

UPSC Daily Current Affairs | Prelim Bits 14-09-2024

Mission Mausam

The Union Cabinet recently approved Mission Mausam with a budget outlay of 2,000 crores over two years.

- **Mission Mausam** - It aims to make India 'Weather Ready' and 'Climate Smart'.
- The mission seeks to enhance the country's weather and climate observations, understanding, modelling and forecasting.
- **Mission Period** - 2024-26.
- **Nodal Ministry** - Ministry of Earth Sciences.
- **Implementing Agencies**
 - India Meteorological Department(IMD), Mausam Bhavan, New Delhi
 - National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF), Noida
 - Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune
- **Objectives**
 - Develop Cutting Edge Weather Surveillance Technologies & Systems
 - Implement Higher resolution atmospheric observations with better temporal and spatial sampling/coverage
 - Implement Next-generation radars, and satellites with advanced instrument payloads
 - Implement High-Performance Computers (HPC).
 - Improve understanding of weather and climate processes and prediction capabilities
 - Develop improved earth system models, and data-driven methods (use of AI/ML)
 - Develop Technologies for weather management
 - Develop state-of-art dissemination system for last mile connectivity
 - Capacity building
- **Features** - The mission will establish
 - 50 Doppler Weather Radars (DWR)
 - 60 Radio Sonde/Radio Wind (RS/RW) stations
 - 10 Wind Profilers
 - 25 radiometers
 - 1 Urban testbed
 - 1 Process testbed
 - 1 Ocean Research station
 - 10 Marine Automatic Weather Stations with upper air observation.
 - 100 disdrometers.

A disdrometer is a device that measures the size and velocity of falling raindrops, snowflakes, and hail. It can also differentiate between different types of

precipitation.

- **Benefits** – Mission will improve forecasts on both spatial and temporal scales and air quality data and help strategize weather management/intervention in the long run.
- Improved services for weather, climate, and natural hazards

References

[PIB | Project Mausam](#)

Vertical Launch Short Range Surface-to-Air Missile (VLSRSAM)

Defence Research & Development Organisation (DRDO) and the Indian Navy successfully conducted back-to-back flight tests of the Vertical Launch Short Range Surface-to-Air Missile (VLSRSAM).

- **VL SRSAM** – It is the indigenously built ***short-range*** surface-to-air missile.
- It is a ***ship-borne weapon*** system designed to neutralise various ***aerial threats*** at close ranges, including sea-skimming targets.
- **Missile Developed by** – Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO).
- **Operational range** – 80 Km
- **Flight altitude** – 16 km (52,000 ft)
- **Maximum speed** – Mach 4.5
- **Guidance Technology**– During mid-course flight, the missile uses ***fibre-optic gyroscope*** based inertial guidance mechanism while in terminal phase uses ***active radar homing***.
- **VLS** – Each Vertical Launch System (VLS) can hold forty missiles in a twin quad-pack canister configuration.
- **Replacing Barak** – VL-SRSAM intended to replace older Barak 1 surface to air missile system onboard Indian Navy warships.
- **Flight Test** – The flight test was carried out from a land-based vertical launcher, targeting a high-speed aerial target flying at a low altitude.
- The missile system successfully tracked and engaged the target.
- **Testing site** – Integrated Test Range (ITR) in Chandipur, off the coast of Odisha.

Reference

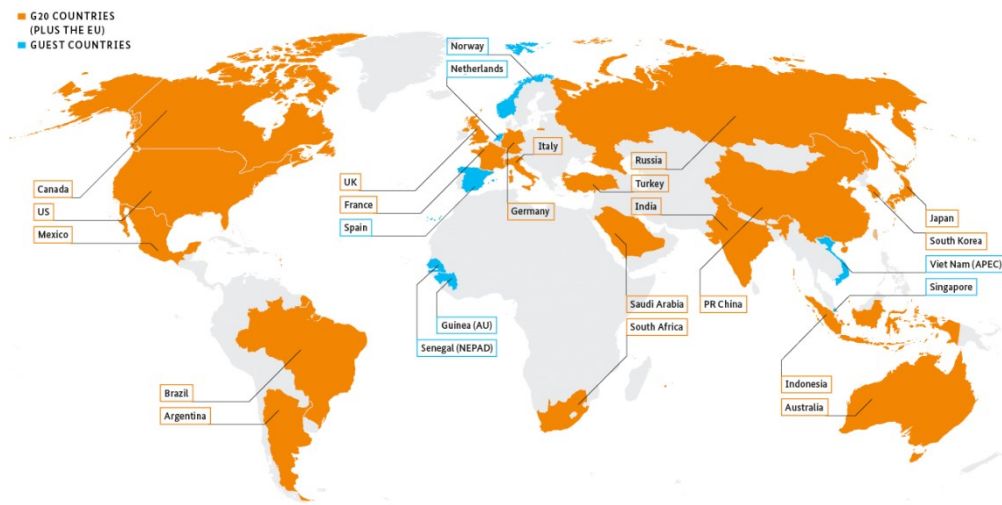
[PIB | VL-SRSAM](#)

G20 Agriculture Ministerial Meeting

India Participated in G20 Agriculture Ministerial Meeting in Cuiabá, Brazil.

