# Correlation between underground changes and surface weather changes — their warning strategies

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**Abstract**: Basics of Geoscope is proposed and designed by me in 1987 for unraveling the mysteries of the earth's underground, studying the mechanism of geological hazards and predict geological hazards just like earthquakes etc. by constantly studying the Geoscope, exploring the underground resources and exercising the benefits of mankind and development of the earth sciences. Similarly, some research indicates that there is a strong correlation between climate change and geological hazards such as earthquakes. For this, I designed the Basics of Global Monsoon Time Scales to predict the climate change and natural calamities in advance. Geological hazards such as earthquakes can be studied by developing the Geoscope system, By developing the Monsoon Time Scales, metrological hazards such as heavy rains and floods and droughts and famines can be studied. In this paper, Geoscopes and Global Monsoon Time Scales will be discussed, as well as let's look at the relationship between underground changes and climate changes and natural calamities.

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## Introduction:

Geoscope has been proposed and designed by me in 1987 for several purposes of underground study and exploration as well as artificial rains, artificial underground waters, artificial cyclones, Inventing life, Superhuman, Re-creating humans of past, Bio-machine, Time Travel machine, Geo-machine, New-earth machine, Microcosm project, Macrocosm project etc. This is not what Buck minster had proposed in 1962. The basic aim of invention is creating an architecture to take and keep the entire underground to be under control in the name of Geoscope by establishing in between the underground data apparatus and surface data analysis laboratory with the help of a deep well to create sensational inventions. Many researches and studies have been conducted by me on the Geoscope system. It has done more developments by world scientists in the future. Let us discuss some about the Geoscope in this article.

**Construction:**

Geoscope means- a mechanical architecture established in between the underground and observatory with the help of bore-well A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug into the underground in earthquake-prone areas or at underground exploration sites. An observatory having research and analysis facilities has to be set up on the borehole. Apparatus and sensors to recognize the geo- physical and geo-chemical changes generated in the underground should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned analysis sections of the observatory that is above the ground to study the changes taking place in the underground.

That means-relative results of geological & geographical researches &developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. The apparatus related to the geology and geography such as Richter scale etc also should be set in the observatories of the Geoscope. we can make many more modern ideas& modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geoscope.

**Materials and Methods:**

A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug in earthquake-prone areas or at underground exploration sites. An observatory having the most modern high-tech research facilities has to be constructed on that bore-well. Most modern mechanical systems like electronic, physical and chemical sensors and apparatus to recognize the underground physical and chemical conditions such as the underground mineral resources, rise and fall of the underground water levels, foreshocks, micro-vibrations and waves generated in the underground, differences in pressure, temperature and other seismic activities in the underground should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned research and study departments of the observatory that is above the bore-well to research and study the conditions and changes taking place in the underground. The results of researches of the geophysical and geological sciences just like Richter scale etc., also should be set up in the Geo-scope. Many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing, electromagnetic detection technology etc should be used in the Geo-scope. Geophysical deep

underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments, natural gas sensors etc should be used in the Geo-scope. Electromagnetic sensors may also be used in the Geo-scope project.etc. That means relative results of geological & geophisical researches &developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. We can make many more modern ideas& modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geo-scope.

**Types of geoscopes:**

Geoscope can be built in many types and various forms just like simple Geoscope Model, Home-Made Geoscope model and Modern Geoscope Model.

Simple Geoscope Model is having simple construction involving no expenditure that is a well having suitable width and depth has to be dug in the earthquake prone areas. Construct a room over the well. Wash the inner walls of the room with white lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room. That is enough. Home-made Geoscope is also very simple and easy construction involves no expenditure moreover even students, children's and science enthusiasts can make the Home-made Geoscope and detect the earth-quakes 24 to 28 hrs in advance. By making certain changes and alterations, a house having a well in the earthquakes prone area can be converted into a Geoscope i.e., wash the inner walls of that house with white lime. Fix ordinary electric bulbs in the room. The Home-made Geoscope is complete. Both these two are very easy methods. Besides these two methods, Modern Geoscope is an elaborate construction. It is a modern technology system consisting of surface laboratory and underground exploration equipment For this model a deep bore-well having suitable width and depth has to be dug in the earthquake prone areas or underground exploration sites. A surface laboratory having the most modern high-tech underground research facilities has to be constructed on that bore-well to study, analyze and recognize the underground conditions. Underground research apparatus should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned research and study departments of the laboratory that is above the bore-well to research and study the conditions and changes taking place in the underground.

**Simple geoscope method:** This is a simple construction involving no expenditure. A deep well having suitable width and depth has to be dug in earthquake-prone areas or at underground exploration sites. Construct a room over the well. Wash the inner walls of the room with white Lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room.

Observe the colour of the room lighting daily. When the bulb glows, the light in the room generally appears white in colour, but before occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lighting turns blue in colour. The onset of earth-quake can be guessed by this "Seismic Luminescence Emission"

**Principle**: Due to stress of continental plates, faults and some other reasons on a place where there are favourable chances for earth-quake to occur, the pressure is induced in the underground. As a result, there is a steady rise in the pressure around the focus centre. Because of the large disparity in the magnitude of energies involved, gas anomalies such as (a) Helium emission (b) Chemico-seismic anomalies such as sulphur, calcium, nitrogen etc., chemical compounds (c) Seismic atomic radiations of radioactive mineral compounds such as radon show up much earlier even at large distance from the epic-centre which enter the well through the underground springs. These gas anomalies occupy the room in this manner; emit radiation which gives ultrviolet blue colour (sometimes red) to the room.

**Home-made geoscope method:** This construction involves no expenditure. Even students, children's and science enthusiasts can make the Home-Made Geoscope and detect the earth-quakes 24 to 28 hrs in advance. By making certain changes and alterations, the houses in earthquake-prone areas or at underground exploration sites having a well can be converted into a Geoscope i.e., wash the inner walls of the house with white Lime fIx ordinary electric bulbs in the room.

Observe the colour of the room lighting in the house daily. When the bulb glows, the light in room generally appears white in colour, but before occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lighting turns blue in colour. The onset of earth-quake can be guessed by this "Seismic Luminescence Emission"

**Principle**: Due to stress of continental plates and some other reasons on a place where there are favourable chances for earth-quake to occur, the pressure is induced in the underground. As a result, there is a steady rise in the pressure around the focus centre. Because of the large disparity in the magnitude of energies involved, gas anomalies such as (a) Helium emission (b) Chemico-seismic anomalies such as sulphur, calcium, nitrogen etc., chemical compounds (c) Seismic atomic radiations of radioactive mineral compounds such as radon show up much earlier even at large distance from the epic-centre which enter the well through the underground springs. These gas anomalies occupy the room in this manner; emit radiation which gives ultrviolet blue colour (sometimes red) to the room.

**Modern geoscope method:** A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug into the underground in earthquake-prone areas or at underground exploration sites. A surface laboratory having the most modern high-tech underground research facilities has to be constructed on that bore-well to research and study the conditions and changes taking place in the underground. Electronic, physical and chemical sensors and

apparatus, super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing ,electromagnetic detection technology, deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments, natural gas sensors, electromagnetic sensors etc to recognize the underground physical and chemical conditions such as the underground mineral resources, rise and fall of the underground water levels, micro-vibrations and waves generated in the underground, differences in pressure, temperature and other seismic activities in the underground etc should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned research and analyze departments of the above surface underground research laboratory that is above the bore-well to analyze the conditions and changes taking place in the underground. That means researches &developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. We can make many more modern ideas& modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geoscope.

**Management**: Observe the geophysical & geochemical changes such as foreshocks, chemical changes, ground water levels, strain in rocks, thermal anomalies, seismic-luminescence gas anomalies, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces etc. taking place in the underground. The onset of earthquakes can be guessed by analyzing the aforesaid changes in the concerned analysis sections of the laboratory that is above the well.

**Central data processing center:**

In this system, there should be established Local Geoscope centers and Central Data Processing Centre for managing the geoscope system in a coordinated manner.

One or more required number of Geoscopes should be established in earthquake-prone areas or at underground exploration sites. The observation personnel in the respective Geoscope centers should watch the onset of earthquakes day and night.

There should be established a Central Data Processing Centre to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the Local Geoscope Centres in a coordinated manner.

Whenever any Local Geoscope Centre sends warning about the onset of earthquakes, the observation personal should immediately send the information to its central data processing centre. The central data processing centre analyze the information supplied by the local geoscope centre and estimates the epicentre, 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.

**Results and analysis**:

Many investigations were carried out and successfully proved out in practice. The risk of earthquakes in Andhra Pradesh is less but the source is greater in North India and other regions in the world including where the establishment of the Geoscope is very useful to study and predict the earthquakes. Among them, electrogeogram test is one that's thought to be the heartbeat of the underground. Similarly, the study of the luminescent phenomena, electromagnetic emission and light radiation, thermo-luminescence and fracto-mechanoluminescence are others. Several researches and studies have been conducted as described above and obtained many key results.

**Seismicluminiscence study:** Gas anomalies emission: Over the centuries, there have been many reports of earthquake lights, both before and while the ground is shaking.

Most rock contain small amounts of gases that can be isotopically distinguished from the normal atmospheric gases. There are reports of spikes in the concentrations of such gases prior to a major earthquake; this has been attributed to release due to pre-seismic stress or fracturing of the rock. One of these gases is radon, produced by radioactive decay of the trace amounts of uranium present in most rock. Radon is useful as a potential earthquake predictor because it is radioactive and thus easily detected, and its short-half life makes radon levels sensitive to short-term fluctuations. The earthquakes with which these changes are supposedly linked were up to a thousand kilometers away, months later, and not at a magnitudes. In some cases the anomalies were observed at a distant site, but not at closer sites.

And, the lights are caused by electrical properties of certain rocks. The earthquake lights can take many different shapes, forms, and colors. Common forms of earthquake lights include bluish flames that appear to come out of the ground at ankle height; orbs of light called ball lightning that float in the air for tens of seconds or even minutes; and quick flashes of bright light that resemble regular lightning strikes, except they come out of the ground instead of the sky and can stretch up to 200 meters. When nature stresses certain rocks, electric charges are activated. The lights can occur hours to days before major earthquakes and also during actual shaking. They have been recorded at distance of up to 160 kilometers from the epicenter. Earthquake lights are likely to be very helpful with earthquake prediction.

To study seismic luminescence Geoscope can be built in many forms just like Simple geoscope model, Home-made geoscope model and Modern geoscope model etc.

Construct the simple geoscope should be placed in earthquake-prone areas or at underground exploration sites to study the seismic luminescence as follows. This is a simple model involving no expenditure. A well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. Construct a room over the well. Wash the inner walls of the room with white Lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room.

Construct home-made geoscope should be placed in earthquake-prone areas or at underground exploration sites to study the seismic luminescence as follows. This is also very simple and easy model involves no expenditure. Even students, children's and science enthusiasts can make the Home-Made Geoscope and detect the earth-quakes 24 to 28 hrs in advance. By making certain changes and alterations, a house having a well can be converted into a Geoscope i.e., wash the inner walls of that house with white Lime. Fix ordinary electric bulbs in the room.

The two Geoscope structures described above are easy to construct, easy to use and easy to analyze the Seismic luminescence study. Observe the colour of the room lighting daily. When the bulb glows, the light in room generally appears white in colour, but before occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lighting turns ultra violet blue in colour. The onset of earth-quake can be guessed by this "Seismic luminescence emission"

In modern methods to analyze the seismic luminescence, a deep bore-well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. A laboratory having most modern high-technological research and analysis facilities including a mechanical system to analyze the seismic luminescence and gas anomalies emerging from underground has to be set up on that well. All types of modern sensors and apparatus including a mechanical system to catching/grabbing/absorbing the seismic luminescence or gas anomalies emerging from the underground to recognize the seismic luminescence and other seismic activities should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned research analyzing sections of the laboratory that is above the well to observe, study, research and analyze the seismic luminescence and seismic changes existing and taking place in the underground. By that earthquakes can be warned by analyzing the luminescence as given the above.

Observe the fracto luminescence gas anomalies existing and taking place in the underground. The onset of earthquakes can be guessed by analyzing the aforesaid seismic luminescence studies in the concerned analysis sections of the laboratory that is above the well.

Due to stress of continental plates, faults and some other reasons on a place where there are favourable chances for earth-quake to occur, the pressure is induced in the underground. As a result, there is a steady rise in the pressure around the focus centre. Because of the large disparity in the magnitude of energies involved, gas anomalies such as shown below show up much earlier even at large distance from the epic-centre which enter the well through the underground springs.

(a) Emission of Helium, Hydrogen etc

(b)Emission of chemico-seismic evaporation anomalies such as sulphur, calcium, nitrogen etc., ,

(c)Emission of seismic atomic radiations such as radon from radioactive mineral compounds etc

These gas anomalies occupy the room in this manner; emit radiation which gives blue colour (sometimes red) to the room.

Collect and analyze the above mentioned gas anomalies and seismic luminescence in the concerned section established in laboratory that is above the well. Study the gas anomalies and seismic luminescence in the research and analysis sections of the Geoscope daily 24 hours 365 days. When the gas anomalies or seismic luminescence are released the earthquakes can be considered.

Here is a very important is to be grasped. Before occurring of an earthquake, gas anomalies as stated above such as radon, helium, hydrogen and chemico-mineral evaporations such as sulphur, calcium, nitrogen and other fracto-luminescence radiations show up earlier even at large distances from the epicentre due to stress, disturbances, shock waves and fluctuations in the underground forces. These gas anomalies and fracto luminescence radiations and other chemical evaporations enter into the well through the underground springs. When these anomalies occupy the simple Geoscope rooms or Home-made Geoscope rooms above the well, the room lighting turns violet in colour. The light in the room scattered in the presence of these gas anomalies, fracto-luminescence radiations and other chemico-mineral evaporations the ultra violet radiation is emitted more and the room lighting turns in violet colour. Our eye catches these variations in the radiation of the lighting in the room easily since-

The violet rays having smaller wave length

The violet rays having property of extending greatly

The light becoming weak in the violet region

The eyes having greater sensitivity to violet radiation

Due to all these reasons, the room may appear violet in colour then we can predict the impending earth quakes 12 hours in advance. This principle is also applies to the section built in modern research and analysis methods that is above the well

**Electrogeogram Test:.** This is also easy study to recognize the impending earth quake. A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug in earthquake-prone areas or at underground exploration sites.

An earth wire or rod should be inserted into the underground by the borehole and linked with the concerned analysis section having apparatus to detect, compare measure of the electric currents of the electric circuit of the earth systems. Otherwise by observing the home electric fans.etc. We can also study the electrogeopulses studies to predict the impending earth quake.

Observe the changes in the electric currents of the earth system 24 hours, 365 days. From a power station, the electricity is distributed to the far-off places. Normally the circuit of the power supply

being completed through the earth system. Whenever if the disturbances occurs in the layers of the earth's underground, the fluctuation rate will be more due to the earth quake obstructions such as pressure, faults, vibrations, water currents etc., of the earth's underground. So we can forecast the impending earth quake by observing the obstruction of electric currents of circuit of the earth system in the observatory of the Geoscope and also by the obstruction sounds in the electric fans etc.

**Relationship between underground changes and climate changes**:

On the face of it, both fields focus on studying the Earth's dynamic processes. Still, geology is more about the geological process and formation of rocks, and meteorology is more about the Earth's atmosphere and weather conditions. There is a significant relationship between meteorology (the study of weather) and geology (the study of the Earth), as geological features and processes can significantly influence weather patterns, and weather can also impact geological formations over time; essentially, they both study different aspects of the Earth's dynamic system and interact with each other in various ways. Here are some key points about their connection:

Landforms and weather patterns: The shape of the land, including mountains, valleys, and coastlines, created by geological processes, directly affects wind flow, precipitation patterns, and temperature distribution.

Volcanic activity: Volcanic eruptions, a geological phenomenon, can release large amounts of ash and gases into the atmosphere, impacting weather conditions locally and globally.

Climate change: Geological factors like plate tectonics and ocean currents can influence long-term climate patterns, which are studied by meteorologists.

Sedimentary rock formation: Weathering and erosion processes, which are heavily influenced by weather conditions, contribute to the formation of sedimentary rocks.

Natural disasters: Both fields study natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, and landslides, which are often interconnected and can have significant impacts on the environment.

Temperature fluctuations: Surface temperature changes can penetrate underground to some extent, causing variations in cave temperatures, especially near the entrance.

Airflow: Weather patterns like wind can influence airflow within caves, affecting ventilation and humidity levels.

Water dynamics: Precipitation can impact water levels and flow within underground systems, which are closely related to cave climate.

However, there is some evidence that weather events can influence earthquakes.

Seasonal precipitation: Snow and rain can increase pore pressure in the bedrock, which can impact seismic waves. For example, a study of earthquakes in Japan's Noto Peninsula found that seismic activity was linked to seasonal precipitation patterns.

Atmospheric pressure: Changes in atmospheric pressure, such as those associated with hurricanes, can cause the release of energy in the Earth's crust.

Glaciers: The retreat of glaciers can reduce stress on the Earth's crust, which can impact the movement of magma. For example, a study of volcanic activity in Iceland found a link between deglaciation and increased volcanic activity.

Temperature: Some recent research has found a correlation between a sudden relative spike in atmospheric temperature 2–5 days before an earthquake. It is speculated that this rise is caused by the movement of ions within the Earth's crust, related to an oncoming earthquake. Research has found a correlation between a sudden increase in atmospheric temperature and earthquakes.

Other factors that may influence earthquakes include: The movement of ions within the Earth's crust, The passage of tropical cyclones, and Major storm systems.

Other factors that can impact earthquakes:

Plate tectonics: Earthquakes are a result of plate tectonics, which can also impact climate over long periods of time.

Climate change: Some say that climate change could increase earthquake hazards through rising sea levels. However, others say that climate change does not influence earthquakes.

