



# NEWS ANALYSIS

21 SEPTEMBER 2024

# Today's Prelims practice question

Q)The Digital Payments Index (DPI) is released by

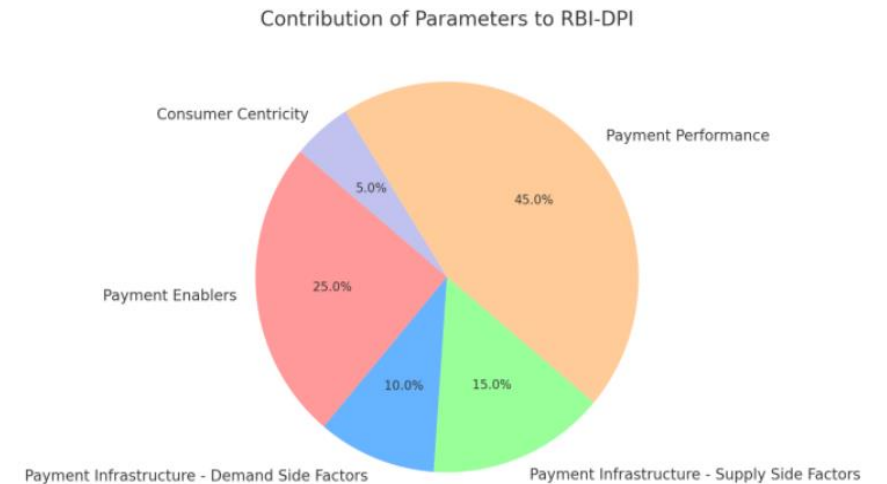
- a) Indian Banks' Association
- b) Reserve Bank of India (RBI)
- c) NITI Aayog
- d) National Statistical Office (NSO)

# Explanation

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) introduced the Digital Payments Index (DPI) in January 2021 to measure the extent of digitization in payments across India. With March 2018 as the base year, the RBI-DPI provides insights into the growth and penetration of digital payments in the country.

## Calculation and Parameters

The RBI-DPI is a composite index derived from five key parameters, each contributing to the overall score:



# Today's Prelims Practice Question

Q) Central Ground Water Authority (CGWA) has been constituted under

- a) Environment (Protection) Act, 1986
- b) Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974
- c) Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
- d) Hazardous waste Handling and management act, 1989

# Supreme court demand accountability on judicial appointments

## APPOINTMENT OF JUDGES

### Collegium not search panel, give report on status of pending names, SC tells Govt

ANANTHAKRISHNANG  
NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 20

UNDERLINING THAT the Collegium is not a "search committee", the Supreme Court on Friday asked Attorney General R Venkataramani to submit a report on the status of the names that were reiterated for appointment as Judges but were yet to be cleared by the Centre.

"You come out with a chart and tell us what is the status of each of the recommendations which has been reiterated by the Collegium and what is the difficulty in making those appointments," Chief Justice of India D Y Chandrachud told



CJI: The idea is to move forward

Venkataramani.

"The Collegium is not a search committee. It has a certain status in terms of the constitutional fabric. In the case of a search committee, where the search committee makes a recommendation...there is absolute discretion whether to accept or not accept the recommendation... So you come back to us and tell us what

CONTINUED ON PAGE 2

- ❖ The Supreme Court is pressing the government for explanations regarding delays in judicial appointments, emphasising the importance of Collegium recommendations in maintaining constitutional integrity and governance efficiency.



- ❑ The Supreme Court questioned the government about delays in appointing judges, stressing that the Collegium's recommendations cannot be treated as mere suggestions subject to government discretion.
- ❑ Chief Justice D.Y. Chandrachud instructed the Attorney General to provide a tabulated report within a week detailing the status of all pending Collegium recommendations and the reasons for delays.
- ❑ The Chief Justice emphasised that the Collegium has a constitutional status, differentiating it from a search committee, whose recommendations can be ignored.
- ❑ The court noted that ignoring repeated recommendations undermines established judicial appointment conventions.

