

Indian Monsoon Time Scale

Gangadhara Rao Irlapati

H. No.5-30-4/1, Saibabanagar, Jeedimetla, Saibabanagar, Hyderabad, Telangana State-500 055.

Abstract: The Indian Monsoon Time Scale-a chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past, present and future movements of monsoon of India and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities. Prepare the Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The main weather events if any have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously we can study the past, present and future movements of the Indian Monsoon. For example, I have prepared the Indian Monsoon Time Scale by Preparing the Scale having 365 horizontal days from 1st April to next year March 31st of 128 years from 1888 to 2016 for the required period comprising of large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been entering on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past's present's and future's of the India monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems & natural calamities in India.

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Keywords: Indian, Monsoon, Time Scale

History:

I have conducted many scientific researches on the Indian Monsoon during the period of 1980-91, and invented the Indian Monsoon Time Scale which can help to study the past, present and future movements of the Indian Monsoon. In 1991, Sri G.M.C. Balayogi, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) recommended the Indian Monsoon Time Scale to the India Meteorological Department for implementation in the services of the country. In 1994, the cabinet secretary of India recommended the Indian Monsoon Time Scale to the Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt of India for implementation. In 1996, Many consultations were made with the parliament house, president of India and other VVIPs of India. In 2005, consultations were made with the India Meteorological Department about the Indian Monsoon Time Scale for further research and development in the services of the country. In 2009, the Secretary, Minister of science and technology was also recommended the Indian monsoon Time scale to the Indian Institute of tropical Meteorology for research and development.

Construction:

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale-a chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past, present and future movements of monsoon of

India and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The main weather events if any have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously we can study the past, present and future movements of the Indian Monsoon.

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Analysis:

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the monsoon & its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities. For example, some bands, clusters and paths of low pressure systems along with the main paths of the Indian Monsoon (South-east monsoon and north-west monsoon) clearly seen in the map of the Indian monsoon it have been some cut-edge paths passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in ascending and descending order which causes heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years according to their travel. For example, during 1871-1990's the main path of the Indian monsoon was rising over June, July, August and creating heavy rains and floods in most years. During 1900-1920's it was falling over August, September and causing low rainfall in many years, During 1920-1965's, it was rising again over July, August, September and resulting good rainfall in more years. During 1965-2004's it was falling over September and causing low rainfall and droughts in many years. At present it is rising upwards over June, July, August, and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in coming years during 2004-2060. The tracking date of main path & other various paths such as south-east monsoon and north-west monsoon etc., of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems. And also we can find out many more secrets of the Indian monsoon such as droughts, famines, cyclones, heavy rains, floods, real images of the Indian Monsoon, and onset & withdrawals of south east monsoon and north-west monsoon etc. by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Principle:

This is an Astrogeophysical/Astrometeorological Phenomenon of effects of astronomical bodies and forces on the earth's geophysical atmosphere. The cause is unknown however the year to year change of movement of axis of the earth inclined at $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun does play a significant role in formation of clusters, bands & paths of the Indian Monsoon and Stimulates the Indian weather. The inter-tropical convergence zone at the equator follows the movement of the sun and shifts north of the equator merges with the heat low pressure zone created by the rising heat of the sub-continent due to the direct and converging rays of the summer sun on the Indian Sub-continent and develops into the monsoon trough and maintain monsoon circulation.

Experiments Carriedout:

Many experiments were carried out on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale and Successfully proved out in practice.

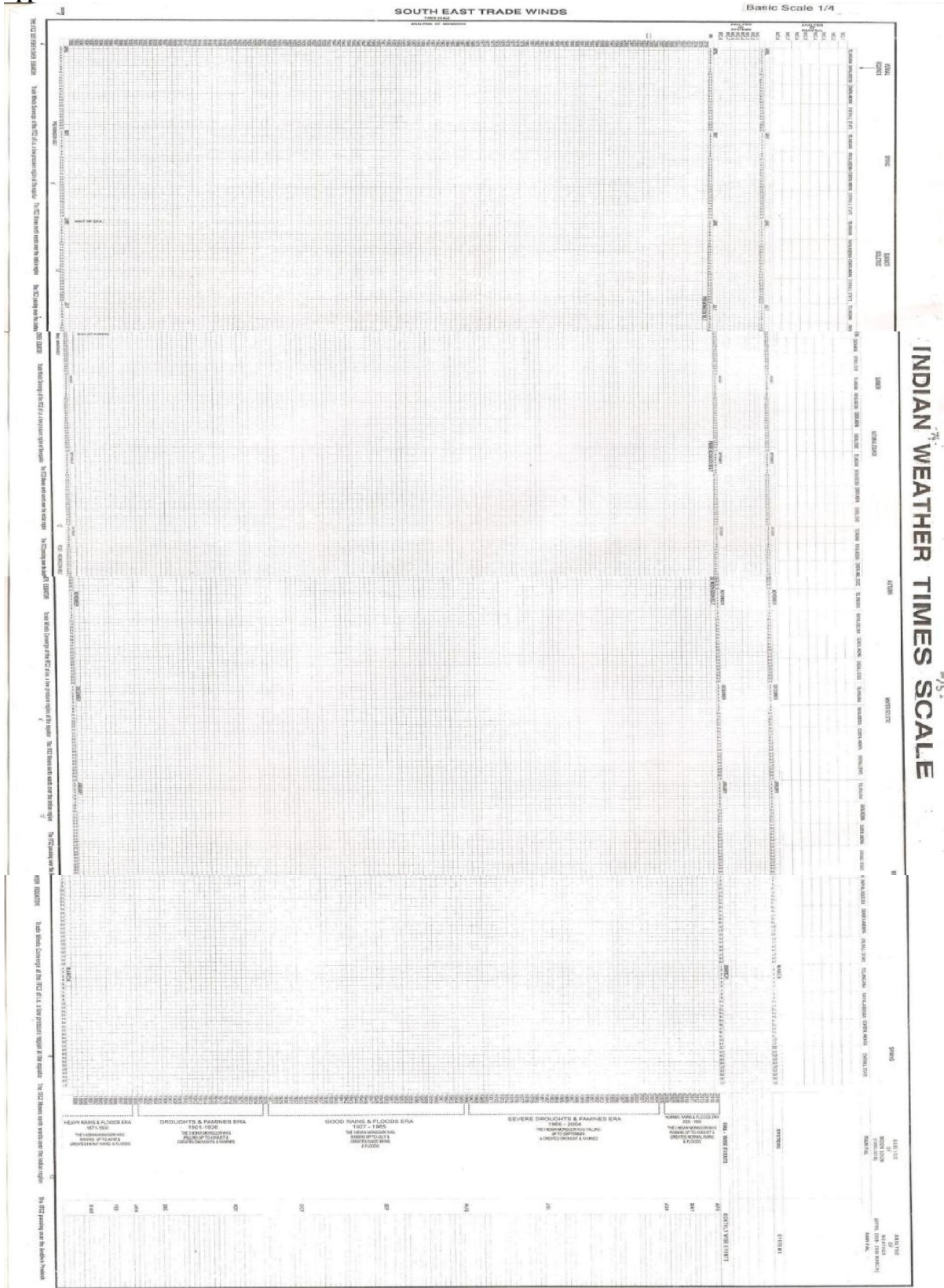
Publications:

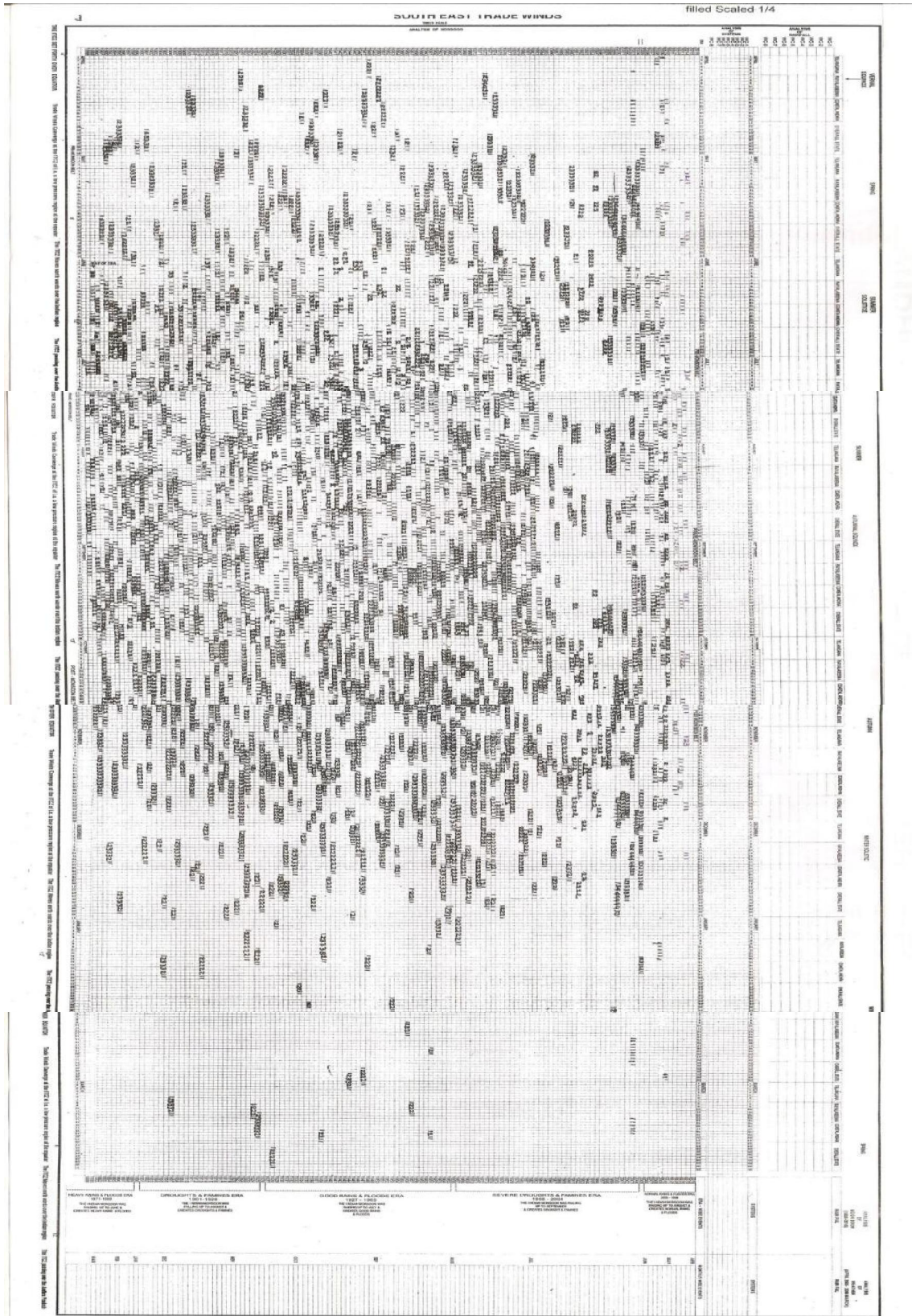
Many journals announced the Indian Monsoon Time Scale In 2004, a news commentary was published in the popular daily Vartha. The journal of environmental & ecology announced the Indian Monsoon Time Scale and Global Monsoon Time Scale in 2015.

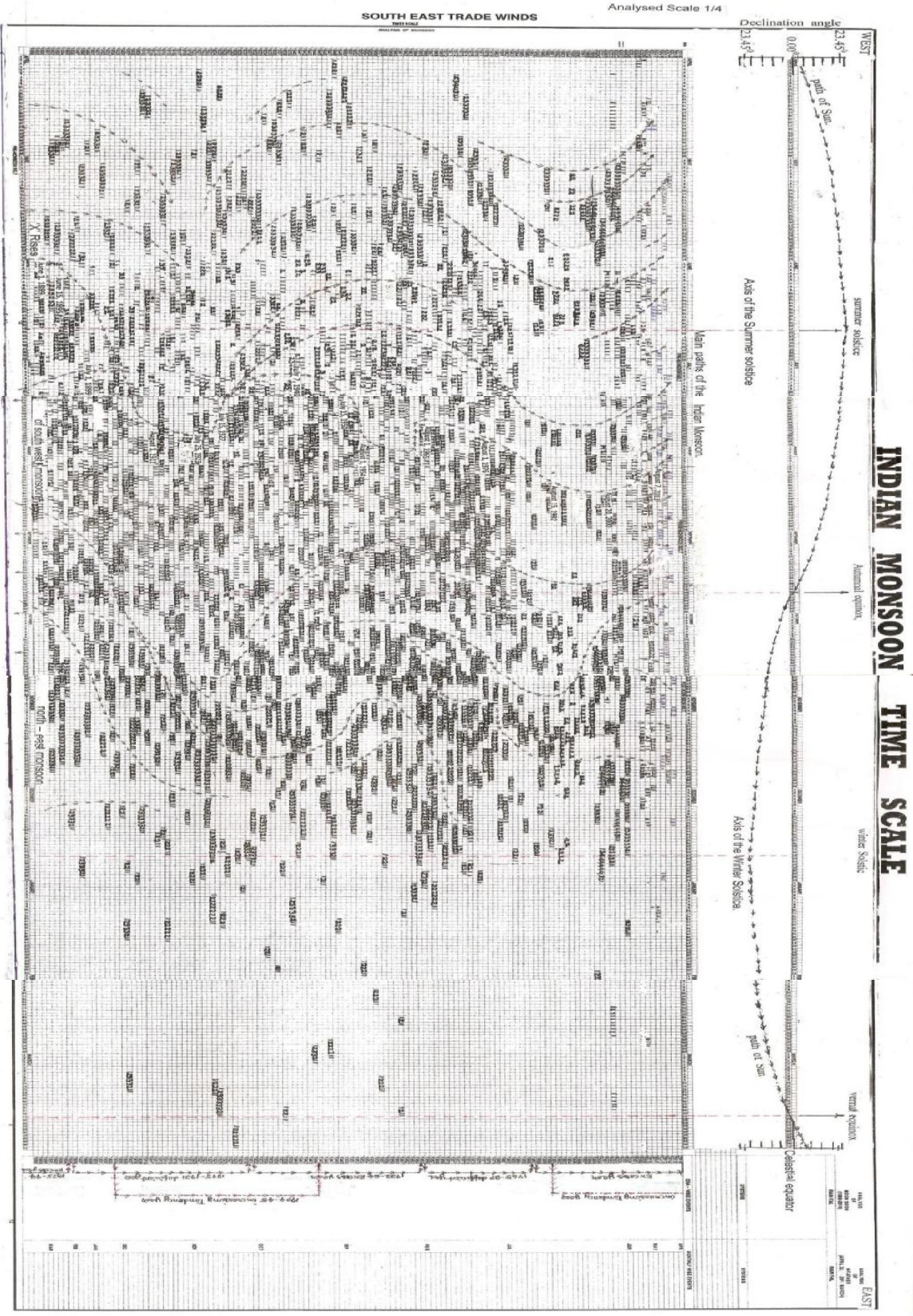
Conclusions:

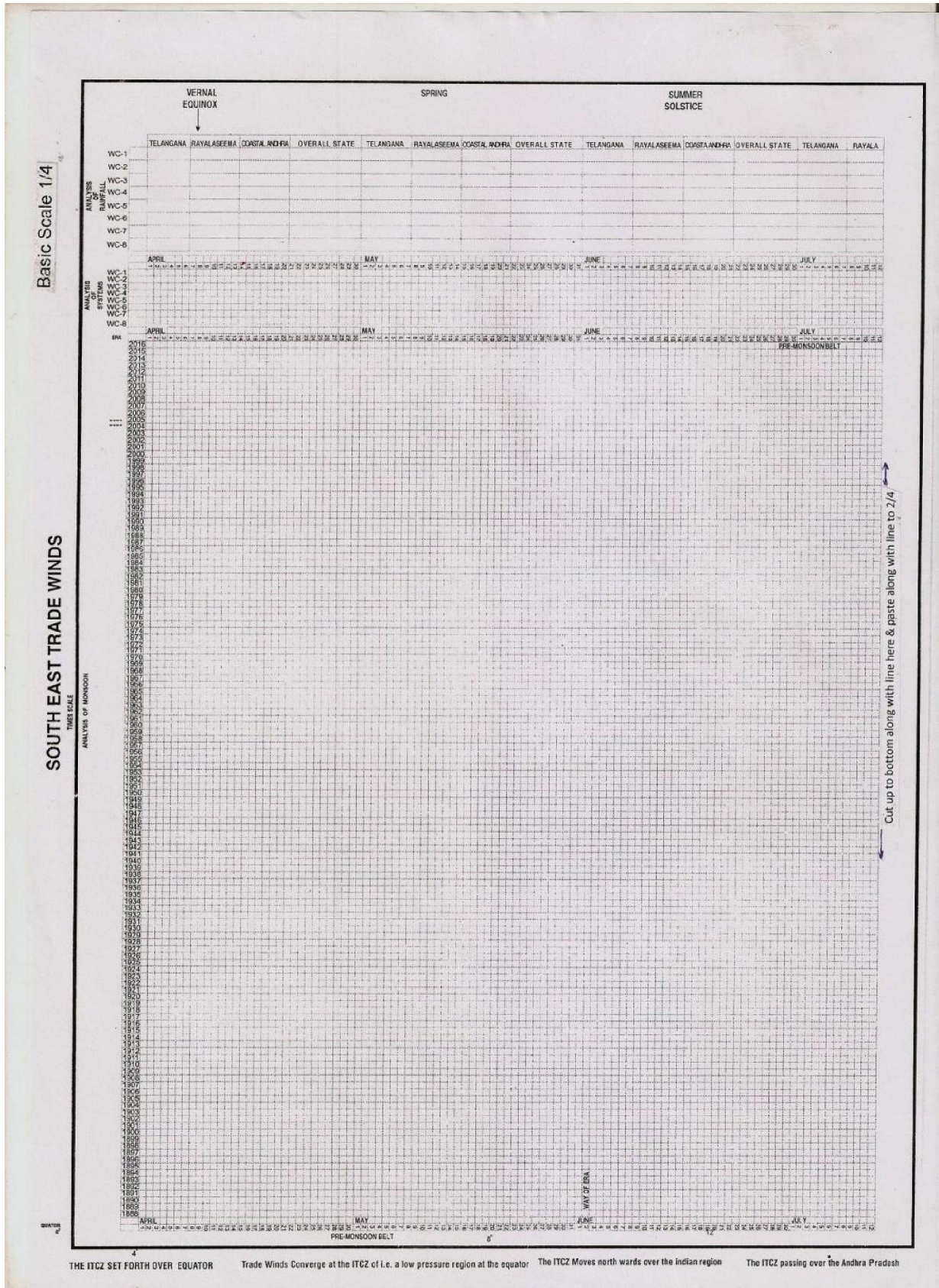
We can make many more modifications thus bringing many developments in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

