

Basics Of Global Monsoon Time Scales:

I have conducted many studies and researches on the world monsoon systems and invented the basics of the Global Monsoons. The Global Monsoon Time Scale – a Chronological sequence of weather events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of monsoon of a country and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the Global Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year

Global Monsoon Time Scales

African Monsoon Time Scale
North American Monsoon Time Scale
Asian Monsoon Time Scale
Australian Monsoon Time Scale
European Monsoon Time Scale

Regional Monsoon Time Scales

North American Monsoon Time Scale
North African Monsoon Time Scale
Indian Monsoon Time Scale
Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale
South American Monsoon Time Scale
South African Monsoon Time Scale
Australian Monsoon Time Scale
East Asian Monsoon Time Scale

Sub-Regional Monsoon Time Scales

South Asian Monsoon Time Scale
Maritime Continent Monsoon Time Scale
East African Monsoon Time Scale
West African Monsoon Time Scale
Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale
Asian-Australian Monsoon Time Scale
Malaysian Australian Monsoon Time Scale
Northern Australian Monsoon Time Scale
Arizona Monsoon Time Scale
Mexican Monsoon Time Scale
South-West Monsoon Time Scale
North-East Monsoon Time Scale
South East Asian Monsoon Time Scale

Construction:

The global Monsoon Time Scale – a Chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of monsoon of a country or region and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities. Prepare the Global Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal day 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 region or country have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale of the region or country in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoon of a country or region.

We can make separate monsoon time scales per each and every individual country and region.

Indian Monsoon Time Scale:

For example I have invented the Indian Monsoon Time Scale by Preparing the Scale having 36 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

March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. The main weather events if any of the country have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale of a country in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoon of a country. We can make separate monsoon time scales per each and every individual country or climate zone.

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.

Construction:

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale – a Chronological sequence of weather events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of monsoon of a country and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities. Prepare the Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

Maintanance

The main weather events if any of the india have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale of the country in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoon of India.

Collection Of Data:

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. For this, a lot of enormous data of low pressure systems, depressions and cyclone has been taken 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.

Preparation Of Scale:

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 scale is to be long. So that it is divided into four parts suitable for publication. The first part is beginning from 1st April

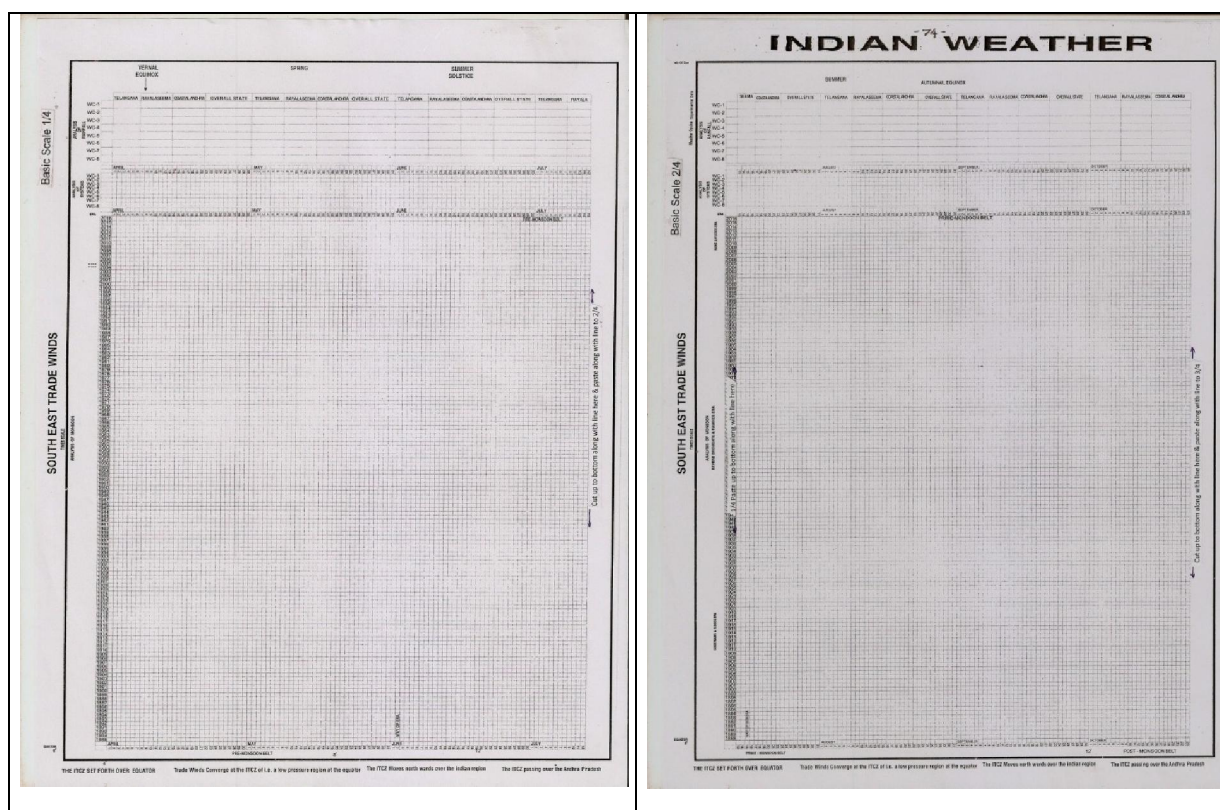
to July 12th, the second part is from 13 July to October 23rd, the third part is from 24th October to February 3rd and the fourth part is 4th February to March 31st ending. Later paste these 4 parts together.

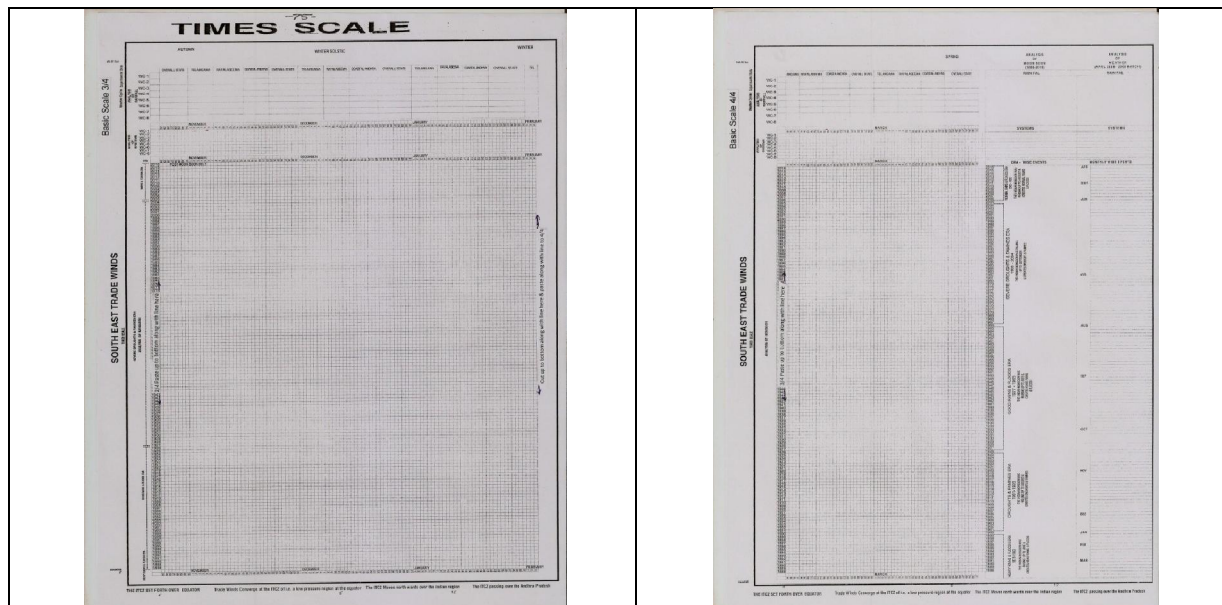
Further the same has been prepared in three scales. The first one is preliminary basic scale, the second one is filled by data scale and the third one is evaluated and analyzed by data scale.

If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past' present's and future's of the India Monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems & natural calamities in India.

