

Results Of Research On Monsoon Sciences

Gangadhara Rao Irlapati

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Abstract: Monsoon is traditionally defined as a seasonal reversing wind accompanied by corresponding changes in precipitation. The major monsoon systems of the world consist of west African, Asia Australian, north and south American monsoons including Indian monsoon. I have conducted many researches on the world monsoon systems and invented some related discoveries & inventions which may also be useful in understanding the extent of the use of monsoons.

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Keywords: Indian Monsoon Time Scale, Monsoons, Cyclones.

Introduction:

I have conducted many scientific researches on the Indian Monsoon during the period of 1980-91, and invented the Indian Monsoon Time Scale which can help to study the past, present and future movements of the Indian Monsoon. In 1991, Sri G. M. C. Balayogi, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) recommended the Indian Monsoon Time Scale to the India Meteorological Department for implementation in the services of the country. In 1994, the cabinet secretary of India recommended the Indian Monsoon Time Scale to the Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt of India for implementation. In 1996, Many consultations were made with the parliament house, president of India and other VVIPs of India. In 2005, consultations were made with the India Meteorological Department about the Indian Monsoon Time Scale for further research and development in the services of the country. In 2009, the Secretary, Minister of science and technology was also recommended the Indian monsoon Time scale to the Indian Institute of tropical Meteorology for research and development.

Construction: The Indian Monsoon Time Scale-a chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past, present and future movements of monsoon of India and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The main weather events if any have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously we can study the

past, present and future movements of the Indian Monsoon.

For example, I have prepared the Indian Monsoon Time Scale by Preparing the Scale having 365 horizontal days from 1st April to next year March 31st of 128 years from 1888 to 2016 for the required period comprising of large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been entering on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past's present's and future's of the India monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems & natural calamities in India.

Analysis: The Indian Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the monsoon & its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities. For example, some bands, clusters and paths of low pressure systems along with the main paths of the Indian Monsoon (South-west monsoon and north-east monsoon) clearly seen in the map of the Indian monsoon it have been some cut-edge paths passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in ascending and descending order which causes heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years according to their travel. For example, during 1871-1990's the main path of the Indian monsoon was rising over June, July, August and creating heavy rains and floods in most years. During 1900-1920's it was falling over August, September and causing low rainfall in many years, During 1920-1965's, it was rising again over July, August, September and resulting good rainfall in more years. During 1965-2004's it was falling over September and

causing low rainfall and droughts in many years. At present it is rising upwards over June, July, August, and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in coming years during 2004-2060. The tracking date of main path & other various paths such as south-east monsoon and north-west monsoon etc., of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems. And also we can find out many more secrets of the Indian monsoon such as droughts, famines, cyclones, heavy rains, floods, real images of the Indian Monsoon, and onset & withdrawals of south east monsoon and north-west monsoon etc. by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Principle: This is an Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomenon of effects of astronomical bodies and forces on the earth's geophysical atmosphere. The cause is unknown however the year to year change of movement of axis of the earth inclined at $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun does play a significant role in formation of clusters, bands & paths of the Indian Monsoon and Stimulates the Indian weather. The inter-tropical convergence zone at the equator follows the movement of the sun and shifts north of the equator merges with the heat low pressure zone created by the rising heat of the sub-continent due to the direct and converging rays of the summer sun on the Indian Sub-continent and develops into the monsoon trough and maintain monsoon circulation.

Experiments Carriedout: Many experiments were carried out on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale and Successfully proved out in practice.

Publications: Many journals announced the Indian Monsoon Time Scale In 2004, a news commentary was published in the popular daily Vartha. The journal of environmental & ecology announced the Indian Monsoon Time Scale and Global Monsoon Time Scale in 2015.

Conclussions: We can make many more modifications thus bringing many developments in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Lisposcope: I first started the researches in 1963-65 @ 5 to 7 years age with little instruments such as papers and pencils, water drop etc. and invented the light spot scope (Lisposcope). Lisposcope is a simple but wonderful instrument which functions with a natural doctrine hidden secretly in the function of the eye which can help to find out some inventions and discoveries like biolumicells, bioforecast effect etc, Lisposcope is my first invention.

Construction: Take one small glass/steel ball or water drop on an object and stand in sun the light. Expose the ball/drop to the sun rays. As a result of the sun rays, there will be a light spot in the drop/ball. Place the light spot closely to the eye. The light spot apperars many times bigger as a circular screen. The

appearance in the screen of light spot is the surface of the eyeball. This can be proved by moving eyelids, the movement of eyelids, eye water and some bioluminescent particles on the eyeball can be observed in the screen of light spot.

Principle: The principle of the lisposcope is that the eye lens changes its focal length from a minimum distance to the object at infinity and can see the object. If the distance decreases below minimum, the clarity of vision decreases. At this position, the eye lens acts as a simple microscope and form virtual images of all objects in front of it. We can see them on the screen of light spot if place just unside its minimum distance.

I have discovered the biolumicells (Bioluminescentmicells) on the eyeball in 1964 in the Lisposcope experiments. These particles are a part and parcel of the human body, may be released within the human body and secreting to the eyeball through the eye water. This is my second invention.

In the lipscope observations we can see three types of bioumicells on the eyeball the first one is the most bright and active and it is seen rarely on the eyeball and this biolumicell is has high velocity, mechanical energy, spin around itself it. The second one has normal bright seen normally on the eyeball and the third and last one is bright less, it is seen frequently on the eyeball.

Looking the screen of light spot and move the eyelids. We can see some biolmicells on the eyeball. After finding a number of biolumicells all at once in cloud or group, you must count them without eyelid movement. Firstly, observe with one eye two or three times. Later on another eye. As we examine one after another with both eyes, we have to take into account the greatest number of particles.

Analyze the data and make a table with the particulars-date of observation, time of observation , number of particles and weather report. Firstly we must put the date, next the time of observation, then the number of particles available in the observation. Do the observations three or four times daily in the morning & evening and record the number. At last, record the weather report of the country on the same day. If we do our observations and analyze in that manner, we can notice that there is a relation between the differences in particles number in the table and the changes in the weather after about 18 days. If the particles number is minimum the weather after 18 days will be normal. On the other hand if the particles number is at maximum there will be a change in the weather after 18 days.

Principle: The cause is unknown however it can understand that generally biolumicells secrete in less or minimum levels at normal weather conditions, but over the formation of low pressure weather conditions,

biolumicells begin to secrete at maximum levels due to a fall in weather pressure on the human body.

Great Prediction: The important prediction of the bioforecast effect was proved in 1991. In 1991, the Andhra Pradesh state council of science & Technology, The Andhra Pradesh Remote Sensing Applications Centre and the Andhra Pradesh Science Centre were conducted experiments on the relationship between the biosphere and atmosphere (explore the inter-connection of earths geomagnetic field with natural calamities and their effect on human impulse). In these observations, the maximum level of the biolumicells were recorded between 7th to 11th of April, 1991. It is the sign of the ensuring cyclone of the 28th April 1991. The three directors of the said institutions were met in the Andhra Pradesh state Council of Sciences & Technology on 9TH, April 1991 and discussed about the prediction. As predicted on 9th April 1991, in the meeting a severe cyclone was formed in Bay of Bengal and struck the Bangladesh on 28th April 1991. As a result, thousands of people were killed and crores of rupees property was damaged. This is the great prediction by the bioforecast and the remaining predictions were weak.

