Meteorological Hazards & Its Forecasting Clues

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Abstract: A hazard caused by short-lived, micro to meso scale extreme weather and atmospheric conditions that last from minutes to day. Meteorological Hazards are caused by extreme weather events such as rain, drought snow, extreme heat or cold, or wind, violent, sudden and destructive change to the environment related to produced by or affecting the earth's atmosphere, especially the weather forming processed, examples are extreme temperatures, sand storms, thunder & lightnings, ice-bridges, heavy snow, fogs, hurricanes hail storms, tornadoes, thunder storms, typhoons, tropical cyclones, damaging winds, heavy rains, ice floes, dust storms, ice storms, dorecho, severe winter conditions, cold walls etc., I have conducted many studies on the Meteorological Hazards and invented the Global Monsoon Time Scale, Astroclimatic which can help to study and predict the those Meteorological Hazards in advance.

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Key Words: Global Monsoon Time Scale, Meteorological Hazards, Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

1. Introduction: By establishing the Global Monsoon Time Scales in accordance with the conditions of a country and maintain, impending Meteorological Hazards can be studied, estimated and predicted in advance. Here shows an example of method to study and predict such weather conditions.

2. Global Monsoon Time Scale: The global Monsoon Time Scale – a Chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of monsoon of a country and its relationship with other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the Global Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The main weather events if any of the country such as Meteorological Hazards etc. have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale of a country in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of Meteorological Hazards of a country. I have invented the following global, regional and sub-regional monsoon time scales.

2.1. Global Monsoon Time Scales
African Monsoon Time Scale
North American Monsoon Time Scale
Asian Monsoon Time Scale
Australian Monsoon Time Scale
European Monsoon Time Scale

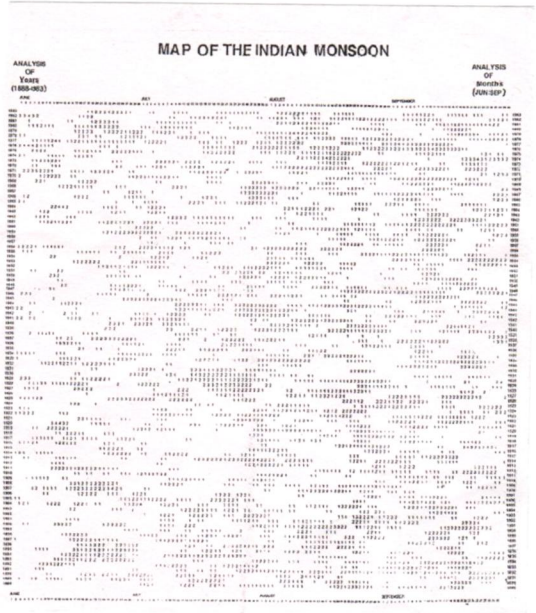
2.2. Regional Monsoon Time Scales
North American Monsoon Time Scale
North African Monsoon Time Scale
Indian Monsoon Time Scale
Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale
South American Monsoon Time Scale
South African Monsoon Time Scale
Australian Monsoon Time Scale
East Asian Monsoon Time Scale

2.3. Sub-Regional Monsoon Time Scales
South Asian Monsoon Time Scale
Maritime Continent Monsoon Time Scale
East African Monsoon Time Scale
West African Monsoon Time Scale
Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale
Asian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale
Malaysian Australian Monsoon Time Scale
Northern Australian Monsoon Time Scale
Arizona Monsoon Time Scale
Mexican Monsoon Time Scale
South-West Monsoon Time Scale
North-East Monsoon Time Scale
South East Asian Monsoon Time Scale

3. Indian Monsoon Time Scale:

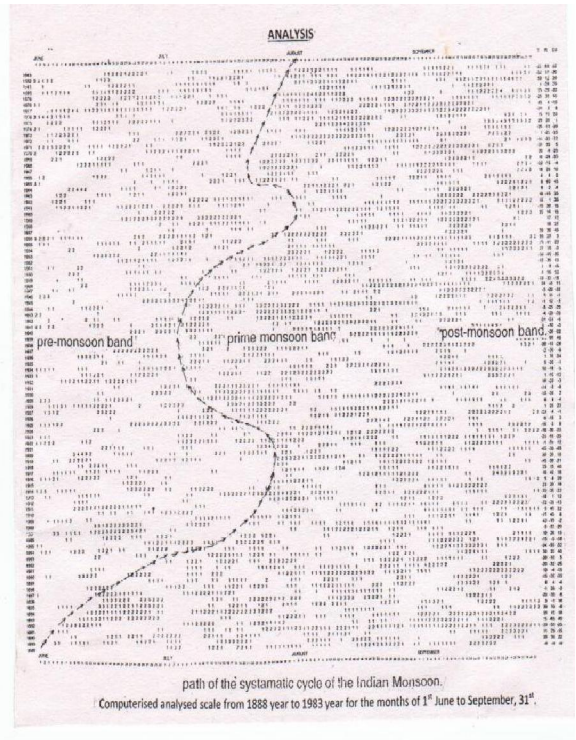
3.1. Constrution: For example, I have prepared the Indian Monsoon Time Scale for study, estimate and predict the Indian monsoon system. Prepare the Scale having 365 horizontal days from 1st April to next year March 31st of 128 years from 1888 to 2016 for the required period comprising of large time and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

future's of the India monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems & natural calamities in India.



