Significance of Study of Local Seasonal Winds in Design and Study of Oceania Monsoon Time Scales of the Oceania continent

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Abstract: Monsoon means a seasonal reversing wind accompanied by its corresponding weather changes and natural calamaties in precipitation. Seasonal local winds are crucial in the study of monsoons or climate conditions. Local winds in the Oceania continent should be thoroughly studied and the monsoon time scales of the Oceania continent researched accordingly. The continent of Oceania, which has a globally textual history, is home to various climate change-induced natural disasters. This article examines the early warning systems for Oceania and suggests how to study such climate changes and natural disasters, suggesting ways to anticipate them. Geological hazards such as earthquakes can be studied by developing the Geoscope system, By developing the Monsoon Time Scales, metrological hazards such as heavy rains and floods and droughts and famines can be studied. Plans can be made accordingly. 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 earth. In this paper, we discuss the need to study winds in Oceania based on their monsoon time scales. So Oceania scientists can develop the Geoscope Monsoon Time Scales as outlined below and protect people from climate changes and natural calamities.

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Introduction:

Below are the local winds in Oceania. Scientists take these into account when studying climate change and natural disasters. That is, when those winds occur, what are the systems that occur during those winds? These systems should be used on Monsoon Time Scales. Therefore, analyze the past and predict the future changes of those seasonal local winds.

Australia:

Black nor'easter (violent north-easterly storm that occurs on the east coast of Australia usually between late spring and early autumn)

Brickfielder (hot and dry wind in Southern Australia)

Fremantle Doctor (afternoon sea breeze from the Indian Ocean which cools Perth, Western Australia during summer)

Southeast Australian foehn (a westerly föhn wind that affects southeastern Australia)

Southerly buster (rapidly arriving low pressure cell that dramatically cools southeast Australian cities such as Sydney and Melbourne during summer)

Hawaii:

Kona (southeast wind in Hawaii, replacing trade winds, bringing high humidity and often rain)

New Guinea:

Warm Braw (föhn wind in the Schouten Islands, north of New Guinea)

New Zealand:

Kaimai Breeze (turbulent wind with strong downdrafts in the Kaimai Range of North Island, New Zealand)

Nor'wester (wind that brings rain to the West Coast, and warm dry winds to the East Coast of New Zealand's South Island, caused by the moist prevailing winds being uplifted over the Southern Alps, often accompanied by a distinctive arched cloud pattern)

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 and 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 Geos cope systems to study geological conditions and Global Monsoon Time Scales to study atmospheric conditions. Study the cosmology I propose to study the root causes of the climate changes and natural calamities.

Earth-hazards can occur unexpected 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 is also provides an understanding of the universe. But one thing should be noted regarding the construction of the Monsoon Time Scales. It's better a country establish its own Monsoon Time Scale to get 100% successful results. If not, it can establish the its regional monsoons time scale, as it has also reflects climate changes over the country. All these 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, reflecting 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 ties 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 known some extent about the internal structure and properties of the Geo-Universe but we do not known its external structure. We know some extent about the external structure and properties of the Photon-universe but we do not know its internal structure. Between of these three universes, we came to know 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 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 known some extent about the internal structure and properties of the Geo-universe but we do not know its external structure and properties. We know some extent about the external structure and properties of the Photon-universe but we do not know its internal structure and properties. Between of these three universes, we came to know 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.

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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 the similar external structure and properties. So, we have imagine the external structure and properties of the atom compare with the external structure and properties of the photon. In the same way, imagine the photon external structure and properties compare 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 number.	)The particle “photon” related to energy exhibiting properties such as wave length 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 the similar internal structure and properties. So, we have imagine the internal structure and properties of the atom compare 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, compare with the compare 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	1) Various astronomical objects at different

sizes in several numbers are present in the atom	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	2) 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	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 anti-matter cosmic bodies built by atoms having negatively charged nucleus are present at large distance 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 super Nova is in the Geo -Universe.

Descending order of creation:

The Geo-universe that means the Universe seen around our earth is having 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 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 Atomic universe being built by universes of its descending order of creation that means energy particle 'photons".

The Photon-universe that 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 to Geo-universe and atom. Such 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 continuous infinitely.

Ascending order of creation:

The Photon-universe that 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 number. Such each and every energy particle "photon" in the Atomic-universe is 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 number. Such each and every atom in the Geo-universe is 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 is being 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 number. Such each and every Geo-universe in that ascending creation is basis to an infinite descending order of creation.

Thus the ascending order of creation continuous infinite.

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 isotopic, 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 lawa, 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.

Results and analysis:

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

Uniform comparisons between atom and photon: The similarities of external structure & properties between the atom and photon are taken to propose that all these two are having sim ilar 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 number. 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, colour, taste, hardness etc being due to the internal structure having different particles at various number. The "photon" related to energy exhibiting properties such as wave length colour, temperature etc being may be probably due to the internal structure having different particles at various number.

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 interternal structure & properties between the atom and geo-universe are taken to propose that all 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 centre of the Neutrons at neutral state are present in the nucleus. In the similar way, 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. In the similar way, there is a concept that anti-matter cosmic bodies built by atoms having negatively charged nucleus are present at large distance 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 is in the atom. In the similar way, there is a property of super Nova is in the geo-universe.

Study and discussion:

The 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 big bang 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 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 *adhoc* 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 adhoc 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 , cohetent, and simultaneous entity.

The cosmological redshift is a recessional velocity.

According to George Yool(quora); current evidence like the cosmological principle, hubble ultra deep field and alternatives like quantum relativity suggest a universe has no beginning or end in which big bangs are galatic processes we can observe empirically. There are many esteemed critics such as;

NASA WMAP beyond big bang theory;

Einstein evolving universe.

Hoyle The big 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

Doctrines:

After many researches and studies on the origin, structure, nature and evolution of the cosmos, I proposed many doctrines

Geo-universe: Geo-universe, that means the universe seen around our earth is a gigantic universe, having magnificent structure and properties such as galaxies, stars, planets etc. There are continents, oceans, countries and living beings on some planets in our geo-universe. Such gigantic geo-universe is a little atom in its ascending world. That means our universe is in that ascending world just as atom is in our universe. We do not know whether our geo-universe is in the air,water or elsewhere in that ascending world. In my opinion, our Geo-universe is in an intelligent creature in that ascending world. But what is not known to that creature in that ascending world is that there are galaxies, stars, planets and human worlds in their atoms. In their view it is thought that there are tiny particles in their atoms. But they do not know that there are galaxies, stars, planets and human worlds in their atoms just as we think that there are electrons, protons, neutrons in our atom. But we do not realize that there are galaxies, stars, plansanMd and human worlds in the atom So do they think they have little particles. Such geo-universe being built by universes of its descending order of creation and the same time being act as a primary syntactic unit in its ascending order of creation that is not yet known to us.

Atomic universe : Atomic-universe, that mean the atom present from hydrogen to uranium etc. is a gigantic universe, having similar universal structure and properties such galaxies, stars, planets in the form of electrons, protons and neutrons exactly similar to our universe. Just as there are continents, oceans, countries and human beings on some earth-like planets in our Geo-universe, continents, oceans, countries and living beings can be present on some neutrons in the atom. That is the atom is a vast universe as our universe. But we do not recognize them. For the creatures in the atom, in their view the atom is a great universe but they do not know that another gigantic universe exists above them, and that their atom in which they resides is acts as a tiny atom in our universe just as we do not know that our gigantic universe is a small particle in the universe above us. There may be humans on neutrons who have civilizations like countries, governments, planes, trains, ships, motors etc. just there are humans who have civilizations on our planet. Such atoms being built by universes of its descending order of creation that are photons and the same atom being act as a primary syntactic unit in its ascending world that is our universe..

Photon-universe: Photon-universe, that mean photon, the particle related to energy existing in several forms of electromagnetic radiation etc. is a gigantic universe, having similar universal structure and properties similar to our universe that have galaxies, stars, planets and similar to atom that have electrons, protons and neutrons.in the form of electrons, protons and neutrons. Just as there are continents, oceans, countries and human beings on some planets in our Geo-universe, continents, oceans, countries and living beings can be present on some planets in the photons. That is, the photon is a vast universe as our universe and as the atom. But we do not recognize them. For the creatures in the photon, in their view their photon is a great universe but they do not know that another there is a gigantic universe in their ascending world that is atom, and there is another world above the atom that is our universe. There may be humans in the photon who have civilizations like countries, governments, planes, trains, ships, motors etc. just there are humans who have civilizations on our planet. Such photon is being built by universes of its descending order of creation that are not yet known to us and the same photon is being act as a primary syntactic unit in its ascending world that is atom.

Basics of Geoscope projects:

Many researches and studies were conducted by me between 1980-1987 and Basics of Geoscope & it's 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 equipments , 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 researches of the geophysical and geological sciences just like Richter scale etc., also should be setup in the Geo-scope. Many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing ,electromagnetic detection technology etc should be used in the Geo-scope. Geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments, natural gas sensors etc should be used in the Geo-scope. Electromagnetic sensors may also be used in the Geo-scope project.etc. That means relative results of geological & geophisical researches &developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. We can make many more modern ideas& modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geo-scope.

Types of geoscopes:

Geoscope can be built in many types and various forms just like Simple Geoscope Model, Home-Made Geoscope Model and Modern Geoscope Model. Simple Geoscope Model is having simple construction involving no expenditure that is a 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 room generally appears white in colour, but before occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lighting turns blue in colour. The onset of earth-quake can be guessed by this "Seismic luminescence Emission"

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

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.

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

Modern geoscope method: A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug into the underground in 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 &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 Centre 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 nof the earthquake prone area in a coordinated manner.

Whenever any Local Geoscope Centre sends warning about the onset of earthquakes, the observation personal should immediately send the information to its central data processing centre. The central data processing centre analyze the information supplied by the local geoscope centre and estimates the epicentre, time, area to be affected urban places etc., details of the impending earthquake and send to the authorities, and media and warnings in advance to take precautions.

Results and analysis:

Many investigations were carried out and successfully proved out in practice. The risk of earthquakes in Andhra Pradesh is less but the source is greater in north India and other regions in the world including 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.

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

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

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

Construct the simple geoscope should be placed in 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 very simple and easy model involves no expenditure. Even students, children's and science enthusiasts can make the Home-Made Geoscope and detect the earth-quakes 24 to 28 hrs in advance. By making certain changes and alterations, a house having a well can be converted into a Geoscope i.e., wash the inner walls of that house with white Lime. Fix ordinary electric bulbs in the room.

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

In modern methods to analyze the seismic luminescence, a deep bore-well having suitable width and depth has to be dug 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. By that earthquakes can be warned by analyzing the luminescence as given the above.

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

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

(a) Emission of Helium, Hydrogen etc

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

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

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

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

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

The violet rays having smaller wave length

The violet rays having property of extending greatly

The light becoming weak in the violet region

The eyes having greater sensitivity to violet radiation

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

Electrogeogram Test:. This is also easy study to recognize the impending earth quake. A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug in 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 earth quake.

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

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

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

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

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 maintain 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 method and design of the Monsoon Time Scales for study the global monsoon systems.

Monsoon Time Scale is a chronological sequences of events arranged in between the Time and climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future of monsoon systems and its relationship with rainfall and other weather conditions& natural calamities.

Method&design:

Design: Prepare a Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of a country's Time and Climate) of 139 year from 1880 to 2027 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale. This scale should be designed in three ways i.e Basic scale, Filled scale, Analyzed scale;

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

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

Analyzed Scale: And the third one is scientifically analyzed the filled scale by data, it explains monsoon patterns weather conditions of the scale.

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

One-line method:

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

Prepare these Monsoon Time Scales having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of a country's Time and Climate) of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a one line and full-length type square graphic scale on a paper or a Wall or a Table.

Assembly-line method:

The single and full length square graphic scale is to be long. It is not convenient to take it away, to preserve it, to take it to the demonstration or to publish it in the journals. So that it is divided into four parts easy to carry and keep and suitable for publication. I designed to make it into 4 parts and then pasted it into one scale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Computarization method:

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

Materials&method:

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

What should the data be taken?

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

Countries where storms occur can be taken storms as data.

European countries can taken Westerlies as data.

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

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

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

Management:

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

Results&analysis:

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

Study&discussion:

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

Indian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale is a chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying past's, present and future movements of the monsoon of India and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems and natural calamities. From where to wherever to be taken the time and weather data to analyze, the researcher can decide on his discretion according to available weather data.

Method&design:

Design**:** For this, I took a period of 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of India's as the time and the data of monsoonal low pressure systems, depressions and storms of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 that were formed over the Indian region taken as the climate, on the whole comprising of a large time and climate took and framed into a square graphic scale. I designed this scale in three ways i.e Basic scale, Filled scale, Analyzed scale as described below.

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

Filled Scale: The second one is filled by data scale, it explains how to fill or manage the scale.

Analyzed Scale: And the third one is filled and analyzed by data, it explains monsoon patterns of the scale.

Method: There are two methods in formation and process of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. The first one is in the single form and next one is assembly-line form.

One-line method:

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

Prepare these Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of a country's Time and Climate) of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a one line and full-length type square graphic scale on a paper or a Wall or a Table.

Assembly-line method:

The single and full length square graphic scale is to be long. It is not convenient to take it away, to preserve it, to take it to the demonstration or to publish it in the journals. So that it is divided into four parts easy to carry and keep and suitable for publication. I designed to make it into 4 parts and then pasted it into one scale.

Single& Full length Scale: I prepared the Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of India's time and climate) of 178 year from 1880 to 2058 or a required period, comprising of a large time and climate was taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Cut along the edges of dates on the right side of the first part and pasted it to along the edges of date of 13th July on left side of the second part.
Cut along the edges of dates on the right side of the second part and pasted it to along the edges of date of 24th October on left side of the third part.
Cut along the edges of dates on the right side of the third part and pasted it to along the edges of date of 4th February on left side of the fourth part .
When pasted in this manner, we get long full length Indian Monsoon Time Scale

Computarization method:

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

Materials&method: The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been taken as the data to the construction of this scale. For this, a lot of enormous data of low pressure systems, depressions and cyclones that formed over the Indian region were taken as the climate from many resources just like Mooley DA,Shukla J(1987); characteristics of the west ward-moving summer monsoon low pressure systems over the Indian region and their relationship with the monsoon rainfall. Centre for Ocean-land Atmospheric interactions, University of Maryland, college park, MD., and from many other resources and from many other resources just like The world's 7 Tropical Cyclone seasons around the world etc.

Management:

The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region are taken and entered on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year. How the Indian monsoons have been travelling since 1880 onwards are recorded on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. I took the numerical/statistical method to analysis the variations in data. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoon of India. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.
Complete investigations of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale "I.e" Results and Analysis and Study and discussion are described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample basis in detailed.

Basics of Australian Monsoon Time Scale:

The Australian summer Monsoon is traditionally referred to as the wet season in Northern Australian when over three Quarters of the annual rainfall occurs. The Australian summer Monsoon is just a portion of the greater Australian-Indonesian Monsoon that extends from the equator to about 15ºS and Westward from 100ºE to about 155ºE the greater. The rainfall season occurs from September to February and it is a major source of energy for the Hardly circulation during boreal winter, This is also known as Indo-Australian Monsoon and the Australian Monsoon may be considered to be the same system, the Indo-Australian Monsoon.
Also known as the Indo-Australian Monsoon. The rainy season occurs from September to February and it is a major source of energy for the Hadley circulation during boreal winter. The *Maritime Continent Monsoon*and the *Australian Monsoon* may be considered to be the same system, the Indo-Australian Monsoon.
It is associated with the development of the Siberian High and the movement of the heating maxima from the Northern Hemisphere to the Southern Hemisphere. North-easterly winds flow down Southeast Asia, are turned north-westerly/westerly by Borneo topography towards Australia. This forms a cyclonic circulation vortex over Borneo, which together with descending cold surges of winter air from higher latitudes, cause significant weather phenomena in the region.
The onset of the monsoon over the Maritime Continent tends to follow the heating maxima down Vietnam and the Malay Peninsula (September), o Sumatra, Borneo andhe Philippines (October), to Java, Sulawesi (November), Irian Jaya and Northern Australia(December, January). However, the monsoon is not a simple response to heating but a more complex interaction of topography, wind and sea, as demonstrated by its abrupt rather than gradual withdrawal from the region. The Australian monsoon (the "Wet") occurs in the southern summer when the monsoon trough develops over Northern Australia. Over three-quarters of annual rainfall in Northern Australia falls during this time.
The Australian Monsoon Time Scales is a chronological sequences of events arranged in between Time and Climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of the Australian monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.
Prepare the Australian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th or a required period comprising of a large time and climate have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.
The main weather events if any of the Australian monsoon region such as low pressure systems,

depressions and storms/cyclones etc have been entering on the Australian Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of each and every year.

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

By establishing the Australian Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of the 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 is scientifically analyzed the filled scale by data, it explains monsoon patterns weather conditions of the scale.

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

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the Australian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of Australian's Time and Climate) of 139 year from 1880 to 2027 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board,wall or a Table.