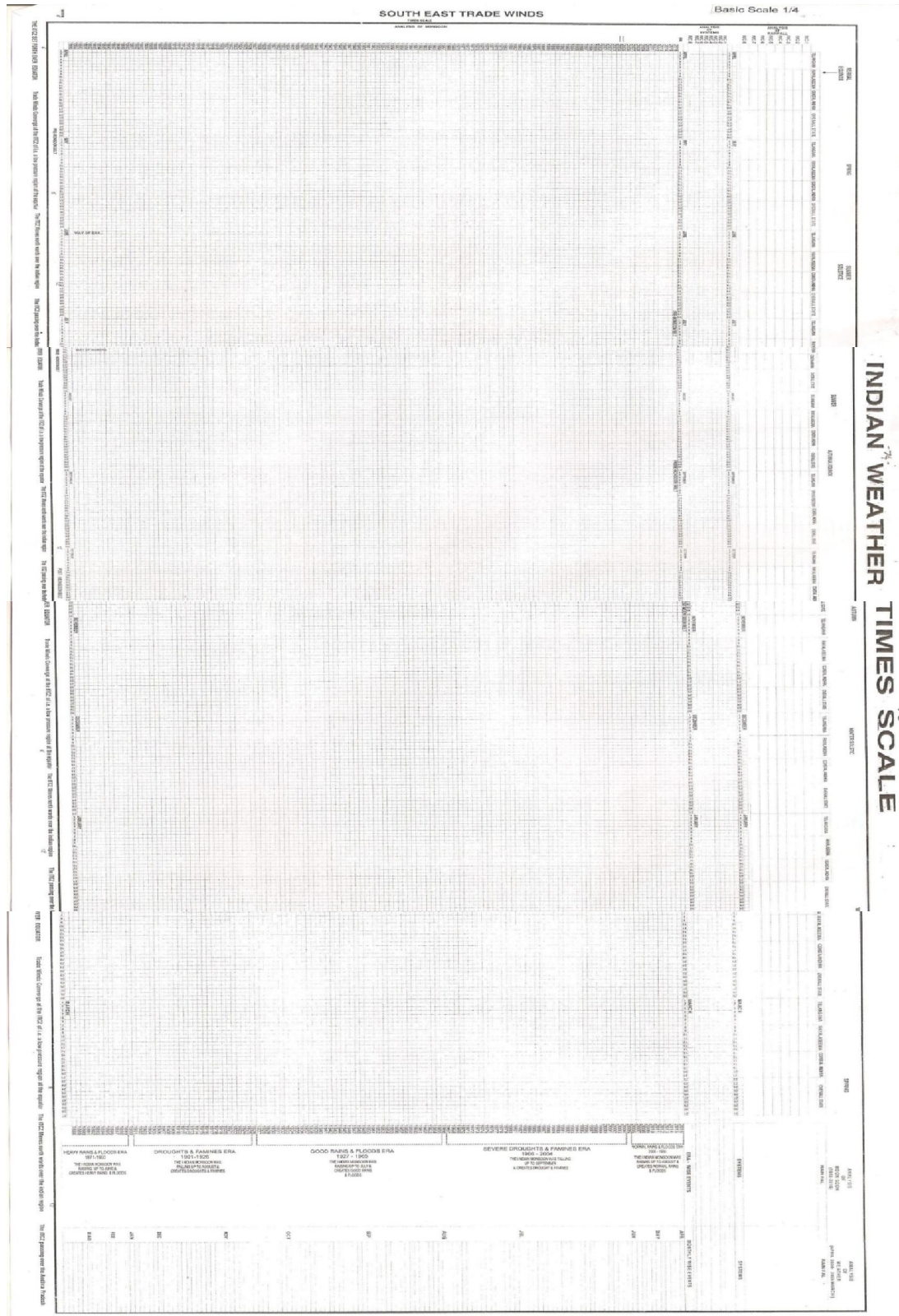
Conclusion: We can make many more changes thus bringing many more changes in the bioforecasting scale.

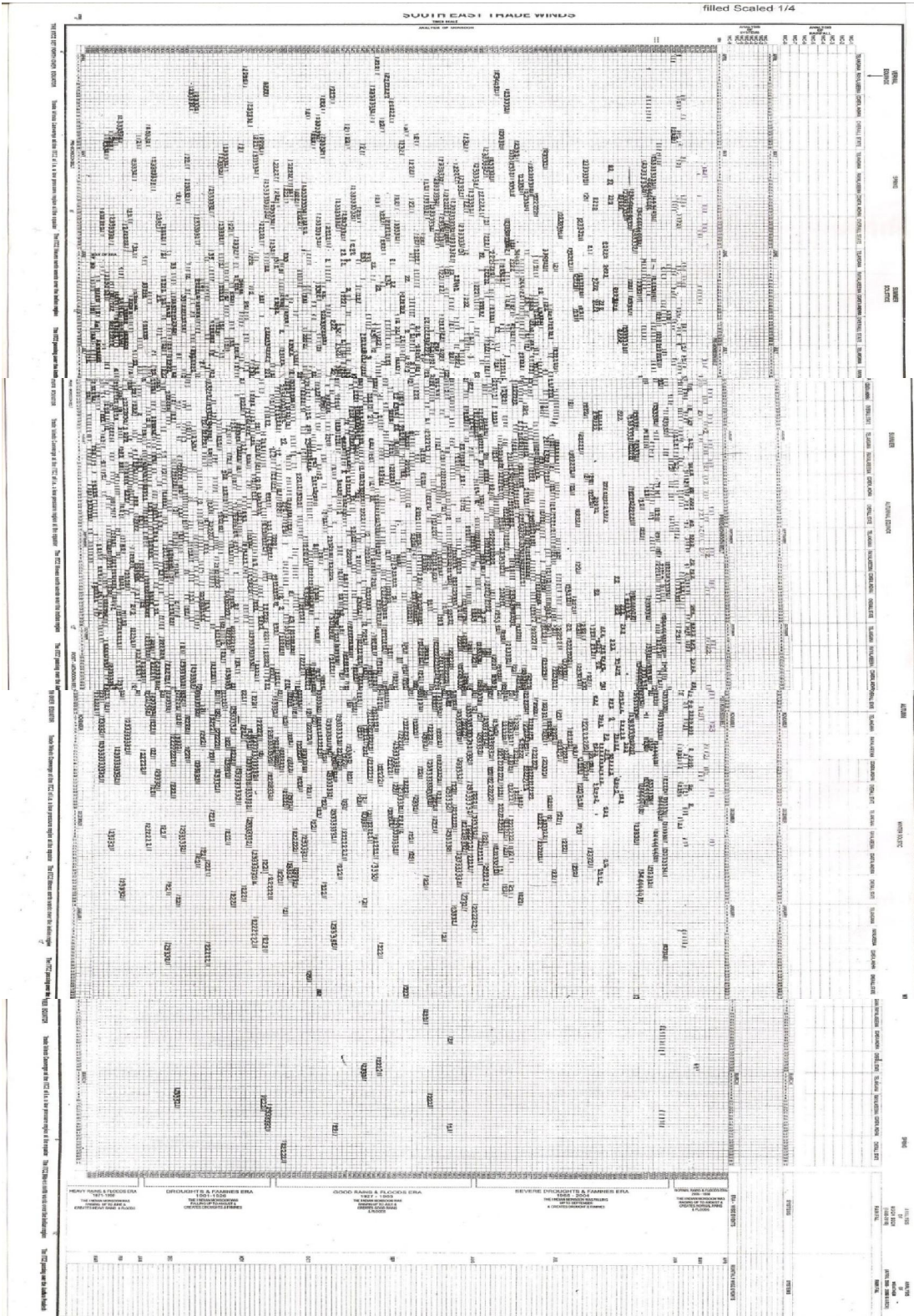
Note: This article has been published in a supplement issue of *Researcher* 2016;8(1s):468-499. ISSN 1553-9865 (print); ISSN 2163-8950 (online). <http://www.sciencepub.net/researcher>. 18. doi:[10.7537/marsrsj0801s16.18](https://doi.org/10.7537/marsrsj0801s16.18).

