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TODAY'S IMPORTANT CURRENT AFFAIRS

UPSC PRELIMS

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TODAY'S DROPS OF NEWS:

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>IN NEWS</u>
POLITY	Public Accounts Committee tells
	DGCA to hold a complete safety
	audit of all aircraft.
ECONOMY	
GEOGRAPHY	
HISTORY AND ART & CULTURE	
ENVIRONMENT	
SCIENCE & TECH	Auto-part industry seeks national
	strategy on critical materials.
MISCELLANEOUS	

POLITY

In news: Public Accounts Committee tells DGCA to hold a complete safety audit of all aircraft.

The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) is a parliamentary committee that examines all associated financial records, including reports given by the Auditor-General, to hold government institutions accountable for the use of public monies and resources.

Membership:

- ➢ 22 members (15 from Lok Sabha, 7 from Rajya Sabha).
- > Chairperson: A Lok Sabha MP, traditionally from the Opposition.
- ➢ Term: One year.
- Ministers cannot be members of the PAC.

APPOINTMENT:

- > The Chairman of the Committee is appointed by the Speaker of Lok Sabha.
- It is to be noted that the Committee, not being an executive body, can only make decisions that are advisory by nature.

FUNCTION:

- The Committee investigates several areas of the government's tax administration while evaluating the C&AG Reports on Revenue Receipts.
- Parliamentary committees draw their authority from Article 105 (on privileges of Parliament members) and Article 118 (on Parliament's authority to make rules for regulating its procedure and conduct of business).
- It is a powerful watchdog that holds the executive branch accountable for its financial transactions.

SCIENCE & TECH

In news: Auto-part industry seeks national strategy on critical materials.

Critical minerals:

Critical minerals are those that are essential for modern technologies and national security, but have supply chain risks due to their limited availability or BENEVOLENT IAS ACADEMY
DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS geographical concentration.

- Their 'criticality' changes over time depending on technological demand and supply dynamics.
- ➢ 30 critical minerals were identified by a Ministry of Mines committee in 2022.
- List of India's 30 Critical Minerals: Antimony, Beryllium, Bismuth, Cobalt, Copper, Gallium, Germanium, Graphite, Hafnium, Indium, Lithium, Molybdenum, Niobium, Nickel, PGE, Phosphorous, Potash, REE, Rhenium, Silicon, Strontium, Tantalum, Tellurium, Tin, Titanium, Tungsten, Vanadium, Zirconium, Selenium, and Cadmium.
- ➤ KABIL (Khanij Bidesh India Ltd) signed agreements with:
- CAMYEN SE (Argentina) for lithium exploration over 15,703 hectares.
- Critical Minerals Office, Australia for lithium and cobalt projects.
- About the National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM)
- The National Critical Mineral Mission (NCMM) is a strategic initiative by the Ministry of Mines aimed at ensuring long-term availability, security, and processing of critical minerals that are vital for clean energy technologies, economic development, and national security.
- It aligns with India's commitments to net-zero emissions by 2070 and reducing the emissions intensity of GDP by 45% by 2030 (from 2005 levels).

Applications of Critical Minerals:

Solar Panels: Use silicon, tellurium, indium, and gallium.
Wind Turbines: Use rare earth elements like neodymium, dysprosium.
Electric Vehicles (EVs): Rely on lithium, cobalt, nickel for batteries.
Energy Storage Systems: Use lithium-ion batteries.

Also used in electronics, defence, aerospace, and medical technologies.

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