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

The first part is beginning from 1st April to July 12th. [5]

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When paste this manner, we get long full-scape Australian monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

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

Material and Data:

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

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

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 sequences 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 problem 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 comprising of a large time and climate have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

The main weather events if any of the 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's, present's and future movements of the Western North Pacific monsoon and study it's originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale which can help to study the movements of the 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 is scientifically analyzed the filled scale by data, it explains monsoon patterns weather conditions of the scale.

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

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of Western North Pacific's Time and Climate) of 139 year from 1880 to 2027 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board,wall or a Table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When paste this manner, we get long full-scape Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale can also be established as a computer model. Besides rather than in manual type scale, If we are able to create a computer model scale which to be the most obvious.

Material and Data:

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

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

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

The main weather events if any of the North-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's, present's and future movements of the North-Australian monsoon and study it's originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

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

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Analyzed Scale: And the third one is scientifically analyzed the filled scale by data, it explains monsoon patterns weather conditions of the scale.

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

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the 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'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 this manner, we get 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 to be the most obvious.

Material and Data:

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Researches&results:

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

The main weather events if any of the 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's, present's and future movements of the Indo-Australian monsoon and study it's originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

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

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

Analyzed Scale: And the third one is scientifically analyzed the filled scale by data, it explains monsoon patterns weather conditions of the scale.

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

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the 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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When paste this manner, we get long full-scape 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 to 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 managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of Indo-Australian monsoon. I took the numbers to analysis the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

Researches&results:

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

The main weather events if any of the 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's, present's and future movements of the Borneo-Australian monsoon and study it's originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

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

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

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

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

Analyzed Scale: And the third one is scientifically analyzed the filled scale by data, it explains monsoon patterns weather conditions of the scale.

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

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the 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's Time and Climate) of 139 year from 1880 to 2027 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board,wall or a Table.

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

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

Computer Model:

Borneo-Australian Monsoon Time Scales can also be established as a computer model. Besides rather than in manual type scale, If we are able to create a computer model scale which to be the most obvious.

Material and Data:

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

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 Australian Indonesian Monsoon Time Scale:

The Australian Indonesian Monsoon Time Scales is a chronological sequences of events arranged in between Time and Climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of the Australian Indonesian monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem 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 comprising of a large time and climate have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

The main weather events if any of the 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's, present's and future movements of the Australian Indonesian monsoon and study it's originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the Australian Indonesian Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of the 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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Filled Scale: This is the second scale that is filled with data and explains how to fill or manage the scale.

Analyzed Scale: And the third one is scientifically analyzed the filled scale by data, it explains monsoon patterns weather conditions of the scale.

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

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the Australian 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's Time

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Computer Model:

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

Material and Data:

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

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 Asian Australian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

The main weather events if any of the 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's, present's and future movements of the Asian Australian monsoon and study it's originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the Asian Australian Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of the 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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Analyzed Scale: And the third one is scientifically analyzed the filled scale by data, it explains monsoon patterns weather conditions of the scale.

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

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the 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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Material and Data:

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

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 Malasian 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 a 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.

Construction: Keeping in view of study of the aforesaid Keeping in view of study of the aforesaid Malasian Australian Monsoon thoroughly, I have prepared the Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scale Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scale is a Chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the past’s, present and future movements of Malasian Australian monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities. Prepare the Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

Data: The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems main weather events if any of the Malasian

Australian monsoon region have been taken as the data to prepare this scale.

Management: The main weather events if any of the Malasian Australian monsoon have been entering on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing this scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of Malasian Australian monsoon. .

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 analysis briefly and detailed.

When examine the Global Monsoon Scales, I noticed that several passages path-ways of monsoon pulses it has been some cut-edge paths and splits passing through travelling zigzag cycles systematically in parallel and stacked next to each other in ascending and descending order clearly seen. If the thin arrows along the passages identified on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale are drawn from 1880 to the current year, then the monsoon paths appear. Many other methods can analyze the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. In my research , I have noticed that depending on the incidence of heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in other year were happened according to the travel of monsoon path. The path of monsoons when travelling over four months from June to September, good rainfall and floods were occurred. And the path when travelling over last months, i.e. July or August or September, low rainfall and droughts were occurred. Particularly, there are two main passages. The first one is the main path or passage South West monsoon of the Indian monsoon and the second one is the path or passage of the North-East monsoon. The first one is on the left side over the months of June, July, August, September, and the second path on the right side over the months of October, November, December are visible in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Keep track the Indian Monsoon Time Scale carefully. When we look at the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, several paths appear. Two of these are important. These the right sided second one can be called as the main path of the monsoon and the left side first one can be called as the pre-path of the main passage of the Indian monsoon. The main path appears clear and its pre-path appears unclear. Due to unavailability of data, it is not known how the pre-path of the Indian monsoon traveled before 1888. But according to the research and studies it is guessed that -

Brief analysis:

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

Detailed analysis:

Due to unavailability of data, it is not known how the main path of the Indian monsoon traveled before 1888. But according to the studies, it is known that between 1865-1897, it traveled in the shape of convex direction and caused good rainfall in many years. During this 4-month period of (June, July, August, September) of Indian monsoon season, the line of path of the monsoon was traveled over all these four months. As a result, there were heavy rains and floods in most years.

From 1898 to 1920, the line of path of the Indian monsoon was traveled over the months of August and September in the shape of concave direction. In this 4 month monsoon season, the line was traveled just over two months only. As a result, it rained only two months instead of four months monsoon season and caused low rainfall in most of the country in many years,

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

From 1965 to 2015, the passage of the Indian monsoon was traveled over the months of August to mid-August in the shape of deep sloping direction In this 4 month monsoon season, the line was traveled just over two months for a short period only. As a result, it rained only two months instead of four months monsoon season and caused low rainfall and droughts in most of the country in many years.

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

Deep analysis:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

From 2010, the monsoon is expected to move steeply upwards and reach a peak in intensity by 2040. Around 2040-2065, the monsoons are expected to move forward in a convex direction, causing heavy rains and floods most of the country in more years.

Study&discussion:

The results obtained as above are studied and discussed as follows.

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale reveals many other secrets of the monsoon & its relationship with rainfall & other weather problems and natural calamities. Some bands, clusters and paths of low pressure systems clearly seen in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, it have been some cut-edge paths passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in ascending and ascending orders which causes heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years according to their travel. And also we can find out many more secrets of the Indian monsoon such as droughts, famines, cyclones, heavy rains, floods, onset & withdrawal of monsoon etc. by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. The passages clearly seen in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale are sources of monsoon pulses. The tracking date of main path & other various paths of monsoon etc., of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems. These observations can mean that pulses of the monsoon are repeatedly determined by the number of repeats.

Furthermore example, the main passage of line of monsoon travel from June to September and September to June are also signs to impending weather conditions of a country. For example, during 1865-1895's, the main path-way of the Indian monsoon was rising over June, July, August. During 1896-1920's, it was falling over August, September. During 1920-1965's, it was rising again over July, August, September. During 1965-2020s, it was falling over September. From 2020, it is now rising upwards and estimated traveling over the months of June, July, August by the 2066.

(There may be a difference of 5 to 10 or more years between those periods. This is because currently it can not be estimated with certainty that the respective period will start or end in the ruling period.)

The tracking date of main path & other various paths of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems, storms and its consequent secondary hazards and storms etc.. And also we can find out many more secrets of the Indian monsoon such as droughts, famines, cyclones, heavy rains, floods, real images of the Indian Monsoon, and onset & withdrawals of the monsoon etc. by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

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

Another example, the thin and thick markers on the upper border line of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale are the signs to the impending heavy rains & floods

and droughts & floods. The thick marking of clusters of low pressure systems on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale is the sign to the impending heavy rains and floods and the thin marking of clusters of low pressure systems on the Indian monsoon time scale is the sign to the impending droughts and famines.

These are just some studies of the Indian monsoon. There are many more secrets in the Indian monsoon. Indian scientists should get rid of them. We can find out many more secrets of weather conditions by keen study of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

1. Studies on the history:

Many historical texts in the scriptures such as the Bible and the Quran's also reinforce the Global Monsoon Time Scales. For example, the text in the Genesis, chapter 41 similar to that on the Global Monsoon Time Scales it was reported that in the past centuries, the monsoons have been going up and down (Rise and Fall)in ordinary English" there comes seven years of great heavy rains and floods throughout the land of Egypt. And there shall arise after them seven years droughts and famines ". These scriptures reinforce the basic principle of Global Monsoon Time Scales.

2. The IIT'S Study and discussion of 100 years of Indian monsoon:

Deficient rainfall led to the collapse of the Mansabdari system, started by Mughal emperor Akbar, in the late 17th century. Similarly, drought interspersed with violent monsoon rains sounded the death knell for the Khmer empire of south-east Asia in the 15th century. A recent study by researchers at Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur(IIT-KGP) has revealed that abrupt changes in the Indian monsoon strengthen during last 900 years and their linkages to socio-economic conditions in the Indian subcontinent by nil K. Gupta, Professor at the geology and geophysics, Department of IIT-KGP, highlights that decline of Indian dynasties was linked to weak monsoon and reduced food production.

Rise and fall: Several dynasties, such as the Sena in Bengal, Solanki in Gujarat in the mid-13 th century and Paramara and Yadav in the early to mid-14th century-all of which flourished during the dry phases of Indian summer monsoon suggesting role of the climate in the sociopolitical crisis, the study revealed.

The paper published in international journal PALEO 3 highlights three phases in the 900 years stretch-Medieval climate from 950 CE to 1350 CE, Little Ice Age from 1350 CE to 1800 CE and Current Warm Period and phases from 1800 CE until today. The paper highlights strong monsoon during the Medieval Climate Anomaly and Current Warm Period and phases of weak. There can be no doubting the profound impact of the abrupt shifts of rainfall on human history-a fact we need to constantly remind ourselves of in this day and age of irretrievable climate change. Abrupt shifts in the ISM precipitation has similarly impacted history in India, Prof. Gupta said.

For the study on long-term spatio-temporal variability of the ISM, a group of researchers, which also included experts from Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, looked at paleoclimate records using oxygen isotope proxy record from speleothems(a structure formed in a cave by deposition of minerals from water) at the Wah Shikar cave Meghalaya.

We took samples from every half millimeter or sometimes even one-third of a mm, and we dated using uranium-thorium time series. Such time sampling of less time interval means we were covering data at two-three years' interval, while most research collects data 20–30 years' interval. We even captured the drought events of last few centuries, Prof. Gupta said. The results showed abrupt shifts in the ISM, he added.

For more recent phases of human history the study suggests that from the beginning of the 19th century, the changes in the ISM became more abrupt with a rise in atmospheric temperature that coincides with the dawn of the Industrial Revolution.

An increase in the frequency of abrupt shifts in the ISM during the last centuries, coincidental with a rise in atmospheric temperature, suggests occurrence of more climatic surprises in future consequent to future rise in the global temperature and subsequently more precipitation in the form of rain at higher altitudes." the paper said.

Prof. Gupta said that they were doing similar work extending their paleoclimate study to 6000 years ago to see the impact of climatic change on Indus Valley civilization and on population migrations.

3. Studies of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune that strengthened the Global Monsoon Time Scales:

Studies of long time series of the Index of All India area-weighted mean summer monsoon rainfall anomalies during the period 1871-2017 based on IITM Homogeneous Indian Monthly Rainfall Data Set have revealed the several interesting aspects of the inter-annual and decade-scale variations in the monsoon that strengthened the Global Monsoon Time Scales.

FLOOD YEARS: During the period of 1871-2015, there were 19 major flood years:1874, 1878, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1910, 1916, 1917, 1933, 1942, 1947, 1956, 1959, 1961, 1970, 1975, 1983, 1988, 1994.

DROUGHT YEARS: And in the same period of 1871-2015, there were 26 major drought years: 1873, 1877, 1899, 1901, 1904, 1905, 1911, 1918, 1920, 1941, 1951,

1965, 1966, 1968, 1972, 1974, 1979, 1982, 1985, 1986, 1987, 2002, 2004, 2009, 2014, 2015.

Depending on the data mentioned above, it is interesting to note that there have been alternating periods extending to 3–4 decades with less and more frequent weak monsoons over India.

For example, the 44-year period 1921-64 witnessed just three drought years and happened good rainfall in many years. This is the reason that when looking at the Indian Monsoon Time Scale you may note that during 1920-1965's, the passage of the Indian monsoon had been rising over July, August, September in the shape of concave direction and resulting good rainfall in more years.

During the other periods like that of 1965-87 which had as many as 10 drought years out of 23, This is the reason that when looking at the Indian Monsoon Time Scale you may note that during 1965-2004's the path of the Indian monsoon had been falling over the September in the shape of convex direction and causing low rainfall and droughts in many years.

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

A study of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge supported and in part by the National Science Foundation, the National Research Foundation of Singapore, and the Singapore-MIT Alliance for Research and Technology (SMART) founds that the Indian monsoons, which bring rainfall to the country each year between June and September, have strengthened since 2002. Between 1950 and 2002, they found that north central India experienced a decrease in daily rainfall during the monsoon season. To their surprise, they discovered that since 2002, precipitation in the region has revived, increasing daily rainfall. That heightened monsoon activity has reversed a 50-year drying period during which the monsoon season brought relatively little rain to northern and central India. Since 2002, the researchers have found, this drying trend has given way to a much wetter pattern, with stronger monsoons supplying much-needed rain, along with powerful, damaging floods, to the populous north central region of India.

A shift in Indian Monsoon Time Scale may explain this increase in monsoon. Consistent with the studies of the above research institutions, this is the reason that when looking at the Indian Monsoon Time Scale you may note that between 1950-2002, the path of the Indian monsoon had been falling over the July and August in the shape of convex direction and decreasing rainfall and since 2002, the Indian monsoon has been rising over July, August, September in the shape of concave direction and precipitation in the region has revived, increasing daily rainfall.

5. Studies on the Milankovitch cycles etc. that Earth spin on its axis around the Sun is the root cause of variations in monsoons, seasons and other climate changes:

Another great source of evidence for the determination of Monsoon Time Scales is the Milankovitch scales. Earth has seasons because its axis of rotation is tilted at an angle of 23.5 degrees relative to our orbital plane- the plane of Earth's orbit around the sun. The collective effects of changes in the Earth's rotation around its axis and revolution around the Sun such as axial tilt etc. may be influenced climatic patterns on the earth. When examining the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale closely from 1880 to the present, there are many ups and downs in the monsoon cycles. This is the reason for the ups and downs with the monsoons is that the climate changes on the earth forms along the Earth's spin on its axial tilts around the sun. When the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale is being examined it is known that there are many unknown mysteries in the Earth's spin on its axial tilts around the Sun. Astrophysicists discover the mysteries of the Earth's spin on its axial tilts around the Sun based on the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale. Global researches around the world such as Milankovitch cycles etc. strengthened that the Earth's spin on its axis around the Sun is the root cause of the variations in the monsoons.

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

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

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

Obliquity: The angle of the Earth's axis in relation to its orbital plane. The tilt of the Earth's axis changes

over time, moving from 22.1° to 24.5° and back again over about 41,000 years. When the tilt increases, summers are warmer and winters are colder.

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

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

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

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

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

The Earth revolves around the Sun and the Sun revolves around the Milky Way. If you think closely, the reflections of the movements of the Earth and Sun "I.e" the Earth rotates (spins) on its axis once every 24 hours and revolves around (orbits) the Sun once every 365 days. The sun rotates (spins) on its axis once every ~27 days and revolves around (orbits) the center of the Milky Way once every 225–250 million years and other mysteries are clearly reflected on the Global Monsoon Time Scales. Think carefully. Milankovitch cycles are directly related to current climate changes, they are a natural process that has shaped Earth's climate from an 85 year cycle to millions of years.

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

6. Studies on the Heavy rains and floods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Deserts pouring rains and turning green:

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

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

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

A study suggests that the Thar Desert may turn green as a result of the climate/monsoon cycle traveling towards its peak state by the end of the century. The study's authors analyzed weather data from South Asia over the past 50 years and predicted future changes under various greenhouse gas scenarios. The study's results indicate that the Indian monsoon is expanding westward, which could lead to significant agricultural and socio-economic changes in the region.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

increase in the ocean heat content globally in the past two decades. In a global warming scenario, an increase in ocean temperatures at a faster rate in the Arabian Sea as compared to the Bay of Bengal is one of the major thermodynamic parameters due to which models are projecting an increase in the frequency of the cyclones in the Arabian Sea. All the studies, described above, determine Global Monsoon Time Scales.

Future:

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

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

Scientific theorem:

The cause is unknown but the year-to-year change of movement of the axis of the earth inclined at 23½ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun does play a significant role in the formation of clusters, bands, and paths of the monsoon and stimulates the weather. The intertropical convergence zone at the equator follows the movement of the sun and shifts north of the equator merges with the heat low-pressure zone created by the rising heat of the subcontinent due to direct and converging rays of the summer sun on the India Sub-Continent and develops into the monsoon trough and maintain monsoon circulation.

