

Recent natural calamities in the Antarctica : A review and revisit

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Abstract: Recent natural calamities in Antarctica include rapid ice shelf melting, increased sea ice loss, and the impact of a major earthquake off the coast of Chile. These events highlight the accelerating impacts of climate change and other natural processes on the Antarctic environment. The continent of Antarctica, which has a globally textual history, is home to various climate changes and natural calamities. Geological hazards can be studied by developing the Geoscope system, by developing the Monsoon Time Scales, meteorological hazards can be studied. Predictions and mitigation plans can be made and implemented accordingly. In addition to these, the study of Cosmology can explore the inextricable links between planetary movements and disasters and how the planets orbiting in space are affecting the disasters that occur on the Earth. So, Antarctic scientists can develop the Geoscope systems and Monsoon Time Scales as outlined below and protect people from the climate changes and natural calamities. This paper is composed of updated additional information and analysis with new data compared with current developments.

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Introduction:

Recent natural calamities in Antarctica include rapid ice shelf melting, increased sea ice loss, and the impact of a major earthquake off the coast of Chile. These events highlight the accelerating impacts of climate change and other natural processes on the Antarctic environment.

Ice Shelf Melting: Antarctica's ice shelves, which are extensions of the ice sheet that float on the ocean, are experiencing accelerated melting due to warming ocean temperatures. This is causing significant loss of ice mass and raising concerns about potential sea level rise. Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition research indicates that the speed of ice loss has increased sixfold over the past three decades, with a net loss of 7.5 trillion tonnes of ice between 1997 and 2021.

Sea Ice Loss: Antarctica's sea ice, which forms and melts seasonally, is also shrinking at an accelerated rate. The World Economic Forum reports indicate that the ice sheet is shrinking more rapidly each year, with a net loss of 7.5 trillion tonnes of ice between 1997 and 2021.

Earthquake and Tsunami: A 7.4 magnitude earthquake off the coast of Chile, within the Drake Passage near Antarctica, triggered tsunami alerts and evacuations. While the earthquake's direct impact on Antarctica was primarily through the tsunami, it highlights the continent's proximity to seismic activity. Video on YouTube shows news coverage of the earthquake and tsunami alert.

Other Impacts: Warmer ocean temperatures and increased acidification are also impacting Antarctic

ecosystems, with some penguin colonies shrinking or disappearing. Antarctic and Southern Ocean Coalition studies have shown that between 1980 and 2020, several penguin colonies on the Antarctic Peninsula vanished.

There is an inextricable relationship between geological conditions, weather conditions and planetary movements. Sometimes geographical conditions and climatic changes trigger climate changes and natural calamities. Sometimes weather conditions trigger geographical conditions and influence disasters. Both of these i.e., atmospheric conditions and geographical conditions are induced and influenced by the planetary movements. So scientists develop the Geoscope systems to study geological conditions and Global Monsoon Time Scales to study atmospheric conditions. I propose to study the root causes of the climate changes and natural calamities.

Earth-hazards can occur unexpectedly and cause damage to health, homes, and livelihoods. Hazards associated with earth processes such as avalanche, coastal flooding, cold waves, drought, earthquakes, hail, heat wave, tropical cyclones, ice storm, lightning, riverine flooding, strong wind, tornado, tsunami, volcanic activity, wildfire, winter weather, mudslides, landslides, rock slides and rock falls, soil creep, subsidence, floods, frost heave, coastal hazards, volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, glacial surges and outburst floods, tsunamis, and other land collapses and so many. I have done a lot of research on the Earth's disasters and proposed the Geoscope to study and

predict geological hazards and Monsoon Time Scales to predict and study the meteorological hazards. All these disasters can be studied and predicted early through these two inventions. They are explained in detail in this paper. Along with these two, my A New Model of Cosmology is also explained below Because the planets have an inextricable connection with the calamities that occur on earth. Scientists have done further research and development on these and study and predict the climate changes and natural calamities in advance.

Scientists should note a few things here. Geoscope can be constructed either in the simple method or in the elaborate method. Similarly one should develop a complete understanding of the universe and the planetary movement. Due to this we can fully study climate changes and natural calamities. Because the effect of planetary movements including sun and moon has a lot on the climate changes and natural calamities on the Earth. Along with the rest of the cosmological theories, my cosmology also provides an understanding of the universe. But one thing should be noted regarding the construction of the Monsoon Time Scales. It's better for a country to establish its own Monsoon Time Scale to get 100% successful results. If not, it can establish its regional monsoons time scale, as it has also reflected climate changes over the country. All these are not possible to establish, then they may take up the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, which is successfully proved out in practice, and study the climate changes of the country. Because the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, far away, reflects the climate changes of all world countries. Scientists should decide which of the above instruments can analyze their country's climate and develop it.

A New Model of Cosmology:

Planets have an inextricable connection with the climate changes and natural calamities that occur on earth. The sun, earth, and moon are held together by gravity, and they interact in lots of ways. The moon orbits the earth because of the pull of the earth. And the earth orbits the sun because of the pull of the Sun. The Sun, Moon, Earth, these three rotations around each other cause or create many climate changes and natural calamities on the Earth.

An example of planets influencing earthquakes is that 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.

An example of how asteroids affect Earth's climate is that the ITCZ oscillations on either side of the equators

due to earth's revolution determine the hemisphere's seasons (mainly winter and summer), it is clear that earth's revolution plays a crucial role in the seasonal reversal of the prevailing surface winds observed in the regions where monsoons occur.

There are many such examples of planets being associated with calamities. So scientists should also have some knowledge of cosmology. Scientists study my cosmology as well as other theories.

According to the A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology, the cosmos is made up of universes in infinite number, having similar universal external and internal and structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. To explain and justify this model, there are three universes so far known to us (a) Geo-universe (b) Atomic-universe (c) Photon-universe. These three are having similar universal external and internal structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. Of these three, we know to some extent about the internal structure and properties of the Geo-Universe but we do not know its external structure. We know to some extent about the external structure and properties of the Photon-universe but we do not know its internal structure. Between these three universes, we came to know to a large extent about the internal & external structure and properties of the Atomic-universe. Hence, I have taken the similarities of external structure & properties between the Geo-universe & Atomic-universe to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar universal internal structure and properties. The similarities of external structure & properties between the Atomic-universe and Photon-universe are taken to propose that all the universe in ascending and descending order of creation are having similar external structure and properties. And the manner in which of these three universes i.e., embedded one in each other, extended in ascending and descending order to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. This doesn't mean that these photon, atom, universe etc. are arranged one on another as cycles separately. The cosmos is an enormous mixed compound of photons, atoms, universes etc. that are extended in ascending and descending order, embedded one in each other in the form of super matter or super fluid or super fluid matter.

2. Similar universal structure & properties:

Of these three, we know to some extent about the internal structure and properties of the Geo-universe

but we do not know its external structure and properties. We know to some extent about the external structure and properties of the Photon-universe but we do not know its internal structure and properties. Between these three universes, we came to know to a large extent about the internal and external structure and properties of the Atomic-universe. So, I have taken the similarities of internal structure & properties between the Geo-universe & Atomic-universe to

propose that all universes in ascending and descending order of the cosmos are having similar universal internal structure and properties. The similarities of external structure & properties between the Atomic-universe and Photon-universe are taken to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of cosmos are having similar universal external structure and properties.

Similar External Structure & Properties

According to the model, all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar external structure and properties. All the universes in either ascending or descending order of creation have similar external structure and properties. So, we have to imagine the external structure and properties of the atom compared with the external structure and properties of the photon. In the same way, imagine the photon's external structure and properties compared with the external structure and properties of the atom. Because, according to my cosmological principle, all the universes in the ascending and descending order of creation must have similar external and internal structure and properties. To explain and justify this, I have taken many similarities between the atom and photon. To justify this, I have taken many similarities between the atom and photon.

For example:-

Atomic-Universe	Photon-Universe
1) The atom appearing in several forms such as Hydrogen to uranium etc., being due to the Internal structure having different atomic particles at various numbers	2) The particle "Photon" related to energy appearing in several forms such as radio waves, gamma rays, violet rays etc being may be probably due to the internal structure having different particles at various numbers.
2)The atom exhibiting several physical and chemical Properties such as weight, colour, taste, hardness etc being due to the internal structure having different particles at various numbers.)The particle "photon" related to energy exhibiting properties such as wavelength colour, temperature etc being may be Probably due to the internal structure having different particles at various number.

Similar Internal Structures & Properties

According to the model, all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar internal structure and properties. All the universes in either ascending or descending order of creation have similar internal structure and properties. So, we have to imagine the internal structure and properties of the atom compared with the internal structure and properties of the Geo-universe that's the universe seen around our earth. . In the same way, imagine the internal structure and properties of the Geo-universe, compared with the internal structure and properties of the atom. Because, according to my cosmological principle, all the universes in the ascending and descending order of creation must have the similar external and internal and structure and properties.

To explain and justify this, I have taken the many similarities between the atomic-universe and Geo-Universe.

Atomic-Universe	Geo-Universe
1)Various atomic particles at different sizes in several numbers are present in the atom	1) Various astronomical objects at different sizes in several numbers are present in the Geo- Universe
2) These atomic particles having three types of charges at negative, positive and neutral states are present in the	2) These astronomical objects having three type of charges at positive, negative and neutral states are present in the Geo-Universe

atom	
3) Positively charged protons are present in the nucleus	3) Stars built by atoms having positive charged nucleus are present in centre of the Geo-Universe
4) Neutrons at neutral state are present in the Nucleus.	4) Planets at neutral state are present in Centre of the Geo – Universe
5) Negatively charged electrons are present at large distance of the atomic nucleus in the atom	5) Here is a concept that antimatter cosmic bodies built by atoms having negatively charged nucleus are present at large distances of the Geo-Universe.
6) Additional neutrons called isotopes are present.	6) Additional planets called satellites around the planets are present
7) Radiation emitting from the atom.	7) Cosmic rays emitting from the Geo- Universe.
8) There is a property of nuclear fission is in the atom.	8) There is a property of superNova is in the Geo -Universe.

Descending order of creation:

The Geo-universe, which means the Universe seen around our earth, has magnificent structure and properties such as galaxies, stars and planets and some planets such as earth having continents, countries, oceans, trees, animals, cyclones, human beings etc. Such a Geo-universe being built by Universes of its descending order of creation that means atoms.

Atomic-universe that means the atom present in several forms from hydrogen to uranium etc is another gigantic universe, having magnificent structure and properties such as electrons, protons, neutrons, etc., and continents, countries, oceans, cyclones, trees, animals, human beings may be present on some neutrons having suitable conditions exactly similar to the earth planet resembling to the Geo-universe. Such an Atomic universe being built by universes of its descending order of creation that means energy particle ‘photons’.

The Photon-universe, which means the particle “photon” related to energy present in several forms of electromagnetic radiation, is also another gigantic universe having magnificent structure and properties resembling the Geo-universe and atom. Such a Photon-universe may also being built by universes of its descending order of creation that is not yet known to us.

Thus the descending order of creation continues infinitely.

Ascending order of creation:

The Photon-universe, which means the particle related to energy “photon” having magnificent structure and properties, is being as a primary syntactic unit in the universe of its ascending order of creation that means atom. All components in the atom are built by these “photons” in infinite numbers. Such each and every energy particle “photon” in the Atomic-universe is the basis to an infinite descending order of creation.

The Atomic—universe that means the “Atom” having magnificent structure and properties is being as a primary syntactic unit in the universe of its ascending order of creation that means in our Geo-universe. All components in the Geo-universe such as stars, planets etc., are built by these atoms in infinite numbers. Such each and every atom in the Geo-universe is the basis to an infinite descending order of creation.

The Geo-Universe that means the “Universe” seen around our earth is a gigantic universe that is known to us, having magnificent structure and properties as a primary syntactic unit in the universe of its ascending order of creation that is not yet known to us. All components in that universe are built by these Geo-universes in infinite numbers. Such each and every Geo-universe in that ascending creation is the basis to an infinite descending order of creation.

Thus the ascending order of creation is continuous and infinite.

Research and analysis:

Universal similarities: According to my theory, there are three universes so far known to us (a) Geo-universe (b) Atomic-universe (c) Photon-universe. These three are having similar structure and properties. Of these three, we have known to some extent about the internal structure and properties of the Geo-universe, but we do not know its external structure. We know to some extent about the external structure and properties of the Photon-universe, but we do not know its internal structure. Between these three universes, we came to know to a large extent about the internal and external structure and properties of the Atomic-universe. Hence, I have taken the similarities of external structure and properties between the Photon-universe and Atomic-universe to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar external structure and properties. The similarities of internal structure and properties between the Atomic-universe and Geo-universe are

taken to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of cosmos are having similar internal structure and properties.

Uniform comparisons between atom and photon:

The similarities of external structure and properties between the atom and photon are taken to propose that these two are having similar internal structure and properties.

Structure: The Atom appearing in several forms such as hydrogen to uranium etc. being due to the internal structure having different atomic particles at various numbers. In the same manner the “photon” related to energy appearing in several forms such as radio waves, gamma rays, violet rays etc. being may be probably due to the internal structure having different particles at various numbers.

Properties: The atom exhibiting several physical and chemical properties such as weight, color, taste, hardness etc. being due to the internal structure having different particles at various numbers. The “photon” related to energy exhibiting properties such as wavelength color, temperature etc being may be probably due to the internal structure having different particles at various numbers.

Various atomic particles at different sizes in several numbers are present in the atom. Various astronomical objects at different sizes in several numbers are present in the Geo-universe.

Uniform comparisons between Atom and Geo-universe: The similarities of internal structure and properties between the atom and Geo-universe are taken to propose that these two are having similar internal structure and properties.

1. Various atomic particles at different sizes in several numbers are present in the atom. In the similar way various astronomical objects at different sizes in several numbers are present in the Geo-universe. 2. These atomic particles having three types of charges at negative, positive and neutral states are present in the atom. In the similar way, these astronomical objects having three type of charges at positive, negative and neutral states are present in the Geo-universe. 3. Positively charged protons are present in the nucleus. In the similar way, stars built by atoms having positive charged nucleus are present in center of the neutrons at neutral state are present in the nucleus. In the similar way, planets at neutral state are present in center of the Geo-universe. 5. Negatively charged electrons are present at large distance of the atomic nucleus in the atom. In the similar way, there is a concept that antimatter cosmic bodies built by atoms having negatively charged nucleus are present at large distances of the Geo-universe. 6. Additional neutrons called isotopes are present. In the similar way, additional planets called satellites around the planets are present. 7. Radiation emitting from the atom. In

the similar way, cosmic rays emitting from the Geo-universe. 8. There is a property of nuclear fission in the atom. In the similar way, there is a property of supernova in the Geo-universe.

