How is Ecological Forecasting used ?

Gangadhar

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

Abstract: Ecological forecasting uses knowledge of physics, ecology, and physiology to predict how ecological populations, communities, or ecosystems will change in the future in response to environmental factors such as climate change. The goal of the approach is to provide natural resource managers with information to anticipate and respond to short and long-term climate conditions. Changing climate conditions present ecologists with the challenge to predicting where, when and with what magnitude changes are likely to occur so that we can mitigate or at least prepare for them. Ecological forecasting applies existing knowledge of ecosystem interactions to predict how changes in environmental factors might result in changes to the ecosystems as a whole. I have done many research and studies on how ecological forecasting is used and made some proposals in this research paper to predict the climate changes and natural calamities in advance as outlined below.

[Gangadhar. **How is Ecological Forecasting used ?** *World Rural Observ* 2025;17(2):25-134]. ISSN: 1944-6543 (Print); ISSN: 1944-6551 (Online). http://www.sciencepub.net/rural. 03. doi:10.7537/marswro170225.03

Keywords: Ecological Forecasting Time Scales (1965-70); A New Model of Cosmology (1970-80); Basics of Geoscope (1980-87); Basics of Monsoon Time Scales (1987-91); Astro-Climatic Numerical Periodic Tables (1991-2000); Designs of Geoscope (2000-2015); Designs of Global Monsoon Time Scales (2015-still)

Introduction:

What is Ecological, environmental or biological 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 environmental driver such as climate variability, extreme weather conditions, pollution, or habitat change. Environmental forecasting-attempting to predict the nature and intensity of the micro-environmental and macro environmental 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.

Ecological forecasting predicts how ecosystems will change in the future due to environmental factors like climate change, pollution, and extreme weather. It also provides information about how communities, economies, and people may be affected.

Public health : Local authorities can use ecological forecasts to decide if beaches should be closed due to harmful algal blooms (HABs).

Economic development : Ecological forecasts can help with sustainable resource management and economic development.

Theory development : Iterative forecasts can help with hypothesis testing and theory development.

How does ecological forecasting work?

Uses knowledge of ecology, physics, and physiology

Analyzes patterns and trends in current and previous data

Uses mathematical approaches and statistical models to generate predictions

Provides an estimate of the future state of an ecological system with uncertainty

Ecological Forecasting Initiative (EFI)

The Ecological Forecasting Initiative (EFI) is a global effort to promote the use of ecological forecasts.

Benefits of ecological forecasting

Ecological forecasting can help society prepare for changes in ecosystem services. It can also help meet environmental challenges.

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 the Geoscope which can help to study the geological hazards and 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. In addition to these, knowledge of astronomy is very important to study climate change and natural disasters as there is an inextricable link between climate change and natural disasters on Earth and the planetary movements.

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.

Similar External Structure & Properties

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.

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

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 Global Monsoon Time Scales:

Monsoons: Monsoon means a seasonal reversing wind, accompanied by its corresponding weather changes and natural calamities in precipitation. We cannot be said that a monsoon especially to be relevant to a particular continent, country, or a region. Each continent or region or country has its monsoon winds. The major monsoon systems in the world consist of the West Africa and Asia -Australian monsoons. The inclusion of the North and South American monsoons with incomplete wind reversal has been debate. Monsoons can also be divided by Southern monsoon and Northern monsoons, Summer monsoons and Winter monsoons, Continental monsoons and Regional monsoons etc. A monsoon is also served with different names by region and place. For example, the North American monsoon is named after the name of Arizona monsoon and Mexican monsoon. There are also two or three or more branches of one monsoon. Monsoon is also called upon by geographical areas. For example, the Indian monsoon has its two branches, the Arabian branch and Bay of Bengal branch. Each continent, region, or country has its own monsoonal winds. On the whole, 1. North American monsoon, 2. North African monsoon, 3. Indian Monsoon, 4. East Asian monsoon, 5. Western North Pacific monsoon, 6. South African monsoon, 7. South African monsoon, 8. Australian Monsoon are the main regional monsoons according to Prof. Bin Wang.

I conducted many scientific researches on the global monsoon systems and designed the Basics for Monsoon Time Scales including Global monsoons, Regional Monsoon Time Scales, Sub-Regional Monsoon Time Scales, Local Monsoon Time Scales, Country-Wise Monsoon Time Scales, Northern Monsoon Time Scales, Southern Monsoon Time Scales, Summer Monsoon Time Scales, Winter Monsoon Time Scales for all regions and countries of the world to study the past's, present and future

movements of the global monsoon systems and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

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 establishes 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, cloudburst, sand storms, hails, and winds etc. all climate, meteorological and weather related conditions & natural calamities in advance.

After much research, I have proposed some basics regarding method and design of the Monsoon Time Scales for study the global monsoon systems. Monsoon Time Scale is a chronological sequences of events arranged in between the Time and climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of monsoon systems and its relationship with rainfall and other weather conditions& natural calamities.

Method&design:

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

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

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

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

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

One-line method:

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

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

Assembly-line method:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Computarization method:

Monsoon Time Scales can also be computerized. I created the devices manually. If these are developed in

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

Materials&method:

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

What should the data be taken?

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

Countries where storms occur can be taken storms as data.

European countries can taken Westerlies as data.

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

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

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

Management:

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

Results&analysis:

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

Study&discussion:

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

Indian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

Method&design:

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

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

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

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

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

One-line method:

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

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

Assembly-line method:

The single and full length square graphic scale is to be long. It is not convenient to take it away, to preserve it, to take it to the demonstration or to publish it in the journals. So that it is divided into four parts easy to

carry and keep and suitable for publication. I designed to make it into 4 parts and then pasted it into one scale.

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

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

The first part is from 1st April to July 12th.
The second part is from 13 July to October 23rd.
The third part is from 24th October to February 3rd.
And the fourth part is 4th February to March 31st ending.
These separate scales are pasted into one scale as described below below.
Cut along the edges of dates on the right side of the first part and pasted it to along the edges of date of 13th July on left side of the second part.
Cut along the edges of dates on the right side of the second part and pasted it to along the edges of date of 24th October on left side of the third part.
Cut along the edges of dates on the right side of the third part and pasted it to along the edges of date of 4th February on left side of the fourth part .
When pasted in this manner, we get long full length Indian Monsoon Time Scale

Computarization method:

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

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

Management:

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

Results&analysis:

I did many comprehensive analyzes on the results of research and studies of monsoons and found out many mysteries and its relationship with the movement of the axis of the Earth around the Sun in the universe & its influences on the Earth's atmosphere. Let's study these results and analysis briefly and detailed.

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

Complete investigations of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale "I.e" Results and Analysis and Study and discussion are described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample basis in detailed.

I have proposed and designed Global Monsoon Time Scales for all Global monsoons, Regional monsoons, Local monsoons including all world countries and climate zones.

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.

Perform the investigations of the North America Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

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 cre

ate 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.

Perform the investigations of the North African Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

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.

Perform the investigations of the East Asian Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

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.

Perform the investigations of the Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

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.

Perform the investigations of the South America Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

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.

Perform the investigations of the South Africa Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

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 South Africa 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 Africa 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 South Africa 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 South Africa Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of the the Australian monsoon.

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a South Africa 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.

Perform the investigations of the Australian Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

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.

Perform the investigations of the European Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Central American Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a Central 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 Central 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 Central 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 Central 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 Central 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 Central American Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

Central 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.

Material and Data:

Construction of the Central 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 Central 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 Central American monsoon such as monsoon pulses in

the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the Central Americanmonsoon have been entering on the Central 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 Central 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:

Perform the investigations of the Central Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of Gulf of Californea Monsoon Time Scale:

The Gulf of California 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 Gulf of California monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

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

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a Gulf of California 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 Gulf of California 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 Gulf of California 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 Gulf of California 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 Gulf of California'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 Gulf of California Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

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

Perform the investigations of the Gulf of California Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of Arizona Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

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

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

Method and Design:

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

Computer Model:

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

Perform the investigations of the Arizona Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of New Mexican Monsoon Time Scale:

The New Mexican 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 New Mexican monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

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

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a New Mexican 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 New Mexican 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 New Mexican 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 New Mexican 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 New Mexican'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 New Mexican Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

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

Perform the investigations of the New Mexican Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of South West(USA) Monsoon Time Scale:

The South West(USA) 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 West(USA) monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

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

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

By establishing the South West(USA) Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of the the South West(USA) monsoon.

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a South West(USA) 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 West(USA) 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 West(USA) 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 West(USA) 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 West(USA)'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 West(USA) Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

South West(USA) 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 West(USA) 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 West(USA) 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 West(USA) monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the South West(USA) monsoon have been entering on the South West(USA) 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 West(USA) 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.
Perform the investigations of the South West USA Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of West African Monsoon Time Scale:

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a West 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 West 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 West 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 West 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 West

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 West African Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

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

Perform the investigations of the West African Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of East African Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a East 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 East 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 East 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 East 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 East 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 East African Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

East 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 East 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 East 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 East African monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the East African monsoon have been entering on East 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 East African monsoon.
Perform the investigations of the East African Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of South East African Monsoon Time Scale:

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

Method and Design:

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

Computer Model:

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

Perform the investigations of the European Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of North West African Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

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

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

Method and Design:

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

Computer Model:

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

Perform the investigations of the North West African Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of South West(ASIAN) Monsoon Time Scale:

The South West(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 South West(ASIAN) monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities.

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

If we have been managing the South West(ASIAN) Monsoon Time Scale in this manner continuously, we

can see the image and its past's, present's and future movements of the South West(ASIAN) monsoon and study it's originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the South West(ASIAN) Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of the the South West(ASIAN) monsoon.

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a South West(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 South West(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 South West(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 South West(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 South West(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 South West(ASIAN) Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

South West(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 South West(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 South West(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 South West(ASIAN) monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the South West(ASIAN) monsoon have been entering on the South West(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 South West(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.

Perform the investigations of the South West Asia Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of South Asian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a South 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 South 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 South 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 South 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 South 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 South Asian Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

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

Perform the investigations of the South Asian Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of Indo-China Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

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

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a Indo-China Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of Indo-China 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 Indo-China Monsoon Time Scales. The first one is in the single form and next one is designed in four parts.

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the Indo-China Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of Indo-China'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 Indo-China Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

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

Material and Data:

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

Management: The main weather events if any of Indo-China monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the Indo-China monsoon have been entering on the Indo-China Monsoon Time Scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds as per date and month of each and every year. If we can managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of Indo-China 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.

Perform the investigations of the Indo-China Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of South East Asian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

If we have been managing the South 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 South East Asian monsoon and study it's originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

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

Method and Design:

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

Computer Model:

South 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 South 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 South 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 South East Asian monsoon such as monsoon pulses in

the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the South East Asian monsoon have been entering on the South 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 South 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.

Perform the investigations of the South East Asian Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of Arabian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

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

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

Method and Design:

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

Computer Model:

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

Perform the investigations of the Arabian Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

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

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of Indo-Australian Time and Climate) of 139 year from 1880 to 2027 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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 Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scales. The first one is in the single form and next one is designed in four parts.

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

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 3$^{rd.}$

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 Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

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

Material and Data:

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

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

Perform the investigations of the Indo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of Australian Indonesian Monsoon Time Scale:

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a Australian Indonesian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of Australian Indonesian Time and Climate) of 139 year from 1880 to 2027 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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 Indonesian Monsoon Time Scales. The first one is in the single form and next one is designed in four parts.

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the Australian Indonesian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of Australian Indonesian's Time 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 Australian Indonesian Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

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

Material and Data:

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

Management: The main weather events if any of Australian Indonesian monsoon such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over the Australian

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

Perform the investigations of the Australian Indonesian Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

North Australian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

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

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a North-Australian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of North-Australian Time and Climate) of 139 year from 1880 to 2027 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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-Australian Monsoon Time Scales. The first one is in the single form and next one is designed in four parts.

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

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-Australian Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

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

Material and Data:

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

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

Perform the investigations of the North Australian Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of Asian Australian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

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

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a Asian Australian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of Asian Australian Time and Climate) of 139 year from 1880 to 2027 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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 Asian Australian Monsoon Time Scales. The first one is in the single form and next one is designed in four parts.

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

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 3$^{rd.}$

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 Asian Australian Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

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

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

Perform the investigations of the Asian Australian Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Basics of Borneo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

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

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

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

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

Method and Design:

Design: Prepare a Borneo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of Borneo-Australian Time and Climate) of 139 year from 1880 to 2027 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 Asian Australian Monsoon Time Scale. .

Computer Model:

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

Material and Data:

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

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

Perform the investigations of the Borneo-Australian Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scale:

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

Data: The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems main weather events if any of the Malasian Australian monsoon region have been taken as the data to prepare this scale.

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

Perform the investigations of the Malasian Australian Monsoon Time Scale based on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as described in the following paragraphs on a sample-by-sample.

Results&analysis:

I did many comprehensive analyzes on the results of research and studies of monsoons and found out many mysteries and its relationship with the movement of the axis of the Earth around the Sun in the universe & its influences on the Earth's atmosphere. Let's study these results and analysis briefly and detailed.

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

second path on the right side over the months of October, November, December are visible in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

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

Brief analysis:

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

Detailed analysis:

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

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

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

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

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

Deep analysis:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Study&discussion:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Another example, the thin and thick markers on the upper border line of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale are the signs to the impending heavy rains & floods and droughts & floods. The thick marking of clusters of low pressure systems on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale is the sign to the impending heavy rains and floods and the thin marking of clusters of low pressure systems on the Indian monsoon time scale is the sign to the impending droughts and famines.

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

1. Studies on the history:

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

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

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

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

The paper published in international journal PALEO 3 highlights three phases in the 900 years stretch-Medieval climate from 950 CE to 1350 CE, Little Ice Age from 1350 CE to 1800 CE and Current Warm Period and phases from 1800 CE until today. The paper highlights strong monsoon during the Medieval Climate Anomaly and Current Warm Period and phases of weak. There can be no doubting the

profound impact of the abrupt shifts of rainfall on human history-a fact we need to constantly remind ourselves of in this day and age of irretrievable climate change. Abrupt shifts in the ISM precipitation has similarly impacted history in India, Prof. Gupta said.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DROUGHT YEARS: And in the same period of 1871-2015, there were 26 major drought years: 1873, 1877, 1899, 1901, 1904, 1905, 1911, 1918, 1920, 1941, 1951, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1972, 1974, 1979, 1982, 1985, 1986, 1987, 2002, 2004, 2009, 2014, 2015.

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

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

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

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

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

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

in the shape of concave direction and precipitation in the region has revived, increasing daily rainfall.

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

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

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

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

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

Obliquity: The angle of the Earth's axis in relation to its orbital plane. The tilt of the Earth's axis changes over time, moving from 22.1° to 24.5° and back again over about 41,000 years. When the tilt increases, summers are warmer and winters are colder.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6. Studies on the Heavy rains and floods:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. Deserts pouring rains and turning green:

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

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

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

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

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

Scotland's deserts are turning green as a result of the climate/monsoon cycle traveling towards its peak state China's deserts are turning green as a result of the climate/monsoon cycle traveling towards its peak state. The UAE deserts, including parts of Dubai, have become greener due to increased rainfall in recent years. This has led to more vegetation, changing some areas from desert to shrubland."

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

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

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

Future:

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

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

Scientific theorem:

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

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 a science enthusiast and experimenter with an ambition to serve the humanity. Governments did not support my researches, provide opportunities and give recognition, moreover I was ridiculed, humiliated and pushed out to the gate when I met to provide research opportunities. Society taunted, ostracized and throws away as an untouchable. I am a victim of discrimination & racism and negligence & jealousy. I was oppressed with tortures, prisons and inquisitions, my researches and studies were ignored, suppressed, darkened. Eventually, I built a small lab in my house and conducted researches and studies on the Earth sciences since my childhood in 1969 to till date, and introduced numerous unique ideas and doctrines and tried unsuccessfully to fulfill them.

Among them, Ecological Forecasting Time Scales(1965-70) for studying the inextricable relationship between living things and natural disasters, A New Model of Cosmology (1970-80) for breaking the mysteries of the cosmos, Basics of Geoscope (1980-87)for unlocking the geophysical mysteries and creating innovative missions, Basics of Monsoon Time Scales (1987-91)or studying and predicting climate changes and natural calamities, Astro-Climatic Numerical Periodic Tables (1991-2000)for studying the inextricable relationship between the planetary movements in the space and climate changes on the earth, Designs of Geoscope(2000-2015)for all world countries including all seismic zones, faults, belts, tectonic plates, Designs of Global Monsoon Time Scales (2015-still) for all world countries including all global, regional and local monsoon systems were successfully completed.
While Geogenetic Artificial Rains Project Vision and Mission for creating artificial rains by attracting vaporized sea waters to the desert plains through the sky by geo-magnetizing atmosphere when the weather is surrounded by water molecules during the trough or low-pressure areas, Geogenetic Artificial Storms Project Vision and Mission for pouring heavy rains and floods over the Reservoirs, dams, Projects; Geogenetic Artificial Underground Waters Project Vision and Mission for increasing ground waters; Geogenetic Invention of Life Project Vision and Mission to revive living beings; Biogenetic Engineering Superhuman Creation Project Vision and Mission to create super humans; Geogenetic Re-creation of Humans of Past Project Vision and Mission for restoring and re-creating people in past by images that are preserved in the earth's magnetic field by new technologies; Geogenetic Bio-Machine Project Vision and Mission for recreating humans of past; Geo-machine for re-creating humans of past; Geogenetic Time-Travel Machine Project Vision and Mission; Geogenetic Past-Travel Geo-Machine Project Vision and Mission for traveling into the past, present future; Spacegenetic Another New Earth in the Space Project Vision and Mission for re-creating the another earth in the space; Geogenetic Microcosm Project Vision and Mission for connecting the worlds of micro organs, atomic-worlds; Geogenetic Macrocosm Project Vision and Mission for connecting the worlds of space and outer space worlds etc. were uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities.
All these were angered by casteists and fanatics. In addition to all this, the doctrines published in the name of Irlapatism-Irlapati Theory of Universe in 1977 further fueled their anger. All matters pertaining to the cosmos, including the doctrines about creation, the

existence of god, the theory of evolution and my numerous ideas and doctrines were widely discussed and incorporated in this book. These doctrines exposed to the anger of fundamentalists and superstitious, subsequently got into violent altercations. As a result, my lab was destroyed and copies of research notes were burned. I reported these repressions to The Revenue Divisional Officer. Amalapuram in July 1977. The Revenue Divisional Officer was conducted an inquiry about this matter. While returning from the inquiry, I was attacked by a mob, and they took me forces to the village Chavadi, Ryali, there fundamentalists and superstitious people were met and where I was beat up. Followed by altercations about my thoughts in the book, they have beaten and forced me to put signatures on some prepared documents, and an offense falsely framed and foisted against me. After many tortures, I was sent to the Taluk Magistrate, Kothapeta 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 a sentence to punish and handed over to the Police Station, Ravulapalem. I was arrested on July 21, 1977. A case was registered, and I was kept on remand in Sub-jail and remaining period interrogated periodically. I faced trials, handcuffed and led through streets during the inquiries and court trials/hearings, and imprisoned. The trials were done from April 2, 1979, to November 20, 1979. After many arguments, the Hon'ble Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court was found me not guilty and acquitted on November 27, 1979.