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. Especially, 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 taken some information from the Wikipedia. I am grateful to all of them. 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 the humanity. Governments did not support my researches, provide opportunities and give recognition, moreover I was ridiculed, humiliated and pushed out to the gate when I met to provide research opportunities. Society taunted, ostracized and throws away as an untouchable. I am a victim of discrimination & racism and negligence & jealousy. I was oppressed with tortures, prisons and inquisitions, my researches and studies were ignored, suppressed, darkened. Eventually, I built a small lab in my house and conducted researches 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)or 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 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, Geogenetic Artificial Storms Project Vision and Mission for pouring heavy rains and floods over the Reservoirs, dams, Projects; Geogenetic Artificial Underground Waters Project Vision and Mission for increasing ground waters;

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 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; Spacegenetic Another New Earth 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.

Many researches are being conducted by me on the global monsoon systems from 1980 to till date with an ideal to invent the mysteries of monsoon systems. In 1991, I submitted a research report to Sri G.M.C. Balayogi, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) on the importance and necessity of establishing the Monsoon Time Scales for studying the monsoon systems. Sri G.M.C. Balayogi recommended that research proposals to the India Meteorological Department for implementation in the services of the people. In 1994, The Cabinet Secretariat of India recommended this Monsoon Time Scale proposal to the Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt of India for further research and implementation. In 1996, many consultations were made with the Parliament House, President of India and other VVIPS. In 2005, consultations were made with the India Meteorological Department about the Monsoon Time Scale for further research and development in the services of the people. In 2009, The Secretary, Minister of Science and Technology was also recommended these Monsoon Time Scales to the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology for further research and development. In 2008, Dr.T.Subbarami Reddy, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for India was made a recommendation the India Meteorological Department for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale in the services of welfare of the people. In 2008, I sent a representation t0 the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspondence for further research and development. In 2009, I made an representation to the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspondence for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale. In 2009, Secretary, Minister of Science and Technology sent a letter to the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale. In 2010, a representation was sent to the India Meteorological Department about the correspondence for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale. Despite much pleading, Global Monsoon Time Scales were pushed into the dark, unable to be recognized. But nobody provide me research opportunities.

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

making this appeal to the world scientists to recognize me as the inventor of Geoscope & its related Geoscope architectures.

Inquisition:

All these were angered by casteists and fanatics. In addition to all this, the doctrines published in the name of Irlapatism-Irlapati Theory of Universe in 1977 further fueled their anger. All matters pertaining to the cosmos, including the doctrines about creation, the existence of god, the theory of evolution and aforesaid 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 was conducted an inquiry about this matter. While returning from the inquiry, I was attacked by a mob, and they took me forces to the village Chavadi, Ryali, there fundamentalists and superstitious people were met and where I was beat up. Followed by altercations about my thoughts in the book, they 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 in handcuffs. The fundamentalists and superstitious people succeeded me in sentencing. The Taluk Magistrate was declared me as a "dangerous boy and up to anything" and issued a sentence to punish and handed over to the Police Station, Ravulapalem. I was arrested on July 21, 1977. A case was registered, and I was kept on remand in Sub-jail and remaining period interrogated periodically. I faced trials, handcuffed and led through streets during the inquiries and court trials/hearings, and imprisoned. The trials were done from April 2, 1979, to November 20, 1979. After many arguments, the Hon'ble Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court was found me not guilty and acquitted on November 27, 1979.

However, many efforts and sacrifice did though, I could not get government recognition and social support. My researches and studies were ignored and darkened. I am a victim of racism and discrimination, negligence and jealousy. Throughout my life, I have experienced hardships all my life. I was abused, humiliated and beaten and pushed out when I asked to provide research opportunities. I was insulted by my race. Furthermore, I was tied to a pole and beaten. My thoughts and researches were subjected to the wrath of racists, casteists and fanatics as well as fellow scientists and resulted into oppression 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 imprisoned. Political recommendations and officials support, cash and caste, region and religion may play a key role in giving support and opportunities, awards and rewards, respect and recognition to depressed communities. But I have no of them. I am now making my life's last journey due to disregard & despair and illness & poverty.

Appeal to the world scientists:

I introduced numerous unique ideas, doctrines and tried unsuccessfully to fulfill them and conquer the creation. But, I was not provided opportunities due to racism, discrimination, negligence; oppressed with tortures, inquisitions, prisons, and my ideas, doctrines were ignored, suppressed, darkened. I am now making my life's last journey due to disregard & despair and ill-health & poverty. Furthermore, I am now suffering from the life-threatening severe asthma related issues and undergoing treatment. Illness weakening my health, my mind slows down and forgetfulness is coming. It is not known how long I will live and when I will die, but I know my time is near. In such situations, I am now making this humble request that if world scientists have invented any technologies in the future that re-create humans of the past, kindly remember and re-create me to complete my uncompleted goals.

GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI
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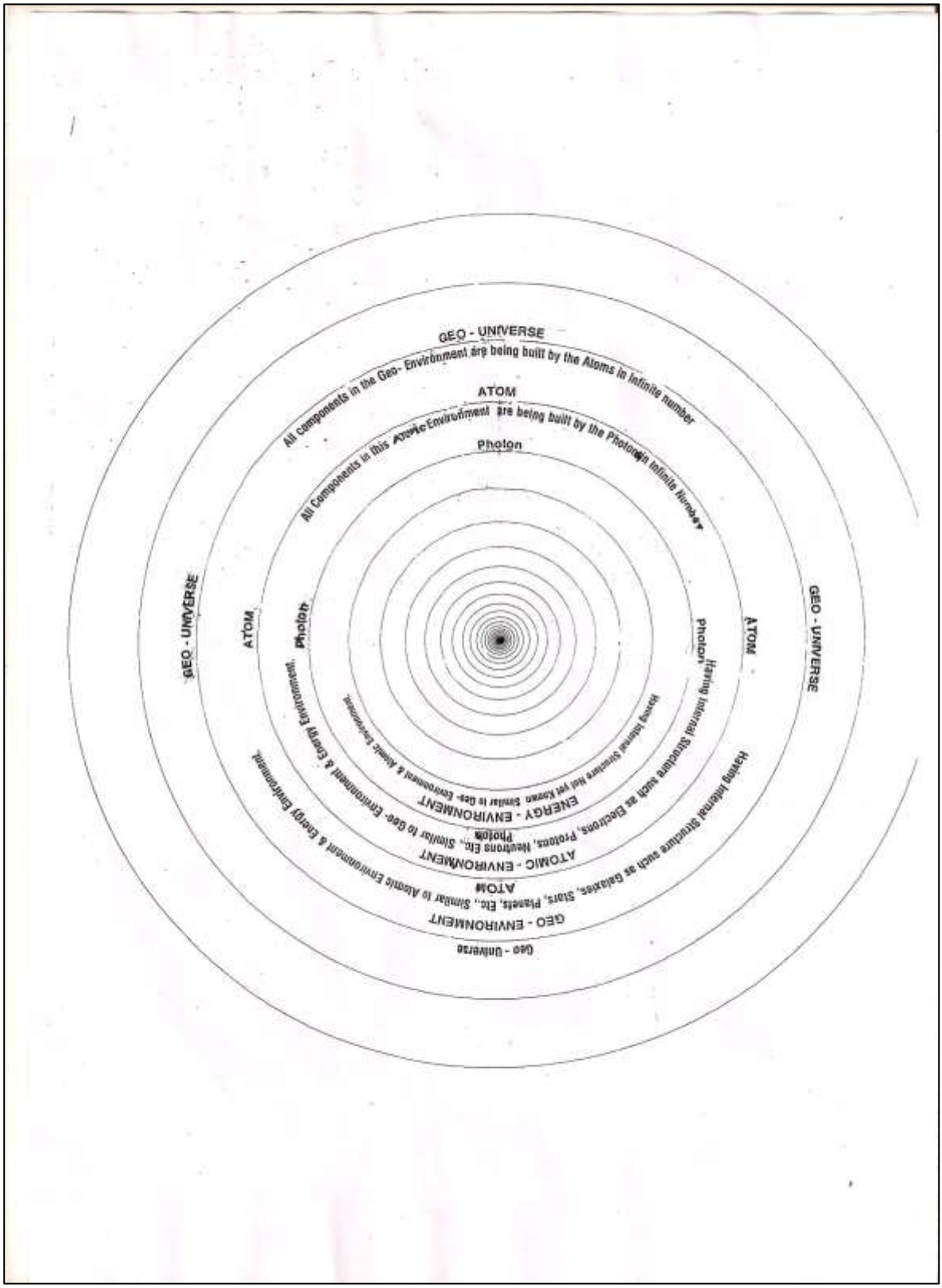
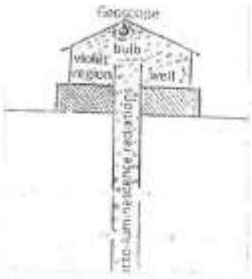
Hyderabad-500055,
Telangana State, INDIA
Email: gangadhar19582058@gmail.com
Googlepay/PhonepeA/cNo.+91 6305571833
Kotak Bank A/C No. 8447 502 446
IFSC Code No. KKBK 000 7453

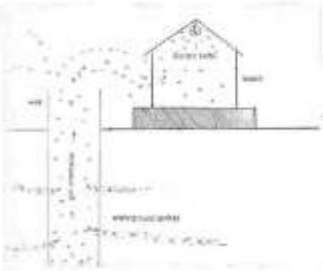
References:mentioned in bibliography


GEO - UNIVERSE
All components in the Geo- Environment are being built by the Atoms in infinite number
ATOM
All Components in this Atomic Environment are being built by the Photons in infinite Number
Photon
GEO - UNIVERSE
ATOM
Photon
Photon
ATOM
GEO - UNIVERSE
Having internal Structure such as Electrons, Protons, Neutrons Etc., Similar to Geo- Environment & Energy Environment.
ENERGY - ENVIRONMENT
Photon
ATOMIC - ENVIRONMENT
ATOM
GEO - ENVIRONMENT
Geo - Universe

Simple Geoscope Model:

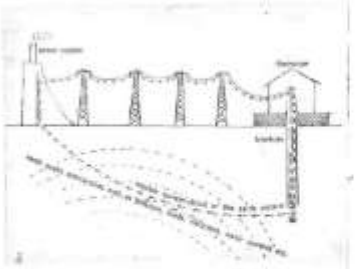


Home-Made Geoscope Model:

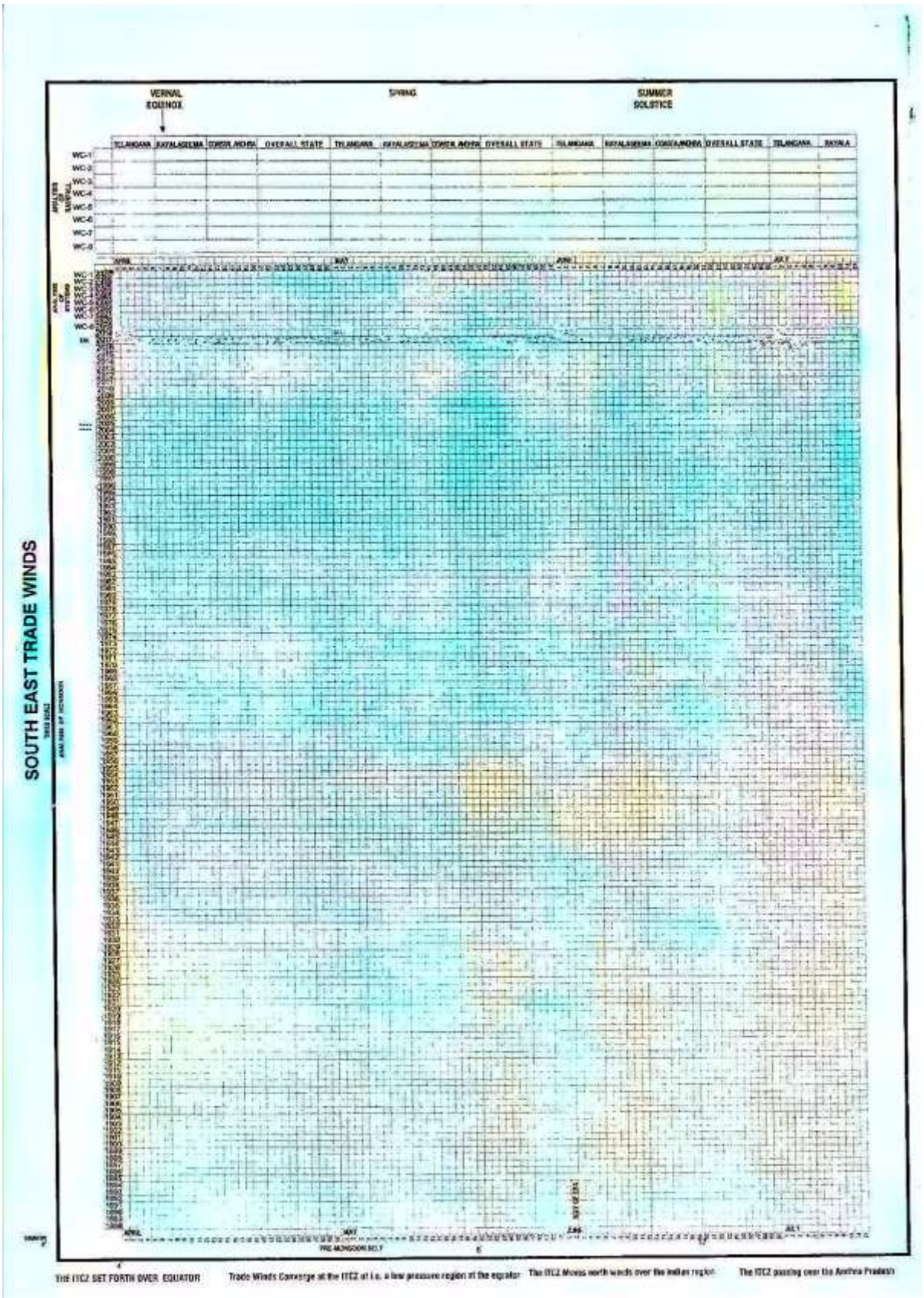


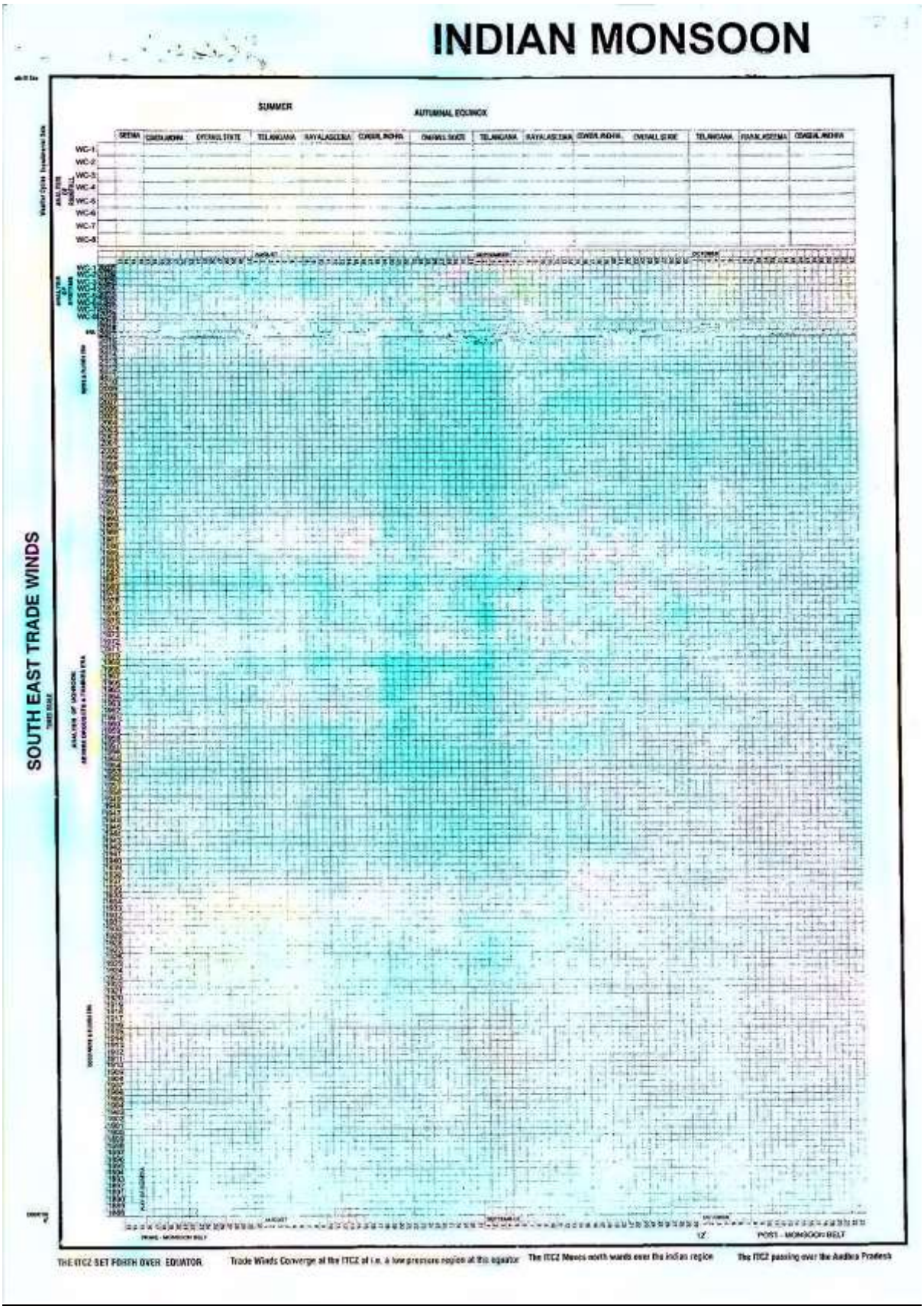
Seismic luminescence study:

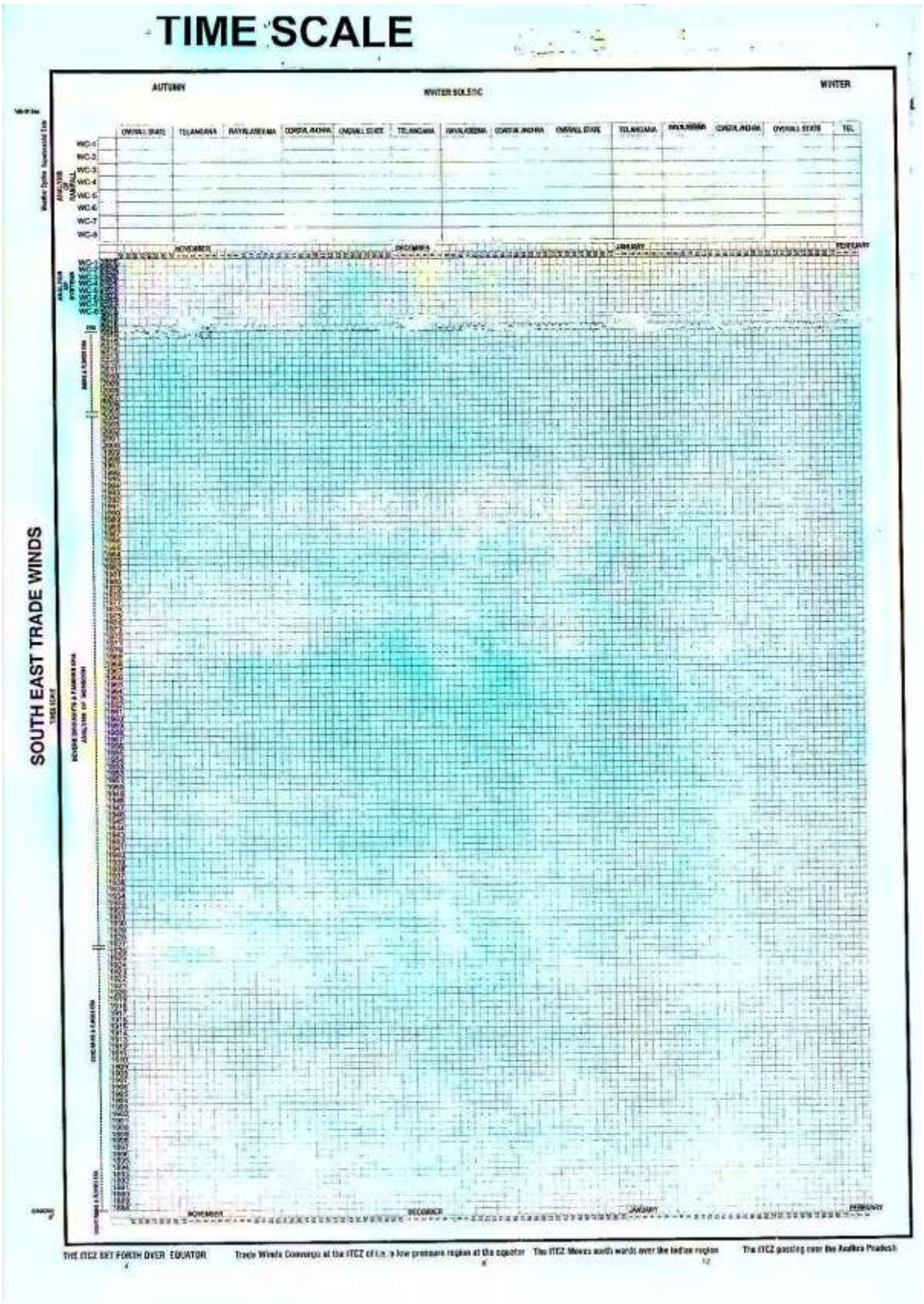
Electrogeogram Test:

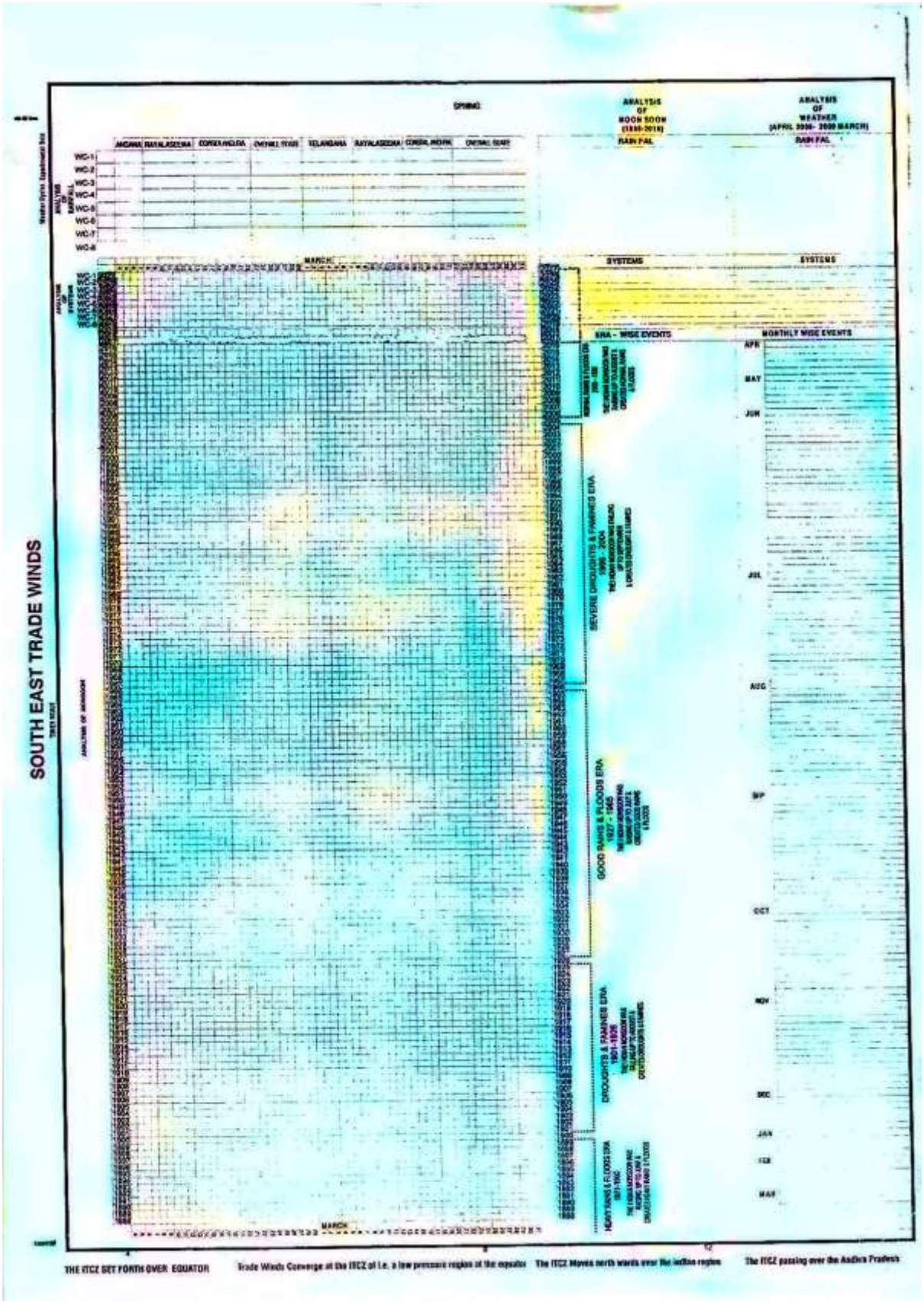


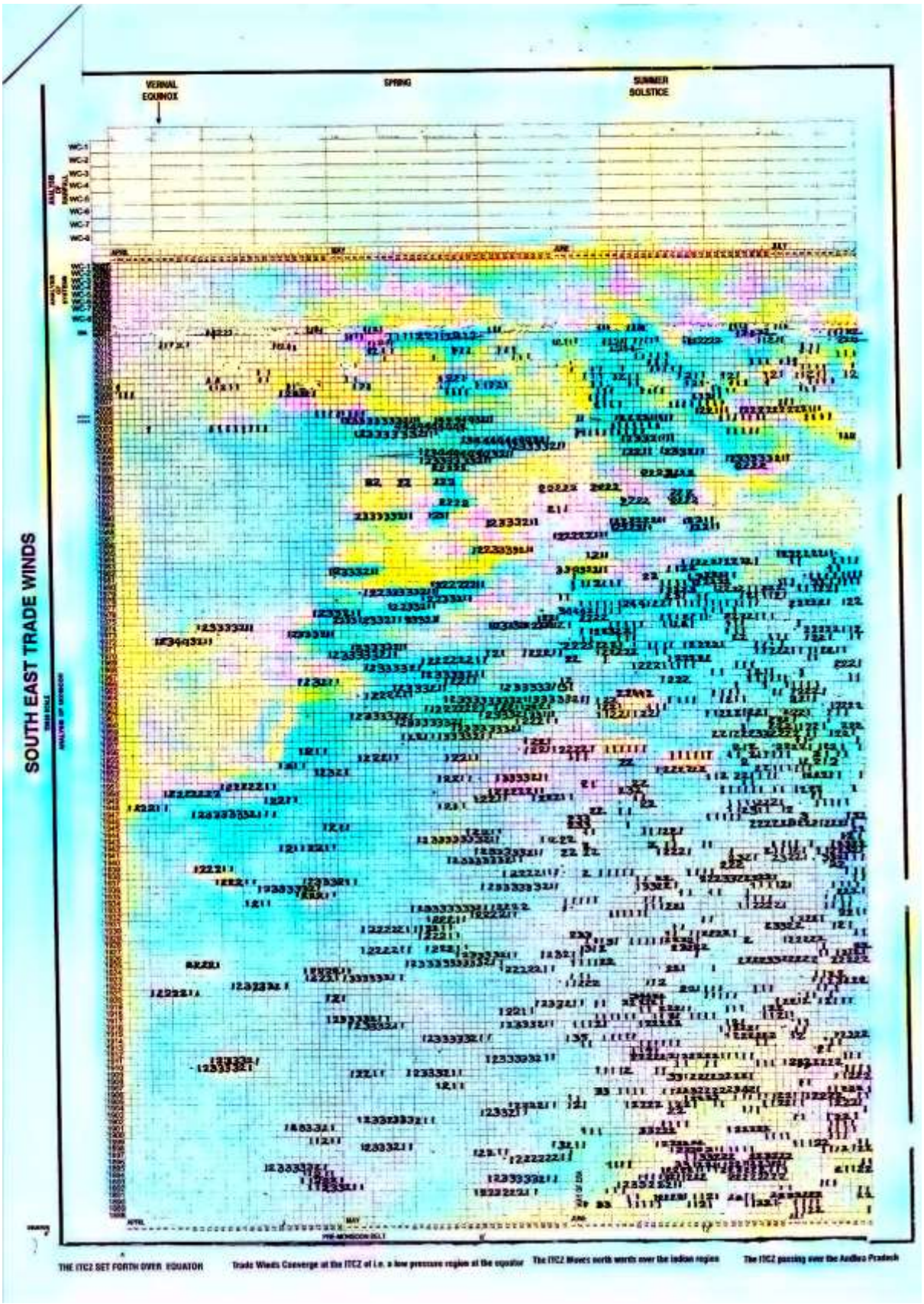
GEOSCOPE

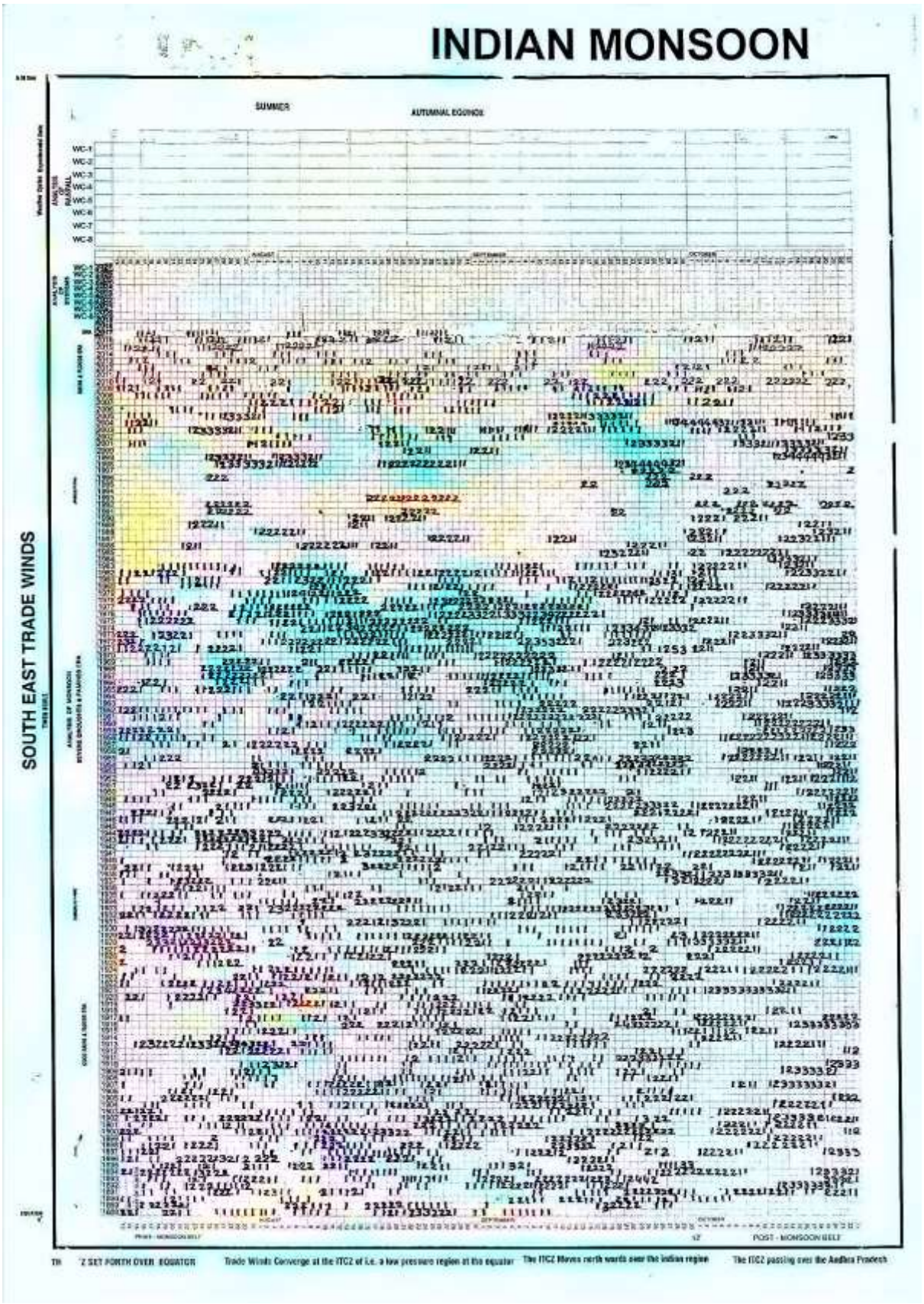

VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north words over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

