Eco - forecast

Gangadhara Rao Irlapati

H. No.5-30-4/1, Saibabanagar, Jeedimetla, Hyderabad - 500 055, Telangana, India.
Email: gangadhar19582058@gmail.com

Abstract: What is Ecological forecasting? Forecasting refers to the practice of predicting what will happen in the future by considering events in the past and present. An ecological forecast predicts changes in ecosystems and ecosystem components in response to an ecological driver such as climate variability, extreme weather conditions, pollution, or habitat change. Ecological forecasting-attempting to predict the nature and intensity of the Micro-ecological and Macro-ecological forces that are likely to affect a firm's decision-making and have an impact upon its performance in a given period. Biological forecasting that predicts where and when organisms can occur as limited by the physical environment and organisms also connected to microclimates. The predictions are made using models of the physical processes of energy and mass exchange between organisms and their ecosystems and environments. Accordingly, many animals, fish, birds, reptiles, and insects predict the climate changes and natural calamities in advance. I have done many research and studies on this Ecological forecasting and made some proposals in this research paper to predict the climate changes and natural calamities in advance as outlined below.
[Gangadhara Rao Irlapati. **Eco – forecast.** *Researcher* 2025;17(5):19-94]. ISSN 1553-9865 (print); ISSN 2163-8950 (online). http://www.sciencepub.net/researcher. 04. doi:10.7537/marsrsj170525.04

Keywords: Bioforecast (1965-70); A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology (1970-77); Inquisition (1977-79); Basics of Geoscope (1980-87); Basics of Monsoon Time Scales (1987-91); Indian Monsoon Time Scale (1991); Researches on Earth and space related issues (1991-2000); Numerical Weather Periodic Tables (2000-10); Designs of Geoscope projects (2010-20); Designs of Global Monsoon Time Scales (2020-)

Introduction:

Ecology is the study of the relationships between living organisms such as animals, birds, trees etc. including humans. An ecological forecast predicts changes in ecosystems and ecosystem components in response to an environmental driver such as climate variability, extreme weather conditions, pollution, or habitat change. Ecological forecasting methods uses knowledge of physics, ecology and physiology to predict how ecosystems will change in the future in response to environmental factors such as climate change. Since childhood I have done observations on ecological, environmental and biological forecasting methods and invented many methods of early warning of weather changes. Bioforecast is one of the many ecological forecasting methods invented by me. Although weakened by forecasting property with less successive rate, it is a primary and ecological forecasting method.

All world scientists agree that it is possible for animals to sense changes in the environment before humans. Anecdotal evidence abounds of animals fish, birds, reptiles, and insects exhibiting strange behavior anywhere from weeks to seconds before weather changes and natural calamities in advance. Many animals predict the arrival of summer or rain with their changing behavior, because they sense that the days are getting longer or hotter. When cows sense bad weather, they become restless. I have conducted many researches and studies on how organisms perceive climate changes in advance and have made a number of inventions and discoveries related to these bio-forecasting methods. Among them the invention of Lisposcope, discovery of bio-lumicells, and particularly invention of Bio-forecast to predict weather changes and natural calamities in advance are important.

This is a preliminary research related to the study of bio-forecast. Commoners and intellectuals, students and faculty, poor and rich people can easily conduct these researches and make many inventions. By conducting experiments of Bioforecast and maintain, one can be estimated the impending weather conditions and natural calamities rains, cyclones, extreme weather conditions extreme winter conditions, cloud burst, hail storms etc in advance. Although weakened by forecasting property with less successive rate and reliability ambiquity , it is a primary and natural forecasting method.

Plenty of studies have shown that some animals can sense major changes in the weather. Animals that can predict weather changes and natural calamities in advance. Most curious finding is that the birds left long before the storm arrived. Golden-winged warblers take off from their expected locations more than 24 hours in advance before storm arrived. Many studies found that Dogs can smell through a person breath or sweat. whether or not diabetic person has

high or low blood sugar. They can have about 200 million olfactory cells in their noses, versus only 5 million in the human nose. And It was found that more days before earthquake, Dogs and Cats engaged in unusual behaviour and became more stressed out and agitated in the days before earthquakes. They also might be able to detect changes in atmospheric pressure, gravity and ground deformation. Cows showed lowered milk production some days before earthquakes. It was noticed that bees were nowhere in sight before rains. Bears have an amazing sense of smell, such that they can sniff out a human is 18 miles away. Sharks may be sensing the air and water pressure and flee to deeper water before hurricane arrives.

Keeping considering the facts and circumstances, I conducted many research and studies on the weather conditions and natural calamities, combined with my research and studies and proposed the Eco-environmental forecasting methods along with Global Monsoon Time Scales which can help to estimate the impending weather conditions and natural calamities of the in advance to take necessary steps and save the people, crops and other assets. Eco-environmental forecasting only 50/50% success rate and inconclusive and should only be viewed from a scientific perspective. However, comparing the results of Eco-environmental forecasting methods with the results Monsoon Time Scales used in the study will give accurate results. For this, how to set up a country's Monsoon Time Scale is explained in detail below. In addition to these, nine key regional Monsoon Time Scales "I.e" North American Monsoon Time Scale, North African Monsoon Time Scale, Indian Monsoon Time Scale, East Asian Monsoon Time Scale, Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale, South American Monsoon Time Scale, South African Monsoon Time Scale, Australian Monsoon Time Scale alongwith European Monsoon Time Scale are mentioned below Here's an important point is to be grasped that, Monsoon Time Scale for this Eco-environmental forecasting method, it's better a country establish it's own Monsoon Time Scale to get 100% successful results. If not, it can establish its nearest regional monsoon time scale as it has also reflecting climate changes of its country with a slight difference. 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.

I have conducted many researches and studies on this Eco-environmental (bio-forecasting method) and have invented the Bio-forecast. This is my first invention which can help to forecast the weather changes 18 days in advance. From 1965 to 1970, I started doing researches and studies around 10th year of my childhood. From 1965 to 1969, Many researches and experiments were conducted and invented the **Lisposcope** in 1965, **Biolumicells** (Bioluminescent micells) in 1966, and "**Bioforecast effect**" in 1969. Although weakened by forecasting property with less success rate, it is a primary, interesting and natural forecasting method. These are my first research works.

More mysteries are yet to be discovered regarding this research. Researches should be conducted by biologists and meteorologists together. But recognize me as the first scientist who invented invented the **Lisposcope** in 1965, **Biolumicells** (Bioluminescent micells) in 1966, and "**Bioforecast effect**" in 1969.

Lisposcope: I first started the researches in 1963-65 @ 5 to 7 years age with little instruments such as papers and pencils, water drop etc. and invented the Light Spot Scope (Lisposcope).

Lisposcope is a simple but wonderful instrument which functions with a natural doctrine hidden secretly in the function of the eye which can help to find out some inventions and discoveries like bio-lumicells, bio-forecast effect etc, Lisposcope is my first invention.

Take one small glass/steel ball or water drop on an object and stand in sun the light. Expose the ball/drop to the sun rays. As a result of the sun rays, there will be a light spot in the drop/ball.

Place the light spot closely to the eye. The light spot appears many times bigger as a circular screen. The appearance in the screen of light spot is the surface of the eyeball. This can be proved by moving eyelids, the movement of eyelids, eye water and some bioluminescent particles on the eyeball can be observed in the screen of light spot.

The principle of the Lisposcope is that the eye lens changes its focal length from a minimum distance to the object at infinity and can see the object. If the distance decreases below minimum, the clarity of vision decreases. At this position, the eye lens acts as a simple microscope and form virtual images of all objects in front of it. We can see them on the screen of light spot if place just inside its minimum distance.

Bio-lumicells: I have discovered some bubble like particles named by me as the Bio-lumicells (Bioluminescentmicells) on the eyeball in 1964 in the Lisposcope experiments. These particles are a part and parcel of the human body, may be released within the human body and secreting to the eyeball through the

eye water. However only biologists have been able to confirm the discovery of the Bio-lumicells. This is my second invention.

The Lisposcope observations we can see three types of Bio-lumicells on the eyeball the first one is the most bright and active and it is seen rarely on the eyeball and this Bio-lumicells is has high velocity, mechanical energy, spin around itself it. The second one has normal bright seen normally on the eyeball and the third and last one is bright less, it is seen frequently on the eyeball.

Bioforecast: Looking the screen of light spot and move the eyelids. We can see some Bio-lumicells on the eyeball. After finding a number of Bio-lumicells all at once in cloud or group, you must count them without eyelid movement. Firstly, observe with one eye two or three times. Later on another eye. As we examine one after another with both eyes, we have to take into account the greatest number of particles.

Analyze the data by making a table having the columns -date of observation, time of observation, number of particles and weather report. Firstly we must put the date, next the time of observation, then the number of particles available in the observation. Do the observations three or four times daily in the morning & evening and enter the number of particles. At last, record the weather report of the country on the same day. If we do our observations and analyze in that manner, we can notice that there is a relation between the differences in particles number in the table and the changes in the weather and hazards after about 18 days. If the particles number is minimum the weather or hazards after 18 days will be normal. On the other hand if the particles number is at maximum there will be a change in the weather or hazards after 18 days.

Researches & results:. Many experiments were carried out on the Bio-forecasting method and successfully proved out in practice.

The important prediction of the Bio-forecast was proved in 1991. In 1991, the Andhra Pradesh State Council of Science & Technology, The Andhra Pradesh Remote Sensing Applications Centre and the Andhra Pradesh Science Centre were conducted experiments on the relationship between the biosphere and atmosphere (explore the inter-connection of earths geomagnetic field with natural calamities and their effect on human impulse). In these observations, the maximum level of the Biolumicells were recorded between 7th to 11th of April, 1991. It is the sign of the ensuring cyclone of the 28th April 1991. The three directors of the said institutions were met in the Andhra Pradesh State Council of Sciences & Technology on 9TH, April 1991 and discussed about the prediction. As predicted on 9th April 1991, in the meeting a severe cyclone was formed in Bay of Bengal and strike the Bangladesh on 28th April 1991. As a result, thousands of people were killed and crores of rupees property was damaged. This is the Great prediction by the Bio-forecast and the remaining predictions were weak.

Scientific theorem: Plenty of studies have shown that some animals can sense major changes in the weather. Animals that can predict weather changes and natural calamities in advance. Humans also have super sensory predictive powers too, such as bat-like echolocation that could be used to predict any number of natural disasters. Usually such skills more developed in blind people to do things otherwise thought to be impossible without vision.

Similarly, humans can detect weather changes and natural calamities in advance. However I have done many researches and studies that defines the basic principle of how animals and humans can sense weather changes and natural calamities in advance. I propose an argument in this regard. However a plea, I am not a biologist .so biologists must define and conclude this principle. So the biologists must define and conclude scientifically how organisms can sense weather changes and natural calamities in advance.

The cause is unknown, however it can understand that generally biolumicells secrete in less or minimum levels at normal weather conditions, but over the formation of low pressure weather conditions .i.e Biometric pressure, biolumicells begin to secrete at maximum levels due to a fall in Barometric pressure on the human body.

Barometric pressure is the weight of the atmosphere that surrounds to us. Barometric pressure often drops before bad weather low pressure. Lower air pressure pushes less against the body, allowing tissues expand. Expanded tissues can put pressure on. Changes in the barometric pressure that accompany storms, temperature, precipitation, winds and shifts in weather patterns do affect our bodies. When there is a change in that atmospheric pressure, it create or activate changes in our body mechanisms such like vestibular neuronal activity etc.

Although weakened by forecasting property with less success rates and relibility ambiguity, it is a primary and natural forecasting method .

Relationship between Astronomy and Ecology:

Space science performed from vehicles that travel into Earth's atmosphere or beyond - covers a broad range of disciplines, from There are many theories about the origin, structure, nature and evolution of the cosmos, such as steady state theory, big bang theory and many strangest ideas just like clashing branes; evolving universe; super fluid space-time; goldilocks;

gravity reaches out ; cosmic ghost; it is a small universe; fast light; nterile; neutrinos; in the matrix etc that explain the structure of the cosmos. Every theory is good and also not every theory can be described the universe and could not explain the universe indefinitely. There are many myths, mysteries, truths, beliefs in the cosmology that current theories can not explain. Some issues in the cosmology are theoretical, meaning that existing theories seem incapable of explaining a certain observed phenomenon or experimental result. The others are experimental, meaning that there is a difficulty in creating an experiment to test a proposed theory or investigate a phenomenon in greater detail. Some pertain to one-off events, unusual occurrences that have not repeated and whose causes therefore remain unclear. Knowledge of the universe has speed up in the past years-but big questions linger. Certainly our current understanding of the universe leaves some unanswered questions. Yet no one knows for sure what is the cosmos, we have no way of knowing what lies outer the observable universe and inner the unobservable universe I.e. photon. Mysteries of the cosmology are only to be expected. What mysteries are the cosmos hiding from us ? I have conducted many researches and studies on the cosmos, A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology was proposed by me in 1977 with hundreds of postulates by considering several facts about the appearing universe, atom, photon, space and universe along with good stuff of all the theories. So, world scientists can study and review this theory with other cosmological theories and theorize the actual universe and cosmology and break the mysteries of the cosmology. Let's discuss the hypothesis I have proposed and it's postulates. World scientists have done more researches on my hypothesis and break the mystery of the universe

A Newl Model of Cosmology:

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.

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.

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.

r.

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

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

Astro-Meteo researches&studies:

Astro-Meteorology or Meteorological Astronomy is a pseudoscience that attempts to forecast the weather changes and natural calamities. It is fact that the postion and motion of celestial objects can be used to predict both seasonal climate and weather.. Between 1991-2000 years, I conducted many researches and studies on the astronomical forces and its effects on

the earth climate and designed Numerical Weather Periodic Tables with 21 blocks, each block containing certain prescribed cycle of years in which similar calendar years repeating one after another that leads similar weather conditions of those previous years to future years likely repeating every year approximately to study the monsoon and it's weather conditions and natural calamities. Weather Periodic Tables is very useful in studying monsoonal climate and its weather changes and natural calamities in advance. Although weakened by forecasting property with less successive rate and reliability ambiguity rate, it is a primary natural biological forecasting method. Let's discuss this issue.

This is a preliminary research related to the The gravity of the sun and the moon affect the earth, this is clearly shown by the orbit-spin coupling and the circulation of the Martian atmosphere. I have conducted many extensive researches on the astronomical forces and its effects on the earth climate. The variations in the solar cycle affects and stimulate the earth climate. The moon affect and stimulate the ocean tides and atmosphere too. The movement of axis of the earth inclined at 23 ½ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun affects and stimulate earth weather and leads to formation of monsoons and seasons etc. So the astronomical forces affect and stimulate the earth climate it may be more or less but it is true. These scales may be taken as a part of scientific study of astronomical forces & its effects on the earth climate.

In the time and scale of the universe some things from astronomy to atom including living beings have been repeating once in every certain time or period. For example, the south and north magnetic poles have been shifting in every certain period. The sun spots have been repeating once in every eleven years. The lunar and solar eclipses have also been occurring once in every 18.6 years. The seasons such as winter, autumn etc. also have been repeating once in every year in the same month of the year. The periodical menses in the females repeating once in every month.

Numerical Weather Periodic Tables:

Design: On the basis of the said universal facts, I have prepared Numerical Weather Periodic Tables with 21 blocks, each block containing certain prescribed cycle of years in which similar calendar years repeating one after another that leads similar weather conditions of those previous years to future years likely repeating every year approximately. Those 21 blocks and the prescribed cycle of years cited below.

Block-1: The years of 1880, 1908, 1936,1964, 1992, 2020, 2048, 2076, 2104, 2132, 2160 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block-2: The years of 1883, 1905, 1922, 1939, 1961, 1978, 1995, 2017, 2034, 2051, 2073, 2090, 2107, 2129, 2146, 2163 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block-3: The years of 1884,1912,1940,1968, 1996, 2024, 2052, 2080, 2108, 2136, 2164 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block-4: The years of 1870, 1887, 1909, 1926, 1943, 1965, 1982, 1999, 2021, 2138, 2055, 2077, 2094, 2111, 2133, 2150 etc. are Block-8: The years of 18 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block-5: The years of 1888, 1916, 1944, 1972, 2000, 2025, 2056, 2064, 2112, 2140, 2168 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block-6: The years of 1889, 1906, 1923, 1945, 1962, 1979, 2001, 2018, 2035, 2057, 2074, 2091, 2113, 2130, 2147, 2169 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block-7: The years of 1873, 1890, 1907, 1929, 1946, 1963, 1985, 2002, 2019, 2041, 2058, 2075, 2097, 2114, 2131, 2153 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block-8: The years of 1874, 1913, 1930, 1947, 1969, 1986, 2003, 2025, 2042, 2058, 2081, 2093, 2115, 2137, 2154 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block-9: The years of 1892, 1920, 1948, 1976, 2004, 2032, 2060, 2088, 2116, 2144, 2172 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block-10: The years of 1871, 1893, 1910, 1927, 1949, 1960, 1983, 2005, 2022, 2036, 2061, 2078, 2095, 2117, 2134, 2151, etc. are repeated in this table.

Block-11: The years of 1877, 1894, 1911, 1933, 1950, 1967, 1989, 2006, 2023, 2045, 2062, 2079, 2101, 2118, 2135, 2157 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block-12: The years of 1895, 1917, 1934, 1951, 1973, 1990, 2007, 2029, 2048, 2063, 2085, 2102, 2119, 2141, 2158 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block13: The years of 1896, 1924,1952, 1980, 2008, 2036, 2056, 2092, 2120, 2148, 2176 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block14: The years of 1875, 1897, 1914, 1931, 1953, 1970, 1987, 2009, 2026, 2043, 2064, 2082, 2099, 2121, 2138, 2155 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block15: The years of 1881, 1898, 1915, 1937, 1954, 1971, 1993, 2010, 2027, 2049, 2065, 2083, 2105, 2122, 2139, 2161 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block16: The years of 1882, 1899, 1921, 1938, 1955, 1977, 1994, 2011, 2033, 2060, 2068, 2089, 2106, 2123, 2145, 2162 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block17: The years of 1872, 1900, 1928, 1956, 1984, 2012, 2040, 2067, 2096, 2124, 2152 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block18: The years of 1879, 1901, 1918, 1935, 1957, 1974, 1991, 2013, 2030, 2047, 2069, 2086, 2103, 2125, 2142, 2159 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block19: The years of 1885, 1902, 1919, 1941, 1958, 1975, 1997, 2014, 2031, 2053, 2070, 2087, 2109, 2126, 2143, 2165 etc. are repeated in this table.

Block20: The years of 1886, 1903, 1925, 1942, 1959, 1981, 1998, 2015, 2037, 2054, 2071, 2093, 2110, 2127, 2149, 2166 etc. are repeated in this table.
Block21: The years of 1876, 1904, 1932, 1966, 1988, 2016, 2044, 2072, 2100, 2128, 2156 etc. are repeated in this scale.

Management:

The rainfall of the years, have been entering in the Numerical Weather Periodic Tables in percentages or as it is pertaining to monthly-wise, season-wise and annual-wise of the each and every year. If we managing this scale in this manner continuously, we may assuming the rainfall of the anterior years on the basis of the posteriors years rainfall. On the basis of the principle, we can assume that a considerable, of course it may be little chance of predication for an ensuing years by study the data of earlier

Firstly, see the model scale. In this scale, the June, July, August and September months of the summer monsoon season were taken in a table in which the each month is also divided into three parts of the Telangana, Rayalaseema and Coastal Andhra regions of India. The monthly wise rainfall data of the months of the regions from 1870 to till available years are taken in the form of percentages or as it is and entering in the scale pertaining to the region wise of the each and every year. If we managing the Numerical Weather Periodic Tables in this manner continuously, we may assuming the rainfall of the anterior years on the basis of the posterior years rainfall.

Studies&results:

Example for assuming the dry season or suppose to predict the rainfall situation in the summer season of the ensuing year 2019: study the 7th cycle in which wet conditions in 10 years and dry conditions in 14 years were occurred in the month of June : wet conditions in 2 years and dry conditions in 22 years were occurred in the month of July : wet conditions in 4 years and dry conditions in 20 years were occurred in the month of August and wet conditions in 8 years and dry conditions in 16 years were occurred in the month of September. On the whole, wet conditions in 24 times and dry conditions in 72 times repeated in the summer monsoon season of the 7th cycle (As a result, there were dry conditions occurred in the 2002 year also). Therefore it is a considerable chance to predict that a dry season will be repeated in the ensuing year of 2019.

Example for assuming the wet season or suppose to predict the rainfall situation in the summer season of the ensuing year 2022: study the 10th cycle in which wet conditions in 13 years and dry conditions in 8 years were occurred in the month of June: wet conditions in 13 years and dry conditions in 8 years were occurred in the month of July: wet conditions in 9 years and dry conditions in 12 years were occurred in the month of August and wet conditions in 19 years and dry conditions in 2 years were occurred in the month of September. On the whole, wet conditions in 54 times and dry conditions 30 times were repeated in the summer monsoon season of the 10th cycle. As a result, there were wet conditions occurred in the 2005 years also. Therefore, it is a considerable chance to predict that a wet season will be occurred in the ensuing Year of 2022.