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

Appeal to the world scientists:

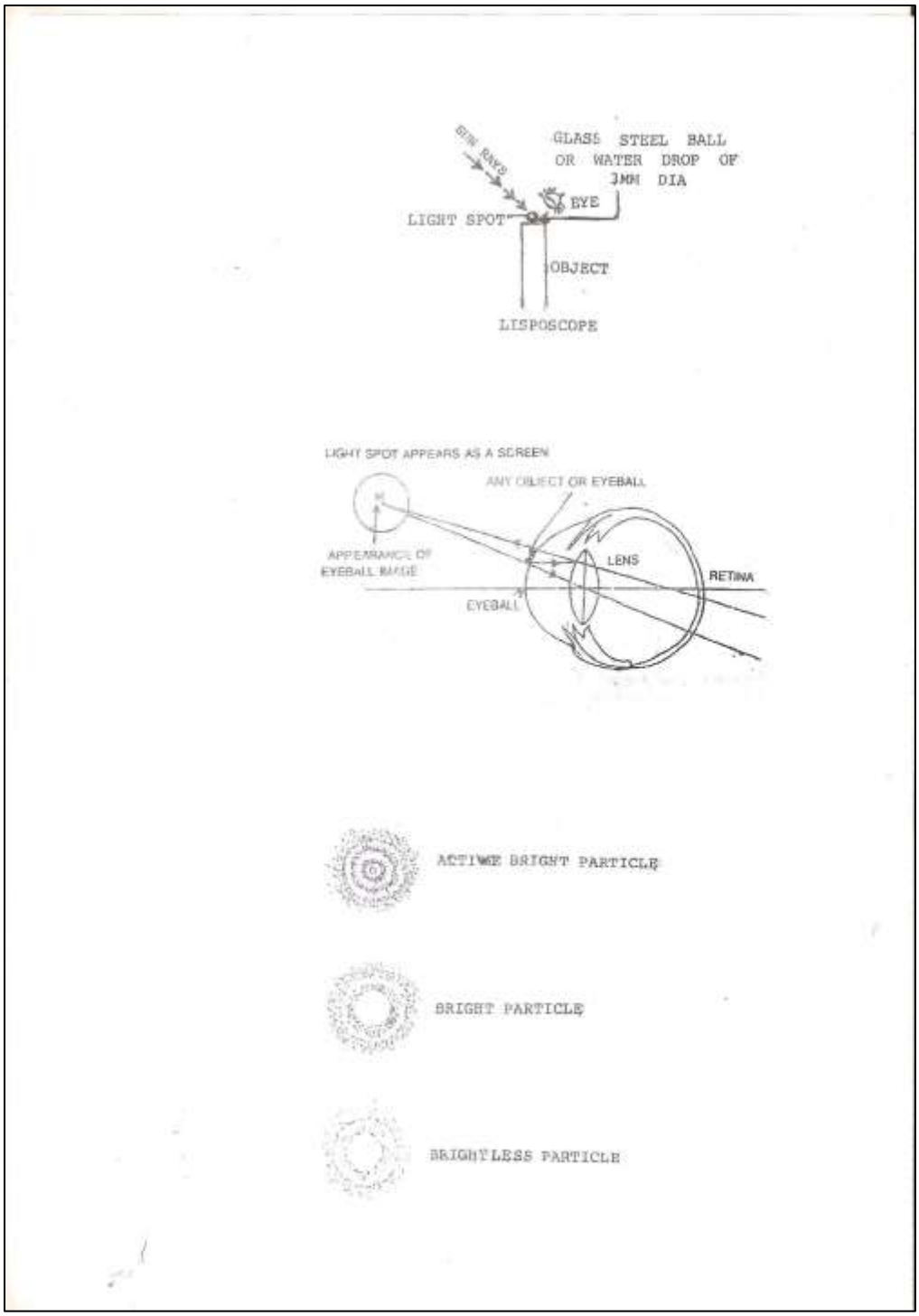
I have introduced numerous unique ideas, doctrines and tried unsuccessfully to fulfill them and conquer the creation. But, I was not provided opportunities due to racism, discrimination, negligence; oppressed with tortures, inquisitions, prisons, and my ideas, doctrines were ignored, suppressed, darkened.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

GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI
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.

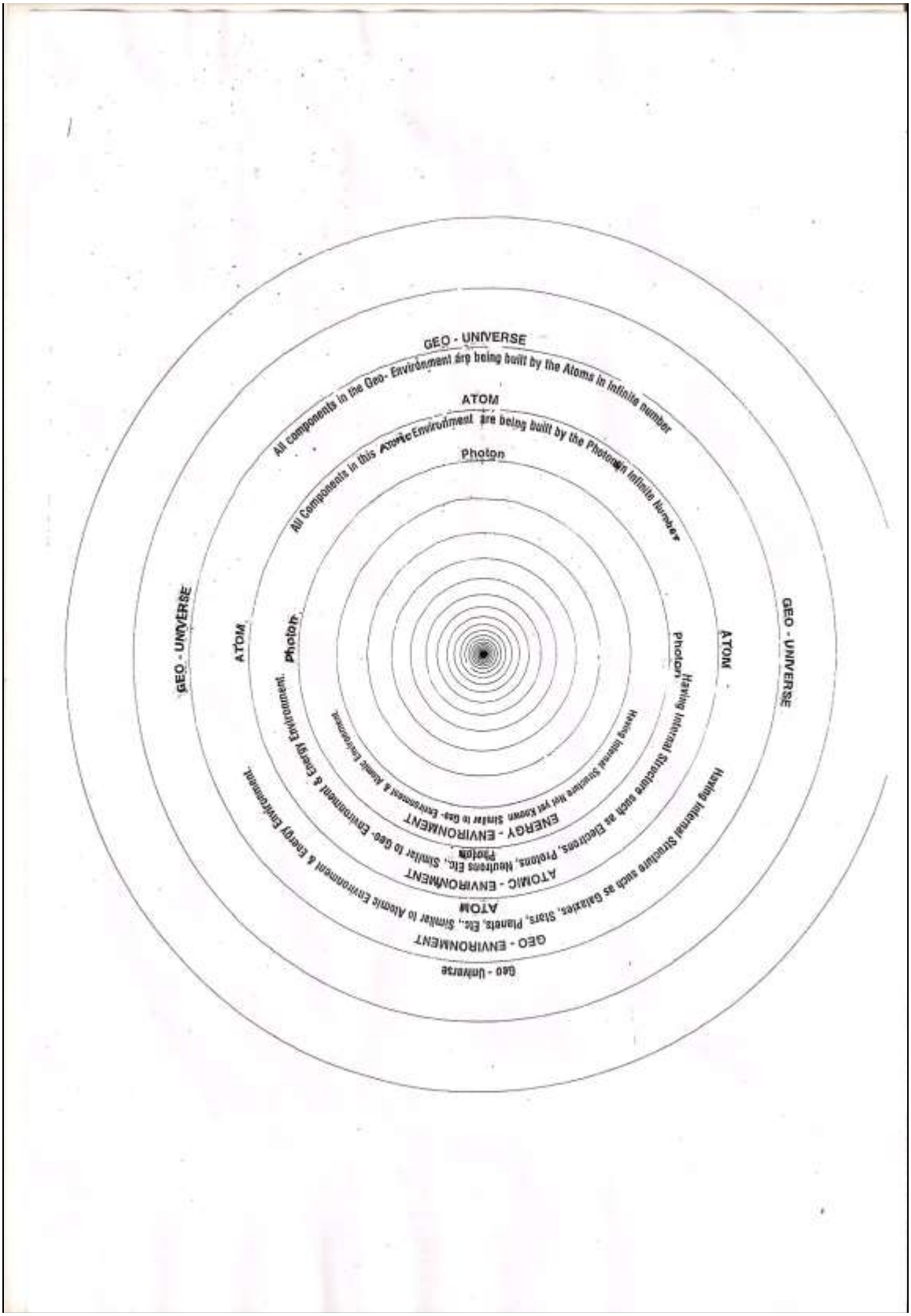
7.Aithabathula Jogeswara Venkata Buchi Maheswara Rao, Member of Parliament (Loksabha), Amalapuram letter dt:08/12/1987. In 1987, Sri A.J.V.B.M. Rao Hon' ble Member of Parliament was recommended the Geoscope proposals to Sri K.R.Narayanan, Union Minister of Science& Technology, New Delhi. (became the 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, New Delhi Cabinet Secretary correspondences about further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale in the services of welfare of the people.
18. Letter No. NA-153 Dated; 28-11-1996 of the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspondence with the Parliament, President of India and other VVIP's of India pertaining to further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale in the services of welfare of the people.
19Letter No. NA-49106/537 Dated; 25-07-2005 of the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspondence about further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale in the services of welfare of the people.
20. Letter D.O.No. 209/MOS(M)/PS/2008 Date. October 21,1991 of the Shri Dr.T.Subbarami Reddy Hon'ble Union Minister of State for India 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
21. Letter No. GT-021(MISC)/6675 Dt: 13-08-2008 NA-49106/537 of the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspondence for further research and development.
22. Letter No.DST/SECY/288/2009 Dated;June 1,2009 of the Secretary, Minister of Science and Technology recommendation to the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale.
23.Letter No. F-12016/1/00-NA/100 Dt: 01-12-2009 of the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspondence for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale.
24.Letter No. F-12016/1/00-NA/100 Dt: 09-07-2010 of the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspondence for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale.


GLASS STEEL BALL
OR WATER DROP OF
3MM DIA
EYE
LIGHT SPOT
OBJECT
LISPOSCOPE
LIGHT SPOT APPEARS AS A SCREEN
ANY OBJECT OR EYEBALL
APPEARANCE OF
EYEBALL IMAGE
LENS
RETINA
EYEBALL
ACTIVE BRIGHT PARTICLE
BRIGHT PARTICLE
BRIGHTLESS PARTICLE

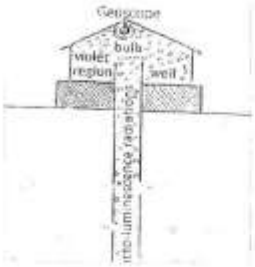
Appendices

Analysis of Data of Bio Forecast

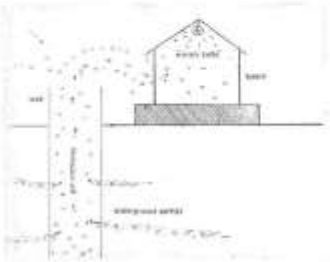
Date of Experiment	Number of Biolumicells	Actual Weather
1-May-1991	8	
2-May-1991	14	
3-May-1991	19	
4-May-1991	20	
5-May-1991	28	
6-May-1991	22	
7-May-1991	50	
8-May-1991	65	
9-May-1991	83	
10-May-1991	89	
11-May-1991	72	
12-May-1991	40	
13-May-1991	30	
14-May-1991	14	
15-May-1991	11	
16-May-1991	6	
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


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.
ATOMIC - ENVIRONMENT
Photon
ENERGY - ENVIRONMENT
Having Internal Structure but yet known. Similar to Geo- Environment & Atomic Environment.
GEO - ENVIRONMENT
ATOM
Geo - Universe

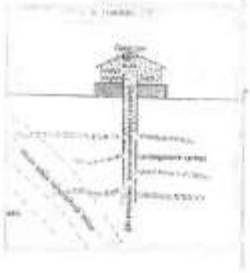
Simple Geoscope Model:



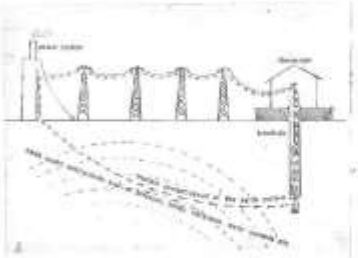
Home-Made Geoscope Model:



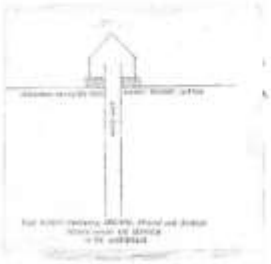
Seismic luminescence study:

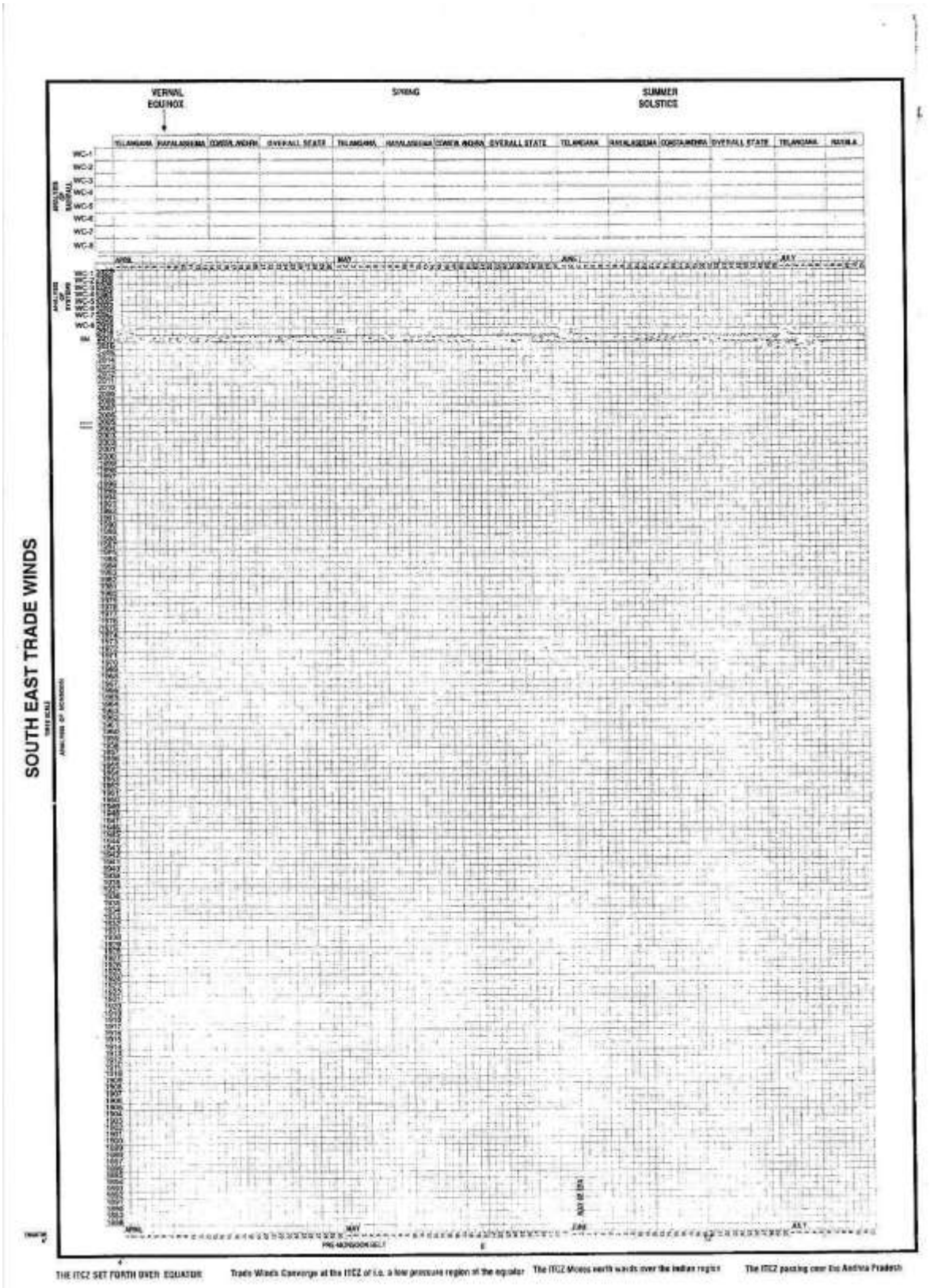


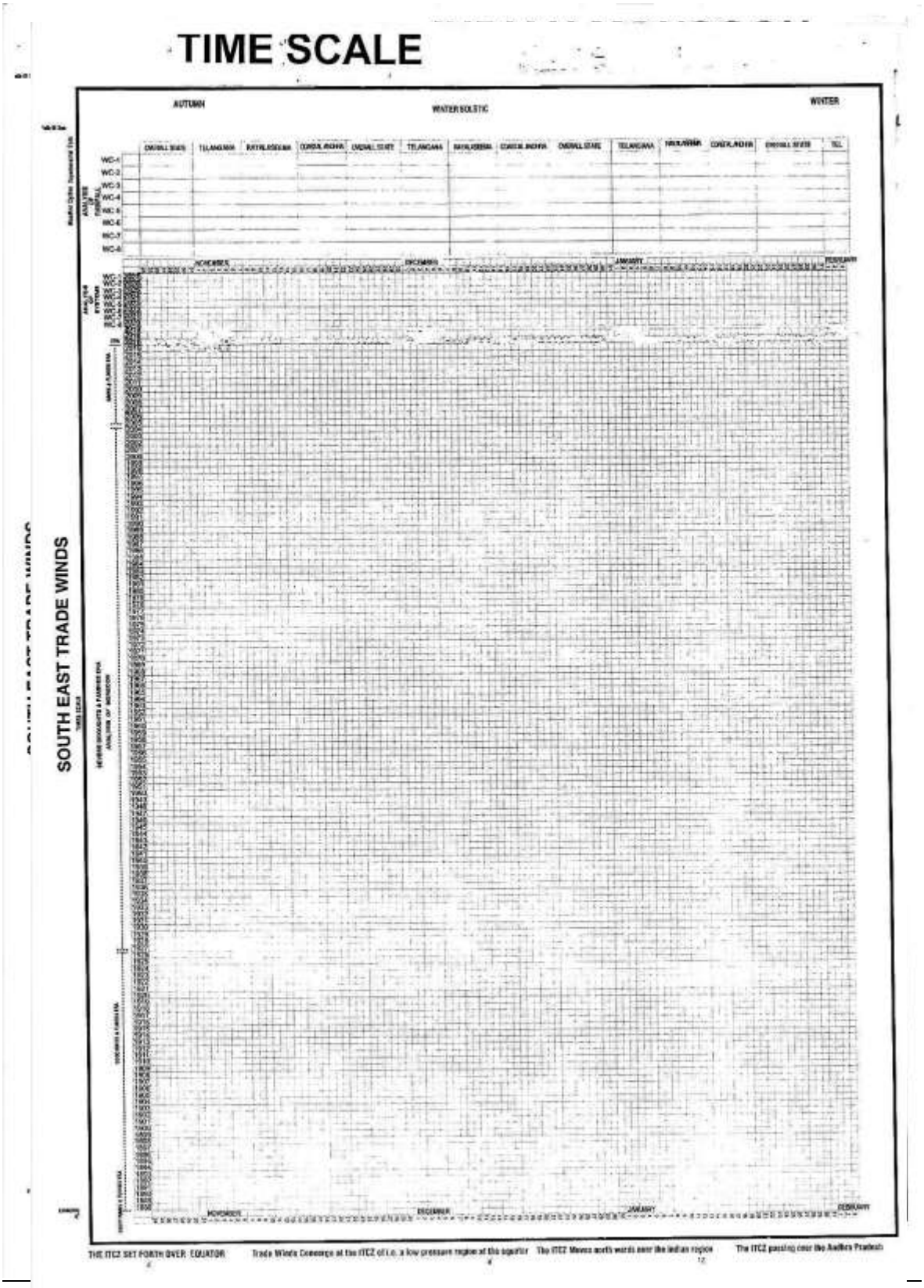
Electrogeogram Test:

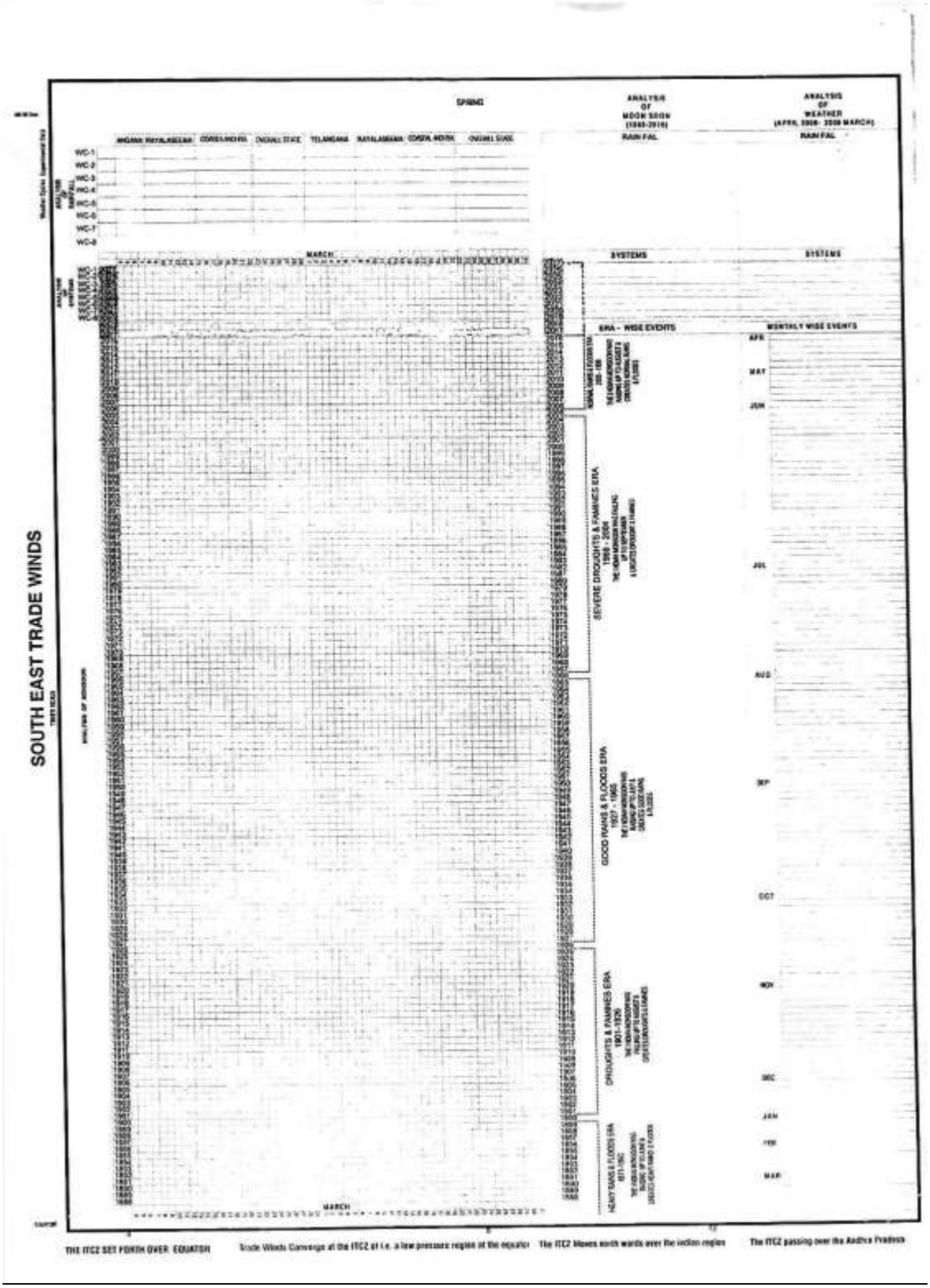


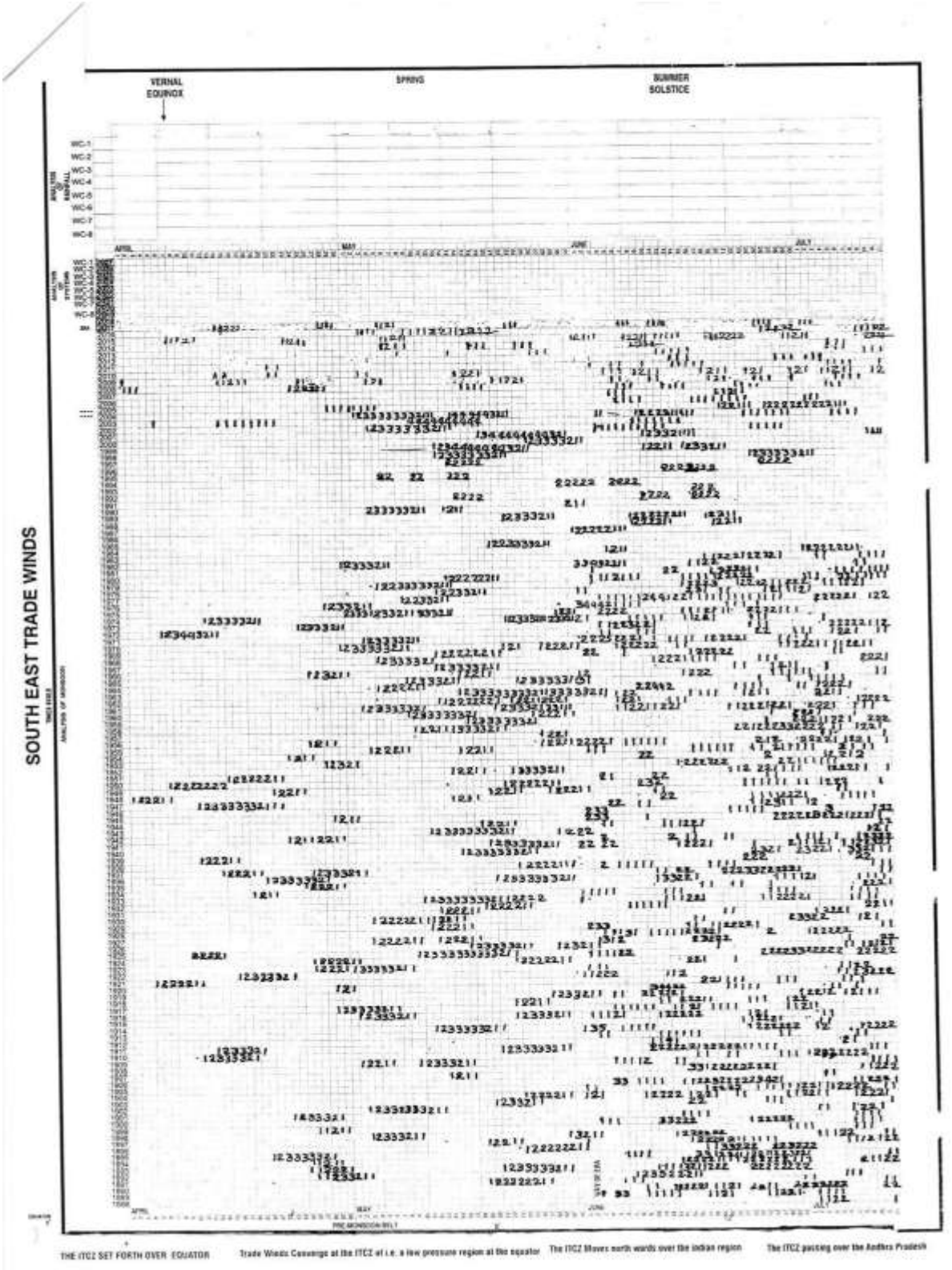
GEOSCOPE

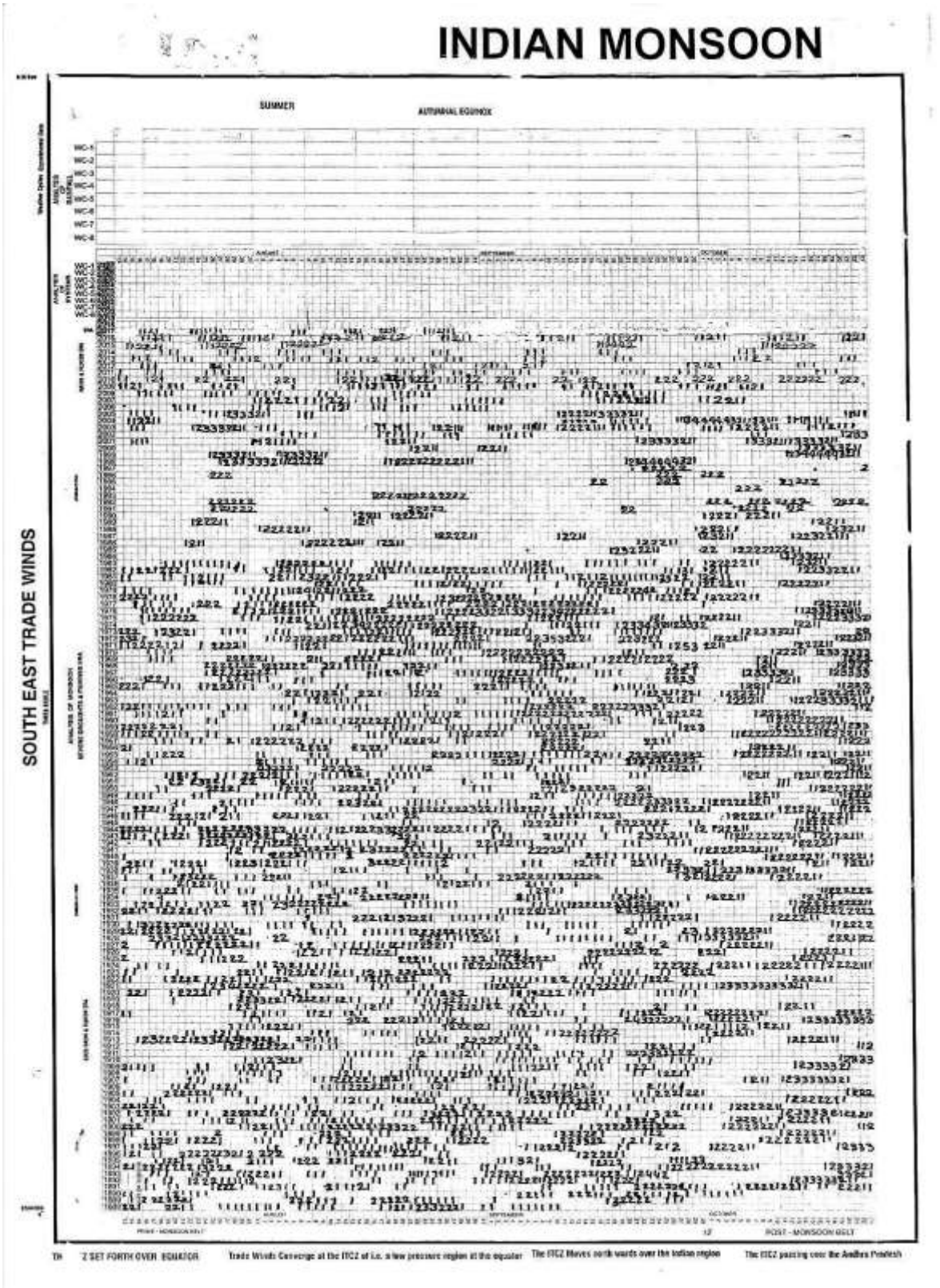


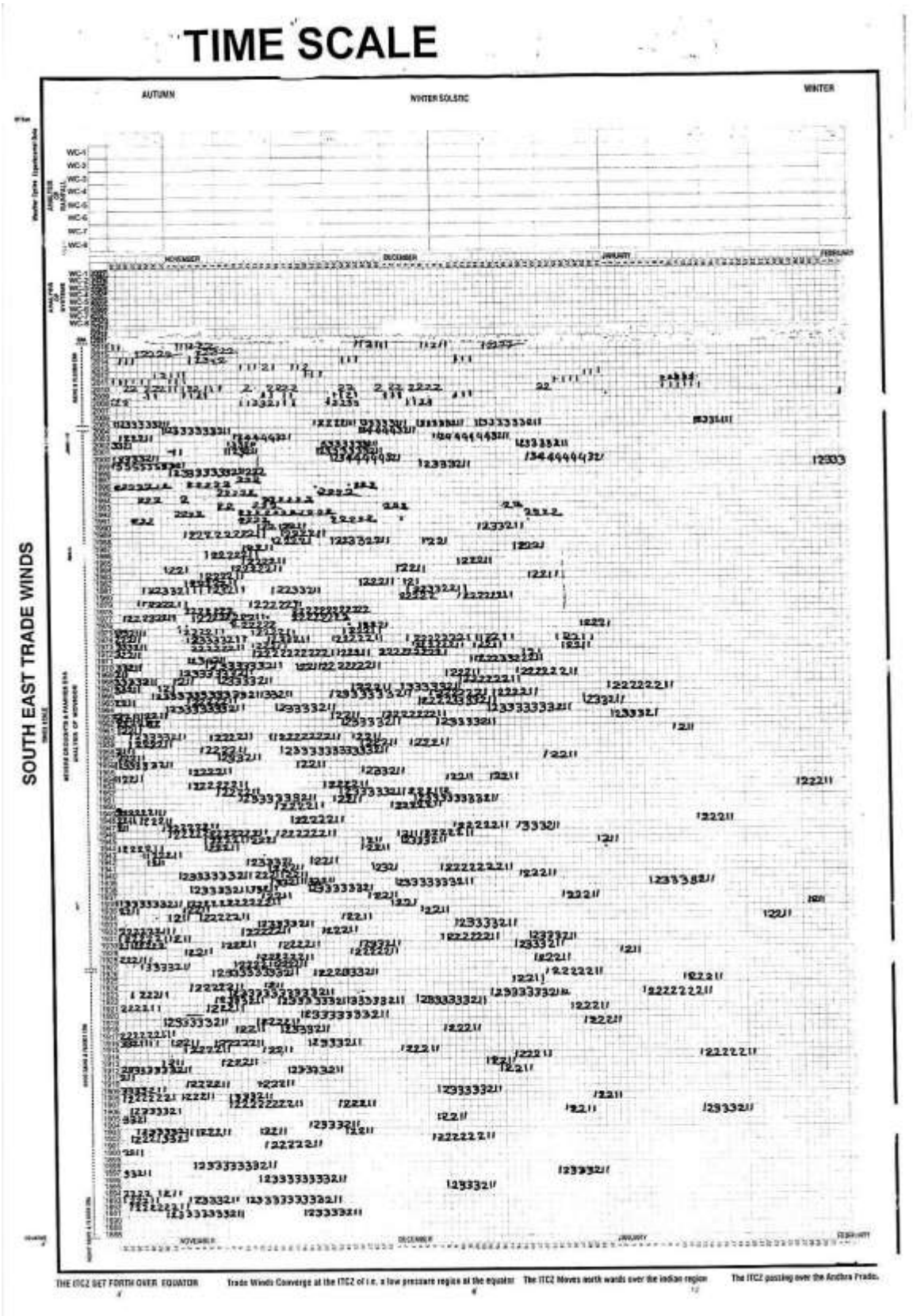

VERNAL EQUINOX
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR

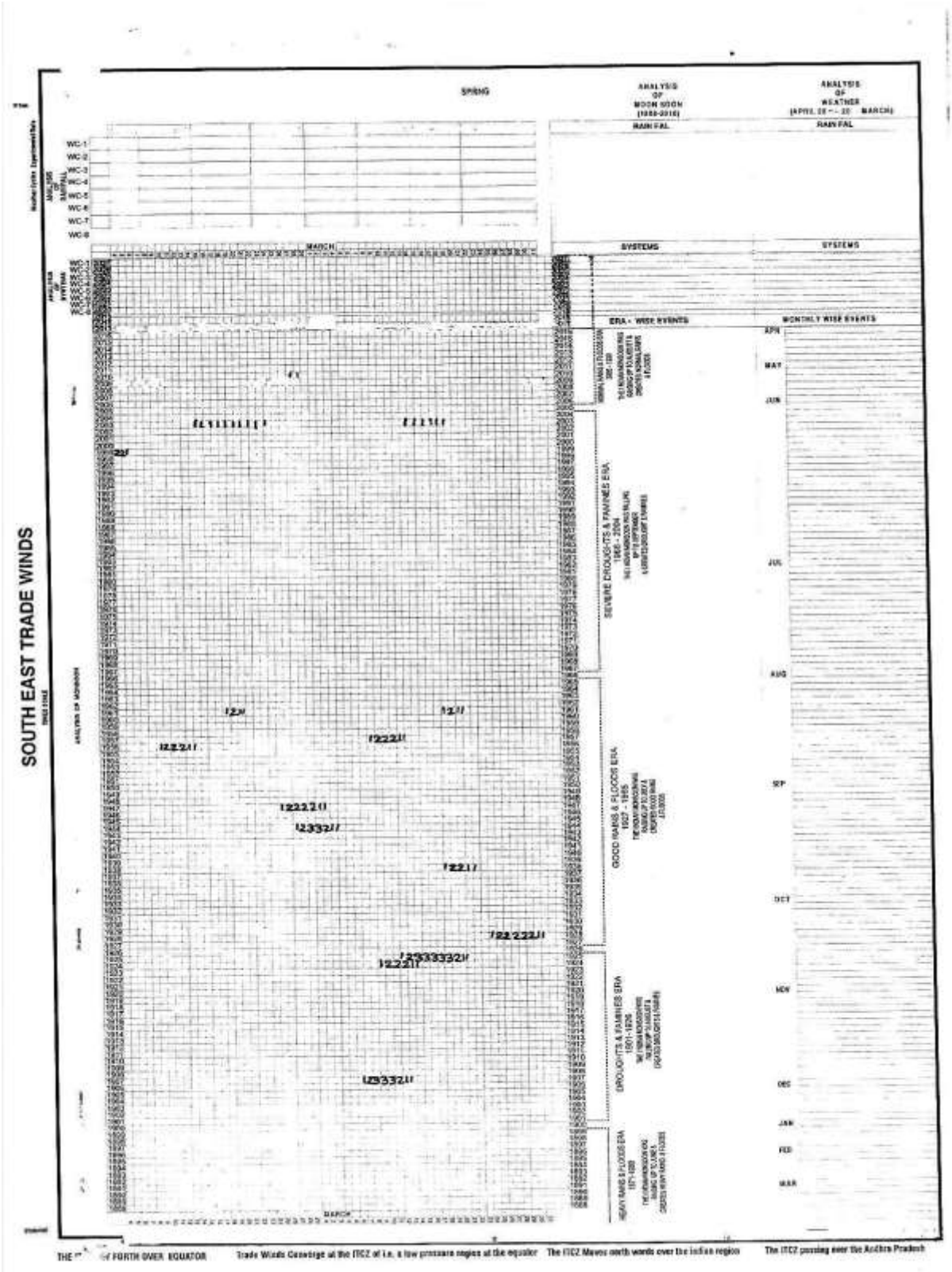

TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTIC
WINTER
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ i.e. a low pressure region at this equator
The ITCZ Moves north words over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

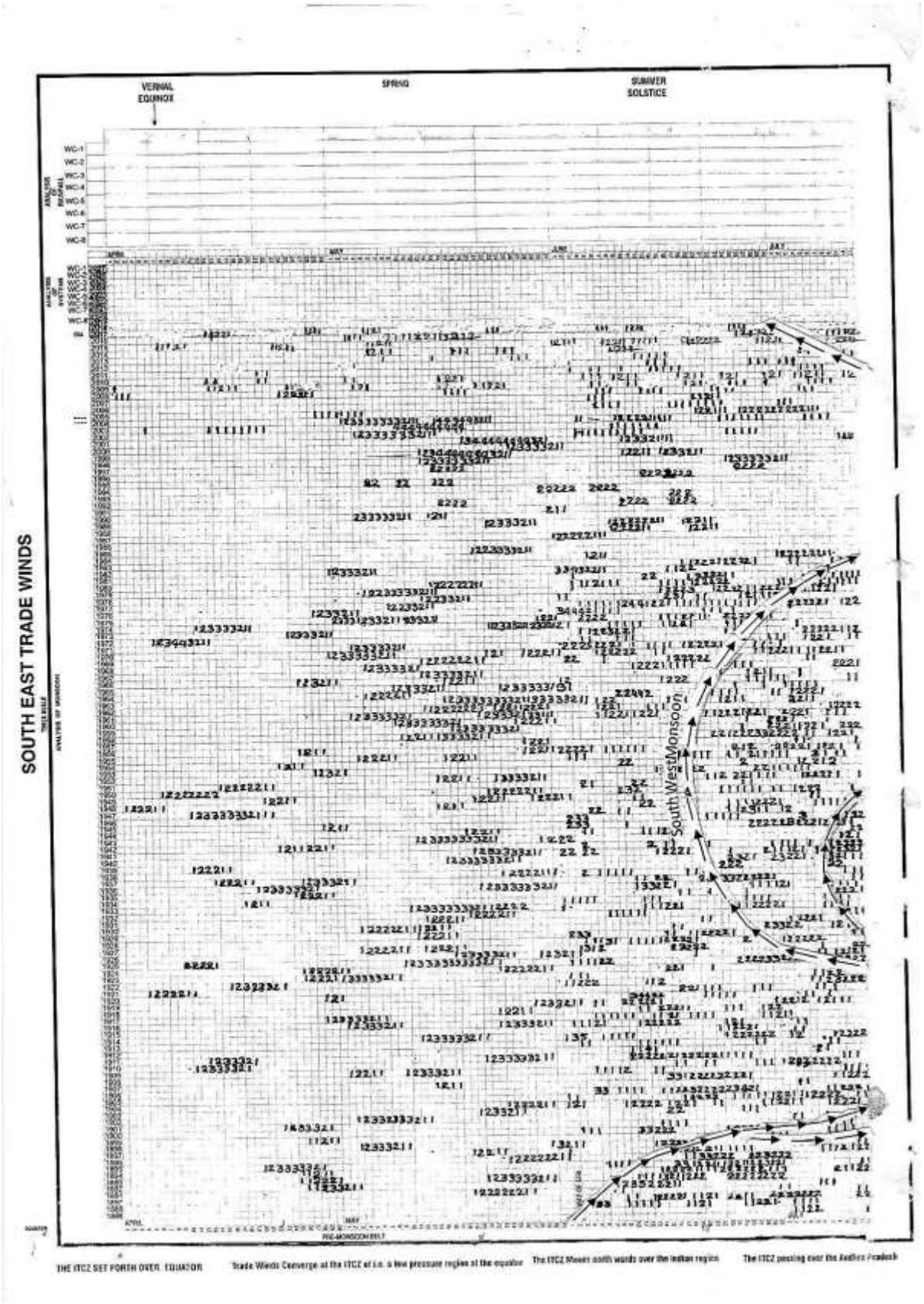

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON (1965-2019) RAIN FAL
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER (APRIL 2009- 2020 MARCH) RAIN FAL
MARCH
SYSTEMS