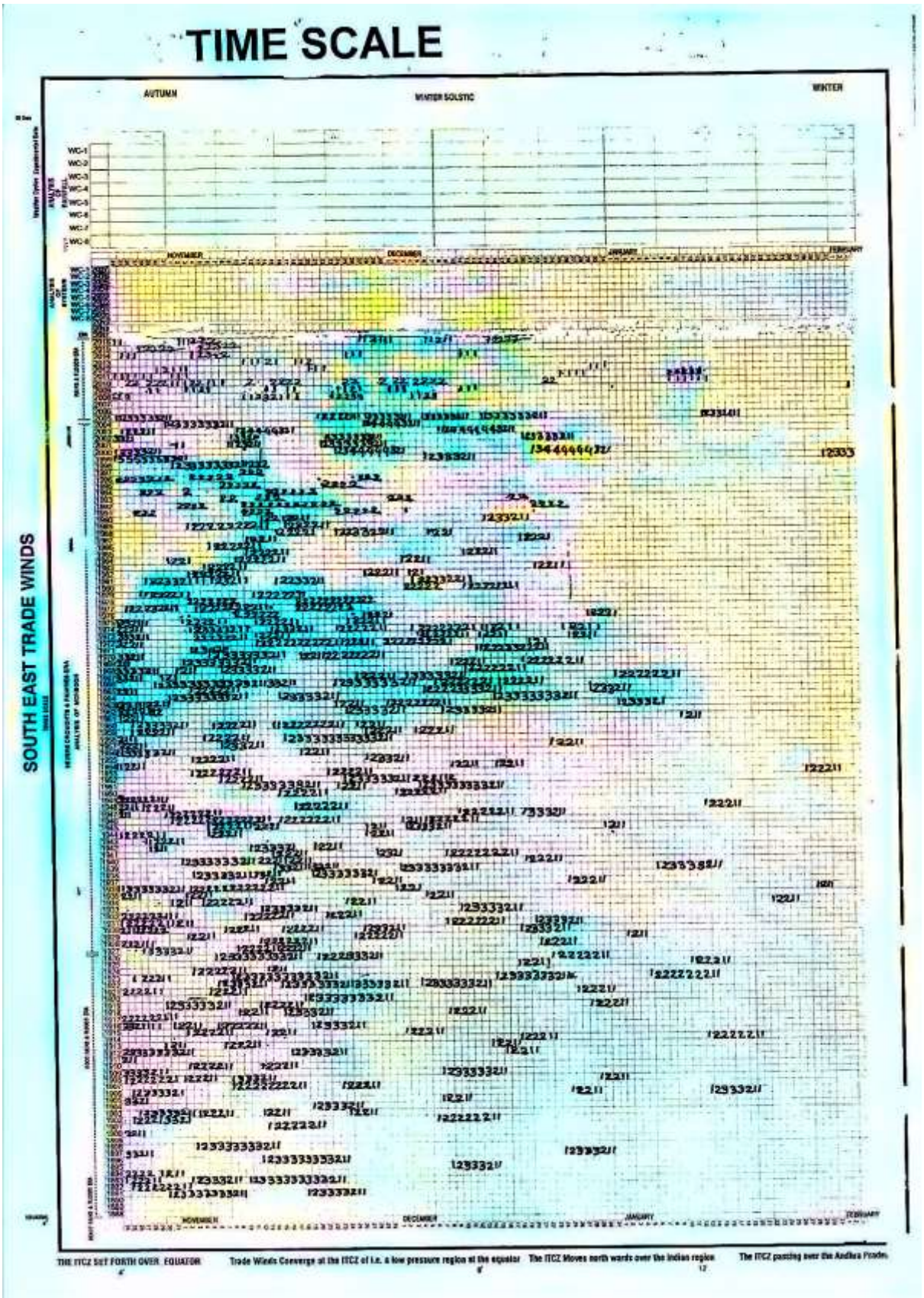

INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
POST - MONSOON BELT
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ at i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian regio
the ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

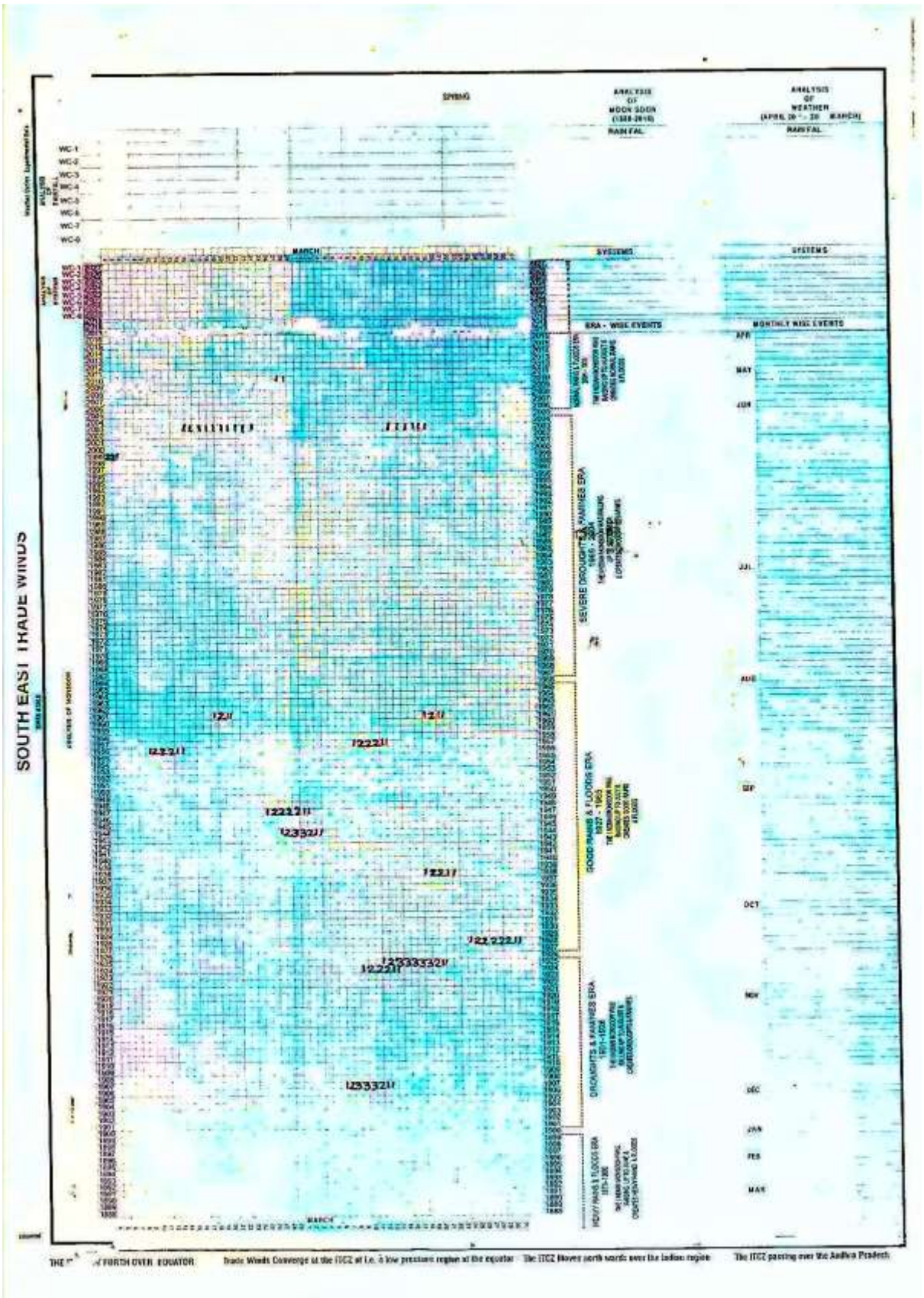

TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTIC
WINTER
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON (1980-2010) RAIN FAL
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER (APRIL 2000- 2020 MARCH) RAIN FAL
ANDHRA RAYALASEEMA COSTAL ANDHRA TELANGANA RAYALASEEMA COSTAL ANDHRA COSTAL ODISA
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
MARCH
SYSTEMS
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1965 - 2004
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1927 - 1965
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1901 - 1926
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1871-1900
MARCH
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region of the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATION
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north words over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
POST - MONSOON BELT


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


SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON (1988-2019) RAINFAL
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER (APRIL 20 - 20 MARCH) RAINFAL
WC-1
WC-2
WC-3
WC-4
WC-5
WC-6
WC-7
WC-8
MARCH
SYSTEMS
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
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MAY
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SEP
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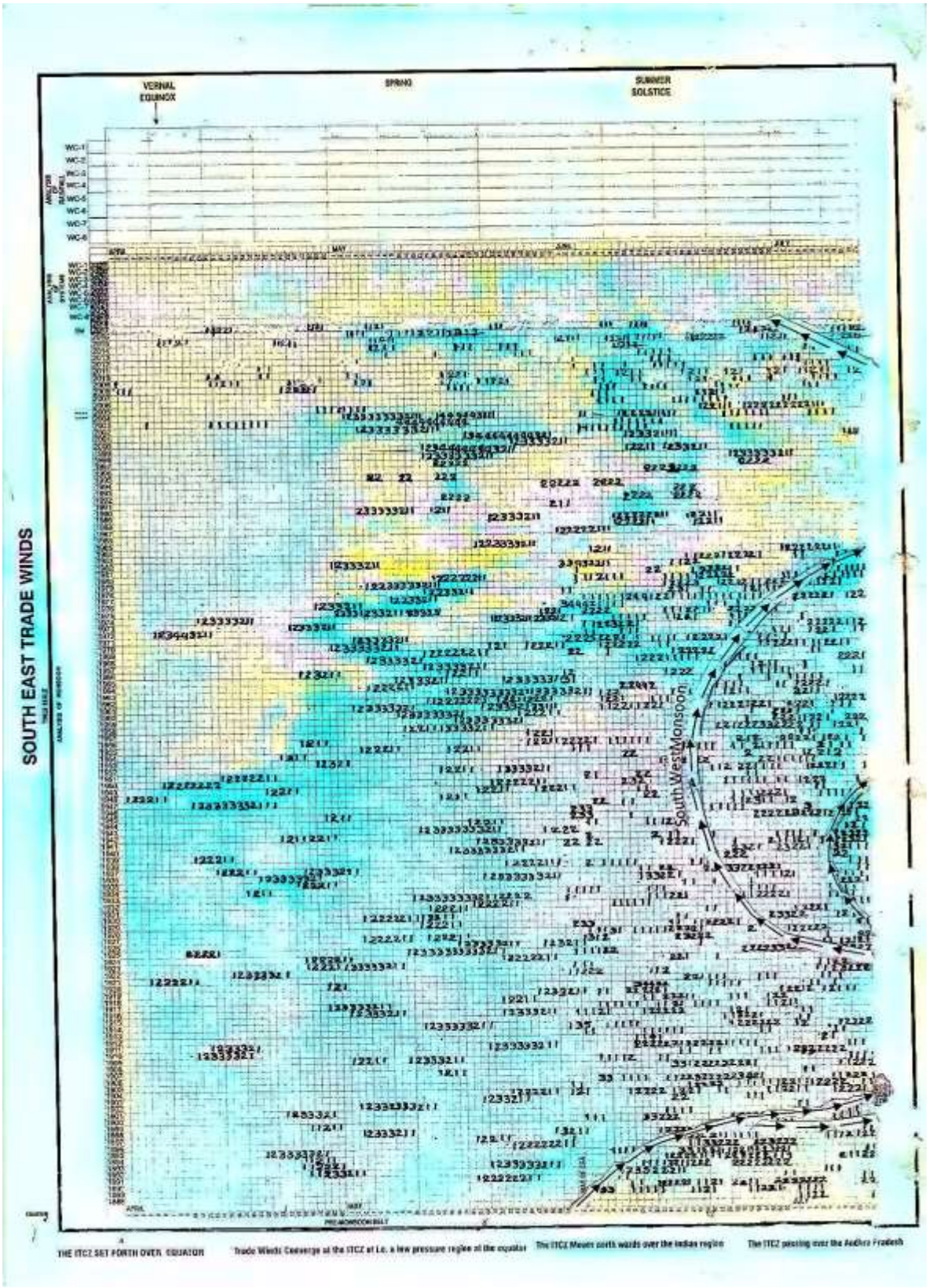
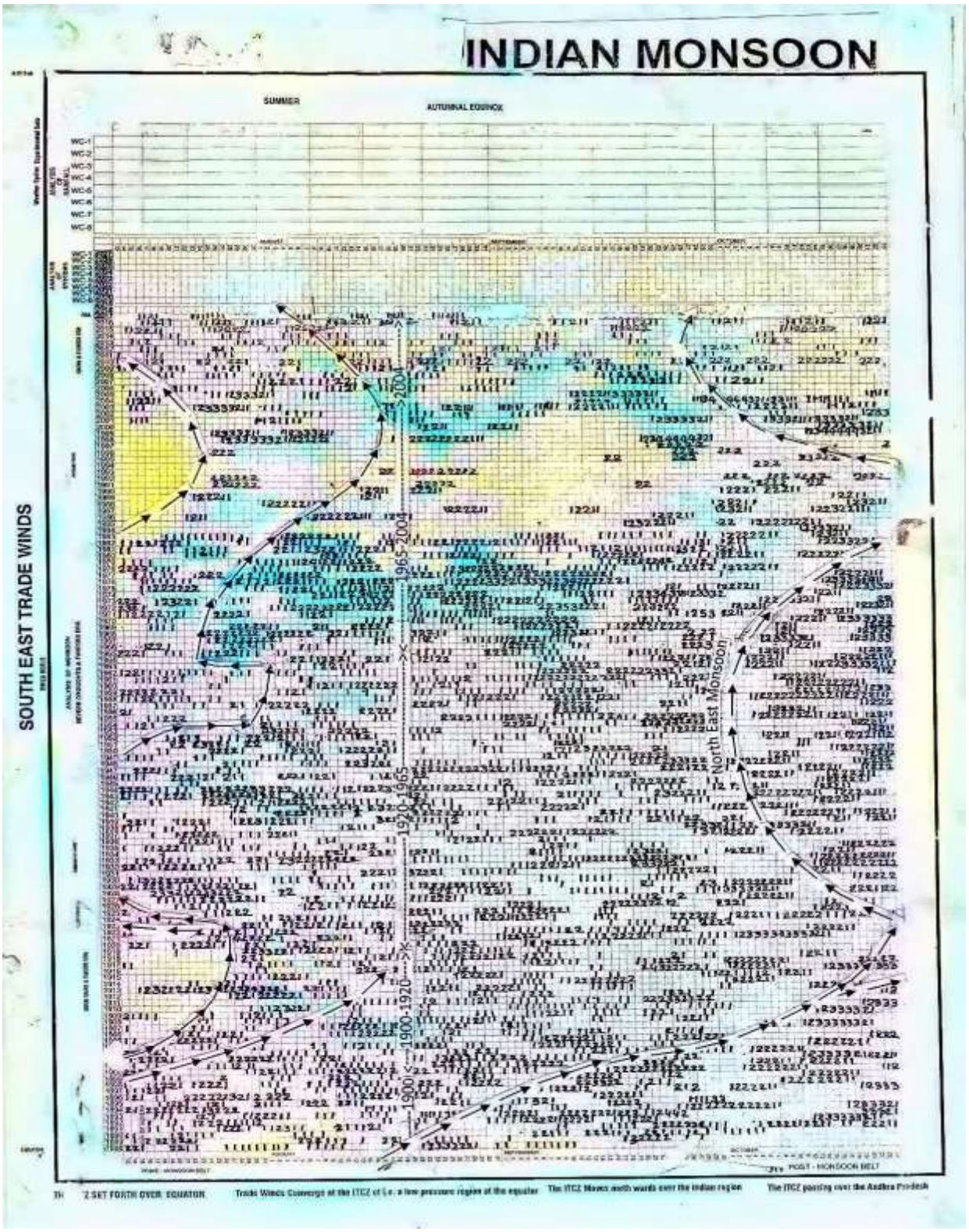
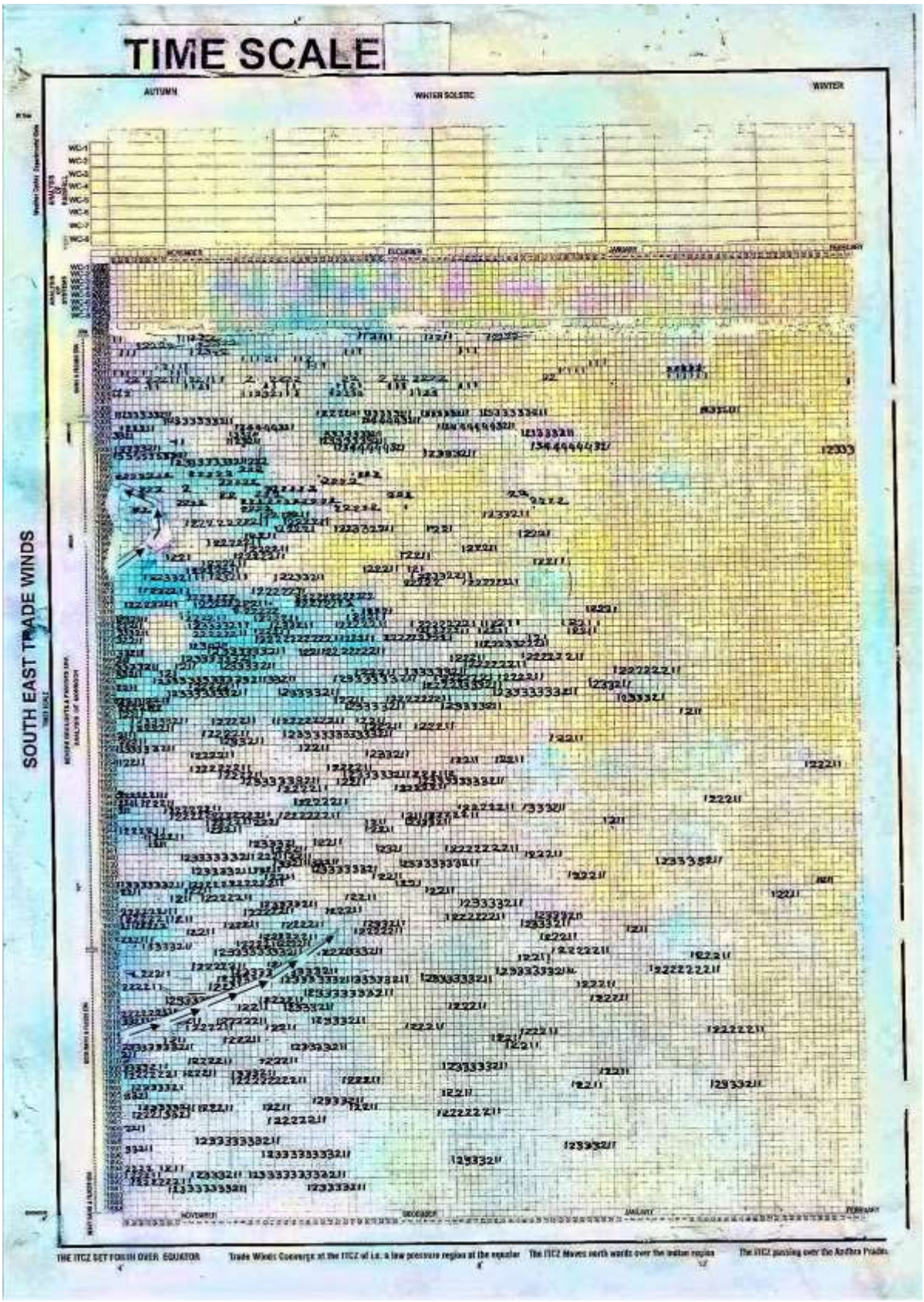
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA
MARCH
THE FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ or i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