3.2. Analysis: The Indian Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the monsoon & its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities. For example, some bands, clusters and paths of low pressure systems along with the main paths of the Indian Monsoon (South-west monsoon and north-east monsoon) clearly seen in the map of the Indian monsoon it have been some cut-edge paths passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in ascending and ascending order which causes heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years according to their travel. For example, during 1871-1990s the main path of the Indian Monsoon was rising over June, July, August and creating heavy rains and floods in most years. During 1900-1920's it was falling over August, September and causing low rainfall in many years, During 1920-1965's, it was rising again over July, August, September and resulting good rainfall in more years. During 1965-2004's it was falling over September and causing low rainfall and droughts in many years. At present it is rising upwards over June, July, August, and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in coming years during 2004-2060.

4. Hazard Detection Method: The tracking date of main path & other various paths such as south-west monsoon and north-east monsoon etc., of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems, storms and its consequent secondary hazard Meteorological Hazards 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 south west monsoon and north-east 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 cyclone 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.

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 1871-1990's the main path of the Indian Monsoon was rising over June, July, August and creating heavy rains and floods in most years. During 1900-1920's it was falling over August, September and causing low rainfall in many years. During 1920-1965's, it was rising again over July, August, September and resulting good rainfall in more years. During 1965-2004's it was falling over September and causing low

rainfall and droughts in many years. At present it is rising upwards over June, July, August, and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in coming years during 2004-2060 in India.

These are some examples only. We can find out many more secrets of a country weather conditions by keen study of its monsoon time scale.

5. Principle: This is an Astrogeophysical / Astrometeorological phenomenon of effects of astronomical bodies and forces on the earth's geophysical atmosphere. The cause is unknown however the year to year change of movement of axis of the earth inclined at 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.

6. Conclusion: We can make many more changes in the Global Monsoon Time Scale thus bringing many more methods can be designed to predict the Meteorological Hazards in advance.

History: Many researches are being conducted by him on the weather related natural hazards from 1980 to till date with an ideal to study and forecast and formulating the basics of the Global Monsoons, Regional Monsoons, Sub-Regional Monsoons and Country-wise local Monsoons, Northern, Southern, Summer and Winter wise Monsoons to predict the weather changes and natural calamities in advance and to take mitigation measures. In 1991, he submitted a research report to Sri G.M.C. Balayogi, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha). Sri G.M.C. Balayogi recommended the research report to the India Meteorological Department for implementation in the services of the people. In 1994, the Cabinet Secretariat of India recommended the Global Monsoon Time Scales to the Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt of India for implementation. In 1996, many consultations were made with the Parliament House, President of India and other VVIPS. In 2005, consultations were made with the India Meteorological Department about the Global Monsoon Time Scales for further research and development in the services of the people. In 2009, the Secretary, Minister of Science and Technology was also recommended the Global Monsoon Time Scale to the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology for research and development. We can make separate monsoon time scales per each and every individual country. Country monsoon are not separate monsoons just like North American Monsoon etc, its means a scale for study the local winds of a country. During the years of 1980-86, he has conducted many researches with an ideal to invent a device that should be used to study and predict the geological hazards such as earthquakes etc, solve the mysteries of the underground, and to find mineral and water resources of the underground. The Geoscope researches were completed in 1986 and the invention of Geoscope was presented to the Hon'ble A.J.V.B.M. Rao, Member of Parliament (L.S.), Amalapuram Constituency for consideration. After consideration in 1987, Sri A.J.V.B.M. Rao met the Hon'ble Miniter of State for science and technology, New Delhi (later President of India) personally presented the Geoscope invention for further research and development in the services of welfare of the people.Sri K.R.Narayanan was issued orders to the C.S.I.R. in the capacity of Vice-President of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to develop the invention Geoscope in 1988. In 1989, the Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh was also issued orders to the Government of India, Ministry of science & Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to provide research facilities to carryout the experiments on the Geoscope at National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad for Implementation in the service of the country. He submitted many representations to the government and research Organizations for providing research facilities for further researches on the Geoscope but the government and research organizations did not encourage and provide research opportunities to him. He was envied by Research Institutes, scientists and subjected to incessant verbal insults. National and international magazines have published articles, comments, news items on the Geoscope. He sacrificed his life for the past 46 years in inventing the Geoscope to serve the world people from the earthquakes. But he is an unfortunate scientist who could not get recognition as the inventor of Geoscope. His country did not recognize him. His appeal does not reach the international communities. Under the aforesaid circumstance he is making his appeal to the world scientists to recognize him as the inventor of the Geoscope. I have conducted many researches on the world weather conditions and proposed hundreds and thousands of Astroclimatic Weather Time Scales pertaining to the all Homogeneous Regions, Meteorological Subdivisions, states and districts of world countries along with India which can help tp forecast the weather changes in advance in 1980, Sri G. Surya Rao MLA had sent these Astroclimatic Weather Time Scales to the chief minister of Andhra Pradesh for consideration and necessary action in 2004, some consultations were made with the planning

