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05 April 2025 **Telangana State Regional News**

Market Borrowings	Why in news? • The State government has decided to raise ₹14,000 crore through an appropriate the first quarter of
	through open market borrowings during the first quarter of the current financial year.
	 Key Points: Market borrowings are a primary source of funding for the government's fiscal deficit and the gap between state government expenditures and revenues. The government borrows through the issue of government securities, such as G-secs and Treasury Bills. The government can also borrow from other sources, including: Small savings funds, State provident funds, External assistance, and Short-term borrowings.
Archaeological Survey of India (ASI)	 Why in news? The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) is waiting for clear weather to begin restoration work on the Charminar after a two-meter stucco portion of its south-eastern minaret fell during the rain.
	 Key Points: It was established in the year 1861 by Alexander Cunningham. ASI is responsible for archaeological research and the conservation and preservation of cultural monuments in the country. Its activities include carrying out surveys of antiquarian remains, exploration and excavation of archaeological sites, conservation and maintenance of protected monuments etc. Concerned Ministry: Ministry of Culture.
	 About Charminar: Charminar was built by Sultan Mohammed Quli Qutb Shah in 1591. The four pillars are also said to be dedicated to the first four caliphs of Islam. An Iranian architect Mir Momin Astrawadi, who had settled in Hyderabad, designed Charminar. The architectural design of Charminar is inspired from the

on the official list of monuments prepared by the







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	Archaeological Survey of India. Charminar, along with the Qutb Shahi Monuments of Hyderabad: the Golconda Fort, and the Qutb Shahi Tombs, were included in the "tentative list" of UNESCO World Heritage Site.
Sickle Cell Anaemia	 Why in news? The CSIR-Sickle Cell Anaemia Mission has screened nearly 28 lakh individuals across several states, finding that the prevalence of Sickle Cell Anaemia (SCA) carriers is 8-10%, while the prevalence of SCA patients is 0.9-1.0%. Key Points: It is an inherited blood disorder. It affects hemoglobin, the molecule in red blood cells that delivers oxygen to cells throughout the body. People with this disease have atypical hemoglobin molecules called hemoglobin S, which can distort red blood cells into a sickle, or crescent, shape. Causes: The cause of Sickle cell disease is a defective gene, called a sickle cell gene. A person will be born with sickle cell disease only if two genes are inherited—one from the mother and one from the father. Symptoms: Early stage: Extreme tiredness or fussiness from anemia, painfully swollen hands and feet, and jaundice. Later stage: Severe pain, anemia, organ damage, and infections. Treatments: The only cure for this disease is bone marrow or stem cell transplantation.
Indus Valley Civilization	 Why in news? Smita S. Kumar, Superintending Archaeologist from the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), highlighted the lasting economic, cultural, linguistic, and technological impact of Harappa during her keynote address at a symposium in Hyderabad marking the 100th anniversary of the discovery of the Indus Valley Civilization (IVC). Key Points: The Indus Valley Civilization was one of the world's earliest urban cultures, flourishing around 2500 BCE in present-day Pakistan and northwest India. Renowned for its advanced city planning, sophisticated drainage systems, and impressive architectural achievements, it stands out as a major centre of early civilisation in South Asia.



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- This ancient civilisation is characterised by its well-organized cities, standardised brick constructions, and vibrant trade networks.
- The Indus Valley was home to the largest of the four ancient urban civilizations of Egypt, Mesopotamia, India and China.
- In the 1920s, the Archaeological Department of India carried out excavations in the Indus valley wherein the ruins of the two old cities, viz. Mohenjodaro and Harappa were unearthed.

Person in news: Babu Jagjivan Ram



Why in news?

• Tributes were paid to Babu Jagjivan Ram on his birth anniversary at Telangana Bhavan.

Key Points:

- Jagjivan Ram popularly known as Babuji was an Indian independence activist and politician who served as a minister with various portfolios.
- He played a pivotal role as the Defence Minister of India during the Indo-Pak War of 1971, which led to the creation of Bangladesh.
- He made significant contributions to the Green Revolution and the modernization of Indian agriculture, particularly during the 1974 drought, when he was entrusted with managing a severe food crisis.
- He was instrumental in the foundation of the All India Depressed Classes League, an organisation dedicated to attaining equality for dalits, in 1935.



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