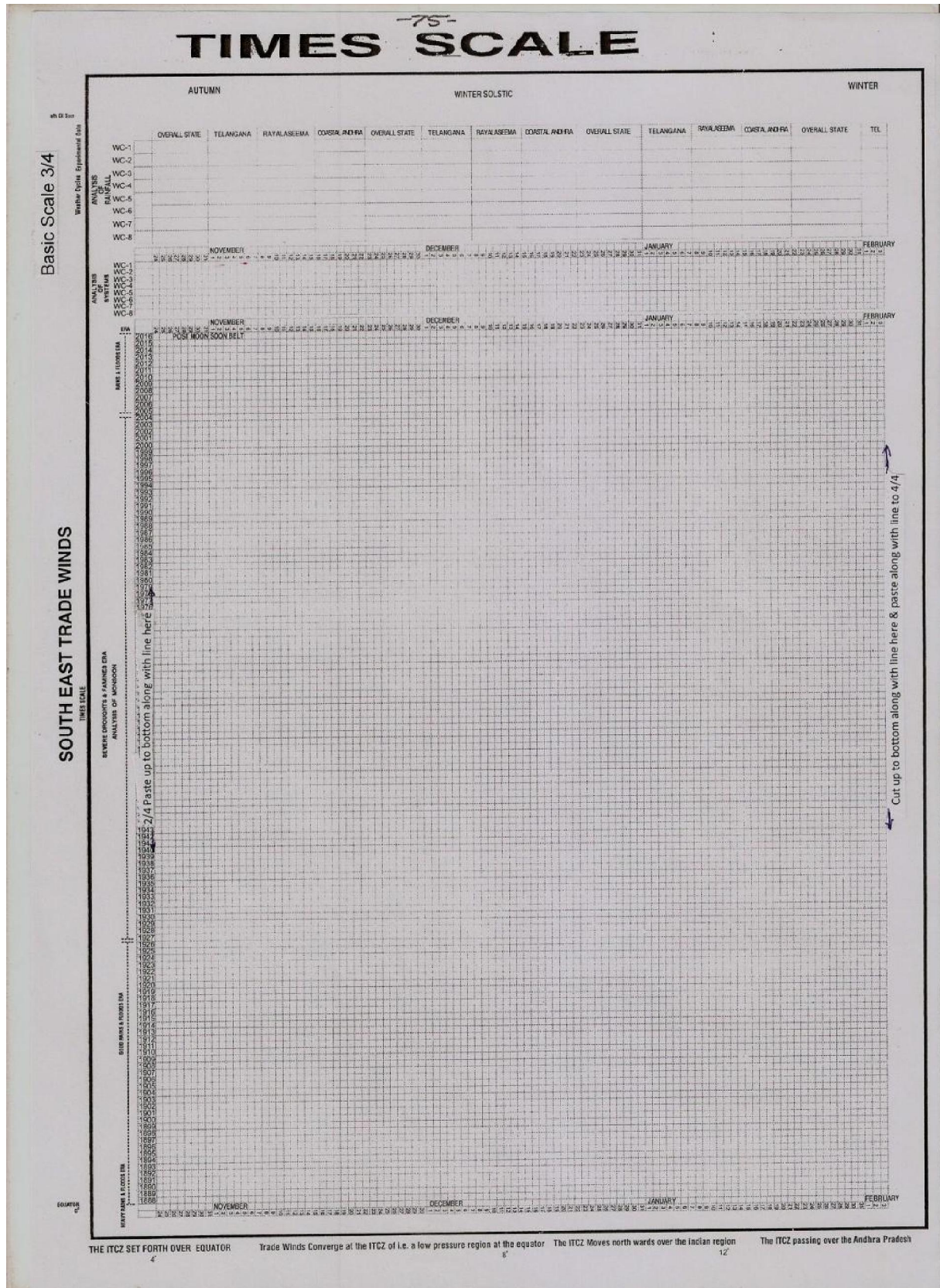
Appendices:

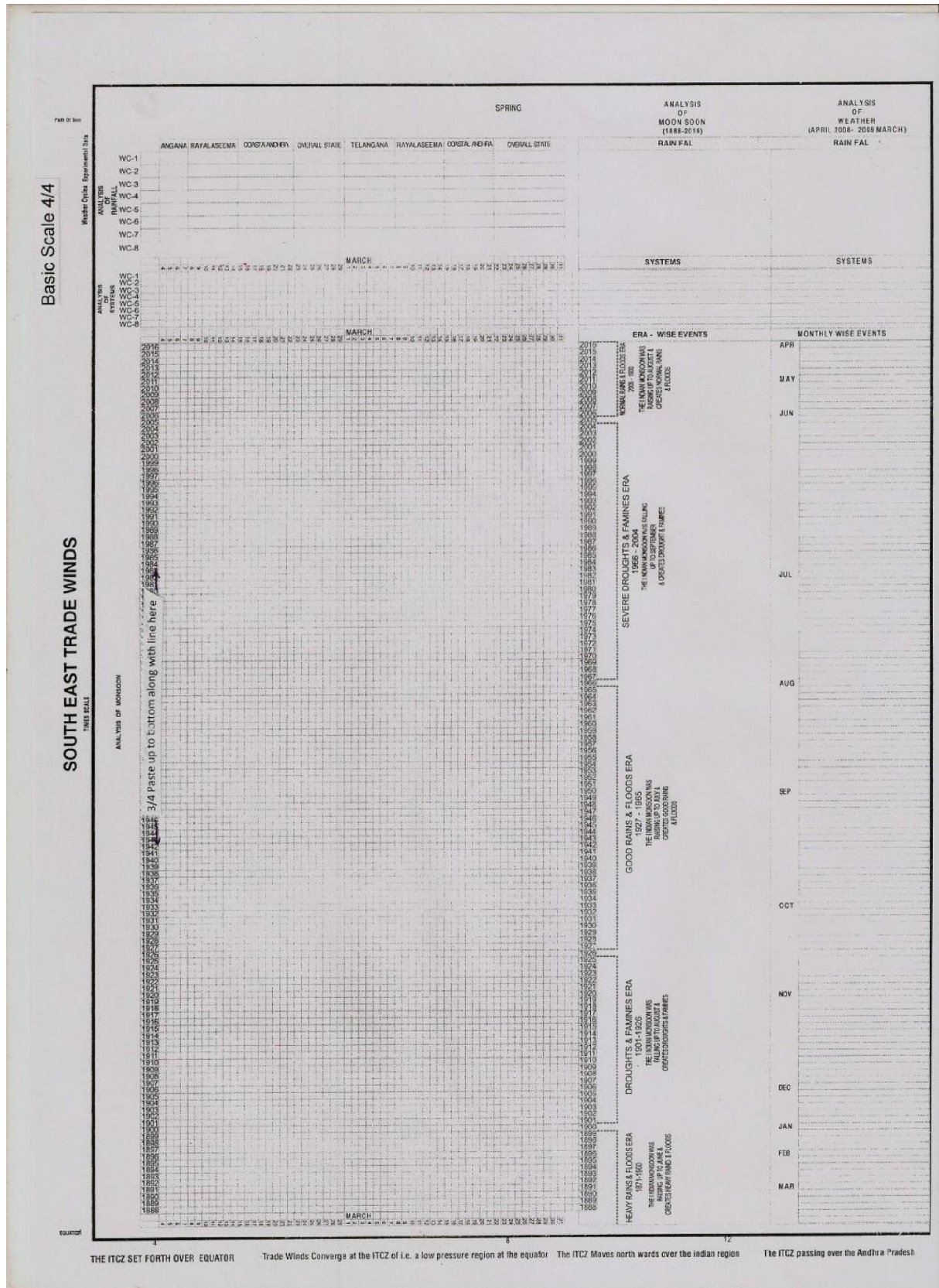






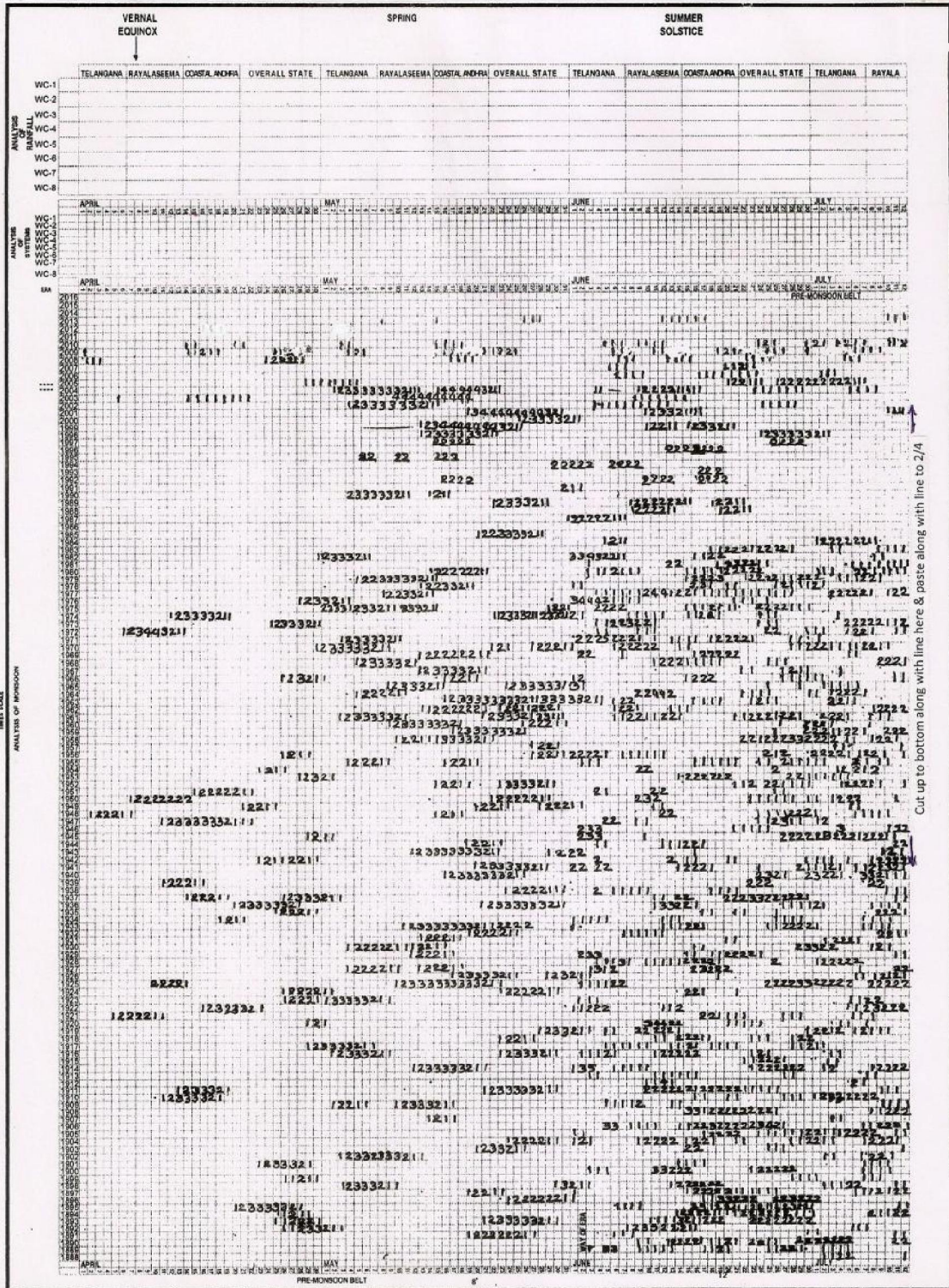




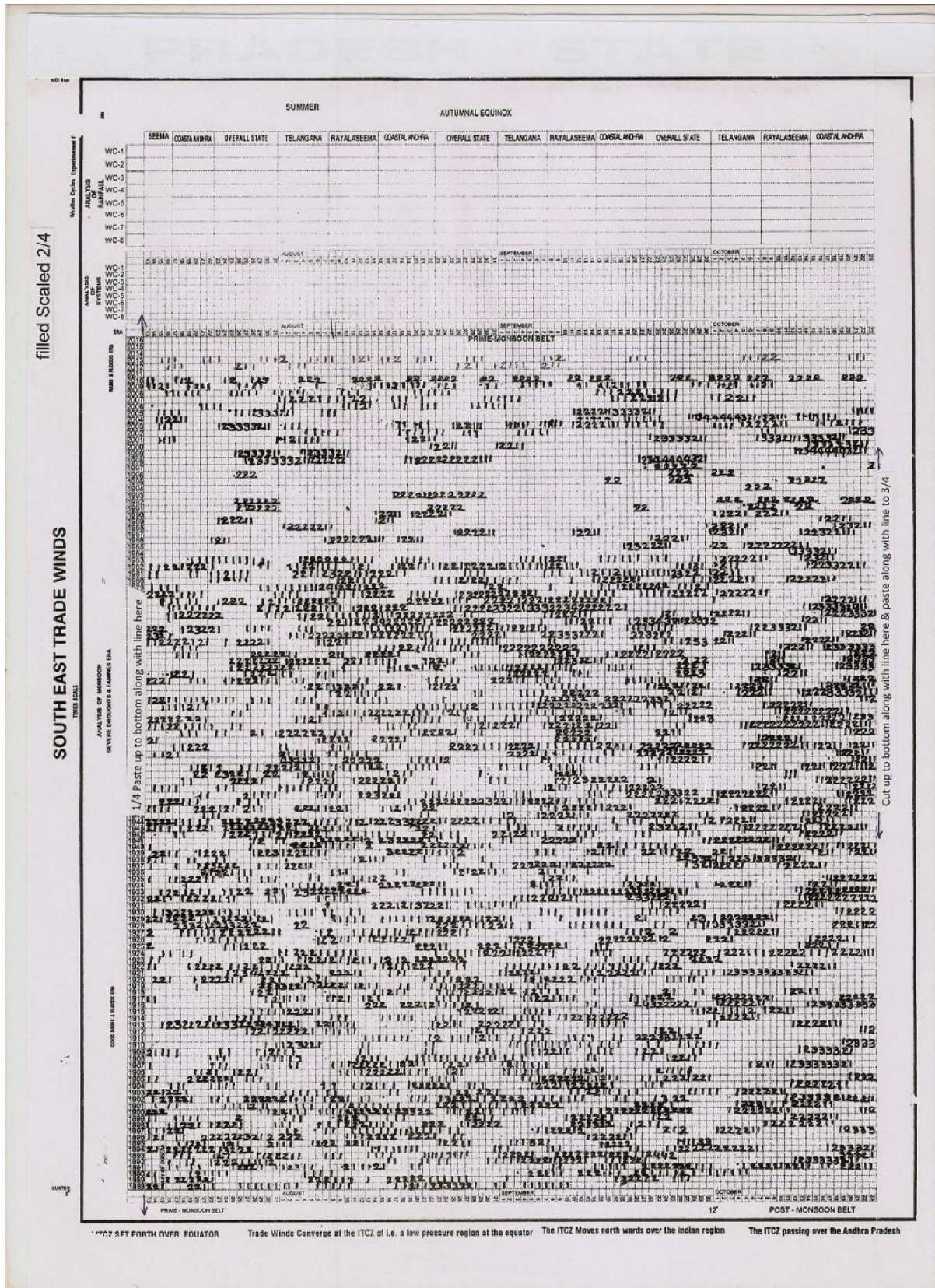


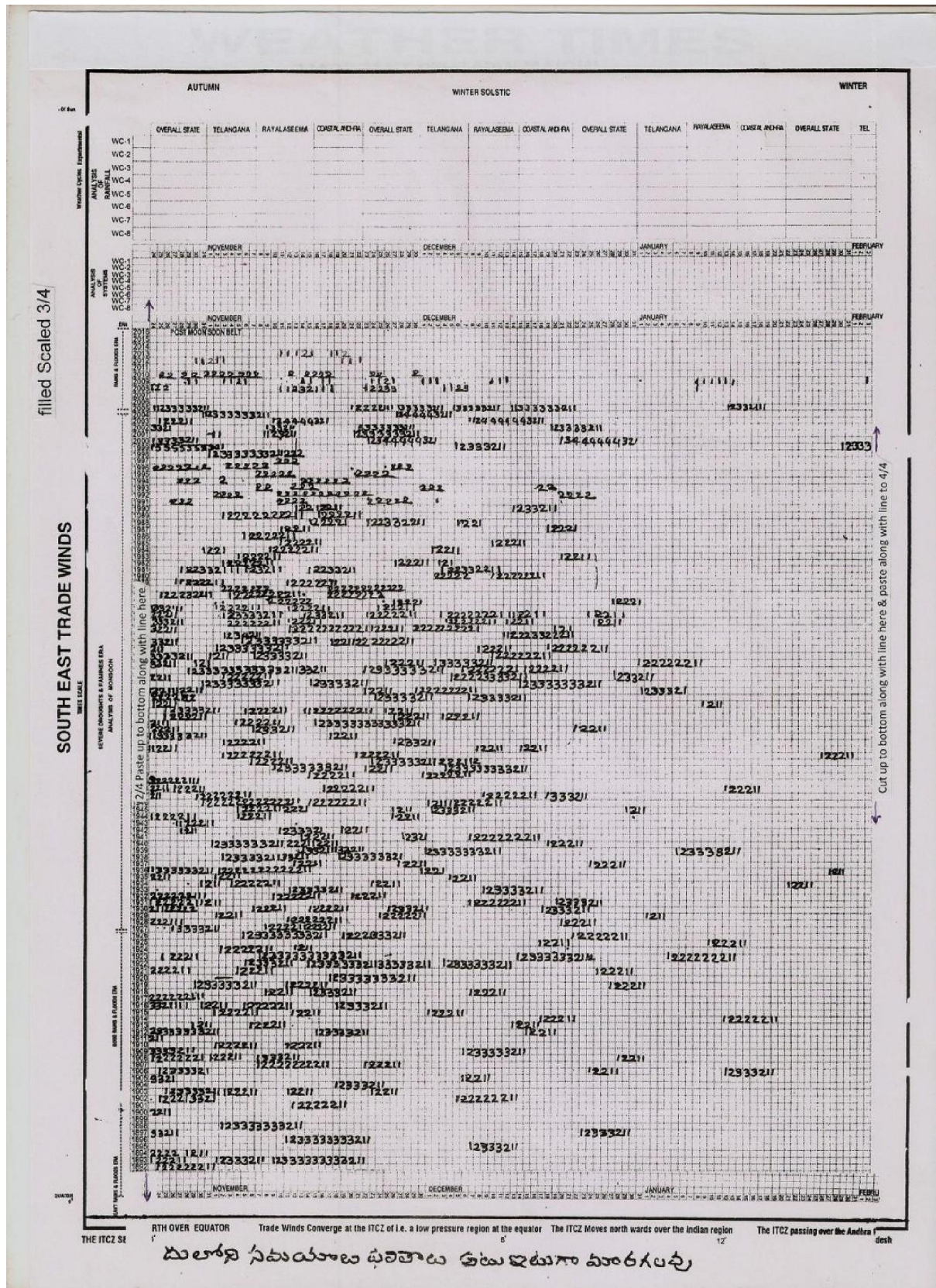
