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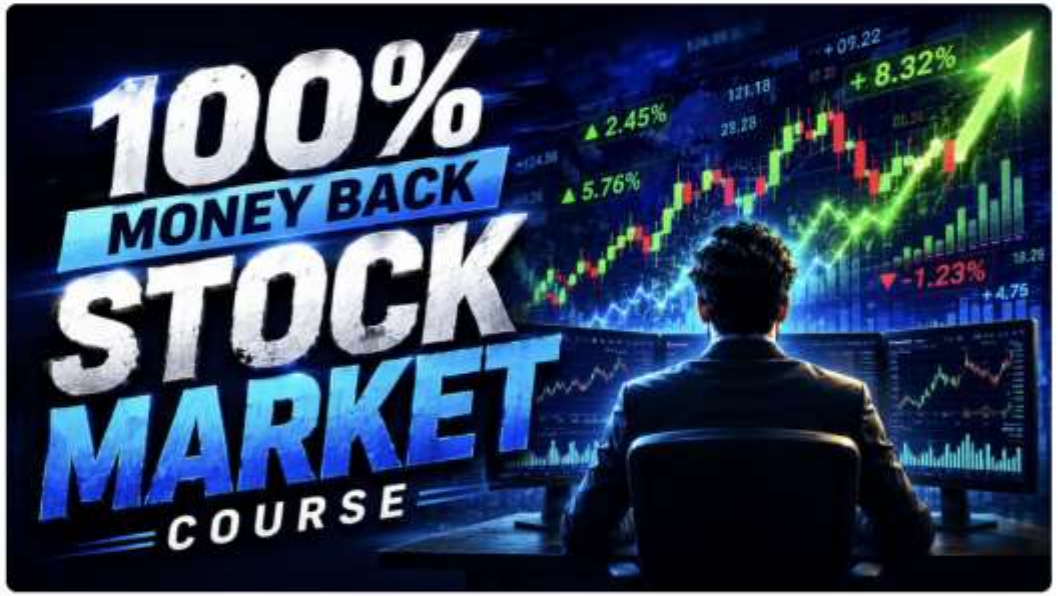

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INSIDE

'U.S. used nearly all its precision missiles on Iran'

NEW YORK/WASHINGTON
The U.S. Army has used up much of its stockpile of highly accurate long-range missiles during its five-month war with Iran, according to three people familiar with the data, raising concerns about the military's readiness for future conflicts. The missiles are principally the Army's surface-to-surface weapons. » PAGE 14

Dabur products retailed as '100% pure' banned

MUMBAI
In a major clampdown on companies making false claims, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has directed FMCG major Dabur India Ltd. to withdraw products carrying 'misleading 100% claims'. The regulator issued notice to the company to withdraw such products from the market with immediate effect. » PAGE 12

Third party cover for new vehicles extended by year

NEW DELHI
The Supreme Court has extended the mandatory third-party motor insurance coverage of new vehicles by a year. New cars will now have four years of coverage and two-wheelers of six years. It observed that despite the mandate, a "shocking" number of vehicles continued to ply on the roads without third-party insurance. » PAGE 6

Voting age should be 16: CPI(ML) chief Dipankar

NEW DELHI
The voting age should be reduced from the current 18 to 16, CPI(ML) Liberation general secretary Dipankar Bhattacharya said on Tuesday. His remarks came against the backdrop of reports that RSS chief Mohan Bhagwat would address around 2,000 students aged between 15 and 19 from 100 cities in Mumbai on Thursday. » PAGE 5

Three medicines are classified as 'carcinogenic'

NEW DELHI
Three widely prescribed medicines, hydrochlorothiazide (hypertension), voriconazole (fungal infections), and tacrolimus (an immunosuppressant preventing transplant rejection), have been classified as "carcinogenic to humans" (Group 1) by the WHO's International Agency for Research on Cancer » PAGE 6

Udhayanidhi Stalin held for 'misogynist' remarks

- T.N. Leader of the Opposition freed on bail at night as per HC's direction after 90-minute questioning
- Udhayanidhi says he had no intention of hurting anyone, and did not engage in double entendre
- DMK, TVK cadres hold protests across the State; arrest a diversion by the TVK, DMK leader says

The Hindu Bureau
CHENNAI/THANJAVUR

Tamil Nadu's Leader of the Opposition and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) youth wing leader Udhayanidhi Stalin was arrested by police on Tuesday morning following a complaint filed by a functionary of the ruling Tamilaga Vettri Kazhagam (TVK) accusing him of making misogynist remarks at a public meeting in Thanjavur on Monday.

Mr. Udhayanidhi was taken to Thanjavur by road and questioned for nearly 90 minutes at the Sengipatti police station before being released on station bail at night as per a Madras High Court direction.

While DMK cadres protested across the State condemning the arrest, TVK workers staged demonstrations seeking action against the leader for "demeaning" women.

The Thanjavur Town East police arrested Mr. Udhayanidhi from his residence at Neelankarai in Chennai following the registration of an FIR on a complaint from TVK women's wing office-bearer Bairavi Sankar. She had alleged that the DMK leader had made a highly derogatory and lewd remark in reference to Chief Minister C. Joseph Vijay and a film actor while delivering a public speech in Thanjavur.

Denying the charges levelled against him, Mr. Udhayanidhi said he did not intend to hurt anyone, especially women, and that he did not engage in double entendre as alleged by some. He said his speech had been misinterpreted out of context for political purposes. He accused the TVK of foisting the case to divert attention from the issues concerning farmers that he had been raising.

Tamil Nadu Leader of the Opposition Udhayanidhi Stalin waving to supporters after he was released on bail in Thanjavur on Tuesday. R. VENGADESH

During the hearing of his anticipatory bail petition in the High Court, Advocate-General Vijay Narayan submitted that the police did not intend to remand Mr. Udhayanidhi in judicial custody. He said Mr. Udhayanidhi would be let off on station bail after interrogation.

Recording the A-G's submission, Justice G.K. Ilanthiraiyan disposed of the petition with a direction to the police to release him on station bail by the end of the day. The judge directed Mr. Udhayanidhi to cooperate with the investigation and appear for inquiry whenever he is summoned.

The police had registered the FIR for offences under Sections 61 (criminal conspiracy), 79 (word, gesture or act intended to insult modesty of a woman), 192 (wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot), 196 (promoting enmity between different groups), 296(b) (uttering obscene words in a public place), 351(2) (criminal intimidation) and 352 (intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of peace) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita.

The police also invoked Section 4 of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition of Harassment of Women Act and Section 67 of the Information Technology Act, 2000, since the complainant had claimed that a video clip of the speech was shared by the DMK IT wing on its social media accounts. IT wing office-bearers were booked too.

Earlier, amidst high drama and tension, Mr. Udhayanidhi was brought to Thanjavur. Originally, he was expected to be taken to Thanjavur town for being questioned at the Thanjavur East police station or Thanjavur South police station. However, he was whisked to the Sengipatti police station, situated about 28 km ahead of Thanjavur on the Tiruchi-Thanjavur national highway. The change in plan was apparently due to the tense situation prevailing near Thanjavur South police station where a large number of vociferous DMK cadre had assembled raising slogans condemning the TVK government for arresting their leader.

As soon as news of the police's change of plan spread, DMK cadre gathered in strength in front of the Sengipatti police station. They were restrained by a strong posse of police personnel.

Downtown deluge

Risky streets: People wade through a waterlogged street in Guwahati, Assam, after heavy rain on Tuesday. The State's flood-related death toll rose to 87 following two more fatalities on Tuesday. Nearly 1.2 lakh people are still struggling with the aftermath of the deluge. RH

Cong. remark on Sunetra triggers row in Maharashtra

Vinaya Deshpande Pandit
MUMBAI

A Congress social media post calling Nationalist Congress Party president and Maharashtra Deputy Chief Minister Sunetra Pawar a "gungi gudiya (dumb doll)" sparked a political row in the State on Tuesday. The NCP demanded an apology from the Congress, asking party leaders Sonia Gandhi and Priyanka Gandhi Vadra if they endorsed the comment.

FULL REPORT ON » PAGE 5

Govt. pushing E20 under Trump's pressure: Kejriwal

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

Aam Aadmi Party (AAP) chief Arvind Kejriwal on Tuesday warned the Centre that the country will be pushed to launch another major movement if it does not stop forcing the E20-blended petrol on its citizens.

The former Delhi Chief Minister also alleged that the Centre was imposing E20 petrol on the country under pressure from U.S. President Donald Trump and urged Prime Minister Narendra Modi to "stand up" to the former.

"PM Modi, what is the point of showing your strength against us? Show the same courage in front of Trump and stop imposing E20 on the country. Otherwise, the nation will once again be compelled to launch a major movement," Mr. Kejriwal said.

Earlier in the day, Mr. Kejriwal led a march of around 100 people towards the PM's residence, but was stopped by security forces.

Arvind Kejriwal and AAP leaders during the protest against E20 fuel in New Delhi on Tuesday. SHASHI SHEKHAR KASHYAP

"We had gone today to submit 2.3 lakh petitions to the Prime Minister. A month ago, we had sought time to discuss the forceful imposition of the E20-blended petrol issue with him, but we received no response. Today, when we went to hand over the petitions, we were informed that he would not meet us. This reflects the dictatorial attitude," Mr. Kejriwal said.

He accused Mr. Modi of demonstrating the same "dictatorship" attitude he had shown against the NEET protests.

The march, which began from the AAP headquarters on Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla Lane, covered barely 1 km before being stopped near 5, Ferozshah Road. The police had put up barricades at two locations, including the main blockade near 5, Ferozshah Road and another close to the Mandi House roundabout, preventing protesters from advancing towards the Prime Minister's residence.

Demands in the petition

In a tense standoff that followed, the police also denied a request to allow a small delegation to proceed to the PM's residence to submit a representation against the E20 policy.

