Results Of Research On Climatology

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Abstract: Climatology is the study of climate and investigates their phenomena and causes. I have conducted many researches in the field of climatology and invented some related discoveries & inventions which may also be useful in understanding the extent of the use of climatology.
[Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Results Of Research On Climatology.** *Academ Arena* 2018;10(5):29-64]. ISSN 1553-992X (print); ISSN 2158-771X (online). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 4. doi:10.7537/marsaaj100518.04.

Key Words: Mansoons, Indian Monsoon Time Scale, Cyclones.

Indian Monsoon Time Scale: 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 ascending 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 ½ 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.

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

Bioforecast:I have invented the bioforecast effect in 1965 by keen study and observations of the biolumicells. Although weakened by forecasting property with less successive rate, it is a primary and natural forecasting method. This is my third invention which can help to forecast the weather changes 18 days in advance.

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 (Liposcope). Liposcope 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, Liposcope 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 struct 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.

Indian Weather Time Scales:I have conducted many extensive researches on the astronomical forces and its effects on the earth climate particularly on various regions of the India. The variations in the solar cycle affects and stimulate the earth climate. The moon affects and stimulate the ocean tides and atmosphere too. The movement of axis of the earth inclined at 23 ½ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun affects and stimulate the earth weather and leads to formation of monsoons and seasons etc. So the astronomical forces affect and stimulate the earth climate it may be more or less but it is true. These scales may be taken as a part of scientific study of astronomical forces & its effects on the earth climate.

In the time and scale of the universe some things from astronomy to atom including living beings have been repeating once in every certain time or period. For example, the south and north magnetic poles have been shifting in every certain period. The sun spots have been repeating once in every eleven years. The lunar and solar eclipses have also been occurring once in every 18.6 years. The seasons such as winter, autumn etc. also have been repeating once in every year in the same month of the year. The periodical menses in the females repeating once in every month.

On the basis of the said universal facts, I have prepared a time scale with 21 blocks, each block containing certain prescribed cycle of years in which similar calendar years repeating one after another that leads similar weather conditions of those previous years to future years likely repeating every year approximately. The rainfall of the years, have been entering in the scale in percentages or as it is pertaining to month, season, annual wise of the each and every year. If we managing the scale in this manner continuously, we may assuming the weather conditions of the anterior years on the basis of the posteriors years weather. On the basis of the principle, we can assume that a considerable, of course it may be little chance of predication for an ensuing years by study the data of earlier years.

I have prepared a model Indian weather time scale along with hundreds of additional scales (1617 scales, 12 months, 4 seasons, 50 regions & 150 above years were studied) in which all weather conditions such as rainfall, temperature, cyclones, river water etc of all homogeneous regions sub-divisions of India were studied and analyzed elaborately.

Studies Carried Out:

Firstly, see the Indian weather forecasting study model time scale. In this scale, the June, July, August and September months of the summer monsoon season were taken in a table in which the each month is also divided into three parts the Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra regions. The monthly wise rainfall data of the months of the regions from 1870 to till available years are taken in the form of percentages or as it is and entering in the scale pertaining to the region wise of the each and every year. If we managing the scale in this manner continuously, we may assuming the weather conditions of the anterior years on the basis of the posterior years weather.

Example for assuming the dry season or suppose to predict the rainfall situation in the summer season of the ensuing year 2019: study the 7th cycle in which wet conditions in 10 years and dry conditions in 14 years were occurred in the month of June: wet conditions in 2 years and dry conditions in 22 years were occurred in the month of July: wet conditions in 4 years and dry conditions in 20 years were occurred in the month of August and wet conditions in 8 years and dry conditions in 16 years were occurred in the month of September. On the whole, wet conditions in 24 times and dry conditions in 72 times repeated in the summer monsoon season of the 7th cycle (As a result, there were dry conditions occurred in the 2002 year also). Therefore it is a considerable chance to predict that a dry season will be repeated in the ensuing year of 2019.

Example for assuming the wet season or suppose to predict the rainfall situation in the summer season of the ensuing year 2022: study the 10th cycle in which wet conditions in 13 years and dry conditions in 8 years were occurred in the month of June: wet conditions in 13 years and dry conditions in 8 years were occurred in the month of July: wet conditions in 9 years and dry conditions in 12 years were occurred

in the month of August and wet conditions in 19 years and dry conditions in 2 years were occurred in the month of September. On the whole, wet conditions in 54 times and dry conditions 30 times were repeated in the summer monsoon season of the 10th cycle. As a result, there were wet conditions occurred in the 2005 years also. Therefore, it is a considerable chance to predict that a wet season will be occurred in the ensuing year of 2022.

In the same manner, we can study the remaining all Indian weather time scales of all Indian Homogeneous regions and subdivisions, states and districts of India.

We can make many more modifications thus bringing many more developments in the Indian weather time scale and its all additional Indian weather time scale.

Note： This article has been published as Mostafa Emami and Mojtaba Sadighi. **Distance Education and e-learning.** *Academ Arena* 2018;10(5):24-28. ISSN 1553-992X (print); ISSN 2158-771X (online). http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 3. doi:10.7537/marsaaj100518.03.

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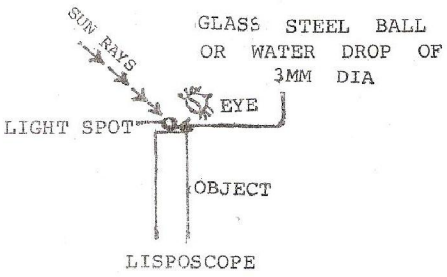
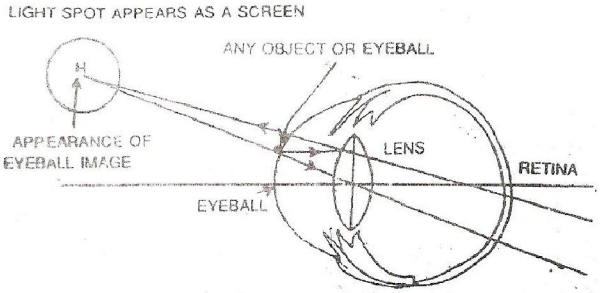
ISSN 2158-771X (online). doi:10.7537/marsaaj100518.03.
http://www.sciencepub.net/academia. 3.

Appendices: (Bio Forecast)

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**





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ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

(CONSTITUTED BY GOVT. OF A. P.)
10-2-289/16, 1st MAIN ROAD, SANTINAGAR, HYDERABAD-500 028.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEMBER-SECRETARY, A.P.STATE COUNCIL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY: HYDERABAD.

PRESENT: SRI G.VEERACHANDRA RAO.

Proc.No.ADMN/RESEARCH/231/91. Dated:25-06-91.

Sub:- APCOST - Minutes of Evaluation Committee on 9-4-91.

Ref:- Application of Sri I. Gangadhara Rao, Date:7-5-91 .

-:::-

ORDER:

In persuance of the decision taken in the meeting of the Member- Secretary, APCOST, held with the Director, [illegible]RAC and the Director, A.P.Science Centre on 9-4-91 in his Chamber an amount of Rs.150/- per month is sanctioned towards assist[illegible]e to Sri. I.Gangadhar Rao to supply daily data of his work on measurement of Circular Rind Structures reflected on the Mi[illegible]or Ball to further explore the inter-connection of Earths Geo-Magnetic field with Natural ~~xx~~Calamities and their effect on human impulse. This assistance will be paid for April, May & June 1991.

Sd/- G.VEERACHANDRA RAO.
MEMBER:- SECRETARY.

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ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

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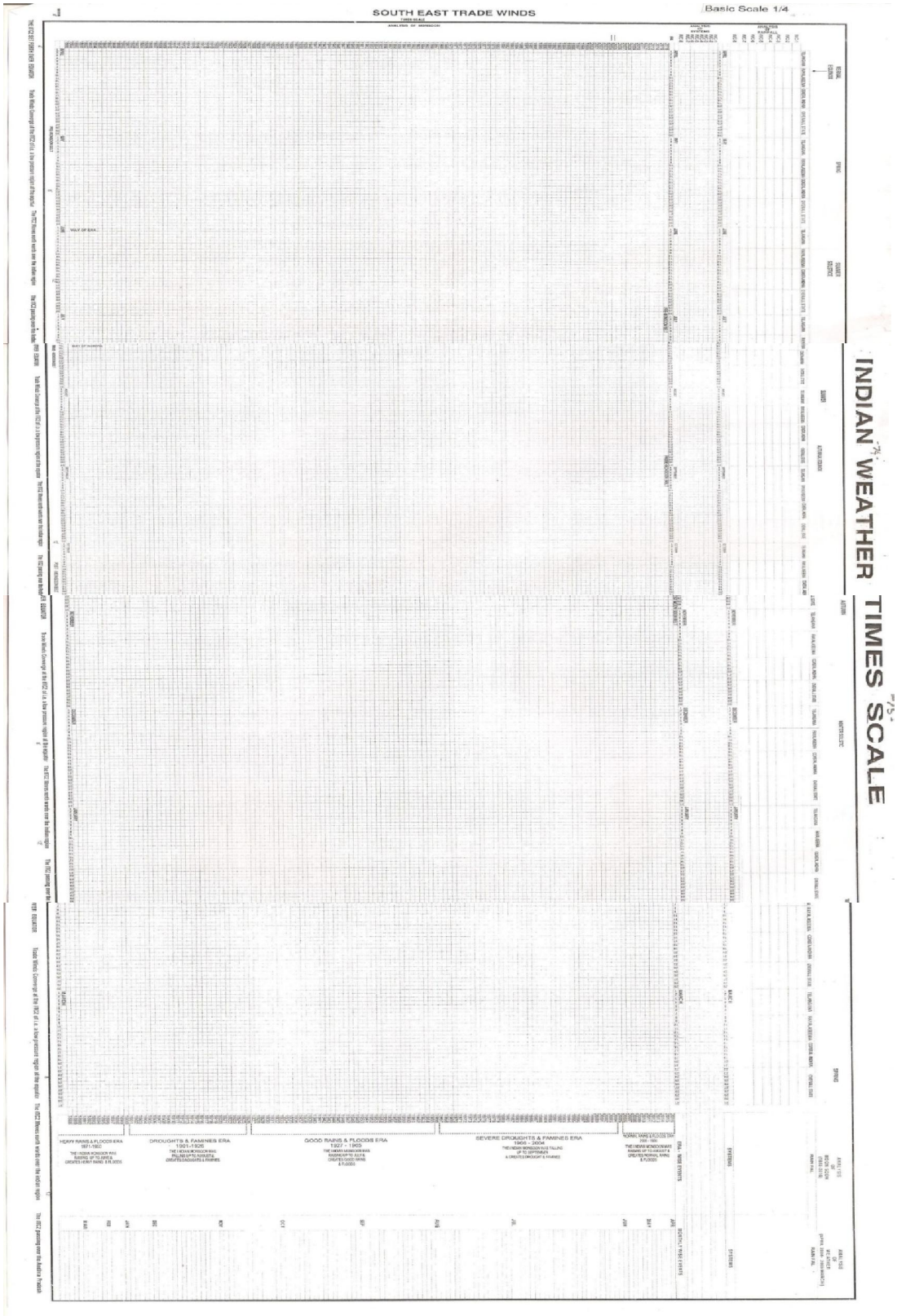
Appendices: (Indian Weather Time Scale)