In the same manner, we can study the remaining all weather time scales of all Indian Homogeneous regions and subdivisions, states and districts of India.

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.

Observe the colour of the room lighting in the house 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.

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.

Basics of Monsoon Time Scales:

There are many mysteries and unsolved issues in the monsoonal climate and Weather systems that cannot explain and solve. According to the researches and studies on the 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 and there will be droughts and famines etc. until about 2150. Through the establishment of Monsoon Time Scales, we can know the future consequences of the climate changes. Plans can be made accordingly. I call on world scientists to

design and establish the Monsoon Time Scale following the Basics of Monsoon Time Scales outlined below, based on the India Monsoon Time Scale which is successfully proved out in practice and break down the mysteries of the Indian monsoon.

Each region of the world can establish monsoon time scales for their respective regions. Accurate results can only be obtained if the monsoon time scale belonging to their regions are obtained. For example, it is better if the Canada country establish its Canada Monsoon Time Scale. If not, countries can set up regional Monsoon Time scales belonging to their respective regions. For example, countries in the North American continent can establish the North American Time Scale. If these are not possible to establish, then they can set up the Indian Monsoon Time Scale and study the climate changes of their countries. Because the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, far away, reflects climate changes in distant all world regions.

By establishing the Monsoon Time Scale and maintain, a country can be estimated the impending weather conditions and natural calamities such as monsoon movements, rains, floods, landslides, avalanches, blizzard, droughts, famines extreme winter conditions, heavy rainfall, mudflows, extreme weather, storms, cloud burst, sand storms, hails and winds etc all climate, meteorological and weather related conditions & natural calamities in advance. Surface water resources can also still be found. We can make separate monsoon time scales per each and every individual country. As a part of this, I have proposed and designed Basics of Monsoon Time Scales for all countries separately.

After much research, I have proposed some basics regarding method and design to prepare a country's Monsoon Time Scale as outlined below.

Method and 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.

Single& Full length 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 a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a Paper or a 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-length Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computerization:

Monsoon Time Scales can also be computerized. 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 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 the 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.

Researches and results:

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 scale 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 and 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 139 years from 1880 to 2027 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 three methods used to design this scale. The first one is the single and full length scale and second one is parts & past scale. The last one is computer model made entirely by computer system.

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 139 year from 1880 to 2027 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

Computer model scale:

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.

Material &data: 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 for the last 140 years 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.

Results&analysis:

I did comprehensive researches on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale and analyzed many key mysteries related to the monsoonal system. The Indian Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets and mysteries of the Indian monsoon and its relationship with movement of axis of the Earth around the Sun in the universe & its influences on the Earth's atmosphere. Let's study the mystery of the Indian monsoon and discuss the rest of other features of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale later.

When examine the scale, I noticed that several passages or path-ways of monsoon pulses it have been some cut-edge paths and splits passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in a systematic manner in parallel and stacked next to each other in ascending and ascending order clearly seen on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. 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 appears. Many other methods can analyze the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. In my researches I have noticed that depending on the incidence of heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years were happened according to the travel of monsoon path. The path of monsoon when travelling over four months from June to September good rainfall or heavy rains and floods were occured. And the path when travelling over last months i.e July or August or September, low rainfall and droughts were occured. Particularly, there are two main passages. The first one is main path or passage of the Indian monsoon(Southwest monsoon) and the second one is path or passage of the north-east monsoon. The first one is on the left side over the months of June, July, August, September(southwest monsoon) and another path on the right side over the months of October, November, December are visible in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale

Pre-path of Indian monsoon:

Keep track the Indian Monsoon Time Scale carefully. When we look at the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, several paths appears. Two of these are important. These can be called main path of the Indian monsoon and 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 the studies-

Between 1727-1751 years, it traveled in the shaped of concave direction for about 24 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

Between 1752-1811 years, it trtraveled in the shape of convex direction for about 60 years and caused good rainfall and floods in many years.

Between 1812-1835 years, it traveled in the shape of concave direction for about 25 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

Between 1836-1895 years, it traveled in the shaped of convex direction for about 60 years and caused good rainfall and floods in many years.

Between 1896-1919 years, it traveled in the shape of concave direction for about 24 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

Between 1920-1981 years, it traveled in the shape of convex direction for about 62 years and caused good rainfall and floods in many years.

Betwhen 1982-2009 years, it traveled in the shape of concave direction for about 27 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

From 2010, it is going to travel upwards in the shape of convex direction for 56 years that's until

2056 and will be resulting good rainfall and floods in the coming years.

Main-path of Indian monsoon:

Keep track the Indian Monsoon Time Scale carefully. **D**uring the 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 2060.

Due to unavailability of data, it is not known how the main path of the Indian monsoon traveled before 1888. But according the studies, it is known that it traveled in the shape of convex direction for 56 years between 1865-1897 and caused good rainfall in many years. During this 4 months period of (June,July,August,September) of Indian monsoon season, the line of path of the monsoon was travelled 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 travelled over the months of August and September in the shape of concave direction. In this 4 months monsoon season, the line was travelled just over two months only. As a result, it rained only two months instead of four months monsoon season and caused low rainfall in many years,

From 1920 to 1964, the line of path of the Indian monsoon was travelled over the months of July, August and September in the shape of convex direction. In this 4 months monsoon season, the line was travelled over three months. As a result, it rained only three months instead of four months monsoon season and resulted good rainfall in more years.

From 1965 to 2020, the passage of the Indian monsoon was travelled over the months of August to mid-august in the shape of deep sloping direction, In this 4 months monsoon season, the line was travelled 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 many yearcavF

From 2020, the line of path of the Indian monsoon seems likely rising over the months of July and to June in future in the shape of upper ascending direction and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in coming years during 2020-2066. This is an assessment based on the study of situations from 1888. As per new analysis-

Between 1727-1751 years, it traveled in the shaped of concave direction for about 24 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

Between 1752-1811 years, it trtraveled in the shape of convex direction for about 60 years and caused good rainfall and floods in many years.

Between 1812-1835 years, it traveled in the shape of concave direction for about 25 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

Between 1836-1895 years, it traveled in the shaped of convex direction for about 60 years and caused good rainfall and floods in many years.

Between 1896-1919 years, it traveled in the shape of concave direction for about 24 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

Between 1920-1981 years, it traveled in the shape of convex direction for about 62 years and caused good rainfall and floods in many years.

Betwhen 1982-2009 years, it traveled in the shape of concave direction for about 27 years and caused low rainfall and droughts in many years.

From 2010, it is going to travel upwards in the shape of convex direction for 56 years that's until 2056 and will be resulting good rainfall and floods in the coming 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,ConAAe 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.

Basics of North American Monsoon Time Scale:

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a North American 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 American 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 North American 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 American 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 American'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 North American Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

North American 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.

Management: The main weather events if any of North American monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the North American have been entering on the North American 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 North American 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 in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale

Basics of North African Monsoon Time Scale:

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

Prepare the North African 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 African monsoon region such as low pressure systems, depressions and storms/cyclones etc have been entering on the North African Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of each and every year.

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a North African 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 African 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 North African 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 African 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 African'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 North African Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

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

Management: The main weather events if any of North African monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the North African monsoon have been entering on the North African 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 North African 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 East Asian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

Prepare the East Asian 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 East Asian monsoon region such as low pressure systems, depressions and storms/cyclones etc have been entering on the East Asian Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of each and every year.

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a East Asian 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 East Asian 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 East Asian 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 East Asian 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 East Asian'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 East Asian Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

East Asian 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 East Asian 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 East Asian 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 East Asian monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the East Asian monsoon have been entering on the East Asian 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 East Asian 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:

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 South American Monsoon Time Scale:

The South American 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 South American monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare the South American 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 South American monsoon region such as low pressure systems, depressions and storms/cyclones etc have been entering on the South American Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of each and every year.

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a South American 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 South American 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 South American 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 South American 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 South American'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 South American 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 South American 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 South American 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 South American monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the South American monsoon have been entering on the South American 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 South American 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 South African Monsoon Time Scale:

The South African 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 South African monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

Prepare theSouth African 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 South African monsoon region such as low pressure systems, depressions and storms/cyclones etc have been entering on the South African Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of each and every year.

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a South African 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 South African 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 South African 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 South African 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 South African'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 South African Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

South African 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 South African 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 South African 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 South African monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the South African monsoon have been entering on the South African 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 movement of the South African 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 Monsoon Time Scale:

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 monso

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 European Monsoon Time Scale:

The European 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 European monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.
Prepare the European 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 European monsoon region such as low pressure systems, depressions and storms/cyclones etc have been entering on the European Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of each and every year.
If we have been managing the European Monsoon Time Scale in this manner continuously, we can see the image and its past's, present's and future movements of the European monsoon and study it's originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.
By establishing the European Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of the the European monsoon.

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a European 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 European 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 European 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 European 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 European'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 European Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

European 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 European 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 European 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 European monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the European monsoon have been entering on the European 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 European 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. .

Some observations on echological forecasting successes directly or indirectly:

Many experiments were carried out on the Eco-forecasting methods and successfully proved out in practice.

The important prediction of the Eco-forecast was proved in 1991. In 1991, the Andhra Pradesh State Council of Science & Technology, The Andhra Pradesh Remote Sensing Applications Centre and the Andhra Pradesh Science Centre were conducted experiments on the relationship between the biosphere and atmosphere (explore the inter-connection of earths geomagnetic field with natural calamities and their effect on human impulse). In these observations, the maximum level of the Biolumicells were recorded between 7th to 11th of April, 1991. It is the sign of the ensuring cyclone of the 28th April 1991. The three directors of the said institutions were met in the Andhra Pradesh State Council of Sciences & Technology on 9TH, April 1991 and discussed about the prediction. As predicted on 9th April 1991, in the meeting a severe cyclone was formed in Bay of Bengal and strike the Bangladesh on 28th April 1991. As a result, thousands of people were killed and crores of rupees property was damaged. This is the Great prediction by the Eco-forecast.This research hypothesizes that tidal and earthquakes are induced by solar system planet positions, as the planetary attraction act as a trigger force change.

Earthquakes are often caused by the movement of tectonic plates, which are always slowly moving but get stuck at their edges due to friction. When the stress on the edge overcomes the friction, the plates move and release energy in waves that cause the shaking we feel.

The position of the moon can also affect earthquakes. During times of higher tides, such as during a full or new moon, earthquakes are more likely to occur in shallow thrust faults near the edges of continents and in subduction zones Earthquakes are

equally likely to occur in the morning or the evening. Many studies in the past have shown no significant correlations between the rate of earthquake occurrence and the semi-diurnal tides when using large earthquake catalogs.

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. Lunar or solar eclipses represent, of course, special cases of full and new moon, but do not cause any special or different tidal effects from full and new moon.

Earth tides (Earth's surface going up and down by a couple of centimeters) and especially ocean tides (surface of the ocean going up and down by a meter or more) raise and lower the confining pressure on shallow, dipping faults near continental edges and in subduction zones.

When the confining pressure is lessened, the faults are unclamped and more likely to slip. The increased probability is a factor of ~3 during high tides. But you must stop and realize that the background probability is, in general, very low in a given place and year (fractions of a percent), so that raising this tiny probability by a factor of 3 during high tides still results in a very tiny probability.

There have also been some small but significant correlations reported between the semi-diurnal tides and the rate of occurrence of aftershocks in some volcanic regions, such as Mammoth Lakes.

The moon, sun, and other planets influence the earth in the form of perturbations (small changes) to the gravitational field. The relative amount of influence is proportional to the objects mass, and inversely proportional to the third power of its distance from the earth.

The 2004 Sumatra, Indonesia earthquake was caused by the movement of tectonic plates, which are massive slabs of the Earth's outermost layer.

At other times, the ellipse is more pronounced, so that the Earth moves closer and further away from the Sun in its orbit. When the Earth is closer to the Sun, our climate is warmer and this cycle also affects the length of the seasons.

Planetary movements, such as the Earth's orbit, tilt, and rotation, can impact the Earth's climate by changing the distribution of solar radiation on the Earth's surface:

Orbit: The Earth's orbit is constantly changing between more circular and elliptical shapes due to gravitational forces from other planets, the Sun, moons, and asteroids. When the Earth is closer to the Sun, the climate is warmer, and the length of the seasons is affected.

Tilt: The direction of the Earth's tilt shifts over 19,000–24,000 years.

There are examples of climate change caused by planetary movements on Earth, including:

Milankovitch cycles: These cyclical wobbles in Earth's orbit are caused by the changing positions of the sun, moon, and other planets. They cause the amount of sunlight to vary, which can lead to climate oscillation. For example, during the Pleistocene epoch, Milankovitch cycles caused the planet to go in and out of ice ages.

Earth's rotation: The movement of ice and groundwater has caused the Earth's day to lengthen. From 2000 to 2018, the rate of lengthening was 1.33 milliseconds per century, which is faster than the previous 100 years.

Other natural causes of climate change include:

Ocean currents: Changes in ocean currents can have a large effect on global climate.

Volcanic eruptions: Volcanic eruptions can contribute to climate change.

Tectonic shifts: Tectonic shifts can cause continents to move to different positions on the Earth.

Numerical weather prediction (NWP) and climate modeling can help predict natural calamities and climate changes:

Climate change is expected to cause many impacts, including:

Melting ice: Melting glaciers, ice sheets, and snow will continue to be greater than the amount of precipitation that falls in the winter.

Rising sea levels: Sea levels are predicted to rise by 0.25 to 0.30 meters by 2050, and by 1.1 meters (3.5 feet) by 2100.

More intense storms: The possibility of more droughts and increased intensity of storms will likely occur.

Extreme weather

More frequent and more intense weather events, such as severe heatwaves, and heavy precipitation are expected.

NWP predictions

NWP products can help anticipate extreme weather events such as floods, tropical cyclones, heatwaves, and strong winds.

Therefore, to get accurate ecological forecasting results based on the above-mentioned observations, these results should be analyzed by the study and predictions of my Cosmology, Geoscope, Monsoon

Time Scales, Numerical Weather Periodic Tables predictions therefore good results will be obtained.

Conclusion:

We can make many more modifications, thus bringing many more developments in the Monsoon Time Scale, Geoscope project, Numerical Weather Periodic Tables, Eco-environmental forecasting methods and the rest of other research and studies like Astro-Meteorological forecasting methods of A New Model of Cosmology etc. and can examine the possibilities of using them according to the climate conditions and natural calamities of the country.

Author bio:

I'm an unfortunate Indian scientist that governments did not encourage and provide research opportunities and the society throws away. They ridiculed, humiliated, beaten and pushed out to the gate when I asked to provide research opportunities. After many rejections and humiliations, I built a small lab in my house and did research and studies on the Earth sciences and made more than 10000 research papers. Among them, 1965-70:Eco-researches and studies(Lisposcope, Biolumicelles, Bioforecast etc.); 1971-79: Cosmos-researches and studies (A New Model of Cosmology etc.); 1980-87: Geo-researches and studies (Basics of Geoscope etc.); 1988-91: Meteo-researches and studies (Basics of Monsoon Time Scales etc.); 1992-2000:Astro-researches and studies (Numerical Weather Periodic Tables etc.); 2001-10: Designs of Global Geoscope projects(Zonal, Plate, Fault etc. Geoscopes); 2010-until today: Designs of Global Monsoon Time Scales(Global, Regional, Local etc. Monsoon Time Scales) etc. were important and successfully completed. However, Artificial rains for creating normal rains; Artificial storms for pouring heavy rains; Artificial underground waters for increasing ground waters; Time-Travel-Machine for traveling into the past, present future; Bio-machine for recreating humans of past; Geo-machine for re-creating humans of past, New-earth-machine for re-creating the another earth in the space, Inventing life to revive living beings; Microcosm project for connecting the worlds of micro organs, atomic-worlds; Macrocosm project for connecting the worlds of space and outer space worlds etc. were uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. 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 were widely discussed in this book. Apart from these many proposed ideas to be researches by me were incorporated in this book. The postulates about the creation, existence of god, theory of evolution and my research proposals such as creating artificial rains, artificial underground waters to increase underground waters; artificial storms, travelling into the past by Time-Travel-Machine; restoring and re-creating people in the past by using new biotechnologies just like Bio-Machine; restoring and re-creating people in past by images that are preserved in the earth's magnetic field by new technologies just like Geo-Machine; traveling inner worlds of the atom and come back into the future through microcosm; traveling outer geo-worlds of the Geo-universe through macrocosm; re-creating similar earth of past of earth in the space which is embedded in the gravitational layers and go back into past time by new technologies such as space earth project etc. 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 had taken me forcely 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 beaten and forced me to put signatures on some prepared documents, and an offence falsely framed and foisted against me. After many tortures, I was sent to the Taluk Magistrate, Kothapeta and persuaded to renounce my views and ideas. 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 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 remand in Sub-jail and remaining period interrogated periodically. I faced trials, handcuffed and led through streets during the enquiries 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, much efforts and sacrifice did tho, I could not get government recognition and social support. My researches 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. 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 on me. My lab was invaded. Illegal cases were framed and foisted against me. I faced trials, handcuffed and led through streets police enquiries 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:

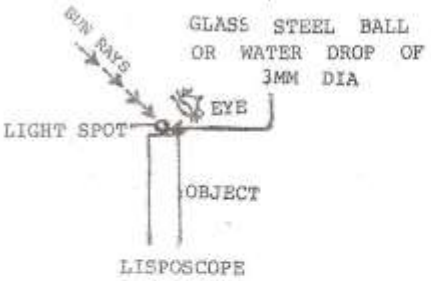
I tried to solve many unsolved scientific issues like the mystery of creation and to re-create another creation like New Earth. But, I was not provided opportunities, my research was suppressed. I am a victim of racism, discrimination, and negligence. I am now making my life's last journey due to disregard & despair and ill-health & poverty. I am now suffering from the severe asthma along with diabetes, B.P., cardiovascular diseases. Illness weakening the health and the 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. Hence, I humbly request that if world scientists have invented any technology in the future that re-create humans of the past, kindly remember and re-create me and provide an opportunity to at least work as a servant in your laboratory to complete my uncompleted goals.