However, the impasse ended without any major confrontation after Delhi Police arranged for a police vehicle to carry the protesters' memorandum to the Prime Minister's residence.

The petition demanded provision of a choice between pure petrol and E20 at fuel stations, so that people are not forced to use fuel that "damages" vehicles. It also urged the government to reduce the price of E20 petrol to reflect the lower calorific value and reduced mileage it delivers. The AAP chief also alleged that the Indian farmers are not benefiting from the shift to E20 petrol.

"Ethanol there (U.S.) is produced from maize, and American farmers have put tremendous pressure on Trump. Trump, in turn, put pressure on PM Modi to buy ethanol to protect American farmers. Our farmers are not benefiting at all," he said.

Senior AAP leader Manish Sisodia, who was also present at the march, said, "The issue of E20 is about forcing ethanol into the vehicles of 30 crore people across the country. Crores of people are saying that it is damaging their vehicles, why is PM Modi still adamant about it?"

(With inputs from Lovpreet Kaur)

SC directs Centre to frame SOPs to curb 'digital arrest' scams

The Hindu Bureau
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Tuesday passed a detailed order directing the Centre, States, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and telecom authorities to prepare standard operating procedures (SOPs) to curb "digital arrest" scams.

The court directed them to operationalise mechanisms to redress grievances of victims, initiate criminal action through Zero first information reports (FIRs) against cyber fraudsters, and restore the monetary losses of those defrauded in a time-bound manner.

Complaints received on the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal against digital arrests have sharply reduced from 1,23,672 in 2024 to 58,249 in 2025 and stood at 16,377 for the period ending June 30

STATUS REPORT SUBMITTED IN SC

The court referred to a status report submitted by the Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C), which said the complaints received on the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal against digital arrests sharply reduced from 1,23,672 in 2024 to 58,249 in 2025, and stood at 16,377 for the period ending June 30, 2026.

'Encouraging' statistics

However, the court said though the statistics were "certainly encouraging", it was still essential to monitor the situation.

"As per the fourth status report, a data-sharing MoU between the Reserve Bank Innovation Hub and I4C was executed on May 11, 2026. The grievance redressal mechanism portal now covers 1,23,590 branches of 69 banks. Additionally, the Money Restoration Mechanism Portal has 57 participating banks and covers all 36 States and Union Territories," the court noted.

The court said the e-Zero FIR mechanism was functional in 19 States, while only 14 States had notified their State Cyber Crime Coordination Centres. Similarly, the Telecommunications (Radio Equipment Possession Authorisation) Rules, 2025 had been notified, while the Telecommunications (User Identification) Rules, 2025 was at the final stage of notification.

In a series of interim directions, the court directed the RBI to prepare and circulate within four weeks an SOP for banks for placing temporary debit holds on mule accounts linked to money laundering activity and cyber-enabled fraud.

The States and Union Territories were directed to frame modules for grievance redressal and money restoration as per the Ministry of Home Affairs' SOP concerning the National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal and Cyber RMS.

States have been asked to notify Cyber Crime Coordination Centres and e-Zero FIRs within four weeks.

INBRIEF

'Six-in-one vaccine may boost immunisation programme'

Introducing the hexavalent (six-in-one) vaccine into India's Universal Immunisation Programme could improve the efficiency of childhood immunisation programme, according to a study conducted by the Union Health Ministry along with the George Institute for Global Health India; the Gates Foundation; Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; and John Snow India Private Limited. A hexavalent vaccine is a combination that protects infants against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), Hepatitis B, polio, and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) in a single injection. It eases the workload of frontline health workers, lowers cold-chain requirements, and saves caregivers' time.

3 CRPF personnel killed in suspected fratricide in Assam

Three Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) personnel died in a suspected case of fratricide at a camp in central Assam's Nagaon district on Tuesday. Officials said Assistant Sub-Inspector (ASI) Ballani Premabaram from Andhra Pradesh shot himself after firing at Head Constable Vishnu Prasad Baghel and Sub-Inspector Ramsawal Singh Yadav. The latter died on the spot, while the former succumbed to his injuries later. The CRPF authorities and the Nagaon police have launched an investigation to ascertain the circumstances of the case.

New vehicle third party insurance period raised

SC increases cover for new cars to 4 years and for two-wheelers to 6 years 'in the interest of road safety'; it also proposes system wherein vehicles without insurance are denied fuel at petrol pumps

Aaratrika Bhaumik
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Tuesday extended the mandatory third-party motor insurance coverage of new vehicles by a year. New cars will now have four years of coverage and two-wheelers of six years, it said. The court observed that despite the statutory mandate, a "shocking" number of vehicles continued to ply on Indian roads without third-party insurance, forcing accident victims and their families to "run from pillar to post" to secure compensation.

"While the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) and the General Insurance Council (GIC) have recommended that this period not be enhanced, we are of the view that it is in the interest of road safety that the period be enhanced by one year. Therefore, it is directed that henceforth, third-party insurance for four years for new cars and six years for new two-wheelers be required to be purchased. IRDA to immediately issue necessary directions," a Bench of Justices Sanjay Karol and Prashant Kumar Mishra said.

In its 2018 judgment in the *S. Rajaseekaran v. Union of India* case, the apex court had required purchasers of new vehicles to obtain three-year third-party insurance for cars and five-year cover for two-wheelers at the time of purchase or registration.

The court said that despite the statutory mandate, a "shocking" number of vehicles continued to ply without insurance. FILE PHOTO

Data integration

The Bench also directed that Automatic Number Plate Recognition cameras, deployed on highways and roads to detect traffic violations, be integrated with insurance data maintained by the Insurance Information Bureau of India (IIB) and vehicle registration data available on the VAHAN portal. It further directed that State police personnel be equipped with mobile applications linked to the IIB and VAHAN databases, enabling them to verify the insurance status of vehicles in real time and issue challans for violations.

The directions were issued while the apex court was hearing an appeal by an insurance company against a 2024 Telangana High Court ruling directing it to pay ₹10 lakh in compensation to the family of a road accident victim, who was the sole breadwinner of the household. The insurer had disputed its liability to pay the compensation, contending that no additional premium had been paid to cover the personal risk of the vehicle owner.

The top court, however, dismissed the appeal and directed the insurer to pay the compensation awarded to the victim's family, observing that courts dealing with motor accident claims should not adopt a "hyper-technical approach". It flagged the high number of uninsured vehicles on Indian roads, observing that the lack of third-party coverage often leaves accident victims and their families embroiled in prolonged litigation over liability and the quantum of compensation.

The court proposed a system in which vehicles without valid insurance can be denied fuel at petrol pumps.

10-km mining buffer applies to all wetland reserves: top court

Krishnadas Rajagopal
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court orally clarified on Tuesday that a direction banning mining activities within a 10-km radius of the Asan wetland conservation reserve, a Ramsar site in Uttarakhand, would apply to other wetland conservation reserves across the country for the sake of parity.

"Wherever it is a community or a wetland conservation reserve, Asan [directions] will be applied. Wetlands are in a different category... We are conscious of the extent to which we are laying down parity. It is not that it [directions] would apply to Madhya Pradesh or would apply to West Bengal only..." Justice Joymalya Bagchi, part of the Bench headed by Chief Justice of India Surya Kant, observed.

The court was hearing a petition filed by Himachal Pradesh arguing that the 10 km radius restriction imposed in Uttarakhand should not apply to it.

Himachal Pradesh said the Asan reserve did not come within its territory. Its counsel said there was no need for a buffer zone outside the reserve area, unlike in the case of national parks and sanctuaries.

The ruling on the Asan wetland reserve to apply to all wetland reserves across the country.

The trigger for the Himachal Pradesh plea was a pending petition in the State High Court arguing that since Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh were adjoining States, the February 14, 2024 direction of the apex court would extend to the latter also.

On February 14, 2024, the apex court passed an interim order that "no mining activities would be carried out within 10 km radius of the Asan wetland conservation reserve without the project proponent obtaining permission from the Standing Committee of the National Board of Wildlife and/or MoEF&CC".

3 widely used medicines classified as carcinogenic by WHO research agency

Bindu Shajan Perappadan
NEW DELHI

Three widely prescribed medicines used to treat high blood pressure, fungal infections, and organ transplant rejection have been classified as "carcinogenic to humans" (Group 1) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the World Health Organization (WHO)'s cancer research agency.

Experts said the classification is a hazard identification and should not prompt patients to discontinue treatment without consulting their doctors.

The three medicines – hydrochlorothiazide (hypertension), voriconazole (fungal infections), and tacrolimus (an immunosuppressant preventing transplant rejection) – are on the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines, prescribed to millions worldwide. The assessment, published as Volume 137 of the IARC Monographs, expands on conclusions first released in *The Lancet Oncology* in November 2024.

There is sufficient evidence that hydrochlorothiazide causes squamous cell skin carcinoma and lip cancer, IARC said.

Voriconazole was similarly linked to squamous cell skin carcinoma in transplant recipients on prolonged therapy, through the same phototoxic mechanism. Tacrolimus was linked to non-Hodgkin lymphoma and post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder, with limited evidence for leukaemia and skin carcinoma.

Kabir Sardana, Director, Professor and Head of the Department, Department of Dermatology, at Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Medical Sciences and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, said: "Hydrochlorothiazide has long been recognised as carrying a risk, especially in rural areas, the Northeast, hilly and coastal regions, and among outdoor workers.

Voriconazole is another concern, not only because of its known association with skin cancer risk, but also because it is frequently prescribed without labelled indications, including for fungal infections caused by *Trichophyton indotineae*. We cannot ignore these warnings in a country where irrational prescribing, over-the-counter availability, and poor adherence to ethical prescribing and dispensing practices remain significant challenges."