### WHAT'S COLLEGIUM SYSTEM

- Collegium system based on Three Judges Cases
- Under it, appointment of judges are made by Chief Justice of India and four most senior Supreme Court judges.
- Has no constitutional backing.
- Constitution of India's Article 124 says appointments to be made by President in consultation with judges as President may deem necessary.
- Critics say it is a closed-door system which lacks transparency

### WHAT'S NJAC

- NJAC was a body created to end the two-decade-old Supreme Court Collegium system of judges appointing judges.
- Was passed by Lok Sabha on August 13, 2014. Was passed by Rajya Sabha a day later.
- Will consist of six people – CJI, two senior-most Supreme Court judges, Law Minister and two 'eminent' persons.
- Critics say judges in NJAC will need support of others to push a name through. They fear judicial independence being compromised.

## Constitutional Provisions for Judicial Appointments:

- **Article 124:** Supreme Court judges appointed by the President after consulting relevant judges.
- **Article 217:** High Court judges appointed by the President after consulting CJI, state Governor, and Chief Justice.

## Steps to Improve Judicial Appointments:

- **99th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2014:** Proposed NJAC to replace the collegium system, but struck down for violating judicial independence.

### **Memorandum of Procedure (MoP):**

- Framed in **1999**, outlines rules for appointing Supreme Court and High Court judges.
- Judges appointed by the **Collegium (CJI + 4 senior-most judges)**; recommendations forwarded to the central government.

### **Revised MoP (2015):**

- The Supreme Court directed a new **MoP for transparency**.
- Finalised in **2017**, but not adopted by the government.



# White Revolution 2.0

## A new White Revolution: where India stands, where it aims to be

**HARIKISHAN SHARMA**  
NEW DELHI, SEPTEMBER 20

OPERATION FLOOD, launched in 1970, ushered in the White Revolution and transformed the dairy sector in India. On Thursday, Union Home and Cooperation Minister Amit Shah announced plans for "White Revolution 2.0". What is the big picture currently in India's dairy sector, and what is the objective of the government's new initiative?

### White Revolution 2.0

The idea of White Revolution 2.0 revolves around cooperative societies, which were also the bedrock of Operation Flood five decades ago.

Dairy cooperatives procured 660 lakh kg of milk per day in 2023-24; the government wants to increase this to 1,007 lakh kg/day by 2028-29. For this, it has formulated a strategy of expanding coverage and deepening the reach of cooperatives.

White Revolution 2.0 will "increase milk procurement of dairy cooperatives by

50%...over the next five years by providing market access to dairy farmers in uncovered areas and increasing the share of dairy cooperatives in the organised sector", according to the Ministry of Cooperation.

This will also generate employment and contribute to the empowerment of women in the process, the ministry said.

### Scope for expansion

Since it was created in 2021, the Ministry of Cooperation has focused on expanding the network of cooperatives, in particular dairy cooperatives.

According to officials of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB), the regulator of the dairy industry in India, dairy cooperatives operate in around 70% of the country's districts. There are about 1.7 lakh dairy cooperative societies (DCSs), which cover around 2 lakh villages (30% of the total number of villages in the country), and 22% of producer households. These cooperative societies procure about 10% of the country's milk production and 16% of the marketable surplus.

In the states of Gujarat, Kerala, and Sikkim,

and the Union Territory of Puducherry, more than 70% of villages are covered by dairy cooperatives. In the states of Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Madhya Pradesh, and the UT of Jammu & Kashmir, however, coverage is only 10-20%. And in West Bengal, Assam, Odisha, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, and the smaller states of the Northeast, less than 10% of villages are covered.

