21st February 2026: DSC

⚖ 50 Years of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

Governance • Social Justice • Labour Rights

Source: The Hindu

A. Context

February 2026 marks the 50th anniversary of the **Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976**.

While the legislation formally abolished debt-bondage and criminalized forced labour, recent findings — particularly from Odisha — indicate that rescued workers continue to relapse into bondage due to delayed rehabilitation and weak enforcement.

The milestone therefore represents not only legal achievement but also unfinished social justice.

📌 Relevance

GS Paper II – Governance & Social Justice
Vulnerable sections, labour protection, implementation deficits.

B. What Does the 50-Year Milestone Signify?

The year 2026 commemorates five decades since India legally dismantled modern slavery through statutory intervention.

However, despite formal abolition:

• Debt-induced exploitation persists in brick kilns, agriculture, poultry farms
• Rehabilitation gaps undermine rescue efforts
• Structural caste and poverty barriers continue

The anniversary underscores the disconnect between **legal emancipation and economic reintegration**.

C. Core Features of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

◆ Extinguishment of Bonded Debt

All obligations to repay "bonded debt" stood legally nullified upon enactment.

◆ Automatic Release

Any labourer in bondage was deemed discharged from forced labour obligations.

◆ District-Level Responsibility

District Magistrates and Vigilance Committees are mandated to:

• Identify
• Release
• Rehabilitate bonded labourers

◆ **Cognizable Offence**

Enforcing bonded labour is punishable under criminal law.

◆ **Scope Covers Economic & Caste Bondage**

Includes:

• Debt-based servitude
• Hereditary caste-based services

D. Key Data & Ground Reality

• 1.65 lakh bonded labourers legally released (SECC 2011)
• 8,304 rescued in Odisha alone (mostly tribal communities)
• ₹10 lakh district corpus fund mandated — nearly 50% Odisha districts lack it
• 2022 rehabilitation scheme: ₹1–3 lakh assistance
• Labourers often work 14–15 hours daily with restricted movement

Despite legal architecture, implementation remains uneven.

E. Major Bottlenecks

⚠ **Relapse into Bondage**

Without immediate livelihood support, survivors re-enter exploitative contracts.

Example: Panchanan Muduli returned to kiln work within five months.

⚠ **Inter-State Bureaucratic Delays**

Release certificates processed slowly between source and destination states.

⚠ **Lack of Updated Surveys**

SECC 2011 remains last major dataset — indicating 15-year gap.

⚠ **Caste-Based Denial**

Officials sometimes revoke certificates citing "voluntary service."

One-time financial assistance insufficient without skill development.

F. Way Forward

• Activate ₹10 lakh corpus fund in all districts
• Ensure 48-hour immediate relief
• Converge with MGNREGS, PMAY, ration cards
• Launch inter-state digital tracking portal
• Strengthen Vigilance Committees with CSO participation
• Provide skill-based entrepreneurship training

Conclusion

The 50-year mark calls for **Rehabilitation over mere Rescue**.
Freedom without economic dignity is hollow. Sustainable reintegration must replace episodic intervention.

🎯 Mains Practice Question (15 Marks)

Discuss why bonded labour persists despite legal prohibition. Examine bottlenecks in identification and prosecution and suggest time-bound reforms.

🔥 Forest Fires in North-East India (2026)

Environment • Disaster Management • Climate Risk

Source: Down to Earth

A. Context

Large-scale forest fires have engulfed parts of Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland.

The Indian Air Force is conducting high-altitude water-bucketing missions in:

• Lohit Valley
• Dzukou Valley

to protect fragile Himalayan ecosystems.

📌 Relevance

GS Paper III – Environment & Disaster Management
Climate-induced disasters, forest conservation, ecological resilience.

B. Nature of Forest Fires in the North-East

These are primarily **surface fires**, feeding on:

• Dry leaf litter
• Pine needles
• Bamboo debris

Unlike crown fires, they spread rapidly across steep slopes during dry winter months (December–March).

The region forms part of a global biodiversity hotspot.