Muslim body rejects Taslima's 'misleading' remarks on madrasas

Ziya Us Salam
NEW DELHI

The All India Muslim Personal Law Board (AIMPLB) has condemned the remarks of exiled Bangladeshi writer Taslima Nasrin calling for a ban on madrasas, dubbing them "inflammatory, misleading, and factually baseless". Ms. Nasrin, who returned to Kolkata last week after nearly two decades, also called for a Uniform Civil Code in the country.

The spokesperson of AIMPLB, S.Q.R. Ilyas, in a statement on Tuesday, described Ms. Nasrin's comments as "an irresponsible attempt by a foreign national to interfere in India's internal affairs".

> 'To allege that Islamic seminaries promote extremism or produce *jihadis* is nothing but falsehood'

"To allege that Islamic seminaries promote extremism or produce the so called *jihadis* is nothing but a blatant falsehood. It is slanderous and a deliberate attempt to malign an entire religious and educational tradition. Such baseless accusations not only hurt the religious sentiments of millions of Indian Muslims, but also appear to be a calculated effort to vitiate the country's communal harmony," Mr. Ilyas said.

He regretted that "a foreign national, who is living in India as a refugee, is making inflammatory comments on the country's religious, constitutional, and social issues". The AIMPLB urged the Government of India to ensure that nobody is allowed to spread hatred under the garb of freedom of expression.

17 passengers, crew injured as Air India flight drops 300 feet after turbulence

Jagriti Chandra
NEW DELHI

Thirteen passengers and four crew members on Air India's Phuket-Delhi flight sustained injuries after the aircraft encountered turbulence on Tuesday, leading to a sudden drop in altitude.

The Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) is investigating the incident.

The aircraft hit turbulence during the cruise phase of the flight that resulted "in a momentary change in altitude", Air India said. Flight tracking website Flightradar 24 showed a 300-foot-drop around two-and-a-half hours into the flight, while the aircraft was over Odisha.

"After the momentary event, the aircraft continued normally and landed safely in Delhi at 11:07 hrs IST," the airline spokesperson said. The videos of the incident went viral on social media.

Union Minister of Civil Aviation K. Rammohan Naidu visits an injured passenger at a hospital in New Delhi. PTI

Plane grounded

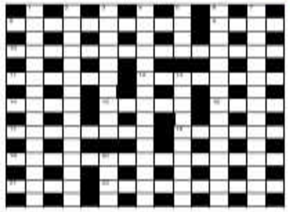
The aircraft has been grounded and "the flight data recorder and cockpit voice recorder have been secured for examination", the Civil Aviation Ministry said in a statement.

The injured passengers and crew members were taken to hospital for medical evaluation. Later, five passengers were discharged, while the remaining individuals continued to receive treatment and care. There were total 137 passengers aboard. Civil Aviation Minister K. Rammohan Naidu visited Fortis and Medanta hospitals to meet the injured.

THE CROSSWORD + 14864

(set by Vidwan)

Solve this puzzle online and access more puzzles at https://thehindu.com/crosswords



Across

8 A purer gent styled in an engrossing novel (4-6)
9 Missing nothing, only killing by a wild cat (4)
10 Harry renounced truth about English criminal (5-3-7)
11 Small side around river or brook (6)
12 Looks after terms of service for drunkards (8)
14 Basic unit in Excel layout! (4)
15 Bleak day's back (5)
16 Time to run with English knight for expedition (4)
17 Drive of the majority wanting small personal sacrifices! Public relations! (8)
18 Chinese silk cloth from some sponge extract (6)
19 Bury to pass stage one at England, amongst universities (15)
21 Untidiness of officer's eating place (4)
22 Work during days, more confident about following one who sails on board (10)

Down

1 Done with parent shifts! Taking time to have fun in open! (5,3,4,3)
2 Seen as a relieved kind of affliction (8,7)
3 Head's cut time to call, left out AV, for example (10)
4 Bug checker with nil pretences! Let about! (6,9)
5 So involved in greater good (4)
6 Ambassador of India, powerful in general (15)
7 Heard 'Nehru' tweet translated poorly (5,3,7)
13 Demi Moore's movie lines, model for cold naturalness (10)
20 Intimidate with large hood (4)

SUDOKU

				1	4	9		7
						4		
9		4			6	3	1	
				6	3	8	9	
	3	2	5	8				
	4	1	3			6		5
		5						
8		3	1	2				

DIFFICULTY RATING: ★★★☆☆

Solution to previous puzzle

Solution to yesterday's Sudoku

4	8	3	2	5	6	9	7	1
6	2	9	1	7	4	8	5	3
7	1	5	3	9	8	6	2	4
8	9	2	6	3	5	4	1	7
3	4	6	7	1	9	5	8	2
1	5	7	8	4	2	3	6	9
5	3	8	4	2	7	1	9	6
9	7	4	5	6	1	2	3	8
2	6	1	9	8	3	7	4	5

FAITH

Sage Dhaumya's advice

Yudhishthira was worried because many sadhus insisted on following the Pandavas to the forest, and he did not have the wherewithal to provide food for them. He asked sage Dhaumya for advice. Dhaumya asked Yudhishthira to worship the Sun, said Kidambi Narayanan in a discourse. He described the greatness of the Sun. When animals suffer without food, Surya absorbs water in the ocean during the Uttarayana period. During Dakshinayana, he gives the moisture back to the earth as rain. Rain causes plants and vegetation to thrive. Thus, animals obtain food. Since Surya is responsible for sustaining all life, he should be worshipped, said Dhaumya. He further told Yudhishthira that a ruler must know what his subjects needed. A teacher must be concerned about the welfare of his students; the head of a family must be concerned about the welfare of his family and a king about the welfare of his subjects.

Dhaumya reassured Yudhishthira that by following dharma he could serve the sadhus who were with him. He taught Yudhishthira a mantra to worship Surya. Yudhishthira recited the mantra, keeping his mind under control. Pleased with his worship, Surya appeared before Yudhishthira. Yudhishthira praised him thus: "You are like the eyes of this world. You are the *atma* of every living thing. Unhealthy plants recover when the Sun's rays fall on them. You are the cause for the five elements. While you support and purify the world, you expect nothing in return. Your chariot is followed by sages and celestials. The celestials get their positions only through your grace. You have *tejas* (effulgence), dharma, jnana and aishwarya. Your *tejas* appears as thunder and lightning."

New vehicle third party insurance period raised

SC increases cover for new cars to 4 years and for two-wheelers to 6 years 'in the interest of road safety'; it also proposes system wherein vehicles without insurance are denied fuel at petrol pumps

Aaratrika Bhaumik
NEW DELHI

The Supreme Court on Tuesday extended the mandatory third-party motor insurance coverage of new vehicles by a year. New cars will now have four years of coverage and two-wheelers of six years, it said. The court observed that despite the statutory mandate, a "shocking" number of vehicles continued to ply on Indian roads without third-party insurance, forcing accident victims and their families to "run from pillar to post" to secure compensation.

"While the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) and the General Insurance Council (GIC) have recommended that this period not be enhanced, we are of the view that it is in the interest of road safety that the period be enhanced by one year. Therefore, it is directed that henceforth, third-party insurance for four years for new cars and six years for new two-wheelers be required to be purchased. IRDA to immediately issue necessary directions," a Bench of Justices Sanjay Karol and Prashant Kumar Mishra said.

The court said that despite the statutory mandate, a "shocking" number of vehicles continued to ply without insurance. FILE PHOTO

In its 2018 judgment in the *S. Rajaseekaran v. Union of India* case, the apex court had required purchasers of new vehicles to obtain three-year third-party insurance for cars and five-year cover for two-wheelers at the time of purchase or registration.

Data integration

The Bench also directed that Automatic Number Plate Recognition cameras, deployed on highways and roads to detect traffic violations, be integrated with insurance data maintained by the Insurance Information Bureau of India (IIB) and vehicle registration data available on the VAHAN portal. It further directed that State police personnel be equipped with mobile applications linked to the IIB and VAHAN databases, enabling them to verify the insurance status of vehicles in real time and issue challans for violations.

The directions were issued while the apex court was hearing an appeal by an insurance company against a 2024 Telangana High Court ruling directing it to pay ₹10 lakh in compensation to the family of a road accident victim, who was the sole breadwinner of the household. The insurer had disputed its liability to pay the compensation, contending that no additional premium had been paid to cover the personal risk of the vehicle owner.

The top court, however, dismissed the appeal and directed the insurer to pay the compensation awarded to the victim's family, observing that courts dealing with motor accident claims should not adopt a "hyper-technical approach". It flagged the high number of uninsured vehicles on Indian roads, observing that the lack of third-party coverage often leaves accident victims and their families embroiled in prolonged litigation over liability and the quantum of compensation.

The court proposed a system in which vehicles without valid insurance can be denied fuel at petrol pumps.

What is the decision?

The **Supreme Court of India** has increased the mandatory **long-term third-party motor insurance** period for **new vehicles** by one year.

Vehicle	Earlier Mandatory Third-Party Insurance	New Mandatory Period
New Cars	3 years	**4 years**
New Two-wheelers	5 years	**6 years**

The decision aims to improve **road safety**, increase insurance compliance, and ensure quicker compensation to road accident victims.

Why did the Supreme Court take this step?

The Court observed that despite legal requirements, **a large number of vehicles continue to run without valid third-party insurance**.

This creates several problems:

- Accident victims struggle to receive compensation.
- Families of deceased victims often face lengthy court battles.
- Insurance companies frequently dispute liability.
- Motor Accident Claims Tribunals experience delays.

The Court stated that extending the mandatory insurance period at the time of purchase would reduce these issues.

Background

In **2018**, in the case of **S. Rajaseekaran v. Union of India**, the Supreme Court had directed:

Vehicle	2018 Rule
Cars	3-year third-party insurance
Two-wheelers	5-year third-party insurance

The latest judgment increases these periods by one additional year.