- **2024 G 20 Presidency** – Brazil has assumed the presidency of the G20 until November 2024.

- **G20 Countries** - Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, and United States.



- **Agriculture Ministerial Meeting** - It is aimed to promote international cooperation in addressing critical issues for global agriculture such as food security, sustainable agriculture, technological innovation, and climate change adaptation.
- **Venue** - Cuiabá, Brazil.
- **Priority Areas** - The meeting centred around Four key priority areas for global agriculture.
- **Sustainability** - Sustainability of agriculture and food systems in their multiple paths
- **International Trade** - Enhancing international trade's contribution to food security and nutrition
- **Inclusiveness** - Elevating the essential role of family farmers, smallholders, indigenous peoples and local communities in sustainable, resilient and inclusive agriculture and food systems
- **Aquaculture** - Promote the integration of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture into local and global value chains.

Reference

[PIB | India Participates in G20 Agriculture Ministerial Meeting](#)

Herpetofauna Survey

The first-ever preliminary herpetofauna survey conducted in Grass Hills National Park and Karian Shola National Park.

- **Key Findings-** The survey revealed rich biodiversity, identifying **20 species of reptiles and 34 species of amphibians**.
- **Grass Hills National Park**
 - It is a protected area located in the **Anamalai Hills** of Tamil Nadu, India.
 - Recorded 11 reptile species and 12 amphibian species.

- Montane shola grassland ecosystem unique to the Western Ghats.
- **Karian Shola National Park**
 - It is part of the Anamalai Tiger Reserve in Tamil Nadu, featuring tropical rainforest ecosystems.
 - Recorded 9 reptile species and 22 amphibian species.
 - Grassland surrounded by semi-evergreen and deciduous forest.

Anamalai Tiger Reserve is located in the Western Ghats of Tamil Nadu, India. It also encompasses important ecological zones like the Grass Hills and Karian Shola.

- **Critically endangered and endangered species**
 - Anaimalai flying frog (*Rhacophorus pseudomalabaricus*).
 - Deccan night frog (*Nyctibatrachus deccanensis*).
 - Cold stream torrent frog (*Micrixalus frigidus*).
 - Resplendent Shrubfrog (*Raorchestes resplendens*).
- **Rare and newly described reptiles**
 - Three-lined Shieldtail (*Platyplectrurus trilineatus*), last seen in 2018.
 - Anamudi dwarf gecko (*Cnemaspis anamudiensis*), first report since discovery.
 - Newly described species: *Cnemaspis anaimalaiensis* and Tail-spot Shieldtail (*Uropeltis caudomaculata*).
- **Other notable amphibians**
 - Star-eyed ghat frog (*Ghatixalus asterops*).
 - Green-eyed bush frog (*Raorchestes chlorosomma*).
 - Kodaikanal bush frog (*Raorchestes dubois*).
 - Yellow-bellied bush frog (*Raorchestes flaviventris*).
 - Legless amphibian *Ichthyophis tricolor*.
 - Tadpoles of the evolutionary distinct Purple frog (*Nasikabatrachus sahyadrensis*).
- **Ecological significance-** Nearly **85% of the species** recorded are endemic to the Western Ghats.
- Many species are restricted to the Anamalai sub-cluster, highlighting the **region's unique biodiversity**.

Reference

[The Hindu | Herpetofauna Survey](#)

Poltava

49 people killed in Ukraine's Poltava after Russia Launches 2 Ballistic Missiles recently.

- Poltava is a city in **east-central Ukraine**.
- It is located 300 kilometres east of Kyiv, the capital of Ukraine.
- It lies along the **Vorskla River**.
- **History**

- Archaeological evidence dates the city from the ***8th to the 9th century***, although the first documentary reference is from 1174, when it was variously known as Oltava or Ltava.
- Destroyed by the ***Tatars in the early 13th century***, it was the centre of a Cossack regiment by the 17th century.
- In 1709 Peter I the Great inflicted a crushing defeat on Charles XII of Sweden outside Poltava after Charles had laid siege to the town for 3 months.
- In 1802 it became a provincial centre.



- The modern city of Poltava is largely new, having been reconstructed after it suffered severe damage during ***World War II***.

Reference

[NDTV | Ukraine's Poltava after Russia Launches 2 Ballistic Missiles](#)