A later theory stated that earthquakes occurred in calm, cloudy conditions, and were usually preceded by strong winds, fireballs, and meteors. There is no such thing as "earthquake weather". Statistically, there is approximately an equal distribution of earthquakes in cold weather, hot weather, rainy weather, etc.

However, it's important to note:

Limited depth of influence: The deeper underground you go, the less impact surface weather conditions have on the environment.

Specialized field: Studying underground atmospheric conditions is a niche area within meteorology, often explored by cave scientists and researchers studying karst environments.

There is no clear correlation between weather and earthquakes. However, large atmospheric pressure changes caused by storms can sometimes trigger "slow earthquakes".

Explanation:

Earthquakes occur deep underground: Earthquakes happen many kilometers below the surface, so surface weather does not affect them.

Earthquakes occur randomly: Earthquakes happen and are not more common in certain weather conditions.

Large storms can trigger slow earthquakes: Major storms like hurricanes can cause large low-pressure changes that can trigger slow earthquakes. Slow earthquakes release energy over a long period of time and don't cause ground shaking.

While meteorology primarily focuses on atmospheric conditions above ground, there is a limited relationship between meteorology and underground environments, particularly in the study of how surface weather conditions can influence underground temperatures and air movement within caves and other subterranean spaces, which is sometimes called "underground meteorology" or "cave climatology."

Although there is little or no clarity on the causal links between earthquakes and climate change, As good as it gets, Basics of Global Monsoon Time Scales along with Basics Regional Monsoon Time Scales are briefly described below. Scientists can establish the Global Monsoon Time Scales to predict climate changes early and study any connection between climate change and underground changes and disasters like earthquakes etc.

**Basics of Global Monsoon Time Scales:**

***Monsoons:*** 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 continent or region or country has its monsoon winds.

The major monsoon systems in the world consist of the West Africa and Asia -Australian monsoons. The inclusion of the North and South American monsoons with incomplete wind reversal has been debate. Monsoons can also be divided by Southern monsoon and Northern monsoons, Summer monsoons and Winter monsoons, Continental monsoons and Regional monsoons etc. A monsoon is also served with different names by region and place. For example, the North American monsoon is named after the name of Arizona monsoon and Mexican monsoon. There are also two or three or more branches of one monsoon. Monsoon is also called upon by geographical areas. For example, the Indian monsoon has its two branches, the Arabian branch and Bay of Bengal branch. Each 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 conducted many scientific researches on the global monsoon systems and designed the Basics for Monsoon Time Scales including Global monsoons, Regional Monsoon Time Scales, Sub-Regional Monsoon Time Scales, Local 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 of the world 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.

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

By establishing the Monsoon Time Scale and maintain, a country can be estimated the impending weather conditions and natural calamities such as monsoon movements, rains, floods, landslides, avalanches, blizzard, droughts, famines extreme winter conditions, heavy rainfall, mudflows, extreme weather, storms, cloudburst, sand storms, hails, and winds etc. all climate, meteorological and weather related conditions & natural calamities in advance.

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

**Method&design:**

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

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

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

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

**Analyzed Scale:** And the third one is scientifically analyzed the filled scale by

data, it explains monsoon patterns weather conditions of the scale.

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

**One-line method:**

A one-line scale method in the design of Monsoon Time Scales is very useful for observation of monsoons without confusion. These can be designed on tables or walls or on paper according to one's convenience.

Prepare these Monsoon Time Scales 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a one line and full-length type square graphic scale on a paper or a Wall or a Table.

**Assembly-line method:**

The single and full length square graphic scale is to be long. It is not convenient to take it away, to preserve it, to take it to the demonstration or to publish it in the journals. 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.

Prepare the Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of a country's Time and Climate) of 139 year from 1880 to 2027 comprising of a large time and climate should be taken and framed in an one and full length type square graphic scale. But it is divided into four parts as given below

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Computarization method:**

Monsoon Time Scales can also be computerized. I created the devices manually. If these are developed in the computerization method then the monsoons can be studied more accurately. Besides rather than in manual type scales, if we are able to create a computer model scale which to be the most obvious. I tried to computerize these Global Monsoon Time Scales but could not do it due to lack of money.

**Materials&method:**

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

What should the data be taken?

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

Countries where storms occur can be taken storms as data.

European countries can taken Westerlies as data.

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

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

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

**Management:**

The main weather events such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over a region or country have been entering on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds should be entered on the Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of each and every year. If we can managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoons of a region or country. I took the numbers to analysis the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

**Results&analysis:**

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

**Study&discussion:**

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

**Indian Monsoon Time Scale:**

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

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale is a chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying past's,

present and future movements of the monsoon of India and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems and natural calamities. From where to wherever to be taken the time and weather data to analyze, the researcher can decide on his discretion according to available weather data.

**Method&design:**

Design**:** For this, I took a period of 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of India's as the time and the data of monsoonal low pressure systems, depressions and storms of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 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 two methods in formation and process of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. The first one is in the single form and next one is assembly-line form.

**One-line method:**

A one-line method Scale in the design of Indian nsoon Time Scales is very useful for observation of monsoons without confusion. This can be designed on tables or walls or on paper according to one's convenience.

Prepare these 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 a country's Time and Climate) of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a one line and full-length type square graphic scale on a paper or a Wall or a Table.

**Assembly-line method:**

The single and full length square graphic scale is to be long. It is not convenient to take it away, to preserve it, to take it to the demonstration or to publish it in the journals. 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.

**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 178 year from 1880 to 2058 or a required period, comprising of a large time and climate was taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or table.

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

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

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

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

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

These separate scales are pasted into one scale as described below below.

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

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

When pasted in this manner, we get long full length Indian Monsoon Time Scale

**Computarization method:**

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

**Materials&method:** 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 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 many comprehensive analyzes on the results of research and studies of monsoons and found out many mysteries and its relationship with the movement of the axis of the Earth around the Sun in the universe & its influences on the Earth's atmosphere. Let's study these results and analysis briefly and detailed.

When examine the Global Monsoon Scales, I noticed that several passages path-ways of monsoon pulses it has been some cut-edge paths and splits passing through travelling zigzag cycles systematically in parallel and stacked next to each other in ascending and descending order clearly seen. 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 appear. Many other methods can analyze the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. In my research , I have noticed that depending on the incidence of heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in other year were happened according to the travel of monsoon path. The path of monsoons when travelling over four months from June to September, good rainfall 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 the main path or passage South West monsoon of the Indian monsoon and the second one is the path or passage of the North-East monsoon. The first one is on the left side over the months of June, July, August, September, and the second path on the right side over the months of October, November, December are visible in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Complete investigations of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale "I.e" Results and Analysis and Study and discussion are described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample basis in detailed. I have proposed and designed Global Monsoon Time Scales for all Global monsoons, Regional monsoons, Local monsoons including all world countries and climate zones.

**Basics of North American Monsoon Time Scale:**

**Method and Design:**

**Design:** Prepare a North American 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 North American 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 North American 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 North American 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 North American'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.

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

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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 North American Monsoon Time Scale. .

**Computer Model:**

North American 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.

**Management:** The main weather events if any of North American monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a

monsoon region formed over the North American have been entering on the North American 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 North American 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. Perform the investigations of the North America Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

**Basics of North African Monsoon Time Scale:**

The North African 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 North African monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the North African 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 North African monsoon region such as low pressure systems, depressions and storms/cyclones etc have been entering on the North African Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of each and every year.

If we have been managing the North African Monsoon Time Scale in this manner continuously, we can see the image and its past's, present's and future movements of North African monsoon and study it's originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the North African Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of the the North African monsoon.

**Method and Design:**

**Design:** Prepare a North African 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 North African 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 North African 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 North African 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 North African'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.

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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 North African Monsoon Time Scale. .

**Computer Model:**

North African Monsoon Time Scales can also be established as a computer model. Besides rather than in manual type scale, If we are able to cre
ate a computer model scale which to be the most obvious.

**Material and Data**:

Construction of the North African 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 North African 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 North African monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the North African monsoon have been entering on the North African 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 North African 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.

Perform the investigations of the North African Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

**Basics of East Asian Monsoon Time Scale:**

The East Asian 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 East Asian monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the East Asian 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 East Asian monsoon region such as low pressure systems, depressions and storms/cyclones etc have been entering on the East Asian Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of each and every year.

If we have been managing the East Asian Monsoon Time Scale in this manner continuously, we can see the image and its past's, present's and future movements of the East Asian monsoon and study it's originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the East Asian Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of the the East Asian monsoon.

**Method and Design:**

**Design:** Prepare a East Asian 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 East Asian 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 East Asian 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 East Asian 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 East Asian'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.

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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 East Asian Monsoon Time Scale. .

**Computer Model:**

East Asian 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 East Asian 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 East Asian 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 East Asian monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the East Asian monsoon have been entering on the East Asian 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 East Asian 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.

Perform the investigations of the East Asian Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

**Basics of Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale:**

**Method and Design:**

**Design:** Prepare a Western North Pacific 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 Western North Pacific 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 Western North Pacific 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 Western North Pacific 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 Western North Pacific'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.

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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 Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale. .

**Computer Model:**

Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale 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 Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale 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 Western North Pacific 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 Western North Pacific monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the Western North Pacific monsoon have been entering on the Western North Pacific 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 Western North Pacific 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.

Perform the investigations of the Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

**Basics of South American Monsoon Time Scale:**

The South American 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 South American monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the South American 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 South American monsoon region such as low pressure systems, depressions and storms/cyclones etc have been entering on the South American Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of each and every year.

If we have been managing the South American Monsoon Time Scale in this manner continuously, we can see the image and its past's, present's and future movements of the South American monsoon and study it's originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the South American Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of the the South American monsoon.

**Method and Design:**

**Design:** Prepare a South American 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 South American 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 South American 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 South American 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 South American'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.

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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 South American Monsoon Time Scale. .

**Computer Model:**

Australian 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 South American 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 South American 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 South American monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the South American monsoon have been entering on the South American 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 South American 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.

Perform the investigations of the South America Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

**Basics of South African Monsoon Time Scale:**

The South African 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 South African monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare theSouth African 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 South African monsoon region such as low pressure systems, depressions and storms/cyclones etc have been entering on the South African Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of each and every year.

If we have been managing the South African Monsoon Time Scale in this manner continuously, we can see the image and its past's, present's and future movements of the South African monsoon and study it's originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the South African Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of the the South African monsoon.

**Method and Design:**

**Design:** Prepare a South African 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 South African 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 South African 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 South African 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 South African'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.

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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 South African Monsoon Time Scale. .

**Computer Model:**

South African 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 South African 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 South African 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 South African monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the South African monsoon have been entering on the South African 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 movement of the South African 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.

Perform the investigations of the South Africa Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

**Basics of Australian Monsoon Time Scale:**

The Australian 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 Australian monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the South Africa 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 South Africa monsoon region such as low pressure systems, depressions and storms/cyclones etc have been entering on the Australian Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of each and every year.

If we have been managing the South Africa Monsoon Time Scale in this manner continuously, we can see the image and its past's, present's and future movements of the Australian monsoon and study it's originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the South Africa Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of the the Australian monsoon.

**Method and Design:**

**Design:** Prepare a South Africa 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 Australian 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 Australian 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 Australian 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 Australian'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. [5]

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 Australian monsoon Time Scale. .

**Computer Model:**

Australian 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 Australian 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 Australian 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 Australian monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the Australian monsoon have been entering on the Australian 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 Australian 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.

Perform the investigations of the Australian Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

**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 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.

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**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.

Perform the investigations of the European Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

etc.

Let us know in detail below the results and analysis, study and discussion of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. Investigations of the above Monsoon Time Scale should be carried out on the basis of the results and analysis and study and discussion of this Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

**Results&analysis:**

I did many comprehensive analyzes on the results of research and studies of monsoons and found out many mysteries and its relationship with the movement of the axis of the Earth around the Sun

in the universe & its influences on the Earth's atmosphere. Let's study these results and analysis briefly and detailed.

When examine the Global Monsoon Scales, I noticed that several passages path-ways of monsoon pulses it has been some cut-edge paths and splits passing through travelling zigzag cycles systematically in parallel and stacked next to each other in ascending and descending order clearly seen. 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 appear. Many other methods can analyze the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. In my research , I have noticed that depending on the incidence of heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in other year were happened according to the travel of monsoon path. The path of monsoons when travelling over four months from June to September, good rainfall 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 the main path or passage South West monsoon of the Indian monsoon and the second one is the path or passage of the North-East monsoon. The first one is on the left side over the months of June, July, August, September, and the second path on the right side over the months of October, November, December are visible in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Keep track the Indian Monsoon Time Scale carefully. When we look at the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, several paths appear. Two of these are important. These the right sided second one can be called as the main path of the monsoon and the left side first one can be called as the 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 to the research and studies it is guessed that -

**Brief analysis:**

Keep track of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale carefully. Briefly describe the travel patterns of the monsoon-by 1888, the monsoons expanded the over 3 months of June, July, August until June 1 and brought heavy rains and floods in most of the country in more years. During 1896-1935's, it was falling increased over June, July until July 25th and brought low rainfall and droughts in most of the country in more years. During 1935-1990's, it was rising again and expanded over the June, July, August, September until 10th June caused heavy rains and floods in most of the country in many years. During 1990-2015s, it was again falling increased over June July until 25th July. From 2015, it is now rising expanding upwards and estimated traveling over the months of June, July, August by 2040 to its peak and will be expanding all over the 4 months june, July, August and September and causing heavy rains and floods most of the country in more years around 2060.

**Detailed analysis:**

Due to unavailability of data, it is not known how the main path of the Indian monsoon traveled before 1888. But according to the studies, it is known that between 1865-1897, it traveled in the shape of convex direction and caused good rainfall in many years. During this 4-month period of (June, July, August, September) of Indian monsoon season, the line of path of the monsoon was traveled 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 traveled over the months of August and September in the shape of concave direction. In this 4 month monsoon season, the line was traveled just over two months only. As a result, it rained only two months instead of four months monsoon season and caused low rainfall in most of the country in many years,

From 1920 to 1965, the line of path of the Indian monsoon was traveled over the months of July, August, and September in the shape of convex direction. In this 4 month monsoon season, the line was traveled over three months. As a result, it rained only three months instead of four months monsoon season and resulted good rainfall in most of the country in more years.

From 1965 to 2015, the passage of the Indian monsoon was traveled over the months of August to mid-August in the shape of deep sloping direction In this 4 month monsoon season, the line was traveled 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 most of the country in many years.

From 2015, the line of path of the Indian monsoon seems likely to rise over the months of July and to June in future in the shape of upper ascending direction and will be causing heavy rains & floods in most of the country in coming years until around 2060. This is an assessment based on the study of situations from 1888.

**Deep analysis:**

As of 1888, the monsoons travel at their peak, the pre-path monsoons on June 1 and the main-path of monsoons on July 9 and caused good rainfall in many years.

From about 1891, they traveled steeply downwards, reaching a low peak by 1918.

Between about 1910 and 1927, the Monsoons advanced in the concave direction during the months of August and September at their trough and caused low rainfall and droughts in most of the country in many years.

From about 1918, the monsoon traveled steeply upwards, reaching its peak by 1960.

Between about 1935 and 1985, the monsoons advanced in a convex direction during the months of June and July and caused good rainfall in many years.

From about 1960, the pre-path monsoons travel obliquely downstream, through July 25 and the main-path of monsoon through August 18.

Around 1985-2010 during the low state, pre-path of monsoons in July and main-path of monsoons in August moved forward in concave direction and caused low rainfall and droughts in most of the country in many years.

From 2010, the monsoon is expected to move steeply upwards and reach a peak in intensity by 2040.

Around 2040-2065, the monsoons are expected to move forward in a convex direction, causing heavy rains and floods most of the country in more 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.

1. Studies on the history:

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 and discussion of 100 years of Indian monsoon:

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-13 th century and Paramara and Yadav in the early to mid-14th century-all of which flourished during the dry phases of Indian summer monsoon suggesting role of the climate in the sociopolitical crisis, the study revealed.

The paper published in international journal PALEO 3 highlights three phases in the 900 years stretch-Medieval climate from 950 CE to 1350 CE, Little Ice Age from 1350 CE to 1800 CE and Current Warm Period and phases from 1800 CE until today. The paper highlights strong monsoon during the 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 of 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 paleoclimate 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 time sampling of less time interval means we were covering data at two-three years' interval, while most research collects 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 19th 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 paleoclimate 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 decade-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 years.

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

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. Studies on the 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:

Another great source of evidence for the determination of Monsoon Time Scales is the Milankovitch scales. 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.

Another great source of evidence for the determination of Monsoon Time Scales is the Milankovitch scales. Milankovitch cycles are a series of periodic changes in the Earth's orbit around the Sun that affect the amount of solar radiation the Earth receives, which in turn influences climate change: These cycles are named after Serbian scientist Milutin Milankovitch, who hypothesized that they are a major driver of long-term climate change. Milankovitch cycles are believed to have caused Earth to swing between ice ages and warmer periods for millions of years. Scientists can model these cycles and compare their calculations to evidence found in geological sediments.

Milankovitch cycles are a series of periodic changes in the Earth's orbit around the Sun that impact the amount of solar radiation the Earth receives, which in turn influences climate change:

Eccentricity: The shape of the Earth's orbit around the Sun. The Earth's orbit is elliptical, but its shape varies over time. When the orbit is more elliptical, the Earth moves closer and further from the Sun, which impacts the climate.

Obliquity: The angle of the Earth's axis in relation to its orbital plane. The tilt of the Earth's axis changes over time, moving from 22.1° to 24.5° and back again over about 41,000 years. When the tilt increases, summers are warmer and winters are colder.

Precession: The direction Earth's axis of rotation points. The Earth's axis completes a full cycle of precession every about 26,000 years.

Milankovitch cycles are believed to have caused Earth to swing between ice ages and warmer periods for millions of years. Scientists can model these cycles and compare their calculations to evidence found in geological sediments.