Study and discussion:

Cosmology is one of the most creative and bizarre areas of science, concerned with the studies of origin, structure, nature and evolution of the universe. There are two main theories, steady state theory and the terms Theory, that explain the structure of the universe. For example, The Big Bang Theory has faced many criticisms by many scientists as being inadequate to explain the relativity and complexity of the universe. Therefore, it is not sufficient to correctly model the origins of the universe.

According to Bud Rapanault (quora); ‘The Big Bang Theory is essentially unscientific because the physical model it presents does not resemble the cosmos we observe in any of its particulars. None of the distinguishing features of the Big Bang Theory are part of the cosmological landscape that lies before us. The Big Bang Theory itself and the *ad hoc* inflationary epoch are unobservable by terms of the model.

Curved and expanding space time cannot be directly detected but are integral to the model.

The Big Bang Theory model requires that 95% of the universe consist of some dark matter and dark energy neither of which can be empirically detected and both of which are simply additional *ad hoc* patches necessary to make the model predictions conform to physical reality.

In addition, the Big Bang Theory rests on two assumptions, one simplistic and naïve, the other dubious

The cosmos is a unified, coherent, and simultaneous entity.

The cosmological redshift is a recessional velocity.

According to George Yool (quora); current evidence like the cosmological principle, the Hubble ultra deep field and alternatives like quantum relativity suggest a universe has no beginning or end in which big bangs are galactic processes we can observe empirically. There are many esteemed critics such as; NASA WMAP beyond big bang theory; Einstein's evolving universe.

Hoyle The Bang Theory got its name from a man who thought the theory was total nonsense.

Plus 34 more famous scientists around the world in an open joint letter to the scientific community has been criticized the Big Bang Theory (Big Bang Theory Busted By 33 Top Scientists) Rense.com

Other justifications:

The cosmological principle is a fundamental principle and assumption of cosmology stating that, on a large scale, the universe is both homogeneous and isotropic,

in the words, the cosmological principle posits a relatively uniform universe.

The perfect cosmological principle is an extension of the cosmological principle, and states that the universe is homogeneous and isotropic in space and time. In this view the universe looks the same everywhere (on the large scale), the same way as it everywhere (on the large scale), the same as it always has and always will.

According to the universality of physical laws, all parts of the universe are subject to the same simple laws of nature that we find here on the earth, planets, stars, and galaxies move according to the same laws of gravity that governs the flight of a baseball. Light from distant galaxies reveals the same atomic and nuclear physics that we observe in our laboratories.

We might not be able to detect everything: There might be things in the universe that we can't detect. The universe that scientists have hypothesized now is not final. There may be many more mysteries of the cosmos beyond our imagination.

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According to the universality of physical laws, all parts of the universe are subject to the same simple laws of nature that we find here on the earth; planets, stars, and galaxies move according to the same laws of gravity that governs the flight of a baseball. Light from distant galaxies reveals the same atomic and nuclear physics that we observe in our laboratories. Other reasons and evidences:

3. Life in the universe: Some say that the existence of life in our universe is improbable if there was only one universe. In a multiverse, there are more chances for life to appear in at least one universe. Some say that the existence of life in our universe is improbable if there was only one universe. In a multiverse, there are more chances for life to appear in at least one universe. The universe is too big: It might be impossible to rule out parallel realities.

The cosmic microwave background: The cosmic microwave background (CMB) is a faint glow of microwave radiation that fills the universe. Some scientists believe that the CMB shows evidence of a collision between our universe and another universe. Some scientists believe that the CMB contains evidence of collisions between our universe and other universes. In 2010, a team of scientists discovered

circular patterns in the CMB that they hypothesized were bruises from collisions. In 2015, Dr. Ranga-Ram Chary found scattered patches in the CMB that were 4,500 times brighter than expected.

Cyclic universes: Scientists have explored cyclic universes, where the universe goes through endless cycles of expansion and contraction.

Theories that seem to work: If a theory seems to work and there isn't a better alternative, that could be evidence in favor of the original theory.

Quantum experiment: A physicist at the University of Trento in Italy performed a quantum experiment that produced "bubbles". The results matched theoretical models of false vacuum decay, which could be a sign that physicists are on the right track.

The universe seems to have many features that support life, such as the abundance of carbon, the stability of complex nuclei, and the availability of light for photosynthesis. The multiverse theory suggests that our universe is one of many universes, and that life is only possible in some of them.

dark matter: The universe contains dark matter, an unknown substance that constitutes about 27% of the universe. Some scientists believe that black holes from previous universes could be a significant part of the dark matter.

Philosophical arguments: Some say that the multiverse theory helps address philosophical issues. For example, the weak anthropic principle proposes that we only exist in a universe that is finely tuned for life.

Cosmic inflation: The discovery of cosmic inflation, a rapid expansion period that occurred after the Big Bang, supports the idea that our universe is part of a multiverse.

Observational evidence: Observational evidence from cosmic microwave background data supports the multiverse theory.

Solutions to Schrödinger's cat paradox: The multiverse theory provides solutions to the paradox of Schrödinger's cat. The quilted multiverse justifies the endurance of multiple universes.

Quilted universes: The quilted multiverse assumes that infinite time and space dimensions contain unlimited universes (Aharonov et al.2). The space expanse has infinite separate realms constituting the quilted multiverse. For instance, the sky is seen from the observable universe and is considered an independent realm from the observable cosmos (Aharonov et al. 2). In any universe, there are replicated universes that exist at the same time. Besides, the quilted multiverse stresses on events' existences before the event horizon in physical reality (Aharonov et al. 2). In this case, the event horizon involves events that happen many times and are believed to be duplicated in many universes.

The cosmos is an enormous-mixed compound of galaxies, stars, planets, atoms, photons, gravitons

and others, embedded one in each other in the form of a superfluid:

The cosmos is a complex, unified system containing various celestial objects and fundamental constituents, including galaxies, stars, planets, atoms, photons, and gravitons, all interacting within a framework that might be analogous to a superfluid. The term "superfluid" refers to a state of matter with zero viscosity, suggesting a seamless flow of energy and matter within the cosmos. Here's a more detailed breakdown:

Cosmos as a Unified System: The cosmos, often referred to as the universe, encompasses all of space and time and their contents. It's a vast and intricate network of objects and phenomena.

Fundamental Constituents: The cosmos is built from fundamental particles like atoms and photons, which form the basis of all matter and energy.

Complex Structures: These particles combine to form larger structures like stars, planets, and galaxies, which are held together by gravity and other fundamental forces.

Superfluid Analogy: The statement proposes that the cosmos might be characterized by properties similar to a superfluid, suggesting a seamless flow of energy and matter throughout the universe.

Superfluid Properties: Superfluidity is a state of matter where fluids flow without any resistance, meaning they have zero viscosity. This implies that energy and matter could move freely within the cosmos, potentially facilitating the creation and evolution of structures.

Doctrines

Geo-universe: According to my cosmology- Geo-universe, that means the universe, seen around our earth, is a universe resembling the Atomic-universe and the Photon-universe. It has a marvelous structure and properties containing galaxies, stars, planets with exactly similar structure like electrons, protons, neutrons in the atom and similar structure like in the photon. Such a Geo-universe being built by universes of its descending order of creation as primary syntactic units, that means atoms. And the same Geo-universe being acts as a primary syntactic unit just like an atom in its ascending order of creation and spread all over components of that universe. That universe of ascending order of creation has also a marvelous structure similar to the electrons, protons, and neutrons in the atom, galaxies, stars and planets in our universe and similar structure in the photon.

That means, whatever structure and properties our universe, the atom and photon have, that universe of ascending order of creation, outside our earth, must have such a structure and properties. There are continents, oceans, countries, living creatures and civilizations on some earth-like planets with favorable conditions in that universe, outside our earth. There may be many such earth-like planets in that universe of ascending order of creation.

The structure of the Geo-universe, that means the universe seen around our earth, may be determined based on the structure of the atom and photon. For example, I have taken some comparisons including cosmological principle and analogies to asserting that the structure of the Geo-universe is similar to atoms and photons.

1. various atomic particles at different sizes in several numbers are present in the atom. In the same manner, various astronomical objects at different sizes in several numbers are present in the Geo- Universe.

2) Atomic particles having three types of charges at negative, positive and neutral states are present in the atom. In the same manner, Astronomical objects having three types of charges at positive, negative and neutral states are present in the Geo-Universe.

3) Positively charged protons are present in the nucleus. In the same manner, stars built by atoms having positive charged nuclei are present in the Geo-Universe.

4) Neutrons at neutral state are present in the Nucleus. In the same manner, planets at neutral state are present in the Geo – Universe.

5) Negatively charged electrons are present at a large distance to the atomic nucleus in the atom. In the same manner, there is a concept that antimatter cosmic bodies built by atoms having negatively charged nucleus are present at large distance the Geo-Universe
6) Additional neutrons called isotopes are present in the atom. In the same manner, additional planets called satellites around the planets are present in the Geo-universe

7) Radiation emitting from the atom. In the same manner, cosmic rays emit from the Geo- universe.

8) There is a property of nuclear fission in the atom. In the same manner, there is a property of supernovae in the Geo- universe.

There are some more evidences that suggests that the structure of the universe is similar to the structure of an atom:

Atom and solar system: The structure of an atom is similar to the structure of the solar system in that electrons revolve around the nucleus in an atom, just as planets revolve around the sun in the solar system:

Nucleus: The nucleus of an atom is similar to the sun in the solar system.

Electrons: The electrons of an atom orbit the nucleus, similar to how planets orbit the sun.

Galaxies and atoms: The model of galaxies is similar to the model of an atom. Galaxies are wrapped in folds, just like atoms, and each galaxy has a central energy pool, similar to a black hole.

Solar system: The planets in our solar system revolve around the sun, similar to how electrons revolve around the nucleus of an atom. The sun is the nucleus of the solar system.

Galaxies are thought to be similar to atoms in that they have a central energy pool and are wrapped in folds. Each galaxy is made up of sub-galaxies that also have central energy pools.

Large-scale structure: The large-scale structure of the universe is made up of long strands, sheets, and clusters of galaxies that form a huge web. This structure is similar to the map of primordial fluctuations that resulted from dark matter attracting ordinary matter.

There are some other details about atoms: The nucleus of an atom is minimal, but it contains more than 99.9% of the atom's mass. Atoms can be electrically neutral, negative, or positive. Atoms can attach to other atoms to form chemical compounds like molecules or crystals. The ability of atoms to attach and detach from each other is responsible for most physical changes in nature.

From the analogies described above, it is clear that the structure of the Geo-universe is similar to the structure of atoms.

In the same way, atoms and photons may also have continents, countries, governments, planes, trains, ships, motors, civilizations on some earth-like particles with favorable conditions in its internal structure. For the creatures in the atom, in their view, their atom is a great universe. But they do not know that another gigantic universe exists above them in the ascending order of creation that is our Geo-universe, just as we do not know that our gigantic universe is a small primary syntactic unit in the universe of its ascending order of creation.

Such a Geo-universe being built by universes in its descending order of creation that are atoms and the same Geo-universe being acts as a primary syntactic unit just like an atom in its ascending order of creation as mentioned above that has not been confirmed yet. These studies suggest that our universe has photon and atom-like structures.

Atomic-universe:

According to my cosmology - Atomic-universe, that means the atom present from hydrogen to uranium etc. is a gigantic universe resembling the Geo-universe and the Photon-universe. It has a marvelous structure and properties containing the electrons, protons and neutrons with exactly similar structure like galaxies,

stars and planets in our Geo-universe, and similar structure like in the photon. Such an Atomic-universe being built by universes of its descending order of creation as a primary syntactic unit, that means photon. And the same Atomic-universe being acts as a primary syntactic unit in its ascending order of creation that is atom and spread all over components like galaxies, stars and planets of that universe that is our Geo-universe. That our Geo-universe also has marvelous structure similar to the electrons, protons and neutrons in the atom and similar structure in the photon.

That means, whatever structure and properties the Atomic-universe has, the Geo-universe and Photon-universe have, that universe of ascending order of creation, outside the atom that means our Geo-universe, must have such a structure and properties. There are continents, oceans, countries, living creatures and civilizations on some earth-like neutrons with favorable conditions in the atom, inside our Geo-universe. There may be many such earth-like neutrons in that universe of descending order of creation that is atoms.

In the same way, our Geo-universe and photons may also have continents, countries, governments, planes, trains, ships, motors, civilizations on some earth-like particles with favorable conditions similar to atoms. For the living creatures in the atom, in their view, their atom is a great universe. But they do not know that another gigantic universe exists above them in the ascending order of creation that is our Geo-universe, just as we do not know that our gigantic universe is a small primary syntactic unit just like a little atom in the universe of its ascending order of creation.

Here is one very important thing scientists should note. From the internal structure of our Geo-universe, we can determine the internal structure of the atom. For example, I have taken some comparisons including the cosmological principles and analogies as support for my theory.

1) Various astronomical objects at different sizes in several numbers are present in the Geo- Universe. In the same manner, various atomic particles at different sizes in several numbers are present in the atom.

2) Astronomical objects having three types of charges at positive, negative and neutral states are present in the Geo- Universe. In the same manner, Atomic particles having three types of charges at negative, positive and neutral states are present in the atom.

3) Stars built by atoms having positive charged nuclei are present in the centre of the Geo- Universe. Positively charged protons are present in the nucleus.

4) Planets in neutral state are present in the Geo - Universe. In the same manner neutrons at neutral state are present in the Nucleus.

5) There is a concept that antimatter cosmic bodies built by atoms having negatively charged nuclei are present at large distances of the Geo-Universe. In the same manner, negatively charged electrons are present at large distance to the atomic nucleus in the atom

6) Additional planets called satellites around the planets are present in the Geo-universe. In the same manner, additional neutrons called isotopes are present in the atom.

7) Cosmic rays emitting from the Geo- universe. In the same manner, radiation emitting from the atom.

8) There is a property of supernovae in the Geo-universe. In the same manner, there is a property of nuclear fission in the atom.

From the analogies described above, it is clear that atomic structure and cosmic structure are very similar. Such Atomic-universe being built by universes in its descending order of creation that are photons and the same Atomic-universe being acts as a primary syntactic unit just like an atom in its ascending order of creation that is our Geo-universe.

These studies suggest that the Atomic-universe has photon and Geo universe-like structures.

Photon-universe:

According to my cosmology, the Photon-universe, that means the particle present in several forms of electromagnetic radiation, is a gigantic universe exactly similar to the Geo-universe, that means universe seen around our earth and the Atomic-universe, that means atoms from hydrogen to uranium. Photon-universe, that means photons have a marvelous structure and properties similar to the universe. It has galaxies, stars, planets etc. and similar to atoms it has electrons, protons, and neutrons etc. Such a Photon-universe being built by universes of its descending order of cosmos as primary syntactic units, that has not been determined yet. And at the same time, the photon-universe being acts as a primary syntactic unit in its ascending order of cosmos that is an atom. That Atomic-universe, which means atom, has a marvelous structure similar to our Geo-universe and Photon-universe.

