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## News Analysis (09 Sep, 2021)

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### Ceasefire With NSCN(K) Niki Group

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#### Why in News

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Recently, the Union Government has entered into a Ceasefire Agreement with the **National Socialist Council of Nagaland (K) Niki Group** for a period of one year.

This initiative is a significant boost to the **Naga peace process** and in line with **Prime Minister of India's vision of 'insurgency free, prosperous North East'**.

#### Key Points

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##### **Naga Peace Process:**

- After India became independent in 1947, the **Naga territory initially remained a part of Assam.**
- In 1957, after an agreement was reached between Naga leaders and the Indian government, the Naga Hills region of Assam and the Tuensang frontier division to the northeast were brought together under a single unit **directly administered by the Indian government.**
- Nagaland **achieved statehood in 1963**, however, rebel activity continued.

## THE NAGA STRUGGLE

**1918:** Naga Club formed. Seeds of Naga nationalism sown

**1946:** Naga National Council (NNC) born under the leadership of A.Z. Phizo

**August 14, 1947:** NNC declares independence

**June 1947:** Haidari

Agreement interpreted as offer for sovereignty by NNC

**1955:** NNC begins armed insurgency. Delhi imposes Assam Disturbed Areas' Act

**1958:** AFSPA comes into force

**1963:** Nagaland born

**1964:** Nagaland Peace Mission created, ceasefire signed

**1975:** Shillong Accord signed, calls for unconditional ceasefire, termed a 'complete sellout'



**1980:** National Socialist Council of Nagalim (NSCN) formed

**1988:** NSCN splits into NSCN (K) and NSCN (I-M)

**1997:** NSCN (I-M) signs ceasefire

**2001:** NSCN (K) signs ceasefire

**March 2015:** NSCN (K) breaks ceasefire

**August 2015:** Naga peace accord signed

**A.Z. Phizo**

### Vision of Insurgency Free, Prosperous North East:

- Recognises that the North East is very important for the country from the aspects of security.
- Thus, the aim is to **end all disputes in the Northeast by 2022** and usher in a **new era of peace and development in the Northeast in 2023**.
- Under this, the Government is enriching the dignity, culture, language, literature and music of the Northeast.
- Over the years, the government has also signed several peace agreements with military outfits in northeast India. For example,
  - **Karbi Anglong Agreement, 2021**: It involved a tripartite agreement signed among five insurgent groups of Assam, the Centre and the state government of Assam.
  - **Bru Accord, 2020**: Under the Bru accord, the permanent settlement of 6959 Bru families in Tripura with a financial package has been agreed between the Government of India, Tripura and Mizoram with representatives of Bru migrants.
  - **Bodo Peace Accord, 2020**: In 2020, the Government of India, Government of Assam and representatives of Bodo groups signed an agreement, wherein more autonomy is provided to Bodoland Territorial Region (BTR), in Assam.
  - Peace agreement with various military outfits which are involved in Naga Insurgency like **NSCN(NK), NSCN(R), and NSCN(K)-Khango, NSCN(IM)**.

### Conflicts in Northeast India

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- **Typology of Conflicts:**

- **National Conflicts:** Involving the concept of a distinct 'homeland' as a separate nation.

**Nagaland:** Naga insurgency originated from the demand of independence. Although the demand for independence has majorly subsided, the lingering issue of a final political settlement including the demand for '**greater Nagaland**' or '**Nagalim**' remains.

- **Ethnic Conflicts:** Involving assertion of numerically smaller and less dominant tribal groups against the political and cultural hold of the dominant tribal group.

**Tripura:** The State's demographic profile has been altered since 1947 when mass migrations from the newly emerged East Pakistan converted it from a largely tribal area to one with a majority of Bengali speaking people.

- Tribals were deprived of their agricultural lands at throw-away prices and driven to the forests.
- The resultant tensions caused major violence and widespread terror.
- **Sub-regional Conflicts:** Involving movements which ask for recognition of sub-regional aspirations and often come in direct conflict with the State Governments or even the autonomous Councils.

- **Mizoram:** The State with its history of violent insurgency and its subsequent return to peace is an example to all other violence affected States.

Following an 'Mizo Peace accord' between the Union Government and the Mizo National Front in 1986 and conferment of statehood the next year, complete peace and harmony prevails in Mizoram.

- Further, the **boundary issue between Assam and Mizoram** has existed since the formation of Mizoram.
- **Other Reasons:** Sponsored terrorism, conflicts generated as a result of continuous inflow of migrants from across the borders, criminal enterprise aimed at expanding and consolidating control over critical economic resources, have also result into clashes.