C. Key Data & Indicators

• 200x rise in fire incidents in early 2026 (Arunachal)
• 1.4 lakh litres water dropped in Walong sector
• Operations above 9,500 feet altitude
• 36% of India's forest cover lies in NE cluster
• 80% fires occur March–April; 2026 peak shifted to February

D. Causes of Fires

🌡 **Dry Weather & Climate Variability**

Moisture deficit turns forest floor into tinder.

🔥 **Shifting Cultivation (Jhum)**

Slash-and-burn practices can spiral out of control.

🌲 **Fuel Load Accumulation**

Dry bamboo & pine needles are highly inflammable.

🚶 **Accidental Human Ignition**

Trekkers, poachers, unattended campfires.

🌬 **Topographic Wind Effect**

Steep valleys create chimney-like acceleration.

E. Institutional Response

• IAF Mi-17 V5 helicopters (Bambi buckets)
• Spear Corps + Forest Departments
• FSI satellite alerts (SNPP-VIIRS)
• Central FPM scheme funding

F. Operational Challenges

• Inaccessible terrain
• Rarefied air reduces helicopter lift
• Limited high-altitude water sources
• Communication delays
• Socio-cultural sensitivity around Jhum

G. Way Forward

• Community-led fire brigades
• Drone-based night surveillance
• AI fire spread modelling
• Biomass commercial removal
• North-East Fire Task Force

Conclusion

These fires highlight climate-amplified vulnerability in ecologically fragile zones. Long-term mitigation must integrate indigenous practices with scientific fire management.

🤖 M.A.N.A.V. Vision – India's Human-Centric AI Framework

Digital Governance • Ethical AI • Technology Policy

Context: Presented at the India AI Impact Summit 2026

A. What is the M.A.N.A.V. Vision?

The **M.A.N.A.V. Vision (Modi's AI for New Age Vision)** outlines India's human-centric philosophy for Artificial Intelligence governance.

It places:

• Ethics
• Inclusivity

- Accountability
- Trust

at the core of AI development.

The framework positions AI not merely as an economic accelerator but as a public good aligned with constitutional values.

📌 **Relevance**

GS Paper II – Governance & Policy
Digital regulation, technology governance, data sovereignty.

GS Paper III – Science & Technology
AI ecosystem, semiconductor mission, digital public infrastructure.

GS Paper IV – Ethics
Technology vs morality, responsible innovation, public good.

B. Objectives

- Ensure AI remains ethical and accountable
- Prevent algorithmic bias and misuse
- Democratize access to AI tools
- Safeguard human dignity and safety
- Balance innovation with regulatory oversight

C. Five Pillars of the M.A.N.A.V. Framework

1 Moral and Ethical Systems

- Fairness and transparency in algorithms
- Human oversight in AI deployment
- AI literacy integration under NEP 2020

Ensures that technological efficiency does not override human rights.

---

2 Accountable Governance

- Oversight under IndiaAI Mission
- Explainable AI systems
- Lawful and auditable deployment

Focuses on traceability and responsibility.

---

3 National Sovereignty

- Secure data storage
- Indigenous AI models
- Domestic semiconductor and compute capacity

Linked to India Semiconductor Mission and trusted digital infrastructure.

---

4 Accessible and Inclusive AI

- Digital Public Infrastructure backbone
- IndiaAI Compute Portal
- MeghRaj Cloud
- IndiaAI Kosh

Ensures startups and researchers have affordable compute access.

---

5 Valid, Safe and Legitimate Systems

- Compliance with IT Amendment Rules 2026
- Regulation of synthetic media and deepfakes
- Legal verification and safety audits

Promotes trustworthy AI ecosystems.

D. Strategic Significance

- Prevents AI divide within Global South
- Aligns technology growth with democratic norms
- Enhances India's global AI leadership
- Builds ethical alternative to surveillance-based AI models

Conclusion

The M.A.N.A.V. vision signals India's attempt to build an AI ecosystem rooted in constitutional morality rather than unchecked techno-optimism. It seeks to harmonize innovation with inclusivity and sovereign digital capacity.

🚀 Gaganyaan Drogue Parachute Milestone

Space Technology • Human Spaceflight • Mission Safety

Source: NIE

A. Context

India achieved a major milestone in its human spaceflight programme as DRDO conducted a qualification-level load test of the **Drogue Parachute** for the Gaganyaan mission.