That means, whatever structure and properties the Photon-universe has, the Geo-universe and Atomic-universe have, whatever structure and properties the Atomic-universe has, the Geo-universe and Photon-universe have, whatever structure and properties the Geo-universe has, the Atomic-universe and Photon-universe have,

There may be many such earth-like bodies in that Photon-universe. There are continents, oceans, countries, living creatures and civilizations on some earth-like bodies with favorable conditions in the photon.

In the same way, there may be many earth-like planets in the Geo-universe and Atomic-universe, and they

also have continents, countries, governments, planes, trains, ships, motors, civilizations.

For the living creatures in the photon, in their view, their photon is a great universe. But they do not know that another gigantic universe exists above them in the ascending order that is Atomic-universe and Geo-universe, just as we do not know that our gigantic universe is a small primary syntactic unit just like a little atom above us.

Here is one critical thing scientists should note. The structure of the universe seen around our earth can be determined based on the structure of the atom and photon. From the structure of the atom, we can determine the structure of our universe. Depending on the structure of these two, the structure of the photon should be determined. Compare the structure of our universe with the structure of atoms and the structure of atoms with the structure of our universe and confirm that these two have the same structure.

But how can we be sure that a photon has internal structure? For this, let's compare the external characteristic properties of the atom which reflect or define the internal structure of the atom; thus I assert that some external characteristic properties of the photon are due to its internal structure similar to the atom and our Geo-universe. For example, some comparisons. In addition to all this, I have also taken cosmological principles and analogies as support for my theory.

The particle "Photon" related to energy appearing in several forms such as radio waves, gamma rays, violet rays etc. may be probably due to its internal structure having different particles at various numbers; just as the reason for atom appearing in several forms like Hydrogen to uranium due to its internal structure having different atomic particles at various numbers.

The particle "Photon" related to energy that exhibits many characteristic properties such as wavelength, color, temperature may be probably due to its internal structure having different particles at various numbers; just as the reason for atom having different atomic weights, colors etc. characteristic properties due to its internal structure having different atomic particles at various numbers.

The particle "Photon" related to energy like gamma rays, x-rays etc. that exhibits many characteristic properties such as high-energy and short wavelengths may be probably due to having some heavy unstable internal structures; just as the reason for some atoms like uranium exhibits radiation is emitted from unstable atoms which has heavy atomic particle structures, decays to become more stable. As unstable atoms decay and attempt to become stable, the nuclei release energy in the form of ionizing radiation (alpha particles, beta particles and gamma rays). The energy released is called ionizing radiation because it has

enough energy to knock tightly bound electrons from the atom's orbit. Its internal structure, having different atomic particles at various numbers.

From the analogies described above, it is clear that atomic external structure and photon external structure are very similar. These studies suggest that the Photon-universe has Atomic-universe and Geo-universe-like structures.

There is some other evidence that photons have an internal structure similar to the structure of atoms and the universe:

Saleh Theory: According to Saleh Theory, a photon has a central part called the Cidtone, surrounded by small moving particles called Saleh particles. The structure of a photon is similar to the structure of an atom, with a central particle and smaller particles rotating around it.

Internal structure of hadrons: Photons have an internal structure similar to hadrons, but only with a probability of about 1/137.

Quantum field theory: In any quantum field theory, the existence of interactions implies that the quanta themselves can develop a structure.

The Photon-universe, which means the photon, the particle related to energy present in several forms of electromagnetic radiation, is another gigantic universe, having magnificent structure and properties resembling the Geo-universe and atom. Such a Photon-universe may also be built by universes of its descending order of creation that has not been confirmed yet.

Cosmo-atmosphere:

I proposed that the state of structure and properties like galaxies, stars, planets, and their orbits and other physical forces etc. that surround the entire interstellar sphere universe is the Space-atmosphere. The state of galaxies, stars, planets, nebulae, pulsars etc. at a particular region over a long period of time in space is proposed as the Space-climate. The state of characteristics of space-climate like solar wind flares, asteroids etc. at a particular region during a short period of time proposed as space-weather. The state of space atmosphere being in still proposed as "Inactive Space Region", the state of space atmosphere being in active proposed as "Active Space Region" The region of space atmosphere in which the celestial bodies are more widespread areas proposed as "Space High-Pressure Area" the less widespread areas proposed as "Space Low-Pressure Area". Some space times happen, variation of differences of pressure in the space-climate. At such a juncture, the celestial bodies and other space dust present in the space high-pressure area will try to occupy the space low-pressure area all at once. In this attempt, they will whirl around the space at low pressure. The center of space low-pressure area itself is the black-hole and the circular

whirling celestial bodies and other space dust etc. caused by the space low-pressure area is proposed as Space-storm "I.e" Galaxy. I proposed that the state of structure and properties like galaxies, stars, planets, and their orbits and other physical forces etc. that surround the entire interstellar sphere universe is the Space-atmosphere. The state of galaxies, stars, planets, nebulae, pulsars etc. at a particular region over a long period of time in space is proposed as the Space-climate. The state of characteristics of space-climate like solar wind flares, asteroids etc. at a particular region during a short period of time proposed as space-weather. The state of space atmosphere being in still proposed as "Inactive Space Region", the state of space atmosphere being in active proposed as "Active Space Region" The region of space atmosphere in which the celestial bodies are more widespread areas proposed as "Space High-Pressure Area" the less widespread areas proposed as "Space Low-Pressure Area". Some space times happens, variation of differences of pressure in the space-climate. At such a juncture, the celestial bodies and other space dust present in the space high-pressure area will try to occupy the space low-pressure area all at once. In this attempt, they will whirl around the space at low pressure. The center of space low-pressure area itself is the black-hole and the circular whirling celestial bodies and other space dust etc. caused by the space low-pressure area is proposed as Space-storm "I.e" Galaxy. The center of the Space-storm/galaxy is the eye "I.e" BlackHole.

Empty spaces that are space voids formed in some places in the space as a result of the movements of celestial objects where space pressure is low relative to its immediate surroundings. It is often an indicator of a low-pressure area. As a result, a low-pressure system in the space atmosphere develops when these celestial objects in the surrounding space high-pressure area rushes in to fill the empty space. They will try to occupy that empty space all at once. In this attempt, they whirl around that space's low-pressure area due to the obstruction of centripetal force acceleration as a space-storm is a galaxy. As the celestial objects rotate, a space-eye forms in the center of the space-storm that is the galaxy is proposed as Black-hole. After this, the space-low pressure area is filled and neutralized with celestial objects, those will be scattered that are proposed as star clusters or interstellar clouds of gas and dust.

Cosmic structure & properties:

The fill of structure and properties like galaxies, stars, planets, comets, meteors, asteroids, space dust including air, cyclones and all others that are in the Geo-universe that means in our universe seen around our earth is proposed as Geo-environment. The fill of structure and properties like electrons, protons,

neutrons and all other components in the Atomic-universe that means atoms hydrogen to uranium is proposed as Atomic-environment. Also, such environments like comets, meteors, asteroids, space dust, including air, cyclones etc. in our universe are also present in the atom, but it is not yet confirmed. The fill of structure and properties in the photon, that are exactly similar to the structures in our universe and in the atom proposed as Photon-environment. Also environments like galaxies, stars, planets, comets, meteors, asteroids, space dust including air, cyclones and all others that are in the Geo-universe and the environment like electrons, protons, neutrons, and all other components in atom also have a photon, but it has not been determined yet. Also, air, storms, comets, meteors, asteroids, comets, space dust like environments are also present in the atom but it has not been confirmed yet. But the cosmic-environments have similar comparable external & internal, and structure & properties wherever they are in descending or ascending order of creations. Let us now discuss how these have similarities in external and internal, structure and properties.

Cosmic environments:

The fill of all the living and non-living elements and their effects such as galaxies, stars, planets, comets, asteroids, meteors, space dust including air, cyclones, animals, plants, forests, fisheries, birds, water, land, sunlight, rocks and so on in our Geo-universe are proposed as Geo-environment.

The fill of all the electrons, protons, neutrons and other components in the Atomic-universe that means atoms hydrogen to uranium is proposed as Atomic-environment. Just like the environment in the form that all the living and nonliving elements and their effects such as galaxies, stars, planets, comets, asteroids, meteors, space dust including air, cyclones, animals, plants, forests, fisheries, birds, water, land, sunlight, rocks and so on in our Geo-universe, the atom also has an environment in the form of electrons, protons, and neutrons and so on, similar as to our Geo-universe, but it has not been confirmed yet.

The fill of all components in the photon proposed as the Photon-environment. Just like the environment in the form that all the living and nonliving elements and their effects such as galaxies, stars, planets, comets, asteroids, meteors, space dust including air, cyclones, animals, plants, forests, fisheries, birds, water, land, sunlight, rocks and so on in our Geo-universe, the photon also has an environment similar to the Geo-environment, that has not been confirmed yet.

Conclusion:

Based on the studies mentioned above, I have concluded that the cosmos is made up of similar universes in infinite number, having similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and

extended in ascending and descending order. To explain and justify this cosmology, there are three universes so far known to us "I.e"Geo-universe that means our universe, Atomic-universe that means atoms and Photon-universe that means photon. These three are individual gigantic universes, have similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. What does that mean...

According to the descending order: Geo-universe being built by universes of its descending order of cosmos, that means atoms. Atomic-universe being built by universes of its descending order of cosmos that means photon, Photon-universe being built by universes of its descending order of cosmos that is not yet known to us. Thus, the descending order of the cosmos continues infinitely.

According to the ascending order : Photon-universe is being as a primary syntactic unit in the universe of its ascending order of cosmos, that means atom. Atomic-universe is being as a primary syntactic unit in the universe of its ascending order of cosmos, that means in our Geo-universe. Geo-Universe is being as a primary syntactic unit in the universe of its ascending order of cosmos that is not yet known to us. Thus, the ascending order of the cosmos continues infinitely.

Geoscope systems:

Many researches and studies were conducted by me between 1980-1987 and Basics of Geoscope & its projects were proposed and designed by me in 1987 for all world regions and countries in 1987 with many good eminence intentions and ambitions intended to study and research the earth's underground and surface matters for public purposes with many proposals i.e to take and keep the entire underground to be under the control of National Geoscope System/National Geoscope Projects to study the underground mysteries; explore the underground resources; increasing artificial underground waters by attracting the sea waters to the areas of deserts through layers by electro-ionization; create artificial rains by attracting vaporized sea waters to the desert plains through the sky by geo-magnetizing atmosphere when the weather is surrounded by water molecules during the trough or low pressure areas, create artificial storms and making them our control by moving desert planes and pour rains; restore and recreate people in past by images that are preserved in the earth's magnetic field by new technology Geo-Machine and study geological resources by constantly studying the National Geoscope System/National Geoscope Projects. This is not what Buckminster had proposed in 1962 and many similar other architectures in the name of Geoscope. My invention is completely different and proposed with good eminence intentions as mentioned above.

There is nowhere on Earth that's immune from quakes but a few places are far less likely to have one. Qatar is one such country and there are a few others, including Norway, Finland and Sweden. These Nordic countries rarely have quakes. Of all the continents, Antarctica has faced the least earthquakes. Though no place is completely safe from earthquakes, Qatar is considered to be the country with earthquakes. The Arabian plate, which includes Saudi Arabia, is an entirely separate plate. And Saudi Arabia does not even collide with any other fault lines. Because it does not coincide with any of the other plates or even separated from some of the earth's fault lines, Saudi Arabia is left largely untouched by the earthquake.

Construction:

Geoscope means- a mechanical architecture established in between the underground and observatory with the help of bore-well proposed for conducting geological studies to know the earthquakes, ores and water currents etc.

A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug in the earthquake prone areas. An observatory having research & analysis facilities has to be constructed on the borehole. Apparatus & sensors to recognize the geo-physical and geo-chemical changes generated in the underground such as foreshocks, chemical changes, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces etc 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.

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 Geoscope. Geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipment , natural gas sensors etc should be used in the Geoscope. Electromagnetic sensors may also be used in the

Materials and Methods:

A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug in the earthquake prone area. 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, 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 research 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 equipment, 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 & geophysical researches and 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 deep 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. 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 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, Micro-Geoscope is an elaborate construction. It is a modern technology system consisting of surface laboratory and underground research facilities. For this model a deep bore-well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. 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 the earthquake prone area. 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 the occurrence of an earthquake, 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 in a place where there are favourable chances for earth-quake to occur, the pressure is induced 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 ultraviolet 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 the earthquake prone area 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 the 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 in a place where there are favourable chances for earth-quake to occur, the pressure is induced 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 ultraviolet 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 the above earthquake prone area. 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 and 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 studies in the concerned analysis sections of the laboratory that is above the well.

Central data processing center:

In this Geoscope system, there should be established Local Geoscope Centers and Central Data Processing Centers in the above earthquake prone area for managing the system in a coordinated manner.

One or more required number of Geoscopes should be established in the above earthquake prone area. 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 of the earthquake prone area in a coordinated manner.

Whenever any Local Geoscope Centre sends a warning about the onset of earthquakes, the observation personnel should immediately send the information to its central data processing centre. The central data processing centre analyzes the information supplied by the local geoscope centre and estimates the epicenter, 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 the earthquake prone area 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.

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

Most rocks 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 magnitude. 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 a 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 the earthquake prone area described above 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 the earthquake prone area described above to study the seismic luminescence as follows. This is also a very simple and easy model involving 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 the room generally appears white in colour, but before the occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lighting turns ultra violet blue in colour. The onset of earthquake 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 in the earthquake prone areas. 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 constructed 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. Earthquakes can be warned by analyzing the luminescence as given 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 and some other reasons in a place where there are favourable chances for earth-quake to occur, the pressure is induced 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 distances 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 the 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 it is very important 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 & 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 wavelength

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 earthquakes 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 to study to recognize the impending earthquake. A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug in the earthquake prone area.

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 earthquake.

Observe the changes in the electric currents of the earth system 24 hours, 365 days. From a power station, the electricity is distributed to far-off places. Normally the circuit of the power supply is completed through the earth system. Whenever the disturbances occur in the layers of the earth's underground, the fluctuation rate will be more due to the earthquake obstructions such as pressure, faults, vibrations, water currents etc., of the earth's underground. So we can forecast the impending earthquake by observing the obstruction of electric currents of the earth system in the observatory of the Geoscope and also by the obstruction sounds in the electric fans etc.

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. The risk of earthquakes in Andhra Pradesh is less but the source is greater in North India and other regions in the world including the earthquake prone area 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 just like artificial rains to another new earth in space based on the Geoscope. Their details are given below. By setting up the National Geoscope Project in 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 maintenance will also be useful in emerging industries such as geothermal and geo-sequestration etc.