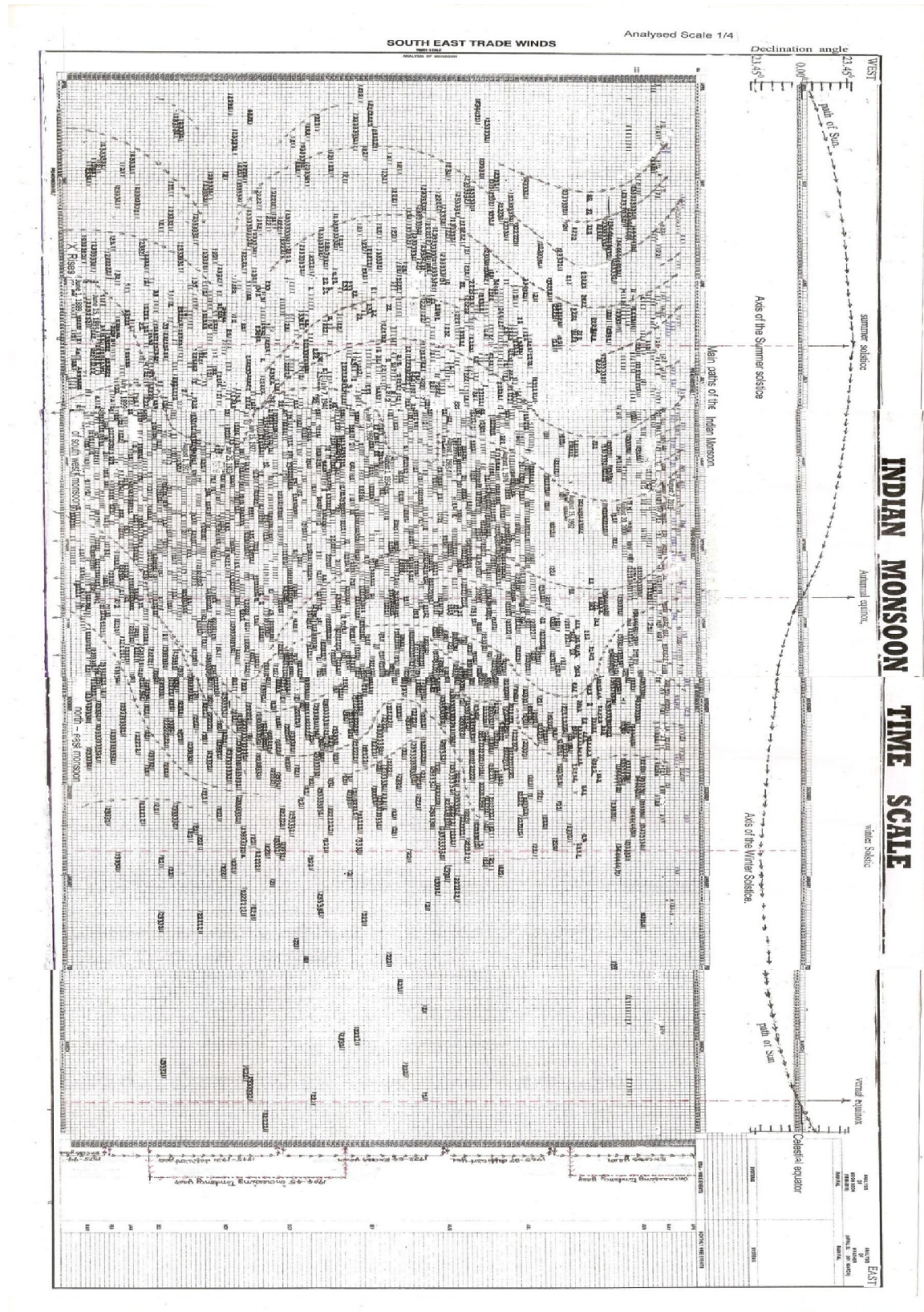
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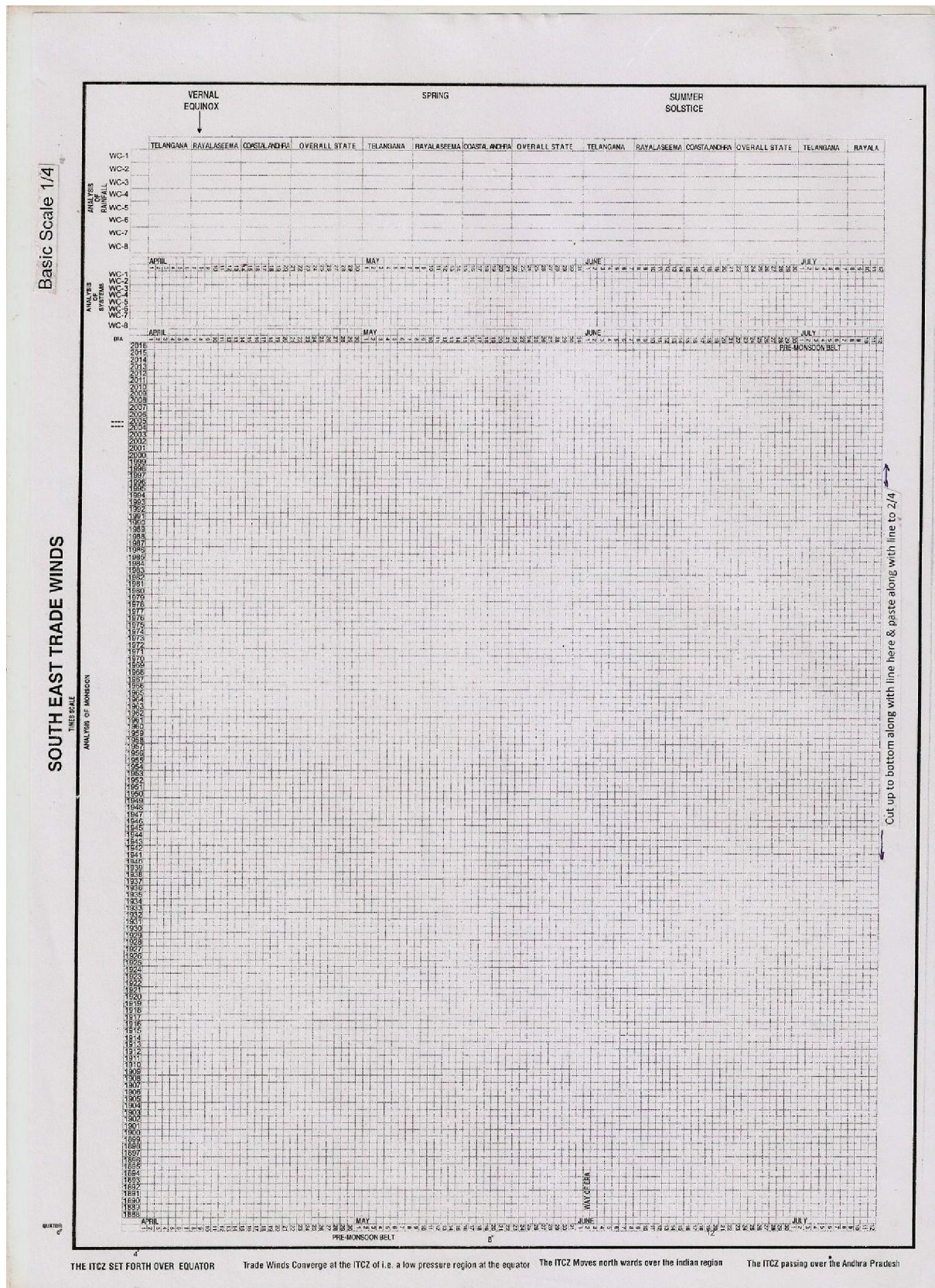
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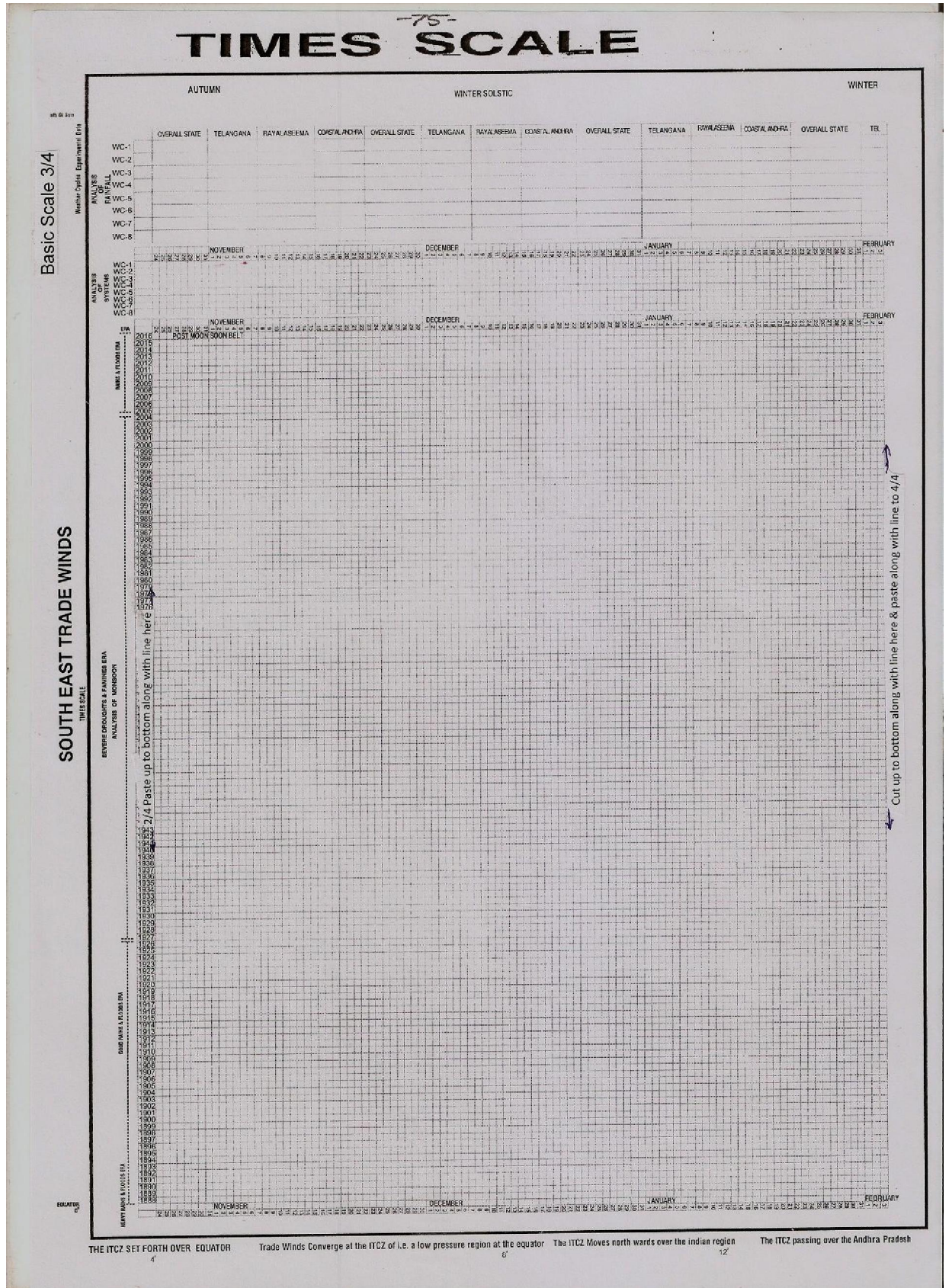
Appendices: (Indian Monsoon Time Scale)

