delivery, and constitutional morality.	The officer's values, tested from several sides.

2.2 The skill UPSC keeps testing

These questions share one concern: **how a public servant turns a value into practice**. Questions are verbatim unless marked.

Year	The question as UPSC set it, or a marked summary	What it asked of you	What changed in 2026
2013 GS IV	Summary, not verbatim: what Gandhi's line "There is enough on this earth for every one's need but for no one's greed" means today.	Need and greed.	The moral root of trusteeship.
2016 GS IV	Discuss Mahatma Gandhi's concept of seven sins.	Gandhi's ethics.	From a list of sins to a working practice.
2016 GS IV	Summary, not verbatim: the meaning of governance, good governance and ethical governance.	Ethical governance.	Trusteeship as one route to it.
2025 GS IV	For any kind of social re-engineering by successfully implementing welfare schemes, a civil servant must use reason and critical thinking in an ethical framework. Justify this statement with suitable examples. (Q4(a))	Ethics in welfare delivery.	The closest precedent: the officer as steward of welfare.
2025 GS IV	To achieve holistic development goal, a civil servant acts as an enabler and active facilitator of growth rather than a regulator. What specific measures will you suggest to achieve this goal? (Q5(b))	The officer's role.	Enabler, now as trustee.

Most direct earlier PYQs, verbatim: 2013: "The good of an individual is contained in the good of all." What do you understand by this statement? How can this principle be implemented in public life? 2014: "What does 'accountability' mean in the context of public service? What measures can be adopted to ensure individual and collective accountability of public servants?" 2016: "Why should impartiality and non-partisanship be considered as foundational values in public services, especially in the present day socio-political context? Illustrate your answer with examples." 2017: "Examine the relevance of the following in the context of civil service: (a) Transparency (b) Accountability (c) Fairness and justice (d) Courage of conviction (e) Spirit of service." 2018, Q2(a): "What is mean by public interest? What are the principles and procedures to be followed by the civil servants in public interest?" 2021: "An independent and empowered social audit mechanism is an absolute must in every sphere of public service, including judiciary, to ensure performance, accountability and ethical conduct. Elaborate." Also: 2014 on ethical responsibility for public funds; 2016 Rawls and the Public Services

In what ways can an Indian Administrative Officer apply Gandhi's notion of 'trusteeship' to ensure fairness in governance?

Code; 2017 Q1 on conflicts between official duties, public interest and personal interest, and their resolution, with an example; 2018 RTI and accountability; 2019 and 2023 probity; 2025 constitutional morality (summaries).

CARRY THIS METHOD TO ANY "APPLY A THINKER" QUESTION

1. **Define the idea** in one line.
2. **Translate it** to the officer's powers.
3. **Give one practice** per power.
4. **Add an Indian example.**
5. **Name the risk** and its safeguard.

2.3 What to prepare next

GANDHI

Practical Trusteeship Formula	Developed by Gandhi's associates, including Kishorelal Mashruwala, Narhari Parikh and M.L. Dantwala; amended and approved by Gandhi; published by Pyarelal in Harijan, 25 October 1952.
Gandhi's talisman (1948)	One of his last notes: recall the poorest and weakest person; ask whether the step will help him and restore him to control over his own life.
Sarvodaya, Antyodaya	Sarvodaya, the welfare of all, from Gandhi's 1908 Gujarati rendering of Ruskin's Unto This Last; Antyodaya, the uplift of the last person, a related emphasis.
Isha Upanishad, mantra 1	"Tena tyaktena bhunjitha": enjoy through renunciation, with a warning against covetousness; Gandhi invoked it on trusteeship (Harijan, 1939).

LAW AND INSTITUTIONS

Article 39(b), (c)	Ownership and control of the community's material resources distributed to serve the common good; the economic system not to concentrate wealth to the common detriment.
M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath	Decided 13 December 1996, reported (1997) 1 SCC 388: the State as trustee of natural resources.
2G and the Presidential Reference (2012)	2 February: arbitrary spectrum allocation struck down. 27 September: auction is not constitutionally mandatory for every resource; allocation must be non-arbitrary (Article 14).
2nd ARC, 4th Report (2007)	Ethics in Governance.

3 Additional information

Everything needed to answer this question well. Tier 1 holds what the demand needs; Tier 2 places it within the wider debate on Gandhi, property and the State.

TIER 1 · ESSENTIAL: THE IDEA, WHAT THE OFFICER HOLDS, AND THE PRACTICES

From Gandhi's trustee to the officer's trust

GANDHI
Wealth held in trust
The owner keeps legitimate need; the rest serves society.