What is Third-Party Insurance?

Third-party insurance compensates **other people affected by an accident caused by the insured vehicle**.

It covers:

- Death of another person
- Injury to another person
- Damage to another person's property

It **does not cover damage to your own vehicle**, which requires comprehensive insurance.

Why is Third-Party Insurance compulsory?

Under the **Motor Vehicles Act, 1988**, every vehicle using public roads must have valid third-party insurance because it protects innocent victims of road accidents.

Court's observations

The Bench of **Justice Sanjay Karol** and **Justice Prashant Kumar Mishra** observed:

- Many uninsured vehicles continue to operate despite legal mandates.
- Victims are forced to "run from pillar to post" for compensation.
- Courts should prioritize justice rather than adopt an excessively technical approach in accident compensation cases.

- **Major directions issued by the Court**
- **1. Integration of ANPR Cameras**
- The Court directed that:
  - **Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) cameras**
  - Highway surveillance systems
- should be integrated with:
  - **VAHAN database**
  - **Insurance Information Bureau (IIB)** database.
- **Purpose**
- Authorities can instantly check:
  - Insurance validity
  - Registration details
  - Traffic violations
- in real time.

2. Mobile Apps for Police

Police personnel should receive mobile applications linked with:

- VAHAN
- Insurance Information Bureau

This enables officers to:

- Verify insurance status instantly.
- Issue challans on the spot for uninsured vehicles.

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3. Possible denial of fuel

The Supreme Court proposed exploring a system where:

> Vehicles without valid insurance may **not be allowed to purchase fuel at petrol pumps**.

This is a proposal to improve compliance and is **not yet a nationwide rule**.

Benefits of the new rule

Benefit	Explanation
Better road safety	More vehicles remain insured for longer.
Higher insurance compliance	Fewer uninsured vehicles.
Faster compensation	Victims receive financial relief more easily.
Less litigation	Fewer disputes regarding insurance validity.
Better digital enforcement	Integration with VAHAN and ANPR improves monitoring.

Concerns

Concern	Explanation
Higher upfront vehicle cost	Buyers must pay one extra year of premium.
Fuel denial proposal	Requires significant digital infrastructure and legal safeguards.
Implementation	Coordination between states, insurers, petrol pumps, and transport departments is needed.

'Six-in-one vaccine may boost immunisation programme'

Introducing the hexavalent (six-in-one) vaccine into India's Universal Immunisation Programme could improve the efficiency of childhood immunisation programme, according to a study conducted by the Union Health Ministry along with the George Institute for Global Health India; the Gates Foundation; Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance; and John Snow India Private Limited. A hexavalent vaccine is a combination that protects infants against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis (whooping cough), Hepatitis B, polio, and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) in a single injection. It eases the workload of frontline health workers, lowers cold-chain requirements, and saves caregivers' time.

A study supported by the **Union Health Ministry**, **The George Institute for Global Health India**, **Gates Foundation**, **Gavi (the Vaccine Alliance)**, and **John Snow India Pvt. Ltd.** suggests that introducing the **hexavalent (6-in-1) vaccine** into India's **Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP)** could significantly improve childhood vaccination.

What is the Hexavalent (6-in-1) vaccine?

It is a **single injection** that protects infants against **six serious diseases**.

Disease	Description
Diphtheria	Serious bacterial throat infection that can obstruct breathing.
Tetanus	Causes severe muscle spasms ("lockjaw").
Pertussis (Whooping cough)	Highly contagious bacterial infection causing severe coughing fits.
Hepatitis B	Viral infection affecting the liver.
Polio	Viral disease that can cause permanent paralysis.
Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib)	Causes meningitis, pneumonia, and other severe bacterial infections in children.

What is the Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP)?

The **UIP** is India's flagship public health programme that provides **free vaccines** to children and pregnant women to prevent vaccine-preventable diseases.

Objectives

- Reduce infant mortality.
- Prevent outbreaks of infectious diseases.
- Achieve universal vaccine coverage.

How is the six-in-one vaccine different?

Current practice

Many of these vaccines are administered separately or through multiple combinations, requiring more injections and logistics.

Hexavalent vaccine

- Combines six vaccines into **one injection**.
- Simplifies the immunisation schedule.
- Reduces the number of injections for infants.

Benefit	Explanation
Fewer injections	Less pain and stress for infants.
Better vaccine acceptance	Parents are more likely to complete schedules.
Higher coverage	Improved compliance with vaccination timelines.
Lower workload	Fewer injections and clinic visits reduce the burden on health workers.
Easier logistics	Simplifies storage, transport, and administration.
Reduced cold-chain burden	Fewer vaccine vials need refrigeration.
Time savings	Faster immunisation sessions benefit caregivers and healthcare providers.

Challenge	Explanation
Cost	Combination vaccines are generally more expensive than individual vaccines.
Procurement	Large-scale manufacturing and supply must be ensured.
Training	Healthcare workers need orientation on the new schedule and administration.
Transition	Existing immunisation schedules would need to be updated carefully.

3 widely used medicines classified as carcinogenic by WHO research agency

Bindu Shajan Perappadan
NEW DELHI

Three widely prescribed medicines used to treat high blood pressure, fungal infections, and organ transplant rejection have been classified as "carcinogenic to humans" (Group 1) by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the World Health Organization (WHO)'s cancer research agency.

Experts said the classification is a hazard identification and should not prompt patients to discontinue treatment without consulting their doctors.

The three medicines – hydrochlorothiazide (hypertension), voriconazole (fungal infections), and tacrolimus (an immunosuppressant preventing transplant rejection) – are on the WHO Model List of Essential Medicines, prescribed to millions worldwide. The assessment, published as Volume 137 of the IARC Monographs, expands on conclusions first released in *The Lancet Oncology* in November 2024.

There is sufficient evidence that hydrochlorothiazide causes squamous cell skin carcinoma and lip cancer, IARC said.

Voriconazole was similarly linked to squamous cell skin carcinoma in transplant recipients on prolonged therapy, through the same phototoxic mechanism. Tacrolimus was linked to non-Hodgkin lymphoma and post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder, with limited evidence for leukaemia and skin carcinoma.

Kabir Sardana, Director, Professor and Head of the Department, Department of Dermatology, at Atal Bihari Vajpayee Institute of Medical Sciences and Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, said: "Hydrochlorothiazide has long been recognised as carrying a risk, especially in rural areas, the Northeast, hilly and coastal regions, and among outdoor workers.

Voriconazole is another concern, not only because of its known association with skin cancer risk, but also because it is frequently prescribed without labelled indications, including for fungal infections caused by *Trichophyton indotineae*. We cannot ignore these warnings in a country where irrational prescribing, over-the-counter availability, and poor adherence to ethical prescribing and dispensing practices remain significant challenges."

The **International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC)**, the cancer research arm of the **World Health Organization (WHO)**, has classified **three widely used medicines** as **Group 1 carcinogens ("Carcinogenic to humans")** based on available scientific evidence.

> **Important:** This is a **hazard classification, not a recommendation to stop using these medicines**. Patients should **continue prescribed treatment unless advised otherwise by their doctor**.

Which medicines are involved?

Medicine	Used for	WHO Essential Medicine	Cancer risk identified
Hydrochlorothiazide	High blood pressure (Hypertension)	Yes	Squamous cell skin carcinoma and lip cancer
Voriconazole	Serious fungal infections	Yes	Squamous cell skin carcinoma
Tacrolimus	Preventing organ transplant rejection	Yes	Non-Hodgkin lymphoma, post-transplant lymphoproliferative disorder (PTLD); limited evidence for leukaemia and skin cancer

Who made the classification?

Organisation	Role
IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)	WHO's specialised cancer research agency
WHO	Parent organisation

The findings were published as **Volume 137 of the IARC Monographs**, expanding conclusions first released in **The Lancet Oncology (November 2024)**.

What does "Group 1 Carcinogen" mean?

IARC classifies agents according to the **strength of evidence** that they can cause cancer.

IARC Group	Meaning	Examples
Group 1	Carcinogenic to humans	Tobacco, asbestos, alcohol, UV radiation, and now these medicines (for specified cancers)
Group 2A	Probably carcinogenic	Red meat (example)
Group 2B	Possibly carcinogenic	Aloe vera whole leaf extract, etc.
Group 3	Not classifiable	Evidence insufficient
Group 4	Probably not carcinogenic	Very few agents

What do experts say?

Experts stressed that:

- The classification identifies a **potential hazard**, not an immediate danger.
- The **benefits of these medicines often outweigh the risks**, especially for conditions like hypertension, severe fungal infections, or organ transplantation.
- Patients should **not discontinue treatment without medical advice**.

Concerns in India

Doctors highlighted issues such as:

- Over-the-counter availability of prescription medicines.
- Irrational prescribing.
- Poor adherence to treatment guidelines.
- Lack of awareness about sun protection during treatment.

Transport, pharma and biotech become India's biggest research investors

Jacob P. Koshy
NEW DELHI

India's private-sector research effort is now being driven overwhelmingly by the transportation, pharmaceutical, biotechnology and information technology (IT) industries, with transport companies emerging as the country's largest corporate R&D investors, according to the Department of Science and Technology's (DST) Research and Development Statistics 2025-26.

The report also shows that industry now employs more researchers than the public sector in core R&D activities, underscoring a broader shift in the country's innovation landscape.

The report follows a disclosure by the DST in the Lok Sabha last week that showed India's spending on research and development (R&D) surged to 0.83% of GDP in 2021-22, the first time that the country crossed the 0.8% threshold since 2009-10.

The report estimates that India's R&D expenditure will approach 0.9% of GDP in 2025-26.

The figures also reveal a structural shift in India's innovation landscape: private industry accounted for 45.5% of national R&D spending in 2021-22, rising further to 51.8% in 2023-24, the first time businesses have contributed more to India's research effort than all levels of government combined.