### Coverage, funding

NDDB has drawn up an action plan to establish about 56,000 new multipurpose dairy cooperative societies over the next five years, and to strengthen 46,000 existing village level DCSs by providing more advanced milk procurement and testing infrastructure. Most of the new DCSs will be established in Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Andhra Pradesh.

In February 2023, NDDB launched a Rs 3.8 crore pilot project to set up dairy cooperatives in uncovered gram panchayats in the districts of Jind (Haryana), Indore (Madhya Pradesh), and Chikmagalur (Karnataka). The

79 DCSs established as part of the pilot are together procuring 15,000 litres of milk per day from about 2,500 farmers, sources in the Cooperation Ministry said.

The bulk of the funding for White Revolution 2.0 will come through the National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) 2.0, a new central sector scheme under

the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

Sources in the Ministry of Cooperation said targets for White Revolution 2.0 have been subsumed under the

proposed scheme, the details of which are currently being finalised. A draft note has been circulated for approval from the Expenditure Finance Committee, they said.

Under the scheme, financial assistance will be provided to set up village-level milk procurement systems, chilling facilities, and training and capacity-building. "Assistance will be provided to 1,000 Multipurpose Primary Agricultural Credit Cooperative Societies (MPACs) at the rate of Rs 40,000 per MPACs from the resources of NDDB," an official said.

### EXPLAINED ECONOMICS

### Milk scenario in India

India is the world's top milk producer, with production having reached 230.58 million tonnes during 2022-23. In 1951-52, the country produced just 17 million tonnes of milk.

The average yield is, however, only 8.55 kg per animal per day for exotic/crossbred animals, and 3.44 kg/animal/day for indigenous/nondescript animals. The yield in Punjab is 13.49 kg/animal/day (exotic/crossbred), but only 6.30 kg/animal/day in West Bengal.

The national per capita availability of milk is 459 grams/day, which is higher than the global average of 323 g/day; this number, however, varies from 329 g in Maharashtra to 1,283 g in Punjab.

As per the Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (BAHS) 2023, the top five milk producing states are UP (15.72%), Rajasthan (14.44%), Madhya Pradesh (8.73%), Gujarat (7.49%), and Andhra Pradesh (6.70%), which together contribute 53.08% of the country's total milk production.

Almost 31.94% of the total milk production comes from indigenous buffaloes, followed by 29.81% from crossbred cattle.

Nondescript buffaloes contribute 12.87%, indigenous cattle 10.73%, and nondescript cattle 9.51%, according to BAHS figures. The share of goat milk is 3.30%, and that of exotic cows, 1.86%.

While total milk production increased from 187.75 million tonnes in 2018-19 to 230.58 million tonnes in 2022-23, the annual growth rate of production came down from 6.47% to 3.83% during this period.

The milk group, comprising milk consumed or sold in liquid form, ghee, butter, and lassi produced by producer households contributed almost 40% (Rs 11.16 lakh crore) of the value of output from the agriculture, livestock, forestry, and fishing sector in 2022-23 — much higher than cereals. The dairy sector provides livelihoods to more than 8.5 crore people directly or indirectly, of whom the majority are women.

About 63% of the total milk production comes to the market; the remaining is kept by producers for their own consumption. About two-thirds of the marketable milk is in the unorganised sector. In the organised sector, cooperatives account for the major share.



- ❑ Operation Flood, launched in 1970, ushered in the White Revolution and transformed the dairy sector in India. In order to give further boost to this sector, the government has announced plans for “White Revolution 2.0”.

### **White Revolution 2.0**

- ❑ White Revolution 2.0 aims to boost milk procurement by dairy cooperatives from 660 lakh kg per day in 2023-24 to 1,007 lakh kg by 2028-29.
- ❑ The Ministry of Cooperation's strategy focuses on expanding cooperative reach to new areas and increasing their share in the organized dairy sector.