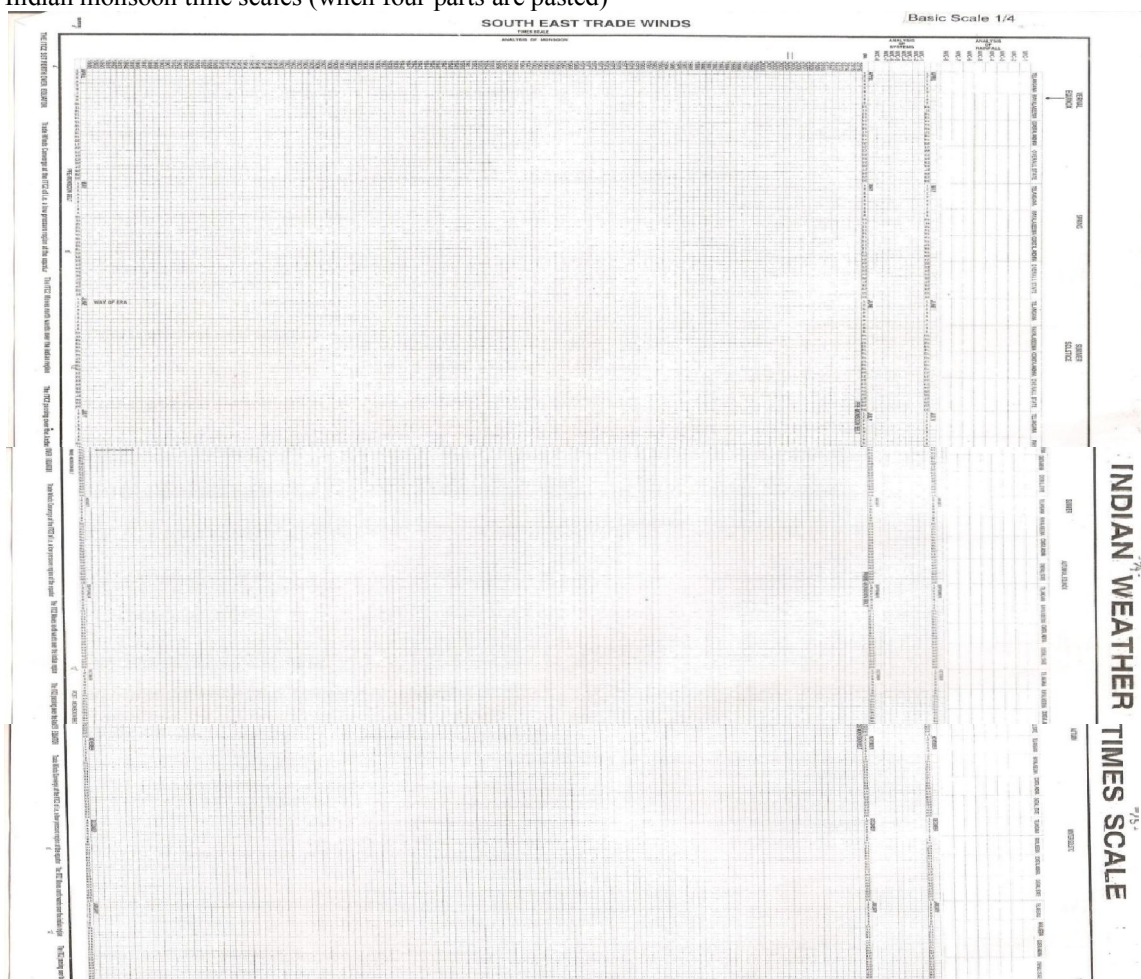
Basic Scale:

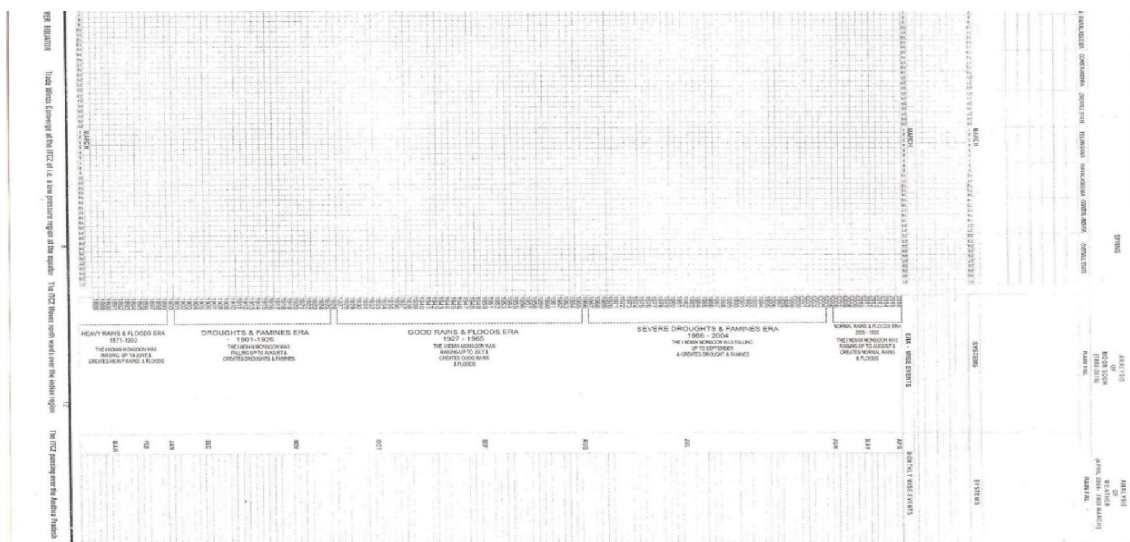
The first one is preliminary basic scale, In this scale the first part is beginning from 1st April to July 12th, the second part is from 13 July to October 23rd, the third part is from 24th October to February 3rd and the fourth part is 4th February to March 31st ending.





Indian monsoon time scales (when four parts are pasted)