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


INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
North East Monsoon
1965-2000
1920-1965
1900-1920
POST - MONSOON BELT


TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTICE
WINTER
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
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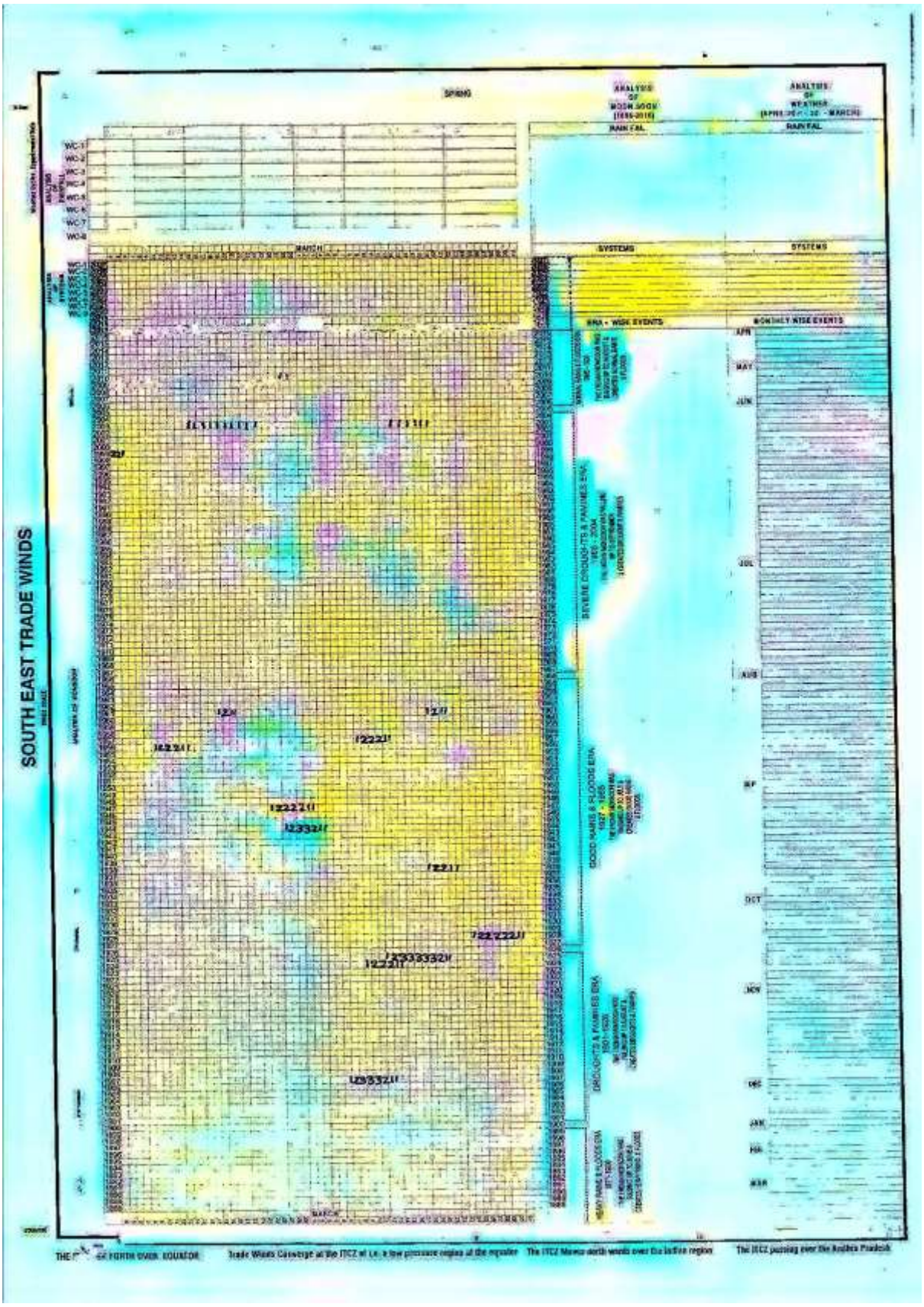
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER
RAIN FAL
RAIN FAL
WC-1
WC-2
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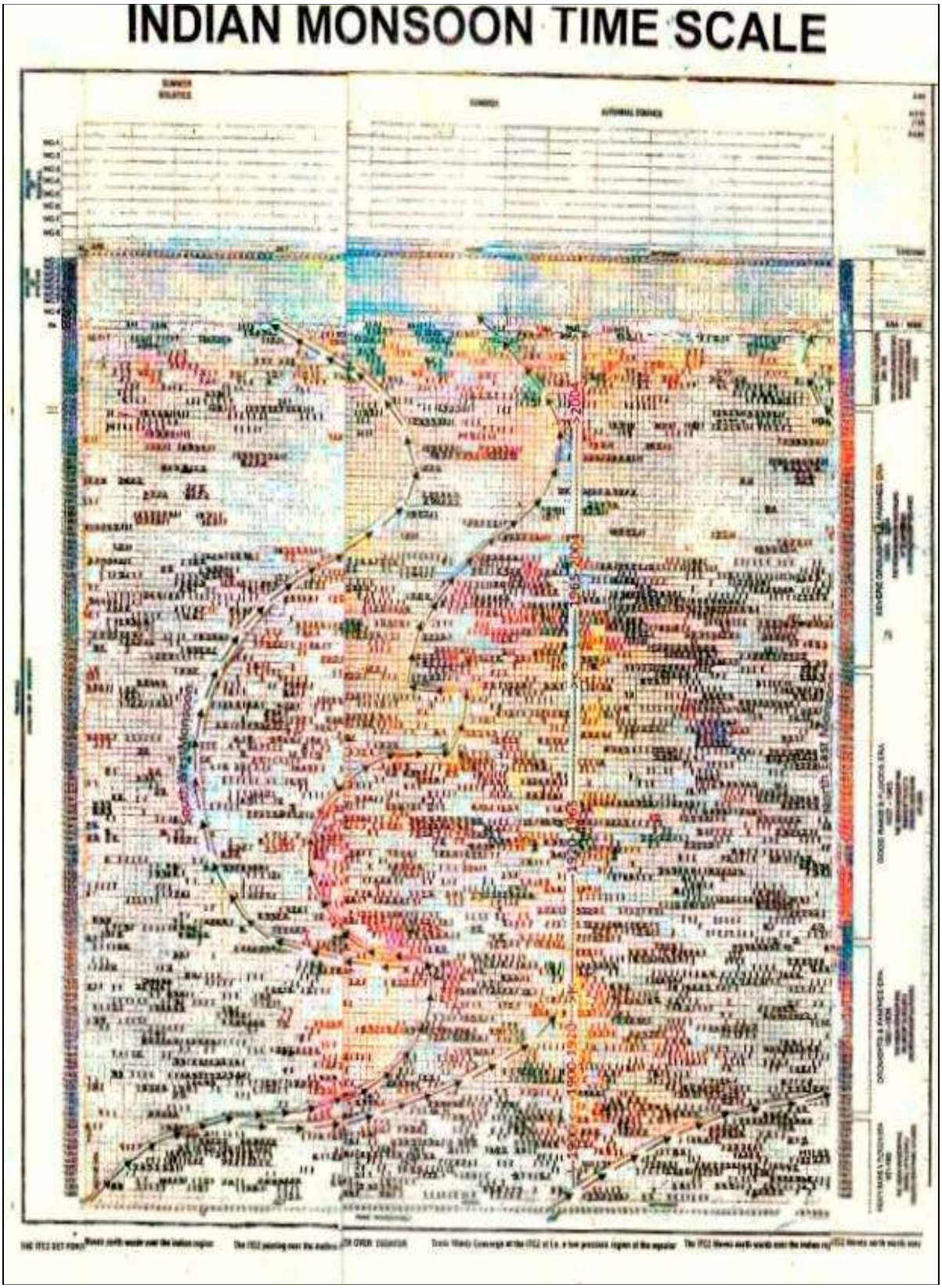
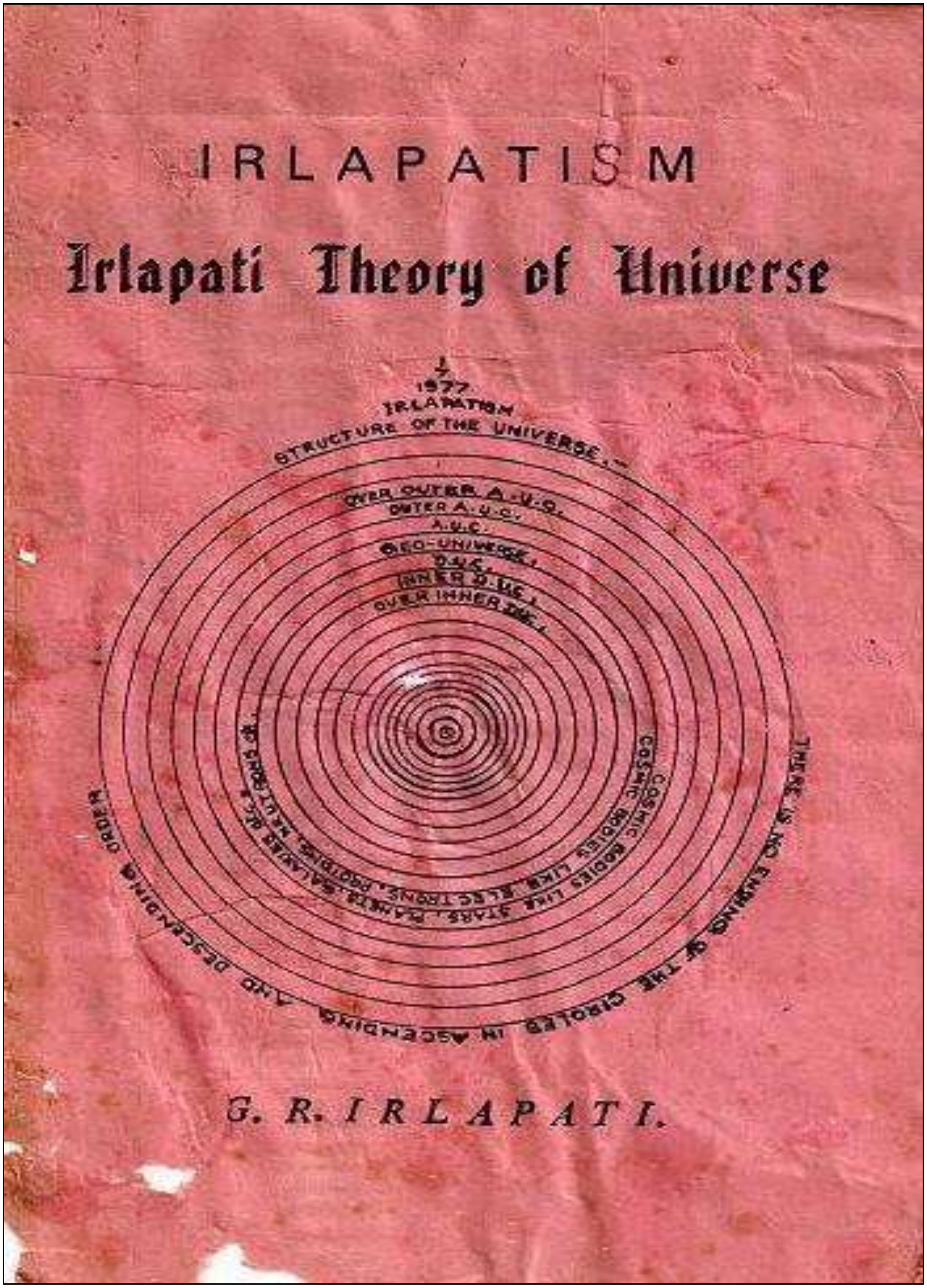
FEB
MAR
MARCH


INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE


SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE
Abridged analysed scale from 1888 year to 2018 year for the months of May 1st to December, 31st


IRLAPATISM
Irlapati Theory of Universe
1977
IRLAPATISM
STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE.-
OVER OUTER A.U.C.
OUTER A.U.C.
A.U.C.
GEO-UNIVERSE.
D.U.C.
INNER D.U.C.
OVER INNER D.U.C.
THERE IS NO ENDING OF THE CIRCLES IN ASCENDING AND DESCENDING ORDER
G. R. IRLAPATI.

మహారాజశ్రీ రెవిన్యూ డివిజనల్ ఆఫీసరు
వారి దివ్యసముఖమునకు,
అమలాపురం.

తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లా, కొత్తపేట తాలూకా మెర్లపాలెం గ్రామకాపురస్థుడు ఇర్లపాటి పుల్లయ్య కుమారుడు ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు అను నేను పిక్కిలి విధేయతో నమస్కరించి దాఖలు చేసుకొను విన్నపములు.

అయ్యా,

నేను శాస్త్ర పరిశోధనలు చేసి దేశానికి సేవలు చేయాలనే ఆశయమును కలిగిన శాస్త్రపరిశోధకుడను. ఇంటి వద్దనే చిన్న పరిశోధనాలయమును పెట్టుకొని ప్రయోగాలు చేసుకొంటున్నాను. సృష్టి ఆవిర్భావము, నిర్మాణము, ధర్మాలు, పరిణామము మానవసృష్టి మతము-దైవము మొదలగు విషయాలను విశదీకరిస్తూ, వాదాలను ప్రతిపాదించాను. ఇవేకాకుండా ప్రజలను తుఫానులు, కరువుకాటకాలు, వరదలవంటి ప్రకృతిపరీతాలనుండి కాపాడటానికిగాను కొన్ని సూత్రాలను పద్ధతులను జియోసోఫు వంటి పరికరాలను రూపొందిస్తున్నాను. ఇంకా అనేక శాస్త్రీయ ప్రచురణలు ప్రచారము ద్వారా సేవచేస్తున్నాను. అయితే మాగ్గాని కరణంగారు, మునసబుగారు, అత్రేయపురం రెవిన్యూ ఇన్స్పెక్టరుగారు, కొత్తపేట తహసిల్దారు గారు ఇతరులు మూఢనమ్మకాలతో నా సిద్ధాంతాలను విమర్శిస్తూ, వాగ్వాదము చేస్తున్నారు. నా పరిశోధనలకు అడ్డంకులు కలిగిస్తున్నారు. నాకు కులధృవపత్రమునే సంతకము పెట్టకుండా బాధిస్తున్నారు. దయతో ఈ విషయమును విచారించి నాకు రక్షణ కల్పించమని న్యాయము చేయుమని వేడుకొనుచున్నాను.

ఇట్లు, తమ విశ్వాసనీయుడు,

I. Gangadhara Rao
6-7-77

:ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు:

మెర్లపాలెం,
తేది 6-7-1977

-27-

Received a typed report Taluk Magistrate Kotha Peta which runs as follows:
Ref:- A2-5973/77 dt 21.7.77 Taluk office Kotha Peta

From: Sri P. Subba Rao, B.com,
Taluk Magistrate.

To The Station House Officer
Ravulapalem.

Sir,
Sub:- Signature - Forgery signature - Sri Jalapati Gangadhara Rao of Merlapalem V. Report of the Revenue Inspector, Atreyapuram.
Ref:- Report of the Firka Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram dt 21.7.77.

The Rev. Inspector Atreyapuram enquired and reported that Smt. Relangi Rattamma w/o Musalaiah of Merlapalem village applied for grant of a tree (Tamarind) situated on the north-west portion of her house for which house site patta was granted.