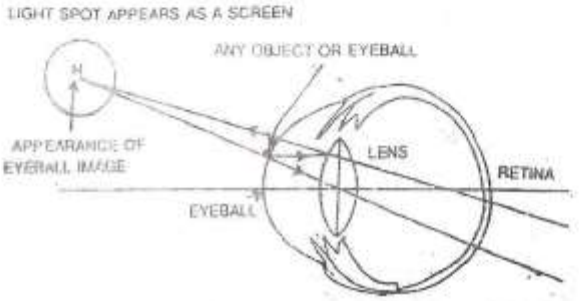
GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI

Corresponding Author:
Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
H.No.5-30-4/1,
Saibabanagar, Jeedimetla(IDA)
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:

1.Cover page of the book Irlapatism,-Irlapati Theory of Universe was published on 1st july,1977 by the supporters.
2.Report to the Revenue Divisional Officer. Amalapuram on 6-7-1977 about persecutions and torments of the fanatic people.
3.Orders of the Taluk Magistrate, kothapeta A-2-5873/77 Dt. 21-07-77 Taluk Office, Kothapeta declared him as a dangerous boy and up to anything and issued sentence to punish him and handed over to the police station, Ravulapalem.
4.Arrested by the police on July 21, 1977. A case was registered C.No.53/77 and he was remanded.
5.The Judgment of the Hon'ble Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court, Kothapeta C.C.No. 13/79 in which he was found not guilty and acquitted on November 27,1979.
6.Calendar and Judgment C.C.No. 13/79 of the Court of the Judicial Magistrate of the 1 Class,Kothapeta.
7.Aithabathula Jogeswara Venkata Buchi Maheswara Rao, Member of Parliament (Loksabha), Amalapuram letter dt:08/12/1987. In 1987, Sri A.J.V.B.M. Rao Hon' ble Member of Parliament was recommended the Geoscope proposals to Sri K.R.Narayanan, Union Minister of Science& Technology, New Delhi. (became the then President of India) for further research and development in the services country.
8.In 1988, Sri K.R.Narayanan was recommended the Geoscope project proposals to the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research in the capacity of Vice-President, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research for further research and implementation.
9.In 1989, As per the directions of the Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, a detailed report on the Geoscope project was submitted to the National Geophysical Research Institute for further research and implementation.
10.In 1989, The Hon' ble High-Court of Andhra Pradesh was also issued orders to the Government of India, Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, New Delhi, National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad for provision of research facilities to carry out scientific investigations on the Geoscope Project Proposals. When I met the N.G.R.I, they are insulted, refused to provide research facilities and pushed out to the gate.
11.G.S.Rao, MLA letter dt:1988.
12.N.T. Rama Rao, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, letter dt:30/01/1989.
13.Order, Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Prades W.P. No.12355/1989, dt:06/09/1989.
14.Supreme Court Legal Services Committee dt:02/01/2006.
15.India Metrological Department, letter No.S-01416/ prediction dt:11/12/200
16. Letter No. NA-153 Date. October 21,1991 of the Shri G.M.C. Balayogi Member of Parliament to 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
17. D.O. No. NMRF/SKM/30/94 Dated; 17-08-1994 of the Government of India , Minitry of Science & Technology, Department of Science & Technology,





ACTIVE BRIGHT PARTICLE

BRIGHT PARTICLE

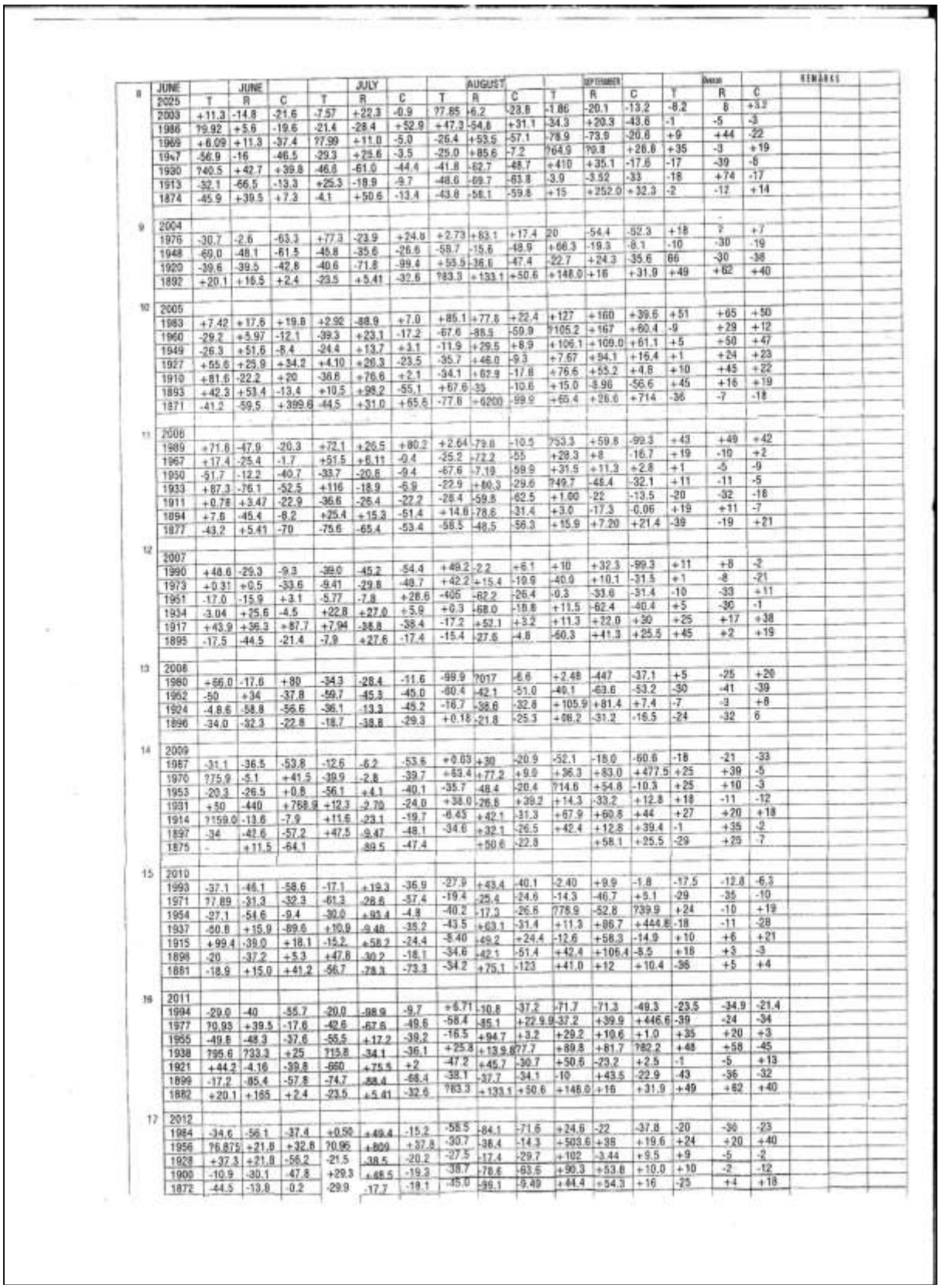
BRIGHTLESS PARTICLE

Appendices

Analysis of Data of Bio Forecast

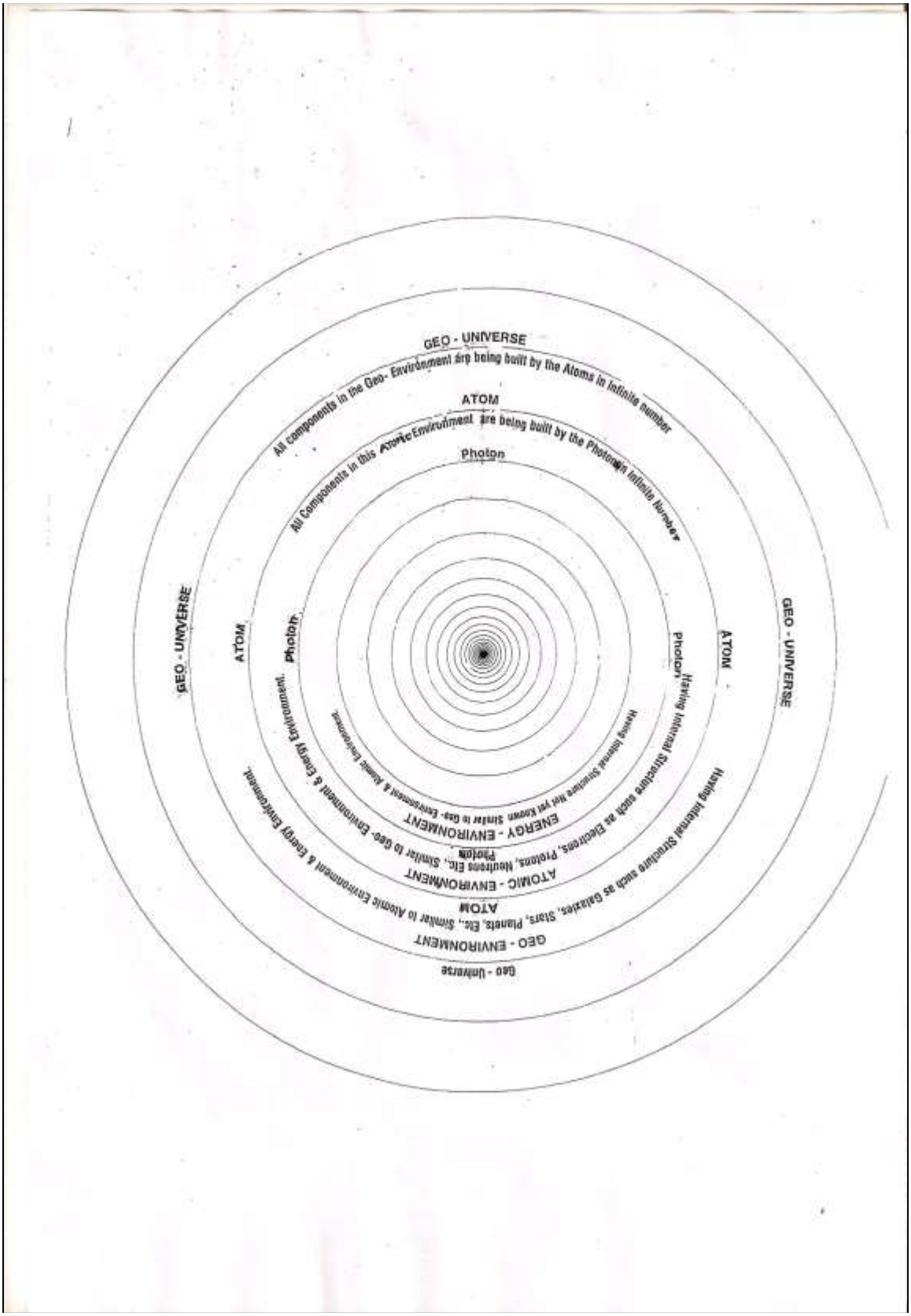
Date of Experiment	Number of Biolumicells	Actual Weather
1-May-1991	8	
2-May-1991	14	
3-May-1991	19	
4-May-1991	20	
5-May-1991	28	
6-May-1991	22	
7-May-1991	50	
8-May-1991	65	
9-May-1991	83	
10-May-1991	89	
11-May-1991	72	
12-May-1991	40	
13-May-1991	30	
14-May-1991	14	
15-May-1991	11	
16-May-1991	6	
17-May-1991	12	
18-May-1991	3	
19-May-1991	10	
20-May-1991	8	
21-May-1991	16	
22-May-1991	9	
23-May-1991	12	
24-May-1991	5	
25-May-1991	6	Low
26-May-1991	10	Low
27-May-1991	19	Depression
28-May-1991	8	Cyclone
29-May-1991	3	Cyclone
30-May-1991	11	Depression
31-May-1991	9	Depression

		June		July			August			SEPTEMBER			OVERALL SEASON			REMARKS
1	2020	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	
	1992	??.18	-9.5	-54.0	-39.2	+5	-15.6	+4.70	-11.2	-10.8	-35.2	-19.1	-26	-1	-12	-6	
	1964	-31.6	+21.3	-15.0	-36.6	+108	-13.4	?99.5	-17.8	-11.8	+1503	+139	+95.4	+17	+16	+44	
	1936	+31.7	-9.16	-13.0	-14.1	-35.3	-7.00	-12.5	-65.7	-32.3	+7.82	+21.2	-39.2	-3	-29	-5	
	1908	-32.3	-62.9	+69.9	+5.8	-29.4	-50.9	-9.13	-57.2	-25.2	+10.8	+84.9	+48.4	+38	-9	-2	
	1880	+21.5	+15.2	-99	-24.0	-50.2	-46	-50.7	+2.63	-99.4	+56.2	+19.7	-51	-11	-18	-30	
2	2017																
	1995	-1.01	-11.5	-36.2	-13.6	+6.5	-20.9	-46.7	-20	-23.0	-71.7	-17.3	-49.3	-33.5	-27.1	-16.3	
	1978	-78.2	-7.7	+26.2	-1.17	+57.5	+6.9	+47.0	-13.1	+31.7	+169.0	+100	+8.0	+50	+37	+55	
	1961	+34.0	+27.8	+70.9	-37.9	+32.9	-24.3	-8.35	-4.9	+13.3	+20.0	-49.6	-6.1	+12	+1	+30	
	1939	-38.0	-20.5	-38.2	-44.6	-34.6	-42.3	-27.5	+13.9	?398	-3.95	+81.7	-13.5	-28	-12	-23	
	1922	-12.3	-50.4	-90.2	-27.6	-516	-31	-36.8	-30.3	-42.0	+22.6	-1.2	-48.3	-18	-29	-15	
	1905	-17.6	+8.61	-29.3	-64.4	-62.2	-72.7	+16.8	+103	-10.5	?34.8	-58.1	-6.5	-5	-4	-18	
	1883	+60	+23.3	-25.1	-8.24	-23.5	-55.1	+32.2	+35.4	-10.6	+85.1	-32.1	-56.6	+31	-4	-21	
3	2024																
	1996	+13.5	+29.4	+13.7	-32.4	-21.4	-17.3	+21.1	+96.6	-9.8	-4.49	+51.2	+19.3	-3.6	+83.1	+46	
	1968	-330	-28.3	-38.7	-28.0	-39.4	-38.4	-82.5	-34.2	-99.4	+1.007	+55.6	-26.6	-20	-18	-39	
	1940	-19.8	+24.3	-2.0	+9.24	-159	-34.0	-89.9	-33.9	-18.4	-26.2	+35.0	-21.5	-5	-5	-3	
	1912	-61.1	-53.3	-74.3	+12.5	-20	-5.6	-11.8	+20.0	+15.3	-12.1	+41.4	?0.3	-15	+1	+10	
	1884	-38.8	-53.7	-69.4	+40.7	-43.1	-33.7	-23.1	-25.0	-15.3	+65.6	-30.9	+8.1	+12	-48	-1	
4	1998	-24.2	-25.8	-13.9	-23.5	-30.1	-48.8	-2.28	+7.8	-40.9	+25.8	-24.0	-18.4	-9.1	-20	-15.9	
	1982	+5.15	+59.3	-34.4	+27.6	+0.5	-24.1	-28.6	-66.3	-40.9	+12.4	+17.0	-27.0	+1	-5	+13	
	1965	-51.1	+40.2	-36.6	-44.5	-23.3	-24.2	-27.0	+2.08	-9.7	+80.8	-7.04	?2.0	+10	+3	+3	
	1943	+13.5	-54.8	-20.8	-31.4	-30.9	-35.8	-50.5	-9.5	+27.8	+99.1	+1.76	-14.9	-5	-20	-20	
	1926	-69.7	+32.3	+298.6	-10.8	-33.5	+1.8	-19.4	-31.4	-36.5	-18.6	-36.7	-5.3	-25	-2	-1	
	1909	-6.87	-45.4	-32.6	+0.71	-45.4	-22.4	-35.9	+2.06	-4.5	+1.24	+26	+4.3	-12	+44	+7	
	1887	+20.1	+165	+2.4	-23.5	+5.41	-32.6	?83.3	+133.1	+506	+148.0	+16	+31.9	+49	+62	+40	
	1870		+11.5	.1		-89.5	-42.4		+50.6	-22.8		-58.1	+25.5	-29	+25	-7	
5	2000	+56.9	+75.4	+47.8	-22.9	-7.8	-34.8	+66.5	+145	?64.9	-57.0	-25.1	-57.9	+11	+39	+23	
	1972	?0.93	+39.5	-77.6	-42.5	-67.6	-49.6	-58.4	-85.1	+29.9	-37.2	+39.9	+446.6	-1	-24	-34	
	1944	-17.7	+99.9	-0.2	-1.96	+5.6	-17.4	-310	+33.6	-35.4	+74.8	-1.92	-10.9	-39	+15	-2	
	1916	+42.2	-36.5	-2.4	+9.79	+12	+36	-24.3	+17.9	-11.5	+92.0	+54.0	-38.4	+19	+45	+18	
	1888	-18.3	-55.3	-56.2	-4.76	-53.2	-32.5	-43.6	-42.2	-57.4	-49.3	+72	-57.6	-28	-14	-39	
6	2018																
	2001	?14.4	-61.6	-13.4	-6.5	-44.4	-52.0	-53.8	-22.4	-94.3	-28.4	+10.9	+15.1	-25.1	+2.1	-1.2	
	1979	-18.7	-26.9	-23.0	-530	-40.4	-60.9	-50.4	-578	-64.2	+99.3	+37.8	+12.1	-8	-20	-21	
	1962	-48.5	+54.0	-36.1	-24.9	-47.1	+2.5	-27.6	+6.1	-10.5	+103	+4.4	+58.9	+14	-11	+30	
	1945	+17.1	-58.3	-67.7	+14.2	+112	-6.7	-2.23	+17.7	-26.6	+18.9	-15.6	+6.3	+8	+15	-1	
	1923	-80.1	-11.2	-75.5	+3.97	-53.4	-57.5	-54.2	-80.7	-99.4	+73.8	+33.5	-99.3	-17	-29	-13	
	1906	+95.6	+57.6	+180.6	-10.7	+18.0	-34.9	-3.33	+13.8	+10.9	+34.8	+47.4	-45.6	+10	+29	+18	
	1889	-16.6	-25.8	+50.1	+2.55	+43.6	-27.4	+24.0	+28.8	-33.2	+76.8	+17.8	+45.2	+18	-34	+23	
7	2019																
	2002	-23.0	+15.5	+478	-70.2	-50.1	-69.6	+5.43	-44.2	+64.9	-58.4	-23.4	57.9	-37.1	-31.5	-35.1	
	1985	+19.3	-21.8	-4.6	-15.4	-85.6	-6.8	-44.5	-18.3	-24.6	-39.2	-62.0	-44.1	-23	-20	-4	
	1953	-24.0	-7.7	-36.3	-43.0	+4.5	-22.2	-25.0	+60.6	-7.2	-27.1	-35.4	-4.3	+11	+2	-3	
	1946	+270	-31.6	-22.0	+5.69	-39.7	-9.8	-18.3	-16.6	-30.5	-47.4	+6.4	-16.1	-8	-20	-15	
	1929	-31.6	-20.2	+46.2	-56.6	-44.5	-65.4	-39.9	-69.5	-22.5	+79.3	+58.1	-4.1	-18	-12	-3	
	1907	?22	-19.7	+48.8	-42.6	-19.7	-35.1	?	-74.6	-53.6	-18.4	-1.2	-64.4	-8	-28	-19	
	1890	+1.86	+84.1	+2.3	-7.57	-11.6	-39.7	-25.0	+9.21	-50.7	+78.5	+38.5	-30.7	+10	+22	-15	
	1873	-13.5	-47.7	-48.2	-64.5	-53.2	-39.4	-31.5	-24.7	-16.7	+39.8	+25.6	-39.9	-27	-19	-20	

