



## Rapid Fire Current Affairs

### Indigenous Heavyweight Torpedo Varunastra



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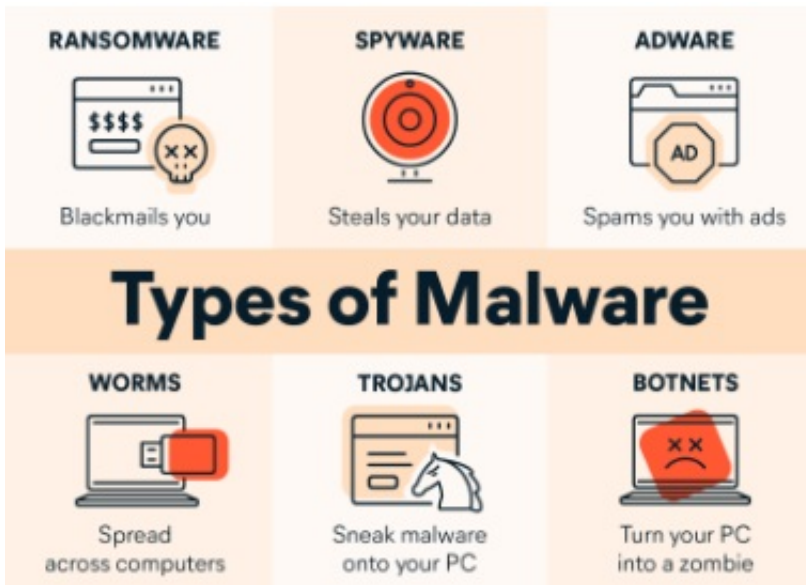
In a significant achievement for the [Indian Navy](#), the **indigenously designed and developed heavyweight torpedo Varunastra** has successfully demonstrated its effectiveness in a live test. Created by the **Naval Science and Technological Laboratory (NSTL)** under the [Defence Research and Development Organisation \(DRDO\)](#), and manufactured by **Bharat Dynamics Ltd (BDL)**, Varunastra combines advanced features such as **low drift navigational systems, acoustic homing, and autonomous guidance algorithms**. During the test, Varunastra showcased its remarkable capabilities by **accurately hitting an undersea target**, solidifying its position as the **go-to anti-submarine torpedo for all naval warships**.

The torpedo will replace the older models currently equipped on naval ships that have the capability to fire heavyweight torpedoes. Varunastra's superior specifications include a **maximum speed of 40 knots and a maximum operating depth of 600 meters**. It boasts **long-range capabilities with multi-maneuvering features**, making it highly effective in **tracking and targeting silent underwater threats**.

Read more: [Varunastra](#)

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[AIIMS Defended Malware Attack on e-Hospital Services](#)



**All India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS)** the premier health institution in India, successfully defended its e-Hospital services against a harmful computer program known as [malware](#). Malware is a **malicious program** designed to harm computers, networks, and devices by **disrupting their operations or gaining unauthorized access**. The types of malware include **viruses, worms, Trojans, ransomware, spyware, adware, and scareware**. These threats can **cause data loss, financial damage, privacy breaches, and system vulnerabilities**. It is crucial to protect against malware by using **security measures such as antivirus software, strong passwords, regular updates, and cautious online behavior**.

Read more: [Medical Device and Malware](#)

## Indian President Marks 150 Years of Indian Arrival in Suriname



The [Indian President](#) and President of Suriname commemorated the **150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the arrival of Indians in Suriname**.

**The Indian President** emphasised the historical significance of this milestone, with the first group of Indians arriving in Suriname aboard the **ship Lalla Rookh in 1873**. She praised Suriname as a multicultural society that has embraced and integrated diverse communities into one family and one country, fostering unity and inclusiveness. And announced the extension of eligibility for the [OCI Card](#), expanding the ties between India and Suriname.

President acknowledged the **deep-rooted attachment of the Indian diaspora to their heritage despite geographical distances and expressed India's commitment to an inclusive global order** and recognized Suriname's involvement in initiatives like the [G-20](#) and the [Voice of Global South Summit](#).

The Indian President Droupadi Murmu was also bestowed with **Suriname's highest civilian honour "Grand Order of the Chain of the Yellow Star"**, further underscoring the importance of the bilateral relationship.

**Read more:** [OCI Card](#), [G-20](#), [Voice of Global South Summit](#)

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## Cyclone "Biporjoy" Threatens Arabian Sea

**Cyclonic Storm "Biporjoy"** intensifies in the Arabian Sea, posing significant risks and uncertainties for the affected regions. The [India Meteorological Department \(IMD\)](#) reports the storm's rapid development, expecting it to strengthen into a severe cyclonic storm with **winds reaching 115-125 kmph** and gusts of 140 kmph on June 8, 2023. The name 'Biparjoy' (meaning calamity or disaster) was given by Bangladesh.

The **formation of Cyclone "Biporjoy" in June is unusual**, and the increasing sea surface temperatures in the Arabian Sea, attributed to climate change, play a significant role. These higher temperatures, **reaching 30-32 degrees Celsius, favour the intensification of cyclones**.

The cyclonic system also **poses a threat to the southwest monsoon in India**, hindering its arrival and progression. By diverting moisture away from India, the **storm could further delay the monsoon onset**. Climate scientists point out the potential influence of long-term Indian Ocean warming and the developing El Nino, both of which can weaken the monsoon.

**Read more:** [Cyclone](#), [Monsoon](#), [Climate change](#)

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