Sunkesula Barrage and its future water availability

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Abstract: The Sunkesula Barrage, belongs to the country of India in the Asian continent. Here is an important and significant thing that scientists should be grasped and noted by the researchers regarding the changes in climate conditions. Recently, due to climate changes, water bodies like rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, barrages, dams, and glaciers etc. are drying up or overflowing, causing many catastrophic situations. According to the Indian Monsoon Time Scales, it is come to known that there will be climate changes in the coming years "i.e" heavy rains and and floods etc. will occur until about 2075, and there will be droughts and famines until about 2150. So, based on the studies of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, basins and catchment areas of the Sunkesula Barrage will be filled with waters in the coming years. This is just only a scientific observation with a scientific perspective and not that these consequences will occur and in some years it may be fulfilled and in others it may not be fulfilled. In this study, we can take anything that is useful in scientific research. So scientists, engineers, irrigators etc. can monitor the conditions of the Sunkesula Barrage through the establishment and study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. Through this research, we can know the future consequences of the above Sunkesula Barrage catchment areas and basins. Plans can be made accordingly. So, Indian scientists can establish the Indian Monsoon Time Scale and predict what is going to happen in the above Sunkesula Barrage basins and catchment areas in the coming 50 years roughly. Now let us know how to design and establish of Indian Monsoon Time Scale, how to study the climate changes and how to predict the future conditions of the above Sunkesula Barrage. To predict the future conditions of the Sunkesula Barrage, Indian Monsoon Time Scale is described below for the convenience of Indian scientists to study the precipitation includes drizzle, rain, sleet, snow, ice pellets, graupel, and hail etc. around the catchment areas of the Sunkesula Barrage. Indian scientists may select and develop a suitable Monsoon Time Scale which is used to estimate the climate conditions in the catchment areas of the Sunkesula Barrage as outlined below.
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Introduction:

Climate change is a long-term change in the average weather patterns that have come to define earth's local, regional and global climates. The climate is strongly influenced by Monsoon winds. Monsoon means a seasonal reversing wind accompanied by its corresponding weather changes and natural calamaties in precipitation. We cannot be said that a monsoon especially to be relevant to a particular continent, country or a region. Each and every continent or region or country has its own monsoon winds.

The major monsoon systems in the world consist of the west Africa and Asia -Australian monsoons. The inclusion of the North and South American monsoons with incomplete wind reversal has been debate. Monsoons can also be divided by Southern monsoon and Northern monsoons, Summer monsoons and Winter monsoons, Continental monsoons and Regional monsoons etc. A monsoon is also served with different names by region and place. For example, the North American monsoon is named after the name of Arizona monsoon and Mexican monsoon. There are also two or three or more branches of one monsoon. Monsoon is also called upon by geographical areas. For example, the Indian monsoon has its two branches, the Arabian branch and Bay of Bengal branch. Each and every continent, region or country has its own monsoonal winds. On the whole, 1.North American monsoon, 2.North African monsoon, 3.Indian Monsoon, 4.East Asian monsoon, 5.Western North Pacific monsoon, 6.South African monsoon, 7.South African monsoon, 8.Australian Monsoon are the main regional monsoons according to Prof Bin Wang. I agree with the opinion of Prof Bin Wang.

Global Monsoon Time Scales:

Each region of the world can establish monsoon time scales for their respective regions. Accurate results can only be obtained if the monsoon time

scale belonging to their regions are obtained. For example, it is better if the Canada country establish its own Canada Monsoon Time Scale. If not, countries can set up regional monsoon time scales belonging to their respective regions. For example, countries in the North American continent can establish the North American Time Scale. If these are not possible to establish, then they can set up the Indian Monsoon Time Scale and study the climate changes of their countries. Because the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, far away, reflects climate changes in distant all world regions.

By establishing the Monsoon Time Scale and maintain, a country can be estimated the impending weather conditions and natural calamities such as monsoon movements, rains, floods, landslides, avalanches, blizzard, droughts, famines extreme winter conditions, heavy rainfall, mudflows, extreme weather, storms, cloud burst, sand storms, hails and winds etc all climate, meteorological and weather related conditions & natural calamities in advance. Surface water resources can also still be found. I have conducted many researches and studies on the global monsoon systems and designed the Basics of Monsoon Time Scales including Regional Monsoon Time Scales, Sub-Regional Monsoon Time Scales, Country-Wise Monsoon Time Scales, Northern Monsoon Time Scales, Southern Monsoon Time Scales, Summer Monsoon Time Scales, Winter Monsoon Time Scales for all regions and countries to study the past, present and future movements of the monsoon systems and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities. We can make separate monsoon time scales per each and every individual country. As a part of this, I have proposed and designed Basics of Monsoon Time Scales for all countries separately.

Basics of Monsoon Time Scales:

After much research, I have proposed some basics regarding method and design of the monsoon time scales for study the global monsoon systems. Monsoon Time Scale is a chronological sequences of events arranged in between the time and climate with the help of a scale for studying the past, present and future movements and its relationship with rainfall and other weather conditions and natural calamities.

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of a country's Time and Climate) of 139 year from 1880 to 2027 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

This scale should be designed in three ways i.e Basic scale, Filled scale, Analyzed scale;

Basic Scale: The first one is preliminary basic scale, it explains the structure of the scale.

Filled Scale: This is the second scale that is filled with data and explains how to fill or manage the scale.

Analyzed Scale: And the third one is scientifically analyzed the filled scale by data, it explains monsoon patterns weather conditions of the scale.

Method: There are two methods in formation and process of the Monsoon Time Scales. The first one is in the single form and next one is designed in four parts.

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of a country's Time and Climate) of 139 year from 1880 to 2027 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a Paper or a Wall or a Table.

Parts & paste Scale: The single and full length square graphic scale is to be long. So that it is divided into four parts easy to carry and keep and suitable for publication. I designed to make it into 4 parts and then pasted it into one scale.

The first part is beginning from 1st April to July 12th.

The second part is from 13 July to October 23rd.

The third part is from 24th October to February 3rd.

And the fourth part is 4th February to March 31st ending.

These separate scales can be pasted into one scale as explained below.

Cut along the edges of dates on the right side of the first part and paste it to along the edges of date of 13th July on left side of the second part.

Cut along the edges of dates on the right side of the second part and paste it to along the edges of date of 24th October on left side of the third part.

Cut along the edges of dates on the right side of the third part and paste it to along the edges of date of 4th February on left side of the fourth part .

When paste this manner, we get long full-length Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computerization:

Monsoon Time Scales can also be computerized. Besides rather than in manual type scale, if we are able to create a computer model scale which to be the most obvious.

Material and Data:

Construction of the Monsoon Time Scales requires enormous data of low pressure systems, depressions tropical cyclones/storms, snowfall and sand storms etc. that formed over and affecting a region should be taken as data to prepare the Monsoon Time Scale. An accurate scale is available if we can collect and analyze the exact climate data.

What should the data be taken?

For example, countries where monsoon occur should taken low pressure systems as data.

Countries where storms occur can be taken storms as data.

European countries can taken Westerlies as data.

Snowy countries of polar climate can take snowfall, snowy rains, graupel, snowpellets as data

Desert or hot climate countries can take sand or dust storm incidents as data.

Scientists can also be taken yearly climate changes as a key data as every year occurs routinely in their countries.

Management:

The main weather events such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over a region or country 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 should be entered on the Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of each and every year. If we can managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoons of a region or country. I took the numbers to analysis the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

Researches &results:

The research and study should be done in the same way as described below in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale and the results should be obtained.

Study & discussion:

The obtained results should be studied and analyzed in the same way as described below in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Indian Monsoon Time Scale

I undertaken the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as the model research project following all the rules of Basics of Monsoon Time Scales. The reason I took the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as the model research was because I was in the Indian monsoon region. I know the information about Indian monsoon very well.

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale is a chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying past's, present and future movements of the monsoon of India and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems and natural calamities. From where to wherever to be taken the time and weather data to analyze, the researcher can decide on his discretion according to available weather data.

Method and design:

Design**:** For this, I took a period of 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of India's as the time and the data of monsoonal low pressure systems, depressions and storms of 139 years from 1880 to 2027 that were formed over the Indian region taken as the climate, on the whole comprising of a large time and climate took and framed into a square graphic scale. I designed this scale in three ways i.e Basic scale, Filled scale, Analyzed scale as described below.

Basic Scale: The first one is preliminary basic scale, it explains the structure of the scale.

Filled Scale: The second one is filled by data scale, it explains how to fill or manage the scale.

Analyzed Scale: And the third one is filled and analyzed by data, it explains monsoon patterns of the scale.

Method: There are three methods used to design this scale. The first one is the single and full length scale and second one is parts & past scale. The last one is computer model made entirely by computer system.

Single& Full length Scale: I prepared the Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of India's time and climate) of 139 year from 1880 to 2027 or a required period, comprising of a large time and climate was taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or table.

Parts & Paste Scale: The single and full length square graphic scale is to be long. So that it is divided into four parts easy to carry and keep and suitable for publication. I designed to make it into 4 parts and then pasted it into one scale.

The first part is from 1st April to July 12th.

The second part is from 13 July to October 23rd.
The third part is from 24th October to February 3rd.
And the fourth part is 4th February to March 31st ending.
These separate scales are pasted into one scale as described below below.
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Cut along the edges of dates on the right side of the second part and pasted it to along the edges of date of 24th October on left side of the third part.
Cut along the edges of dates on the right side of the third part and pasted it to along the edges of date of 4th February on left side of the fourth part .
When pasted in this manner, we get long full length Indian Monsoon Time Scale

Computer model scale:

Besides this above two manual scales, I have prepared a computer Indian Monsoon Time Scale generated by the computer system from the year 1888 to 1983 for the period of 1st June to September 30th. If we are able to create a computer model scale which to be the most obvious.

Material &data: The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been taken as the data to the construction of this scale. For this, a lot of enormous data of low pressure systems, depressions and cyclones that formed over the Indian region were taken as the climate from many resources just like Mooley DA,Shukla J(1987); characteristics of the west ward-moving summer monsoon low pressure systems over the Indian region and their relationship with the monsoon rainfall. Centre for Ocean-land Atmospheric interactions, University of Maryland, college park, MD., and from many other resources and from many other resources just like The world's 7 Tropical Cyclone seasons around the world etc.

Management:

The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region are taken and entered 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. How the Indian monsoons have been travelling for the last 140 years since 1880 onwards are recorded on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. I took the numerical/statistical method to analysis the variations in data. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoon of India. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

Results&analysis:

I did comprehensive researches on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale and analyzed many key mysteries related to the monsoonal system. The Indian Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets and mysteries of the Indian monsoon and its relationship with movement of axis of the Earth around the Sun in the universe & its influences on the Earth's atmosphere. Let's study the mystery of the Indian monsoon and discuss the rest of other features of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale later.

When examine the scale, I noticed that several passages or path-ways of monsoon pulses it have been some cut-edge paths and splits passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in a systematic manner in parallel and stacked next to each other in ascending and ascending order clearly seen on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. If the thin arrows along the passages identified on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale are drawn from 1880 to the current year, then the monsoon paths appears. Many other methods can analyze the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. In my researches I have noticed that depending on the incidence of heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years were happened according to the travel of monsoon path. The path of monsoon when travelling over four months from June to September good rainfall or heavy rains and floods were occured. And the path when travelling over last months i.e July or August or September, low rainfall and droughts were occured. Particularly, there are two main passages. The first one is main path or passage of the Indian monsoon(Southwest monsoon) and the second one is path or passage of the north-east monsoon. The first one is on the left side over the months of June, July, August, September(southwest monsoon) and another path on the right side over the months of October, November, December are visible in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale

Pre-path of Indian monsoon:

Keep track the Indian Monsoon Time Scale carefully. When we look at the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, several paths appears. Two of these are important. These can be called main path of the Indian monsoon and pre-path of the main passage of the Indian monsoon. The main path appears clear and its pre-path appears unclear.Due to unavailability of data, it is not known how the pre-path of the Indian monsoon traveled before 1888. But according the studies-

Between 1727-1751 years, it traveled in the shaped of concave direction for about 24 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

Between 1752-1811 years, it trtraveled in the shape of convex direction for about 60 years and caused good rainfall and floods in many years.

Between 1812-1835 years, it traveled in the shape of concave direction for about 25 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

Between 1836-1895 years, it traveled in the shaped of convex direction for about 60 years and caused good rainfall and floods in many years.

Between 1896-1919 years, it traveled in the shape of concave direction for about 24 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

Between 1920-1981 years, it traveled in the shape of convex direction for about 62 years and caused good rainfall and floods in many years.

Betwhen 1982-2009 years, it traveled in the shape of concave direction for about 27 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

From 2010, it is going to travel upwards in the shape of convex direction for 56 years that's until 2056 and will be resulting good rainfall and floods in the coming years.

Main-path of Indian monsoon:

Keep track the Indian Monsoon Time Scale carefully. **D**uring the 1865-1895's, the main path-way of the Indian monsoon was rising over June, July, August. During 1896-1920's, it was falling over August, September. During 1920-1965's, it was rising again over July, August, September. During 1965-2020s, it was falling over September. From 2020, it is now rising upwards and estimated traveling over the months of June, July, August by the 2060.

Due to unavailability of data, it is not known how the main path of the Indian monsoon traveled before 1888. But according the studies, it is known that it traveled in the shape of convex direction for 56 years between 1865-1897 and caused good rainfall in many years. During this 4 months period of (June,July,August,September) of Indian monsoon season, the line of path of the monsoon was travelled over all these four months. As a result, there were heavy rains and floods in most years.

From 1898 to 1920, the line of path of the Indian monsoon was travelled over the months of August and September in the shape of concave direction. In this 4 months monsoon season, the line was travelled just over two months only. As a result, it rained only two months instead of four months monsoon season and caused low rainfall in many years,

From 1920 to 1964, the line of path of the Indian monsoon was travelled over the months of July, August and September in the shape of convex direction. In this 4 months monsoon season, the line was travelled over three months. As a result, it rained only three months instead of four months monsoon season and resulted good rainfall in more years.

From 1965 to 2020, the passage of the Indian monsoon was travelled over the months of August to mid-august in the shape of deep sloping direction, In this 4 months monsoon season, the line was travelled just over two months for a short period only. As a result it rained only two months instead of four months monsoon season. and caused low rainfall and droughts in many yearcavF

From 2020, the line of path of the Indian monsoon seems likely rising over the months of July and to June in future in the shape of upper ascending direction and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in coming years during 2020-2066. This is an assessment based on the study of situations from 1888. As per new analysis-

Between 1727-1751 years, it traveled in the shaped of concave direction for about 24 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

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From 2010, it is going to travel upwards in the shape of convex direction for 56 years that's until 2056 and will be resulting good rainfall and floods in the coming years.

Study&discussion:

The results obtained as above are studied and discussed as follows.

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale reveals many other secrets of the monsoon & its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities. Some bands, clusters and paths of low pressure systems clearly seen in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, it have been some cut-edge paths passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in

ascending and ascending orders which causes heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years according to their travel. And also we can find out many more secrets of the Indian monsoon such as droughts, famines, cyclones, heavy rains, floods, onset & withdrawal of monsoon etc. by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. The passages clearly seen in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale are sources of monsoon pulses. The tracking date of main path & other various paths of monsoon etc., of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems. These observations can mean that pulses of the monsoon are repeatedly determined by the number of repeats.

Furthermore example, the main passage of line of monsoon travel from June to September and September to June are also signs to impending weather conditions of a country. For example, during 1865-1895's, the main path-way of the Indian monsoon was rising over June, July, August. During 1896-1920's, it was falling over August, September. During 1920-1965's, it was rising again over July, August, September. During 1965-2020s, it was falling over September. From 2020, it is now rising upwards and estimated traveling over the months of June, July, August by the 2066.

(There may be a difference of 5 to 10 or more years between those periods. This is because currently it can not be estimated with certainty that the respective period will start or end in the ruling period.)

The tracking date of main path & other various paths of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems, storms and its consequent secondary hazards and storms etc.. 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 the monsoon etc. by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

For example, the date of tracking ridge of path is the sign to the impending cyclone and its secondary consequent hazard floods, storm surges etc.,

Another example, the thin and thick markers on the upper border line of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale are the signs to the impending heavy rains & floods and droughts & floods. The thick marking of clusters of low pressure systems on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale is the sign to the impending heavy rains and floods and the thin marking of clusters of low pressure systems on the Indian monsoon time scale is the sign to the impending droughts and famines.

These are just some studies of the Indian monsoon. There are many more secrets in the Indian monsoon. Indian scientists should get rid of them. We can find out many more secrets of weather conditions by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Evidences that strengthened the Monsoon Time Scales:

Historical evidences that strengthened the Indian Monsoon Time Scales:

Many historical texts in the scriptures such as the Bible and the Quran's also reinforce the Global Monsoon Time Scales. For example, the text in the Genesis, chapter 41 similar to that on the Global Monsoon Time Scales it was reported that in the past centuries, the monsoons have been going up and down (Rise and Fall)in ordinary English " there comes seven years of great heavy rains and floods throughout the land of Egypt. And there shall arise after them seven years droughts and famines ". These scriptures reinforce the basic principle of Global Monsoon Time Scales.

The IIT'S Study of 100 years of Indian monsoon that strengthened the Indian Monsoon Time Scale:

Deficient rainfall led to the collapse of the Mansabdari system, started by Mughal emperor Akbar, in the late 17th century. Similarly, drought interspersed with violent monsoon rains sounded the death knell for the Khmer empire of south-east Asia in the 15th century. A recent study by researchers at Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur(IIT-KGP) has revealed that abrupt changes in the Indian monsoon strengthen duting last 900 years and their linkages to socio-economic conditions in the Indian subcontinent by nil K. Gupta, Professor at the geology and geophysics, Department of IIT-KGP, highlights that decline of Indian dynasties was linked to weak monsoon and reduced food production.

Rise and fall: Several dynasties, such as the Sena in Bengal, Solanki in Gujarat in the mid-13 th century and Paramara and Yadav in the early to mid-14th century- all of which flourished during the dry phases of Indian summer monsoon suggesting role of the climate in the sociopolitical crisis, the study revealed.

The paper published in international journal PALEO 3 highlights three phases in the 900 years stretch-Medieval climate from 950 CE to 1350 CE, Little Ice Age from 1350 CE to 1800 CE and Current Warm Period and phases from 1800 CE till today. The paper highlights strong monsoon during Medieval Climate Anomaly and Current Warm Period and phases of weak. There can be no doubting the profound impact of the abrupt shifts of

rainfall on human history-a fact we need to constantly remind ourselves in this day and age of irretrievable climate change.Abrupt shifts in the ISM precipitation has similarly impacted history in India, Prof.Gupta said.

For the study on long-term spatio temporal variability of the ISM, a group of researchers, which also included experts from Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, looked at palaeoclimatic records using oxygen isotope proxy record from speleothems(a structure formed in a cave by deposition of minerals from water) at the Wah Shikar cave Meghalaya.

We took samples from every half millimeter or sometimes even one-third of a mm, and we dated using uranium-thorium time series. Such fime sampling of less time interval means we were covering data at two-three years' interval while most researches collect data 20-30 years' interval. We even captured the drought events of last few centuries, Prof Gupta said. The results showed abrupt shifts in the ISM, he added.

For more recent phases of human history the study suggests that from the beginning of the 19 century, the changes in the ISM became more abrupt with a rise in atmospheric temperature that coincides with the dawn of the Industrial Revolution.

An increase in the frequency of abrupt shifts in the ISM during the last centuries, coincidental with a rise in atmospheric temperature, suggests occurrence of more climatic surprises in future consequent to future rise in the global temperature and subsequently more precipitation in the form of rain at higher altitudes."the paper said.

Prof.Gupta said that they were doing similar work extending their palaeoclimatic study to 6000 years ago to see the impact of climatic change on Indus Valley civilization and on population migrations.

Studies of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune that strengthened the Indian Monsoon Time Scale:

The All-India area-weighted mean summer monsoon rainfall, based on a homogeneous rainfall data set of 306 raingauges in India, developed by the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, is widely considered as a reliable index of summer Monsoon activity over the Indian region.

Studies of long time series of the Index since 1871 have revealed several interesting aspects of the interannual and decadal scale variations in the monsoon as well as it regional and global teleconnections strengthened the Monsoon Time Scales.

All-India Summer Monsoon Rainfall (AISMR) Anamolies during 1871-2015.

FLOOD YEARS: During the period of 1871-2015, there were 19 major flood years, defined as years with AISMR in excess of one standard deviation above the mean (I.e., anomaly exceeding +10%).

1874, 1878, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1910, 1916, 1917, 1933, 1942, 1947, 1956, 1959, 1961, 1970, 1975, 1983, 1988, 1994.

DROUGHT YEARS: During the period of 1871-2015, there were 26 major drought years defined as years with AISMR less than one standard deviation below the mean (ie., anomaly below -10%).

1873, 1877, 1899, 1901, 1904, 1905, 1911, 1918, 1920, 1941, 1951, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1972, 1974, 1979, 1982, 1985, 1986, 1987, 2002, 2004, 2009, 2014, 2015.

Depending on the data mentioned above, it is interesting to note that there have been alternating periods extending to 3-4 decades with less and more frequent weak monsoons over India.

For example, the 44-year period 1921-64 witnessed just three drought years and happened good rainfall in many years. This is the reason that when looking at the Indian Monsoon Time Scale you may note that during 1920-1965's, the passage of the Indian monsoon had been rising over July, August, September in the shape of concave direction and resulting good rainfall in more years..

During the other periods like that of 1965-87 which had as many as 10 drought years out of 23, This is the reason that when looking at the Indian Monsoon Time Scale you may note that during 1965-2004's the path of the Indian monsoon had been falling over the September in the shape of convex direction and causing low rainfall and droughts in many year.

Studies by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, National Research Foundation, Singapore, Singapore-MIT Alliance for Research and Technology(SMART) that strengthened the Indian Monsoon Time Scale:

A study of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge supported and in part by the National Science Foundation, the National Research Foundation of Singapore, and the Singapore-MIT Alliance for Research and Technology(SMART) founds that the Indian monsoons, which bring rainfall to the country each year between June and September, have strengthened since 2002. Between 1950 and 2002, they found that north central India experienced a decrease in daily rainfall during the monsoon season. To their surprise,, they discovered that since 2002, precipitation in the region has revived, increasing daily rainfall. That heightened monsoon activity has reversed a 50-year drying period during which the monsoon season brought relatively little rain to

northern and central India. Since 2002, the researchers have found, this drying trend has given way to a much wetter pattern, with stronger monsoons supplying much-needed rain, along with powerful, damaging floods, to the populous north central region of India.

A shift in Indian Monsoon Time Scale may explain this increase in monsoon. Consistent with the studies of the above research institutions, this is the reason that when looking at the Indian Monsoon Time Scale you may note that between 1950-2002, the path of the Indian monsoon had been falling over the July and August in the shape of convex direction and decreasing rainfall and since 2002, the Indian monsoon has been rising over July, August, September in the shape of concave direction and precipitation in the region has revived, increasing daily rainfall.

Indian Monsoon Time Scale strengthens global researches such as Milankovitch cycles etc that Earth spin on it's axis around the Sun is the root cause of variations in monsoons ,seasons and other climate changes:

Earth has seasons because its axis of rotation is tilted at an angle of 23.5 degrees relative to our orbital plane-the plane of **Earth's orbit around the sun**. The collective effects of changes in the Earth's rotation around its axis and revolution around the Sun such as axial tilt etc may be influenced climatic patterns on the earth. When examining the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale closely from 1880 to the present, there are many ups and downs in the monsoon cycles. This is the reason for the ups and downs with the monsoons is that the climate changes on the earth forms along the Earth's spin on its axial tilts around the sun. When the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale is being examined it is known that there are many unknown mysteries in the Earth's spin on its axial tilts around the Sun. Astrophysicists discover the mysteries of the Earth's spin on its axial tilts around the Sun based on the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale. Global researches around the world such as **Milankovitch cycles** etc strengthened that the Earth's spin on its axis around the Sun is the root cause of the variations in the monsoons.

<u>An overview of current position of monsoons:</u>

Before explaining the current monsoon and climate conditions, let's take a overview of monsoon pattern since 1880.

Keep track the Indian Monsoon Time Scale carefully. When we look at the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, several paths appears. Two of these are important. These can be called main path of the Indian monsoon(second one-right side) and pre-path of the main passage of the Indian monsoon(first one-left side).

Pre-path of the Indian monsoon:

Due to unavailability of data, it is not known how these passages of the Indian monsoon traveled before 1888. But according to the study of records of droughts, famines and floods it is guessed that-

Between 1727-1751 years, it traveled in the shaped of concave direction for about 24 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

Between 1752-1811 years, it traveled in the shape of convex direction for about 60 years and caused good rainfall and floods in many years.

Between 1812-1835 years, it traveled in the shape of concave direction for about 25 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

Low pressures, depressions, storms, rainfall, heavy rains, floods and droughts etc. data available since 1880 sufficiently. So since 1880, the path and movements of the monsoons and climate have been scientifically proven and confirmed with certainty as follows.

Between 1836-1895 years, it traveled in the shaped of convex direction for about 60 years and caused good rainfall and floods in many years.

Between 1896-1919 years, it traveled in the shape of concave direction for about 24 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

Between 1920-1981 years, it traveled in the shape of convex direction for about 62 years and caused good rainfall and floods in many years.

Between 1982-2009 years, it traveled in the shape of concave direction for about 27 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

From 2010, it is going to travel upwards in the shape of convex direction for 56 years that's until 2056 and will be resulting good rainfall and floods in the coming years.

Main-path of Indian monsoon:

Due to unavailability of data, it is not known how these passages of the Indian monsoon traveled before 1888. But according to the study of records of droughts, famines and floods it is guessed that-

Between 1797-1836 years, it traveled in the shaped of concave direction and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

Between 1837-1860 years, it traveled in the shape of convex direction and caused good rainfall and floods in many years.

Between 1861-1882 years, it traveled in the shape of concave direction and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

Low pressures, depressions, storms, rainfall, heavy rains, floods and droughts etc. data available since 1880 sufficiently. So since 1880, the path and movements of the monsoons and climate have been scientifically proven and confirmed with certainty as follows.

Between 1883-1901 years, it traveled in the shaped of convex direction and caused good rainfall and floods in many years.

Between 1902-1928 years, it traveled in the shape of concave direction and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

Between 1929-1950 years, it traveled in the shape of convex direction and caused good rainfall and floods in many years.

Betwhen 1950-1965 years, it traveled in the shape of concave direction and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

Between 1965-1981 years, it traveled in the shape of convex direction and caused good rainfall and floods in many years.