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 landslides, 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 I designed the Geoscope in 1987 to keep 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, and tsunami can be predicted by virtue of performing studies as described above. Geoscope is very useful in studying, predicting and mitigating tsunamis and its dangers.

Geoscopes should be designed in the possible areas where landslides are likely to occur and the earthquakes and its secondary consequent hazards such as landslides mudslides, mass movements, sinkholes, coastal erosion, lahars, mud flows, etc can be estimated by virtue of performing studies as described above.

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 some of the key studies.

By setting up the National Geoscope projects 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 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.

Setting up the National Geoscope Project and maintenance will also be useful in emerging industries such as geothermal and geo-sequestration etc.

Geoscope projects can be built where the earthquakes are likely to occur and study the earthquakes.

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

Basics of Global Monsoon Time Scales:

After much research, I have proposed some basics regarding the method and design of the Monsoon Time Scales for studying the global monsoon systems. Monsoon Time Scale is a chronological sequence of events arranged in between the Time and climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future 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 scientifically analyzed the filled scale by data, it explains monsoon patterns and 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 the next one is designed in four parts.

One-line method:

A one-line method Scale in the design of monsoon 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 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 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 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 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 from the 4th of 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 along the edges of the date of 13th July on the left side of the second part.

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

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

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

Concised (Monsoon Season) method:

The Monsoon Time Scale is too long with 12 months, various seasons. So, Monsoon Time Scales (monsoon Season) is designed for the crucial monsoon season. This is very useful for observing the monsoon without confusion. This can be designed on a table or wall or on paper according to one's convenience.

Computerization 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 take low pressure systems as data.

Countries where storms occur can take storms as data. European countries can take Westerlies as data.

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

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

Scientists can also take 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 manage 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 analyze 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:

Above are the Basics of Monsoon Time Scales. We can make many more changes and further adjustments thus bringing many more developments in the Monsoon Time Scales. I have made many efforts to develop the Monsoon Time Scales for all world countries, global, regional, local monsoon systems, but I am unable to compete due to lack of data and health issues. But I completed the Indian Monsoon Time Scale by providing data from India Meteorological Department and Indian institute of tropical Meteorology etc. I have undertaken the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as a 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 the Indian monsoon very well.

But if we develop a computerized India Monsoon Time Scale with accurate data, the mysteries of the India monsoon will be revealed. Another important is that, the India Monsoon Time Scale is related to the entire subcontinent. This includes South West monsoon, North East monsoon, Arabian monsoon, Bay of Bengal Monsoon etc. Thus, the Monsoon patterns of the entire region can be prepared and studied. Otherwise, only Regional Monsoon Time Scales can be developed as Indian Monsoon Time Scale (abridged) as described below. If not, then local Monsoon Time Scales can be developed just like Arabian Monsoon Time Scale and Arizona Monsoon Time Scale etc.

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, 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 take the time and weather data to analyze, the researcher can decide on his discretion according to available weather data. The Indian Monsoon Time Scale can be modeled as One-line method (full-length Scale, Assembly-line method (parts and paste scale), Concise scale just like as mentioned below Indian Monsoon Time Scale (June July August September) and Concised Scale.

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 four methods in formation and process of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. The first one is in the single form and next one is the assembly-line form, third one is the Concise form and final one is the Computerization form.

One-line method:

A one-line method Scale in the design of Indian Monsoon 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.

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.

Prepare this 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 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 from the 4th of February to the 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 paste it along the edges of the date of 13th July on the left side of the second part.

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

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

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

Concised (Monsoon Season) method:

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale is too long with 12 months, 5 seasons. So, Indian Monsoon Time Scale (Monsoon Season) is designed for the crucial monsoon season for June, July, August and September from 1888 to till date.

This is very useful for observing the Indian monsoon without confusion. This can be designed on a table or wall or on paper according to one's convenience.

Prepare the Indian Monsoon Time Scale (concise season scale) having 365 horizontal days from June 1st to September 30th, 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.

Computerization method:

Besides these above three 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. It is partially computerization. Later the computerization of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale was stopped due to the lack of money. Later in 2018, I tried again but stopped due to declining health.

If we are able to create a computer model scale which would 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 westward-moving summer monsoon low pressure systems over the Indian region and their relationship with the monsoon rainfall. Centre for Ocean-land Atmosphere 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 analyze 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 the monsoon of India. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

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 detail.

Basics of Australian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

The main weather events of any of the Australian monsoon regions 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 Australian Monsoon Time Scale in this manner continuously, we can see the image and its past, present and future movements of the Australian monsoon and study its originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a 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 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 scientifically analyzed the filled scale by data, it explains monsoon patterns and 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 the 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 Australia'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 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 from the 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 along the edges of the date of 13th July on the left side of the second part.

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

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

When paste this manner, we get a long full-scope 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 would 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 manage the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the Australian monsoon. I took the numbers to analyze the variations in data. Researchers

have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

Researches&results:

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

Study & discussion:

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

Basics of Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale:

The Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scales is a chronological sequence of events arranged in between the Time and Climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movement of the Western North Pacific monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems and natural calamities.

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

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

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

By establishing the Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale which can help to study the movements of the Western North Pacific monsoon.

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 scientifically analyzed the filled scale by data, it explains monsoon patterns and 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 the 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 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 from the 4th of 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 along the edges of the date of 13th July on the left side of the second part.

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

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

When paste this manner, we get a 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 would 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 manage 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 analyze the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

Researches&results:

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

Study & discussion:

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

Basics of North-Australian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

Prepare the North-Australian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th or a required period consisting 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-Australian monsoon region such as low pressure systems, depressions and storms/cyclones etc have been entering on the North-Australian Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of each and every year.

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a North-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 North-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 scientifically analyzed the filled scale by data, it explains monsoon patterns and weather conditions of the scale.

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

Single & Full length Scale: Prepare the North-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 North-Australia'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 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 from the 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 along the edges of the date of 13th July on the left side of the second part.

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

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

When paste in this manner, we get a long full-scape North-Australian Monsoon Time Scale.

Computer Model:

North-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 would be the most obvious.

Material and Data:

Construction of the North-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 North-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 North-Australian monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the North-Australian monsoon have been entering on the North-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 manage the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the North-Australian monsoon. I took the numbers to analyze the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

Researches & results:

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

Study & discussion:

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

Basics of Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

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

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a Indo-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 Indo-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 scientifically analyzed the filled scale by data, it explains monsoon patterns and weather conditions of the scale.

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

Single & Full length Scale: Prepare the Indo-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 Indo-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.

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

And the fourth part is from the 4th of 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 third part and paste it along the edges of the date of 4th February on the left side of the fourth part.

When paste in this manner, we get a long full-scope Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale.

Computer Model:

Indo-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 would be the most obvious.

Material and Data:

Construction of the Indo-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 Indo-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 Indo-Australian monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the Indo-Australian monsoon have been entering on the Indo-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 manage the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the Indo-Australian monsoon. I took the numbers to analyze the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

Researches&results:

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

Study & discussion:

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

Basics of Borneo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

Prepare the Borneo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th or a required period consisting of a

large time and climate have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a Borneo-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 Borneo-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.

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Computer Model:

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Researches & results:

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

Study & discussion:

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Basics of Australian Indonesian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

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

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a Australian Indonesian 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 Indonesian 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.

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Single & Full length Scale: Prepare the Australian Indonesian 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 Indonesia'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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Study & discussion:

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Basics of Asian Australian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a Asian 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 Asian 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.

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

Single & Full length Scale: Prepare the Asian 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 Asian 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.

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Computer Model:

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computer model scale which would be the most obvious.

Material and Data:

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Researches&results:

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

Study & discussion:

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

Basics of Malaysian Australian Monsoon Time Scale:

Malaysian-Australian Monsoon, the monsoon system affecting southeast Asia and Australia. It is characterized by winds that blow from the southeast during cooler months of the northwest during the warmer months of the year. Southeast Asia and northern Australia are Combined in one monsoonal system that differs from others because of the peculiar and somewhat symmetrical distribution of land masses on both sides of the equator.

In this respect, the northwest monsoon of Australia is unique. The substantial masses of water between Asia and Australia have a moderating effect on tropospheric temperatures, weakening the summer monsoon. The many islands (e.g., Philippines and Indonesia) provide an infinite variety of topographic effects. Typhoons that develop within the monsoonal air bring additional complications. It would be possible to exclude North China, Korea, and Japan from the monsoonal domain because their seasonal rhythm follows the normal midlatitude pattern—a predominant outflow of cold continental air in winter and frontal depressions and rain alternating with fine,

dry anticyclonic weather in the warm season. On the other hand, the seasonal reversal of wind direction in this area is almost as persistent as that in India. The winter winds of northeastern Asia are much stronger because of the relative proximity of the Siberian anticyclone. The tropical ridge of high pressure is the natural boundary between these non-monsoonal areas and the monsoonal lands farther south.

The northern limit of the typical monsoon may be set at about 25° N latitude. Farther north the summer monsoon is not strong enough to overcome the effect of the traveling anticyclones normally typical of the subtropics. As a result, monsoonal rains occur in June and also in late August and September, separated by a mild anticyclonic drought in July. In South China and the Philippines the trade winds prevail in the October–April (winter) period, strengthened by the regional, often gusty outflow of air from the stationary Siberian anticyclone. Their disappearance and replacement by opposite (southwesterly) winds in the May–September (summer) period is the essence of the monsoon. In any case, these monsoonal streams are quite shallow, about 1,500 metres (4,900 feet) in winter and 2,000 metres (about 6,600 feet) in summer. They bring rain only when subject to considerable cooling, such as anywhere along the steep windward slopes of the Philippines and Taiwan. On the larger islands there are contrasting effects: the slopes facing west receive most of their rainfall from May to October and experience drought from December to April, whereas the slopes facing east receive orographic rains (those produced when moist air is forced to rise by topography) from September to April and mainly convectional rains from May to October.

In Vietnam and Thailand the summer monsoon is more strongly developed because of the wider expanses of overheated land. The southwesterly stream flows from May to October, reaching a thickness of 4 to 5 km (about 2.5 to 3 miles); it brings plentiful but not extraordinary rainfall. The period from November through February is the cool dry season, and the period from March through April is the hot dry one; in the far south the coolness is but relative. Along the east coast and on the eastward slopes, more rain is brought by the winter monsoon. In the summer, somewhere between Thailand and Cambodia in the interior, there may be a faint line of convergence between the southwesterly Indian-Myanmar monsoon and the southeasterly Malaysian monsoon.

Monsoonal winds are weak over Indonesia because of the expanses of water and the low latitude, but their seasonal reversal is definite. From April to October the Australian southeasterly air flows, whereas north of the Equator the flow becomes southwesterly. The Malaysian-Australian monsoon

generally maintains its dryness over the islands closer to Australia, but farther north it carries increasing amounts of moisture. The northeasterly flow from Asia, which becomes northwesterly south of the Equator, is laden with moisture when it reaches Indonesia, bringing cloudy and rainy weather between November and May. The wettest months are December in most of Sumatra and January elsewhere, but rainfall patterns are highly localized. In Java, for instance, at sea level alone there are two major regions: an “equatorial” west with no dry season and a “monsoonal” east with extreme drought in August and September.

Because of its relatively small size and compact shape, Australia shows relatively simple monsoonal patterns. The north shore is subject to a clear-cut wind reversal between summer (November–April, northwesterly flow) and winter (May–September, southeasterly flow) but with two definite limitations: first, the northwesterly, rain-bearing monsoonal wind is often held offshore and is most likely to override the land to any depth during January and February; second, even in summer there often are prolonged spells of southeasterly trade winds issuing from traveling anticyclones, separating the brief monsoonal incursions. The Australian summer monsoon is thus typical in direction and weather type but quite imperfect in frequency and persistence. Its thickness is usually less than 1,500 metres (4,900 feet) over the sea and 2,000–2,500 metres (6,600–8,200 feet) over the land.

Much less typical are the marginal monsoonal manifestations. On the northwest coast there frequently is a northwesterly airflow in the summer (December–March), as opposed to the winter southeasterlies, but this stream is very shallow and does not bring any rain; that is, its weather is not monsoonal even though its direction is so. On the northeast coast the onshore air is humid and brings rain, but its direction is only partly modified in summer. Most of the summer winds that arrive there occur as a northeasterly flow, although at other times the flow can be mostly southeasterly.

The Malaysian-Australian Monsoon Time Scales is a chronological sequence of events arranged in between Time and Climate with the help of a scale for studying the past’s, present and future movements of the Asian Australian monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems and natural calamities.

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

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

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a Malaysian 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 Malaysian 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.

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

Single & Full length Scale: Prepare the Malaysian 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 Malaysian’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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When paste in this manner, we get a long full-scape Asian Australian Monsoon Time Scale.

Computer Model:

Malaysian 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 would be the most obvious.

Material and Data:

Construction of the Malaysian 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 Malaysian Australian Monsoon Time Scale. An accurate scale is available if we can collect and analyze the exact climate data.

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Researches&results:

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

Study & discussion:

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

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 analyze them briefly and in detail.

When examining the Global Monsoon Scales, I noticed that in several passages path-ways of monsoon pulses there have 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 years, they happened according to the travel of the monsoon path. The path of monsoons when travelling over four months from June to September, good rainfall and floods occurred. And the path when travelling over last months, i.e. July or August or September, low rainfall and droughts occurred. In Particular, there are two main passages. The first one is the main path or passage of the 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 of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale carefully. When we look at the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, several paths appear. Two of these are important. 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 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, falling precipitation increased over June, July until July 25th and brought low rainfall and droughts in most of the country for many 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 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 a 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 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 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 traveled over three months. As a result, it rained only three months instead of the four month monsoon season and resulted in good rainfall in most of the country for more years.

From 1965 to 2015, the passage of the Indian monsoon traveled over the months of August to mid-August in the shape of a deep sloping direction. In this 4 month monsoon season, the line traveled just over two months for a short period only. As a result, it rained only two months instead of the four month 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 traveled 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 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 in 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, the main passage of the line of monsoon travel from June to September and September to June are also signs of 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 the 1896-1920's, it was falling over August, September. During 1920-1965's, it was rising again over July, August, September. During the 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 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 the main path & other various paths of the Indian Monsoon denote 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 monsoon. 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 intervals means we were covering data at two-three years' intervals, while most research collects data 20-30 years' intervals. 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 coincided 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 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 in 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) finds 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 influence 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 of the Monsoon Time Scales carefully. From 2000, it is going to travel upwards in the shape of a 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 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 a result, heavy rains and floods are going to occur all over the world 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 changes 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 be full of water 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 Indian Subcontinent and develops into the monsoon trough and maintain monsoon circulation.

Conclusion:

We can make many more modifications, thus bringing many more developments in these Global Monsoon Time Scales and Geoscope systems thus bringing many more developments. My proposed Global Monsoon Time Scales are basic. These have been developed in various forms by placing them in a timescale of climate and time and making radical changes and co-evolve with computerization. Similarly, Geoscope systems also developed in a more modern way. My cosmology can be studied, approved and propagated worldwide.