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1866 - 2004
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1927 - 1965
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA 1901-1926
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA 1871-1900
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
MARCH
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

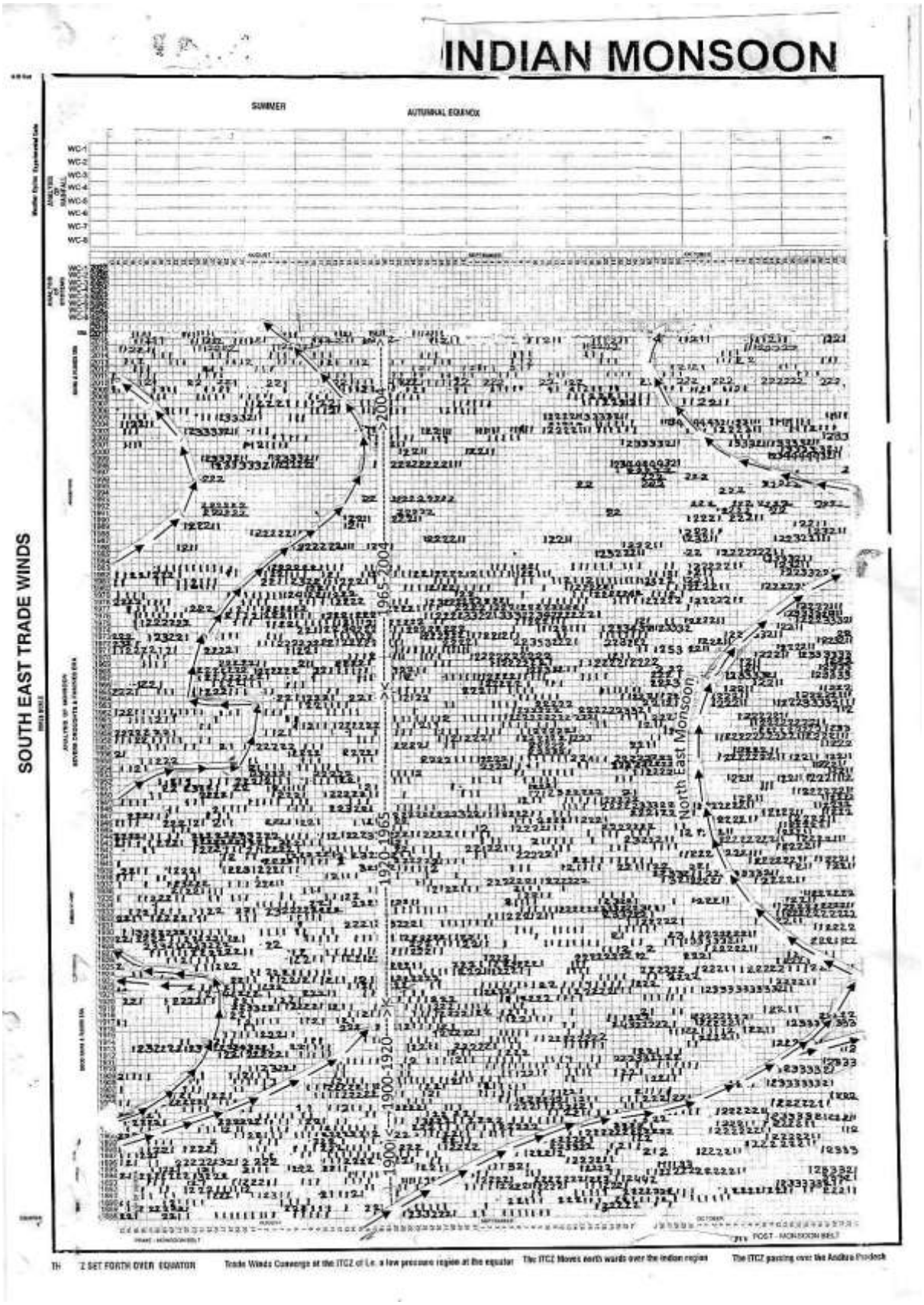

VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ or i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

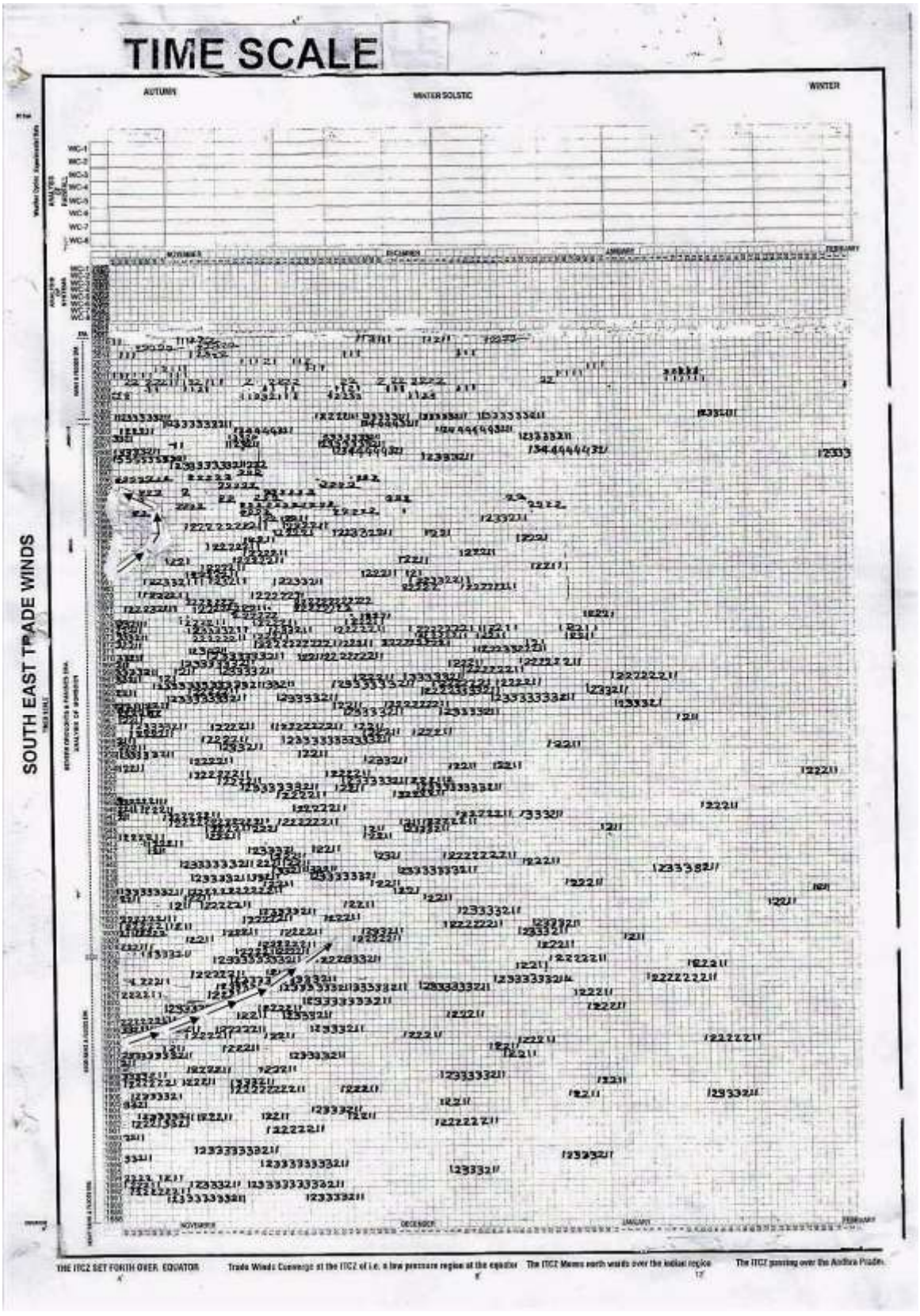

INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

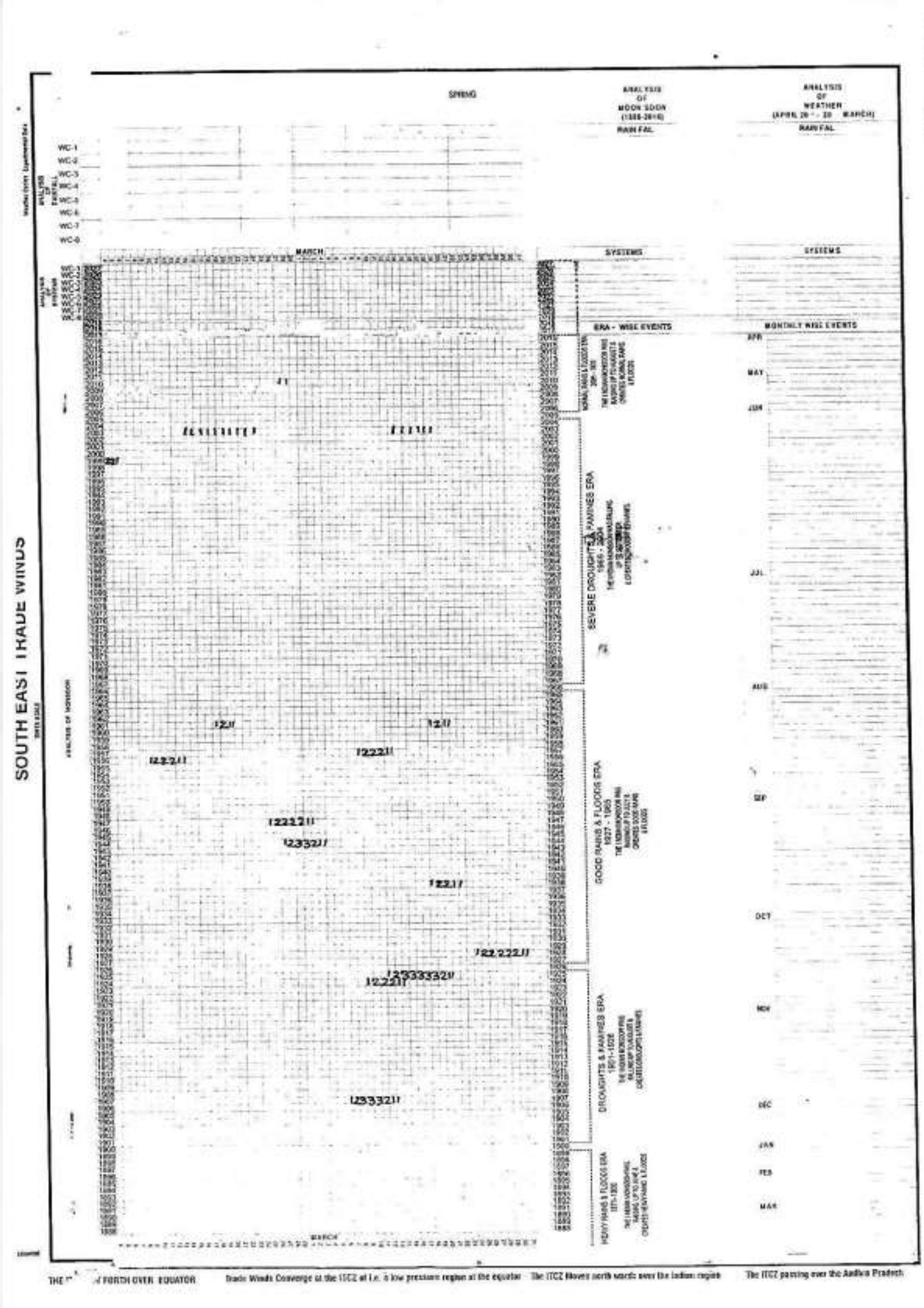

TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTIC
WINTER
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Prade.

