

Biological Indicators in Meteorological and Seismological Forecasting: Animal-Based Early Warning Systems for Climate and Natural Hazards: A review and revisit

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Abstract: The science of using animal behavior as an early warning system for natural disasters and climate changes is a field of biometeorology and bio-seismology that analyzes how animals detect environmental cues—such as vibrations, electromagnetic field changes, or atmospheric pressure shifts—long before humans or instruments can. Animals possess heightened senses, allowing them to detect infrasound (low-frequency sound), electromagnetic changes, or seismic P-waves (primary waves) before damaging S-waves (secondary waves) arrive. Unusual, restless behaviors, or, in some cases, the sudden departure of animals (like goats, dogs, cows, and toads) are common indicators of impending earthquakes, or volcanic eruptions. I have done much research and studies on this biometeorology and bio-seismology and made some proposals in this research paper to predict the climate changes and natural calamities in advance as outlined below. This paper is composed of updated additional information and analysis with new data comparing with current developments and discusses some more about Biological forecasting. I concluded with an appeal to the future scientific community I mentioned at the end, as things turned tragic, illness, and time carried me toward life's end in silence and neglect. If humanity ever learns to recreate the minds of those lost to time, remember me—and all who sacrificed their lives for science—so we may one day return to witness your triumphs and be proud of your achievements and complete the dreams we could not finish.

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Introduction:

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 biometeorological-based weather forecasting systems and Bioseismological-based earthquake forecasting systems. Among them the invention of Lisposcope, discovery of bio-lumicells, and particularly invention of Bio-forecast to predict weather changes and natural calamities like rains, storms and earthquakes etc. in advance are important.

This is 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 maintenance, one can estimate 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 ambiguity, 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. The 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 a storm arrives. Many studies have found that dogs can smell through a person's 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 the 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 the rains. Bears have an amazing sense of smell, such that they can sniff out a human 18 miles away. Sharks may be sensing the air and water pressure and flee to deeper water before a 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 Biometeorological-based Monsoon Time Scales to study and predict the weather conditions along with the Bioseismological-based Geoscope Systems to study and predict the earthquakes in advance. These systems only have a 50/50% success rate and are inconclusive and should only be viewed from a scientific perspective. However, comparing the results of Biometeorological-based weather forecasting predictions with the results of the Monsoon Time Scales and Bioseismological-based earthquakes predictions will give accurate results. In addition to these, Doctrines of My Cosmology are very important to study the celestial mechanics on the Earth's climate.

I have conducted many researches and studies Biometeorological-based weather forecasting systems and Bioseismological-based earthquake forecasting systems 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 research and studies around the 10th year of my childhood. From 1965 to 1969, Many researches and experiments were conducted and invented the **Lisposcope** in 1965, **Biolumicells** (Bioluminescent micelles) 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.

Lisposcope: I first started the research in 1963-65 @ 5 to 7 years of 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 the sun. 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 the 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 the 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 forms virtual images of all objects in front of it. We can see them on the screen of the light spot if placed just inside its minimum distance.

Biolumicelles: I have discovered some bubble-like particles named by me as the Bio-lumicells (Bioluminescent Micelles) 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 secreted 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.

With 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 has high velocity, mechanical energy, and spin around itself. The second one has normal light seen normally on the eyeball and the third and last one is less bright, it is seen frequently on the eyeball.

Bioforecast: Looking at the screen of the light spot and moving the eyelids. We can see some Bio-lumicells on the eyeball. After finding a number of Bio-lumicells all at once in a 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. Lastly, 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 particle number in the table and the changes in the weather and hazards after about 18 days. If the particle number is minimum the weather or hazards after 18 days will be normal. On the other hand if the particle number is at maximum there will be a change in the weather or hazards after 18 days.

Research & 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 earth's 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 ensuing cyclone of the 28th April 1991. The three directors of the said institutions met in the Andhra Pradesh State Council of Sciences & Technology on 9th, April 1991 and discussed the prediction. As predicted on 9th April 1991, in the meeting a severe cyclone was formed in Bay of Bengal and struck 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 are 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 much research 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, I am not a biologist. Do biologists 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 biolumicelles secrete in less or minimum levels at normal weather conditions, but over the formation of low pressure weather conditions i.e Biometric pressure, biolumicelles 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 us. Barometric pressure often drops before bad weather. Lower air pressure pushes less against the body, allowing tissues to 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 creates or activates changes in our body mechanisms such as vestibular neuronal activity etc.

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

Celestial Mechanics on the Earth's Climate:

Before studying stratagems for catastrophic situations of the earth, let's learn about the cosmos and the impact of planets on Earth.

Planetary movements, including Earth's own rotation and revolution, have significant effects on the Earth, including the seasons, day-night cycles, and long-term climate changes. The gravitational pull of other planets, especially Jupiter and Saturn, can also influence Earth's orbit and spin over vast timescales.

Earth's Rotation and Revolution:

Day and Night: Earth's rotation on its axis causes the alternation of day and night as different parts of the planet face the Sun.

Seasons: Earth's revolution around the Sun, along with its axial tilt, creates the seasons.

Perihelion and Aphelion: Earth's orbit the Sun isn't perfectly circular, leading to perihelion (closest point) and aphelion (farthest point).

Planetary Influences on Earth's Climate and Long-term Changes:

Orbital Cycles: The Earth's orbit and tilt (precession and obliquity) change over thousands of years, affecting the amount of sunlight received at different latitudes and contributing to long-term climate cycles, such as ice ages.

Gravitational Pull: The gravitational pull of other planets, particularly Jupiter and Saturn, can subtly influence Earth's orbit and spin over extremely long periods.

Other Effects:

Tides: The Moon's gravity primarily influences tides, causing the rise and fall of ocean water levels.

Cosmic Alignment: While some astrological claims suggest that planetary alignments influence events on Earth, the scientific basis for most of these claims is weak.

Doctrines of My Cosmology:

There are many theories about the origin, structure, nature and evolution of the cosmos. Every theory is good and also not every theory can describe 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 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 sped 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. photons. Mysteries of 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 its postulates. World scientists have done more researches on my hypothesis and break the mystery of the universe

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 structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. To explain and justify this model, there are three universes so far known to us (a) Geo-universe (b) Atomic-universe (c) Photon-universe. These three are having similar universal external and internal structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. Of these three, we know to some extent about the internal structure and properties of the Geo-Universe but we do not know its external structure. We know to some extent about the external structure and properties of the Photon-universe but we do not know its internal structure. Between these three universes, we came to know to a large extent about the internal & external structure and properties of the Atomic-universe. Hence, I have taken the similarities of external structure & properties between the Geo-universe & Atomic-universe to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar universal internal structure and properties. The similarities of external structure & properties between the Atomic-universe and Photon-universe are taken to propose that all the universe in ascending and descending order of creation are having similar external structure and properties. And the manner in which of these three universes i.e.,

embedded one in each other, extended in ascending and descending order to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. This doesn't mean that these photon, atom, universe etc. are arranged one on another as cycles separately. The cosmos is an enormous mixed compound of photons, atoms, universes etc. that are extended in ascending and descending order, embedded one in each other in the form of super matter or super fluid or super fluid matter.

Descending order of creation:

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

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

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

Thus the descending order of creation continues infinitely.

Ascending order of creation:

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

The Atomic—universe that means the "Atom" having magnificent structure and properties is being as a primary syntactic unit in the universe of its ascending order of creation that means in our Geo-universe. All components in the Geo-universe such as stars, planets

etc., are built by these atoms in infinite numbers. Such each and every atom in the Geo-universe is the basis to an infinite descending order of creation.

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

Thus the ascending order of creation is continuous and infinite.

2.Similar universal structure & properties:

Of these three, we know to some extent about the internal structure and properties of the Geo-universe but we do not know its external structure and properties. We know to some extent about the external

structure and properties of the Photon-universe but we do not know its internal structure and properties. Between these three universes, we came to know to a large extent about the internal and external structure and properties of the Atomic-universe. So, I have taken the similarities of internal structure & properties between the Geo-universe & Atomic-universe to propose that all universes in ascending and descending order of the cosmos are having similar universal internal structure and properties. The similarities of external structure & properties between the Atomic-universe and Photon-universe are taken to propose that all the universes in ascending and descending order of cosmos are having similar universal external structure and properties.