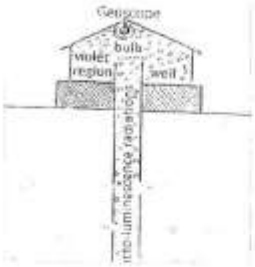


	JUNE		JUNE			JULY			AUGUST				SEPTEMBER			Annual			REMARKS
8	2025	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C			
	2003	+11.3	-14.8	-21.6	-7.57	+22.3	-0.9	77.85	-6.2	-28.8	-1.86	-20.1	-13.2	-8.2	6	+3.2			
	1986	79.92	+5.6	-19.6	-21.4	-28.4	+52.9	+47.3	-54.8	+31.1	-34.3	+20.3	-43.6	-1	-5	-3			
	1969	+6.09	+11.3	-37.4	77.99	+11.0	-5.0	-26.4	+53.5	-57.1	-78.9	-73.9	-20.6	+9	+44	-22			
	1947	-56.9	-16	-46.5	-29.3	+29.6	-3.5	-25.0	+85.6	-7.2	764.9	79.8	+26.8	+35	-3	+19			
	1930	740.5	+42.7	+39.8	-46.6	-61.0	-44.4	-41.8	-62.7	-48.7	+410	+35.1	-17.6	-17	-39	-6			
	1913	-32.1	-66.5	-13.3	+25.3	-18.9	-9.7	-48.6	-69.7	-63.8	-3.9	-3.52	-33	-18	+74	-17			
	1874	-45.9	+39.5	+7.3	-4.1	+50.6	-13.4	-43.8	-56.1	-59.8	+15	+252.0	+32.3	-2	-12	+14			
9	2004																		
	1976	-30.7	-2.6	-63.3	+77.3	-23.9	+24.8	+2.73	+63.1	+17.4	20	-54.4	-52.3	+18	?	+7			
	1948	-69.0	-48.1	-61.5	-45.8	-35.6	-26.6	-58.7	-15.6	-48.9	+66.3	-19.3	-8.1	-10	-30	-19			
	1920	-39.6	-39.5	-42.8	-40.6	-71.8	-99.4	+55.5	-36.6	-47.4	-22.7	+24.3	-35.6	66	-30	-38			
	1892	+20.1	+16.5	+2.4	-23.5	+5.41	-32.6	783.3	+133.1	+50.6	+148.0	+16	+31.9	+49	+62	+40			
10	2005																		
	1983	+7.42	+17.6	+19.6	+2.92	-88.9	+7.0	+85.1	+77.6	+22.4	+127	+160	+39.6	+51	+65	+50			
	1960	-29.2	+5.97	-12.1	-39.3	+23.1	-17.2	-67.6	-86.9	-59.9	?105.2	+167	+60.4	-9	+29	+12			
	1949	-26.3	+51.6	-8.4	-24.4	+13.7	+3.1	-11.9	+29.5	+8.9	+106.1	+109.0	+61.1	+5	+50	+47			
	1927	+55.6	+25.9	+34.2	+4.10	+20.3	-23.5	-35.7	+46.0	-9.3	+7.67	+54.1	+15.4	+1	+24	+23			
	1910	+81.6	-22.2	+20	-36.6	+76.6	+2.1	-34.1	+62.9	-17.8	+76.6	+55.2	+4.8	+10	+45	+22			
	1893	+42.3	+53.4	-13.4	+10.5	+98.2	-55.1	+67.6	-35	-10.6	+15.0	-3.96	-56.6	+45	+16	+19			
	1871	-41.2	-59.5	+399.6	-44.5	+31.0	+65.6	-77.8	+6200	-99.9	+65.4	+26.6	+714	-36	-7	-18			
11	2006																		
	1989	+71.6	-47.9	-20.3	+72.1	+26.5	+80.2	+2.64	-79.8	-10.5	?53.3	+59.8	-99.3	+43	+49	+42			
	1967	+17.4	-25.4	-1.7	+51.5	+6.11	-0.4	-35.2	-72.2	-55	+28.3	+8	-16.7	+19	-10	+2			
	1950	-51.7	-12.2	-40.7	-33.7	-20.6	-9.4	-67.6	-7.19	-59.9	+31.5	+11.3	+2.8	+1	-5	-9			
	1933	+87.3	-76.1	-52.5	+116	-18.9	-5.9	-22.9	+60.3	-29.6	?49.7	-46.4	-32.1	+11	-11	-5			
	1911	+0.78	+3.47	-22.9	-36.6	-26.4	-27.2	-28.4	-59.8	-62.5	+1.00	-22	-13.5	-20	-32	-18			
	1894	+7.8	-45.4	-8.2	+25.4	+15.3	-51.4	+14.6	-78.6	-31.4	+3.0	-17.3	-0.06	+19	+11	-7			
	1877	-43.2	+5.41	-70	-75.6	-65.4	-53.4	-58.5	-48.5	-56.3	+15.9	+7.20	+21.4	-39	-19	+21			
12	2007																		
	1990	+48.6	-29.3	-9.3	-39.0	-45.2	-54.4	+49.2	-2.2	+6.1	+10	+32.3	-99.3	+11	+8	-2			
	1973	+0.31	+0.5	-33.6	-9.41	-29.8	-48.7	+42.2	+15.4	-19.9	-40.9	+10.1	-31.5	+1	-8	-21			
	1951	-17.0	-15.9	+3.1	-5.77	-7.8	+26.6	-405	-62.2	-26.4	-0.3	-33.6	-31.4	-10	-33	+11			
	1934	-3.04	+25.6	-4.5	+22.8	+27.0	+5.9	+6.3	-68.0	-18.8	+11.5	-62.4	-40.4	+5	-30	-1			
	1917	+43.9	+36.3	+87.7	+7.94	-38.8	-38.4	-17.2	+52.1	+3.2	+11.3	+22.0	+30	+25	+17	+38			
	1895	-17.5	-44.5	-21.4	-7.9	+27.6	-17.4	-15.4	-27.6	-4.8	-60.3	+41.3	+25.5	+45	+2	+19			
13	2008																		
	1962	+56.0	-17.6	+80	-34.3	-28.4	-11.6	-99.9	?017	-6.6	+2.48	-447	-37.1	+5	-25	+20			
	1962	-50	+34	-37.8	-59.7	-45.3	-45.0	-60.4	-42.1	-51.0	-40.1	-63.6	-53.2	-30	-41	-39			
	1924	-4.8.6	-58.8	-56.6	-36.1	-13.3	-45.2	-16.7	-38.6	-32.6	+105.9	+81.4	+7.4	-7	-3	+8			
	1896	-34.0	-32.3	-22.8	-18.7	-38.8	-29.3	+0.18	-21.8	-25.3	+96.2	-31.2	-16.5	-24	-32	6			
14	2009																		
	1957	-31.1	-36.5	-53.8	-12.6	-6.2	-53.6	+0.63	+30	-20.9	-52.1	-18.0	-60.6	-18	-21	-33			
	1970	?75.9	-5.1	+41.5	-39.9	-2.8	-39.7	+53.4	+77.2	+9.0	+36.3	+83.0	+477.5	+25	+39	-5			
	1953	-20.3	-26.5	+0.8	-56.1	+4.1	-40.1	-35.7	-48.4	-20.4	?14.6	+54.8	-10.3	+25	+10	-3			
	1931	+50	-440	+768.9	+12.3	-2.70	-24.0	+38.0	-26.8	+39.2	+14.3	-33.2	+12.8	+18	-11	-12			
	1914	?159.0	-13.6	-7.9	+11.6	-23.1	-19.7	-8.45	+42.1	-31.3	+67.9	+60.8	+44	+27	+20	+18			
	1897	-34	-42.6	-57.2	+47.5	-9.47	-48.1	-34.6	+32.1	-26.5	+42.4	+12.8	+39.4	-1	+35	-2			
	1875	-	+11.5	-64.1		89.5	-47.4		+50.6	-22.8		+58.1	+25.5	-29	+29	-7			
15	2010																		
	1993	-37.1	-46.1	-58.6	-17.1	+19.3	-36.9	-27.9	+43.4	-40.1	-2.40	+8.9	-1.8	-17.5	-12.8	-6.3			
	1971	77.89	-31.3	-32.3	-61.3	26.6	-57.4	-19.4	-25.4	-24.6	-14.3	-46.7	+5.1	-29	-35	-10			
	1954	-27.1	-54.6	-9.4	-30.0	+93.4	-4.8	-40.2	-17.3	-26.6	?78.9	-52.8	?39.9	+24	-10	+19			
	1937	-60.6	+15.9	-89.6	+10.9	-9.48	-35.2	-43.5	+63.1	-31.4	+11.3	+86.7	+444.8	-18	-11	-28			
	1915	+99.4	-39.0	+18.1	-15.2	+58.2	-24.4	-8.40	+69.2	+24.4	-12.6	+58.3	-14.9	+10	+6	+21			
	1898	-20	-37.2	+5.3	+47.8	30.2	-18.1	-34.6	+62.1	-51.4	+42.4	+106.4	-5.5	+18	+3	-3			
	1881	-18.9	+15.0	+41.2	-56.7	-78.3	-73.3	-34.2	+75.1	-123	+41.0	+12	+10.4	-36	+5	+4			
16	2011																		
	1994	-29.0	-40	-55.7	-20.0	-98.9	-9.7	+6.71	-10.8	-37.2	-71.7	-71.3	-46.3	-23.5	-34.9	-21.4			
	1977	70.93	+39.5	-17.6	-42.6	-67.6	-49.6	-58.4	-85.1	+22.9.9	-37.2	+39.9	+446.6	-39	-24	-34			
	1955	-49.6	-48.3	-37.6	-55.5	+17.2	-39.2	-16.5	+94.7	+3.2	+29.2	+10.6	+1.0	+35	+20	+3			
	1938	795.6	733.3	+25	715.8	-34.1	-36.1	+25.8	+13.9.8	777.7	+89.8	+81.7	?82.2	+48	+58	-45			
	1921	+44.2	-4.16	-39.8	-660	+75.5	+2	-47.2	+45.7	-30.7	+50.6	-23.2	+2.5	-1	-5	+13			
	1899	-17.2	-85.4	-57.8	-74.7	-88.4	-68.4	-38.1	-37.7	-34.1	-10	+43.5	-22.9	-43	-36	-32			
	1882	+20.1	+185	+2.4	-23.5	+5.41	-32.6	783.3	+133.1	+50.6	+148.0	+16	+31.9	+49	+62	+40			
17	2012																		
	1984	-34.6	-56.1	-37.4	+0.50	+49.4	-15.2	-55.5	-84.1	-71.6	+24.6	-22	-37.8	-20	-30	-23			
	1956	76.875	+21.8	+32.8	?0.95	+809	+37.8	-30.7	-36.4	-14.3	+503.6	+38	+19.6	+24	+20	+40			
	1928	+37.3	+21.8	-56.2	-21.5	-38.5	-20.2	-27.5	-17.4	-29.7	+102	-3.44	+9.5	+9	-5	-2			
	1900	-10.9	-30.1	-47.8	+29.3	+48.5	-19.3	-38.7	-78.6	-63.5	+90.3	+53.8	+10.0	+10	-2	-12			
	1872	-44.5	-13.8	-0.2	-29.9	-17.7	-18.1	-45.0	-99.1	-9.49	+44.4	+54.3	+16	-25	+4	+18			

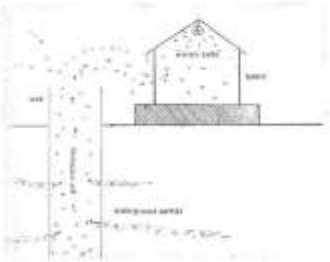
		June		July			August			SEPTEMBER			OVERALL SEASON			REMARKS
18	2013	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	
	1991	+42.1	+17.7	+64.5	-11.9	-16.1	-30.2	-39.0	-17.8	-95.7	+1.31	-11.6	+32.7	-9.6	+14.7	+22.6	
	1974	-26.6	-5.5	-14.3	-46.9	-12.2	-99.9	-22.6	-20.7	-37.2	+17.6	+10.3	+33.6	-24	+19		
	1957	-16.9	+19.5	+45.3	-49.0	-12.9	-30.4	-1.91	-26.5	+21.3	+12.4	-22.4	-12.1		+8	+24	
	1935	-6.87	+43.4	-45.1	+11.5	+4.16	-30.6	-31.1	+138.8	+346.3	+51.0	-11.3	-21.8	+2	+35	-24	
	1918	-93.3	-45.9	-16.8	-46.1	-56.3	-62.1	-57.0	-38.2	-40.5	+1.00	+18.1	-13.2	-40	-29	-20	
	1901	-21.0	-6.25	-40.7	-11.5	-69.7	-43.8	-16.3	+10.4	-42.2	-44.0	+30.1	-28.9	-19	-29	-24	
	1879	-8.51	+18.8	+3.2	-27.8	+48.1	-116.5	+31.4	-10.4	-99.4	+56.7	+19.7	-51	-9	-6	-16	
19	2014																
	1997	-59.7	+7.9	-65.1	-40.2	-54.2	-37.2	-33.8	-40.7	-48.2	+10.6	+134	+109	-33.2	+14.1	+15	
	1975	-15.4	-4.9	+53.8	+7.44	+48.3	-16.3	-10.9	-14.9	-28.5	+149	+31.6	+7.2	+21	+11	+20	
	1958	-60.6	-19.5	-42.3	-10.1	-16.7	+22.7	-32.0	+105	-15.9	+13.0	-10.4	-12.7		+8	+10	
	1941	+18.0	-47.0	+82.5	-67.5	+578	-70.2	-33.4	-48.3	?269	+37.2	+53.6	+1.2	-32	+8	-5	
	1919	+26.6	+6.65	-20.1	-41.1	+57.3	-19.7	-55.7	-80.0	-49.2	+457	+10.7	-26	-32	+2	-15	
	1902	-36.6	-27.6	-47.8	-48.6	-13.6	-35.5	-12.1	-55.7	-99.4	+26.3	-13.2	+15.1	-19	-17	+4	
	1885	-20.7	+19.4	-4.2	-14.1	+11.8	-31.5	-47.8	-41.8	-67.3	+38.5	-25.4	+5.5	-18	-18	-10	
20	2015																
	1998	71.32	-529	-34.5	-21.5	-58.6	29.8	+15.4	+20.2	+5.1	+49.0	+70.6	+56	-50.9	+37	+25.3	
	1981	+36.3	-0.6	-26.9	+1.12	-5.9	+10.0	+7.12	-7.6	-28.9	+105.1	+61.2	+24.6	+26	+10	+25.3	
	1959	-4.76	+76.3	+18.3	-11.5	+9.27	+20.5	-24.2	-165	-30.9	-99.9	+136	-28.8	+40	+10	+12	
	1942	74.76	+42.7	-12.1	-7.78	-56.7	-47.9	+22.4	-13.1	-18.4	-44.5	-24.8	+34.2	-4	-20	-20	
	1925	6.28	-47.2	+1.0	+2.36	-9.2	-10	-4.93	+19.1	+2.4	-0.54	-18.4	+386	-2	-14	+4	
	1903	-25.7	-680	+22.6	+54.0	-46.8	+10.2	+34.8	+30.3	+8.0	+5304	+72	+7.0	+45	+39	+37	
	1886	+60.9	+3.86	+25.1	+26.6	+69.4	-4.2	+40.6	+40.1	+55.3	-39.9	+9.04	-99.3	+24	+21	+38	
21	2016																
	1988	-14.2	-57.0	-57.4	+10.7	+77.7	+33.8	-25.9	+12.7	+19.4	+136	+33.4	+37.4	+65	+50	+41	
	1966	-54.9	+67.3	-32.8	?15.4	+14.3	+32.3	-7.57	+0.5	+6.1	+61.3	+14.8	-27.2	+3	+20	+9	
	1932	+13.2	-620	-13.1	?3.97	-24.1	-13.7	+20.1	+22.0	-36.2	+52.6	-20.32	-32.4	+1	-10	-18	
	1904	+15	-33.4	-42.5	-4.6	+22.1	-51.4	-69	-83.0	-38.0	+36.9	-39.6	-41.5	-24	-55	-30	
	1876	-42.2	-20.8	-33.3	-34.7	73.6	-52.1	-31.8	-42.4	-99.9	-40.6	-71.1	-50.4	-38	-53	-19	


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.
Having Internal Structure such as Galaxies, Stars, Planets, Etc., Similar to Atomic Environment & Energy Environment.
ATOMIC - ENVIRONMENT
Photon
ENERGY - ENVIRONMENT
Having Internal Structure but yet known Similar to Geo- Environment & Atomic Environment.
GEO - ENVIRONMENT
ATOM
Geo - Universe

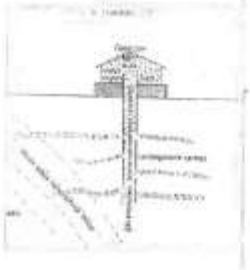
Simple Geoscope Model:



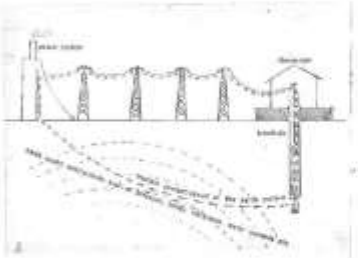
Home-Made Geoscope Model:



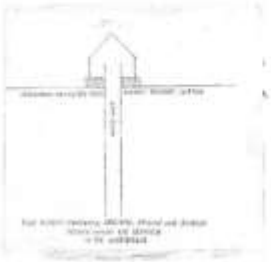
Seismic luminescence study:

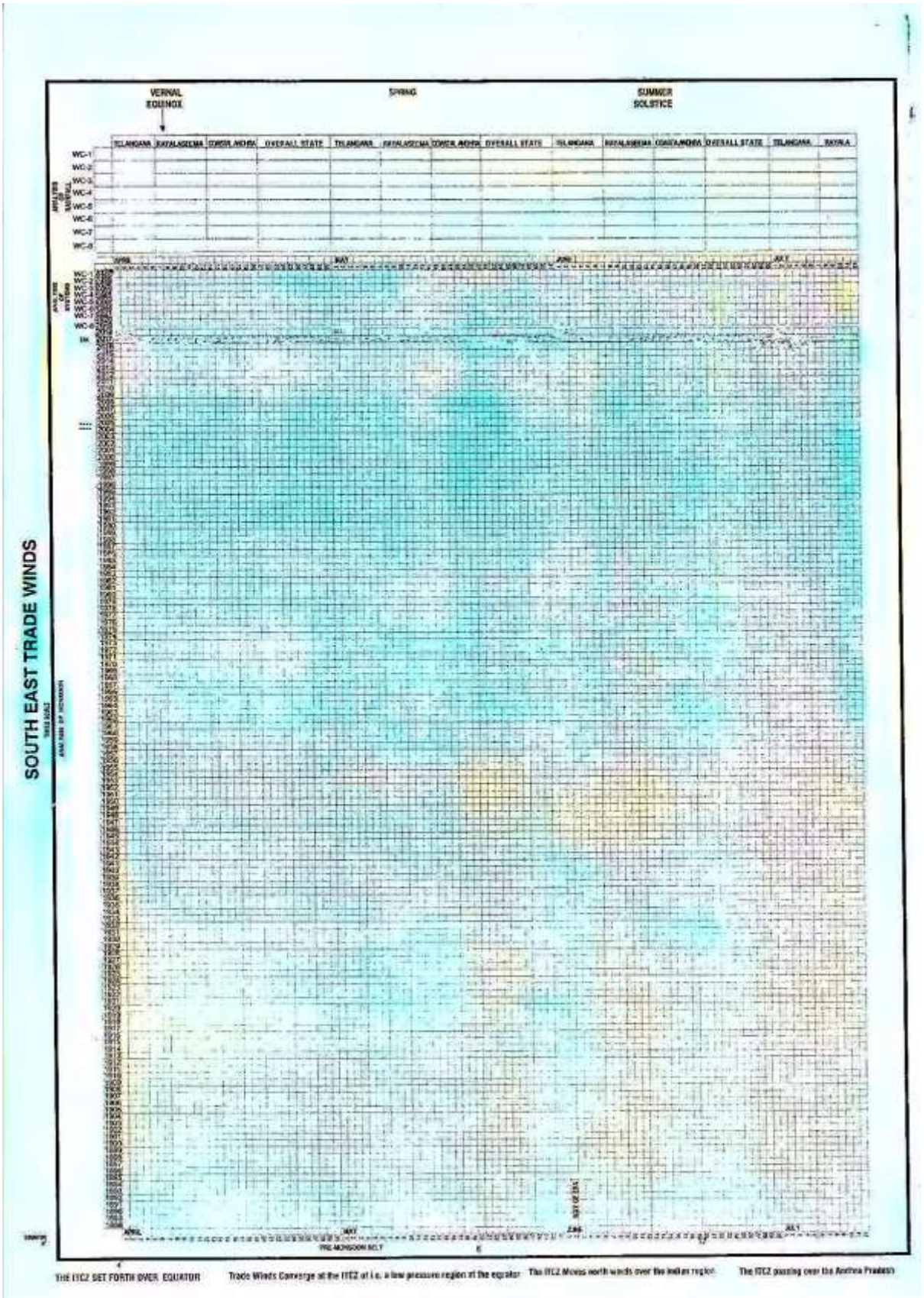


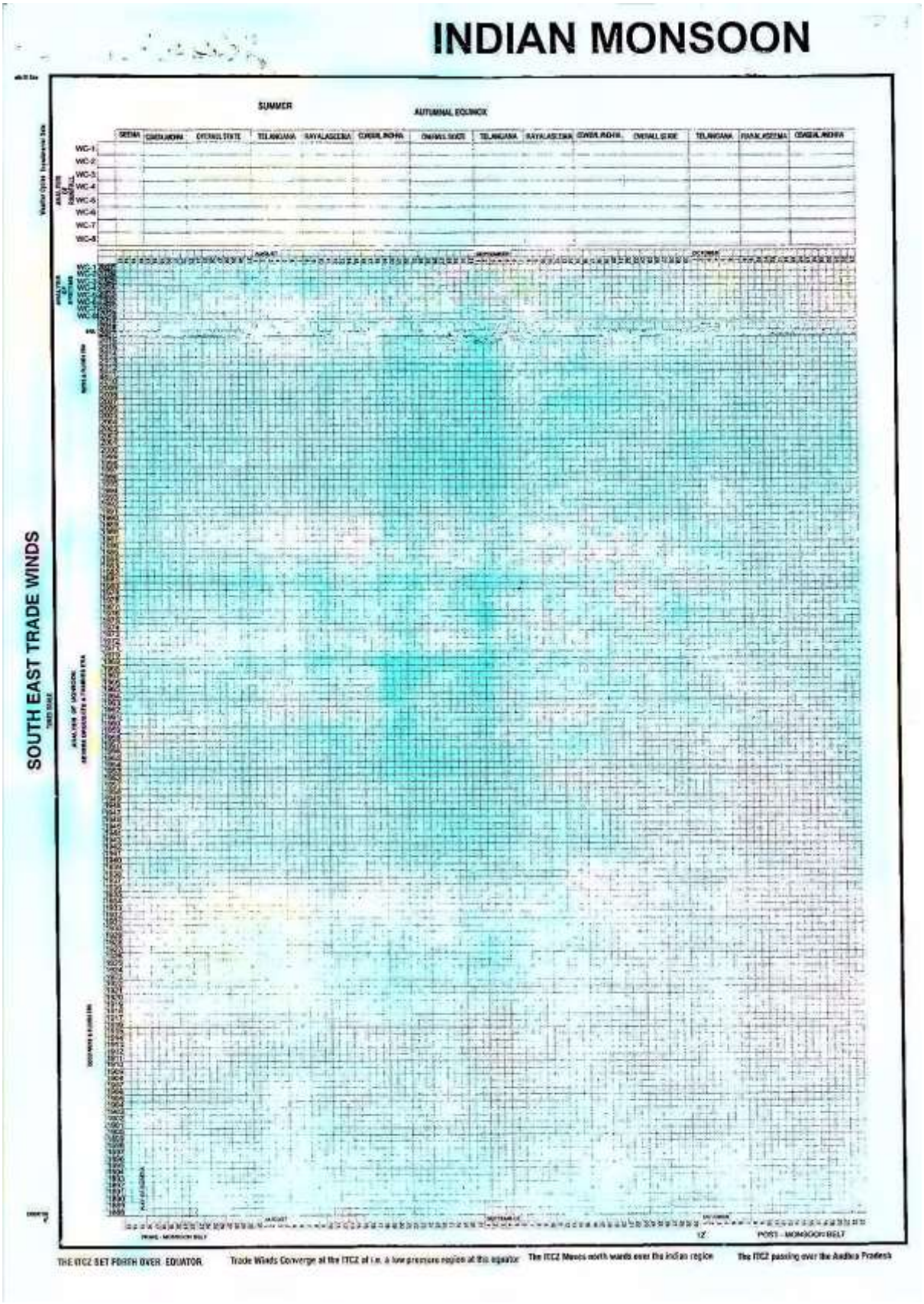
Electrogeogram Test:

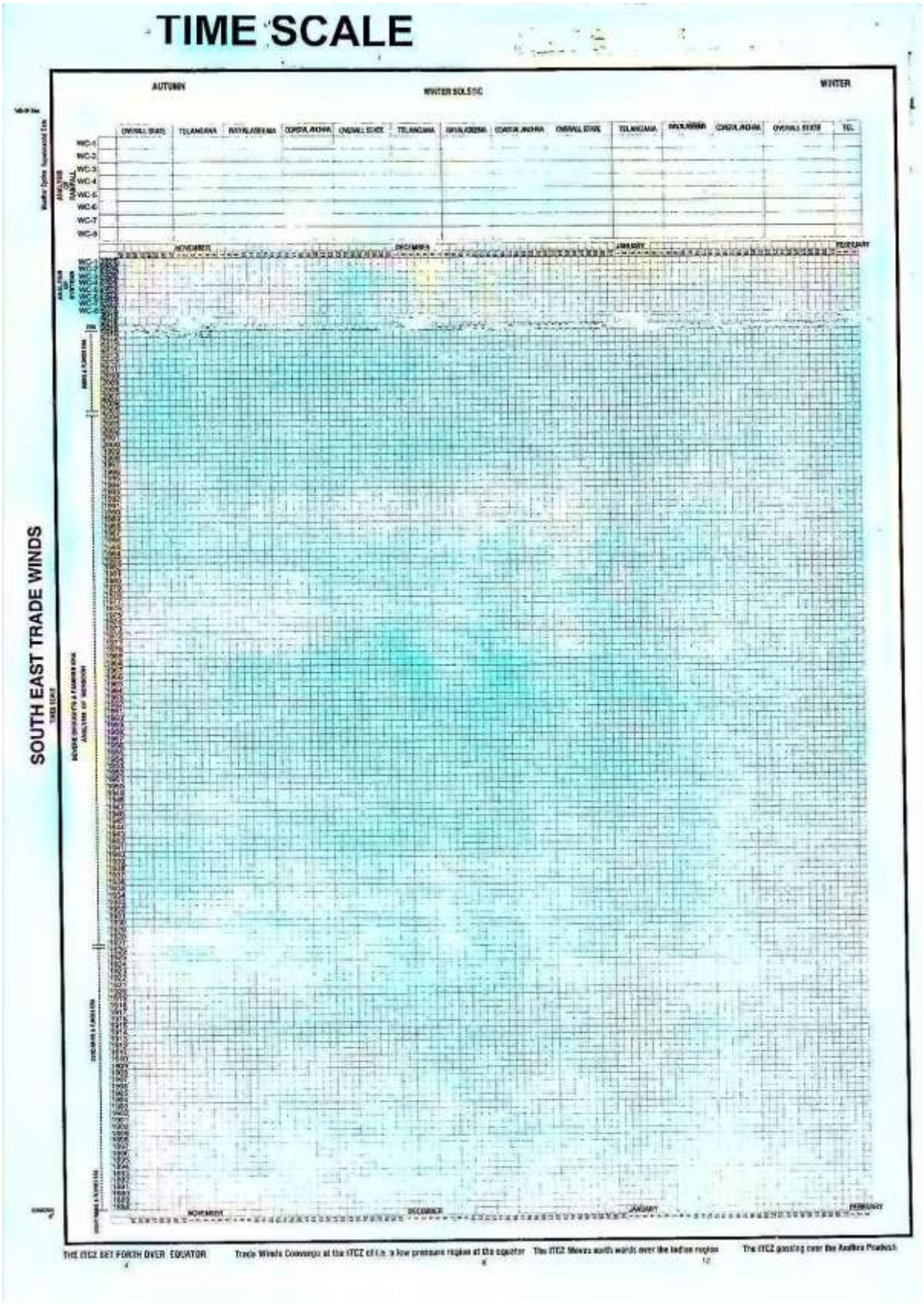


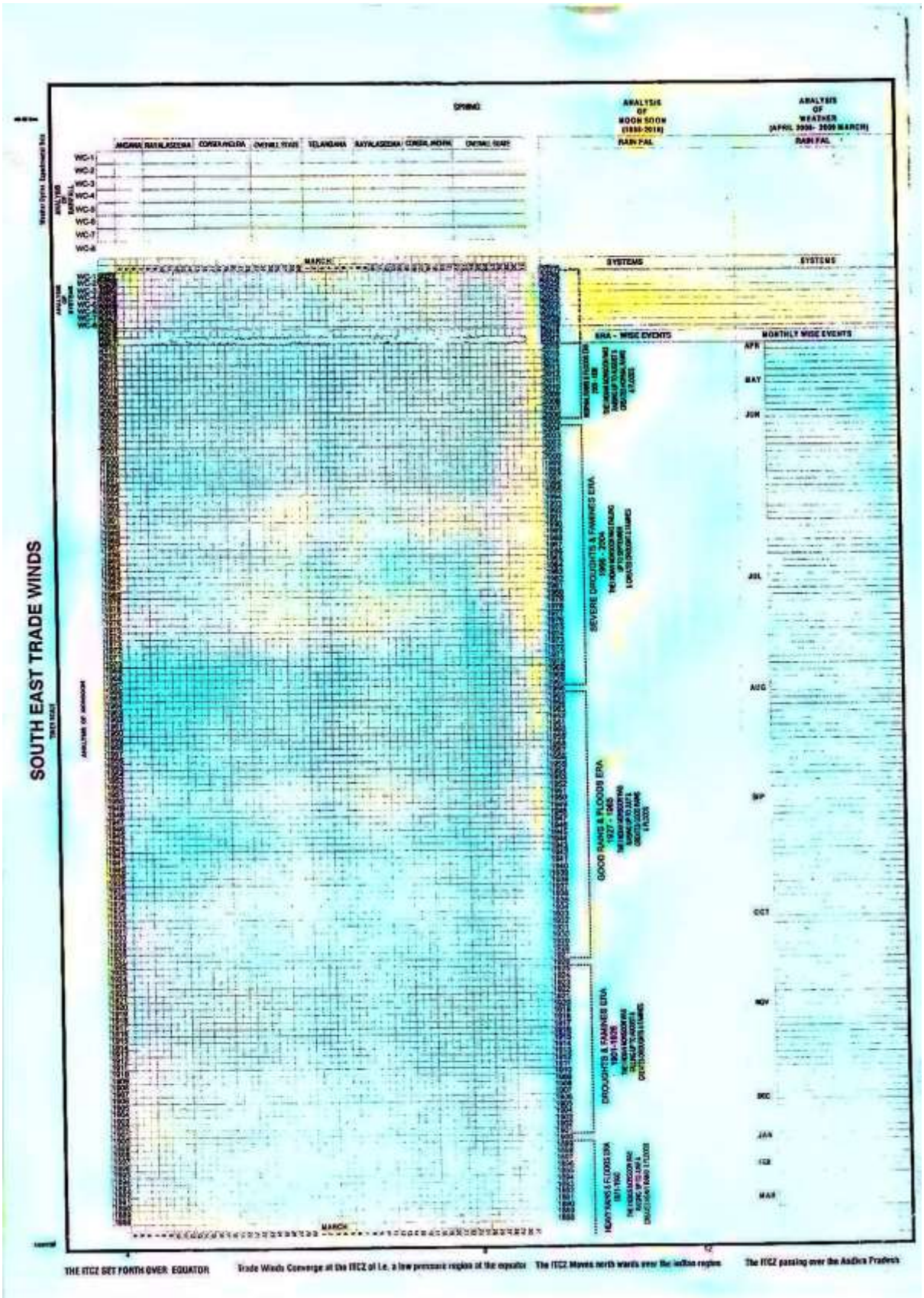
GEOSCOPE

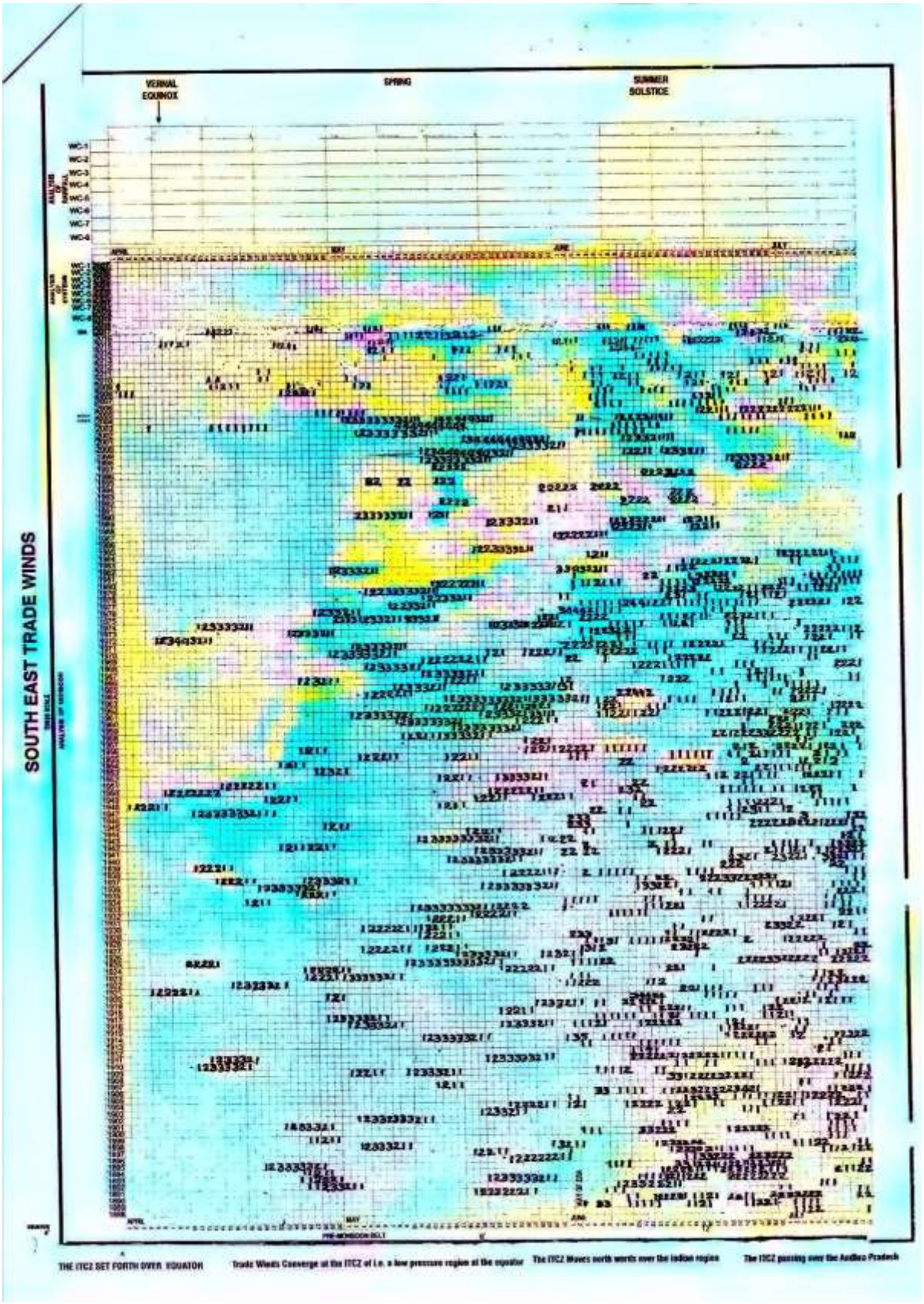


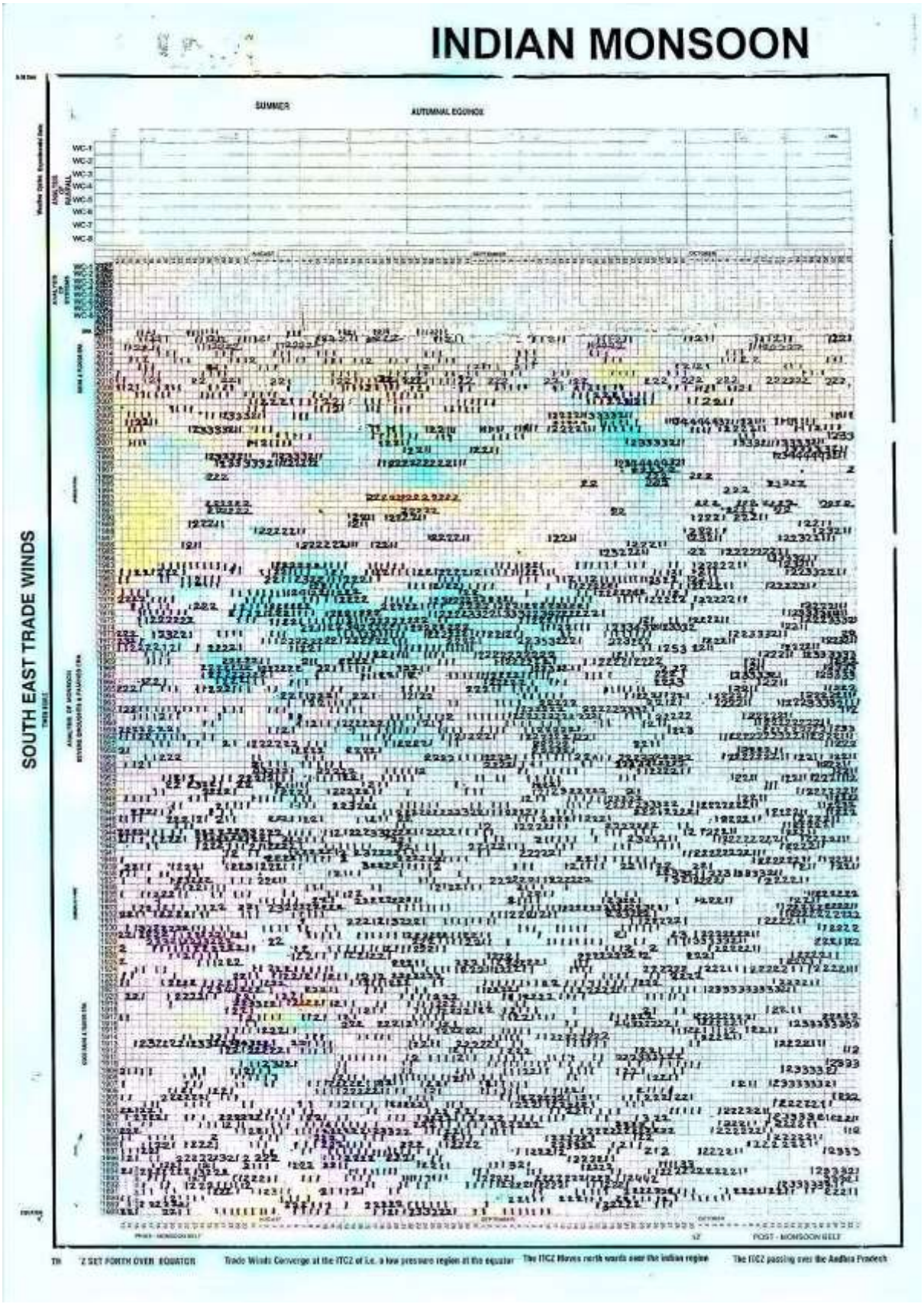

VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region of the equator
The ITCZ Moves north words over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

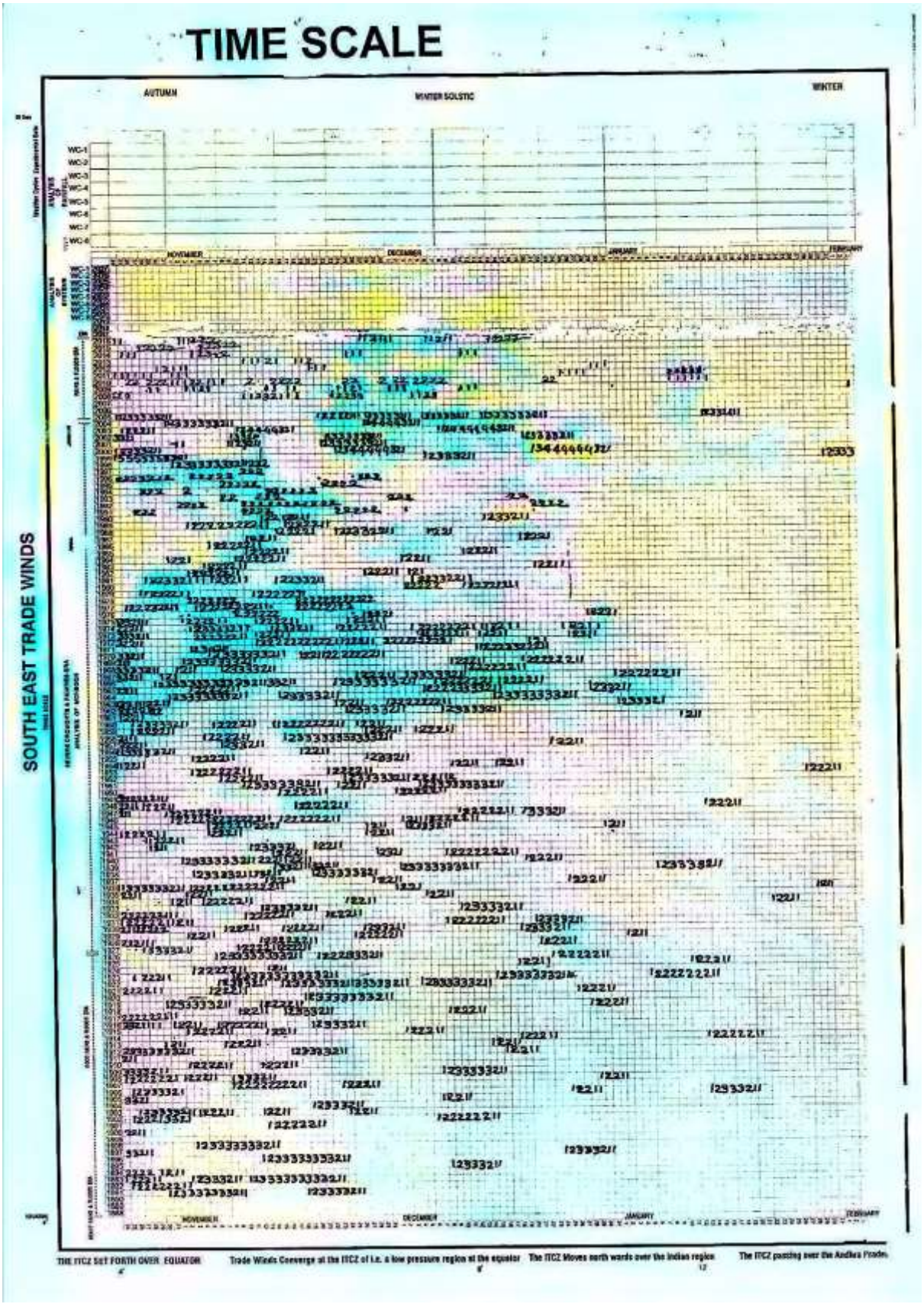

INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ at i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
the ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