- ❑ White Revolution 2.0 will increase milk procurement of dairy cooperatives by 50%, over the next five years.
- ❑ It will do so by providing market access to dairy farmers in uncovered areas and increasing the share of dairy cooperatives in the organised sector.
- ❑ The National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD) 2.0 will provide the bulk of the funding for White Revolution 2.0.
- ❑ The scheme will offer financial aid to set up milk procurement systems, chilling facilities, and capacity-building programs at the village level.

## Need for White Revolution 2.0:

- ❑ **Enhancing Productivity:** Advanced techniques for increased milk production.
- ❑ **Expanding Market Access:** Connecting rural producers to broader markets.
- ❑ **Sustainability:** Focus on organic, eco-friendly practices.
- ❑ **Challenges:** Rising inflation, reduced demand, increased production costs, and consumer affordability concerns.
- ❑ **Steps Taken:** Initiatives like **Rashtriya Gokul Mission**, **E-Pashu Haat**, **Pashu Sanjivani**, and **National Animal Disease Control Programme** promote milk production and support farmers.

# HC's Fact Check Unit order

## HC's 'Fact Check Unit' order

The Bombay High Court has struck down the Centre's 'fake news' fact-check mechanism in what is essentially a 2-1 verdict. What has Justice Chandurkar of the HC ruled, and what happens now?

OMKAR GOKHALE  
MUMBAI, SEPTEMBER 20

THE BOMBAY High Court on Friday struck down an unconstitutional key provision of the amended Information Technology (IT) Rules, 2021 which empowered the government to identify 'fake news' on social media platforms through a 'Fact Check Unit' (FCU). In a 90-page ruling, Justice Atul S. Chandurkar ruled with the opinion delivered in January this year by Justice Gokhale, leading to what is now essentially a 2-1 verdict. A two-judge Bench of Justices Patel, who has since retired, and Neelja Gokhale, had delivered a split verdict in the case. Justice Patel had struck down the amended rules; Justice Gokhale had upheld them.

Friday's ruling will have a larger impact on FCUs that even some states such as Karnataka and Tamil Nadu have established.

### What is the law in question?

In April 2022, the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) promulgated the IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Amendment Rules, 2021 (2021 Rules), which amended the Information Technology Rules, 2021.

The amendment to Rule 3(1)(b)(v) of the IT Rules, 2021 expanded the government's "fake news" to include "government business".

Under the Rules, if the FCU comes across or is informed about any posts that are "fake", "false" or contain "misleading" facts pertaining to the business of the government, it would flag it to the social media intermediaries concerned.

The online intermediaries would then have to take down such content if they wanted to retain their "safe harbour", that is, legal immunity with regard to third-party content published by them.

The Rules raised concerns over free speech and the extent to which the government can regulate it. The FCUs allowed the government to be the "only arbiter" of truth in respect of business concerning itself.

### How did the matter come before Justice Chandurkar?

Given the split verdict of January, as per rules of the Bombay High Court, the case was referred to a third judge who would hear the matter afresh.

Justice Chandurkar was assigned the task

### LEGAL TEETH FOR FACT-CHECK UNIT UNDER PIB

**A FACT-CHECKING UNIT** has been in existence in the Press Information Bureau (PIB) under the Ministry of Information since November 2020.

**THE IT Amendment Rules 2021** introduced a "Fact Check Unit" (FCU) under the PIB as a legal mechanism to fact-check online content pertaining to "any business of the Central Government".

**THE FCU** was notified on March 20, but was stayed by the Supreme Court until the Bombay High Court arrived at a final decision in the present case.

**THE NOTIFICATION** was intended to give the FCU legal status and teeth, and impose a legal obligation on online platforms such as Facebook and Twitter to take down any content that the FCU branded as "false".

On February 7. On March 11, Justice Chandurkar refused to grant a stay on the notification to set up the FCU until he gave his final opinion. Following his interim order, the High Court dismissed the interim applications seeking the stay with 2-1 majority.