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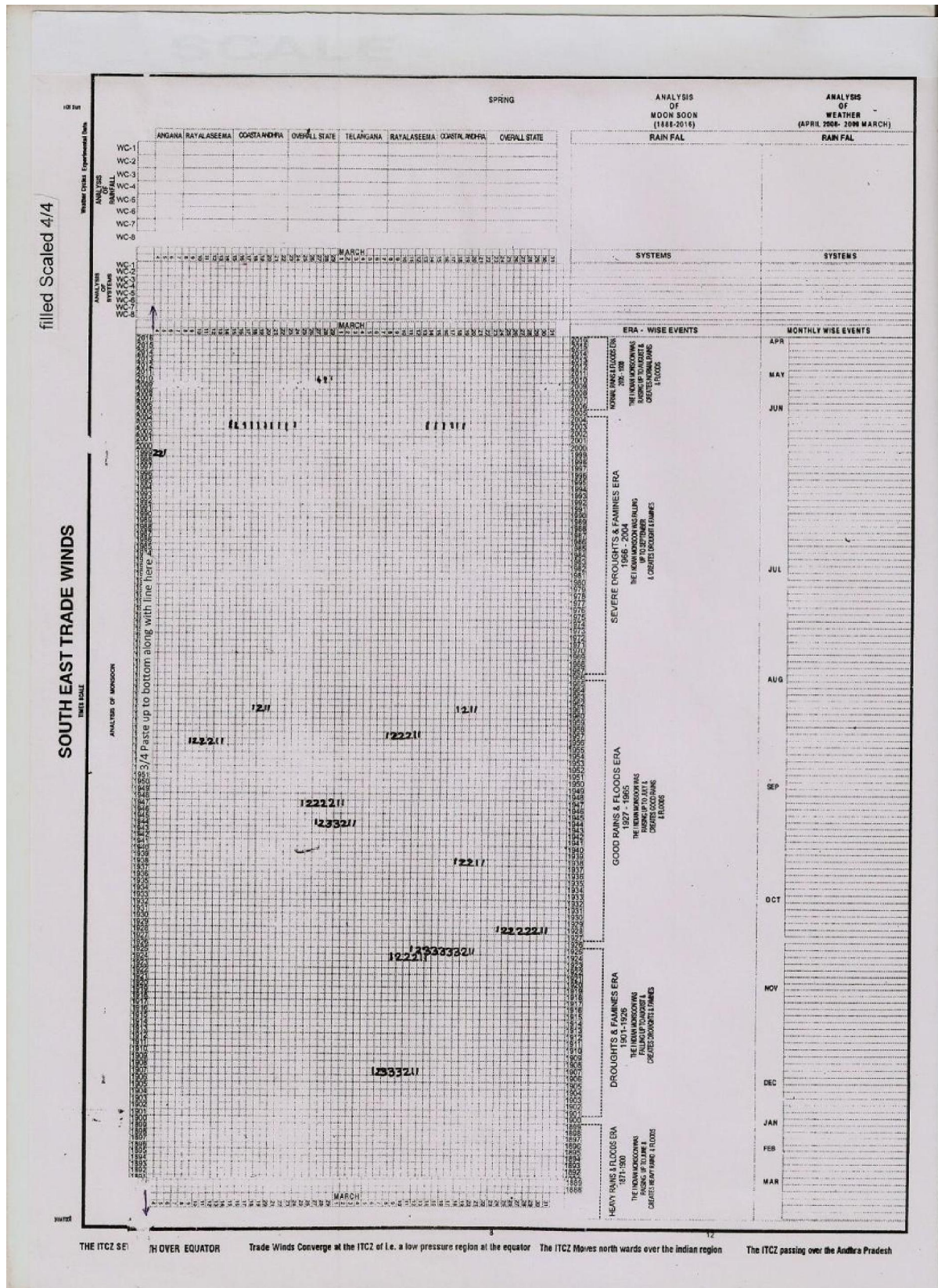
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THEIR HEAT
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON