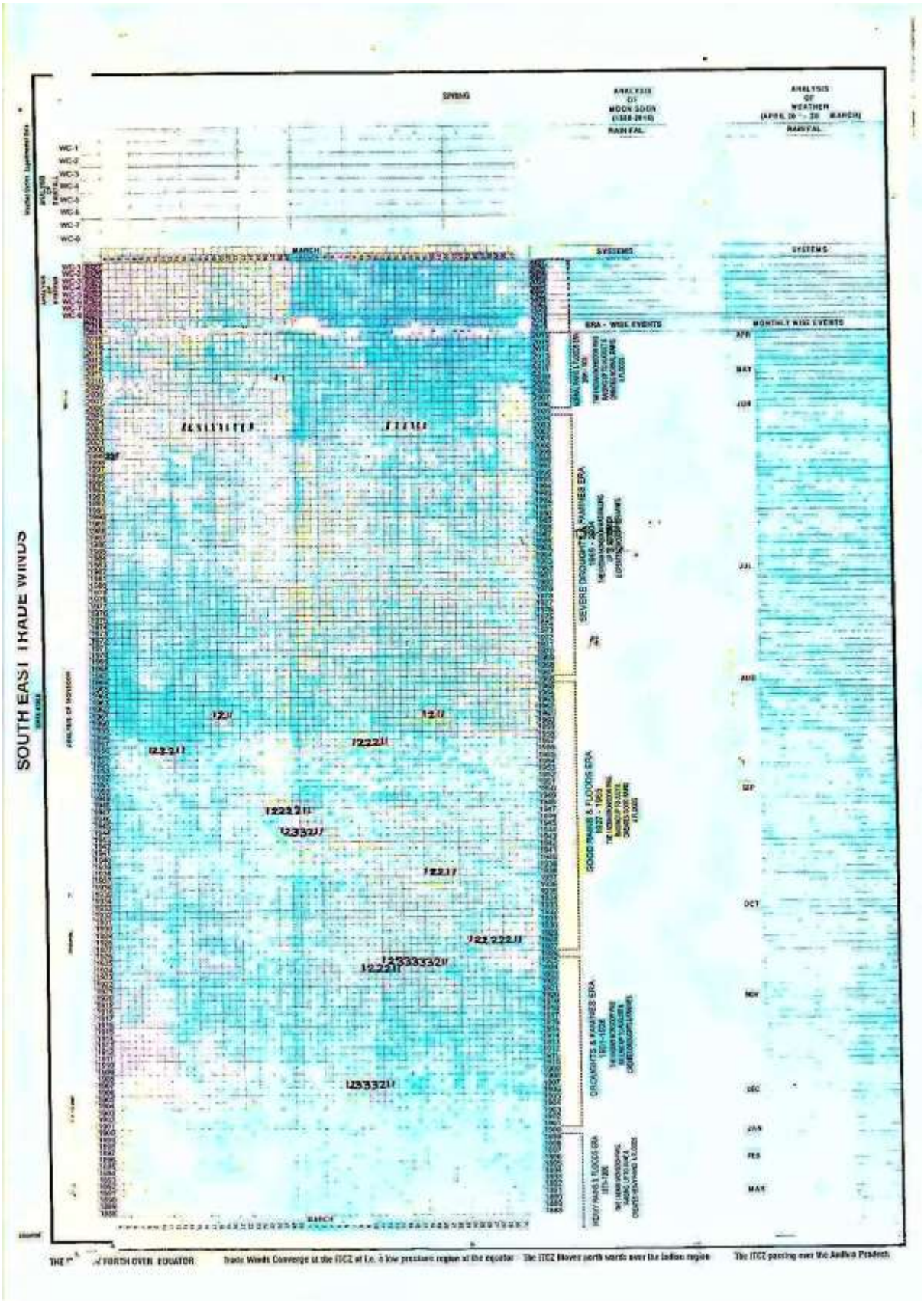

TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTIC
WINTER
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north words over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

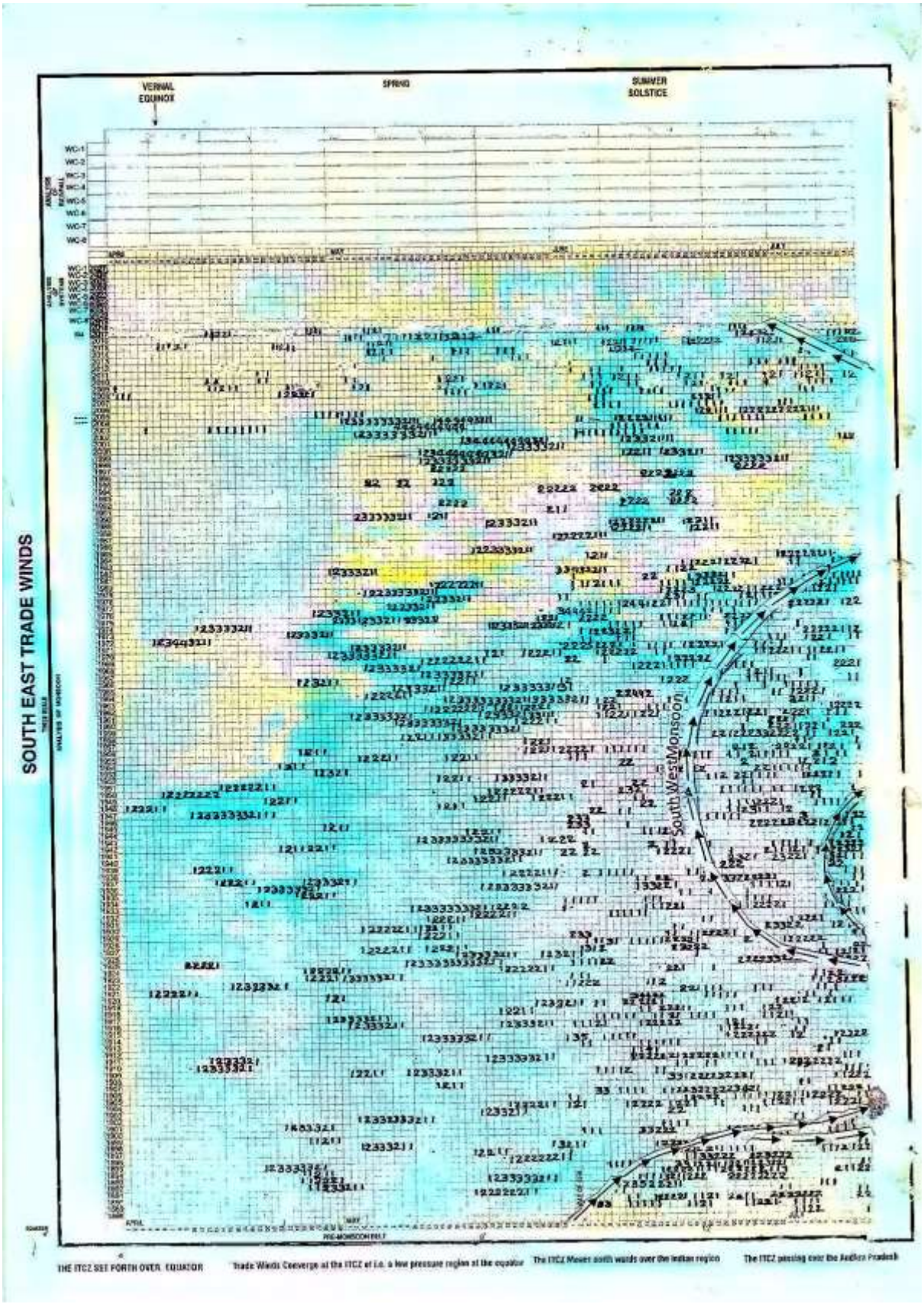

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER
RAIN FAL
MARCH
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds 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

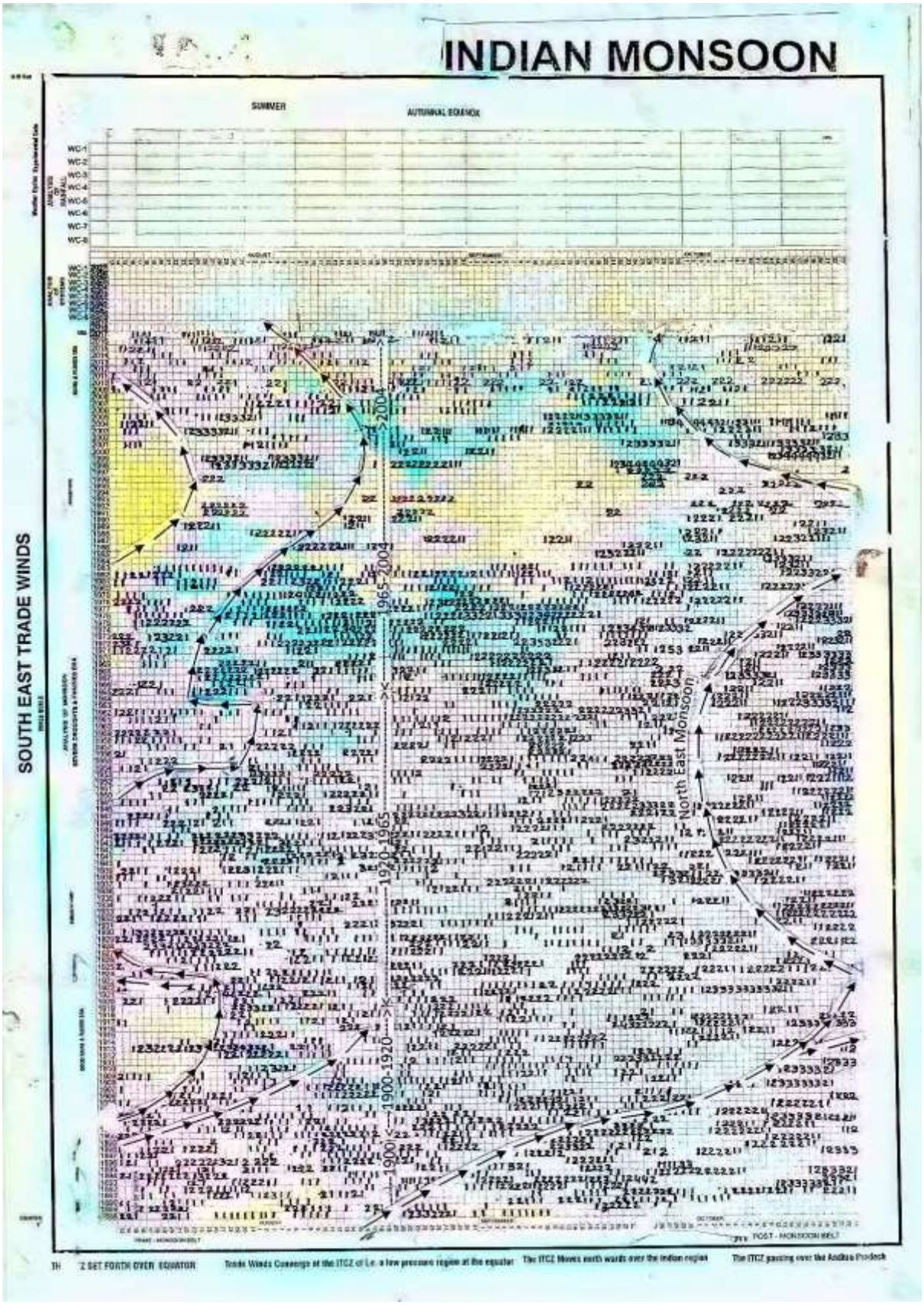

VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north words over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

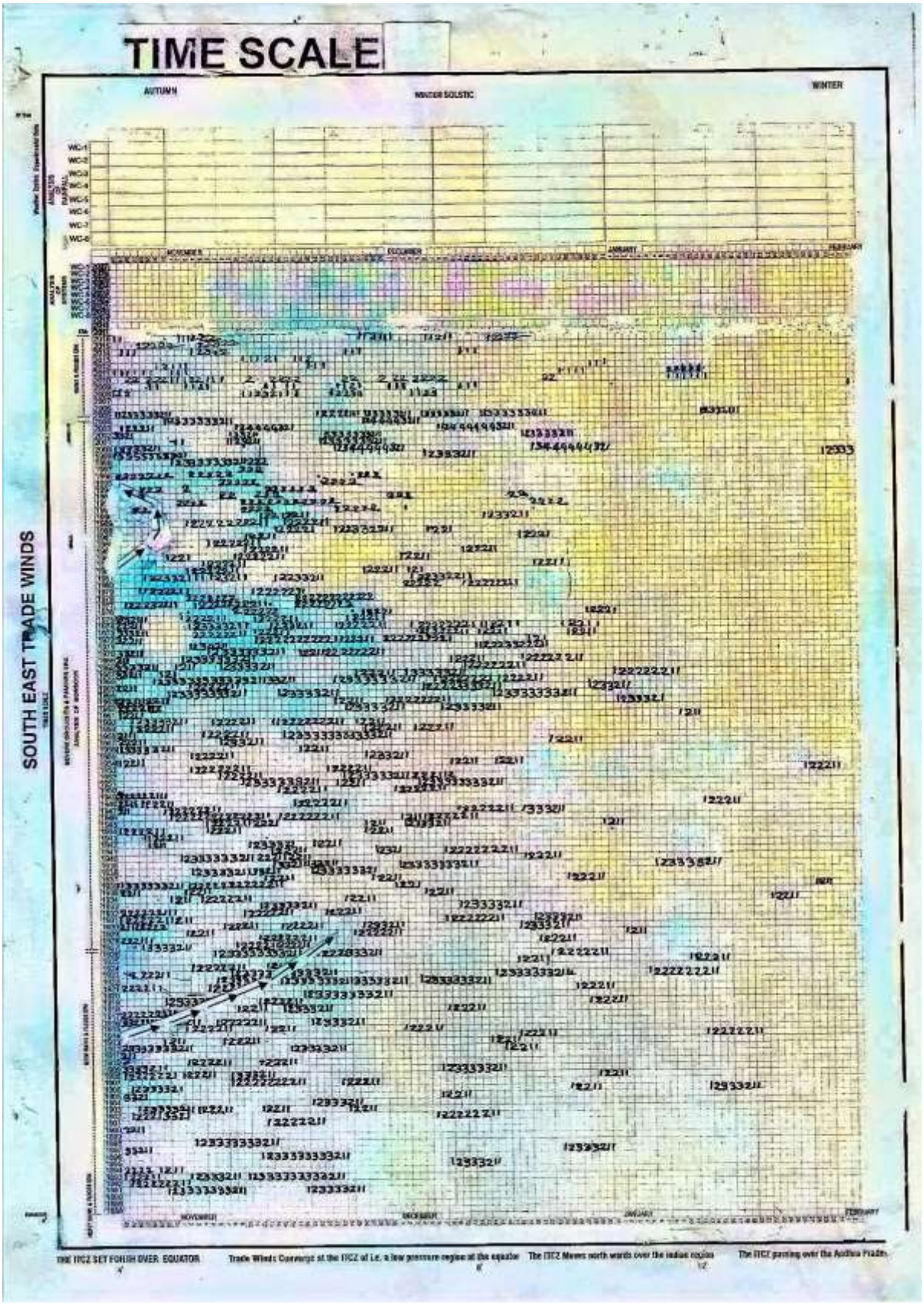

INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ or i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

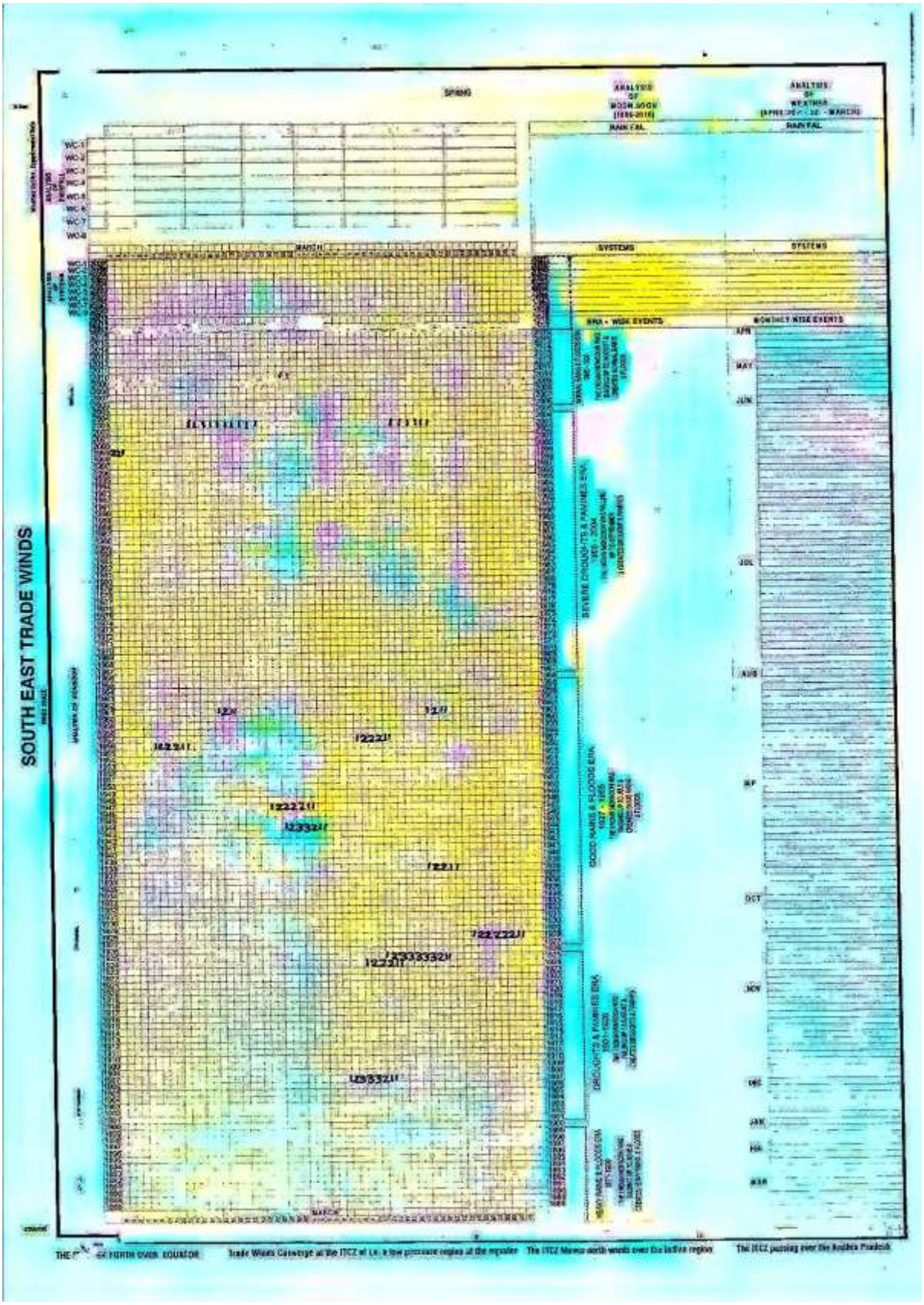

TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTIC
WINTER
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

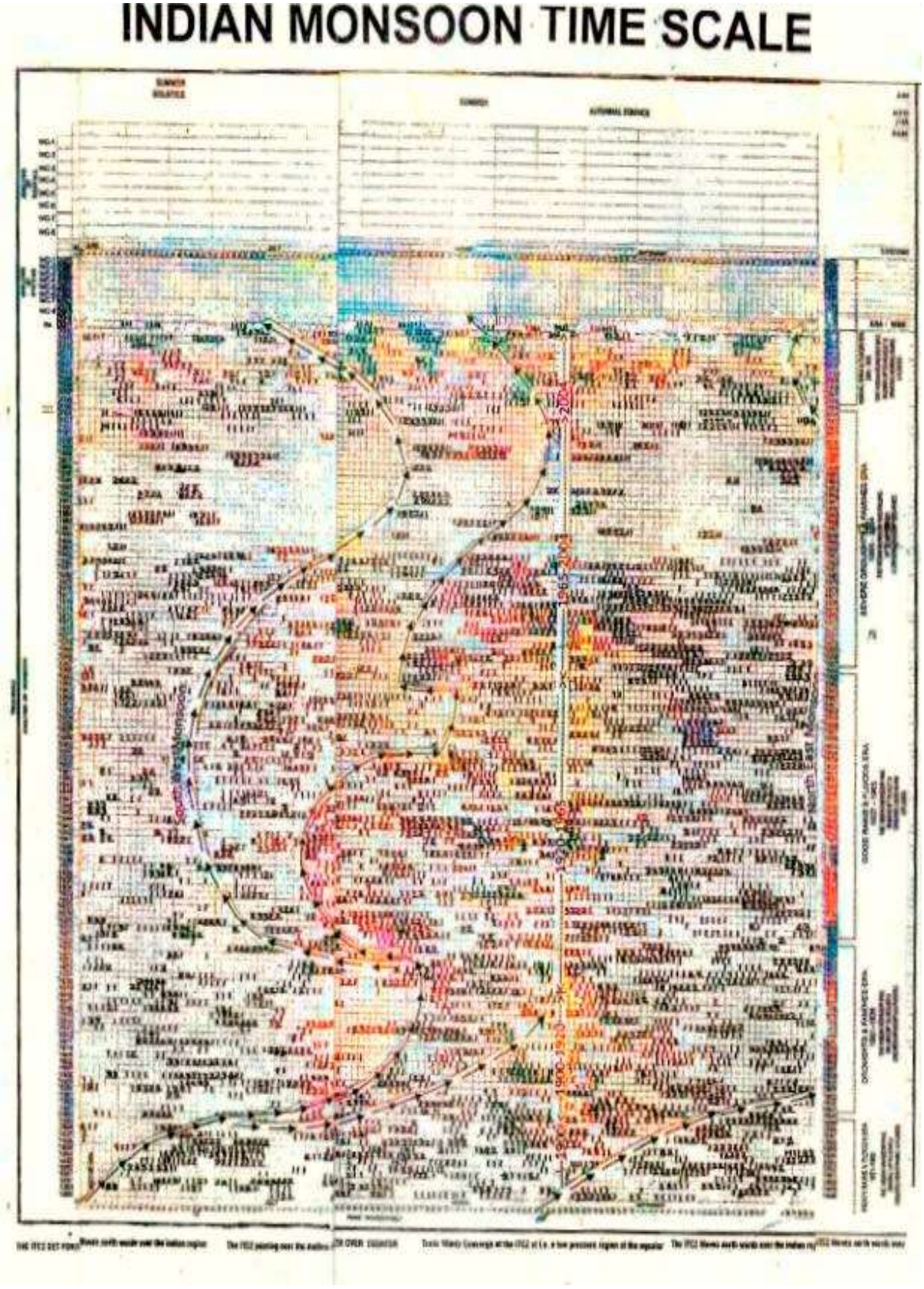

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON
RAIN FAL
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER
RAIN FAL
MARCH
SYSTEMS
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA
MARCH
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