Transportation companies spent ₹39,137 crore on R&D in 2023-24, making them the single largest industrial R&D contributor, followed by drugs and pharmaceuticals (₹25,847 crore), biotechnology (₹10,321 crore), IT (₹9,587 crore) and electrical and electronics (₹6,779 crore).

Together, these sectors accounted for the bulk of private industrial research expenditure.

Transportation companies spent ₹39,137 crore on R&D in 2023-24

The latest figures represent a marked departure from the pattern seen in the last publicly available DST statistical compendium released in 2020, which contained data up to 2018-19. At that time, pharma and transportation were already among the country's leading industrial research sectors, but transportation R&D was only about ₹14,000 crore while biotechnology and IT accounted for a much smaller share of industrial research spending.

Since then, the transport-sector R&D has almost tripled, biotechnology has emerged as one of India's largest research-intensive industries, and IT has joined the country's leading corporate R&D spenders.

An official, who declined to be identified but familiar with the data compendium, attributed the sharp rise in private sector spending to "post COVID."

The "realisation" that investments in R&D were "critical" to companies' future prompted greater investments, he told *The Hindu*. Though nearly 8,000-odd companies populated the DST database, 90% of the R&D investments came from 500-odd companies.

He underlined that the DST had not made any methodological changes to how it sourced this data from industries, which is done through self-reported questionnaires. Stricter requirements by RBI on transparently disclosing R&D spends may also have played a role, he added.

The expansion in spending has been accompanied by a shift in India's research workforce. The latest survey estimates that private industry employed more full-time equivalent (FTE) R&D personnel than government institutions in 2023-24, with business enterprises accounting for the largest pool of researchers and technical staff engaged in core research activities. In contrast, the 2020 edition of the report, based on 2017-18 data, showed government institutions, including central agencies, state organisations and higher educational institutions, as the dominant employers of India's R&D workforce.

The report attributes the increase in private research primarily to business enterprises rather than private universities or research organisations.

Of the ₹1.27 lakh crore spent by the private sector in 2023-24, private industry accounted for ₹1.11 lakh crore, while Scientific and Industrial Research Organisations contributed ₹7,798 crore and private higher educational institutions ₹9,364 crore.

INBRIEF

LIC shares dip 8% on Centre's stake sale at 10% discount

Investors sold Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) pulling it down by almost 8% on the BSE, closing at more than a two-month low of ₹391/share after the government sold its stake at 10% discount. The stock hit ₹400/apiece before steadily sliding and reaching the day's close. The Centre sold 6.5% stake in LIC via OFS at a discount of 10% . LIC's offer for sale consisted of a base offer of up to 2% equity stake in the insurer with an option to sell an additional 4.5% stake. The offer for sale (OFS) comes four years after LIC's initial public offering (IPO), which had fetched ₹21,000 crore for a 3.5% stake.

ONGC's net profit more than doubles to ₹17,034 crore

Oil and Natural Gas Corporation's (ONGC) net profit more than doubled in the June ended quarter, fuelled by a more-than-a-half time increase in net crude price realisations. Net profit rose more than 112% on a year-on-year basis to ₹17,034 crore. This was led by net crude oil price realisations, that is, the average price an explorer receives for each barrel of oil it sells, increasing 50.4% to $99.45 per barrel. Gross revenue increased 45.2% YoY to ₹46,460 crore. Standalone production of crude oil and natural gas stayed nearly flat in the reported quarter from the comparable period last year at 4.452 MMT and 4.756 billion cubic metres (BCM).

FSSAI bans '100% pure' Dabur products, firm's share falls 4%

Labels such as '100% pure, natural, organic and tender' are in contravention of food safety regulations, as they are ambiguous, unverifiable and likely to mislead consumers, says regulator

The Hindu Bureau
MUMBAI

In a major clamp down on companies making false and misleading claims, the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has issued an order directing FMCG major Dabur India Ltd. to withdraw products carrying 'misleading 100% claims'.

The regulator issued notice to the company to withdraw such products from the market with immediate effect and report the action taken, in 15 days.

The order is against the company's food products which include honey, apple cider vinegar, virgin coconut oil, sesame oil, cow ghee, coconut water, and coconut milk.

Stating that several critical non-compliances had been observed, FSSAI said, "Food products being sold on the company's website were found carrying misleading "100%" claims such as "100% Natural", "100% Pure", "100% Purity Guaranteed", "100% Organic" and "100% Tender".

Black list: The order is against Dabur products including honey, apple cider vinegar, virgin coconut oil, and cow ghee. FILE PHOTO

"The use of the 100% claims are in contravention of the FSS (Advertising & Claims) Regulations, 2018, as they are ambiguous, unverifiable and likely to mislead consumers," the regulator said on X.

It said Dabur Himalayan Organic Apple Cider Vinegar and Dabur Organic Honey were found displaying the Jaivik Bharat Logo without valid FSSAI organic endorsement, in contravention of the FSS (Organic Foods) Regulations, 2017.

"Dabur Hommade Coconut Milk was marketed with the claim "100% Purity". Such a claim is not permissible for compound foods under the FSS (Advertising & Claims) Regulations, 2018, FSSAI said.

Despite an earlier notice directing discontinuation of misleading "100%" claims, no satisfactory corrective action was taken by the company, the FSSAI stated. The regulator directed Dabur India to immediately halt sale of the food products identified in the notice and all other food products carrying misleading "100%" claims, and to submit an action taken report (ATR) within 15 days.

Following reports of the action, the company's shares fell by about 4% to ₹408.25 on the BSE. In a filing with stock exchanges, Dabur India said, "The company believes that the declaration on our product labels comply with the prevailing legal and regulatory framework and are consistent with long-standing industry practices." "Dabur stands by the purity and quality of its products and has never made any misleading claims," it stated.

The company said it was exploring options in relation to the prohibitory order. "However, as a good corporate citizen, Dabur had already initiated transitioning of the product labels as mentioned in the FSSAI letter to new labels/advertisements without the 100% claim," it said.

'In transition'

"Most product labels/advertisements/website as mentioned in aforesaid order, have either already transitioned or are in the process of transition. The company is responding accordingly to FSSAI and will continue to engage constructively with them to resolve the matter," it added.

"We reiterate that Dabur stands by the purity and highest standards of quality of its products and does not make any misleading claims," it emphasised.

The company said the order would have limited impact on its business operations, financial position or performance and be confined to the food products under objection.

Govt. introduces Bill to 'make it easier to do business in India'

T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan
NEW DELHI

The Taxation and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026 seeks to amend several existing Acts

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on Tuesday introduced the Taxation and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026 in the Lok Sabha, seeking to amend several existing Acts in a bid to attract more foreign capital, make it easier to do business in India, and to push the Make in India mission.

The Taxation and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026 will amend the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, Income-Tax Act, 2025, and the Finance Act, 2026.

The Bill proposes a key tax exemption for data centres in India.

"Foreign cloud companies that use Indian data centres were earlier promised a tax exemption, but with conditions of clearing several layers of government notification and approval," a Finance Ministry official explained.

The proposed Bill seeks to remove these approval requirements. In addition, it will allow Indian data centres to be run on a leased basis rather than only under direct ownership. "Global investment funds are typically run by skilled fund managers, and India has deep talent in this field," the official further explained. "Until now, a long and demanding list of conditions discouraged those managers from basing themselves in India, for fear that doing so might make the entire foreign fund taxable here."

The proposed Bill seeks to slash this list of conditions, retaining only those that are expressly aimed at preventing misuse and round-tripping of money by Indians. Under the proposed rules, fund managers will be allowed to relocate to India without the foreign fund being treated as doing business in India.

Dividends paid by REITs and InvITs to their investors were tax free only if the operating company stayed in the old tax regime. However, as companies increasingly move to the new tax regime, investors risked losing this benefit.

The Bill introduced on Tuesday seeks to restore this exemption.

Wind turbine firms seek export-linked sops, PLI

Saptaparno Ghosh
NEW DELHI

The Indian Wind Turbine Manufacturers Association (IWTMA) has written to the Union Ministry for New and Renewable Energy for an export-linked incentive scheme, Amit Pyasi, CEO told *The Hindu*.

Separately, Mr. Pyasi said industry would receive an additional boost if the Centre could support it with an incentive scheme for indigenous making of flanges and large bearings required in large forging facilities.

Tapping demand

Underscoring the need for export sops, Mr. Pyasi said, "There is a lot of demand for India-manufactured equipment. However, we are not as cost competitive as China as they have an established ecosystem and provide a lot of subsidies to the manufacturing segment."

Suggesting a structure, he said, "There could be a manufacturer-linked incentive for exports - to be gauged by rupees/megawatt for five to seven years. It could be a turnover-linked incentive applicable only to exports."

Pyasi also mooted a scheme for local making of flanges.

Mr. Pyasi suggested the Centre consider providing export finance as well a domestic buyer's facilities that is, a credit facility to those who buy the wind turbines made in India.

Utilise FTAs

He observed Indian manufacturers did not get like-for-like advantage when they sought to approach markets outside India (for example, Europe or North America) compared with neighbouring countries supplying equipment to India.

"We request the government to negotiate with counterparts in Europe especially now that the European Union FTA is under discussion, it is probably the opportune time to approach with this kind of a facility," he said.

Mr. Pyasi pointed out India's import needs in this sector relate to forging facilities for larger platforms such as those of about five megawatts.

"We request the Centre to support the industry with incentives for manufacturing large bearings, flanges, which are part of the tower because the forging facility is not there in India," he said.

On curtailment

Mr. Pyasi said by very nature, solar and wind energy had lower capacity utilisation factor viz. about 21% and 36-40% respectively compared with conventional coal-powered plants with about 85%. Therefore, renewable sources see a wide variance of installed capacity percentage with the final output generated. Curtailment is when power-grid operators limit output from generating sources for grid stability.