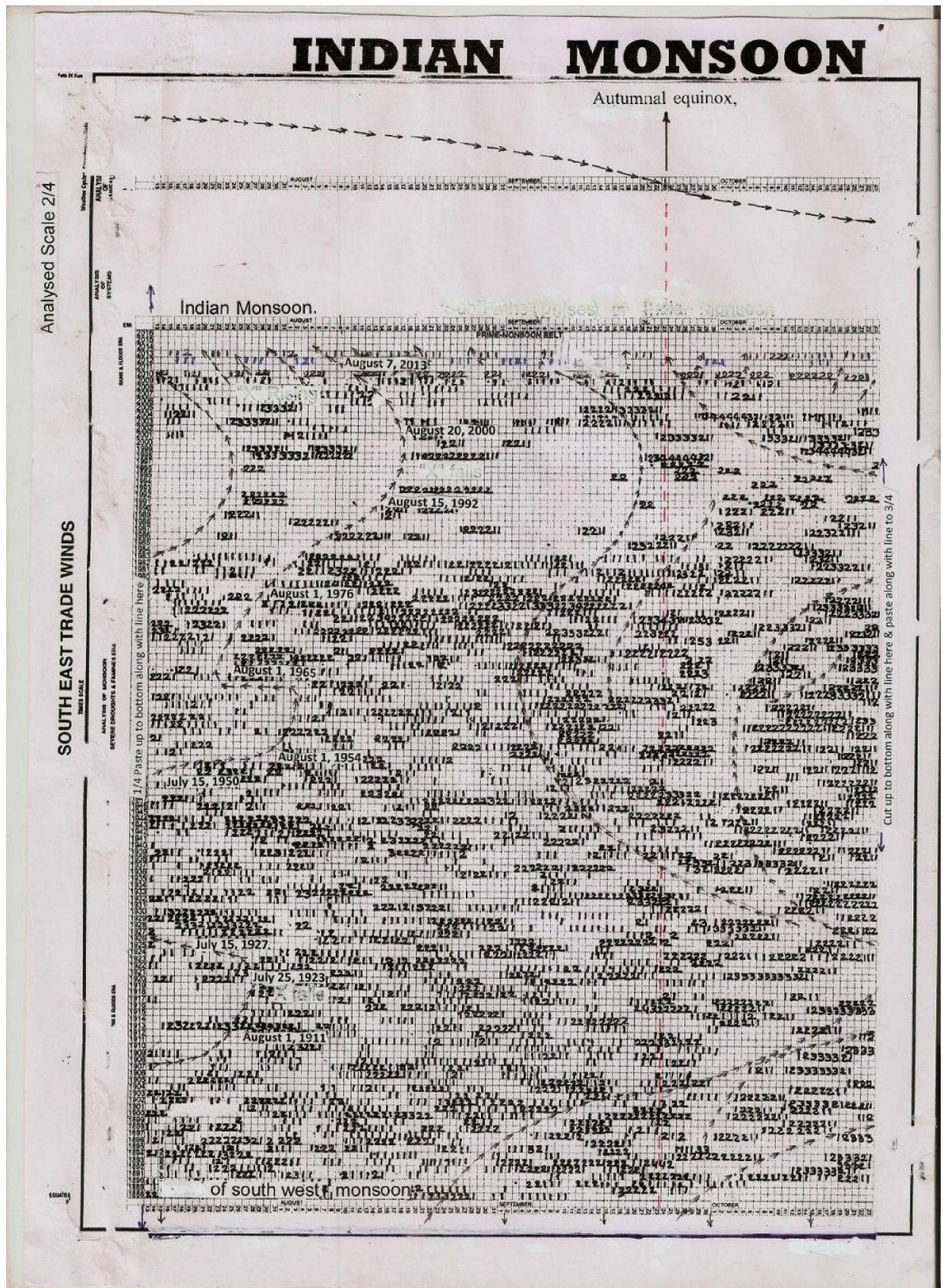


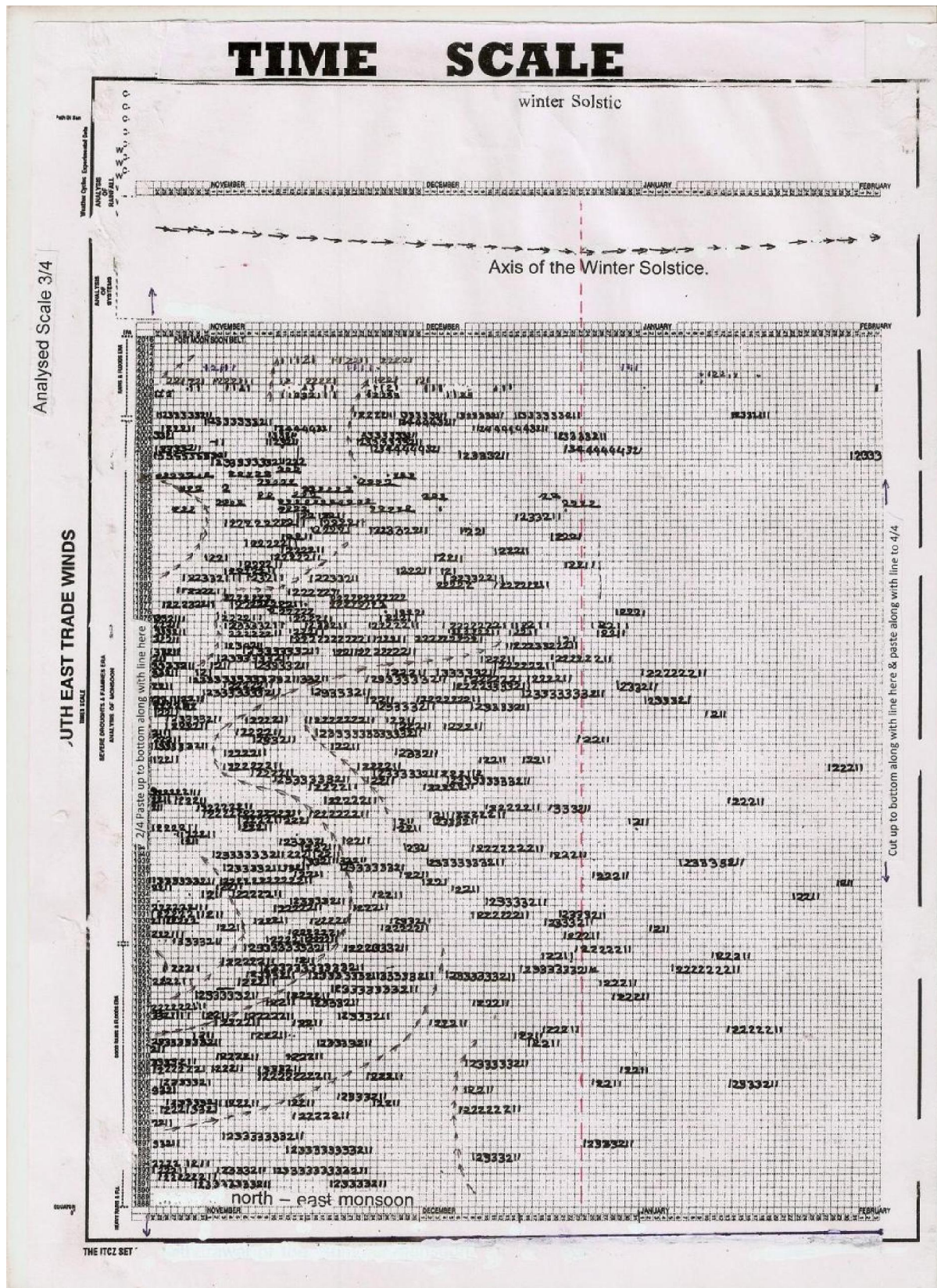
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