Acknowledgements:

In this research, many consultations were made with professors and scientists for their valuable suggestions and advice. There was also some information taken from Wikipedia. I am grateful to all of them. The India Meteorological Department, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology and Indian Institute of Science etc. were provided a lot of valuable information and data in making this scale. My sincere thanks to all of them.

Author bio:

I'm a science enthusiast and experimenter with an ambition to serve humanity. Governments did not support my research, provide opportunities and give recognition, moreover I was ridiculed, humiliated and pushed out to the gate when I met to provide research opportunities. Eventually, I built a small lab in my house and conducted research and studies on the Earth sciences since my childhood in 1969 to till date, and introduced numerous unique ideas and doctrines and tried unsuccessfully to fulfill them.

Among them, Ecological Forecasting Time Scales(1965-70) for studying the inextricable relationship between living things and natural disasters, A New Model of Cosmology (1970-80) for breaking the mysteries of the cosmos, Basics of Geoscope (1980-87)for unlocking the geophysical mysteries and creating innovative missions, Basics of Monsoon Time Scales (1987-91) for studying and predicting climate changes and natural calamities, Astro-Climatic Numerical Periodic Tables (1991-2000)for studying the inextricable relationship

between the planetary movements in the space and climate changes on the earth, Designs of Geoscope(2000-2015) for all world countries including all seismic zones, faults, belts, tectonic plates, Designs of Global Monsoon Time Scales (2015-still) for all world countries including all global, regional and local monsoon systems were successfully completed.

While Geogenetic Artificial Rains Project Vision and Mission for creating artificial rains, Geogenetic Artificial Storms Project Vision and Mission for pouring heavy rains and floods over the reservoirs, dams and other projects; Geogenetic Artificial Underground Waters Project Vision and Mission for increasing ground waters rain fed areas, drought zones; Geogenetic Invention of Life Project Vision and Mission to revive living beings; Biogenetic Engineering Superhuman Creation Project Vision and Mission to create super humans; Geogenetic Re-creation of Humans of Past Project Vision and Mission for restoring and re-creating people in the past by images that are preserved in the earth's magnetic field by new technologies; Geogenetic Bio-Machine Project Vision and Mission for recreating humans of past; Geo-machine for re-creating humans of past; Geogenetic Time-Travel Machine Project Vision and Mission; Geogenetic Past-Travel Geo-Machine Project Vision and Mission for traveling into the past, present future; Space genetic Another New Earth-2 in the Space Project Vision and Mission for re-creating the another earth in the space; Geogenetic Microcosm Project Vision and Mission for connecting the worlds of micro organs, atomic-worlds; Geogenetic Macrocosm Project Vision and Mission for connecting the worlds of space and outer space worlds etc. were uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. All the Numerous Unique Ideas that came to my mind and all the Numerous Unique Doctrines that I formulated were published in the name of Irlapatism-Irlapati Theory of Universe in 1977. All matters pertaining to the cosmos, including the doctrines about creation, the existence of god, the theory of evolution and my numerous ideas and doctrines were widely discussed and incorporated in this book. These 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 conducted an inquiry about this matter. While returning from the inquiry, I was attacked by a mob, and they took me to the village Chavadi, Ryali, where fundamentalists and superstitious people were met and where I was beaten up. Followed by altercations about my thoughts in the book, they have beaten and forced

me to put signatures on some prepared documents, and an offense falsely framed and foisted against me. After many tortures, I was sent to the Taluk Magistrate, Kothapeta. There the casteists and sectarians colluded with the Taluk Magistrate and succeeded me in sentencing. The Taluk Magistrate declared me as a "Dangerous boy and up to anything" and issued a sentence to punish and handed over to the Police Station, Ravulapalem. I was arrested on July 21, 1977. A case was registered against, and I was kept on remand in Sub-jail. I handcuffed and led through streets during the inquiries and court trials/hearings, and was imprisoned. The trials were done from April 2, 1979, to November 20, 1979. After many trials, The Hon'ble Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court found me not guilty and acquitted on November 27, 1979.

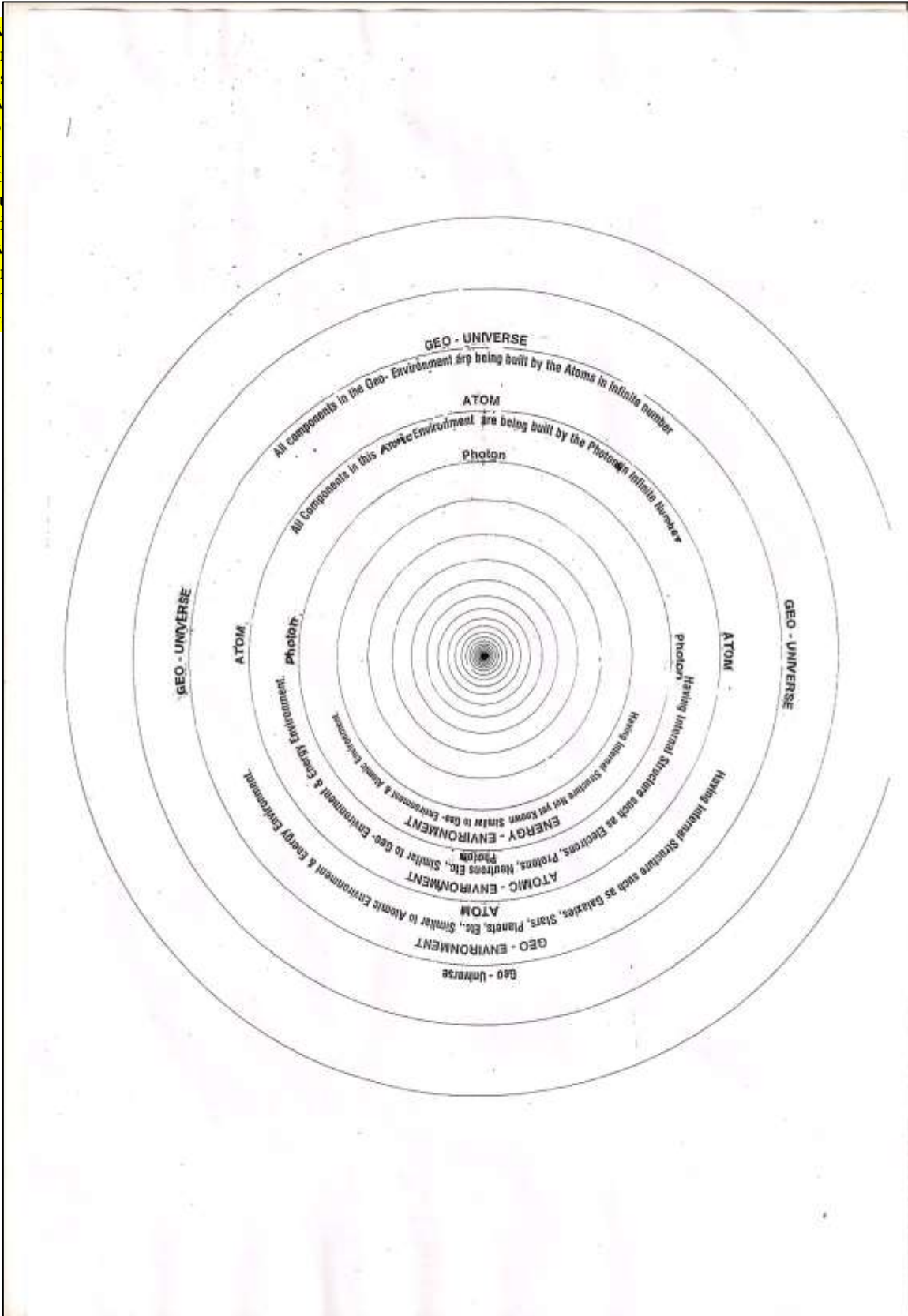
Even then, from 1980, I built a small laboratory at home and did research. On the other hand, I consulted eminent individuals and research organizations and institutes and requested that research opportunities should be provided. No one helped me in this endeavor right, Moreover, I was insulted, mocked, scolded and beaten many times. Meanwhile, after finding a job, I spent some money from our salary for research. But my wife and children did not encourage my research and moreover ridiculed me in different ways.

However, with many efforts and sacrifices, I could not get government recognition and social support. My research and studies were ignored and darkened. I am a victim of casteism and untouchability, discrimination and negligence and conspiracies of superstitious fanatics. I was insulted by my caste, abused, humiliated, beaten and pushed out to the gate when I asked to provide research opportunities. Furthermore, I was tied to a pole and beaten. My ideas and doctrines were subjected to the wrath of racists, casteists and fanatics as well as fellow scientists and resulted into oppression of me. My lab was invaded. Illegal cases were framed and foisted against me. I faced trials, handcuffed and led through streets, police inquiries and court trials/hearings, and was imprisoned. Political recommendations and official 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 none of them.

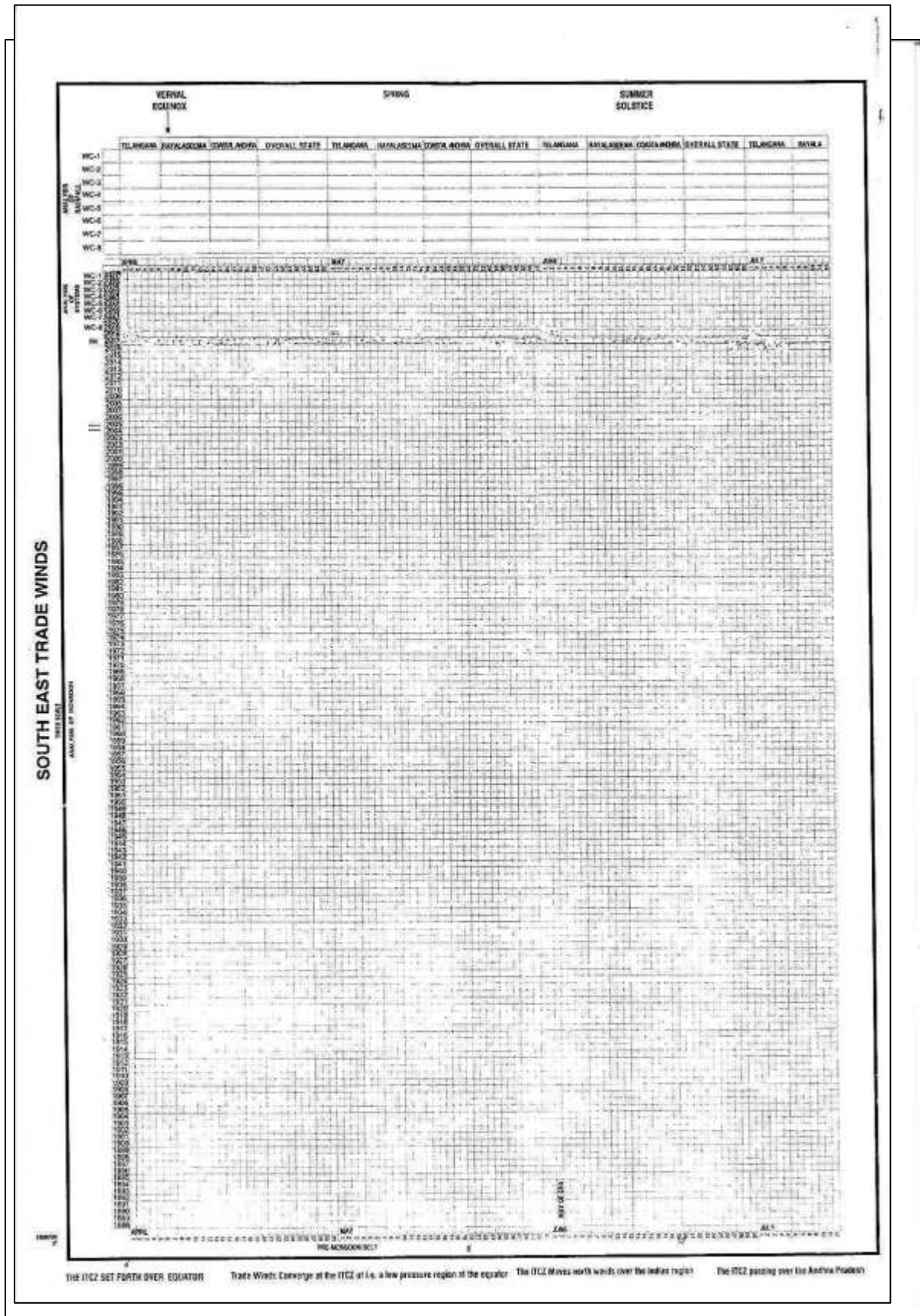
Appeal to the world scientists:

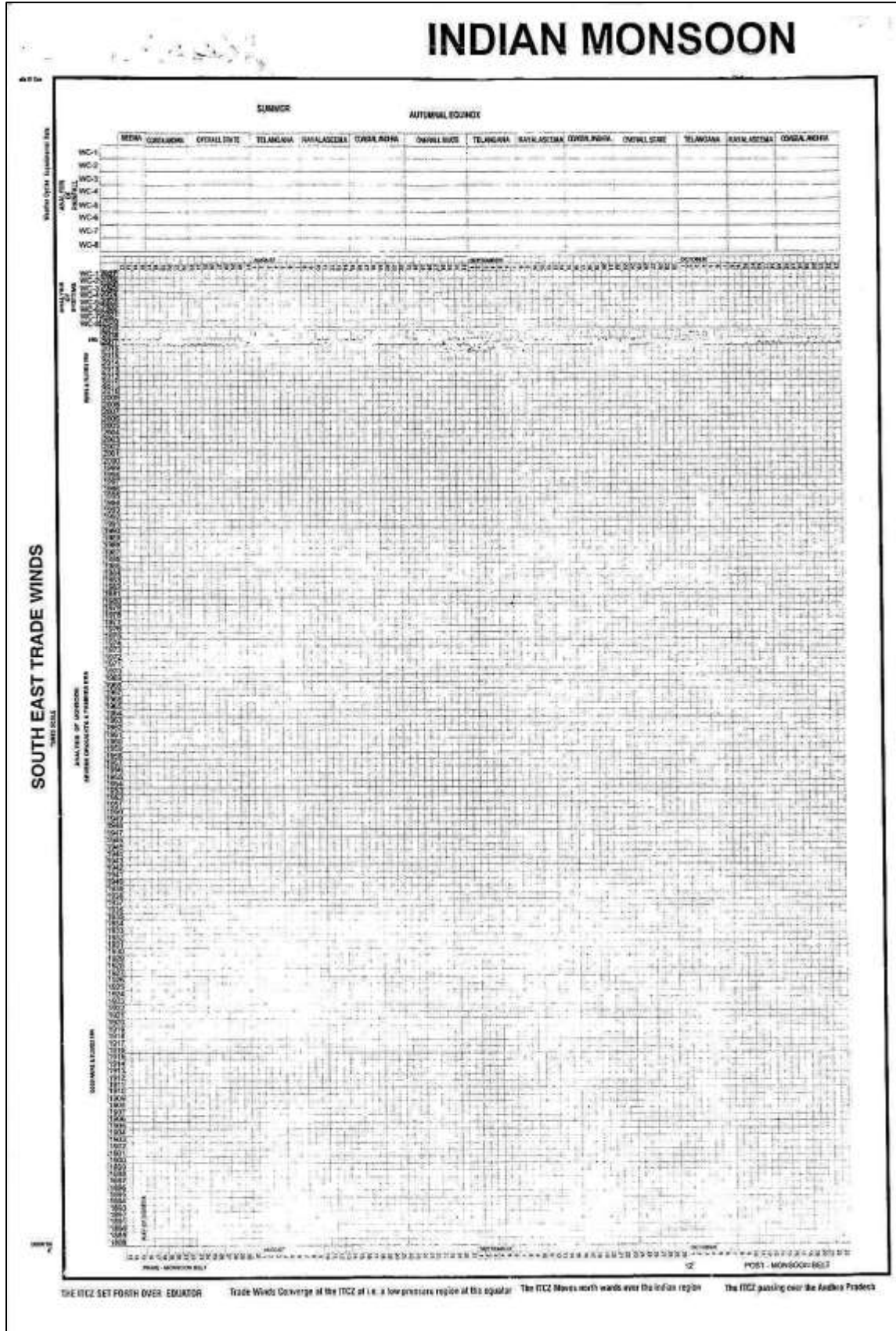
I have introduced numerous unique ideas and doctrines that conquer the creation and tried unsuccessfully to fulfill them, but scientists will conquer them someday in the future as all these have scientific possibilities. I request world scientists to do research in that direction.