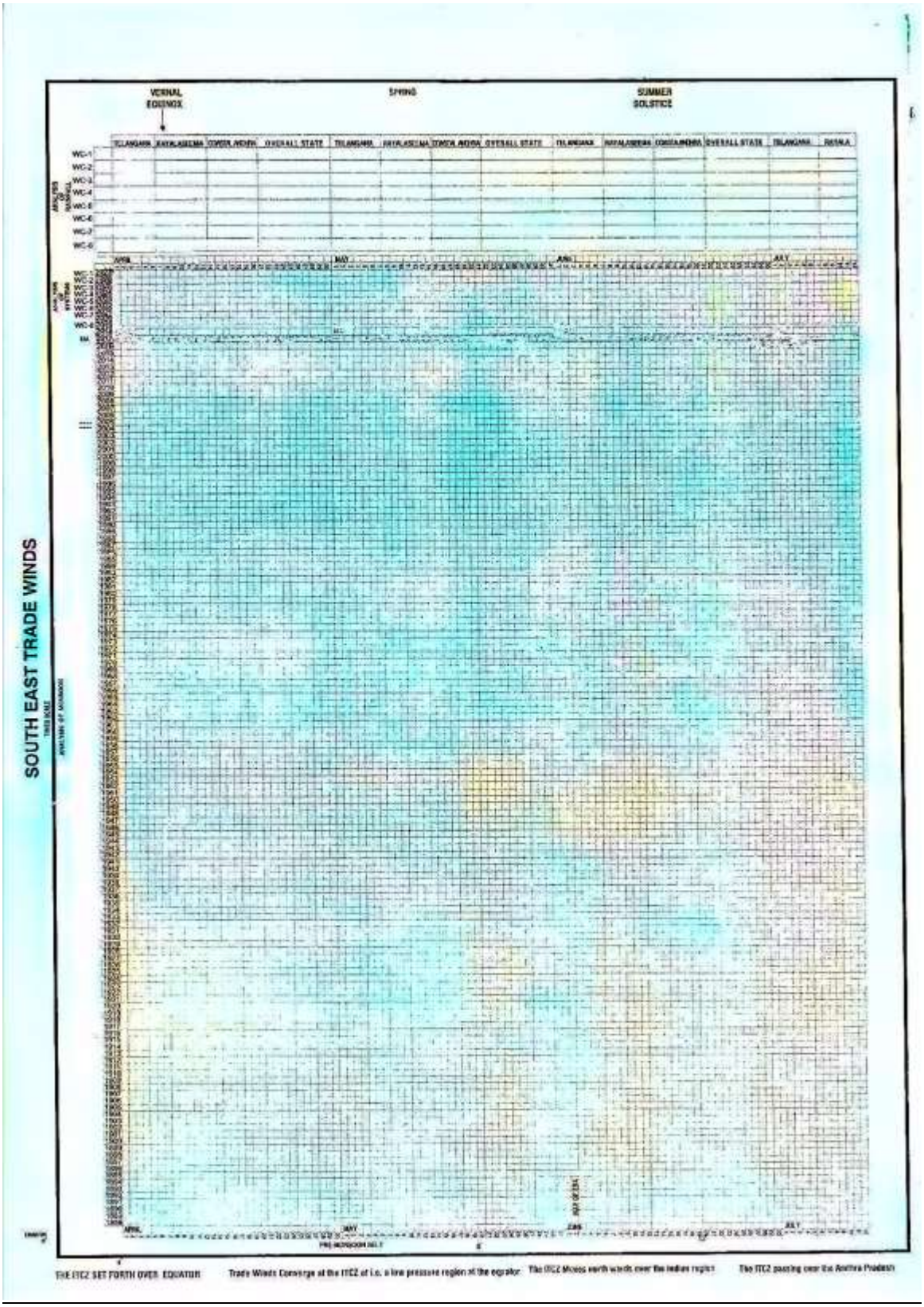

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON
RAIN FAL
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER
RAIN FAL
SYSTEMS
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
MARCH
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
Trade Winds Converge at the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

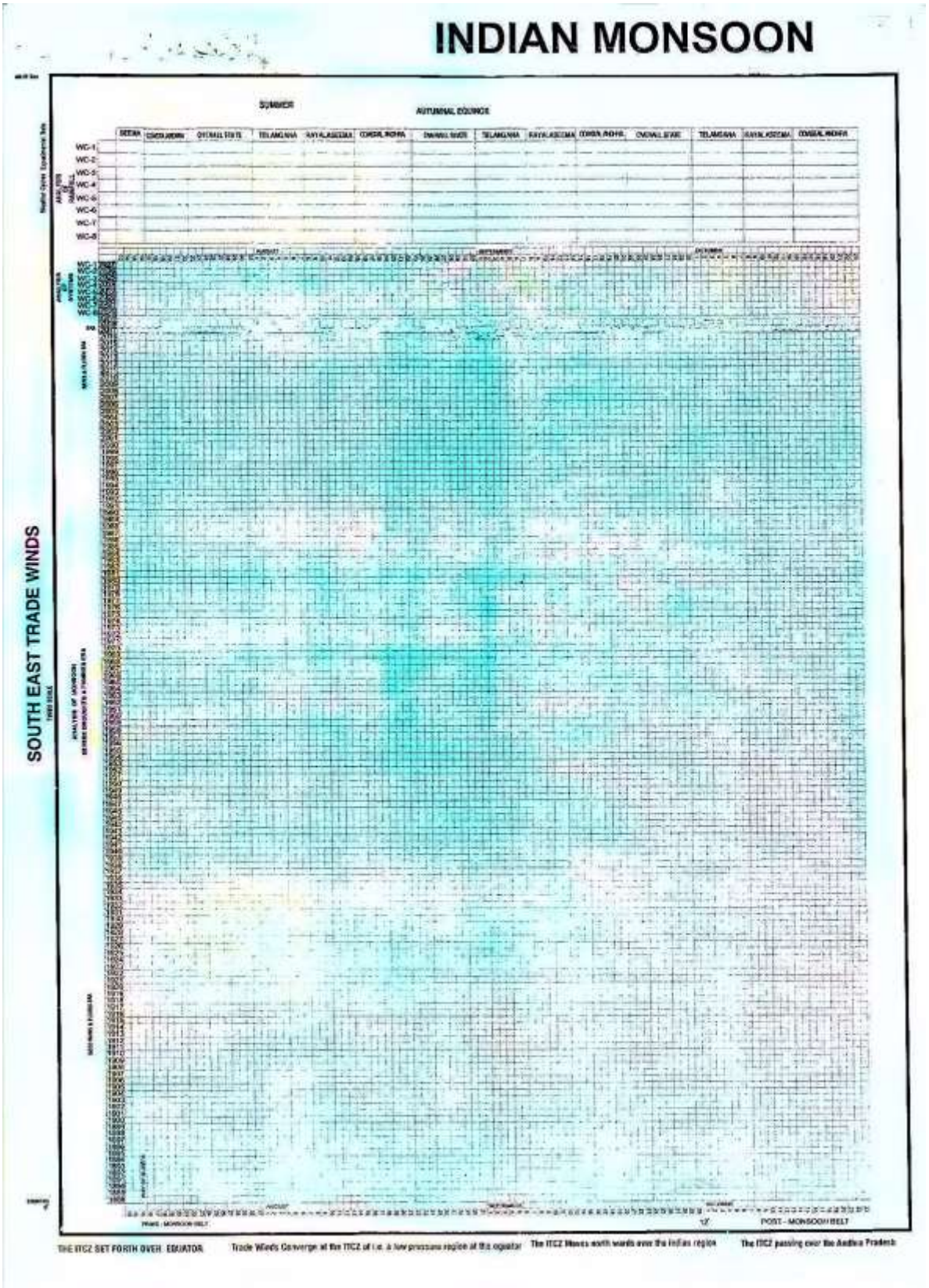

VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
South West Monsoon
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ or i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

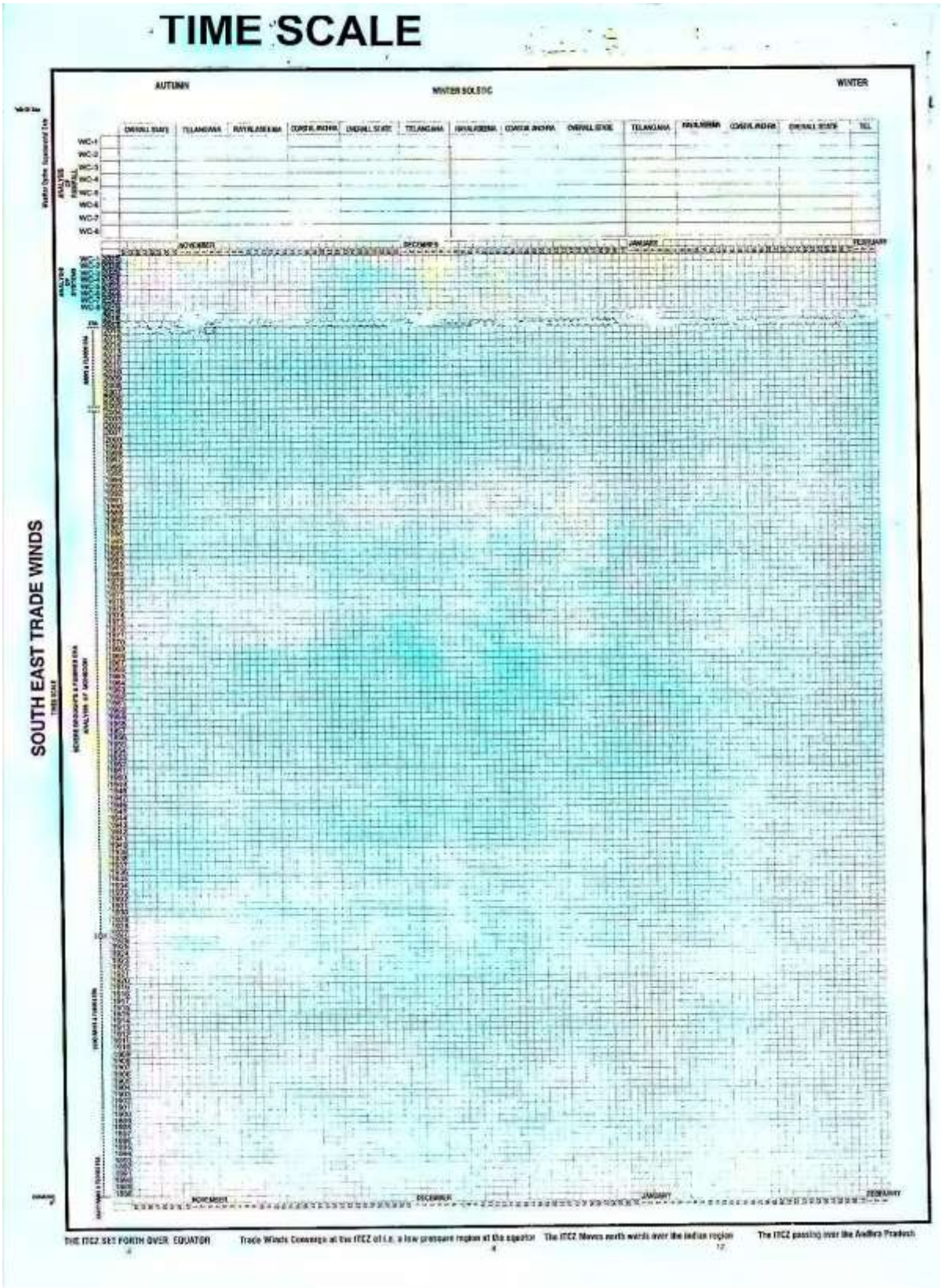

INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
North East Monsoon
1965-2004
1920-1965
1900-1920
2 SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

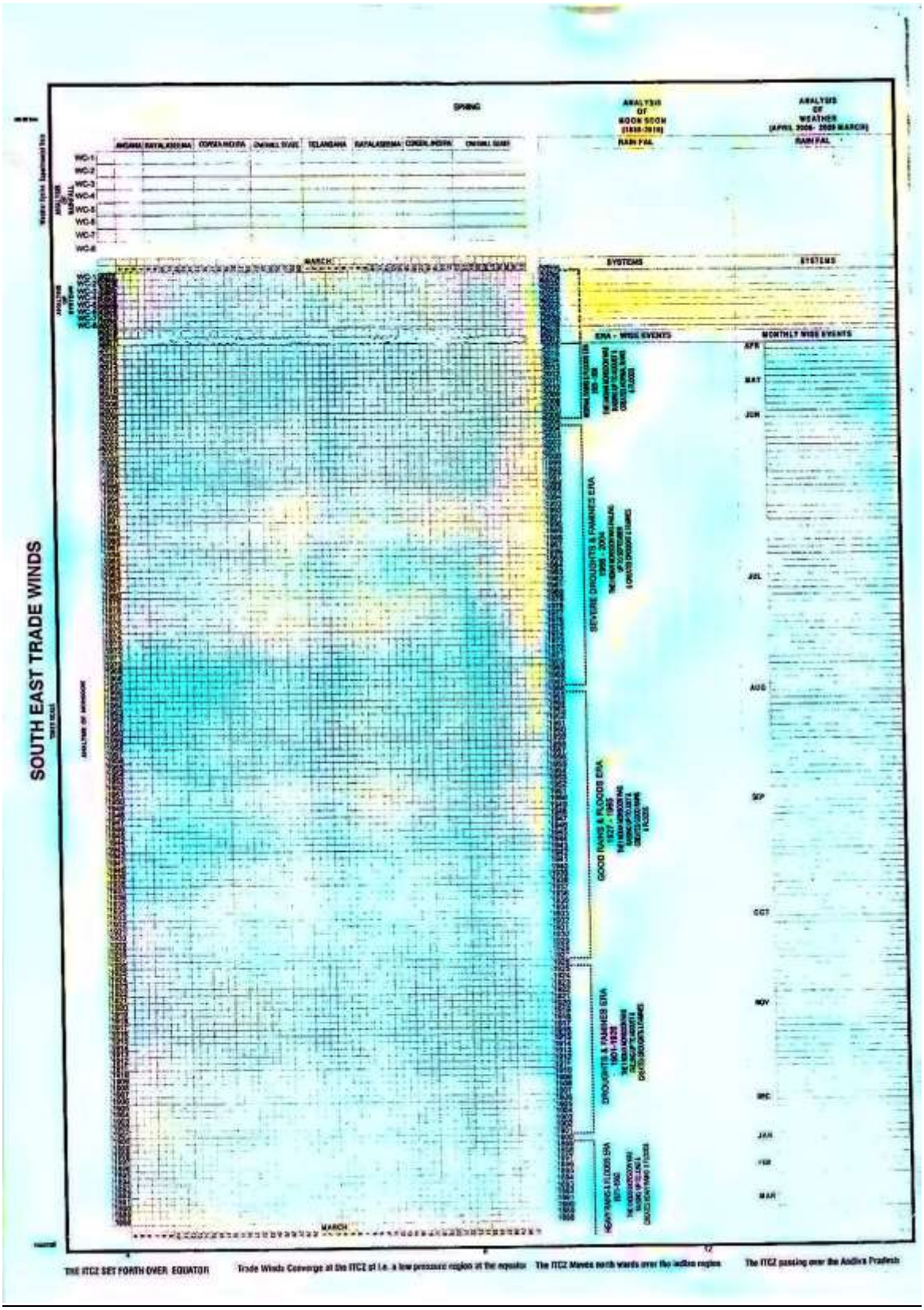

TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTIC
WINTER
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Convergin at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

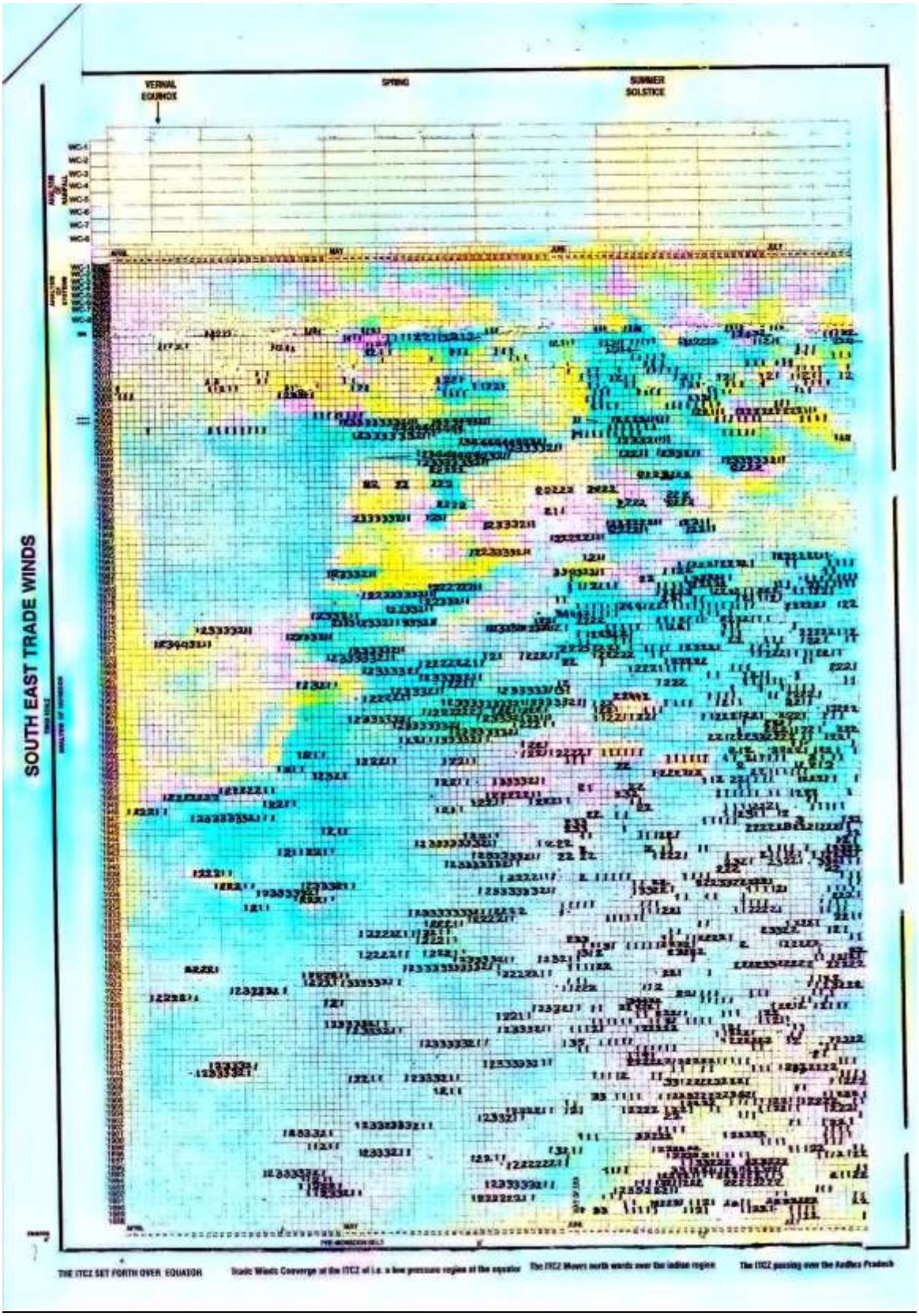

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON
RAIN FAL
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER
RAIN FAL
MARCH
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
HEAVY RAINS & FLOODS ERA
Trade Winds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