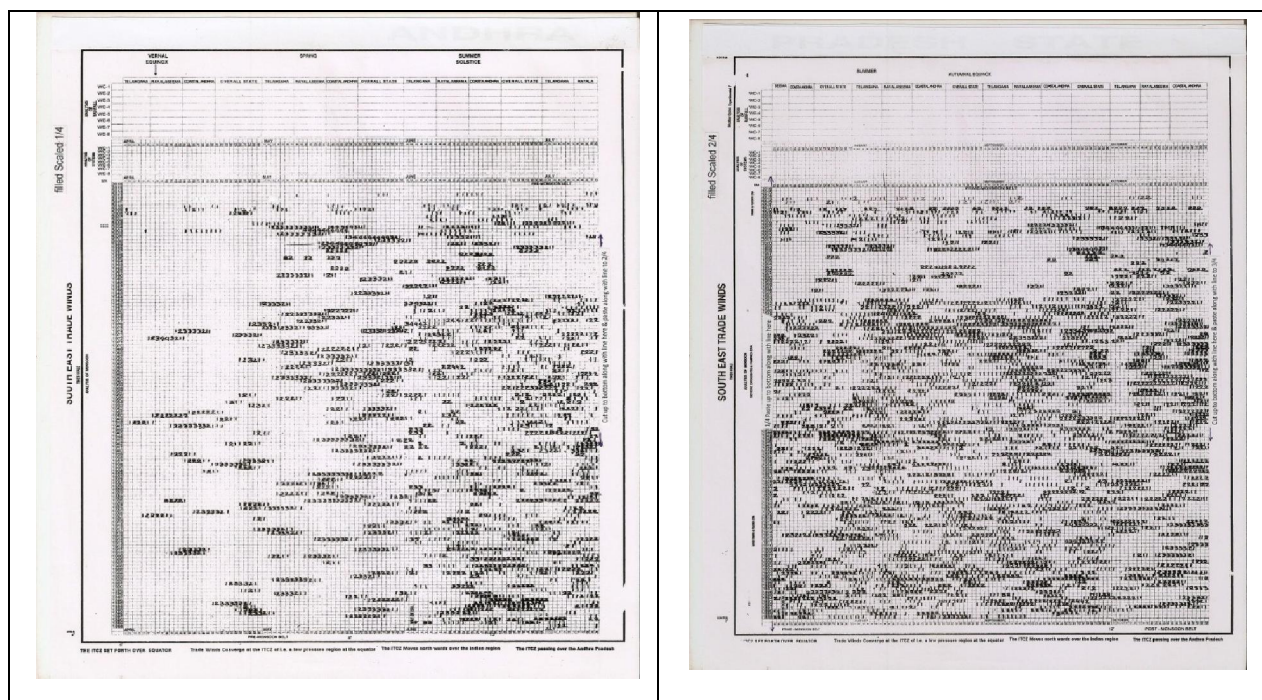


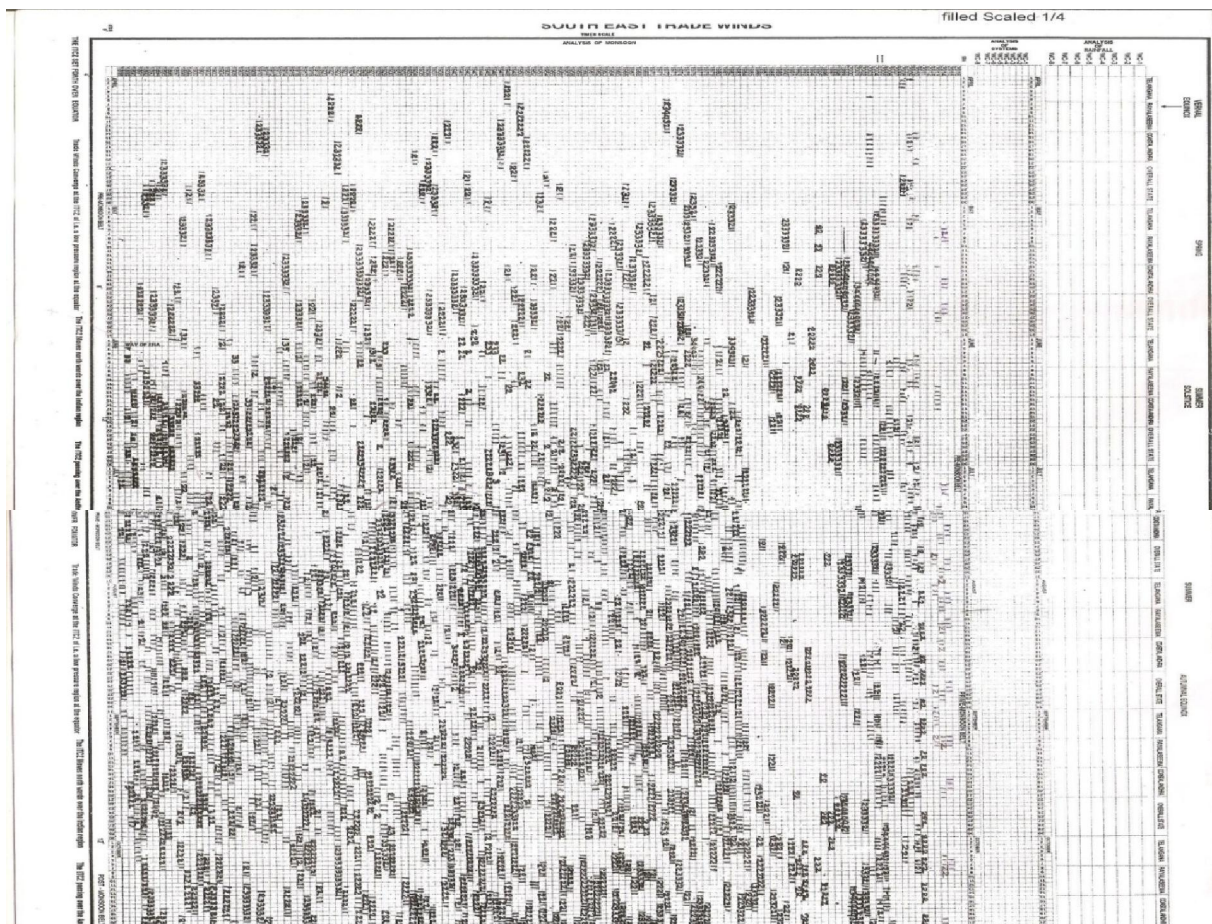
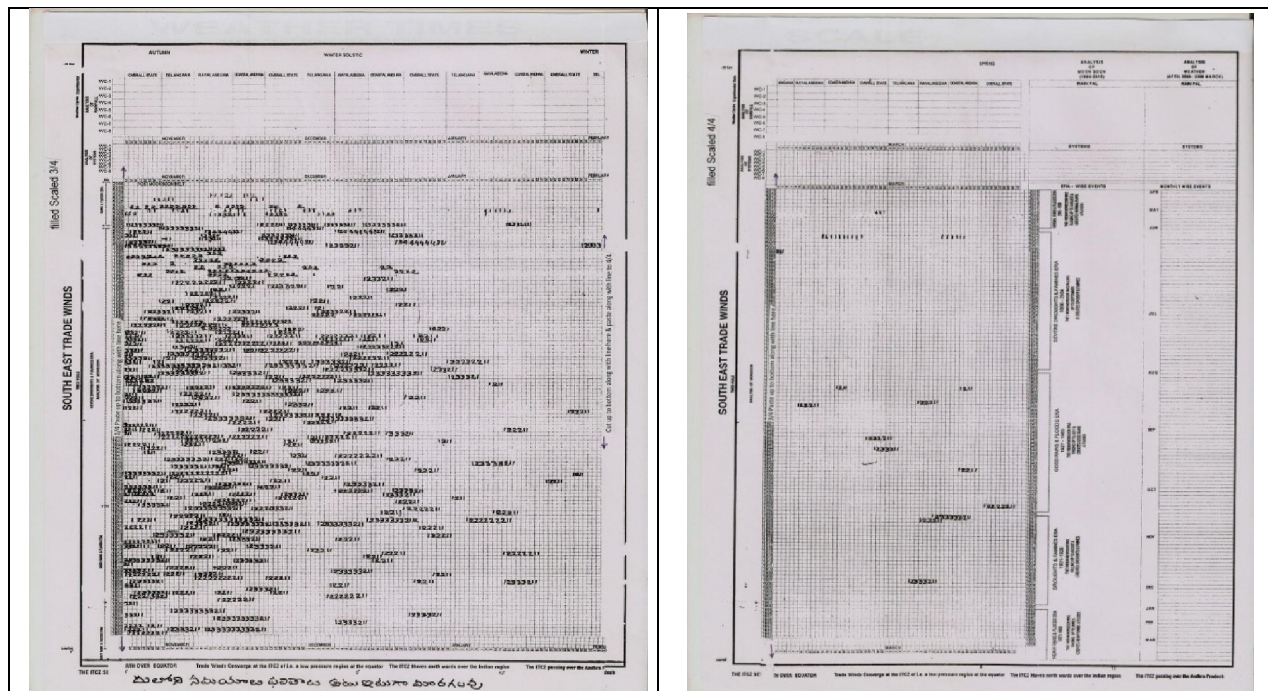


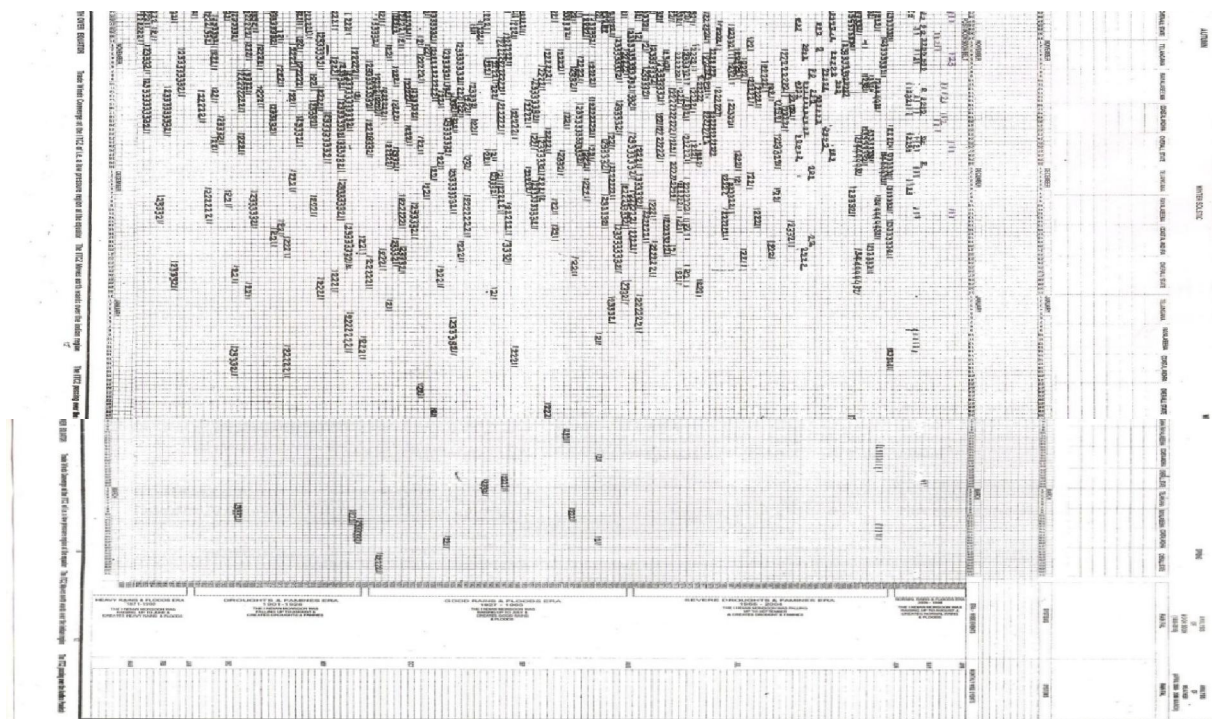
Filled Scale

The second one is filled scale. In this scale also 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. 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.



