



Indian Monsoon Time Scale & its exploration of climate change

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Abstract: European monsoon is a key system in global monsoon systems. I have conducted many scientific researches on this monsoon system and as a part these researches, I proposed and designed the Basics of European Monsoon Time Scale which can help to study the past, present and future movements and conditions of the European monsoon. In the current year 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.

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Introduction:

Monsoon means a seasonal reversing wind accompanied by its corresponding weather changes and natural calamities 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. By establishing the global monsoon time scale and manage, a country can be estimated the impending weather conditions and natural calamities such as rains, floods, landslides, avalanches, blizzard and droughts, extreme winter conditions, heavy rainfall, mudflows, extreme weather, cyclones, cloud burst, sand storms, hails and winds etc in advance. Surface water resources can still be found.

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:

By establishing the Global 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 scientific researches on the global monsoon systems and designed the Basics for Global 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's, present and future movements of the global 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 Global Monsoon Time Scales for all countries separately.

Regional monsoons and their monsoon time scales:

Therefore, the main regional Monsoons are eight. Those are 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. So, first of all I proposed and designed the monsoon time scales for all these regional Monsoon systems.

North American Monsoon Time Scale

North African Monsoon Time Scale

Indian Monsoon Time Scale

East Asian Monsoon Time Scale

Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale

South American Monsoon Time Scale

South African Monsoon Time Scale

Australian Monsoon Time Scale

Associated monsoons and their monsoon time scales:

There are some associated monsoons such as South Asian monsoon, North East Monsoon, East Africa monsoon, West Africa monsoon. I also proposed and designed monsoon time scales for them.

South-Asian Monsoon Time Scale

North-East Monsoon Time Scale

East-African Monsoon Time Scale

Indo-china Monsoon Time Scale

South East Asian Monsoon Time Scale

Indian Indochina Monsoon Time Scale

West African Monsoon Time Scale

East African Monsoon Time Scale

South East African Monsoon Time Scale

North West Africa Monsoon Time Scale

Major monsoons and their monsoon time scales:

There are some major or continental monsoons such as South west monsoon, Indo-australian monsoon, Asian-australian monsoon, Malasian-australian monsoon, Australian-indonesian monsoon etc. I also proposed and designed monsoon time scales for them.

South-West Monsoon Time Scale

Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale

Asian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale

Malasian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale

Northern-Australian Monsoon Time Scale

Australian-Indonesian Monsoon Time Scale

Borneo Australian Monsoon Time Scale

Maritime Continental Monsoon Time Scale

Some monsoons have branches. For example Indian monsoon has two branches that are Arabian monsoon and Bay of Bengal monsoon. I also proposed and designed monsoon time scales for them.

Arabian Monsoon Time Scale

Bay of Bengal Monsoon Time Scale

In some regions the same Monsoon goes by different names depending on the place. I also proposed and designed monsoon time scales for them.

New Mexican Monsoon Time Scale

Central American Time Scale

Gulf of California Monsoon Time Scale

South West Monsoon Time Scale

Arizona Monsoon Time Scale

Some regions have different type of Monsoons from regional Monsoons such as European monsoon. I also proposed and designed monsoon time scales for them.

European Monsoon Time Scale

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 rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare a 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's weather 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 region or country in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the monsoon of a region or country. We can make separate monsoon time scales per each and every individual country. I have invented the following global monsoon time scales. All researchers of those countries need to learn about their regional monsoons. Construct their countries' monsoon time scales

Indian monsoon time scale

Australian monsoon time scale

North-american monsoon time scale

South-american monsoon time scale

Western north pacific monsoon time scale

East-asian monsoon time scale

North-african monsoon time scale

South-african monsoon time scale

European monsoon time scale

South-asian monsoon time scale

North-east monsoon time scale

South-west monsoon time scale

East-african monsoon time scale

West-african monsoon time scale

Indo-australian monsoon time scale

Asian-australian monsoon time scale

Malasian-australian monsoon time scale

Northern-australian monsoon time scale

Australian-indonesian monsoon time scale

Basics of Monsoon Time Scales:

After much research, I have proposed some basics regarding method and design of the Global Monsoon Time Scales for study the global monsoon systems. Global 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's, present and future movements of monsoon systems and its relationship with rainfall and other weather conditions & natural calamities.

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a Global 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 Global 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 Global 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 Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Computer Model:

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

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 Global Monsoon Time Scales 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.

Model scale: Before proposed and designed the Basics of Monsoon Time Scale, I have undertaken the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as the model research project following all the rules to be followed in formulating the basics of Basics of Global Monsoon Time Scales. The reason I took the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as the model research project was because I was in the Indian monsoon region. I know the information and data about Indian monsoon very well. Hence a comprehensive study of Indian monsoon incorporating the rules of model research project and I have proposed the basics of the Basics of Global Monsoon Time Scales. The following is the summary of the model research

project, how the project was implemented, how I did the research, how I analyzed the data and how I obtained results etc. I designed the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as a model scale for Global Monsoon Time Scales and successfully proved out in practice. Hence, we can take this Indian Monsoon Time Scale as a model scale to design and innovate the Monsoon Time Scale. Based on this the scientists design the Monsoon Time Scale.

Study of Indian Monsoon:

The phenomena of Indian Monsoon is global in character, affecting a large portion of Asia, parts of Africa (sahel) and Northern Australia and other parts of the world. Monsoon is originally winds prevailing in the Indian Ocean, which blow South West from October to April now generally winds which blow in opposite directions at different seasons of the year. Similar in origin to land and sea breezes, but on well developed over southern and eastern Asia, where the wet summer monsoon from the South West is the outstanding feature of the climate.

The Indian monsoon is often referred to seasonal reversal of winds over the Indian ocean especially in the Arabian sea, that blow from the south-west during one half of the year and from the north-east during the other. Almost all the eastern hemisphere of the tropics has a monsoon climate. Summer monsoon is a regular phenomena only in the sense that it comes every year. But its onset, its activity during the season, and its withdrawal are subject to variation that sometimes are large

Monsoon winds are most pronounced in the summer season of either hemisphere that is during June to September in the northern hemisphere and in January and February in southern hemisphere. Monsoon circulations are mainly owing to: Differential heating of land and ocean. The deflection of wind due to the rotation of earth. The Indian ocean is locked by land to the north by the Asian continent. This geographical feature gives rise to extreme thermal contrast between the land in the north and ocean in the south in both summer and winter which is the crucial factor in the development of the most pronounced circulation in this part of the globe, while the large scale features of the monsoon are repetitive from year to year; large anomalies occur in both in circulation as well as in rainfall. The monsoon region includes almost half of the African continent, South and East Asia and northern Australia.

Normal dates of onset of monsoon: Summer monsoon of the northern hemisphere has two components. Indian summer monsoon and East Asian summer monsoon. The Indian summer monsoon is characterized by south westerly flow in the Arabian seas and south Bay of Bengal and the East Asian monsoon by southerly or south easterly or south easterly flow in the lower troposphere. The onset of summer monsoon takes place over the main land of India by 1st June. It gradually proceeds

northward and by the middle of July whole of the India comes under the grip of monsoon currents. The onset and progress of monsoon show considerable inter-annual variability. The standard deviation of the dates of onset along the south coast of India, south of 20° N is 6-7 days, whereas, it is 7-8 days over North India. The mean date of onset of monsoon over southern Kerala is 2nd June and standard deviation is 8 days. At Mumbai, the onset date of 10th June, over Delhi it varies from 15 June, over Delhi it varies from 15 June to 20 July. The mean date of onset over Delhi is 5 July..

The northward advance of monsoon is usually associated with disturbances. There is a pronounced tendency for the formulation of low pressure system at the leading edge of the monsoon current. It was found that in about 75% of occasions advance of monsoon associated with some synoptic systems. A feeble trough in the low level depression and the cyclonic storms, it is termed as onset vortex.

The advance of monsoon towards the north is not always a steady march, the activity of monsoon weakens after an advance of 500km and a fresh pulse is needed to advance the monsoon further. This phenomenon in the form of low pressure system like a depression over the Bay of Bengal. Over North India, monsoon generally advances from east to west along with the monsoon easterlies which is known as a bay current. A late onset is more harmful over northern India than similar delayed onset of monsoon by more than 10 days over Himachal Pradesh. Jammu and Kashmir in North India and West Rajasthan and Gujarat in North West and western India is likely to cause deficient rainfall over these areas.

Withdrawal:

The normal date of withdrawal of south-west monsoon from a station is taken as middle date of 5 day period. Such dates of withdrawal are obtained for all the stations and map showing the isoclines of normal dates of withdrawal from western most parts of West Rajasthan commences by 1st September.

North – East Monsoon:

Onset of north –east monsoon: The onset of northeast monsoon normally takes place over South Peninsula (Tamil Nadu, South Coastal Andhra Pradesh, Rayalaseema and interior south Karnataka) at about 15 October. The onset does show some variability from year to year. Withdrawal of northeast monsoon from south peninsula is almost complete by Mid-December. Northeast monsoon rainfall is important for the growth of rabi crops in south peninsula. .

Western Disturbances:

Primary mid-latitude depressions move across Europe and North Asia. Secondaries and territories of these forms in lower latitudes. The territories affect north and central India during the period Mid-November to about end of April. They generally

move from west to east. In winter these come to the lowest latitude. These systems which affect the Indian weather have been termed as western disturbances.

A western disturbance is defined as a low or a trough of low pressure at the surface, or a trough or cyclonic circulation in the wind above the surface. Results Member to March is the main period when these affect Indian weather. On an average about 2 such per month may affect the Indian weather during this period. The frequency may be one each in November and April.

The approach of a western disturbance is heralded by high clouds. As the system approaches, the clouds thicken and lower and start giving precipitation which may be drizzle or light to moderate rain. After some time the rainfall would cease. Later a thundershower may occur the thereafter little clouding or cloud-free skies would be observed. In the rear of these disturbances, cold wave may abate after a couple of days.

Basics of Indian Monsoon Time Scale:

Keeping in view of study of the aforesaid Indian monsoon thoroughly, I have proposed some basics regarding method and design of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. 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: In order to design the Basics of Monsoon Time Scale, I continued my researches based on the setting up of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. The Indian Monsoon Time Scale is a chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of the Indian monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems and natural calamities.

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 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.

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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 manual scale, I have prepared a computer Indian Monsoon Time Scale generated by the 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 occurred. And the path when travelling over last months i.e July or August or September, low rainfall and droughts were occurred. 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 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.

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:

Keep track the Indian Monsoon Time Scale carefully. During 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 1797-1836 years, it traveled in the shape 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.

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.

Between 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.

Between 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 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.

European Monsoon Time Scale:

European Monsoon Time Scale is a chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of the European monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities. Let us know a little about the European monsoon before designing the European Monsoon Time Scale.

Importance of Study of European monsoon:

European Monsoon: The European Monsoon (more commonly known as the Return of the Westerlies) is the result of a resurgence of Westerly winds from the Atlantic, where they become loaded with wind and rain; The westerly winds are a Common Phenomenon during the European winter, but they ease as spring approaches in late March and through April and May. The winds pick up again in June, which is why this phenomenon is also referred to as the "Return of the Westerlies".

The rain usually arrives in two waves, at the beginning of June and again in mid to late June. The European Monsoon is not a monsoon in the traditional sense in that it does not meet all the requirements to be classified as such. Instead the Return of the Westerlies is more regarded as a Conveyor belt that delivers a series of Low pressure centers to Western Europe where they create unsettled weather. These storms generally feature significantly lower than average temperatures, fierce rain or hail, thunder and strong winds.

The Return of the Westerlies affects Europe's Northern Atlantic Coastline, more precisely Ireland, Great Britain, the Benelux countries, Western Germany, Northern France and parts of Scandinavia.

This monsoon (more commonly known as the return of the westerlies) is the result of a resurgence of westerly winds from the Atlantic, where they become loaded with wind and rain.^[38] These westerly winds are a common phenomenon during the European winter, but they ease as spring approaches in late March and through April and May. The winds pick up again in June, which is why

this phenomenon is also referred to as "the return of the westerlies".

The rain usually arrives in two waves, at the beginning of June and again in mid- to late June. The European monsoon is not a monsoon in the traditional sense in that it doesn't meet all the requirements to be classified as such. Instead the return of the westerlies is more regarded as a conveyor belt that delivers a series of low pressure centres to Western Europe where they create unsettled weather. These storms generally feature significantly lower than average temperatures, fierce rain or hail, thunder and strong winds.

The return of the westerlies affects Europe's Northern Atlantic coastline, more precisely Ireland, Great Britain, the Benelux countries, Western Germany, Northern France and parts of Scandinavia.

Basics of European Monsoon Time Scale:

The European Monsoon Time Scales is a chronological sequences of events arranged in between Time and Climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of the European monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the European Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th or a required period comprising of a large time and climate have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

The main weather events if any of the European monsoon region such as low pressure systems, depressions and storms/cyclones etc have been entering on the European Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of each and every year.

If we have been managing the European Monsoon Time Scale in this manner continuously, we can see the image and its past's, present's and future movements of the European monsoon and study it's originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions. By establishing the European Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of the European monsoon.

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a European 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 European 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 European 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 European 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 European'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, board, 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-scape European Monsoon Time Scale.

Computer Model:

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

Management: The main weather events if any of European monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the European monsoon have been entering on the European Monsoon Time 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 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 European monsoon. 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 study should be done in the same way as described 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.

Evidences that strengthened the Global Monsoon Time Scales:

1. Historical evidences that strengthened the Global 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.

2. The IIT'S Study of 100 years of Indian monsoon that strengthened the Global Monsoon Time Scales:

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 during 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-13th 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 fine 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.

3. Studies of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune that strengthened the Global Monsoon Time Scales:

Studies of long time series of the Index of All India area-weighted mean summer monsoon rainfall anomalies during the period 1871-2017 based on IITM Homogeneous Indian Monthly Rainfall Data Set have revealed the several interesting aspects of the inter-annual and decadal-scale variations in the

monsoon that strengthened the Global Monsoon Time Scales.

FLOOD YEARS: During the period of 1871-2015, there were 19 major flood years: 1874, 1878, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1910, 1916, 1917, 1933, 1942, 1947, 1956, 1959, 1961, 1970, 1975, 1983, 1988, 1994.

DROUGHT YEARS: And in the same period of 1871-2015, there were 26 major drought years: 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.

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

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.

5. Global Monsoon Time Scales strengthens global researches such as Milankovitch cycles etc that Earth spin on its 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.

Applications:

Updated report of monsoons:

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 the current year 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 countries and monsoons.

Future of rivers:

A River is a natural flowing water course. Water generally collects in a river 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, ponds are falling and drying. Some rivers are extinct. Some rivers may have dried up or water flowing in the river may have reduced. 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 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 rivers, 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 river flow into the towns and villages in their former way. Or the rivers 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. According to the study of Indian Monsoon Time Scale described below, it is known that during the next 50 years there will be changes in the monsoons climate and heavy rains will flood the rivers in the coming years including the above river. 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 the above river and taking necessary precautions on the basis of those parameters. So, scientists around the world need to develop Monsoon Time Scales to analyze the climate changes affecting their

countries' rivers. Through them, the climate changes and flow of the rivers of the respective countries can be predicted about 50 years in advance and measures can be taken accordingly. So the governments and the people take this into consideration and pretend. Let's discuss this issue now.

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). 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-

Main-path of the Indian monsoon:

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.

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:

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.

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.

Between 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.

Between 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 and will be resulting good rainfall and floods in the coming years.

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 in the coming seasons. Therefore, heavy rains will occur all over the world and flood all rivers of the world including the above mentioned river. People who live in those water catchment areas may be trapped in the heavy rains and 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 Scales that affected the above river.

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 rivers, which is close to the North American monsoon. Monsoon Time Scale gives accurate results if it is related to the climate of the river basin catchment areas where the river concerned is located.

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 its 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 modifications thus bringing many more developments in the European Monsoon Time Scale. I urge world scientists to establish, implement and make further researches on this scale. European Monsoon Time Scale I invented was a basic invention. I have worked hard to design in manual. Its construction requires a lot of data of low pressure systems, depressions and cyclones since 1880. But such a large amount of data is not available to me. Scientists and research institutes may have the information. Hence, scientists should take the initiative and establish the European Monsoon Time Scale. Researchers have to do more researches on this scale and create it through computer systems.

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, Geomachine 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 opportunityopportunities

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 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 that's no food to eat, no fabrics to put on and no money to take treatment.

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 that's no food to eat, no fabrics to put on and no money to take treatment.

Kindly find out my researches in all social networking websites or can obtain by sending your email to me. These findings are very helpful for research institutions, universities researches. And also these findings can be very helpful for Ph.D students, Postdocs, professors, seniors, scientists and science enthusiasts who want to innovate. I will send them the valuable information I have.

For example, those who want to design Monsoon Time Scales for their regional 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 the Monsoon time scales. Further if you want, I will create a manual Monsoon Time Scale and send the same to you for study and research. 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 and 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.). I will make and send it to you. If you have kind heart send an amount as you like in the form of bank cheque or to my Google/Phone pay A/C No. +91 630 557 1833 because I have no food to eat, no fabrics to put on and no money to buy medicines. So, researchers send Monsoon data of their region or country, I will make and send Monsoon Time Scales for their region or country. 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 it 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 with no food to eat, no fabrics to put on and no money to take treatment for cardiovascular asthma. Illness weakening the health and 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 future that re-create humans of past, kindly remember and re-create me to complete my uncompleted researches as attendant in your research laboratory.

GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI

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References:

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 Pradesh W.P. No.12355/1989, dt:06/09/1989.

14. Supreme Court Legal Services Committee dt:02/01/2006.

15. India Meteorological Department, letter No.S-01416/ prediction dt:11/12/2000

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, Ministry 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.

18. Letter No. NA-153 Dated; 28-11-1996 of the Government of India, India Meteorological Department about the correspondence with the Parliament, President of India and other VVIP's of India pertaining to further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale in the services of welfare of the people.

19. Letter 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 correspondence for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

BIOBIBLIOGRAPHY

The major events in my life and references of some important research publications are also listed below along with supported documents in a chronological order. The only important ones are given below. Many more publications and services that are done but not listed in the references below.

1	25 th May, 1958	Born in a group of lowest social caste system(ranked as Mala in scheduled caste) traditionally to be untouchable in India.
	May25,1958	I, Gangadhara rao irlapati, an unfortunate Indian scientist born on 25 th May,1958 in a group of lowest social caste system(ranked as Mala in scheduled caste) traditionally to be untouchable in India. Parents: Pullaiah Irlapati(father),Manikyam Irlapati(mother); Brothers&Sisters:Sampath Rao Irlapati(brother),Saroja Irlapati(sister),Bhagyam Irlapati(sister), Gangadhara Rao Irlapati(self), Kalavathi Irlapati(sister), Balaji Irlapati(brother); Spouse: Satyavathi Irlapati; Children: Pullaiah Naidu Irlapati(son), Prudhvi Irlapati(son), Saroja(daughter); My wife and childrens are argumentative, negative and ill-tempered who vehemently opposed my researches and they were mentally torturing me.
	Education	I acquired scientific interest and conscious inherently by birth. I did primary education from 1 to 5 th classes in Government Elementary High School, Merlapalem(1963-1968); 6 th & 7 th classes in Government Upper Primary School, Vubalanka(1969-1971); 8 TH to 10 TH classes at Government High School, Ravulapalem (1971-74); Intermediate 11+12 classes at M.G.Jr. College, Atreyapuram(1974-76). I studied graduation B.A. degree in Andhra University(1985-89) and obtained post-graduation M.Sc degree in disaster mitigation sciences from Sikkim Manipal University(2001-03).
	Researches	With an ideal to serve the people from weather problems and natural calamities through scientific researches, I went around governments and organizations for research support and opportunities. But the Governments and councils did not encourage and provide opportunities; officials & researchers ridiculed me and pushed out. My thoughts angered the fundamentalists and superstitious. Despite being oppressed and not getting research opportunities, I built a small lab at my house with availabl resources and mathematical instruments, drawings, designs, home-made apparatus, scrap reference books and did many researches and studies on anticipating weather changes and natural calamities that can be performed either in easy methods or at complicating infrastructure; either with big amount or at no cost; either by common researchers or by great researchers from 1965 to present. But 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, Bioforecast(1965-70), Irlapatism-A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology (1970-77), Inquisition(1977-79), Basics of Geoscope (1980-87), Basics of Monsoon Time Scales (1987-91), Indian

		<p>Monsoon Time Scale(1991), Researches on Earth and space related issues(1991-2000), Numerical Weather Periodic Tables(2000-10), Designs of Geoscope projects (2010-20), Designs of Global Monsoon Time Scales (2020-) 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 opportunities. In addition, I tried to find out some inventions on the basis of some super research ideas/proposals but could not do further researches on those research ideas due to lack of opportunities. Besides these, I have done also various other services and play active role in many fields science popularization programmes, modern scientific ideas of hierararchical, infinite and innumerable universes, mysteries and rational thoughts of the creation and cosmo and general taking an active part in issues such as literacy programmes, remedial programmes, rationalize programmes, etc that concerned greater good of the community associated with many organizations like Peoples Action For Rural Awakening, Ravulapalem. Apart from these,</p>
2	1965-70	<p>Started little experiments at the age of 7th year, with home-made apparatus, mathematical box and pencils etc and invented the Lisposcope(1965) Discovered some bubble like objects later named as Biolumucells (Boiluminiscent micells(1966)). I found the relationship between the weather changes and the number of micells later it was named as Bio-forecast effect(1969).</p>
	Bioforecast	<p>From 1965 to 1970, I started doing researches and studies around 10th year of my childhood. Organisms such as animals, fish, birds, reptiles, and insects etc have a biological genetic forecasting system that predicts weather changes and disasters in advance. Many researches and studies did on this biological genetic forecasting system between 1965 to 1970, and invented Lisposcope in 1965, Biolumicells (Bioluminescent micells) in 1966, and “Bioforecast effect” in 1969. These are my first inventions which can help to forecast the weather changes 18 days in advance. I tried to break the mystery of how organisms can detect weather changes and disasters in advance. This system was efficiently conducted and proved in the presence many researchers and institutions. Although weakened by forecasting property with less successive rate, it is a primary and natural biological genetic forecasting method. The important prediction of the Bio-forecast was proved in 1991. In 1991, the Andhra Pradesh State Council of Science & Technology, The Andhra Pradesh Remote Sensing Applications Centre and the Andhra Pradesh Science Centre were conducted experiments on the relationship between the biosphere and atmosphere (explore the inter-connection of earths geomagnetic field with natural calamities and their effect on human impulse). In these observations, the maximum level of the Biolumicells were recorded between 7th to 11th of April, 1991. It is the sign of the ensuring cyclone of the 28th April 1991. The three directors of the said institutions were met in the Andhra Pradesh State Council of Sciences & Technology on 9TH, April 1991 and discussed about the prediction. As predicted on 9th April 1991, in the meeting a severe cyclone was formed in</p>

		Bay of Bengal and strike the Bangladesh on 28 th April 1991. As a result, thousands of people were killed and crores of rupees property was damaged. This is the Great prediction by the Bio-forecast and the remaining predictions were weak. Global researchers can do more research and develop on this natural biological genetic forecasting method and use it for the welfare of global humanity.
3	1970-77	Built a small lab with home-made apparatus, small telescope, mathematical instruments, collected a number of books relating to the cosmology along with sacred books and did immense chapters on the origin, structure. nature and evolution of the creation. Discussed the same with professors&lecturers and taken their views. Finally, I proposed a hypothesis with several postulations and proposals. In 1977 on 1 st july, A book was published in the name of Irlapatism-Irlapati Theory of Universe .The proposals in the book were instantly repulsed by the superstitious. As a result I was subjected to the anger of fanatic people and officials. My lab was destroyed and copies of the books of my theory were burned.
	Irlapatism	Between 1970-77 years I have done extensive researches and studies on the origin, nature, structure and evolution of the creation and proposed basics of creation. Based on those basics, A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology was proposed in 1977. A book was also published and released on 1 st july,1977 in the name of Irlapatism-Irlapati Theory of Universe by the supporters. All matters pertaining to the cration such as Origin, Structure, Nature and Evolution were widely discussed in this hypothesis. According to this Hypothesis “Irlapatism” the creation is made up of universes in infinite number that are having similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order in the form of a super fluid substance amalgamation. To explain and justify this model, there are three universes so far known to us (a) Geo-Universe (b) Atomic-Universe (c) Photon-Universe. These three are having similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order.
	Inquisition	These Basics of creation particularly my views on underground can be controlled by a system named National Geoscope System, artificial rains can be poured, artificial storms can be created, artificial underground waters can be increased, time-machine, space-machine, geo-machine, images of living beings living on earth are preserved in the earth’ s magnetic field and they can be created by a machine named geo-machine and most important of all the atom has a gigantic internal structure similar to our universe and there are worlds, continents, seas, countries, humans on the neutrons and our gigantic universe seen around oetc restore and recreate people in past by images that are preserved in the earth’ s magnetic field by new technologies just like Geo-Machine; establishment of human habitations on inter-planets; to have relationship with living beings on the Neutrons; to have relationship with living beings on the planets in the outside worlds of our Geo-universe etc were instantly traduced, exposed to the anger of fanatic people and got into violent altercations. As a result, I was subjected to the anger of fanatic people and officials. My lab was destroyed and the copies of books of the hypothesis were burned. I reported these persecutions and torments to the Revenue Divisional Officer. Amalapuram in july,1977. The Revenue Divisional Officer was conducted an enquiry about this matter. While returning from an enquiry, on forenoon, July 21 st , 1977, I was attacked by a mob and they had taken me forcely to the Village Chavadi, Ryali, there superstitious people were met and where I was beat up. Followed by an altercation about the basics and ideas of the book, they beaten and forced me to put signatures on some prepared documents, and an offence falsely framed and foisted against me. After intense tortures, I was sent to the Taluk Magistrate, Kothapeta and persuaded to renounce my views and ideas. The superstitious people succeeded me in sentencing. The Taluk Magistrate was declared me as A dangerous boy and up to anything and issued sentence to punish and handed over to the Police Station, Ravulapalem. I was arrested

		on July 21, 1977. A case was registered and I was kept remand for some months in sub-jail and remaining period interrogated periodically. I had been driving with chains through the streets of Kothapeta from Sub-jail to Court during the timings of presenting to court. The trials were done from April 2, 1979 to November 20,1979. After many trials and arguments, the Hon' ble Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court was found me not guilty and acquitted on November 27,1979.
4	Petition Dated:6 th July,1977	I submitted a petition to the Revenue Divisional Officer. Amalapuram about these torments after publication of my theory of creation.
5	July,1977	While returning from the enquiry, I was attacked by a mob and they had taken me forcibly to the Village Chavadi, Ryali, there superstitious people were met and where I was beat up. Followed by an altercation about the ideas of my hypothesis, they beaten and forced me to put sign on some prepared documents, and an offence falsely framed and foisted against me.
6	Taluk Magistrate Report, Report No.A-2-5873/77.Dt.July 21 st A.N 1977	After tortures, I was sent to the Taluk Magistrate, Kothapeta.. The superstitious succeeded me in sentencing. The Taluk Magistrate was declared me as A Dangerous Boy and Upto Anything and issued sentence to punish me and handed over to the police station..
7	53/77 July,22 nd . F.N 1977.	A case was registered against me. I was kept remanded in sub-jail. I had been driving with chains through the streets of Kothapeta from Sub-Jail to Court during the timings of presenting to court.
8	Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court Judgment&judgment. C.C.No.13/79,	The trials were done from April 2, 1979 to November 20,1979.
9	Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court Judgment.No.13/79, Dt.27 th November,1979 Page No.1	Judgment
10	Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court Judgment.No.13/79, Dt.27 th November,1979 Page No.2, para-5,lines 5-9,	The thing that came up in the inquest was that the superstitious and fanatic people grew wild on the logic of the Creation&God issue in my hypothesis of creation I published and distributed.
11	Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court Judgment.No.13/79, Dt.27 th November,1979 Page No.3, para-5,lines 10-12	The thing that came up in the inquest was that an enquiry was conducted by the Revenue Divisional Officer
12	Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court Judgment.No.13/79, Dt.27 th November,1979 Page No.3, para-5, line-13	The thing that came up in the inquest was that a case was falsely framed and foisted against him.
13	Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court Judgment.No.13/79, Dt.27 th November,1979 Page No.3, para-6, line 14-19	Taken, beaten and obtained his signatures forcibly; produced before the Tahsildar and handed over to the police station.
14	Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court Judgment.No.13/79, Dt.27 th November,1979 Page No.3, para-6,	The thing that came up in the inquest was that establishing a case against him, beyond all reasonable doubt ?
15	Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court Judgment.No.13/79,	The thing that came up in the inquest was that he was beaten