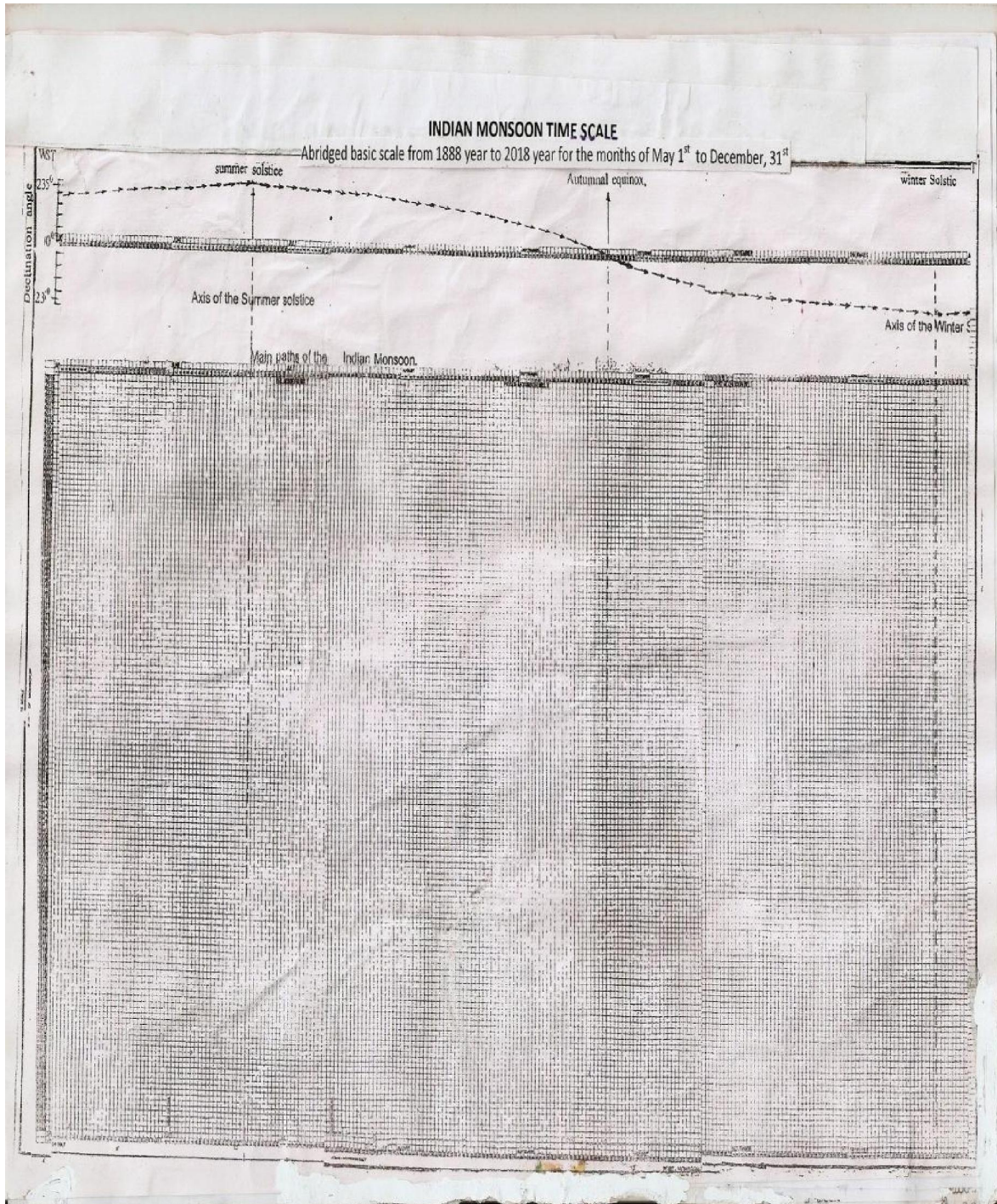


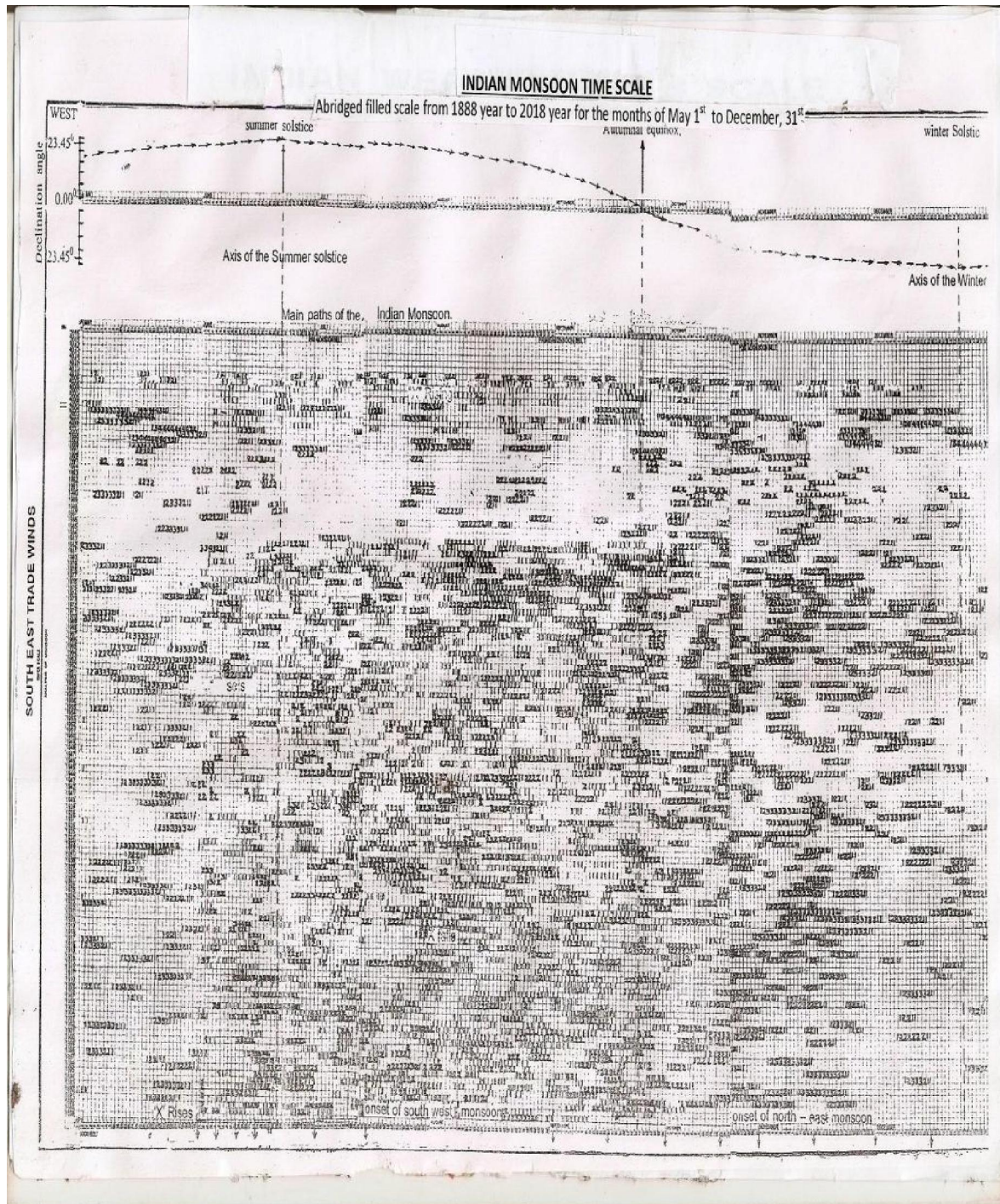


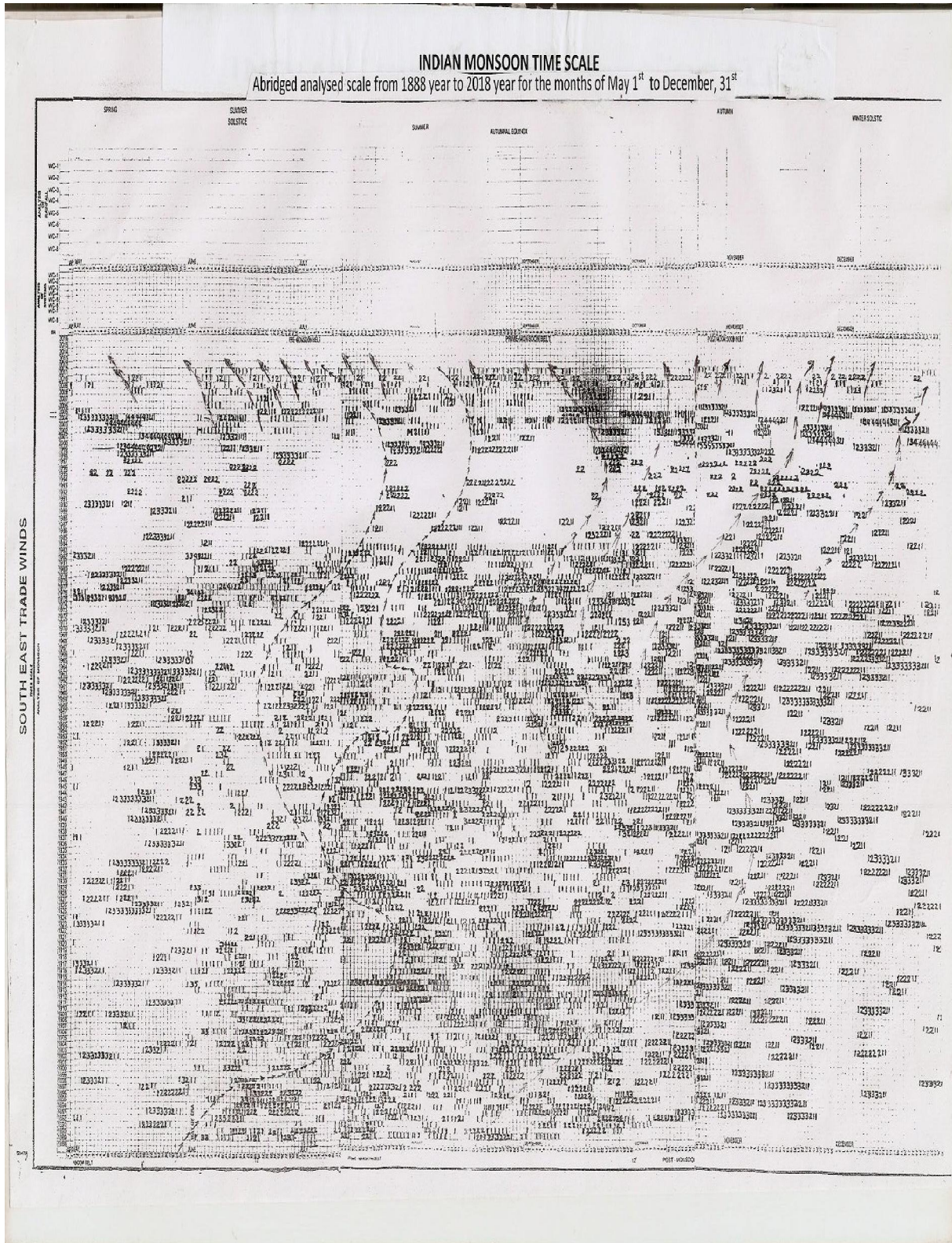


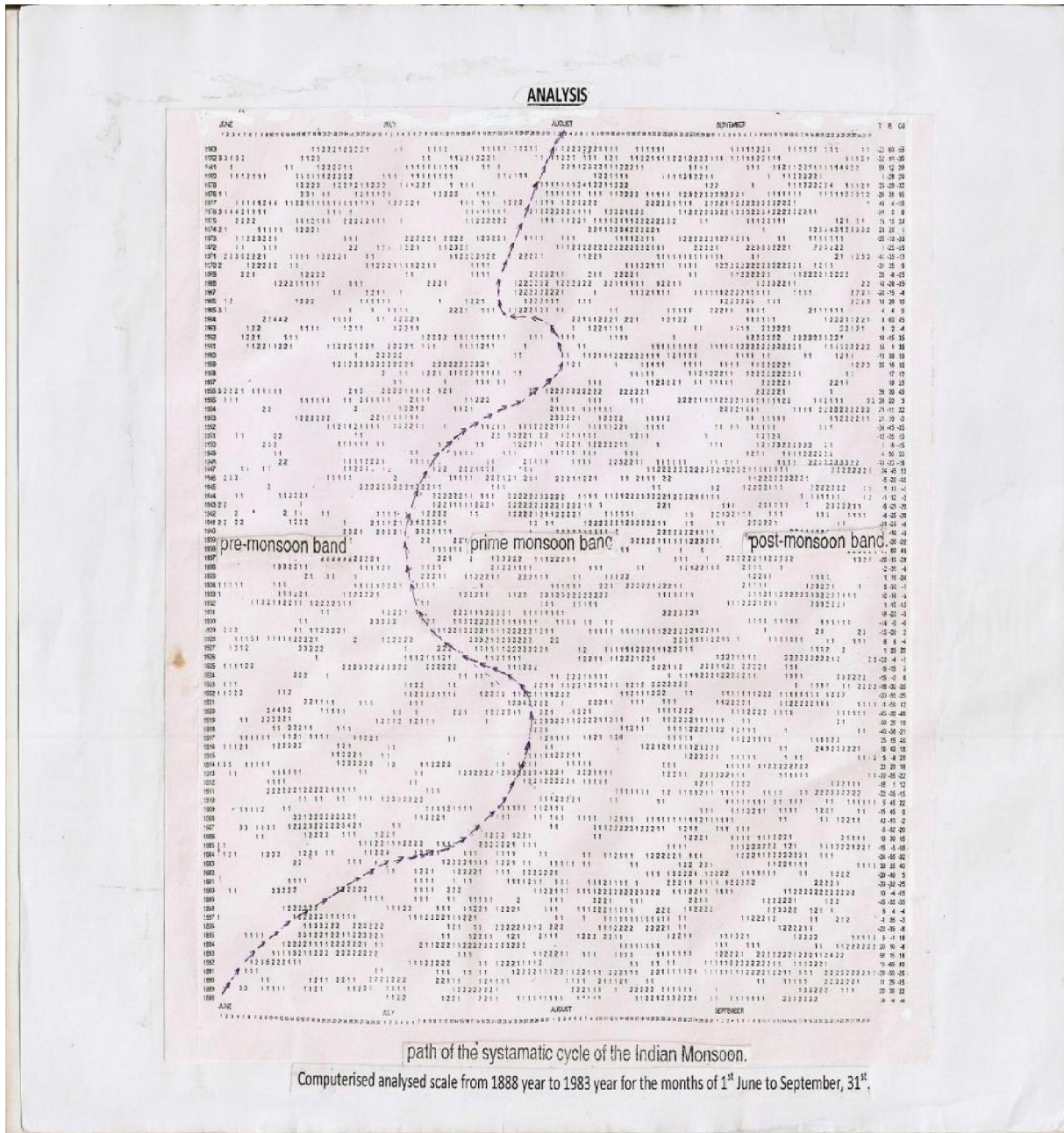


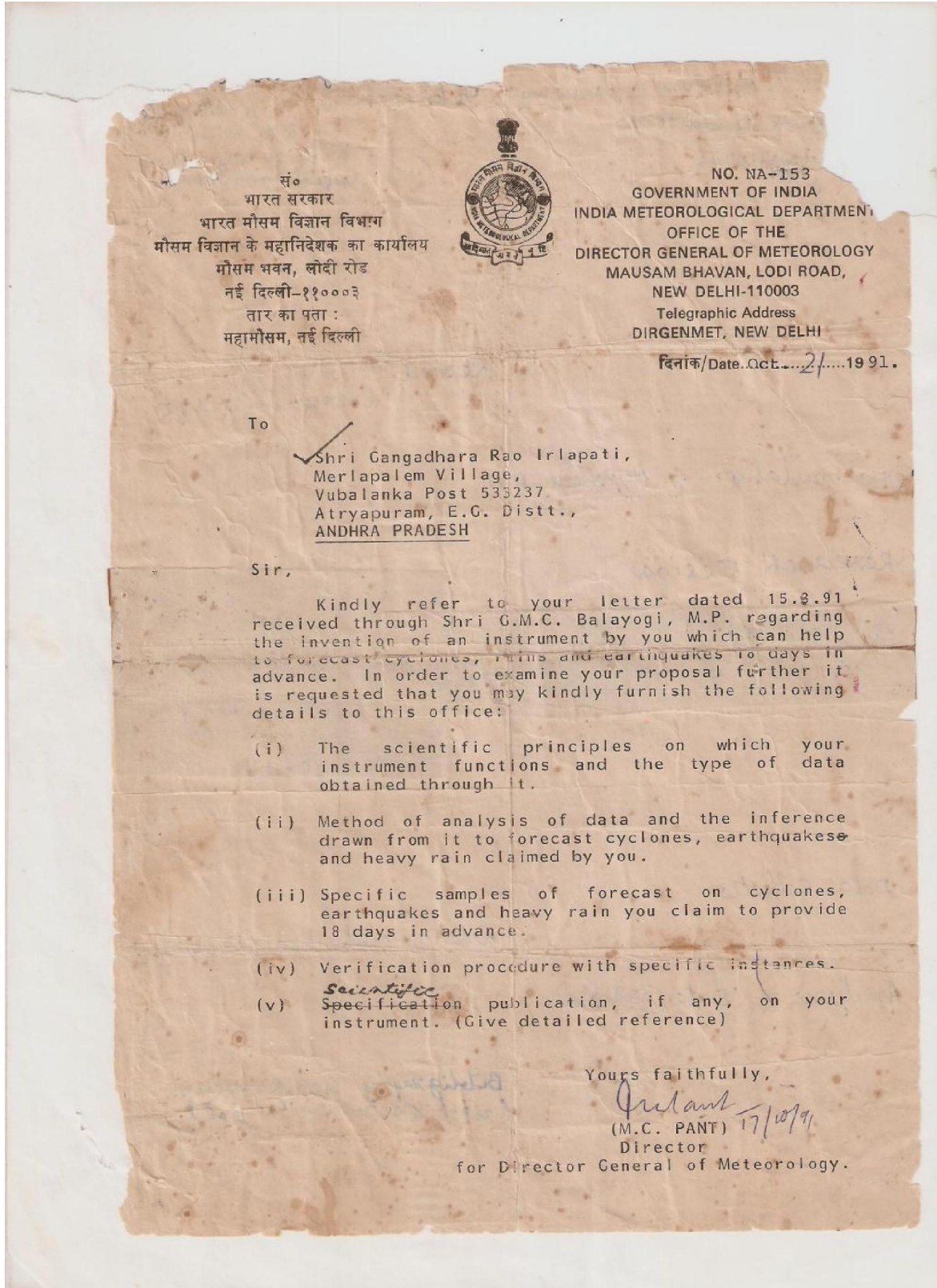


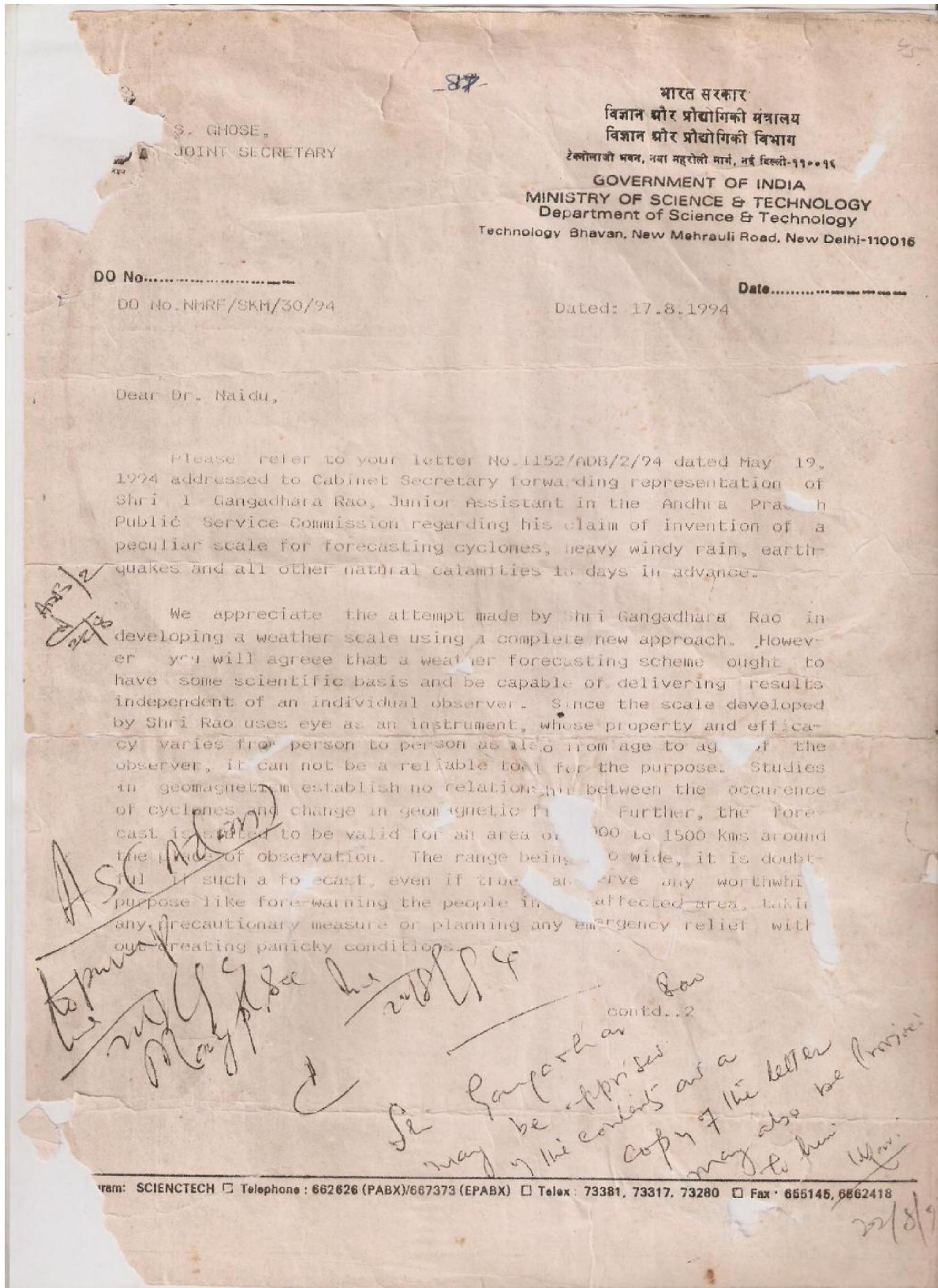













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सं०
भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड
नई दिल्ली-११०००३
तार का पता :
महामौसम, नई दिल्ली



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.....1996

To

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

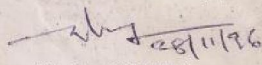
Subject:- Request for forwarding the copies of representation to President of India and other VVIP.

Sir,

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


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

Yours faithfully,


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

1/4/5

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

दिनांक/Date 25/07/2005
36

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

✓



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

-92-

No. DST/SECY/.../2009
भारत सरकार

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
टेक्नोलाजी भवन, नया महरौली मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 016
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110 016

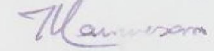
June 1, 2009

Dear Shri Irlapati Rao,

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

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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

3/16/2016