**Assam:** The major ethnic conflict in the State is the grievance against the perceived influx of 'foreigners' i.e. people with a language and culture substantially different from the Assamese from across the border (i.e. Bangladesh).

The recent tension in Assam emanates from the **Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019** and **National Register of Citizens** debate.

- **Modes of Conflict Resolution:**

- Strengthening security forces/ 'police action'.
- More local autonomy through mechanisms such as conferment of Statehood, the **Sixth Schedule**, Special Provisions under **PART XXI of the Constitution**.
- Negotiations with insurgent outfits.
- Development activities including special economic packages.

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## C-295 Aircraft Deal

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### Why in News

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The **Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS)** has cleared procurement of **56 C-295 MW medium transport aircraft** for the **Indian Air Force** under the **Make-in-India initiative** in the **aerospace sector**.

The C-295MW aircraft will be purchased from **Airbus Defence and Space S.A., Spain**.



### Key Points

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- **About:**

- **Capacity:**

- The C-295 MW is a transport aircraft of **5-10 tonne capacity** with contemporary technology.

- **Features:**

- It has a **rear ramp door** for **quick reaction** and **para-dropping** of troops and cargo.
    - It will be installed with the **indigenous Electronic Warfare Suite**.

- **Replacement:**

- It will replace the Indian Air Force's ageing fleet of **Avro-748 planes**.

- The Avro-748 planes are a **British-origin twin-engine turboprop**, military transport and freighter with a **6-tonne freight capacity**.

- **Project Execution:**

- Airbus Defence and Space and Tata Advanced Systems Limited (TASL)** will jointly execute the project to equip the air force with the new transport aircraft under the Make-in-India initiative in the aerospace sector.

- Airbus will supply the **first 16 aircraft in fly away condition** while the **remaining 40 will be assembled in India** by TASL.

- **Significance of the Deal:**

- **Private Sector Participation:** This is the first project of its kind in which a military aircraft will be manufactured in India by a private company.

During the process of manufacturing in India, it is expected that all the suppliers of TATA Consortium who will be involved in special processes will gain and maintain globally recognized **National Aerospace and Defence Contractors Accreditation Program (NADCAP)** accreditation.

- **Boosts Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan:** It offers a unique opportunity for the Indian Private Sector to enter into technology intensive and highly competitive aviation Industry.

This programme is a unique initiative to strengthen **indigenous capabilities** and boost **'Make in India'**.

- **Boost MSMEs:** The project will give a boost to the aerospace ecosystem in India wherein several **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)** spread over the country will be involved in manufacturing of parts of the aircraft.

- **Reduce Import Dependence:** The project will **augment domestic aviation manufacturing** resulting in **reduced import dependence and expected increase in exports.**

A large number of detail parts, sub-assemblies and major component assemblies of aero structure are scheduled to be manufactured in India.

- **Employment Generation:** The programme will act as a catalyst in employment generation in the aerospace ecosystem of the country.

It is expected to generate 600 highly skilled jobs directly, over 3000 indirect jobs and an additional 3000 medium skill employment opportunities with more than **42.5 lakh man hours of work** within the aerospace and defence sector of India.

- **Infra Development:** It will involve development of specialized infrastructure in the form of hangars, buildings, aprons and taxiways.

- Before completion of deliveries, **'D' Level servicing facility (MRO)** for C-295MW aircraft are scheduled to be set up in India.

- It is expected that this facility will act as a regional **MRO (Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul)** hub for various variants of C-295 aircraft.

- **Offset Obligations:** Airbus will discharge its **offset obligations** through direct purchase of eligible products and services from Indian offset partners giving further boost to the economy.

In simplest terms, the offset is **an obligation by an international player to boost India's domestic defence industry** if India is buying defence equipment from it.

## Note

**National Aerospace and Defense Contractors Accreditation Program (NADCAP)** is a worldwide cooperative program of major companies designed to manage a cost-effective consensus approach to special processes and products and provide continual improvement within the aerospace and defense industries.

Source: PIB

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## Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme for Textiles Sector

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### Why in News

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Recently, the Union cabinet has approved the **Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme** for the textile sector.