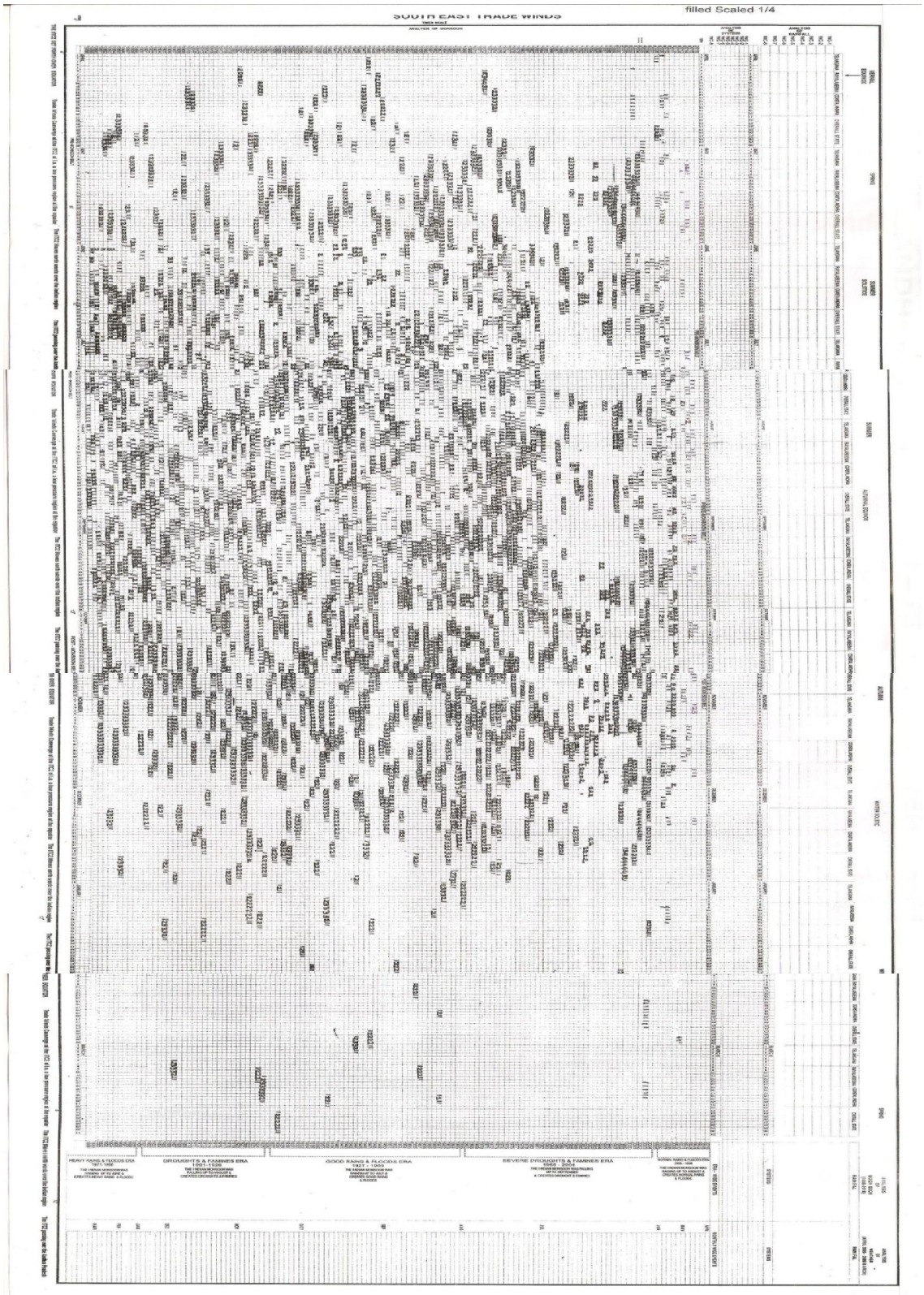
		June			July			August			SEPTEMBER	OVERALL SEASON					REMARKS
1	2020	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	
	1992	?7.18	-9.5	-54.0	-39.2	+5	-15.8	+4.70	-11.2	-10.8	-35.2	-19.1	-26	-1	-12	-6	
	1964	-31.6	+21.3	-15.0	-36.6	+108	-13.4	?99.5	-17.8	-11.8	+1503	+139	+95.4	+17	+16	+44	
	1936	+31.7	-9.16	-13.0	-14.1	-35.3	-7.00	-12.5	-65.7	-32.3	+7.82	+21.2	-39.2	-3	-29	-5	
	1908	-32.3	-62.9	+69.9	+5.8	-29.4	-50.9	-9.13	-57.2	-25.2	+10.8	+84.9	+48.4	+38	-9	-2	
	1880	+21.5	+15.2	-99	-24.0	-50.2	-46	-60.7	+2.63	-99.4	+56.2	+19.7	-51	-11	-18	-30	
2	2017																
	1995	-1.01	-11.5	-36.2	-13.6	+6.5	-20.9	-46.7	-20	-23.0	-71.7	-17.3	-49.3	-33.5	-27.1	-16.3	
	1978	-78.2	-7.7	+26.2	-1.17	+57.5	+6.9	+47.0	-13.1	+31.7	+169.0	+100	+8.0	+50	+37	+55	
	1961	+34.0	+27.8	+70.9	-37.9	+32.9	-24.3	-8.35	-4.9	+13.3	+20.0	-49.6	-6.1	+12	+1	+30	
	1939	-38.0	-20.5	-38.2	-44.6	-34.6	-42.3	-27.5	+13.9	?398	-3.95	+81.7	-13.5	-28	-12	-23	
	1922	-12.3	-50.4	-90.2	-27.6	-516	-31	-36.8	-30.3	-42.0	+22.6	-1.2	-48.3	-18	-29	-15	
	1905	-17.6	+8.61	-29.3	-64.4	-62.2	-72.7	+16.8	+103	-10.5	?34.8	-58.1	-6.5	-5	-4	-18	
	1883	+60	+23.3	-25.1	-8.24	-23.5	-55.1	+32.2	+36.4	-10.6	+85.1	-32.1	-56.6	+31	-4	-21	
3	2024																
	1996	+13.5	+29.4	+13.7	-32.4	-21.4	-17.3	+21.1	+96.6	-9.8	-4.49	+51.2	+19.3	-3.6	+83.1	+46	
	1968	-330	-28.3	-38.7	-28.0	-39.4	-38.4	-82.5	-34.2	-99.4	+1.007	+55.6	-26.6	-20	-18	-39	
	1940	-19.8	+24.3	-2.0	+9.24	-159	-34.0	-89.9	-33.9	-18.4	-26.2	+35.0	-21.5	-5	-5	-3	
	1912	-61.1	-53.3	-74.3	+12.5	-20	-5.6	-11.8	+20.0	+15.3	-12.1	+41.4	?0.3	-15	+1	+10	
	1884	-38.8	-53.7	-69.4	+40.7	-43.1	-33.7	-23.1	-25.0	-15.3	+65.6	-30.9	+8.1	+12	-48	-1	
4	1999	-24.2	-25.8	-13.9	-23.5	-30.1	-48.8	-2.28	+7.8	-40.9	+25.8	-24.0	-18.4	-9.1	-20	-15.9	
	1982	+5.15	+59.3	-34.4	+27.6	+0.5	-24.1	-28.6	-66.3	-40.9	+12.4	+17.0	-27.0	+1	-5	+13	
	1965	-51.1	+40.2	-36.6	-44.5	-23.3	-24.2	-27.0	+2.08	-9.7	+80.8	-7.04	?2.0	+10	+3	+3	
	1943	+13.5	-54.8	-20.8	-31.4	-30.9	-35.8	-50.5	-9.5	+27.8	+99.1	+1.76	-14.9	-5	-20	-20	
	1926	-69.7	+32.3	+298.6	-10.8	-33.5	+1.8	-19.4	-31.4	-36.5	-18.6	-36.7	-5.3	-25	-2	-1	
	1909	-6.87	-45.4	-32.6	+0.71	-45.4	-22.4	-35.9	+2.06	-4.5	+1.24	+26	+4.3	-12	+44	+7	
	1887	+20.1	+165	+2.4	-23.5	+5.41	-32.6	?83.3	+133.1	+506	+148.0	+16	+31.9	+49	+62	+40	
	1870		+11.5	-64.1		-89.5	-42.4		+50.6	-22.8		-58.1	+25.5	-29	+25	-7	
5	2000	+56.9	+75.4	+47.8	-22.9	-7.8	-34.8	+66.5	+145	?64.9	-57.0	-25.1	-57.9	+11	+39	+23	
	1972	?0.93	+39.5	-77.6	-42.6	-67.6	-49.6	-58.4	-85.1	+29.9	-37.2	+39.9	+446.6	-1	-24	-34	
	1944	-17.7	+99.9	-0.2	-1.96	+5.6	-17.4	-310	+33.6	-35.4	+74.8	-1.92	-10.9	-39	+15	-2	
	1916	+42.2	-36.5	-2.4	+9.79	+12	+36	-24.3	+17.9	-11.5	+92.0	+54.0	-38.4	+19	+45	+18	
	1888	-18.3	-55.3	-56.2	-4.76	-53.2	-32.5	-43.6	-42.2	-57.4	-49.3	+72	-57.6	-28	-14	-39	
6	2018																
	2001	?14.4	-61.8	-13.4	-6.5	-44.4	-52.0	-53.8	-22.4	-94.3	-28.4	+10.9	+15.1	-25.1	+2.1	-1.2	
	1979	-18.7	-26.9	-23.0	-530	-40.4	-60.9	-50.4	-578	-64.2	+99.3	+37.8	+12.1	-8	-20	-21	
	1962	-48.5	+54.0	-36.1	-24.9	-47.1	+2.5	-27.6	+6.1	-10.5	+103	+4.4	+58.9	+14	-11	+30	
	1945	+17.1	-58.3	-67.7	+14.2	+112	-6.7	-2.23	+17.7	-26.6	+18.9	-15.6	+6.3	+8	+15	-1	
	1923	-80.1	-11.2	-75.5	+3.97	-53.4	-57.5	-54.2	-80.7	-99.4	+73.8	+33.5	-99.3	-17	-29	-13	
	1906	+95.6	+57.6	+180.6	-10.7	+18.0	-34.9	-3.33	+13.8	+10.9	+34.8	+47.4	-45.6	+10	+29	+18	
	1889	-16.6	-25.8	+50.1	+2.55	+43.6	-27.4	+24.0	+28.8	-33.2	+76.8	+17.8	+45.2	+18	-34	+23	
7	2019																
	2002	-23.0	+16.5	+478	-70.2	-50.1	-69.6	+5.43	-44.2	+64.9	-56.4	-23.4	57.9	-37.1	-31.5	-35.1	
	1985	+19.3	-21.8	-4.6	-15.4	-85.6	-6.8	-44.5	-18.3	-24.8	-39.2	-62.0	-44.1	-23	-20	-4	
	1963	-24.0	-7.7	-36.3	-43.0	+4.5	-22.2	-25.0	+60.6	-7.2	-27.1	-35.4	-4.3	+11	+2	-3	
	1946	+270	-31.6	-22.0	+5.69	-39.7	-9.8	-18.3	-16.6	-30.5	-47.4	+6.4	-16.1	-8	-20	-15	
	1929	-31.6	-20.2	+46.2	-56.6	-44.5	-65.4	-39.9	-69.5	-22.5	+79.3	+58.1	-4.1	-18	-12	-3	
	1907	?22	-19.7	+48.8	-42.6	-19.7	-35.1	?	-74.6	-53.6	-18.4	-1.2	-64.4	-8	-28	-19	
	1890	+1.86	+84.1	+2.3	-7.57	-11.6	-39.7	-25.0	+9.21	-50.7	+78.5	+38.5	-30.7	+10	+22	-15	
	1873	-13.5	-47.7	-48.2	-64.5	-53.2	-39.4	-31.5	-24.7	-16.7	+39.8	+25.6	-39.9	-27	-19	-20	

	JUNE		JUNE			JULY			AUGUST			SEPTEMBER			Owasa			REMARKS
8	2025	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C		
	2003	+11.3	-14.8	-21.6	-7.57	+22.3	-0.9	?7.85	-6.2	-28.8	-1.86	-20.1	-13.2	-8.2	8	+3.2		
	1986	?9.92	+5.6	-19.6	-21.4	-28.4	+52.9	+47.3	-54.8	+31.1	-34.3	+20.3	-43.6	-1	-5	-3		
	1969	+6.09	+11.3	-37.4	?7.99	+11.0	-5.0	-26.4	+53.5	-57.1	-78.9	-73.9	-20.6	+9	+44	-22		
	1947	-56.9	-16	-46.5	-29.3	+25.6	-3.5	-25.0	+85.6	-7.2	?64.9	?0.8	+28.8	+35	-3	+19		
	1930	?40.5	+42.7	+39.8	-46.6	-61.0	-44.4	-41.8	-62.7	-48.7	+410	+35.1	-17.6	-17	-39	-8		
	1913	-32.1	-66.5	-13.3	+25.3	-18.9	-9.7	-48.6	-69.7	-63.8	-3.9	-3.52	-33	-18	+74	-17		
	1874	-45.9	+39.5	+7.3	-4.1	+50.6	-13.4	-43.8	-58.1	-59.8	+15	+252.0	+32.3	-2	-12	+14		
9	2004														-			
	1976	-30.7	-2.6	-63.3	+77.3	-23.9	+24.8	+2.73	+83.1	+17.4	20	-54.4	-52.3	+18	2	+7		
	1948	-69.0	-48.1	-61.5	-45.8	-35.6	-26.6	-58.7	-15.6	-48.9	+66.3	-19.3	-8.1	-10	-30	-19		
	1920	-39.6	-39.5	-42.8	-40.6	-71.8	-99.4	+55.5	-36.6	-47.4	-22.7	+24.3	-35.6	66	-30	-38		
	1892	+20.1	+16.5	+2.4	-23.5	+5.41	-32.6	?83.3	+133.1	+50.6	+148.0	+16	+31.9	+49	+62	+40		
10	2005																	
	1983	+7.42	+17.6	+19.8	+2.92	-88.9	+7.0	+85.1	+77.8	+22.4	+127	+160	+39.6	+51	+65	+50		
	1960	-29.2	+5.97	-12.1	-39.3	+23.1	-17.2	-67.6	-88.5	-59.9	?105.2	+167	+60.4	-9	+29	+12		
	1949	-26.3	+51.6	-8.4	-24.4	+13.7	+3.1	-11.9	+29.5	+8.9	+106.1	+109.0	+61.1	+5	+50	+47		
	1927	+55.6	+25.9	+34.2	+4.10	+26.3	-23.5	-35.7	+46.0	-9.3	+7.67	+94.1	+16.4	+1	+24	+23		
	1910	+81.6	-22.2	+20	-36.6	+76.6	+2.1	-34.1	+62.9	-17.8	+76.6	+55.2	+4.8	+10	+45	+22		
	1893	+42.3	+53.4	-13.4	+10.5	+98.2	-55.1	+67.6	-35	-10.6	+15.0	-8.96	-56.6	+45	+16	+19		
	1871	-41.2	-59.5	+399.6	-44.5	+31.0	+65.6	-77.8	+6200	-99.9	+65.4	+26.6	+714	-36	-7	-18		
11	2006																	
	1989	+71.8	-47.9	-20.3	+72.1	+26.5	+80.2	+2.64	-79.6	-10.5	?53.3	+59.8	-99.3	+43	+49	+42		
	1967	+17.4	-25.4	-1.7	+51.5	+6.11	-0.4	-25.2	-72.2	-55	+28.3	+8	-16.7	+19	-10	+2		
	1950	-51.7	-12.2	-40.7	-33.7	-20.8	-9.4	-67.6	-7.19	-59.9	+31.5	+11.3	+2.8	+1	-5	-9		
	1933	+87.3	-76.1	-52.5	+116	-18.9	-6.9	-22.9	+80.3	-29.6	?49.7	-48.4	-32.1	+11	-11	-5		
	1911	+0.78	+3.47	-22.9	-36.6	-26.4	-22.2	-28.4	-59.8	-62.5	+1.00	-22	-13.5	-20	-32	-18		
	1894	+7.8	-45.4	-8.2	+25.4	+15.3	-51.4	+14.6	-78.6	-31.4	+3.0	-17.3	-0.06	+19	+11	-7		
	1877	-43.2	+5.41	-70	-75.6	-65.4	-53.4	-58.5	-48.5	-56.3	+15.9	+7.20	+21.4	-39	-19	+21		
12	2007																	
	1990	+48.6	-29.3	-9.3	-39.0	-45.2	-54.4	+49.2	-2.2	+6.1	+10	+32.3	-99.3	+11	+8	-2		
	1973	+0.31	+0.5	-33.6	-9.41	-29.8	-48.7	+42.2	+15.4	-19.9	-40.0	+10.1	-31.5	+1	-8	-21		
	1951	-17.0	-15.9	+3.1	-5.77	-7.8	+28.6	-405	-62.2	-26.4	-0.3	-33.6	-31.4	-10	-33	+11		
	1934	-3.04	+25.6	-4.5	+22.8	+27.0	+5.9	+0.3	-68.0	-18.8	+11.5	-62.4	-40.4	+5	-30	-1		
	1917	+43.9	+36.3	+87.7	+7.94	-38.8	-38.4	-17.2	+52.1	+3.2	+11.3	+22.0	+30	+25	+17	+38		
	1895	-17.5	-44.5	-21.4	-7.9	+27.6	-17.4	-15.4	-27.6	-4.8	-60.3	+41.3	+25.5	+45	+2	+19		
13	2008																	
	1980	+66.0	-17.6	+80	-34.3	-28.4	-11.6	-99.9	?017	-6.6	+2.48	-447	-37.1	+5	-25	+20		
	1952	-50	+34	-37.8	-59.7	-45.3	-45.0	-60.4	-42.1	-51.0	-40.1	-63.6	-53.2	-30	-41	-39		
	1924	-4.8.6	-58.8	-56.6	-36.1	-13.3	-45.2	-16.7	-38.6	-32.8	+105.9	+81.4	+7.4	-7	-3	+8		
	1896	-34.0	-32.3	-22.8	-18.7	-38.8	-29.3	+0.18	-21.8	-25.3	+08.2	-31.2	-16.5	-24	-32	6		
14	2009																	
	1987	-31.1	-36.5	-53.8	-12.6	-6.2	-53.6	+0.63	+30	-20.9	-52.1	-18.0	-60.6	-18	-21	-33		
	1970	?75.9	-5.1	+41.5	-39.9	-2.8	-39.7	+63.4	+77.2	+9.0	+36.3	+83.0	+477.5	+25	+39	-5		
	1953	-20.3	-26.5	+0.8	-56.1	+4.1	-40.1	-35.7	-48.4	-20.4	?14.6	+54.8	-10.3	+25	+10	-3		
	1931	+50	-440	+768.9	+12.3	-2.70	-24.0	+38.0	-26.8	+39.2	+14.3	-33.2	+12.8	+18	-11	-12		
	1914	?159.0	-13.6	-7.9	+11.6	-23.1	-19.7	-6.43	+42.1	-31.3	+67.9	+60.8	+44	+27	+20	+18		
	1897	-34	-42.6	-57.2	+47.5	-9.47	-48.1	-34.6	+32.1	-26.5	+42.4	+12.8	+39.4	-1	+35	-2		
	1875	-	+11.5	-64.1		-89.5	-47.4		+50.6	-22.8		+58.1	+25.5	-29	+25	-7		
15	2010																	
	1993	-37.1	-46.1	-58.6	-17.1	+19.3	-36.9	-27.9	+43.4	-40.1	-2.40	+9.9	-1.8	-17.5	-12.8	-6.3		
	1971	?7.89	-31.3	-32.3	-61.3	-26.6	-57.4	-19.4	-25.4	-24.6	-14.3	-46.7	+5.1	-29	-35	-10		
	1954	-27.1	-54.6	-9.4	-30.0	+93.4	-4.8	-40.2	-17.3	-26.6	?78.9	-52.8	?39.9	+24	-10	+19		
	1937	-50.8	+15.9	-89.6	+10.9	-9.48	-35.2	-43.5	+63.1	-31.4	+11.3	+86.7	+444.8	-18	-11	-28		
	1915	+99.4	-39.0	+18.1	-15.2.	+58.2	-24.4	-8.40	-49.2	+24.4	-12.6	+58.3	-14.9	+10	+6	+21		
	1898	-20	-37.2	+5.3	+47.8	-30.2	-18.1	-34.6	-42.1	-51.4	+42.4	+106.4	-8.5	+18	+3	-3		
	1881	-18.9	+15.0	+41.2	-56.7	-78.3	-73.3	-34.2	+75.1	-123	+41.0	+12	+10.4	-36	+5	+4		
16	2011																	
	1994	-29.0	-40	-55.7	-20.0	-98.9	-9.7	+6.71	-10.8	-37.2	-71.7	-71.3	-49.3	-23.5	-34.9	-21.4		
	1977	?0.93	+39.5	-17.6	-42.6	-67.6	-49.6	-58.4	-85.1	+22.9.9	-37.2	+39.9	+446.6	-39	-24	-34		
	1955	-49.8	-48.3	-37.6	-55.5	+17.2	-39.2	-16.5	+94.7	+3.2	+29.2	+10.6	+1.0	+35	+20	+3		
	1938	?95.6	?33.3	+25	?15.8	-34.1	-36.1	+25.8	+13.9.8	?7.7	+89.8	+81.7	?82.2	+48	+58	-45		
	1921	+44.2	-4.16	-39.8	-660	+75.5	+2	-47.2	+45.7	-30.7	+50.6	-23.2	+2.5	-1	-5	+13		
	1899	-17.2	-85.4	-57.8	-74.7	-88.4	-68.4	-38.1	-37.7	-34.1	-10	+43.5	-22.9	-43	-36	-32		
	1882	+20.1	+165	+2.4	-23.5	+5.41	-32.6	?83.3	+133.1	+50.6	+148.0	+16	+31.9	+49	+62	+40		
17	2012																	
	1984	-34.6	-56.1	-37.4	+0.50	+49.4	-15.2	-58.5	-84.1	-71.6	+24.6	-22	-37.8	-20	-30	-23		
	1956	?6.875	+21.8	+32.8	?0.96	+809	+37.8	-30.7	-38.4	-14.3	+503.6	+38	+19.6	+24	+20	+40		
	1928	+37.3	+21.8	-56.2	-21.5	-38.5	-20.2	-27.5	-17.4	-29.7	+102	-3.44	+9.5	+9	-5	-2		
	1900	-10.9	-30.1	-47.8	+29.3	+48.5	-19.3	-38.7	-78.6	-63.6	+90.3	+53.8	+10.0	+10	-2	-12		
	1872	-44.5	-13.8	-0.2	-29.9	-17.7	-18.1	-45.0	-99.1	-9.49	+44.4	+54.3	+16	-25	+4	+18		