FORMULA (1952)
Regulated by law
Ownership allowed only for the public good; minimum and maximum incomes.

OFFICER
Power held in trust
Money, discretion, information and the commons belong to citizens.

FAIRNESS
Accountable to beneficiaries
Disclosure, audit and participation.

Subject	What it is	Why it matters for the answer
THE IDEA		

In what ways can an Indian Administrative Officer apply Gandhi's notion of 'trusteeship' to ensure fairness in governance?

Subject	What it is	Why it matters for the answer
Trusteeship	Gandhi held that those with wealth or talent should treat what exceeds their legitimate needs as held in trust for society, changing by persuasion rather than force.	The definition for the introduction.
Practical Trusteeship Formula	Six points: a path from capitalism to an egalitarian order; ownership only as society permits for its welfare; regulation by law; no selfish use; a living minimum and a reasonable maximum income; production by social need, not greed. Approved by Gandhi in his lifetime; published in Harijan, 25 October 1952.	Shows that trusteeship already included regulation.
WHAT AN OFFICER HOLDS IN TRUST		
Public money	Budgets, schemes, procurement: need-based, economical spending; no waste or unjustified privilege; timely use so eligible citizens are served.	Fairness to taxpayers and beneficiaries.
Discretion	Licences, transfers, beneficiary selection, enforcement: published criteria, recorded reasons, a hearing for those excluded, priority to the disadvantaged within the law.	Where unfairness most often enters.
Scarce public goods	Spectrum, land, mineral rights, housing: lawful, transparent, non-arbitrary procedures; auctions where appropriate, need-based allotment where welfare requires it.	Equal access for all claimants.
The commons	Rivers, forests, groundwater: public trust doctrine (Kamal Nath, 1997); forest rights and Gram Sabha consent where the law requires it.	Fairness across generations and communities.
Information	Section 4(1)(b) of the RTI Act, 2005 requires proactive disclosure, subject to lawful exemptions.	Citizens can check the trustee.
Public office and private wealth	Declare and resolve conflicts of interest; CSR under Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is the company's obligation, so an officer may facilitate coordination with district needs but must never direct spending or link approvals to donations.	Impartiality, Gandhi's original concern made modern.
HOLDING THE TRUSTEE TO ACCOUNT		
Social audit	Under Section 20 of the VB-G RAM G Act, 2025, in force from 1 July 2026, Gram Sabhas conduct regular social audits of works within their Gram Panchayats; MGNREGA's Section 17 was the predecessor provision.	Beneficiaries audit the trustee.
Conduct rules	The All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968, as amended in 2014, require merit, fairness, impartiality, accountability, transparency and responsiveness to weaker sections, decisions in the public interest, economical use of resources and declaration of conflicts of interest.	Duties consistent with trusteeship, though not Gandhi's doctrine by name.

Fairness, not only honesty. An honest officer who serves those who reach the office first is not yet fair. Trusteeship adds **priority to the last person** and **equal access** for all claimants.

Trustee, not owner, not guardian. The officer does not own the power, and the citizens are not wards. They are **rights-bearing participants**, entitled to know and to question.

In what ways can an Indian Administrative Officer apply Gandhi's notion of 'trusteeship' to ensure fairness in governance?

TIER 2 · EXTENDED UNDERSTANDING: THE WHOLE TOPIC AROUND IT

Thinkers and ideas that fit

Gandhi's talisman (1948)	Recall the face of the poorest and weakest person you have seen, and ask if the step you contemplate will be of use to him, and whether it will restore him to control over his own life and destiny.
Nolan Principles (UK, 1995)	Selflessness, integrity, objectivity, accountability, openness, honesty, leadership.
Kautilya (Arthashastra I.19.34)	In the happiness of his subjects lies the king's happiness: an analogy for public-minded rule, not a theory of democratic accountability.
Rawls	Inequalities are permissible when they benefit the least advantaged, subject to equal basic liberties and fair equality of opportunity.

Where trusteeship helps

1. **Restraint:** less waste and display.
2. **Priority:** the poorest first.
3. **Transparency:** what is held in trust is disclosed.
4. **Future generations:** the commons protected.

Where it needs care

1. **Paternalism:** deciding for people, not with them.
2. **Voluntarism:** depends on the officer's character.
3. **Vagueness:** "legitimate need" is undefined.
4. **Law:** must work within rules, not around them.

Two debates worth knowing

Is trusteeship naive?

Critics said it trusted the rich to change voluntarily. The formula Gandhi approved already allowed regulation by law. The balanced reading: **trusteeship as a value, backed by rules**, is realistic; as voluntarism alone, it is not.