- PLI scheme for Textiles is part of the **overall announcement of PLI Schemes** for 13 sectors made earlier during the **Union Budget 2021-22**, with an outlay of **Rs. 1.97 lakh crore**.
- PLI for Textiles along with **RoSCTL**, **RoDTEP** and **other measures** of Government in the sector e.g. providing raw material at competitive prices, skill development etc will herald a new age in textiles manufacturing.

### Key Points

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#### PLI Scheme:

- In order to **boost domestic manufacturing** and **cut down on import bills**, the union government in March 2020 introduced a **PLI** scheme that **aims to give companies incentives** on incremental sales from products manufactured in domestic units.
- **Apart from inviting foreign companies** to set shop in India, the scheme also aims to **encourage local companies** to set up or **expand existing manufacturing units**.
- The Scheme has **also been approved for sectors** such as automobiles, **pharmaceuticals**, **IT hardware including laptops**, **mobile phones & telecom equipment**, **white goods**, **chemical cells**, **food processing**, etc.

### HOW DOES THE INCENTIVE WORK

**It is a kind** of subsidy to the sector

|   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>Is a direct</b> payment from the budget to goods made in India | <b>Amount</b> varies from sector to sector | <b>Is based on</b> disadvantage /disability faced by a sector |
|---|--|---|



- **Features of PLI for Textile Sector:**
  - Aims to **promote the production of high value Man-Made Fibre (MMF) fabrics, garments and technical textiles.**
  - **Incentives worth Rs 10,683 crore** will be provided on production to the sector **over a span for 5 years.**
  - Incentives to eligible producers in **two phases:**
    - **First:** Any person or company **willing to invest a minimum of Rs 300 crore in plant, machinery, equipment and civil works** (excluding land and administrative building cost) to produce products of MMF fabrics, garments and products of technical textiles will be eligible to participate.
    - **Second:** Investors **willing to spend a minimum of Rs 100 crore** under the same conditions (as in the case of the first phase) shall be eligible to apply.
- **Expected Benefits:**
  - **Increase in Investment and Employment:**  
It will lead to fresh investment of more than Rs.19,000 crore, cumulative turnover of over Rs. 3 lakh crore and additional employment opportunities of more than 7.5 lakh jobs in this sector and several lakhs more for supporting activities.  
The **textiles industry predominantly employs women**, therefore, the scheme will empower women and increase their participation in the formal economy.
  - **Priority to Backward Areas:**  
In addition, priority will be given for **investment in Aspirational Districts, Tier 3, Tier 4 towns, and rural areas** and due to this priority, Industry will be **incentivized to move to backward areas.**  
This scheme will positively impact especially States like **Gujarat, UP, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, AP, Telangana, Odisha** etc.

## Textile Industry

- **Textiles & garments industry** is a **labour intensive sector** that employs **45 mn people** in India and is **second only to the agriculture sector** in terms of employment.
- It is **one of the oldest industries in the Indian economy**, and is a storehouse and carrier of traditional skills, heritage and culture.
- It can be divided into **two segments:**
  - The **unorganised sector** is small scale and uses traditional tools and methods. It consists of **handloom**, handicrafts and **sericulture** (production of silk).
  - The **organised sector** uses modern machinery and techniques and consists of the spinning, apparel and garments segment.

**Source: PIB**

# Renewable Energy & Land Use in India

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## Why in News

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Recently, a report named **Renewable Energy and Land Use in India by Mid-Century** suggested that **careful planning today can maximise the benefits** and minimise the costs of India's history-making **energy transition**.

- It was released by the Institute for **Energy Economics and Financial Analysis (IEEFA)** which examines issues related to energy markets, trends and policies.
- It's mission is **to accelerate the transition to a diverse, sustainable and profitable energy economy**.

## Key Points

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- **Land-Use for Renewables:**
  - India will use **significant stretches of land by 2050** to install renewable energy generation capacities.  
Around **50,000-75,000 square kilometres** of land will be used in 2050 for **solar energy** generation and for an additional **15,000-20,000 sq km** for **wind energy projects**.
  - In India, **electricity generation has to compete with alternative uses for land** such as agriculture, **urbanisation**, human habitation and nature conservation, unlike Europe or the US.
- **Co-Existence:**

Properly managed **renewable generation can co-exist with other land uses**, and, unlike coal-based power, it does not fundamentally change land during use or following its ultimate decommissioning.
- **Carbon Emission:**
  - The resulting land cover changes, including indirect effects, will likely **cause a net release of carbon up to 50 grams of carbon dioxide per kilowatt-hour (gCO<sub>2</sub> / kwh)**.
  - The amount of carbon release will **depend on the region, scale of expansion, solar technology efficiency and land management practices** at solar parks.