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Similar External Structure & Properties

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

For example:-

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

Similar Internal Structures & Properties

According to the model, all the universes in ascending and descending order of the creation are having similar internal structure and properties. All the universes in either ascending or descending order of creation have similar internal structure and properties. So, we have to imagine the internal structure and properties of the atom compared with the internal structure and properties of the Geo-universe that's the universe seen around our earth. . In the same way, imagine the internal structure and properties of the Geo-universe, compared with the internal structure and properties of the atom. Because, according to my cosmological principle, all the universes in the ascending and descending order of creation must have the similar external and internal 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 nuclei are present at large distances of the Geo-Universe.
6) Additional neutrons called isotopes are present.	6) Additional planets called satellites around the planets are present
7) Radiation emitting from the atom.	7) Cosmic rays emitting from the Geo- Universe.
8) There is a property of nuclear fission in the atom.	8) There is a property of super Nova in the Geo -Universe.

Research and analysis:

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

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

Structure: The Atom appearing in several forms such as hydrogen to uranium etc. being due to the internal structure having different atomic particles at various

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

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

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

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

1. Various atomic particles at different sizes in several numbers are present in the atom. In the similar way various astronomical objects at different sizes in several numbers are present in the Geo-universe. 2. These atomic particles having three types of charges at negative, positive and neutral states are present in the atom. In the similar way, these astronomical objects having three types of charges at positive, negative and neutral states are present in the Geo-universe. 3.

Positively charged protons are present in the nucleus. In the similar way, stars built by atoms having positive charged nuclei are present in the center of the neutrons at neutral states in the nucleus. In the similar way, planets at neutral state are present in the center of the Geo-universe. 5. Negatively charged electrons are present at a large distance of the atomic nucleus in the atom. In the similar way, there is a concept that antimatter cosmic bodies built by atoms having negatively charged nuclei are present at large distances of the Geo-universe. 6. Additional neutrons called isotopes are present. In the similar way, additional planets called satellites around the planets are present. 7. Radiation emitting from the atom. In the similar way, cosmic rays emit from the Geo-universe. 8. There is a property of nuclear fission in the atom. In the similar way, there is a property of supernovae in the Geo-universe.

Study and discussion:

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

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

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

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

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

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

The cosmological redshift is a recessional velocity.

According to George Yool (quora); current evidence like the cosmological principle, the Hubble ultra deep field and alternatives like quantum relativity suggest a universe has no beginning or end in which big bangs

are galactic processes we can observe empirically. There are many esteemed critics such as; NASA WMAP beyond big bang theory; Einstein's evolving universe.

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

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

Other justifications:

The cosmological principle is a fundamental principle and assumption of cosmology stating that, on a large scale, the universe is both homogeneous and isotropic, in the words, the cosmological principle posits a relatively uniform universe.

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

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

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

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3. Life in the universe: Some say that the existence of life in our universe is improbable if there was only one universe. In a multiverse, there are more chances for

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

The cosmic microwave background: The cosmic microwave background (CMB) is a faint glow of microwave radiation that fills the universe. Some scientists believe that the CMB shows evidence of a collision between our universe and another universe. Some scientists believe that the CMB contains evidence of collisions between our universe and other universes. In 2010, a team of scientists discovered circular patterns in the CMB that they hypothesized were bruises from collisions. In 2015, Dr. Ranga-Ram Chary found scattered patches in the CMB that were 4,500 times brighter than expected.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Doctrines:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

from each other is responsible for most physical changes in nature.

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

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

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

These studies suggest that our universe has photon and atom-like structures.

Atomic-universe:

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

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

In the same way, our Geo-universe and photons may also have continents, countries, governments, planes, trains, ships, motors, civilizations on some earth-like particles with favorable conditions similar to atoms.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Photon-universe:

According to my cosmology, the Photon-universe, that means the particle present in several forms of electromagnetic radiation, is a gigantic universe

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

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

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

In the same way, there may be many earth-like planets in the Geo-universe and Atomic-universe, and they also have continents, countries, governments, planes, trains, ships, motors, civilizations.

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

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

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

cosmological principles and analogies as support for my theory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Photon-universe, which means the photon, the particle related to energy present in several forms of electromagnetic radiation, is another gigantic universe, having magnificent structure and properties

resembling the Geo-universe and atom. Such a Photon-universe may also be built by universes of its descending order of creation that has not been confirmed yet.

Cosmo-atmosphere:

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

bodies and other space dust etc. caused by the space low-pressure area is proposed as Space-storm "I.e" Galaxy. The center of the Space-storm/galaxy is the eye "I.e" BlackHole.

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

Cosmic structure & properties:

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

Cosmic environments:

The fill of all the living and non-living elements and their effects such as galaxies, stars, planets, comets, asteroids, meteors, space dust including air, cyclones,

animals, plants, forests, fisheries, birds, water, land, sunlight, rocks and so on in our Geo-universe are proposed as Geo-environment.

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

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

Inextricable links between Earth&Cosmos:

According to me, the earth is not tilted at a constant angle of 23.5 degrees as expected so far but slightly ups and downs by 23.5 degrees and revolves in oscillating order on sun's fulcrum, which orbits the center of our galaxy tipped at an angle of 60 degrees bobs ups and downs and above and below the galactic plane is the root cause of the climate changes, seasons, monsoonal changes on the earth.

This is a phenomenon of Earth and space sciences and the effect of astronomical bodies and forces on the earth's geophysical atmosphere. The cause is unknown however 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 formation of the monsoon.

Everything in the universe, just like oceans, solid earth, biological, atmosphere, geomagnetism, global and regional geophysical systems and sun, moon, planetary, solar-terrestrial astrophysical systems have many types of interactions with each other. Many combinations of these simple interactions can lead to surprising emergent phenomena and play a key role in creation of monsoons and other weather changes and natural calamities on the earth.

Monsoon is traditionally defined as a seasonal reversing wind. The primary cause of monsoons is the difference between annual temperature trends over land and sea. In winter, the land is colder than the sea. Most of the time during the summer, the land is warmer than the ocean. This causes air to rise over the land and air to blow in from the ocean to fill the void

left by the air that rose. However, the physical factors of this monsoon are mainly influenced by the rotations and revolutions of the earth around the sun.

Earth rotates or spins on its axis, and it also orbits or revolves west to eastward around the sun. Rotation and revolution are two motions of the Earth. The rotation of the Earth is its turning on its axis. The Revolution of Earth is the movement of the Earth around the sun. The Earth rotates about an imaginary line that passes through the North and South poles of the planet. This line is called the axis of rotation. The Earth rotates about this axis once each day, approximately 24 hours. The earth's axis of rotation is tilted by 23.5 degrees from the plane of its orbit around the sun. The cause is unknown but the year-to-year change of movement of the axis of the earth inclined at $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun does play a significant role in the formation of clusters, bands & paths of the Indian Monsoon and stimulates the Indian weather. The intertropical convergence zone at the equator follows the movement of the sun and shifts north of the equator merges with the heat low-pressure zone created by the rising heat of the subcontinent due to direct and converging rays of the summer sun on the Indian Subcontinent and develops into the monsoon trough and maintain monsoon circulation.

Everyone should know about the origin, structure, nature, evolution of the universe and its various properties. Since, all the hazards on the earth directly or indirectly are associated with the gravitational forces of the universe. Further, in order to study the hazards, study of the cosmology is needed to know about hazards. There are hazards on the earth, on other planets and there are also happening within atoms. Human beings are on the earth, are on the outside planets of the earth and also on the neutrons in the atoms. Even if the world's people appreciate or criticize me, it is fact. Hazards caused by asteroids, meteoroids, and comets as they pass near the earth, enter the earth's atmosphere, and/or strike the earth, and by changes in inter planetary ionosphere, and atmosphere. In the face of extra terrestrial hazards and events that can lead to disasters, it is important to live in a resilient community because these types of disasters are so unpredictable and depending on the size of the meteorite can cause serious damage through the heat emitted during impacts with earth's surface. In addition, impact can cause earthquakes, tsunamis, wildfires, acid rain from nitrogen oxides, darkness from dust and soot and global warming. It is for this reason that staying aware and prepared at all times is extra important. This is not an implication to live in fear, but a reminder to stay educated about these types of disasters and to have a plan in place as with any other type of disaster. Before extraterrestrial hazards/events occur, there are some steps that can be

taken to mitigate and minimize the impact. I have conducted many studies on the universe and its extra terrestrial hazards and gravitational forces and its effect on the natural hazards on the earth. A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmology will be helpful to study and know the universe, extraterrestrial hazards and gravitational forces and its effect on the natural hazards on the earth.