On March 20, the Centre notified the FCU under the Press Information Bureau (PIB). However, a day later, the Supreme Court stayed the operation of the notification until the Bombay High Court took a final decision on the petitions challenging the amended Rules.

Justice Chandurkar concluded the hearing on August 8 and reserved his verdict.

### What were the arguments before the HC?

Stand-opponents: Haral Karra, the former Guild of India, the News Broadcasters & Digital Association, and the Association of Indian Magazines challenged the constitutional validity of the Rules, terming them arbitrary, unconstitutional, and in violation of fundamental rights.

The Centre said the Rules were not against any opinion, criticism, satire, or humour targeting the government, and were meant to only prohibit or prohibit the peddling of false, false, and misleading facts on social me-

**EXISTING UNIT** has so far "fact-checked" thousands of WhatsApp forwards, YouTube videos, and newspaper and digital media articles. Then MP Minister Anurag Thakur told Rajya Sabha in July 2022 that the FCU took action in 26,380 instances involving "fake news" on digital platforms between November 2020 and June 2022.

**SUCH CONTENT** is permanently stamped as "false", and the decision is published through the unit's social media handles — @PIBFactCheck on X, @PIBFactCheck on Instagram and Facebook, etc.

**HOWEVER, BEYOND** such branding, the PIB's fact-checking unit cannot do much. The proposed FCU is intended to change this situation.

DIYAA

dia related to "government business".

### On what grounds did Justice Chandurkar strike down the Rules?

In his opinion on the split verdict, Justice Chandurkar agreed with Justice Patel, and held that the amended Rule 3(1)(b)(v) was violative of Articles 14 (equality before law), 19(1)(a) (freedom of speech and expression) and 21(1)(a) (right to practice a profession or trade) of the Constitution.

He said that the impugned Rule curtailed the fundamental rights of citizens beyond the reasonable restrictions prescribed under Article 19(2), which was "impermissible through the mode of delegated legislation".

The judge held that the expression "false, false or misleading" in the Rule was "vague and overbroad", and endorsed Justice Patel's view that under the right to free flow of speech and expression, there is no further "right to the truth". It was "not a responsibility of the state to ensure that the citizens are entitled only to 'information' that was not false, false or misleading as identified by FCU", Justice Chandurkar said.

He said that the Centre's claim that decisions given by the FCU can be challenged be-

fore a constitutional court "cannot be treated as adequate safeguard", and therefore, the Rule cannot be saved by reading it down or making concession of limiting its operation. Echoing the views of Justice Patel, Justice Chandurkar noted that the impugned Rule resulted in a "chilling effect" on the intermediary due to the "threat of losing safe harbour", and also on the freedom of speech — and was therefore liable to be struck down.

### What was the split decision of the HC?

Justice Patel said that the petitioners were "correct in saying that the State cannot categorically classify speech as true or false and compel the non-publication of the latter". "That is nothing but censorship," he noted.

"The stricter and wiser fact in the impugned amendment is that this new agency (FCU) has far more than a local bark; it has fangs and claws, for its unilateral view of what is or is not the 'truth,'" Justice Patel said.

In a contrasting view, Justice Gokhale had said alleging bias against members of the FCU merely because they were government appointees was "unlawful", and recourse to court of law was always open in case of any bias.

The Rules "were not directly penalising the intermediary or the user, and 'did not bring any chilling effect on their rights', she said, adding that the challenge to the character of FCU authority which was 'yet unknown' was "preposterous".

Dismissing the plea, Justice Gokhale held: "Right of citizens to participate in the representative and participative democracy of the country is meaningless unless they have access to authentic information and are not misled by misinformation."

### What happens in this matter now?

Justice Chandurkar's opinion has settled the matter in favour of the petitioners by a 2-1 majority. His opinion will be placed before a division bench of two judges, which will finally announce the 2-1 majority against the impugned Rule. This is the procedural part.