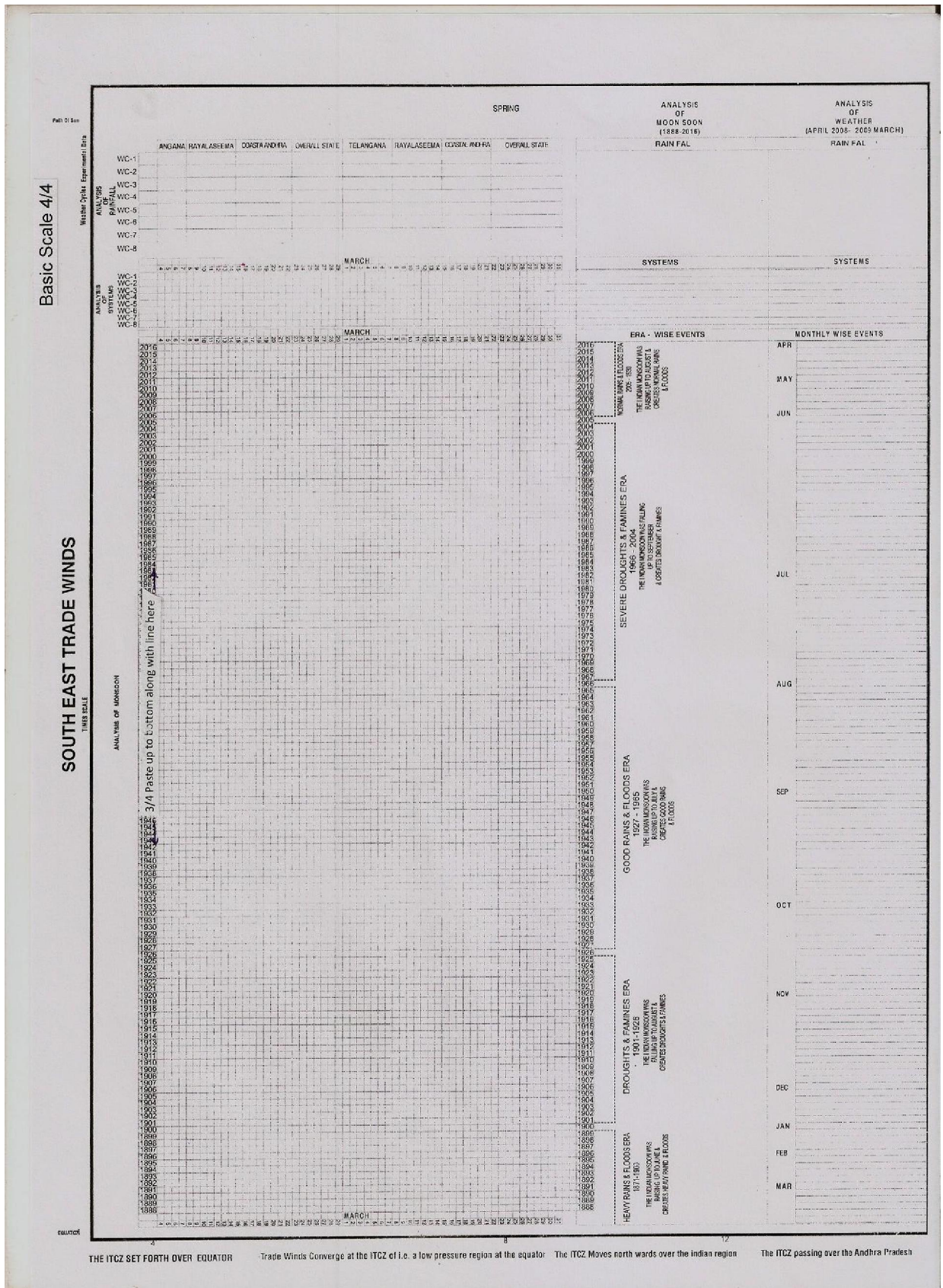






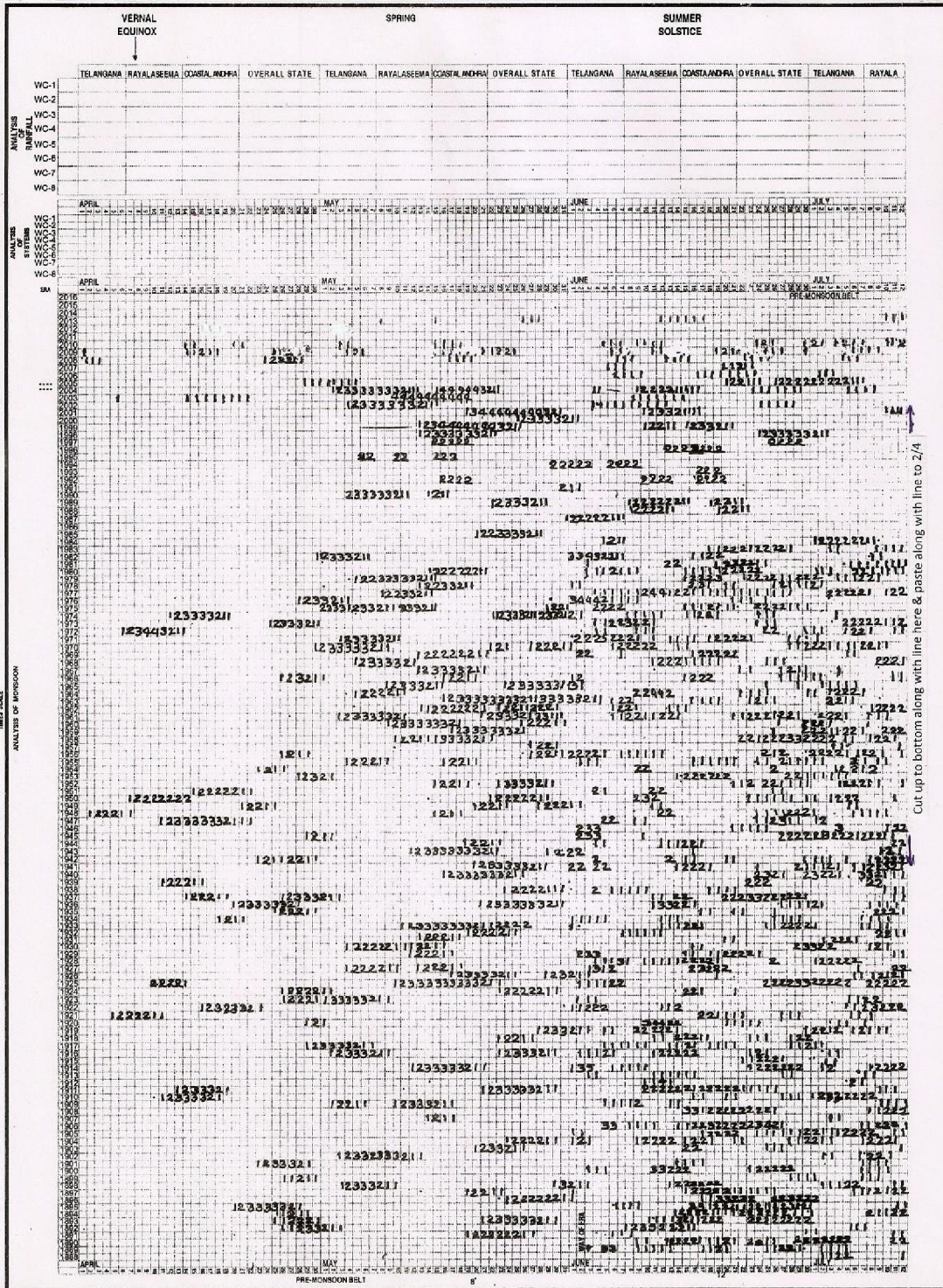






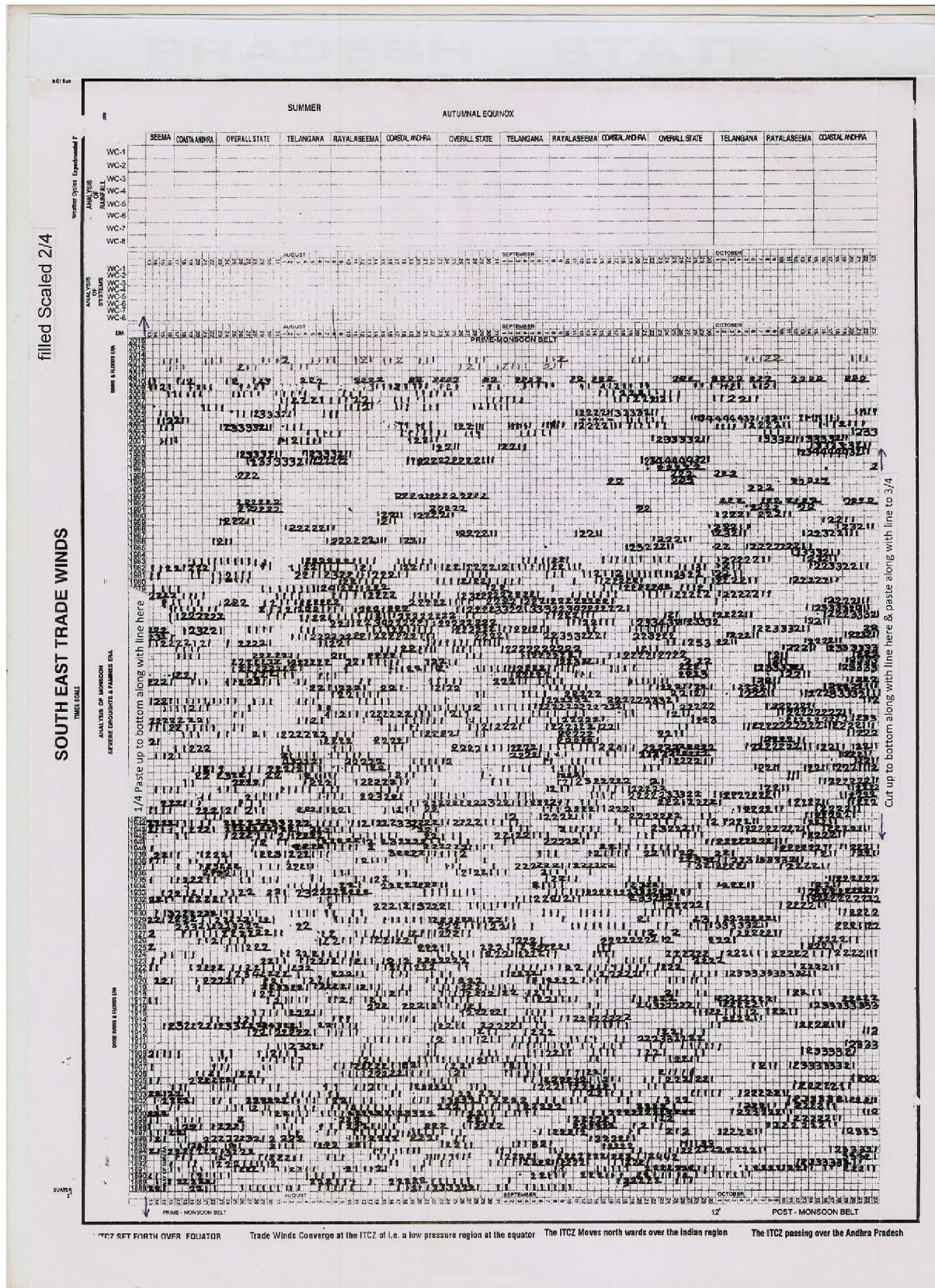
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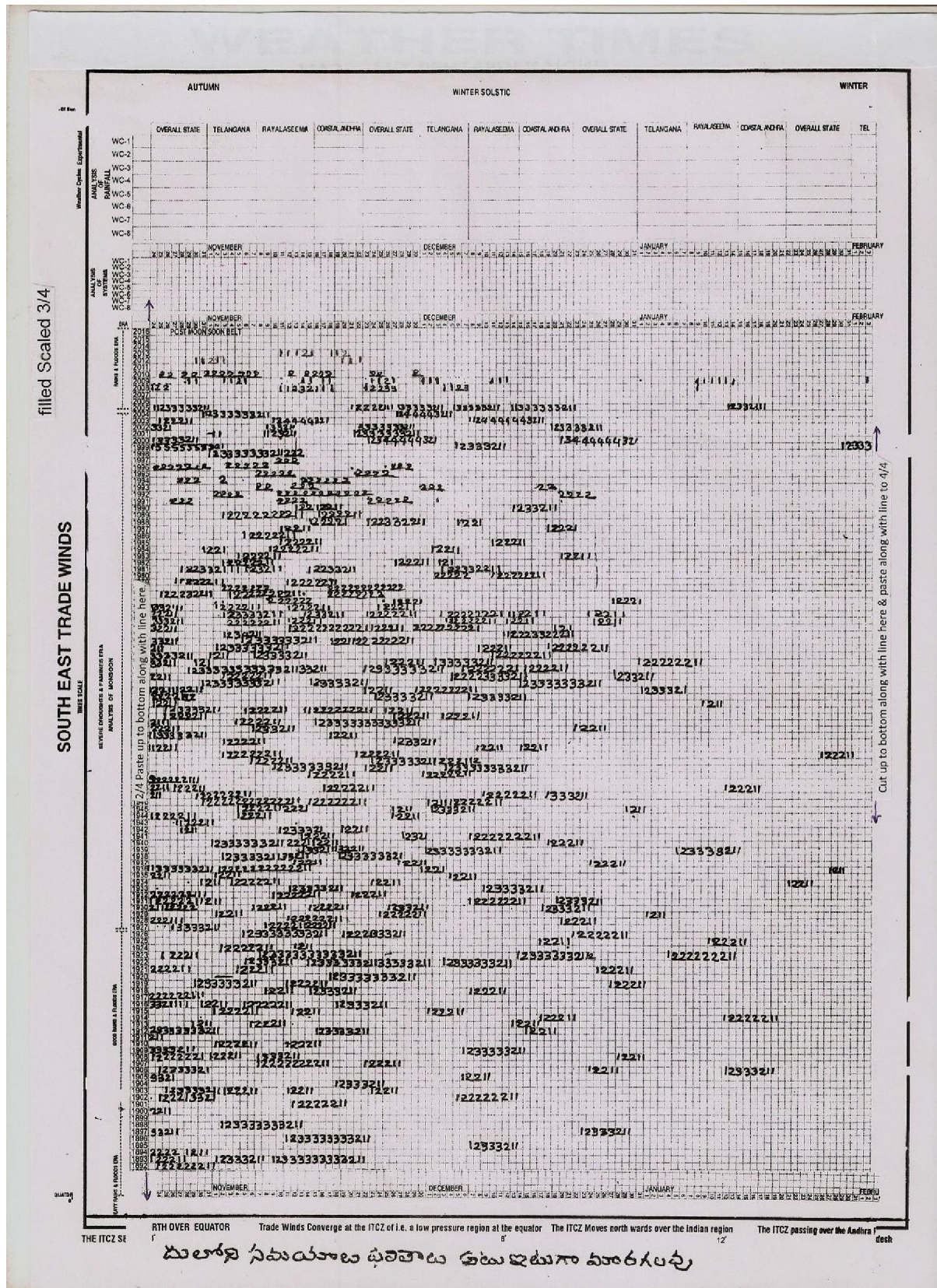
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
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ANALYSIS OF MONSOON