- **Effect on Ecosystems:**

- Land use for renewable energy may **put a pressure on a variety of ecosystems**. Generally the terms **zero impact areas, barren land, unused land** or the official designation of **wasteland** imply that such areas have no value.
  - Open Natural Ecosystems (ONE), classified as wastelands, covered around 10% of India's land surface.
  - The **largest stretches** are found in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat.
- However some of these have the "**highest densities and diversity of large mammalian fauna**" and also support livelihoods of local populations.

Earlier the **Supreme Court** directed all power lines of solar power units passing through **Great Indian Bustard** habitats in Rajasthan and Gujarat to be laid underground - as the overhead transmission lines could threaten the endangered species.

- **Suggestions:**

- **Reduce Environmental Damage:**  
**Optimising the size of land used, its location** and impact on human habitation, agriculture and conservation of natural resources to **reduce environmental damage**.
- **Minimizing Land Use:**  
Minimising total land-use requirements for renewable energy by **promoting offshore wind, rooftop solar and solar on water bodies**.
- **Land Assessment:**
  - Identification and assessment of land for renewable generation by **limiting undue regional concentration and developing environmental and social standards** for rating potential sites.
  - Policy makers and planners should **exclude ONE with high density habitats** when considering location of renewable energy projects.
- **Incentivising Agri Voltaics:**  
Attention on Indian agri-voltaics sector — securing benefits to farmers and **incentivising agri voltaics** uptake where crops, soils and conditions are suitable and yields can be maintained or improved.  
**Agri voltaics** combine the agricultural use of land with the production of electric energy by photovoltaics.

**Source: DTE**

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## **Delegation of Financial Powers to Defence Services, 2021 Rules**

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### **Why in News**

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Recently, the **Ministry of Defence** has released the **Delegation of Financial Powers to Defence Services (DFPDS), 2021 rules**.

- The primary focus of the enhanced delegation of financial powers is to **overcome procedural delays, bring about greater decentralisation and operational efficiency**.
- The DFPDS 2021 rules is **another big step in defence reforms** to strengthen security infrastructure.

## Key Points

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- **Key Highlights of DFPDS 2021:**
  - **Financial Powers Devolved to Field Formations:**
    - Enhanced the **delegation of revenue procurement powers** for the Army, Navy and Air Force.
    - **10% increase** in Delegated Financial Powers of Vice Chiefs of Services.
    - Financial powers have also been delegated to **new officers among the services, depending on requirements**.
  - **Focus on Operational Preparedness:**
    - Under the new rules, **critical equipment can be hired for short periods** as compared to purchases or a long-term lease, which are not only considerably expensive but also take a long time.
    - Enhanced delegation of financial powers is to **empower Field Commanders and below** to procure equipment/war-like stores in a speedy manner for urgent operational necessities and meeting essential sustenance requirements.
  - **Promoting Ease of Doing Business:**
    - Up to three times increase in funding related to Indigenisation/R&D to achieve 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'.
- **Recent Reforms in Defence Sector:**
  - Creation of **Chief of Defence Staff**
  - Establishment of **Department of Military Affairs**
  - **Defence Acquisition Procedure 2020**
  - **Recent Critical Defence Acquisitions: Rafale fighter aircraft, S-400 missile defense system, etc.**
  - **Participation of Women in Armed Forces**
  - **Indigenisation of Defense Technology: LCA Tejas, Project 75, etc.**

Source: IE

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## Differentiated GST Regime

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## Why in News

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The **Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council** is likely to consider a **ministerial group's report** on introducing a **differentiated regime for sectors** where tax evasion is very high.

Tax Evasion is an **illegal way to minimize tax liability through fraudulent techniques** like deliberate under-statement of taxable income or inflating expenses. It is an **unlawful attempt to reduce one's tax burden**.

### GST Council

- It is a **constitutional body (Article 279A)** for making recommendations to the Union and State Government on issues related to **Goods and Services Tax**.
- The GST Council is **chaired by the Union Finance Minister** and other members are the Union State Minister of Revenue or Finance and Ministers in-charge of Finance or Taxation of all the States.
- It is **considered as a federal body** where both the centre and the states get due representation.