There is an option of an appeal before the Supreme Court, given that similar issues are pending before the Delhi and Madras HCs too.

Other aspects of the 2021 guidelines are also pending before various HCs. Among the key provisions are mandates for social media platforms to set up a grievance redressal and compliance mechanism, which include appointing a grievance officer, chief compliance officer, and a nodal contact person.

- ❑ The Bombay High Court (HC) struck down a key provision of the amended Information Technology (IT) Rules 2021 (under IT Act of 2000), as unconstitutional.
- ❑ This provision empowered the government to identify "fake news" on social media platforms through a "Fact Check Unit" (FCU).

- ❑ The **Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MEiTY)** promulgated the **IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Amendment Rules 2023** (2023 Rules), which amended the IT Rules 2021.

## **The amendment -**

- ❑ **Expanded the general term “fake news”:** To include “government business”.
- ❑ **Defines the power of FCU:** If the FCU comes across or is informed about any posts that are fake, false, or contain misleading facts pertaining to the business of the government, it would flag it to the social media intermediaries concerned.
- ❑ **Fix the accountability of the online intermediaries:** The online intermediaries would then have to take down such content if they wanted to retain their “safe harbour”/ legal immunity with regard to third-party content published by them.

- ❑ The constitutional validity of the Rules was challenged (in the Bombay HC) on the basis of them being **arbitrary, unconstitutional, and in violation of fundamental rights**.

### The Centre said -

- ❑ The Rules were not against any opinion, criticism, satire, or humour targeting the government.
- ❑ They were meant to only prohibit fake, false, and misleading facts on social media related to “government business”.
- ❑ Meanwhile, the Centre notified the FCU under the Press Information Bureau (PIB).
- ❑ However, the Supreme Court stayed the operation of the notification until the Bombay HC took a final decision on the petitions challenging the amended Rules.

## Road to verdict

The fact check unit of Ministry of Electronics and IT has faced criticism since it was established on April 6, 2023.

The case against the Centre’s amendment has concluded after over a year. **Highlights:**

**April 10, 2023:** Satirist Kunal Kamra files a petition in Bombay HC against the amendments to the Act, calling them “arbitrary, violating fundamental rights of speech and expression and vague”; Editors Guild of India and the Internet Freedom Foundation join the plea later

**April 24:** IT Rules Amendment does not seem to offer protection to

parody and satire, observes Bombay HC

**Jan. 31, 2024:** Court delivers a split verdict with Justice Patel favouring the petitioners and Justice Gokhale upholding the amendment

**Feb. 8:** The case is placed before Justice Chandurkar

**March 21:** SC stays setting up of FCU to monitor social media content about the government



**Justice Chandurkar**



## The Verdict Given by Justice Chandurkar:

- ❑ **Violates fundamental rights:** The amended Rule [3(1)(b)(v)] was violative of **Articles 14** (equality before law), **19(1)(a)** (freedom of speech and expression) and **19(1)(g)** (right to practice a profession or trade) of the Constitution.
- ❑ **Imposes non-reasonable restrictions:** The impugned Rule curtailed the fundamental rights of citizens beyond the reasonable restrictions prescribed under **Article 19(2)**, which was impermissible through the mode of delegated legislation.
- ❑ **Using vague expressions:** The expressions “fake, false or misleading” in the Rule are vague, and under the right to freedom of speech and expression there is **no further “right to the truth”**.
- ❑ **Inadequate safeguards:** The Centre’s claim that decisions given by the FCU can be challenged before a constitutional court cannot be treated as adequate safeguard.

# Starlink satellite disrupt astronomy

## HOW STARLINK SATELLITES ARE 'BLINDING' ASTRONOMERS

ELON MUSK'S Starlink satellites are impeding the work of astronomers, a study published on Wednesday in the journal *Astronomy & Astrophysics* found.

Currently, the Starlink "constellation" comprises more than 6,300 working satellites orbiting Earth at an altitude of around 550 km. These satellites deliver high-speed internet to places which otherwise would not have access to it.