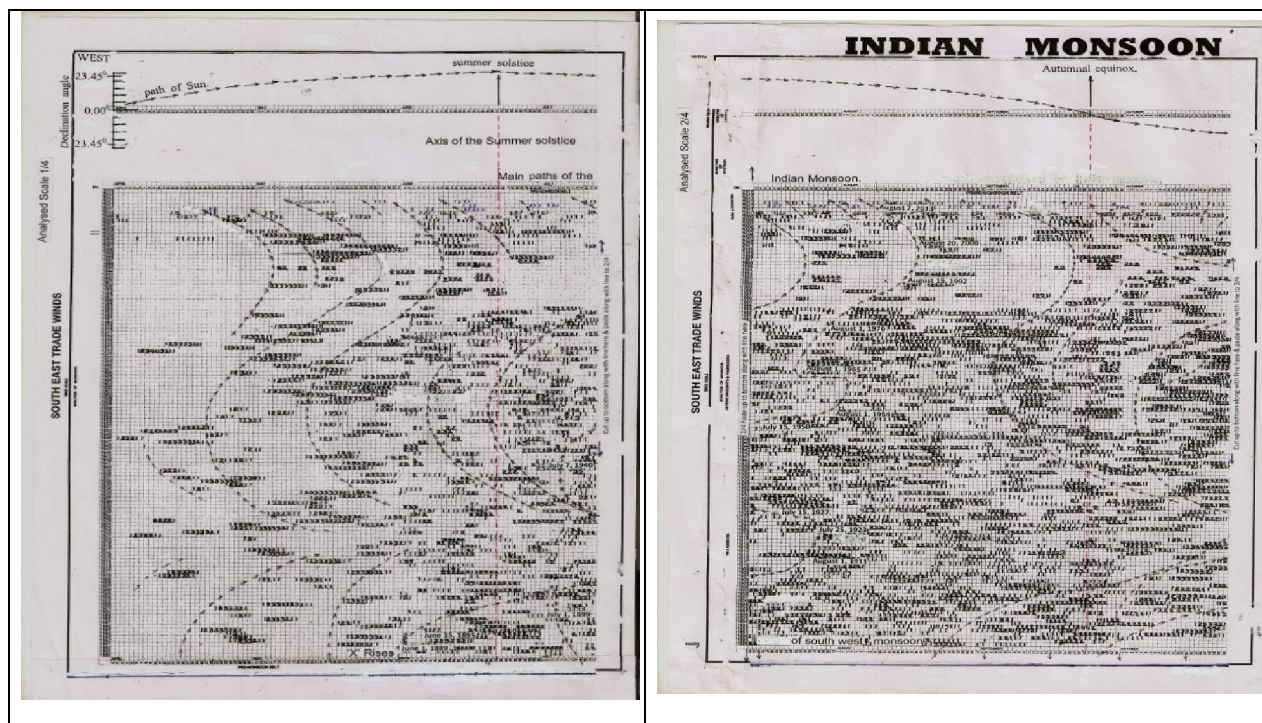


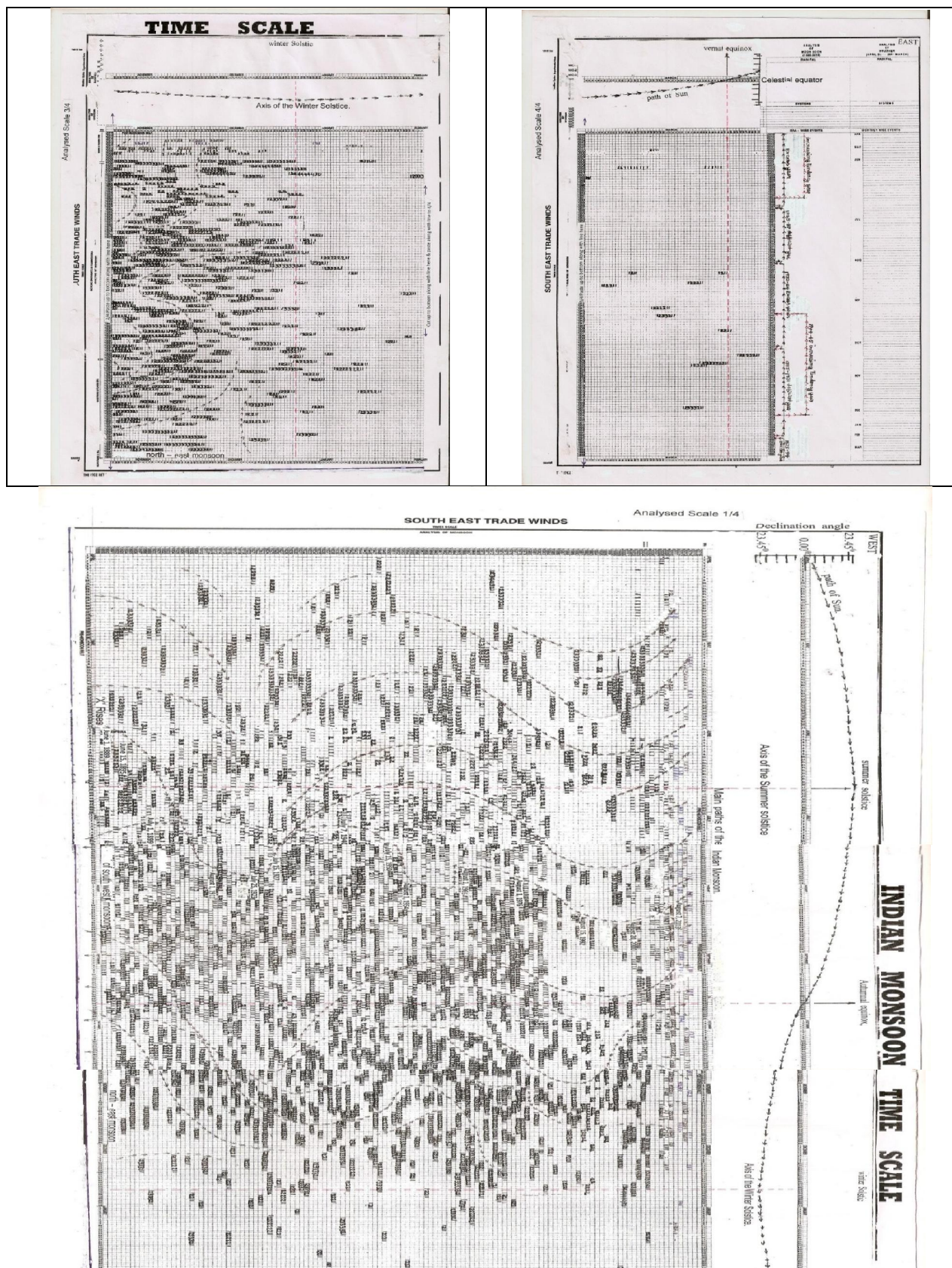


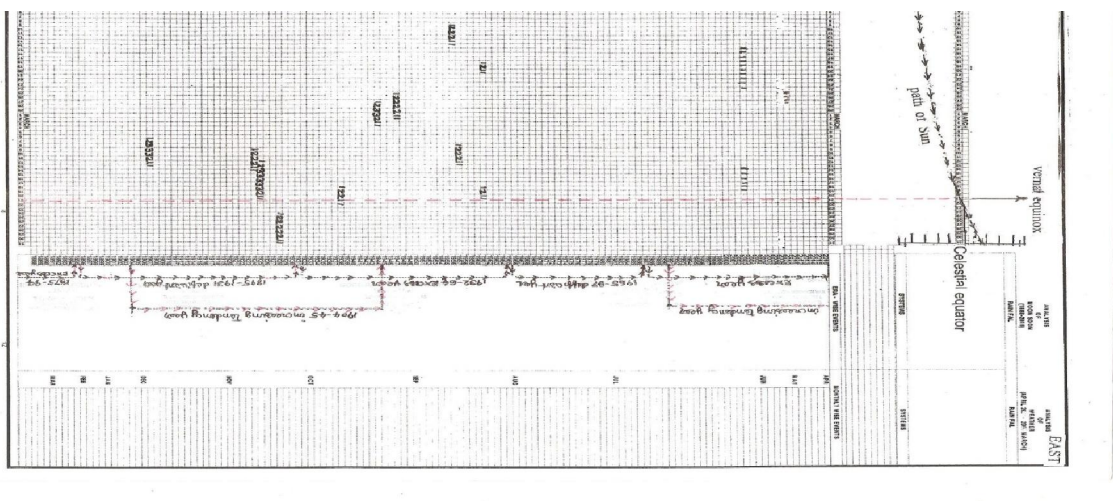
Evaluated Scale

The third one is evaluated scale. In this scale also 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. 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.