Betwhen 1982-2020 years, it traveled in the shape of concave direction and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

From 2020, it is going to travel upwards in the shape of convex direction for 56 years that's until 2056 to 2075 and will be resulting good rainfall and floods in the coming years.

Currenr weather condition:

While examining the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, it appears that the summer Monsoon is traveling in the upper direction.

For example, the pre-path of monsoon was at its lowest point on July 25th, 2000 slowly moved up and reached July 11th, 2010 after 10 years. And the main-path of the monsoon was at its lowest point on August 17th, 2000 slowly moved parallel to the pre-path with a difference of about 30 days and reached August 12, 2010 after 10 years.

When the same monsoon is seen after 10 years, the pre-path of monsoon was at July 11th, 2010 slowly moved further up and reached July 4th, 2020 after 10 years. And the main-path of the monsoon was at on August 12th, 2010 slowly moved parallel to the pre-path with a difference of about 30 days and reached August 02, 2020 after 10 years.

In 2022, the pre-path of Indian summer monsoon was traveling upwards and reached to the 29th June. Below this, the main-path of Indian summer monsoon also traveled upwards parallel to the pre-path of Indian summer monsoon with a difference of about 30 days and reached to the 29th July, As it moves further up, changes in the climate are likely increasing and there are more chances of heavy rains and floods in the coming years

Although these reports were revealed by the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, they reflect the upcoming global climate changes. However, if we set up separate Monsoon Time Scales for the respective monsoon systems & countries and analyze the data of their monsoon systems and countries, accurate results will be obtained for the respective country and monsoon.

Future:

As discussed above, the convex period of pre-path which traveled between 1918-1981 will be traveled between 2010-2060 and the convex period of the main-path which traveled between 1926-1981 will be traveled between 2020-2075.

As result, heavy rains and floods are going to occur all over the world countries including above country in the coming seasons. Rain is a major component of the water cycle and is responsible for depositing most of the fresh water. It provides water for hydroelectric power plants, crop irrirrigation, drinking water and suitable conditions for many type of ecosystems.

Widepread heavy rainfall from a active monsoon or cyclone has several benefits as it is usually spread over a number of days. Increased rainfall helps the ground to hold more moisture, which in turn means that future crops have major benefit with more moisture being made available for a longer time. Heavy rains can cause pooling, overflowing rivers and runoffs, and flooding. These events may result in evequations, power outages, supply shortages, traffic obstructions and road closures, infrastructure damage and debris.

And also future climate changes are expected to include a warmer atmosphere, a warmer and more acidic ocean, higher sea levels, flooding, storms and more large change in precipitation patterns.

Therefore, precipitation including heavy rains, snow, floods will occur. People who live in the water catchment areas may be trapped in floods as the water flow into the towns and villages in their former way. As a result massive loss of life and property is going on. So the scientists establish the Monsoon Time Scale.

Many cities, Islands and villages situated on the shore of rivers and seas will get absorbed in the water. Heavy rains, floods, cyclones can lead to disease spread and damage to ecosystems and infrastructures. Human health issues can increase mortality etc.

According to an estimate, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, barrages and dams etc. may full with waters in the coming years. Through this research proposal, we can know the future consequences of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, barrages and dams etc. Plans can be made

accordingly. So, scientists can establish the Indian Monsoon Time Scale for rivers, lakes, reservoirs, barrages and dams etc. and predict what is going to happen in the rivers, lakes, reservoirs, barrages and dams etc. basin catchment areas in the coming years roughly.

Water generally collects in a rivers, lakes, reservoirs, barrages and dams etc. from precipitation and other sources such as groundwater recharges, springs, natural ice snow packs. In the recent decades, monsoon or climate is weakening and rains are shrinking. Rivers, reservoirs, barrages, ponds are falling and drying. Some rivers, lakes, reservoirs, barrages and dams etc. are extinct. Some rivers, lakes, reservoirs, barrages and dams etc. may have dried up or water flowing in the river may have reduced. Climate changes, heavy rains, droughts etc. affect the rivers. Due to these climate changes, monsoon failures and drought conditions, water catchment areas are becoming villages and towns as people made houses with a feeling that the rains do not come and the rivers, lakes, reservoirs, barrages and dams etc. are not inundated with waters. However, governments should consider one important thing. Perhaps sometime in the coming years and decades, the monsoon repeats as early as previous years and decades, there heavy rains and floods are going to happen in the coming years. The rivers, lakes, barrages, reservoirs and ponds will be filled with waters. People who live in those water catchment areas are trapped in the heavy rains and floods as the rivers, lakes, reservoirs, barrages and dams etc. flow into the towns and villages in their former way. Or the rivers, lakes, reservoirs, barrages and dams etc. that are still flowing in abundance will cause even more abundant floods in the future. Due to all of these, some advantages and disadvantages are going to happen in future. As a result massive loss of life and property is going on. It is known that during the next 50 years there will be changes in the monsoon climate and heavy rains will flood the rivers, lakes, reservoirs, dams in the coming years. It is possible to predict what climate conditions will be like in rivers, lakes, reservoirs, barrages and dams etc. basin areas in the next 50 years roughly by Indian Monsoon Time Scale. Indian Monsoon Time Scale will be used to study the past, present and future movements of climate and monsoon and its rainfall conditions and assess & evaluate the upcoming conditions of rivers, lakes, reservoirs, barrages and dams etc. and taking necessary precautions on the basis of those parameters. So, scientists need to develop Indian Monsoon Time Scales to analyze the climate changes affecting the rivers, lakes, reservoirs, barrages and dams etc. Through them, the climate changes and flow of the rivers, lakes, reservoirs, barrages and dams etc. can be predicted about 50 years in advance and measures can be taken accordingly.

Here is an important point to be grasped that the Indian Monsoon Time Scale's analysis is concerned with the Indian monsoon region but it reflects and informs the climate changes of all the countries of the world. In that case the aforesaid Monsoon Time Scale must reflect the climate changes of the country which is close to the aforesaid monsoon. Monsoon Time Scale gives accurate results if it is related to the climate of the country.

Scientific theorem:

This is a phenomenon of Earth and space sciences and effect 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 23½ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun does play a significant role in formation of the monsoon.

Everything in the universe just like oceans, solid earth, biological, atmosphere, geomagnetism, global and regional geophysical systems and sun, moon, planetary, solar-terrestrial astrophysical systems have many different types of interactions with each other. Many combinations of these simple interactions can lead to surprising emergent phenomena and play a key role in creation of monsoons and other weather changes and natural calamities on the earth.

Monsoon is traditionally defined as a seasonal reversing winds. The primary cause of monsoons is the difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea. In winter the land is colder than the sea. Most of the time during the summer the land is warmer than the ocean. This causes air to rise over the land and air to blow in from the ocean to fill the void left by the air that rose. However, the physical factors of these monsoon are mainly influenced by the rotations and revolutions of the earth around the sun.

Earth rotates or spins on its axis and it also orbits or revolves west to eastward around the sun. Rotation and revolution are two motions of the Earth. Rotation of the Earth is its turning on its axis. Revolution of Earth is the movement of the Earth around the sun. The Earth rotates about an imaginary line that passes through the North and South poles of the planet. This line is called axis of rotation. Earth rotates about this axis once each day approximately 24 hours. The earth's axis of rotation is tilted by 23.5 degrees from the plane of it's orbit around the sun. The cause is unknown but the year to year change of movement of axis of the earth

inclined at 23½ 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 direct and converging rays of the summer sun on the India Sub-Continent and develops into the monsoon trough and maintain monsoon circulation.

Conclusion:

We can make many more changes in this thus bringing many more developments in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. So, scientists can conduct researches on this research proposal, design and establish the above Monsoon Time Scale and predict what is going to be happen in the coming 50 years roughly.

Acknowledgement:

In this research, many consultations were made with professors and scientists of various research institutes for their valuable suggestions and advices. There was also taken some information from the Wikipedia. I am grateful to all of them. India Meteorological Department, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology and Indian Institute of Science etc. were provided a lot of valuable information and data in making this scale. These are my acknowledgements to them.

Auther bio:

I'm an unfortunate Indian scientist, born on May 25, 1958 in India to a poor depressed community family. The governments did not encourage and provide research opportunities and the society threw away me. They ridiculed and humiliated me when I asked to provide research opportunities. After many rejections and humiliations, I built a small lab in my house and made more than 1000 researches, studies and postulates on the earth and space science from my childhood 1965 to old age 2022. Among them, Bio-forecast(1965-70), Irlapatism-A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology(1970-77), Inquest and imprisonment(1977-79), Geoscope(1980-87), Basics of Monsoon Time Scales(1987-91), Indian Monsoon Time Scale(1991), Disaster management prevention and mitigation policies(2000-10), Global Monsoon Time Scales(2010-2022) etc. were important and successfully completed. However, Artificial rains for creating normal rains, Artificial storms for pouring heavy rains, Artificial underground waters for increasing ground waters, Time-Travel-Machine for traveling into the past, present future, Geo-machine for re-creating humans of past, Earth-machine for re-creating the another earth in the space, Inventing the life, Microcosm project for connecting and entering the worlds of micro organs, atomic-worlds, Macrocosm project for connecting and entering the worlds of space and outer space worlds and postulates like "photon is a gigantic universe as same as our universe and atom in which there are galaxies, stars, planets similar as in our universe and/or electrons, protons, neutrons similar as in atom; atom is a gigantic universe as same as our universe in which there are galaxies, stars, planets in the form of electrons, protons and neutrons and there are continents, oceans, countries, living beings on some neutrons similar as on the earth; the universe seen around our earth is a tiny atom in another ascending world etc. remains uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunitieopportunities

Many researches are being conducted by me on the global monsoon systems from 1980 to till date with an ideal to invent the mysteries of the Indian monsoon systems. In 1991, I submitted a research report to Sri G.M.C. Balayogi, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) on the importance and necessity of establishing the Indian Monsoon Time Scale along with other Global Monsoon Time Scales for studying the monsoon systems. Sri G.M.C. Balayogi recommended that research report to the India Meteorological Department for implementation in the services of the people. In 1994, The Cabinet Secretariat of India recommended this Indian Monsoon Time Scale to the Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt of India for further research and implementation. In 1996, many consultations were made with the Parliament House, President of India and other VVIPS. 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 people. 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 further research and development. But nobody provide me research opportunities. At last, I built a small lab at my house with home-made apparatus, books and other research materials and conducted researches on global monsoon systems. I have proposed and designed basics of Global Monsoon Time Scales including other Global Monsoon Time Scales for all the monsoon regions of the world to study the past, present and future movements of the global monsoons and predict it's related weather conditions and natural calamities in advance.

However, much efforts and sacrifice did tho, I could not get government recognition and social support. My researches were ignored and darkened. I am a victim of racism and discrimination, negligence and jealousy. Throughout my life I have experienced hardships all my life. I was abused, humiliated and beaten when I asked to provide research opportunities. I was pushed out of the gate, when I asked to provide research opportunities. I was insulted by my caste/race. I was tied to a pole and beaten.My thoughts and researches were subjected to the wrath of racists, casteists and fanatics as well as fellow scientists and resulted into oppression on me. My lab was invaded laboratory. Illegal cases were framed and foisted against me. I faced trials, handcuffed and led through streets police enquiries and court trials/hearings, and imprisoned. Political recommendations and officials support, cash and caste, region and religion may play a key role in giving support and opportunities, awards and rewards, respect and recognition to depressed communities. But I have no of them. I am now making my life's last journey due to disregard and despair and serious illness and severe poverty .

Appeal:

However, much efforts and sacrifice did tho, I could not get government recognition and social support. My researches were ignored and darkened. I am a victim of racism and discrimination, negligence and jealousy. Throughout my life, I have experienced hardships all my life. I was abused, humiliated and beaten when I asked to provide research opportunities. I was pushed out of the gate, when I asked to provide research opportunities. I was insulted by my race. I was tied to a pole and beaten.My thoughts and researches were subjected to the wrath of racists, casteists and fanatics as well as fellow scientists and resulted into oppression on me. My lab was invaded. Illegal cases were framed and foisted against me. I faced trials, handcuffed and led through streets police enquiries and court trials/hearings, and imprisoned. Political recommendations and officials support, cash and caste, region and religion may play a key role in giving support and opportunities, awards and rewards, respect and recognition to depressed communities. But I have no of them. I am now making my life's last journey due to disregard, despair and serious illness, severe poverty.

Kindly find out my researches in all social networking websites or can obtain by sending your email to me. I will send them the valuable information I have. For example, those who want to design Monsoon Time Scales for their global, regional and local or country monsoons and conduct weather predictions have trouble in making the Monsoon Time Scales, kindly contact me at my email id gangadhar19582058@gmail.com and take my suggestions and assistance. I will send you complete details of this scale. Further if you want, I will create a manual Monsoon Time Scale and send the same to you for study. However for this, data of list of monsoon pulses in the form of monsoonal low pressure systems, depressions and storms formed over their monsoon region or country last 100& above years since 1880 as cited in the Reference-1 (i.e Mooley DA,Shukla J(1987);Characteristics of the west ward-moving summer monsoon low pressure systems over the Indian region and their relationship with the monsoon rainfall. centre for ocean-land atmospheric interactions, university of Maryland, college park, MD.,) have been taken as the data to establish this scale.I will make and send it to you. So, researchers send Monsoon data of their global, regional, local and countries, I will make and send Monsoon Time Scales for their global, regional, local or country monsoon systems. These monsoon time scales are very helpful for research institutions, universities researches and also these can be very helpful for Ph.D students, Postdocs, professors, seniors, scientists and science enthusiasts who want to conducting researches and studies on climate changes there. Because, through these Monsoon Time Scales iit is known in advance that what kind of climate changes have occurred in your country in the past 100 years and what kind of climate changes are going to happen in the coming 100 years.

I am now making my life's last journey in serious illness and poverty. Illness weakening the health and the mind slows down and forgetfulness is coming. It is not known how long I will live and when I will die, but I know my time is near. Hence, I humbly request that if world scientists have invented any technology in the future that re-create humans of past, kindly remember and re-create me to complete my uncompleted research as an attendant in your research laboratory.

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E-mail: gangadhar19582058@gmail.com

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1.Cover page of the book Irlapatism,-Irlapati Theory of Universe was published on 1st july,1977 by the supporters.
2.Report to the Revenue Divisional Officer. Amalapuram on 6-7-1977 about persecutions and torments of the fanatic people.
3.Orders of the Taluk Magistrate, kothapeta A-2-5873/77 Dt. 21-07-77 Taluk Office, Kothapeta declared him as a dangerous boy and up to anything and issued sentence to punish him and handed over to the police station, Ravulapalem.
4.Arrested by the police on July 21, 1977. A case was registered C.No.53/77 and he was remanded.
5.The Judgment of the Hon'ble Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court, Kothapeta C.C.No. 13/79 in which he was found not guilty and acquitted on November 27,1979.
6.Calendar and Judgment C.C.No. 13/79 of the Court of the Judicial Magistrate of the 1 Class,Kothapeta.
7.Aithabathula Jogeswara Venkata Buchi Maheswara Rao, Member of Parliament (Loksabha), Amalapuram letter dt:08/12/1987. In 1987, Sri A.J.V.B.M. Rao Hon' ble Member of Parliament was recommended the Geoscope proposals to Sri K.R.Narayanan, Union Minister of Science& Technology, New Delhi. (became the then President of India) for further research and development in the services country.
8.In 1988, Sri K.R.Narayanan was recommended the Geoscope project proposals to the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research in the capacity of Vice-President, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research for further research and implementation.
9.In 1989, As per the directions of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, a detailed report on the Geoscope project was submitted to the National Geophysical Research Institute for further research and implementation.
10.In 1989, The Hon' ble High-Court of Andhra Pradesh was also issued orders to the Government of India, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi, National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad for provision of research facilities to carry out scientific investigations on the Geoscope Project Proposals. When I met the N.G.R.I, they are insulted, refused to provide research facilities and pushed out to the gate.
11.G.S.Rao, MLA letter dt:1988.
12.N.T. Rama Rao, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, letter dt:30/01/1989.
13.Order, Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Prades W.P. No.12355/1989, dt:06/09/1989.
14.Supreme Court Legal Services Committee dt:02/01/2006.
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16. Letter No. NA-153 Date. October 21,1991 of the Shri G.M.C. Balayogi Member of Parliament to the India Meteorological Department for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale in the services of welfare of the people
17. D.O. No. NMRF/SKM/30/94 Dated; 17-08-1994 of the Government of India , Minitry of Science & Technology, Department of Science & Technology, New Delhi Cabinet Secretary correspondences about further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale in the services of welfare of the people.
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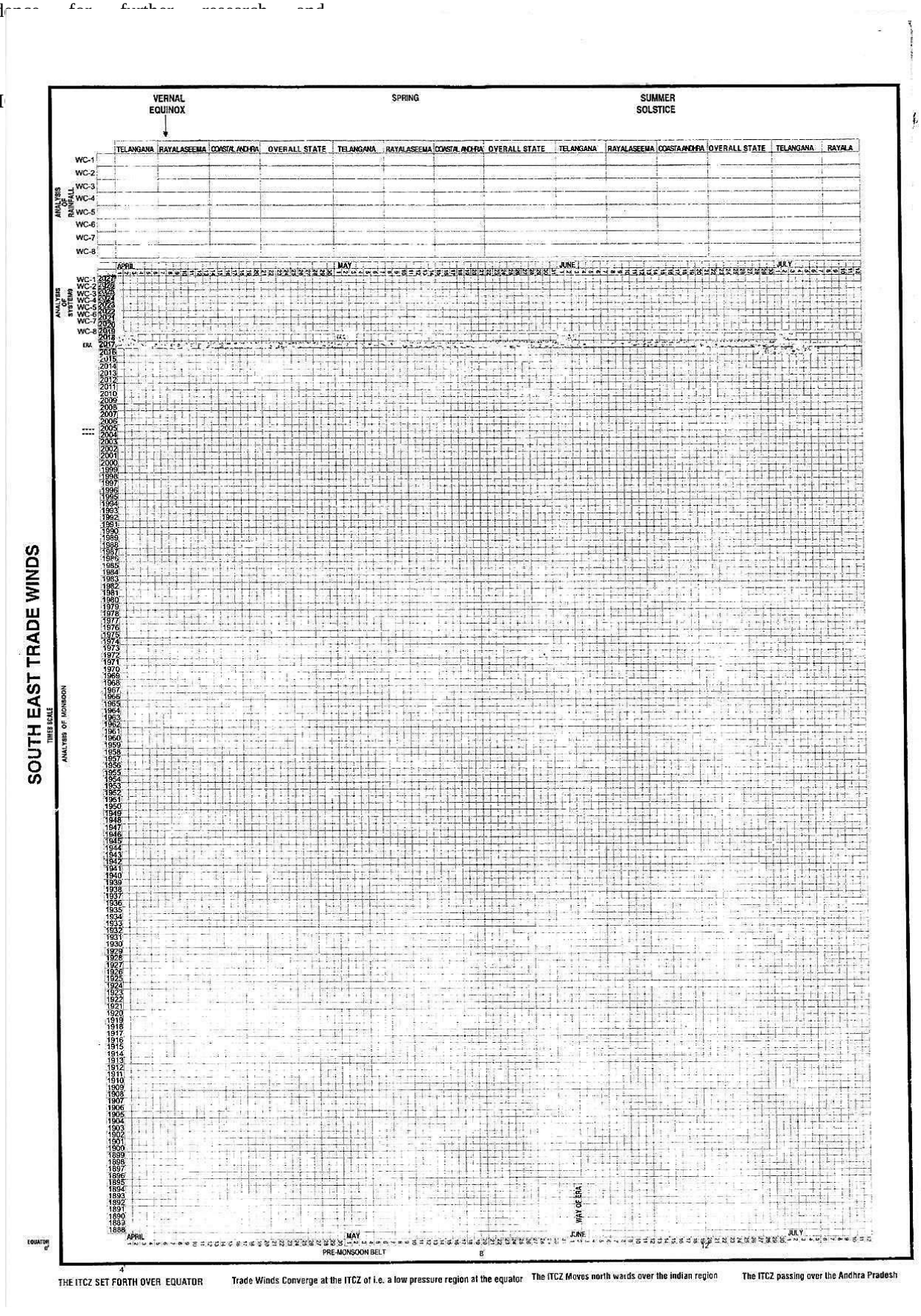
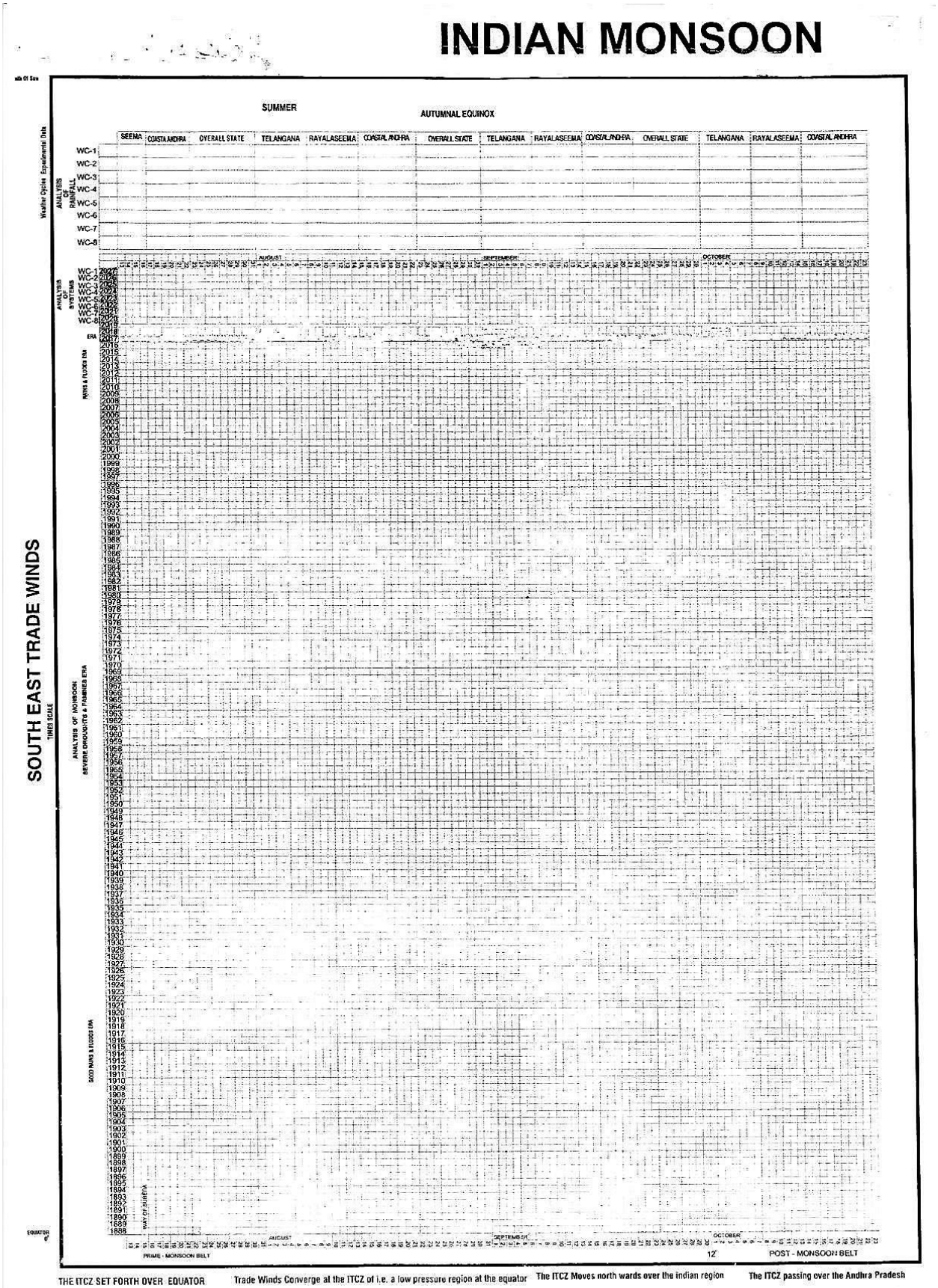
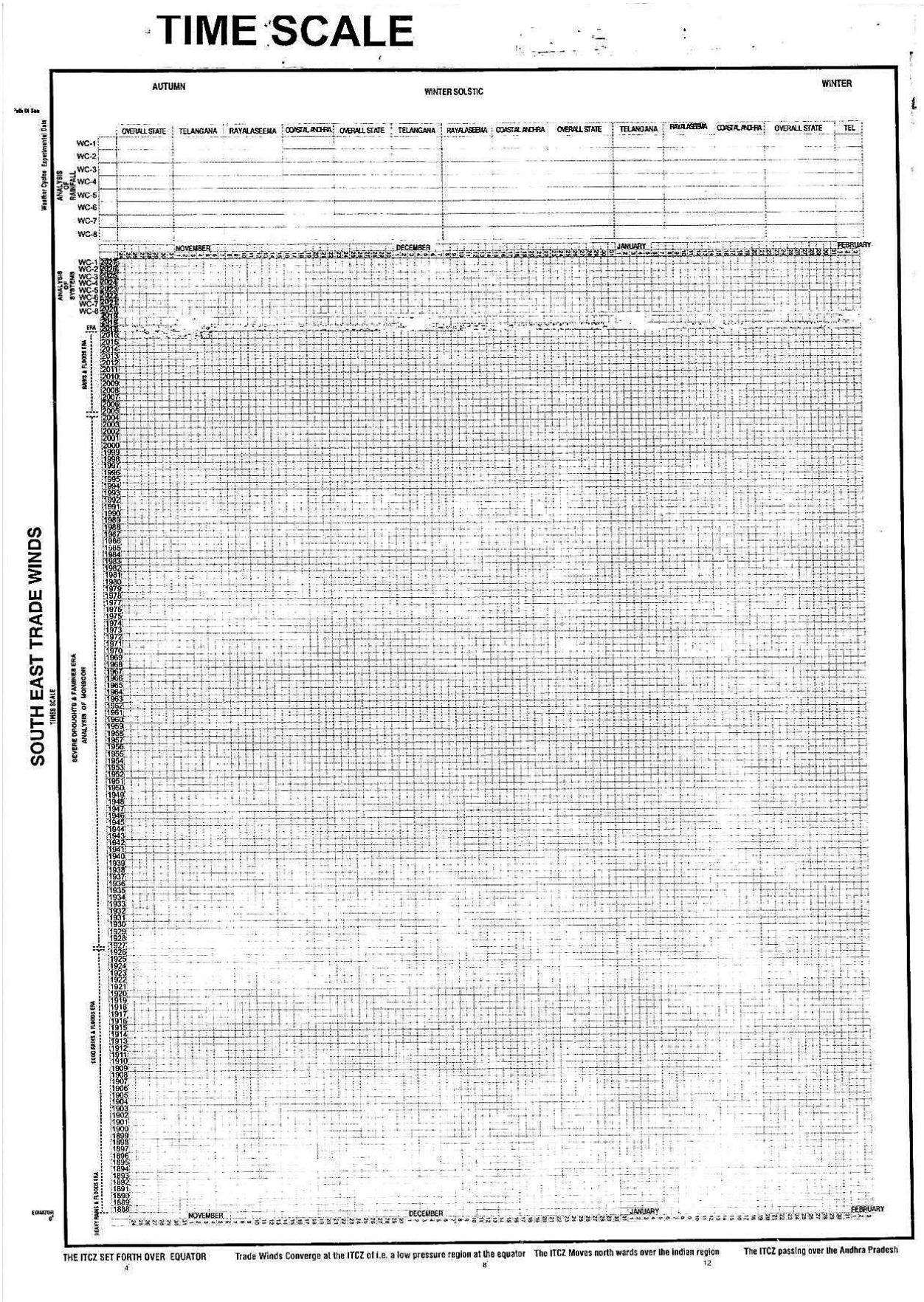
19Letter No. NA-49106/537 Dated; 25-07-2005 of the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspondence about further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale in the services of welfare of the people.
20. Letter D.O.No. 209/MOS(M)/PS/2008 Date. October 21,1991 of the Shri Dr.T.Subbarami Reddy Hon'ble Union Minister of State for India to the India Meteorological Department for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale in the services of welfare of the people
21. Letter No. GT-021(MISC)/6675 Dt: 13-08-2008 NA-49106/537 of the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspondence for further research and development.
22. Letter No.DST/SECY/288/2009 Dated;June 1,2009 of the Secretary, Minister of Science and Technology recommendation to the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale.
23.Letter No. F-12016/1/00-NA/100 Dt: 01-12-2009 of the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspondence for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