At the same time, they also create "radio noise", or unintended electromagnetic radiation (UEMR). This is what impedes the work of radio astronomers observing the sky from Earth.

### Blinded by light

Radio astronomy is a branch of astronomy that studies celestial objects at radio frequencies. Unlike optical telescopes that detect visible light, radio telescopes are designed to detect radio waves (which have higher wavelengths and lower frequencies) emitted by objects in space.

But just like bright visible light can blind the observer — like the bright headlights of an approaching car — the same can also happen at radio frequencies. This is essentially why radio noise is a problem.

For radio astronomers, observing while a satellite is in its field of view is like trying to see the faintest star visible to the naked eye next to a full Moon, Cees Bassa of the Netherlands Institute for Radio Astronomy (ASTRON) and the lead author of the recent study, told *Science Advisor*.

Benjamin Winkel, a scientist at the Max Planck Institute for Radio Astronomy who contributed to the study, said the interference is literally "blinding" scientists. "When we say 'blinded' it means your eye collects too much light for you to see anything, you are getting saturated. This is exactly what happens with our radio telescopes," he told *DW*.

### Need for regulation

Things might get worse. The recent



Starlink satellites orbit around 550 km above Earth. SpaceX

study found that Starlink's second-generation satellites — which currently account for less than a third of the network — emit UEMR at levels 32 times brighter than its first-generation satellites. This is despite Starlink already running into trouble about the UEMR of its first-gen satellites.

"While the generation 1 satellites indeed got dimmer in the last year — so Starlink actually did something to them [to reduce radio leaks] — the new generation unfortunately seem to be brighter again," said Winkel.

Moreover, as launching satellites becomes cheaper, some estimate that as many as 100,000 satellites could be orbiting Earth by 2030. The number was pegged at 11,330 in June 2023 by the United Nations Office for Outer Space Affairs (UNOOSA).

Experts say that these developments signal the need for regulations for satellite operators, just like there exist regulations for radio pollution from ground-based electronic sources like cellphone towers. "There is no way to make any electrical or electronic apparatus without this kind of leakage... the question always asked is: how much is leaked?" Winkel said. This is what regulations can help minimise.

Currently, astronomers are largely reliant on forging good faith interactions with companies like Starlink, which put satellites into space.

EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE

- ❑ New research reveals that Starlink satellites create significant radio noise, impairing astronomical observations and sparking urgent discussions about the need for regulatory measures on satellite emissions.

## About the Starlink Project:

- **Initiation:** Launched by **SpaceX** in
- **Objective:** Build a low-cost, satellite-based broadband network for global internet access.
- **Satellite Orbit:** Positioned between **350 km and 1,200 km in Low Earth Orbit (LEO)**.
- **Key Benefit:** Reduced latency in data transmission due to proximity to Earth.

## Impact of Starlink Satellites on Astronomy:

- ❑ A study in **Astronomy & Astrophysics** reveals that **Elon Musk's Starlink** satellites are disrupting astronomers' work by creating **unintended electromagnetic radiation (UEMR)**.
- ❑ Over **6,300 satellites** currently orbit Earth at approximately **550 km**, providing internet access to remote areas but generating significant radio noise that hampers radio astronomy.

## Call for Regulation:

- ❑ New Starlink satellites emit **UEMR** 32 times brighter than their predecessors, raising alarm as the satellite count could reach **100,000** by
- ❑ Experts advocate for regulations on satellite emissions similar to those in place for ground-based electronic sources, emphasising the importance of minimising radio pollution.
- ❑ Currently, astronomers are relying on cooperation with satellite companies to address these issues.



# Thank you

## Address

**B-47, Main Road Shivalik  
Enclave, Block-B, Shivalik Colony,  
Malviya Nagar, New Delhi-110017**

**Phone Number +91 8178833167**