"When we look at [power] generation figures, we should be clear it may come across that renewable is not in it but that is not the case, we just need to deploy more capacities," he added.

Madhya Pradesh Telecom Manufacturing Zone an 'extension of PLI', says Scindia

Ashokamithran T.
MUMBAI

The Madhya Pradesh government's push to companies in the telecom and related sectors to invest close to ₹12,000 crore in the first Telecom Manufacturing Zone (TMZ) is an extension of the existing production-linked incentive in the scheme, said Union Minister of Communications Jyotiraditya Scindia.

Speaking on the sidelines of a roundtable discussion which saw the participation of Chief Minister Mohan Yadav, Mr. Scindia said, "In a way you can think about it that this TMZ is an extension of the PLI. Because, for close to 12,000 crores worth of investments in this TMZ – thanks to CM Mohan Yadav – investors will almost get 7-8,000 crores worth of incentives back."

"So, in a way, this is also a PLI. If you look at it from a broad-based perspective," Mr. Scindia said.

PLI spurred

He further said that the PLI itself had led to almost ₹6,500 crore worth of investments, ₹1,20,000 crore of revenue, ₹25,600 crore of exports, and creation of 35,000 jobs, deeming it "extremely successful." Representatives from more than 15 major telecom companies, including Jio, Airtel, and Vi, participated in the closed-door event. "There are two segments of the India Mobile Congress, Mumbai Roadshow, IMC, which will be held in Delhi from 7th to 10th October 2026," said Ramakrishna P., CEO, India Mobile Congress.

"The first segment is related to establishment of India's first TMZ in Gwalior, while the second segment is an investor meet for IMC 2026," Mr. Ramakrishna added.

Zydus gets U.S. FDA nod for Indocyanine Green

The Hindu Bureau
HYDERABAD

Zydus Lifesciences has received U.S. Food and Drug Administration final approval for its abbreviated new drug application for Indocyanine Green for Injection, USP, 25 mg/vial, a sterile lyophilised powder for reconstitution.

The approved product is the generic equivalent of reference listed drug IC-Green by Diagnostic Green LLC. The U.S. FDA has designated the application a Competitive Generic Therapy (CGT). Eligibility for the 180-day exclusivity available to certain CGTs is determined by the health regulator and, where it applies, the period runs from the date of first commercial marketing, Zydus said.

The product will be manufactured at the group's injectable manufacturing plant in Jarod, near Vadodara, and will be marketed in the U.S. market by Zydus Pharmaceuticals (USA) Inc.

'Meenakshi India likely to slip on FY30 target'

Balasubramanyam C.P.
CHENNAI

Meenakshi India Ltd., which was listed on the BSE Main Board on July 28 at ₹281.99 a share, is targeting a revenue of ₹450-500 crore by FY30, nearly triple of its FY26 revenue of ₹150.76 crore.

In an interaction, CMD Ashutosh Goenka said the company may not meet the timeline, stating the target could be "off by six months to a year" given the current geopolitical situation. The Chennai-based apparel manufacturer's FY26 revenue fell 9.36% year-on-year (YoY), from ₹166.33 crore in FY25.

Profit after tax (PAT) declined 73.25%, from ₹39.10 crore to ₹10.46 crore, while Operational EBITDA fell 65.44%, from ₹29.51 crore to ₹10.20 crore.

Q4 FY26 revenue fell 25.16% year-on-year to ₹45.72 crore, with PAT down 82.72% to ₹4.82 crore.

Expedite claim settlements from flood-hit Assam: IRDAI

The Hindu Bureau
HYDERABAD

The Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) has instructed insurers, including life and standalone health insurers, to settle claims arising from the flood impact in four districts of Assam at the earliest.

Advising insurers to mobilise all resources for ensuring immediate service response, the insurance regulator said floods triggered by heavy rain resulted in widespread loss of lives, property (homes and businesses) and infrastructure in the Sivasagar, Charaideo, Jorhat and Golaghat districts of the State.

Besides directing the insurers to engage the services of Surveyors, Loss Adjustors and Investigators for quick settlement of the claims, IRDAI wanted the companies to communicate the nomination of a senior executive to the Chief Secretary immediately. Districts reporting large numbers of claims are to be overseen by a designated District Claims Service Head.

FSSAI bans '100% pure' Dabur products, firm's share falls 4%

Labels such as '100% pure, natural, organic and tender' are in contravention of food safety regulations, as they are ambiguous, unverifiable and likely to mislead consumers, says regulator

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Block list: The order is against Dabur products including honey, apple cider vinegar, virgin coconut oil, and cow ghee. FILE PHOTO

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DABUR FACES ACTION OVER '100% NATURAL' LABELS


fssai
FOOD SAFETY AND STANDARDS AUTHORITY OF INDIA
Dabur
Dabur Honey 100% PURE
Dabur APPLE CIDER VINEGAR
Dabur COW GHEE 100% PURE
VIRGIN COCONUT OIL 100% PURE
Dabur SESAME OIL
Dabur COCONUT WATER
Dabur Hommade COCONUT MILK 100% PURITY
FSSAI ORDER
PROHIBITED
Stop sale of products carrying misleading '100%' claims
Submit Action Taken Report within 15 days
Violation of FSS (Advertising & Claims) Regulations, 2018
MISLEADING '100%' CLAIMS NOT PERMITTED
FSUWatch.com

The **Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)** has directed **Dabur India Ltd.** to withdraw food products carrying misleading **"100%" claims**, stating that such labels violate Indian food safety regulations.

Following the announcement, **Dabur's share price fell by about 4%** on the BSE.

Why did FSSAI take action?

FSSAI found that claims such as:

- 100% Pure
- 100% Natural
- 100% Organic
- 100% Purity Guaranteed
- 100% Tender

are:

- Ambiguous
- Difficult to verify
- Likely to mislead consumers

Such claims violate the **Food Safety and Standards (Advertising & Claims) Regulations, 2018**.

Product Category

Honey

Apple cider vinegar

Virgin coconut oil

Sesame oil

Cow ghee

Coconut water

Coconut milk

Other violations identified

Jaivik Bharat Logo

FSSAI found that some Dabur organic products displayed the **Jaivik Bharat** logo without valid organic certification, contrary to the **Food Safety and Standards (Organic Foods) Regulations, 2017**.

Coconut Milk Claim

A product labelled **"100% Pure"** was identified as a compound food, making such an absolute purity claim impermissible under current regulations.

Directions issued by FSSAI

The regulator instructed Dabur to:

- Stop selling products carrying misleading "100%" claims immediately.
- Withdraw such products from the market.
- Submit an **Action Taken Report (ATR)** within **15 days**.
- Correct labels and advertisements.

Dabur's response

The company stated that:

- It complies with applicable laws.
- It has already begun transitioning product labels to remove the disputed claims.
- The issue is expected to have only a limited impact on its business.
- It is engaging with FSSAI to resolve the matter.

Why is this important?

Consumer protection

Absolute claims like "100%" can create unrealistic expectations and may influence purchasing decisions without adequate scientific basis.

Fair competition

The action promotes truthful advertising and prevents companies from gaining unfair market advantage through exaggerated claims.

Feature	Details
Full Name	Food Safety and Standards Authority of India
Established	2008
Parent Ministry	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare
Legal Basis	Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006
Role	Regulates food safety, labelling, advertising, standards, and licensing

Indian Brand	Product	Country	Year	Action	Reason
MDH	Madras Curry Powder, Sambhar Masala, Curry Powder (selected batches)	**Hong Kong**	2024	❌ Ban/Sales suspension	High levels of **ethylene oxide**, a carcinogenic pesticide. (Reuters)
Everest	Fish Curry Masala (selected batch)	**Hong Kong**	2024	❌ Ban/Sales suspension	Ethylene oxide contamination. (Reuters)
Everest	Fish Curry Masala	**Singapore**	2024	❌ Product recall	Ethylene oxide above permissible limits. (Reuters)
MDH & Everest	Selected spice products	**Maldives**	2024	❌ Import ban	Precautionary measure following contamination concerns. (Wikipedia)

Govt. introduces Bill to 'make it easier to do business in India'

T.C.A. Sharad Raghavan
NEW DELHI

The Taxation and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026 seeks to amend several existing Acts

Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman on Tuesday introduced the Taxation and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026 in the Lok Sabha, seeking to amend several existing Acts in a bid to attract more foreign capital, make it easier to do business in India, and to push the Make in India mission.

The Taxation and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026 will amend the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, Income-Tax Act, 2025, and the Finance Act, 2026.

The Bill proposes a key tax exemption for data centres in India.

"Foreign cloud companies that use Indian data centres were earlier promised a tax exemption, but with conditions of clearing several layers of government notification and approval," a Finance Ministry official explained.

The proposed Bill seeks to remove these approval requirements. In addition, it will allow Indian data centres to be run on a leased basis rather than only under direct ownership. "Global investment funds are typically run by skilled fund managers, and India has deep talent in this field," the official further explained. "Until now, a long and demanding list of conditions discouraged those managers from basing themselves in India, for fear that doing so might make the entire foreign fund taxable here."

The proposed Bill seeks to slash this list of conditions, retaining only those that are expressly aimed at preventing misuse and round-tripping of money by Indians. Under the proposed rules, fund managers will be allowed to relocate to India without the foreign fund being treated as doing business in India.

Dividends paid by REITs and InvITs to their investors were tax free only if the operating company stayed in the old tax regime. However, as companies increasingly move to the new tax regime, investors risked losing this benefit.

The Bill introduced on Tuesday seeks to restore this exemption.

Finance Minister **Nirmala Sitharaman** introduced the **Taxation and Other Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2026** in the Lok Sabha to simplify tax laws, improve the ease of doing business, attract foreign investment, and support the **Make in India** initiative.