	Dt.27 th November,1979 Page No.4, para-7, line-1	
16	Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court Judgment.No.13/79, Dt.27 th November,1979 Page No.4, para-7, line 3&4	The thing that came up in the inquest was that there was a altercation regarding the existence of God(Theory of creation)
17	Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court Judgment.No.13/79, Dt.27 th November,1979	The thing that came up in the inquest was that the Hon' ble Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court was found me not guilty and acquitted me on 27 th ,November 1979.
18	1980-82	1980-82: I suffered serious financial problems; I did not have food to eat, fabrics to put on and there was no house to live. However I built a small lab with home-made apparatusn and did immense many studies and experiments to propose a revolutionary architecture in the name of Geoscope.
19	1982-87	Joined in the Gram Panchayat Forest Scheme(1982-87) to contend financial difficulties. I made that opportunity favorable to researches and played active role in the fields of social forest schemes, environmental protection programmes, urban forestry and other awareness programmes of environmental protection under the Gram Panchayat, Merlapalem and made many studies in the fields of Agricultural meteorology, climate and crops, farming systems, weather & its effects on environment, interactions of weather with grasses, trees, agro-ecosystems, yield forecasting, disaster management, environmental pollutions, climate change etc that concerned greater good of the nature and environment.
	1980-87	From 1980, I started working out t Geoscope and designed the Basics of Geoscope for all world countries
	Basics of Geoscope	Between 2000-10, I conducted many researches and studies on the world geological regions and applied them to the Geoscope and proposed and designed the Geoscopes for all world regions and countries with many proposals such as studying all over earth system dealing with the physical and chemical composition and it' s atmosphere including geological hazrds; breaking the underground mysteries; searching&exploring the underground resources; predicting&mitigating the geological hazards; attracting the deep underground/sea waters to the areas of deserts and rain shadow areas through the layers by electro-ionization and increase the underground waters; attracting the vaporized atmosphere/sea waters to the desert/rainshadow areas through the sky by electrically geo-magnetized atmosphere when the weather is surrounded by water molecules during the trough or low pressure areas; creating artificial storms and making them to our control by moving desert/rainshadow areas and pour rains; restoring and recreating people in past by images that are preserved in the earth' s magnetic field by new technologies just like Geo-Machine etc. These are not what Buckminster had proposed Geoscope in 1962. Geoscope proposed by me is completely different intended to study the earth' s underground&surfaceground for public purposes. The Geoscope is a geological system that studies the underground by setting up a number of Geoscopes in different locations and analyzing the data in a coordinated manner. For example, to study earthquakes one or more required number of Geoscopes should be established in the expected earthquake zones. The observation personnel in the respective Geoscopes should watch the onset of earthquakes day and night. There should be established a Regional Geoscope Centre at every expected quake zone to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the local Geoscope Centers of the zone. There should be established a central processing centre to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the local geoscope centres from all over country in a coordinated manner. Whenever a local geoscope centre sends warning about the onset of earthquakes, the observation personal should immediately send the information to its centralrocessing centre. The central processing center should analyze the information supplied by the local

		geoscope centre and estimates the epi-centre, time, area to be affected urban places etc., details of the impending earthquake and send to the authorities, and media and warnings in advance to take precautions. In 2003, The Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission was forwarded a research project to the Chief Minister's Office for implementation of a drought combat project.
20	A.J.V.B.M. Rao Hon' ble Member Of Parliament Lr. Dated:3 rd , December,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.
	1987-91	Between 1980-87, I proposed and started making Basics of Monsoon Time Scales for all world local, regional, and global monsoon
	Basics of Monsoon Time Scales	Monsoons are crucial in the climate system; a seasonal reversing wind accompanied by its corresponding weather changes and natural calamities in precipitation and moves according to the gravitational forces. We cannot be said that a monsoon especially to be relevant to a particular continent, region or country. Each and every continent, region or country has its own seasonal monsoonal winds. So monsoon system is spread all over the globe. Between 1987-91, many researches were conducted by me on the world local, regional and global monsoon systems and proposed Basics for Monsoon Time Scales to study the past's, present and future movements of monsoon systems and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities. In 1991, A detailed report on the Global Monsoon Time Scales (Indian Monsoon Time Scale) was submitted to the Director General of Meteorology, India Meteorological Department for further research and implementation. In 1991, Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Hon' ble Member of Parliament was forwarded the Global Monsoons Time Scales (Indian Monsoon Time Scale) to the Indian Meteorological Department for implementation in services of the nation.
21	DalitVoiceJournal PageNo.20,21,June&July,1 988	The Dalit Voice Journal published a story on the inventions&discoveries Lisposcope, Geoscope and A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology etc and its consequences.
22	Minister,State, Science&Technology, Government of India, No.401/VIP/MOS/88 1988 Dated 9 th ,December,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.
23	Dated:03 rd , June,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.
24	GramPanchayat, Melapalem,P.R.No1988, 13 th ,December,1988.	Gram Panchayat, Merlapalem Village was sent a resolution to the Government to approve his inventions and discoveries just like Theory of creation, Monsoons Time Scale etc.
25	Hon' ble High-Court of Andhra Pradesh. Writ Petition No.12355, Dated: 6 th September,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 and Monsoon Time Scales Project Proposals. When I met the N.G.R.I, they are insulted, refused to provide research facilities and pushed out to the gate.
26	1988	Shri G. Surya Rao, Hon' ble M.L.A was forwarded the Monsoons Time Scales projects to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh for implementation in the welfare of the people.
27	Chief Minister, Andhra Pradesh, CMP No.17/Rev/L/89. Dated:30 th January,1989	Sri N.T.Rama Rao, The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh was issued orders for implementation of th Monsoons Time Scales in the welfare of the people.

28	1989	I went to Coconut Research Institute as per orders of the A.P.Agricultural University to conduct of fundamental experiments on some research projects by predicting climate changes through Monsoon Time Scales, attracting the sea waters to the underground areas of deserts through the layers by electro-ionization; attracting the vaporized sea waters to the desert areas through the sky by electrically geo-magnified atmosphere when the weather is surrounded by water molecules during the trough of low pressure areas. During this researches, I was man-handled.
29	1989-90	I conducted some experiments on Monsoon Time Scales, magnetic waters and research projects that attract the vaporized sea waters to the desert plains through the sky by geo-magnetizing atmosphere when the atmosphere is surrounded by the water molecules during the low pressure areas and also conducted fundamental experiments on a research project by which attracting the sea waters to the underground areas of deserts through the layers by electro-ionization; at Central Tobacco Research Institute, Rajamundry.
	1991	In 1991 I proposed Indian Monsoon Time Scale.
30	Lr.Dated:15 th August, 1991	A detailed report on the Monsoon Time Scales was submitted to the Director General of Meteorology, India Meteorological Department through Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Hon' ble Member of Parliament for further research and implementation..
31	Indian Meteorological Department Lr.No.NA-153, Dated:21 st October,1991	Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, Hon'ble Member of Parliament was forwarded these Monsoons Time Scales to the Indian Meteorological Department for implementation in welfare of the nation.
32	Lr.Dated:1 st November,1991	According to the Indian Meteorological Department , I was sent a detailed report about the Global Monsoons Time Scales including Indian Monsoon Time Scale to the Indian Meteorological Department for implementation in welfare of the nation.
	1991-2000	Between 1991-2000, I researched on the relationship among the earth and space related issues and discovering many mysteries.
33	Andhra Pradesh StateCouncil Science&Technology, Proc.No.ADMN/RESEAR CH/231/' 91 25 TH June,1991	A Project was jointly had been organized by Andhra Pradesh State Council Science & Technology, Andhra Pradesh State Remote Sensing Applications Centre and Andhra Pradesh Science Centre on the inter-connection of Earth' s Geomagnetic field with natural calamities and their effect on human impulse and also to prepare a project that attract the vaporized Sea waters to the desert plains through the sky of geo-electromagnetizing atmosphere when the atmosphere is surrounding by the water molecules during the low pressure times and attracts the sea/underground waters to the desert underground areas through the layers by electro-ionization; During that research, The Director shouted biggerly and insulted among the staff for asking some money for food at that time I had no food to eat and no fabrics to put on.
	1991-2000	There are many myths, mysteries, truths, beliefs in the cosmology that current theories can not explain. Some issues in the cosmology are theoretical, meaning that existing theories seem incapable of of explaining a certain observed phenomenon or experimental result. The others are experimental, meaning that there is a difficulty in creating an experiment to test a proposed theory or investigate a phenomenon in greater detail. Some pertain to one-off events, unusual occurrences that have not repeated and whose causes therefore remain unclear. Between 1991-2000, I conducted many researches and studies on the relationships between the space and the earth proposed many things for studying the structure and properties of the cosmos; unraveling the mysteries of the cosmos and exercising the benefits of mankind and development of the astronomy. This theory led to many discoveries of the cosmology and many mysteries regarding the cosmology can be answered based on these as that all things in the creation which may be photon to atom, and cyclone to galaxy have the similar basic principles.
35	People' s Action for Rural Awakening.	I joined in the People' s Action for Rural Awakening. I played active role in remedial and rationalize programmes and general taking an active part in

	5 TH October,1993	issues such as literacy programme, science popularization programmes, remedial programmes, rationalize programmes,modern scientific ideas, ideas of hierarachical, infinite and innumerable universes, mysteries and rational thoughts of the cosmos etc that concerned greater good of the community associated with the organization of People' s Action for Rural Awakening,Ravulapalem.
36	1993	I joined as Junior Assistant in A.P.P.S.C, Hyderabad. Financially convenient.
43	Cabinet Secretariate of India DO.No.NMRF/SKM/30/94 ,Dated:17 th August,1994	Consultations were made with The Cabinet Secretary of India for implementation of the Global Monsoons Time Scales including Indian Monsoon Time Scale.
48	India Meteorological Department, No.NA-150, Dated:28 th November,1996	Consultations were made with the President of India and other VVIP through the Lok Sabha Secretariat for further research and implementation of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale(Global Monsoons Time Scales)
49	2000	Many Universities had expressed their complements on the Irlapatism-A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology.
	2000-10	Between 2000-10, I did many researches regarding the Designs of Numerical Weather Periodic Tables for all world countries.
	Numerical Weather Periodic Tables	<p>Astro-Meteorology or Meteorological Astronomy is a pseudoscience that attempts to forecast the weather changes and natural calamities. It is fact that the postion and motion of celestial objects can be used to predict both seasonal climate and weather.. Between 1991-2000 years, I conducted many researches and studies on the relationship between weather changes and gravitational forces and designed the Numerical Weather Periodic Tables on the basis of Metonic cycle.</p> <p>I designed the Numerical Weather Periodic Tables with 21 blocks, each block containing certain prescribed cycle of years in which similar calendar years repeating one after another that leads similar weather conditions of those previous years to future years likely repeating every year approximately to study the monsoon and it' s weather conditions and natural calamities. Numerical Weather Periodic Tables are very useful in estimating climate many years in advance.</p> <p>Many Consultations were made with the Directorate of Statistics and Economics regarding implementation of the Weather Periodic Time Scales. In 2005, Consultations were made with the Indian Meteorological Department for implementation of the Weather Periodic Time Scales. In 2006, Sri D. Sambaiah, Hon' ble M.L.A was forwarded the Weather Periodic Time Scales to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh for implementation in the welfare of the people. Consultations were made with the Commissioner for Disaster Management for implementation of Weather Periodic Time Scales. In 2009, Consultations were made with the Addl. Commissioner for Disaster Management for implementation of Weather Periodic Time Scales. In 2009, The Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission was forwarded Weather Periodic Time Scales to the Commissioner for Disaster Management for implementation. In 2010, A detailed research project on the Weather Periodic Time Scales was submitted to the Indian Meteorological Department for further research and development. In 2010, Negotiations with the A.P State Council of Science & Technology are conducted related to implementation of Weather Periodic Time Scales.</p>
59	Directorate of Statistics and Economics Lr.No.2851.plg.X1/A2/200 4-4 Dated:15 th October,2004	Consultations were made with the Directorate of Statistics and Economics regarding implementation of the Astro-Climatic Weather Time Scales.I collected a lot of rainfall & systems data and assess, assimilate, analyze the data and carried out many studies and prepared hundreds of numerical weather forecasting scales. Each scale containing certain prescribed cycle of years in which leads similar calendar years repeating one after another, the

		same repeating years leads similar weather conditions of those years also likely repeating each and every year of the same cycle approximately.
60	India Meteorological Department No.49106 Dt: 25 th July,2005	A detailed research project on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale was submitted to the Indian Meteorological Department for further research and development.
61	Commissioner for Disaster Management, 2008	Consultations were made with the Commissioner for Disaster Management for implementation of a disaster management project.,
62	2005	Consultations were made with the Secretary, Ministry of Science & Technology for further research and implementation of Geoscope and Indian Monsoon Time Scale.
63	A.P. State Legal Services Authority, ROC No.7387/LS A/2005 Dated:26 th November,2005	I was proposed a project which can help to forecast the cyclones in advance. The A.P. State Legal Services Authority was forwarded that project proposals to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh for implementation through the Disaster Management Department.
64	2005	Consultations were made with the Indian Meteorological Department for implementation of the Weather Time Scales and Indian Monsoons Time Scales. Collected a lot of rainfall & systems data and assess, assimilate, analyze the data and carried out many studies and prepared hundreds of numerical weather forecasting scales. Each scale containing certain prescribed cycle of years in which leads similar calendar years repeating one after another, the same repeating years leads similar weather conditions of those years also likely repeating each and every year of the same cycle approximately.
65	Supreme Court Legal Services Authority, ROC No.8664/2005 Dated:2 nd June, 2006	Consultations were made with the Hon' ble Supreme Court Legal Services Committee to implement the Geoscope in the services of welfare of the people.
66	A.P State Council of Science & Technology, Lr.No.0393/S & T/2006-1, Dated:19 th January, 2006	Negotiations were made with the A.P State Council of Science & Technology for implementation of a research project to recreate artificial rains and cyclones.
67	D. Sambaiah, Hon' ble M.L.A Dated:15 th April,2006	Sri D. Sambaiah, Hon' ble M.L.A was forwarded the Indian Monsoons Time Scales and Weather Time Scales to the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh for implementation in the welfare of the people.
74	Commissioner for Disaster Management, Lr.No:6524/DM-111, Dated:19 th February,2008	Consultations were made with the Commissioner for Disaster Management for implementation of a disaster management project.,
75	Minister of State for Mines Lr.No.209/MOS/PS/2008	I presented preliminary findings from my study about the world global monsoon systems and its effects on the Indian monsoon to Sri Dr.P.Subbarami Reddy. Sri Dr.P.Subbarami Reddy, Hon' ble Minister of State was forwarded these project proposals to the Indian Meteorological Department for implementation.
76	India Meteorological Department No.GT-02(MISC)/6675 Dt:8 th August,2008	Consultations were made with the Indian Meteorological Department for implementation of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale/Global Monsoons Time Scales.
77	Asst.Commissioner Disaster Management 25241/8 th July, 2009	The Andhra Pradesh State Weather Time Scale Project was sent to the Times Foundation for offer their remarks Indian Weather Time Scales are containing certain prescribed cycle of years in which leads similar calendar years repeating one after another, the same repeating years leads similar weather conditions of those years also likely repeating each and every year of the same cycle approximately.
78	6655/Dt: 13-8-2008	Indian Weather Time Scale was submitted to the India Meteorological Department. A lot of rainfall & systems data and assess, assimilate, analyze the data and carried out many studies and prepared hundreds of numerical

		weather forecasting scales. Each scale containing certain prescribed cycle of years in which leads similar calendar years repeating one after another, the same repeating years leads similar weather conditions of those years also likely repeating each and every year of the same cycle approximately.
79	Secretary, Ministry of Science & Technology, Lr.No. 2009	The secretary for the Department of Science & Technology was sent the Indian Monsoon Time Scale to the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology
80	Asst.Commissioner Disaster Managment 25241/8 th july, 2009	Consultations were made with the Addl. Commissioner for Disaster Management for implementation of a project.
81	Indian Meteorological Department, No.S-01416/Prediction.Dated:9 th December,2009	A detailed research project on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale was submitted to the Indian Meteorological Department for further research and development.
82	Indian Meteorological Department, No.S-01416/Prediction.Dated:9 th December,2009	A detailed research project on the Geoscope was submitted to the Indian Meteorological Department for further research and development.
83	DisasterMangementDepartment, Lr.No.25241/DM.111(3)/2009Dt:8-7-2009	A seminar was conducted in the Disaster Mangement on 13-7-2009 regarding the Indian monsoon movements and its weather changes and natural calamities
84	869/Dt: 15-7-2009	The Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission was forwarded a research project to the Commissioner for Disaster Management for implementation.
85	India Meteorological Department No.F12016 Dt: 1-12-2009	Some experiments & studies were conducted on the Indian Weather Time Scale and submitted to the India Meteorological Department
86	India Meteorological Department No.S-01416 Dt: 9-12-2009	Some experiments & studies were conducted on Geoscope and submitted to the India Meteorological Department
	2010	From 2010 I started making Designs of Geoscope projects for all world countries.
87	Indian Meteorological Department, No.F-12016/1/00-NA Dt: 9-7-2010	Many studies were carried out on the Indian weather chronologically and formulated the Indian Weather Time Scale in which collected a lot of rainfall & systems data and assess, assimilate, analyze the data and carried out many studies and prepared hundreds of numerical weather forecasting scales. Each scale containing certain prescribed cycle of years in which leads similar calendar years repeating one after another, the same repeating years leads similar weather conditions of those years also likely repeating each and every year of the same cycle approximately and sent the same to the India Meteorological Department
88	Andhra Pradesh State council of Science & Technology Lr.No.1/APCOST/ NRDMS-Dt:16-7-2010	Negotiations with the A.P State Council of Science & Technology are conducted related to implementation of the A.P State Weather Time Scale.
	2010-20	Between 2010-20 I designed several Geoscope projects to all world countries.
	Designs of Geoscope	Between 2000-10, I conducted many researches and studies on the world geological regions and applied them to the Geoscope and proposed and designed the Geoscopes for all world regions and countries with many proposals such as studying all over earth system dealing with the physical and chemical composition and it's atmosphere including geological hazards; breaking the underground mysteries; searching&exploring the underground resources; predicting&mitigating the geological hazards; attracting the deep underground/sea waters to the areas of deserts and rain shadow areas through the layers by electro-ionization and increase the underground waters; attracting the vaporized atmosphere/sea waters to the desert/rainshadow areas through the sky by electrically geo-magnetized atmosphere when the

		<p>weather is surrounded by water molecules during the trough or low pressure areas; creating artificial storms and making them to our control by moving desert/rainshadow areas and pour rains; restoring and recreating people in past by images that are preserved in the earth' s magnetic field by new technologies just like Geo-Machine etc. These are not what Buckminster had proposed Geoscope in 1962. Geoscope proposed by me is completely different intended to study the earth' s underground&surfaceground for public purposes.</p> <p>The Geoscope is a geological system that studies the underground by setting up a number of Geoscopes in different locations and analyzing the data in a coordinated manner. For example, to study earthquakes one or more required number of Geoscopes should be established in the expected earthquake zones. The observation personnel in the respective Geoscopes should watch the onset of earthquakes day and night. There should be established a Regional Geoscope Centre at every expected quake zone to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the local Geoscope Centers of the zone. There should be established a central processing centre to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the local geoscope centres from all over country in a coordinated manner. Whenever a local geoscope centre sends warning about the onset of earthquakes, the observation personal should immediately send the information to its centralrocessing centre. The central processing center should analyze the information supplied by the local geoscope centre and estimates the epi-centre, time, area to be affected urban places etc., details of the impending earthquake and send to the authorities, and media and warnings in advance to take precautions.</p> <p>In 2003, The Secretary, Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission was forwarded a research project to the Chief Minister' s Office for implementation of a drought combat project. .</p>
89	2020	From 2020, I started making Designs of Monsoon Time Scales for all world local, regional and global mo
	Designs of Monsoon Time Scales	<p>Monsoons are crucial in the climate system; a seasonal reversing wind accompanied by its corresponding weather changes and natural calamities in precipitation and moves according to the gravitational forces. We cannot be said that a monsoon especially to be relevant to a particular continent, region or country. Each and every continent, region or country has its own seasonal monsoonal winds. So monsoon system is spread all over the globe. From 2020, many researches were conducted by me on the world local, regional and global monsoon systems and proposed basics for local, regional and global monsoon time scales including regional monsoon time scales, sub-regional monsoon time scales, northern monsoon time scales, southern monsoon time scales, summer monsoon time scales, winter monsoon time scales and country-wise monsoon time scales for all regions and countries to study the past' s, present and future movements of the global monsoon systems and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.</p> <p>At present, many researches are being conducted on the global monsoon systems with an ideal to invent the mysteries of the world global monsoon systems 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.</p>
	Uncompleted missions	<p>There are some unsolved inventions in the field of scientific researches. World scientists should pay attention to the failures. I started basic level researches on more than 100 such ideas and prepared research notes but could not complete due to lack of support and opportunities. I am placing these before the world scientists. I hope these inspire the world scientists and carry out researches in that direction.</p> <p>I tried to find out many inventions on the basis of some super research ideas. The proposals for these researches are placed before the respective research</p>

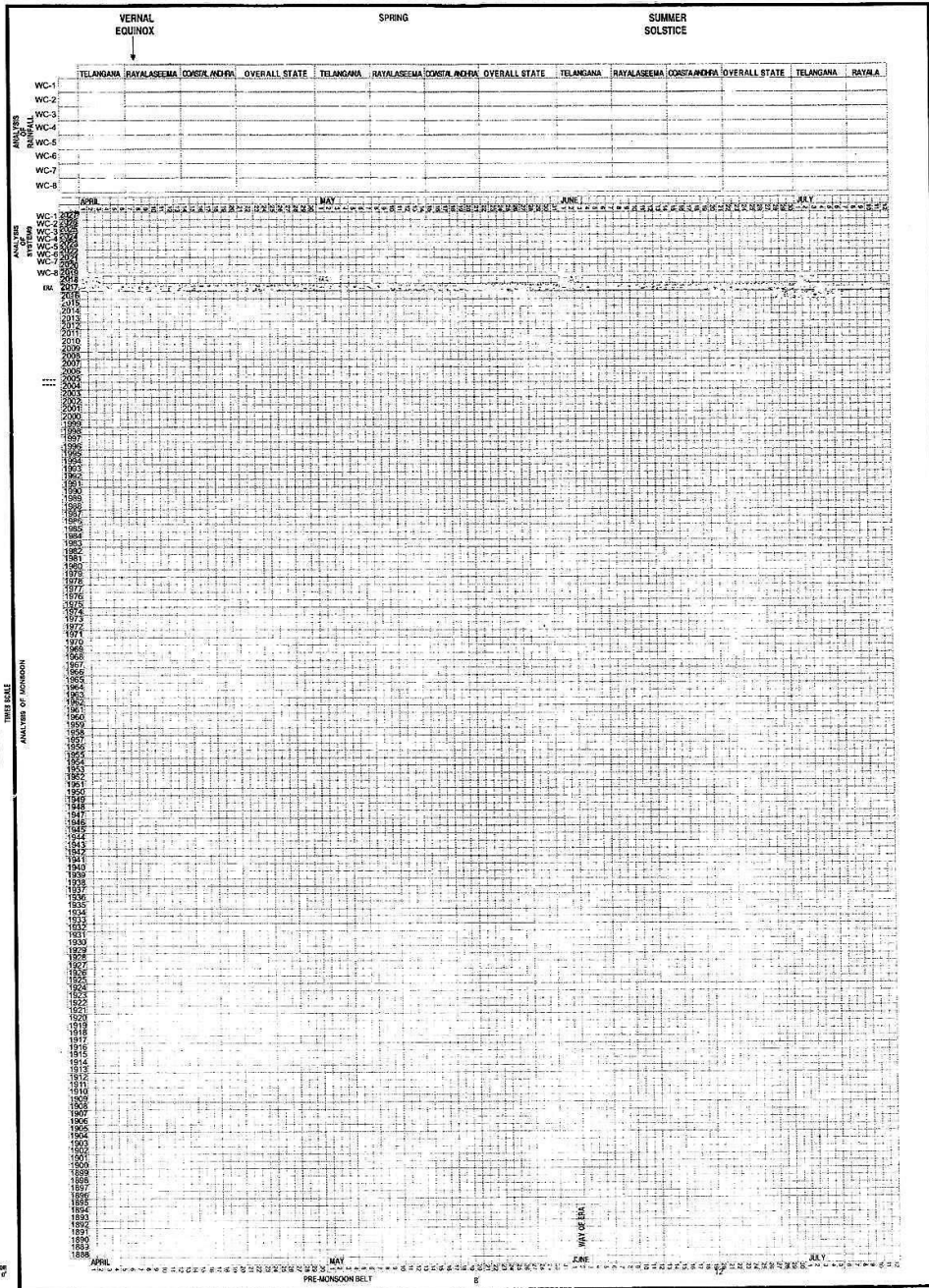
	<p>Institutes described above. But I am not giving research facilities and could not do further researches on those research ideas due to lack of opportunities. My goal is keeping the entire underground under into the control of Geoscope to study the underground mysteries, exploring underground resources; predicting geological hazards; attracting sea waters to the underground areas of deserts through the layers by electro-ionization; attracting the vaporized sea waters to the desert areas through the sky by electrically geo-magnified atmosphere when the weather is surrounded by water molecules during the trough of low pressure areas, creating storms and making our control by moving them to desert areas and pour rains; creating artificial rains; travelling into the past by using new technologies just like Time-machine; restoring and recreating people in the past by using new biotechnologies just like Bio-machine; restoring and recreating people in past by images that are preserved in the earth's magnetic field by new technologies just like Geo-machine; establishing of human habitations on inter-planets; having relationship with living beings on the Neutrons; having relationship with living beings on the planets in the outside worlds of our Geo-universe; creating another similar earth worlds by tracing out images of earth of previous years or centuries by space-machine etc but couldn't complete due to lack of support and opportunities.</p> <p>Artificial rains: Artificial rains has proposed&designed me through this it is possible to pour rains in required desert and rain prone areas to save people from droughts and famines. Artificial Rains Research Proposal is proposed and designed by me and prepared a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas to create artificial rains and also keep them under our control and pour rains in the required desert and rain-prone areas and tried to conduct researches . I have prepared the necessary research basic notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support&opportunities.I call on world scientists to do researches that create Artificial rains.</p> <p>Artificial cyclones: Artificial storms has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas through this it is possible to pour rain waters in required desert and rain prone areas to save people from droughts and famine. I have prepared the necessary research basic notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support&opportunities. I call on world scientists to do researches that create Artificial storms.</p> <p>Artificial underground waters: Artificial underground waters has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas through it is possible to increase underground waters in required desert and rain prone areas to save people from droughts and famines. I have prepared the necessary research basic notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support&opportunities. I call on world scientists to do researches that create Artificial underground waters.</p> <p>Invention of life: Invention of life has proposed and designed by me to invent life with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas through this it is possible to revive living beings. I have prepared the necessary research basic notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support&opportunities. I call on world scientists to do researches that invent life.</p> <p>Super-human: Super-human has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas which we can create super humans byhe has super strength, super speed, super agility, super reflexes, super dexterity, super levitation, super flight, super invulnerability, super stamina, super jumping, super healing factor, super longevity, super immortality, super senses, super hearing, super olfaction, super telescopic vision, super x-ray vision, super microscopic vision, super eidetic memory or photographic memory, super genius level intellect, super solar energy absorption, super heat vision, super breath, super freeze breath, super dexterity, super invisibility and intangibility by vibrate his molecules, super outer space travel and super inner atomic space travel. He could fly so fast he could travel through time, his strength was enough to move the planet, his invulnerability became pretty much absolute, and he was given a raft of</p>
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		<p>sensory powers-heat vision and even super ventriloquism. I have prepared necessary research basic notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support&opportunities. I call on world scientists to do researches that invent Super-human..</p> <p>Re-creation of humans of past: Re-creation of humans of past has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas to re-create humans of past through this it is possible to humans of the past can be re-created. I have prepared the necessary research basics notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support&opportunities. I call on world scientists to do researches that re-creation of humans of past.</p> <p>Bio-machine: Bio-Machine Research Project Proposal is proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas to binvent it to create humans of past. I have prepared the necessary research basics notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support&opportunities. I call on world scientists to do researches that re-create humans of past..</p> <p>Time-machine project: Time-machine project I has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas through this it is possible to we travel to past and live. I have prepared the necessary research basic notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support&opportunities. I call on world scientists to do researches that invent Time-machine..</p> <p>Geo-machine project: Geo-machine has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas through this it is possible to re-create humans of past who are embedded in the earth magnetic layers. I have prepared the necessary research basic notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support&opportunities. I call on world scientists to do like Geo-machine.</p> <p>New-Earth-machine project: New-Earth-machine project has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas through this it is possible to re-create siresearchesmlilar earth of past in the space which is embedded in the gravitational layers. New Earth Research Project Proposal was proposed and designed by me with methodology to binvent it and go back into past time I have prepared the necessary research basic notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support&opportunities. I call on world scientists to do researches that Earth-machine project.</p> <p>Microcosm project: Microcosm project has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas through this means connecting inner worlds of the atom directly in microscopic ways or entering into the atom microscopic foms. (Here is a very important point to be grasped that one second of us equal to is an era in the atom world world people.). Mission Travel into Atom Research Project Proposal was designed by me with methodology to binvent it and go back into past time.I have prepared the necessary research basic notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support&opportunities. I call on world scientists to do researches that Microcosm project .</p> <p>Macrocosm project: Microcosm project has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas that means connecting Outer-Geo-Worlds directly in macroscopic ways or entering into the Outer-Geo-Worlds in macroscopic forms. (Here is a very important point to be grasped that our one era is equal to a second in that outer-geo-worlds.). Travel Outer-worlds Project Proposal was designed by me with methodology to binvent it and go back into past time. I have prepared the necessary research basic notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support&opportunities. I call on world scientists to do researches that Macrocosm project.</p>
90	Appeal	<p>However, much efforts and sacrifice did tho, I could not get government recognition and social support. My researches were ignored and darkened. My researches such as Irlapatism-A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology, the existence of God in the gigantic universe is questionable, Artificial rains for creating normal rains; Artificial storms</p>