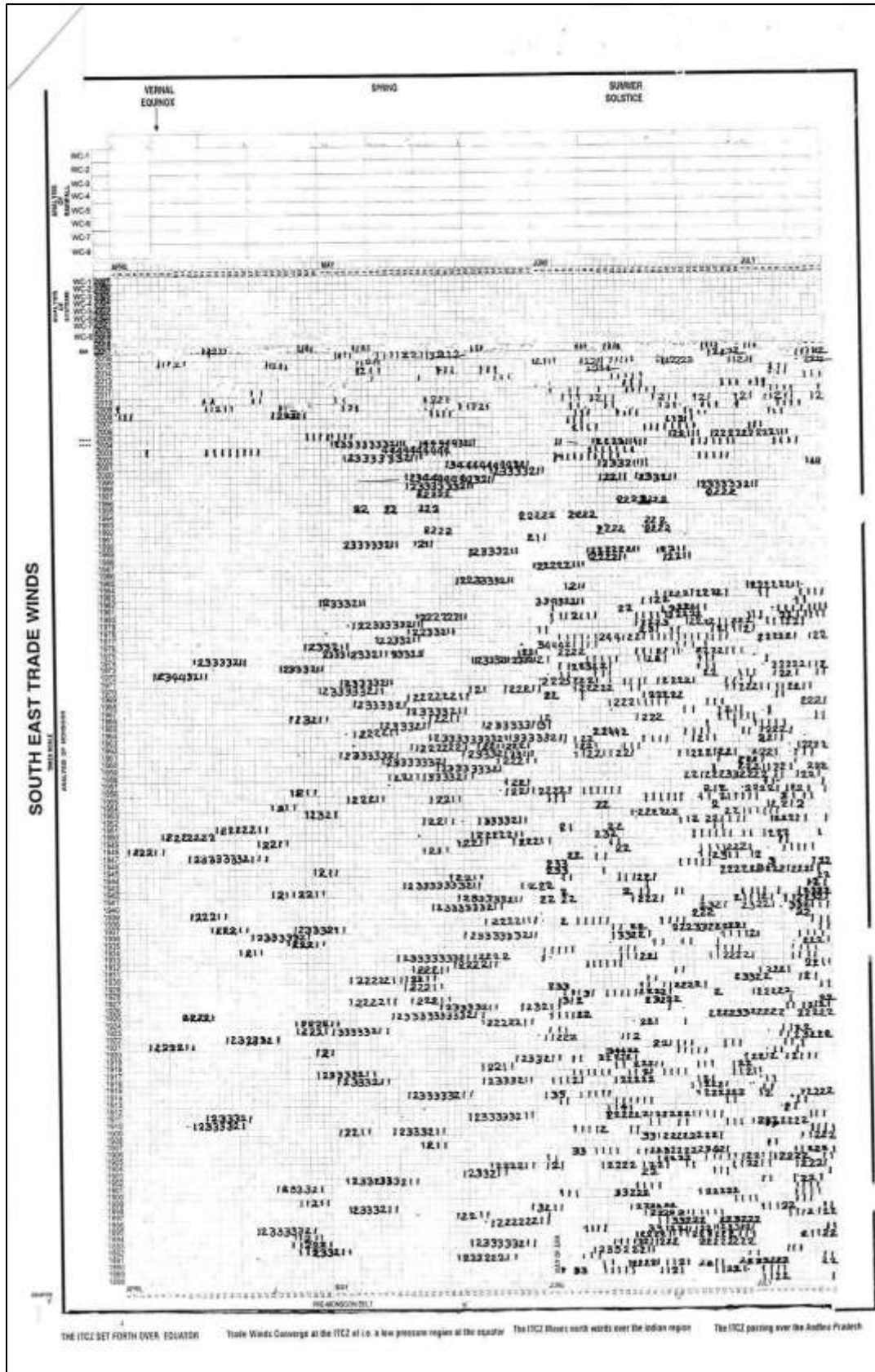
Time goes by, old age and health problems surround me. I am now making my life's last journey to the

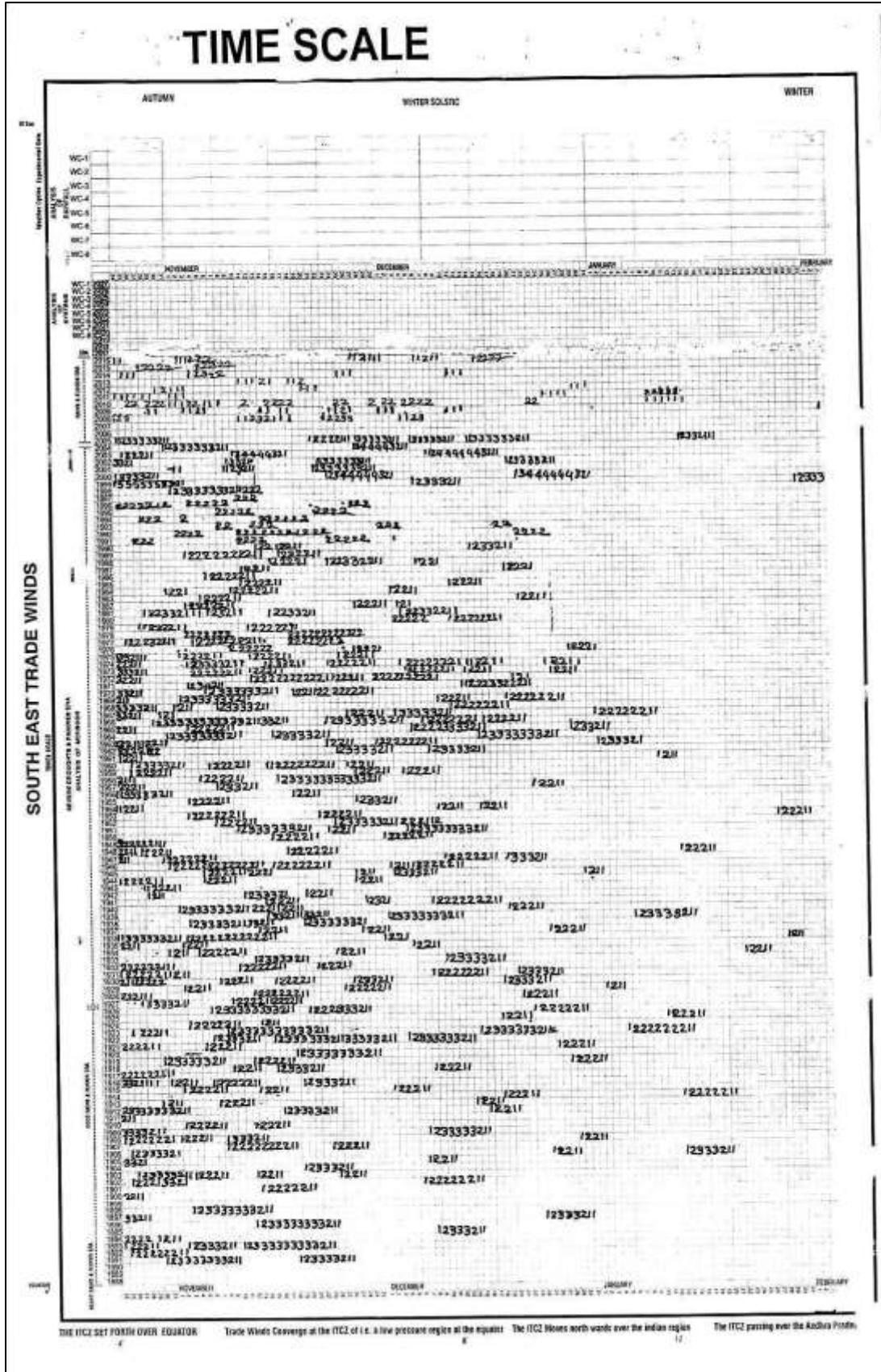


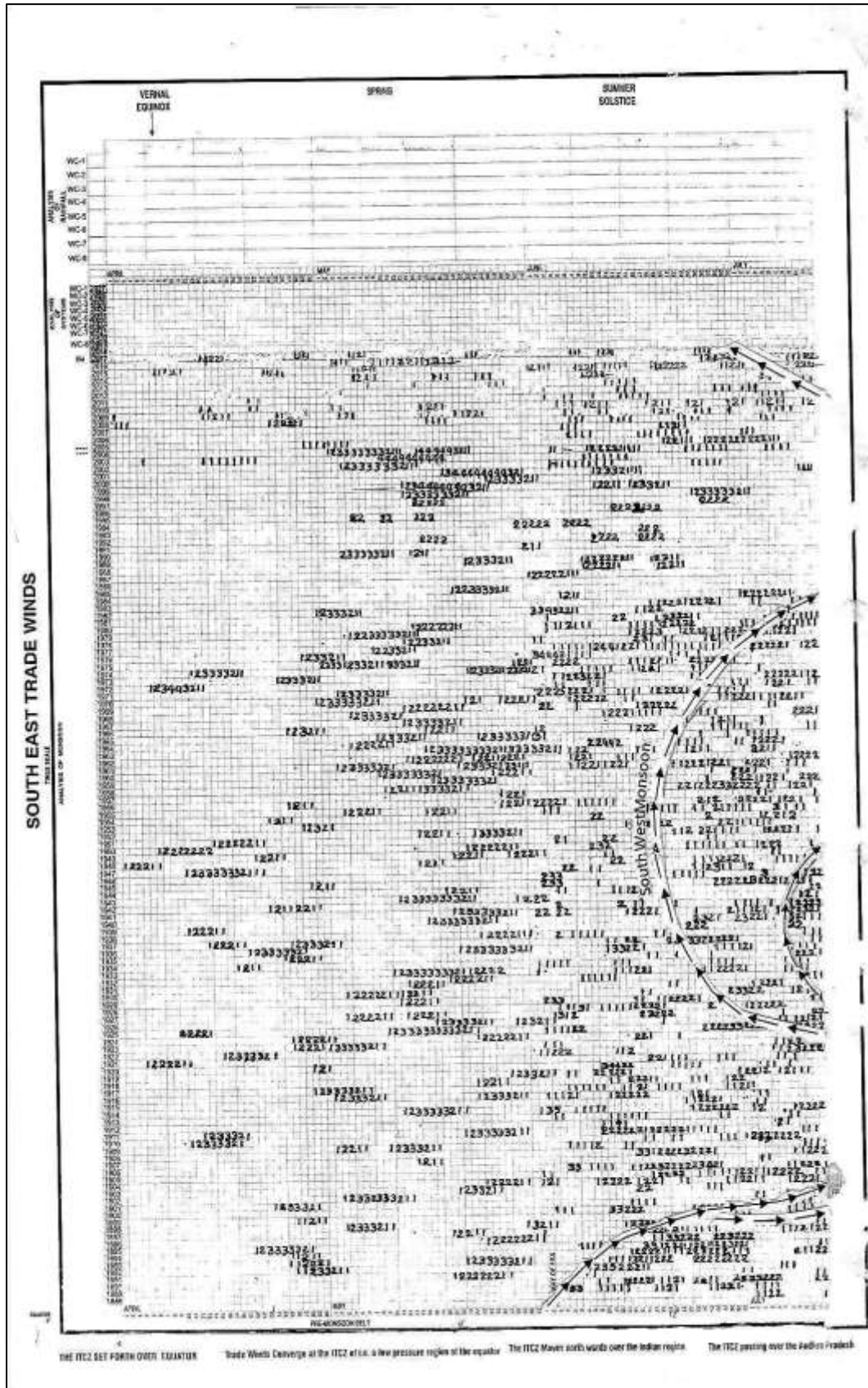
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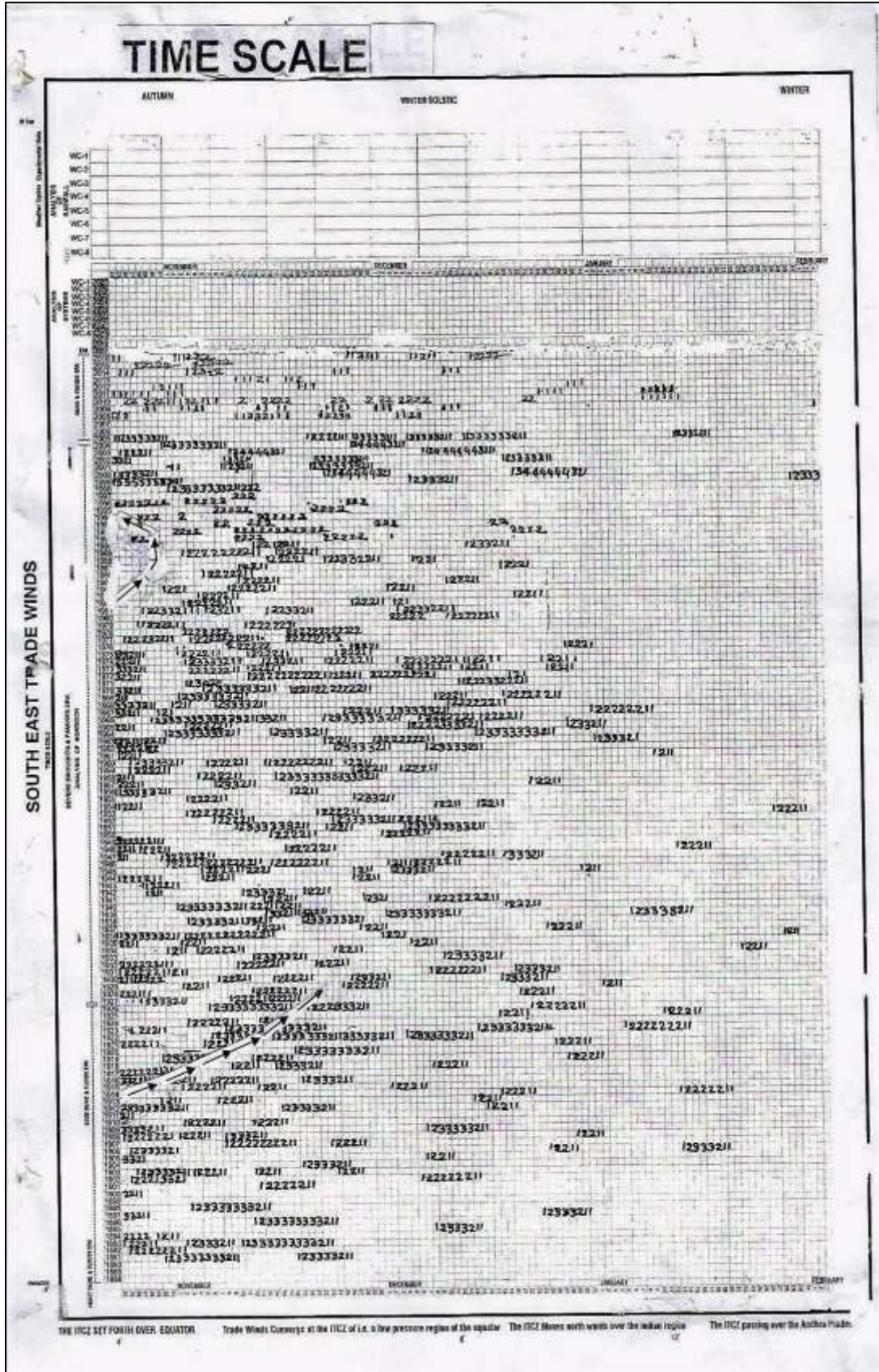