The year to year change of movement of the axis of the earth inclined at $23\frac{1}{2}$ degrees from vertical to its path around the sun does play a significant role on the Earth's atmosphere and stimulates the weather. The inter-tropical convergence zone at the equator follows the movement of the sun and shifts north of the equator merges with the heat low pressure zone created by the rising heat of the sub-continent due to direct and converging rays of the summer sun on the Indian sub-continent and develops into the monsoon trough and maintain monsoon circulation.

Based on the studies mentioned above, I have concluded that the cosmos is made up of similar universes in infinite number, having similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. To explain and justify this cosmology, there are three universes so far known to us "I.e" Geo-universe that means our universe, Atomic-universe that means atoms and Photon-universe that means photon. These three are individual gigantic universes, have similar structure and properties, embedded one in each other and extended in ascending and descending order. What does that mean...

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

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

Global Geoscope systems:

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 and developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. The apparatus related to the geology and geography such as Richter scale etc also should be set in the observatories of the Geoscope. we can make many more modern ideas & modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geoscope.

Many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing ,electromagnetic detection technology etc should be used in the Geoscope. Geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipment , natural gas sensors etc should be used in the Geoscope. Electromagnetic sensors may also be used in the

Materials and Methods:

A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug in the earthquake prone area. An observatory having the most modern high-tech research facilities has to be constructed on that bore-well. Most modern mechanical systems like electronic, physical and chemical sensors and apparatus to recognize the underground physical and chemical conditions such as the underground mineral resources, rise and fall of the underground water levels, micro-vibrations and waves generated in the underground, differences in pressure, temperature and other seismic activities in the underground should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned research and study departments of the observatory that is above the bore-well to research and study the conditions and changes taking place in the underground. The results of research of the geophysical and geological sciences just like Richter scale etc., also should be set up in the Geo-scope. Many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing ,electromagnetic detection technology etc should be used in the Geo-scope. Geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipment, natural gas sensors etc should be used in the Geo-scope. Electromagnetic sensors may also be used in the Geo-scope project.etc. That means relative results of geological & geophysical researches and developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. We can make many more modern ideas & modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geo-scope.

Types of Geoscopes systems:

Geoscope can be built in many types and various forms just like Simple Geoscope Model, Home-Made Geoscope Model and Modern Geoscope Model.

Simple Geoscope Model is having simple construction involving no expenditure that is a deep well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. Construct a room over the well. Wash the inner walls of the room with white lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room. That is enough. Home-made Geoscope is also very simple and easy construction involves no expenditure. Moreover even students, children's and science enthusiasts can make the Home-made Geoscope and detect the earth-quakes 24 to 28 hrs in advance. By making certain changes and alterations, a house having a well can be converted into a Geoscope i.e., wash the inner walls of that house with white lime. Fix ordinary electric bulbs in the room. The Home-made Geoscope is complete. Both these two are very easy methods. Besides these two methods, Micro-Geoscope is an elaborate construction. It is a modern technology system consisting of surface laboratory and underground research facilities. For this model a deep bore-well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. A surface laboratory having the most modern high-tech underground research facilities has to be constructed on that bore-well to study, analyze and recognize the underground conditions. Underground research apparatus should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned research and study departments of the laboratory that is above the bore-well to research and study the conditions and changes taking place in the underground.

Simple geoscope method: This is a simple construction involving no expenditure. A deep well having suitable width and depth has to be dug in the earthquake prone area. Construct a room over the well. Wash the inner walls of the room with white Lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room.

Observe the colour of the room lighting daily. When the bulb glows, the light in the room generally appears white in colour, but before the occurrence of an earthquake, the room lighting turns blue in colour. The onset of earth-quake can be guessed by this "Seismic luminescence Emission"

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

room in this manner; emit radiation which gives ultraviolet blue colour (sometimes red) to the room.

Home-made geoscope method: This construction involves no expenditure. Even students, children's and science enthusiasts can make the Home-Made Geoscope and detect the earth-quakes 24 to 28 hrs in advance. By making certain changes and alterations, the houses in the earthquake prone area having a well can be converted into a Geoscope i.e., wash the inner walls of the house with white Lime fix ordinary electric bulbs in the room.

Observe the colour of the room lighting in the house daily. When the bulb glows, the light in the room generally appears white in colour, but before the occurrence of an earth-quake, the room lighting turns blue in colour. The onset of earth-quake can be guessed by this "Seismic luminescence Emission"

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

Modern geoscope method: A borehole having suitable width and depth has to be dug into the underground in the above earthquake prone area. A surface laboratory having the most modern high-tech underground research facilities has to be constructed on that bore-well to research and study the conditions and changes taking place in the underground. Electronic, physical and chemical sensors and apparatus, super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing, electromagnetic detection technology, deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments, natural gas sensors, electromagnetic sensors etc to recognize the underground physical and chemical conditions such as the underground mineral resources, rise and fall of the underground water levels, micro-vibrations and waves generated in the underground, differences in pressure, temperature and other seismic activities in the underground etc should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned research and analyze departments of the above surface underground research laboratory that is above the bore-well to analyze the conditions and changes taking

place in the underground. That means researches and developments of past, present and future should be interposed, coordinated and constantly developed. We can make many more modern ideas & modifications thus bringing many more improvements & developments in the Geoscope.

Management: Observe the geophysical & geochemical changes such as foreshocks, chemical changes, ground water levels, strain in rocks, thermal anomalies, seismic-luminescence gas anomalies, electrogeopulses, micro-vibrations, pressure, geomagnetic forces, etc taking place in the underground. The onset of earthquakes can be guessed by analyzing the aforesaid studies in the concerned analysis sections of the laboratory that is above the well.

Central data processing center:

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

One or more required number of Geoscopes should be established in the above earthquake prone area. The observation personnel in the respective Geoscope centers should watch the onset of earthquakes day and night.

There should be established a Central Data Processing Centre to co-ordinate and codify the information supplied by the Local Geoscope Centres of the earthquake prone area in a coordinated manner.

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

Results and analysis:

Many investigations were carried out and successfully proved out in practice. The risk of earthquakes in Andhra Pradesh is less but the source is greater in north India and other regions in the world including the earthquake prone area the establishment of the Geoscope is very useful to study and predict the earthquakes. Among them, the electrogeogram test is one that's thought to be the heartbeat of the underground. Similarly, the study of the luminescent phenomena, electromagnetic emission and light radiation, thermo-luminescence and fracto-mechanoluminescence are others. Several researches and studies have been conducted as described above and obtained many key results.

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

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

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

Construct the simple geoscope should be placed in the earthquake prone area described above to study the seismic luminescence as follows. This is a simple model involving no expenditure. A well having suitable width and depth has to be dug. Construct a room over the well. Wash the inner walls of the room with white Lime. Fix an ordinary electric bulb in the room.

Construct home-made geoscope should be placed in the earthquake prone area described above to study the seismic luminescence as follows. This is also a very simple and easy model involving no expenditure. Even students, children and science enthusiasts can make the Home-Made Geoscope and detect the earth-quakes 24 to 28 hrs in advance. By making certain changes and alterations, a house having a well can be converted into a Geoscope i.e., wash the inner walls of that

house with white Lime. Fix ordinary electric bulbs in the room.

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

In modern methods to analyze the seismic luminescence, a deep bore-well having suitable width and depth has to be dug in the earthquake prone areas. A laboratory having most modern high-technological research and analysis facilities including a mechanical system to analyze the seismic luminescence and gas anomalies emerging from underground has to be constructed on that well. All types of modern sensors and apparatus including a mechanical system to catching/grabbing/absorbing the seismic luminescence or gas anomalies emerging from the underground to recognize the seismic luminescence and other seismic activities should be inserted into the underground and linked with the concerned research analyzing sections of the laboratory that is above the well to observe, study, research and analyze the seismic luminescence and seismic changes existing and taking place in the underground. Earthquakes can be warned by analyzing the luminescence as given above.

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

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

- (a) Emission of Helium, Hydrogen etc
- (b) Emission of chemico-seismic evaporation anomalies such as sulphur, calcium, nitrogen etc., ,
- (c) Emission of seismic atomic radiations such as radon from radioactive mineral compounds etc

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

Collect and analyze the above mentioned gas anomalies and seismic luminescence in the concerned

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

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

The violet rays having property of extending greatly

The light becoming weak in the violet region

The eyes having greater sensitivity to violet radiation Due to all these reasons, the room may appear violet in colour then we can predict the impending earthquakes 12 hours in advance. This principle is also applied to the section built in modern research and analysis methods that is above the well

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

An earth wire or rod should be inserted into the underground by the borehole and linked with the concerned analysis section having apparatus to detect, compare measures of the electric currents of the electric circuit of the earth systems. Otherwise by observing the home electric fans.etc. We can also study electrogeopulses to predict the impending earthquake.