		<p>for pouring heavy rains and floods; 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 from the images of past eras embedded in the layers of earth's magnetic field; Earth-machine for re-creating 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 etc. were subjected to the wrath of racists, casteists, fanatics as well as fellow scientists and resulted into the oppression and humiliations on me. My lab was invaded. Illegal cases were framed and foisted against me. I was faced trials, handcuffed and led through streets during the police enquiries and court hearings and imprisoned. I am a victim of racism and discrimination, negligence and jealousy. 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. At last, I am now making my life's last journey due to disregard and despair with illness and poverty. Illness weakening the health and 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. I humbly request the world scientists that if world scientists have invented any technology in future that re-create humans of past, kindly remember and re-create me to complete my uncompleted researches.</p>
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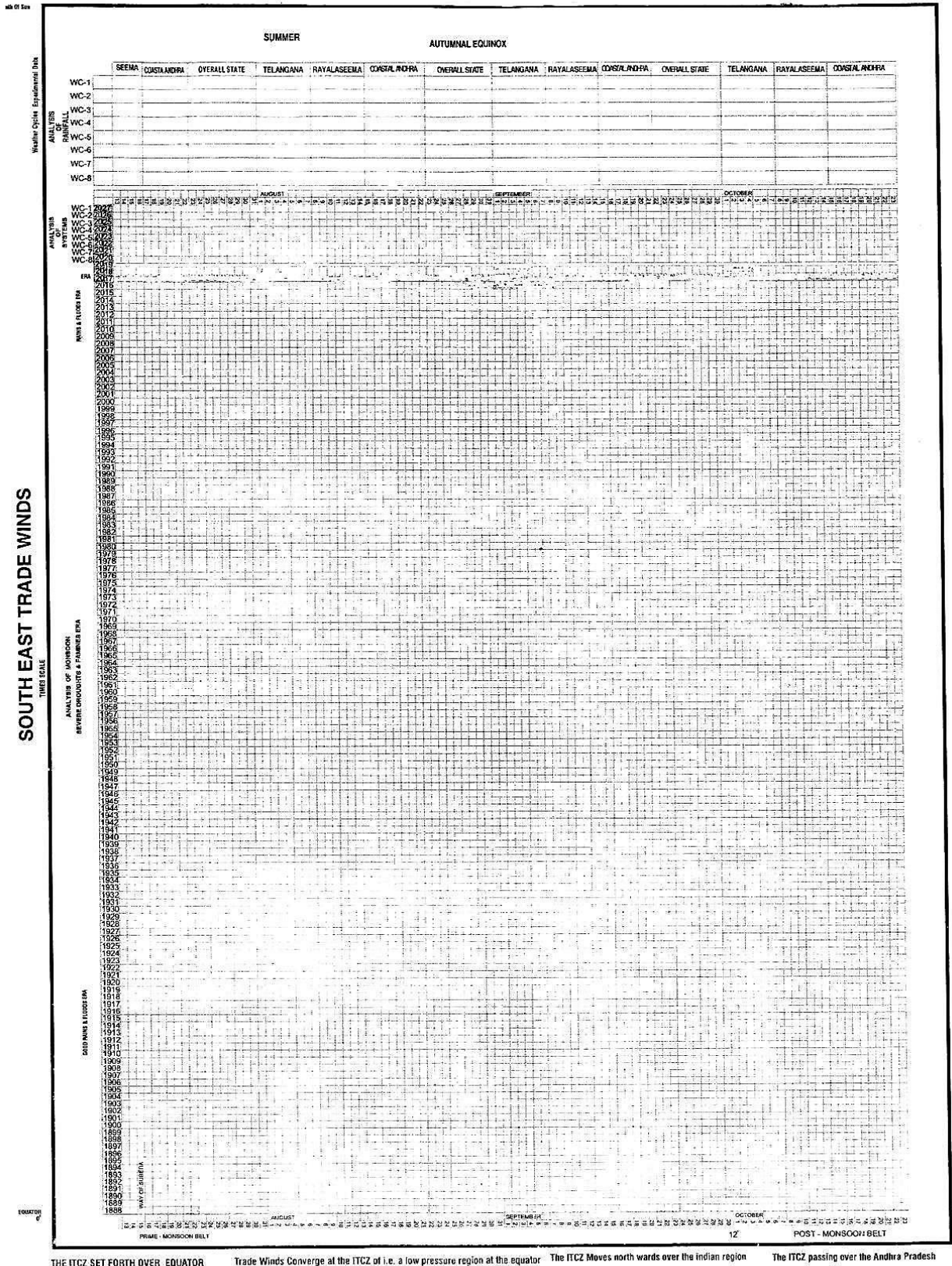
APPENDICES:

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



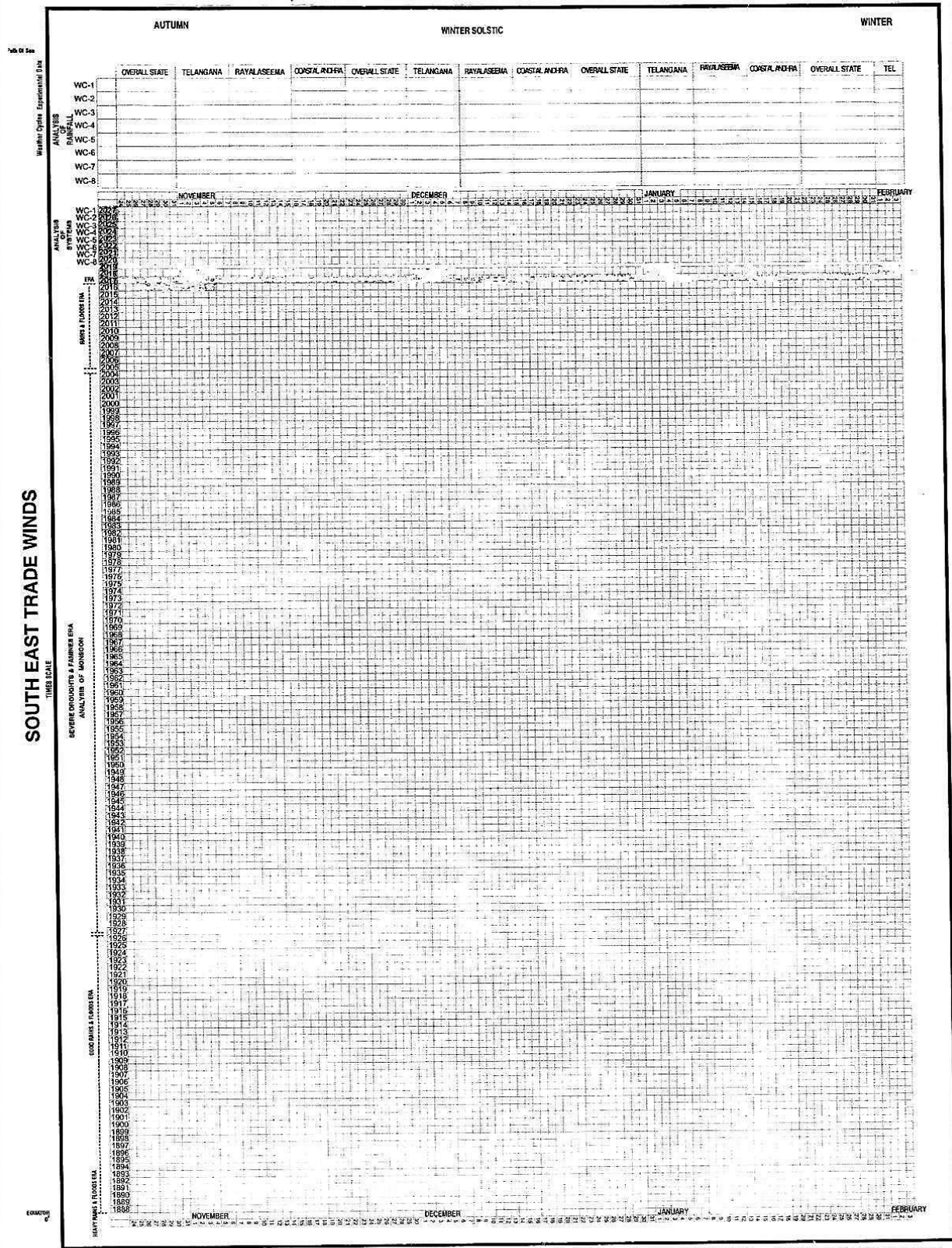
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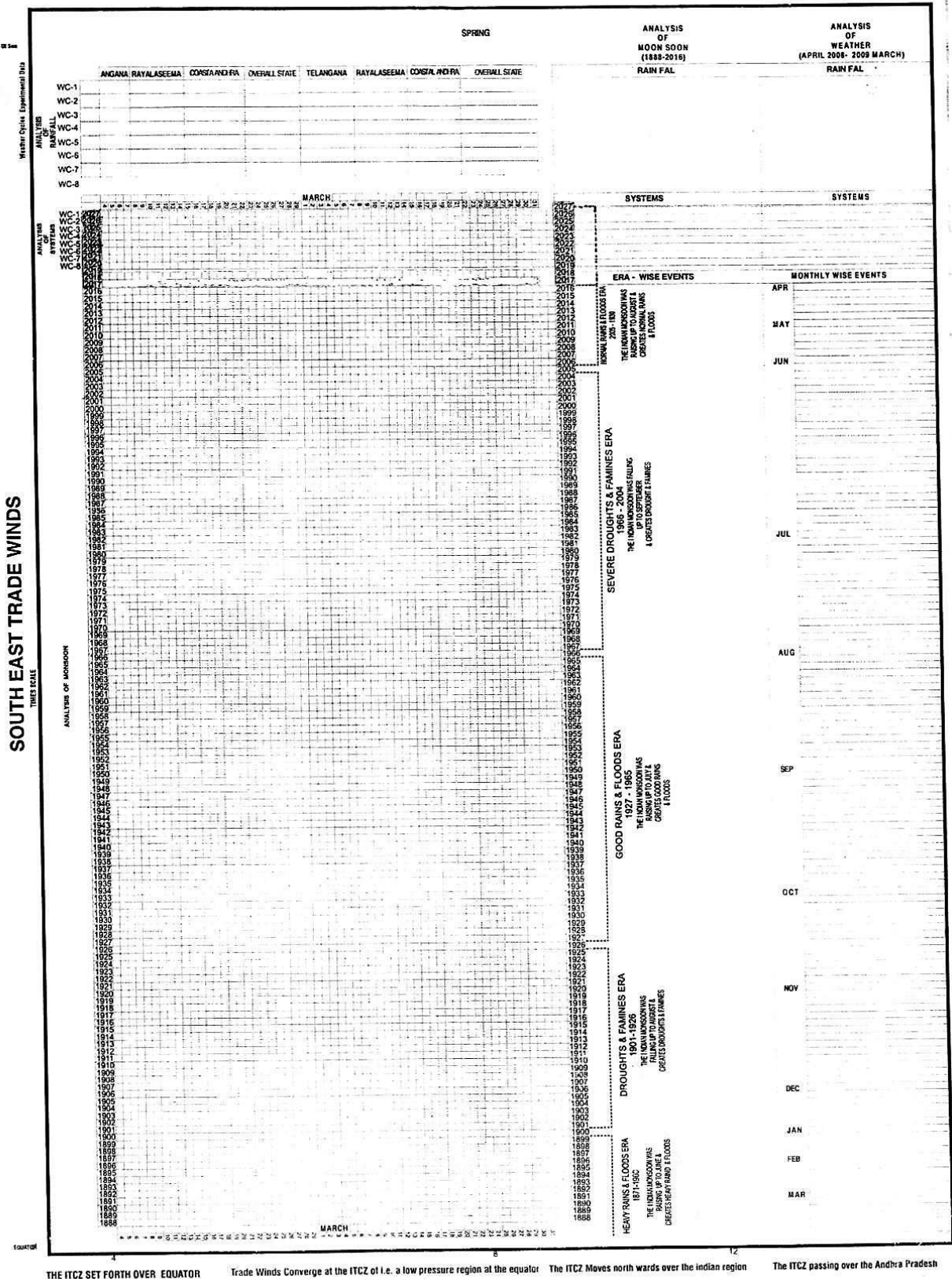
INDIAN MONSOON

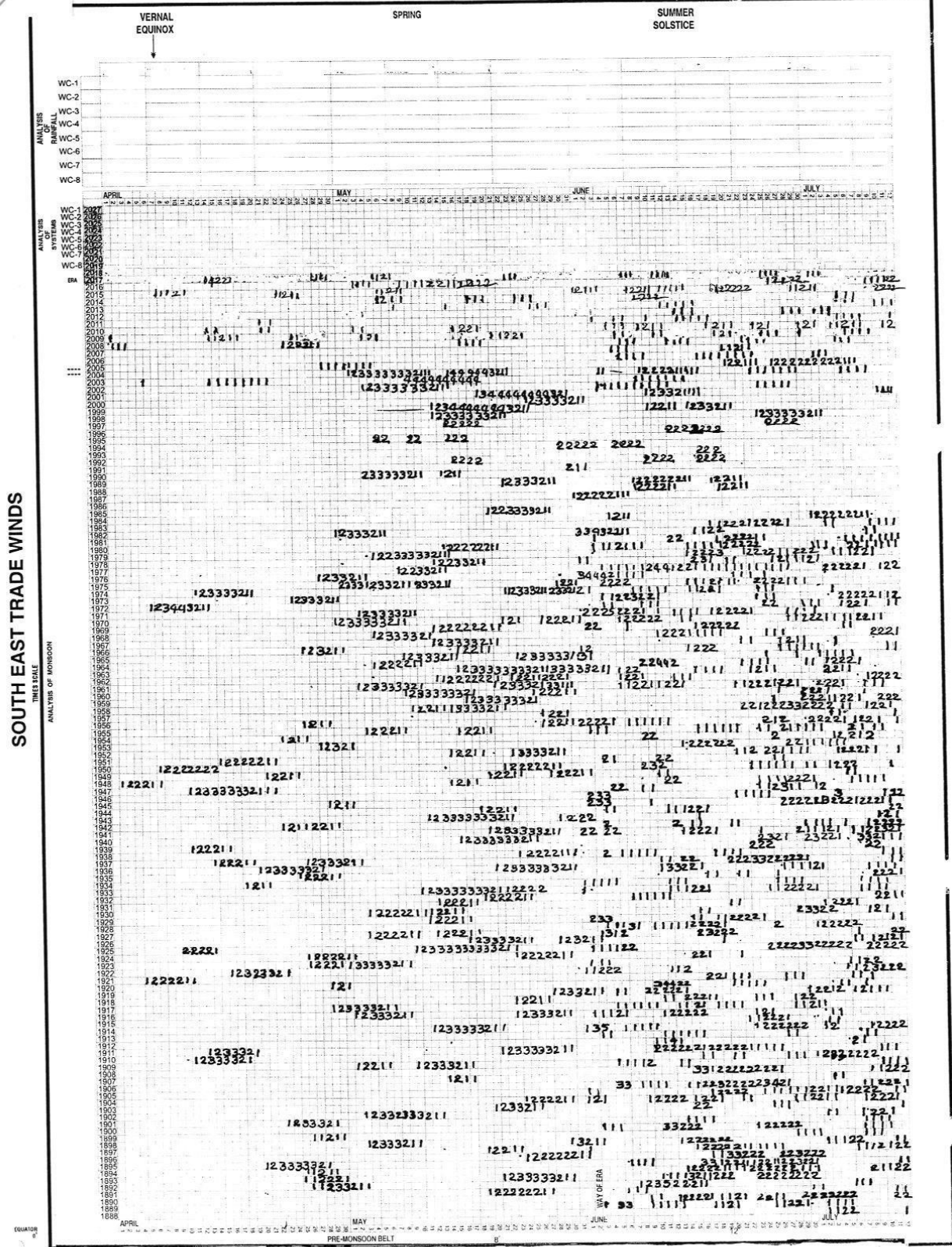


THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

TIME SCALE

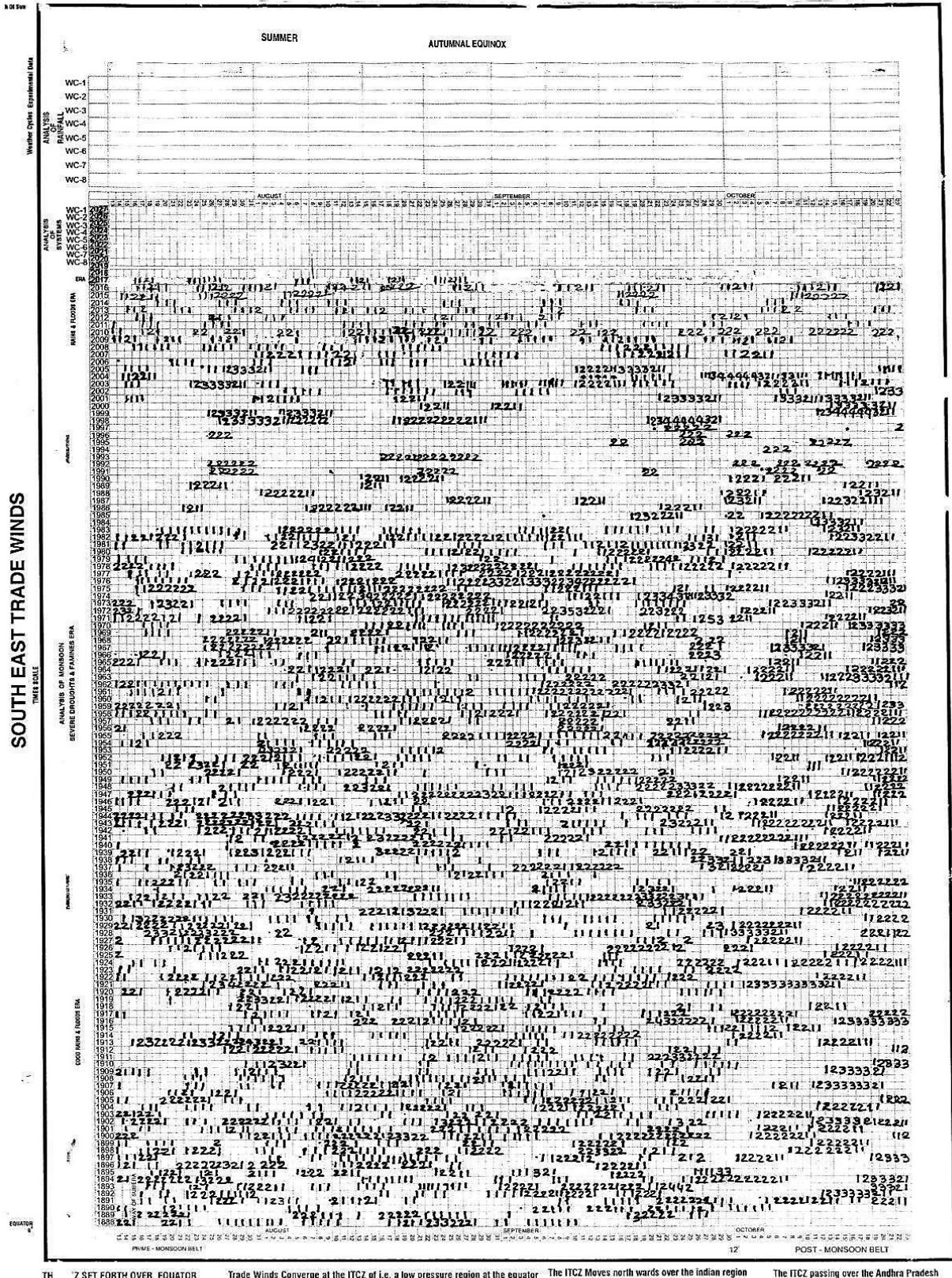




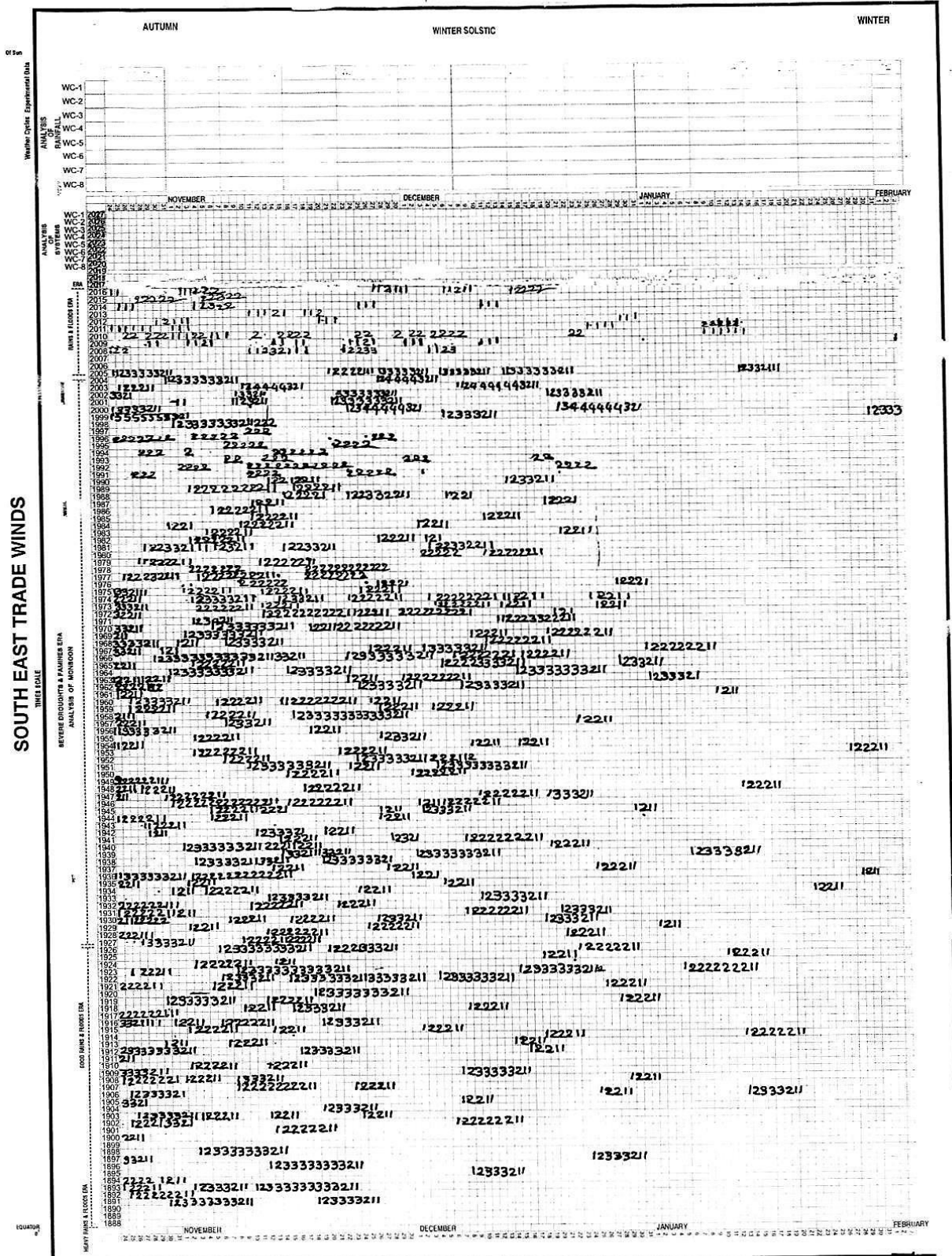


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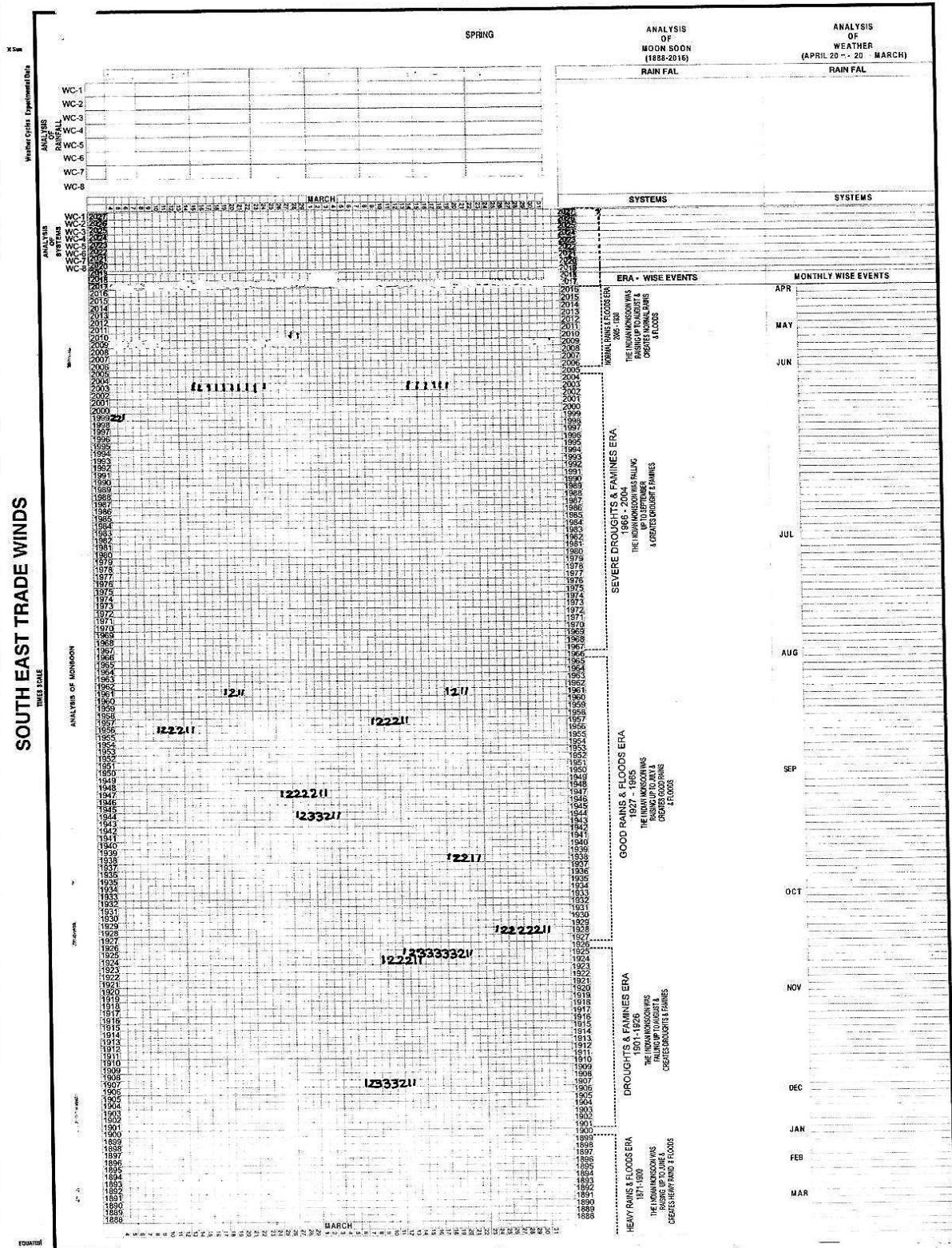
INDIAN MONSOON