Laws proposed to be amended

Act
Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007
Income Tax Act, 2025
Finance Act, 2026

Major proposals

1. Tax exemption for data centres

The Bill proposes to simplify tax benefits for Indian data centres.

Earlier

Foreign cloud companies had to satisfy multiple approvals and notifications to claim tax exemptions.

Proposed change

- Remove unnecessary approval requirements.
- Allow data centres to operate on leased premises instead of requiring ownership.
- Encourage greater investment in India's digital infrastructure.

---

2. Relief for foreign investment funds

The Bill seeks to reduce conditions that discouraged foreign fund managers from operating from India.

Existing concern

Foreign funds feared that basing investment managers in India could make the fund taxable in India.

Proposed solution

Allow fund managers to operate from India without automatically treating the foreign fund as conducting business in India, while retaining safeguards against misuse and round-tripping.

Feature	REIT	InvIT
Full Form	Real Estate Investment Trust	Infrastructure Investment Trust
Invests In	Commercial real estate	Infrastructure assets (roads, power, telecom, pipelines, etc.)
Investor Benefit	Earn income from rental properties	Earn income from infrastructure projects

3. REITs and InvITs

The Bill restores tax efficiency for investors.

Current issue	Proposed change
Investors risked losing tax-free dividend benefits when operating companies shifted to the new tax regime.	Restore the exemption so that eligible dividends from REITs and InvITs continue to receive favourable tax treatment.

Expected benefits

Benefit	Explanation
Improved Ease of Doing Business	Fewer regulatory approvals and compliance burdens.
Higher Foreign Investment	Greater confidence for global investors and fund managers.
Data Centre Growth	Encourages expansion of cloud and digital infrastructure in India.
Financial Market Development	Supports REITs, InvITs, and investment funds.
Make in India	Strengthens India's position as a global investment destination.

2020–21	81.97	⬆️ (Record high)
2021–22	84.84	⬆️ (Highest ever)
2022–23	71.35	⬇️
2023–24	62.27	⬇️
2024–25	70.95	⬆️ (Recovery) The Economic Ti... +1

• AVIATION

Air India mishap: To avoid turbulence injuries, stay strapped in

Sukalp Sharma
New Delhi, August 4

AN AIR India aircraft encountered severe mid-flight turbulence Tuesday while flying from Thailand's Phuket to New Delhi, experiencing a sudden drop of about 300 feet and resulting in injuries to some of the passengers and cabin crew members.

According to the airline, 17 people – 13 passengers and four crew members – were taken to the hospital for medical evaluation, though the injuries didn't appear to be too serious. The incident is being investigated by India's aviation safety regulator.

A routine occurrence

Turbulence is an irregular motion of the air resulting from circular whirls of air, or eddies, and vertical air currents — updrafts and downdrafts. Its severity can range from a few minor bumps during the flight to the aircraft tossing around with rapid and harsh changes in altitude, which can lead to injuries to those on board and also result in structural damage to the plane in rare cases.

Turbulence is a routine occurrence worldwide with scores of flights encountering it to varying degrees on a daily basis. Some of it may be near the ground, when strong winds around the airport can cause turbulence as aircraft take off or land, or at higher altitudes, where an updraft or downward flow of air in storm clouds can trigger some turbulence as planes fly through or near them. Turbulence also occurs on the edges of jet streams — strong, fast, and narrow air currents that circle the globe.

While turbulence is common, serious injuries caused by it are rare, and fatalities even more so. But there have been exceptions: for instance, one passenger died while several flyers and crew members sustained injuries when a Singapore Airlines jet was hit by sudden and severe turbulence over Myanmar in May 2024.

Altitude and attitude

- Light turbulence could see slight erratic changes in the plane's altitude and attitude — orientation as per the horizon. Moderate turbulence may trigger more notable changes.
- Severe turbulence could see the aircraft momentarily going out of control. In extreme turbulence, the plane is 'practically impossible to control'.

With the explosive growth in air traffic over the past few decades, along with the impact of global warming and climate change, the incidence of severe turbulence — particularly the difficult-to-predict clear air turbulence (CAT) — has grown, studies show. CAT occurs outside of clouds and usually above the altitude of 15,000 feet.

More frequent and severe

The worrying aspect is that climate change could make turbulence more frequent and severe. A 2023 study by researchers from the University of Reading (UK) and the UK Meteorological Office, found large increases in CAT between 1979 and 2020 around mid-altitudes and aircraft cruising altitudes. Over the North Atlantic, severe-or-greater CAT duration rose over 55 per cent in the four-decade period.

Reporting similar increases in turbulence all over the world, the study said the increase is almost certainly the result of climate change. The researchers also estimated that severe turbulence would increase in frequency more than light or moderate levels of turbulence.

Safety protocol

Even when severe turbulence is the primary trigger for an accident, there could be multiple contributory factors, including poor training of crew and inadequate dissemination of weather or wind related information. The US Federal Aviation Administration suggests using operating procedures and training to prevent injuries, promote communication and coordination, and gather data and review the carrier's history of turbulence encounters and injuries.

As a passenger, it is best to keep the seatbelt fastened at all times, unless unavoidable, like when using the lavatory. Most serious injuries are caused when turbulence dislodges the passengers from their seats, and the only way to prevent it is to be strapped in.


Air India's Phuket-Delhi flight experiences turbulence, 12 injured

Particular	Details
Flight Route	Phuket (Thailand) → New Delhi
Incident	Severe mid-flight turbulence
Aircraft Altitude Change	Approximately 300-foot sudden drop
People Injured	**17**
Passengers Injured	**13**
Crew Members Injured	**4**
Hospitalisation	Yes
Severity	Injuries not reported to be life-threatening
Investigation	Being investigated by India's aviation safety regulator (DGCA)

Cause	Explanation
Updrafts	Rising columns of warm air push the aircraft upward.
Downdrafts	Descending air pushes the aircraft downward.
Wind shear	Sudden change in wind speed or direction.
Thunderstorms	Strong vertical air currents inside storm clouds.
Mountain waves	Air flowing over mountains creates waves in the atmosphere.
Jet streams	High-speed air currents at cruising altitude.
Clear Air Turbulence (CAT)	Invisible turbulence without clouds; difficult to detect.

What is Clear Air Turbulence (CAT)?

One of the most dangerous forms of turbulence.

Features

Feature	Details
Clouds	Usually absent
Visibility	Cannot be seen by pilots or passengers
Radar Detection	Very difficult
Typical Altitude	Above **15,000 feet**
Cause	Jet streams and wind shear

Because CAT occurs without visible weather, pilots often receive little warning.

Why is turbulence increasing?

Researchers believe **climate change** is making atmospheric conditions more unstable.

2023 Study

Researchers from:

- **University of Reading (UK)**
- **UK Met Office**

found that:

- Severe Clear Air Turbulence increased significantly between **1979 and 2020**.
- Over the **North Atlantic**, the duration of severe CAT increased by **more than 55%**.

Why?

Global warming increases:

- Temperature differences between air masses.
- Jet stream instability.
- Wind shear.

These conditions favour stronger turbulence.

- **How does turbulence occur during a flight?**
- **During Take-off and Landing**
- Strong surface winds around airports can create turbulence.
-
- **During Cruise**
- Aircraft may encounter:
  - Jet streams
  - Clear Air Turbulence
  - Storm-related turbulence
  - Mountain waves
-
- **Near Thunderstorms**
- Powerful vertical currents inside cumulonimbus clouds can rapidly lift or drop an aircraft.

- **Why do most injuries occur?**
- Most injuries happen because people are **not wearing seat belts**.
- Common scenarios:
  - Walking in the aisle.
  - Using the lavatory.
  - Standing to retrieve baggage.
  - Cabin crew serving meals.
- During sudden turbulence, unrestrained passengers may hit the ceiling or overhead bins.
-

Recommendation	Purpose
Wear seat belt whenever seated	Prevents being thrown from the seat.
Follow crew instructions	Ensures coordinated response during turbulence.
Avoid standing unnecessarily	Reduces injury risk.
Suspend cabin service during severe turbulence	Protects crew and passengers.
Better pilot training	Improves handling of unexpected turbulence.
Improved weather and wind information	Helps pilots avoid turbulent areas where possible.
Review turbulence data	Supports route planning and safety improvements.

• LEGAL

Why SC expanded scope of domestic cruelty law to women in live-in relationships

Vineet Bhalla
New Delhi, August 4

EXPANDING THE protection against domestic cruelty under criminal law, the Supreme Court has ruled that such protection, ordinarily given to married women under Section 498A of the erstwhile Indian Penal Code (IPC), extends to women in live-in relationships as well, provided the couple shares an "intent to marry".

Since the IPC has now been replaced by the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), the judgment will likely apply to the corresponding BNS provision: Section 85. The judgment, delivered on Monday by a bench of Justices Sanjay Karol and N Kotiswar Singh, recognises that women facing cruelty in domestic settings cannot be denied the protection of criminal law merely because they have not undergone a formal marriage.

The legal position until now

Section 498A of the IPC penalises a husband or his relatives for subjecting a woman to cruelty. Because the provision explicitly uses the word "husband", its application was traditionally restricted to legally valid marriages.

Over the years, the Supreme Court expanded this definition to cover such men who induced a woman into a marriage that is legally void or voidable — for instance, by hiding a previous subsisting marriage — holding that such men cannot claim that they were not a "husband" to escape prosecution for cruelty.

This was what had transpired in the present case as well. The accused man approached the courts to quash a Section 498A case filed by his partner, arguing that since he was already married to someone else, his relationship with the complainant was not a valid marriage. The Karnataka High Court rejected this argument, ruling that when "a man induces a woman to believe that she is lawfully married to him, and thereafter subjects her to cruelty, [he] cannot be permitted to evade criminal responsibility on the plea that no valid marriage existed in law." This led him to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Beyond void marriages

The Supreme Court could have dismissed the appeal by relying on the established precedent regarding void marriages, but the bench took up the broader question of whether a man in a live-in relationship can be prosecuted under Section 498A.