			June		July			August			SEPTEMBER			OVERALL SEASON			REMARKS
18	2013	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	
	1991	+42.1	+17.7	+64.5	-11.9	-16.1	-30.2	-39.0	-17.8	-93.7	+1.31	-11.6	+32.7	-9.6	+14.7	+22.6	
	1974	-26.6	-5.5	-14.3	-46.9	-12.2	-99.9	-22.6	-20.7	-37.2	+17.6	+10.3	+33.6	-24	+19		
	1957	-16.9	+19.5	+45.3	-49.0	-12.9	-30.4	-1.91	-26.6	+21.3	+12.4	-22.4	-12.1		+8	+24	
	1935	-6.87	+43.4	-45.1	+11.5	+4.16	-30.6	-31.1	+138.8	+346.3	+51.0	-11.3	-21.8	+2	+35	-24	
	1918	-93.3	-45.9	-16.8	-46.1	-56.3	-62.1	-57.0	-38.2	-40.5	+1.00	+18.1	-13.2	-40	-29	-20	
	1901	-21.0	-6.25	-40.7	-11.5	-69.7	-43.8	-16.3	+10.4	-42.2	-44.0	+30.1	-28.9	-19	-29	-24	
	1879	-8.51	+18.8	+3.2	-27.8	+48.1	-116.5	+31.4	-10.4	-99.4	+56.7	+19.7	-51	-9	-6	-16	
19	2014																
	1997	-59.7	+7.9	-65.1	-40.2	-54.2	-37.2	-33.8	-40.7	-48.2	+10.6	+134	+109	-33.2	+14.1	+15	
	1975	-15.4	-4.9	+53.8	+7.44	+48.3	-16.3	-10.9	-14.9	-28.5	+149	+31.6	+7.2	+21	+11	+20	
	1958	-60.6	-19.5	-42.3	-10.1	-16.7	+22.7	-32.0	+105	-15.9	+13.0	-10.4	-12.7		+8	+10	
	1941	+18.0	-47.0	+82.5	-67.5	+578	-70.2	-33.4	-48.3	?269	+37.2	+53.6	+1.2	-32	+8	-5	
	1919	+26.6	+6.66	-20.1	-41.1	+57.3	-19.7	-55.7	-80.0	-49.2	+457	+10.7	-26	-32	+2	-15	
	1902	-36.6	-27.6	-47.8	-48.6	-13.6	-35.5	-12.1	-55.7	-99.4	+26.3	-13.2	+15.1	-19	-17	+4	
	1885	-20.7	+19.4	-4.2	-14.1	+11.8	-31.5	-47.8	-41.8	-67.3	+38.5	-25.4	+5.5	-18	-18	-10	
20	2015																
	1998	?1.32	-529	-34.5	-21.5	-58.6	29.8	+15.4	+20.2	+5.1	+49.0	+70.6	+56	-50.9	+37	+25.3	
	1981	+36.3	-0.6	-26.9	+1.12	-5.9	+10.0	+7.12	-7.6	-28.9	+105.1	+61.2	+24.6	+26	+10	+25.3	
	1959	-4.76	+76.3	+18.3	-11.5	+9.27	+20.5	-34.2	-165	-30.9	-99.9	+136	-28.8	+40	+10	+12	
	1942	?4.76	+42.7	-12.1	-7.78	-66.7	-47.9	+22.4	-13.1	-18.4	-44.5	-24.8	+34.2	-4	-20	-20	
	1925	6.28	-47.2	+1.0	+2.38	-9.2	-10	-4.93	+19.1	+2.4	-0.54	-18.4	+386	-2	-14	+4	
	1903	-25.7	-680	+22.6	+54.0	-46.8	+10.2	+34.8	+30.3	+8.0	+5304	+72	+7.0	+45	+39	+37	
	1886	+60.9	+3.88	+25.1	+26.6	+69.4	-4.2	+40.6	+40.1	+55.3	-39.9	+9.04	-99.3	+24	+21	+38	
21	2016																
	1988	-14.2	-57.0	-57.4	+10.7	+77.7	+33.6	-25.9	+12.7	+19.4	+136	+33.4	+37.4	+65	+50	+41	
	1966	-54.9	+67.3	-32.8	?15.4	+14.3	+32.3	-7.57	+0.5	+6.1	+61.3	+14.8	-27.2	+3	+20	+9	
	1932	+13.2	-629	-13.1	?3.97	-24.1	-13.7	+20.1	+22.0	-36.2	+52.6	-20.32	-32.4	+1	-10	-18	
	1904	+15	-33.4	-42.5	-4.6	-22.1	-51.4	-69	-83.0	-38.0	+36.9	-39.6	-41.5	-24	-55	-30	
	1876	-42.2	-20.8	-33.3	-34.7	73.6	-52.1	-31.8	-42.4	-99.9	-40.6	-71.1	-50.4	-38	-53	-19	

Appendices: (Indian Monsoon Time Scale)