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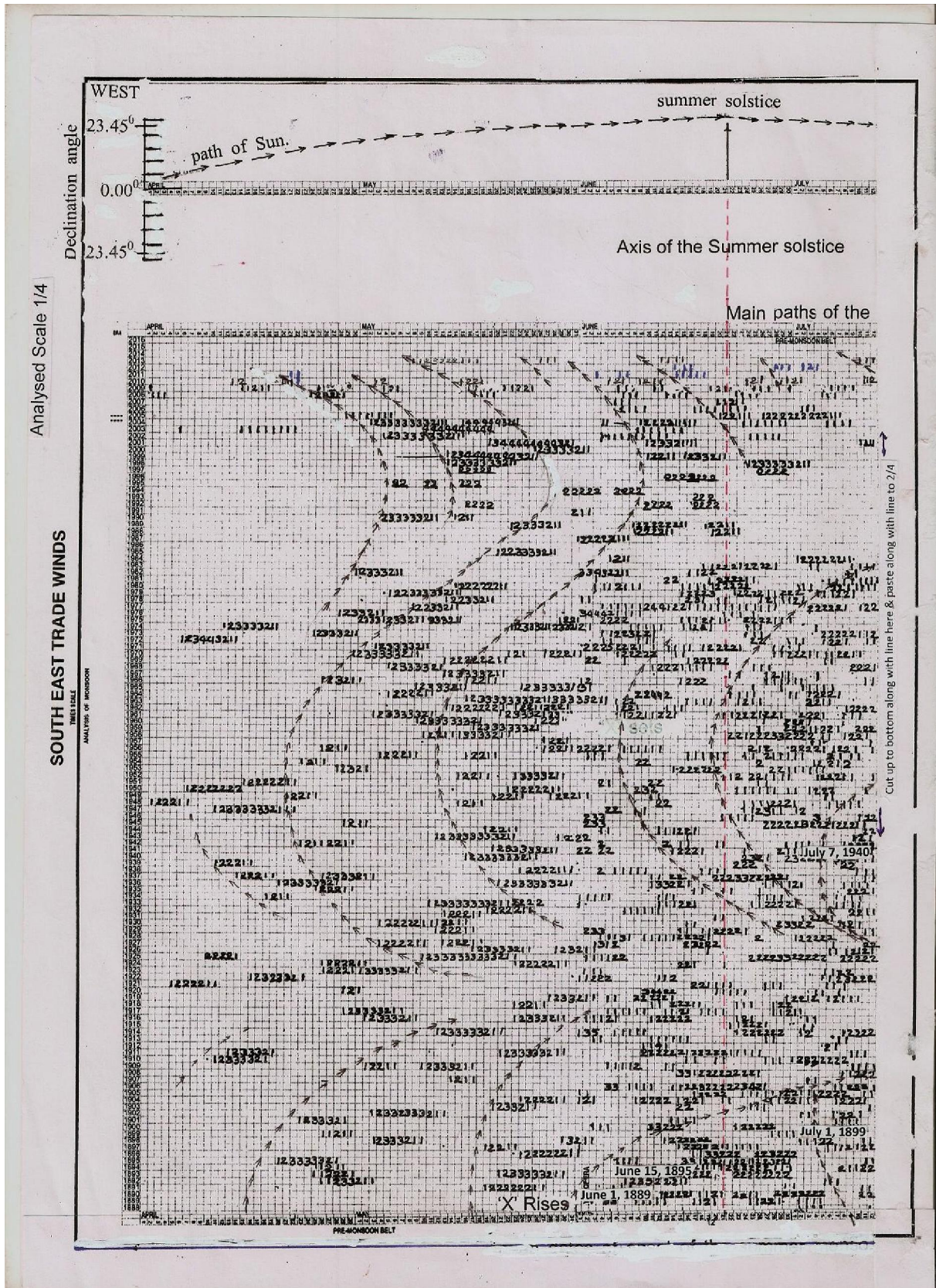
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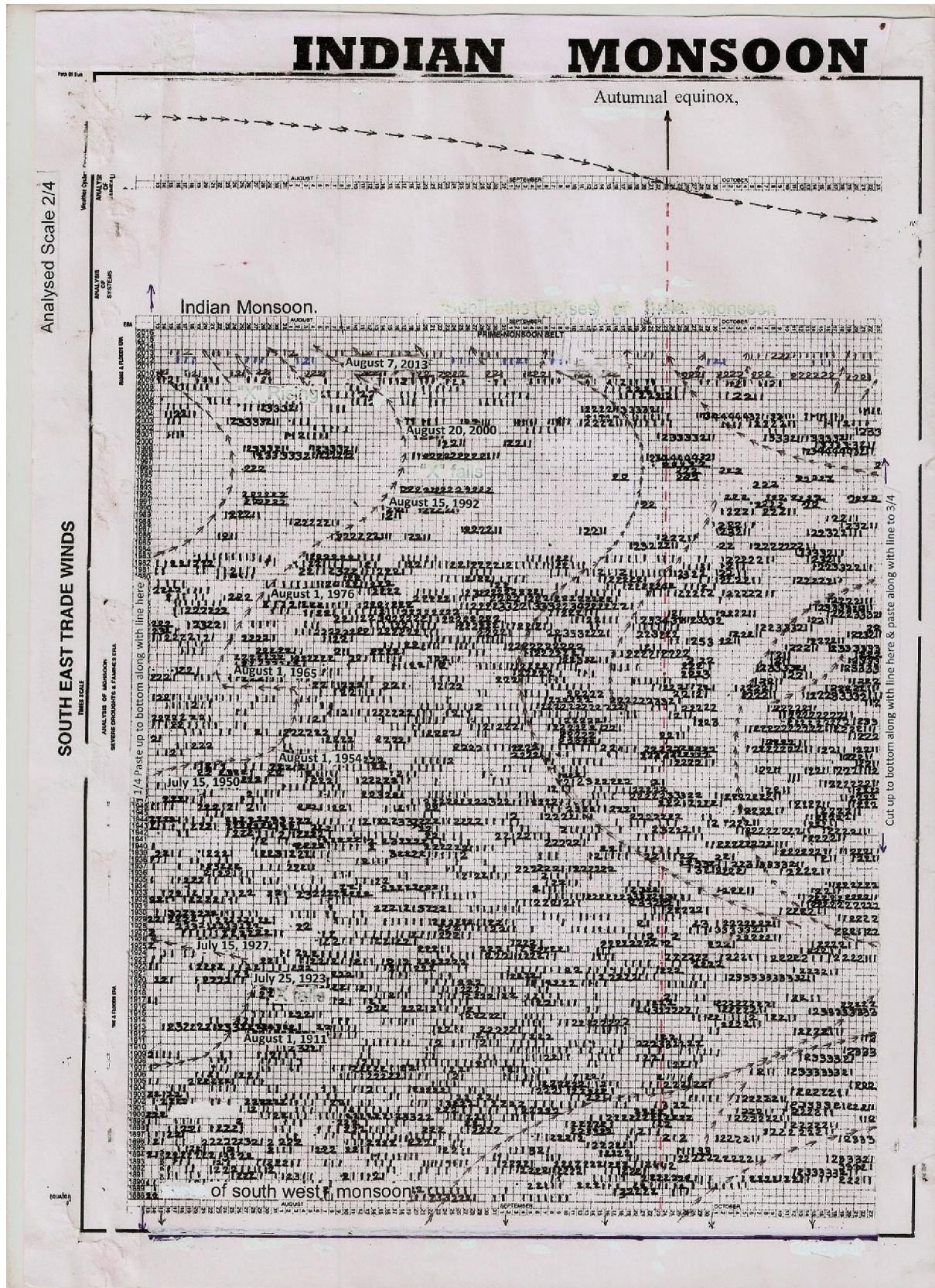