Testing was carried out at the Terminal Ballistics Research Laboratory (TBRL), Chandigarh.

📌 **Relevance**

GS Paper III – Science & Technology
Space technology, indigenous innovation, mission safety engineering.

B. What is the Drogue Parachute?

The Drogue Parachute is a critical component of the Crew Module's deceleration system.

It is deployed during atmospheric re-entry to:

• Stabilize the descending module
• Reduce velocity before main parachutes open
• Ensure controlled descent trajectory

It serves as the transition phase between high-speed re-entry and safe landing.

C. Development & Testing

Developed jointly by:

• ISRO
• DRDO

Tested using:

• Rail Track Rocket Sled (RTRS) facility

Qualification-level load tests were conducted beyond expected flight loads to ensure structural reliability.

D. Deceleration System Architecture (10 Parachutes)

The Gaganyaan Crew Module includes:

1. Apex Cover Separation Parachutes (2)

2. Drogue Parachutes (2)

3. Pilot Parachutes (3)

4. Main Parachutes (3)

The drogue parachute performs the crucial stabilization phase before full canopy deployment.

E. Key Engineering Features

• Ribbon-type high-strength fabric design
• Controlled airflow to reduce shock loads
• Capable of withstanding extreme aerodynamic stress
• Designed for rapid pressure transitions
• Tested under higher-than-flight stress conditions

Provides added safety margins against unpredictable atmospheric behavior.

F. Strategic Importance

• Enhances crew safety reliability
• Demonstrates indigenous aerospace capability
• Strengthens India's human spaceflight credibility
• Reduces reliance on foreign mission-critical components

Conclusion

The successful drogue parachute qualification represents a vital engineering step toward Gaganyaan's safe crewed mission. In human spaceflight, redundancy and reliability are paramount — and this milestone reinforces India's preparedness for orbital human missions.

🏛 National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)

Constitutional Body • Tribal Rights • Social Justice

Source: PIB

A. Context

The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) celebrated its 23rd Foundation Day, reaffirming its constitutional mandate to safeguard tribal rights and promote inclusive development.

📌 Relevance

GS Paper II – Polity & Governance
Constitutional bodies, tribal welfare, safeguards for vulnerable communities.

B. What is the NCST?

The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) is a constitutional body established under **Article 338A** of the Constitution of India.

It functions as a watchdog institution to:

• Monitor constitutional safeguards for Scheduled Tribes
• Investigate grievances
• Advise governments on tribal development policies

C. Constitutional & Historical Evolution

◆ **1978**

Government created a multi-member Commission for SCs & STs.

◆ **1992 – 65th Constitutional Amendment**

Gave constitutional status to National Commission for SCs & STs.

◆ **2003 – 89th Constitutional Amendment**

Bifurcated the commission into:

• National Commission for Scheduled Castes (Article 338)
• National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (Article 338A)

The separation ensured focused institutional attention on tribal-specific issues.

D. Composition

The Commission consists of:

• Chairperson
• Vice-Chairperson
• Three Members

All are appointed by the President of India.

Members typically possess expertise in tribal administration, social justice, and public policy.

E. Core Functions

1 **Monitoring Constitutional Safeguards**

Reviews implementation of:

• Fifth & Sixth Schedule provisions
• Reservation policies
• Protective land laws

---

2 **Inquiry into Complaints**

Investigates cases involving:

- Land alienation
- Atrocities
- Denial of welfare benefits
- Displacement without rehabilitation

---

3 Advisory Role

Participates in policy formulation related to tribal welfare schemes and development planning.

---

4 Reporting to the President

Submits annual and special reports highlighting gaps and recommendations.

---

5 Civil Court Powers

While investigating matters, NCST can:

- Summon individuals
- Call for documents
- Record evidence

---

6 Mandatory Consultation

Union and State Governments are expected to consult NCST on major policy matters affecting Scheduled Tribes.