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

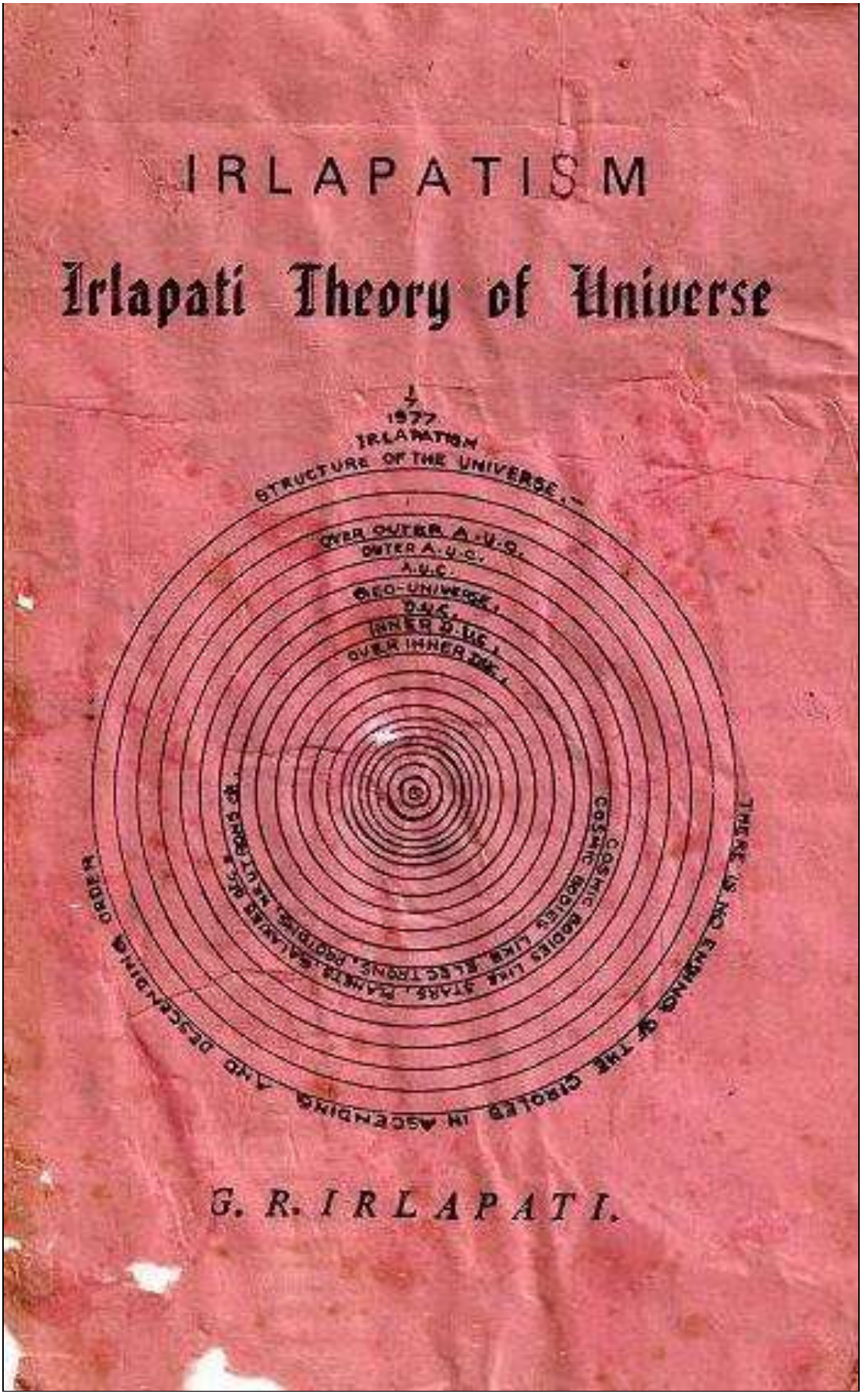

INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
North East Monsoon
1965-2000
1920-1965
1900-1920
POST - MONSOON BELT
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ or I.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

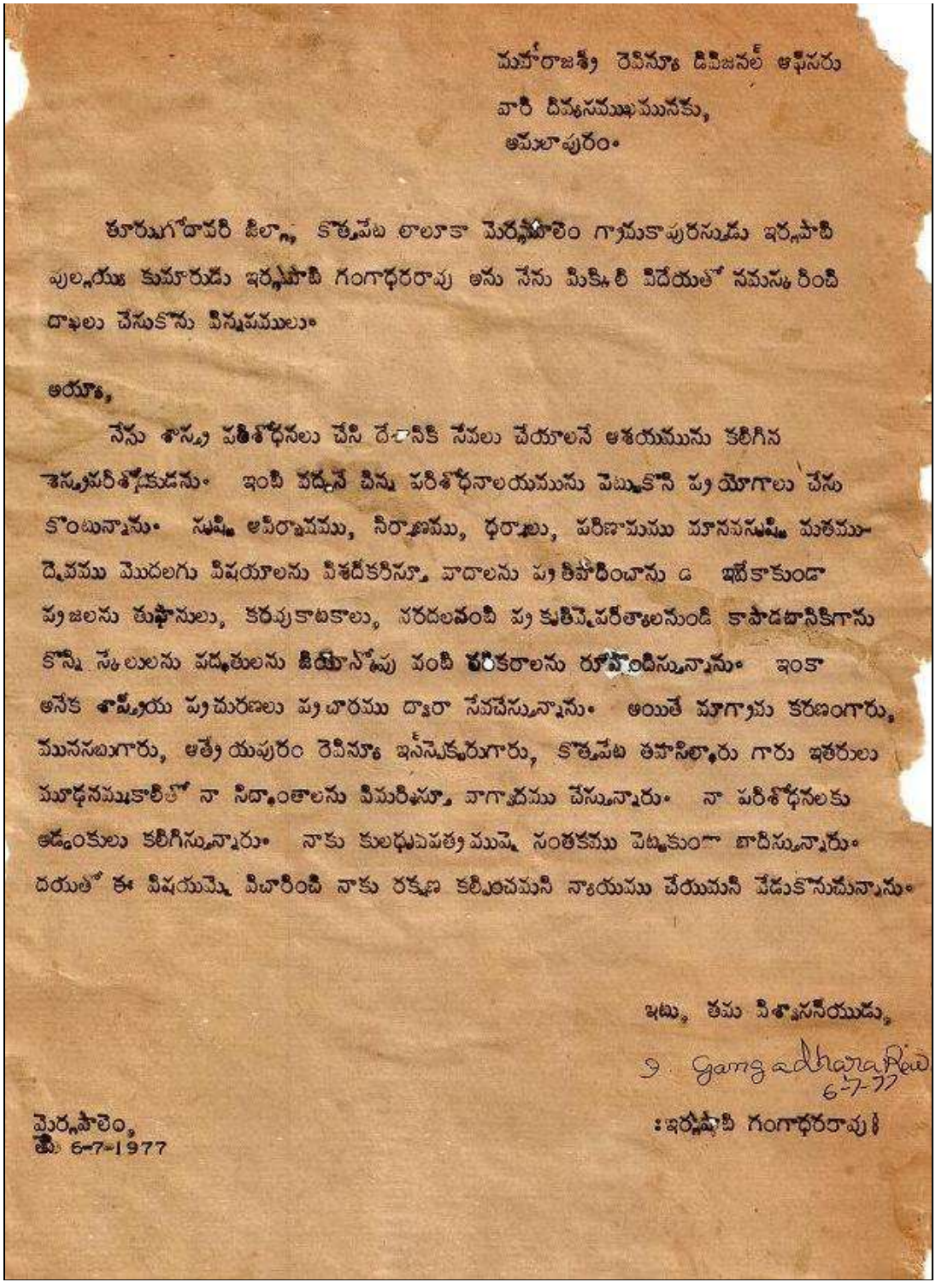

TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS


SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MONSOON
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER
RAIN FAL
RAIN FAL
SYSTEMS
SYSTEMS
MARCH
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR


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
IRLAPATION
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 AND EMERGING OF THE CIRCLES IN ASCENDING AND DESCENDING ORDER
G. R. IRLAPATI.



మహారాజశ్రీ రెవిన్యూ డివిజనల్ ఆఫీసరు
వారి దివ్యసముఖమునకు,
అమలాపురం.

తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లా, కొత్తపేట లాలూకా మెర్లపాలెం గ్రామకాపురస్తుడు ఇర్లపాటి పుల్లయ్య కుమారుడు ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు అను నేను మిక్కిలి విదేయతో నమస్కరించి దాఖలు చేసుకొను విన్నపములు.

అయ్యా,

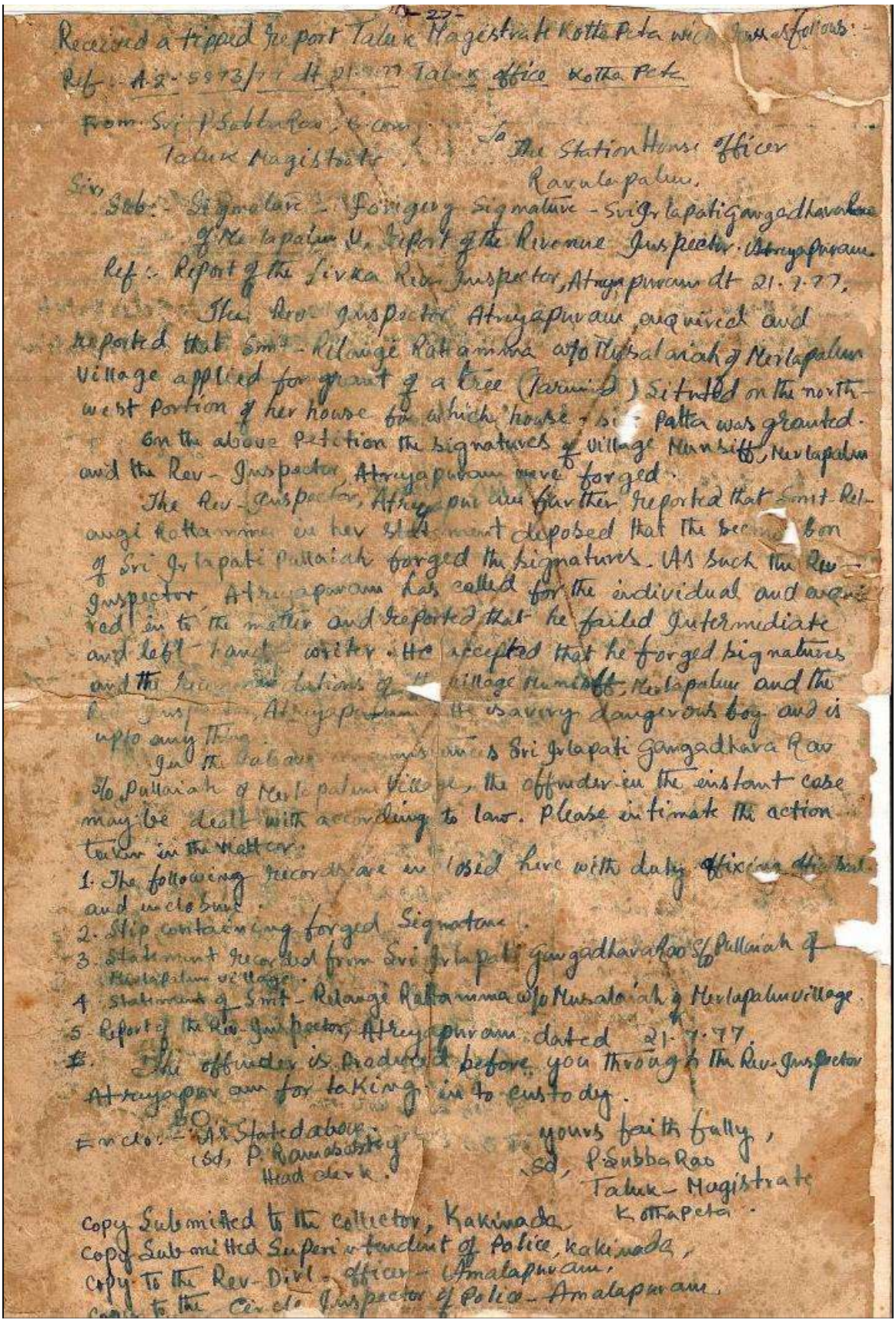
నేను శాస్త్ర పరిశోధనలు చేసి దేశానికి సేవలు చేయాలనే ఆశయమును కలిగిన శాస్త్రపరిశోధకుడను. ఇంటి వద్దనే చిన్న పరిశోధనాలయమును పెట్టుకొని ప్రయోగాలు చేసుకొంటున్నాను. సృష్టి ఆవిర్భావము, నిర్మాణము, ధర్మాలు, పరిణామము మానవసృష్టి మతము-దైవము మొదలగు విషయాలను విశదీకరిస్తూ వాదాలను ప్రతిపాదించాను ఇదే కాకుండా ప్రజలను తుఫానులు, కరవుకాటకాలు, వరదలవంటి ప్రకృతివైపరీత్యాలనుండి కాపాడటానికిగాను కొన్ని స్కేలులను పద్ధతులను జియోస్కోపు వంటి పరికరాలను రూపొందిస్తున్నాను. ఇంకా అనేక శాస్త్రీయ ప్రచురణలు ప్రచారము ద్వారా సేవచేస్తున్నాను. అయితే మాగ్రామ కరణంగారు, మునసబుగారు, ఆత్రేయపురం రెవిన్యూ ఇన్‌స్పెక్టరుగారు, కొత్తపేట తహసిల్దారు గారు ఇతరులు మూఢనమ్మకాలితో నా సిద్ధాంతాలను విమర్శిస్తూ వాగ్వాదము చేస్తున్నారు. నా పరిశోధనలకు అడ్డంకులు కలిగిస్తున్నారు. నాకు కులధృవపత్రముపై సంతకము పెట్టకుండా బాదిస్తున్నారు. దయతో ఈ విషయమై 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 tipped report Taluk Magistrate Kotha Peta which runs as follows:-

Ref:- A.2-5973/77 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 Irlapati Gangadhara Rao of Merlapalem V. Report of the Revenue Inspector. Atreyapuram.

Ref:- Report of the Sirka 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 (Tarmind) 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 Irlapati Pullaiah 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 recommendations 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 Irlapati Gangadhara Rao S/o Pullaiah of Merlapalem Village, the offender in the instant case may be dealt with according to law. Please intimate the action taken in the matter.

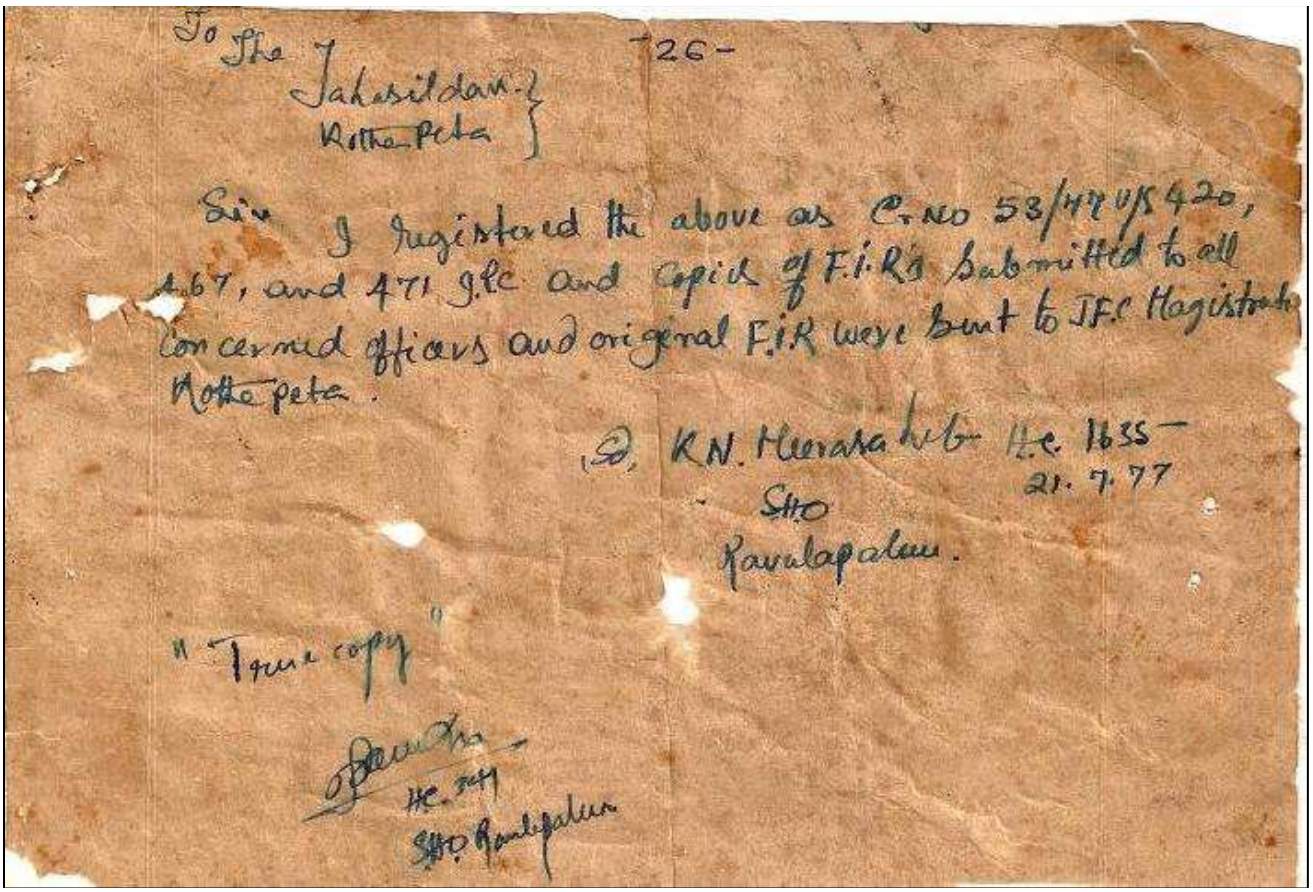
1. The following records are enclosed here with duly affixing official and enclosure.
2. Slip containing forged Signature.
3. Statement recorded from Sri Irlapati Gangadhara Rao S/o Pullaiah of Merlapalem village.
4. Statement of Smt. Relangi Rattamma w/o Musalaiah of Merlapalem village.
5. Report of the Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram dated 21.7.77.

The offender is produced before you through the Rev. Inspector Atreyapuram for taking in to custody.

Enclo:- As stated above.
(Sd) P. Ramasastry
Head clerk.

Yours faithfully,
Sd, P. Subba Rao
Taluk Magistrate
Kotha Peta.

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.



To The
Tahasildar
Kothapeta

-26-

Sir I registered the above as C.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 Kothapeta.

Sd, K.N. Meerasahib H.C. 1635
21.7.77
SHO
Ravulapalem.

"True copy"

H.C. 341
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 saretyto 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 ~~xxx~~ he presented the application in the Taluk Office,

accused for verification and enquiry on 21.7.77, contacted P.W. 1 to and also questioned the accused & the village chavidi of Ryali before whom the accused admitted the offence and P.W.4 recorded the statements of P.W.1 & 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.58/77 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 said to apply paste 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 [illegible]. Therefore, P.W.4 grew wild 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 lacking 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 about 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 subsequently 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 relies 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 Pandurenga Vithal, RI, Atreyapuram.
P.W.5: K.M.Meera Sahe, HC 1625, Ravulapalem P.S.
P.W.6: T.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.