### Key Points

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- **Background:**
  - The GST council had earlier constituted a **Group of Ministers (GoM)** to consider demands of some States to tax the **sectors with high tax evasion based on production capacity** rather than output (i.e. Special Composition schemes)  
Capacity based tax is based on **manufacturing capacity rather than production**.
  - Some examples of sectors with high tax evasion include **brick kilns, sand mining, and gutkha and pan masala production**.  
For instance, **Rs. 830 crore of evasion was detected** at a single pan masala unit earlier in 2021.
- **Concerns:**
  - Capacity based tax **goes against the very structure of GST** as one of the objectives was to **ensure buoyancy in revenues with increase in sales volumes**.  
It could also open the **floodgates for such demands from other sectors, like textiles**.
  - In terms of **implementation also** it will not be easy and it may **not even yield the desired result of curbing evasion**, the main reason for which is extremely high tax rates.
  - Such a shift would be **detrimental to the fundamental idea of GST** and send out the wrong signal to honest taxpayers. It would introduce **added complexity in the GST structure**.

## Way Forward

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As the **past composition schemes have not been effective in checking evasion**, leading to rampant litigation over production capacity disputes between Revenue authorities and producers, the government should check GST evasion using **better data analytics and introducing innovative, stringent legal provisions** to deter tax avoidance.

**Source: TH**

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## Panj Piare

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### Why in News

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Recently, a controversy erupted in Punjab over the use of the term “**Panj Piare**” for political leaders.

### Key Points

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- **Part of Sikh Tradition:** The Panj Piare is the term used for the **Five Beloved:** the men **who were initiated into the khalsa** (the special group of Sikh warriors) under the leadership of the last of the ten Gurus, **Gobind Singh**.  
They are deeply **revered by Sikhs** as symbols of steadfastness and devotion.
- **Origin:** Guru Gobind Singh established the institution of Panj Piare while founding the Khalsa **on the day of Baisakhi in 1699**.
  - To preserve the culture, Guru Gobind Singh asked for five men willing to surrender their lives for him and the cause. With great reluctance by nearly everyone, eventually, five volunteers stepped forward.
  - Guru Gobind Singh himself got baptised from them at the same stage to tell the Sikhs that Panj Piaras have **higher authority and decision making power** than anyone in the community.
  - The **original five beloved Panj Piare** who played a vital role in shaping Sikh history and defining Sikhism are:
    - **Bhai Daya Singh** (1661 - 1708 CE) from Lahore
    - **Bhai Dharam Singh** (1699 - 1708 CE) from Hastinapur
    - **Bhai Himmat Singh** (1661 - 1705 CE) from Jagannath Puri
    - **Bhai Mukham Singh** (1663 - 1705 CE) from Dwarka
    - **Bhai Sahib Singh** (1662 - 1705 CE) from Bidar
  - Since then, every group of five baptised Sikhs is called Panj Piare and accorded the respect enjoyed by the first five Sikhs.

- **Contributions:**

- These spiritual warriors vowed **not only to fight adversaries** on the battlefield but to **combat the inner enemy, egoism**, with humility through **service to humanity** and **efforts to abolish caste**.
- They performed the original **Amrit Sanchar (Sikh initiation ceremony)**, **baptizing Guru Gobind Singh** and about 80,000 others on the festival of Baisakhi in 1699.
- All five Panj Piare fought beside Guru Gobind Singh and the Khalsa in the **siege of Anand Purin** and helped the guru to escape from the **battle of Chamkaur** in December 1704.
- The unanimous decision taken by Panj Piare has to be followed by everyone in the community.

**Akal Takht Jathedar** also can't take any decision unilaterally and every diktat from the Akal Takht has to be **signed by all the five Jathedars of the five Takhts** (Temporal seats) or their representatives.

## **Khalsa Order**

- **Guru Gobind Singh established the Khalsa order** (meaning 'The Pure'), soldier-saints.
- The Khalsa **upholds the highest Sikh virtues** of commitment, dedication and a social conscious.
- The Khalsa are men and women who have undergone the Sikh baptism ceremony and who strictly follow the Sikh Code of Conduct and Conventions and wear the prescribed physical articles of the faith (**5K's: Kesh (uncut hair), Kangha (a wooden comb), Kara (a iron bracelet), Kachera (cotton underpants) and Kirpan (an iron dagger)**).

## **Battle of Chamkaur**

- The battle was fought over three days from 21<sup>st</sup> - 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 1704 between the **Khalsa of Guru Gobind Singh** and the **coalition forces** of the **Mughals and Rajput hill chieftains**.
- Guru Gobind Singh makes a reference to this battle in his **victory letter Zafarnama**.