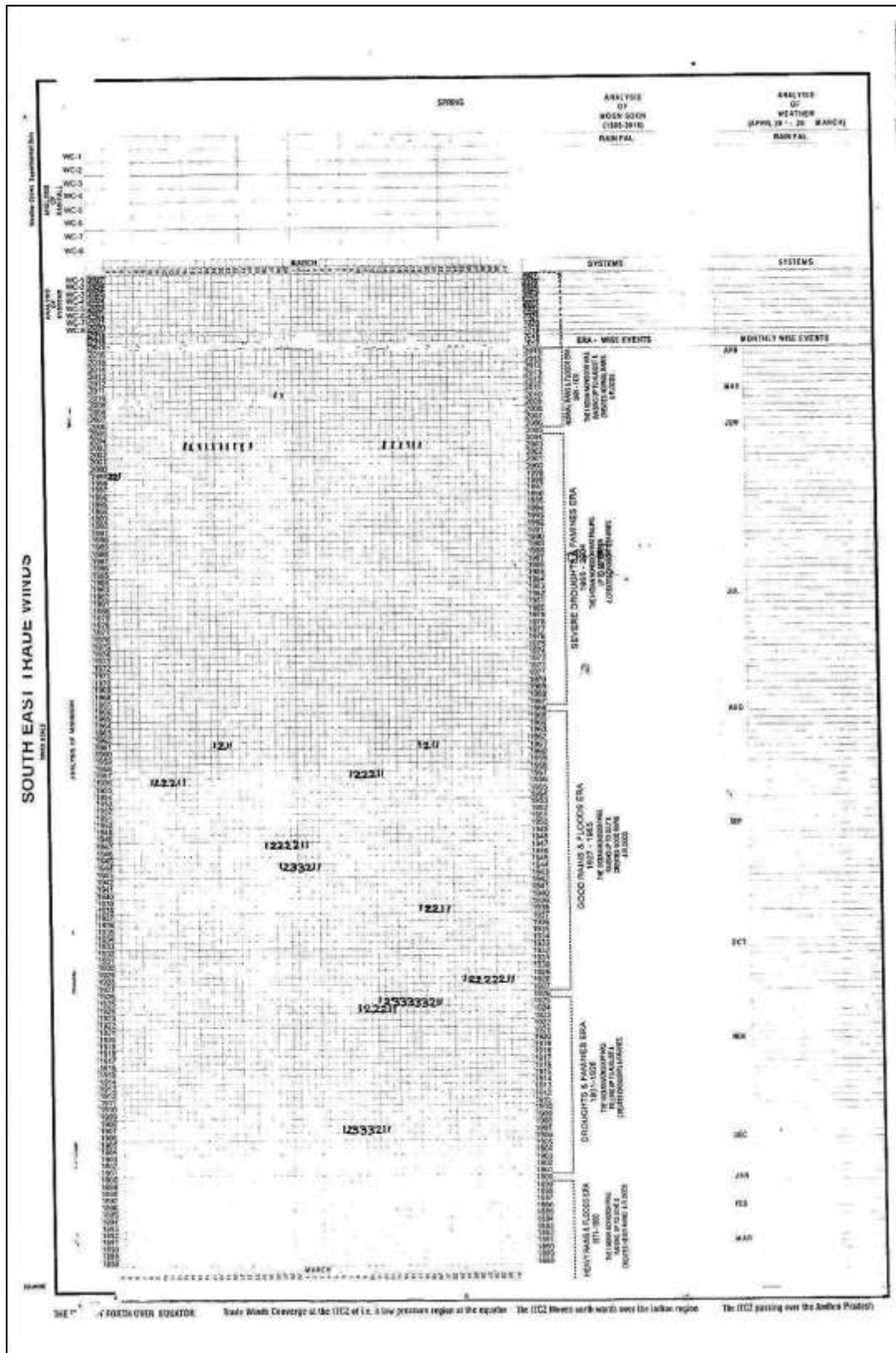


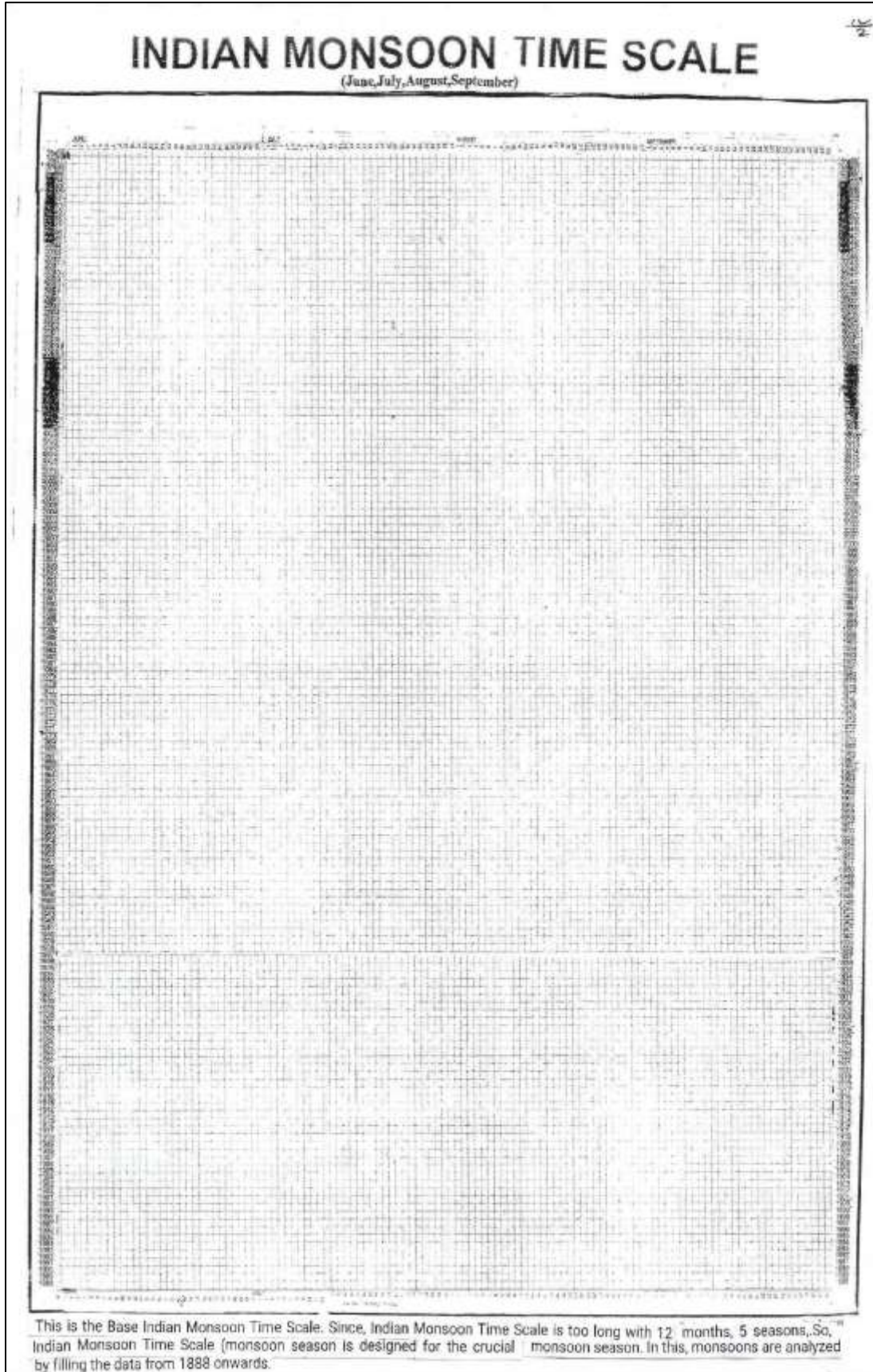






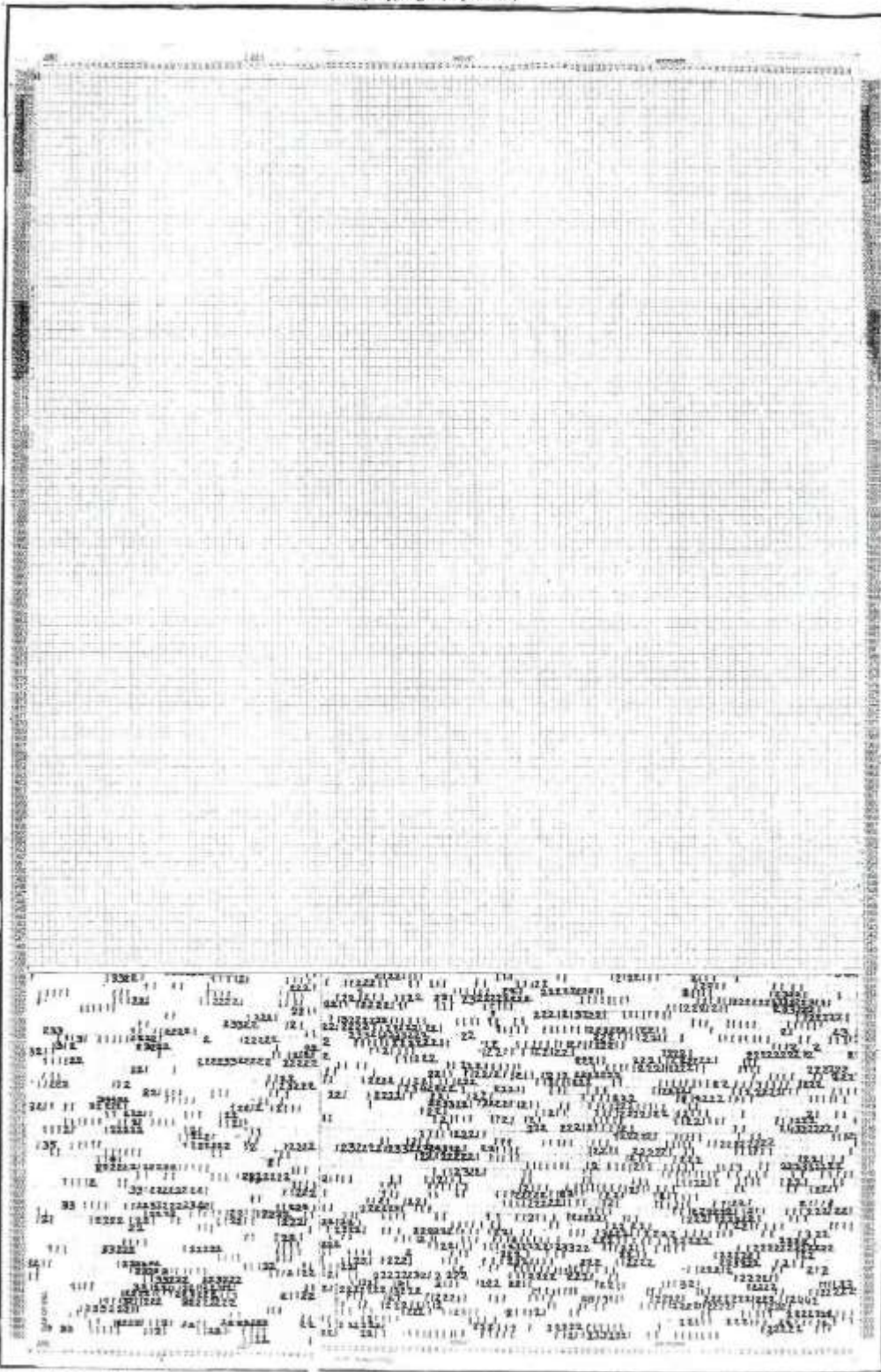






INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE

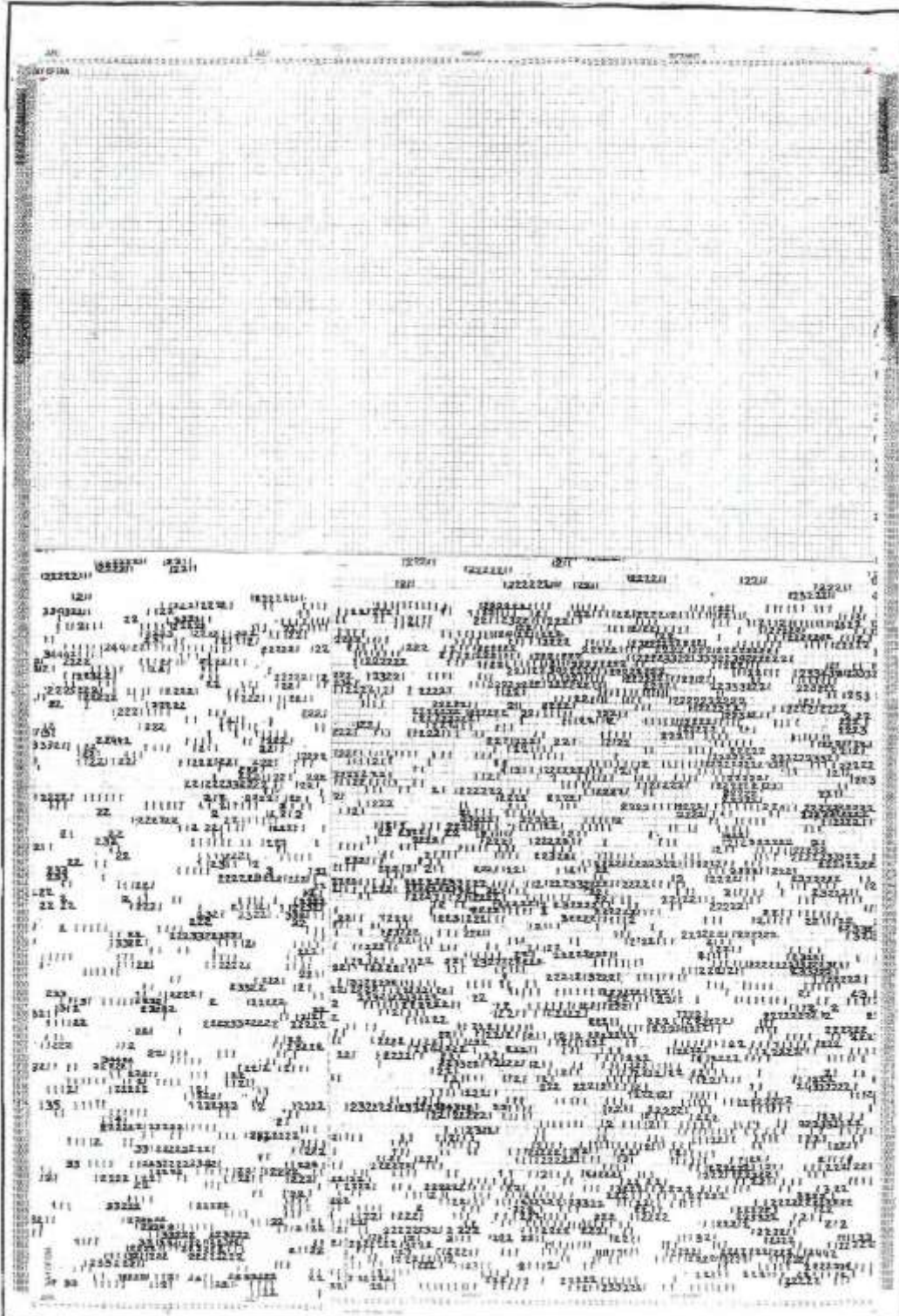
(June, July, August, September)



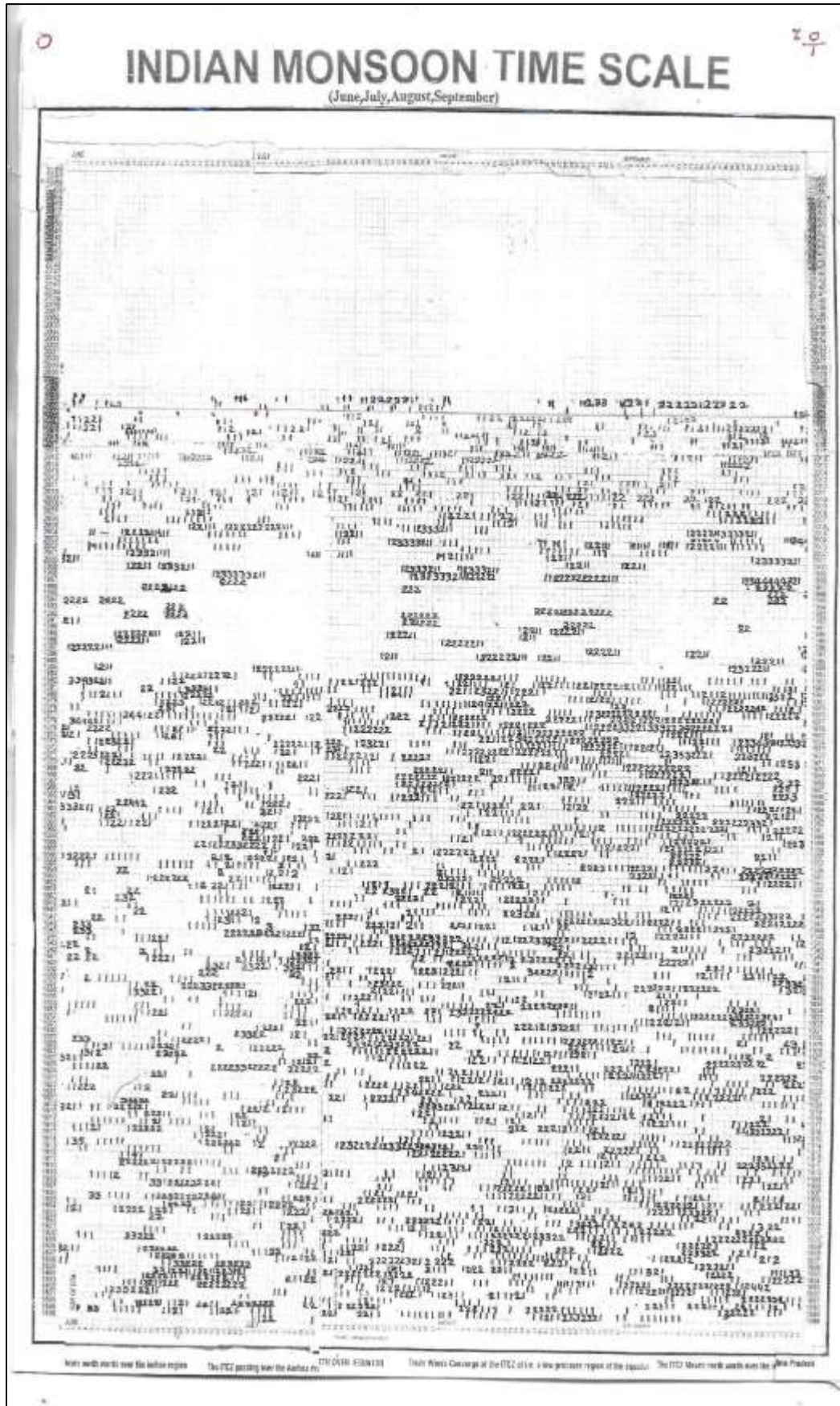
From 1895 to 1935, the line of path of the Indian monsoon was traveled over the months of August and September in the shape of concave direction. In this 4 month monsoon season, the line was traveled just over two months only. At that time, statistics show that less rains and droughts have occurred. Only a few seasons had good rains.