Is CSR modern trusteeship?

Supporters see Section 135 as trusteeship made law. Critics say mandated spending is a tax, not a change of heart. The balanced reading: **CSR borrows the form**; trusteeship's spirit lies in how wealth is earned and used, not only in spending a share.

4 Pitfalls and variations

The mistakes that cost marks here, the claims never to make, and how the answer changes when the question changes.

4.1 Six pitfalls, each with its correction

Only industrialists

~~Trusteeship means the rich should donate.~~

The officer holds power, money and discretion in trust.

No practice

~~The officer should be honest and selfless.~~

Record reasons, allocate openly, disclose proactively, audit socially.

In what ways can an Indian Administrative Officer apply Gandhi's notion of 'trusteeship' to ensure fairness in governance?

Efficiency, not fairness

~~Trusteeship saves money.~~

It also puts the weakest first and gives all claimants equal access.

No definition

~~Gandhi's trusteeship is very relevant today.~~

Private wealth carries social obligations under Gandhi's trusteeship; public authority is delegated only for lawful service to citizens.

Paternalism

~~The officer knows best what people need.~~

Beneficiaries take part and hold the trustee to account.

No view

~~Thus trusteeship is important.~~

Practised as accountable stewardship, it makes governance fair.

4.2 Never write these

- "Gandhi wanted the State to seize private property."
  Gandhi favoured moral persuasion, but the formula he approved during his lifetime already permitted legislative regulation of wealth; it was published posthumously in Harijan on 25 October 1952.
- "The Practical Trusteeship Formula was written by Gandhi alone."
  His associates, including Mashruwala, Parikh and Dantwala, drafted it; Gandhi amended and approved it.
- "MGNREGA still governs social audit."
  From 1 July 2026 the VB-G RAM G Act, 2025 replaced it.
- "The 2G judgment made auctions mandatory for every resource."
  The 2012 Presidential Reference held otherwise.
- "Article 39(b) makes all private property a community resource."
  The 2024 nine-judge bench held otherwise.
- "CSR applies to every company."
  Only companies meeting Section 135 thresholds.
- "Trusteeship means the officer may bend rules for the poor."
  It works within the law, not around it.

4.3 If the question changes

If it asks	The structure becomes	What must change
Relevance of trusteeship today	Meaning; corporate, State and personal relevance; limits	Beyond the officer.
A **case study** on a district resource	Stakeholders; trusteeship test; options; course	The table becomes a decision.
Gandhi's talisman in administration	Meaning; priority to the last; examples; limits	One practice in depth.
The same question for **15 marks**	Add the formula and both debates	Room for depth.

In what ways can an Indian Administrative Officer apply Gandhi's notion of 'trusteeship' to ensure fairness in governance?

5 The model answer

One model answer, written to the 150-word limit, in the form this question calls for: a table pairing what the officer holds with how a trustee holds it, and a short part on accountability. The introduction covers the whole question; the conclusion settles its demand.

Model answer **Trusteeship table and points** **152 words**

For Gandhi, trusteeship meant holding wealth for society, keeping only legitimate needs. Likewise, an officer holds delegated authority and public resources for citizens, never for personal gain.

1. Ways to apply it

Held in trust	Trustee's practice
Public funds	Need-based spending; underserved areas first; publish expenditure
Discretion	Published criteria, recorded reasons, hearing for the excluded
Scarce public goods	Transparent, non-arbitrary allocation; auctions where appropriate
Commons	Public trust doctrine (Kamal Nath); Gram Sabha consent where law requires; future generations
Information	Proactive disclosure under RTI Section 4(1)(b)
Public office	Declare conflicts; recuse where impartiality is doubtful

2. Trustee, not guardian

Gram Sabha social audits (VB-G RAM G Act, Section 20), appeals and participation keep the trustee answerable; Gandhi's talisman also asks whether action restores the poor's control over their lives.

Thus, trusteeship ensures fairness when public power follows transparent rules, prioritises need without favouritism, and answers to citizens as rights-holders, not as passive recipients of favour.

DEMAND
Six applications: distributive, procedural, accountable and intergenerational fairness

HIDDEN DEMAND
Higher-order insight: answerable trustee, not paternal guardian

STRUCTURE
About four-fifths, then one-fifth

BALANCE
Introduction 27 words, conclusion 26 words; 152 words in all

Why it works: the introduction defines trusteeship and transfers it to delegated public power; the table gives six applications covering distributive fairness (need first), procedural fairness (criteria, reasons, hearing), accountability (disclosure, recusal) and intergenerational fairness (commons); Part 2 guards against paternalism; the conclusion treats citizens as rights-holders.