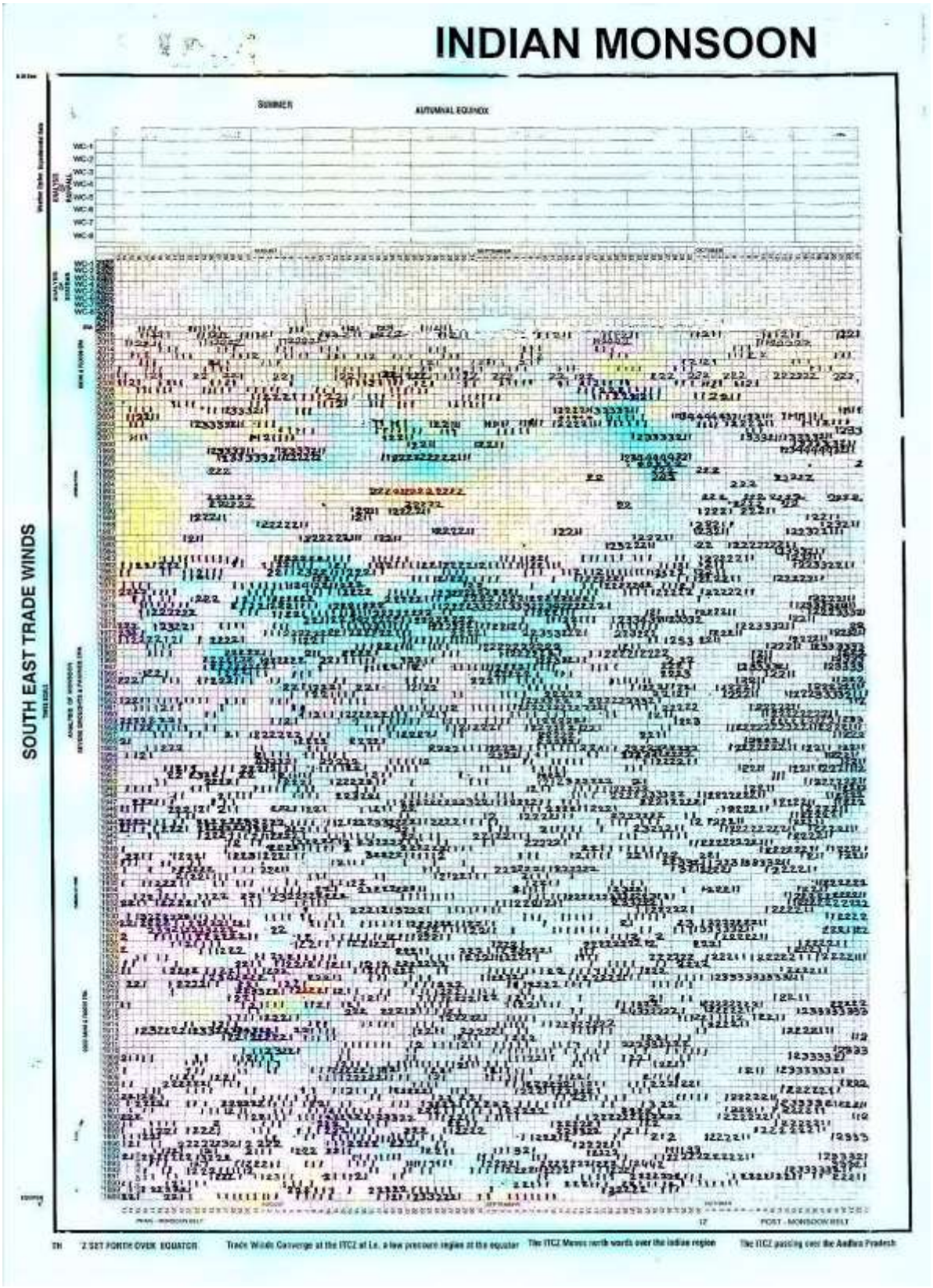

VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATION
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ or i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north words over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

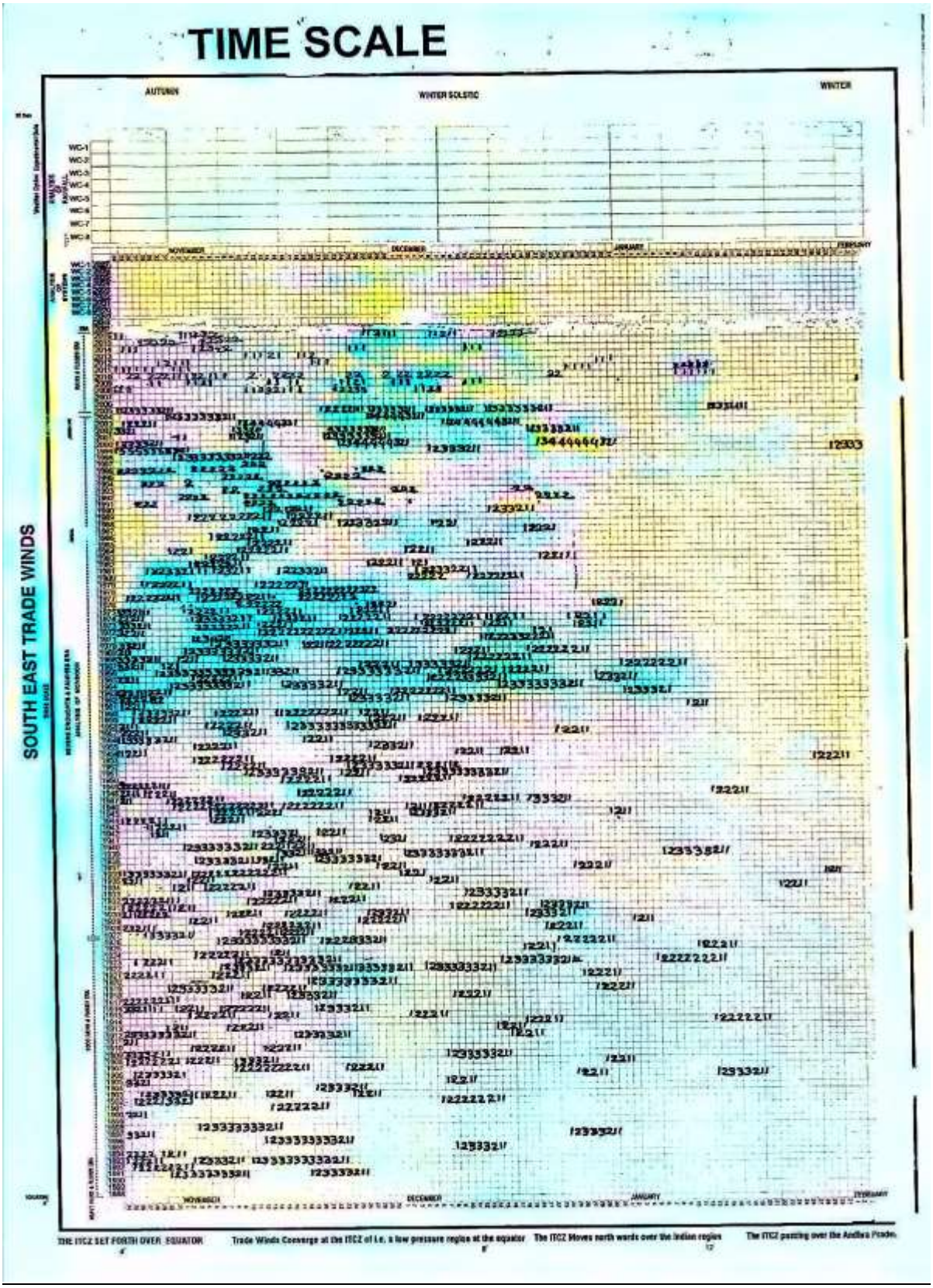

INDIAN MONSOON
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

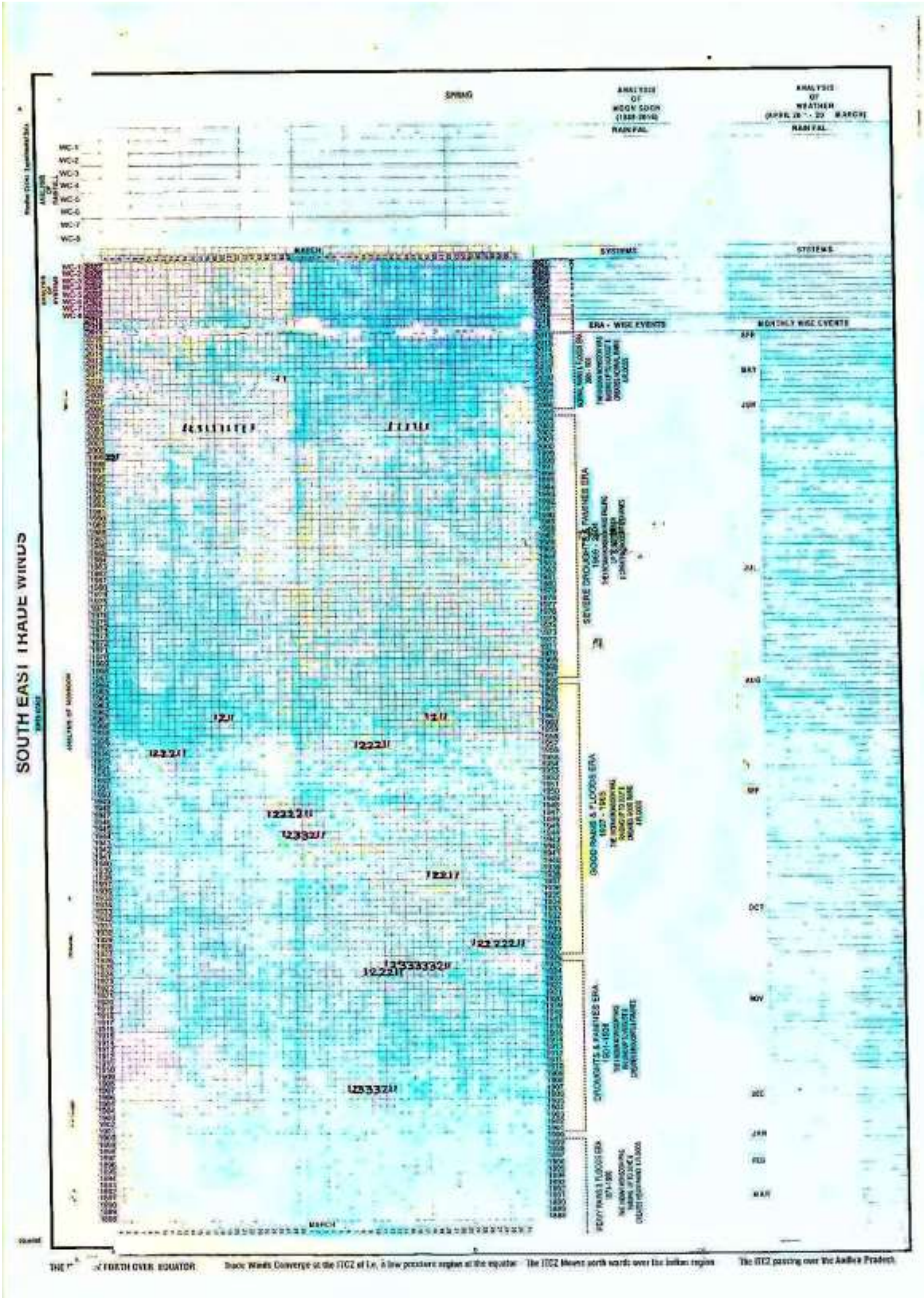

TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTIC
WINTER
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

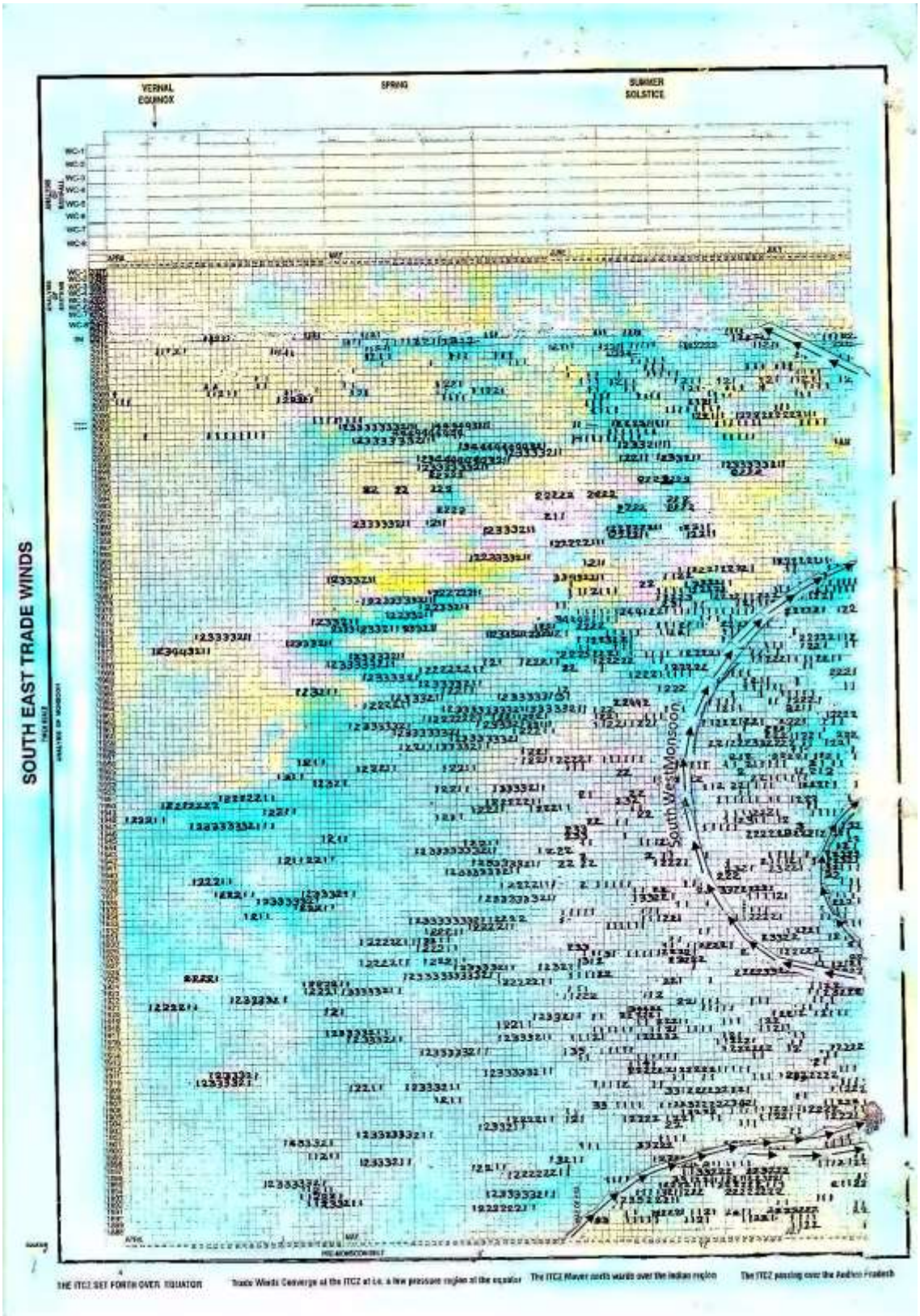

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
ANALYSIS OF MOON SOON
ANALYSIS OF WEATHER
RAIN FALL
MARCH
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ or i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