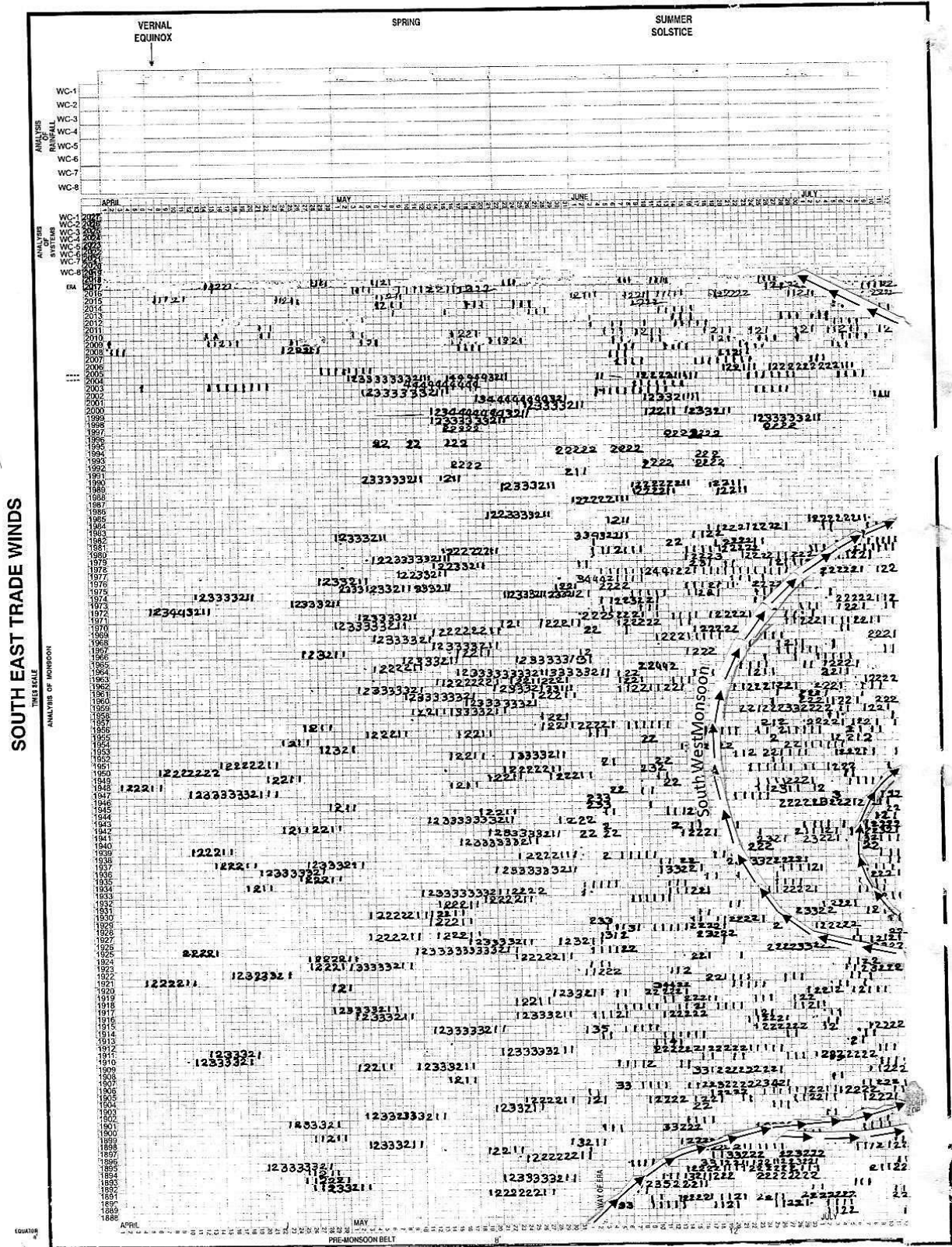
TIME SCALE



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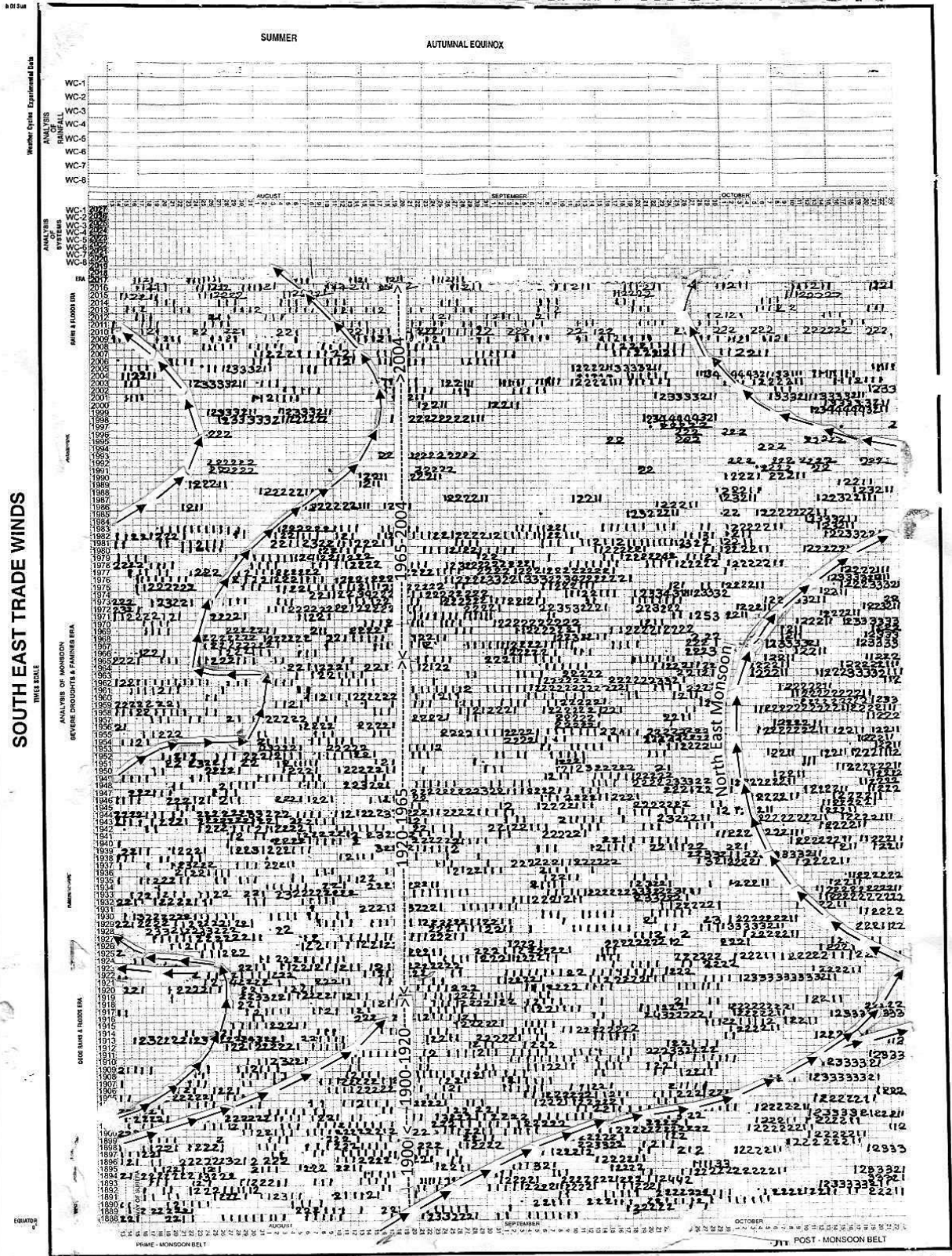


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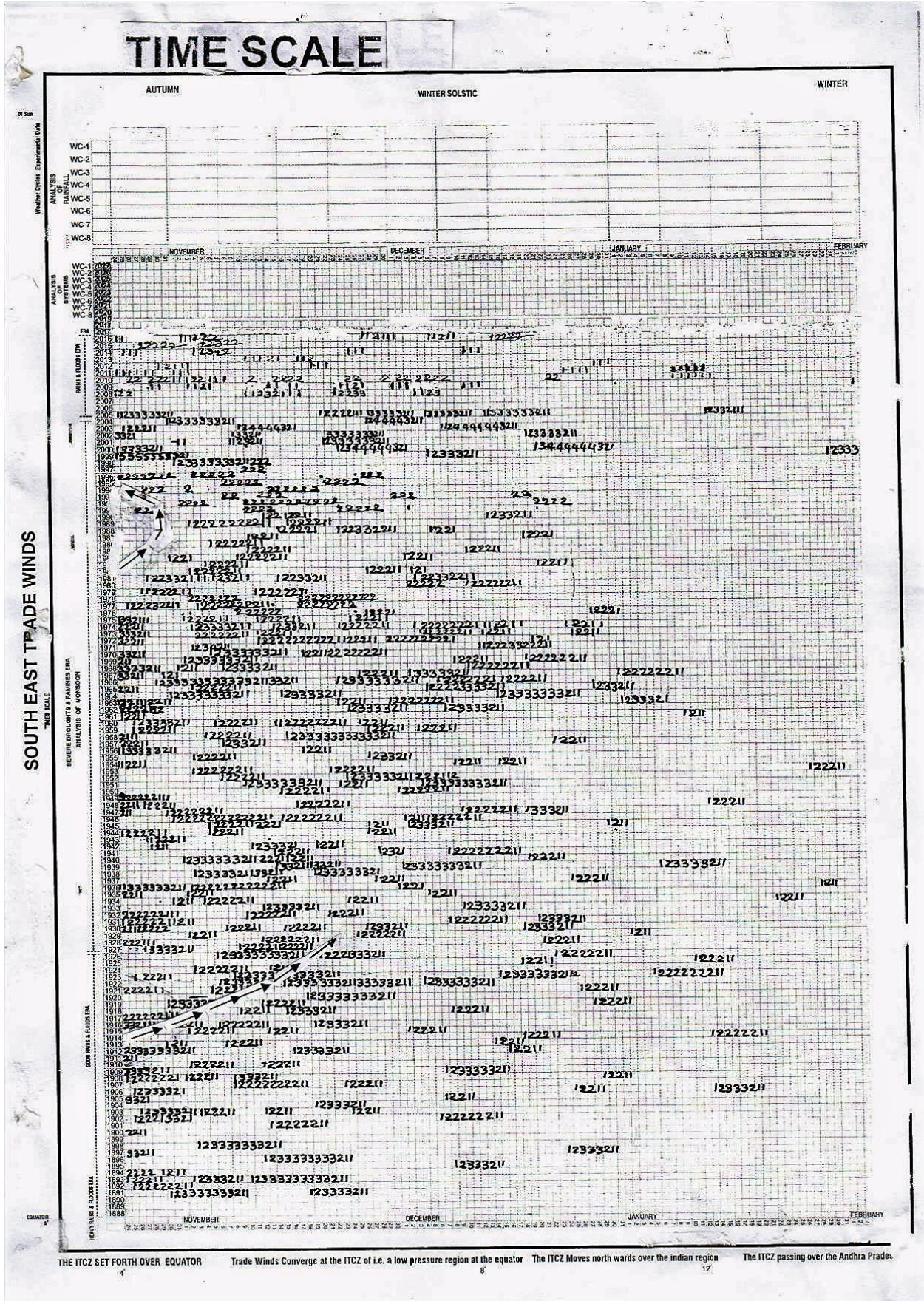


THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

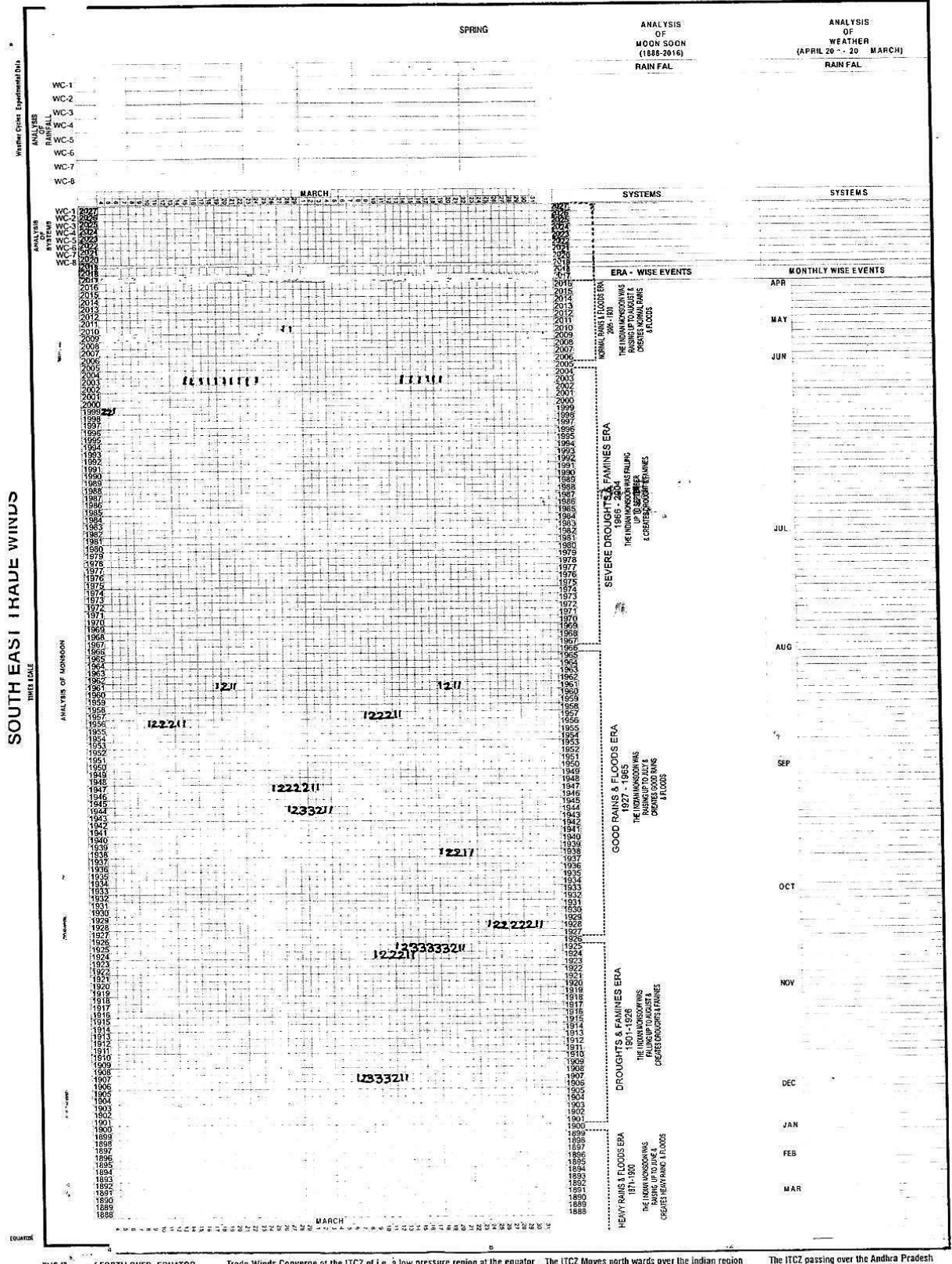
INDIAN MONSOON



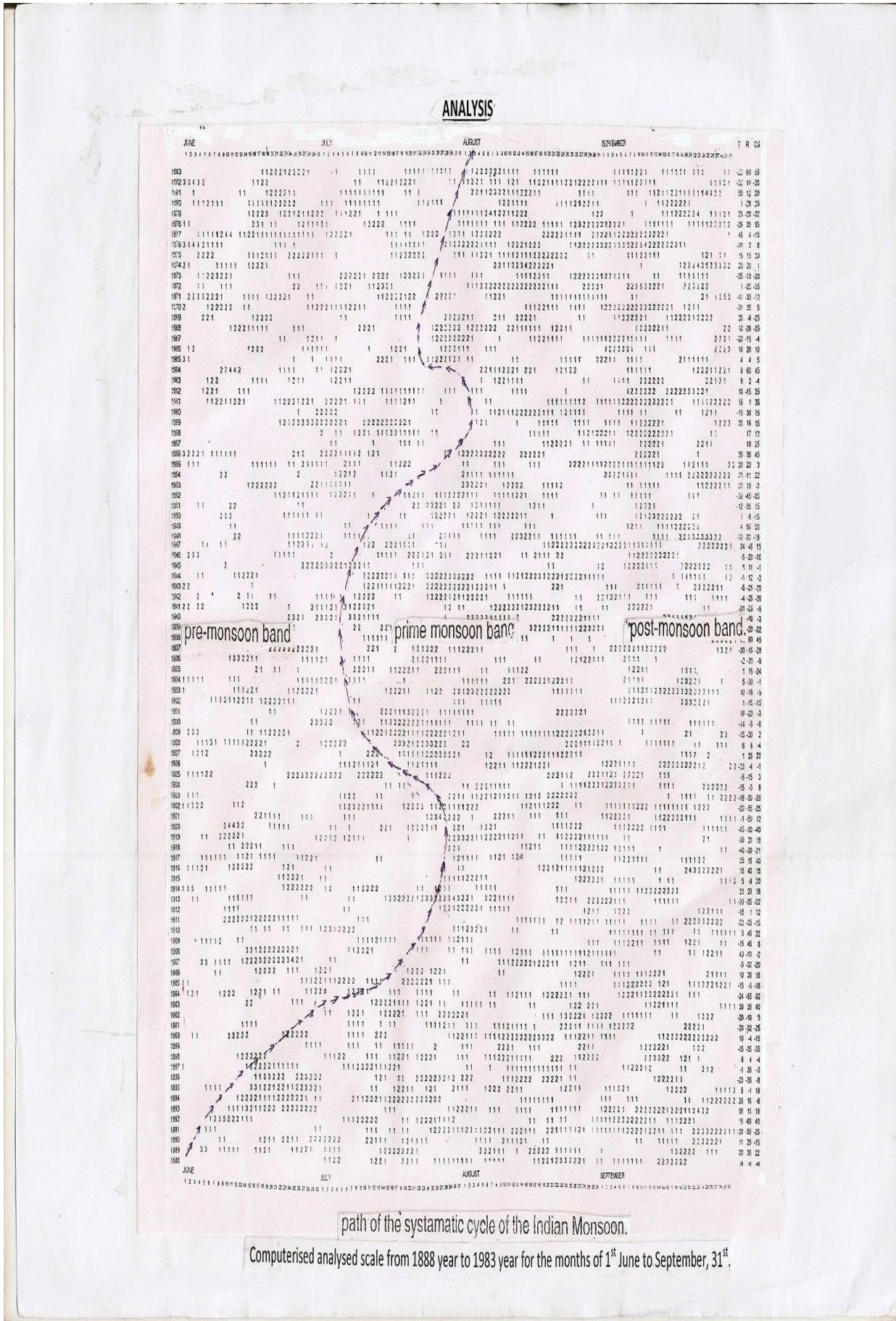
THIRU MOLE - MONSOON BELT
 Trade Winds Converge at the TTCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
 The TTCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region
 The TTCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh



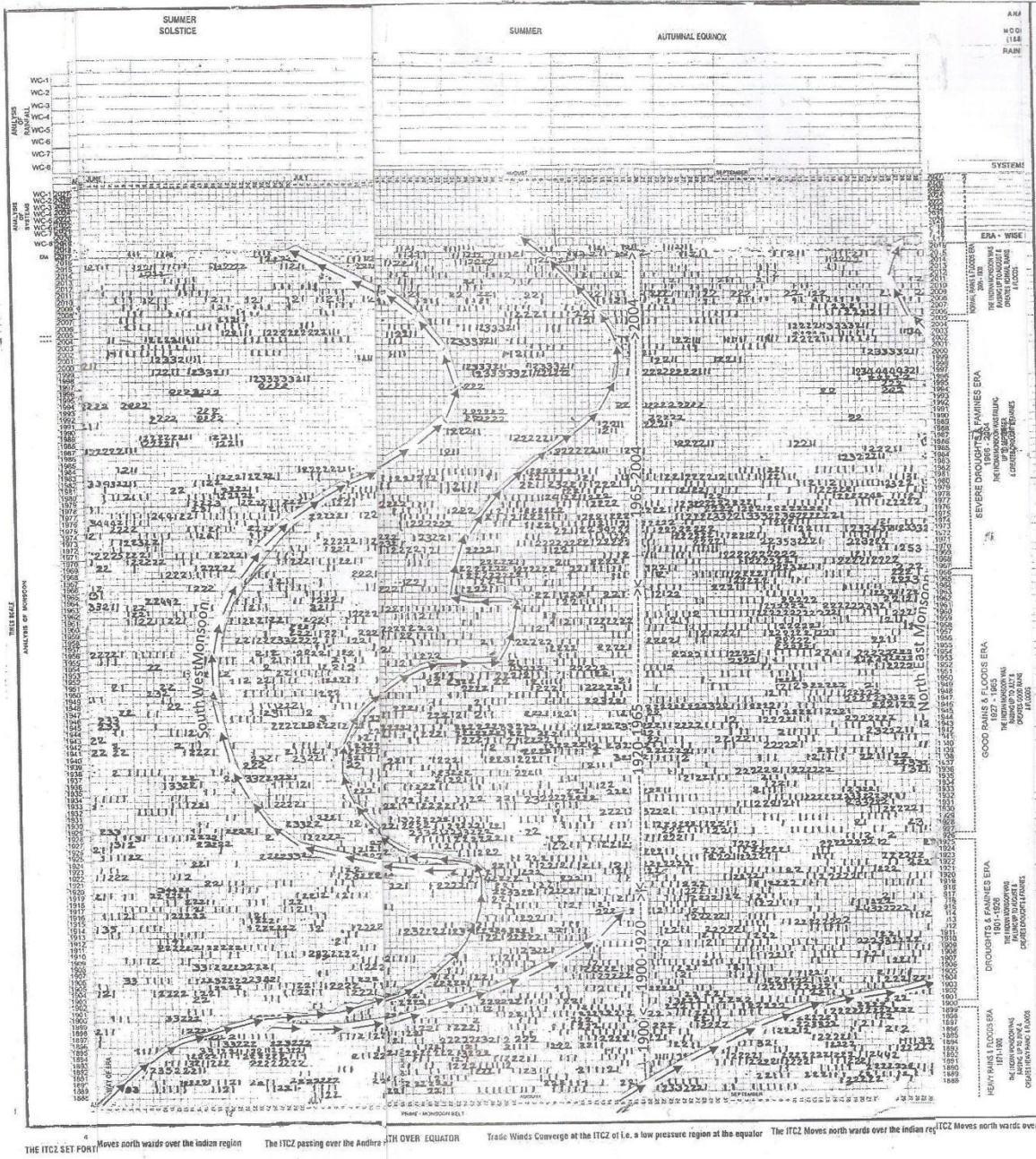
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh.



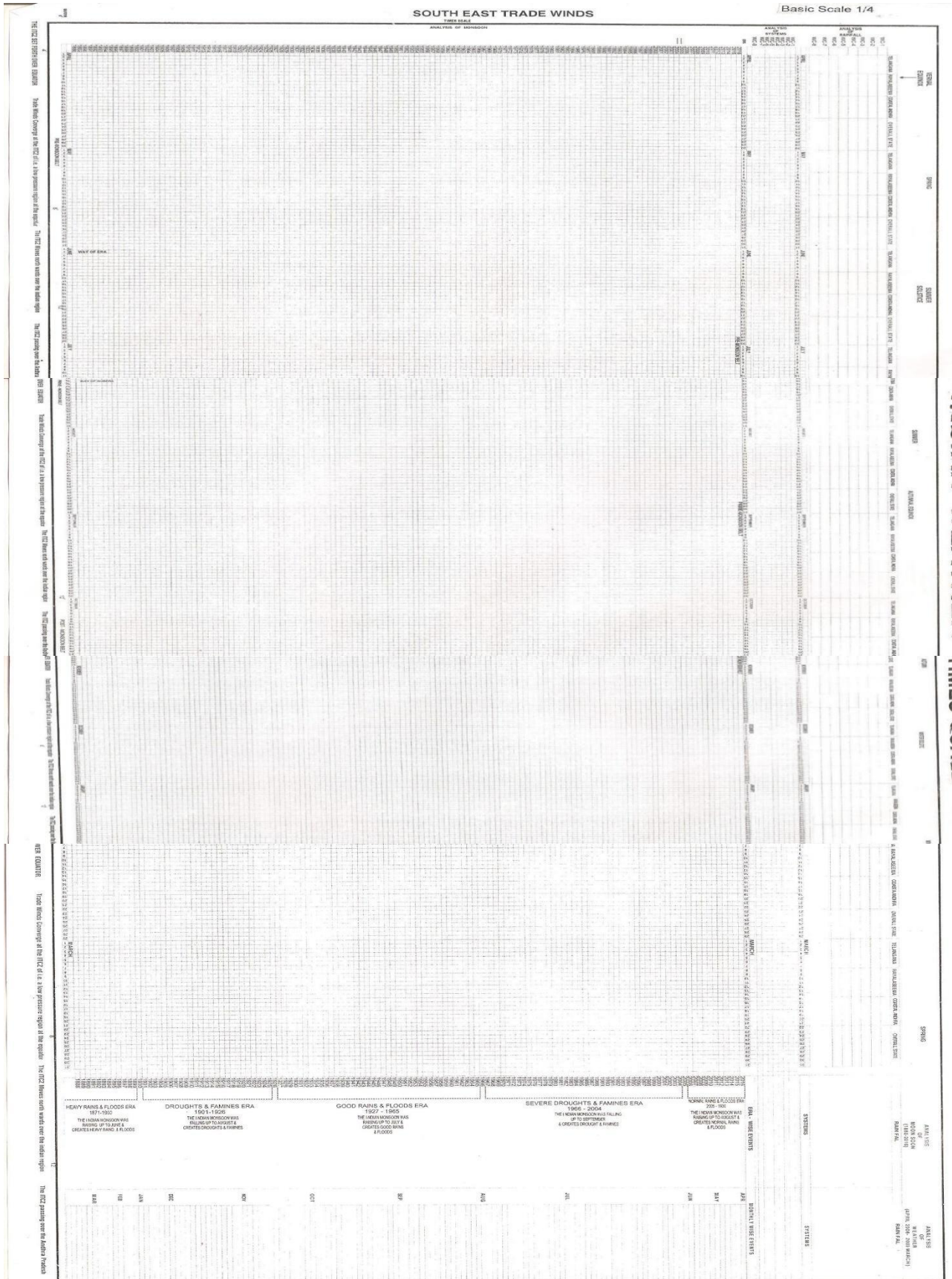
THE ITCZ FORTH OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh.



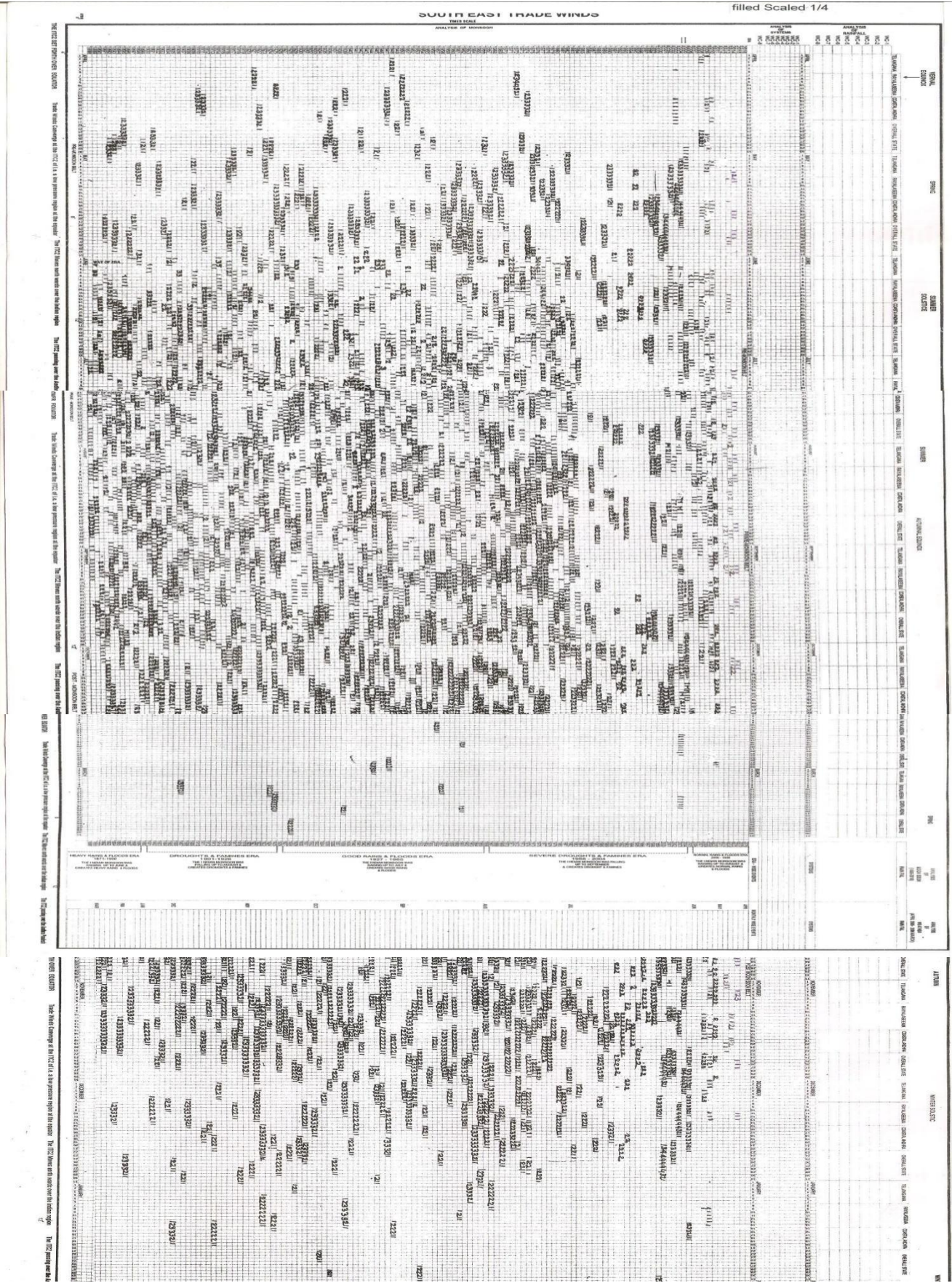
INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE

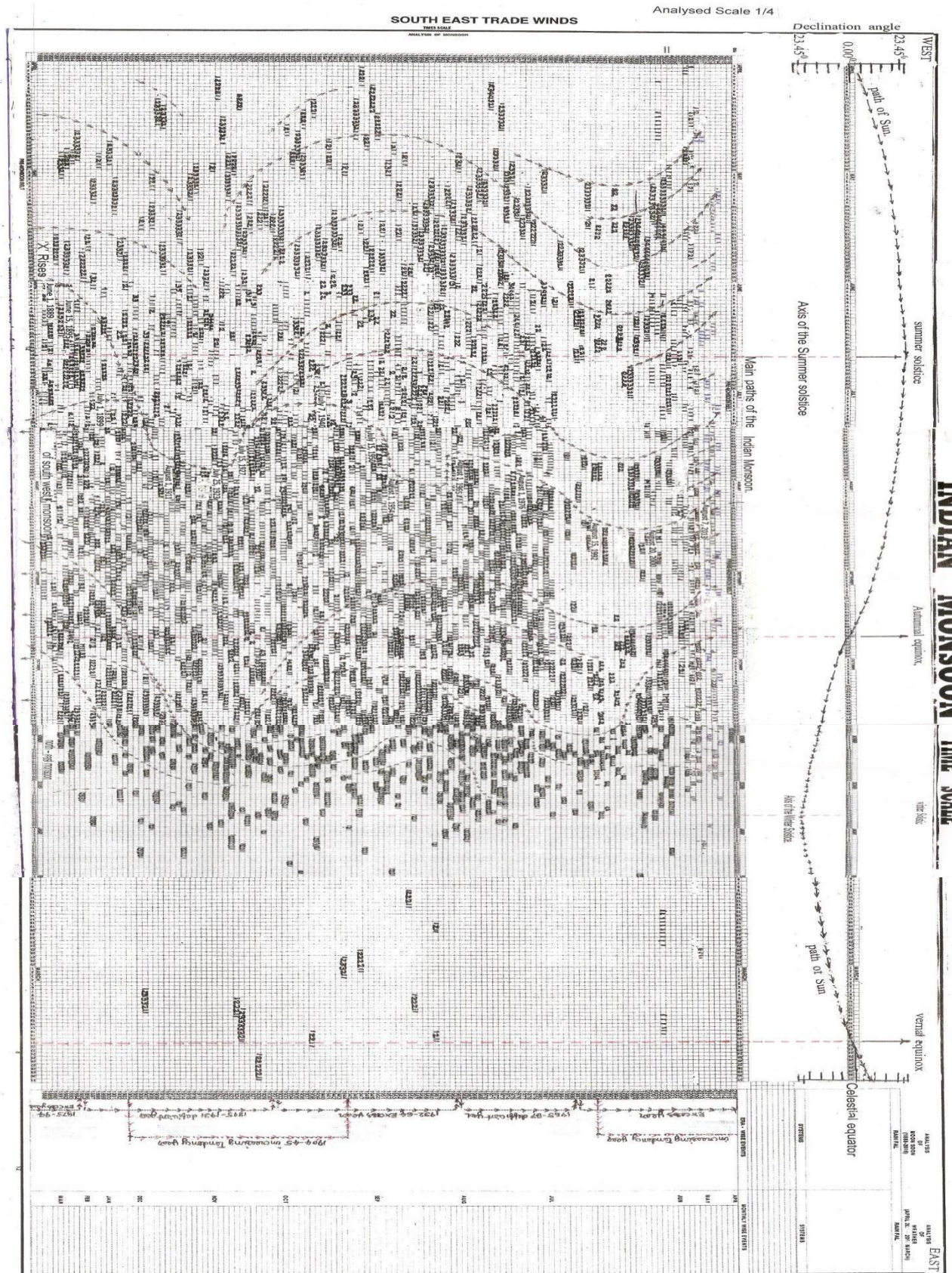


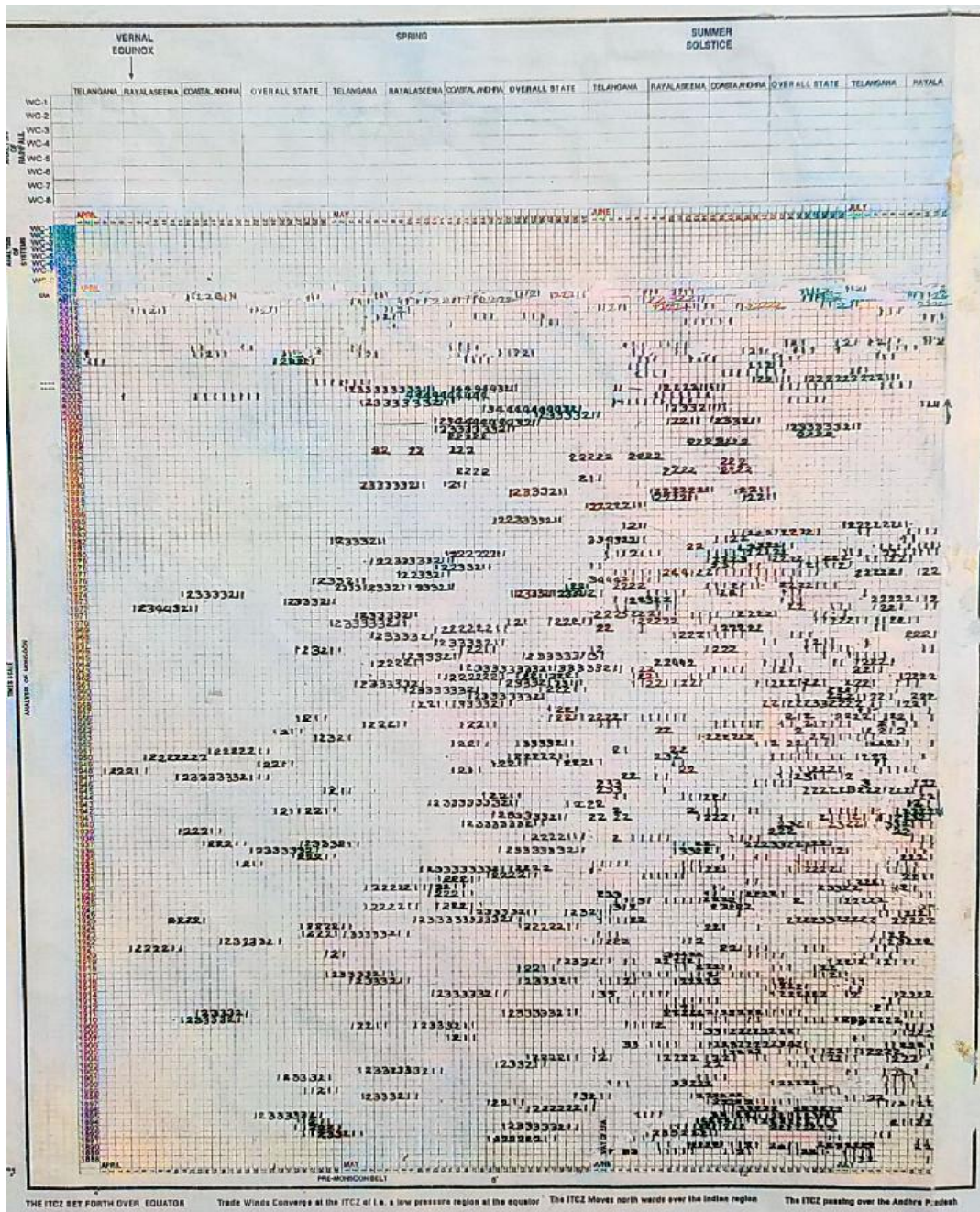
Indian monsoon time scales(when four parts are pasted)