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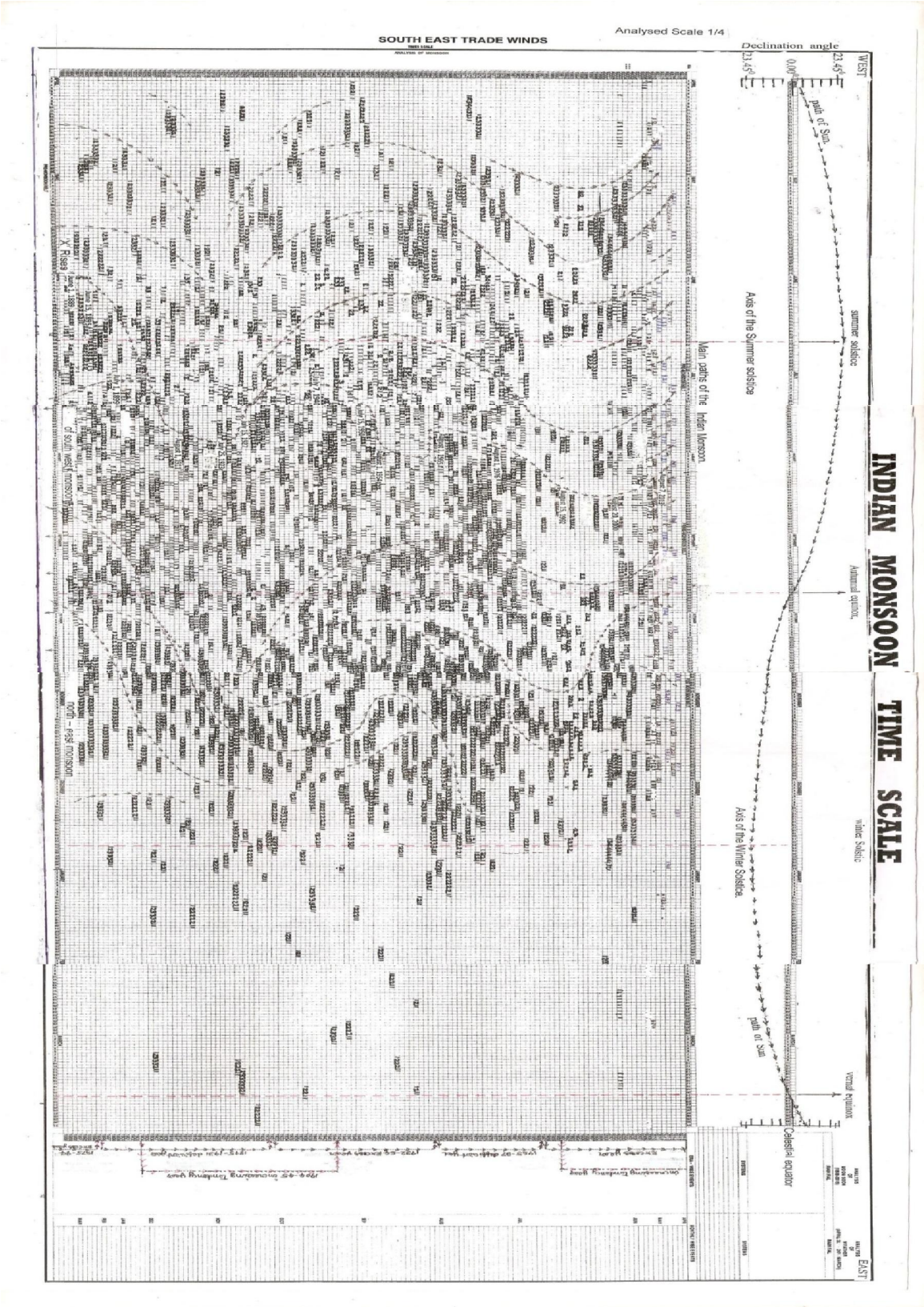
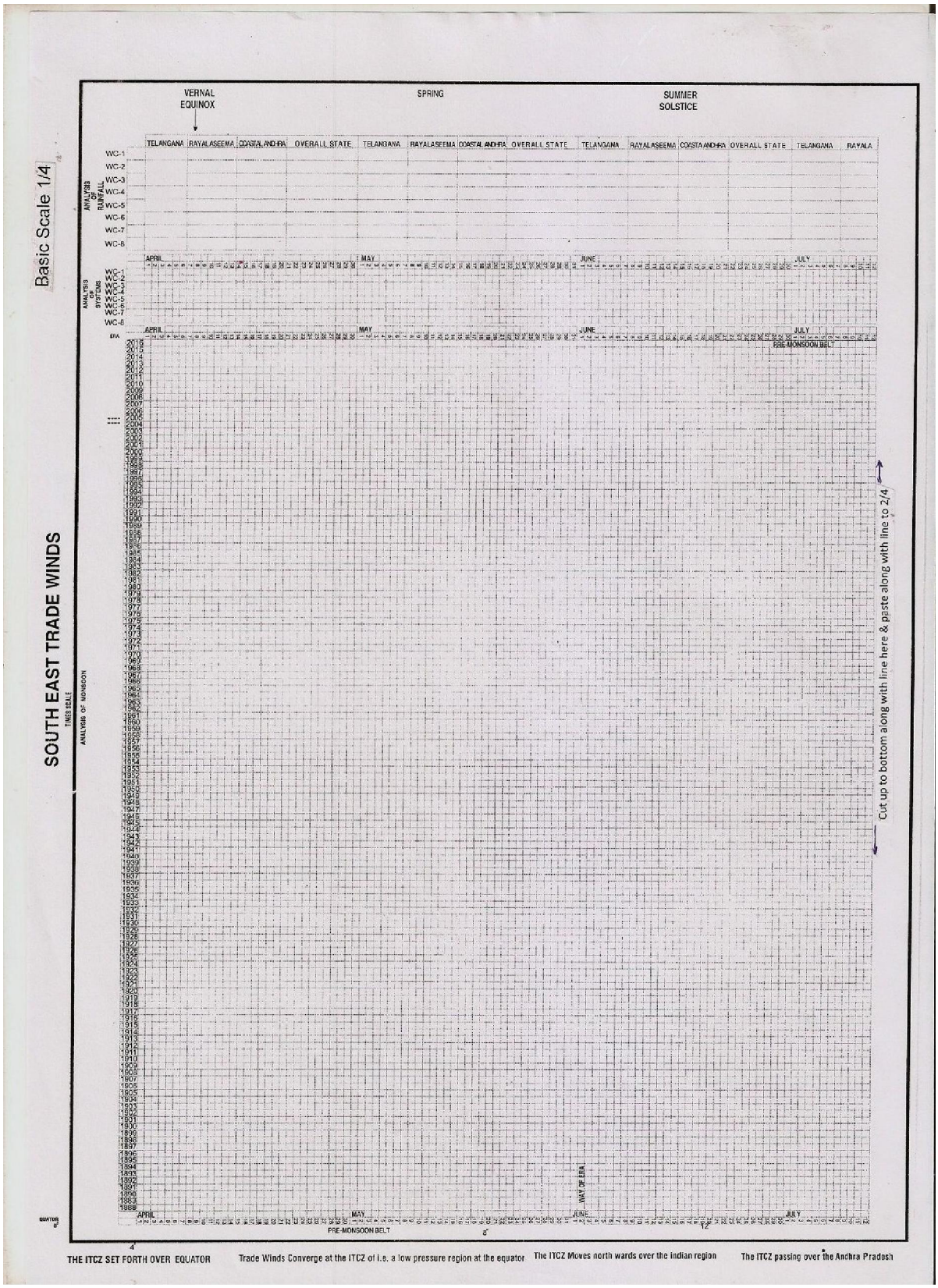
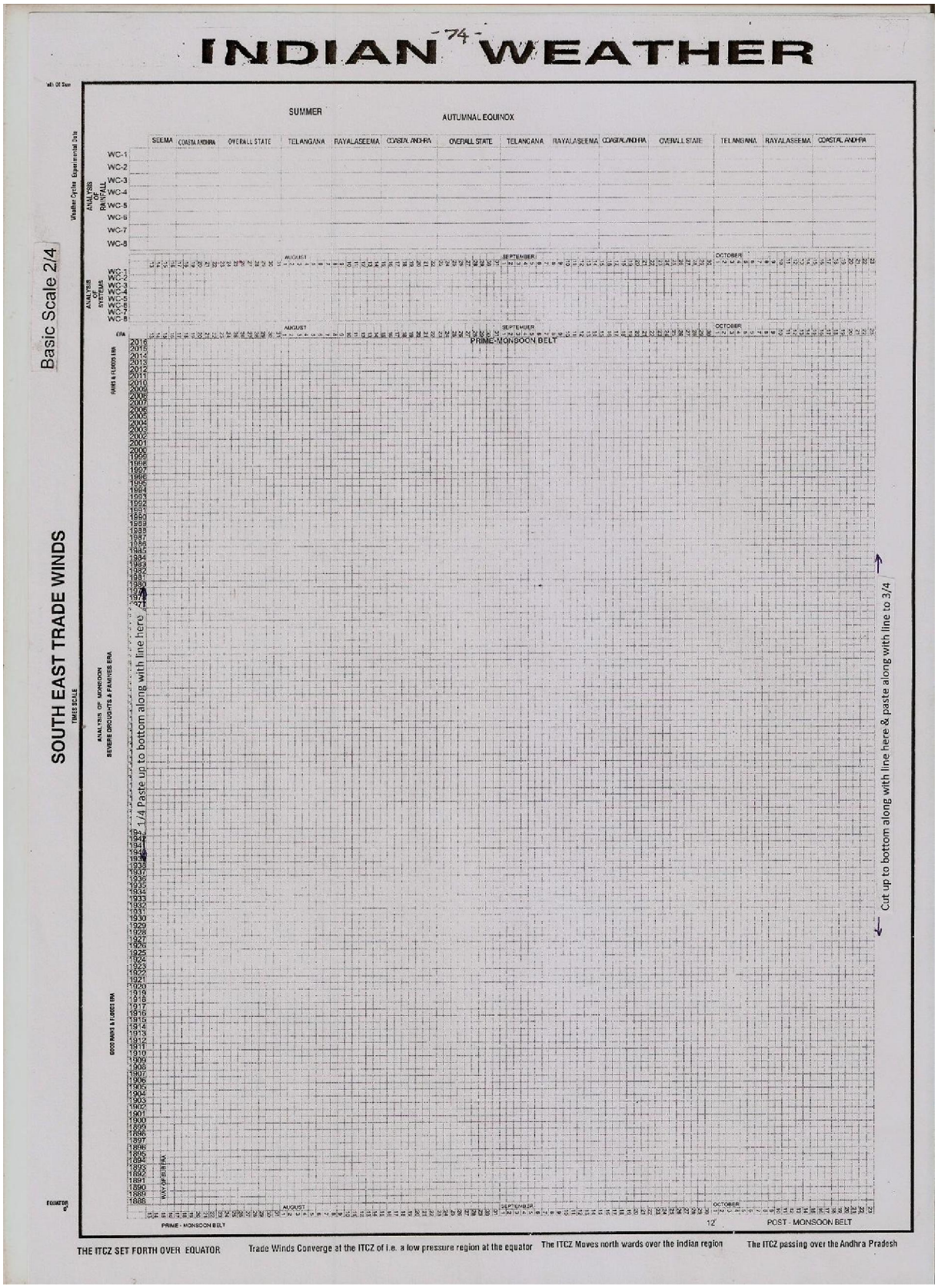
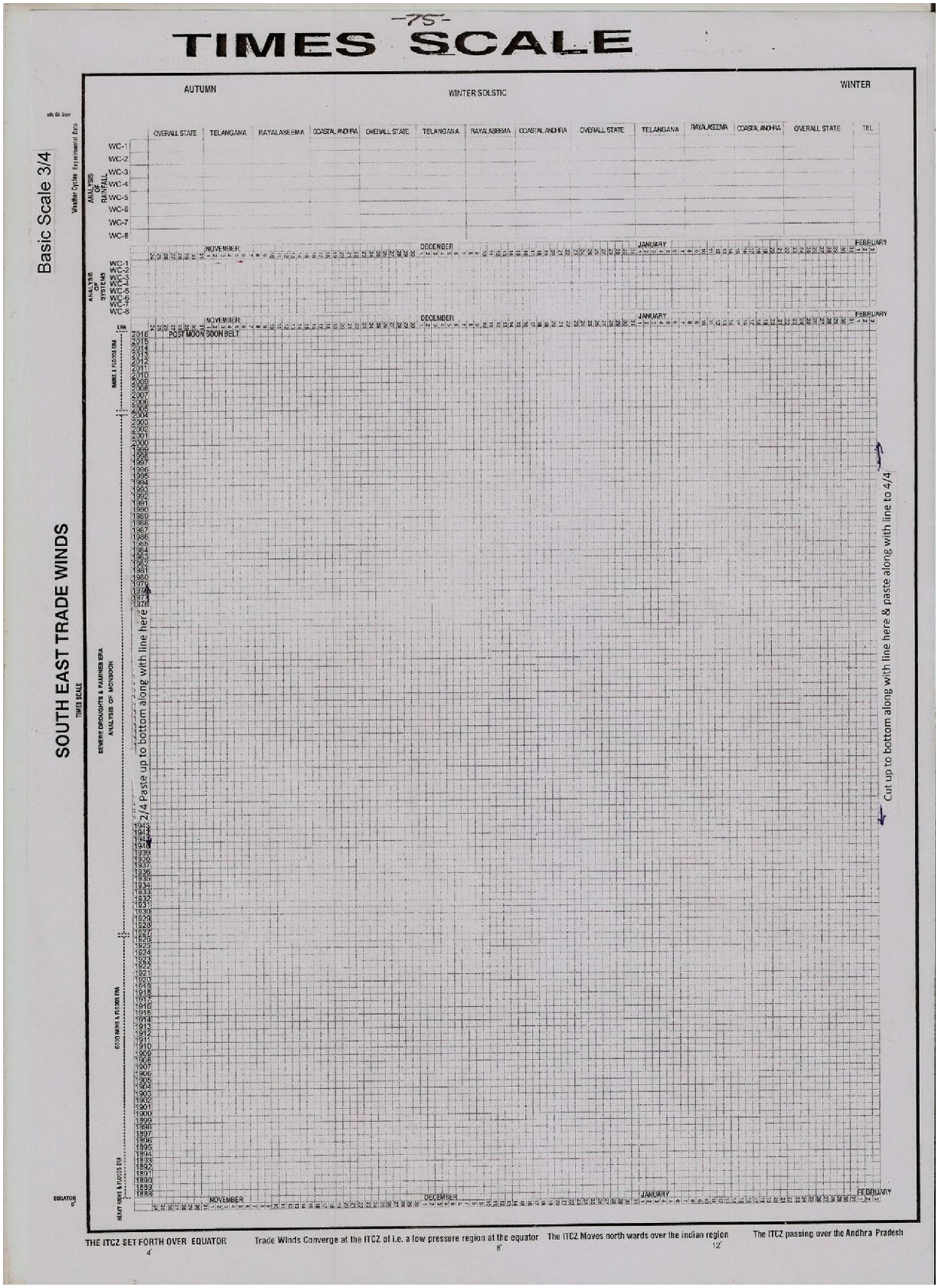
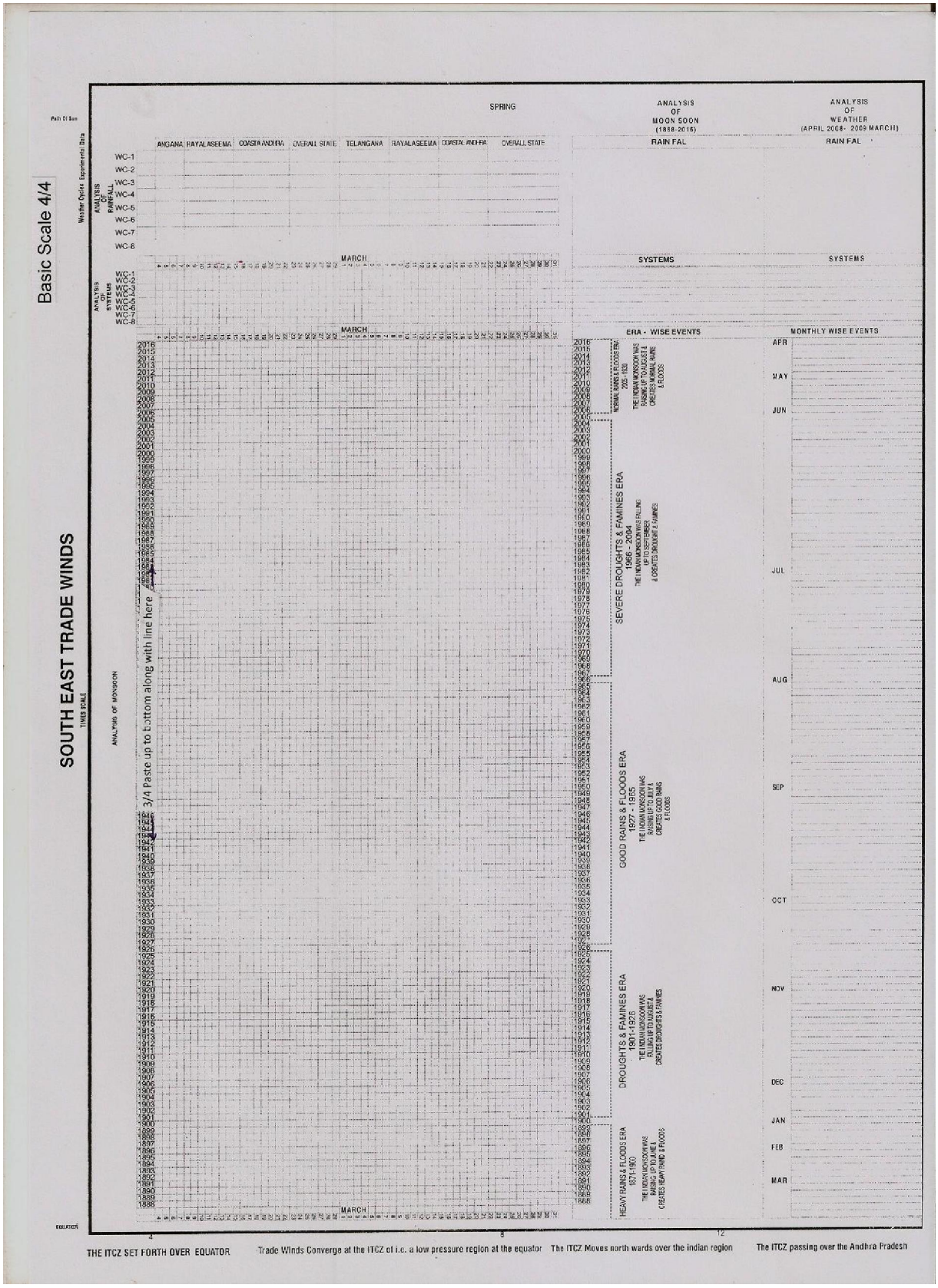
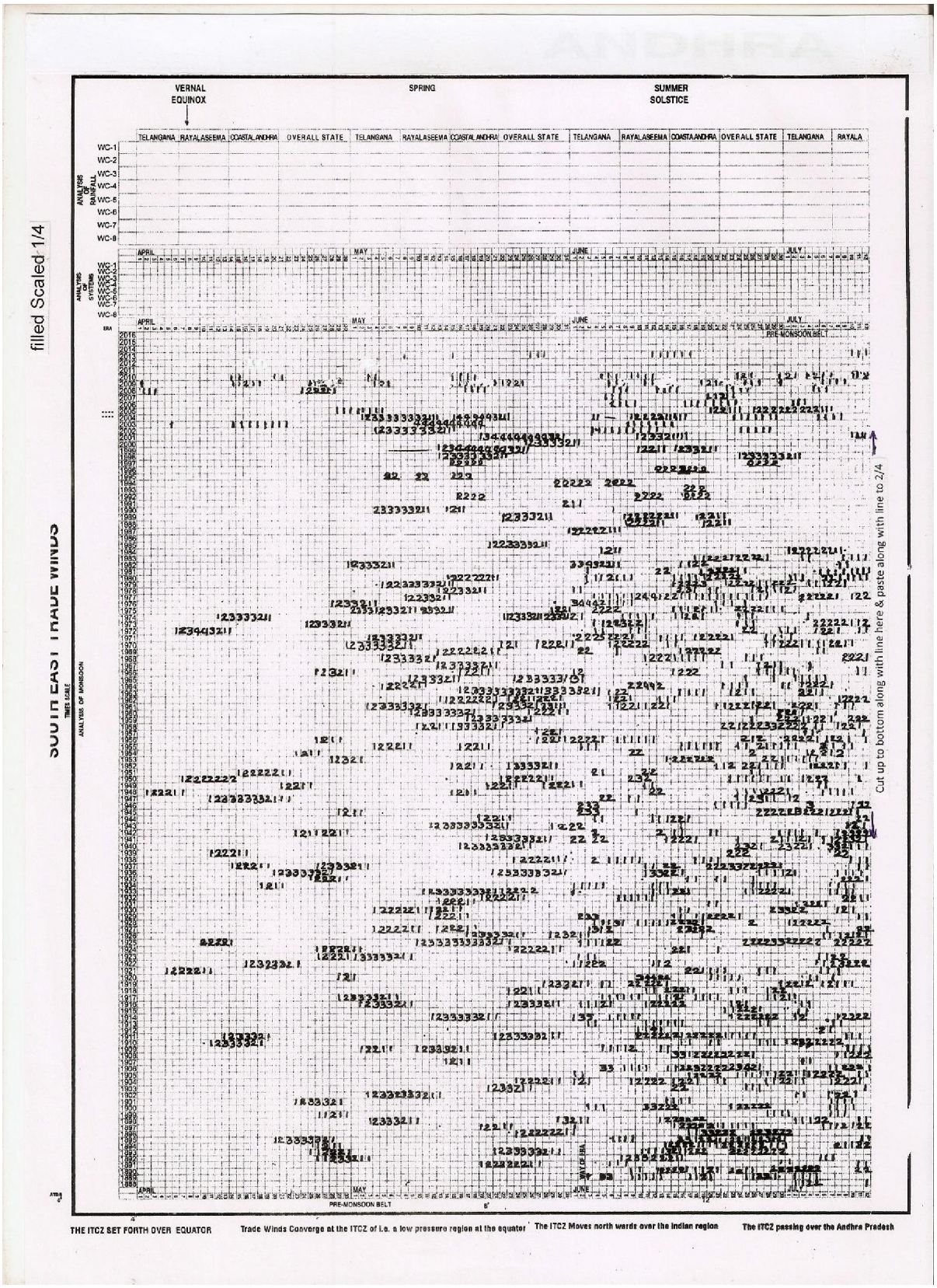