On the above petition the signatures of village Munsiff, Merlapalem and the Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram were forged.

The Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram further reported that Smt. Relangi Rattamma in her statement deposed that the second son of Sri Jalapati Pallaiah forged the signatures. As such the Rev. Inspector Atreyapuram has called for the individual and enquired in to the matter and reported that he failed Intermediate and left hand writer. He accepted that he forged signatures and the [illegible] of the village Munsiff, Merlapalem and the Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram. He is a very dangerous boy and is upto any thing.

In the above circumstances Sri Jalapati Gangadhara Rao S/o Pallaiah of Merlapalem village, the offender in the instant case may be dealt with according to law. Please intimate the action taken in the matter.

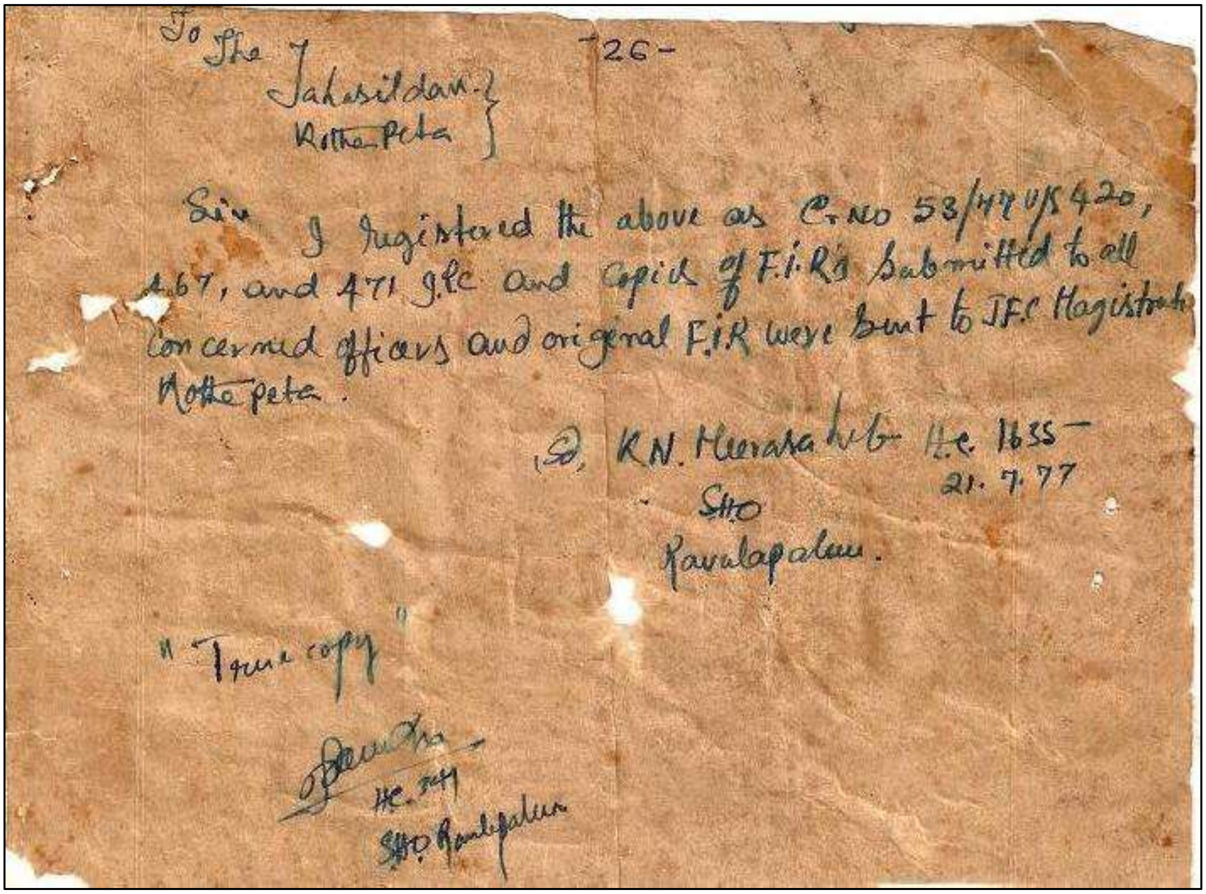
1. The following records are enclosed here with duly affixing the list and enclosure.
2. Slip containing forged signature.
3. Statement recorded from Sri Jalapati Gangadhara Rao S/o Pallaiah of Merlapalem village.
4. Statement of Smt. Relangi Rattamma w/o Musalaiah of Merlapalem village.
5. Report of the Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram dated 21.7.77.
6. The offender is produced before you through the Rev. Inspector Atreyapuram for taking in to custody.

Enclo:- As stated above.

B.O.
(Sd) P. Ramasastry
Head clerk.

Yours faithfully,
Sd, P. Subba Rao
Taluk Magistrate
Kothapeta.

Copy submitted to the Collector, Kakinada.
Copy submitted Superintendent of Police, Kakinada.
Copy to the Rev. Divl. Officer, Amalapuram.
Copy to the Circle Inspector of Police, Amalapuram.



-26-

To The

Tahasildar,
Kotha Peta

Sir,

I registered the above as Cr No 53/77 U/S 420, 467, and 471 I.P.C and copies of F.I.R's submitted to all concerned officers and original F.I.R were sent to J.F.C Magistrate Kotha peta.

Sd. K.N. Meeraka [illegible] H.C. 1635
21. 7. 77
SHO
Ravulapalem.

"True copy"

[illegible]
H.C. [illegible]
SHO Ravulapalem

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE OF THE I CLASS KOTHAPETA.

PRESENT: SRI D. VENKATANARAYANA, B.Com., LL.B., Judicial Magistrate of the I Class.

TUESDAY, the 27th day of November, 1979.

C.C.No. 13/79.

Between:

The State of Andhra Pradesh, through

The State Inspector of Police, Razole
Cr.No.53/79 of Ravupalame P.S. .. Complainant.

and

Irlapati Gangadhara Rao,
s/o Pullayya, Aged 19 yrs.
Merlapalem. .. Accused.

This case coming on 20.11.79 for hearing before me in the presence of the State-Complainant and the accused appearing in person and having stood over for consideration till this day, the court delivered thefollowing:-

JUDGMENT

The Inspector of Police, Razole has laid the charge sheet in Cr.No.53/79 of Ravulapalem Police Station Under Sections 420, and 471 IPC against the accused herein.

2. The case of the prosecution is that P.W.1 is resident of Merlapalem village and she is living in a house constructed in R.S.No.129 in Merlapalem village which was given to her by the Revenue Department. There is a tamarind tree in the said house site near her house. The branches of the said tree were over-hanging on her house endangering safetyto her house. She was advised to apply for patta of the said tamarind tree. The accused who had come to know about it approached P.W.1 two weeks prior to 21.7.77 and offered his services to get the xxx tree of patta for her and he induced her to affix her thumb impression on the application written by him and wanted her to get the recommendations of the Village Munsif and Revenue Inspector, Atreyapuram. When she expressed her inability to secure their signatures he resorted to forging of the signatures of village Munsif, Merlapalem and Revenue Inspector (P.W.4). Completing the application and the recommendations he presented the application in the Taluk Office,

proceeded for verification and enquiry on 21.7.77, contacted P.W. 1 to and also questioned the accused at the village chavidi of Ryali before whom the accused admitted the offence and P.W.4 recorded the statements of P.W.1 and the accused. The accused was produced before the Tahsildar, Rothapeta who forwarded the accused to the Police Station, Ravulapalem along with Exs.P1 to P4 The police, Ravulapalem registered Cr.No.59/77 U/s. 420,467 and 471 IPC. Therefore, the accused is liable for punishment under sec. 420,467 and 471 IPC.

3. The case was taken on file against the accused Under sec. 420, 467 and 471 IPC. When the accused appeared before this court, copies of documents contemplated Under sec. 207 Cr.P.C. were furnished to him and he was examined on the contents of the documents. He denied the offence. On consideration of the documents, a charge Under sec. 420, 467 and 471 IPC were framed, read over, interpreted and explained to the accused in Telugu to which he pleaded not guilty and claimed to be tried.

4. The prosecution, in support of its case, examined P.W.1, who was also to apply patta of the tamarind tree, P.W.2 the village Munsif, Ryali, P.W.3, Village Karnam of Ryali, P.W.4 the Revenue Inspector in whose presence the accused is alleged to have confessed the offence, P.W.5 the Head Constable who registered the crime. P.W.6 the Investigating Officer, P.W.7, the Tahsildar who forwarded the accused and report of P.W.4 to Ravulapalem P.S. and got marked Ex.P1 to P6. The accused did not adduce any oral or documentary evidence.

5. After closure of the prosecution evidence, the accused was examined U/s. 313 Cr.P.C. regarding the incriminating circumstances appearing in the evidence of the prosecution against the accused. The plea of the accused is total denial of the offence. He stated that P.W.4 is superstitious and fanatic and that when P.W.4 was telling about God once he told him that human being was born once only. Therefore, P.W.4 grew ill in that connection

is that he was beaten by P.W.4 and others and he was forced to put his signature on Ex.P3 and also Ex.P2. Further, the plea of the accused is that there was altercation between him and P.W.4 with regard to the existence of God and also with regard to obtaining of signature of P.W.4 on the caste certificate. Except, the confession statement of the accused Ex.P3 before P.Ws. 2 to 4, there is no direct evidence to connect the accused with the offences charged against him. P.W.4 is an illeterate. She does notknow on which paper the accused obtained her thumb impression. Even for a moment sake, it is presumed that it is the accused who obtained the signature of P.W.1, on Ex.P1, Ex.P1 itself is completely in torn condution and the Tahsildar, Kothapeta who is competent authority to grant patta of the tamarind tree, would not have acted upon the petition Ex.P1. Moreover, the prsecution failed to explain the reason why the accused forged the signature of P.W.4 and the Village Munsif, Merlapalem on Ex.P1 and by forging the signature what is the wrongful gain the accused wanted to obtain. There is no evidence to show that it is the accused who filed Ex.P1 petition and other enclosures in the Tehsil Office, Kothapeta. Further, there is a typed petition filed in this case which contains the recommendation of the Village Munsif and the recommendation of Revenue Inspector-P.W.4. It is not marked by prosecution. To support a conviction U/s. 467 IPC, there must be evidence that the document is a false document within the meaning of section 464 IPC and that it was forged by the accused with some intent mentioned in sec. 463 IPC. It is not sufficient that some possible intent may be inferred from the facts, it is necessary such intent should be established by evidence, which is laching in this case. Under Sec. 420 IPC, there must be evidence that the person deceived delivered to someone, or consented that some person shall retain certain property, that the person deceived was induced by the accused to do as above, that such person acted upon such inducement in consequence of his having been deceived by the accused, that the accused acted fraudulently

and that subsequently when he approached P.W.4 to sign on the caste certificate, he demanded Rs. 10/- from him and that subsequently he reported the matter to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Amalapuram bout the demanding of illegal gratification of P.W.4. The R.D.O. Amalpuram has promissed to enquire into the matter. Therefore, this case is falsely foisted against him. When he was coming from Ravulapalem the Village servant took him before P.W.4. Thereafter he was kept taken to village chavidi where P.Ws. 1 to 4 were present and they beat him and obtained his signature on Ex.P3 and subsequntly he was taken to the Tahsildar, Kothapeta from there he was sent to Police Station, Ravulapalem and that he is innocent and he did not commit any offence.

6. The point for consideration is whether the prosecution has been able to establish its case against the accused, beyond all reasonable doubt?

7. The case of the prosecution is that the accused forged the signature of P.S.4 the Revenue Inspector and Village Munsif, Merlapalem (who is no more alive). Ex.P1 is the petition which contains the alleged forged signatures of Village Munsif, Merlapalem and Revenue Inspector (P.W.4). Ex.P1 is in torn condition. The alleged signature of Village Munsif, Merlapalem is completely torn and thes ignatures of P.W.4 is also torn completely except some portion. It also contains the thumb impression alleged to have been affixed by P.W.1. The prosecution to establish that it is the accused who is responsible for the alleged forgery of signatures of P.W.4 and Village Munsif, Merlapalem relied on Ex.P1 petition and Ex.P2 the slip which is also alleged to have been signed by the accused in the presence of P.Ws. 2 to 4. There is no direct evidence available, in this case, who witnessed the forging of the signatures of P.W.4 and Village Munsif, Merlapalem. Even then alleged signatures are in torn condition. Regarding the statement of the accused recorded by P.W.4 in the presence

dishonestly when so inducing that person, that the accused so induced that person intentionally, that such act of the accused was likely to cause damage or harm to that person in property. There must also evidence of fraudulent or dishonest intention at the time of the omission of the act in respect of which the cheating is alleged. Since the main part of the alleged signatures of P.W.4 and Village Munsif, Merlapalem (who is no more) are completely torn and Ex.P1 is in such a condition that the Tahsildar, Kothapeta would not have been acted upon it in granting patta of the tamarind tree to the petitioner ie., P.W.1. Therefore the question of commission of offences of cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, forgery of a valuable security or authority to make transfer any valuable security and using a genuine a forged document which is known to be forged are not proved against the accused, beyond all reasonable doubt.

In the result, the accused is given the benefit of doubt. The accused is found not guilty of the offences punishable Under sections 420, 467 and 471 IPC. and he is acquitted Under sec. 248(1) Cr.P.C.

Dictated to the Shorthand-writer, transcribed by him, Corrected by me and pronounced in Open Court on this the 27th day of November, 1979 in the presence of the accused.

Sd.D.Venkata Narayana,27.11.7
Judicial Magistrate of the
Ist Class, Kothapeta.

Appendix of evidence.
Witnesses examined for.

Prosecution:
P.W.1: Relangi Rattamma
P.W.2: Pericherla Satyanarayanaraju.
P.W.3: T.V.Sriramachandra Murty.
P.W.4: Malladi Pandurangа Vithal, RI, Atreyapuram.
P.W.5: K.M.Meera Sahe, HC 1625, Ravulapalem P.S.
P.W.6: D.B.Pundarikakshudu, Inspector of Police, Ravulapalem.
P.W.7: P.Subba Rao, Tahsildar, Kothapeta.

Defence:
None.

Documents marked:

Ex.P1: Forged petition, dt. 10.7.77 of P.W.1

Ex.P2: Slip

Ex.P3: Statement of accused. Nil.

Ex.P4: Statement of P.W.1

Ex.P5: F.I.R. in Cr.No. 53/77.

Ex.P6: Petition forwarded by the Tahsildar, Kothapeta to the S.H.O. Ravulapalem.

M.Os marked:

Nil.

Sd. D. Venkatanarayana
27.11.79
Judicial Magistrate of I Class
Kothapeta.

-/true copy/-

J.F.C. MAGISTRATE
KOTHAPETA.

CALENDAR AND JUDGMENT
IN THE COURT OF THE JUDICIAL MAGISTRATE OF THE I CLASS
KOTHAPETA.

C.C.No. 13/79.

Date of:
Offence: 2 weeks prior to 21.7.77
Complaint: 1.2.79
Apprhn. of accused: 13.2.79.
Release on bail: 13.2.79.

Commencement of trial: 2.4.79
Close of trial: 20.11.79.
Sentence/Order: 27.11.79
The presiding officer is on CL from 22.11.79 to 24.11.79 and is on permission on 25.11.79).

Explanation for the delay and remarks: The delay is due to non-production of witnesses by the complainant.

Complainant: The S.H.O. Revulapalem Cr.No.53/79.

Name of accused.	Father's name.	Age.	Religion.	Calling	Village	Taluk
Irlapati Gangadhara Rao.	Pullayya	19	Hindu	Mazdoor	Merlapalem.	Kothapeta

Offence: Under Sec. 420, 467 and 471 IPC.