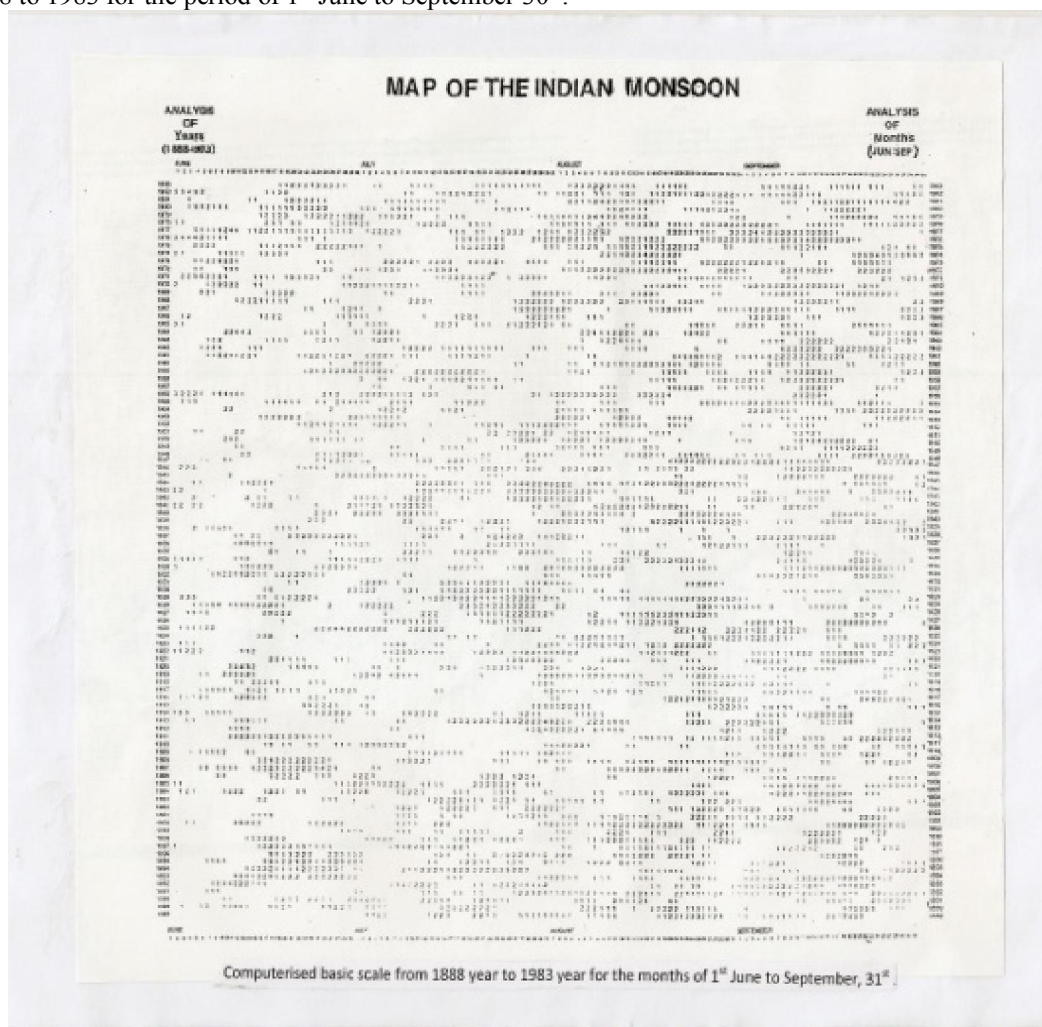


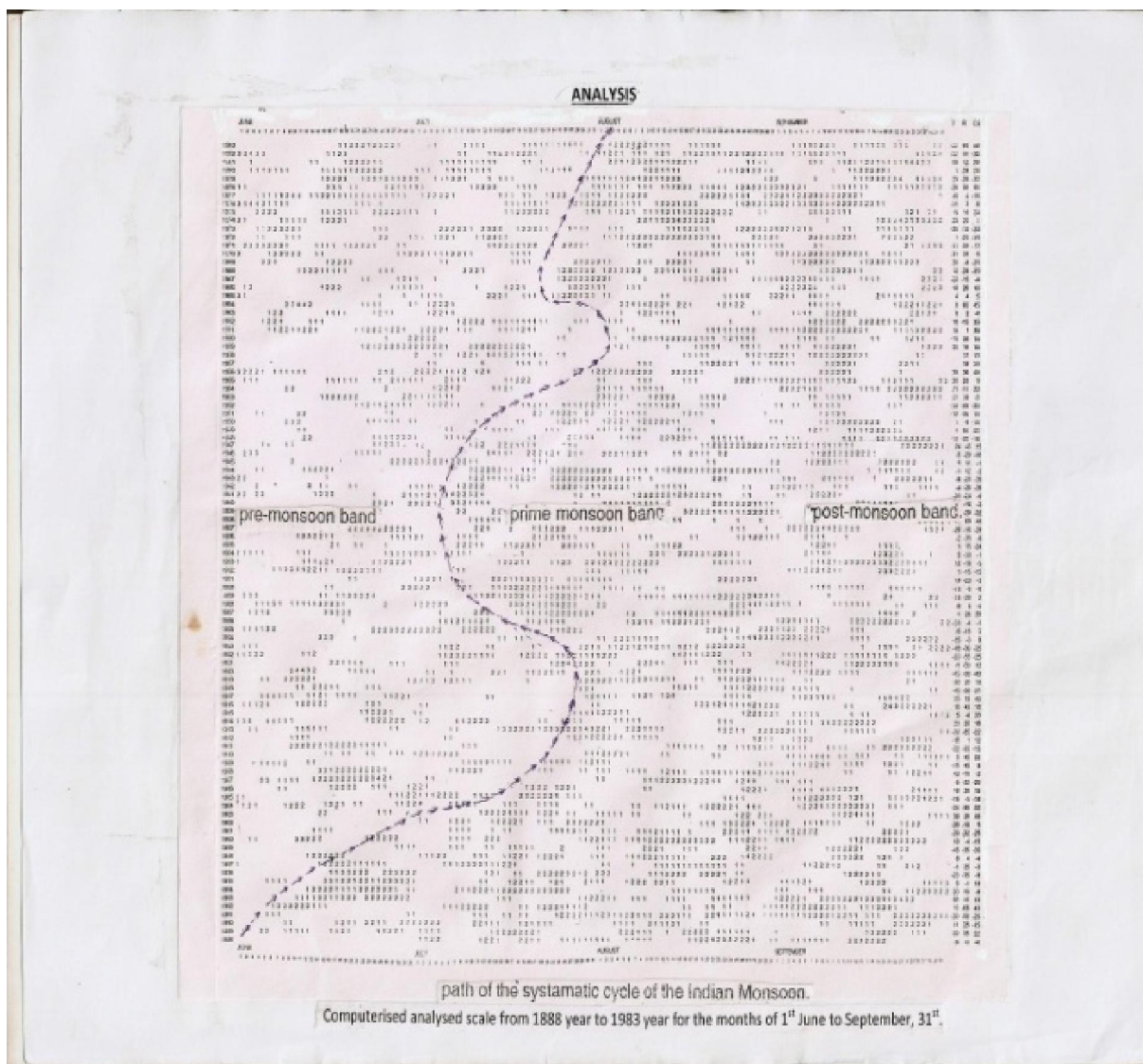




Computerized Scale

Besides the above manual scale, I have prepared a computer graphic scale generated by the system from the year 1888 to 1983 for the period of 1st June to September 30th.





Analysis:

Before analyzing the Indian Monsoon Time Scale lets study the details of the Indian Monsoon. The phenomena of indian monsoon is originally winds prevailing in the Indian Ocean, which blow S.W from October to April now generally winds which blow in opposite directions at different seasons of the year. Monsoon winds are most pronounced in the summer season of either hemisphere that is during June to September in the northern hemisphere and in January and February in southern hemisphere. Monsoon circulations are mainly owing to: Differential heating of land and ocean. The deflection of wind due to the rotation of earth. The onset of summer monsoon takes place over the main land of India by 1st June. It gradually proceeds northward and by the middle of July whole of the India comes under the grip of monsoon currents. The northward advance of

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

North – East Monsoon: The onset of northeast monsoon normally takes place over south peninsula at about 15 October. Withdrawal of northeast monsoon from south peninsula is almost complete by mid-December.

Western Disturbances: Primary mid-latitude depressions move across Europe and north Asia. Secondaries and territories of these forms in lower latitudes. The territories affect north and central India during the period mid-November to about end of April. They generally move from west to east. In

winter these come to the lowest latitude. These systems which affect the Indian weather have been termed as western disturbances. A western disturbance is defined as a low or a trough of low pressure at the surface, or a trough or cyclonic circulation in the wind above the surface. December to march is the main period when these affect Indian weather. On an average about 2 such per month may affect the Indian weather during this period. The frequency may be one each in November and April. The approach of a western disturbance is heralded by high clouds. As the system approaches, the clouds thicken and lower and start giving precipitation which may be drizzle or light to moderate rain. After some time the rainfall would cease. Later a thundershower may occur the thereafter little clouding or cloud-free skies would be observed. In the rear of these disturbances, cold wave may abate after a couple of days.

Let us compare the structure of the India Monsoon Time Scale with the movements of the Indian Monsoon. The India Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets of the Indian monsoon and 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-edged paths passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in ascending and descending orders 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 raising over 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, September 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 direct and converging rays of the summer sun on the India Sub-Continent and develops into the monsoon trough and maintain monsoon circulation.

Hazard Detection Method:

The tracking date of main path & other various paths such as south-west monsoon and north-east monsoon etc., of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems, storms and its consequent secondary hazard Sand 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 south west monsoon and north-east monsoon etc. by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

For example, the date of tracking ridge of path is the sign to the impending cyclone and its secondary consequent hazard 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.