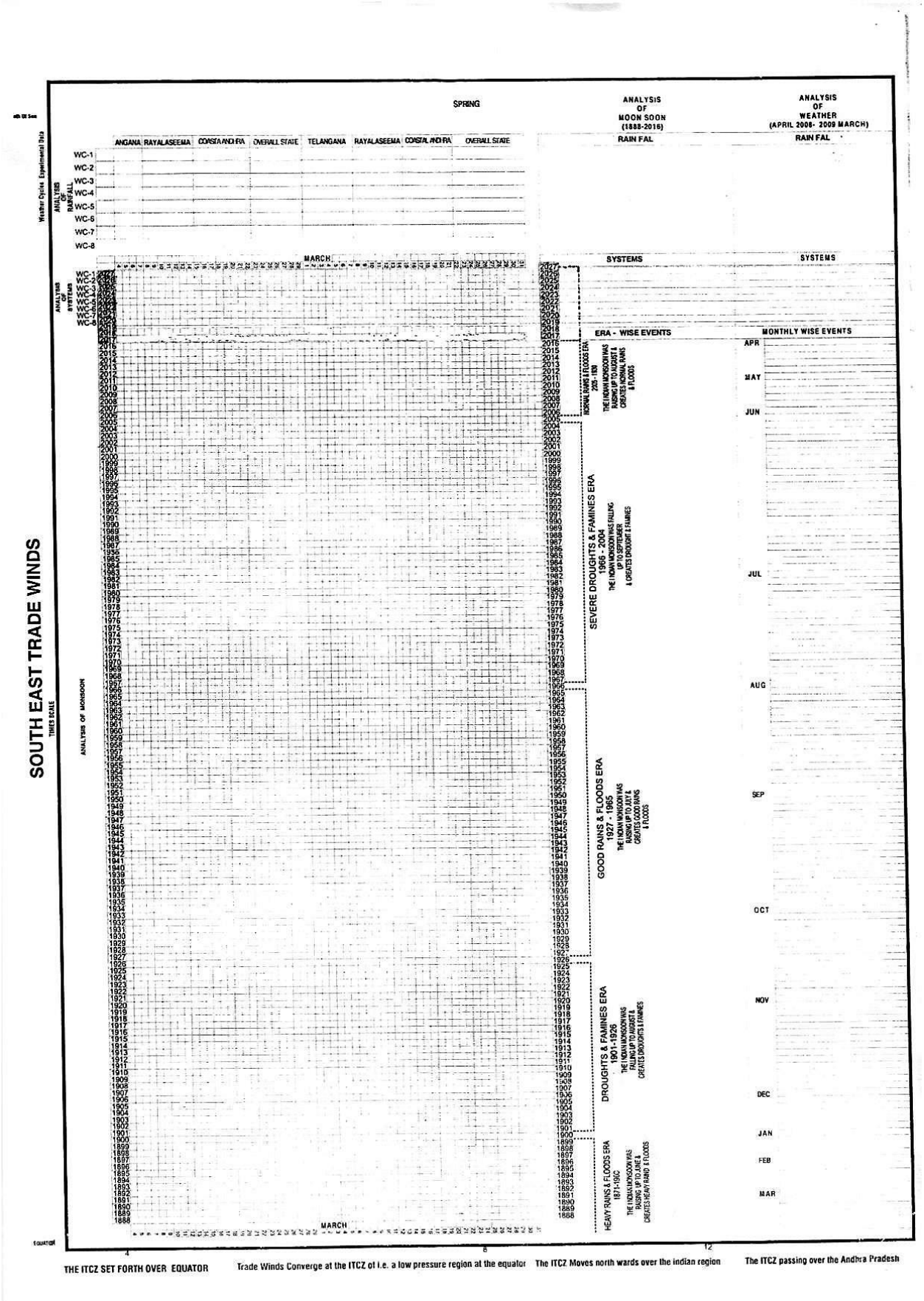
24.Letter No. F-12016/1/00-NA/100 Dt: 09-07-2010 of the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspond[illegible] for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

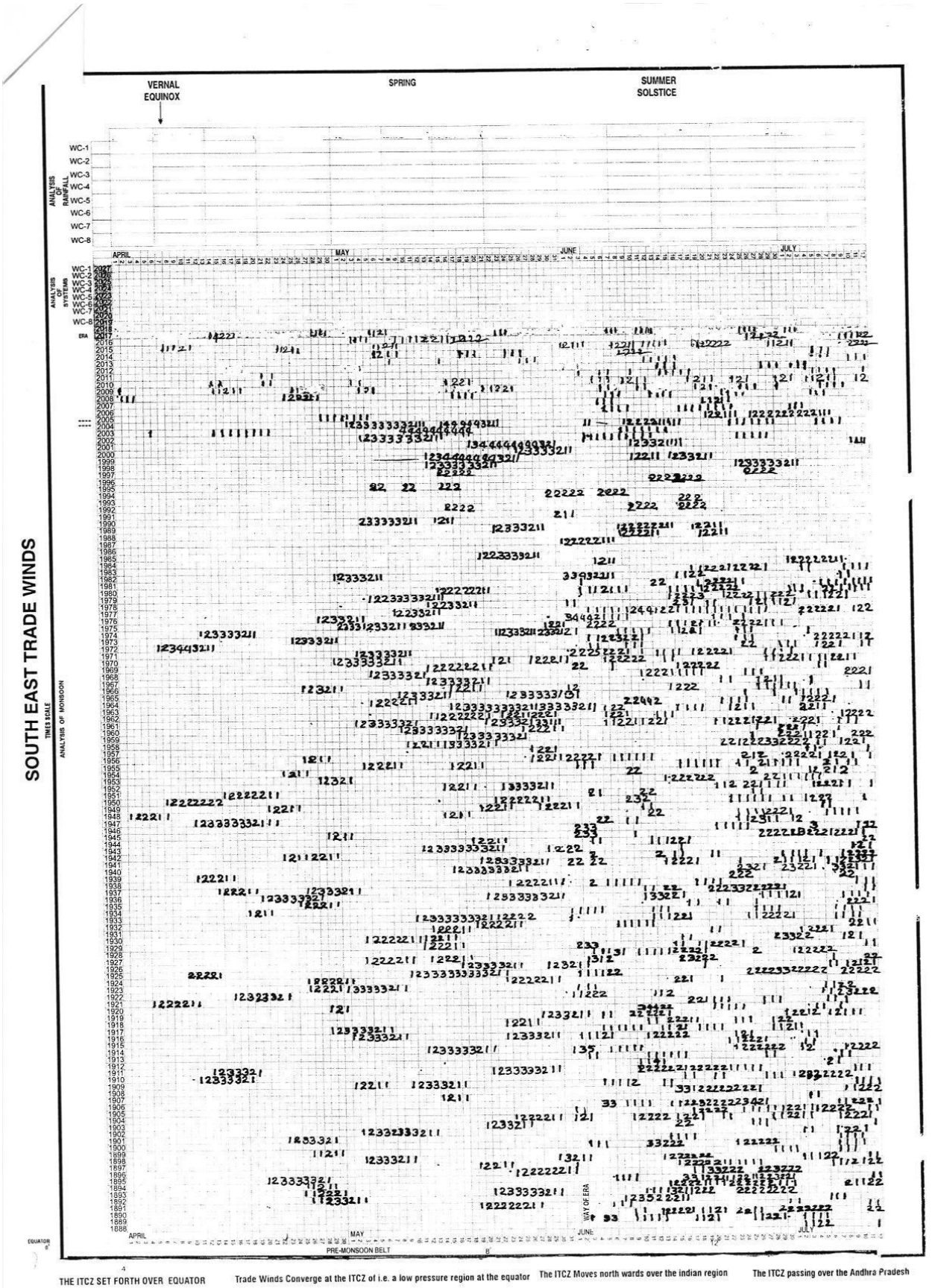
APPENDI

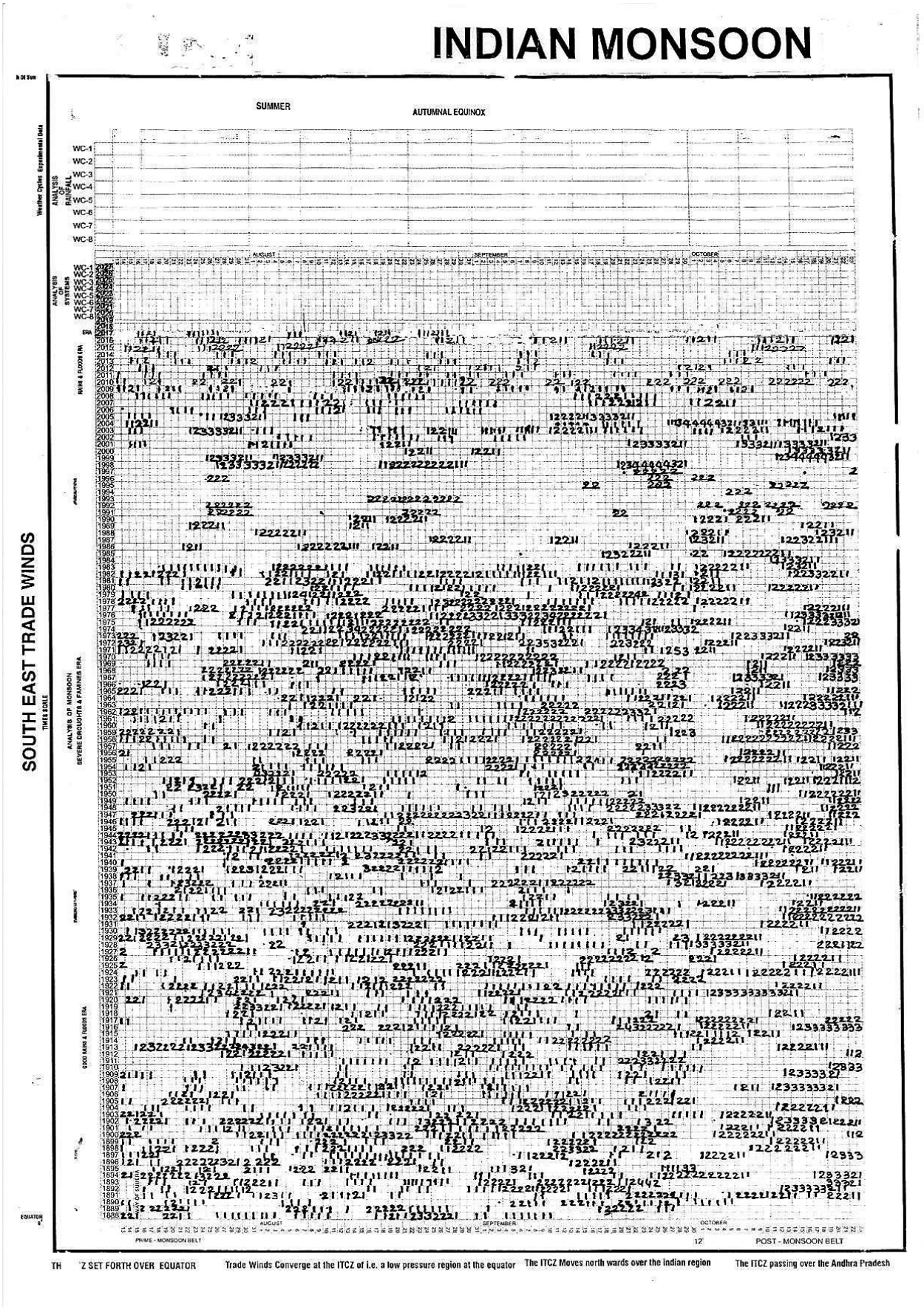


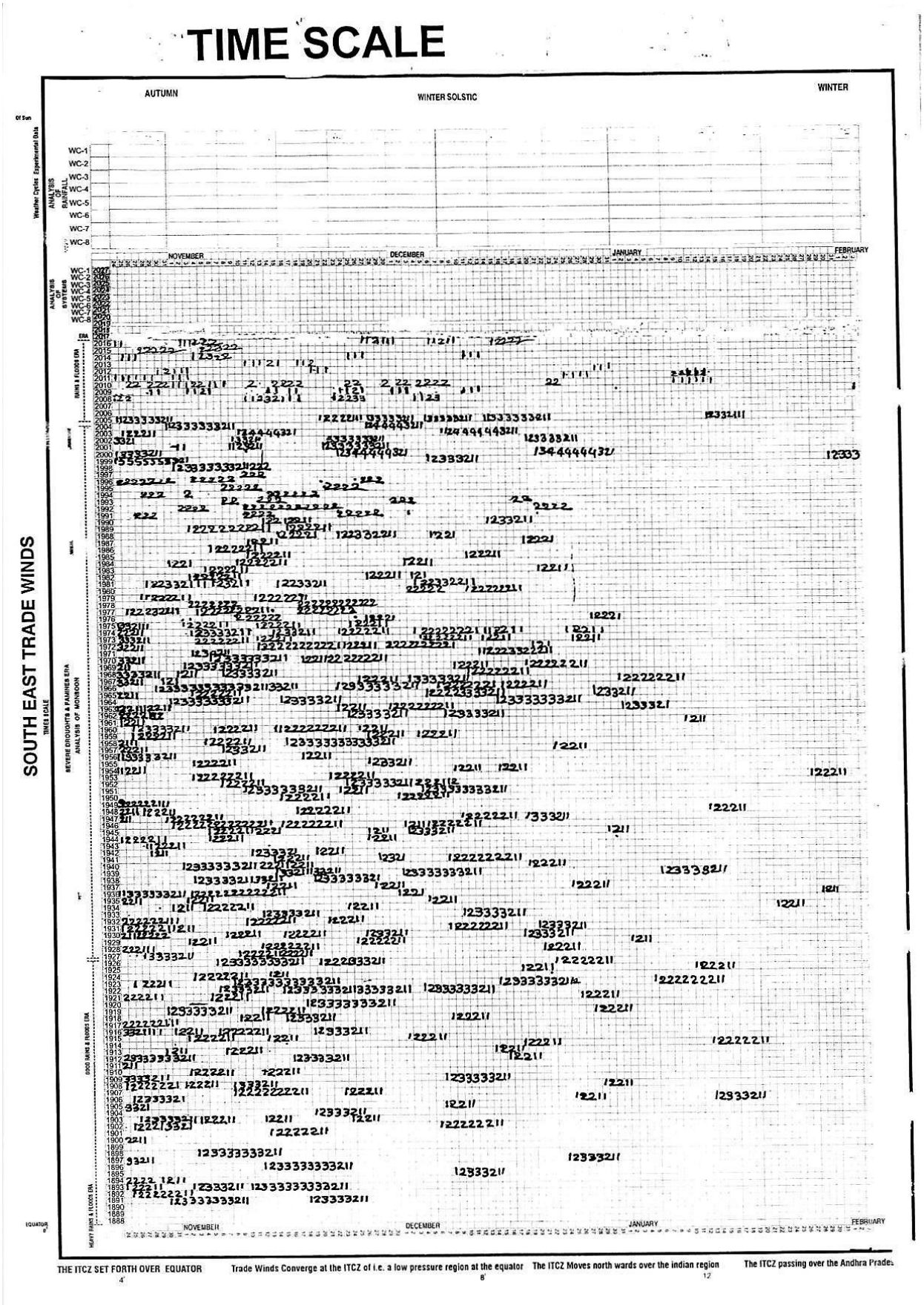

INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SEEMA
COASTALANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTALANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTALANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTALANDHRA
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
ANALYSIS OF RAINFALL
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
ANALYSIS OF SYSTEMS
ERA
RAINS & FLOOD ERA
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON: SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
TIMES SCALE
EQUATOR
WAY OF SURETA
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

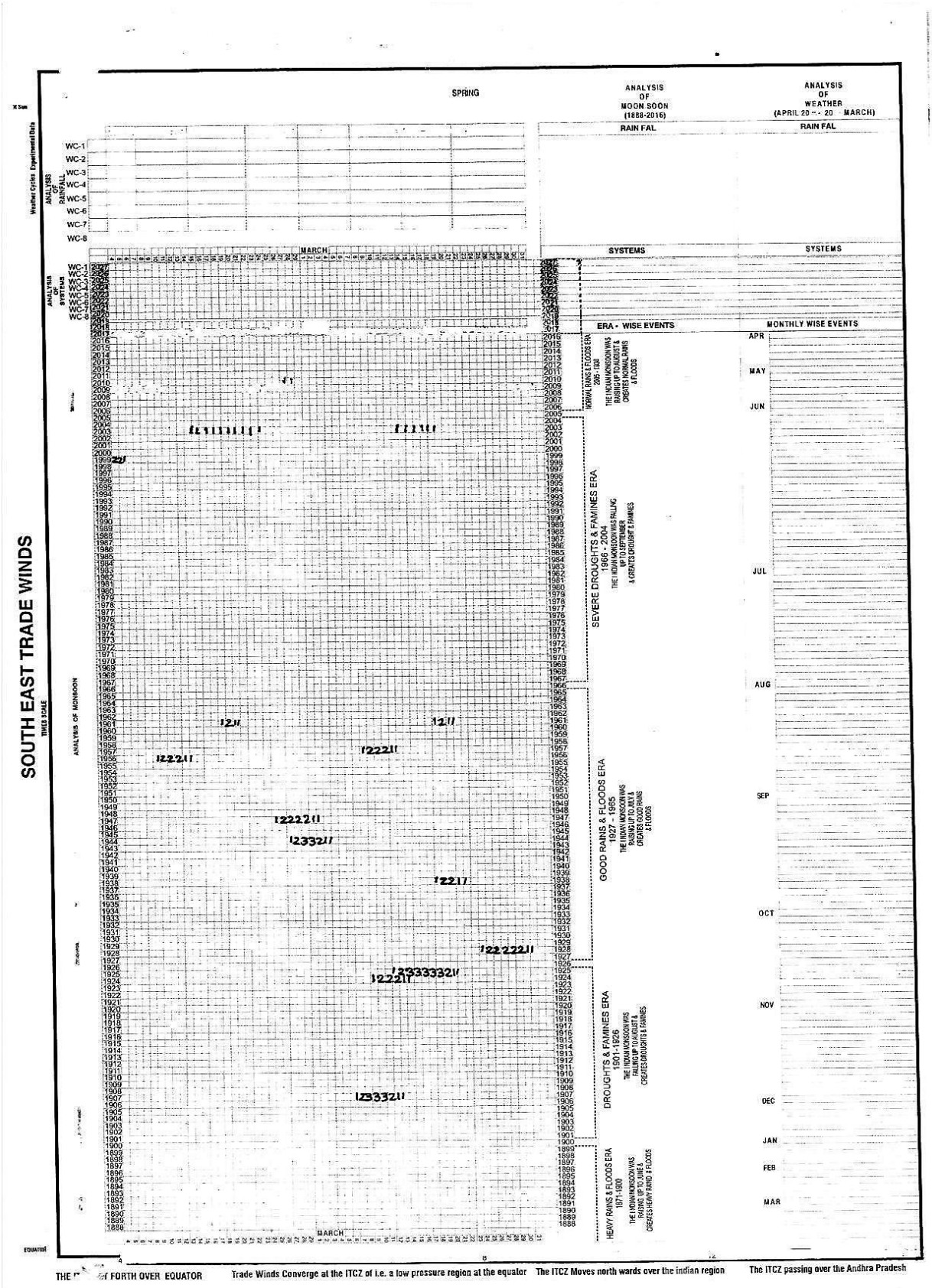

TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTIC
WINTER
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTAL ANDHRA
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
ANALYSIS OF RAINFALL
ANALYSIS OF SYSTEMS
ERA
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
TIMES SCALE
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA
EQUATOR
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

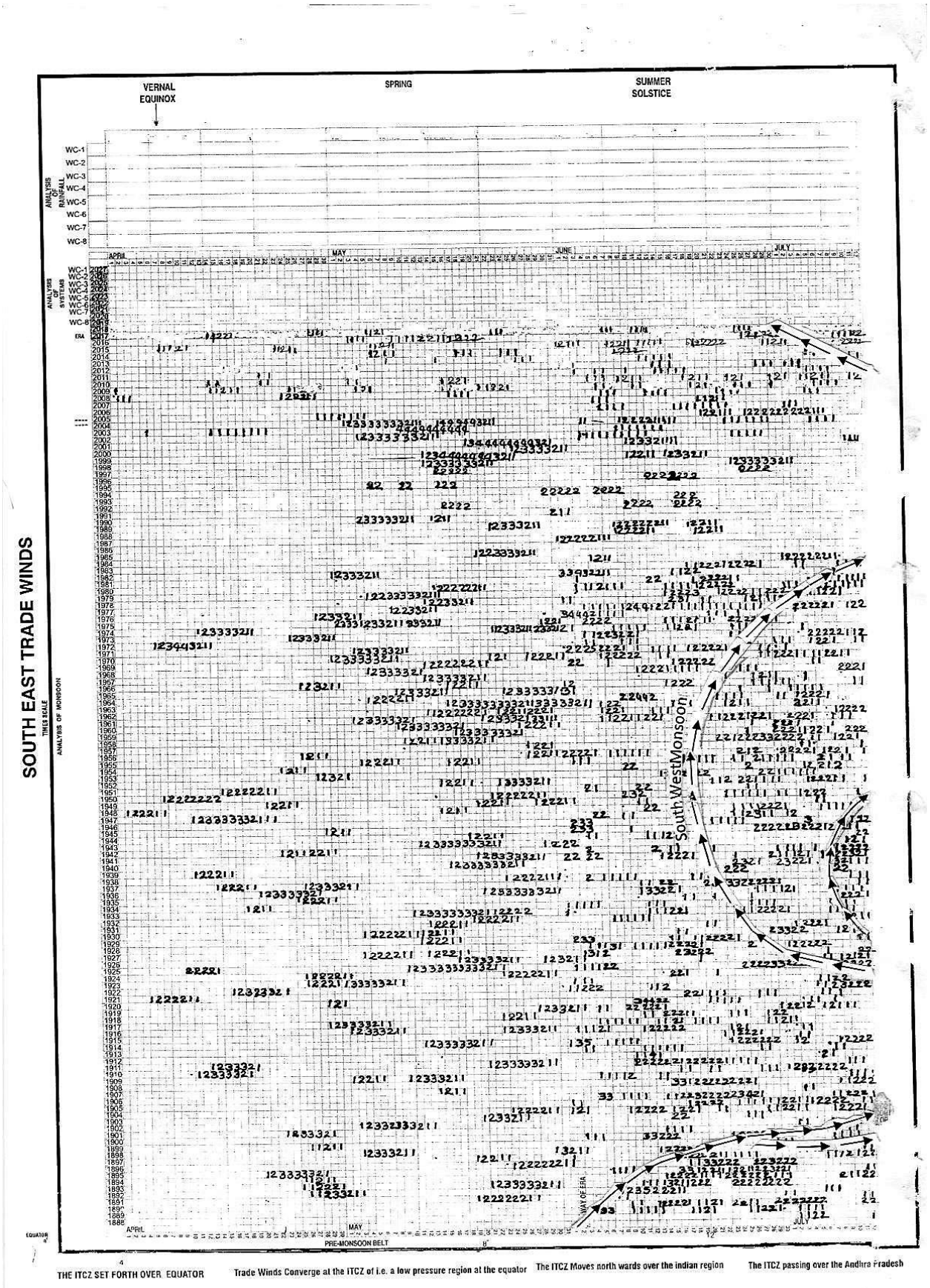

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON (1888-2016)
RAIN FAL
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER (APRIL 2008- 2009 MARCH)
RAIN FAL
ANANA RAYALASEEMA COASTA ANDHRA OVERALL STATE TELANGANA RAYALASEEMA COASTAL ANDHRA OVERALL STATE
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
MARCH
SYSTEMS
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
ROMAN RAINS & FLOODS ERA 235-1100
THE INDIAN MONSOON WAS RAISING UP TO JULY & CREATES NORMAL RAINS & FLOODS
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1966 - 2004
THE INDIAN MONSOON WAS FALLING UP TO SEPTEMBER & CREATES DROUGHT & FAMINES
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1927 - 1965
THE INDIAN MONSOON WAS RAISING UP TO JULY & CREATES GOOD RAINS & FLOODS
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1901 - 1926
THE INDIAN MONSOON WAS FALLING UP TO AUGUST & CREATES DROUGHTS & FAMINES
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1871-1900
THE INDIAN MONSOON WAS RAISING UP TO JUNE & CREATES HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON
TIMES SCALE
EQUATOR
4
8
12
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