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
Analysed Scale 1/4
Declination angle
WEST
EAST
path of Sun
summer solstice
Axis of the Summer solstice
Main paths of the Indian Monsoon
Annual petiod.
Axis of the Winter Solstice.
Celestia equator
vernal equinox
INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE

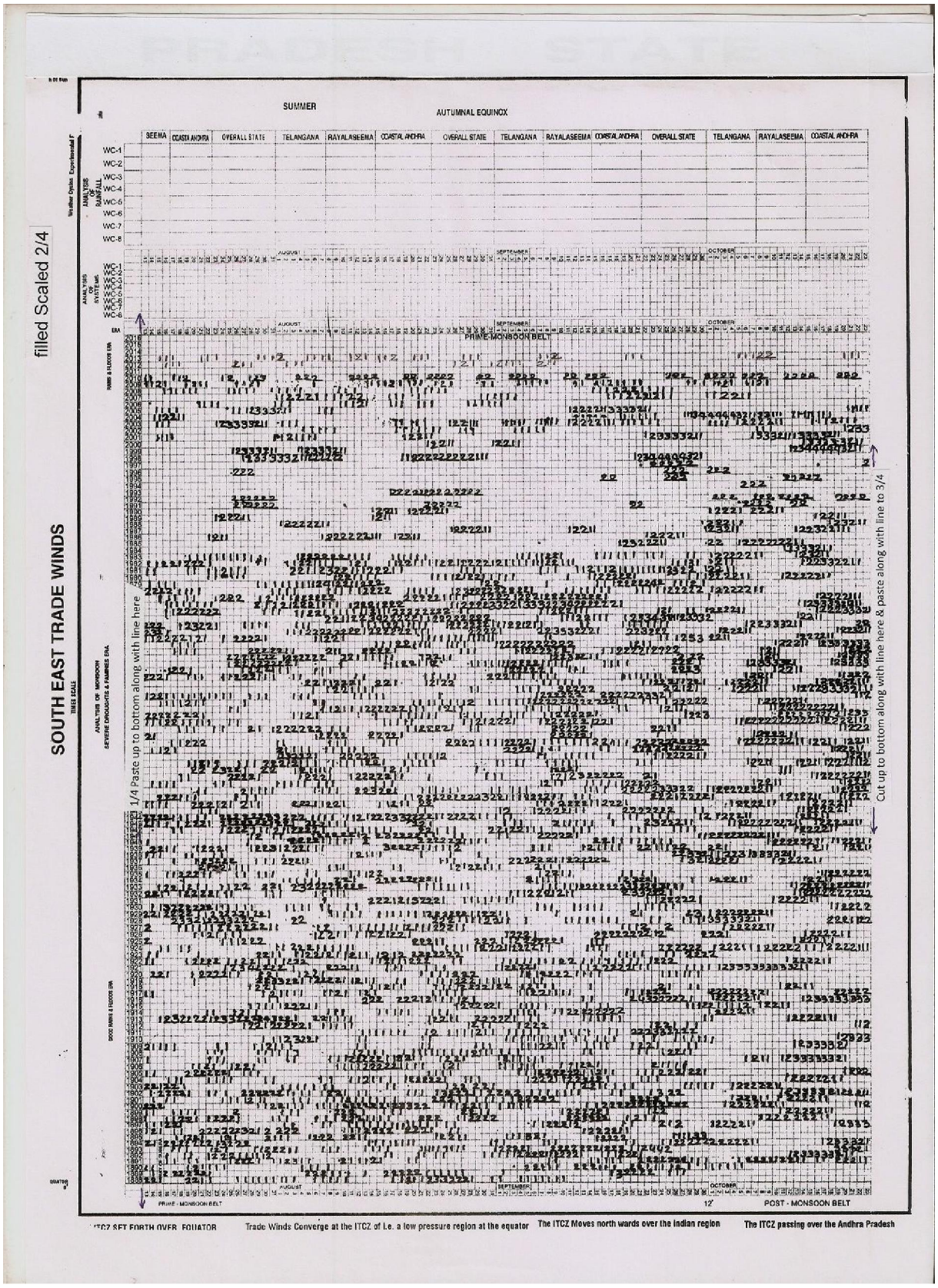

Basic Scale 1/4
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTAL ANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
PRE-MONSOON BELT
Cut up to bottom along with line here & paste along with line to 2/4
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

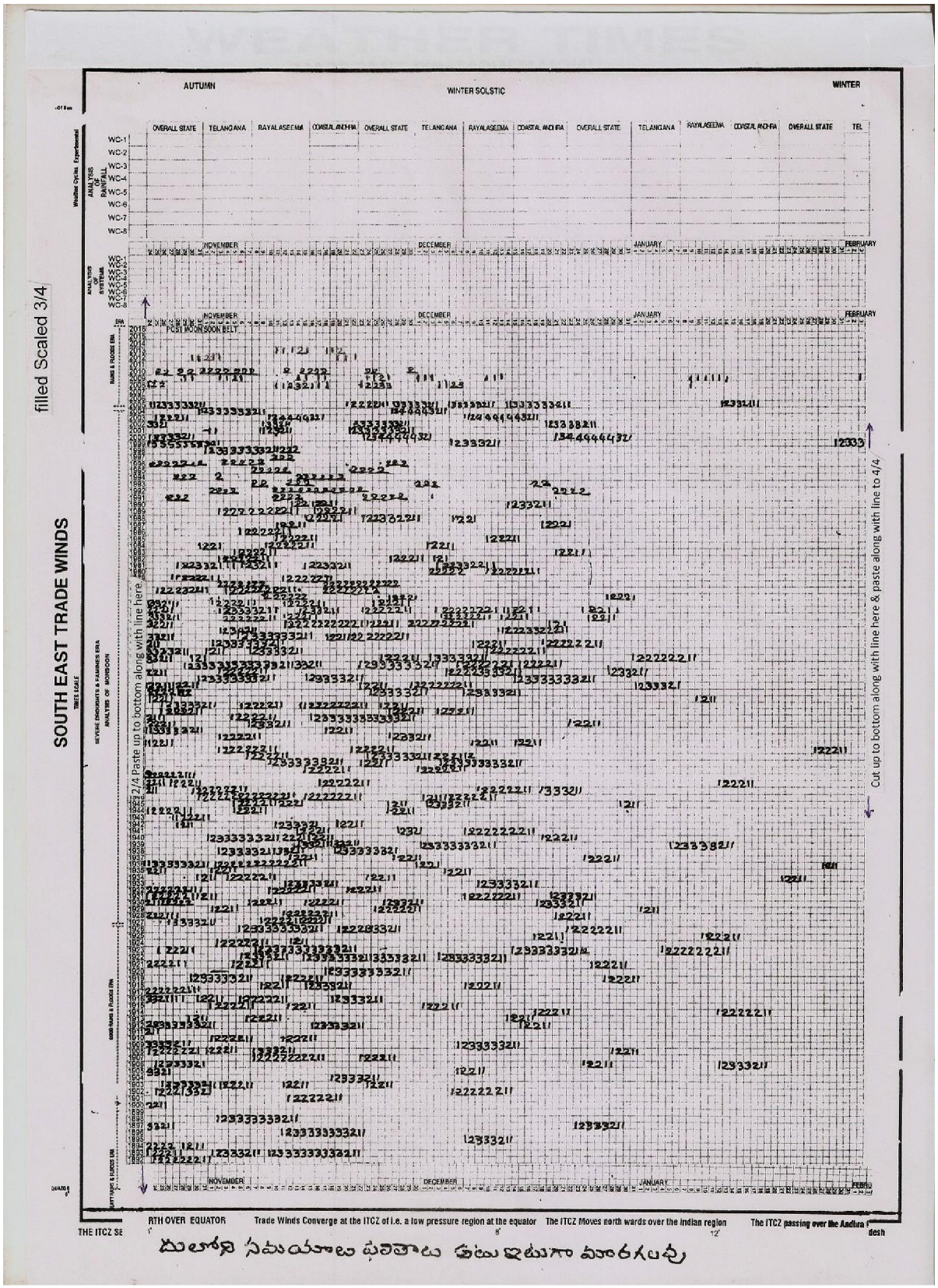

INDIAN WEATHER
-74-
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SEEMA
COASTAANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTAL ANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTALANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTAL ANDHRA
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
ANALYSIS OF RAINFALL
ANALYSIS OF SYSTEMS
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
ERA
PRIME-MONSOON BELT
Basic Scale 2/4
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
TIMES SCALE
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA
WET CENTURY ERA
EQUATOR
1/4 Paste up to bottom along with line here
Cut up to bottom along with line here & paste along with line to 3/4
PRIME - MONSOON BELT
POST - MONSOON BELT
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

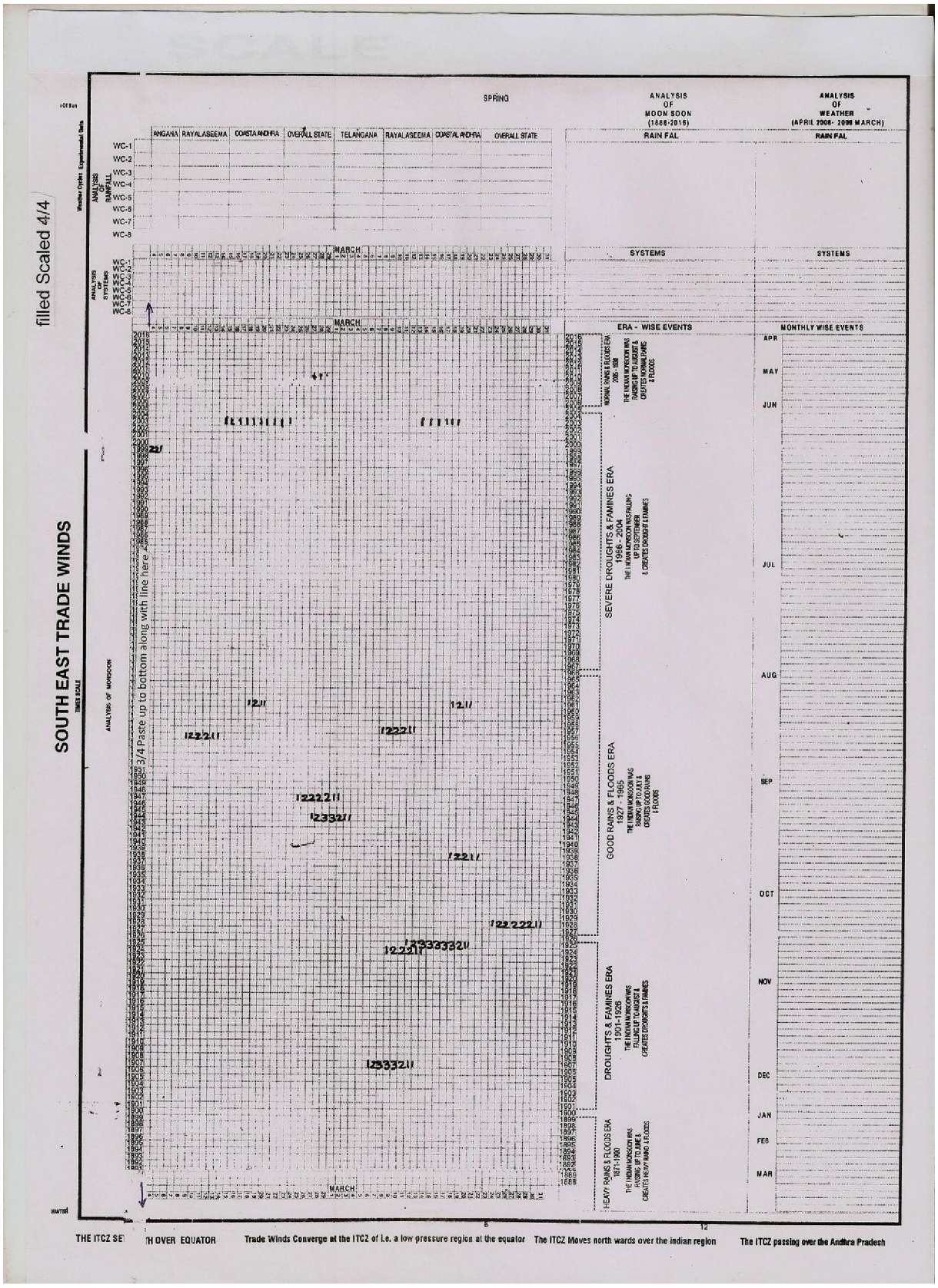

-75-
TIMES SCALE
Basic Scale 3/4
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTIC
WINTER
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTAL ANDHRA
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
POST MOON SOON BELT
Cut up to bottom along with line here & paste along with line to 4/4
2/4 Paste up to bottom along with line here
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