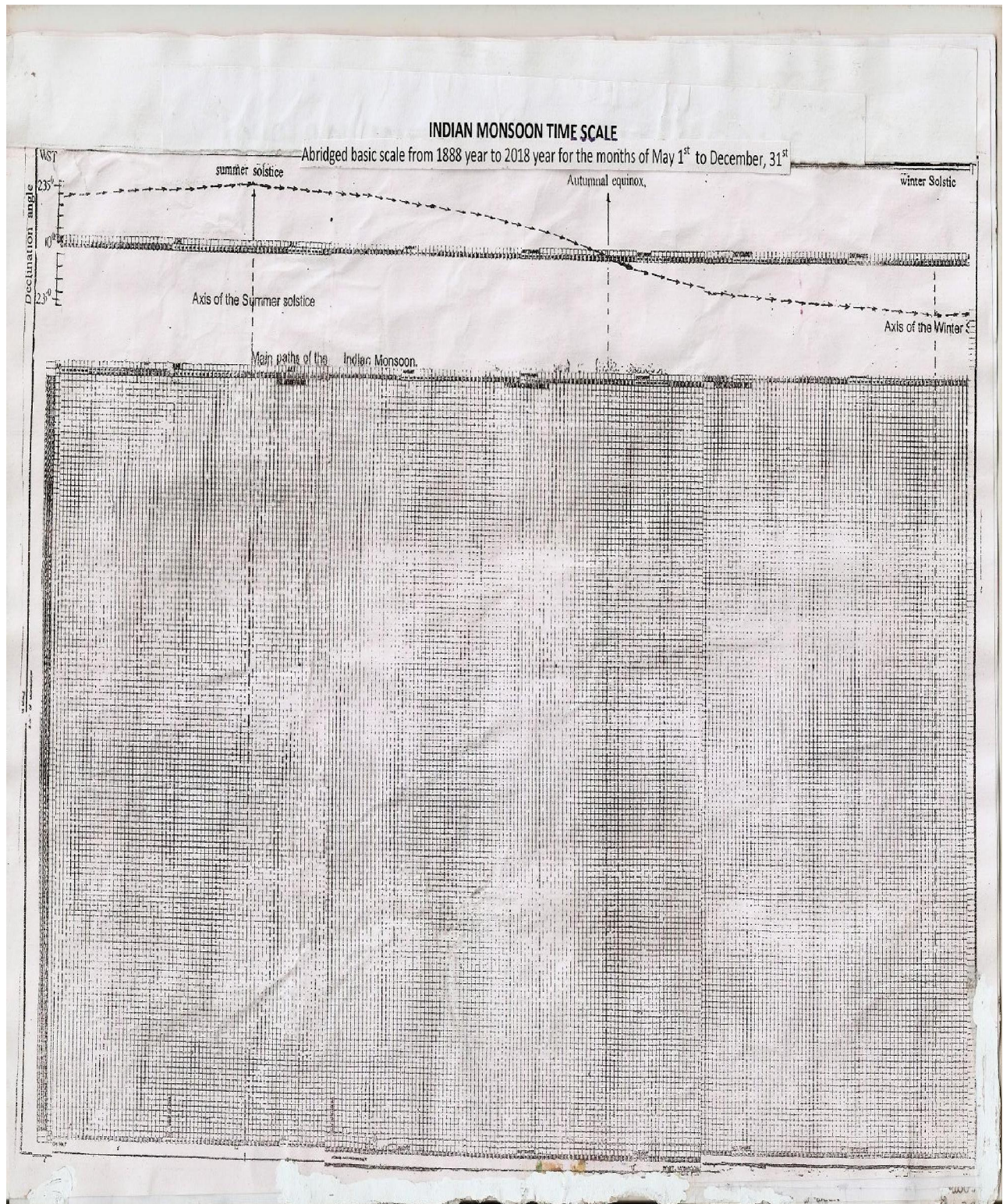


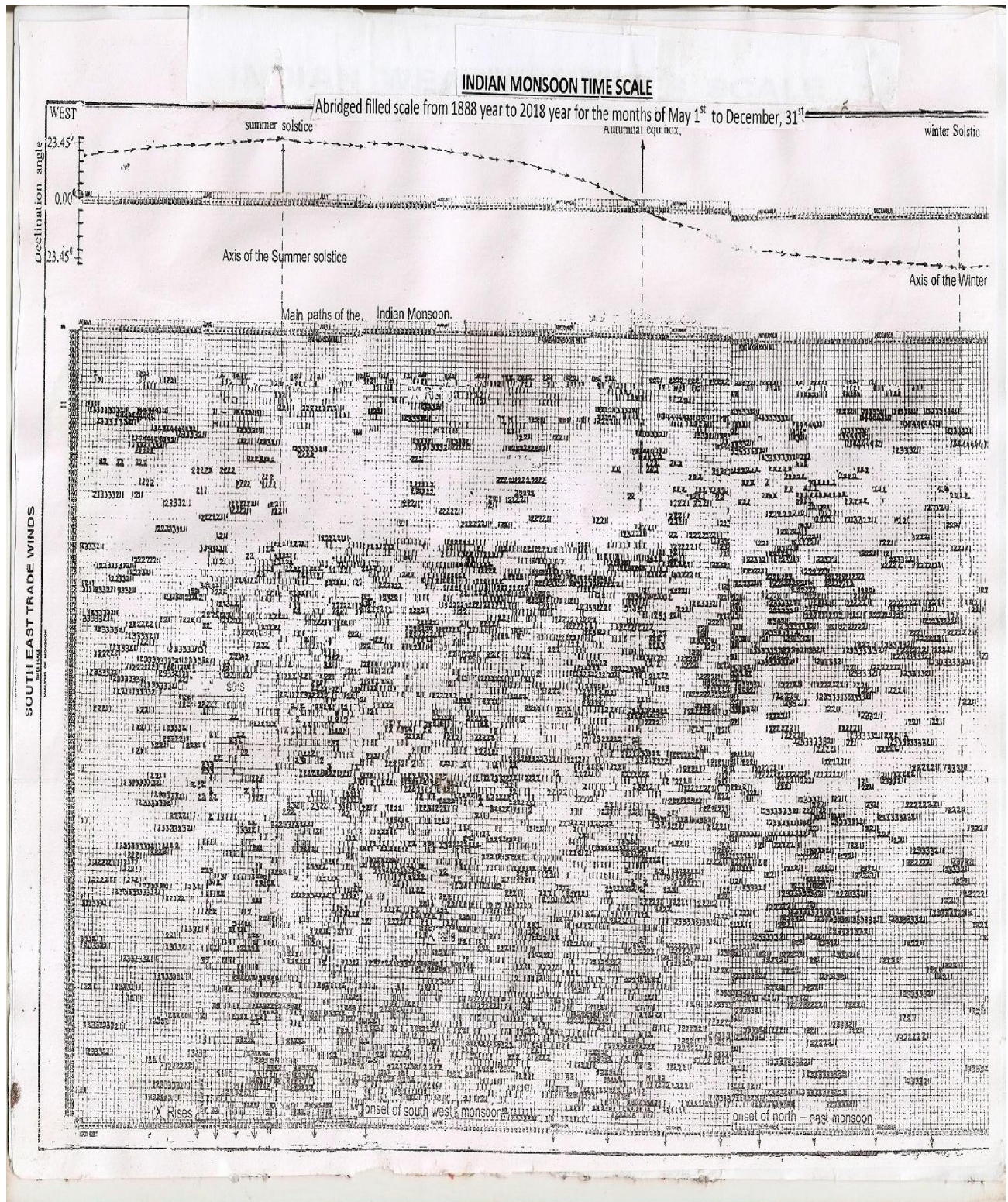
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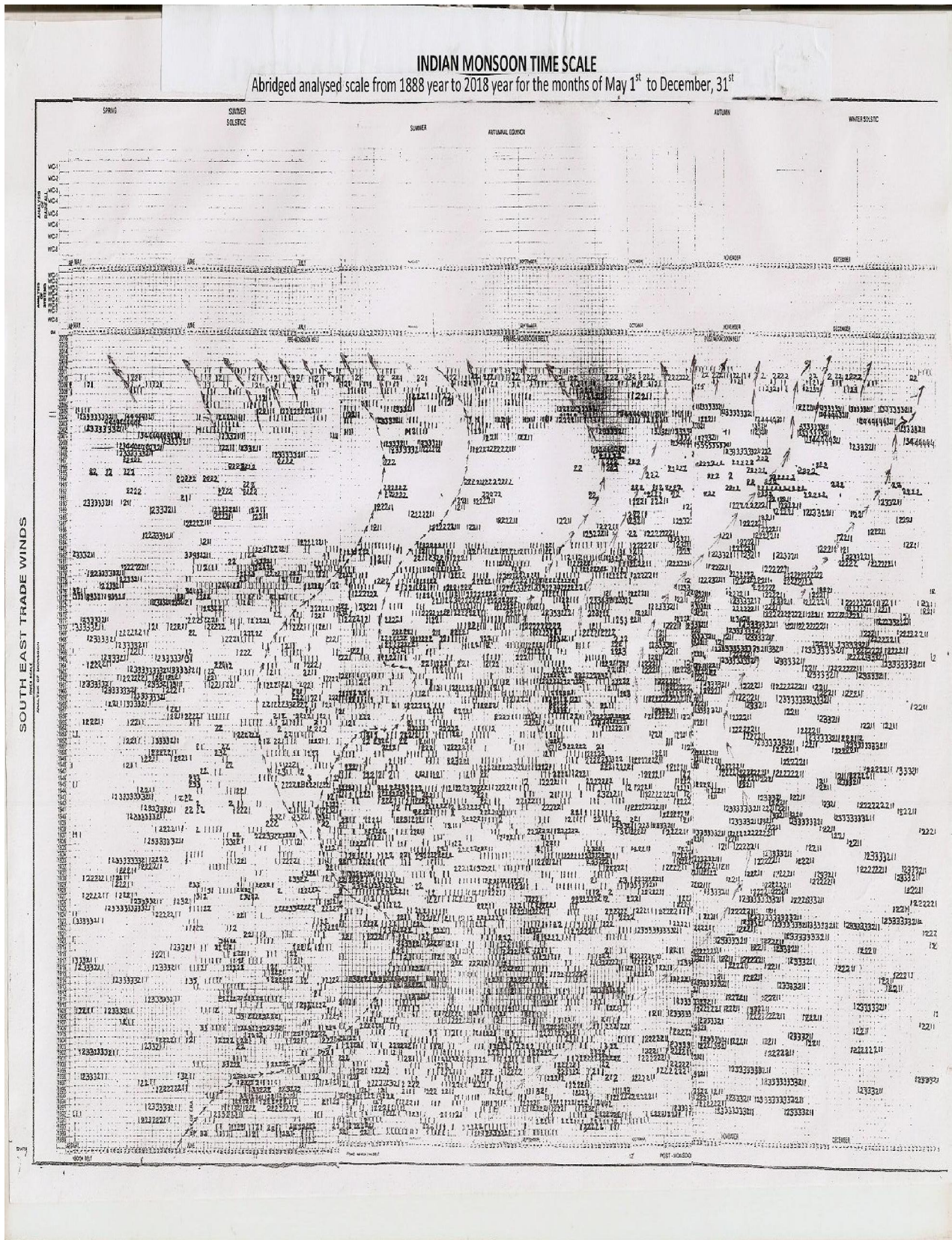
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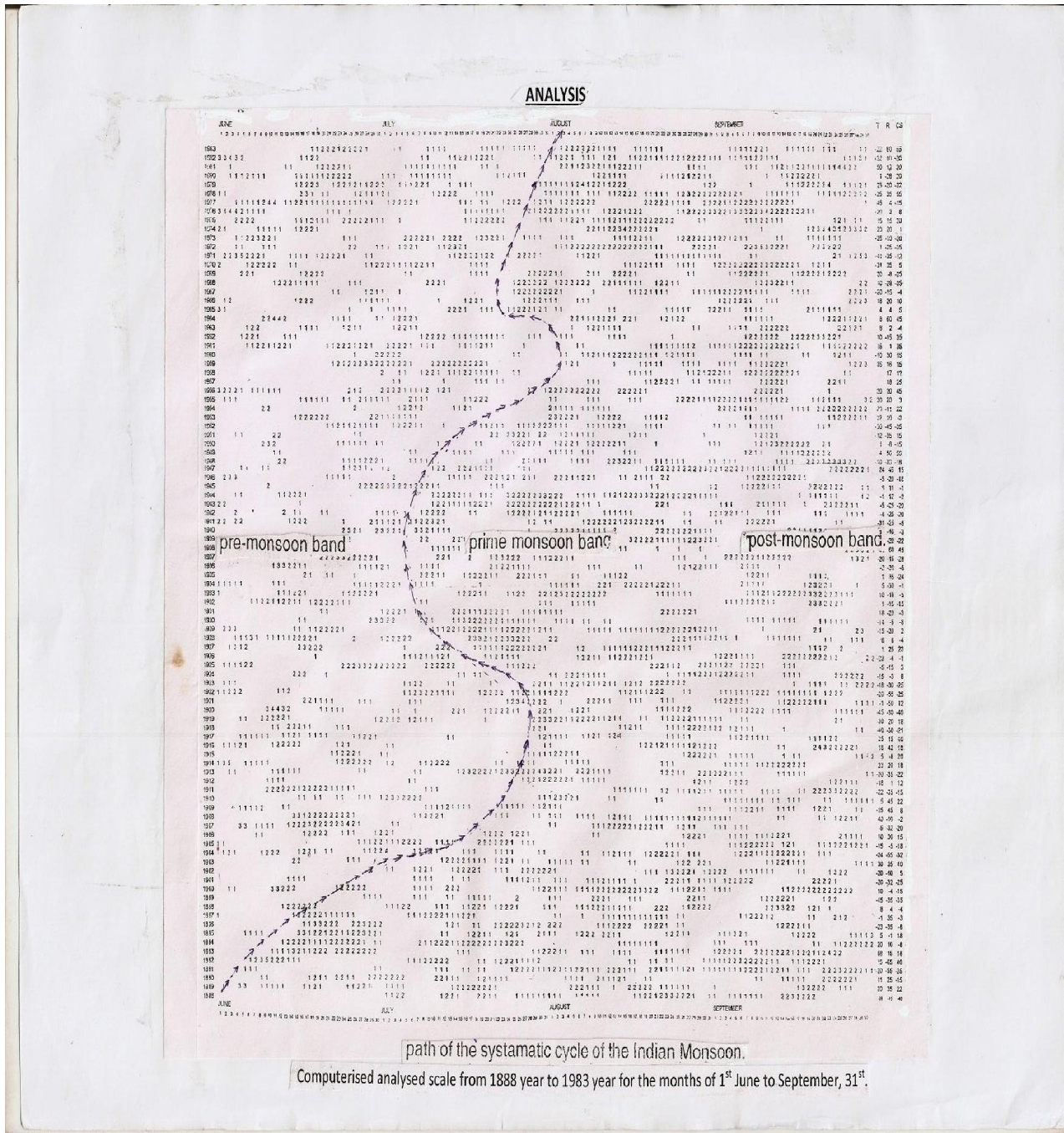














 भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
 INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

सं०
 भारत सरकार
 भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
 मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
 मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड
 नई दिल्ली-११०००३
 तार का पता :
 महामौसम, नई दिल्ली

NO. NA-153
 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
 INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
 OFFICE OF THE
 DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
 MAUSAM BHAVAN, LODI ROAD,
 NEW DELHI-110003
 Telegraphic Address
 DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI

दिनांक/Date..Oct....2/.....19 91.