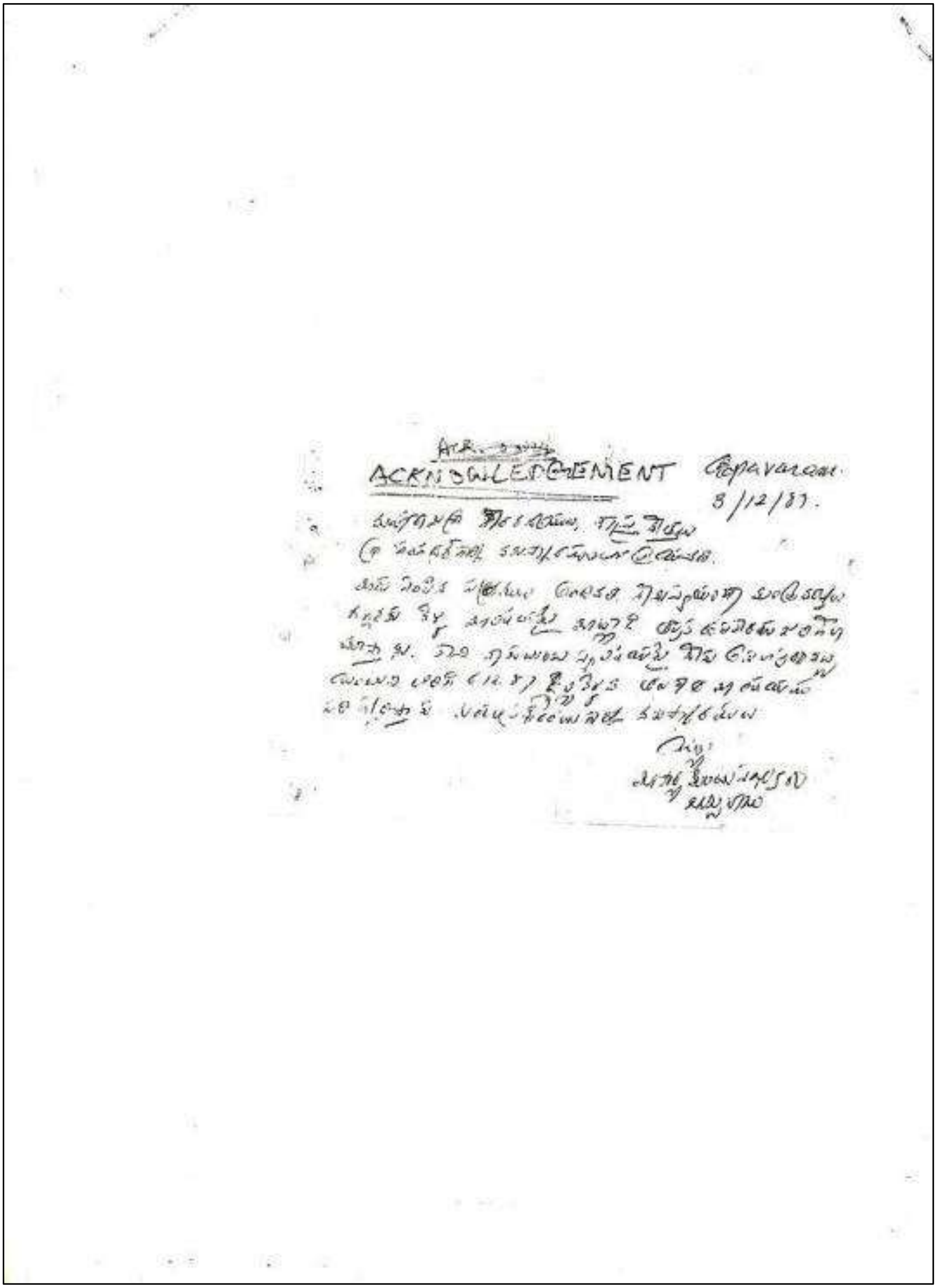
Finding: Not guilty.

Sentence/Order: The accused is acquitted U/s 248(1) Cr.P.C. of the offence Under Sec. 420, 467 and 471 IPC.

Sd. D. Venkata Narayana
27.11.1979
Judl.Magistrate of the 1st class
Kothapeta.

-/true copy/-

J.F.C.MAGISTRATE
KOTHAPETA.


ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Gopavaram

3/12/87.

401

सत्यमेव जयते

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

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

9th December, 1988.

Dear Shri Rao,

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

2. I will try to help.

Yours sincerely,

(K.R. NARAYANAN)

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

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

Hyderabad,
Date:03-06-1989

To

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

Sir,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Yours faithfully,
G. Gangadhara Rao

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

In the High Court of Judicature of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad.
Special Original Jurisdiction

Wednesday the Sixth day of September
One thousand nine hundred and eighty nine

Present

The Hon'ble Mr.Justice Lakshmana Rao

Writ Petition No.12355 of 1989

Between:
Irlapati Gangadhara Rao. .. Petitioner

And

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

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

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

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

iii)Costs be awarded to the petitioner;

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

The Court made the following: ORDER

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

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

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

The writ petition is accordingly disposed of. No costs.

Sd/-S.H.Choudary
Asst.Registrar

//true copy//

Asst.Registrar

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

From:
Gangadhara Rao Irlapati,
Merlapalem Village
Vubalanka Post - 533232,
Atryapuram, E.G.District,
Andhra Pradesh.

To

The Director of General of
Meteorology,
India Meteorological Department
New Delhi.

Through : Shri G.M.C. Balayogi
Member of Parliament (LS)
Amalapuram.

Sir,

Sub: Global Monsoon Time-Scales - Indian -Monsoon Time Scale-
Requested for further research & Development - Reg.,

I am a poor Scientist with an ideal to serve the country
research. I have built a small Lab at my house and conductine
research on the Global Monsoon systems. As a part of this, I have
Invented the Indian Monsoon Time Scale which can help to study
the past, present and future movements of the Indian Monsoon.

I am request you that kindly accept my Indian Monsoon
Time Scale and Develop in the services ofthe country.

Merlapalem
15-08-1995.

Yours faithfully,
G. Gangadhara Rao
15-8-95.

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

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

दिनांक/Date Oct. 21 1991.

To

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

Sir,

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

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

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

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

(iv) Verification procedure with specific instances.

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

Yours faithfully,

(M.C. PANT) 17/10/91
Director
for Director General of Meteorology.

-89-

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

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

दिनांक/Date Nov..... 199619

To

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

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

Sir,

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

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

Yours faithfully,

28/11/96

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

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

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

24 March 2008

Dear Sh. Ajit Tyagi Ji

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

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

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Arja Srikanth)

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

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

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No. F-12016/1/00-NA/100

भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली-110003
तार का पता: महामौसम, नई दिल्ली
दूरभाष: 24611068, 24631913

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAWAN, LODI ROAD, NEW DELHI-110003
Telegraphic Address: DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI
Tel. No. 24611068/ 24631913, Fax No. 24643128,

November, 2009.
1 December

Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
A.S.O., A.P.P.S.C., Nampally,
Beside Gandhi Bhawan,
Hyderabad – 500 001, A.P.

Subject:- "Indian Weather Time Scale" – regarding.

Sir,

With reference to your letter addressed to Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences, regarding forecast relating to prediction of cyclone, monsoon, heavy rainfall etc., you may kindly refer this office letter No. O-49106/537 dated 25/26.7.2005.

However, your dedication and interest in the field of meteorology is highly appreciated.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

T Kumar 1.12.09
(Awadhesh Kumar)
Scientist 'E'
for Director General of Meteorology

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

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

दिनांक/Date 25/07/2005

To:

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

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

Sir,

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

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

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

टेलिफोन : 25535220, 25535223, 25535254
TELEPHONE : 25535211, 25535245 FAX : 091 020 25533201
टेलेक्स : 146 7792 OBSR IN (Electronic) तार : मौसम विभाग, पुणे
TELEX : 0145 7227 MPNA IN TELEGRAM : Weather, Puna
E-mail : adgmrpune @ hotmail.com
मौसम विज्ञान के अपरमहानिदेशक (अनुसंधान)
शिवाजीनगर, पुणे - 411 005
Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research)
Shivajinagar, Pune – 411 005

No. ..... Date .....

GT-021(MISC)/6675
Dt.28.05.2008.

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

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

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter on the subject cited above .

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

Thanking you.

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

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GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
REVENUE (DM.III) DEPARTMENT

Letter No.25241/DM.III(3)/2009 **dated:08.07.2009**

From
Sri.G.Ravi Babu, IAS.,
Addl. Commissioner for Disaster Management &
E.O. Dy. Secretary to Government,
Revenue (DM) Department,
A.P. Secretariat,
HYDERABAD – 500 022.

To
Sri. Gangadhara Rao Irlapati,
H.No.5-30-4/1, Saibaba Nagar,
Jeedimetla, Hyderabad – 500 055.

Sir,

Sub:- Project proposal – Establishment of "Andhra Pradesh State Weather Time Scale" – Regarding.

Ref:- From Sri.I Gangadhar Rao, Saibaba Nagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad letter dated 11.06.2009.

****

With reference to your letter cited, you are requested to attend personally in the chambers of Addl. Commissioner for Disaster Management, Revenue (DM) Dept., A.P. Secretariat, Hyderabad on 13.07.2009 at 4.00 p.m. to explain the function of the "Andhra Pradesh State Weather Time Scale" by which the monsoon movements and its weather problems and natural calamities such as heavy rains, floods, droughts, cyclones etc., can be estimated on the Screen of the scale in advance etc.,

Yours faithfully,

for Addl. Commissioner for Disaster Management &
E.O. Dy. Secretary to Government

(2)

IN THE GRAM PANCHAYAT OF THE MERLAPALEM VILLAGE
CERTIFYING DECISION P.R.NO.87
ON THE 13th DAY OF DECEMBER , 1988
PARTICULARS OF GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI

This is to certify that the particulars of Gangadhara Rao Irlapati which are given below:-

FAMILY PARTICULARS

Name: Gangadhara Rao
Sir name: Irlapati
Father's Name: Pullayya
Place of Birth: Merlapalem
Date of Birth: 25th, May, 1958

NATIVITY PARTICULARS

Nativity of Village: Merlapalem
Mandal : Atreyapuram
District: East Godavari
State : Andhra Pradesh

COMMUNITY PARTICULARS

Caste: Scheduled Caste
Sub-Caste: Mala
Religion: Hindu
Nationality: Indian
Social Position: Poor
Social conduct: Good Patriot

ACADEMICAL PARTICULARS

Scientifical Qualification: None, Natural Genius
General Education
Elementary School Study: 1 to 5 classes
Upper Primary School study: 6 to 7 classes
High School Study: 8 to 10 classes
Pre-University course: Intermediate
Graduation: B.A. (Arts)
Post-Graduation:
Technical: F.T. (TrySem)

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE PARTICULARS

Year of starting of researches: 1963
Year of continuing of researches: 1988
Name of the research Theory of Universe (1977) Socio Scientifical studies
Place of the research: Irlapati vari Merlapalem
Results of research: Geography, Jeevagola etc
Total Period of his service: He has sacrificed his life to the country for 25 years

PRESENT SITUATION PARTICULARS

Occupation: Un-employee
Wealth: Poverty
Health: Illness

The above particulars are true and correct as per the enquiry, verification and written wittness of senior adults of the Gram Sabha.

Signature:
Designation:

Sarpanch
GRAM PANCHAYAT
MERLAPALEM
14/12/88

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S. GHOSE,
JOINT SECRETARY

भारत सरकार
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
टेक्नोलाजी भवन, नया महरौली मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110016

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

DO No.............................. Date..............................

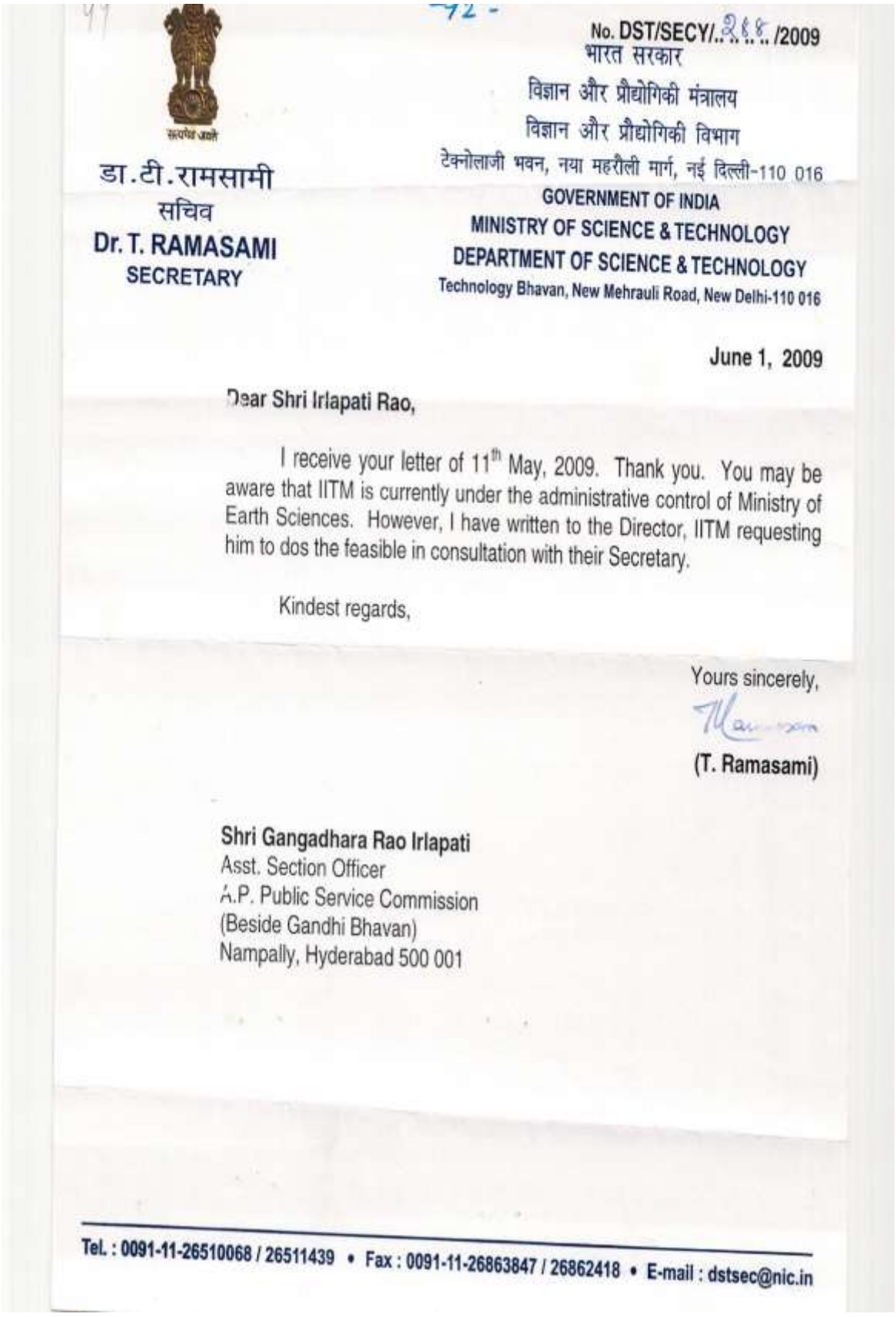
DO No.NHRF/SKM/30/94 Dated: 17.8.1994

Dear Dr. Naidu,

Please refer to your letter No.1152/ADB/2/94 dated May 19, 1994 addressed to Cabinet Secretary forwarding representation of Shri I Gangadhara Rao, Junior Assistant in the Andhra Pra[illegible]h Public Service Commission regarding his claim of invention of a peculiar scale for forecasting cyclones, heavy windy rain, earthquakes and all other natural calamities 1[illegible] days in advance.

We appreciate the attempt made by Shri Gangadhara Rao in developing a weather scale using a complete new approach. However you will agree that a weather forecasting scheme ought to have some scientific basis and be capable of delivering results independent of an individual observer. Since the scale developed by Shri Rao uses eye as an instrument, whose property and efficacy varies from person to person as also from age to ag[illegible] of the observer, it can not be a reliable tool for the purpose. Studies in geomagnetism establish no relationship between the occurence of cyclones and change in geomagnetic fi[illegible]. Further, the forecast is [illegible] to be valid for an area of [illegible]00 to 1500 Kms around the place of observation. The range being [illegible]o wide, it is doubtful if such a forecast, even if true, [illegible] serve any worthwhi[illegible] purpose like fore-warning the people in [illegible] affected area, taking any precautionary measure or planning any emergency relief without creating panicky conditions.

contd..2



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

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

डा.टी.रामसामी
सचिव

Dr. T. RAMASAMI
SECRETARY

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

June 1, 2009

Dear Shri Irlapati Rao,

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

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

(T. Ramasami)

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

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

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FROM

M.G.GOPAL, I.A.S.,
SECRETARY.

TO

THE COMMISSIONER FOR DISASTER MANAGEMENT, AND EX.OFFICIO PRINCIPAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,
REVENUE (DM.III) DEPARTMENT,
ANDHRA PRADESH,
HYDERABAD.

LETTER NO:869/ADB/4/2009, DT:15.07.2009.

Sir,

Sub:- A.P.P.S.C. - Estt., - Forwarding the A.P. State Wather time scale prepared by Sri I.Gangadhar Rao, A.S.O., A.P.P.S.C., Hyderabad - Regarding.

Ref:- Represen ation of Sri I.Gangadhar Rao, along with A.P. Weather time scale.

* * *

I am directed to forward herewith the representation of Sri I.Gangadhar Rao, Assistant Section Officer, O/o Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, Hyderabad along with his reported research work on Andhra Pradesh State Weather Report for your consideration and necessary action.

Yours faithfully,

SECRETARY.

35 -95-

SUPREME COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

OPINION

Ref. D.No. 8664/2005

Date: 02.01.2006

IN THE MATTER OF : Sh. Gangadhar Rao Irlapati

I have perused the case papers of the applicant who is a Scientist and of the considered opinion that the applicant has an alternative remedy to approach the High Court under Article 226 of Constitution of India for seeking appropriate relief and directions as the petition cannot be filed directly under Article 32 of the Constitution of India as there appears no violation of fundamental right of the petitioner.

Sd/-

(Mr. T.N.Singh)
Advocate
Supreme Court of India