Furthermore example, the main passage of line of monsoon travel from June to September and September to June are also signs to impending weather conditions of a country. For example, during 1871-1990's the main path of the Indian Monsoon was rising over June, July, August and creating heavy rains and floods in most years. During 1900-1920's it was falling over August, September and causing low rainfall in many years. During 1920-1965s, it was rising again over July, August, September and resulting good rainfall in more years. During 1965-2004's it was falling over September and causing low rainfall and droughts in many years. At present it is rising upwards over June, July, August, and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in coming years during 2004-2060 in India.

keen study of its monsoon time scale.



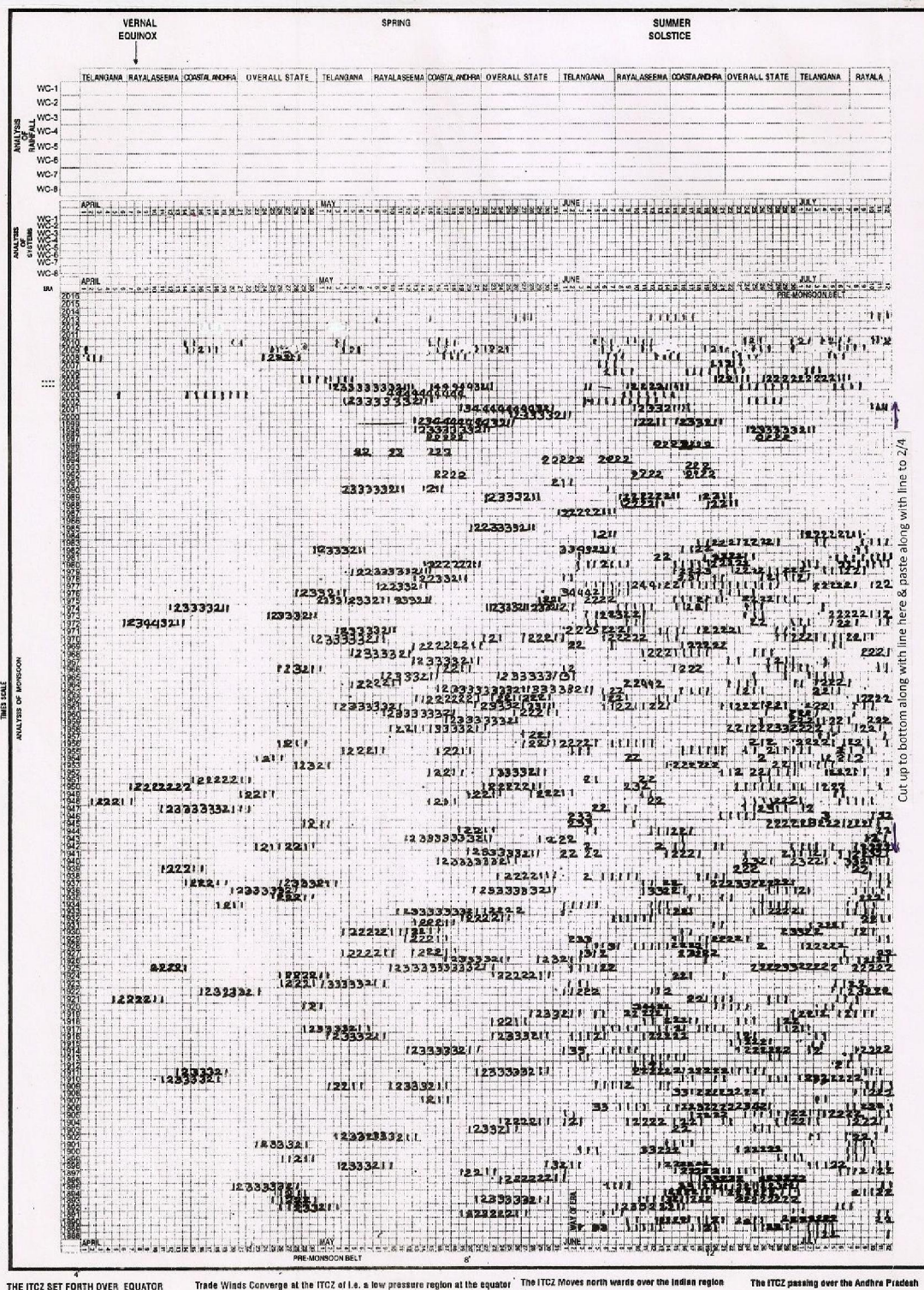






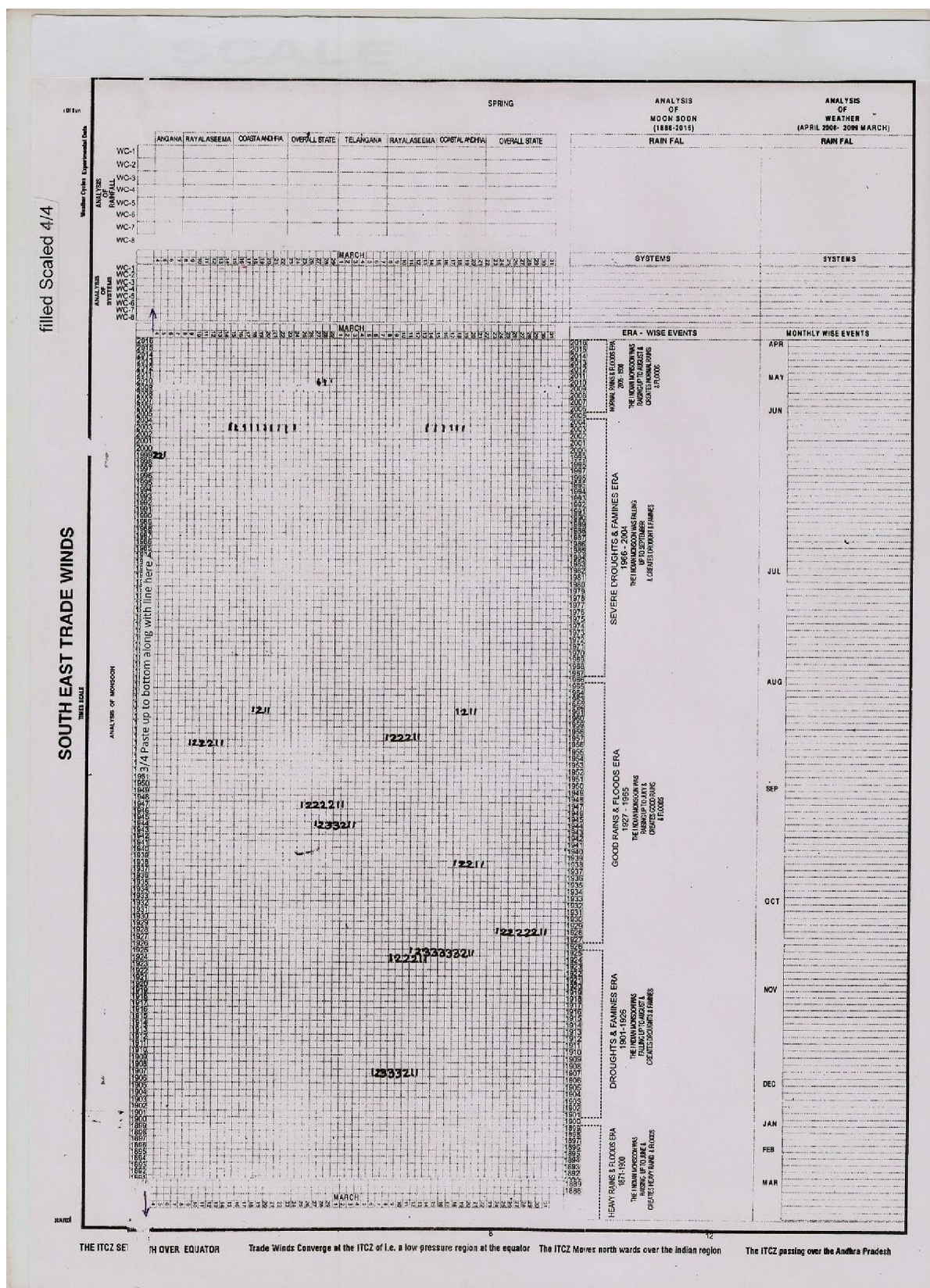
filled Scaled 1/4

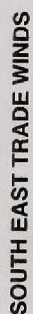
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