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

electric currents of the earth system in the observatory of the Geoscope and also by the obstruction sounds in the electric fans etc.

Study and discussion:

Many studies and experiments have been carried out on the Geoscope project and all were successfully proved out in practice. And also several designs have been proposed to study and explore the underground. The risk of earthquakes in Andhra Pradesh is less but the source is greater in North India and other regions in the world including the earthquake prone area where the establishment of the Geoscope is very useful.

Applications:

Geoscope is to detect natural calamities such as earthquakes etc. as well as underground resources. Along with these, I have also made some proposals just like artificial rain to another new earth in space based on the Geoscope. Their details are given below. By setting up the National Geoscope Project in and maintain, that country can be predicted the impending earthquakes, volcanic hazards (and storm surges, tsunamis etc consequence secondary hazards due to the earthquakes occur in the womb that means underground of the sea or ocean if the country have the chances of occurring of these disasters) in advance. And also the country can be predicted mineral and underground resources by inserting many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing electromagnetic detection technology and geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments, natural gas sensors etc in the underground through the Geoscope. Setting up the National Geoscope Project and maintenance will also be useful in emerging industries such as geothermal and geo-sequestration etc.

Geoscopes should be designed in the possible coastal areas where tsunamis are likely to occur. A tsunami or tidal wave, also known as a seismic sea wave, is a series of enormous waves in displacement of a large volume of water body caused by the earthquakes, underground landslides, volcanic eruptions, asteroids generally in an ocean or a large lake. Tsunamis can travel 20-30 miles per hour with waves 10-100 feet high. The effects of tsunamis are devastating. Tsunami damage is first caused by the immense force of the tidal wave hitting the shoreline. I conducted some studies on the tsunamis. Some studies have been conducted by me on the tsunamis to study and predict the tsunamis and I designed the Geoscope in 1987 to keep the tsunamis. Geoscope should be designed in the coastal areas of the sea and earthquakes and its consequent secondary hazards such as tidal forces, rogue waves, and tsunami can be predicted by virtue of performing studies as described above. Geoscope is

very useful in studying, predicting and mitigating tsunamis and its dangers.

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

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

By setting up the National Geoscope projects and maintain, a country can be predicted the impending earthquakes, volcanic hazards (and storm surges, tsunamis etc consequence secondary hazards due to the earthquakes occur in the womb that means underground of the sea or ocean if the country have the chances of occurring of these disasters) in advance. And a country can be predicted mineral and underground resources by inserting many kinds of super high remote sensing technology in the area of sensor physics, signal processing used specially image processing electromagnetic detection technology and geophysical deep underground detectors and mineral exploration equipments, natural gas sensors etc in the underground by using the Geoscope.

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

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

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

Future research:

I started Geoscope with a lot of goals and ideas. I have proposed some inventions based on Geoscope. These can be discovered by extending the Geoscope. Some of them were cited below. I have done some research thoroughly and have done some more unfinished research. However, due lack of research opportunities, some of them were only preliminary studies. The world scientists are completing the remaining research work intended in the Geoscope.

Artificial rains: Artificial rains research proposal is proposed and designed by me and prepared a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas to create artificial rains and also keep them under our control and pour rains in the required desert and rain-prone areas and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but

uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct research on this subject. .

Artificial storms: Artificial storms have been proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas. Through this it is possible to pour rains in required deserts and rain prone areas to save people from droughts and famines and try to conduct research. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct research on this subject.

Artificial underground waters: Artificial underground waters has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas through this it is possible to increase underground waters in required rain prone areas to save people from droughts and famines and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct research on this subject.

Inventing life: Inventing life is proposed and designed by me to invent life with a scientific methodology through some clues and ideas through this it is possible to revive living beings and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct research on this subject.

Superhuman: Superhuman has been proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas. We can create super humans byhe has super strength, super speed, super agility, super reflexes, super dexterity, super levitation, super flight, super invulnerability, super stamina, super jumping, super healing factor, super longevity, super immortality, super senses, super hearing, super olfaction, super telescopic vision, super x-ray vision, super microscopic vision, super eidetic memory or photographic memory, super genius level intellect, super solar energy absorption, super heat vision, super breath, super freeze breath, super dexterity, super invisibility and intangibility by vibrating his molecules, super outer space travel and super inner atomic space travel. He could fly so fast he could

travel through time, his strength was enough to move the planet, his invulnerability became pretty much absolute, and he was given a raft of sensory powers-heat vision and even super ventriloquism. I tried to conduct research. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. and tried to conduct research. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct research on this subject.

Re-creation of humans of past: Re-creation of humans of past has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas to re-create humans of past and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct research on this subject.

Bio-machine: Bio-Machine Research Project Proposal is proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas to invent it to create humans of past and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct research on this subject.

Time-machine: Time-machine has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas through this it is possible to travel into past and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct research on this subject.

Geo-machine: Geo-machine has proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas through this it is possible to re-create humans of past whose images embedded in the earth's magnetic layers and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct research on this subject.

New Earth project: New Earth Research Project Proposal was proposed and designed by me with methodology with some clues and ideas through this it is possible to re-create a similar earth of past of Earth in the space which is embedded in the gravitational layers invent it and go back into past time and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct research on this subject.

Microcosm project: Microcosm Research Project Proposal was proposed and designed by me with a scientific methodology with some clues and ideas through this means connecting inner-worlds of atom directly in microscopic ways of entering into the through microscopic forms (Here is an important point is to be grasped that one second of us equal to an era in the atomic world.) and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct research on this subject.

Macrocosm: Macrocosm Project Proposal was proposed and designed by me with methodology with some clues and ideas that means connecting outer-geo-worlds directly in microscopic ways of entering into the outer-geo-worlds in macroscopic forms (Here is a very important is to be grasped that our one era is equal to a second in that outer-geo-worlds) and tried to conduct researches I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities and tried to conduct researches. I have prepared the necessary basic research notes for this but uncompleted due to lack of support and opportunities. I call on world scientists to conduct research on this subject.

Basics of Global Monsoon Time Scales:

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

Method&design:

Design: Prepare a Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next

year March 20th or according to the chronology of a country's Time and Climate) of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale. This scale should be designed in three ways i.e Basic scale, Filled scale, Analyzed scale;

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

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

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

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

One-line method:

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

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

Assembly-line method:

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

Prepare the Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of a country's Time and Climate) of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large time and climate should be taken and framed in an one and full length type square graphic scale. But it is divided into four parts as given below

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Concised (Monsoon Season) method:

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

Computerization method:

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

Materials&method:

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

What should the data be taken?

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

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

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

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

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

Management:

The main weather events such as monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems if any of a monsoon region formed over a region or country have been entering on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds should be entered on the Monsoon Time Scale as per date and

month of each and every year. If we can manage the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoons of a region or country. I took the numbers to analyze the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

Results&analysis:

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

Study&discussion:

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

Now, based on the Basics of Global Monsoon Time Scales explained above, I will explain how to design the following Global Monsoon Time Scale described below.

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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the North 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 America's Time and Climate) of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or a table.

Parts & paste Scale: The single and full length square graphic scale is to be long. So that it is

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When pasted in this manner, we get a long full-scale 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 would 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 manage the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the North American monsoon. I took the numbers to analyze the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

Perform the investigations of the North American 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 sequence of events arranged in between Time and Climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of the North African monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems 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 consisting of a

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

The main weather events of any of the North African monsoon regions 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, present and future movements of the North African monsoon and study its originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the North African Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Single & Full length Scale: Prepare the North 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 Africa's Time and Climate) 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or a table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Computer Model:

North African Monsoon Time Scales can also be established as a computer model. Besides rather than in manual type scale, If we are able to create a computer model scale which would 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 manage the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the North African monsoon. I took the numbers to analyze the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

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 sequence of events arranged in between Time and Climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of the East Asian monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems 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 consisting of a large time and climate have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

The main weather events if any of the 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, present and future movements of the East Asian monsoon and study its originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the East Asian Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the 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 Asia's Time and Climate) of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or a table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When we paste this manner, we get a long full-scale 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 would 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 affect 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 manage the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the East Asian monsoon. I took the numbers to analyze the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Single & Full length Scale: Prepare the Western North Pacific Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of Western North Pacific's Time and Climate) of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or a table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Computer Model:

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

Material and Data:

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

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

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 sequence of events arranged in between Time and Climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of the South American monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems 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 consisting of a large time and climate have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

The main weather events of any of the South American monsoon regions 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, present and future

movements of the South American monsoon and study its originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the South American Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Single & Full length Scale: Prepare the 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 America's Time and Climate) of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or a table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When pasted in this manner, we get a 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 would 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 manage the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the South American monsoon. I took the numbers to analyze the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

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

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

The main weather events of any of the South African monsoon regions 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, present and future movements of the South African monsoon and study its originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the South African Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Single & Full length Scale: Prepare the South African Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of South Africa's Time and Climate) of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or a table.