## **Akal Takhat Jathedar**

- Akal Takhat Sahib means **Eternal Throne**. It is also part of the Golden Temple complex in Amritsar. Its foundation was laid by **Guru Hargobind Ji**, the sixth Sikh Guru.
- A Jathedar is **a leader of a Jatha (a group, a community or a nation)**.
- Among the Sikhs, a Jathedar is an ordained leader of the clergy and leads a Takht, a sacred and authoritative seat. Sikh clergy consists of five Jathedars, one each from five takhts or sacred seats.

**Source: IE**

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# AUSINDEX 2021

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## Why in News

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Recently, **India and Australia** have participated in the **4<sup>th</sup> edition of AUSINDEX Naval Exercise**.

It comes on the heels of the **Malabar Naval Exercise**, one of the largest wargaming exercises of India, in which all the four members of the **Quad** had participated - India, Australia, the US and Japan - in the last week of August.



## Key Points

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- **About:**
  - It is a **major biennial bilateral exercise, first held in India in 2015.**
  - The **2021 exercise is being held in Australia.**
  - It aims to consolidate shared commitment to regional and global security challenges **promoting peace, security and stability in the Indo-Pacific region.**
  - It is **aligned to the 2020 Comprehensive Strategic Partnership** between the two nations.
- **Other Exercises:**
  - Ex AUSTRALIA HIND (Bilateral Exercise with Army), **EX PITCH BLACK** (Australia's multilateral air combat training exercise)

**Source: IE**

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## Hare Krishna Movement: ISKCON

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## Why in News

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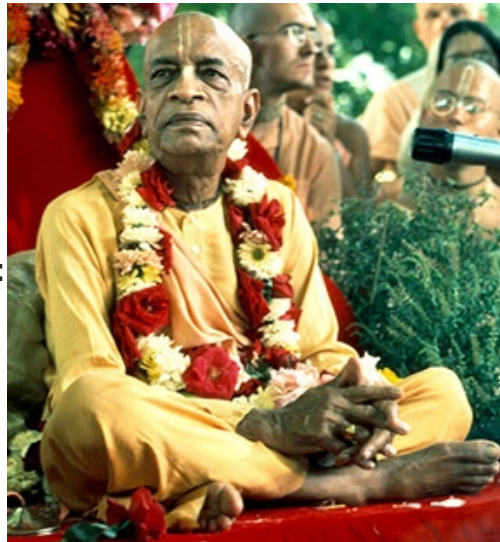
Recently, the Prime Minister has released a **special commemorative coin of Rs 125** to mark the 125<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of **ISKCON (International Society for Krishna Consciousness) founder Srila Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada**.

## Key Points

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- **About:**

- The ISKCON, **founded in 1966**, is commonly **known as the “Hare Krishna movement”**.
- ISKCON has translated the Shrimad Bhagavad Geeta and other Vedic literature in 89 languages, playing a stellar role in the dissemination of Vedic literature across the world.
- Members of the ISKCON movement view Bhaktivedanta Swami as a representative and messenger of Krishna Chaitanya.



- **Srila Bhaktivedanta Swami Prabhupada:**

- Born Abhay Charan De (1<sup>st</sup> September 1896 in Calcutta), was an Indian spiritual teacher and the founder of the ISKCON.
- He is especially respected as the world’s most prominent contemporary authority **on bhakti-yoga, devotional service to the Supreme Person, Krishna**, as taught by the ancient Vedic writings of India.
- Swami ji also **established over a hundred temples** and wrote several books, teaching the path of **Bhakti Yoga to the world**.
- In his later years, as a travelling Vaishnava monk, he became an influential **communicator of Gaudiya Vaishnava** sampradaya’s theology to India and specifically to the West through his leadership of ISKCON.

- **Gaudiya Vaishnavism:**

- It is a Vaishnava **Hindu religious movement** inspired by Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. Here, “Gaudiya” refers to the Gaura or Gauḍa region of Bengal with Vaishnavism meaning “the worship of Vishnu”.
- The focus of Gaudiya Vaishnavism is the **devotional worship (known as bhakti-yoga) of Radha and Krishna**, and their many divine incarnations as the supreme forms of God, Svayam Bhagavan.
- Most popularly, this worship **takes the form of singing Radha and Krishna’s holy names, such as “Hare”, “Krishna” and “Rama”**, most commonly in the form of the Hare Krishna (mantra) also known as kirtan and dancing along with it.

**Source: IE**

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