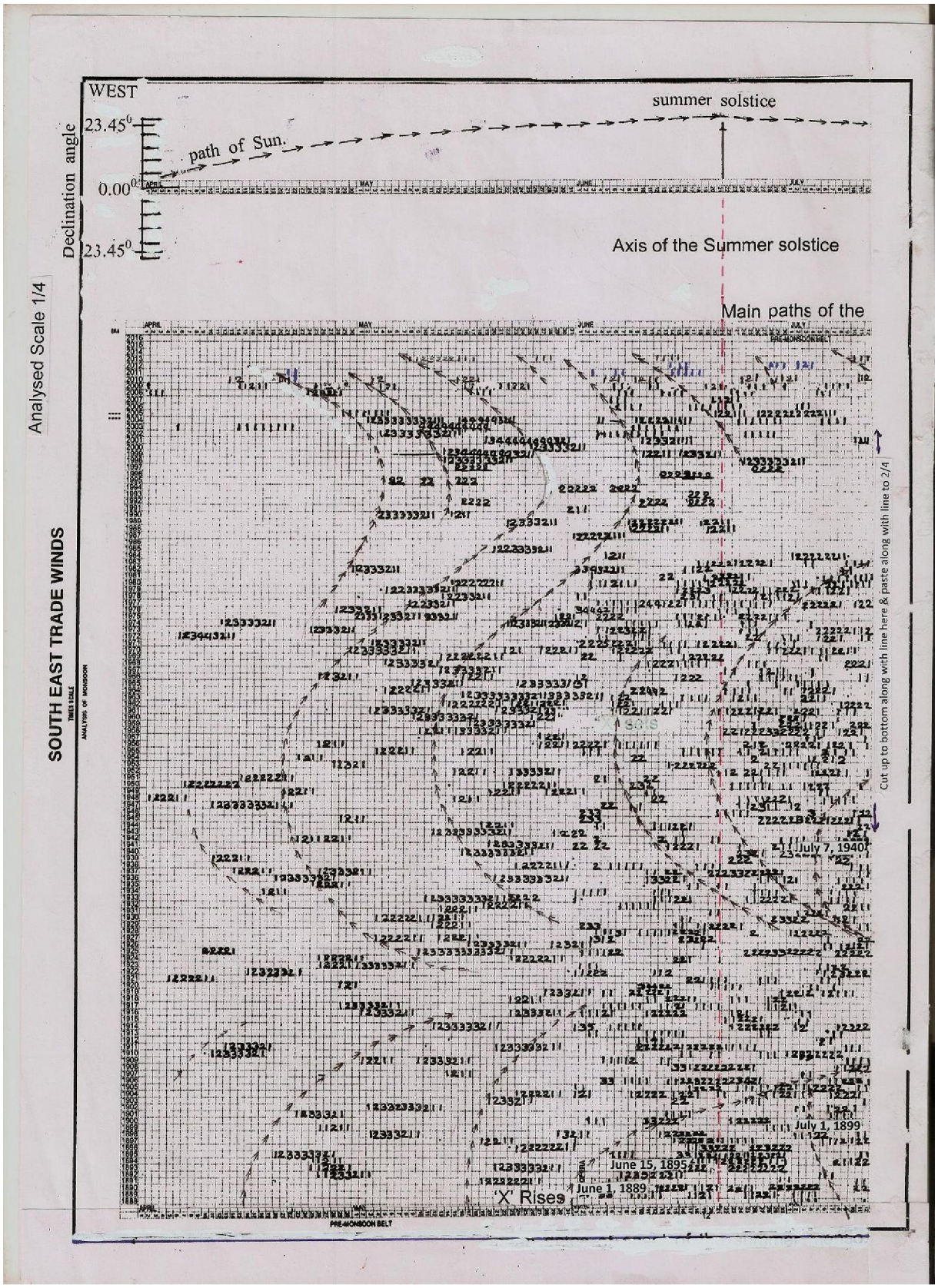

Basic Scale 4/4
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON (1888-2016)
RAIN FAL
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER (APRIL 2008- 2009 MARCH)
RAIN FAL
ANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTA ANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTAL ANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
MARCH
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1966 - 2004
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1927 - 1965
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1901-1926
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1871-1900
3/4 Paste up to bottom along with line here
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

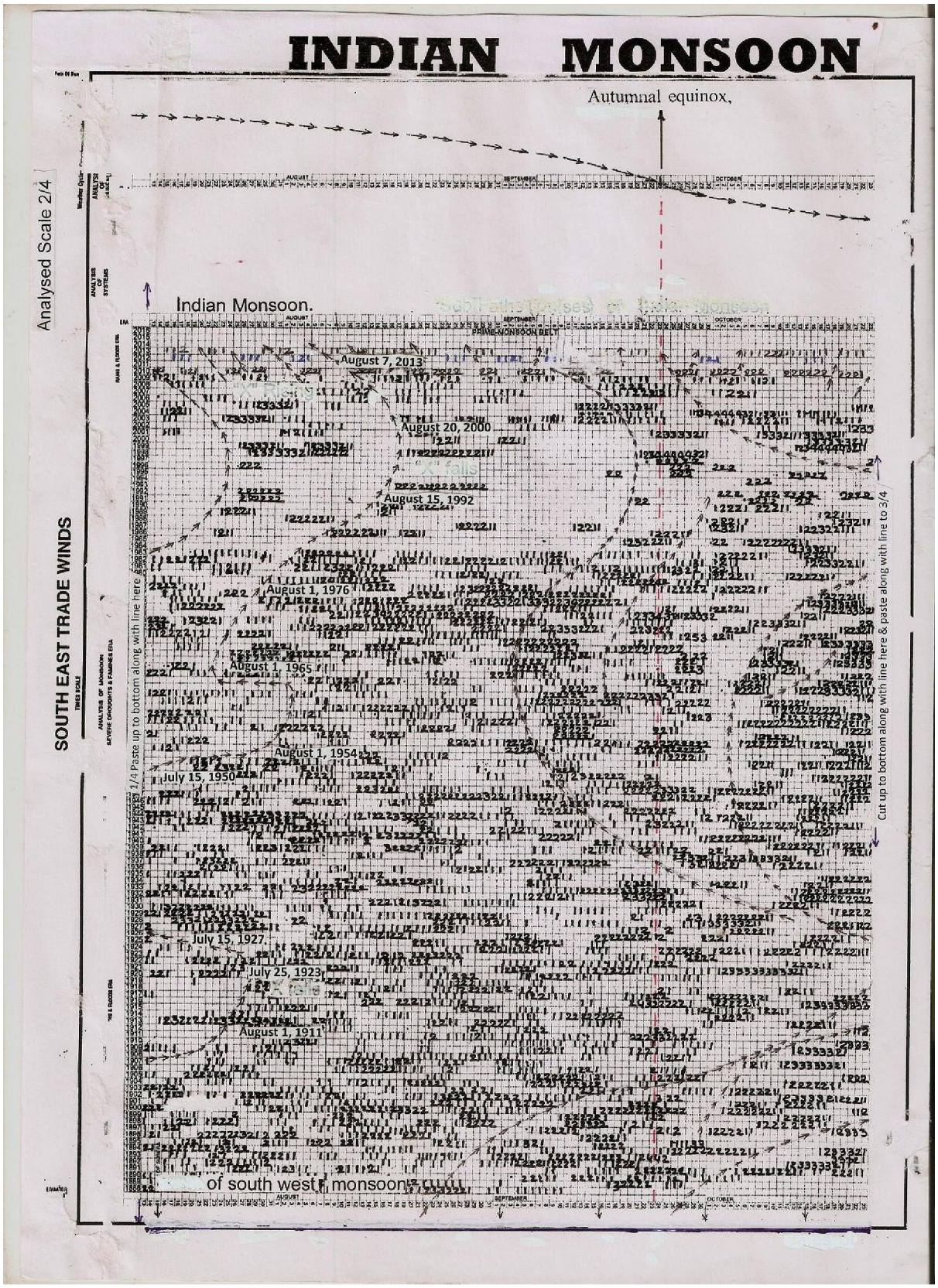

filled Scaled 1/4
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTALANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
PRE-MONSOON BELT
Cut up to bottom along with line here & paste along with line to 2/4
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

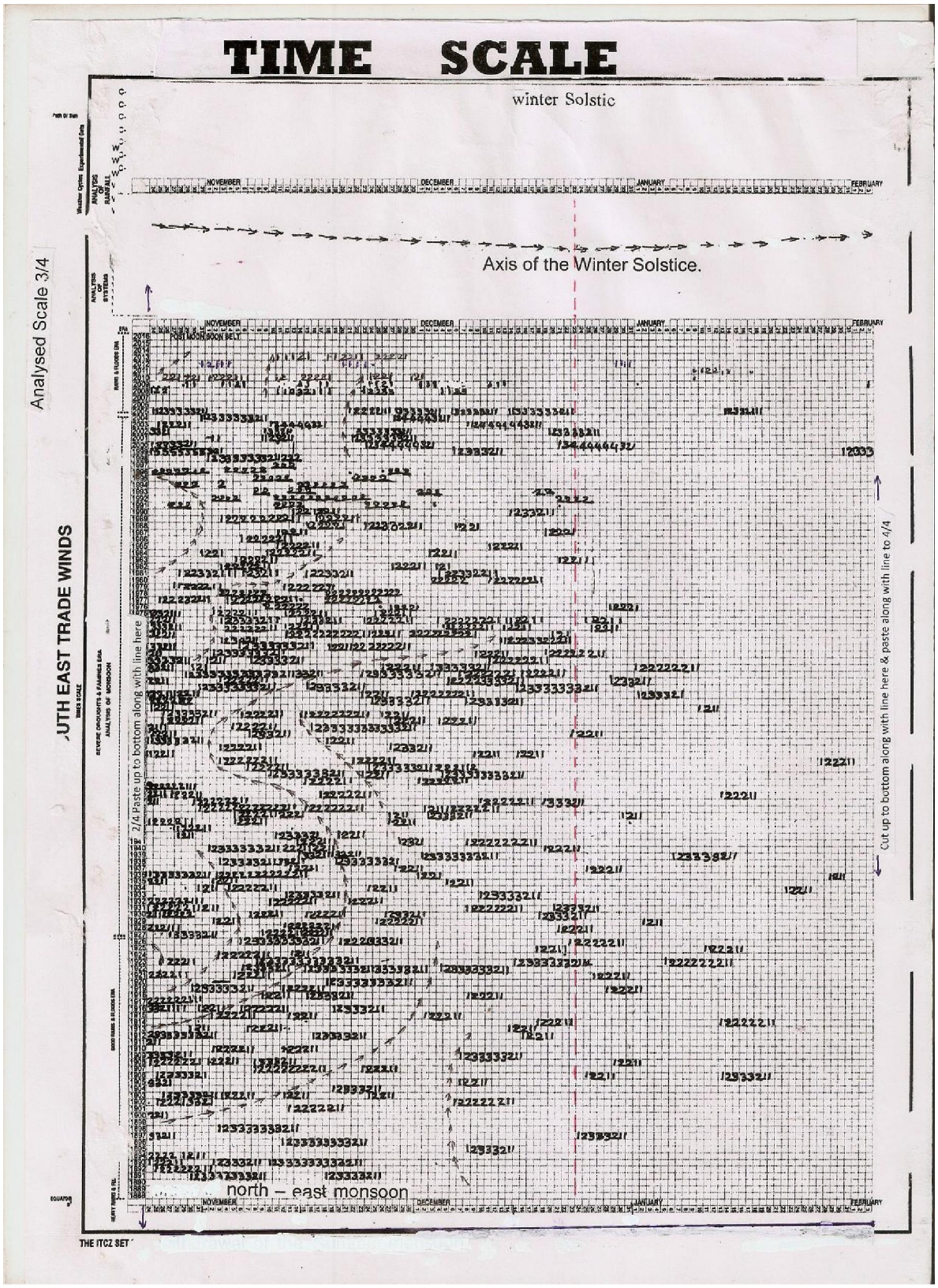

SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SEEMA
COASTAL ANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTAL ANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTAL ANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTAL ANDHRA
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
PRIME MONSOON BELT
filled Scaled 2/4
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
1/4 Paste up to bottom along with line here
Cut up to bottom along with line here & paste along with line to 3/4
PRIME - MONSOON BELT
POST - MONSOON BELT
ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

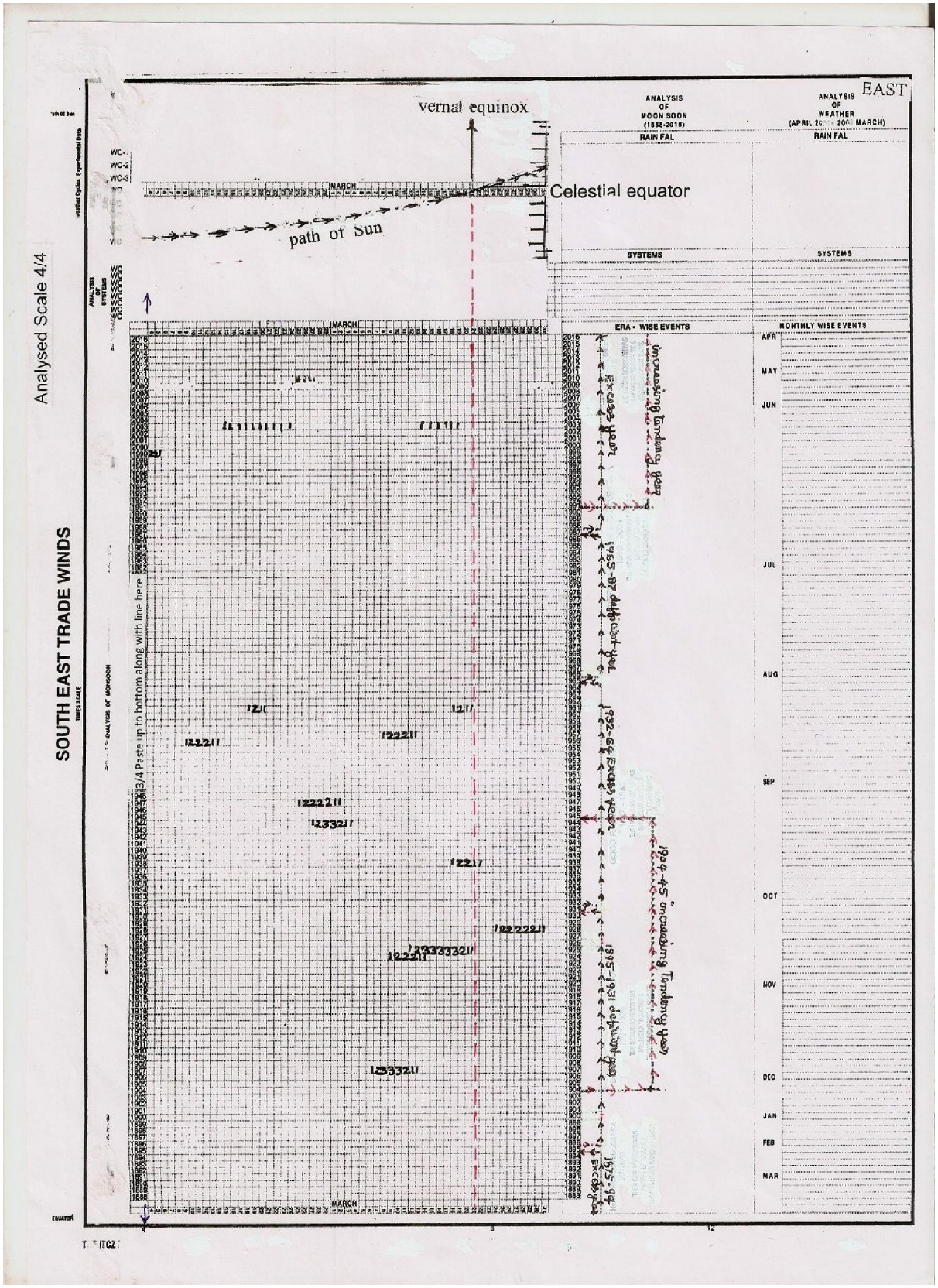

filled Scaled 3/4
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTIC
WINTER
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTAL ANDHRA
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
Cut up to bottom along with line here & paste along with line to 4/4
Paste up to bottom along with line here
THE ITCZ SE
RTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra
desh