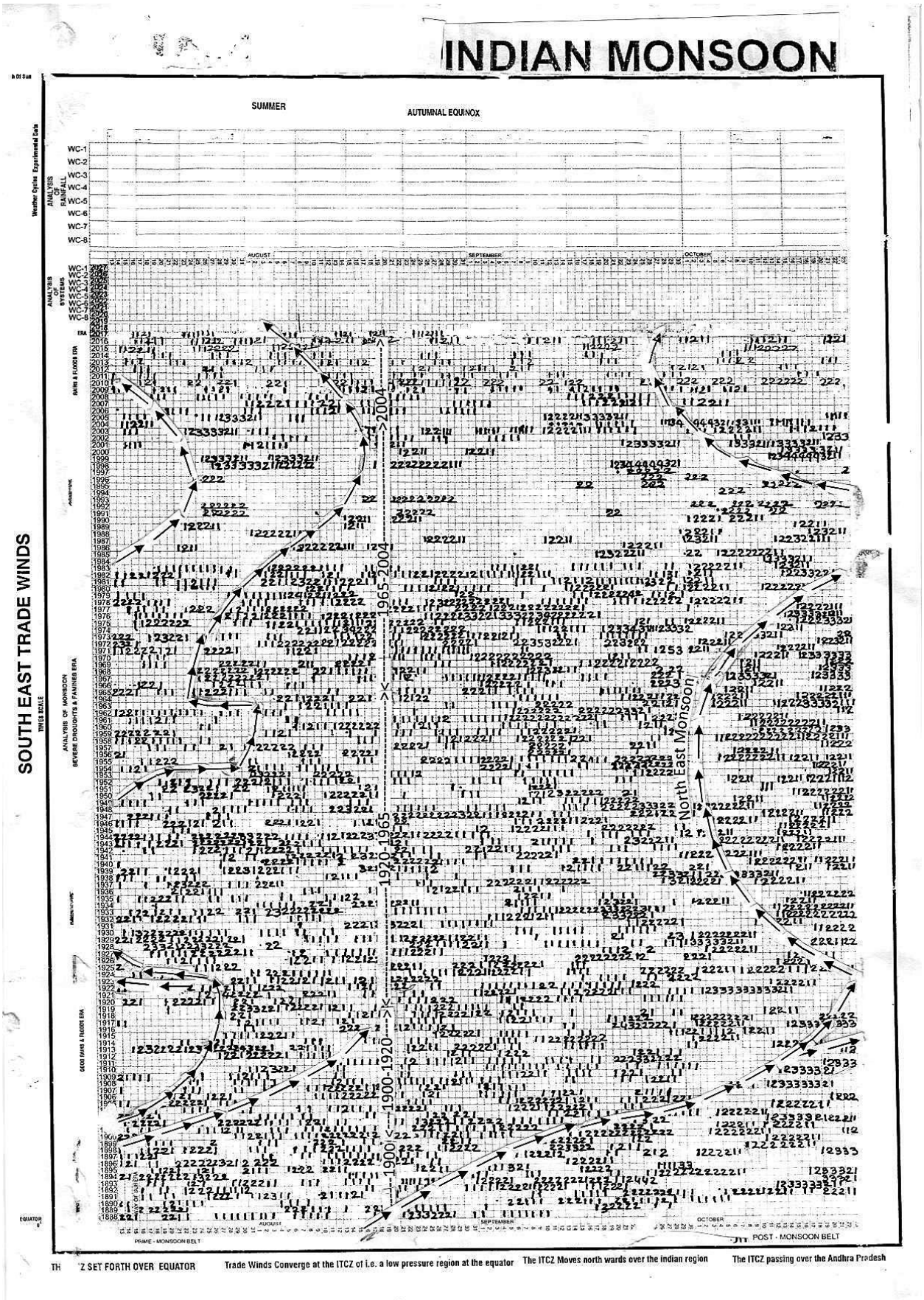

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
ANALYSIS OF RAINFALL
ANALYSIS OF SYSTEMS
ERA
TIMES SCALE
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON
EQUATOR
PRE-MONSOON BELT
WAY OF ERA
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of 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

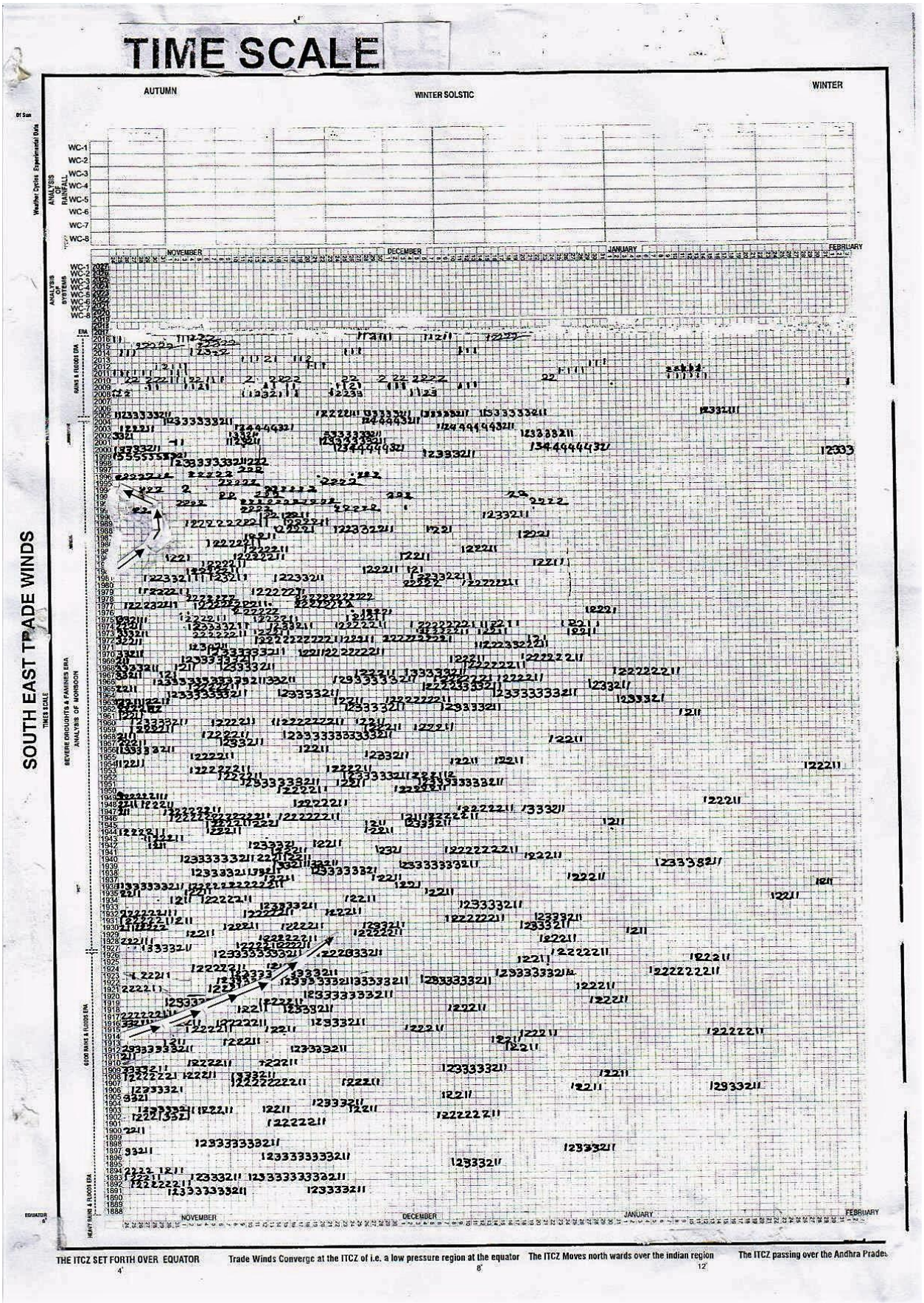

INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
PRIME - MONSOON BELT
POST - MONSOON BELT
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTIC
WINTER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
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 Prade


SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON (1888-2016)
RAIN FAL
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER (APRIL 20 - 20 MARCH)
RAIN FAL
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
MARCH
SYSTEMS
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1965 - 2004
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1927 - 1965
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1901-1926
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1871-1900
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON
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


VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
South West Monsoon
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
PRE-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


INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
North East Monsoon
1965-2004
1920-1965
1900-1920
PRIME - MONSOON BELT
POST - MONSOON BELT
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


TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTIC
WINTER
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
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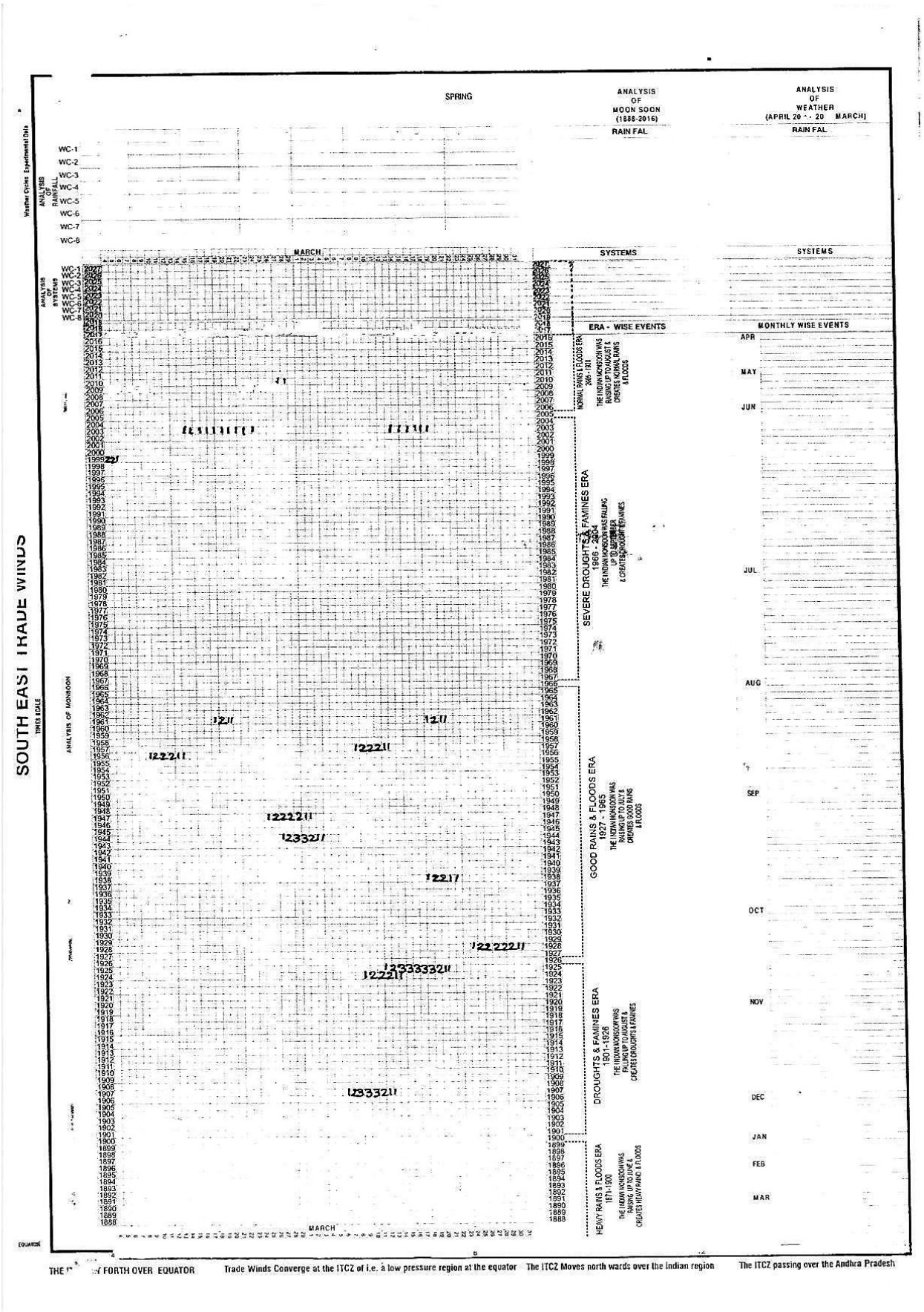
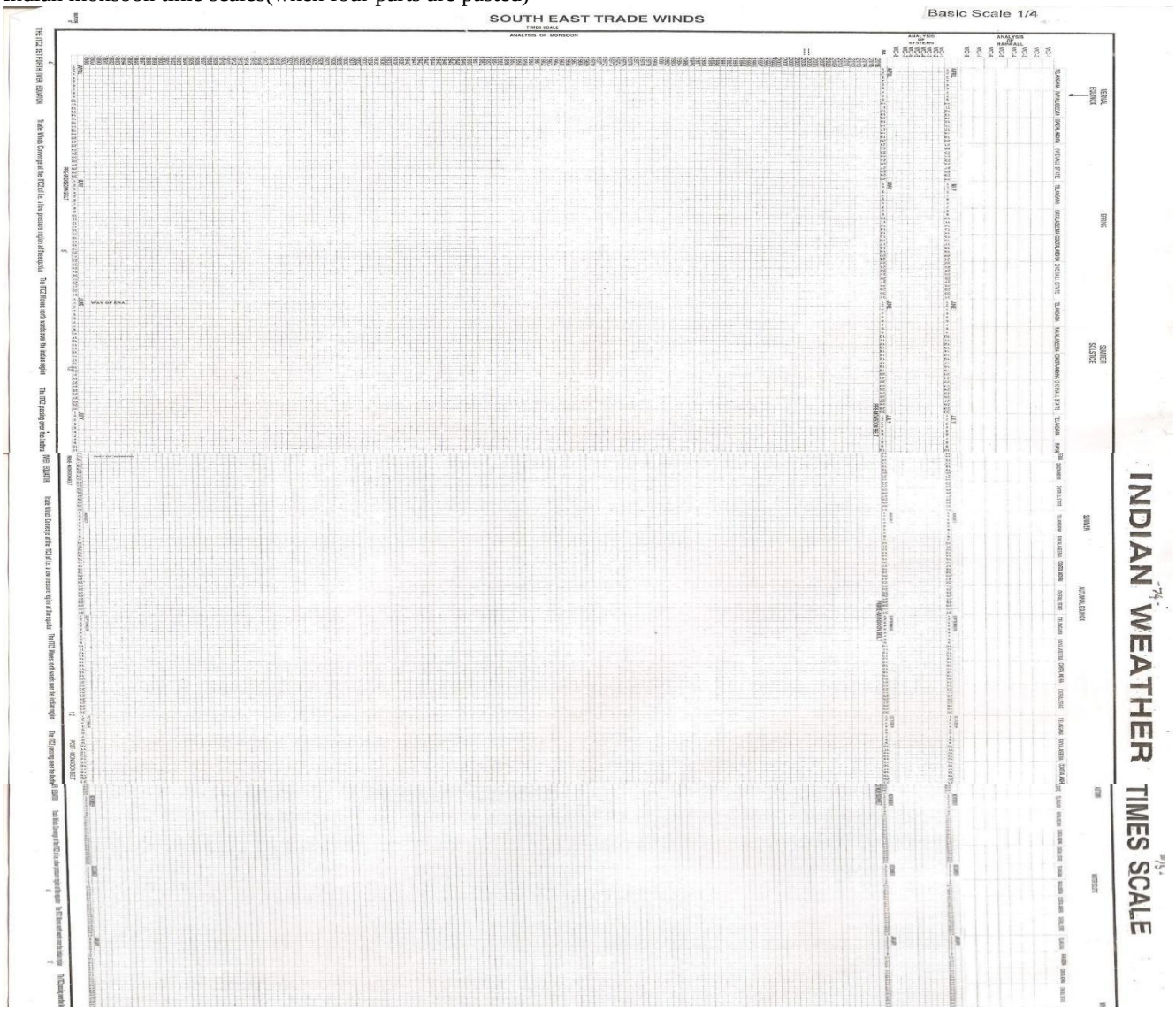
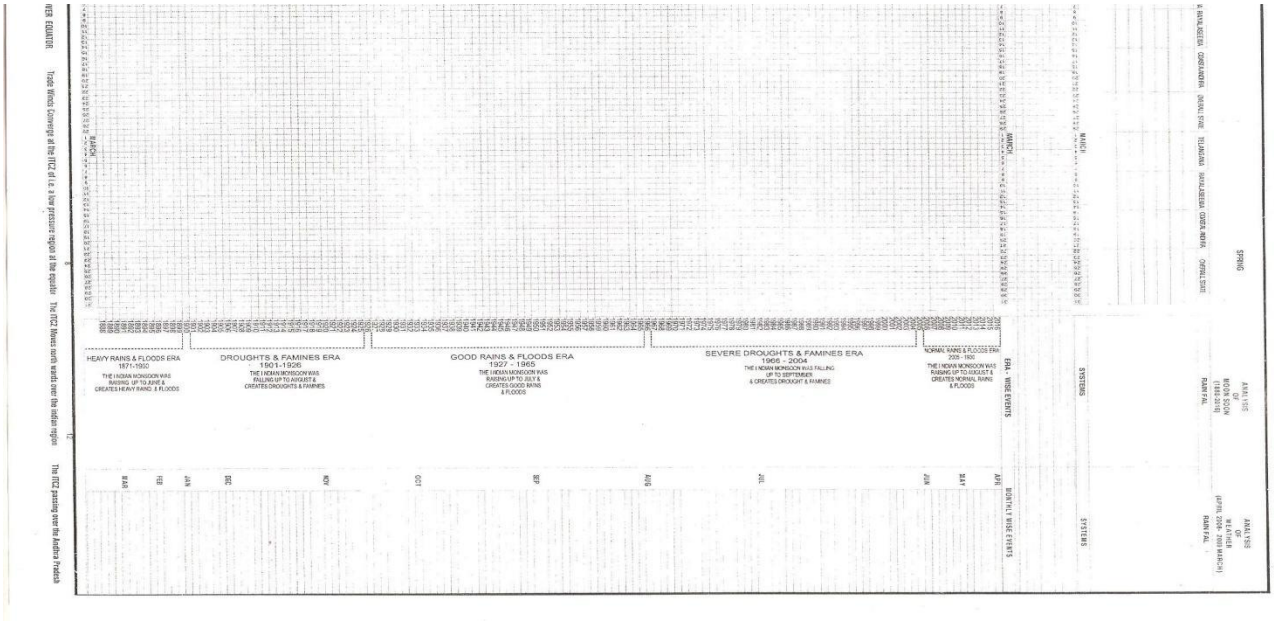
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Prade

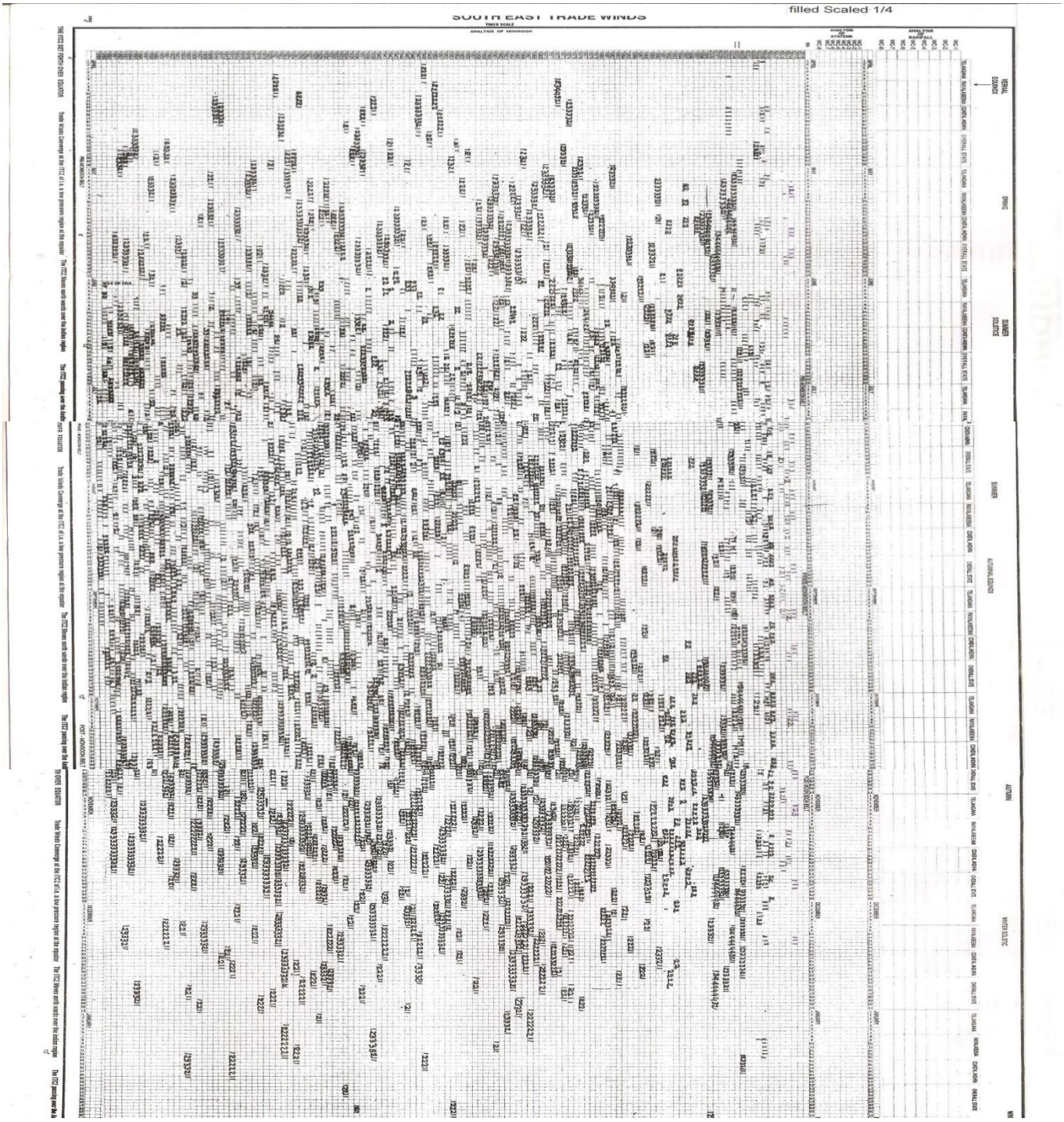

SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON (1888-2016)
RAIN FAL
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER (APRIL 20 - 20 MARCH)
RAIN FAL
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
MARCH
SYSTEMS
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1966 - 2004
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1927 - 1965
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1901-1926
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1871-1900
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON
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

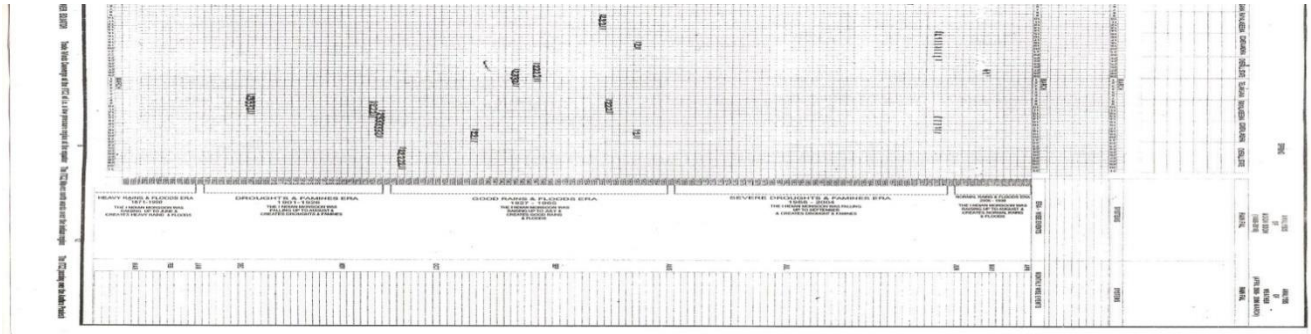
Indian monsoon time scales(when four parts are pasted)