F. Significance

- Protects tribal land and cultural identity
- Ensures accountability in welfare implementation
- Acts as constitutional guardian for tribal communities
- Bridges policy and grassroots realities

Conclusion

The NCST embodies constitutional commitment to social justice and inclusive governance. However, its effectiveness depends on enforcement strength and timely governmental compliance with its recommendations.

🏞 Vibrant Villages Programme–II (VVP-II)

Border Development • National Security • Inclusive Growth

Source: TP

A. Context

The Union Home Minister launched **Vibrant Villages Programme–II (VVP-II)** in Assam's Cachar district.

The scheme aims to ensure comprehensive development of villages located along India's International Land Borders (ILBs), excluding northern borders already covered under VVP-I.

📌 Relevance

GS Paper II – Governance & Security
Border area development, strategic villages, integration of remote populations.

GS Paper III – Economy & Infrastructure
Rural connectivity, livelihood generation, infrastructure gaps.

B. What is VVP-II?

VVP-II is a **Central Sector Scheme** focused on holistic development of border villages.

It adopts a saturation-based and convergence-driven model to:

• Address infrastructure deficits
• Prevent migration
• Strengthen strategic presence in border areas

C. Historical Background

◆ **1986–87**

Border Area Development Programme (BADP) launched.

◆ **2023**

VVP-I introduced for northern border villages.

◆ **2026**

VVP-II expands coverage to other International Land Borders:

• Indo-Bangladesh
• Indo-Nepal
• Indo-Myanmar
• Indo-Bhutan
• Indo-Pakistan

Covers 15 States and 2 Union Territories.

D. Financial Outlay

• ₹6,839 crore allocated
• Implementation from FY 2024–25 to 2025–26
• Funding support extended up to FY 2028–29

E. Core Objectives

• Improve living standards
• Enhance border infrastructure
• Generate sustainable livelihoods
• Enable border communities to function as "eyes and ears" for security forces

---

F. Key Features

◆ Saturation Approach

Ensures universal coverage of eligible households under government schemes.

◆ Convergence Model

Integrates flagship schemes for efficient resource use.

◆ Focus on Four Core Infrastructure Themes

1. All-weather road connectivity (PMGSY-IV)

2. Telecom connectivity (Digital Bharat Nidhi)

3. Television connectivity (BIND Scheme)

4. Electrification (RDSS)

◆ Identification of 1,954 Strategic Villages

For intensive, targeted development.

◆ Livelihood Promotion

Encourages:

• Tourism
• SHGs
• FPOs
• Skill development
• Financial inclusion

◆ **Community Outreach**

Builds trust between residents and border security forces.

G. Strategic Significance

• Reduces out-migration from sensitive border regions
• Enhances local economic stability
• Strengthens territorial security through community participation
• Integrates peripheral populations into mainstream development

---

Conclusion

VVP-II represents a strategic fusion of development and national security. By empowering border villages economically and infrastructurally, India strengthens both its territorial integrity and social cohesion.

🌾 **Shalimar Wheat Varieties (SW-3 & SW-4)**

Agriculture • Crop Innovation • Climate Adaptation

Source: The Hindu

A. Context

Scientists at Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (SKUAST-K) developed two new early-maturing wheat varieties to support Kashmir's rice–wheat cropping system.

📌 **Relevance**

GS Paper III – Agriculture
Crop diversification, climate adaptation, food security, biofortification.

B. What is Shalimar Wheat?

Shalimar Wheat refers to region-specific early-maturing wheat varieties bred through conventional breeding techniques to suit Kashmir's agro-climatic conditions.

These varieties are tailored to ensure timely wheat harvesting before paddy transplantation.

C. Newly Developed Varieties

• **Shalimar Wheat-4 (SW-4)** – Matures by last week of May
• **Shalimar Wheat-3 (SW-3)** – Matures by first week of June

---

D. Key Features

◆ **Early Maturity**

Prevents delay in paddy transplantation.

◆ **Climate Adaptation**

Suitable up to ~1,850 metres altitude.

◆ **Rice–Wheat Rotation Compatibility**

Improves crop sequencing efficiency.

◆ **Disease Resistance**

Resistant to yellow rust (major fungal threat).

◆ **High Productivity**

SW-3 yields up to 38 quintals/hectare.