According to the Milankovitch cycle, the angle of the Earth's axial tilt (obliquity) regarding the orbital plane (the obliquity of the ecliptic) varies between 22.1° and 24.5°, over a cycle of about 41,000 years. The current tilt is 23.44°, roughly halfway between its extreme values. Milankovitch cycles are a series of periodic changes in the Earth's orbit around the Sun that affect the amount of solar radiation the Earth receives, which in turn influences climate change.

These cyclical orbital movements, which became known as the Milankovitch cycles, cause variations of up to 25 percent in the amount of incoming insolation at Earth's mid-latitudes (the areas of our planet located between about 30 and 60 degrees north and south of the equator). Milankovitch cycles are a series of orbital changes that impact the Earth's climate over thousands to hundreds of thousands of years. These cycles are caused by variations in three factors:

Milankovitch cycles impact the Earth's climate by: Changing the distribution of solar radiation. The amount of solar radiation that reaches the Earth's surface varies seasonally and annually based on latitude. Influencing the average surface temperature. This can cause exchanges of volatiles between the atmosphere and surface reservoirs. Triggering the beginning and end of glaciation periods. Milankovitch cycles are thought to be a major driver of the Earth's long-term climate. For example, when the Earth's axis is tilted more, the seasons become more extreme, with warmer summers and colder winters. The Earth's axis is currently tilted at 23.5 degrees.

The Earth revolves around the Sun and the Sun revolves around the Milky Way. If you think closely, the reflections of the movements of the Earth and Sun "I.e" the Earth rotates (spins) on its axis once every 24 hours and revolves around (orbits) the Sun once every 365 days. The sun rotates (spins) on its axis once every ~27 days and revolves around

(orbits) the center of the Milky Way once every 225–250 million years and other mysteries are clearly reflected on the Global Monsoon Time Scales. Think carefully. Milankovitch cycles are directly related to current climate changes, they are a natural process that has shaped Earth's climate from an 85 year cycle to millions of years.

According to my research and studies, this tilt does not remain constant at 23.44°. It oscillates up and down and slowly moves to 24.5°. These oscillations of up and down will be about 85 years, according to the Global Monsoon Time Scales. That is about 60 years upwards journey and about 25 years downward journey in total oscillating once every about 85 years, latter takes place a little further. In this every oscillation, when it's oscillating towards 22.1° that is descending order low rainfall (droughts and famines) occurs and when it's oscillating towards 24.5°, heavy rainfall (heavy and floods) occurs. Oscillating in this way, it slowly moves forward. All this can be clearly observed in the Global Monsoon Time Scales. If this is true, then we are close to reaching 24.5°, So are there going to be more climate changes in the coming future.

6. Studies on the Heavy rains and floods:

According to the reports Global Monsoon Time Scales, it is known that there will be major global climate changes in the coming years "i.e" heavy rains, floods, and storms etc. will occur until about 2075. As mentioned above, heavy rains and floods are going to occur all over the world in the upcoming seasons. Confirming this, heavy rains and floods will occur all over the world. Examples are mentioned below.

Persian Gulf: Flash flooding in April 2024 affected Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Yemen, Bahrain, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia. Heavy rain caused nearly a year's worth of rain in some states in a single day. At least 46 people died, including 20 in Oman and 18 in Iran.

East Africa: Flooding and cyclones in 2024 affected Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Ethiopia, Burundi, and Somalia. As of May 17, 2025, at least 473 people died, and an estimated 1.6 million people were impacted.

West and Central Africa: As of August 15, 2025, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and Nigeria were the most affected countries.

Brazil: Torrential rains in Rio Grande do Sul caused flooding that displaced 160,000 people and killed 100.

Southern Germany: Heavy rain caused deadly flooding in Bavaria and Baden-Württemberg, forcing thousands of people to evacuate.

Afghanistan: Flash floods in northern Afghanistan killed hundreds of people and destroyed homes and livestock.

Oman: Heavy rainfall caused flash flooding in parts of Oman, killing at least 12 people.

Uruguay: Thousands of people evacuated as a river reached record high levels in Florida Department.

Argentina: Flood chaos in Buenos Aires after 130 mm of rain in 24 hours.

Indonesia: Deadly floods and landslides in West Sumatra after 300 mm of rain in 6 hours.

Central Europe: A weather map from Geosphere Austria shows a large band of rain across Central Europe, with Austria bracing for heavy rains and a cold front.

Poland: Four southern provinces in Poland are at the highest risk of flooding.

Nigeria: Floods in northeastern Nigeria have affected one million people, with the collapse of a major dam causing the state's worst flooding in decades.

Vietnam: Typhoon Yagi made landfall in northern Vietnam, causing landslides and floods, and killing more than a dozen people.

India: Monsoon floods have killed dozens in India, with thousands in relief camps.

Other countries: Floods and landslides affected Kyrgyzstan in April 2024, and floods affected Rwanda, Somalia, and Tanzania in April 2024. Flash floods affect Iraq in March 2024, and floods affected Kazakhstan in March 2024.

7. Deserts pouring rains and turning green:

Rains and green plants in deserts in recent times are another example for supporting the Global Monsoon Time Scales. Recently, a rare deluge left parts of the Sahara desert flooded, with dramatic visuals showing palm trees and sand dunes inundated. These were the first floods in the Sahara in half a century.

According to the reports Global Monsoon Time Scales, it is known that there will be major global climate changes in the coming years "i.e" heavy rains and floods will occur until about 2075. As mentioned above, heavy rains and floods are going to occur all over the world in the upcoming seasons. As a result, multiple deserts around the world are turning green, including the Sahara Desert and the Thar Desert:

The Sahara Desert in West Africa has been turning green as a result of the climate/monsoon cycle traveling towards its peak state. In September 2024, NASA captured images of the Sahara's transformation into a verdant landscape with increased water levels and vegetation growth. The images showed that some areas of the Sahara received five times their usual monthly rainfall, and one of the desert's normally dry lakes filled with water.

A study suggests that the Thar Desert may turn green as a result of the climate/monsoon cycle traveling towards its peak state by the end of the century. The study's authors analyzed weather data from South Asia over the past 50 years and predicted future changes under various greenhouse gas scenarios. The study's results indicate that the Indian monsoon

is expanding westward, which could lead to significant agricultural and socio-economic changes in the region.

In the arid landscape of the Saudi desert is turning green as a result of the climate/monsoon cycle traveling towards its peak state.

Scotland's deserts are turning green as a result of the climate/monsoon cycle traveling towards its peak state

China's deserts are turning green as a result of the climate/monsoon cycle traveling towards its peak state.

The UAE deserts, including parts of Dubai, have become greener due to increased rainfall in recent years. This has led to more vegetation, changing some areas from desert to shrubland."

In this way, the reason why the deserts become green is that the monsoon line is traveling to the higher position. In such situations, it is very important to study the travel patterns of these climate and monsoons. So scientists can set up Monsoon Time Scales and sense the upcoming climate changes in advance.

8. Studies on the presence of Monsoons advancing towards from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea and from September to June during journey of monsoon season in recent decades:

Keep track the Monsoon Time Scales carefully. From 2000, it is going to travel upwards in the shape of convex direction. According to it, it is known that there will be major global climate changes in the coming years "i.e" heavy rains, floods, and storms etc. will occur until about 2075. Ensuring this journey of monsoons in the Global Monsoon Time Scales it is known in the studies of the researchers is that the sea surface temperatures (SSTs) in the Arabian Sea that lead to cyclogenesis have increased by 1.2–1.4 °C in recent decades. These studies provide great evidence for the determination of monsoon time scales. Sea surface temperatures (SSTs) leading to cyclogenesis in the Arabian Sea are 1.2–1.4 °C higher in the recent decades, compared to SSTs four decades ago. The intensity of cyclones has increased in the Arabian Sea by 20–40%. During the past four decades, the maximum intensity of cyclones has increased by 40% (from 100 km/hr to 140 km/hr), in the Arabian Sea, during the pre-monsoon season (April–May). The Arabian Sea during the post-monsoon season (October–December) has witnessed a 20% increase in the intensity (from 100 km/hr to 120 km/hr). As a result, the total energy used up by a tropical cyclone during its lifetime (known as the accumulated cyclone energy) has also gone up. The changes in the Bay of Bengal are not significantly large. Lifetime maximum intensity of cyclones (knots) and accumulated cyclone energy (knots2) during the period 1980–1999 and 2000–2019 in the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal basin during the pre-monsoon (April–May) and post-monsoon (October–December) seasons. The data shows that the intensity of cyclones in the Arabian Sea increased by 20% (post-monsoon) to 40% (pre-monsoon). The north Indian Ocean is rapidly warming and has contributed to more than a quarter of the total increase in the ocean heat content globally in the past two decades. In a global warming scenario, an increase in ocean temperatures at a faster rate in the Arabian Sea as compared to the Bay of Bengal is one of the major thermodynamic parameters due to which models are projecting an increase in the frequency of the cyclones in the Arabian Sea. All the studies, described above, determine Global Monsoon Time Scales.

**Future:**

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

As result, heavy rains and floods are going to occur all over the world countries in the coming years. And also future climate changes are expected to include a warmer atmosphere, a warmer and more acidic ocean, higher sea levels, flooding, storms and more large change in precipitation patterns. Therefore, precipitation including heavy rains, snow, floods will occur. Many cities, Islands, and villages situated on the shore of rivers and seas will get absorbed in the water. Heavy rains, floods, cyclones can lead to disease spread and damage to ecosystems and infrastructures. Human health issues can increase mortality etc. According to an estimate, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, barrages, and dams etc. may full of waters in the coming years.

**Scientific theorem:**

The cause is unknown but the year-to-year change of movement of the axis of the earth inclined at 23½ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun does play a significant role in the formation of clusters, bands, and paths of the monsoon and stimulates the weather. The intertropical 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 subcontinent 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.

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the summer sun on the India Sub-Continent and develops into the monsoon trough and maintain monsoon circulation.

***Some observations on echological forecasting successes directly or indirectly:***

Many experiments were carried out on the Eco-forecasting methods and successfully proved out in practice.

The important prediction of the Eco-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 Bay of Bengal and strike the Bangladesh on 28th April 1991. As a result, thousands of people were killed and crores of rupees property was damaged. This is the Great prediction by the Eco-forecast.This research hypothesizes that tidal and earthquakes are induced by solar system planet positions, as the planetary attraction act as a trigger force change.

Earthquakes are often caused by the movement of tectonic plates, which are always slowly moving but get stuck at their edges due to friction. When the stress on the edge overcomes the friction, the plates move and release energy in waves that cause the shaking we feel.

The position of the moon can also affect earthquakes. During times of higher tides, such as during a full or new moon, earthquakes are more likely to occur in shallow thrust faults near the edges of continents and in subduction zones Earthquakes are equally likely to occur in the morning or the evening. Many studies in the past have shown no significant correlations between the rate of earthquake occurrence and the semi-diurnal tides when using large earthquake catalogs.

Several recent studies, however, have found a correlation between earth tides (caused by the position of the moon relative to the earth) and some types of earthquakes. One study, for example, concludes that during times of higher earth and ocean tides, such as during times of full or new moon, earthquakes are more likely on shallow thrust faults near the edges of continents and in (underwater) subduction zones. Lunar or solar eclipses represent, of course, special cases of full and new moon, but do not cause any special or different tidal effects from full and new moon.

Earth tides (Earth's surface going up and down by a couple of centimeters) and especially ocean tides (surface of the ocean going up and down by a meter or more) raise and lower the confining pressure on shallow, dipping faults near continental edges and in subduction zones.

When the confining pressure is lessened, the faults are unclamped and more likely to slip. The increased probability is a factor of ~3 during high tides. But you must stop and realize that the background probability is, in general, very low in a given place and year (fractions of a percent), so that raising this tiny probability by a factor of 3 during high tides still results in a very tiny probability.

There have also been some small but significant correlations reported between the semi-diurnal tides and the rate of occurrence of aftershocks in some volcanic regions, such as Mammoth Lakes.

The moon, sun, and other planets influence the earth in the form of perturbations (small changes) to the gravitational field. The relative amount of influence is proportional to the objects mass, and inversely proportional to the third power of its distance from the earth.

The 2004 Sumatra, Indonesia earthquake was caused by the movement of tectonic plates, which are massive slabs of the Earth's outermost layer.

At other times, the ellipse is more pronounced, so that the Earth moves closer and further away from the Sun in its orbit. When the Earth is closer to the Sun, our climate is warmer and this cycle also affects the length of the seasons.

Planetary movements, such as the Earth's orbit, tilt, and rotation, can impact the Earth's climate by changing the distribution of solar radiation on the Earth's surface:

Orbit: The Earth's orbit is constantly changing between more circular and elliptical shapes due to gravitational forces from other planets, the Sun, moons, and asteroids. When the Earth is closer to the Sun, the climate is warmer, and the length of the seasons is affected.

Tilt: The direction of the Earth's tilt shifts over 19,000–24,000 years.

There are examples of climate change caused by planetary movements on Earth, including:

Milankovitch cycles: These cyclical wobbles in Earth's orbit are caused by the changing positions of the sun, moon, and other planets. They cause the amount of sunlight to vary, which can lead to climate oscillation. For example, during the Pleistocene epoch, Milankovitch cycles caused the planet to go in and out of ice ages.

Earth's rotation: The movement of ice and groundwater has caused the Earth's day to lengthen. From 2000 to 2018, the rate of lengthening was 1.33 milliseconds per century, which is faster than the previous 100 years.

Other natural causes of climate change include:
Ocean currents: Changes in ocean currents can have a large effect on global climate.
Volcanic eruptions: Volcanic eruptions can contribute to climate change.
Tectonic shifts: Tectonic shifts can cause continents to move to different positions on the Earth.
Numerical weather prediction (NWP) and climate modeling can help predict natural calamities and climate changes:
Climate change is expected to cause many impacts, including:
Melting ice: Melting glaciers, ice sheets, and snow will continue to be greater than the amount of precipitation that falls in the winter.
Rising sea levels: Sea levels are predicted to rise by 0.25 to 0.30 meters by 2050, and by 1.1 meters (3.5 feet) by 2100.
More intense storms: The possibility of more droughts and increased intensity of storms will likely occur.
Extreme weather
More frequent and more intense weather events, such as severe heatwaves, and heavy precipitation are expected.
NWP predictions
NWP products can help anticipate extreme weather events such as floods, tropical cyclones, heatwaves, and strong winds.
Therefore, to get accurate ecological forecasting results based on the above-mentioned observations, these results should be analyzed by the study and predictions of my Cosmology, Geoscope, Monsoon Time Scales, Numerical Weather Periodic Tables predictions therefore good results will be obtained.

**Study and discussion:**

Many studies and experiments have been carried out on the Geoscope project and all were successfully proved out in practice. And also several designs have been proposed to study and explore the underground and predict earthquakes. The risk of earthquakes in Andhra Pradesh is less but the source is greater in North India and other world regions where the establishment of the Geoscope is very useful.

**Applications:**

Geoscope is to detect natural calamities such as earthquakes etc. as well as underground resources. Along with these, I have also made some proposals based on the Geoscope. Their details are given below.

**Earthquake prediction:** By setting up the National Geoscope Project in earthquake-prone areas or at underground exploration sites and maintain, that country can be predicted the impending earthquakes, volcanic hazards(and storm surges, tsunamis etc. consequence secondary hazards due to the earthquakes occur in the womb that means underground of the sea or ocean if the country have the chances of occurring of these disasters) in advance. And also the country can be predicted mineral and underground resources by inserting many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing, electromagnetic detection technology and geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments, natural gas sensors etc. in the underground through the Geoscope. Setting up the National Geoscope Project and maintain will also be useful in emerging industries such as geothermal and geo-sequestration etc.

**Tsunami prediction:** Geoscopes should be designed in the possible coastal areas where tsunamis are likely to occur. A tsunami or tidal wave, also known as a seismic sea wave, is a series of enormous waves in displacement of a large volume of water body caused by the earthquakes, underground landsides, volcanic eruptions, asteroids generally in an ocean or a large lake. Tsunamis can travel 20-30 miles per hour with waves 10-100 feet high. The effects of tsunamis are devastating. Tsunami damage is first caused by the immense force of the tidal wave hitting the shoreline. I conducted some studies on the tsunamis. Some studies have been conducted by me on the tsunamis to study and predict the tsunamis and designed the Geoscope in 1987 to keeping the tsunamis. Geoscope should be designed in the coastal areas of the sea and earthquakes and its consequent secondary hazards such as tidal forces, rogue waves, tsunami can be predicted by virtue of performing studies as described above. Geoscope is very useful in studying, predicting and mitigating the tsunamis and it's dangers.

**Landslides prediction:** Geoscopes should be designed in the possible areas where landslides are likely to occur and the earthquakes and it secondary consequent hazards such as landslides mud slides, mass movements, sink holes, coastal erosion, lahars, mud flows, etc can be estimated by virtue of performing studies as described above.

**Volcanoes prediction:** Geoscopes should be designed in the volcano areas and volcanic activities such as volcanic gases, and steam generated eruptions, explosive eruption of high–silica lava, effusive eruption of low-silica lava, debris flow and carbon dioxide emission etc. can be predicted by virtue of performing studies as described above. Let's discuss about some of the key studies.

**Eq secondary hazards prediction:** By setting up the central data processing centre and maintain, a country can be predicted the impending earthquakes, volcanic hazards(and storm surges, tsunamis etc. consequence secondary hazards due to the earthquakes occur in the womb that means underground of the sea or ocean if the country have the chances of occurring of these disasters) in advance

**Mineral exploration:** And a country can be predicted mineral and underground resources by inserting many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing electromagnetic detection technology and geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments, natural gas sensors etc. in the underground by using the Geoscope.

**Geothermal/Geo sequestration uses:** Setting up the National Geoscope Project and maintain will also be useful in emerging industries such as geothermal and geo-sequestration etc.

**Seismic studies:** Build Geoscope in the seismic areas and earthquakes can be predicted by virtue of performing studies as described above.

I started Geoscope with a lot of goals and ideas. Some of them were cited below. I have done some researches thoroughly and some more unfinished researches. However, due lack of research opportunities, some of them were only preliminary studies. The world scientists are completing the remaining research work intended in the Geoscope.