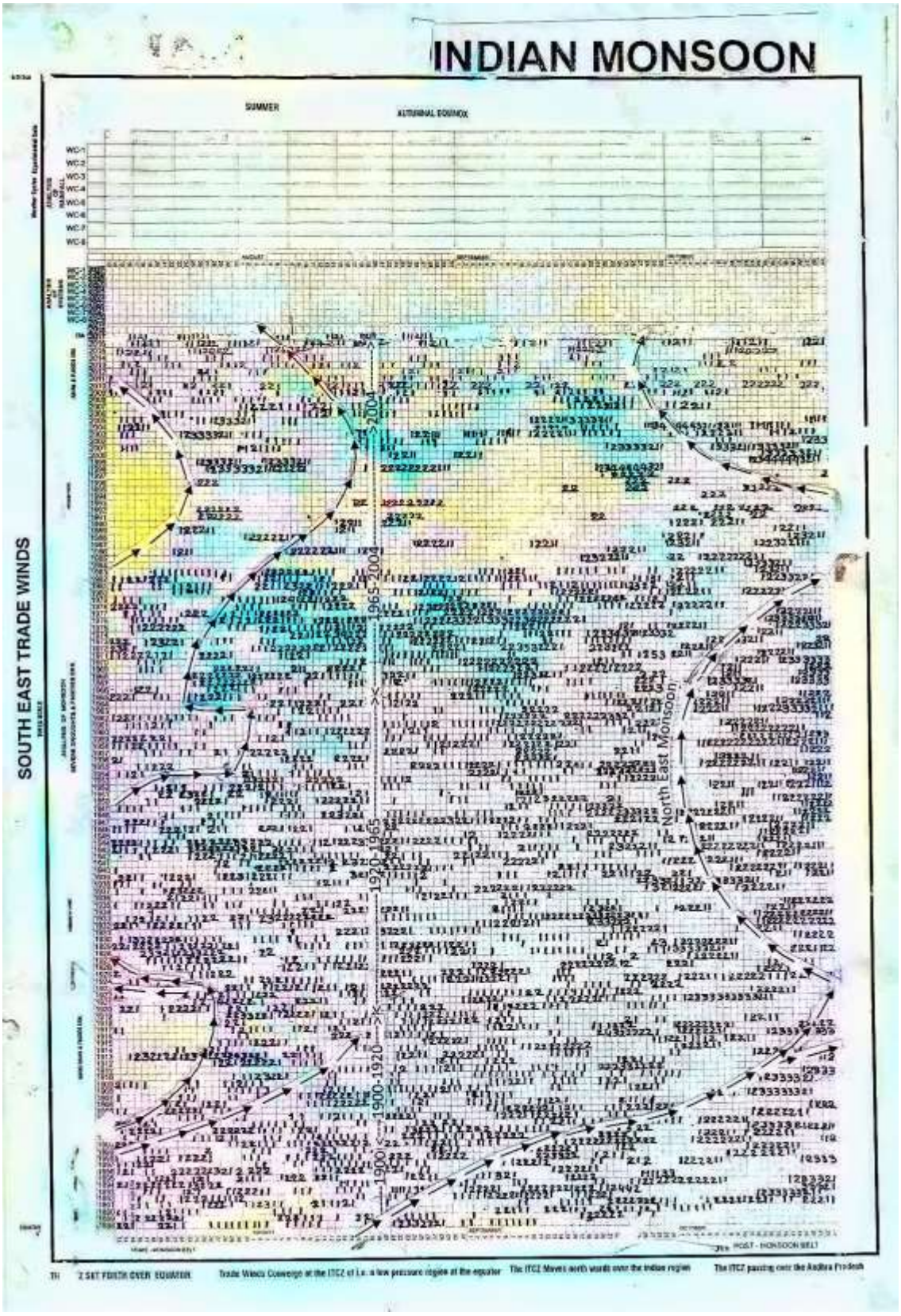

VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR

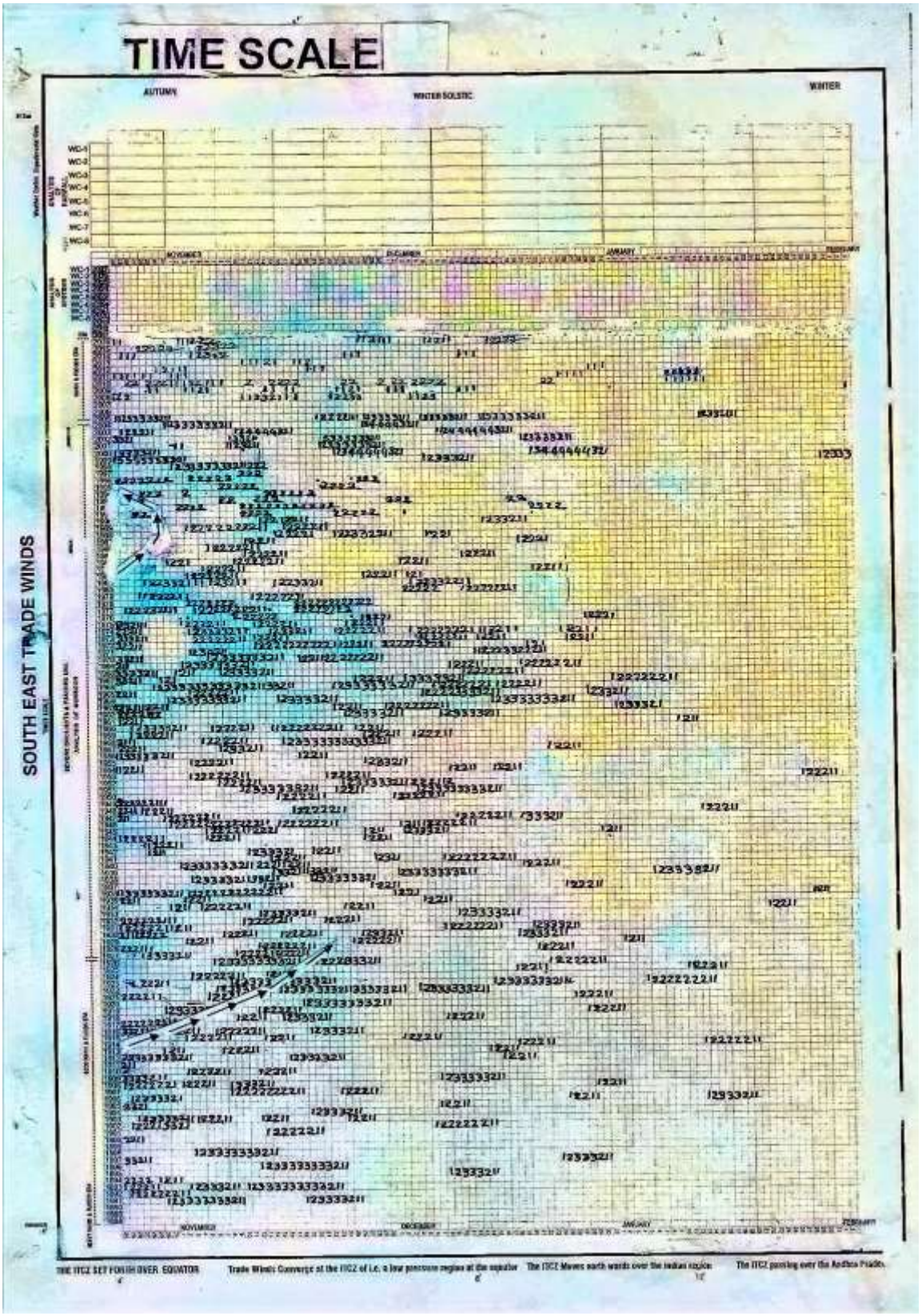

INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

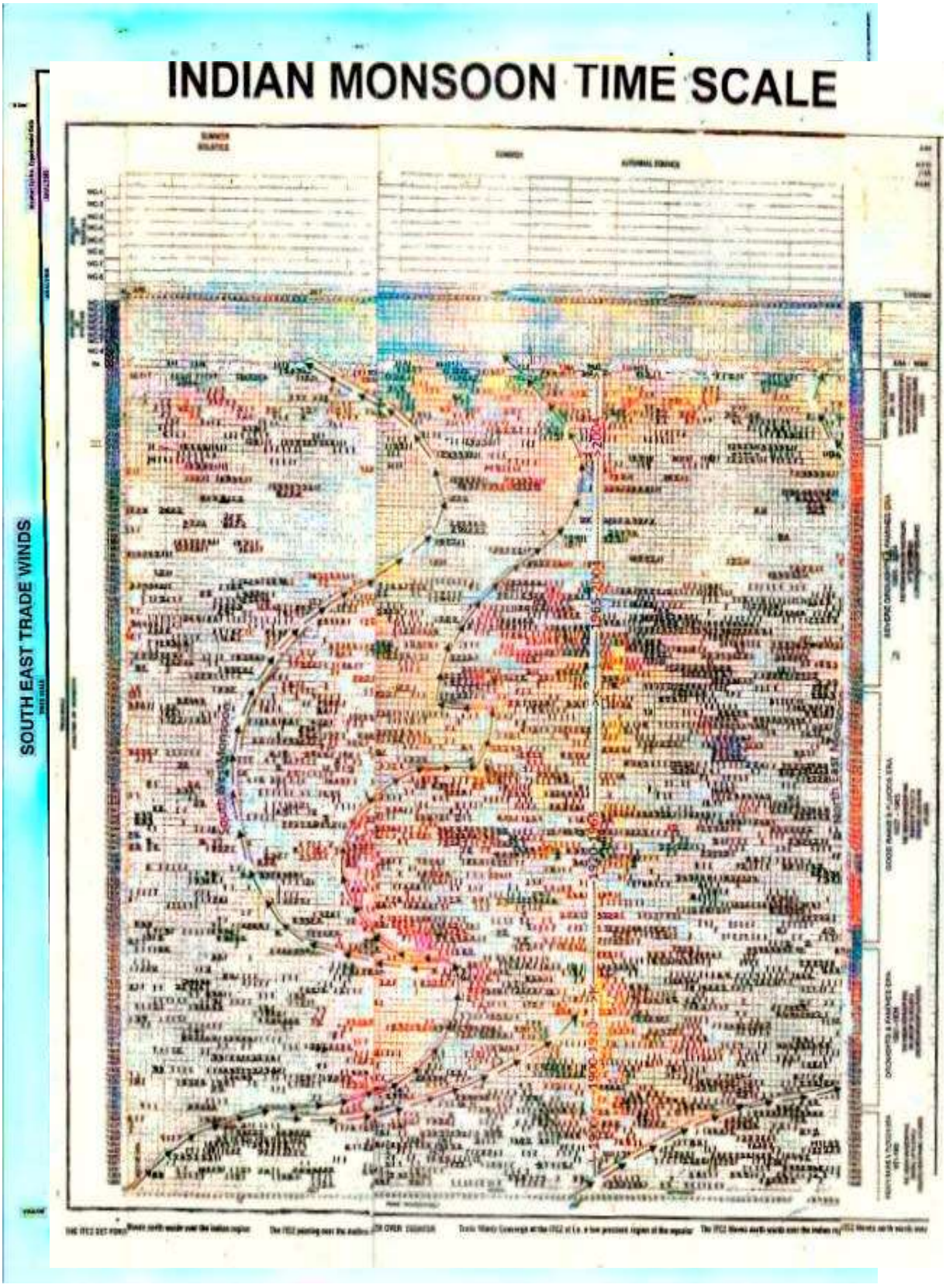

TIME SCALE
AUTUMN
WINTER SOLSTICE
WINTER
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
NOVEMBER
DECEMBER
JANUARY
FEBRUARY
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Coverage at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north words over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

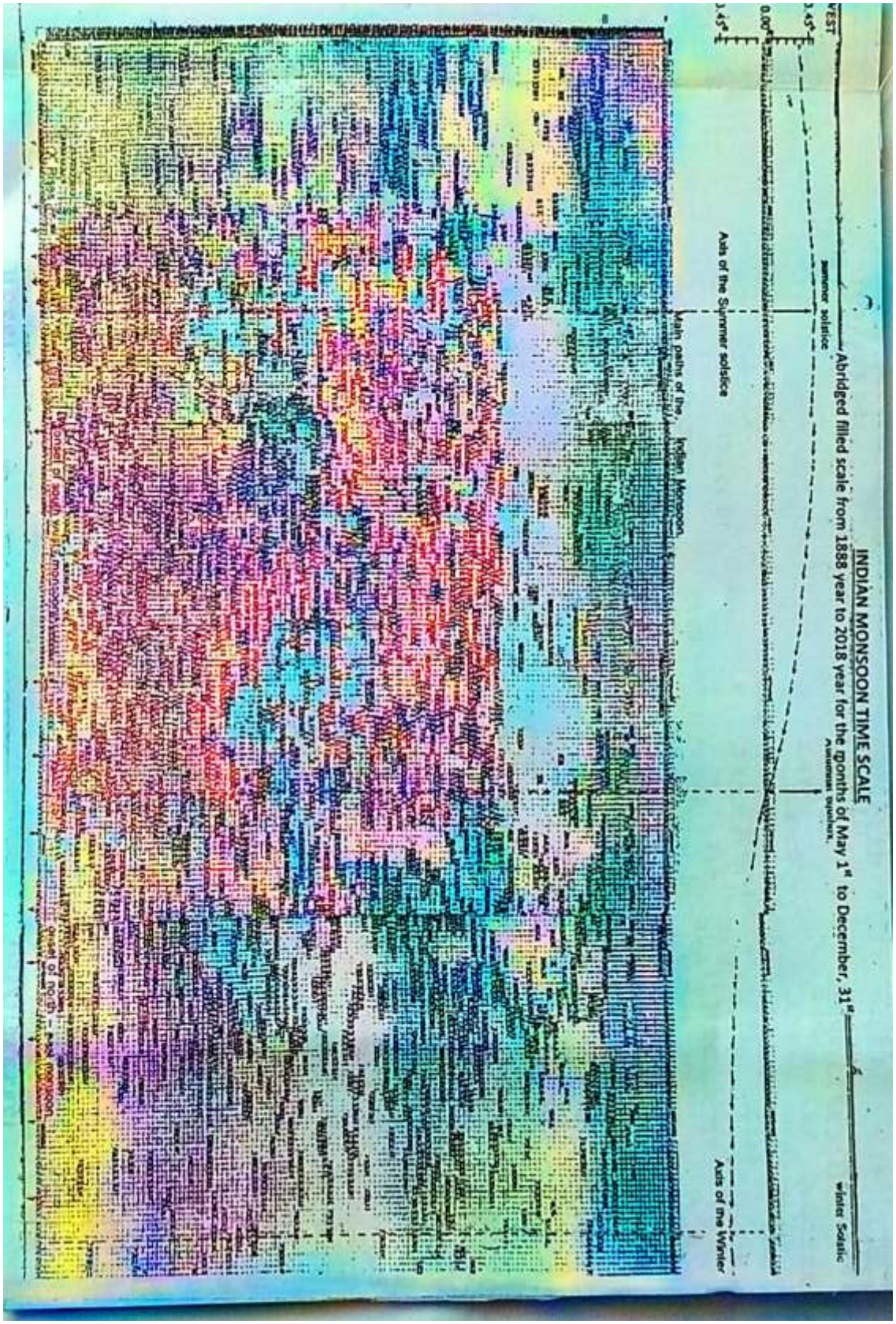

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
SPRING
RAINFALL
SYSTEMS
ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
GOOD RAINS & FLOODS ERA
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
MARCH
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ i.e, a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


VERNAL EQUINOX
SPRING
SUMMER SOLSTICE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
South West Monsoon

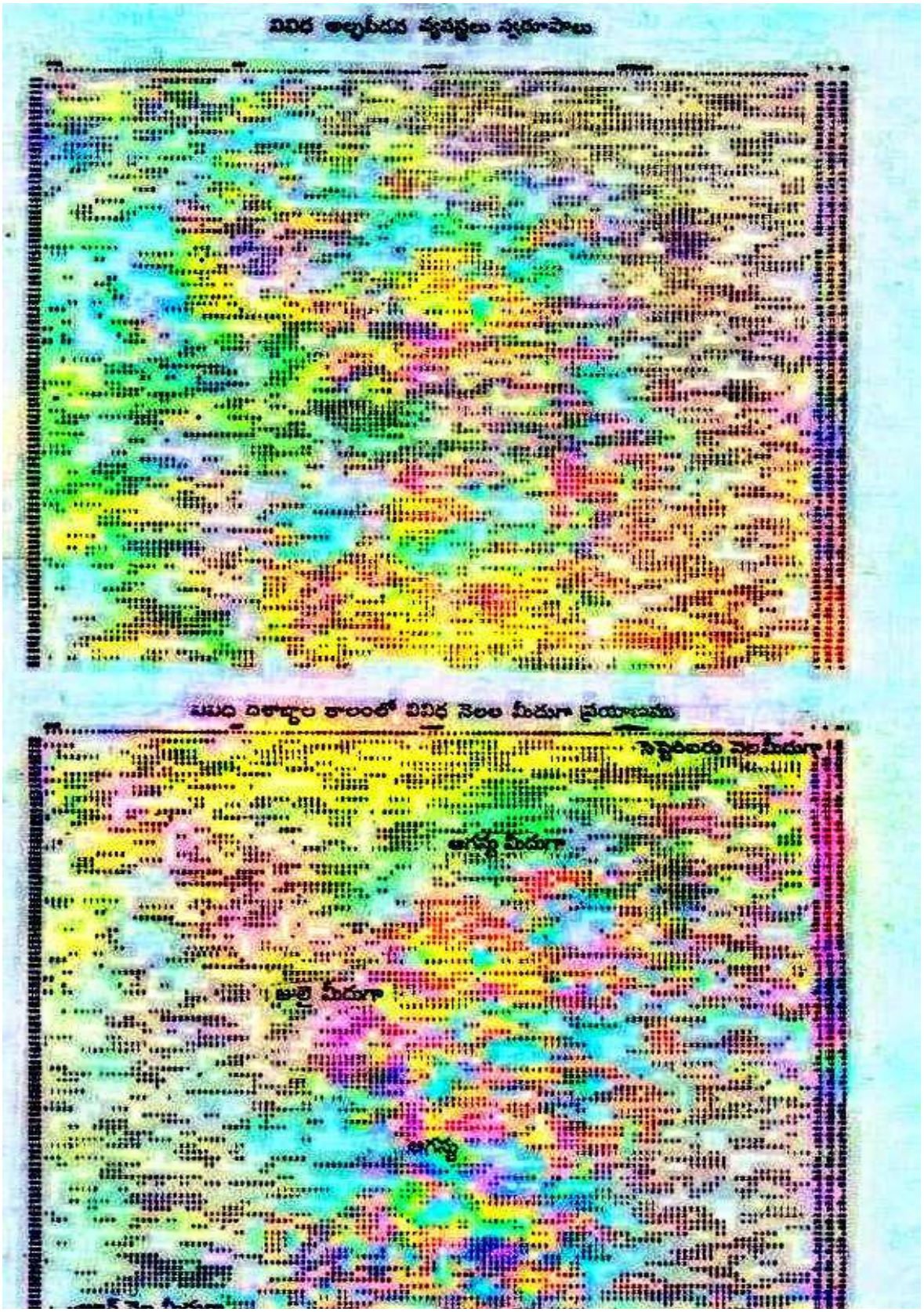

INDIAN MONSOON
SUMMER
AUTUMNAL EQUINOX
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
North East Monsoon
1965-2000
1920-1965
1900-1920


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.