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

designed it into 4 parts and then pasted it into one scale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When pasted in this manner, we get a long full-scale 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 would 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 manage 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 analyze 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 sequence of events arranged in between Time and Climate with the help of a scale for studying

the past's, present and future movements of the Australian monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems and natural calamities.

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

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

By establishing the South Africa Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the Australian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of Australia's Time and Climate) of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a

single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or a table.

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

The first part is beginning from 1st April to July 12th.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 from the 4th of February to the 31st of March.

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

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

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

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

When pasted in this manner, we get a long full-scale Australian monsoon Time Scale.

Computer Model:

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

Material and Data:

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

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

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 sequence of events arranged in between Time and Climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of the European monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems 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 consisting of a large time and climate have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

The main weather events of any of the European monsoon regions 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, present and future movements of the European monsoon and study its originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the European Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or a table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When paste in this manner, we get a long full-scale 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 would 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 manage the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the European monsoon. I took the numbers to analyze the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

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 sequence of events arranged in between Time and Climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of the Central American monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems 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 consisting of a large time and climate have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

The main weather events if any of the 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, present and future movements of the Central American monsoon and study its originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the Central American Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Single & Full length Scale: Prepare the 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or a table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When pasted in this manner, we get a long full-scale 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 would 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 American Monsoon 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 manage the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the Central American monsoon. I took the numbers to analyze the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

Researches & results:

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 West African Monsoon Time Scale:

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

The main weather events if any of the West African monsoon region such as low pressure systems, depressions and storms/cyclones etc have been entering on the West African Monsoon 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, present and future movements of the West African monsoon and study its originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the West African Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the 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 Africa's Time and Climate) of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or a table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When paste in this manner, we get a long full-scale 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 would 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 manage the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the West African monsoon. I took the numbers to analyze the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data..

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 sequence of events arranged in between Time and Climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of the East African monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems 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 consisting of a large time and climate have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

The main weather events if any of the 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, present and future movements of the East African monsoon and study its originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the East African Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Single & Full length Scale: Prepare the 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or a table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When paste in this manner, we get a long full-scale 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 would 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 manage the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the 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 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 consisting of a large time and climate have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

The main weather events if any of the 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, present and future

movements of the South West(ASIAN) monsoon and study its originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the South West(ASIAN) Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Single & Full length Scale: Prepare the 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or a table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When pasted in this manner, we get a long full-scale 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 would 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 manage the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the South West(ASIAN) monsoon. I took the numbers to analyze the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

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 sequence of events arranged in between Time and Climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of the South Asian monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems 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 consisting of a large

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

The main weather events if any of the 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, present and future movements of the South Asian monsoon and study its originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the South Asian Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the 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 Asia's Time and Climate) of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or a table.

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

designed it into 4 parts and then pasted it into one scale.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When we paste this manner, we get a 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 would 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 manage the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the South Asian monsoon. I took the numbers to analyze the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

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 sequence of events arranged in between Time and Climate with the help of a scale for studying

the past's, present and future movements of the Indo-China monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems 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 consisting of a large time and climate have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

The main weather events if any of the Indo-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, present and future movements of the Indo-China monsoon and study its originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the Indo-China Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of 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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the Indo-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 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and

framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or a table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When pasted in this manner, we get a long full-scale 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 would 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 manage the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the Indo-China monsoon. I took the numbers to analyze the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

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 sequence of events arranged in between Time and Climate with the help of a scale for studying the past's, present and future movements of the South East Asian monsoon regions and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems 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 consisting of a large time and climate have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

The main weather events if any of the 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, present and future movements of the South East Asian monsoon and study its originals, climatic changes and futuristic dimensions.

By establishing the South East Asian Monsoon Time Scales which can help to study the movements of 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 SouthEast Asian Time and Climate) of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

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

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

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

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

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

Single& Full length Scale: Prepare the 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 SouthEast Asia's Time and Climate) of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 comprising of a large Time and Climate should be taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or a table.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When paste in this manner, we get a long full-scape 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 would 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 Southeast 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 manage the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the South East Asian monsoon. I took the numbers to analyze the variations in data. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

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.

Malaysian Australian Monsoon Time Scale:

Construction: Keeping in view of study of the aforesaid Keeping in view of study of the aforesaid Malaysian Australian Monsoon thoroughly, I have prepared the Malaysian Australian Monsoon Time Scale Malaysian 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 Malaysian Australian monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities. Prepare the Malaysian Australian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21st to next year March 20th of a required period consisting 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 Malaysian Australian monsoon region have been taken as the data to prepare this scale.

Management: The main weather events if any of the Malaysian Australian monsoon have been entering on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale as per date and month of 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 the Malaysian Australian monsoon.

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

Results and Analysis:

Let us know in detail below the results and analysis, study and discussion of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. Investigations of the above Monsoon Time Scale should be carried out on the basis of the results and analysis and study and discussion of this Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

I have designed the Indian monsoon time scale as a model of how to design monsoon time scales and successfully proved it in practice. Based on this, design the above mentioned monsoon time scales. Let us know in detail below the design and method, results and analysis, study and discussion of the

Indian Monsoon Time Scale. Investigations of the above Monsoon Time Scales should be carried out on the basis of the results and analysis and study and discussion of this Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Indian Monsoon Time Scale:

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale is a chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and climate with the help of a scale for studying past's, present and future movements of the Indian monsoon and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problems and natural calamities. From where to wherever to take the time and weather data to analyze, the researcher can decide on his discretion according to available weather data. The Indian Monsoon Time Scale can be modeled as One-line method(full-length Scale, Assembly-line method (parts and paste scale), Concise method(monsoon season) and Computerized method.

Method&design:

Design: For this, I took a period of 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st and the data of monsoonal low pressure systems, depressions and storms of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 that were formed over the Indian subcontinent 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 Indian Monsoon Time Scale in three ways i.e Basic scale, Filled scale, Analyzed scale as described below.

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

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

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

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

One-line method:

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

I prepared the Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to next year March 31st (or January 1st to December 31st or March 21st to next year March 20th or according to the chronology of India's time and climate) of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 or a required period, comprising of a large time and climate was taken and framed in a single and full length

type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or table.

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

Assembly-line method:

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

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

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

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

And the fourth part is from the 4th 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 paste it along the edges of the date of 13th July on the left side of the second part.

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

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

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

Concised (Monsoon Season) method:

Indian Monsoon Time Scale is too long with 365 days, 12 months, 5 seasons along with many other features. So, Indian Monsoon Time Scale (Monsoon Season) is designed for the crucial monsoon season for June, July, August and September from 1888 to till date. Carefully observe.

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

From 1935 to 1985, the line of path of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale was traveled over all the four months of June, July, August and September in the shape of a convex direction. At that time, statistics

indicate that good rains, sometimes heavy rains and floods have occurred.

From 1935 to 2010, 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 season, the line traveled just over the two months only. At that time, statistics show that less rains and droughts have occurred. Only some seasons had good rains.

Now carefully observe the India Monsoon Time Scale, from 2010 the path of the Indian monsoon began to travel upwards in the direction of upper ascending convex similar as the period 1985 to 1935. As a result there are chances of good rains until 2060 in the upcoming seasons full months of June, July, August and September. By 2040, these will be full in the four month monsoon season. Heavy rains and floods are likely to occur in some seasons in some areas. No rains and droughts are less frequent.

Computerization method:

Besides these above three manual scales, I have prepared a computer Indian Monsoon Time Scale generated by the computer system from the year 1888 to 1983 for the period of 1st June to September 30th. It is partially computerization. Later the computerization of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale was stopped due to the lack of money. Later in 2018, I tried computerization again but stopped due to declining health.

If we are able to create a computer model scale which would be the most obvious.

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

Management:

The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region are taken and entered on the scale in stages by 1 for low, 2 for depression, 3 for storm, 4 for severe storm and 5 for severe storm with core of hurricane winds pertaining

to the date and month of the each and every year. How the Indian monsoons have been travelling since 1880 onwards are recorded on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. I took the numerical/statistical method to analyze the variations in data. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the monsoon of India. Researchers have to decide what kind of data to take and how to analyze the data.