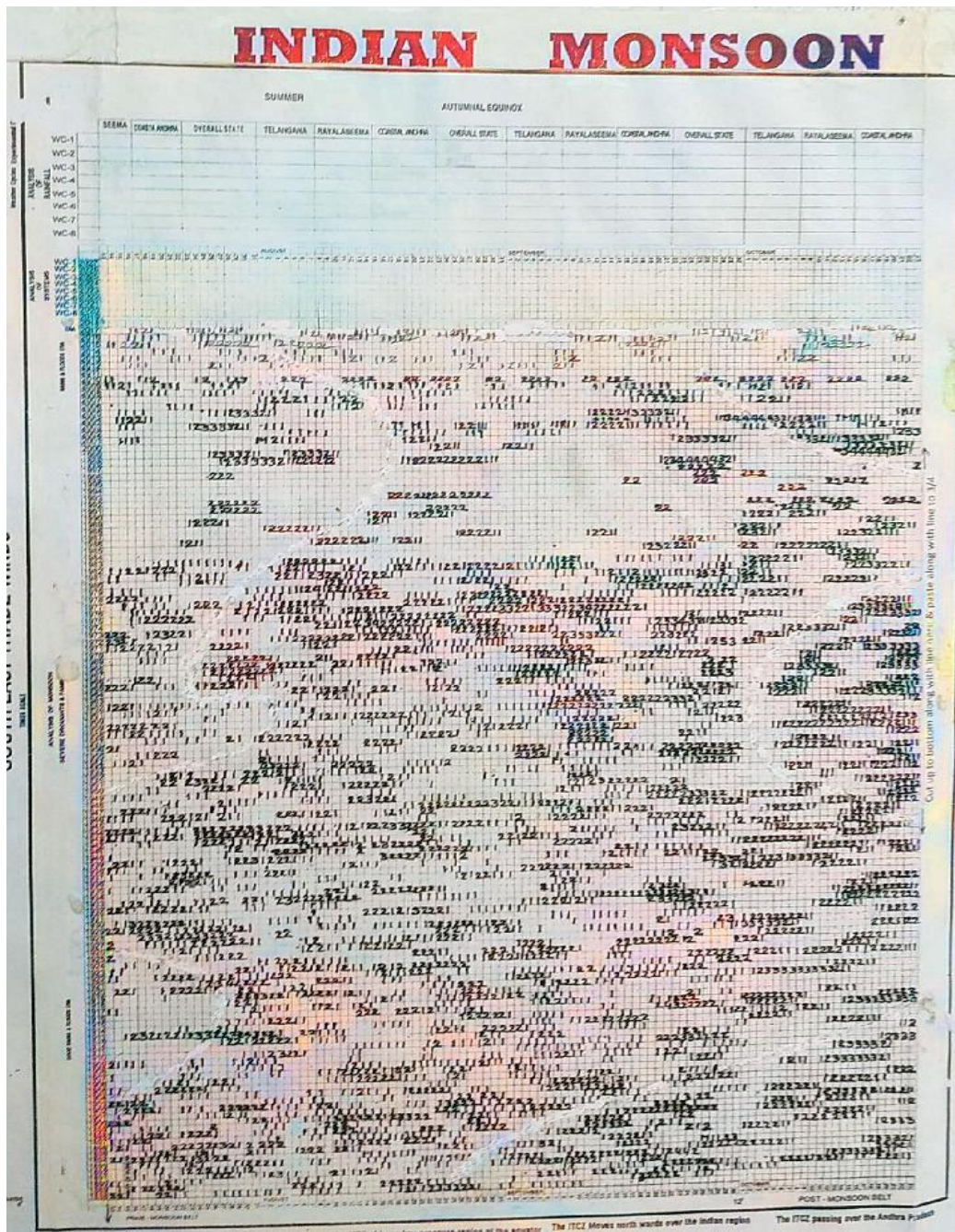


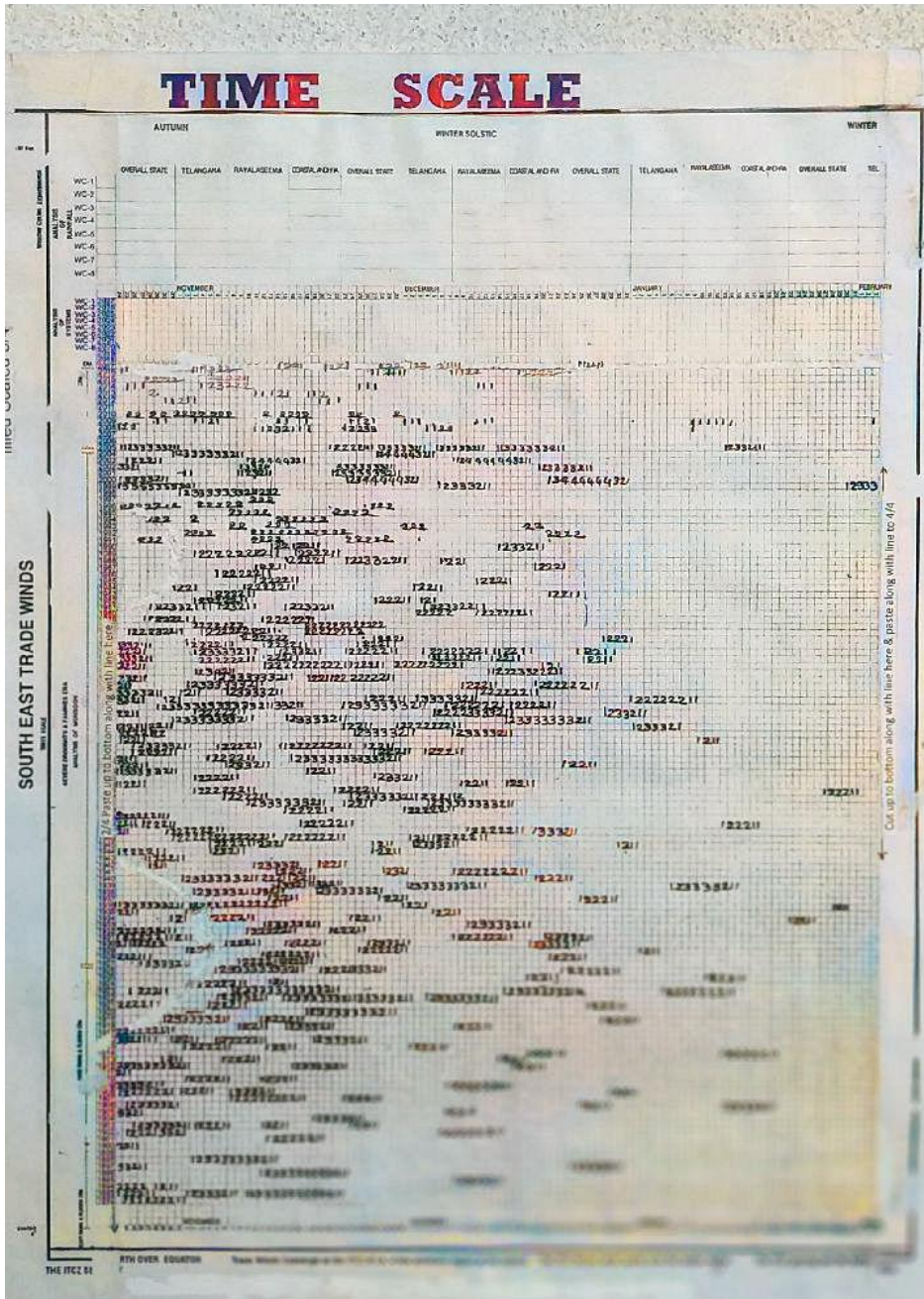
FILLED SCALE

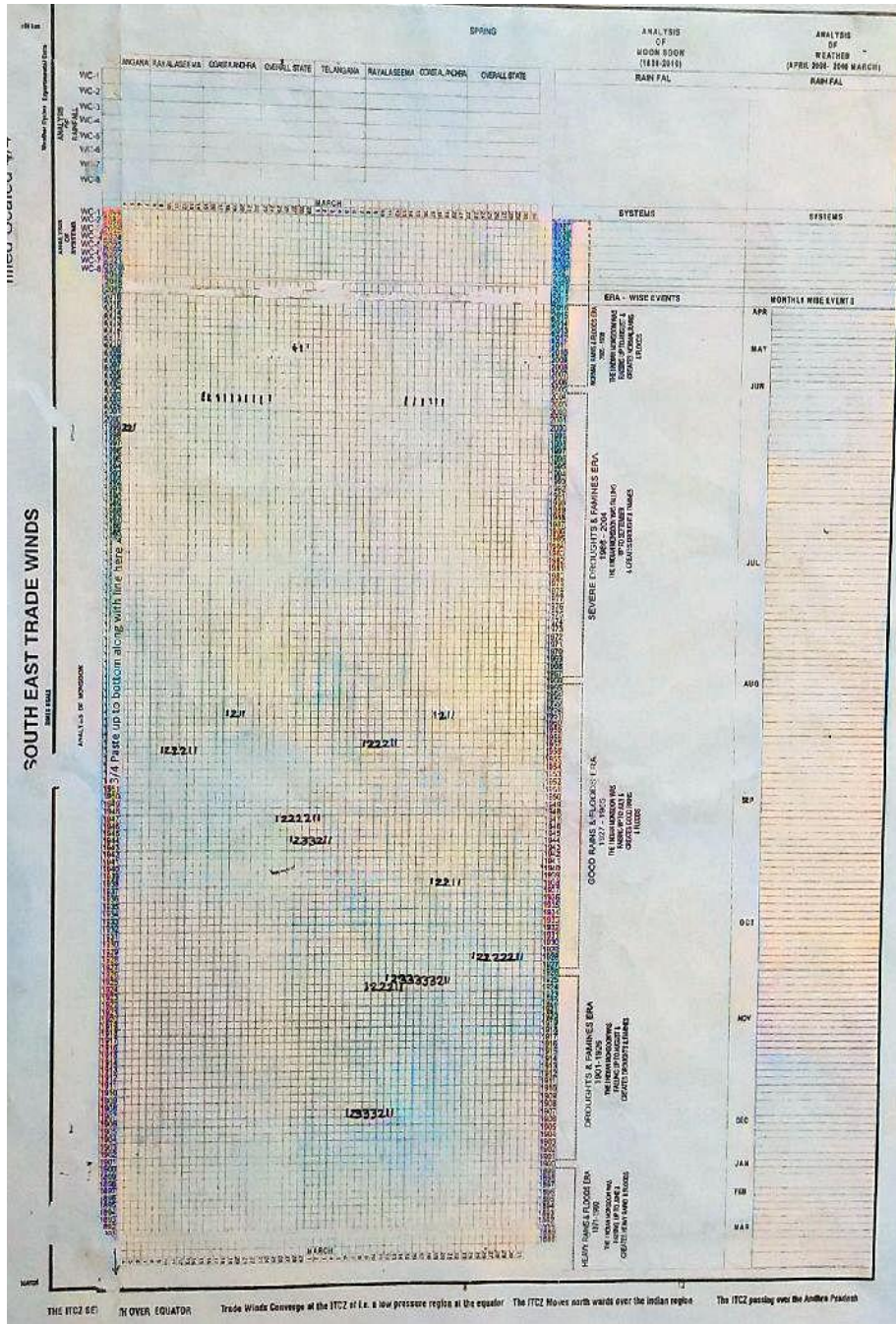


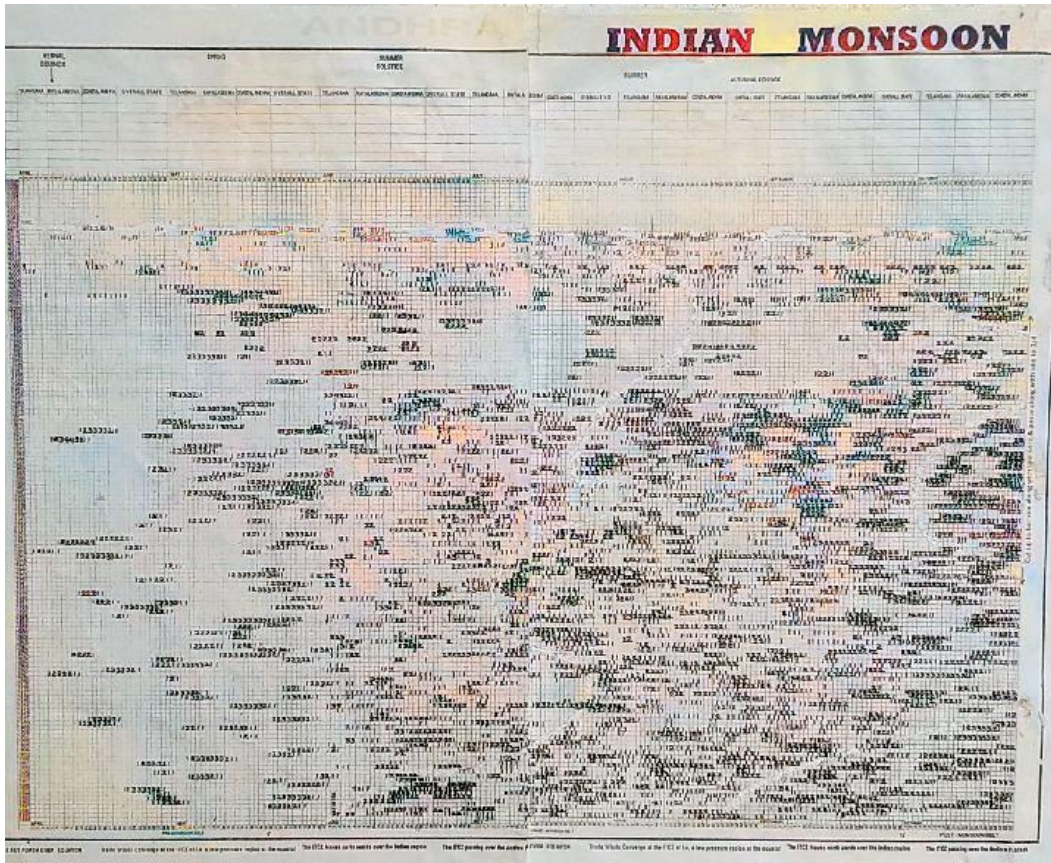


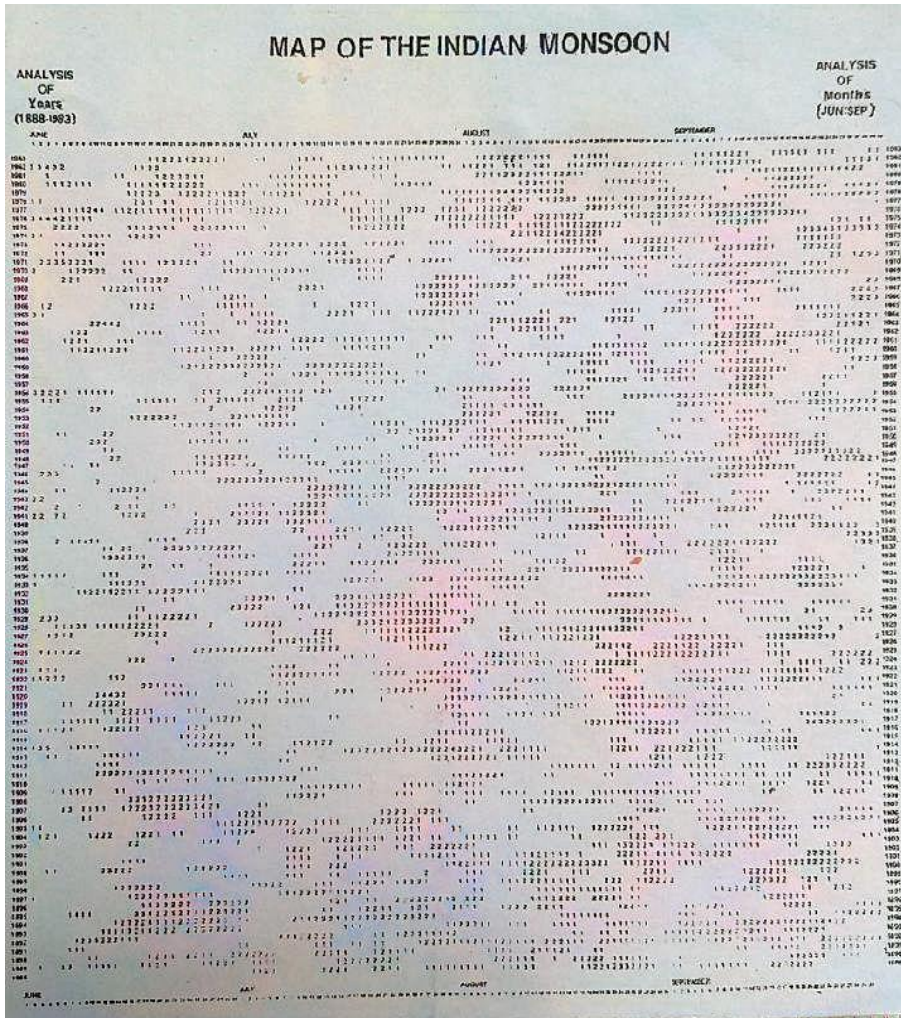


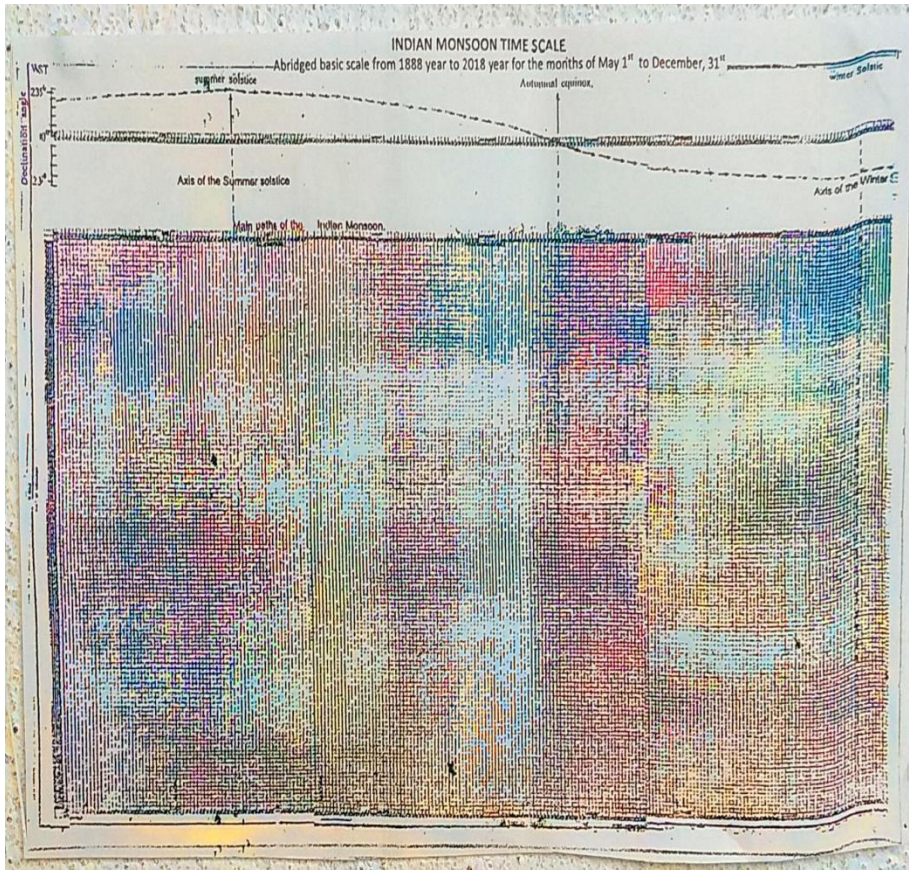


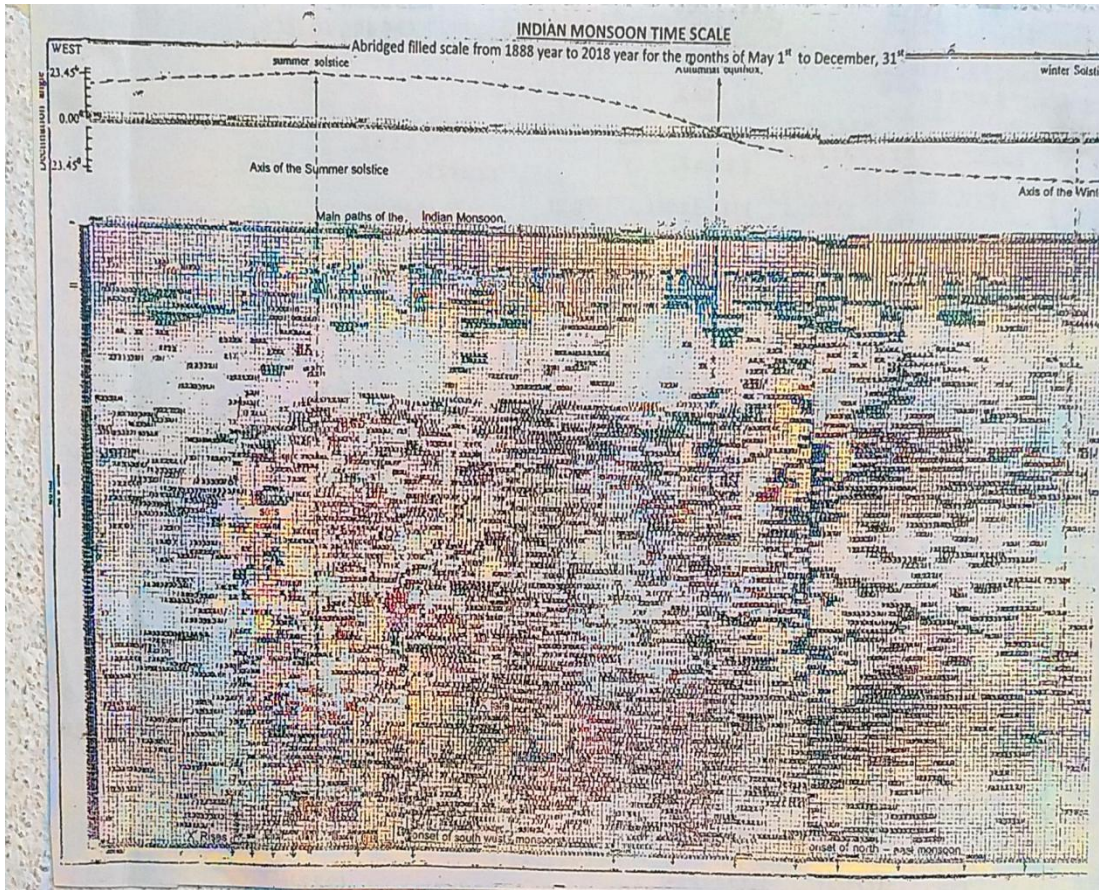


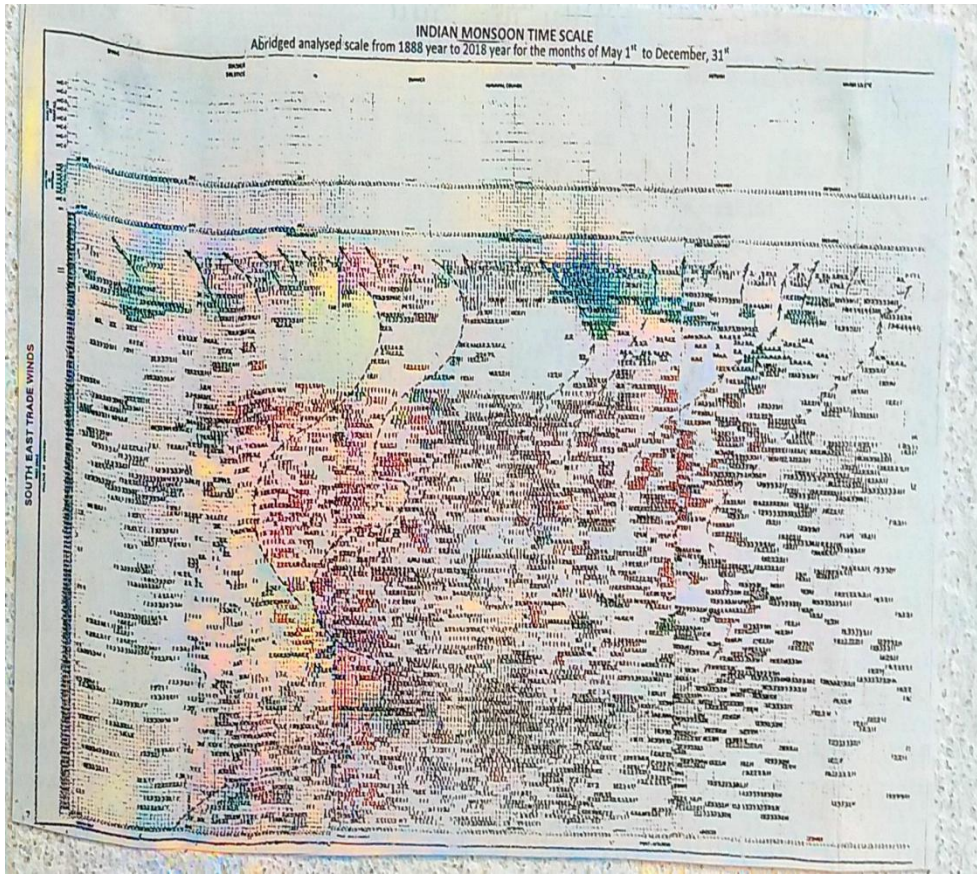


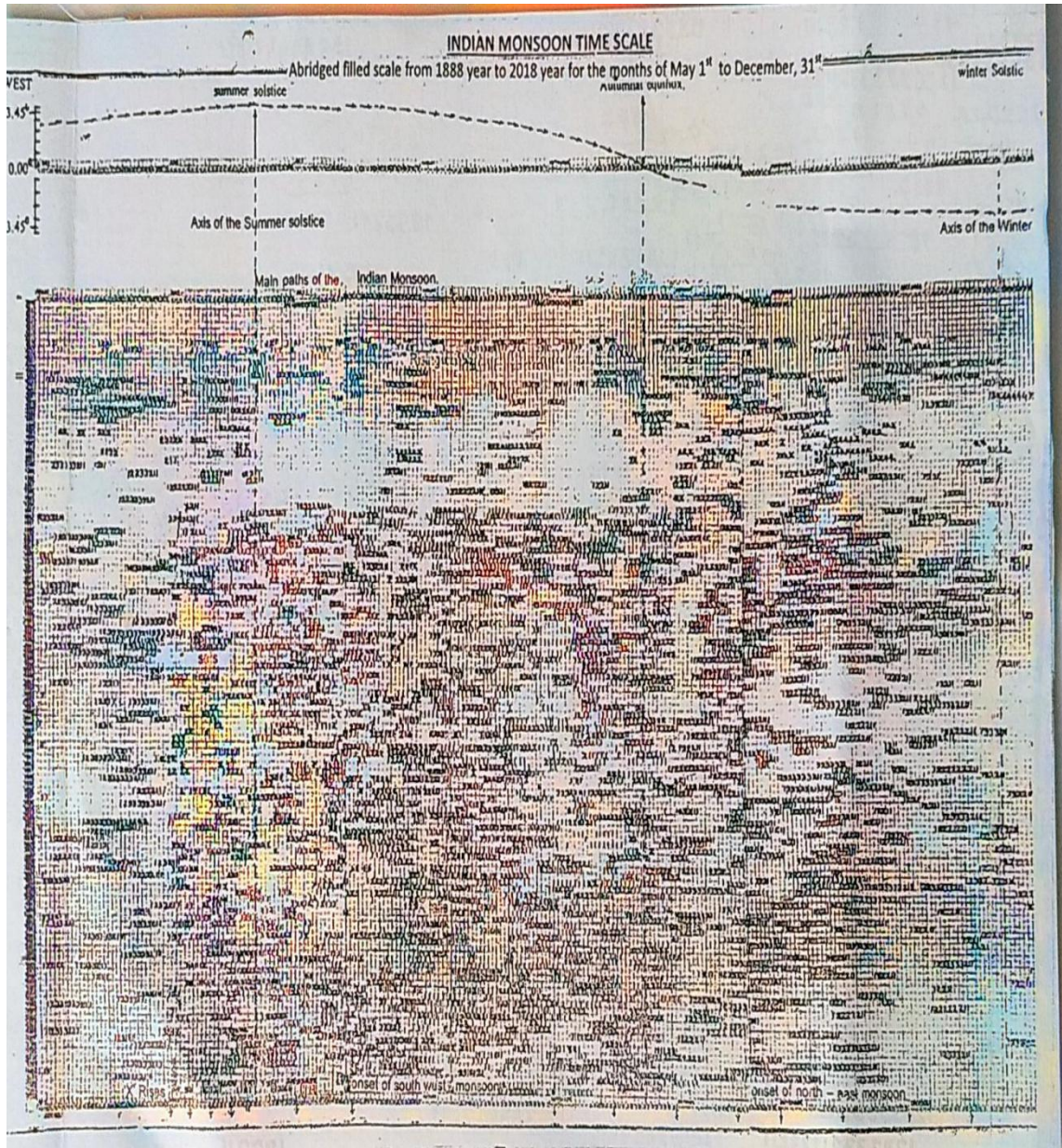


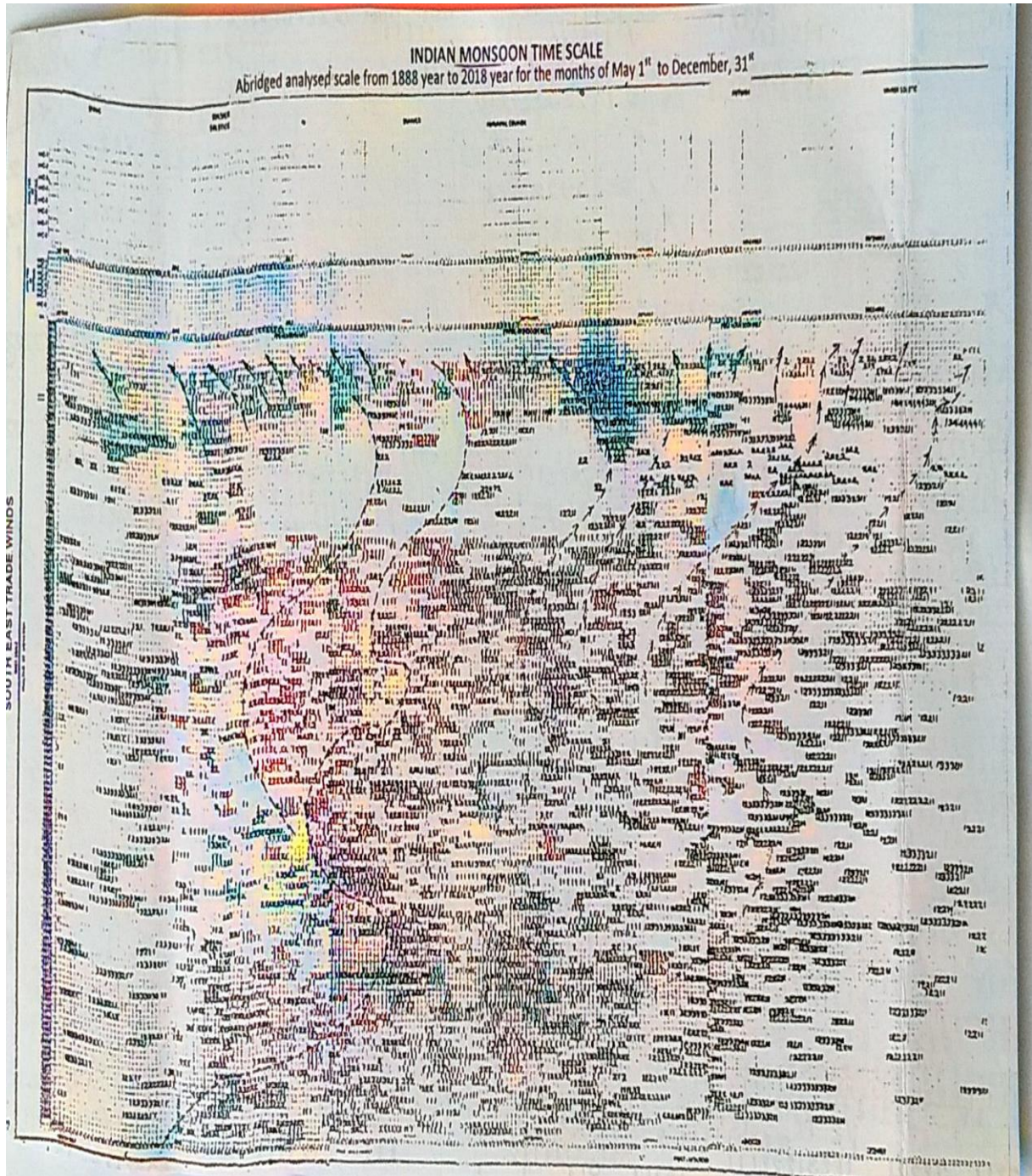




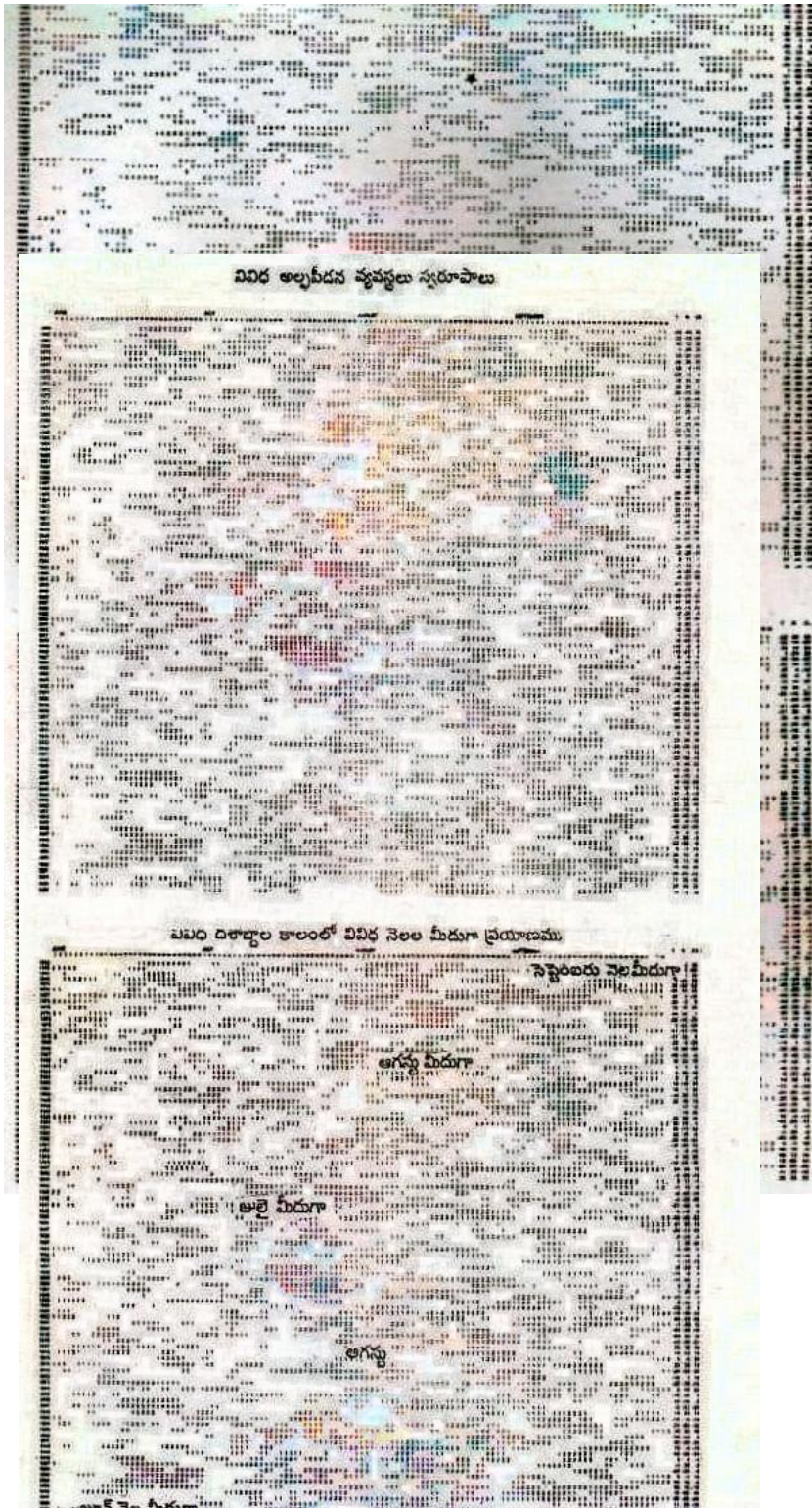


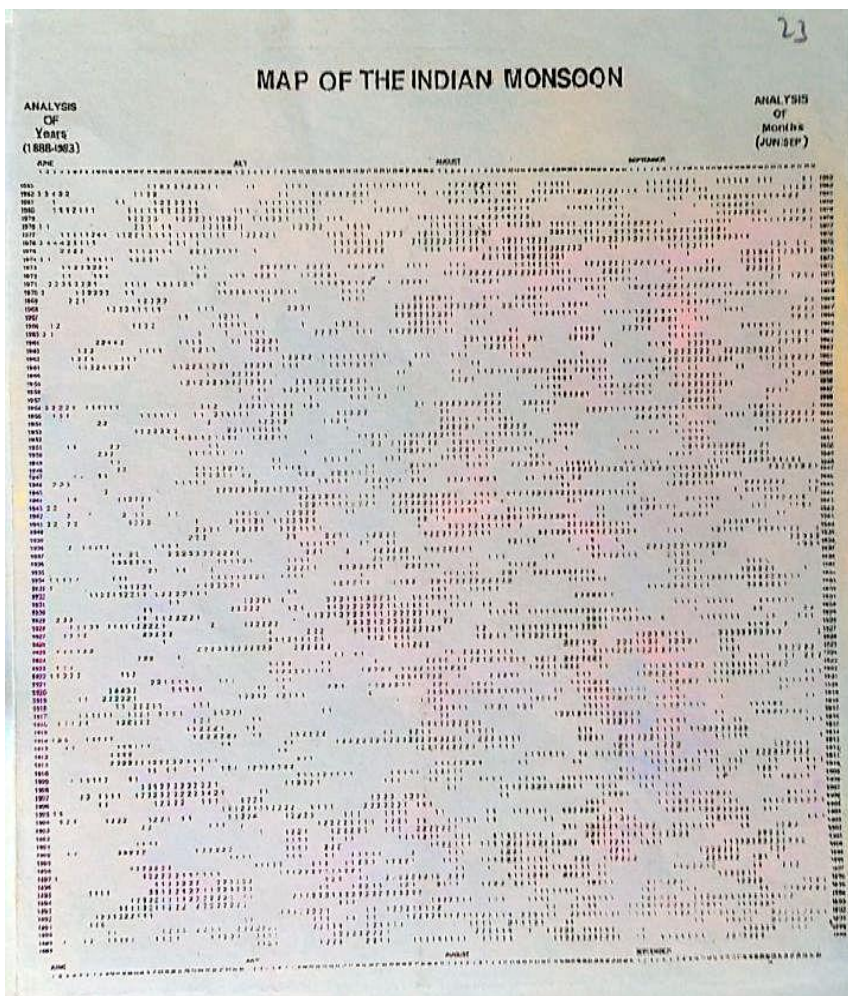


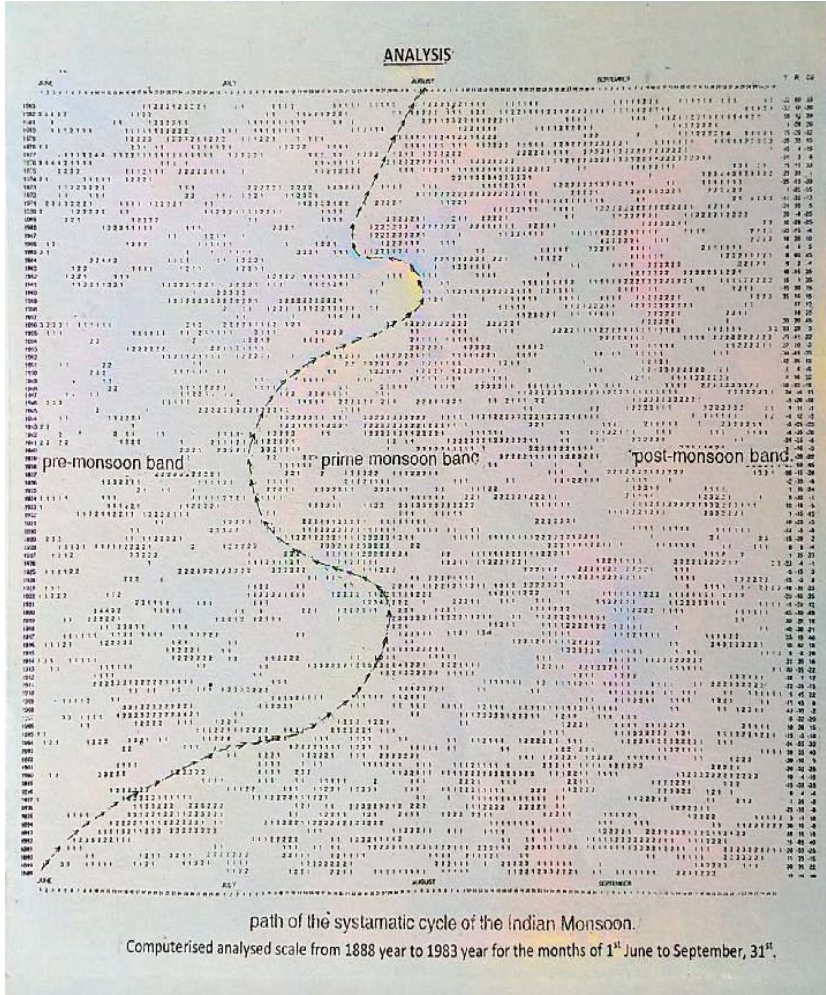


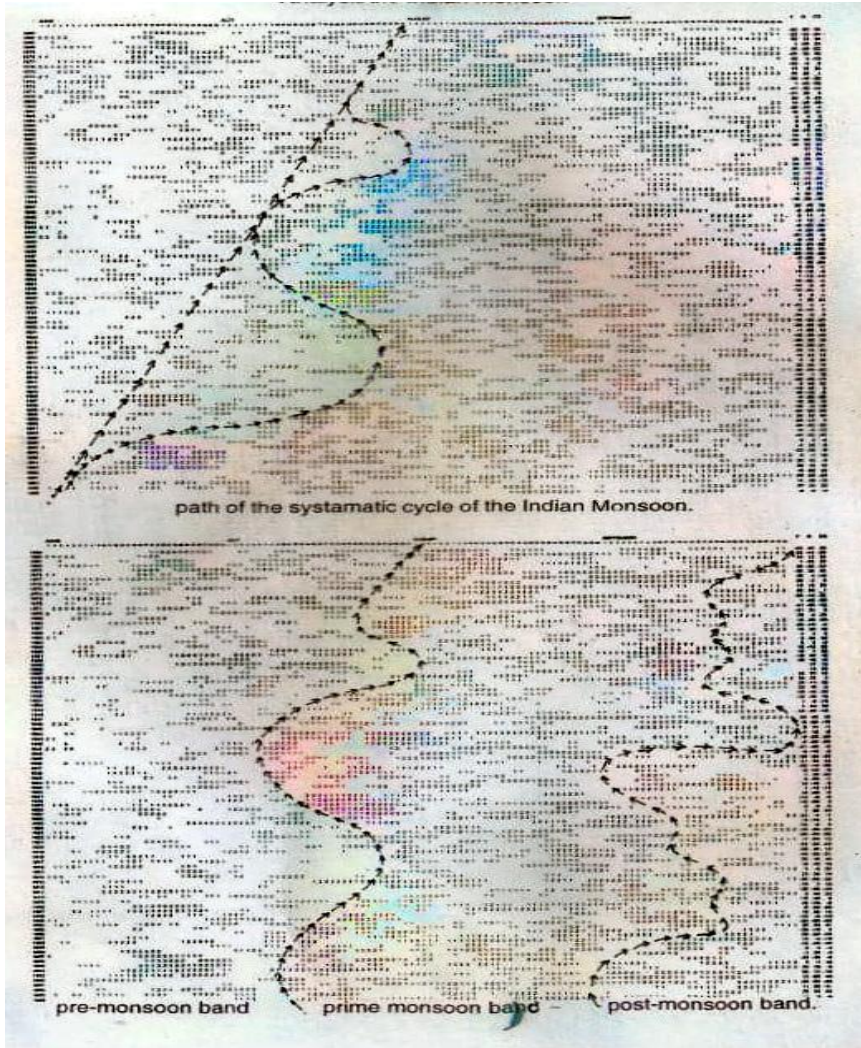


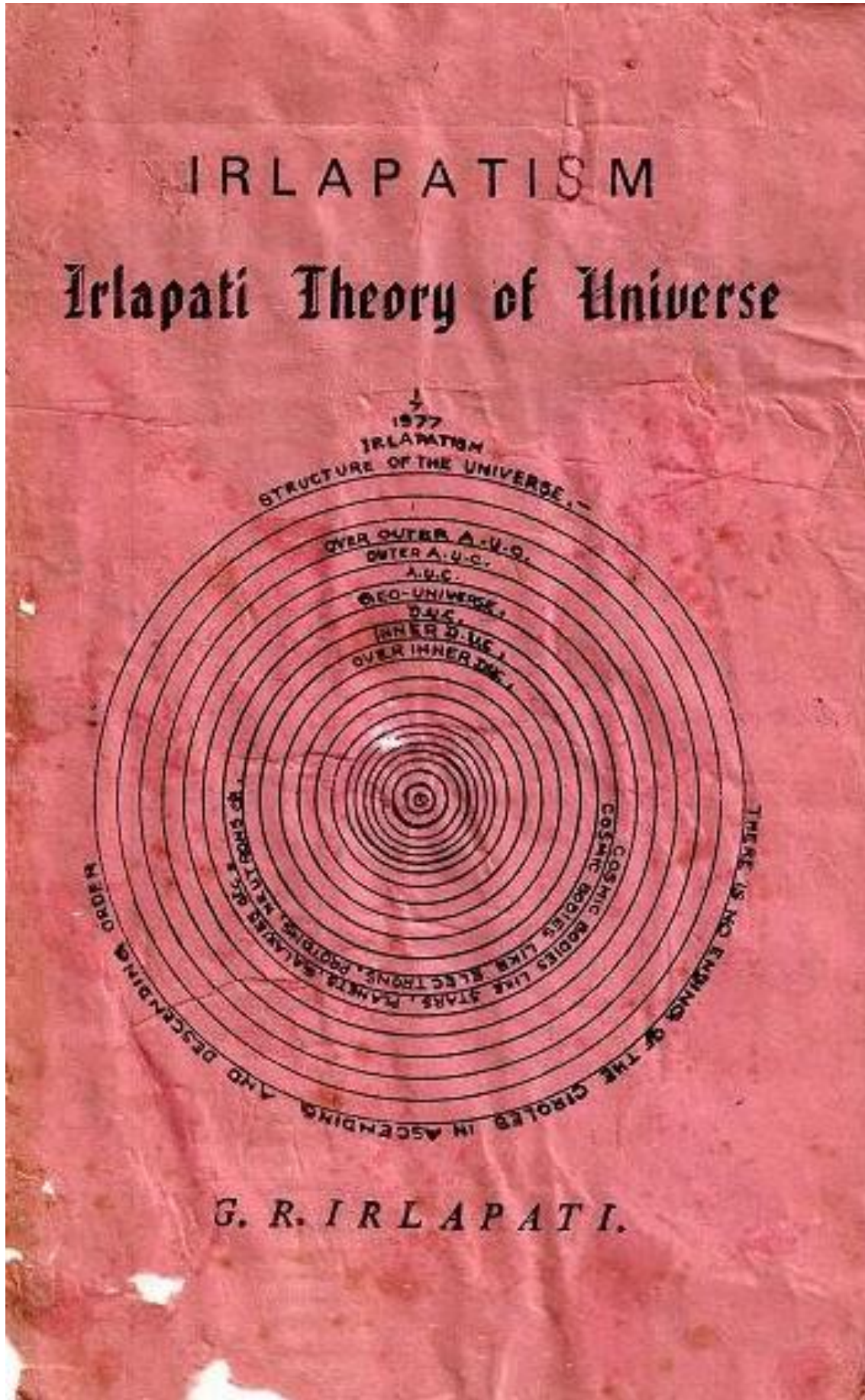
F











మహారాజశ్రీ రెవెన్యూ డివిజన్ లో ఆఫీసరు
వారి దివ్యసముఖమునకు,
అమలాపురం.

కూర్మగోదావరి జిల్లా, కొత్తవేట లాలాకా మెర్సెసాలెం గ్రామకాపురముడు ఇర్లపాటి
పులయ్య కుమారుడు ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు అను నేను మిక్కిలి విదేయతో నమస్కరించి
దాఖలు చేసుకొను విన్నపములు.

అయ్యా,

నేను శాస్త్ర పరిశోధనలు చేసి దేశానికి సేవలు చేయాలనే ఆశయమును కలిగిన
శాస్త్రపరిశోధకుడను. ఇంటి వద్దనే చిన్న పరిశోధనలయమును పెట్టుకొని ప్రయోగాలు చేసు
కొంటున్నాను. సూక్ష్మ ఆవిర్భావము, నిర్మాణము, ధర్మాలు, పరిణామము మానవసూక్ష్మ మతము-
దైవము మొదలగు విషయాలను విశదీకరిస్తూ, వాదాలను ప్రతిపాదించాను & ఇదేకాకుండా
ప్రజలను తుఘ్నములు, కర్మకాటకాలు, సరదలవంటి ప్రకృతివైపరీత్యాలనుండి కాపాడటానికిగాను
కొన్ని స్కూలులను పద్మతులను జీవితానోపు వంటి తరీకరాలను రూపొందిస్తున్నాను. ఇంకా
అనేక శాస్త్రీయ ప్రచురణలు ప్రచారము ద్వారా సేవచేస్తున్నాను. అయితే మా గ్రామ కరణంగారు,
మునసబగారు, ఆత్రేయపురం రెవెన్యూ ఇన్స్పెక్టరుగారు, కొత్తవేట తహసీల్దారు గారు ఇతరులు
మూఢనమ్మకాలతో నా సిద్ధాంతాలను విమర్శిస్తూ, వాగ్వాదము చేస్తున్నారు. నా పరిశోధనలకు
అడ్డంకులు కలిగిస్తున్నారు. నాకు కులధువపత్రముపై సంతకము వెట్టుకుండా బాదిస్తున్నారు.
దయతో ఈ విషయమే విచారించి నాకు రక్షణ కల్పించమని న్యాయము చేయమని వేడుకొనుచున్నాను.

ఇటు, తమ విశ్వాసనీయుడు,
9 Gangadhara Redd
6-7-77
: ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు :

మెర్సెసాలెం,
తే. 6-7-1977

- 27 -

Received a tipped report Taluk Magistrate Kotta Peta with the following:-
 Ref: A-2-5973/77 dt. 21.7.77 Taluk office Kotta Peta.

From: Sri P. Subbarao, Taluk Magistrate
 To: The Station House Officer, Ravulapalem.

Sir,
 Subj: Signature - Forgery Signature - Sri Jalapati Gangadhara Rao of Merlapalem V. Report of the Revenue Inspector, Atmapuram.
 Ref: Report of the Srivaka Revenue Inspector, Atmapuram dt. 21.7.77.

The Rev. Inspector Atmapuram, enquired and reported that Smt. Relangi Kattamma wife of Muthalaiah of Merlapalem Village applied for grant of a tree (Tamarind) situated on the north-west portion of her house for which house - si - Patta was granted. On the above petition the signatures of village Munsiff, Merlapalem and the Rev. Inspector, Atmapuram were forged.

The Rev. Inspector, Atmapuram further reported that Smt. Relangi Kattamma in her statement deposed that the son of Sri Jalapati Pullaiah forged the signatures. As such the Rev. Inspector Atmapuram has called for the individual and executed in to the matter and reported that he failed Intermediate and left hand - writer. He accepted that he forged signatures and the signatures of the village Munsiff, Merlapalem and the Rev. Inspector, Atmapuram. It is a very dangerous boy and is upto any thing.

In the above circumstances Sri Jalapati Gangadhara Rao of 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 duty officer's office and enclosed.
 2. Slip containing forged Signature.
 3. Statement recorded from Sri Jalapati Gangadhara Rao of Pullaiah of Merlapalem Village.
 4. Statement of Smt. Relangi Kattamma wife of Muthalaiah of Merlapalem Village.
 5. Report of the Rev. Inspector, Atmapuram dated 21.7.77.

The offender is produced before you through the Rev. Inspector Atmapuram for taking in to custody.

Enclo: - As stated above.
 (sd, P. Ramasubrahmanyam)
 Head clerk.

Yours faithfully,
 (sd, P. Subbarao)
 Taluk - Magistrate
 Kotta Peta.

Copy Submitted to the collector, Kakinada.
 Copy Submitted Superiorintendent of Police, Kakinada,
 Copy to the Rev. Divl. Officer - Amalapuram,
 Copy to the Circle Inspector of Police - Amalapuram.

To the }
Jahsildan }
Kotha Peta }

25-

Sir I registered the above as C. NO 53/47 U/S 420,
467, and 471 g.c. and copies of F.I.R's submitted to all
concerned officers and original F.I.R were sent to J.F.C Magistrate
Kotha Peta.

Sd/- K.N. Merana Heb H.c. 1635 -
Sto 21. 7. 77
Kavalapalem.