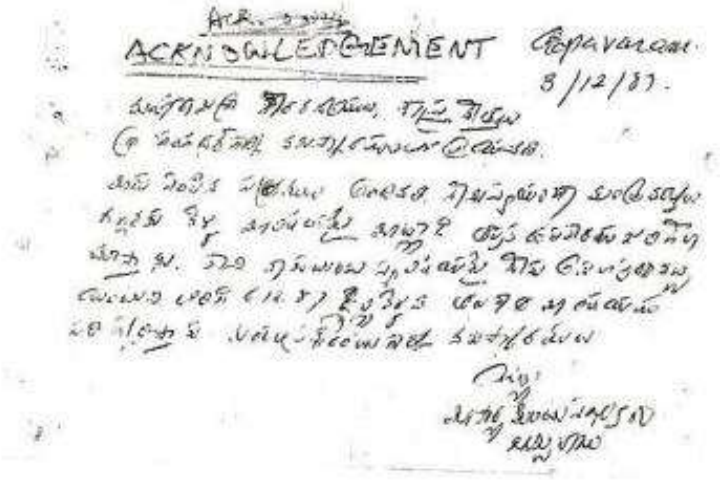

INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS


INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE
Abridged filled scale from 1888 year to 2018 year for the months of May 1st to December, 31st
Axis of the Summer solstice
Axis of the Winter

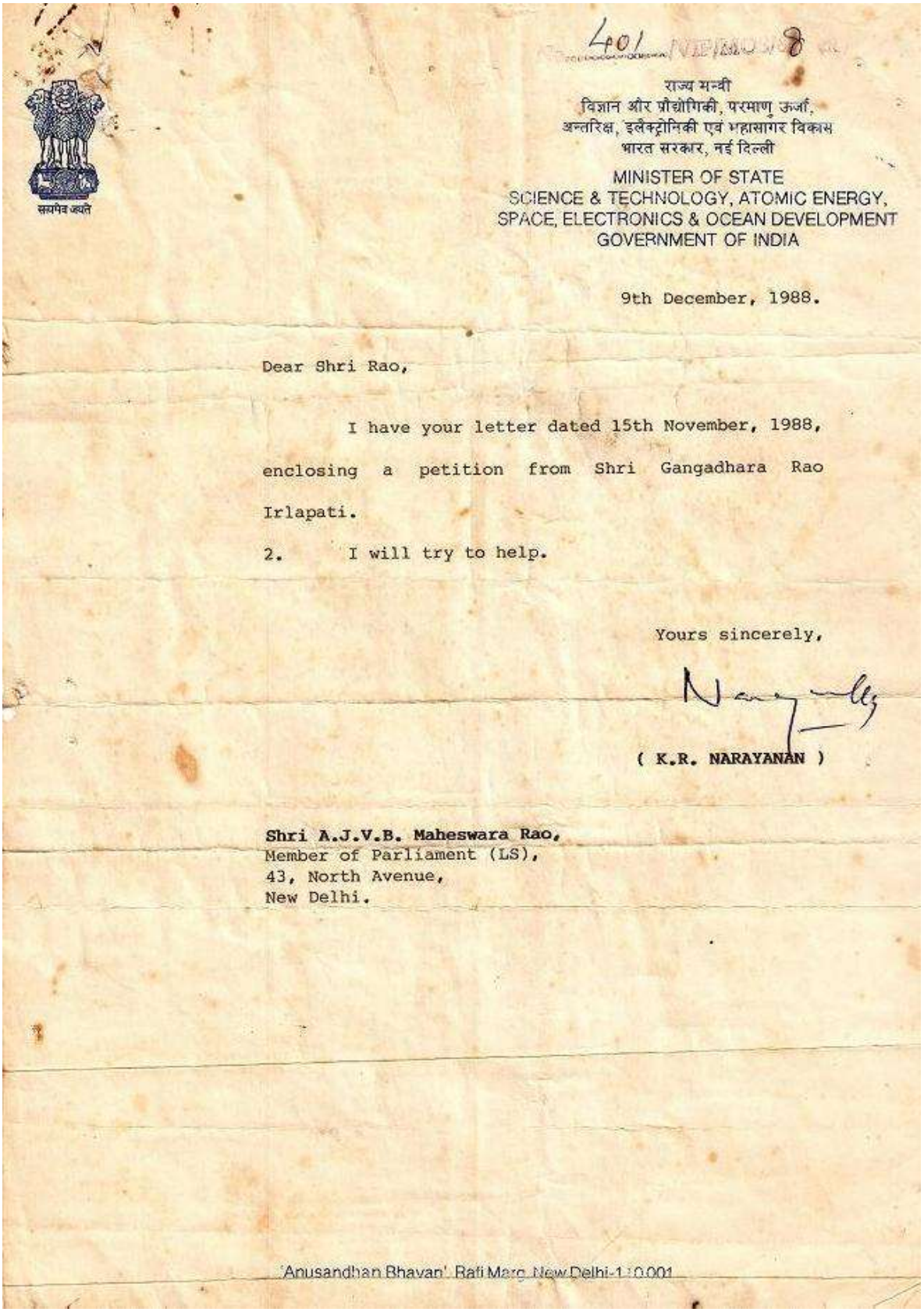

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE
Abridged analysed scale from 1888 year to 2018 year for the months of May 1st to December, 31st



Eee



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



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.

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

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

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

iii)Costs be awarded to the petitioner;

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

The Court made the following: ORDER

Heard the learned counsel 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 xxxxxxxxx representations submitted by the petitioner to xxxx provide facilities to enable him to carry out scientific investigations in National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad and pass appropriate orders thereon.

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

The writ petition is accordingly disposed of. No costs.

Sd/-S.H.Choudary
Asst.Registrar

//true copy//

Asst.Registrar

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

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

To

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

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

Sir,

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

I am a poor Scientist with an ideal to serve the country
research. I have built a small Lab at my house and 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.

APCOST

Phone : 38587
Grams : APCOS

ANDHRA PRADESH STATE COUNCIL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
(CONSTITUTED BY GOVT. OF A. P.)
10-2-289/16, 1st MAIN ROAD, SANTINAGAR, HYDERABAD-500 028.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEMBER-SECRETARY, A.P.STATE COUNCIL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY: HYDERABAD.

PRESENT: SRI G.VEERACHANDRA RAO.

Proc.No.ADMN/RESEARCH/231/91. Dated:25-06-91.

Sub:- APCOST - Minutes of Evaluation Committee on 9-4-91.

Ref:- Application of Sri I. Gangadhara Rao, Date:7-5-91 .

-:::-

ORDER:

In persuance of the decision taken in the meeting of the Member- Secretary, APCOST, held with the Director, [illegible]RAC and the Director, A.P.Science Centre on 9-4-91 in his Chamber an amount of Rs.150/- per month is sanctioned towards assist[illegible] to Sri. I.Gangadhar Rao to supply daily data of his work on measurement of Circular Rind Structures reflected on the Mi[illegible]or Ball to further explore the inter-connection of Earths Geo-Magnetic field with Natural ~~&xx~~calamities and their effect on human impulse. This assistance will be paid for April, May & June 1991.

Sd/- G.VEERACHANDRA RAO.
MEMBER-I- SECRETARY.

//t.c.f.b.o//

ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Copy to individual .
Accounts wing for N.a.
Copy to File.

BNR

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.

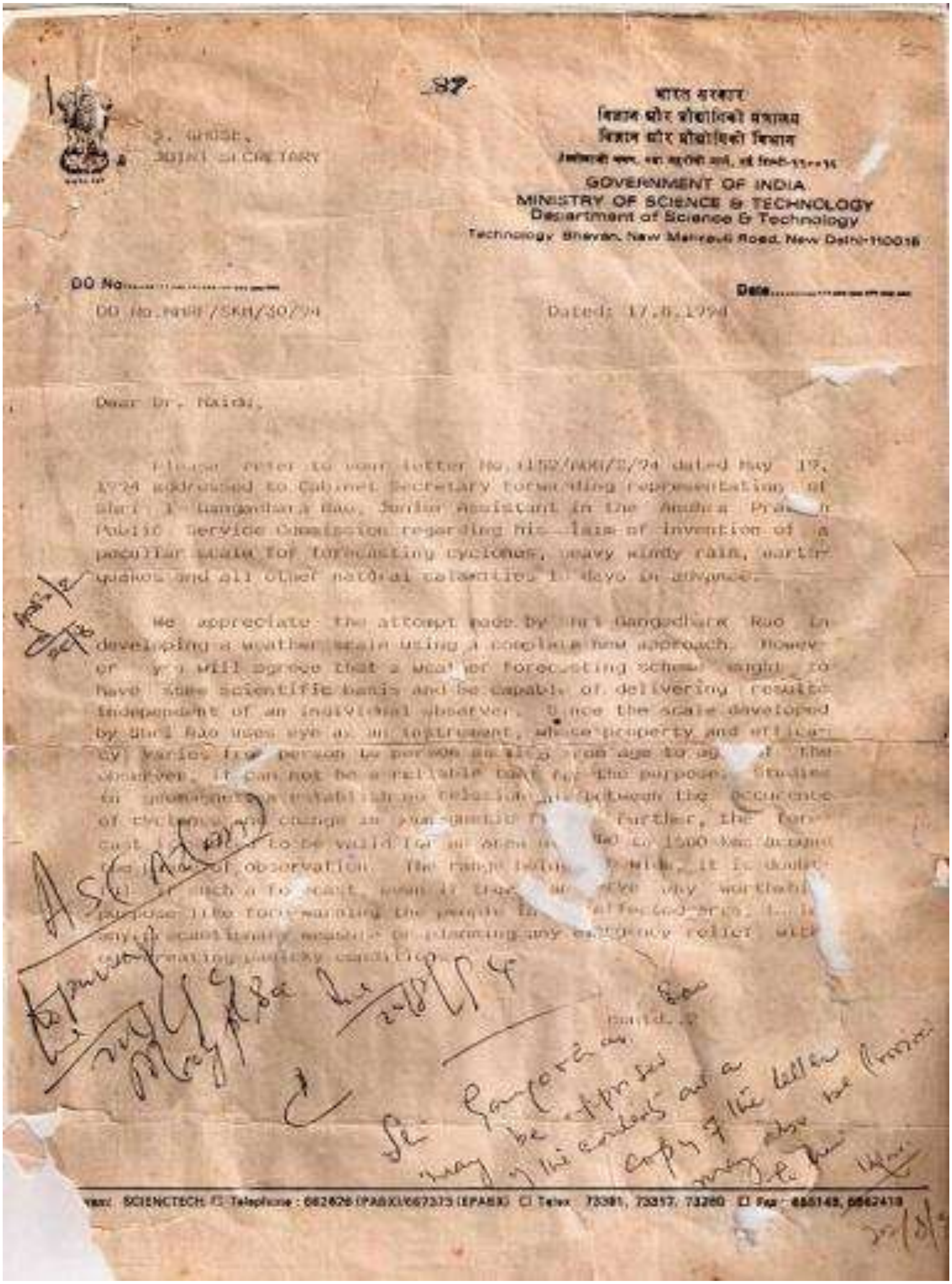
was associated with our organisation on a voluntary basis.
He was active in the fiel of remedial education helping with literacy programmes and in general taking an active part in issues that concerned the greater good of the community.
He was steadfast and reliable.
He was with us from October '88 to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



87

S. GHOSE,
JOINT SECRETARY

भारत सरकार
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
[illegible]

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

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

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

Dear Dr. Naidu,

Please refer to your letter No.1152/[illegible]/S/94 dated May 17, 1994 addressed to Cabinet Secretary forwarding representation of Shri [illegible] 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 [illegible] days in advance.

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

[illegible]

Gram: SCIENCTECH ☐ Telephone: 662626 (PABX)/667373 (EPABX) ☐ Telex: 73381, 73317, 73280 ☐ Fax: 686149, 6862418

-87-

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

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

दिनांक/Date Nov. 19 96

To

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

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

Sir,

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

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

Yours faithfully,

25/11/96

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

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

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

दिनांक/Date 25/07/2005

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

COPY OF LETTER NO.558/ADB/2/2003,Dt.25-4-2003 FROM THE SECRETARY,APPSC,HYDERABAD, ADDRESSED TO THE SPECIAL SECRETARY, CHIEF MINISTER's PESHI, A.P.SECRETARIAT, HYDERABAD.

***

Sub:- Estt. - APPSC - Proposal for combating drought situation in A.P. submitted by Sri I.Gangadhar, Sr.Asst., O/o. APPSC,Hyd. - forwarding of - reg.

Ref:- Letter Dt.19.4.2003 received from Sri I.Gangadhar, Sr.Asst., O/o. the APPSC,Hyd.

***

Pursuant to a press note in the month of January,2003 one of the staff member of the Commission's Office, Sri I.Gangadhar, Senior Assistant, prepared a proposal to combat the drought situation prevailing in the A.P.State basing on his personal study. The proposal alongwith his letter Dt.19-4-2003 is herewith enclosed.

I request you kindly to examine the proposal and take further necessary action in the matter.

Sd/-ADHAR SINHA,
SECRETARY.

Encl:- As above.

// True copy //

SUPERINTENDENT.

O/o A.P.P.S.C., A.P., HYDERABAD.

35

-95-

SUPREME COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

OPINION

Ref. D.No. 8664/2005

Date: 02.01.2006

IN THE MATTER OF : Sh. Gangadhar Rao Irlapati

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

Sd/-

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

-90-

सत्यमेव जयते

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

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.

158

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY (S&T)
DEPARTMENT

Letter. No.0393/S&T/2006-1. Dated: 19-01-2006.

From:
Additional Secretary to Government,
Environment, Forests, Science & Technology Deptt.,
A.P. Secretariat, Hyderabad.

To
Member Secretary,
A.P.State Council of Science & Technology,
12th Floor, Eastern Wing, Ganganvihar,
M.J. Road, Nampally, Hyderabad -500 001.

Madam,

Sub : - Project Proposal "State Weather Study Centre) –
Requested for establishment and implementation – Reg.

Ref : - Representation from P.Lavanya & I.Gangadhar Rao,
Dated: Nil. addressed to the Prl. Secy. to Govt.,
Finance & Planning (Fin) Department, Member,
Adhoc Executive Committee of APCOST Government
of Andhra Pradesh, A.P. Secretariat, Hyderabad.

***

The joint representationsof P.Lavanya & I.Gangadhar Rao (Scientist) in original together with its enclosures received through the references cited are herewith forwarded for sending their remarks.

Yours faithfully,

For ADDITIONAL SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT.

Copy to:

P.Lavanya,
H.No.5-30-120,
Saibabanagar,
Jeedimetla,
Hyderabad – 500 055.

I.Gangadhrara Rao,
H.No.5-30-4/1,
Saibabanagar,
Jeedimetla,
Hyderabad – 500 055.

D. SAMBAIAH
M.L.A.
116-SANTHANUTHALAPADU
PRAKASAM DISTRICT

Flat No. 402,
Sri Golden Enclave,
Mangamuru Road,
Ongole, Prakasam District.
Phone : 08592-554484 (R)

Date : 15/04/2006.

TO

Sri Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara Reddy garki,
The Honb'le Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh,
Chief Minister's Office,
A.P. Secretariat,
HYDERABAD.

Respected Sir,

SUB:- Project Proposal "State Weather Study Centre" – Requested for establishment and implementation in the services of the State – Regarding.

* ** *

I have the Honour to introduce an eminent scientist who proposed the "State Weather Study Centre" which can help to study forecast, prevent and mitigate all the weather problems and natural calamities.

Under the above circumstances, I am making this humble request for your kind consideration. The project may kindly be got examined by the subject experts and utilised for the greater welfare of the people of the State of Andhra Pradesh.

Yours faithfully,

(D. SAMBAIAH) 15/4/06

Copy to:

Sri A.K. Goel,
Principal Secretary to Government,
Planning Department,
A.P. Secretariat,
HYDERABAD.

702, MS-II, Old MLA's Quarters, Hyderabad.

159

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
REVENUE (DM.III) DEPARTMENT

Letter No.6524/DM.III(3)/2008 **dated:19.02.2008.**

From
Smt.Preeti Sudan IAS.,
Commissioner for Disaster Management &
Ex. Officio Prl. Secretary to Government
Revenue (DM) Department,
A.P. Secretariat,
HYDERABAD – 500 022.

To
Sri.Anil Kumar,
Head of the Branch, Times Foundation
8-2-351,
II Floor, Times House, Road No.3,
Banjara Hills, **HYDERABAD – 500 034**

Sir,

Sub:- A.P. State Weather Time Scale – Remarks – Requested.

****

A report on A.P. State Weather Time Scale Prepared by Srl.I.Gangadhara Rao is enclosed. I request the Times Foundation to examine the Report and offer considered remarks on it at an early date.

Yours faithfully,

for Commissioner for Disaster Management &
E.O. Prl. Secretary to Government

Copy to: Sri.I.Gangadhara Rao,
H.No.5-30-4/1, Saibabanagar,
Jeedimetla, HYDERABAD – 500 055.

161

GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH
REVENUE (DM.III) DEPARTMENT

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

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

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

Sir,

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

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

****

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

Yours faithfully,

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

160

FROM

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

TO

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

LETTER NO:869/AD3/4/2009, DT:15.07.2009.

Sir,

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

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

* * *

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

Yours faithfully,

SECRETARY

14

-92-

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

डा.टी.रामसामी
सचिव
Dr. T. RAMASAMI
SECRETARY

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

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. 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 25/07/1995

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

89

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. 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: 24611068ए 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

9th 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

182.

A.P. STATE COUNCIL OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
(Environment, Forests, Science & Technology Department, Govt. of A.P.)
ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్ర శాస్త్ర సాంకేతిక మండలి
12th Floor, Eastern Wing, Gagan Vihar, M.J. Road, Nampally, Hyderabad - 500 001.
Ph : 040 - 24619675, Fax : 040 - 24600590
E.Mail: secy_apcost@ap.gov.in web: www.apcost.ap.gov.in

Prof. T.V. KRISHNA REDDY
MEMBER SECRETARY

Lr.No : 1/ APCOST/NRDMS-Corr./ 2010-11 తే. 5.07.2010

To

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

Sir,

Sub: Project on Andhra Pradesh State Weather Time Scale – Furnishing of addresses of APCOST Executive Committee Members – Regarding.

Ref: 1. Your letter dated NIL.
2. Lr.No. 2716/S&T/2009 dt. 17-4-2010 from Spl.Secretary, EFS&T Dept., GoAP., AP Secretariat, Hyderabad.

***

With reference to the above, You are hereby requested to send the details of the Project " Andhra Pradesh State Weather Time Scale" to this office to enable us to discuss the feasibility of the Project. Also, please find enclosed herewith the addresses of the APCOST Executive Committee members for your information as requested vide your letter.

Thanking you,

Yours sincerely,

T V Krishna M
MEMBER SECRETARY

Copy communicated to :
The Special Secretary to Govt., E.F.S&T Dept., Govt. of A.P.,
A.P. Secretariat, Hyderabad information.

2/5/2025