TIME SCALE
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON





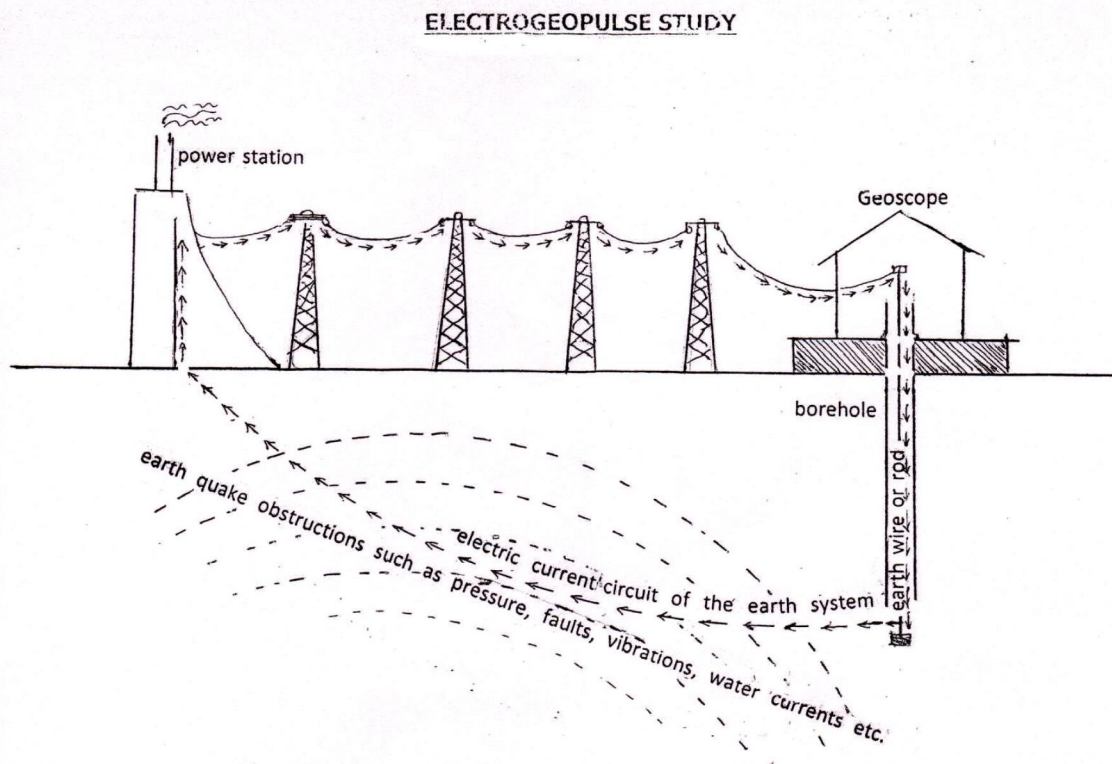








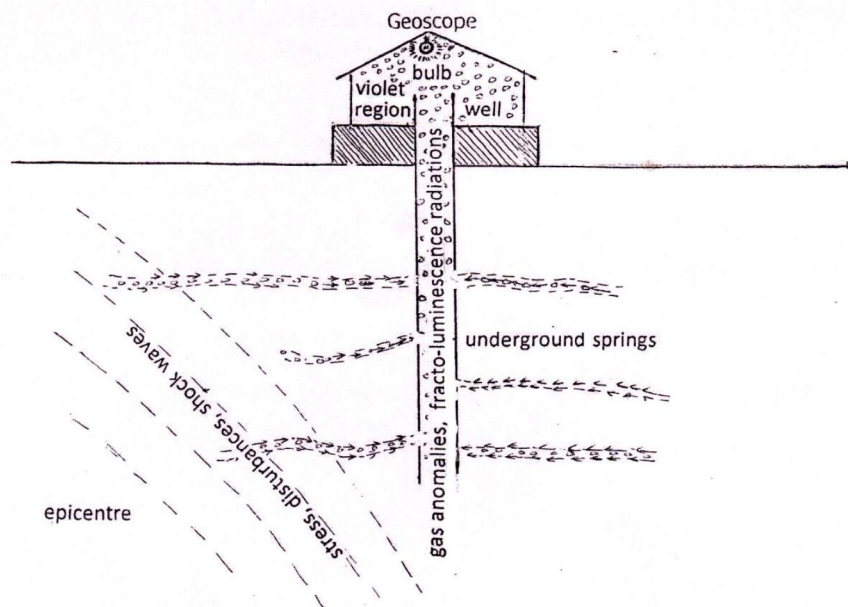




This is also easy study to recognize the impending earth quake. A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An earth wire or rod should be inserted into the underground by the borehole and linked with the concerned analysis section having apparatus to detect, compare measure of the electric currents of the electric circuit of the earth system. Otherwise by observing the home electric fans etc. we can study the electrogeopulsegram 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 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.

SEISMIC LUMINESCENCE STUDY



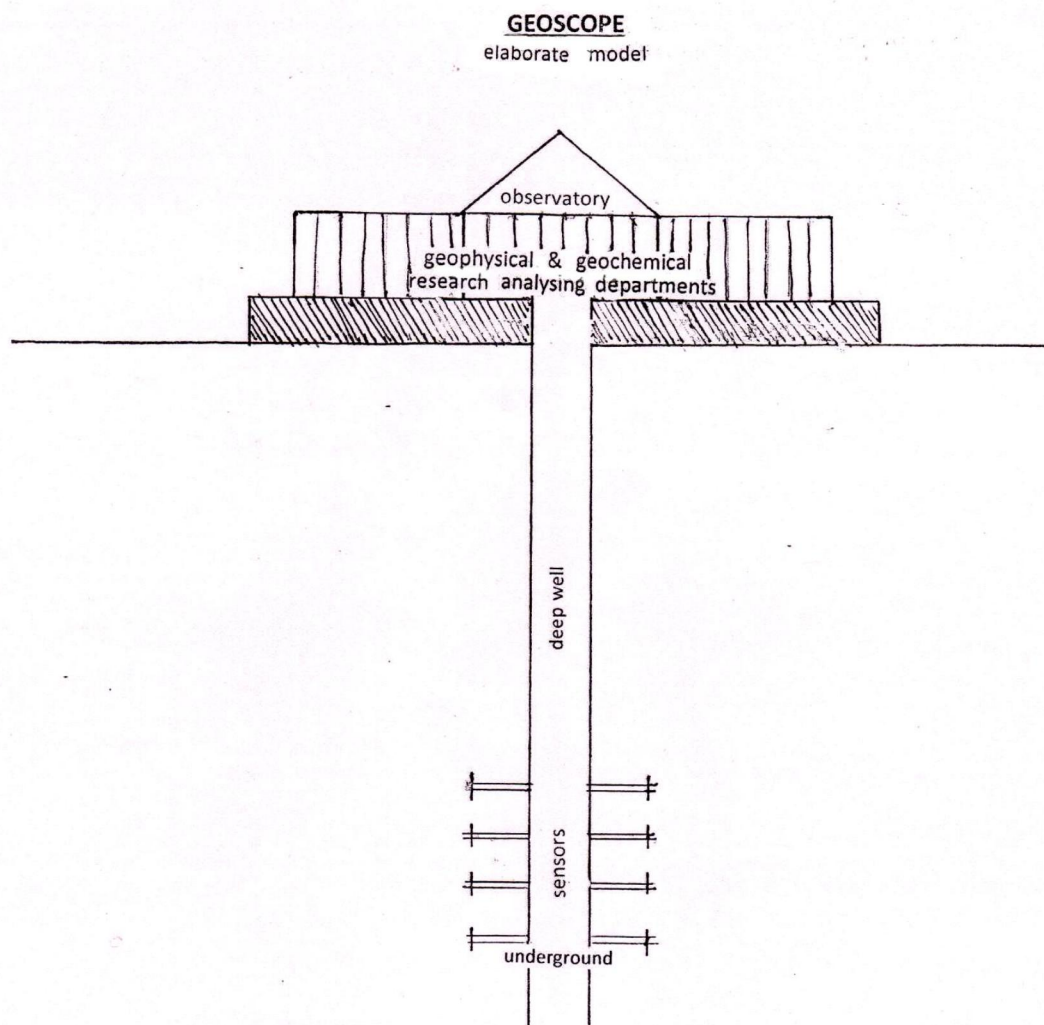
This is a very easy and simple model in the Geoscope Project. Construct a room over a well having suitable width and depth. Wash the inner walls of the room with white lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room. (Otherwise by making certain changes and alternations any home or office having a well can be converted into the Geoscope. Wash the inner walls of the house with white lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb but don't fix fluorescent lamp in the house. This method involves no expenditure).

Observe the colour of the lighting in the room daily 24 hours 365 days. When the bulb glows, the lighting in the room generally appears as white (reddish). But before occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lighting turns violet in colour.

Because, before occurring of an earthquake-gas anomalies 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 & fracto luminescence radiations and other chemical evaporations enter into the well through the underground springs. When these anomalies occupy the room 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 chimico-mineral evaporations-the ultra violet radiation is emitted more and the room lighting turns in violet colour. Eye catches these variation in the radiation of the lighting in the room easily since_

- a) The violet rays having smaller wave length;
- b) The violet radiation having property of extending greatly;
- c) The light becoming weak in the violet region;
- d) The eyes having greater sensitivity to violet radiation

Due to all reasons the room may appear violet in colour then we can predict the impending earth quakes 12 hours in advance.