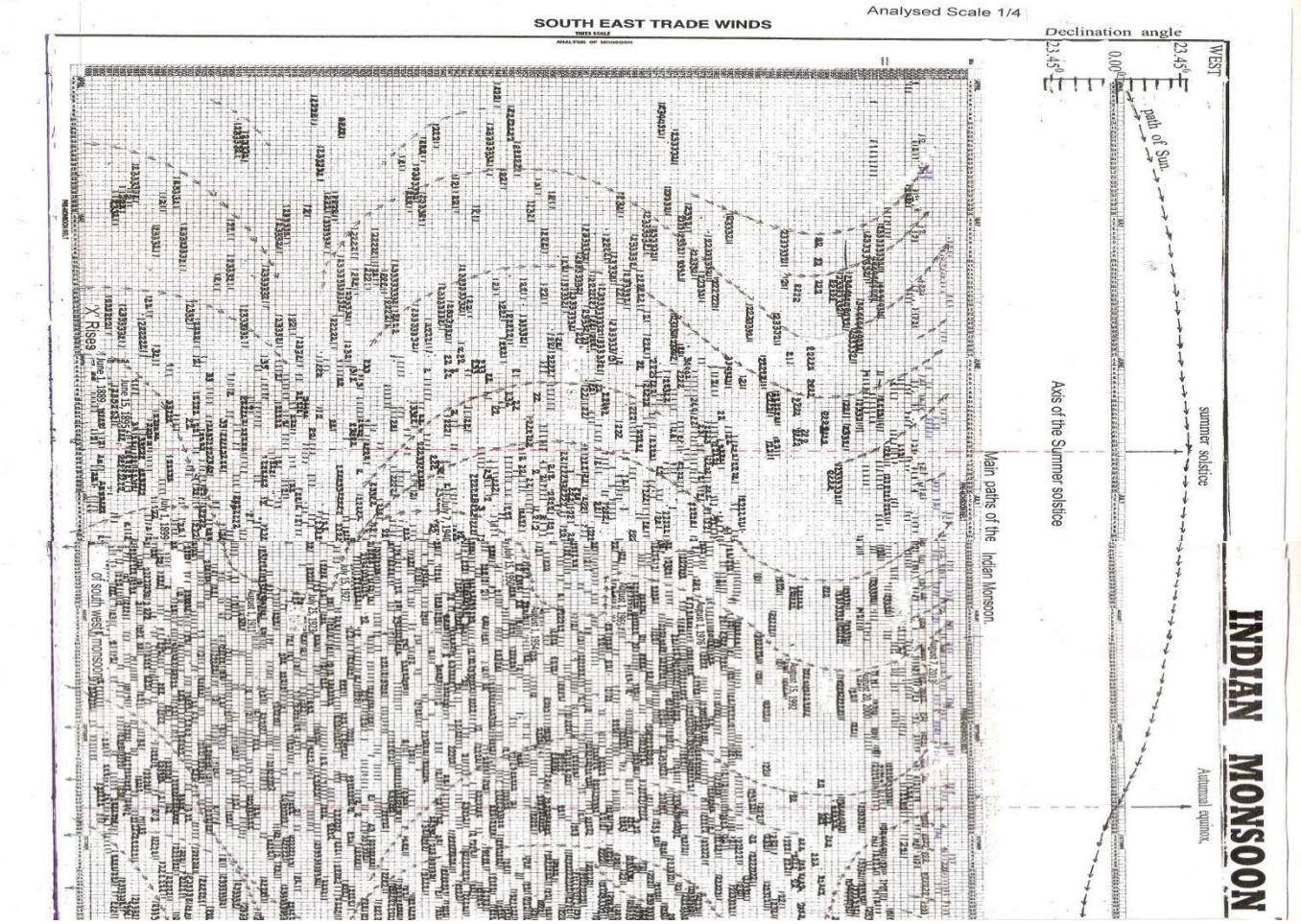


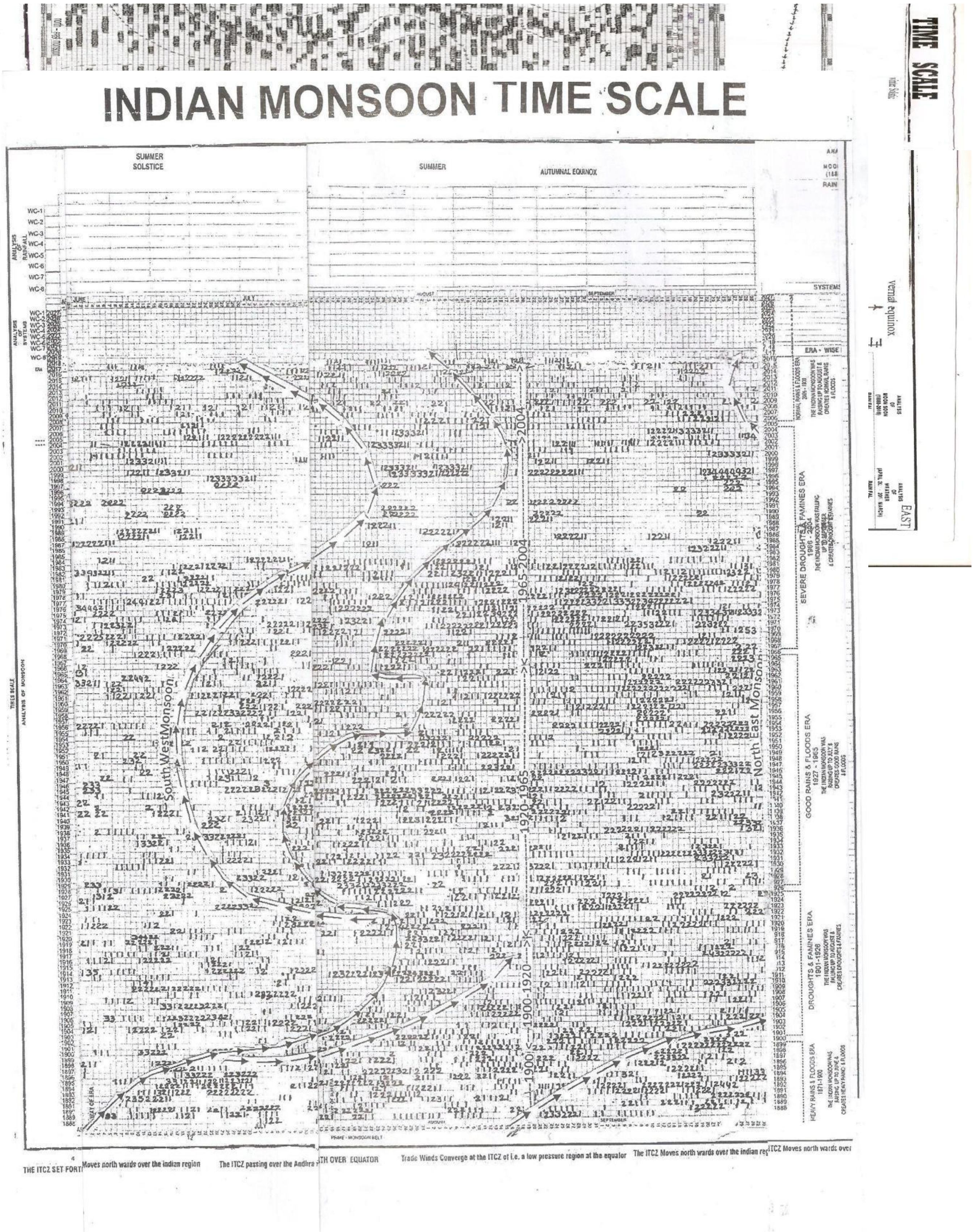


FILLED SCALE

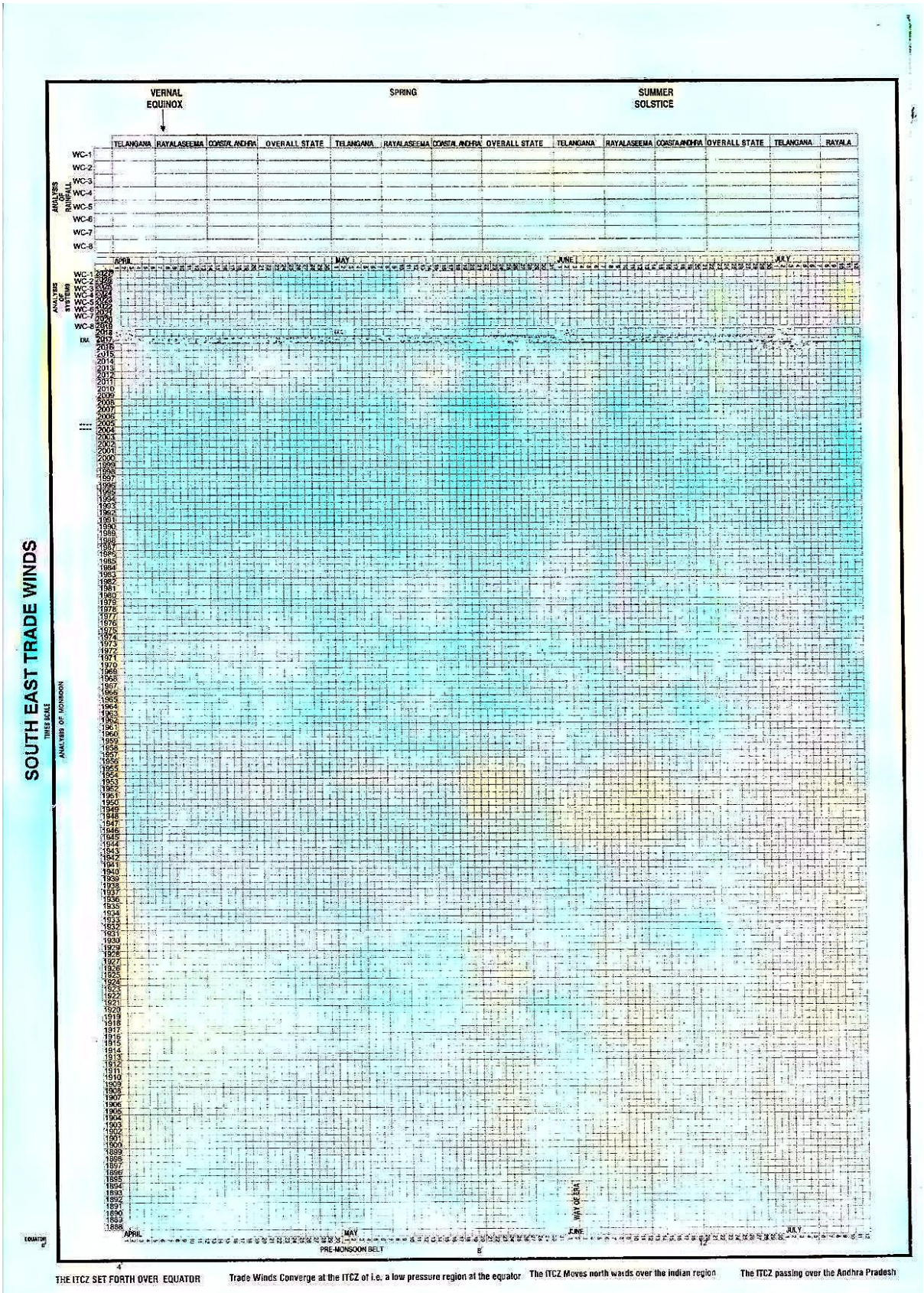

filled Scaled 1/4

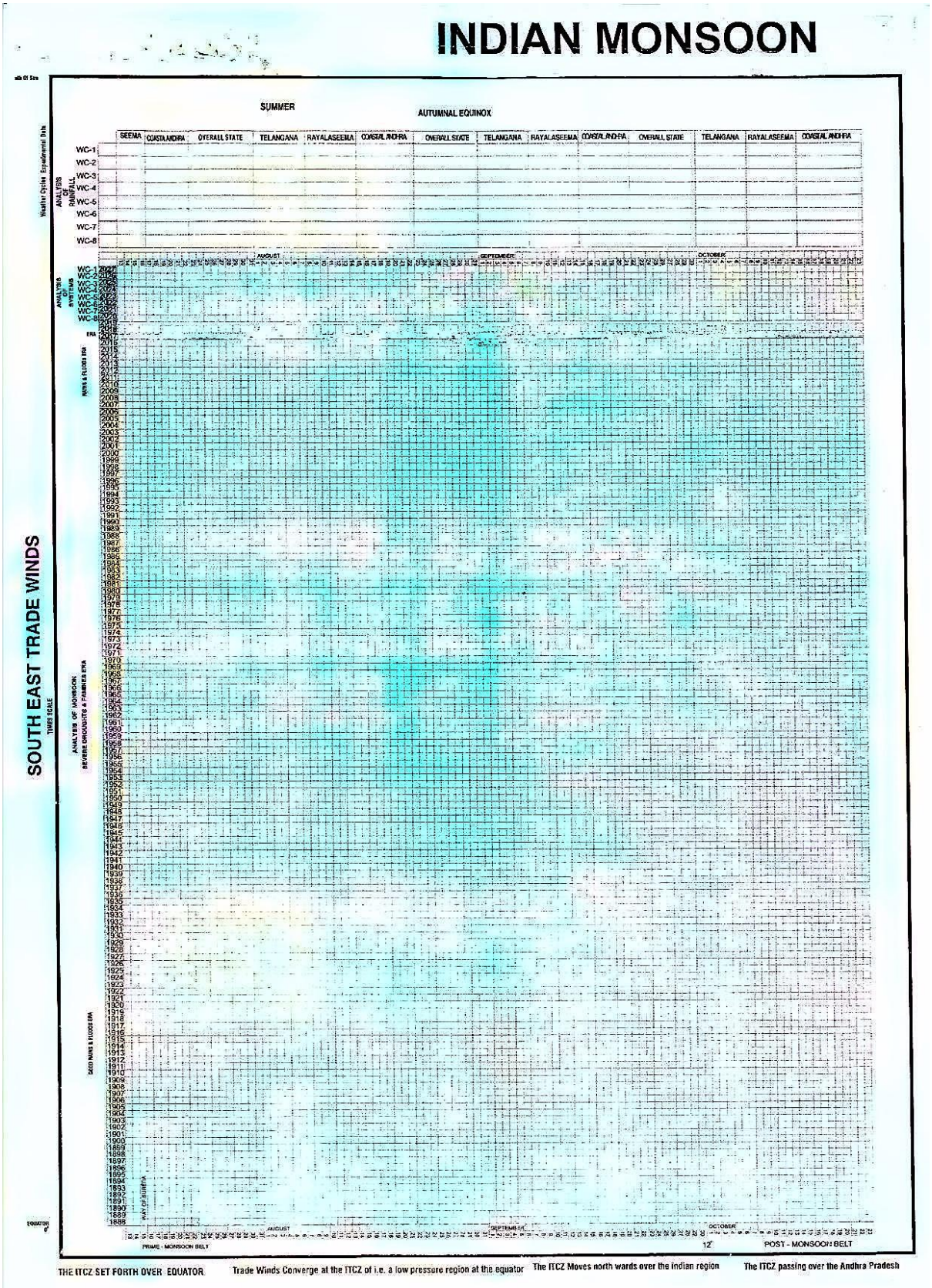



SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
Analysed Scale 1/4
Declination angle
23.45°
0.00°
23.45°
WEST
path of Sun
summer solstice
Axis of the Summer solstice
Main paths of the Indian Monsoon
Autumnal equinox
INDIAN MONSOON


INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE
TIME SCALE
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
Vernal equinox
South West Monsoon
North East Monsoon
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA
THE ITCZ SET FORTH
Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra
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 re
ITCZ Moves north wards over
EAST

Colored analysis Scales


VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTAL ANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
ANALYSIS OF RAINFALL
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
ANALYSIS OF STREAM FLOWS
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON
PRE-MONSOON BELT
WAY OF ERA
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 MONSOON
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
ANALYSIS OF RAINFALL
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
ANALYSIS OF SYSTEMS
ERA
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
EQUATOR
PRIME - MONSOON BELT
POST - MONSOON BELT
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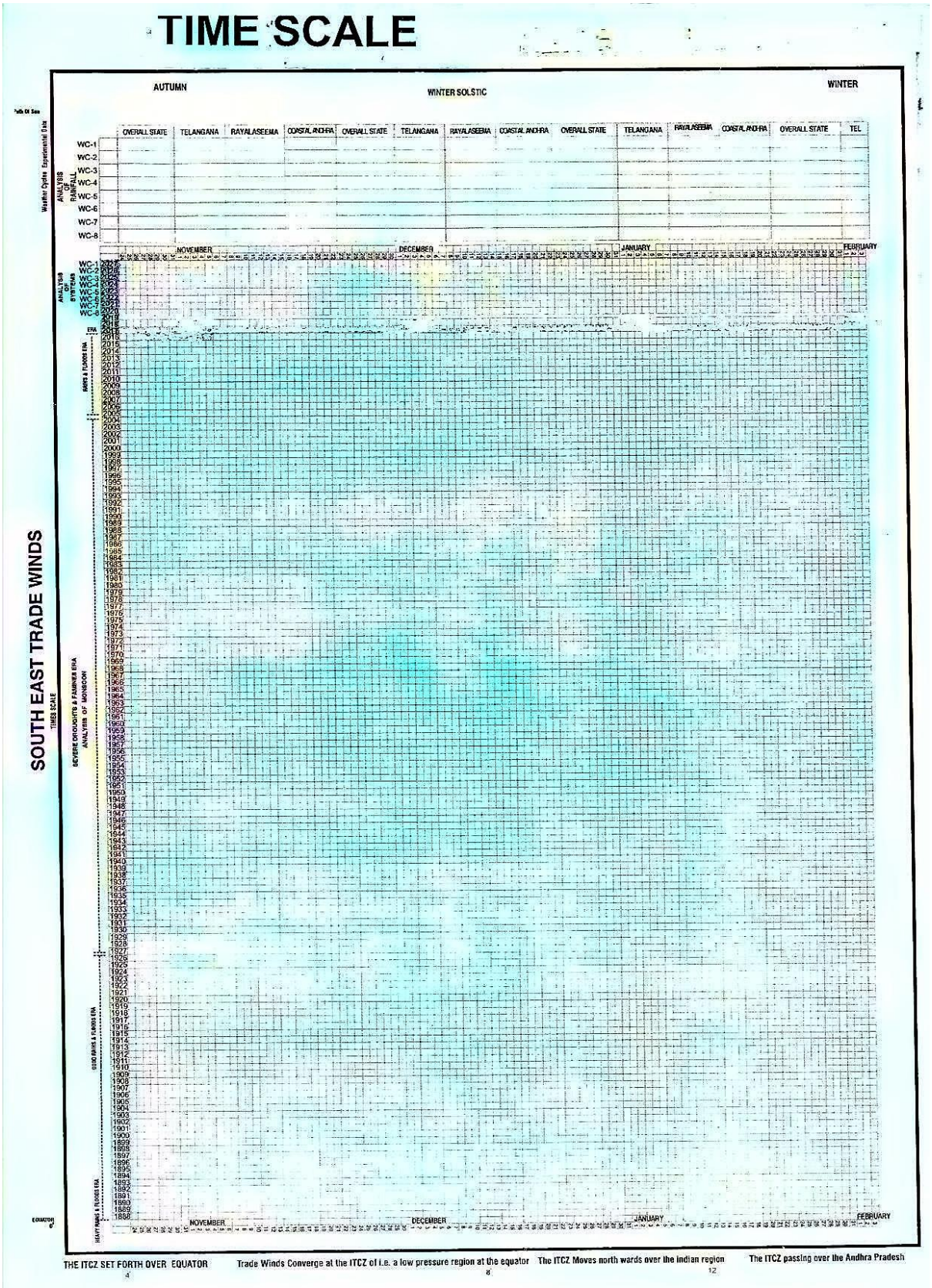
TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTIC
WINTER
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
COASTAL ANDHRA
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
EQUATOR
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
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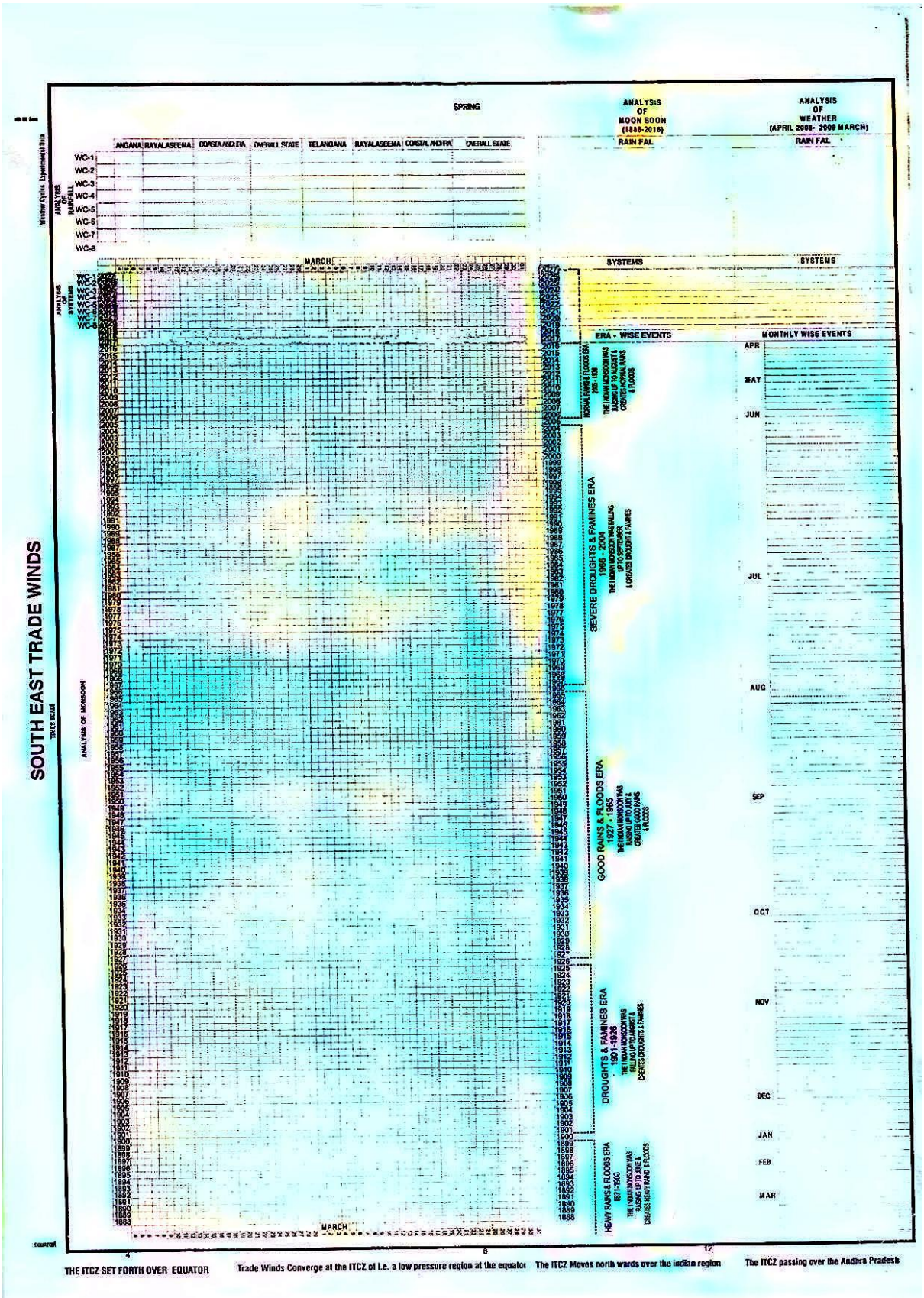
SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON (1888-2016)
RAIN FAL
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER (APRIL 2008- 2009 MARCH)
RAIN FAL
ANGANA RAYALASEEMA
CONSTAANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
TELANGANA
RAYALASEEMA
CONSTAL ANDHRA
OVERALL STATE
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
MARCH
SYSTEMS
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
1996 - 2004
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA
1927 - 1965
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
1901-1926
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA
1871-1900
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON
MARCH
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
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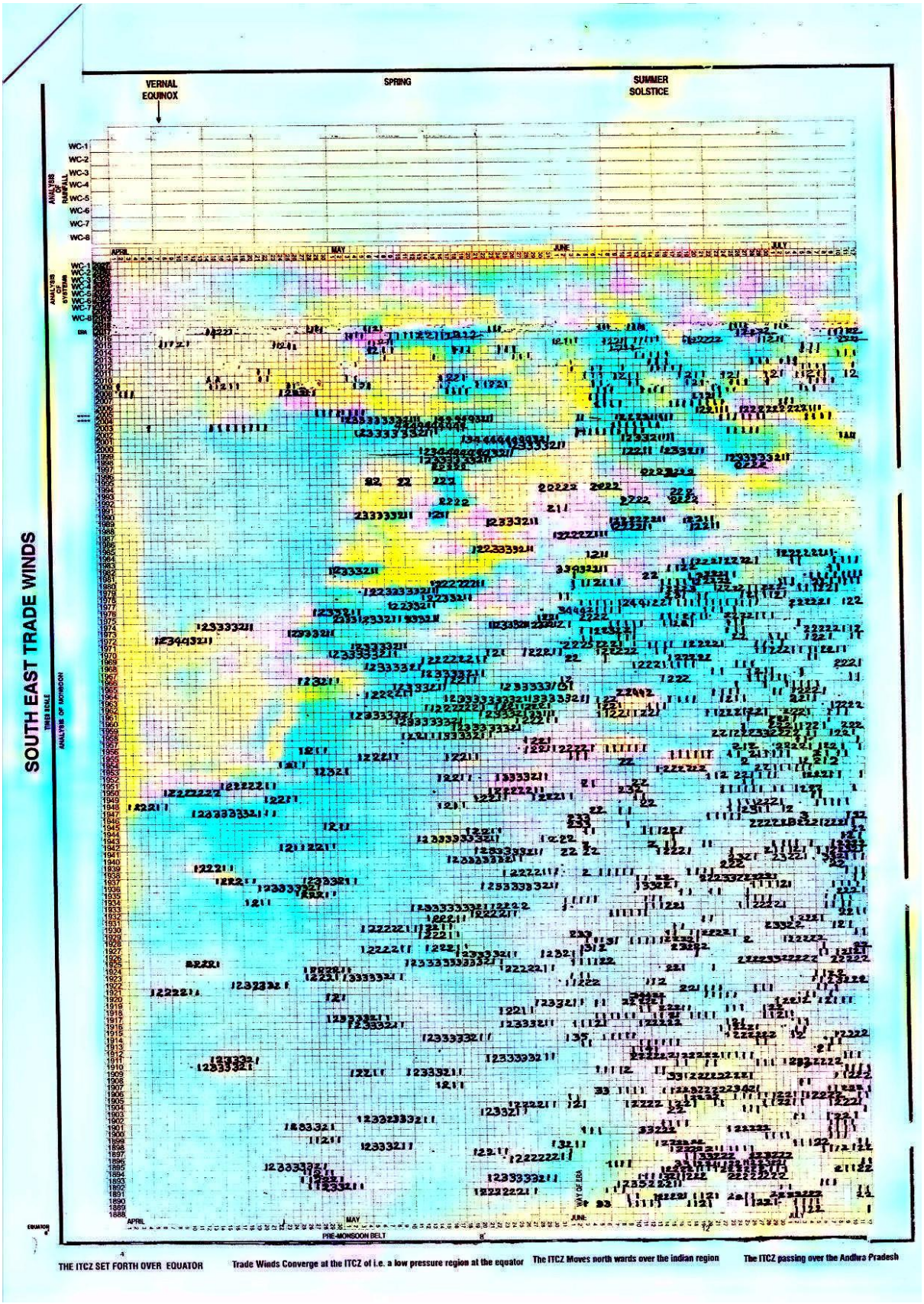
VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
APRIL
MAY
JUNE
JULY
PRE-MONSOON BELT
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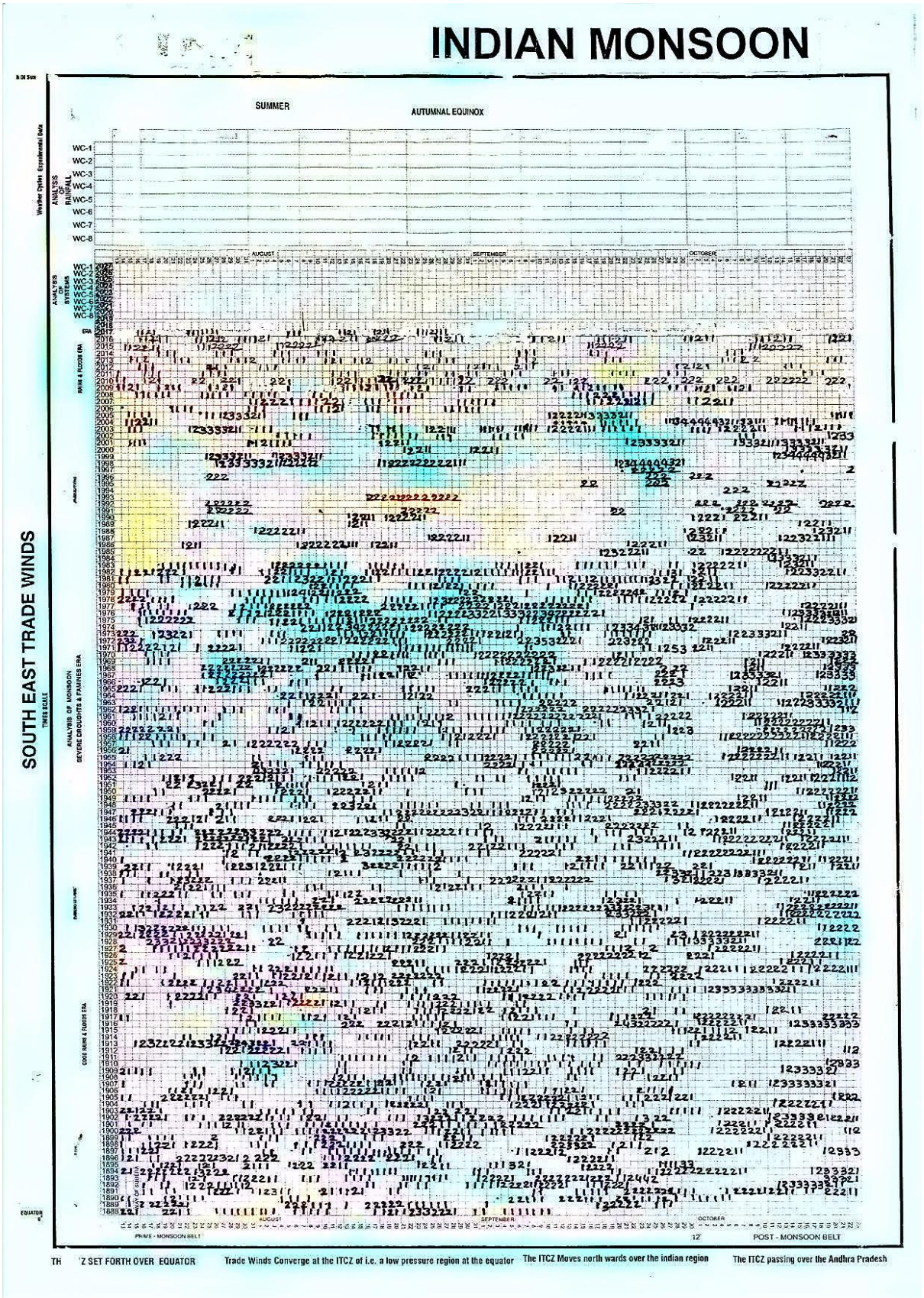
INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
AUGUST
SEPTEMBER
OCTOBER
PRIME - MONSOON BELT
POST - MONSOON BELT
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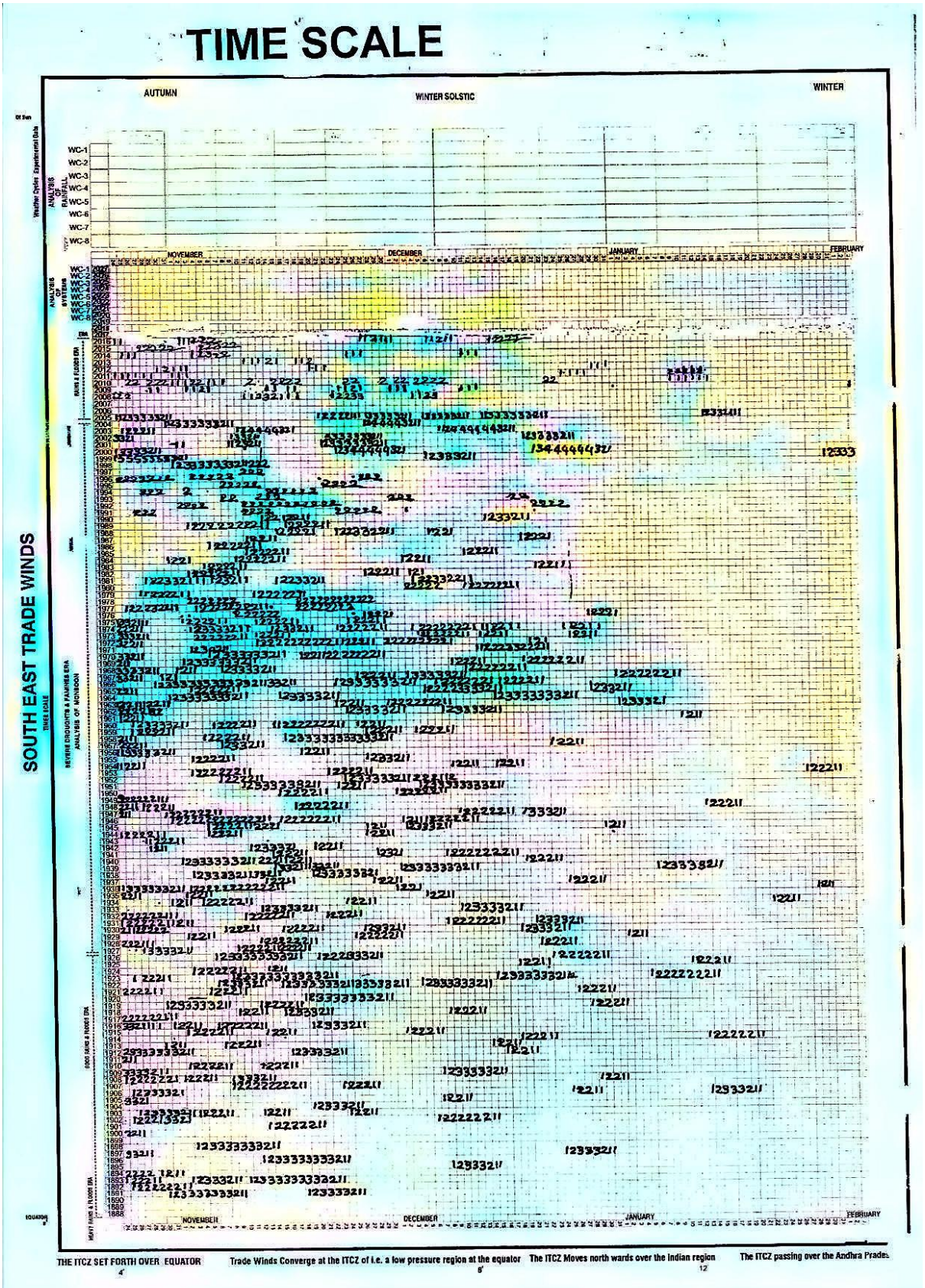
TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTIC
WINTER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
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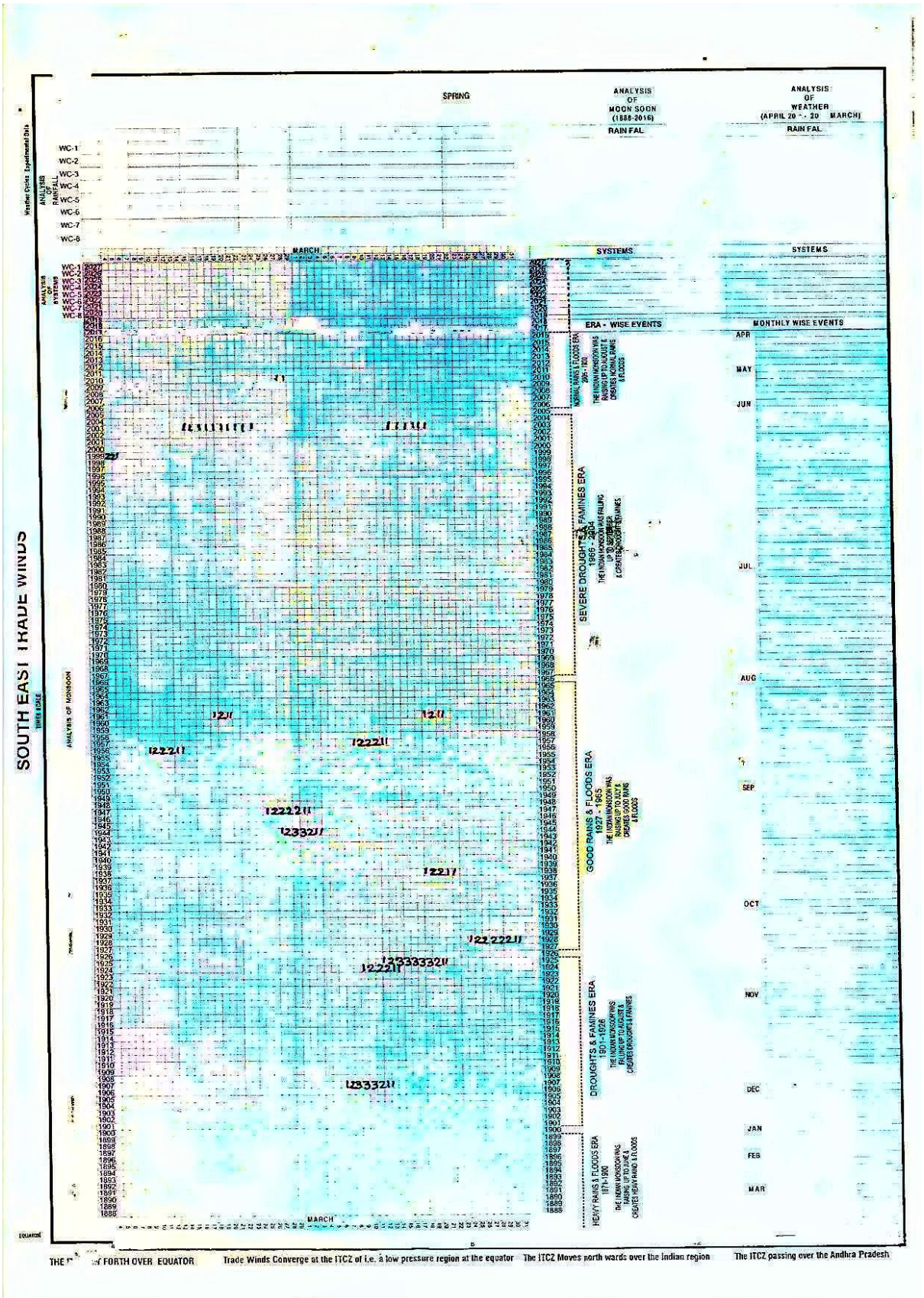
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Prade


SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON (1888-2016)
RAIN FAL
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER (APRIL 20 - 20 MARCH)
RAIN FAL
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
MARCH
SYSTEMS
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1965 - 2004
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1927 - 1965
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1901-1926
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1875-1900
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON
MARCH
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. A low pressure region at the equator
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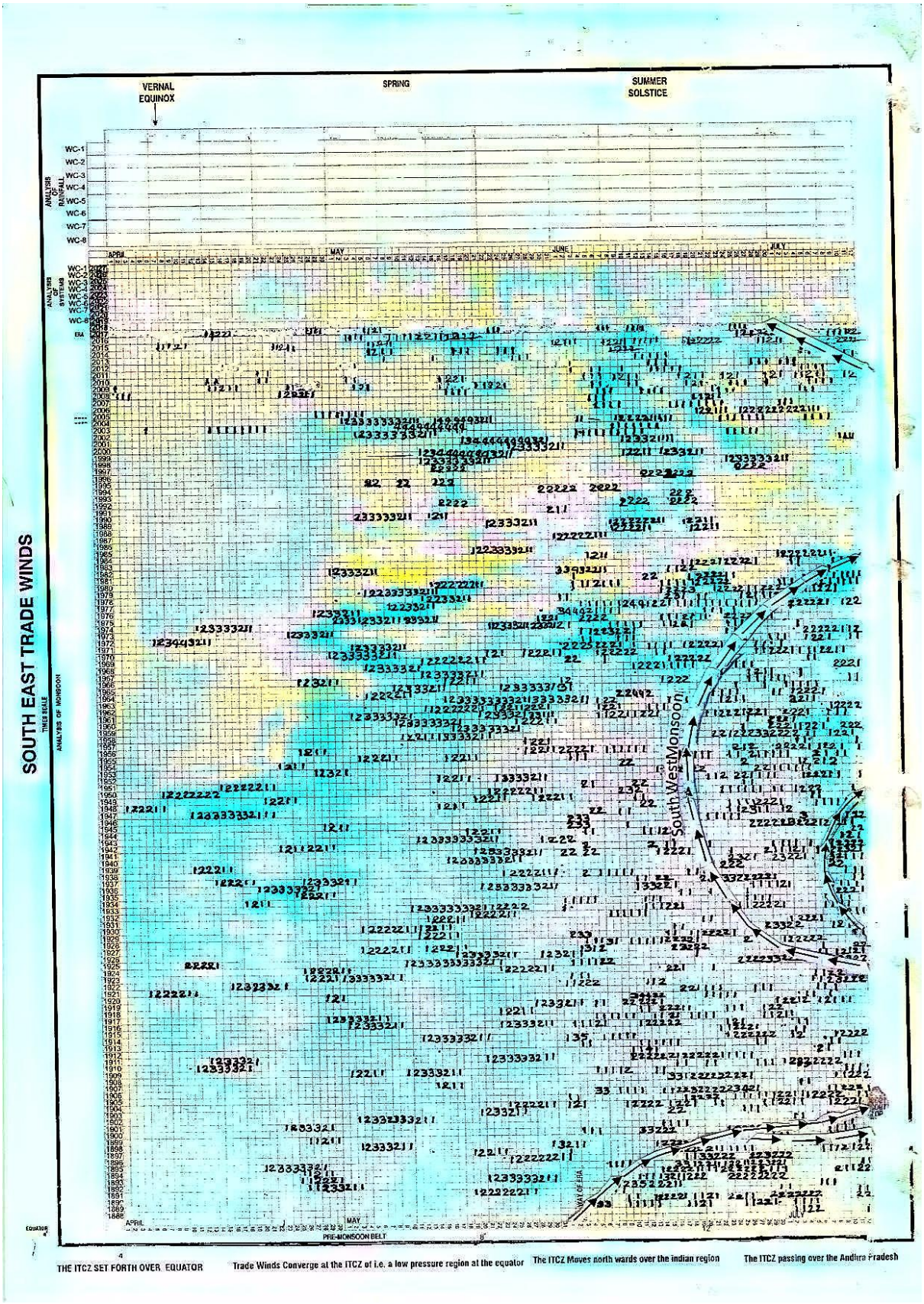
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
South WestMonsoon
PRE-MONSOON BELT
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
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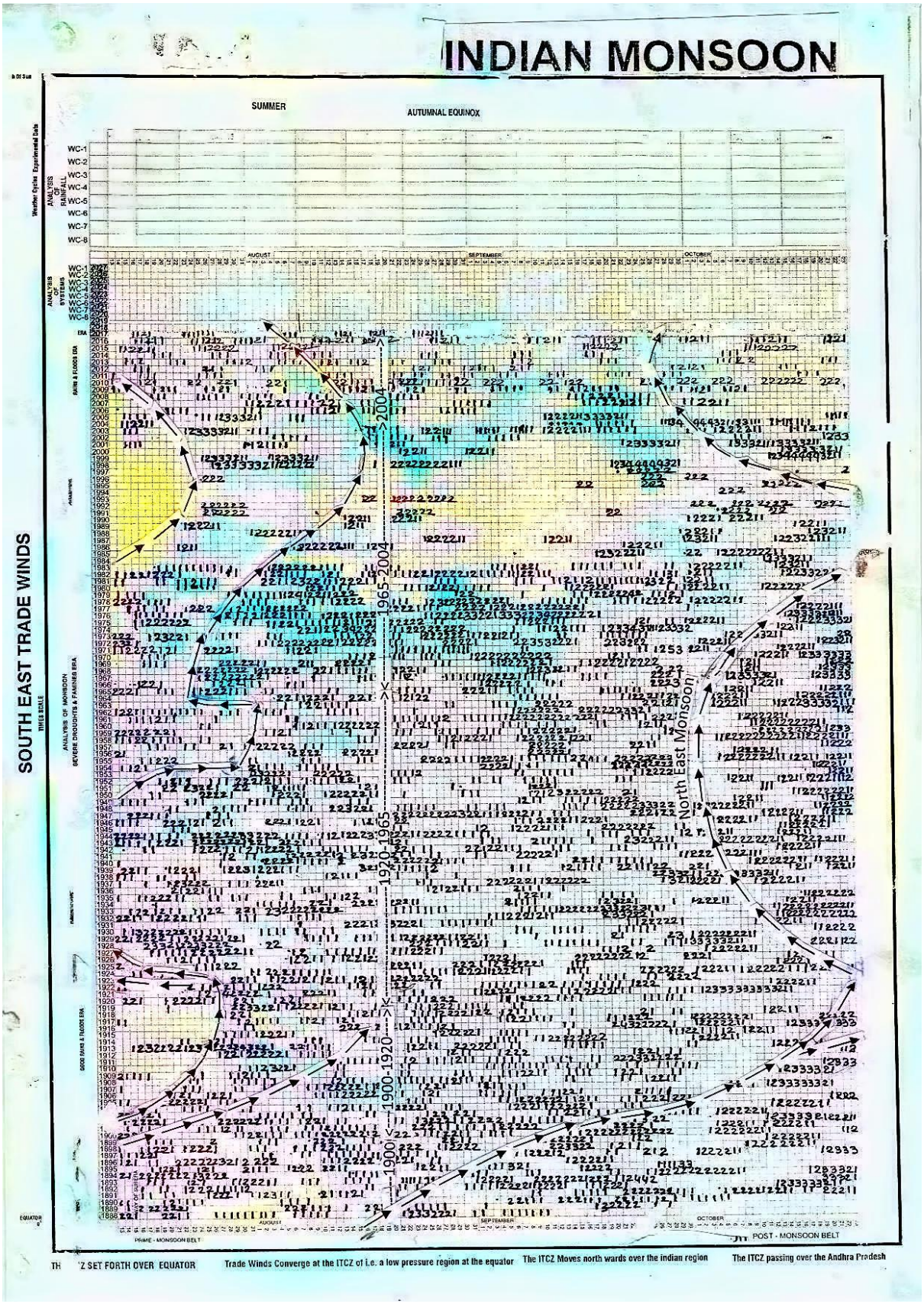
INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
North East Monsoon
1900-1920
1920-1965
1965-2004
>2004
POST - MONSOON BELT
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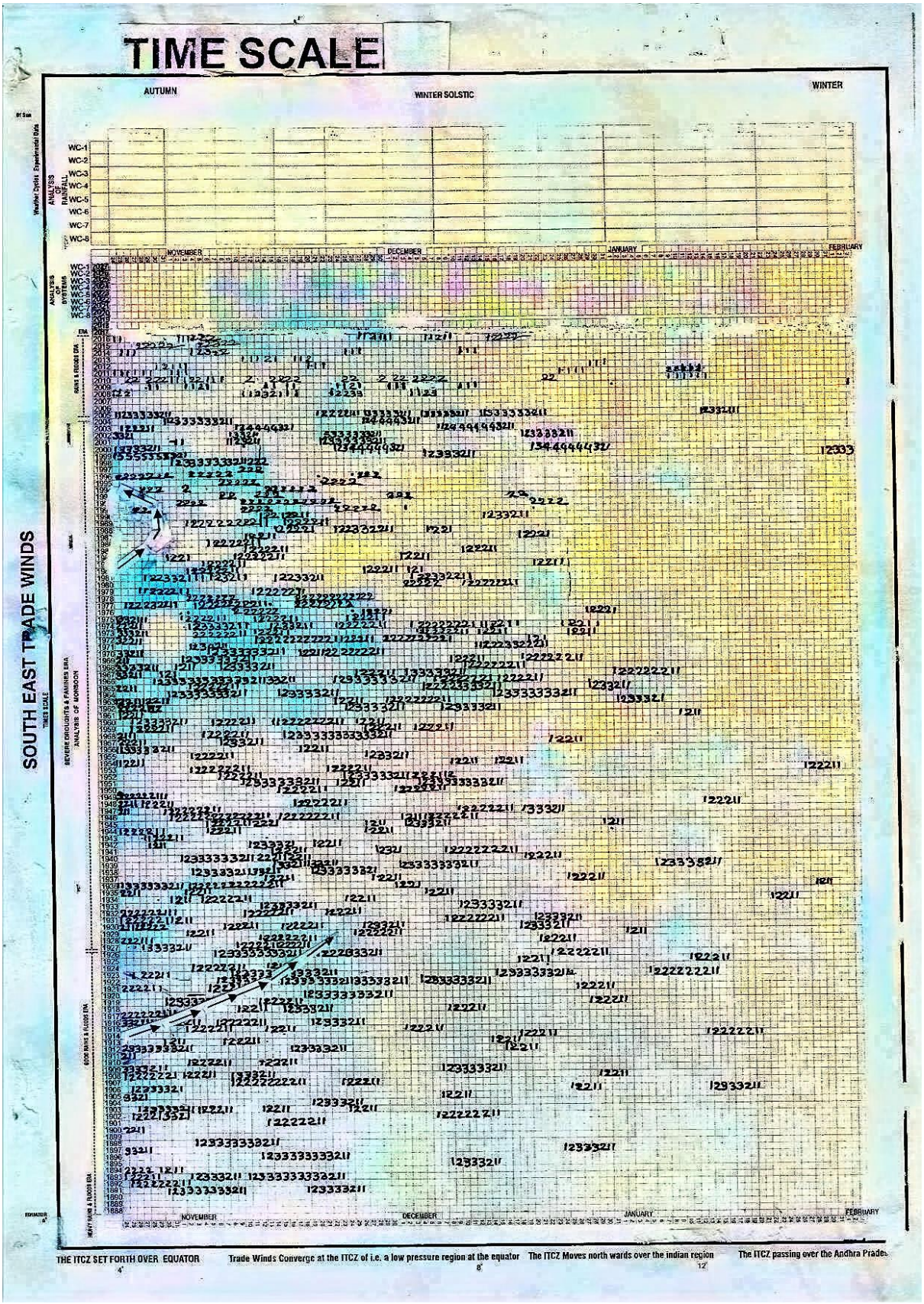
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTIC
WINTER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
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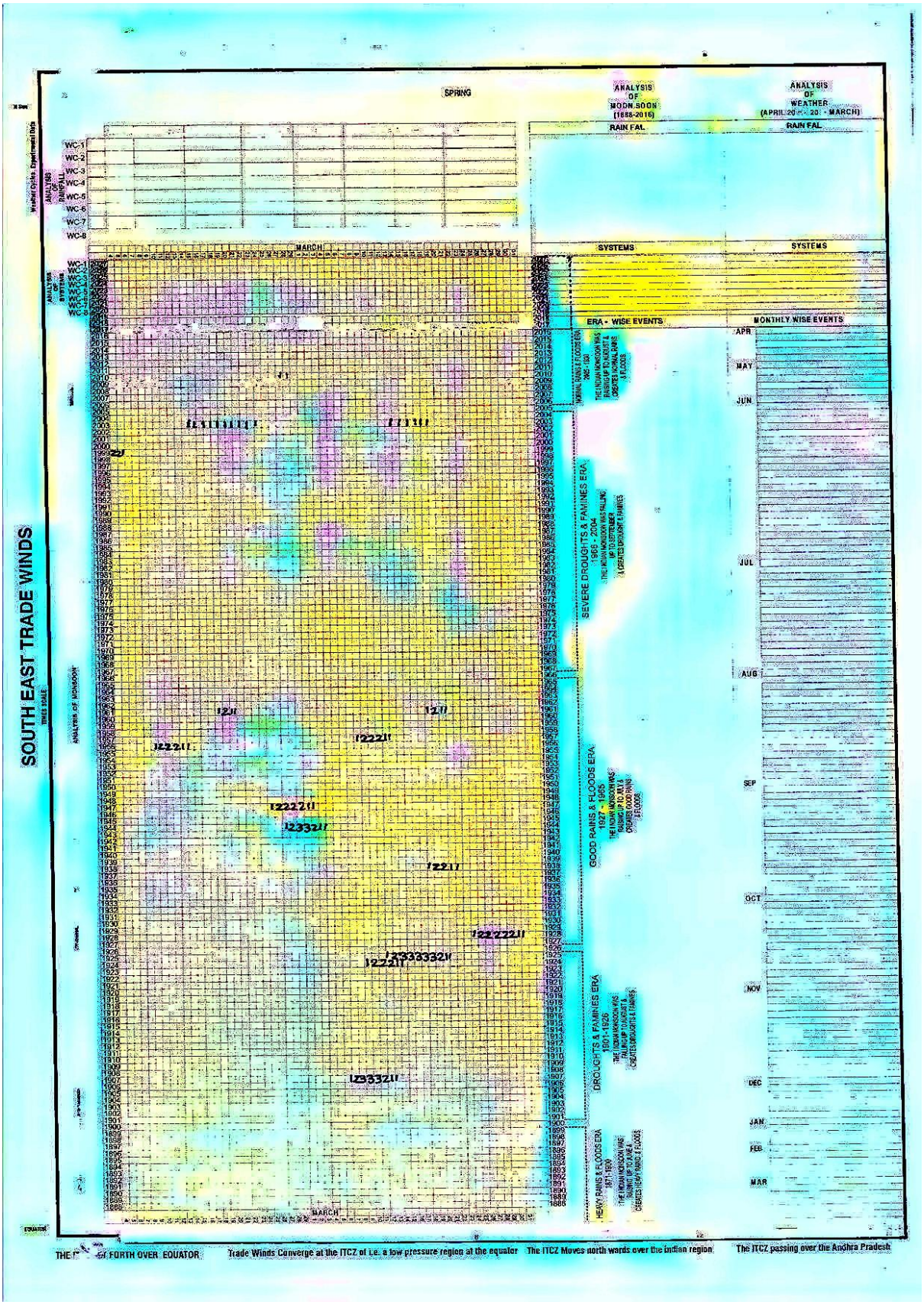
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Prade


SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON.SOON (1888-2016)
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER (APRIL 20 - 20 - MARCH)
RAIN FAL
RAIN FAL
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
MARCH
SYSTEMS
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
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SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
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SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1965 - 2004
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1927 - 1965
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1901-1926
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1871-1900
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON
MARCH
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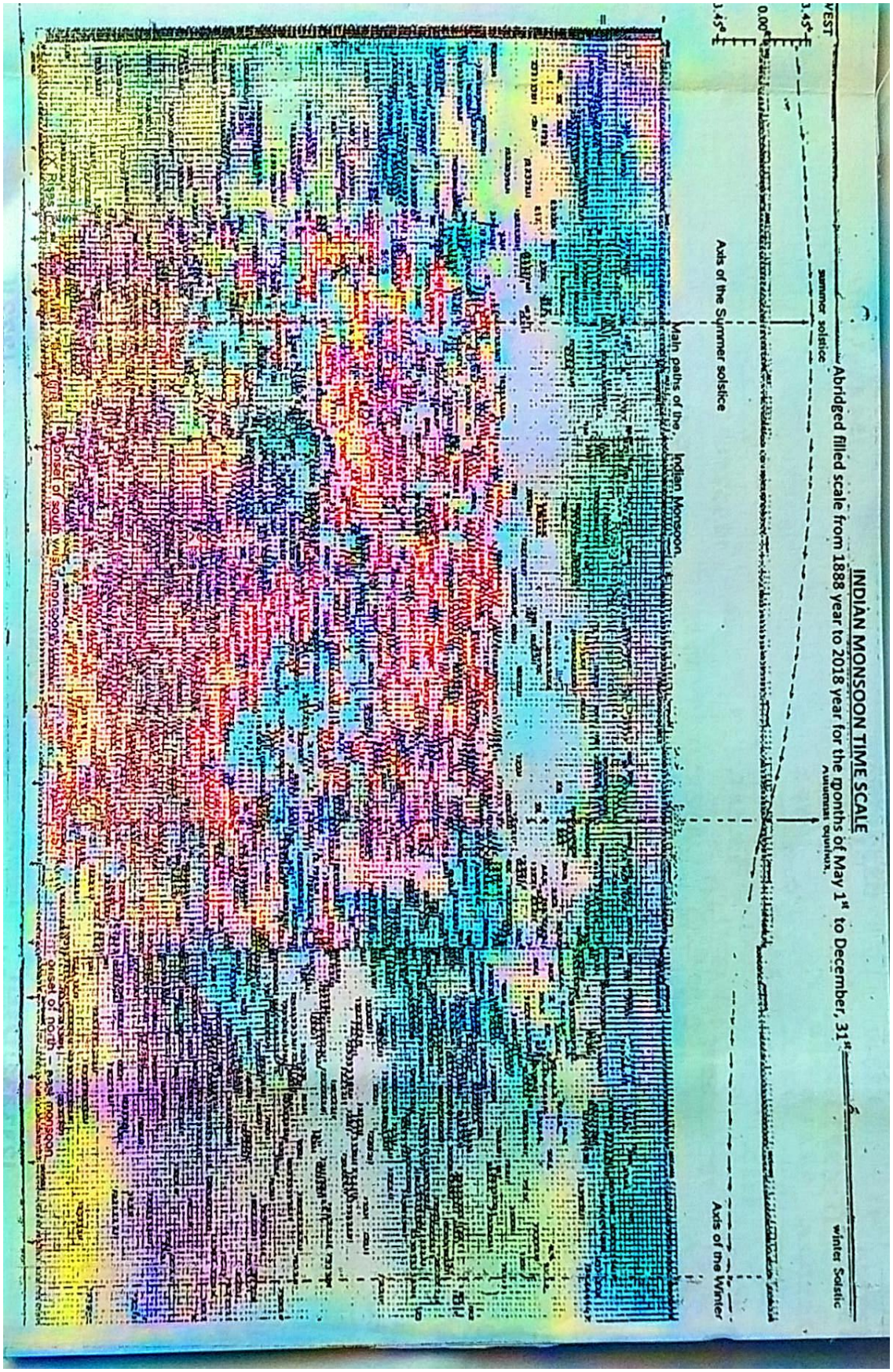
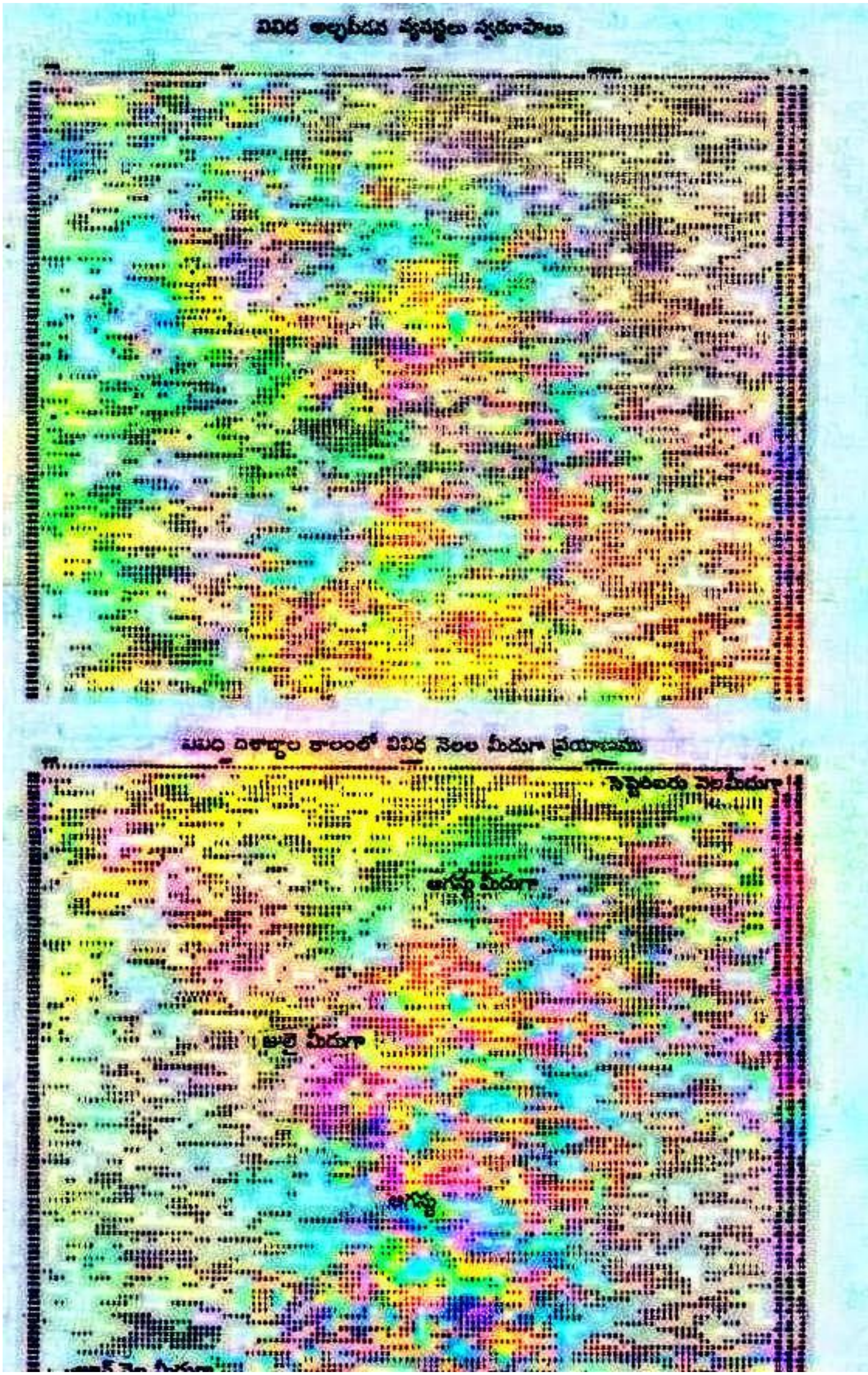
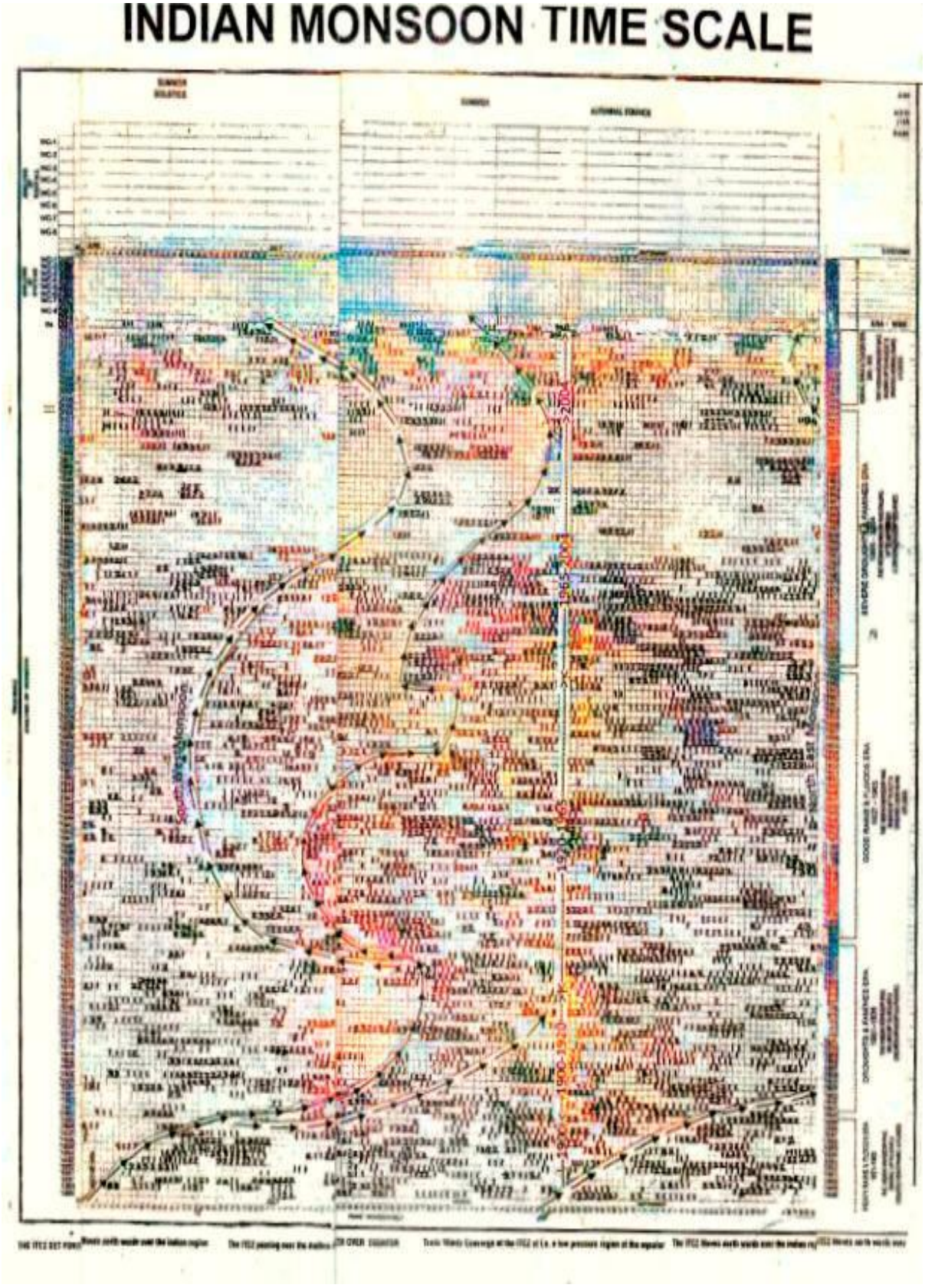
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


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
winter Solstic
Axis of the Summer solstice
Axis of the Winter
Main paths of the Indian Monsoon

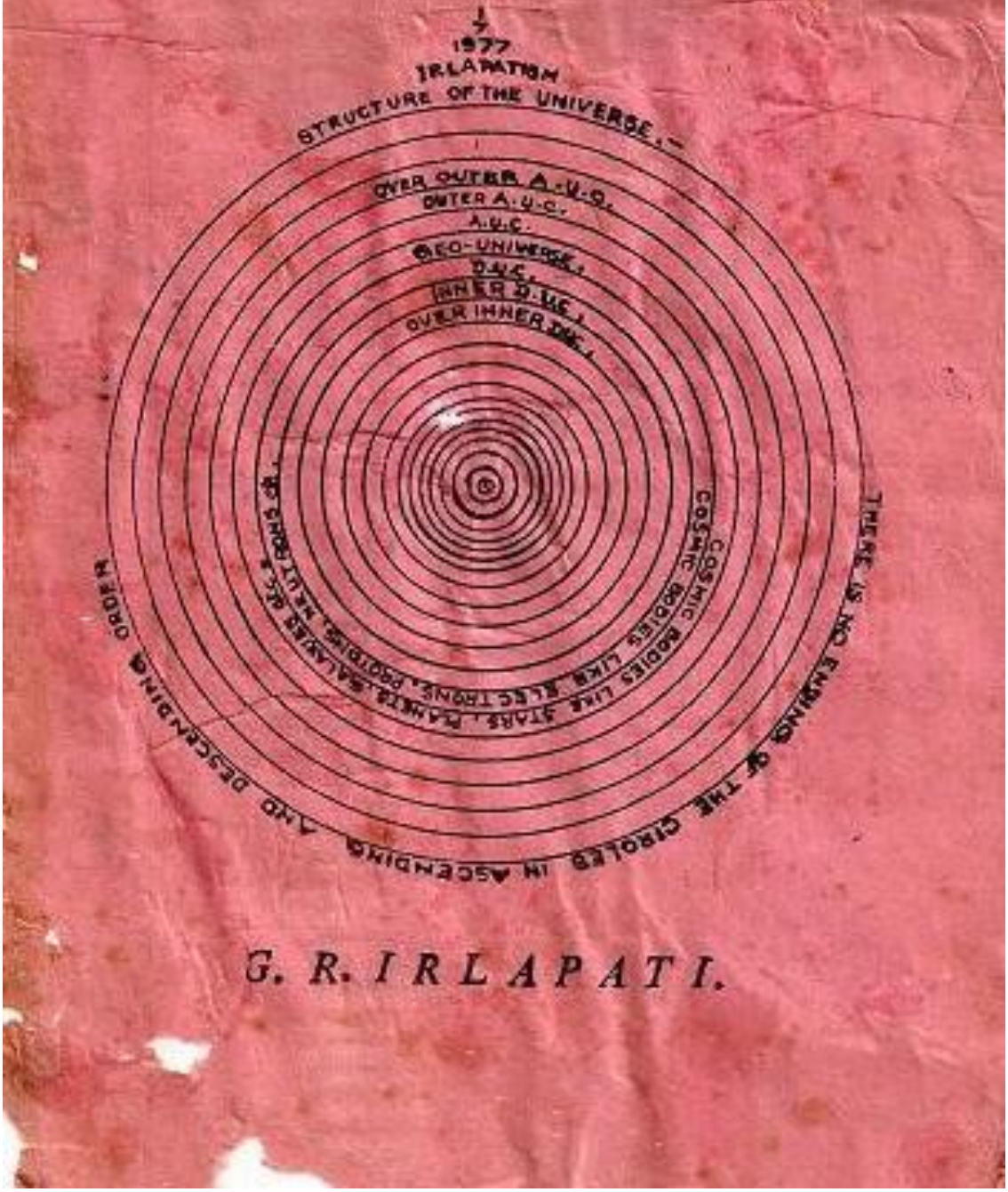
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE
Abridged analysed scale from 1888 year to 2018 year for the months of May 1st to December, 31st


వివిధ అల్పపీడన వ్యవస్థల స్వరూపాలు
వివిధ దశాబ్దాల కాలంలో వివిధ నెలల మీదుగా ప్రయాణము
సెప్టెంబరు నెలమీదుగా
ఆగస్టు మీదుగా
జూలై మీదుగా
ఆగస్టు

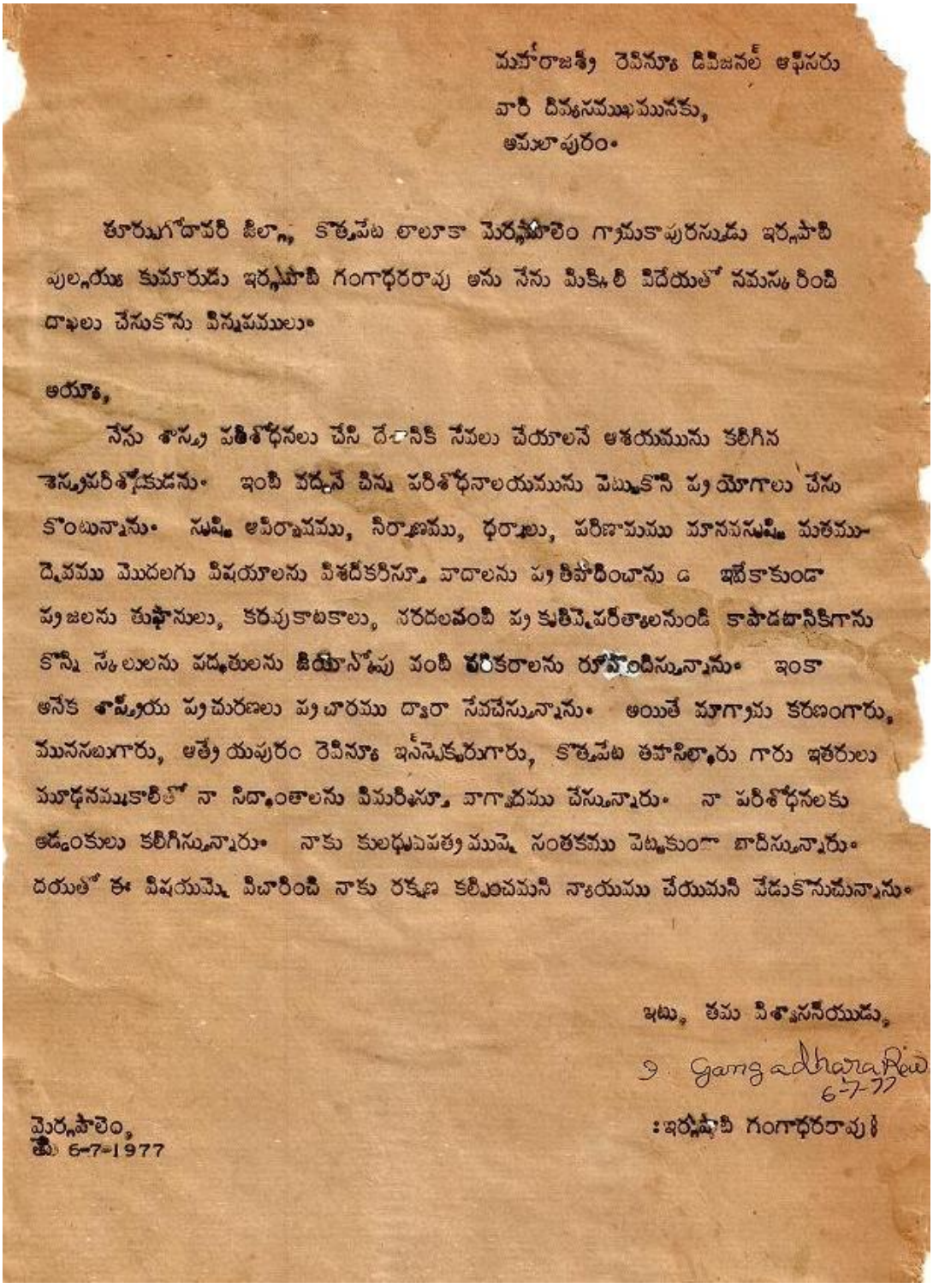

INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE

IRLAPATISM

Irlapati Theory of Universe



G. R. IRLAPATI.



మహారాజశ్రీ రెవిన్యూ డివిజనల్ ఆఫీసరు
వారి దివ్యసముఖమునకు,
అమలాపురం.

తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లా, కొత్తపేట తాలూకా మెర్లపాలెం గ్రామకాపురస్థుడు ఇర్లపాటి పుల్లయ్య కుమారుడు ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు అను నేను పిక్కిలి విధేయతో నమస్కరించి దాఖలు చేసుకొను విన్నపములు.

అయ్యా,

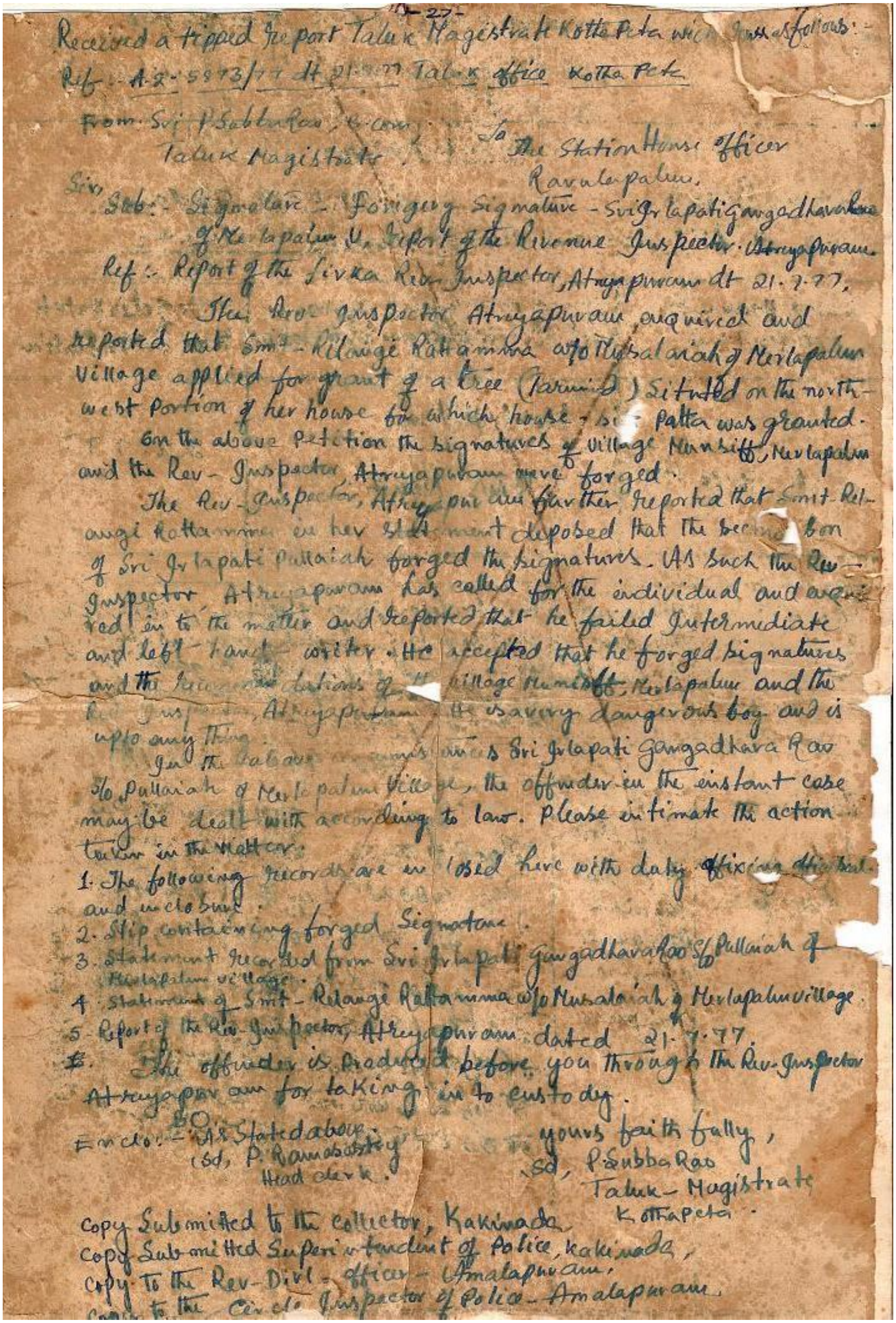
నేను శాస్త్ర పరిశోధనలు చేసి దేశానికి సేవలు చేయాలనే ఆశయమును కలిగిన శాస్త్రపరిశోధకుడను. ఇంటి వద్దనే చిన్న పరిశోధనాలయమును పెట్టుకొని ప్రయోగాలు చేసుకొంటున్నాను. సృష్టి ఆవిర్భావము, నిర్మాణము, ధర్మాలు, పరిణామము మానవసృష్టి మతము-దైవము మొదలగు విషయాలను విశదీకరిస్తూ వాదాలను ప్రతిపాదించాను ఇవేకాకుండా ప్రజలను తుఫానులు, కరువుకాటకాలు, సరదలవంటి ప్రకృతివైపరీత్యాలనుండి కాపాడటానికిగాను కొన్ని సూత్రాలను పద్ధతులను దీయాసోపు వంటి పరికరాలను రూపొందిస్తున్నాను. ఇంకా అనేక శాస్త్రీయ ప్రచురణలు ప్రచారము ద్వారా సేవచేస్తున్నాను. అయితే మాగ్రామ కరణంగారు, మునసబుగారు, ఆత్రేయపురం రెవిన్యూ ఇన్స్పెక్టరుగారు, కొత్తపేట తహసిల్దారు గారు ఇతరులు మూఢనమ్మకాలతో నా సిద్ధాంతాలను విమర్శిస్తూ వాగ్వాదము చేస్తున్నారు. నా పరిశోధనలకు అడ్డంకులు కల్పిస్తున్నారు. నాకు కులధృవపత్రమునే సంతకము పెట్టకుండా బాధిస్తున్నారు. దయతో ఈ విషయమును విచారించి నాకు రక్షణ కల్పించమని న్యాయము చేయమని వేడుకొనుచున్నాను.

ఇట్లు, తమ విశ్వాసనీయుడు,

I Gangadhara Rao
6-7-77

:ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు:

మెర్లపాలెం,
తేదీ 6-7-1977



-27-

Received a typed report Taluk Magistrate Kotha Peta which runs as follows:-
Ref:- A.2-5973/77 dt 21.7.77 Taluk office Kotha Peta

From: Sri P. Subba Rao, B.com.,
Taluk Magistrate.

To
The Station House Officer
Ravulapalem.

Sir,
Sub:- Signature - Forgery Signature - Sri Jrlapati Gangadhara Rao of Merlapalem V., Report of the Revenue Inspector, Atreyapuram.
Ref:- Report of the Firka Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram dt 21.7.77.

The Rev. Inspector Atreyapuram enquired and reported that Smt. Relangi Rattamma w/o Musalaiah of Merlapalem village applied for grant of a tree (tamarind) situated on the north-west portion of her house for which house site patta was granted.

On the above petition the signatures of Village Munsiff, Merlapalem and the Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram were forged.

The Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram further reported that Smt. Relangi Rattamma in her statement deposed that the second son of Sri Jrlapati Pullaiah forged the signatures. As such the Rev. Inspector Atreyapuram has called for the individual and enquired in to the matter and reported that he failed Intermediate and left hand writer. He accepted that he forged signatures and the [illegible] of the village Munsiff, Merlapalem and the Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram. He is a very dangerous boy and is upto any thing.

In the [illegible] Sri Jrlapati Gangadhara Rao S/o Pullaiah of Merlapalem village, the offender in the instant case may be dealt with according to law. Please intimate the action taken in the matter.