◆ **Nutritional Enhancement**

SW-3 contains:

• Iron & Zinc > 40 ppm
• ~12% protein

◆ **Conventional Breeding**

Developed through cross-breeding, pedigree selection, and multi-year trials.

E. Significance

• Strengthens regional food security
• Stabilizes rice–wheat system
• Enhances nutritional quality
• Reduces dependency on subtropical wheat imports

Conclusion

Shalimar Wheat exemplifies localized crop innovation aligned with agro-climatic realities and nutritional goals.

🌀 Salem Sago (Javvarisi)

GI Product • Agro-Processing • Rural Economy

Source: News on Air

A. Context

APEDA facilitated the first direct export of GI-tagged Salem Sago to Canada.

📌 Relevance

GS Paper III – Economy & Agriculture
GI tagging, agri-exports, value addition.

B. What is Salem Sago?

Salem Sago is a starch-based product derived from tapioca (cassava) roots and processed into pearl-like granules.

Widely used in food and industrial sectors.

C. Origin & Production Base

• Originates in Salem district, Tamil Nadu
• Region produces over 80% of India's sago
• High tapioca yield (25–30 tonnes/hectare)

D. GI Status

• GI tag granted in March 2023
• Registered by SAGOSERVE

E. Key Characteristics

• 30–35% starch content
• 2–4.5 mm granule size
• ~310 kcal/100g
• 1 kg sago from ~5 kg tubers

F. Significance

• Enhances export competitiveness
• Improves farmer income
• Strengthens producer-led value chains

Conclusion

GI certification strengthens branding and global positioning of India's agro-processed products.

⚓ MILAN 2026 Naval Exercise

Maritime Security • Indo-Pacific • Defence Diplomacy

Source: DD News

A. Context

MILAN 2026 is being conducted at Visakhapatnam with participation from 74 nations, including nine ASEAN states.

📌 Relevance

GS Paper II – International Relations
Indo-Pacific strategy, ASEAN engagement.

GS Paper III – Security
Maritime cooperation, naval interoperability.

B. What is MILAN?

MILAN is a multilateral naval exercise hosted by the Indian Navy to promote maritime cooperation and interoperability in the Indo-Pacific.

C. Key Highlights

• Largest-ever edition (74 nations)
• Theme: "Camaraderie, Cooperation and Collaboration"
• Sea Phase exercises:

  • Anti-Submarine Warfare

  • Air Defence

- Search & Rescue

• International Fleet Review
• IONS Conclave of Chiefs

D. Strategic Significance

• Strengthens ASEAN engagement
• Enhances interoperability
• Showcases indigenous platforms (INS Vikrant, Visakhapatnam-class destroyers)
• Reinforces Act East Policy & MAHASAGAR vision

Conclusion

MILAN reinforces India's role as a responsible maritime security provider in the Indo-Pacific.

🐾 Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary

Biodiversity Corridor • Terai Arc Landscape • Conservation

Source: NIE

A. Context

Smooth-coated otters were recorded for the first time in Nandhaur Wildlife Sanctuary, Uttarakhand.

📌 Relevance

GS Paper III – Environment
Protected areas, wildlife corridors, biodiversity conservation.

B. Location & Geography

• Located in Nainital district, Uttarakhand
• Lies between Gola and Sharda Rivers
• Connects Ramnagar forests with Nepal's Shuklaphanta National Park

Part of Terai Arc Landscape.

C. Key Features

- Area: 269.96 sq km
- Dominated by Sal forests
- Hosts:

  - ~25 mammal species

  - 250 bird species

  - 15 reptiles

  - 20 fish species

- Part of Shivalik Elephant Reserve
- Prescribed as Uttarakhand's third Tiger Reserve

🦦 Smooth-Coated Otter (Lutrogale perspicillata)

A. Conservation Status

- IUCN: Vulnerable

B. Habitat

- Freshwater rivers
- Wetlands
- Mangroves
- Estuaries

Acts as bio-indicator species.