**Artificial rains:** 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 basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities.and tried to conduct researches. I call on world scientists to conduct researches on this subject. .

**Artificial storms:** Artificial storms has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas through this it is possible to pour rains in required deserts and rain prone areas to save people from droughts and famines and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct researches on this subject.

**Artificial underground waters:** Artificial undergtound waters has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas through this it is possible to increase underground waters in required rain prone areas to save people from droughts and famines and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct researches on this subject.

**Inventing life:** Inventing life is proposed and designed by me to invent life with a scientific methodology through some clues and ideas through this it is possible to revive living beings and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities.and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct researches on this subject.

**Superhuman:** Superhuman has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas. We can create super humans by ….he 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 sensory powers-heat vision and even super ventriloquism. I tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities.and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct researches on this subject.

**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 and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities.and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct researches on this subject.

**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 and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities.and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct researches on this subject.

**Time-machine:** Time-machine has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas through this it is possible to

travel into past and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities.and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct researches on this subject.

**Geo-machine:** 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 whose images embedded in the earth's magnetic layers and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities.and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct researches on this subject.

**New Earth project:** New Earth Research Project Proposal was proposed and designed by me with methodology with some clues and ideas through this it is possible to re-create a similar earth of past of Earth in the space which is embedded in the gravitational layers binvent it and go back into past time and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities.and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct researches on this subject.

**Microcosm project:** Microcosm Research Project Proposal was proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas through this means connecting inner-worlds of atom directly in microscopic ways or entering into the through microscopic forms (Here is a important point is to be grasped that one second of us equal to an era in the atomic world.) and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities.and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct researches on this subject.

**Macrocosm:** Macrocosm Project Proposal was proposed and designed by me with methodology with some clues and ideas that means connecting outer-geo-worlds directly in microscopic ways or entering into the outer-geo-worlds in macroscopic forms (Here is a very important is to be grasped that our one era is equal to a second in that outer-geo-worlds) and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities.and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct researches on this subject.

**Conclusion:**

So scientists around the world develop the Geoscopes and Global Monsoon Time Scales and investigate any connection between climate changes and natural calamities and underground changes. We can make many more research and studies, thus bringing many more developments and modifications in the Geoscope and Global Monsoon Time Scales.

**Research History: D**uring 1980 to 87, many researches and studies have been conducted by me to invent a device that should be used to study and solve the mysteries of the earth's underground. As a result of those researches and studies, I proposed an architecture in the name of Geoscope in 1987 with many revolutionary proposals. This is not what Buck minster had proposed in 1962. In 1986, Geoscope was presented to Sri A.J.V.B.M. Rao, Hon'ble Member of Parliament(Lok.Sabha.), Amalapuram for consideration and necessary action. Sri A.J.V.B.M. Rao sent this Geoscope proposal to Sri K.R. Narayanan, the Hon'ble Minister of State for Science and Technology, New Delhi (later President of India) in 1987 for further research and development in the services of people. In 1988, Sri K.R.Narayanan, Hon'ble Minister of State for Science and Technology was issued orders to the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi in the capacity of Vice-President, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to take further research and develop the Geoscope. In 1989, The Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh was also issued orders to the Government of India, Ministry of Science & Technology, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research to provide research facilities to carry out researches &studies on the Geoscope at National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad for implementation in service of the country. Later many representations were also submitted to the government and research organizations to provide research facilities to carry out further researches on the Geoscope but the governments and research organizations did not support and provide research opportunities to me. I was envied by research institutes, scientists and subjected to incessant verbal insults. I sacrificed my life for the past 46 years in developing the Geoscope to serve the people. But I am an unfortunate scientist who could not get recognition as the inventor of Geoscope. I am now making my life's last journey due to pains and poverty & disregard and despair. Under the aforesaid circumstance I am making this appeal to the world scientists to recognize me as the inventor of Geoscope & its related Geoscope architectures.

**Author bio:**

I'm an unfortunate Indian scientist that governments did not encourage and provide research opportunities and the society throws away. They ridiculed, humiliated, beaten and pushed out to the gate when I asked to provide research opportunities. After many rejections and humiliations, I built a small lab in my house and did research and studies on the Earth sciences and made more than 10000 research papers. Among them, 1965-70:Eco-researches and studies(Lisposcope, Biolumicelles, Bioforecast etc.); 1971-79: Cosmos-researches and studies (A New Model of Cosmology etc.); 1980-87: Geo-researches and studies (Basics of Geoscope etc.); 1988-91: Meteo-researches and studies (Basics of Monsoon Time Scales etc.); 1992-2000:Astro-researches and studies (Numerical Weather Periodic Tables etc.); 2001-10: Designs of Global Geoscope projects(Zonal, Plate, Fault etc. Geoscopes); 2010-until today: Designs of Global Monsoon Time Scales(Global, Regional, Local etc. Monsoon Time Scales) 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; Bio-machine for recreating humans of past; Geo-machine for re-creating humans of past, New-earth-machine for re-creating the another earth in the space, Inventing life to revive living beings; Microcosm project for connecting the worlds of micro organs, atomic-worlds; Macrocosm project for connecting the worlds of space and outer space worlds etc. were uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. All these were angered by casteists and fanatics. In addition to all this, the doctrines published in the name of Irlapatism-Irlapati Theory of Universe in 1977 further fueled their anger. All matters pertaining to the cosmos were widely discussed in this book. Apart from these many proposed ideas to be researches by me were incorporated in this book. The postulates about the creation, existence of god, theory of evolution and my research proposals such as creating artificial rains, artificial underground waters to increase underground waters; artificial storms, travelling into the past by Time-Travel-Machine; restoring and re-creating people in the past by using new biotechnologies just like Bio-Machine; restoring and re-creating people in past by images that are preserved in the earth's magnetic field by new technologies just like Geo-Machine; traveling inner worlds of the atom and come back into the future through microcosm; traveling outer geo-worlds of the Geo-universe through macrocosm; re-creating similar earth of past of earth in the space which is embedded in the gravitational layers and go back into past time by new technologies such as space earth project etc. doctrines exposed to the anger of fundamentalists and superstitious, subsequently got into violent altercations. As a result, my lab was destroyed and copies of research notes were burned. I reported these repressions to The Revenue Divisional Officer. Amalapuram in July,1977. The Revenue Divisional Officer was conducted an inquiry about this matter. While returning from the inquiry, I was attacked by a mob and they had taken me forcely to the village Chavadi, Ryali, there fundamentalists and superstitious people were met and where I was beat up. Followed by altercations about my thoughts in the book, they beaten and forced me to put signatures on some prepared documents, and an offence falsely framed and foisted against me. After many tortures, I was sent to the Taluk Magistrate, Kothapeta and persuaded to renounce my views and ideas. The fundamentalists and 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 in Sub-jail and remaining period interrogated periodically. I faced trials, handcuffed and led through streets during the enquiries and court trials/hearings, and imprisoned. The trials were done from April 2, 1979 to November 20,1979. After many arguments, the Hon'ble Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court was found me not guilty and acquitted on November 27,1979.

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 and pushed out 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 illness & poverty.

**Appeal:**

**I tried to solve many unsolved scientific issues like the mystery of creation and to re-create another creation like New Earth. But, I was not provided opportunities, my research was suppressed. I am a victim of racism, discrimination, and negligence. I am now making my life's last journey due to disregard & despair**

**and ill-health & poverty. I am now suffering from the severe asthma along with diabetes, B.P., cardiovascular diseases. Illness weakening the health and the mind slows down and forgetfulness is coming. It is not known how long I will live and when I will die, but I know my time is near. Hence, I humbly request that if world scientists have invented any technology in the future that re-create humans of the past, kindly remember and re-create me and provide an opportunity to at least work as a servant in your laboratory to complete my uncompleted goals.**

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2.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.

3.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.

4.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.

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11.Interannual variations of Indian summer monsoon (n.d.). Retrieved from http//tropmet.res.in/

12. 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.

13) D.O. No. NMRF/SKM/30/94 Dated; 17-08-1994 of the Government of India , Minitry of Science & Technology, Department of Science & Technology, New Delhi Cabinet Secretary correspondences about further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale in the services of welfare of the people.

14) 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.

15) 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.

16) Letter D.O.No. 209/MOS(M)/PS/2008 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.

17) 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.

18) 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.

19) Letter No. F-12016/1/00-NA/100 Dt: 01-12-2009 of the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the
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20) Letter
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Meteorolog
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21)G.S.Rac
22)N.T. Ra
Pradesh, le
23)Order, I
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24)Opinion
Committee
25)India M
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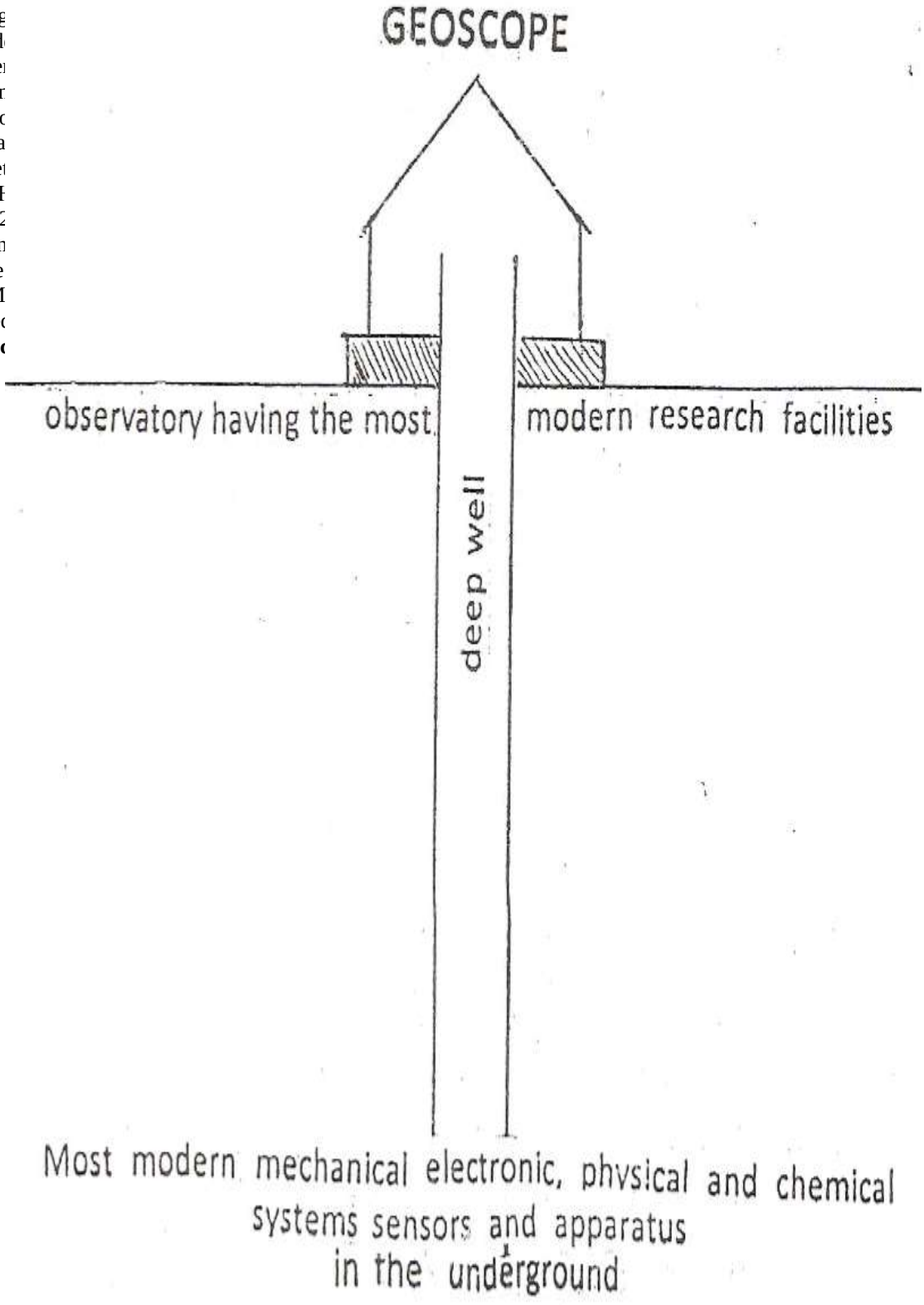
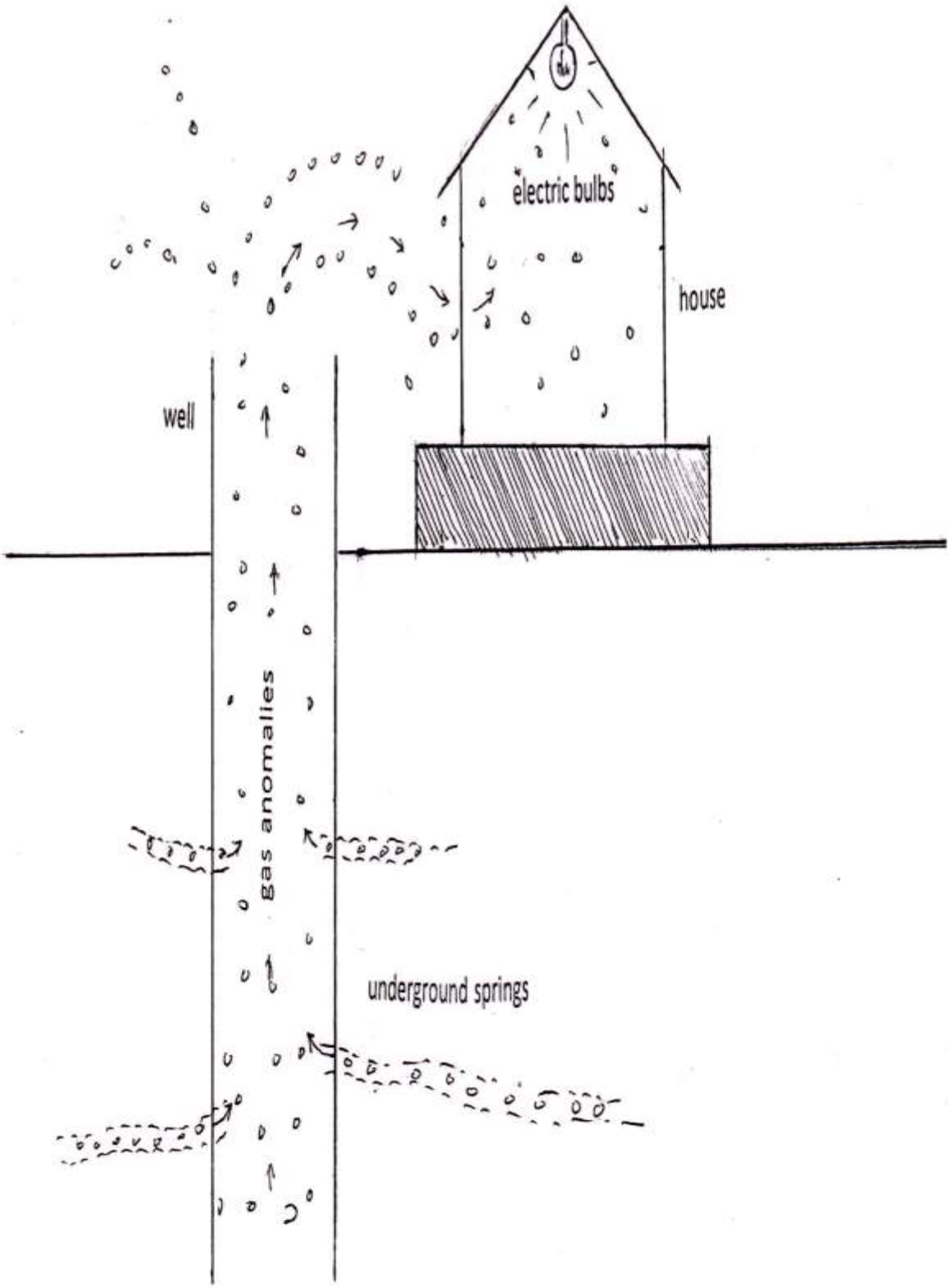
**Phonologic**