Micro-Geoscope Model is an elaborate construction. For this model a bore-well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. An observatory having the most modern high-technological research facilities has to be constructed on that well. Most modern mechanical systems like electronic, physical and chemical sensors and apparatus to recognise the rise and fall of the underground water levels, micro-vibrations and waves generated underground, the differences in pressure, temperature and other seismic activities should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned research analysing departments of the observatory that is above the well to observe the seismic changes taking place in the underground. The results of researches on earth quakes like Richter scale etc., also should be set up in the Geoscope. That means relative results of past, present and future pertaining to the earthquakes or seismic researches should be interposed, co-ordinate and constantly developed. We can make many more changes thus bringing many more developments in the geoscope.

Observe the geophysical & geochemical changes such as foreshocks, chemical changes, ground water levels, strain in rocks, thermal anomalies, fractroluminescence's, gas anomalies, electrogeopulses, micro – vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces, etc taking place in the underground, the onset of earthquakes can be guessed by observing the aforesaid changes in the concerned analyzing departments of the observatory.

GEO-SCOPE**Home-Made model**

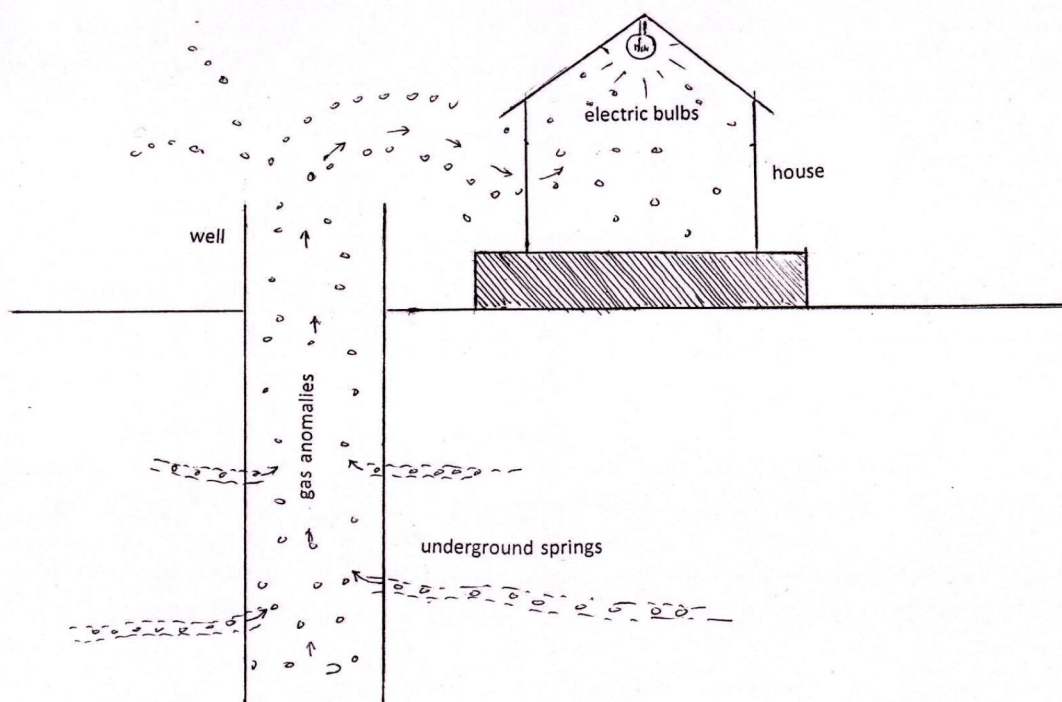
This construction involves no expenditure. Even students, children and science enthusiasts can make the Home-Made Geoscope and detect the earth-quakes 24 to 28 hrs in advance. By making certain changes and alterations, the house having a well can be converted into a Geoscope i.e., wash the inner walls of the house with white lime. Fix ordinary electric bulbs in the room.

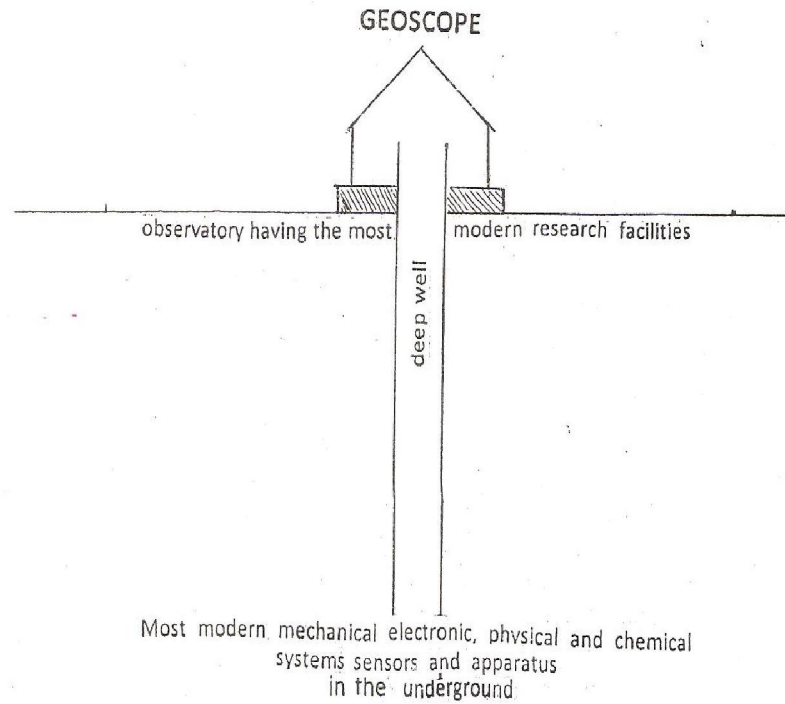
PERFORMANCE:

Observe the colour of the room lighting daily. When the bulb glows, the light in room generally appears white in colour. But before the 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 like dams, etc., on a place where there are favorable 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. Because of the large disparity in the magnitude of energies involved, gas anomalies such as (a)helium emission(b) chemico seismic anomalies of sulphur, calcium, nitrogen etc., chemical compounds(c) seismic atomic radiations of radio active minerals compounds show up much earlier even at large distances from the epi-centre which enter the well through underground springs. These gas anomalies occupy the room in this manner, emit radiation which gives blue colour (some times red) to the room.





ACKNOWLEDGEMENT *Popavarac*
3/12/87.

[illegible]

Chas.
24th Nov 1850
Wm



401/VIP/MOS/88
 राज्य मन्त्री
 विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा,
 अन्तरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स एवं महासागर विकास
 भारत सरकार, नई दिल्ली
 MINISTER OF STATE
 SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY,
 SPACE, ELECTRONICS & OCEAN DEVELOPMENT
 GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

9th December, 1988.

Dear Shri Rao,

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

2. I will try to help.

Yours sincerely,

K.R. Narayanan
 (K.R. NARAYANAN)

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

Special Original Jurisdiction
 Wednesday the Sixth day of September
 One thousand nine hundred and eighty nine
 Present
 The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lakshman Rao
 Writ Petition No. 12355 of 1989

Between:
 Irlapati Gangadhara Rao. .. Petitioner
 And

1. Union of India, rep. by its Secretary,
 Ministry of Science & Technology, Anusandhana
 Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.
 2. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research,
 rep. by its Director General, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-1.
 3. National Geophysical Research Institutes rep.
 by its Director, Taranaka, Hyderabad. .. Respondents.

Petition under Art. 226 of the Constitution of India praying
 that in the circumstances stated in the affidavit filed herein the
 High Court will be pleased to issue an appropriate writ or order
 direction declaring

i) that the inaction of the respondent authorities in not
 considering petitioner's representations for carrying out
 research and scientific investigations as arbitrary,
 unreasonable and illegal;

ii) a direction may be issued to the respondents 2 & 3
 to consider the petitioner's representations so as to
 enable him to carry out scientific investigations in
 respondent 3 institution, or any such other appropriate
 direction may be passed;

iii) Costs be awarded to the petitioner;

For the Petitioner : Mr. K. Ramakrishna Reddi, Advocate
 For the Respondents : Mr. S. Venkateswara Rao, S.G. for Central Govt.

The Court made the following: ORDER

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

The relief sought for in this writ petition is a direction
 to the respondents to consider the respondent's representations
 submitted by the petitioner to provide facilities to enable
 to carry out scientific investigations in National Geophysical
 Research Institute, Hyderabad and pass appropriate orders thereon.

Having regard to the facts and circumstances of the case,
 it is directed that the respondents shall consider the representation
 dated 3-6-89 submitted by the petitioner and pass appropriate order
 thereon as early as possible preferably within three months from
 date of receipt of a copy of this order.

The writ petition is accordingly disposed of. No costs.

Sd/- S. R. Choudary
 Asst. Registrar

//true copy//

Asst. Registrar

To
 1. The Secretary, Union of India Ministry of Science & Technology,
 Anusandhana Bhavan, Rafi Marg, NEW DELHI-1.
 2. The Director General, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research,
 Rafi Marg, NEW DELHI-1.
 3. The Director, National Geophysical Research Institute, Taranaka,
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