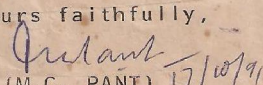
To

✓ Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati,
 Merlapalem Village,
 Vubalanka Post 533237,
 Atryapuram, E.C. Distt.,
 ANDHRA PRADESH

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter dated 15.8.91 received through Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, M.P. regarding the invention of an instrument by you which can help to forecast cyclones, rains and earthquakes 10 days in advance. In order to examine your proposal further it is requested that you may kindly furnish the following details to this office:

- (i) The scientific principles on which your instrument functions and the type of data obtained through it.
- (ii) Method of analysis of data and the inference drawn from it to forecast cyclones, earthquakes and heavy rain claimed by you.
- (iii) Specific samples of forecast on cyclones, earthquakes and heavy rain you claim to provide 18 days in advance.
- (iv) Verification procedure with specific instances.
- (v) *Scientific* Specification publication, if any, on your instrument. (Give detailed reference)

Yours faithfully,

 (M.C. PANT) 17/10/91
 Director
 for Director General of Meteorology.

87

S. GHOSE,
JOINT SECRETARY

भारत सरकार
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
टेक्नोलॉजी भवन, नया महरौली मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-११००१६
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Department of Science & Technology
Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110016

DO No.....

DO No. NMRF/SKM/30/94

Date.....

Dated: 17.8.1994

Dear Dr. Naidu,

Please refer to your letter No. 1152/ADB/2/94 dated May 19, 1994 addressed to Cabinet Secretary forwarding representation of Shri I Gangadhara Rao, Junior Assistant in the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission regarding his claim of invention of a peculiar scale for forecasting cyclones, heavy windy rain, earthquakes and all other natural calamities 15 days in advance.

We appreciate the attempt made by Shri Gangadhara Rao in developing a weather scale using a complete new approach. However you will agree that a weather forecasting scheme ought to have some scientific basis and be capable of delivering results independent of an individual observer. Since the scale developed by Shri Rao uses eye as an instrument, whose property and efficacy varies from person to person as also from age to age of the observer, it can not be a reliable tool for the purpose. Studies in geomagnetism establish no relationship between the occurrence of cyclones and change in geomagnetic field. Further, the forecast is stated to be valid for an area of 100 to 1500 kms around the point of observation. The range being so wide, it is doubtful if such a forecast, even if true, can serve any worthwhile purpose like fore-warning the people in the affected area, taking any precautionary measure or planning any emergency relief without creating panicky conditions.

*ASG/2
2/8/94*

ASG (M)
to be apprised
copy of the letter may also be provided

2/8/94

Dr. Gangadhara Rao
contd..2
may be apprised.
copy of the letter may also be provided

2/8/94

-89-

सं०
 भारत सरकार
 भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
 मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
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 नई दिल्ली-११०००३
 तार का पता :
 महामौसम, नई दिल्ली



NO. NA-153
 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
 INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
 OFFICE OF THE
 DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
 MAUSAM BHAVAN, LODI ROAD,
 NEW DELHI-110003
 Telegraphic Address:
 DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI

दिनांक/Date..Nov.....,1996

To

Shri Gangadhar Rao Irlapati,
 C/o K. Chiranjeevi,
 H.No. 28-3, Saibabanagar,
 Judimetta,
 Hyderabad.

Subject:- Request for forwarding the copies of representation to President of India and other VVIP.

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter dated September 12, 1996 addressed to the Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat, Parliament House, New Delhi on the subject quoted above.

In this connection, you are requested to kindly refer our earlier letters of even number dated 8.6.95 and 8.1.96 in which you were advised suitably for your weather prediction device and recruitment in the Central Government establishment as well. You may proceed accordingly in your future action.


Yours faithfully,

(S.C. GOYAL)
 Director

for Director General of Meteorology

1/25

सं०
भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
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तार का पता :
महामोसम, नई दिल्ली



NO. 49106/537
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAVAN, LODI ROAD
NEW DELHI-110003
Telegraphic Address :
DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI

दिनांक/Date... 25/07/2005
76

To:

Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati,
H.No.5-30-4/1,
Saibaba Nagar,
Jeedimetla,
Hyderabad.
Andhra Pradesh
Pin.Code No. 500 055.

Sub:- Project proposal to forecast drought, monsoon and rainfall etc.

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter, regarding the project proposal for forecast the droughts, monsoon positions and rainfall etc. with the help of scale of data. You are requested to submit the project to Dept. of Science and Technology (DST) through proper channel for necessary action.

M. Satya Kumar
(M. Satya Kumar)
Director Aviation Service
For Director General of Meteorology

✓



डा.टी.रामसामी
सचिव
Dr. T. RAMASAMI
SECRETARY

-92 -

No. DST/SECY/2009/2009
भारत सरकार

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग

टेक्नोलॉजी भवन, नया महरौली मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 016
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110 016

June 1, 2009

Dear Shri Irlapati Rao,

I receive your letter of 11th May, 2009. Thank you. You may be aware that IITM is currently under the administrative control of Ministry of Earth Sciences. However, I have written to the Director, IITM requesting him to do the feasible in consultation with their Secretary.

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

(T. Ramasami)

Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
Asst. Section Officer
A.P. Public Service Commission
(Beside Gandhi Bhavan)
Nampally, Hyderabad 500 001

- 93 -

No. F-12016/1/00-NA/100

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भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003
तार का पता: महामौसम, नई दिल्ली
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Telegraphic Address: DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI
Tel. No. 24611068/24631913, Fax No. 24643128,

November, 2009.

1, December

✓
Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
A.S.O., A.P.P.S.C., Nampally,
Beside Gandhi Bhawan,
Hyderabad - 500 001, A.P.

Subject:- "Indian Weather Time Scale" - regarding.

Sir,

With reference to your letter addressed to Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences, regarding forecast relating to prediction of cyclone, monsoon, heavy rainfall etc., you may kindly refer this office letter No. O-49106/537 dated 25/26.7.2005.

However, your dedication and interest in the field of meteorology is highly appreciated.

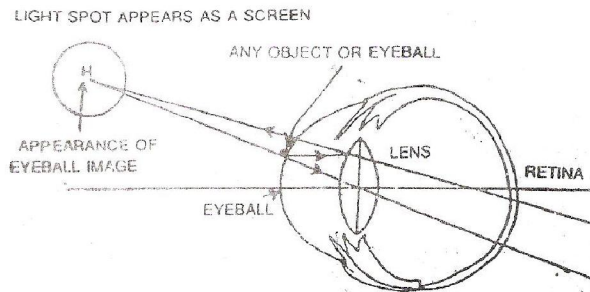
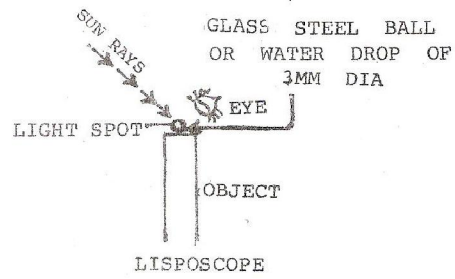
Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

T Kumar
1-12-09
(Awadhesh Kumar)
Scientist 'E'
for Director General of Meteorology

Analysis Of Data Of Bio Forecast

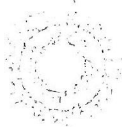
Date of Experiment	Number of Biolumicells	Actual Weather
1-May-1991	8	
2-May-1991	14	
3-May-1991	19	
4-May-1991	20	
5-May-1991	28	
6-May-1991	22	
7-May-1991	50	
8-May-1991	65	
9-May-1991	83	
10-May-1991	89	
11-May-1991	72	
12-May-1991	40	
13-May-1991	30	
14-May-1991	14	
15-May-1991	11	
16-May-1991	6	
17-May-1991	12	
18-May-1991	3	
19-May-1991	10	
20-May-1991	8	
21-May-1991	16	
22-May-1991	9	
23-May-1991	12	
24-May-1991	5	
25-May-1991	6	Low
26-May-1991	10	Low
27-May-1991	19	Depression
28-May-1991	8	Cyclone
29-May-1991	3	Cyclone
30-May-1991	11	Depression
31-May-1991	9	Depression



ACTIVE BRIGHT PARTICLE



BRIGHT PARTICLE



BRIGHTLESS PARTICLE