electric bulbs
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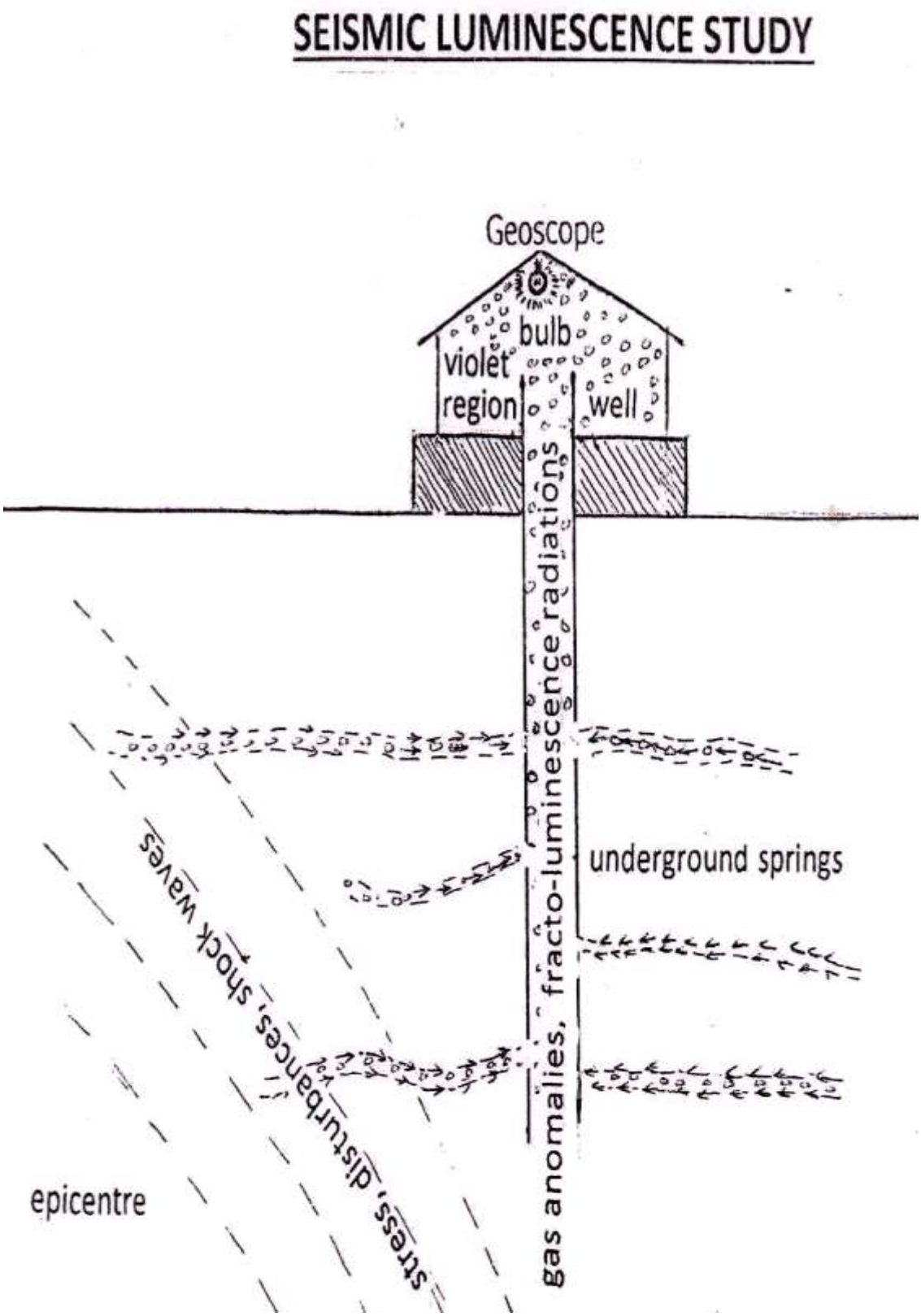
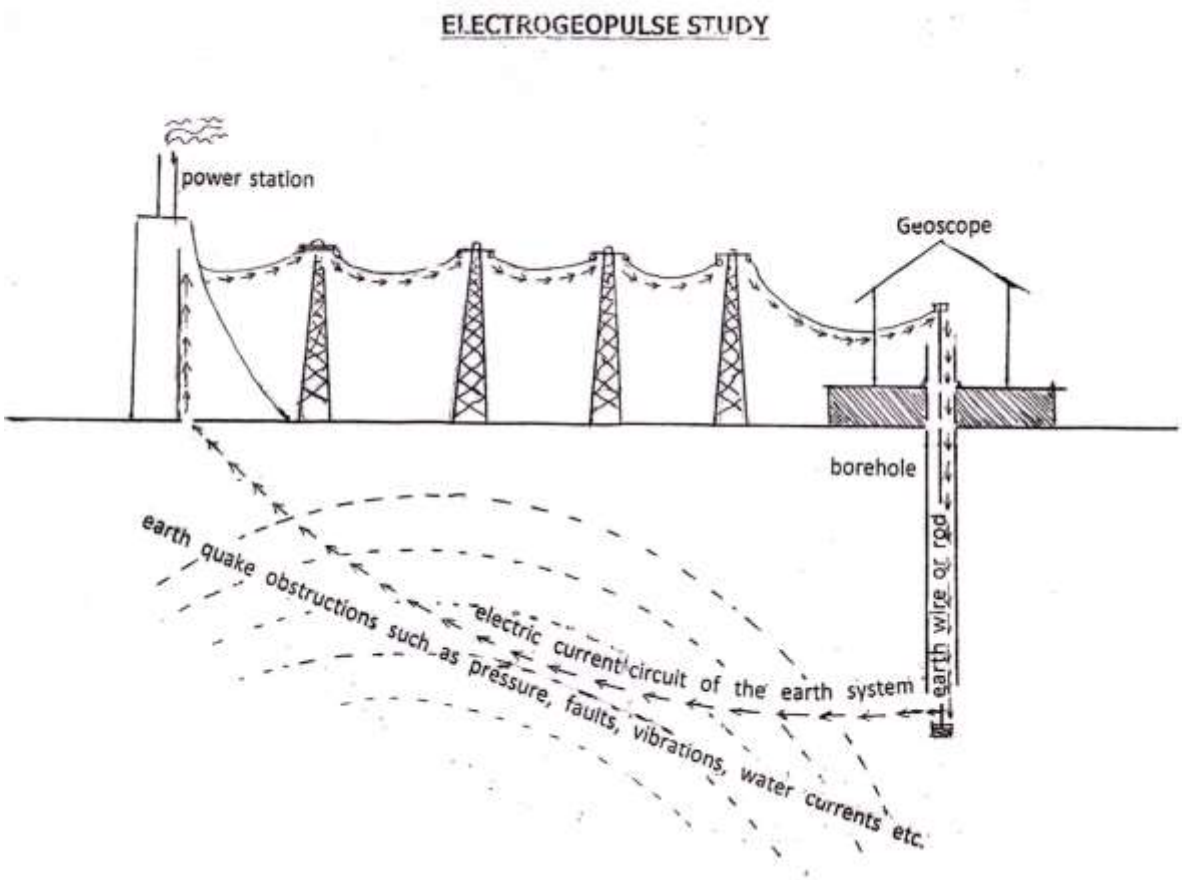
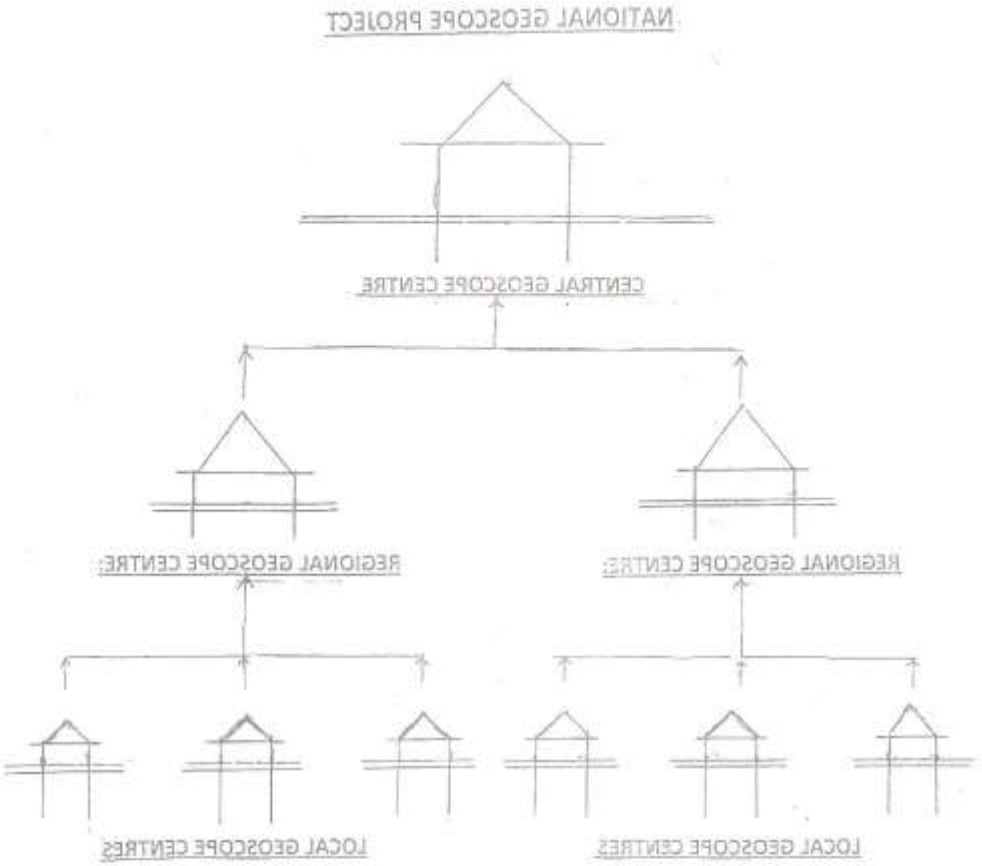
underground springs


SEISMIC LUMINESCENCE STUDY
Geoscope
violet bulb
region
well
gas anomalies, fracto-luminescence radiations
underground springs
stress, disturbances, shock waves
epicentre


ELECTROGEOPULSE STUDY
power station
Geoscope
borehole
earth wire or rod
earth quake obstructions such as pressure, faults, vibrations, water currents etc.
electric current circuit of the earth system


NATIONAL GEOSCOPE PROJECT
CENTRAL GEOSCOPE CENTRE
REGIONAL GEOSCOPE CENTRE
REGIONAL GEOSCOPE CENTRE
LOCAL GEOSCOPE CENTRES
LOCAL GEOSCOPE CENTRES

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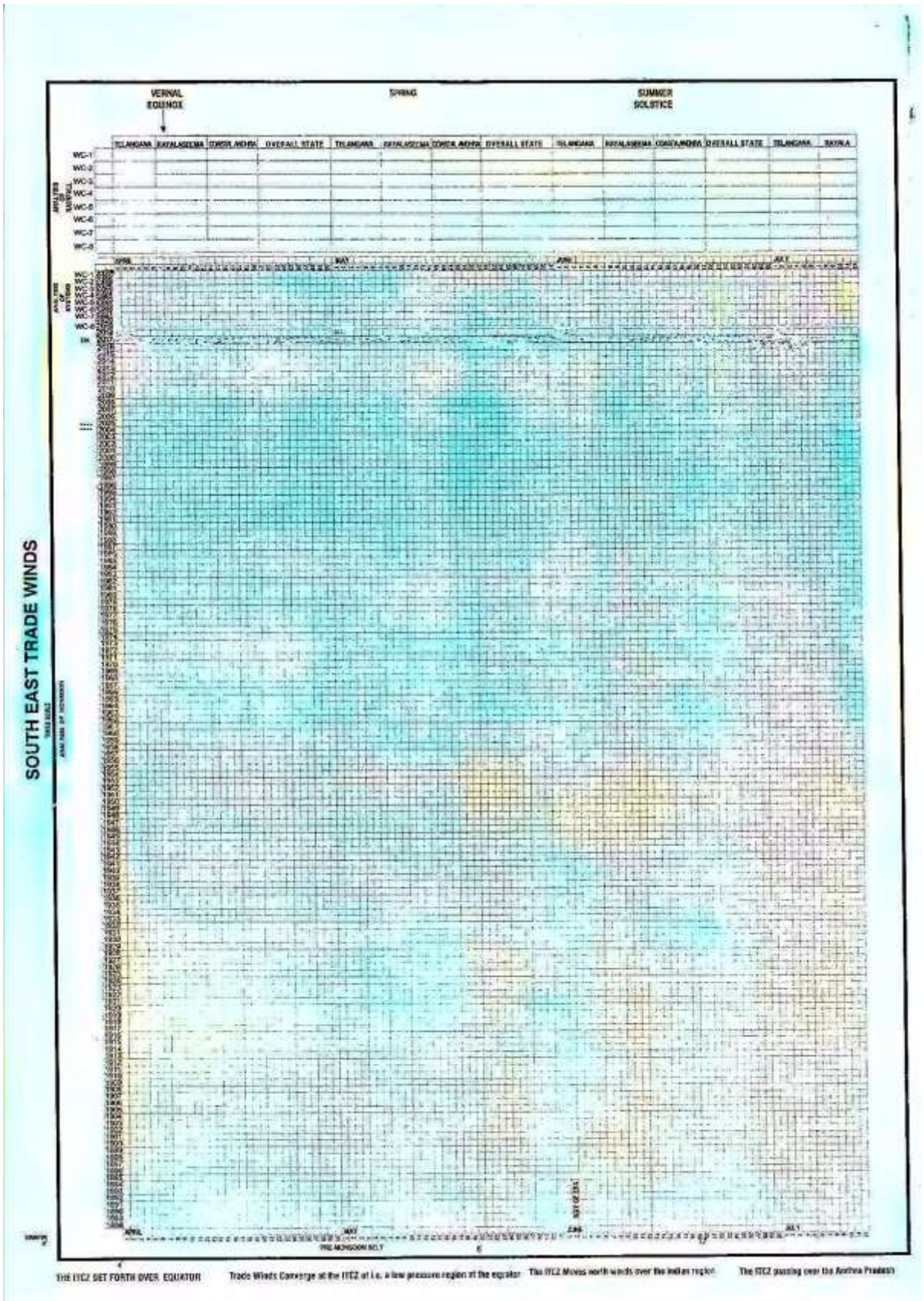
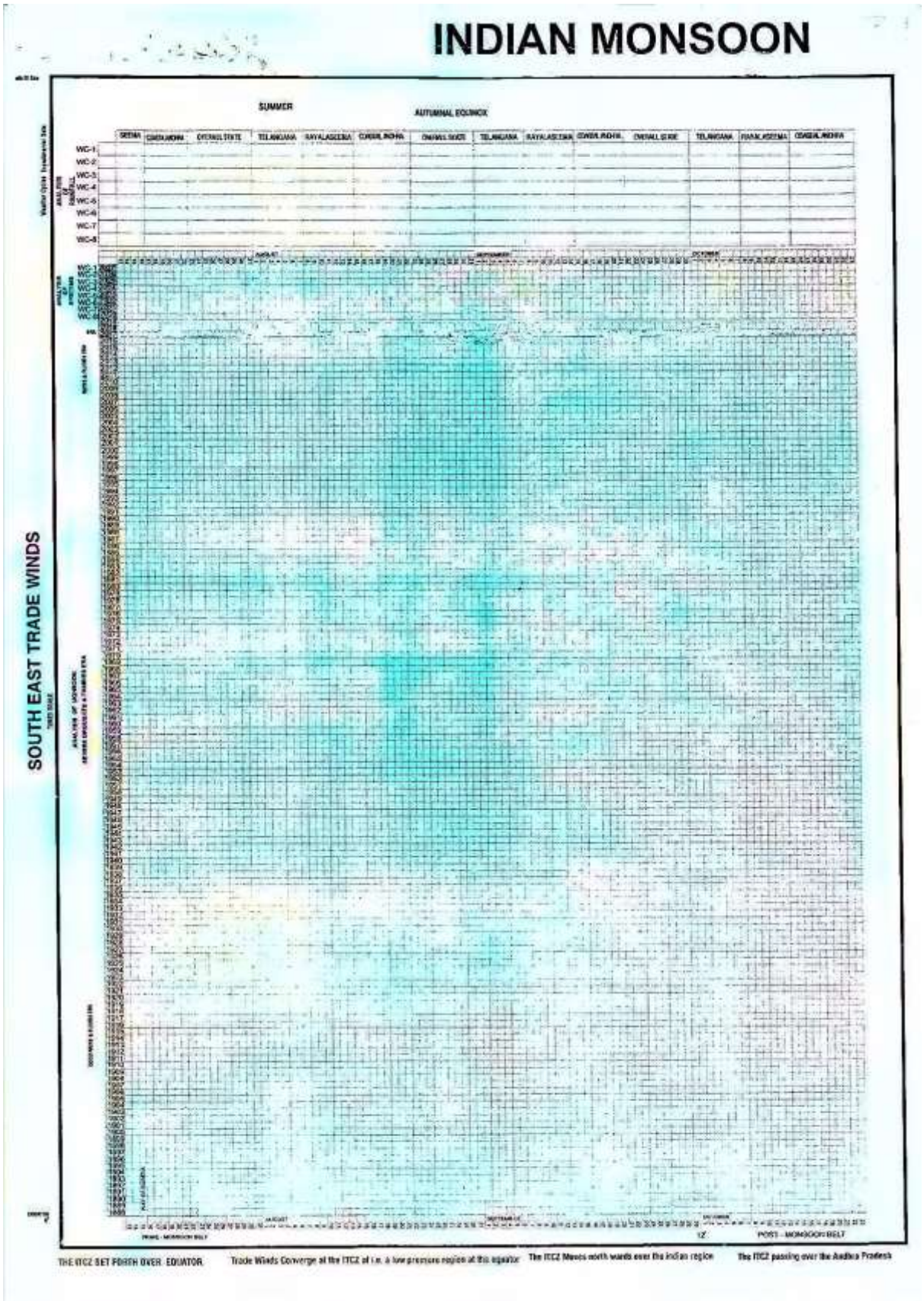
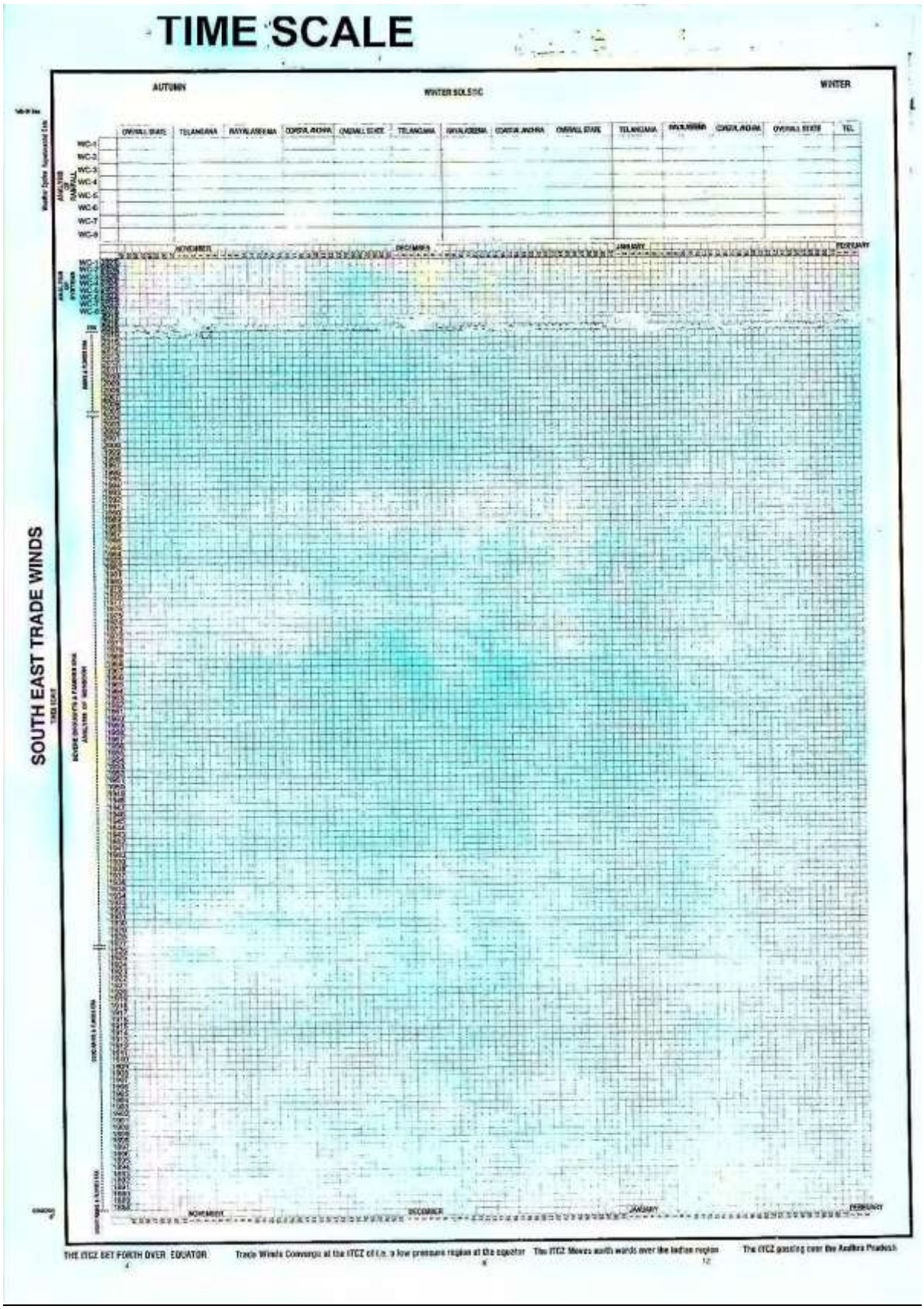
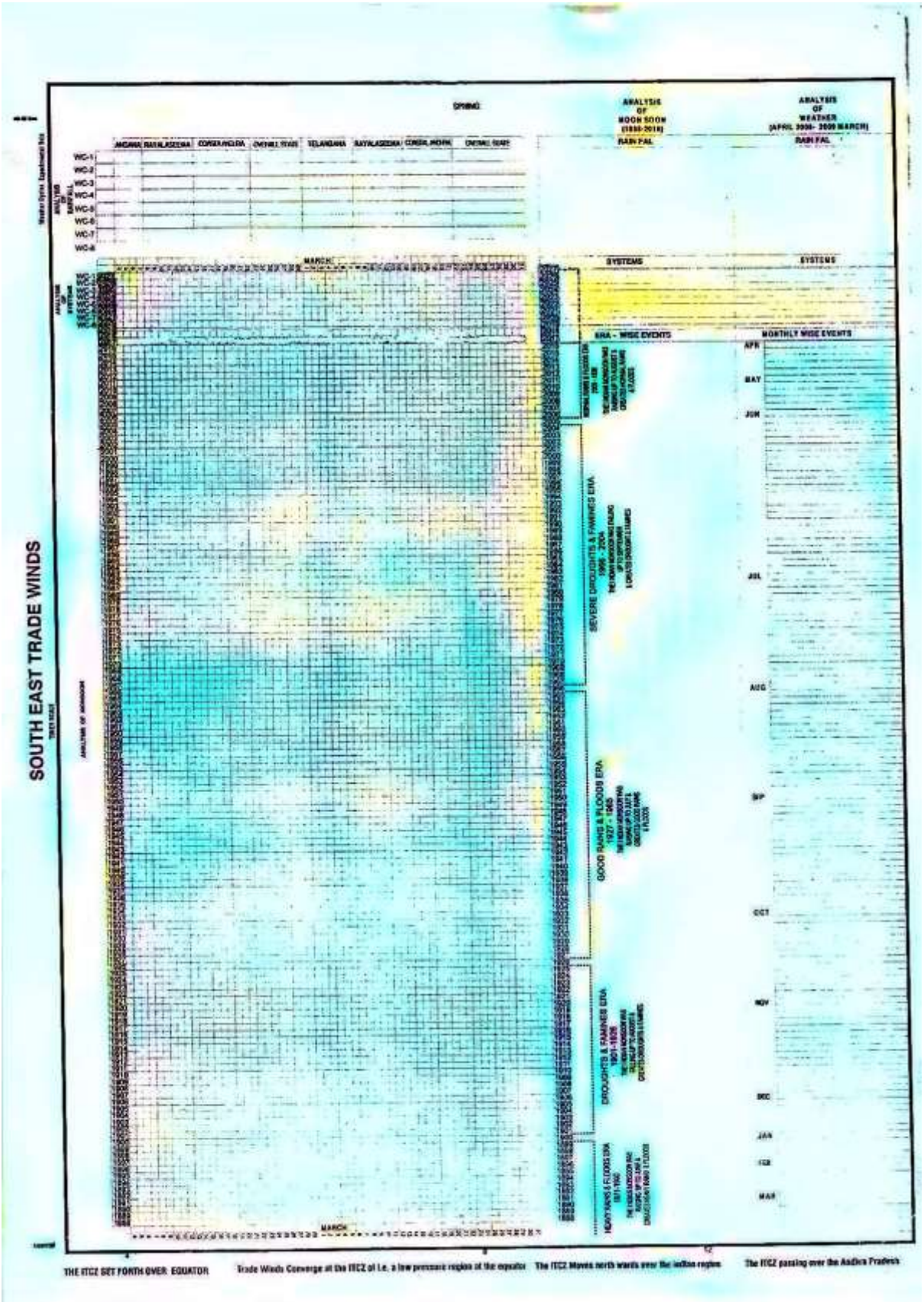

VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR


INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ at i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
the ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


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


SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON (1880-2018) RAIN FAL
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER (APRIL 2000- 2020 MARCH) RAIN FAL
MARCH
SYSTEMS
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
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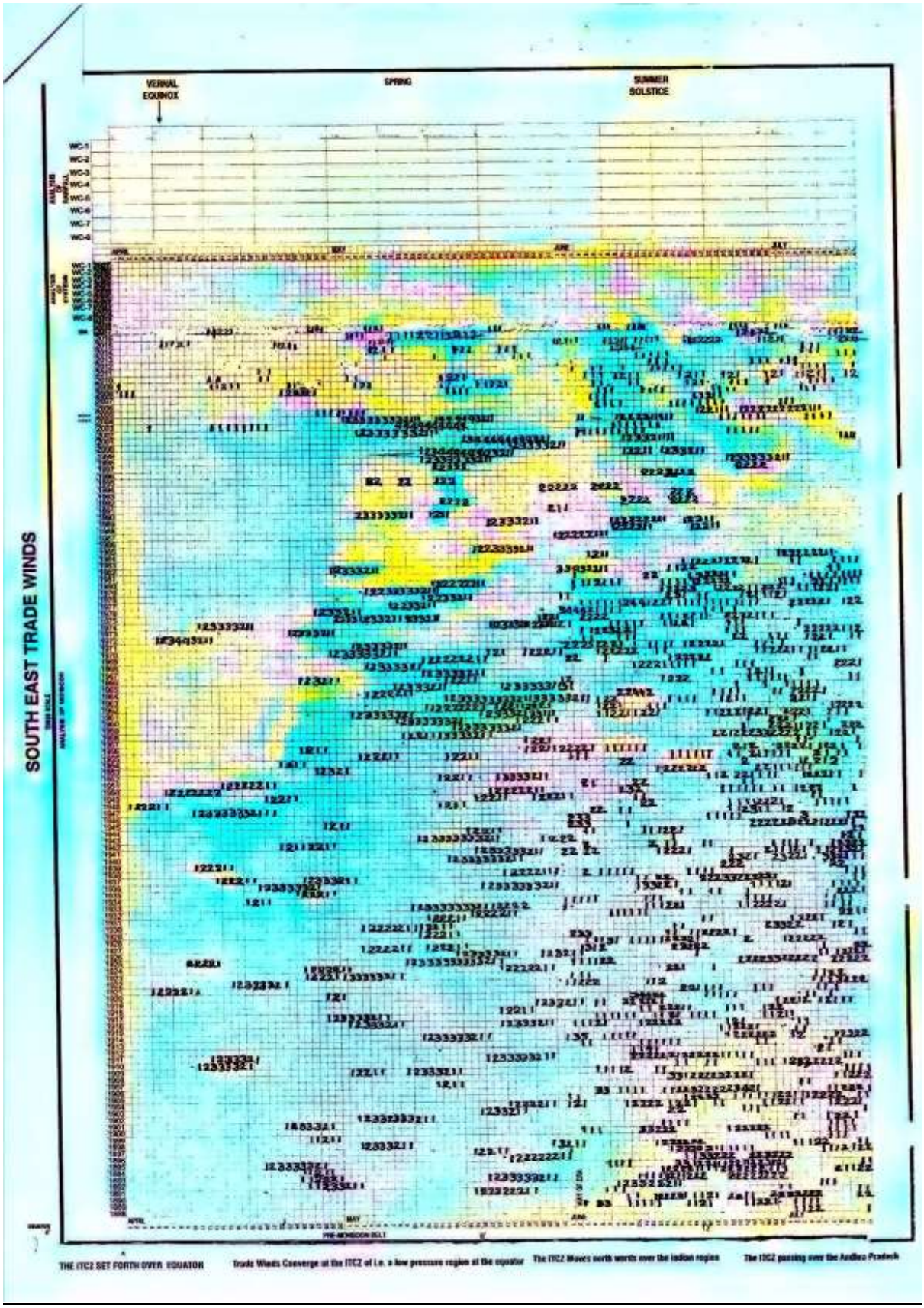
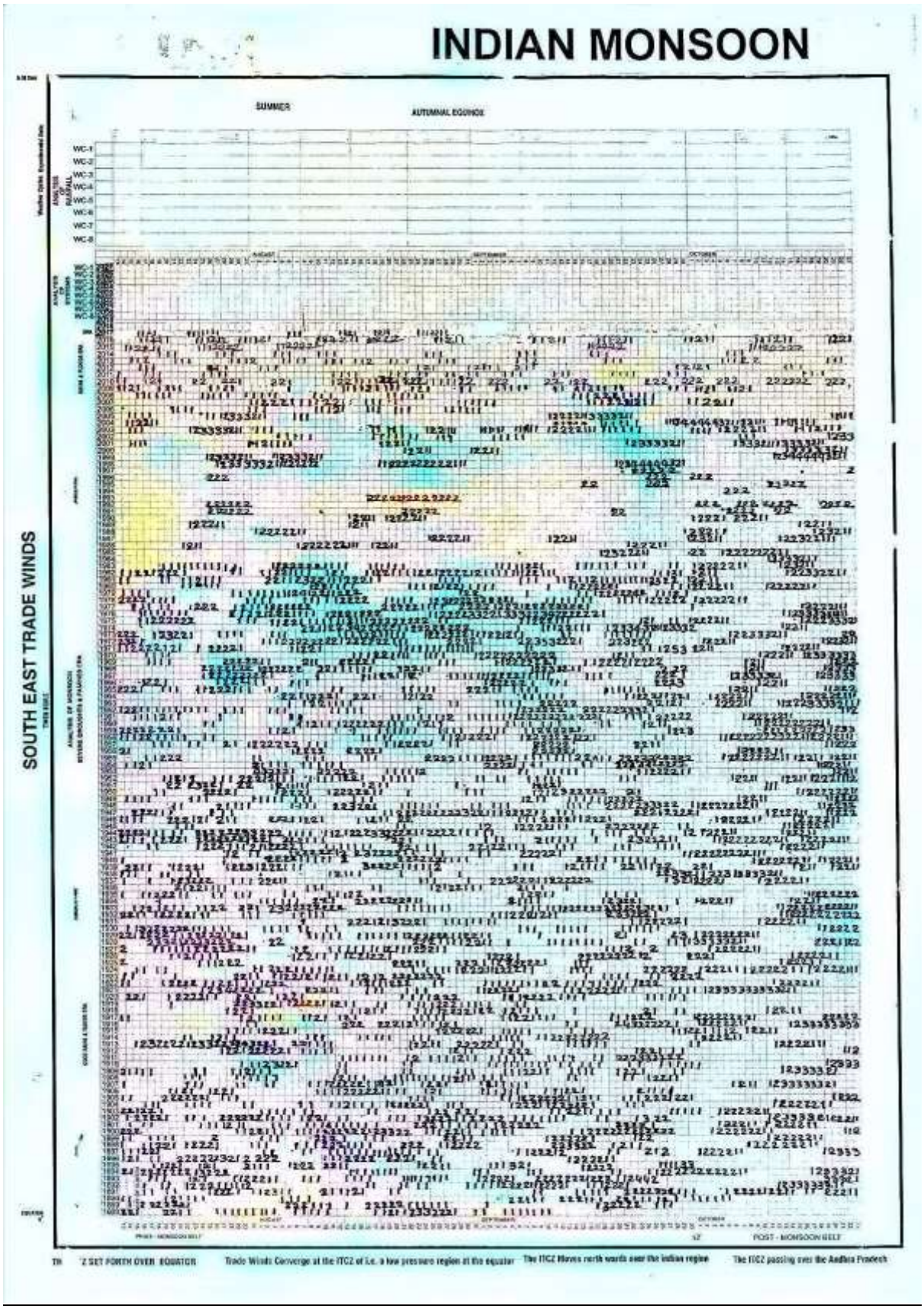
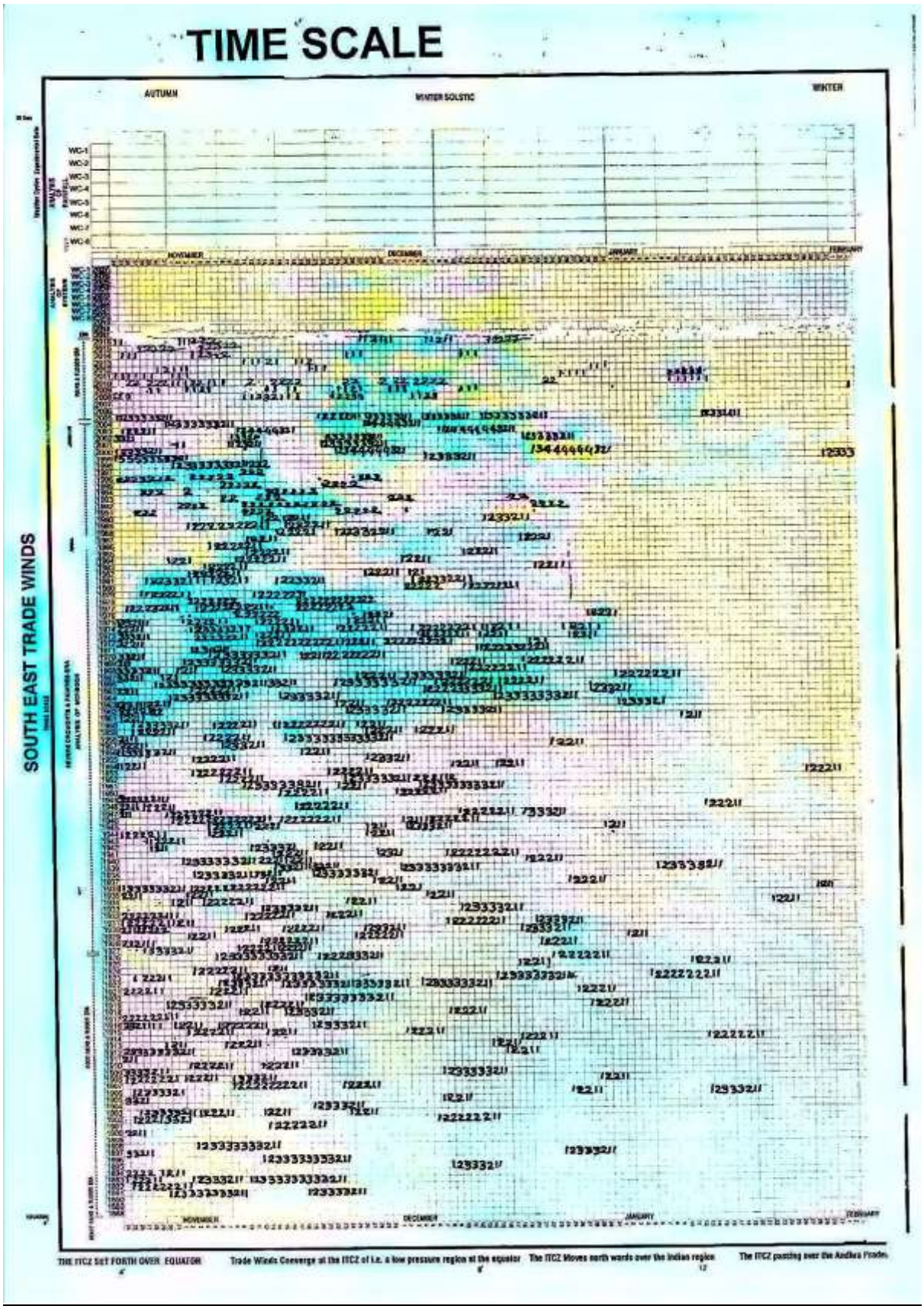
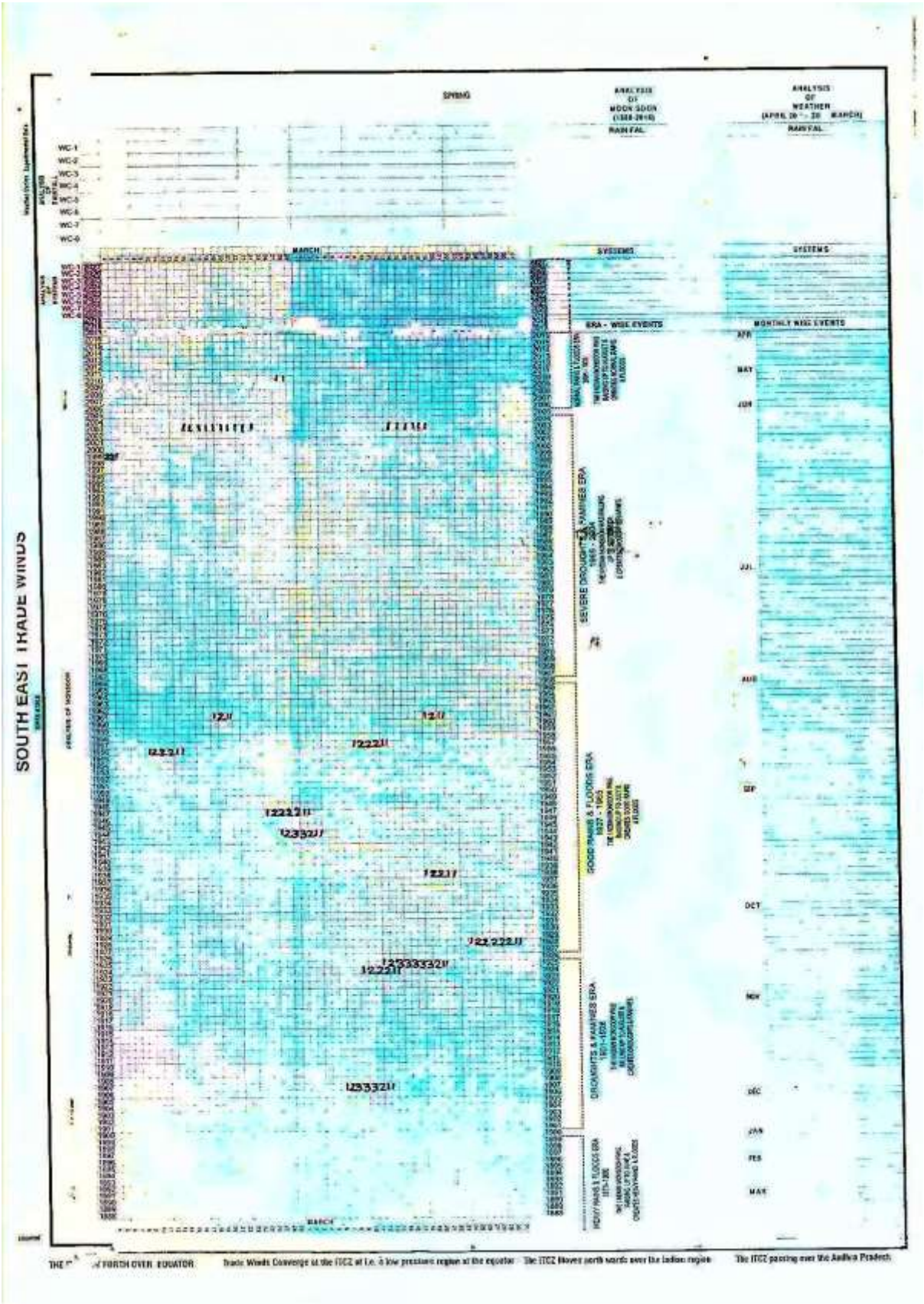
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1996 - 2004
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1927 - 1965
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1891-1926
MARCH
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region of the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
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 words over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