6 Other ways to write it

The model answer above remains the answer. These outlines show how a different, equally valid answer could be built, and when each choice works.

Approach	How it is built	When it works
Headed points	Six headed points, each with an example from district administration.	When examples are your strength.

In what ways can an Indian Administrative Officer apply Gandhi's notion of 'trusteeship' to ensure fairness in governance?

Approach	How it is built	When it works
Open with the talisman	Introduction: Gandhi's talisman (1948); then the applications.	When you want a vivid start.
Three relationships	Officer and resources, officer and citizens, officer and private wealth.	When you want a tight frame.
For 15 marks	Add the 1952 formula and the paternalism debate.	When there is room.

7 Quick recall and Prelims crossover

Facts for rapid revision and Prelims.

1	**Practical Trusteeship Formula**: Harijan, **25 October 1952**.	9	**2G judgment**: **2 February 2012**; Presidential Reference: 27 September 2012.
2	Drafted by associates incl. **Mashruwala**, **Parikh**, **Dantwala**.	10	**RTI Act**: **2005**; Section 4(1)(b) proactive disclosure.
3	**Gandhi's talisman**: **1948**.	11	**VB-G RAM G Act, 2025**: replaced MGNREGA from **1 July 2026**; Gram Sabha social audit.
4	**Ishopanishad**: "tena tyaktena bhunjitha".	12	**Companies Act, 2013**, Section 135: CSR.
5	**Article 39(b)**: community resources for the common good.	13	**2nd ARC** 4th Report, Ethics in Governance: **2007**.
6	**Article 39(c)**: no harmful concentration of wealth.	14	**Nolan Principles**: **1995**; seven principles.
7	**Property Owners Association**: **5 November 2024**; 8:1.	15	Conduct rules amended **2014**: public interest, economy.
8	**M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath**: decided **1996**, reported 1997.	16	**Sarvodaya**: Gandhi's 1908 Gujarati paraphrase of Ruskin's Unto This Last.

THE ONE SENTENCE TO CARRY OUT OF THIS DOCUMENT

An officer owns nothing of the office except the duty; everything else is held in trust for citizens, with special care for the poorest within equal rights and public accountability.

In what ways can an Indian Administrative Officer apply Gandhi's notion of 'trusteeship' to ensure fairness in governance?

8 Write it yourself

Write the answer in 150 words without looking back, then check it against each line below.

	Check	Yes / No
1	Does the introduction **define** trusteeship and apply it to the officer?	
2	Are there **several distinct** applications?	
3	Does each application make governance **fairer**?	
4	Is there at least one **Indian authority** or example?	
5	Is the risk of **paternalism** met with accountability?	
6	Does the conclusion give a **view**, at about the length of the introduction?	
7	Is it **150 words or a little over**, with no claim from section 4.2?	

Sources

- M.K. Gandhi, Trusteeship (compiled by Ravindra Kelekar, Navajivan, 1960), including Pyarelal, "Practical Trusteeship Formula", Harijan, 25 October 1952; Pyarelal, Mahatma Gandhi: The Last Phase (on the talisman).
- Constitution of India, Article 39(b) and (c); Property Owners Association v. State of Maharashtra (Supreme Court, 2024).
- M.C. Mehta v. Kamal Nath (1997); Centre for Public Interest Litigation v. Union of India (2012).
- Right to Information Act, 2005; Viksit Bharat - Guarantee for Rozgar and Ajeevika Mission (Gramin) Act, 2025 (MGNREGA, 2005, for history); Companies Act, 2013; All India Services (Conduct) Rules, 1968, as amended in 2014; Special Reference No. 1 of 2012.
- Second Administrative Reforms Commission, Fourth Report: Ethics in Governance (2007); Committee on Standards in Public Life (UK), the Nolan Principles (1995).
- UPSC Civil Services (Main): GS Paper IV: relevant questions from 2013, 2014, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2021, 2023, 2025 and 2026. Official question papers.

In what ways can an Indian Administrative Officer apply Gandhi's notion of 'trusteeship' to ensure fairness in governance?

YOUR NEXT STEP

Now write GS Paper IV 2026 again.

You now know what this question asked, what it expected without saying so, and how its answer is built. Write the whole paper under the clock, have it evaluated, and read the feedback against this document.



1 **Write the full paper in three hours** — 2 **Self-check this answer with section 8** — 3 **Have the paper evaluated** — 4 **Read the feedback against this document**

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