The judgment, written by Justice Karol, adopted a "purposive interpretation" of the law, noting that since the original objective of Section 498A was to deter domestic cruelty, the law must adapt to changing social realities, observing that "cruelty, any which way, does not check at the door, whether the house it enters is that of a married woman or not". The court reasoned that if a woman faces cruelty from her partner, it makes no logical sense to offer her the protection of criminal law if she is married, but deny it if she is cohabiting before marriage. This distinction, it said, "has no rational nexus with the object of preventing domestic violence and is as such offensive to Article 14 of the Constitution of India", which guarantees the fundamental right to equality.

Why the DV Act is not enough

During the hearings, both the petitioner and the Union government argued against expanding Section 498A, pointing out that unmarried women are already protected under the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence (DV) Act, 2005, since the Act expressly covers not just married persons but also those "related...through a relationship in the nature of marriage".

The Supreme Court rejected this argument on the basis of the fundamental difference between the two laws. The DV Act, it pointed out, is primarily a piece of civil legislation providing remedies like maintenance and protection orders. The court said that equating it with Section 498A would be a "misstatement of law" because "the import of civil and criminal law is different" since "[o]ne has almost singularly civil and monetary consequences, whereas the other is backed by the force of criminal deterrence".

'Intent to marry' is crucial

To determine which live-in couples get this protection of criminal law, the Supreme Court borrowed the concept of a "relationship in the nature of marriage" from the DV Act. The court clarified that a "relationship in the nature of marriage" is a narrower legal subset of a general "live-in relationship". Relying on a 2013 judgment by it, the court reiterated the features of such a relationship, which include pooling financial resources, sharing domestic arrangements, having a sexual relationship, and holding themselves out to society as being akin to spouses.

Monday's judgment, however, added a caveat for the application of Section 498A: The couple must, in addition to the above, also have the "intent to marry".

This is because, according to the court, while many relationships "may meet all the requirements to be a 'relationship in the nature of marriage'", the partners might choose never to enter matrimony. When this intent is absent, the court held, the relationship should not be equated with marriage for the purpose of invoking a penal provision and its "long list of adverse consequences".

"Those relationships that are in the nature of marriage and also have the requisite intent to marry are the closest to marriage itself, and it is those relationships that shall be entitled to the protection of [Section 498A]," the court ruled.

The judgment noted that the initial burden of proof to establish this intent will lie on the female partner seeking the law's protection. But it did not lay down specific parameters for how this internal "intent" is to be legally recognised.

The **Supreme Court of India** has ruled that women in certain **live-in relationships** can invoke the criminal offence of **domestic cruelty**, provided the relationship is **"in the nature of marriage"** and both partners had the **intent to marry**.

The ruling expands the protection previously available mainly to legally married women under **Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC)**.

Since the IPC has now been replaced by the **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023**, the judgment will also guide the interpretation of the corresponding provision, **Section 85 of the BNS**.

Bench

Particular	Details
Court	Supreme Court of India
Bench	Justice Sanjay Karol and Justice K. Vinod Chandran (as reported)
Main Issue	Whether women in qualifying live-in relationships can invoke criminal cruelty provisions

Background of Section 498A IPC

What is Section 498A?

Section 498A IPC criminalised cruelty by:

- Husband
- Husband's relatives

against a married woman.

Cruelty includes

- Physical violence
- Mental harassment
- Dowry-related harassment
- Conduct likely to drive a woman to suicide
- Serious injury to life or health

Earlier legal position

Because the law specifically used the word **"husband"**, protection generally applied only to:

- Legally married women.

Women in live-in relationships often had to rely only on civil remedies.

Why did the issue arise?

A man challenged criminal proceedings against him.

His argument was:

- He was already legally married to another woman.
- Therefore, his relationship with the complainant could never amount to a valid marriage.
- Hence he could not be treated as a "husband" under Section 498A.

The Karnataka High Court rejected this argument.

The matter then reached the Supreme Court.

What did the Supreme Court decide?

The Court held that:

> A man cannot escape criminal liability merely because the marriage is legally invalid or because the woman was in a qualifying live-in relationship rather than a formally registered marriage.

The Court adopted a **purposive interpretation** of the law.

Why did the Court expand the scope?

The Court observed:

- The objective of Section 498A is to prevent cruelty against women.
- That objective should not fail merely because of technical questions about marital validity.
- Criminal law should evolve with changing social realities.

The Court stated that:

> "Cruelty does not become less serious simply because the victim is in a live-in relationship rather than a formal marriage."

Earlier Supreme Court precedents

Even before this judgment, the Supreme Court had recognised that:

If a man deceives a woman into believing they are legally married while hiding an existing marriage, he cannot later avoid criminal liability by claiming the marriage was invalid.

This judgment extends that reasoning to certain live-in relationships.

Why wasn't the Domestic Violence Act considered sufficient?

Some argued that women in live-in relationships are already protected under the:

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 (PWDVA).

The Supreme Court disagreed.

Difference between the two laws

Domestic Violence Act	Section 498A / BNS Section 85
Civil law	Criminal law
Protection orders	Criminal punishment
Residence orders	Imprisonment possible
Maintenance	Police investigation
Compensation	Criminal prosecution

The Court explained that:

The Domestic Violence Act mainly provides **civil remedies**, whereas Section 498A (and its BNS equivalent) provides **criminal deterrence**.

What is meant by a "relationship in the nature of marriage"?

The Court borrowed this concept from the Domestic Violence Act.

Not every live-in relationship qualifies.

Features of such a relationship

Requirement	Meaning
Long-term cohabitation	Living together like spouses
Shared household	Common domestic life
Financial interdependence	Shared expenses or resources
Sexual relationship	Relationship similar to marriage
Social recognition	Presenting themselves as a couple
Mutual commitment	Stable relationship rather than casual dating

New requirement added: "Intent to marry"

The Court introduced an important additional condition.

A live-in relationship will receive protection under criminal cruelty law only if:

- The couple had a genuine **intention to marry**.

Why?

The Court observed:

Many people voluntarily choose long-term live-in relationships without wishing to marry.

Those relationships should **not automatically be treated as marriages** for criminal law purposes.

Situation	Protection under criminal cruelty law?
Legally married couple	☑ Yes
Void marriage caused by husband's deception	☑ Yes
Long-term live-in relationship with intention to marry	☑ Yes
Casual dating relationship	✕ No
Live-in relationship without intention to marry	✕ No

Article	Relevance
Article 14	Equality before the law. Denying protection solely because there was no formal marriage would be discriminatory if the relationship otherwise resembled marriage.

- **Burden of proof**
- Initially, the woman seeking protection must establish that:
  - The relationship was in the nature of marriage.
  - There was an intention to marry.
- The Court did not prescribe a rigid test for proving "intent to marry"; it will depend on the facts and evidence in each case.
- **Constitutional basis**
- The judgment relies on:

Feature	Domestic Violence Act, 2005	Section 498A IPC / Section 85 BNS
Nature	Civil law	Criminal law
Purpose	Protection and relief	Punishment for cruelty
Relief	Residence, maintenance, protection orders	Arrest, prosecution, imprisonment
Applies to live-in relationships	Yes (relationship in the nature of marriage)	Now, in qualifying cases with intent to marry
Objective	Protect victims	Deter and punish offenders

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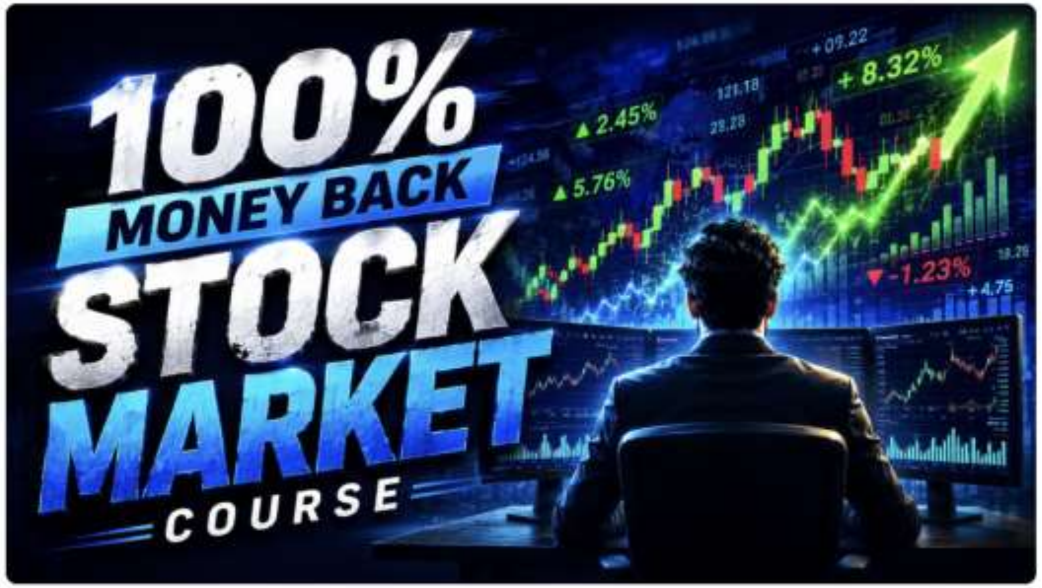

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Word of the day

Capricious:

determined by chance or impulse rather than necessity or reason

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Synonyms: impulsive, whimsical

Usage: *She displayed a capricious disposition, shifting from warmth to aloofness in moments.*

Pronunciation: newsth.live/capricious

International Phonetic Alphabet: /kəˈpɹɪʃəs/

Thank you ☺