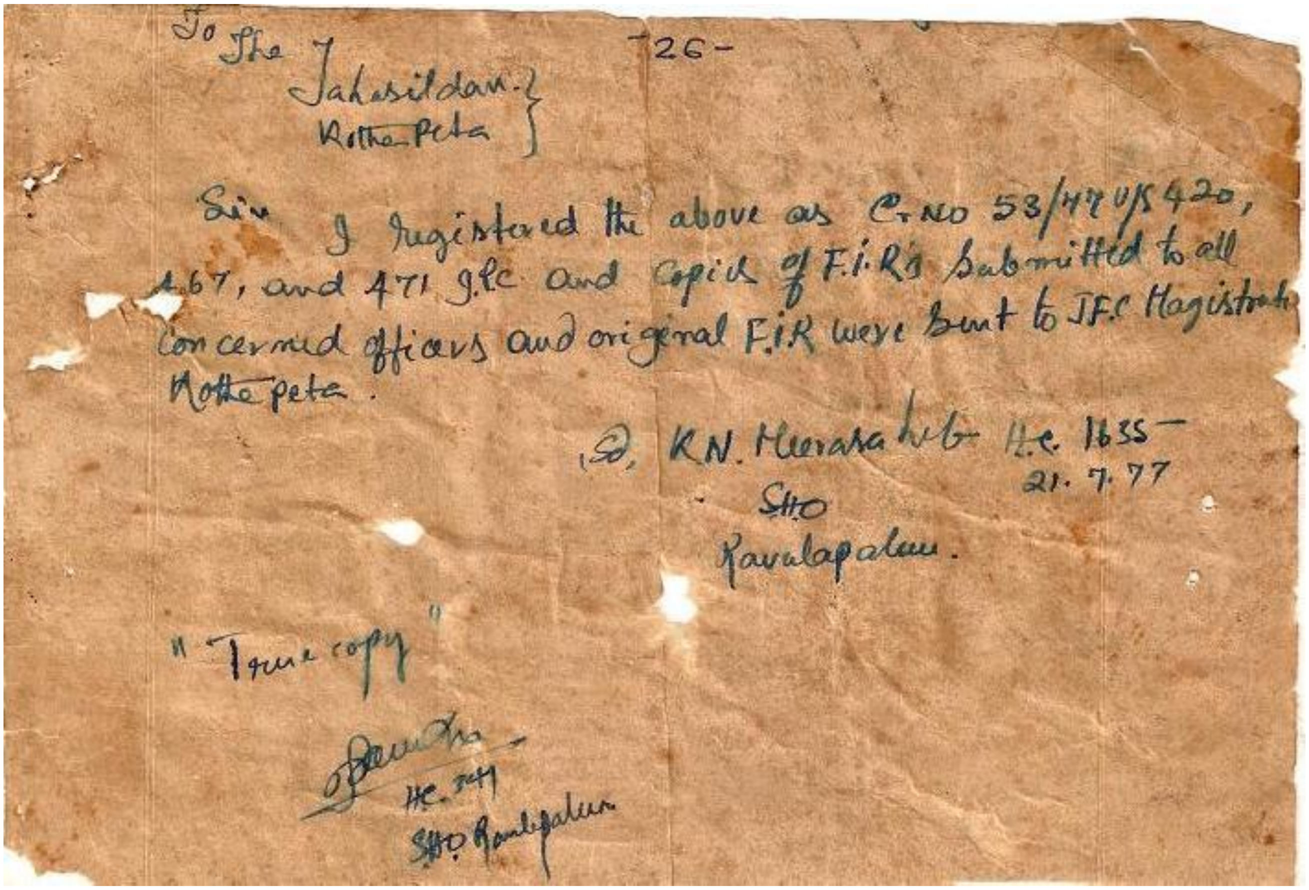
1. The following records are enclosed here with duly affixing [illegible] and enclosure.
2. Slip containing forged signature.
3. Statement recorded from Sri Jrlapati Gangadhara Rao S/o Pullaiah of Merlapalem village.
4. Statement of Smt. Relangi Rattamma w/o Musalaiah of Merlapalem village.
5. Report of the Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram dated 21.7.77.
6. The offender is produced before you through the Rev. Inspector Atreyapuram for taking in to custody.

Enclo:- As stated above.

(Sd.) P. Ramasastry
Head clerk.

Yours faithfully,
Sd. P. Subba Rao
Taluk - Magistrate
Kothapeta.

Copy Submitted to the Collector, Kakinada
Copy Submitted Superintendent of Police, Kakinada,
Copy To the Rev. Divl. Officer - Amalapuram,
Copy to the Circle Inspector of Police - Amalapuram.



-26-

To The
Tahasildar,
Kotha Peta

Sir,
I registered the above as Cr No 53/77 U/S 420, 467, and 471 IPC and copies of F.I.R's submitted to all concerned officers and original F.I.R were sent to JFC Magistrate Kothapeta.

Sd, K.N. Heerasaheb H.C. 1635
21.7.77
SHO
Ravulapalem.

"True copy"

H.C. [illegible]
SHO Ravulapalem

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE OF THE I CLASS KOTHAPETA.

PRESENT: SRI D. VENKATANARAYANA, B.Com., LL.B., Judicial Magistrate of the I Class.

TUESDAY, the 27th day of November, 1979.

C.C.No. 13/79.

Between:

The State of Andhra Pradesh, through

The State Inspector of Police, Razole
Cr.No.53/79 of Ravupalame P.S. .. Complainant.

and

Irlapati Gangadhara Rao,
s/o Pullayya, Aged 19 yrs.
Merlapalem. .. Accused.

This case coming on 20.11.79 for hearing before me in the presence of the State-Complainant and the accused appearing in person and having stood over for consideration till this day, the court delivered thefollowing:-

JUDGMENT

The Inspector of Police, Razole has laid the charge sheet in Cr.No.53/79 of Ravulapalem Police Station Under Sections 420, and 471 IPC against the accused herein.

2. The case of the prosecution is that P.W.1 is resident of Merlapalem village and she is living in a house constructed in R.S.No.129 in Merlapalem village which was given to her by the Revenue Department. There is a tamarind tree in the said house site near her house. The branches of the said tree were over-hanging on her house endangering saretyto her house. She was advised to apply for patta of the said tamarind tree. The accused who has come to know about it approached P.W.1 two weeks prior to 21.7.77 and offered his services to get the xxx tree of patta for her and he induced her to affix her thumb impression on the application written by him and wanted her to get the recommendations of the Village Munsif and Revenue Inspector, Atreyapuram. When she expressed her inability to secure their signatures he resorted to forging of the signatures of Village Munsif, Merlapalem and Revenue Inspector (P.W.4). Completing the application and the recommendations he presented the application in the Taluk Office,

endorsed for verification and enquiry on 21.7.77, contacted P.Ws. 1 to and also questioned the accused at the village chavidi of Ryali before whom the accused admitted the offence and P.W.4 recorded the statements of P.W.1 and the accused. The accused was produced before the Tahsildar, Kothapeta who forwarded the accused to the Police Station, Ravulapalem along with Exs.P1 to P4 The police, Ravulapalem registered Cr.No.53/77 U/s. 420,467 and 471 IPC. Therefore, the accused is liable for punishment under sec. 420,467 and 471 IPC.

3. The case was taken on file against the accused Under sec. 420, 467 and 471 IPC. When the accused appeared before this court, copies of documents contemplated Under sec. 207 Cr.P.C. were furnished to him and he was examined on the contents of the documents. He denied the offence. On consideration of the documents, a charge Unders ec. 420, 467 and 471 IPC were framed, readover, interpreted and explained to the accused in Telugu to which he pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried.

4. The prosecution, in support of its case, examined P.W.1, who wanted to apply patta of the tamarind tree, P.W.2 the Village Munsif, Ryali, P.W.3, Village Karnam of Ryali, P.W.4 the Revenue Inspector in whose presence the accused is alleged to have confessed the offence, P.W.5 the Head Constable who registered the crime. P.W.6 the Investigating Officer, P.W.7, the Tahsildar who forwarded the accused and report of P.W.4 to Ravulapalem P.S. and got marked Ex.P1 to P6. The accused did not adduce any oral or documentary evidence.

5. After closure of the prosecution evidence, the accused was examined U/s. 313 Cr.P.C. regarding the incriminating circumstances appearing in the evidence of the prosecution against the accused. The plea of the accused is total denial of the offence. He stated that P.W.4 is superstitious and fanatic and that when P.W.4 was telling about God once he told him that human being was born from monkey. Therefore, P.W.4 grew wild in that connection

is that he was beaten by P.W.4 and others and he was forced to put his signature on Ex.P3 and also Ex.P2. Further, the plea of the accused is that there was altercation between him and P.W.4 with regard to the existence of God and also with regard to obtaining of signature of P.W.4 on the caste certificate. Except, the confession statement of the accused Ex.P3 before P.Ws. 2 to 4, there is no direct evidence to connect the accused with the offences charged against him. P.W.4 is an illeterate. She does notknow on which paper the accused obtained her thumb impression. Even for a moment sake, it is presumed that it is the accused who obtained the signature of P.W.1, on Ex.P1, Ex.P1 itself is completely in torn condution and the Tahsildar, Kothapeta who is competent authority to grant patta of the tamarind tree, would not have acted upon the petition Ex.P1. Moreover, the prsecution failed to explain the reason why the accused forged the signature of P.W.4 and the Village Munsif, Merlapalem on Ex.P1 and by forging the signature what is the wrongful gain the accused wanted to obtain. There is no evidence to show that it is the accused who filed Ex.P1 petition and other enclosures in the Tehsil Office, Kothapeta. Further, there is a typed petition filed in this case which contains the recommendation of the Village Munsif and the recommendation of Revenue Inspector-P.W.4. It is not marked by prosecution. To support a conviction U/s. 467 IPC, there must be evidence that the document is a false document within the meaning of section 464 IPC and that it was forged by the accused with some intent mentioned in sec. 463 IPC. It is not sufficient that some possible intent may be inferred from the facts, it is necessary such intent should be established by evidence, which is lacking in this case. Under Sec. 420 IPC, there must be evidence that the person deceived delivered to someone, or consented that some person shall retain certain property, that the person deceived was induced by the accused to do as above, that such person acted upon such inducement in consequence of his having been deceived by the accused, that the accused acted fraudulently

and that subsequently when he approached P.W.4 to sign on the caste certificate, he demanded Rs. 10/- from him and that subsequently he reported the matter to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Amalapuram bout the demanding of illegal gratification of P.W.4. The R.D.O. Amalpuram has promissed to enquire into the matter. Therefore, this case is falsely foisted against him. When he was coming from Ravulapalem the Village servant took him before P.W.4. Thereafter he was ~~kept~~ taken to village chavidi where P.Ws. 1 to 4 were present and they beat him and obtained his signature on Ex.P2 and subsequntly he was taken to the Tahsildar, Kothapeta from there he was sent to Police Station, Ravulapalem and that he is innocent and he did not commit any offence.

6. The point for consideration is whether the prosecution has been able to establish its case against the accused, beyond all reasonable doubt?

7. The case of the prosecution is that the accused forged the signature of P.S.4 the Revenue Inspector and Village Munsif, Merlapalem (who is no more alive). Ex.P1 is the petition which contains the alleged forged signatures of Village Munsif, Merlapalem and Revenue Inspector (P.W.4). Ex.P1 is in torn condition. The alleged signature of village Munsif, Merlapalem is completely torn and thes ignatures of P.W.4 is also torn completely except some portion. It also contains the thumb impression alleged to have been affixed by P.W.1. The prosecution to establish that it is the accused who is responsible for the alleged forgery of signatures of P.W.4 and Village Munsif, Merlapalem relied on Ex.P1 petition and Ex.P2 the slip which is also alleged to have been signed by the accused in the presence of P.Ws. 2 to 4. There is no direct evidence available, in this case, who witnessed the forging of the signatures of P.W.4 and Village Munsif, Merlapalem. Even the alleged signatures are in torn condition. Regarding the statement of the accused recorded by P.W.4 in the presence

dishonestly when so inducing that person, that the accused so induced that person intentionally, that such act of the accused was likely to cause damage or harm to that person in property. There must also evidence of fraudulent or dishonest intention at the time of the omission of the act in respect of which the cheating is alleged. Since the main part of the alleged signatures of P.W.4 and Village Munsif, Merlapalem (who is no more) are completely torn and Ex.P1 is in such a condition that the Tahsildar, Kothapeta would not have been acted upon it in granting patta of the tamarind tree to the petitioner ie., P.W.1. Therefore the question of commission of offences of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, forgery of a valuable security or authority to make transfer any valuable security and using a genuine a forged document which is known to be forged are not proved against the accused, beyond all reasonable doubt.

In the result, the accused is given the benefit of doubt. The accused is found not guilty of the offences punishable Under sections 420, 467 and 471 IPC. and he is acquitted Under sec. 248(1) Cr.P.C.

Dictated to the Shorthand-writer, transcribed by him, Corrected by me and pronounced in Open Court on this the 27th day of November, 1979 in the presence of the accused.

Sd.D.Venkata Narayana,27.11.7
Judicial Magistrate of the
Ist Class, Kothapeta.

Appendix of evidence.
Witnesses examined for.

Prosecution:
P.W.1: Relangi Rattamma
P.W.2: Pericherla Satyanarayanaraju.
P.W.3: T.V.Sriramachandra Murty.
P.W.4: Malladi Panduranga Vithal, RI, Atreyapuram.
P.W.5: K.M.Meera Sahe, HC 1625, Ravulapalem P.S.
P.W.6: T.B.Pundarikakshudu, Inspector of Police, Ravulapalem.
P.W.7: P.Subba Rao, Tahsildar, Kothapeta.

Defence:

None.

Documents marked:

Ex.P1: Forged petition, dt. 10.7.77 of P.W.1

Ex.P2: Slip

Ex.P3: Statement of accused. Nil.
Ex.P4: Statement of P.W.1
Ex.P5: F.I.R. in Cr.No. 53/77.
Ex.P6: Petition forwarded by the Tahsildar, Kothapeta to the S.H.O. Ravulapalem.

M.Os marked:

Nil.

Sd. D. Venkatanarayana
27.11.79
Judicial Magistrate of I Class
Kothapeta.

-/true copy/-

J. F. C. MAGISTRATE
KOTHAPETA.

63
25/9/78

CALENDAR AND JUDGMENT
IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE OF THE I CLASS
KOTHAPETA.

C.C.No. 13/79.

Date of:
Offence: 2 weeks prior to 21.7.77
Complaint: 1.2.79
Apprhn. of accused: 13.2.79.
Release on bail: 13.2.79.

Commencement of trial: 2.4.79
Close of trial: 20.11.79.
Sentence/Order: 27.11.79
The presiding officer is on CL from 22.11.79 to 24.11.79 and is on permission on 25.11.79).

Explanation for the delay and remarks: The delay is due to non-production of witnesses by the complainant.

Complainant: The S.H.O. Ravulapalem Cr.No.53/79.

Name of accused.	Father's name.	Age.	Religion.	Calling	Village	Taluk
Irlapati Gangadhara Rao.	Pullayya	19	Hindu	Mazdoor	Merlapalem.	Kothapeta

Offence: Under Sec. 420, 467 and 471 IPC.

Finding: Not guilty.

Sentence/Order: The accused is acquitted U/s 248(1) Cr.P.C. of the offence Under Sec. 420, 467 and 471 IPC.

Sd. D. Venkata Narayana
27.11.1979
Judl.Magistrate of the 1st class
Kothapeta.

-/true copy/-

J.F.C.MAGISTRATE
KOTHAPETA.

सत्यमेव जयते

401

राज्य मन्त्री
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा,
अन्तरिक्ष, इलैक्ट्रोनिकी एवं महासागर विकास
भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली

MINISTER OF STATE
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY,
SPACE, ELECTRONICS & OCEAN DEVELOPMENT
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

9th December, 1988.

Dear Shri Rao,

I have your letter dated 15th November, 1988, enclosing a petition from Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati.

2. I will try to help.

Yours sincerely,

(K.R. NARAYANAN)

Shri A.J.V.B. Maheswara Rao,
Member of Parliament (LS),
43, North Avenue,
New Delhi.

'Anusandhan Bhavan', Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110001

Hyderabad,
Date:03-06-1989

To

The Director General,
Council of Scientific and Industrial Research,
Rafi Marg, New Delhi-I.

Sir,

Sub: Invention of Geoscope - Requested for further research and development at the National Geophysical Research Instituted - Reg.

Ref: 1) Letter dated: 03-12-1987 of A.J.V.B.M. Rao, Member of Parliament (LS), Amalapuram.

2) Letter No.401/VIP/MOS/88 Dated:8th December,1988 of Sri K.R.Narayanan, Minister of State Science & Technology, New Delhi.

I am a poor scientest with an ideal to serve the Country through Scientific research. I have invented and built a small Geoscope at my house which can help to study the underground.

Geoscope is a simple and wonderful invention. A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An Observatory having research and analysis facilities has to be constructed on the borehole various sensing apparatus to recognize the geophysical and geochemical changes generated in the underground should be inserted into the underground through the borehole and linked with the concerned analysis departments of the observatory that is above the ground to study the changes taking place in the underground.

Kindly provide research facilities to carryout further researches on the Geoscope project at N.G.R.I. Hyderabad.

Yours faithfully,
G. Gangadhara Rao

Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
C/o. R. Mohana Rao,
Saibaba Nagar,
Jeedimetla,
Hyderabad, AP.

In the High Court of Judicature of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad.
Special Original Jurisdiction

Wednesday the Sixth day of September
One thousand nine hundred and eighty nine

Present

The Hon'ble Mr.Justice Laksmana Rao

Writ Petition No.12355 of 1989

Between:
Irlapati Gangadhara Rao. .. Petitioner

And

1.Union of India, rep.by its Secretary,
Ministry of Science & Technology, Anusandhana
Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.
2.Council of Scientific & Industrial Research,
rep.by its Director General, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.
3.National Geophysical Research Institutes rep.
by its Director, Taranaka, Hyderabad. ..Respondents.

Petitinn under Art.226 of theConstitution of India praying that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed herein the High Court will be pleased to issue an appropriate writ or order or direction declaring

i) that the-inaction of the respondent authorities in not considering petitioner's representations for carring out research and scientific investigations as arbitrary, unreasonable and illegal;

ii) a direction may be issued to the respondents 2 & 3 to consider the petitioner's representations so as to enable him to carryin out scientific investigations in respondent 3 institution, or any such other appropriate direction may be passed;

iii)Costs be awarded to the petitioner;

For the Petitioner : Mr.K.Ramakrishna Reddi,Advocate
For theRespondents : Mr.S.Venkateswara Rao,S.C. for Central Govt.

The Court made the following: ORDER

Heard the learned counsel forthepetitioner as well as the learned Standing counsel for the Central Govt. appearing on behalf of the respondents.

The relief sought forin this writ petition is a direction to the respondents to consider the ~~xxxpendent~~ representations submitted by the petitioner to ~~xpxx~~ provide facilities to enable him to carry out scientific investigations in National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad and pass appropriate orders thereon.

Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case, ~~of~~ it is directed that the respondents shall consider the representation dated 3-6-89 submitted by thepetitioner and pass appropriate orders thereon as early as possible preferably within three months from the date of receipt of a copy of this order.

The writ petition is accordingly disposed of. No costs.

Sd/-S.R.Choudary
Asst.Registrar

//true copy//

Asst.Registrar

To
1.The Secretary, Union of India Ministry of Science & Technology,
Anusandhana Bhavan, Rafi Marg, NEW DELHI-1.
2The Director General, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research,
Rafi Marg, NEW DELHI-1.

From:
Gangadhara Rao Irlapati,
Merlapalem Village
Vubalanka Post - 533232,
Atryapuram, E.G.Disttict,
Andhra Pradesh.

To

The Director of General of
Meteorology,
India Meteorological Department
New Delhi.

Through : Shri G.M.C. Balayogi
Member of Partiament (LS)
Amalapuram.

Sir,

Sub: Global Monsoon Time-Scales - Indian -Monsoon Time Scale-
Requested for further research & Development - Reg.,

I am a poor Scientist with an ideal to serve the country research. I have built a small Lab at my house and conducting research on the Global Monsoon systems. As a part of this, I have Invented the Indian Monsoon Time Scale which can help to study the past, present and future movements of the Indian Monsoon.

I am request you that kindly accept my Indian Monsoon Time Scale and Develop in the services ofthe country.

Merlapalem

15-08-1996.

Yours faithfully,

G. Gangadhara Rao
15-8-91.

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.

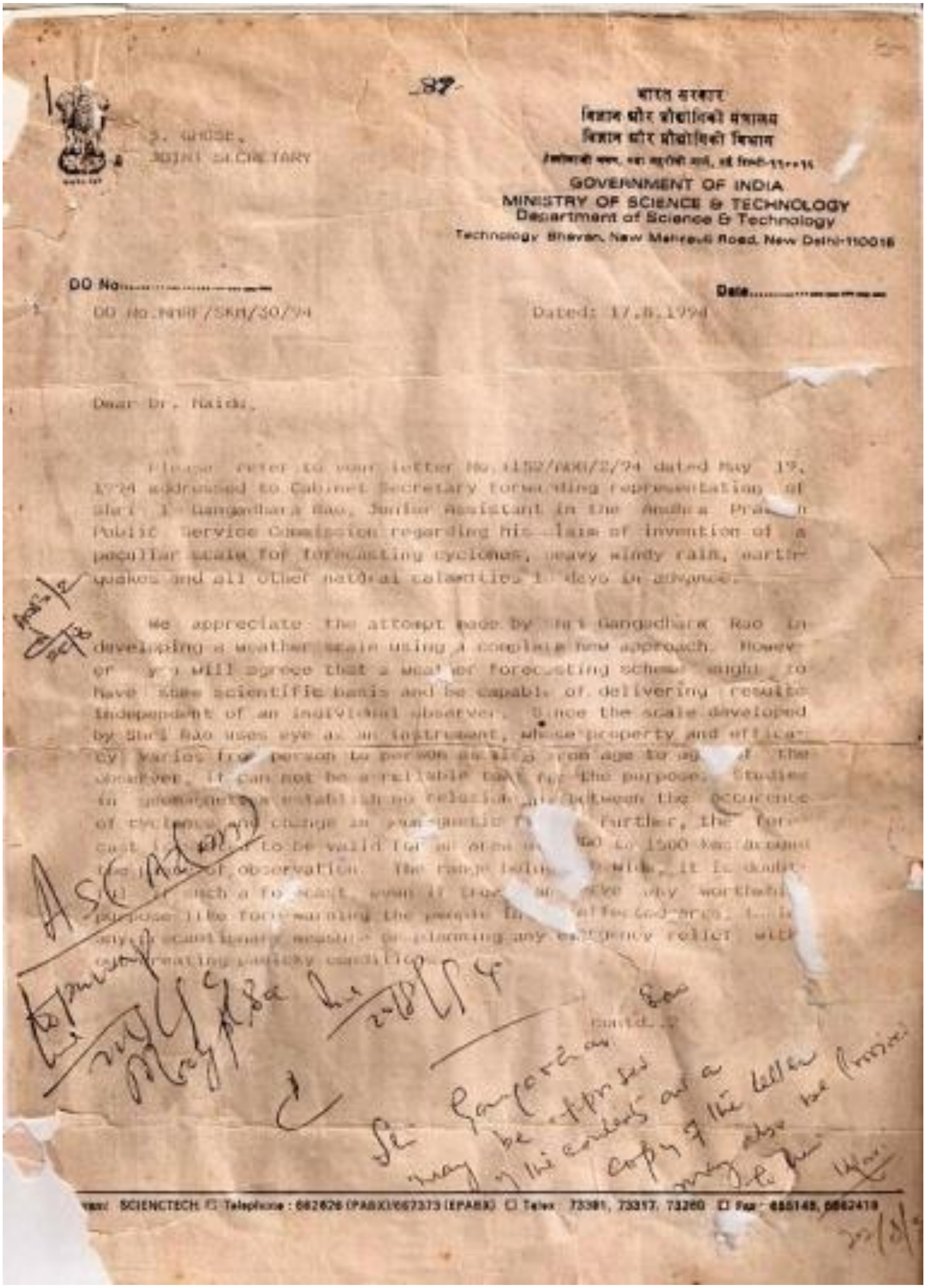
(iii) Specific samples of forecast on cyclones, earthquakes and heavy rain you claim to provide 18 days in advance.

(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

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Department of Science & Technology
Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110016

DO No. DO No.NHRF/SKM/30/94

Date Dated: 17.8.1994

Dear Dr. Naidu,

Please refer to your letter No.1152/NHR/2/94 dated May 19, 1994 addressed to Cabinet Secretary forwarding representation of Shri J. Gangadhara Rao, Junior Assistant in the Andhra Pra[illegible]h Public Service Commission regarding his claim of invention of a peculiar scale for forecasting cyclones, heavy windy rain, earthquakes and all other natural calamities 1[illegible] 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 well as from age to age of the observer, it can not be a reliable tool for the purpose. Studies in [illegible] establish no relation [illegible] between the occurrence of cyclones and change in [illegible] [illegible]. Further, the forecast [illegible] to be valid for an area [illegible] to 1500 km around the place of observation. The range being [illegible] wide, it is doubtful [illegible] such a forecast, even if true, [illegible] any worthwhile purpose like forewarning the people in [illegible] affected area. [illegible] any [illegible] measure or planning any emergency relief without creating panicky condition.

contd..2

Grams: SCIENCTECH Telephone: 662626 (PABX)/667373 (EPABX) Telex: 73381, 73317, 73280 Fax: 686146, 6862418

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-89-

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

25/11/96

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

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सत्यमेव जयते

अर्जा श्रीकांत, आई.आर.टी.एस.
ARJA SRI KANTH, IRTS
Tel.: 23387250
Fax: 23389025

निजी सचिव
खान राज्य मंत्री
भारत सरकार
शास्त्री भवन, नई दिल्ली-110 001
PRIVATE SECRETARY TO
MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINES
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SHASTRI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI 110 001

24 March 2008

Dear Sh. Ajit Tyagi Ji

Dr.T.Subbarami Reddy, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Mines directed me to forward a representation received from Sh. I Gangadhara Rao, Hyderabad requesting for considering his proposal of Indian Weather Time Scale. The merits of the proposal may be examined.

A line of action taken may be communicated to apprise Hon'ble Union Minister.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Arja Srikanth)

AVM Ajit Tyagi
Director General of Meteorology,
India Meteorological Department,
Mausam Bhavan, Lodi Road,
New Delhi
Fax:011-24699216

Copy to Sh.I.Gangadhara Rao, Asst Section Officer, AP Public Service Commission, Nampally, Hyderabad 500055.

-53-

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

-94-

No. F-12016/1/00-NA

भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली 110 003
तार का पता: महामौसम, नई दिल्ली
दूरभाष: 24611068ए 24631913

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAWAN, LODI ROAD,
NEW DELHI - 110 003
Telegraphic Address: DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI
Tel. No. 24611068/ 24631913, Fax No. 24643128

12 July, 2010.

Shri Gangadhar Rao Irlapati
A.S.O., A.P.P.S.C., Nampally,
Beside Gandhi Bhawan,
Hyderabad – 500 001, A.P.

Subject:- "Indian Weather Time Scale" requested for research & development in the service of the country – regarding.

Sir,

Your letter dated 1st June, 2010 addressed to Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences, on the subject cited above is hereby acknowledged in this office.

In this connection, you are advised to send your research activity on 'Indian Weather Time Scale' to any allied scientific journal for review and publication.

Thanking you.

Yours faithfully,

9/7/10

(K.C. Bhuyan)
Assistant Meteorologist-I
for Director General of Meteorology

9/2/2024