department to implement the Astroclimatic Weather Time Scales at the directorate of Economics & Statistics department in 2006, some correspondences were made with the environment, forest, science & Technology department for implementation of the Astroclimatic Weather Time Scales the same scales were sent to the chief minister of Andhra Pradesh in 2003. And the same was again submitted to the chief minister of Andhra Pradesh in 2006. Many consultations were made with the commissioner for disaster Management in the years of 2008,2009 about the implementation of Astroclimatic Weather Time Scales. In 2010, these scales were consulated with the A.P state council of science & Technology in 2008, Sri T. Subbirami Reddy, Honable Union Minister of state had recommended the Astroclimatic Weather Time Scales to the Indian Meteorological department for implementation in the services to the country. Later consultations were made with the India meteorological department about the Astroclimatic Weather Time Scales during the years of 2008-2008

Biography: The author GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI is an indian scientist born on 25, May, 1958 at Merlpalem Village in India to pullaiah irlapati and manikyam irlapati. He has acquired all sciences inherently by birth. However, he completed his primary classes 1 to 5 in elementary school, Merlapalem (1963-1968), upper primary classes 6 & 7 in upper primary school, Vubalanka (1969-1971), High School classes 8 to 10 in Zilla Parishad High school, Ravulapalem (1971-1974), and junior college education 11 & 12 in Mahatma junior college, Atryapuram (1974-1976). He did his graduation B.A in economic sciences etc in Andhra university (1985-1989) and post graduation M.Sc in disaster mitigation sciences in Sikkim Manipal University, Gangtok (2001-2003). He was honored with M.Phill (2006) for his researches on world weather and disaster sciences & its forecasting methods and mitigation measures, Ph.D (2010) for his researches on world weather changes and natural hazards & its forecasting methods & mitigation measures and D.Sc. (2015) for his researches on the global monsoons & its effects on weather changes and natural calamities.

He is a science enthusiast and experimenter with an ideal to serve the people from the weather canges and natural hazards and submitted many representations to the government research organizations for providing research facilities but the government and research organizations did not encourage and provide research opportunities to him moreover ridiculed him in different ways. He was envied by Research Institutes, scientists and subjected to incessant verbal insults. He built a lab at his house with available apparatus and conducted thousands of researches on weather problems and natural calamities and made hundreds of research papers with discoveries and inventions on weather problems and natural hazards. He invented the Lisposcope, Biolumicells and Bio-forecast In 1967. proposed A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmolgy in 1977. designed the Geoscope in 1989. invented the Indian Monsoon Time Scale in 1991. Mainly he did a lot of work into the design of the Global Monsoon Time Scales and Geoscope projects for the various regions of the world.

However much efforts did tho, he could not get recognition either by government or by society moreover ridiculed and subjected in many ways. Mainly the revolutionary and rational concepts about the cosmology were instantly criticized and exposed to the anger of superstitious, got into violent altercations. He was arrested, tortured and imprisoned. Research organizations and Officials were humiliated him in different ways. His efforts have been criticized. Political recommendations, officials support, publicity, region, religion, cash and community factors may influence in giving recognition, awards, rewards, honor and fame to dalit scientists in India. He is a victim of negligence. racism and discrimination. Now he is in severe crisis, making his life's last journey due to pains & poverty and disregard & despair.

Appeal: I humbly request the world scientists and people to recognise me as the INVENTOR OF GLOBAL MONSOON TIME SCALES, ARCHITECT OF GEOSCOPE & GEOSCOPE RESEARCHES AND ORIGINATOR OF THE THEORY OF IRLAPATISM-A NEW HYPOTHETICAL MODEL OF COSMOLOGY and specify in your research papers by making a reference of discoveries and inventions and bring me into light.

I appeal the world scientists that if the world scientists acquire the science & technology of recreation of organism to recreate the pass away people in future, please remember and recreate me to complete my incompleted goal & ideal "Gangadhara Rao Irlapati".

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