" True copy "

Sd/-
H.c. 244
Sto Kavalapalem

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE OF THE I CLASS KOTHAPETA.
PRESENT: SRI D. VENKATAMARAYANA, 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 Ravulapalem 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 the following:-

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 overhanging on her house endangering safety to her house. She was advised to apply for patta of the said tamarind tree. The accused who had come to know about it approached P.W.1 two weeks prior to 21.7.77 and offered his services to get the tree or 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.#.4). Completing the application and the recommendations he presented the application in the Taluk Office,

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 illiterate. She does not know 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 condition 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 prosecution 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 about the demanding of illegal gratification of P.W.4. The R.D.O. Amalapuram has promised 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.P3 and subsequently he was taken to the Pansidar, 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 the signature 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 i.e., 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, 27.11.79
Judicial Magistrate of the
1st 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,
HG 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.
J. F. C. MAGISTRATE
KOTHAPETA.

63
25/11/79



ధృవపత్రము:

గ్రామ పంచాయతీ కార్యాలయము
మెర్సూరి, (తూ.గో.జిల్లా)

తొమ్మిది గోదావరి జిల్లా అత్యయోజన మండలం లోని మెర్సూరి గ్రామ పంచాయతీ లో
ఎన్.ఎమ్.ఆర్.గా శ్రీ ఇర్లపాళి షుల్కయ్య కుమారుడు గంగాధరరావు నామ స్థలములో
డి. 1-1-1982 నుండి 30-6-87 సం.ము వరకు ఎవగా సుమారు 5 సంవత్సరములు మెర్సూరి
గ్రామ పంచాయతీనందు పనిచేసియున్నాడు. అని ఇందువలనగా ధృవపత్రమును.

మెర్సూరి.

(Handwritten Signature)
ప. లక్ష్మణం
గ్రామ పంచాయతీ, మెర్సూరి
అ. త. నం. 1000 సం. 1000

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT *செபாவுரை*
8/12/27.

*அறிவுறுத்துகிறேன், திரு. சி. சி. சி.
(செபாவுரை செய்து கொடுத்தவர்)
எனது 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டு செபாவுரை செய்து
கொடுத்தவர். அவருக்கு என்னை உதவி செய்து
கொடுத்தேன். என்னை உதவி செய்து கொடுத்தேன்
எனது 2023 ஆம் ஆண்டு செபாவுரை செய்து
கொடுத்தேன். அவருக்கு என்னை உதவி செய்து
கொடுத்தேன்.*

*சி. சி. சி.
செபாவுரை செய்து கொடுத்தவர்*



401 NIP/MS/8
 राज्य मन्त्री
 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा,
 अन्तरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स 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.

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 (IS), 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 scientist 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 ~~dig~~ dug. An
Observatory having research and analysis facilities has to be
constructed on the borehole various ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~
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.

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

Yours faithfully,

G. Gangadhara Rao

In the High Court 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 Lakshmana Rao
 Writ Petition No.12355 of 1969

Between:
 Irilepeti Gangadhar Rao. .. Petitioner
 And
 1. Union of India, rep. by its Secretary,
 Ministry of Science & Technology, Annamacharya
 Bhawan, 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 Institute rep.
 by its Director, Saranaka, Hyderabad. .. Respondents.

Petition under Art.226 of the Constitution 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 of
 direction declaring

- i) that the inaction of the respondent authorities is not
 considering petitioner's representations for carrying 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 carry out scientific investigations in
 respondent 3 Institute, or any such other appropriate
 direction may be passed;
- iii) Costs be awarded to the petitioner;

For the Petitioner : Mr. K. Hanumanth Rao, Advocate
 For the respondents : Mr. S. Venkateswara Rao, S.G. for Central Govt.

The Court made the following ORDER

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

The relief sought for in this writ petition is a direction
 to the respondents to consider the respondent representations
 submitted by the petitioner to 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, it
 is directed that the respondents shall consider the representations
 dated 3-6-69 submitted by the petitioner 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.

M/- S.R. Chaudhary
 Asst. Registrar
 //true copy//
 Asst. Registrar

To
 1. The Secretary, Union of India, Ministry of Science & Technology,
 Annamacharya Bhawan, Rafi Marg, NEW DELHI-1.
 2. The Director General, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research,
 Rafi Marg, NEW DELHI -1.
 3. The Director, National Geophysical Research Institute, Saranaka, Hyd.
 4. more copy

IN THE GRAM PANCHAYAT OF THE MERLAPALEM VILLAGE
 CERTIFICATE DECISION P.R.NO.87
 ON THE 13th DAY OF DECEMBER, 1988.
 PARTICULARS OF GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI

This is to certify that the particulars of Gangadhara Rao Irlapati which are given below:-

FAMILY PARTICULARS

Name: Gangadhara Rao
 Sir name: Irlapati
 Father's Name: Pullayya
 Place of Birth: Merlapalem
 Date of Birth: 25th, May, 1958

NATIVITY PARTICULARS

Nativity of Village: Merlapalem
 Mandal : Atreyapuram
 District: East Godavari
 State : Andhra Pradesh

COMMUNITY PARTICULARS

Caste: Scheduled Caste
 Sub-Caste: Mala
 Religion: Hindu
 Nationality: Indian
 Social Position: Poor
 Social conduct: Good Patriot

ACADEMICAL PARTICULARS

Scientific Qualification: None, Natural Genius
 General Education
 Elementary School study: 1 to 5 classes
 Upper Primary School study: 6 to 7 classes
 High School Study: 8 to 10 classes
 Pre-University course: Intermediate
 Graduation: B.A. (Arts)
 Post-Graduation:
 Technical: F.T. (Trypan)

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE PARTICULARS

Year of starting of researches: 1961
 Year of continuing of researches: 1988
 Name of the Research: Theory of Unemployment
 Place of the research: Merlapalem, Merlapalem
 Results of research: Unemployment is a result of
 Total Period of his services: He has sacrificed his life
 to the country for 28 years

PRESENT SITUATION PARTICULARS

Occupation: Un-employed
 Wealth: Poverty
 Health: Illness

The above particulars are true and correct as per the enquiry, verification and written witness of senior officials of the Gram Panchayat.



(with Special Signature)
 Signee: (Name)

Signature: *[Signature]*
 Designation: **GRAM PANCHAYAT**
MERLAPALEM

GOLIAPALLI SURYA RAO
M. L. A.
ALLAVARAM
East Godavari Dist.



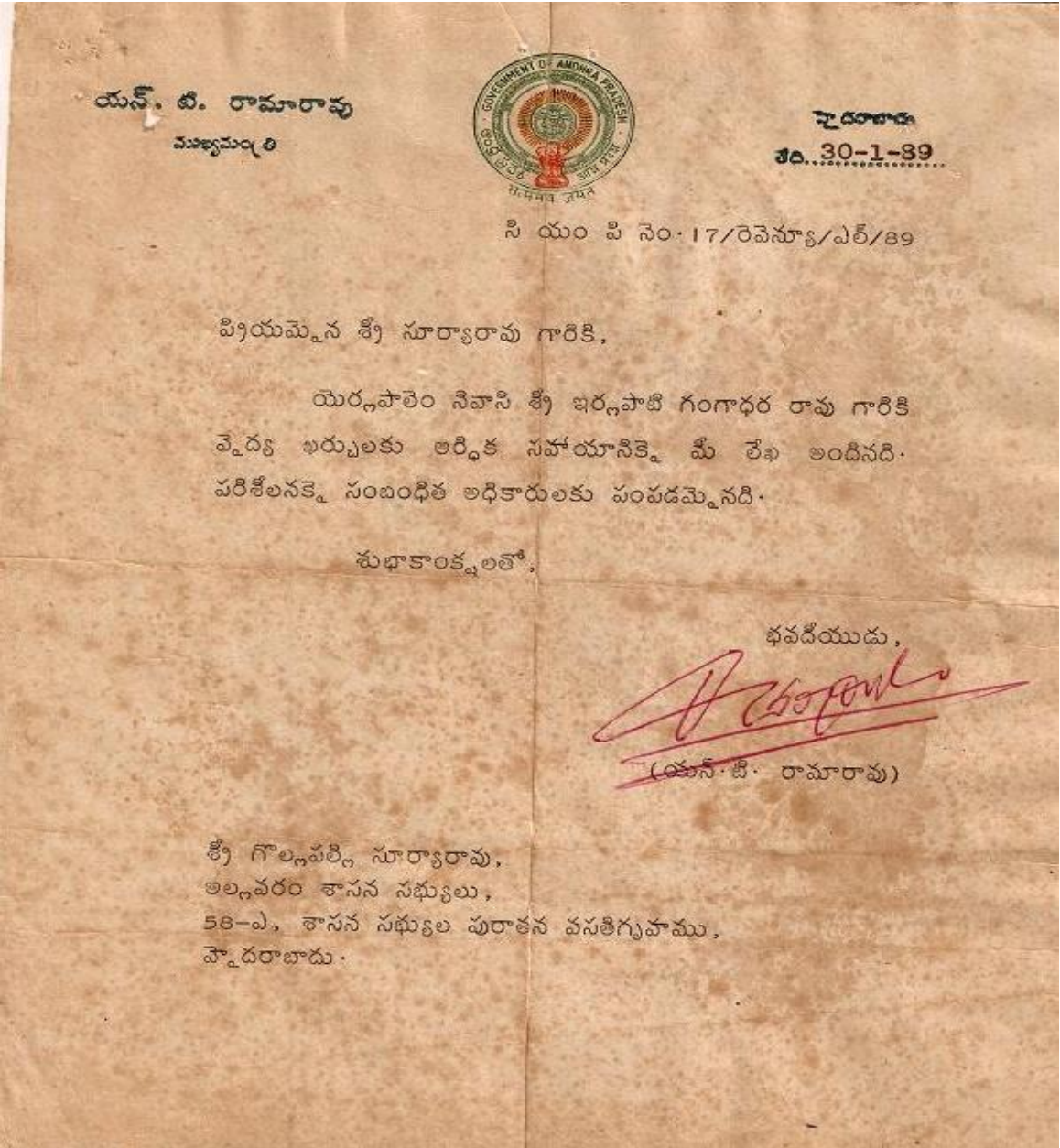
Rec : BAYULAPALEM
Filing : 27

మొదటి-రాజకీయ గౌరవనీయులు
ముఖ్యమంత్రి గారికి వస్తున్నారంటే వ్రాయునది

అయ్యో,

ఈ దరఖాస్తుదారు ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధర రావు రాష్ట్రానికి నేను
వేయాలనే కోరికను కలిగిన కాస్తానే రాష్ట్ర ప్రజల ధన పాతాళము
వాతావరణ మార్పులు వెళ్తుంటు నుండి ఆపాదలలో ఏకగానో ఉపయోగపడే
అనేకమైన అభ్యయనాలతో కూడిన రాష్ట్ర వాతావరణ అధ్యయన కేంద్రము
అనిచే మనస్సు కనీసామ్మో కనుగొని దయచే ఈ ప్రకటనను సంబంధిత
అధికారులకు కుంకీ రాష్ట్ర ప్రజల మేరకు అయిదు వేయవలసినట్లుగా
కోరగలను. ముఖ్యంగా కేసులు కేసు చివరకు నిధి కుండి ఆర్థిక సహాయము
నేనే ఇతనిని ఆదుకోవలసినట్లుగా కోరుతున్నాను.

ఇట్లు
మే నిధేయుడు
డా. సూర్యనాథ్



From:

Gangadhara Rao Iratapati,
Merlapalem Village
Vubalanka Post - 533232,
Atryapuram, V.G. District,
Andhra Pradesh.

To:

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

Through : Shri G.M.C. Balayogi
Member of Parliament (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 of the country.


Merlapalem

15-08-1996.

Yours faithfully,

S. Gangadhara Rao
15-8-96.

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.....19 91.

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

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter dated 15.8.91 received through Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, M.P. regarding the invention of an instrument by you which can help to forecast cyclones, rains and earthquakes 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) *Scientific* Specification publication, if any, on your instrument. (Give detailed reference)

Yours faithfully,
M.C. Pant
(M.C. PANT) 17/10/91
Director
for Director General of Meteorology.

APCOSTPhone : 38587
Grams : APCOS**ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY**(CONSTITUTED BY GOVT. OF A. P.)
10-2-289/16, 1st MAIN ROAD, SANTINAGAR, HYDERABAD-500 028.PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEMBER-SECRETARY, A.P. STATE COUNCIL OF
SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY: HYDERABAD.

PRESENT: SRI G.VEERACHANDRA RAO.

Proc.No.ADMN/RESEARCH/231/91.Dated:25-06-91.Sub:- APCOST - Minutes of Evaluation Committee
on 9-4-91.Ref:- Application of Sri I. Gangadhar Rao,
Date:7-5-91 .


-:-:-

ORDER:

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

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

//t.c.f.b.o//


ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Copy to individual .
Accounts wing for N.a.
Copy to File.

BNR

పా ర [Regd. No. 431 of 1988]
[People's Action for Rural Awakening]

PARA
RAVULAPALEM
533 238
E.G.Dt., A.P.

Date 5th Oct. '93

SERVICE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that MR. GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI
MERLAPALEM VILLAGE
ATRYAPURAM MANDAL
EAST GODAVARI DT.

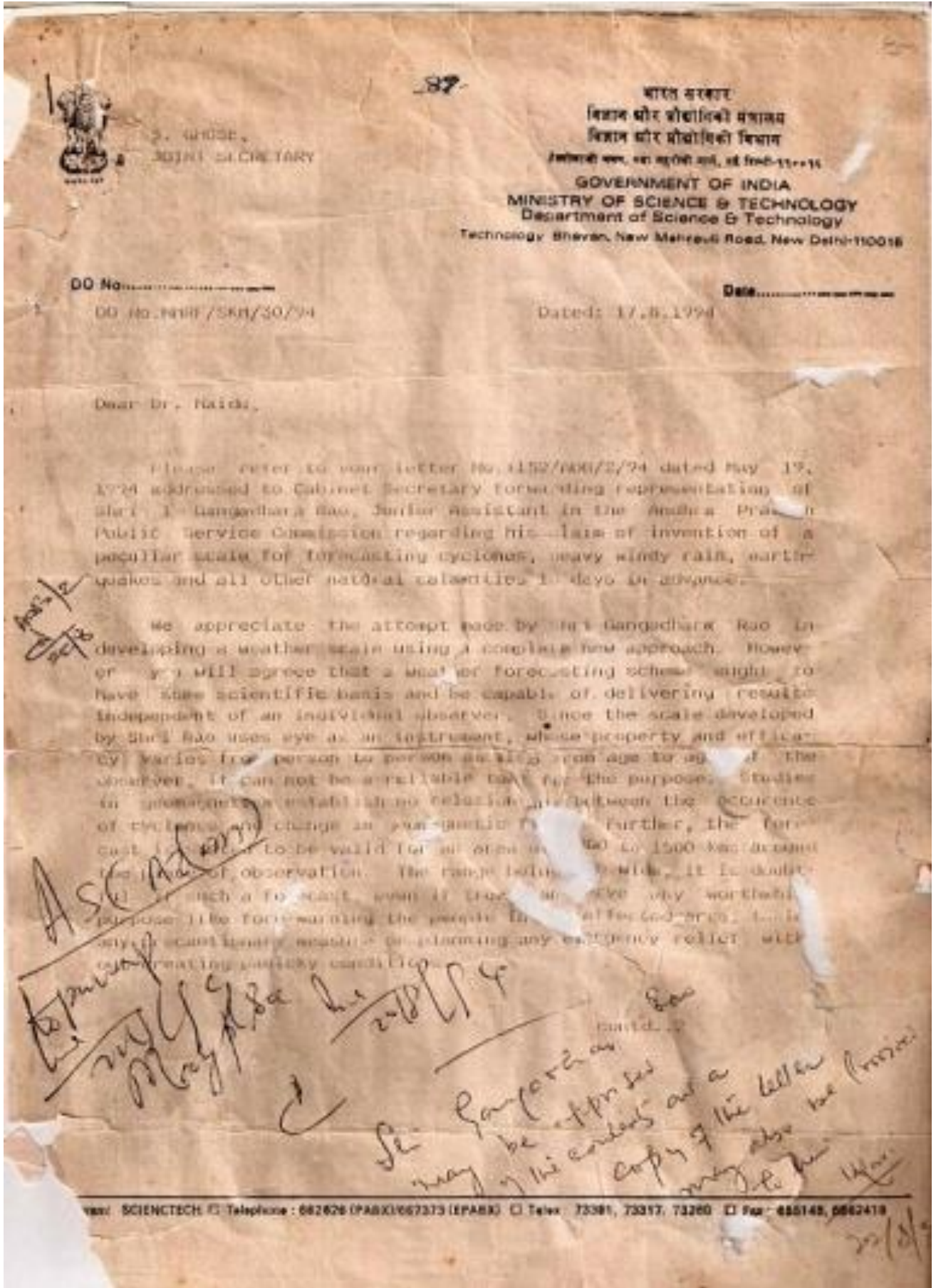
was associated with our organisation on a voluntary basis.
He was active in the field of remedial education helping with
literacy programmes and in general taking an active part in
issues that concerned the greater good of the community.
He was steadfast and reliable.
He was with us from October '88 to May '93.

Thomas Pallithanam

Thomas Pallithanam
Advocate
Director
People's Action For Rural Awakening
Ravulapalem

DIRECTOR
PARA
RAVULAPALEM





SCIENTECH ☐ Telephone : 682626 (PABX) 667373 (EPABX) ☐ Telex : 73381, 73317, 73260 ☐ Fax : 686145, 6862419

-89-

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



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

दिनांक/Date NOV....., 1996

To

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

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

Sir,

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

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

Yours faithfully,

(S.C. GOYAL)
Director

for Director General of Meteorology

36

Vikram University

UJJAIN 456 010, INDIA

Dr. Sanjay K. Ghosh
Professor
School of Studies in Physics



Tel office : 91-734-551222
Residence : 91-734-551971
Fax : 91-734-552076

e-mail: *drsanjayghosh*
@hotmail.com

12-7 2000

Shri G. R. Irlapati
C/O Shri K. Chiranjeevi
H. No. 28-29
Saibabanagar, Jeedimetla
Hyderabad-5

Dear Shri Irlapati,
Received your letter along with a copy of your proposed hypothetical model of cosmology. You have requested me to make comments on it. I have gone through your model and found that you have quite systematically developed your logic.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Sanjay K. Ghosh)

Residence : 137, Agrasen Nagar, Mangal Colony, UJJAIN 456 010. INDIA

Professor G. A. Baruah,

37

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS
DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY
DIBRUGARH - 786 004 (INDIA)



Telephone : (0373) - (70224)
Fax : (0373) - (70323)
R (0373) - 70654

Ref. No.

Date

Aug 28, 2000

G. R. JRALAPATI,
H. No. 5-30-4/I,
Sai Baba Nagar, I.D.A. Jeedimetla,
Hyderabad - 500 055.

Dear Jralapati,

Received your recent letter
(dated nil) addressed to me and to my
research student and also your
proposed hypothesis regarding the
external universe. I have noted with
pleasure that you have also invented
some devices for predicting natural events
like cyclones, earthquakes etc. Your
efforts are praise-worthy. After all we have
to do something for the benefit of
mankind.

As regards your hypothesis
many things should be elaborated.
Recent developments in astrophysics
etc. should be taken into consideration.
It is true that even persons like
Narlikar has some reservation about
the big bang theory. Even some
nobel laureate like Townes are talking
about what happened before big bang
etc. So you can also appreciate that
we have also limitations. Please
continue with your effort.

President
Section of Physics

Yours sincerely
G. Baruah

85th Indian Science Congress
HYDERABAD

34



Prof. L. K. SINGH
HEAD, PHYSICS & ELECTRO.
R.M.L. AVADH UNIV.
FAIZABAD

डॉ० राममनोहर लोहिया अवध विश्वविद्यालय फैजाबाद

05278-45230 814230
दूरभाष : 812957
813386
फैसा संख्या : 0527/814230

क्र : लो० वि० / Phys/Un 12/10/2000

दिनांक ... 10/10/2000

DEAR Mr. RLAPATI,

I received your letter and manuscript of your hypothetical model on cosmology. I congratulate you for your great effort and I wish you a successful future. I went through the manuscript and found it very nice and praiseworthy.

My wishes are with you.

Yours sincerely,

S. S. yours
L. K. Singh

From:

The Director,
U.P.State Observatory,
Manora Peak,
Naini Tal.

To,

Mr. G.R.IRLAPATI,
H.No. 5-30-4/I,
Sai Baba Nagar,
IDA, Jeedimelta,
Hydrabad-500 055

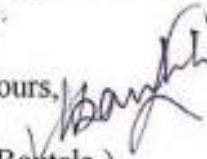
No. 0/ 1707 /Misc

Date 21 Oct., 2000

Dear Irlapati,

Your letter dated NIL was received on 10-10-2000. As regards my comments on your paper entitled "A NEW HYPOTHETICAL MODEL OF COSMOLOGY", I can only submit that till date no theory exists which can explain both Microscopic as well as Macroscopic universe. To me your hypothesis appears to be your efforts in that direction. I appreciate your endeavour. Keep it up.

Yours,


(B.S.Rautela)

Assistant Astronomer
for Director

c:\ek\irlapati

COPY OF LETTER NO.558/ADB/2/2003, Dt.25-4-2003 FROM THE SECRETARY, APPSC, HYDERABAD, ADDRESSED TO THE SPECIAL SECRETARY, CHIEF MINISTER'S PESHI, A.P. SECRETARIAT, HYDERABAD.

Sub:- Estt. - APPSC - Proposal for combating drought situation in A.P. submitted by Sri I. Gangadhar, Sr. Asst., O/o. APPSC, Hyd. - forwarding of - reg.

Ref:- Letter Dt.19.4.2003 received from Sri I. Gangadhar, Sr. Asst., O/o. the APPSC, Hyd.

Pursuant to a press note in the month of January, 2003 one of the staff member of the Commission's Office, Sri I. Gangadhar, Senior Assistant, prepared a proposal to combat the drought situation prevailing in the A.P. State basing on his personal study. The proposal alongwith his letter Dt.19-4-2003 is herewith enclosed.

I request you kindly to examine the proposal and take further necessary action in the matter.

Sd/-ADHAR SINHA,
SECRETARY.

Encl:- As above.

// True copy //

G. Sellam
SUPERINTENDENT.
O/o A.P.S.G., A.P.
HYDERABAD.

ప్రపంచ అగ్రశ్రేణి దళిత శాస్త్రవేత్త ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు

భారతదేశంలో శాస్త్రవేత్తల ప్రతిభను నిర్ణయించేవి దబ్బు, కులం, రాజకీయం, ప్రభుత్వ సహాయం, వీలవ్వబడితే తోడు వత్తికలు ప్రచార సాధనాలు కూడా అగ్రవర్గాలు ధనిక వర్గాల గుప్పెట్లో ఉంచడం లాంటివి వర్గాలకు చెందిన శాస్త్రవేత్త ఏ చిన్న విషయం కనిపెడితే దాని అతన్ని ఆకాశానికి తెత్తేస్తారు. మహా శాస్త్రవేత్తగా పొగడ్డలతో ముంచేస్తారు. అదార్లులు దివార్లులతో సత్కారాలు చేస్తారు. అధికారిక పదవుల అందలాలపై కూర్చోబెట్టి సకల సౌకర్యాలు కల్పించి గౌరవిస్తారు. కాని దళితుడు వందలాది వైజ్ఞానిక విషయాలను కనిపెట్టి అపారమైన ప్రతిభాపాటలను ప్రదర్శించినానే గుర్తింపుకు ప్రోత్సాహానికి బోడుకోరిక కనుమరుగైపోతారు.

ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు 1958 మే 25వ తేదీన తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాలోని మొర్రపాలెం గ్రామంలో ఒక నిరుపేద దళిత కుటుంబంలో జన్మించాడు. పుట్టుకతోనే సకల శాస్త్రాల సంతరించుకొన్న ఈ సహజ మేధావి తన 5వ ఏట నుండే ఇంటి వద్ద దిన్నెదిన్నె పరికరాలతో రేబో రేటర్ స్థాపించుకొని పరిశోధనలు చేస్తూ వేయికి పైగా వైజ్ఞానిక వికేషాలను కనిపెట్టాడు. అపారమైన ప్రతిభాపాటలను, అసమానమైన కృషిని ప్రదర్శించాడు. ప్రభుత్వాలు, విశ్వవిద్యాలయాలు, పత్రికలు, పరిశోధనాసంస్థలు, ప్రజా సమాచారాలు, ప్రముఖులు ఇతనిని ఎంతగానో ప్రశంసించాయి. మహా శాస్త్రవేత్తగాను, జ్ఞాని, విజ్ఞాని, కవి, సకల విద్యావేదాధుడు, రచయిత, గాయకుడు, భాషాదత్త వనప్రసాదుడు, అగర్విత్వాలకు మహామేధావి, పుంభావ సరస్వతి, తెనుగు కవితా విలాసము, తీవ్ర అణు భౌతిక రసాయన భౌగోళ ప్రవృత్తిలాది వాదావిధ సర్వశాస్త్రాలను పుట్టుకతోనే సంతరించుకొన్న మహా పౌండిత్వ ప్రతిభాసంపన్నుడు; అందుకోటి ప్రవృత్తిలను తన మహోజ్ఞాన నేత్రముతో దివ్యవృత్తితో తోడించి విశ్వసృష్టి సిద్ధాంతమును ప్రకటించి సృష్టి రహస్యాన్ని ప్రధ్వలుకొట్టిన చంద ప్రచంద మార్కాండ మేధాశేఖరుడు, రాష్ట్రం, దేశం గర్వించదగ్గ శాస్త్రవేత్త, తుఫానులు, భూకంపాలు, కరవు, శాటకాలు, ఆతివృష్టి, అనావృష్టి, పెనుగాలుల వర్షాలు, వీడుగులు, ఉరుములు, మెరుపులు, వడగండ్ల వానలు, చలిగాలులు, వడగాల్పులు వంటి ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాలపై వేయికిపైగా అధ్యయనాలను చేసిన ప్రకృతివైపరీత్యాల నిపుణుడు; ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాల సంక్షోభ నివారణలో పోస్టు గ్రాడ్యుయేషన్ విద్యను, పర్యావరణ శాస్త్రంలో పోస్టు గ్రాడ్యుయేషన్ డిప్లోమాను, సైకాలజీలో పోస్టు గ్రాడ్యుయేషన్ డిప్లోమాను

అధికారిక శాస్త్రాలలో గ్రాడ్యుయేషన్ డిగ్రీని, సాంకేతిక కంప్యూటర్ శాస్త్రాలలో సర్టిఫికేట్లు ప్రోగ్రామ్ విద్య సభ్యునించిన విద్యావంతుడు; అంధప్రదేశ్లోని ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాలపైన ప్రత్యేక అధ్యయనాన్ని చేసే మన రాష్ట్రం పట్ల దేశదత్తిని రాటిన పౌరుడు; దేశంలోని సంఘటిం చే ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాలను వేయి కళ్ళతో (వేయి శాస్త్రీయ పద్ధతుల్లో) పసిగట్టి తక్షణ సామర్థ్యాల కల వ్యక్తిగా ఇతని ప్రతిభాపాటలను ప్రశంసించాయి.

కాని ప్రపంచం - విజ్ఞాన శాస్త్ర రంగంలో ఇతని విష్వవాత్మక కృషికున్న ప్రాధాన్యతను గుర్తించ లేదు. ప్రభుత్వం ఇతని పరిశోధనలకు ప్రోత్సాహం ఇవ్వలేదు. సమాజ పరమైన మద్దతు లేదు. పత్రికలు ప్రసార సాధనాలు ఇతనికి ప్రచారం ఇవ్వలేదు. వైజ్ఞానిక వాస్తవాల అవిష్కరణలో ఎన్నో జబ్బుల దులకు, విమర్శలకు, హింసలకు గురయ్యాడు. దళితులైన కారణంగా కులవివక్షతకు, నిర్ణాన్ని నికీ, జాత్యంహకారానికి గురై చీకటిలోనికి వెళ్లి నేయింది కోపర్తికమ్, గిలీరియో, బ్రూనో వంటి శాస్త్రవేత్తల కోవలోనికి చేరిపోయాడు.