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


TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTIC
WINTER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON RAINFAL
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER RAINFAL
MARCH
SYSTEMS
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
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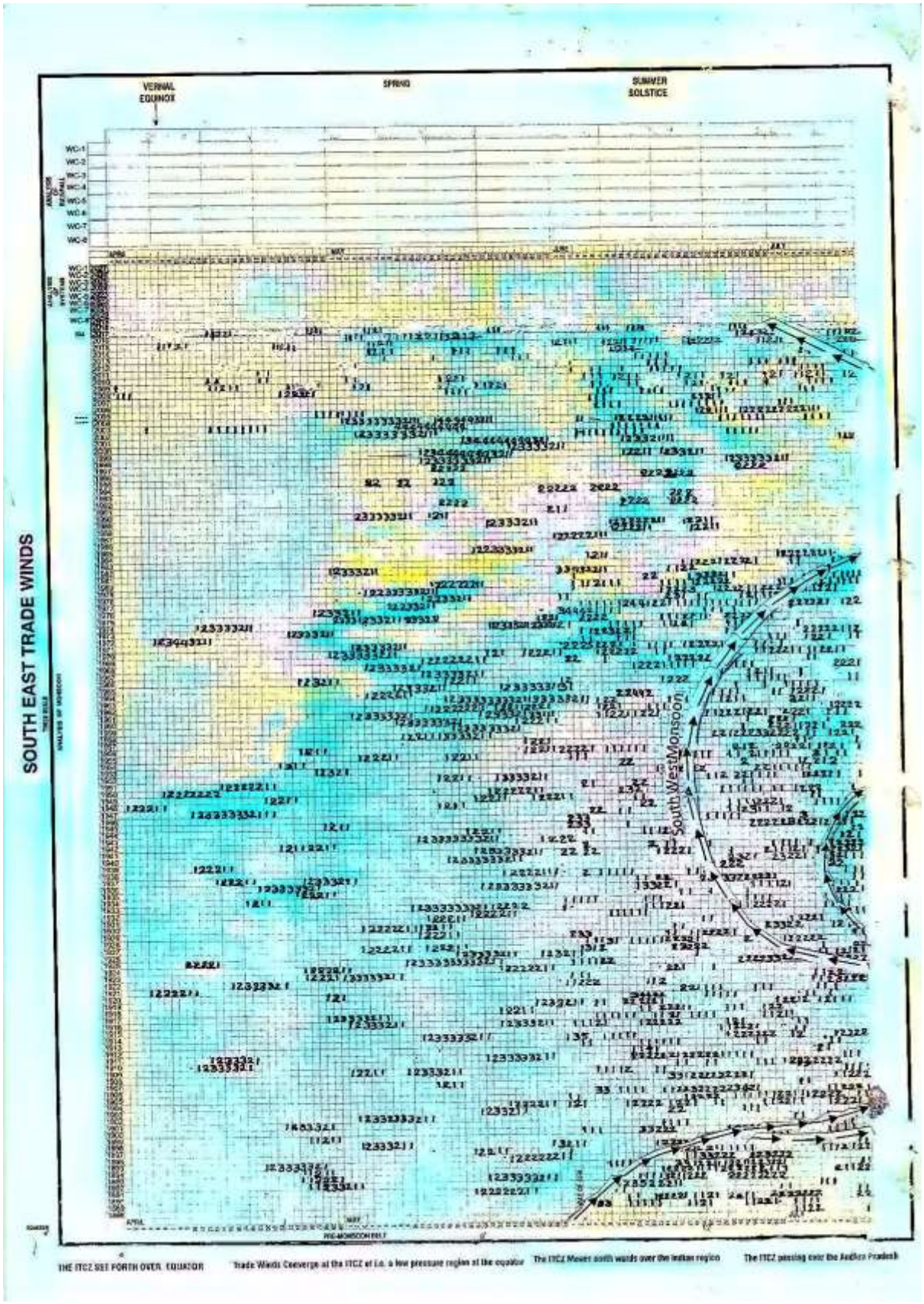
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ at i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


VERNAL EQUINOX
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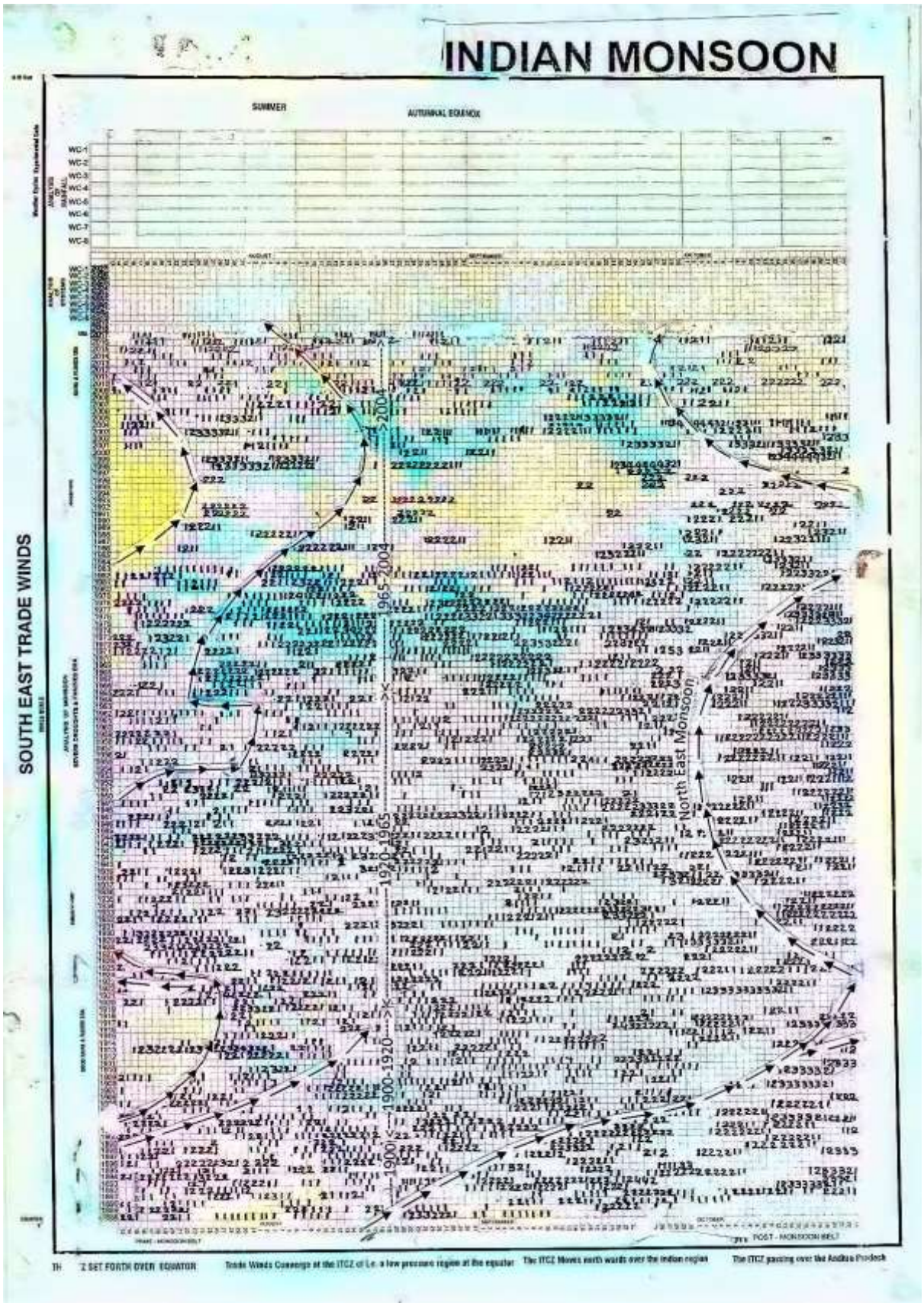
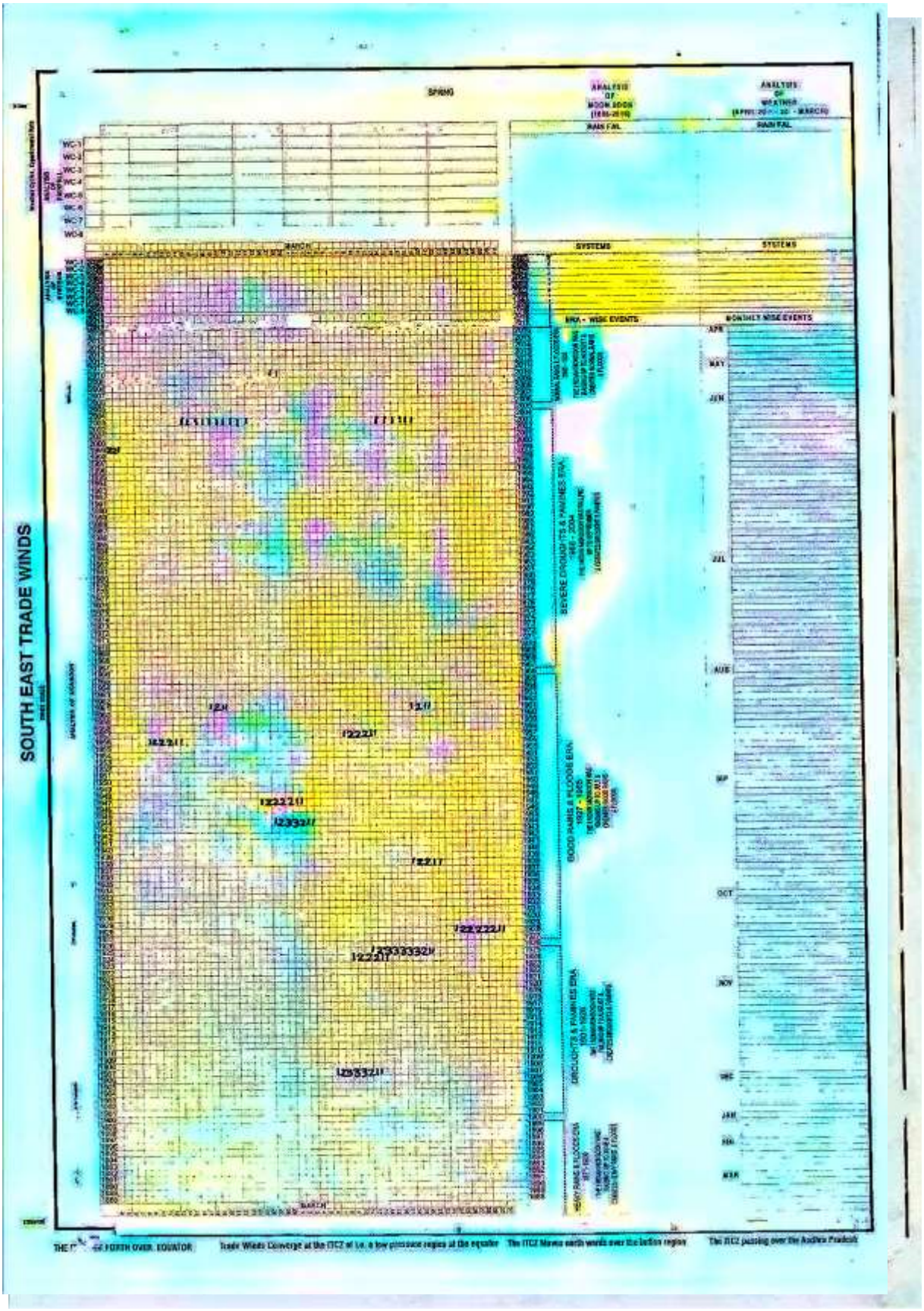
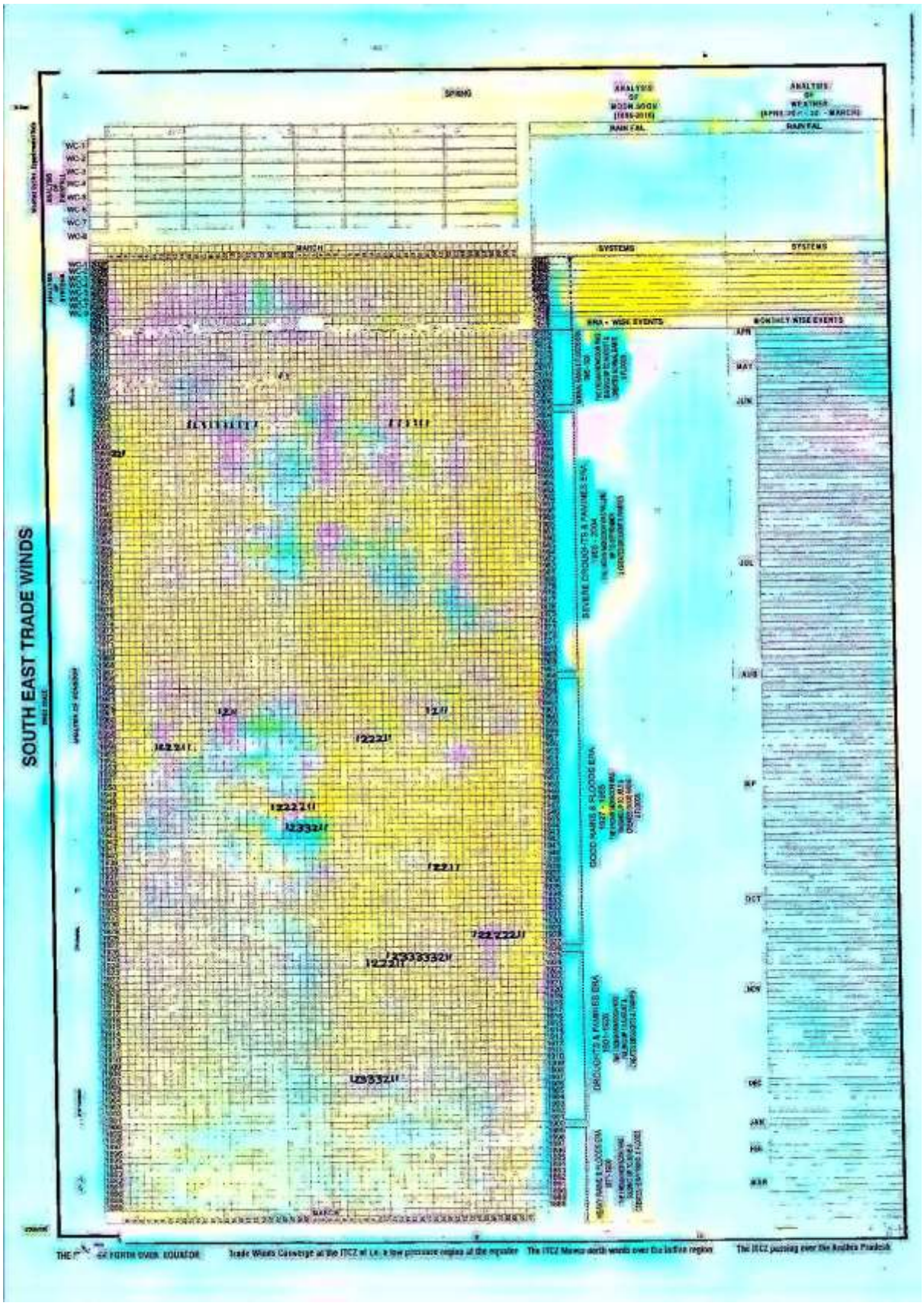
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
South West Monsoon
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ at i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
North East Monsoon
1920-1965
1965-2000
1900-1920
2 SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
SYSTEMS
SYSTEMS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
MARCH


SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON
RAIN FAL
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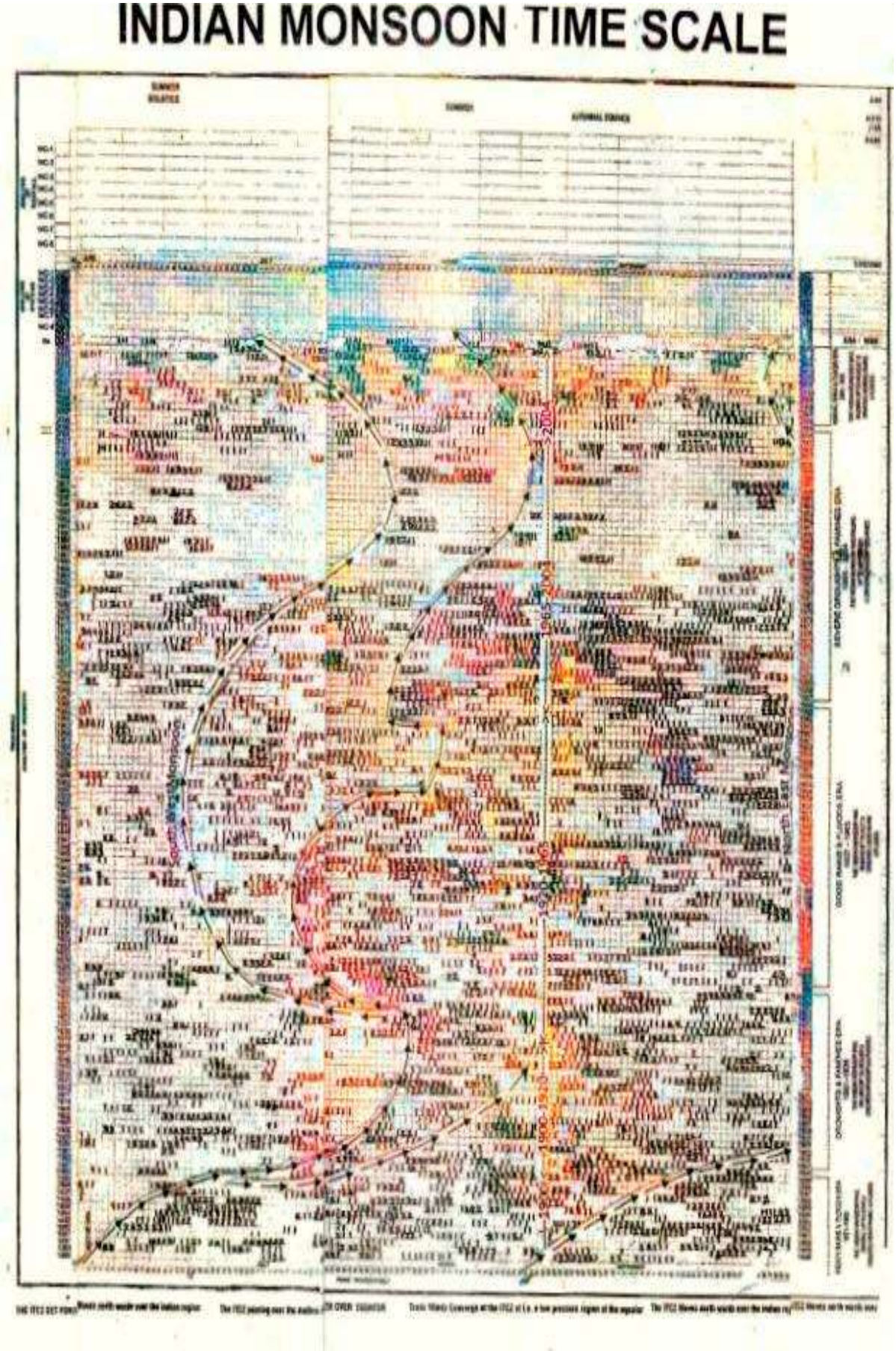
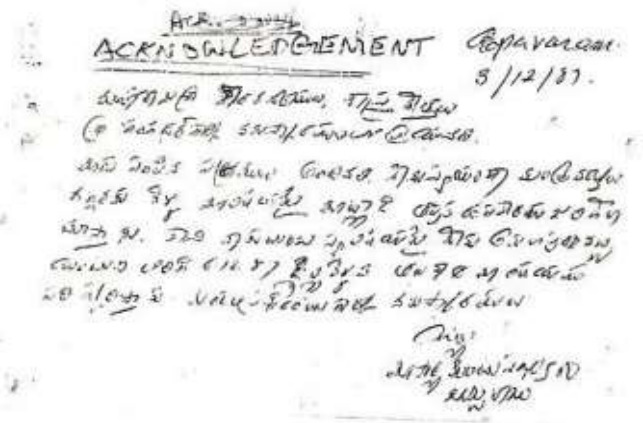

INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

401

सत्यमेव जयते

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

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

9th December, 1988.

Dear Shri Rao,

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

2. I will try to help.

Yours sincerely,

( K.R. NARAYANAN )

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

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

Hyderabad,
Date:03-06-1989

To

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

Sir,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours faithfully,
G. Gangadhara Rao

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

In the High Court of Judicature of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad.

From:
Gangadhara Rao Irlapati,
Merlapalem Village
Vubalanka Post - 522232,
Atryapuram, E.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 ofthe country.

Merlapalem
15-08-1995.

Yours faithfully,
G. Gangadhara Rao
15-8-91.

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

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

दिनांक/Date Oct. 21 1991.

To

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

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter dated 15.8.91 received through Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, M.P. regarding the invention of an instrument by you which can help to forecast cyclones, rains and earthquakes 18 days in advance. In order to examine your proposal further it is requested that you may kindly furnish the following details to this office:

(i) The scientific principles on which your instrument functions and the type of data obtained through it.

(ii) Method of analysis of data and the inference drawn from it to forecast cyclones, earthquakes and heavy rain claimed by you.

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

(iv) Verification procedure with specific instances.

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

Yours faithfully,

17/10/91

(M.C. PANT)
Director
for Director General of Meteorology.

-87-

O

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

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

दिनांक/Date Nov. ....19 9619

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

Yours faithfully,

28/11/96

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

-90-

D.O. No. 209/MOS (ASI)/PS/2008

सत्यमेव जयते

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

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

24 March 2008

Dear Sh. Ajit Tyagi Ji

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

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

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Arja Srikanth)

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

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

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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

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

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

दिनांक/Date 25/07/2005

To:

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

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

Sir,

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

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

-71-

टेलिफोन : 25535220, 25535223, 25535254
TELEPHONE : 25535211, 25535245 FAX : 091 020 25533201
टेलेक्स : 145 7792 OBSR IN (Electronic) तार : मौसम विज्ञान, पुणे
TELEX : 0145 7227 MPNA IN TELEGRAM : Weather, Pune
E-mail : adgmrpune @ hotmail.com
मौसम विज्ञान के अपरमहानिदेशक (अनुसंधान)
शिवाजीनगर, पुणे - 411 005
Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research)
Shivajinagar, Pune – 411 005

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

संदर्भ No. ..... दिनांक Date .....

GT-021(MISC)/6675
Dt.28.07.2008.
13th

TO,
Shri.I.Gangadhara Rao
Asst.Section Officer,
A.P.Public Service Commission,
Beside Gandhi Bhavan,
Nampally,Hyderabad-500055.
Andhra Pradesh.

Sub: Project Proposal, " Indian Weather Time Scale" requested for establishment at Met.Centre, Hyderabad.
Ref : Your letter dated Nil

Sir,

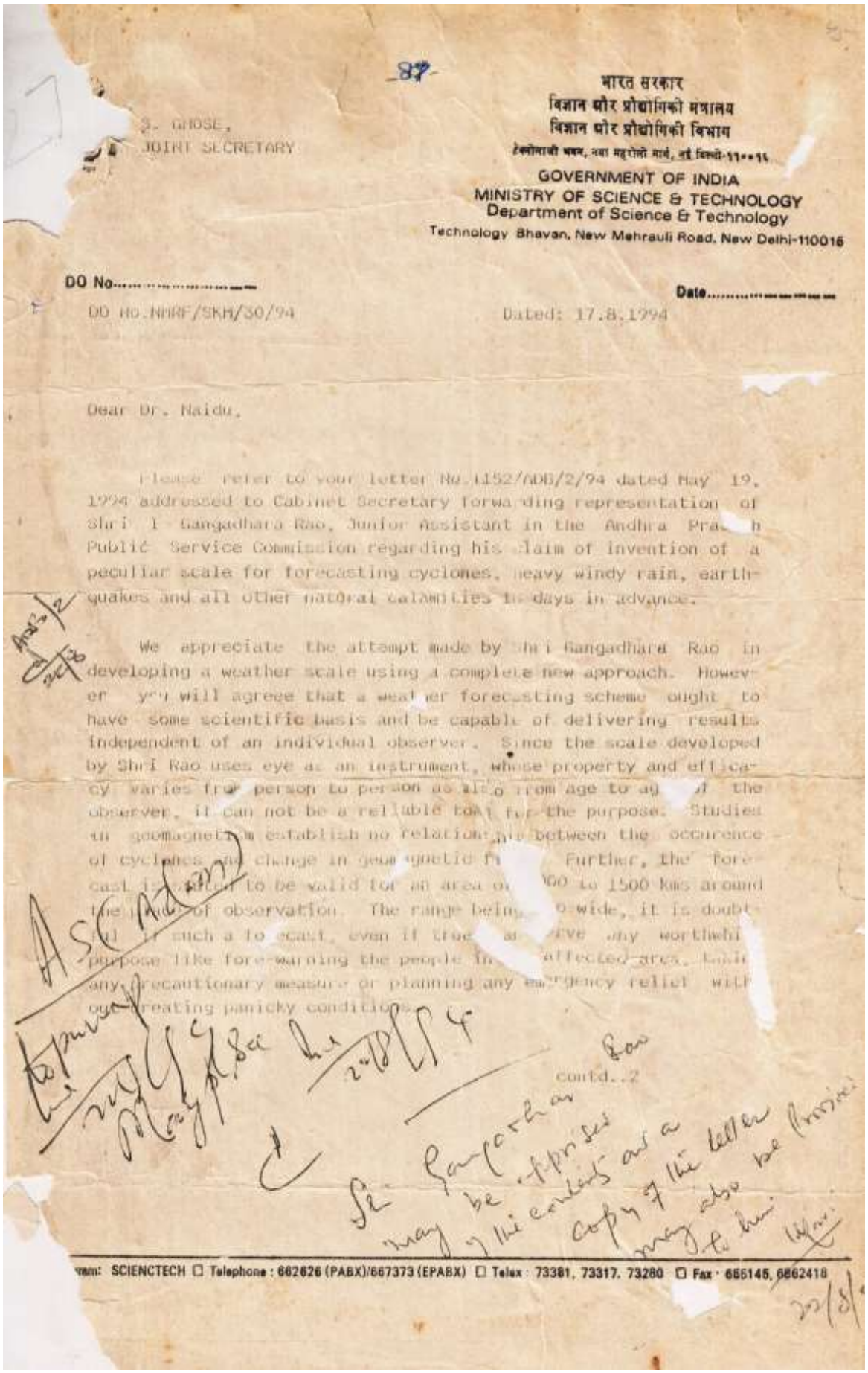
Kindly refer to your letter on the subject cited above .

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

Thanking you.

28/7/08

(Dr.T.P.Singh)
Meteorologist.Gr.I
For Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research)
Shivajinagar,Pune-5



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विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
टेक्नोलॉजी भवन, नया महरौली मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110016

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

S. GHOSE,
JOINT SECRETARY

DO No.....

Date.....

DO NO.NMRF/SKM/30/94 Dated: 17.8.1994

Dear Dr. Naidu,

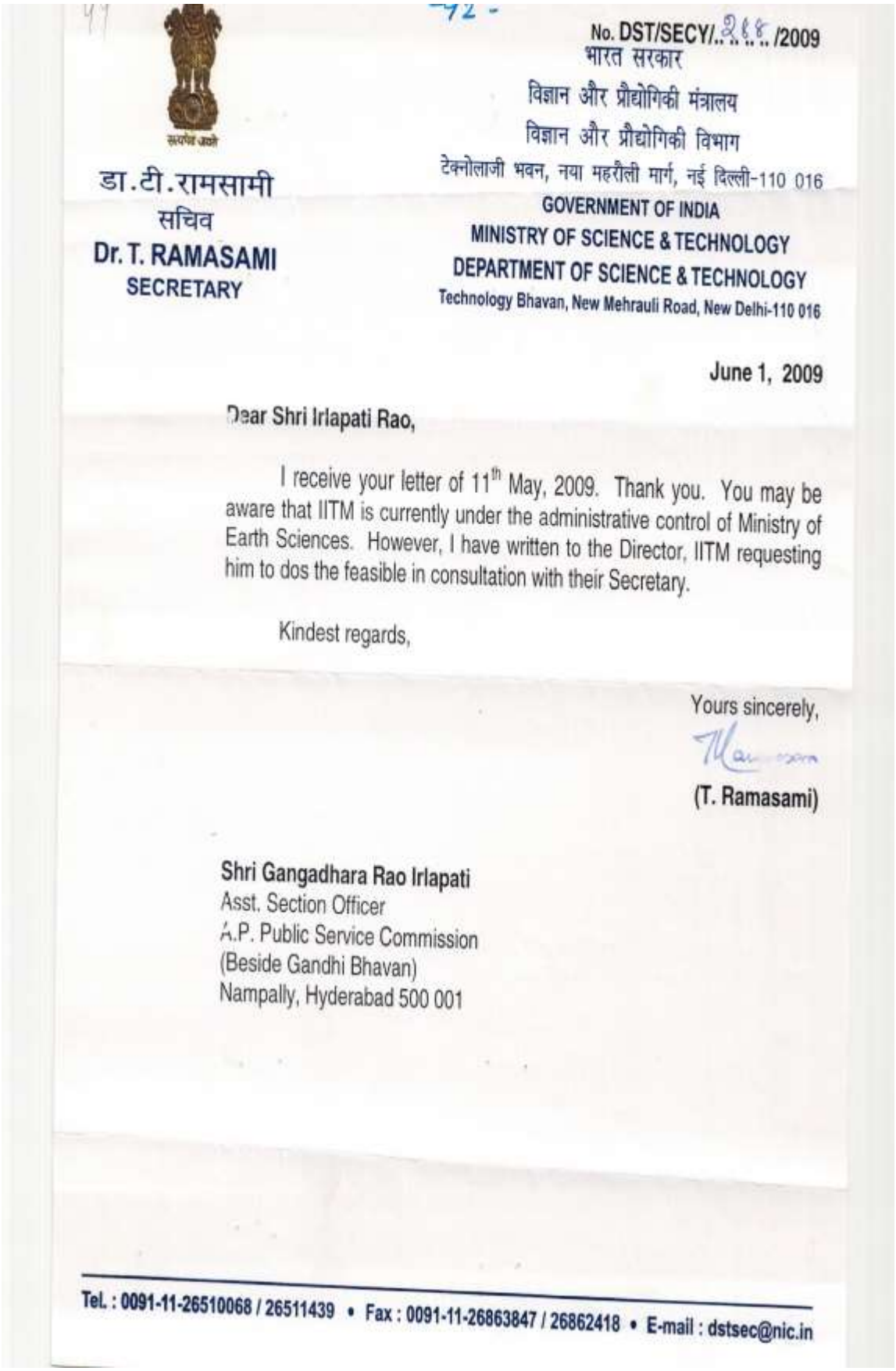
Please refer to your letter No.1152/ADB/2/94 dated May 19, 1994 addressed to Cabinet Secretary forwarding representation of Shri I Gangadhara Rao, Junior Assistant in the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission regarding his claim of invention of a peculiar scale for forecasting cyclones, heavy windy rain, earthquakes and all other natural calamities 10 days in advance.

We appreciate the attempt made by Shri Gangadhara Rao in developing a weather scale using a complete new approach. However you will agree that a weather forecasting scheme ought to have some scientific basis and be capable of delivering results independent of an individual observer. Since the scale developed by Shri Rao uses eye as an instrument, whose property and efficacy varies from person to person as also from age to age of the observer, it can not be a reliable tool for the purpose. Studies on geomagnetism establish no relationship between the occurrence of cyclones and change in geomagnetic field. Further, the forecast is stated to be valid for an area of 1000 to 1500 Kms around the point of observation. The range being so wide, it is doubtful if such a forecast, even if true, can serve any worthwhile purpose like forewarning the people in the affected area, taking any precautionary measures or planning any emergency relief without creating panicky conditions.

contd..2

Sd- Gangadhara Rao may be apprised accordingly and a copy of the letter may also be forwarded to him

Gram: SCIENCTECH ☐ Telephone : 662626 (PABX)/667373 (EPABX) ☐ Telex : 73381, 73317, 73280 ☐ Fax : 665145, 6862418



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

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विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
टेक्नोलाजी भवन, नया महरौली मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 016

डा.टी.रामसामी
सचिव

Dr. T. RAMASAMI
SECRETARY

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110 016

June 1, 2009

Dear Shri Irlapati Rao,

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

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

(T. Ramasami)

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

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

2/1/2025