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

Results&analysis:

Let us know in detail below the results and analysis, study and discussion of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. Investigations of the above Monsoon Time Scale should be carried out on the basis of the results and analysis and study and discussion of this Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

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

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

Keep track of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale carefully. When we look at the Indian Monsoon

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

Brief analysis:

Keep track of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale carefully. Briefly describe the travel patterns of the monsoon-by 1888, the monsoons expanded over 3 months of June, July, August until June 1 and brought heavy rains and floods in most of the country in more years. During the 1896-1935's, 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 h5.St6.Siains and floods in most of the country in many years. During 1990-2015s, it was again falling over June July until 25th July. From 2015, it is now rising, expanding upwards and estimated traveling over the months of June, July, August by 2040 to its peak and will be expanding all over the 4 months June, July, August and September and causing heavy rains and floods most of the country in more years around 2060.

Detailed analysis:

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

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

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

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

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

Deep analysis:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Concised (Monsoon Season) Scale Analysis:

Now carefully observe the various stages of the concised scale.

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

From 1935 to 1985, the line of path of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale was traveled over all the four months of June, July, August and September in the shape of a convex direction. At that time, statistics indicate that good rains, sometimes heavy rains and floods have occurred.

From 1935 to 2010, 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 season, the line traveled just over the two months only. At that time, statistics show that less rains and droughts have occurred. Only some seasons had good rains.

Now carefully observe the India Monsoon Time Scale, from 2010 the path of the Indian monsoon began to travel upwards in the direction of upper ascending convex similar as the period 1985 to 1935. As a result there are chances of good rains until 2060 in the upcoming seasons full months of June, July, August and September. By 2040, these will be full in the four month monsoon season. Heavy rains and floods are likely to occur in some seasons in some areas. No rains and droughts are less frequent.

Study and Discussion:

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

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

Furthermore, the main passage of the line of monsoon travel from June to September and September to June are also signs 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 the 1896-1920's, it was falling over August, September. During 1920-1965's, it was

rising again over July, August, September. During the 1965-2020s, it was falling over September. From 2020, it is now rising upwards and estimated traveling over the months of June, July, August by 2066.

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

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

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

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

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

Epic Period research studies:

Many historical texts in the scriptures such as the Bible and the Quran's also reinforce the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. 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.

Biblical epic Period research studies:

The Bible contains several accounts of intense, back-to-back environmental catastrophes, where years of heavy rainfall and flooding were followed by, or resulted in, years of severe drought and famine. These events often serve as both historical records and spiritual warnings of judgment, requiring Joseph-style preparation.

Complete list of references and evidence related to heavy rains and floods in the Bible that some years heavy rains and floods followed by some years of droughts and famines occurred one after the other.

1. The Seven Years of Plenty Followed by Seven Years of Famine (Egypt)

Reference: Genesis 41:1–57

Event: Pharaoh's dream, interpreted by Joseph, predicted seven years of immense agricultural abundance ("plenty") followed by seven years of severe famine ("dearth") that would consume the land. Evidence: The "Famine Stele," a stone inscription found on Sehel Island, describes a seven-year drought during Pharaoh Djoser's reign, which matches the Biblical account of a prolonged, devastating agricultural failure in Egypt.

Result: Joseph managed the crisis by storing grain during the years of high production, which allowed Egypt and surrounding regions to survive the subsequent famine.

2. The Three-and-a-Half-Year Drought (Elijah's Time)

Reference: 1 Kings 17:1, 1 Kings 18, Luke 4:25, James 5:17

Event: Prophet Elijah declared a total shutdown of rain and dew in Israel for three and a half years as punishment for Baal worship.

Evidence: The text notes a complete lack of water and food, with the brook Cherith drying up and the widow of Zarephath having only a handful of flour.

Result: The drought ended with a sudden, heavy downpour brought by prayer, highlighting the extreme transition from total dryness to intense rain.

3. The Flooding of the Kishon River (Battle of Mount Tabor)

Reference: Judges 5:4, Judges 5:21

Event: God sends, or allows, heavy, unexpected rain to fall in the mountains, causing the Kishon River to overflow, which floods the plain and traps Sisera's iron chariots.

Evidence: The song of Deborah describes the earth trembling and the heavens dropping water, leading to a sudden, violent flood that turned the battlefield into a marsh.

4. The Global Flood (Noah's Time)

Reference: Genesis 6–9

Event: A catastrophic, year-long flood that covers all the high mountains, initiated by the "fountains of the great deep" bursting and "floodgates of heaven" opening for 40 days of rain.

Evidence: Many ancient Near Eastern cultures have similar, pre-Biblical flood myths (e.g., Epic of Gilgamesh, Atrahasis).

Transition: After 150 days of flooding, the waters subside, leading to a new, barren, and dried-out earth.

5. Prophesied Cycles of Judgment (Old Testament)

Reference: Amos 4:6–9

Event: God describes a cycle of withholding rain from one city while giving it to another, followed by blight and mildew.

Evidence: Joel 1:16–20 describes a similar scenario where the food is cut off, seeds wither under the clouds, and cattle groan because there is no pasture, indicating a drought that follows the loss of crops.

6. Ecological Contexts for Combined Disasters

Drought/Fire/Flood Cycle: The Bible describes how severe drought often brings wildfire, removing vegetation. Subsequently, when heavy rains return, this causes flash floods because there is no vegetation to retain the water.

Geological Evidence: Studies of the Dead Sea and other areas in the region indicate that climate in the ancient Near East was subject to extreme fluctuations between wet and dry periods.

References

Genesis 41:53-57 (Joseph's seven years)

1 Kings 17:1 (Elijah's drought)

Judges 5:21 (Kishon flood)

Genesis 7:11-12 (Noah's flood)

Amos 4:7-8 (Withheld rain)

Famine Stele (Egyptological record)

Astronomy and Cosmology

Several passages suggest a finite universe with a beginning, aligning with Big Bang cosmology.

The Bible describes the Earth as suspended in space, contradicting ancient beliefs about physical supports.

References to the "circle of the earth" can be interpreted as indicating its spherical shape.

Verses describing God "stretching out the heavens" are seen by some as consistent with the universe's expansion.

The Bible mentions countless stars, a concept that aligns with modern astronomy but contradicts ancient estimations.

Scripture notes that stars differ in brightness.

A passage in Job suggests that light travels along a path.

Earth Science and Oceanography

Biblical texts describe elements of the water cycle, including evaporation, condensation, and precipitation.

The Bible refers to "paths of the seas," which inspired early oceanographic studies of ocean currents.

Passages mentioning "springs of the sea" and "recesses of the deep" are thought by some to allude to underwater geological features.

A verse in Job suggests that air has weight.

Some interpret a passage in Genesis about the earth being "divided" as a reference to continental drift.

Biology, Health, and Medicine

The Bible states that "the life of the flesh is in the blood," which reflects the vital role of blood.

Genesis describes organisms reproducing "according to their kinds," aligning with the concept of genetic inheritance.

Mosaic laws included instructions for isolating individuals with infectious diseases, a precursor to modern quarantine.

Biblical commands for washing in "running water" demonstrate an understanding of hygiene.

Circumcision was prescribed for the eighth day, which medical studies indicate is optimal for blood clotting.

Dietary restrictions, such as the prohibition of pork, align with modern knowledge of foodborne parasites.

A proverb connects a cheerful heart with good health, reflecting the mind-body connection.

Physics and General Science

Biblical descriptions of the heavens and earth "wearing out" are seen as consistent with the Second Law of Thermodynamics (entropy).

Passages suggesting that creation was finished align with the First Law of Thermodynamics (conservation of energy/matter).

A verse in Hebrews stating that what is seen was made from things unseen is interpreted by some as relating to atomic structure.

A question in Job about "the way is the light parted" is sometimes connected to the spectrum of light.

Indian Medieval period research studies:

Evidence of floods and severe water-related environmental issues during the period of Prince Khurram (later Emperor Shah Jahan, r. 1628–1658) is primarily documented through accounts of intense monsoon seasons, the impact of these on military campaigns, and construction records of the Taj Mahal.

The most notable evidence includes:

1630–1632 Deccan Famine: Although primarily a famine, it was caused by three consecutive years of crop failure, including excessive rains that caused waterlogging and flooding, followed by drought in Gujarat, Khandesh, and the Deccan.