పరిశోధనలు

ఈ శాస్త్రవేత్త 1963-77 సంవత్సరాల మధ్య విశ్వాంతరాళానికి సంబంధించిన ఎన్నో విషయాలను కనిపెట్టాడు. 1964లో భూ-విశ్వసమాచార సిద్ధాంతాన్ని, 1965లో అణు-విశ్వసమాచార సిద్ధాంతాన్ని కనుగొన్నాడు. 1967లో అంతరిక్ష నిర్మాణ వియమాలను, 1968లో అంతరిక్ష గతి నియమాలను, 1969లో సూర్య నిర్మాణ సమాచారను, 1971లో చంద్ర నిర్మాణ సమాచారను, 1972లో భూనిర్మాణ సమాచార సిద్ధాంతాన్ని, 1973లో విశ్వద్రవ్యస్థితి వాదాన్ని కనుగొన్నాడు. 1974లో విశ్వాంతరాళ అరోహణ అపరోహణ లోకాల సిద్ధాంతాన్ని, 1975లో విశ్వసృష్టి రహస్యవాదాన్ని, 1976లో వైవత్వ భావవాదాన్ని కనుగొన్నాడు. 1977లో ఇతడు కనిపెట్టిన విశ్వసృష్టి సిద్ధాంతాన్ని మొత్తము "ఇర్లపాటి థియరీ ఆఫ్ యూనివర్స్" అనే పేర పుస్తకం రూపంలో ముద్రించారు. విశ్వాంతరాళానికి సంబంధించిన ఎన్నో రహస్యాలను అవి వెల్లడి చేస్తున్నాయి. అతని ప్రతిభాపాటలకు వ్యూహాశక్తికి ఊహా తక్షణి పరాకాష్ఠ భూకంపాలను హెచ్చరించే జియోసోస్ట్రూ రూపకల్పన. జియోసోస్ట్రూ అవిష్కరణ మూలకర్తగా రూపకల్పిగా ఇతనికి తగిన గుర్తింపు రాలేదు. ఈ ఒక్క అవిష్కరణను బట్టి ఇతనికి దేశం తగిన గుర్తింపును ఇవ్వడంలేదు. 1982లో జియోసోస్ట్రూను, (మిగిలినది 28వ పేజీలో)



ప్రతిభ

5,500 సంవత్సరాల అంబేద్కర్ క్యాలెండర్

మధ్యప్రదేశ్ కు చెందిన అంబేద్కర్ విరాభిమాని ఒకరు ఏకంగా 5,500 సంవత్సరాల క్యాలెండర్ ను రూపొందించి సంచలనం సృష్టించారు. బ్రిటీష్ లా కళా అనే రిటైర్ ఉపాధ్యాయుడు రెండు సంవత్సరాలు నిర్విరామంగా క్రమించి ఈ అద్భుత కార్యాన్ని సాధించారు. ఇప్పటి సంవత్సరాల క్యాలెండర్ ను తయారు చేయడం ఏకేవం కాదు కాని ఈ క్యాలెండర్ మొత్తం ఒకే ఒక్క పేజీలో ఉండటమే అసలు విశేషం. అంటే మనం ఒక సంవత్సరం క్యాలెండర్ కే పట్టెంపై పేజీని వినియోగించాదన్నమాట. అదే అంబేద్కర్ అభిమాని సాధించిన రికార్డు. క్యాలెండర్ ను ఏవిధంగా తయారు చేశాడోనే స్పష్టంగా వివరించటం కూడా అరిగింది. క్యాలెండర్ కు ఒకవైపు అంబేద్కర్ ఫోటో, మరొకవైపు మధుని ఫోటో ముద్రించబడ్డాయి. ఈ క్యాలెండర్ కు కళాకే పెట్టిన పేరు 'అంబేద్కర్ మిలీనియం క్యాలెండర్' హ్యూటాఫ్ టు బ్రిటీష్ లా కళాకే.

-నేతల ప్రతాపకుమార్ (కవి)

తణుకు

(చ న్యూ ఇండియన్ ఎక్స్ ప్రెస్ (27-7-2003) సౌజన్యంతో)

వచ్చే సంచిక నుండి 'లిగల్ కమెంట్స్' శీర్షిక ప్రారంభం

ప్రియమైన పాఠకులకు, దళితులకు ఉపయోగపడే అనేక న్యాయవరమైన అంశాలపై యువ మేధావి, ప్రముఖ న్యాయవాది కుసుమ పాండురాజు గారు ప్రతి సంచికలో అందజేస్తారు.



కుసుమ పాండురాజు

'దళిత న్యాయస్థానమ్' కొనసాగుతుంది కాని ప్రమోదించడం లేదు

ప్రియమైన పాఠకులకు, దళిత న్యాయస్థానమ్ శీర్షికకు అసంభావకంగా ఫిర్యాదులు వస్తున్నందున ప్రమోదించటం కుదరదని లేదు. ఇదే సందర్భంలో దళిత న్యాయస్థానమ్ శీర్షికకు పంపించే ఫిర్యాదులను దళిత కమిటీలో లిగల్ అడ్వైజును కుసుమ పాండురాజు గారు వరిశీలించి సంబంధిత అధికారులకు దళిత కమిటీలో తరుమైన పంపించటానికి ఏర్పాట్లు చేశారు. కాబట్టి దళిత న్యాయస్థానం కొనసాగుతుంది కాని ప్రతికల్ ప్రమోదించటం లేదు. పాఠకులు గమనించి, ఫిర్యాదులు యదావిధంగా పంపించగలరు.

-ఎడిటర్

దళిత శాస్త్రవేత్త ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు

(24వ పేజీ తరువాయి) 1983లో కరవును హెచ్చరించే పద్ధతులను, 1984లో బ్రాహ్మణి హెచ్చరించే పద్ధతులు మొదలగు అవిష్కరణలను కనిపెట్టాడు. భూకంపాలను హెచ్చరించే ఉయోగోష్ఠ ప్రతిపాదనను 1987లో పాస్టమెంటు సభ్యులు శ్రీ ఎ.జె.వి.టి.ఎం. రావుగారు కేంద్ర శాస్త్ర సాంకేతిక మంత్రి గార్లు సమర్పించారు. కేంద్ర మంత్రులు (రాష్ట్రపతులు) శ్రీ కె.ఆర్.నారాయణన్ గారు ఈ ఉయోగోష్ఠను అభివృద్ధి చేయాలిందిగా కోరారు. అంతేగాకుండా 1989లో అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ హైకోర్టు వారు కూడా ఉయోగోష్ఠను ప్రోత్సహించవలసిందిగా ప్రభుత్వ విభాగాలను కోరటం జరిగింది.

1988-93 సంవత్సరాల మధ్య సమాజం - సైన్స్ - సంప్రదాయాల మధ్య మంచి అవగాహనా పరమైన సంబంధాల అభివృద్ధి కృషి చేశాడు. వయోజన విద్య, సైన్సు ప్రాచుర్యాలపై కృషి సల్పాడు. అంద విశ్వాసాలను పోగొట్టి హేతుబద్ధమైన సమాజ తీవ్రతల నిర్ణయానికై కృషి చేశాడు. అయో ఫోర్ క్యాంప్ ఫలితం (1990), మేజిక్ పెన్స్ (1991), మేజిక్ రింగ్ (1991), చరిత్రలు (1992) వదగాల్లు (1992) మొదలగు ఎన్నో విషయాలను కనిపెట్టాడు. 1991 అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ శాస్త్ర సాంకేతిక మండలిలో భూ అయస్కాంత శైతం - వాతావరణం - ప్రకృతి వైపరీత్యాల మధ్య సంబంధాలపై అధ్యయనం చేశాడు. కుఫాసులు, చర్మాలు, చరిత్రలు, వదగాల్లులు, మొదలగు వాతావరణ మార్పులను హెచ్చరించే ఇతని పద్ధతులను ప్రోత్సహించవలసిందిగా జి.ఎం.సి. బాలయోగి వంటి ప్రముఖులు ఎన్నో నివేదికలను భారత వాతావరణ శాఖకు పంపటం జరిగింది. ఇతను కనిపెట్టిన అనేక పరికరాలు, నిర్ధారణలు 1991-2003 సంవత్సరాలలో అన్వేషణ అంబిలిజెన్స్, సైన్సు ప్రమోషన్, అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ వంటి ఎన్నో పత్రికలలో ప్రచురితం అయ్యాయి. అంతే గాకుండా 1993-94 సంవత్సరాల మధ్య కుఫాసులు చర్మాలు వంటి వాతావరణ మార్పులను హెచ్చరించే వెదర్ జెనిటిక్ సైకిల్ (1993) వెదర్ లూనార్ సైకిల్ (1993) వదగండ్ల వాసలు, పెనుగాలులను హెచ్చరించే ఎన్నో పద్ధతులు కనిపెట్టాడు. ఈ వైజ్ఞానిక పరిశోధనలపై కేబినెట్ సెక్రటరీయేట్ కు కేంద్ర శాస్త్ర సాంకేతిక విభాగానికి ఒక నివేదిక 1994లో పంపటం జరిగింది.

1995-96లో భారత వాతావరణ శాఖకు, లోకసభ సెక్రటరీయేట్ బ్యూరో దేశంలోని ప్రముఖులందరికీ జాతీయ వాతావరణ హెచ్చరిక విధానమును, సమర్పించడమైనది. 1995లో అంధ్ర విశ్వ విద్యాలయం వాతావరణ విభాగము వారి సహకారముతో వాతావరణ క్యాలెండరును రూపకల్పన చేయటానికి కృషి చేయడం జరిగింది. 2001-2002 సంవత్సరాలలో కిసాన్ వరల్డ్, సూర్య స్వతంత్ర టైమ్స్ వంటి ఎన్నో పత్రికలలో ఎన్నో వైజ్ఞానిక అవిష్కరణలు ప్రచురితం అయ్యాయి.

ఈ శాస్త్రవేత్త కనుగొన్న ఎన్నో వైజ్ఞానిక విశేషాలను సంక్షిప్తంగా వచ్చే సంచికలో దళిత ప్రపంచానికి తెలియచేయడం జరుగుతుంది.

-జె.దీన్ దయాల్, హైదరాబాద్

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
PLANNING (XI) DEPARTMENT

Letter No.2851/Plg.XI/A2/2004-4.

Dated: 15/10/2004.

From
Sri A.K.Goel, I.A.S.,
Principal Secretary to Government,
Planning Department,
A.P.Secretariat,
Hyderabad.



To
The Secretary,
A.P.Public Service Commission,
Hyderabad.

Sir,

Sub:- Estt - Request of Sri I.Gangadhara Rao, Senior Assistant, O/o.the A.P.Public Service Commission, to consider him for appointment by transfer to the post of Statistical Officer under the control of Director of Economics & Statistics - Regarding.

Ref:- 1.Reprn.from Sri I.Gangadhara Rao, Sr.Asst., O/o.the A.P.P.S.C., Hyd., dt.5.2.2004.
2.From the D.E.&S., Hyd., Lr.No.5455/Admn.I/A2/04, dt.2.8.2004.

I am to inform that in the representation first cited Sri I. Gangadhara Rao, Senior Assistant, O/o the A.P.Public Service Commission, Hyderabad, has requested to appoint him by transfer to the post of Statistical Officer under the control of Director of Economics and Statistics.

2. The matter has been examined in consultation with Director of Economics and Statistics who has stated that there are no rules for recruitment of candidates by transfer from other departments to the post of Statistical Officer. I am further to inform that orders were issued in G.O. Ms. No.68, Finance & Planning (Plg. Wing- Estt) Department, dated 30-12-1991 framing special rules for the posts covered under A.P.Economic & Statistical Service. The post of Statistical Officer comes under category-5 of the said rules. According to Rule.3 of the said rules the method of appointment to the post of Statistical Officer is appointment by transfer. I am also to inform that an amendment was issued in G.O. Ms. No.145, Finance & Planning (Plg.XI) Department, dated 28-12-1998, according to which in respect of the appointments to the posts of Statistical Officers, 18 out of 19 substantive vacancies should be filled by transfer from the category of Deputy Statistical Officers of A.P.Economic & Statistical Subordinate Service. The 19th vacancy should be filled up by transfer from the category of Superintendents from Ministerial Service in the subordinate offices under the control of Director of Economics and Statistics. In view of the above, it is clear that there is no provision under the above rules to consider the request of the individual.

3. I am therefore to request you to inform the individual that in view of the rule position set out in para.2 above his request is hereby rejected.

Yours faithfully,

for PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVT.

15/10/04

28/5

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ANDHRA PRADESH PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION::HYDERABAD
-----MEMO.NO:558/ADB/2/2003, DATED:2-2-2005

SUB:- Estt. - APPSC - Filing of a writ petition by Sri I.Gangadhar Rao, Asst.Section Officer, O/o. the APPSC., Hyderabad - Advisery Memo - Issued.

REF:- 1) His proposal dt:19-4-2003.
2) Commn's Lr.No:558/ADB/2/2003,dt:25-4-2003.
3) His petition dt:5-1-2005.

oo 0 oo

Whereas, in the reference 3rd cited, Sri I.Gangadhar Rao, Asst.Section Officer, O/o.the A.P.Public Service Commission, Hyderabad has informed that he is filing a writ petition in the Hon'ble A.P.High Court, seeking direction to the Government for implementation of his proposal, which has been forwarded to the Government vide reference 2nd cited.

2) Sri I.Gangadhar Rao, Asst.Section Officer, O/o. the APPSC., Hyderabad is hereby advised to follow scrupulously the A.P.Civil Services (Conduct) Rules,1964 issued in G.O.Ms.No:468, G.A.(Ser.C) Department,dt:17-4-64. Any violation of these Rules will be viewed seriously and onus will be on him.

3) The receipt of this memo should be acknowledged.

Sd/- ADHAR SINHA, IAS.,
SECRETARY

To

Sri I.Gangadhar Rao,
Asst.Section Officer,
O/o.the A.P.P.S.C.,
Hyderabad.

// f.b.o. //

R Reddy
SUPERINTENDENT

...

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Petition dismissed

Sd/- L. SUBBALAKSHMI
ASSISTANT REGISTRAR

A TRUE COPY OF


SECTION OFFICER

To

1. The Principal Secretary, Finance and Planning, Secyariat, Hyderabad.
2. The Director, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Kharistabad, Hyderabad.
3. 2 CCs to the Govt. Pleader for General Administration Department, High Court Buildings, Hyderabad (OJT).
4. 2 CD copies.
5. One CC to Mr P. Jagadish Chandra Prasad, Advocate (OPUC).

AB 

I. Gangadhara Rao
Asst. Section Officer
A P Public Service commission
Hyderabad

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The Secretary
Department of Science & Technology
Ministry of Science & Technology
Government of India
New Delhi

Through : The Secretary,
Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission,
Hyderabad

Sir,

Sub: Project Proposal "SCALE & GEOSCOPE" for Combating natural calamities – requested for establishment & implementation in the services of the nation – reg.

- Ref 1. Letter No.1162/ADB/2/94 dated 19-5-1994 from the Secretary, APPSC, Hyderabad to the Cabinet Secretary, Government of India, New Delhi.
2. U.O.No. 1281/94-CA-V dated 7-7-1994 of the Director, Cabinet Secretariat, Rastrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.
3. D.O.No.NMRF/SKM/30/94 dated 17-8-1994 of the Joint Secretary, Ministry of Science & Technology, New Delhi.

1. I, Gangadhara Rao Irlapati S/o Pullaiah working as an Asst. Section Officer in APPSC, Hyderabad submitting the Project Proposal for your kind consideration.
2. I am a Scientist with an ideal to serve the country through scientific researches. Myself and my Research associate in a combined effort have formulated a project consisting hundreds & thousands of multiple processes for forecast of all natural calamities like season disorders, monsoon failures, droughts, cyclones, Time & Location investigations of Low pressure systems, Hail rains, Lightnings & thunder storms, Heavy rains & floods, Earth Quakes & Tsunamies, Heat Waves, Cold winds, rainfall positions etc. with the help of the unit.
3. I am submitting the project report for your kind consideration. Kindly accept my offers and implement the project. The Government may appoint any personnel to carryout scientific investigations of the project. However, if my services are required in this regard. I may be appointed for this work by transfer in lien period to carryout the scientific investigations since I desire to work as a scientist and also to serve the nation.

Yours faithfully,

Hyderabad

13.10.2005


(I. Gangadhara Rao)

Go No. 1164/ADB/2/2005 dt 2-12-2005





1/45
 भारत सरकार
 भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
 भारत मिनर वे मेटियोलोजी का कार्यालय
 कौण्टर मन्टर, नोरो रोड,
 नई दिल्ली-110001
 टार का नम्बर 1
 टारिफिक, नई दिल्ली



NO. 48106/572
 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
 INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
 OFFICE OF THE
 DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
 ANANDAS BHOWAL, LOKI ROAD
 NEW DELHI 110008
 Telegraphic Address:
 DEPARTMENT NEW DELHI

Date/Date 25/07/2005

To:

Sri Gangadhar Rao Nagari,
 H.No.5-50-471,
 Saitaba Nagar,
 Jondiroda,
 Hyderabad,
 Andhra Pradesh
 Pin Code No. 500 005.

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

Sir,

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

M. Satya Kumar
 (M. Satya Kumar)
 Director & Admin Services
 For Director General of Meteorology

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SUPREME COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE**OPINION**

Ref. D.No. 8064/2005

Date: 02.01.2006

IN THE MATTER OF:

Sh. Gangadhar Rao Trafapatl

I have perused the case papers of the applicant who is a Scientist and of the considered opinion that the applicant has an alternative remedy to approach the High Court under Article 226 of Constitution of India for seeking appropriate relief and directions as the petition cannot be filed directly under Article 32 of the Constitution of India as there appears no violation of fundamental right of the petitioner.

SD/-

(Sh. T.N.Singh)
Advocate
Supreme Court of India

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GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (S&T)
DEPARTMENT

Letter. No.0393/S&T/2006-1.

Dated: 19-01-2006.

From:
Additional Secretary to Government,
Environment, Forests, Science & Technology Deptt.,
A.P. Secretariat, Hyderabad.

To
Member Secretary,
A.P.State Council of Science & Technology,
12th Floor, Eastern Wing, Ganganvihar,
M.J. Road, Nampally, Hyderabad -500 001.

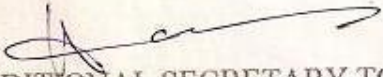
Madam,

Sub : - Project Proposal "State Weather Study Centre) –
Requested for establishment and implementation – Reg.

Ref : - Representation from P.Lavanya & I.Gangadhar Rao,
Dated: Nil. addressed to the Prl. Secy. to Govt.,
Finance & Planning (Fin) Department, Member,
Adhoc Executive Committee of APCOST Government
of Andhra Pradesh, A.P. Secretariat, Hyderabad.

The joint representations of P.Lavanya & I.Gangadhar Rao (Scientist)
in original together with its enclosures received through the references cited
are herewith forwarded for sending their remarks.

Yours faithfully,


For ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Copy to:

P.Lavanya,
H.No.5-30-120,
Saibabanagar,
Jeedimetla,
Hyderabad – 500 055.

I.Gangadhrara Rao,
H.No.5-30-4/1,
Saibabanagar,
Jeedimetla,
Hyderabad – 500 055.

D. SAMBAIAH
M.L.A.
116-SANTHANUTHALAPADU
PRAKASAM DISTRICT



Flat No. 402,
Sri Golden Enclave,
Mangamuru Road,
Ongole, Prakasam District.
Phone : 08592-554484 (R)

Date : 15/04/2006.....

TO

Sri Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy garki,
The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh,
Chief Minister's Office,
A.P. Secretariat,
HYDERABAD.

Respected Sir,

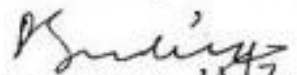
SUB:- Project Proposal "State Weather Study Centre" –
Requested for establishment and implementation in the
services of the State – Regarding.

* * * *

I have the Honour to introduce an eminent scientist who proposed the "State Weather Study Centre" which can help to study forecast, prevent and mitigate all the weather problems and natural calamities.

Under the above circumstances, I am making this humble request for your kind consideration. The project may kindly be got examined by the subject experts and utilised for the greater welfare of the people of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Yours faithfully,


(D. SAMBAIAH) 15/4

Copy to:

Sri A.K. Goel,
Principal Secretary to Government,
Planning Department,
A.P. Secretariat,
HYDERABAD.

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GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
REVENUE (DM.III) DEPARTMENT**Letter No.6524/DM.III(3)/2008****dated:19.02.2008.**

From
Smt.Preeti Sudan IAS.,
Commissioner for Disaster Management &
Ex. Officio Prl. Secretary to Government
Revenue (DM) Department,
A.P. Secretariat,
HYDERABAD – 500 022.

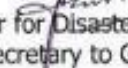
To
Sri.Anil Kumar,
Head of the Branch, Times Foundation
8-2-351,
II Floor, Times House, Road No.3,
Banjara Hills, **HYDERABAD – 500 034**

Sir,

Sub:- A.P. State Weather Time Scale – Remarks – Requested.

A report on A.P. State Weather Time Scale Prepared by Sri.I.Gangadhara Rao is enclosed. I request the Times Foundation to examine the Report and offer considered remarks on it at an early date.

Yours faithfully,


for Commissioner for Disaster Management &
E.O. Prl. Secretary to Government

Copy to: Sri.I.Gangadhara Rao,
H.No.5-30-4/1, Saibabanagar,
Jeedimetla, HYDERABAD – 500 055.



अर्जा श्रीकांत, आई.आर.टी.एस.

ARJA SRI KANTH, IRTS

Tel.: 23387250

Fax: 23389025

श्री. श्री. 209 / 11005 (आर.टी.एस.)

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
(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.

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सरकार भारत
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
सरकार भारत
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

State - 222222, 200000, 200000
TELEPHONE: 2222221, 2222222
Fax - 143 2792 0000 (International)
TELEX: 2000 2000 2000 20

ईमेल: director@india.gov.in
भारत मंत्रालय के सचिव/सचिव (सचिव)
श्रीवांगी, पुणे - 411 008

Additional Director General of Meteorology (Personnel)
Shriwangan, Pune - 411 008

आ. सं. _____ दि. _____
प्र. सं. _____ दि. _____

GT-021(MDC)/447
Dated 07.08.2008
11

TO,
Shri J. Gangadhar Rao
Asst. Section Officer,
A.P. Public Service Commission,
Beside Gandhi Bhawan,
Naraguly, Hyderabad-500015,
Andhra Pradesh.

Sub: Project Proposal, "Indian Weather Time Scale" requested for establishment at Muz. Centre,
Hyderabad.

Ref: Your letter dated 28/07/08

Sr,

Kindly refer to your letter on the subject cited above.

Your project proposal has been assessed by this office and it has been found that the proposal "Indian Weather Time Scale" is without adequate scientific details/ reasons. Therefore, this office is unable to evaluate your project.

Thanking you,


Dr. V.P. Singh
Meteorologist, Gr. I
For Additional Director General of Meteorology (Personnel)
Shriwangan, Pune-5



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

- १२ -

No. DST/SECYL/111/2009
साहू सचिव
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
टेक्नोलॉजी भवन, एन. एम. एन. रोड, नई दिल्ली-110 048
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Technology Bhawan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110 018

June 1, 2009

Dear Shri Irigati Rao,

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

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

(T. Ramasami)

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

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GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
REVENUE (DM.III) DEPARTMENT

Letter No.25241/DM.III(3)/2009

dated:08.07.2009

From
Sri.G.Ravi Babu, IAS,
Addl. Commissioner for Disaster Management &
E.O. Dy. Secretary to Government,
Revenue (DM) Department,
A.P. Secretariat,
HYDERABAD - 500 022.

To
Sri. Gangadhar Rao Irapati,
H.No.5-10-4/1, Saibaba Nagar,
Jeedimetla, Hyderabad - 500 055.

Sir,

Sub:- Project proposal - Establishment of "Andhra Pradesh State
Weather Time Scale" - Regarding.

Ref:- From Sri.J Gangadhar Rao, Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla,
Hyderabad letter dated 11.06.2009.

With reference to your letter cited, you are requested to attend personally in the chambers of Addl. Commissioner for Disaster Management, Revenue (DM) Dept., A.P. Secretariat, Hyderabad on 13.07.2009 at 4.00 p.m. to explain the function of the "Andhra Pradesh State Weather Time Scale" by which the monsoon movements and its weather problems and natural calamities such as heavy rains, floods, droughts, cyclones etc., can be estimated on the Screen of the scale in advance etc.,

Yours faithfully,

M. S. Srinivasulu Reddy
for Addl. Commissioner for Disaster Management &
E.O. Dy. Secretary to Government

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FROM
M.G. GOPAL, I.A.S.,
SECRETARY.



TO
THE COMMISSIONER FOR DISASTERS
MANAGEMENT, AND EX. OFFICIO
PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO
GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE (M.II) DEPARTMENT,
ANANDRA PRASAD,
HYDERABAD.

LETTERS NO:069/AM/3/2009, DATED 07.07.2009.

Sir,

Subj- A.P.P.S.C. - Sctt., - Forwarding the A.P.
State Weather time scale prepared by
Sri I. Gangadhar Rao, A.S.O., A.P.P.S.C.,
Hyderabad - Regarding.

Ref- Representation of Sri I. Gangadhar Rao,
along with A.P. Weather time scale.

* * *

I am directed to forward herewith the representation
of Sri I. Gangadhar Rao, Assistant Section Officer, D/o Andhra
Pradesh Public Service Commission, Hyderabad along with his
reported research work on Andhra Pradesh State Weather Report
for your consideration and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,


SECRETARY

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

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



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAWAN, LODI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003
Telegraphic Address: DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI
Tel. No. 24611068/ 24631913, Fax No. 24643128,

November, 2009.

1. December

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

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

Sir,

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

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

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

T. Kumar
1-12-09
(Awadhesh Kumar)
Scientist 'E'

for Director General of Meteorology

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



No. S-01416/Prediction Dated: 9th December, 2009
 Government of India
 India Meteorological Department
 Office of the
 Director General of Meteorology
 Mausam Bhavan, Lodi Road, New Delhi-110003
 Fax: 011- 24619943
 Tel. No. 011-24611305

Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
 ASO, APPSC Nampally
 Beside Gandhi Bhawan
 Hyderabad – 500 001

Sub : Invention of an equipment for fore-warning of earthquakes
 Ref : Letter No. Nil dated Nil addressed to Secretary, MoES

Sir,

Kindly refer to the communication cited above on the subject received through the office of Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences. In this regard, the following observations/suggestions are made:-

We appreciate your interest in the field of Seismology, particularly relating to geo-chemical changes preceding earthquakes. It may be informed that various high precision seismological and geophysical equipment are already in operation in some seismically active areas of the country to monitor and understand the earthquake precursory phenomena. A lot of data has already been generated and is being processed. For an update on the scientific developments on the subject, you may like to contact National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Uppal Road, Hyderabad – 500 007.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

R S Dattatrayam
 Scientist 'E' (Seismology)
 for Director General of Meteorology

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: 246110688 24631913



No. F-12016/1/00-NA

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

5/12 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,

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

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A.P. STATE COUNCIL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

(Environment, Forests, Science & Technology Department, Govt. of A.P.)

ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర శాస్త్ర సాంకేతిక మండలి

12th Floor, Eastern Wing, Gagan Vihar, M.J. Road, Nampally, Hyderabad - 500 001.

Ph : 040 - 24619675, Fax : 040 - 24600590

E.Mail: secy_apcost@ap.gov.in

web: www.apcost.ap.gov.in

Prof. T.V. KRISHNA REDDY
MEMBER SECRETARY

Lr.No : 1/ APCOST/NRDMS-Corr./ 2010-11 dt. 16.07.2010

To

Sri Irlapati Gangadhara Rao
H.No. 5-30-4/1
Saibaba Nagar
Jeedimetla
Hyderabad – 500 055

Sir,

Sub: Project on Andhra Pradesh State Weather Time Scale – Furnishing of addresses of APCOST Executive Committee Members – Regarding.

Ref: 1. Your letter dated NIL.

2. Lr.No. 2716/S&T/2009 dt. 17-4-2010 from Spl.Secretary, EFS&T Dept., GoAP., AP Secretariat, Hyderabad.

With reference to the above, You are hereby requested to send the details of the Project “ Andhra Pradesh State Weather Time Scale” to this office to enable us to discuss the feasibility of the Project. Also, please find enclosed herewith the addresses of the APCOST Executive Committee members for your information as requested vide your letter.

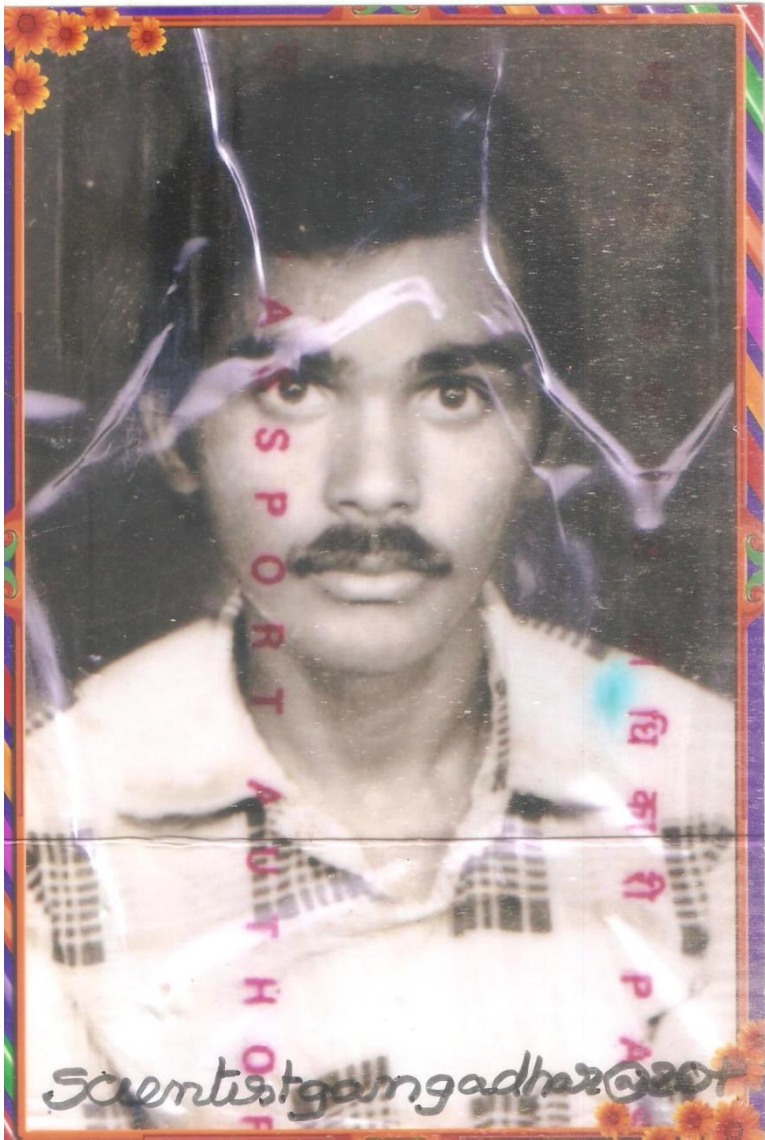
Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

T.V. Krishna Reddy
MEMBER SECRETARY

Copy communicated to :

The Special Secretary to Govt., E.F.S&T Dept., Govt. of A.P.,
A.P. Secretariat, Hyderabad information.















7/12/2024