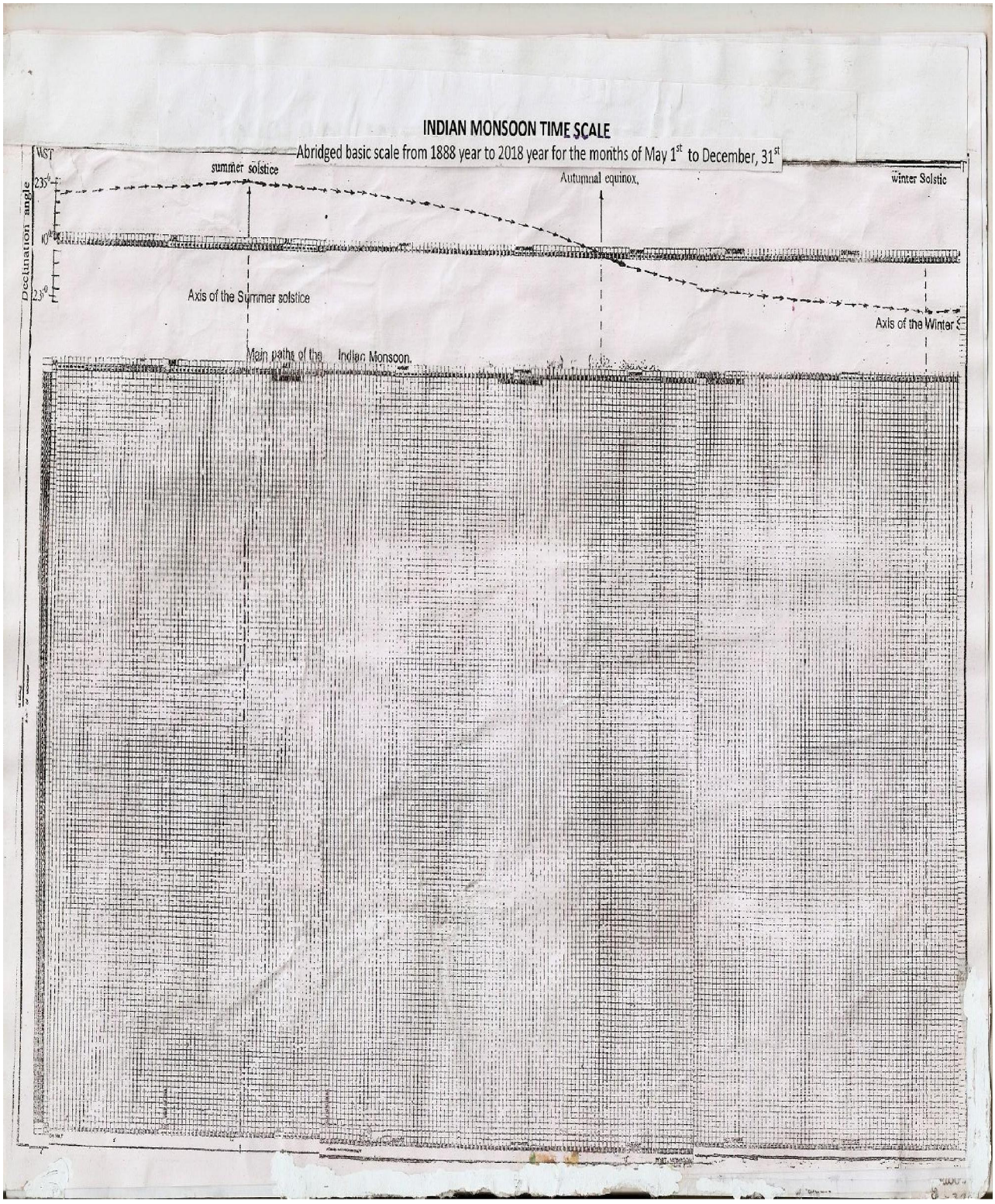

filled Scaled 4/4
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
Paste up to bottom along with line here 3/4
SPRING
ANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTALANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
MARCH
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON (1868-2016)
RAIN FAL
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER (APRIL 2008- 2098 MARCH)
RAIN FAL
SYSTEMS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1966 - 2004
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1927 - 1965
DROUGHTS & FAMINES 1901-1926
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1871-1900
THE ITCZ SET TH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

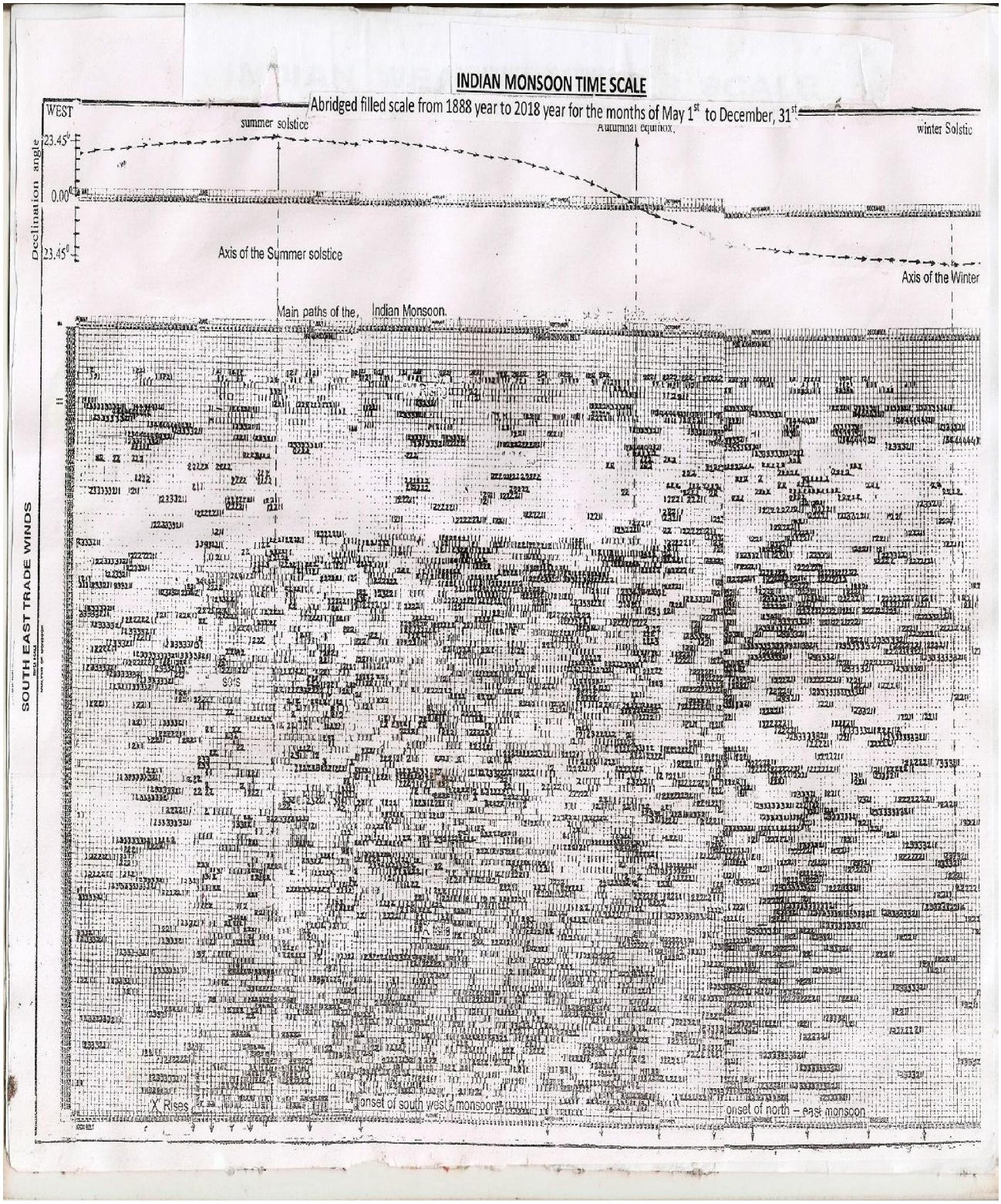

WEST
summer solstice
23.45⁰
path of Sun.
0.00⁰
23.45⁰
Declination angle
Axis of the Summer solstice
Main paths of the
Analysed Scale 1/4
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
Cut up to bottom along with line here & paste along with line to 2/4
July 7, 1940
July 1, 1899
June 15, 1895
June 1, 1889
'X' Rises

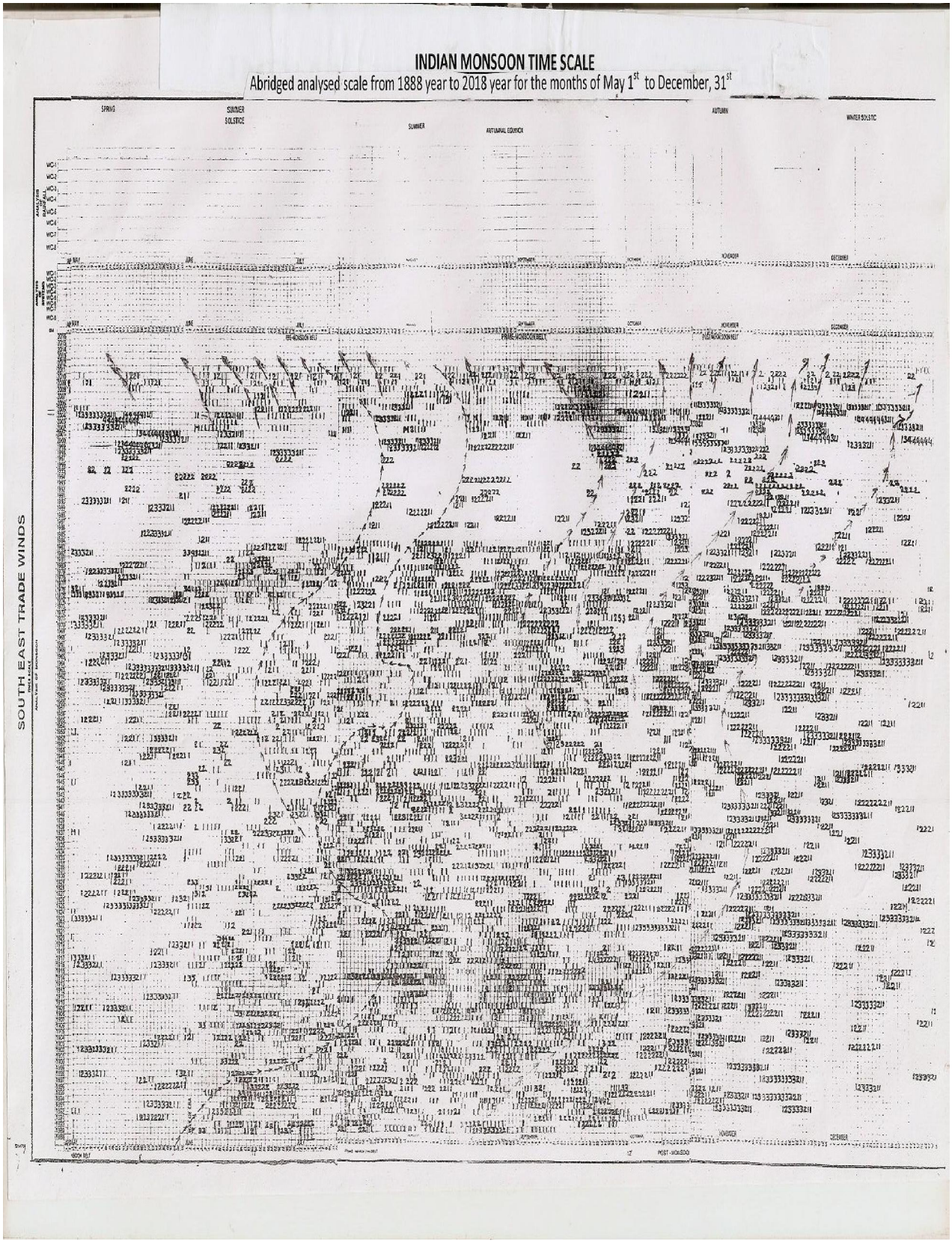

INDIAN MONSOON
Autumnal equinox,
Indian Monsoon.
PRIME MONSOON BELT
August 7, 2013
August 20, 2000
August 15, 1992
August 1, 1976
August 1, 1965
August 1, 1954
July 15, 1950
July 15, 1927
July 25, 1923
August 1, 1911
of south west monsoon
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
Analysed Scale 2/4
Paste up to bottom along with line here & paste along with line to 3/4
Cut up to bottom along with line here & paste along with line to 3/4

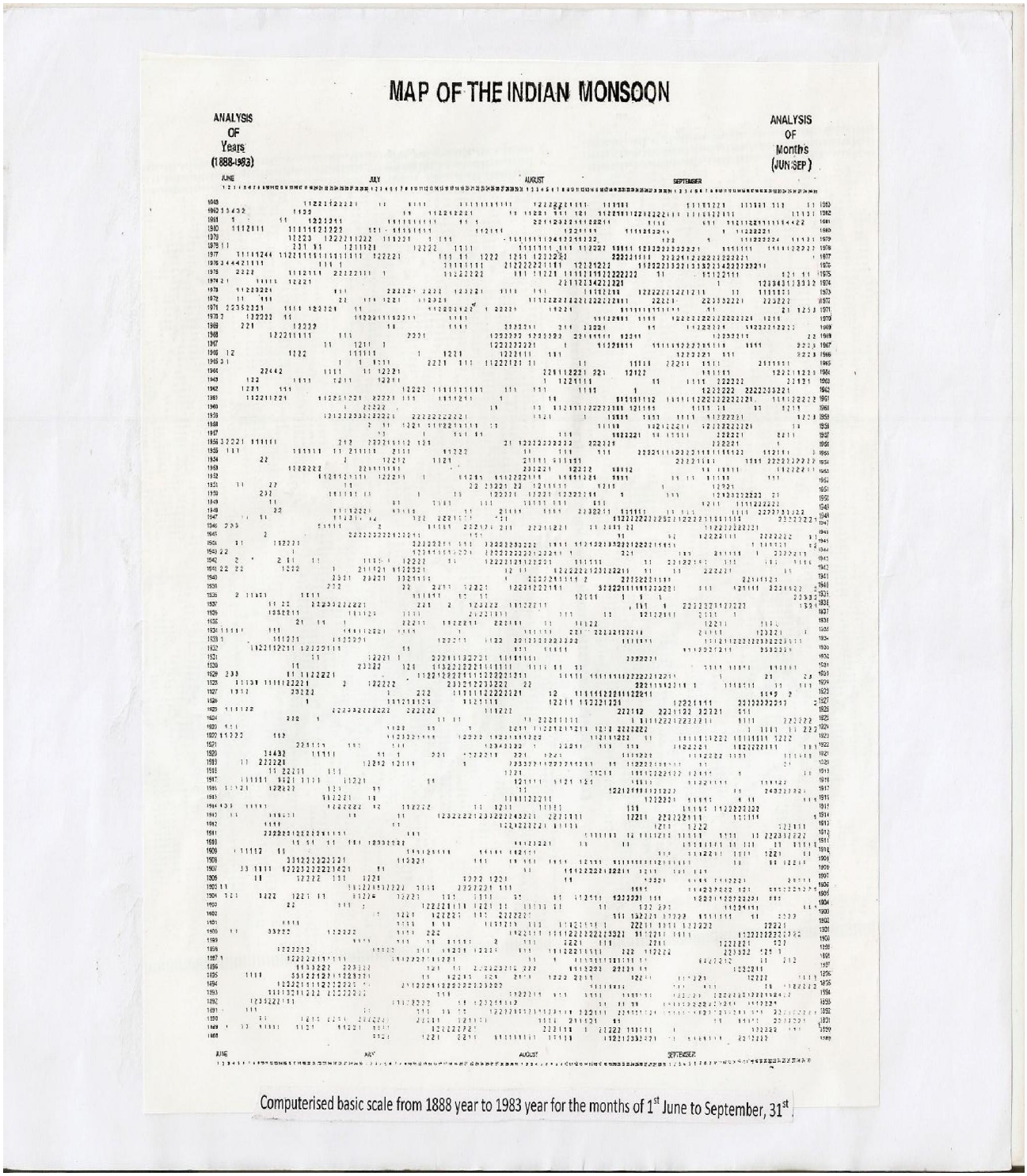

TIME SCALE
winter Solstic
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
Axis of the Winter Solstice.
Analysed Scale 3/4
JUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
2/4 Paste up to bottom along with line here
Cut up to bottom along with line here & paste along with line to 4/4
north – east monsoon
THE ITCZ SET