Monsoon Damage to Taj Mahal (1652): A letter from Prince Aurangzeb to Shah Jahan dated December 9, 1652 (21st year of construction), reported that heavy rains caused significant leaks in the dome, arched portals, and underground chambers of the Taj Mahal.

Yamuna River Floods: During the construction of the Red Fort and Shahjahanabad, and in his earlier years, Shah Jahan is noted for dealing with rapid currents of the Yamuna River, with anecdotal accounts suggesting he swam across a flooded river in his youth.

Military Disruptions: During campaigns (particularly in the Deccan and later in Assam during his reign), heavy rains frequently flooded plains, rendering Mughal cavalry ineffective and turning battlefields into marshes, a consistent challenge documented in military chronicles.

Water Management Structures: In response to the high variability of monsoon rains, Shah Jahan commissioned the construction of specialized pavilions (Sawan and Bhadon) in the Red Fort to enjoy the monsoon, but also invested in extensive canal systems to manage water flow and prevent destruction. These records indicate that the era, while culturally prosperous, was marked by significant climate volatility, including extreme wet seasons and subsequent, or concurrent, periods of drought.

India's epic Period research studies:

Evidence of heavy rains and major floods during the periods associated with the Ramayana and Mahabharata is found in a combination of ancient literary descriptions, paleoclimatic studies, and marine archaeology. These events are often described as part of broader environmental changes or cataclysmic events.

Here is a compiled list of evidence:

1. The Submergence of Dwarka (Mahabharata)

The most prominent evidence is the submersion of Krishna's city, Dwarka, in the west coast of India, which is documented both in the Mausala Parva of the Mahabharata and by modern marine archaeology.

Textual Evidence: The Mausala Parva (7.40) describes the ocean rushing into the city of Dwarka after the departure of Krishna, swallowing the city.

Archaeological Evidence: Marine archaeologist Dr. S.R. Rao and his team discovered submerged structures off the coast of Dwarka, including fortified walls, bastions, and stone anchors, confirming that a prosperous port city was submerged.

Timing: Studies suggest this submergence occurred around 5525 BCE, 36 years after the Kurukshetra war.

2. The Great Flood of Hastinapura (Late Mahabharata Era)

The Puranas and late epic tradition refer to a major flood that destroyed the capital city of Hastinapura.

Textual Evidence: The literature mentions that the city was washed away by the Ganga, forcing the successor of the Pandavas, King Nichakshu, to move his capital to Kaushambi.

Geological Evidence: Excavations at Hastinapura by B.B. Lal (ASI) showed evidence of a massive flood event that destroyed the settlement (marked by a distinct debris layer), followed by a gap in habitation.

3. Intense Monsoon Floods (Ramayana Period)

The Ramayana text contains multiple descriptions of monsoon conditions and river behavior, suggesting a very wet climate in North-Central India.

Description of Rivers: The Ramayana describes the river Ganga as an extremely large and frequently flooding river during its time.

Seasonal Floods: The text describes the rainy season as a time of immense water, with rivers overflowing, which forced Rama and Lakshmana to halt their

journey and stay in one place during the monsoon, a practice that mirrors modern, traditional monsoon management in the region.

Geographical Shifts: Geological studies show the Yamuna shifted its course by tens of kilometers in that era, often associated with major flooding events that disconnected it from the Saraswati river.

4. Paleoclimatic and Geological Evidence (Both Eras)

Sea Level Rises: Marine geological studies indicate that sea levels were high or undergoing rapid fluctuations around 5500 BCE (approx. 7500 years before present), which correlates with the timeline of both epics.

Stalagmites Evidence: Studies of oxygen isotopes in stalagmites from Meghalaya caves indicate significant changes in rainfall patterns, including periods of excessive monsoon, which likely triggered major floods across the subcontinent.

"Rohini Sakata Bhedanam": Astronomers have interpreted this phrase in the epics as a portent of a catastrophic natural disaster (great flood/famine) that happened during both the Ramayana (abduction of Sita) and the Mahabharata war.

Dry Period/Subsequent Rain: Some studies of the Kutch region indicate that a long, dry period (lasting over a century) was followed by intense rainfall, a common pattern that causes dramatic flooding when the climate flips.

5. Other Environmental Indicators

Famine followed by Rain (Romapada): The story of King Romapada of Anga includes a description of a long, severe drought followed by excessive rains, indicating a volatile, high-variability monsoon climate.

Lake/Tank Overflowing: The Eri Kaatha Ramar temple (Rama who saved the tank) in Tamil Nadu, though built later, commemorates a legendary event where heavy, persistent rainfall caused a major tank to breach, flooding the region.

Quran's epic periods research studies:

Evidence of heavy rains and floods during the period of the Quran (roughly 7th-century Arabia, 600–700 AD) consists of direct Quranic references, early Islamic historical accounts (Tafsir and Hadith), and modern environmental archaeology in the Hejaz region. The period was characterized by extreme, often seasonal, hydrological events that could transition a barren landscape into a lush one or cause catastrophic destruction.

Quranic Evidence (Scriptural References)

The Flood of the Dam (Saba'): Surah Saba' (34:15-17) describes the destruction of the city of Sheba (Saba') in Yemen, where a great dam was breached by a catastrophic flood (Sayl al-'Arim), turning their gardens into wasteland.

The Flood of Noah (Nuh): Though pre-dating the 7th century, the story is mentioned 12 times and emphasized as a historical reality by the Quran. It describes a "pouring" of water from the sky and a bursting forth of springs, creating a massive flood that drowned disbelievers.

The Flood as Divine Punishment (Pharaoh): Surah Al-A'raf (7:133) mentions a flood (along with locusts, lice, and frogs) as one of the signs/punishments sent upon Pharaoh's people, often interpreted as flash floods that caused immense damage.

The "Heavy Clouds" (Al-Sahab al-Thiqal): Surah Ar-Ra'd (13:12) and other verses refer to clouds heavy with water, providing rain as mercy, but also holding the capacity for destruction (thunder, hail).

Historical and Archaeological Evidence (7th Century & Pre-Islamic Transition)

Pre-Islamic Meccan Flood (c. 200–500 AD): Historical accounts, such as those discussed by Muslim historians, indicate a major flood destroyed parts of the early settlement around the Kaaba, requiring rebuilding.

Pre-Prophethood Flood (5 Years Prior): Flash floods five years before Muhammad's prophethood severely cracked the walls of the Kaaba, necessitating a major renovation of the structure.

Flood of the Caliphate of Umar (c. 638 AD / 17 Hijri): One of the first major documented floods during the Islamic era struck Mecca, prompting Caliph Umar to build dams in the valleys (like Wadi Fatima) to protect the Haram.

Archaeological Evidence of Early Islamic Water Management: Excavations in the Hejaz region have uncovered water-management structures (dams, cisterns, walls) dating to the early Islamic period designed to manage flash floods and divert water from crucial areas.

Paleoclimate Data (Northern Arabia): Scientific analysis of sediment cores shows that the period between 600 AD and 1000 AD in Northern Arabia was subject to high-intensity rain events, with evidence of increased humidity and flash flooding, contrasting with the hyper-arid conditions of today.

Evidence of Immediate Aftermath in Accounts

Destruction of Gardens: The Quranic narratives (like Saba') describe the total destruction of agricultural infrastructure due to floods.

Sedimentation and Debris: Historical reports of floods in Mecca indicate they often filled the Mataf (area around the Kaaba) with mud, sand, and debris from surrounding hills.

Transformation of Landscapes: The Quran (13:17) describes how rain brings forth rivers and fills the earth, and early commentaries often highlight the rapid change from desert to overflowing water, a common phenomenon in the region.

Recent world research studies:

Recent world history has seen an increase in the frequency and intensity of heavy rain and flooding, largely driven by climate change and, more recently, the transition to La Niña conditions. Catastrophic flooding has been a recurring global issue, resulting in thousands of deaths and billions of dollars in economic damages annually.

Here is a list of major evidence of heavy rains and floods during recent history, with a focus on the 21st century and specifically 2020–2025.

2025 (January–Present)

Sumatra Island, Indonesia (Nov–Dec): Catastrophic floods and landslides killed over 1,000 people and displaced 1.2 million.

Cyclone Ditwah, Sri Lanka (Nov–Dec): Caused the most destructive flooding in recent history, killing over 600 people, with over 1.1 million hectares submerged.

Hurricane Melissa, Caribbean (Oct): A Category 5 hurricane caused severe flooding and landslides in Jamaica, Haiti, and Cuba.

Punjab, India (Aug): Suffered the worst floods in four decades, with 1,400+ villages submerged after heavy rain and dam water releases.

