**Ooty Radio Telescope and Associated Systems**

1. Interplanetary scintillation (IPS) estimations of solar wind speed and density turbulence towards ~1000 radio sources per day in the heliocentric distance range of 20 to 250 solar radii. (i) These IPS data sets are useful to obtain the ambient solar wind condition of the inner heliosphere (in the heliocentric distance range of 50 to 250 solar radii). (ii) These IPS data sets have also been successfully employed to track coronal mass ejections all way from Sun to Earth orbit and beyond. (iii) Further, these IPS data sets have been used to follow the formation of co-rotating interaction regions (CIRs) at different distances from the Sun and their near-Earth effects.
2. Moreover, the computer-aided-tomography (CAT) reconstruction of Ooty IPS data is carried out for all the observations. Since the Ooty IPS coverage of the interplanetary medium is extremely good with the observations of a large number of sources per day. The CAT reconstruction provides the three-dimensional distribution of solar wind (i.e., both density and speed) and the propagation of CMEs and CIRs in a heliosphere of about 3 AU diameter, centered around the Sun. The CAT reconstruction has also been checked with spacecraft data and an extreme good correlation has been found. The Ooty CAT reconstruction can be extended to understand the effects of solar wind at other planetary systems too.
3. Solar radio bursts measurements in the frequency range of 45 to 900 MHz. (i) Provide Type III radio bursts data, to understand the open magnetic field configuration of solar flare and associated coronal mass ejection (CME) site; (ii) Type II bursts in near-Sun region – these measurements are useful to get information on shocks produced by the flare and propagating CMEs; (iii) other radio bursts information will be useful understanding the magnetic configuration of the flare/CME source.