

Basics Of Global Monsoon Time Scales East Margin Climate Region & East Margin Climate Time Scale

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Abstract: It lies on the eastern margins of the continents in subtropical belt between 20° and 48° latitude in both hemispheres. The main characteristics of this region are summers are warm and moist and winters are cold, and during summer, trade winds blow from adjoining ocean and moderate rainfall occurs which decreases towards the equator and in winter, westerly winds blow from the interior towards the oceans. These land winds do not give rainfall and so winters are dry. Many studies have been conducted on the climatic conditions of the zone and invented the Global Monsoon Time Scales and East Margin Climate Time Scale which can help to estimating the past, present and future eather conditions of the zone. Researchers in the zone have to make Global Monsoon Time Scales and East Margin Climate Time Scale.

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Key Words: East Margin Climate Region, East Margin Climate Time Scale, Indian Monsoon Time Scale, Global Monsoon Time Scale

Introduction:

I have conducted many studies and researches on the world monsoon systems and invented the basics of the Global Monsoon Time Scales. Particularly I have conducted many studies on the climate of East Margin Climate Region. Every climate zone has a separate monsoon winds. 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 country or zone or region. In every country or zone or region, every year, in a certain order seasonal winds are repeating. Each and every country or zone or region has its own monsoon winds and weather conditions. Keeping in view of all above geographical facts and circumstances, after studying the weather conditions and natural disasters in the East Margin Climate Region, I have proposed a time scale to measure the seasonal winds weather conditions of the zone that is the East Margin Climate Time Scale.

Here is a very important point to be grasped. That is, a scale set to study the weather conditions in the zone. The frequent weather events that occur in the zone will be taken to analysis the climate of the zone. In what sense that the low pressure systems are used as a data in the monsoon climate zone and how can low pressure systems affect the weather in monsoon climate zone, in the same manner there are other weather events that affect the weather in other different zones. So when creating a Climate Zone Time Scale, take the weather events that affect the weather of that zone as data.

Further it is informed that East Margin Climate Time Scale does not mean that there is a single scale

of the entire East Margin Climate Region. There are a number of different areas in the zone. So called as East Margin Climate Time Scale because they are in similar zone or region but these are all only part of global monsoon time scales. The nomenclature have been named according to the zone.

This is very useful to study the weather changes and natural calamities of the East Margin Climate Region in advance.

East Margin Climate Time Scale:

The East Margin Climate Time Scale– a Chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of climate in the East Margin Climate Region and its relationship with rainfall and other weather conditions and natural calamities of the zone.

Collection Of Data:

The major or minor weather events of the East Margin Climate Region which influence the weather of the zone just like storms, winds, rainy winds, dust storms, monsoon pulses low pressure systems etc over the East Margin Climate Region have been entering on the scale in the form of symbols/criteria pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year.

Construction:

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

Maintanance:

The main weather events/criteria if any of the East Margin Climate Region have been etering on the

scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale of in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoon of the zone.

Uses:

By development of the East Margin Climate Time Scale and maintain, the can be study and predict the weather changes and its related impending weather conditions and natural calamities just like rains, floods, landslides, avalanches, blizzard and droughts, extreme winter conditions, heavy rainfall, mudflows, extreme weather, cyclones, cloud burst, sand storms, hails, and winds etc in advance of the East Margin Climate Region.

Basics Of Global Monsoon Time Scales:

The Figures and Tables are shown in the end of this issue.

Uses:

East Margin Climate Time Scale used to foecast the weather changes and natural hazards of a East Margin Climate Region in advance. All other weather related natural hazards such as avalanches, cyclones, damaging winds, droughts and water shortage, floods, thunderstorms, tornados, tropical cyclones, typhoons etc in the zone can be predicted.

Conclusions:

We can make many more modifications thus bringing many more developments in the East Margin Climate Time Scale. We can also make many more changes and development in the monsoon time scales and make separate monsoon time scales in name of each and every region of the world in accordance with the weather circumstances of the region.

History:

Many researches are being conducted by him on the global monsoon systems from 1980 to till date with an ideal to invent the mysteries of the world global monsoon system and formulating the basics of the Global Monsoons, Regional Monsoons, Sub-Regional Monsoons and Country-wise local Monsoons, Northern, Southern, Summer and Winter wise Monsoons to predict the weather changes and natural calamities in advance and to take mitigation measures. In 1991, he submitted a research report on the world global monsoon systems along with a special report on Indian Monsoon Time Scale to Sri G.M.C. Balayogi, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha). Sri G.M.C. Balayogi recommended the research report to the India Meteorological Department for implementation in the services of the people. In 1994, the Cabinet Secretariat of India recommended the Global Monsoon Time Scales to the Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt of India for implementation. In 1996, many consultations were made with the Parliament House, President of India and other VVIPs. In 2005, consultations were made

with the India Meteorological Department about the Global Monsoon Time Scales for further research and development in the services of the people. In 2009, the Secretary, Minister of Science and Technology was also recommended the Global Monsoon Time Scale to the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology for research and development. We can make separate monsoon time scales per each and every individual country. Country monsoon are not separate monsoons just like North American Monsoon etc, its means a scale for study the local winds of a country.

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