C. Physical Characteristics

- Length: ~1.3 metres
- Weight: 7–11 kg
- Smooth fur & flattened tail
- Large webbed paws
- Cooperative hunting (V-formation)
- Sensitive whiskers for prey detection

Significance

- Indicates healthy aquatic ecosystem
- Strengthens corridor biodiversity
- Supports transboundary conservation

Final Note

These developments collectively span:

• Governance reform
• Border security
• Maritime diplomacy
• AI regulation
• Agriculture innovation
• Biodiversity conservation

They represent multi-dimensional UPSC-relevant intersections across GS Papers II & III.

21ˢᵗ February 2026: Daily MCQs

Q1. With reference to the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, consider the following statements:

1. The Act extinguishes bonded debt but permits voluntary labour contracts entered after its commencement.

2. Release certificates issued under the Act are mandatory for accessing rehabilitation assistance under the Central Scheme.

3. Offences under the Act are non-cognizable unless specifically notified by the State Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A) 1 and 2 only
B) 2 only
C) 1 and 3 only
D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** The Act abolishes bonded labour but does not prohibit legitimate voluntary labour agreements free from coercion.

- **Statement 2 – Correct:** Rehabilitation assistance is typically linked to formal identification and issuance of a Release Certificate.

- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:** Offences are **cognizable**, meaning police can act without prior court approval.

Trap: Many confuse bonded labour offences with non-cognizable labour violations.

Q2. With reference to forest fires in North-East India, consider the following statements:

1. Surface fires in the region can transition into slope fires due to topographic wind acceleration.

2. Bamboo-dominated forests increase fire intensity due to periodic gregarious flowering and die-off cycles.

3. Satellite-based SNPP-VIIRS alerts automatically trigger ground deployment without human verification.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A) 1 and 2 only
B) 2 only
C) 1 and 3 only
D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **1 – Correct:** Steep slopes create a chimney effect accelerating fire spread.

- **2 – Correct:** Bamboo die-offs create massive dry biomass fuel loads.

- **3 – Incorrect:** Alerts require human validation; no automatic enforcement.

Trap: UPSC tests technological over-assumptions (automation ≠ deployment).

Q3. With reference to the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), consider the following statements:

1. The Commission's reports are binding on the Union and State Governments.

2. The NCST must be consulted on all major policy matters affecting Scheduled Tribes.

3. The Commission can recommend prosecution in cases of atrocities against Scheduled Tribes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A) 2 and 3 only
B) 1 only
C) 1 and 2 only
D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **1 – Incorrect:** Its recommendations are advisory, not binding.

- **2 – Correct:** Consultation is constitutionally expected.

- **3 – Correct:** It can recommend action including prosecution.

Trap: Constitutional status ≠ enforceable authority.

Q4. With reference to the Strait of Hormuz, consider the following statements:

1. The shipping lanes in the Strait operate under internationally designated Traffic Separation Schemes.

2. Iran's control over islands like Abu Musa enhances its ability to monitor and potentially influence maritime transit.

3. Closure of the Strait would primarily affect LNG exports from the Red Sea region.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A) 1 and 2 only
B) 2 only
C) 1 and 3 only
D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **1 – Correct:** Two 3-km lanes separated by buffer zone under traffic regulation norms.

- **2 – Correct:** Strategic island positioning enhances leverage.

- **3 – Incorrect:** LNG impacted is primarily from Qatar via Persian Gulf, not Red Sea.

Trap: Red Sea confusion with Bab-el-Mandeb chokepoint.

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding deceleration systems in human spaceflight missions such as Gaganyaan:

1. Drogue parachutes are deployed before main parachutes to stabilize high-velocity descent.

2. Ribbon-type parachutes reduce opening shock loads during rapid atmospheric deceleration.

3. Qualification testing beyond maximum flight loads reduces safety margins to optimize payload capacity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A) 1 and 2 only
B) 2 only
C) 1 and 3 only
D) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **1 – Correct:** Drogue parachutes stabilize and slow descent before main canopy deployment.

- **2 – Correct:** Ribbon structure allows airflow, reducing structural shock.

- **3 – Incorrect:** Testing beyond expected loads **increases** safety margins, not reduces them.

Mains: **Discuss the causes, spread and significance of the 1946 Royal Indian Navy revolt in the context of India's decolonisation process. (10 Marks, 150 Words)**