Analysed Scale 4/4
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
vernal equinox
Celestial equator
path of Sun
EAST
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON (1888-2018)
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER
RAIN FAL
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
MARCH
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
Paste up to bottom along with line here

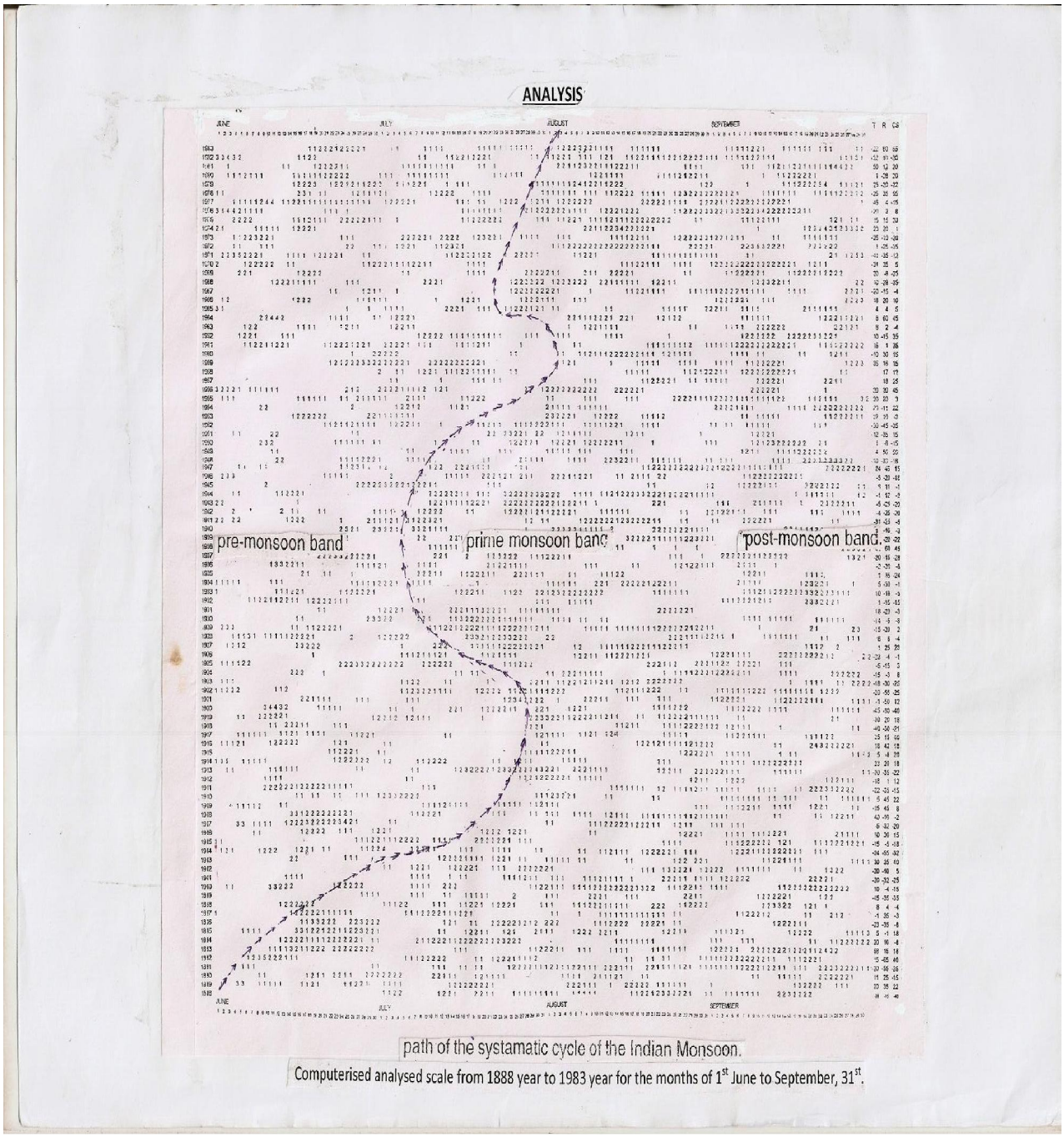

INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE
Abridged basic scale from 1888 year to 2018 year for the months of May 1st to December, 31st
WST
summer solstice
Autumnal equinox,
winter Solstic
Declination angle
23½°
0°
23½°
Axis of the Summer solstice
Axis of the Winter
Main paths of the Indian Monsoon.


INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE
Abridged filled scale from 1888 year to 2018 year for the months of May 1st to December, 31st
WEST
summer solstice
Autumnal equinox
winter Solstic
23.45°
0.00°
23.45°
Declination angle
Axis of the Summer solstice
Axis of the Winter
Main paths of the, Indian Monsoon.
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
X' Rises
onset of south west monsoon
onset of north – east monsoon


INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE
Abridged analysed scale from 1888 year to 2018 year for the months of May 1st to December, 31st
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

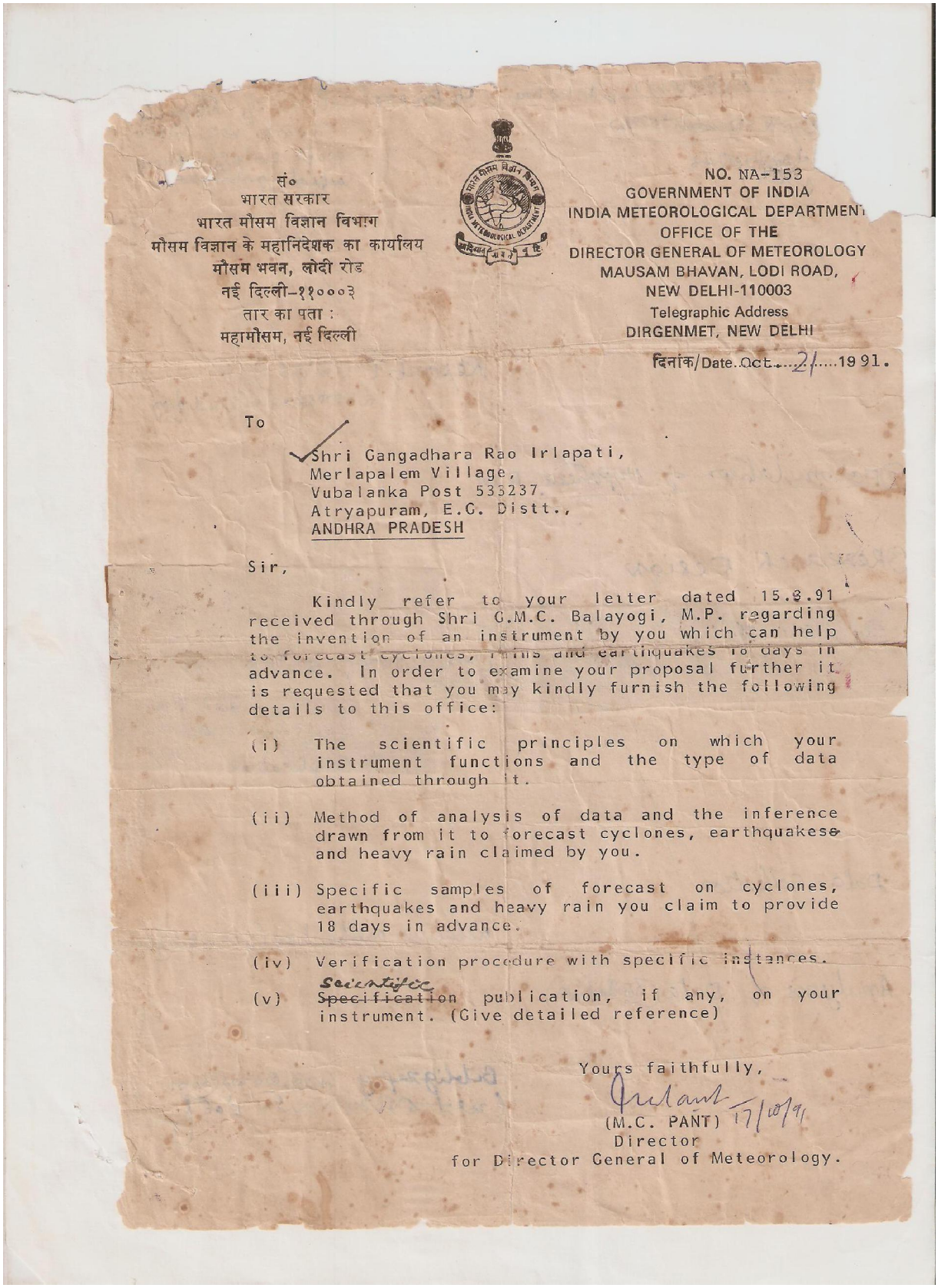


Computerised basic scale from 1888 year to 1983 year for the months of 1st June to September, 31st.



path of the systamatic cycle of the Indian Monsoon.

Computerised analysed scale from 1888 year to 1983 year for the months of 1st June to September, 31st.



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. 21 1991.

To

Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati,
Merlapalem Village,
Vubalanka Post 533237
Atryapuram, E.G. 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 18 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.

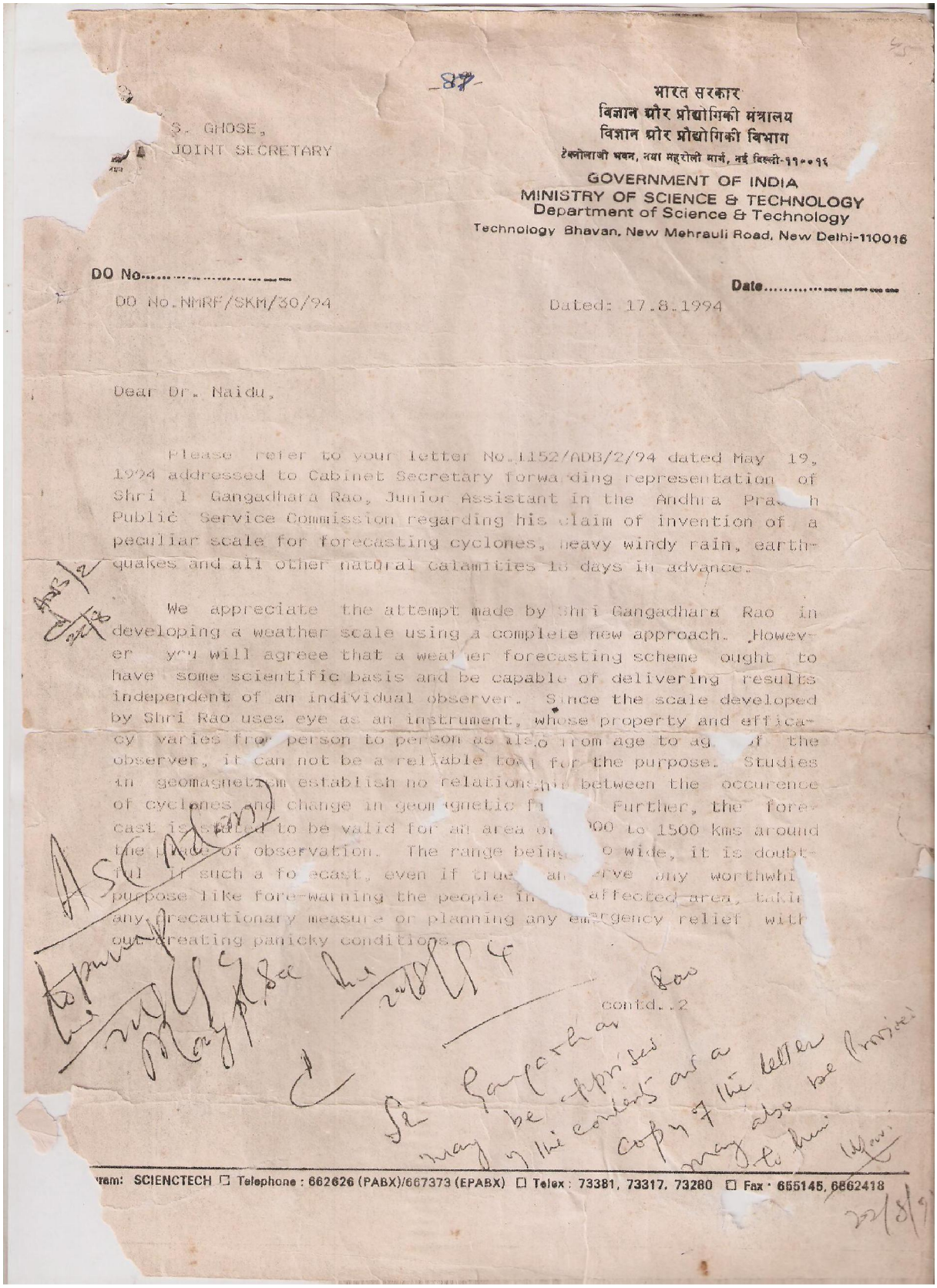
(iii) Specific samples of forecast on cyclones, earthquakes and heavy rain you claim to provide 18 days in advance.

(iv) Verification procedure with specific instances.

(v) ~~Specification~~ Scientific publication, if any, on your instrument. (Give detailed reference)

Yours faithfully,

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



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S. GHOSE,
JOINT SECRETARY

भारत सरकार
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
टेक्नोलाजी भवन, नया महरोली 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.....

Date.....

DO No.NMRF/SKM/30/94 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 10 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 agreee 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 occurence of cyclones and change in geomagnetic field. Further, the forecast is claimed to be valid for an area of 1000 to 1500 kms around the place of observation. The range being 500 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.

contd..2

Dr. Ramakrishna may be apprised of the contents and a copy of the letter may also be forwarded to Shri [illegible]

Telegram: SCIENCTECH ☐ Telephone : 662626 (PABX)/667373 (EPABX) ☐ Telex : 73381, 73317, 73280 ☐ Fax : 655145, 6862418

-89-

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 Nov. 19 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,

28/11/96

(S.C. GOYAL)
Director
for Director General of Meteorology

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

दिनांक/Date 25/07/2005

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 Deptt. of Science and Technology (DST) through proper channel for necessary action.

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

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No. DST/SECY/..218../2009

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

भारत सरकार
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
टेक्नोलाजी 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 dos 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

Tel. : 0091-11-26510068 / 26511439 • Fax : 0091-11-26863847 / 26862418 • E-mail : dstsec@nic.in

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

भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003
तार का पता: महामौसम, नई दिल्ली
दूरभाष: 24611068, 24631913

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAWAN, LODI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003
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

9/1/2016