63
25/9/78

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	Merla-palem.	Kothapeta

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

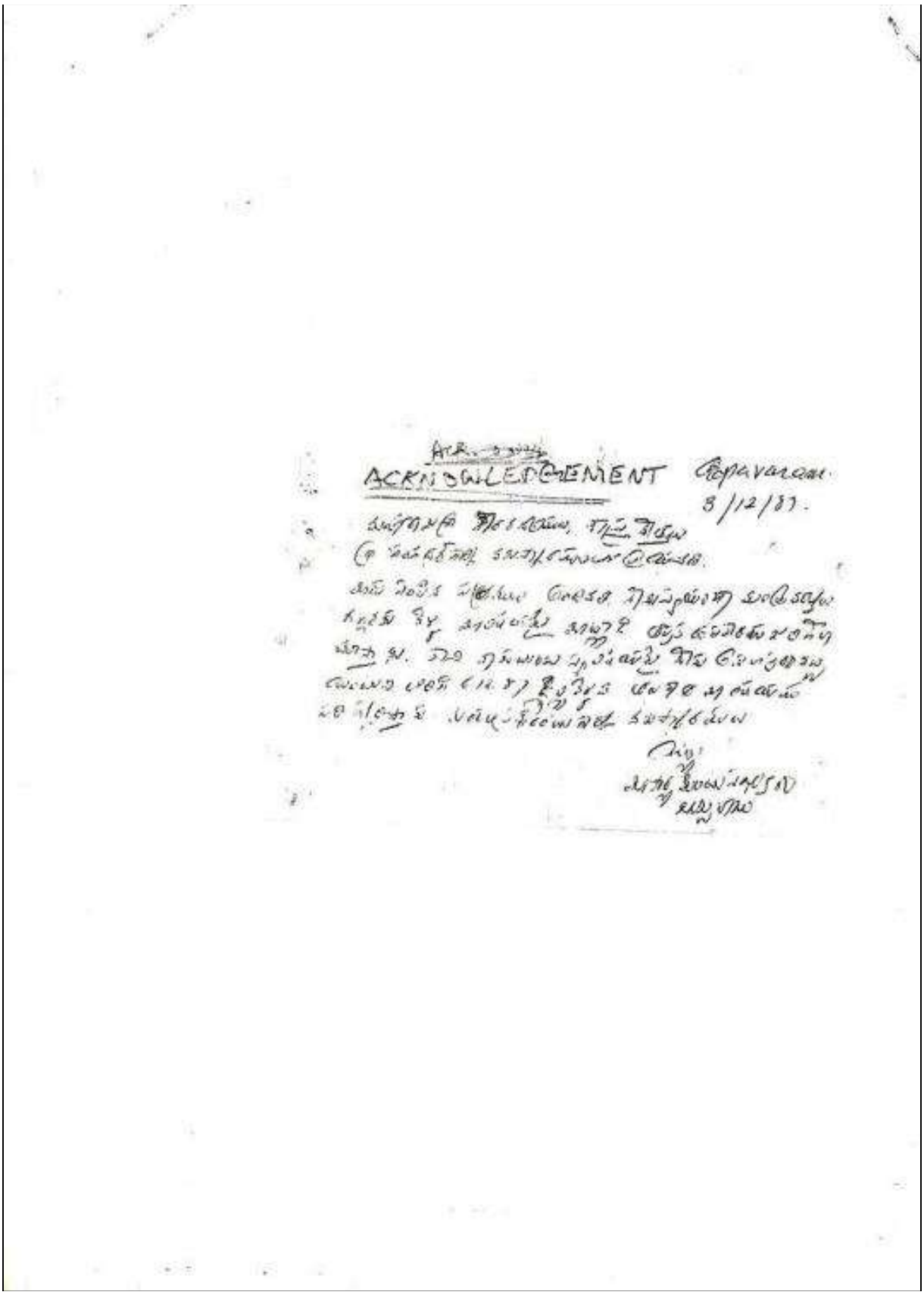
Finding: Not guilty.

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

8/12/87.

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 Laksmana 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.

Petitinn 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 forthepetitioner as well as the learned Standing counsel for the Central Govt. appearing on behalf of the respondents.

The relief sought forin this writ petition is a direction to the respondents to consider the ~~xxxpendent~~ representations submitted by the petitioner to ~~xpxx~~ 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.R.Choudary
Asst.Registrar

//true copy//

Asst.Registrar

To
1.The Secretary, Union of India Ministry of Science & Technology,
Anusandhana Bhavan, Rafi Marg, NEW DELHI-1.
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 conducting
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

15-08-1998.

Yours faithfully,
G. Gangadhara Rao
15-8-98.

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.

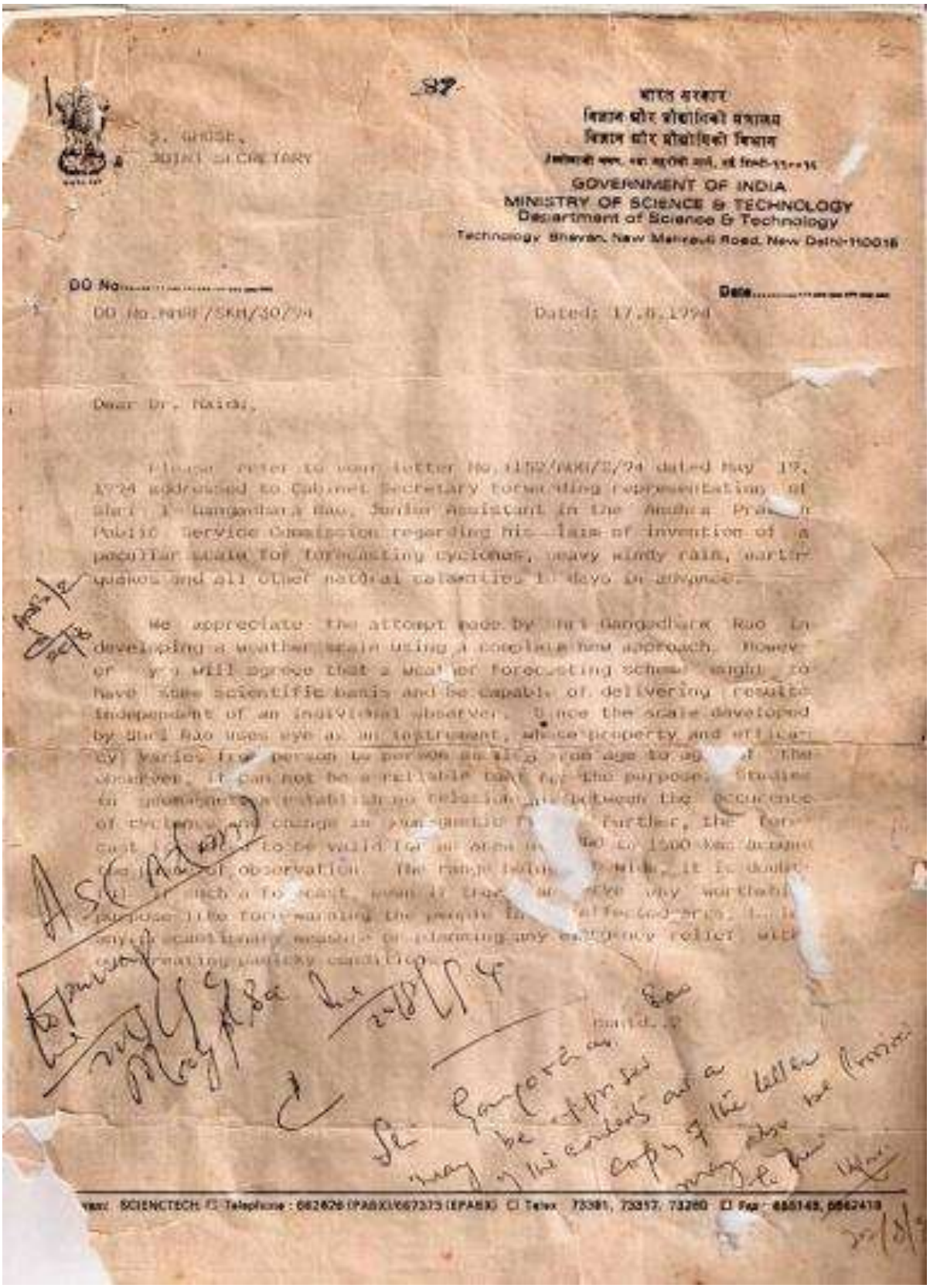
(iii) Specific samples of forecast on cyclones, earthquakes and heavy rain you claim to provide 18 days in advance.

(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.



87

S. GHOSE,
Joint Secretary

भारत सरकार
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग

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

DO No.....

Date.....

DO No.NWP/SKN/30/94

Dated: 17.8.1994

Dear Dr. Naidu,

Please refer to your letter No.11(2)/NWP/3/94 dated May 19, 1994 addressed to Cabinet Secretary forwarding representation of Shri I. Gangadhara Rao, Junior Assistant in the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission regarding his claim of invention of a peculiar scale for forecasting cyclones, heavy windy rain, earthquakes and all other natural calamities 5 days in advance.

We appreciate the attempt made by Shri Gangadhara Rao in developing a weather scale using a conclusive 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 efficiency varies from person to person and also from age to age of the observer, it can not be a reliable tool for the purpose. Studies to ascertain the relationship between the occurrence of cyclones and change in pressure further, the forecast is stated to be valid for an area of 500 to 1500 Sq. kms around the point of observation. The range being so wide, it is doubtful if such a tool, even if true, can serve any worthwhile purpose like forewarning the people in the affected area, in advance sufficiently enough to planning any emergency relief with minimum damage to life and property.

Yours sincerely,

Sd/-
(S. Ghose)

Dr. P. Naidu
Director
Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission
Nampally
Hyderabad 500 001

Asst. Director (Tech.)
Engineering Services Cell
Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission
Nampally, Hyderabad-500 001

Sir Ramana
may be appraised
of his ends and a
copy of the letter
may also be forwarded
to him
20/8/94

Gram: SCIENCTECH Telephone : 662626 (PABX)/667373 (EPABX) Telex 73381, 73317, 73260 Fax : 665143, 662419

35

-95-

SUPREME COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

OPINION

Ref. D.No. 8664/2005

Date: 02.01.2006

IN THE MATTER OF : Sh. Gangadhar Rao Iriapati

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

-93-

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.

14

-92-

No. DST/SECY/..288../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.

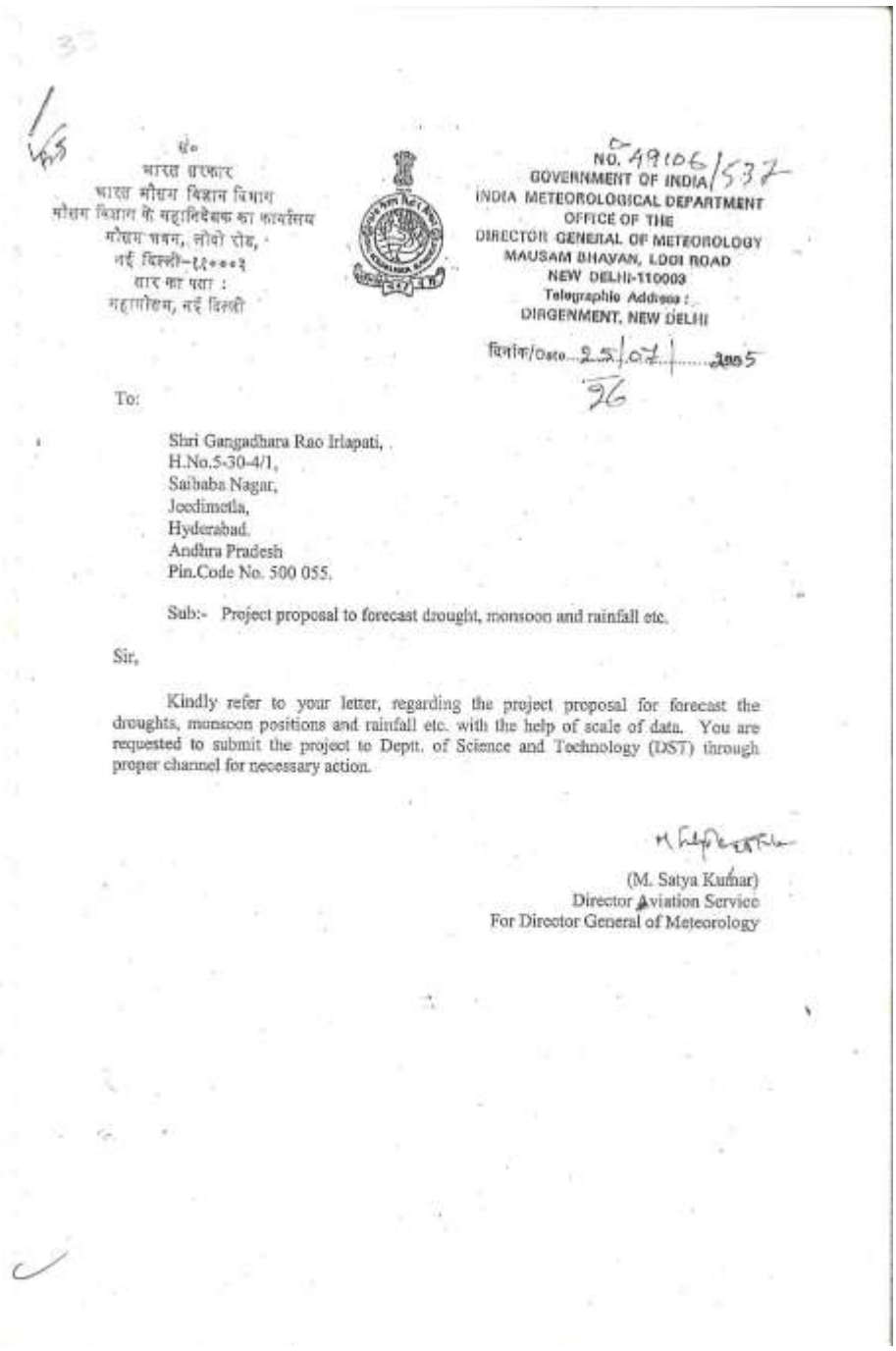
Kindest regards,

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



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

96

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

-53-

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

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. S-01416/Prediction Dated: 9th December, 2009
Government of India
India Meteorological Department
Office of the
Director General of Meteorology
Mausam Bhavan, Lodi Road , New Delhi-110003
Fax: 011- 24619943
Tel. No. 011-24611305

Shri Gangadhara Rao Irlapati
ASO, APPSC Nampally
Beside Gandhi Bhawan
Hyderabad – 500 001

Sub : Invention of an equipment for fore-warning of earthquakes
Ref : Letter No. Nil dated Nil addressed to Secretary, MoES

Sir,

Kindly refer to the communication cited above on the subject received through the office of Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences. In this regard, the following observations/suggestions are made:-

We appreciate your interest in the field of Seismology, particularly relating to geo-chemical changes preceding earthquakes. It may be informed that various high precision seismological and geophysical equipment are already in operation in some seismically active areas of the country to monitor and understand the earthquake precursory phenomena. A lot of data has already been generated and is being processed. For an update on the scientific developments on the subject, you may like to contact National Geophysical Research Institute (NGRI), Uppal Road, Hyderabad – 500 007.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

11/12/09

R S Dattatrayam
Scientist 'E' (Seismology)
for Director General of Meteorology

-94-

No. F-12016/1/00-NA

भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोदी रोड, नई दिल्ली 110 003
तार का पता: महामौसम, नई दिल्ली
दूरभाष: 24611068एए 24631913

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT
OFFICE OF THE
DIRECTOR GENERAL OF METEOROLOGY
MAUSAM BHAWAN, LODI ROAD,
NEW DELHI - 110 003
Telegraphic Address: DIRGENMET, NEW DELHI
Tel. No. 24611068/ 24631913, Fax No. 24643128

12 July, 2010.

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

Subject:- "Indian Weather Time Scale" requested for research & development in the service of the country – regarding.

Sir,

Your letter dated 1st June, 2010 addressed to Secretary, Ministry of Earth Sciences, on the subject cited above is hereby acknowledged in this office.

In this connection, you are advised to send your research activity on 'Indian Weather Time Scale' to any allied scientific journal for review and publication.

Thanking you.

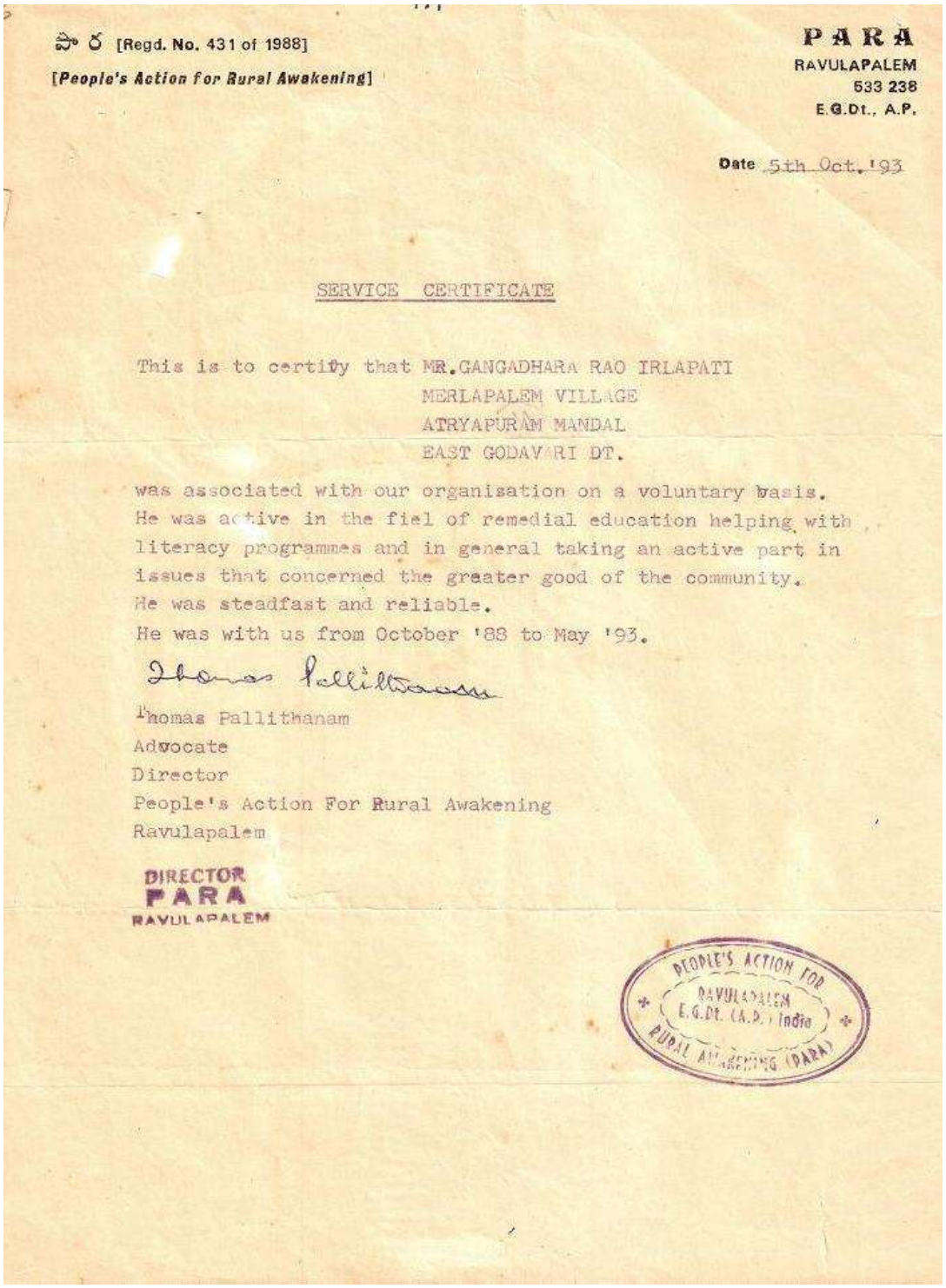
Yours faithfully,

9/7/10

(K.C. Bhuyan)
Assistant Meteorologist-I
for Director General of Meteorology

3/2/2025

…



పా ర [Regd. No. 431 of 1988]

[People's Action For Rural Awakening]

PARA
RAVULAPALEM
533 238
E.G.Dt., A.P.

Date 5th Oct.'93

.

SERVICE CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that MR.GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI
MERLAPALEM VILLAGE
ATRYAPURAM MANDAL
EAST GODAVARI DT.

was associated with our organisation on a voluntary basis.
He was active in the fiel of remedial education helping with literacy programmes and in general taking an active part in issues that concerned the greater good of the community.
He was steadfast and reliable.
He was with us from October '88 to May '93.

Thomas Pallithanam

Thomas Pallithanam
Advocate
Director
People's Action For Rural Awakening
Ravulapalem

DIRECTOR
PARA
RAVULAPALEM

PEOPLE'S ACTION FOR RURAL AWAKENING (PARA)
RAVULAPALEM
E.G.Dt. (A.P.) India