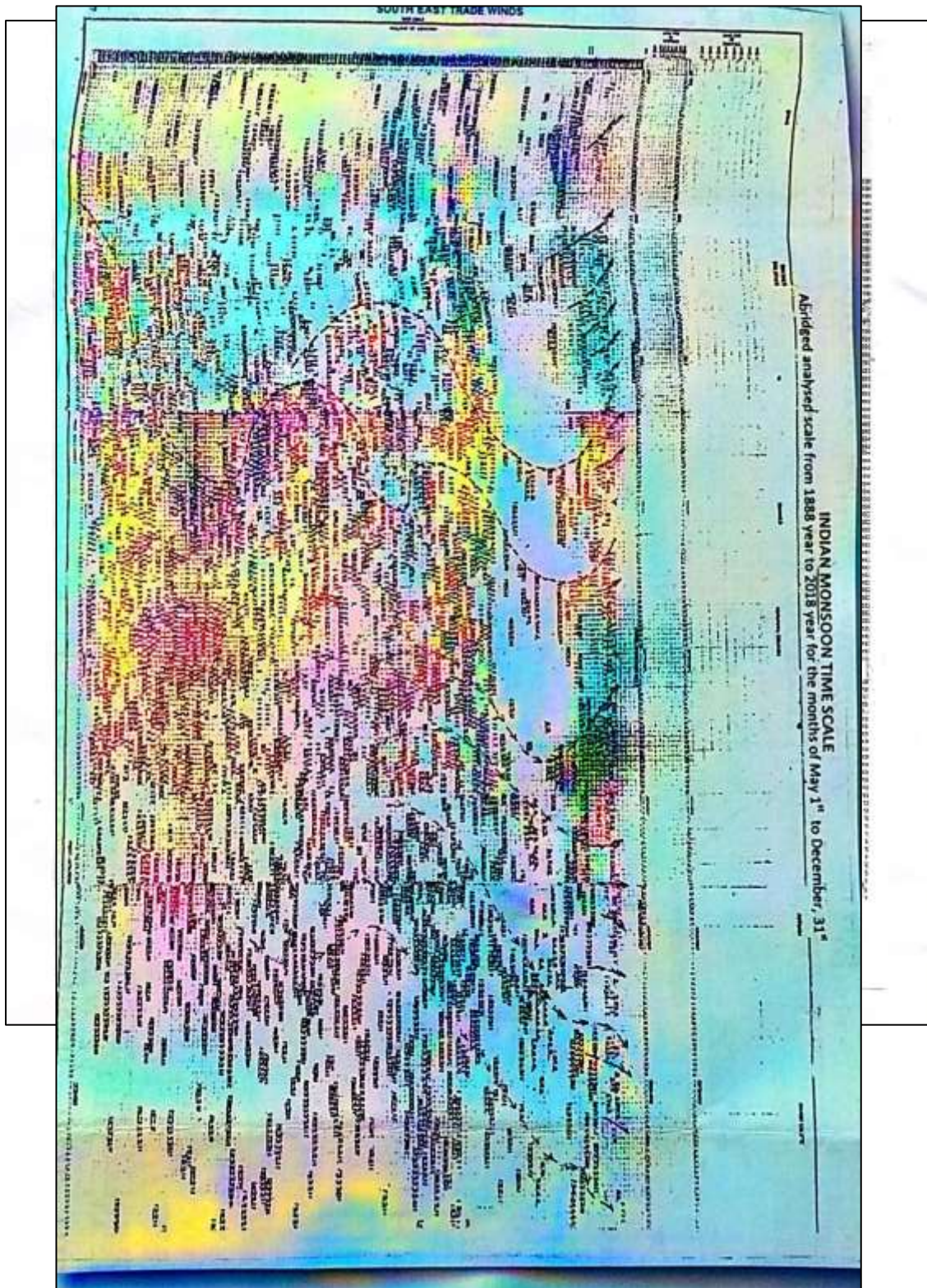
INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE

(June, July, August, September)

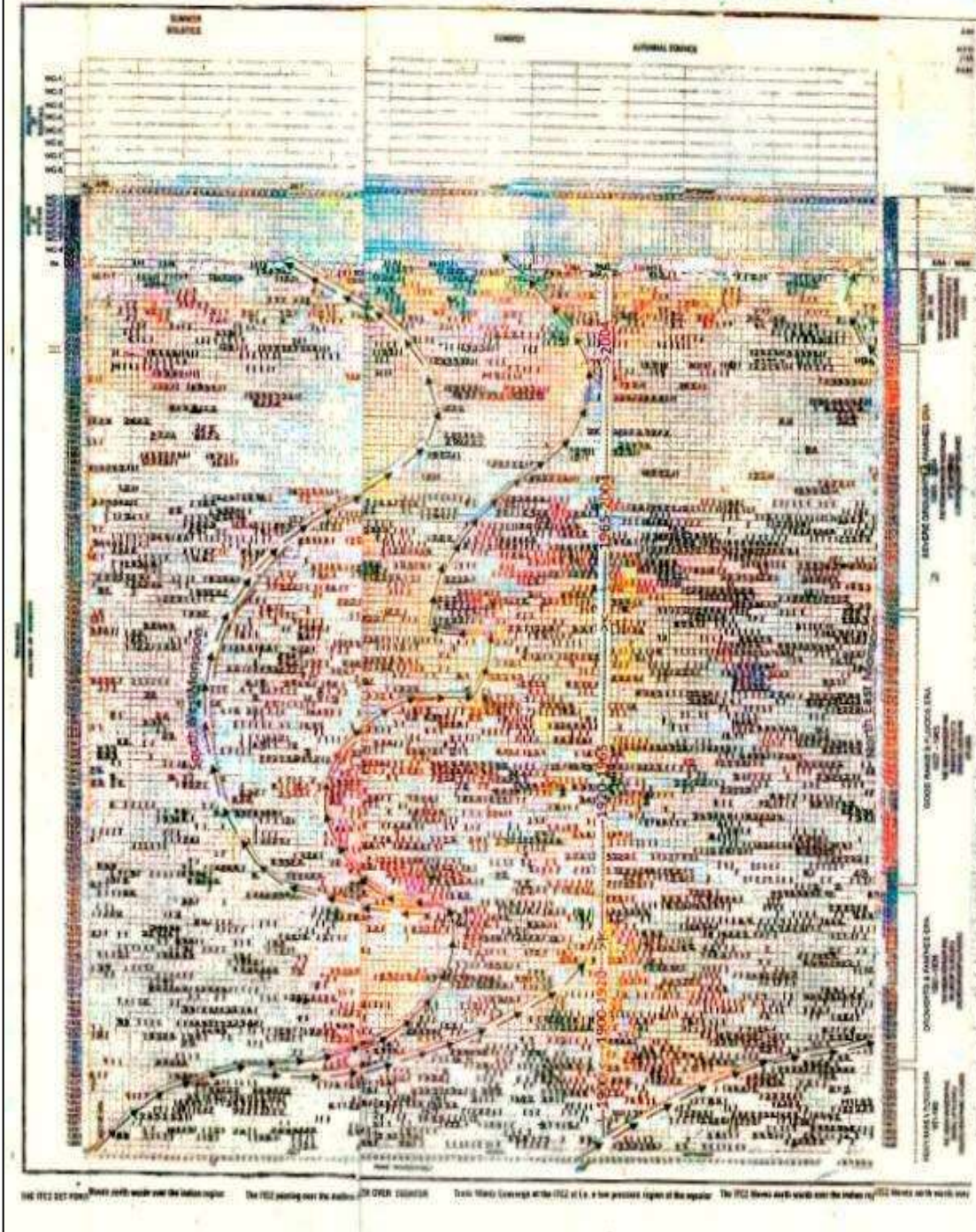


From 1935 to 1980, the line of path of the Indian monsoon was traveled over all the 4 months of June, July, August, and September in the shape of convex direction. At that time, statistics indicate that good rains, sometimes heavy rains and floods have occurred





INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE



9/8/2025