Himalayan Region, Nepal/Pakistan (May–July): Multiple Glacier Lake Outburst Floods (GLOF) caused by rapid glacial melt.

2024 (Global)

Libya/Mediterranean (Sept): Storm Daniel caused catastrophic floods, particularly in Derna, where dam failures resulted in thousands of deaths.

Central Europe (Sept): Storm Boris brought extreme rain, with 24-hour totals equaling a month's worth of precipitation, affecting Poland, Austria, and Romania.

Southern Brazil (April–May): 90% of municipalities in Rio Grande do Sul were impacted by historic rainfall, the worst in 80 years.

India (Aug–Sept): Major floods in Gujarat, Telangana, Andhra Pradesh, and the northern plains due to extreme, multi-day rainfall, breaking 75-to-200-year return period records.

East Africa (Ongoing): Significant flooding along the Benue and Niger rivers in Nigeria and across Uganda due to above-average rainfall.

2020–2023 (Major Events)

Pakistan Floods (2022): Catastrophic monsoons left over 1,700 dead and 33 million affected.

Libya (Sept 2023): Medicane Daniel caused 25% of Derna to be destroyed by dam collapses.

South Asia (2020): Widespread flooding affecting India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Nepal, killing 6,511 people.

Henan, China (2021): Exceptionally heavy, and record-breaking rainfall caused severe flooding, with more than a year's rain falling in 3 days.

Western Europe (July 2021): Intense rain in Germany and Belgium caused severe flooding, leading to 200+ deaths.

Significant 21st Century Floods (Pre-2020)

Hurricane Harvey, USA (2017): Dumped record-setting rainfall (50+ inches) on Texas.

Kerala, India (2018): Severe monsoon flooding, killing over 445 people.

Southeast Asia/Thailand (2011): Massive flooding lasting months, with 2,800+ deaths.

Pakistan (2010): Indus River floods covered 20% of the country, affecting 20 million people.

Mumbai, India (2005): 944 mm of rain in 24 hours paralyzed the city.

Hurricane Katrina, USA (2005): Levee failures flooded 80% of New Orleans.

Mozambique (2000): Severe floods caused by heavy rain and cyclones.

Key Trends and Evidence

Increasing Frequency: Glacial origin floods in the Himalayas have increased from once every 5–10 years to multiple events in a single month.

Urbanization Impact: The 2024 Global Risk Report highlights that urbanization reduces soil absorption, making flash floods more destructive.

Atmospheric Moisture: Each additional degree Celsius of warming allows the atmosphere to hold about 7% more water vapor, leading to more intense rainfall events.

Economic Impact: Between 2020 and 2024, flood damages cost more than US\$325 billion globally

The IITs Study and Discussion of 100 years the Indian Monsoon:

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

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

The paper published in international journal PALEO 3 highlights three phases in the 900 years

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

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

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

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

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

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

Studies of the IITM, Pune:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A study of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge supported and in part by the National Science Foundation, the National Research Foundation of Singapore, and the Singapore-MIT Alliance for Research and Technology (SMART) finds that the Indian monsoon, 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.

Studies on the Milankovitch cycles:

Another great source of evidence for the determination of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale is the Milankovitch scales. Earth has seasons because its axis of rotation is tilted at an angle of 23.5 degrees relative to our orbital plane-the plane of Earth's orbit around the sun. The collective effects of changes in the Earth's rotation around its axis and revolution around the Sun such as axial tilt etc. may influence climatic patterns on the earth. When examining the 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 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 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 the Indian Monsoon Time Scale 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 Indian Monsoon Time Scale. 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 Indian Monsoon Time Scale. That is about a 60 years upwards journey and about 25 years downward in total oscillating once every about 85 years, the latter taking 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 Indian Monsoon Time Scale. 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.

Studies on the recent patterns of the heavy rains and floods worldwide:

According to the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, 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 the 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 affected Iraq in March 2024, and floods affected Kazakhstan in March 2024.

Studies on the 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 Indian Monsoon Time Scale, 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.

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 a higher position. In such situations, it is very important to study the travel patterns of these climates and monsoons. So scientists can set up the Indian Monsoon Time Scale and sense the upcoming climate changes in advance.

Studies on the presence of Indian monsoon advancing towards from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian sea and from the September to June during journey of Indian monsoon season in recent decades:

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

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

To days, significant record-breaking events:

As of mid-February 2026, the Northern Hemisphere is experiencing an exceptionally harsh winter, characterized by a "snow apocalypse" in Russia, deadly winter storms in the U.S., and unusual snowfall in the Saudi Arabian desert. These events, following a record-breaking warm year in 2025, are being driven by a significantly disrupted polar vortex, causing extreme cold to spill into regions unaccustomed to such temperatures.

Here is a breakdown of the significant, record-breaking weather events:

1. United States: "Deadly Winter Storm Fern" (Late Jan–Feb 2026)

Context: A major winter storm (referred to as "Fern" in some reports) brought over a foot of snow from New Mexico to New England, with up to 31 inches in New Mexico.

Record-Breaking Impact: At least 30 to over 100+ deaths have been reported across several states due to hypothermia and accidents.

Infrastructure Failure: Over 850,000 residents lost power, particularly in the South (Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana), where power lines snapped under heavy ice.

Disruption: Over 24,500 US flights were canceled between Jan 23–26.

Current State: As of Feb 10-11, the Ohio River experienced its most significant freeze-over since 1977.

2. Russia: "Snow Apocalypse" & Historic Cold (Jan 2026)

Kamchatka Peninsula: Experienced its heaviest snowfall in over 60 years, with some reports citing a 146-year record for early January. Snowdrifts reached up to 5 meters (16 feet) high, burying cars and buildings.

Moscow: Recorded its heaviest snowfall in over 200 years on Jan 30, with 92 mm of precipitation, breaking records set over two centuries ago.

Siberia: Temperatures in Yakutsk dropped to -56°C in late December 2025, continuing into January 2026, forcing schools to move online.

3. Saudi Arabia: Rare Desert Snowfall (Dec 2025–Jan 2026)

Rare Phenomenon: Northern Saudi Arabia (Tabuk, Jabal Al-Lawz) saw significant, rare snowfall

in late December 2025, with temperatures plummeting to -4°C, marking one of the coldest winters in 30 years.

Impact: Desert landscapes, including Al-Jawf, were covered in white. Camels were filmed navigating snow-covered dunes.

Cause: A deep low-pressure system bringing cold polar air met with moisture from the Red Sea/Mediterranean, creating a "warming paradox" where intense heat is replaced by sudden, extreme cold.

4. Afghanistan & Pakistan: Deadly Avalanches & Snow (Jan 2026)

Humanitarian Crisis: Over 70 people died in Pakistan and Afghanistan in late January 2026 due to heavy snow, avalanches, and intense cold.

Damage: Thousands of homes were destroyed or damaged, and roads were blocked in 15 of Afghanistan's 34 provinces.

5. India: Harsh Himalayan Winter (Jan–Feb 2026)

North India: An intense western disturbance brought widespread snowfall to Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh, ending the driest January in four years.

Stranded Tourists: Thousands of tourists were stranded in Himachal Pradesh, with traffic halted for over 24 hours.

Record Heat/Dryness: Conversely, February 2025 was noted as the hottest and driest in 125 years.

6. Other Notable Events

Japan: Northern regions recorded extreme snowfall of over 183 cm (72 inches) in 24 hours in early February 2026.

Global Climate: 2025 was the third-warmest year on record, with sea ice cover in both poles falling to its lowest value in February 2025.

These events indicate a trend of increasing volatility, with extreme cold and snow impacting traditionally warmer or more temperate zones.

Scientific analysis on the past, present, 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 2020-2060. As a result, it is known that there will be major global climate changes and natural calamities in the coming years "i.e" heavy rains, floods will occur until about 2060. So, there is a possibility of heavy rains and floods and rivers overflowing in India in the coming days.

While examining the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, it appears that the summer Monsoon is traveling in the upper direction.

2000-2010- Decade-Long Analysis:

For example, the leftside pre-path monsoon was at its lowest point on July 25th, 2000 slowly moved up and reached July 11th, 2010 after 10 years. And the

rightside main-path of the monsoon was at its lowest point on **August 17th, 2000** slowly moved parallel to the pre-path with a difference of about 30 days and reached **August 12, 2010** after 10 years.

2010-2020- Decade-Long Analysis:

When the same monsoon is seen after 10 years, the leftside pre-path monsoon was on **July 11th, 2010** slowly moved further up and reached **July 4th, 2020** after 10 years. And the main-path of the monsoon was on **August 12th, 2010** slowly moved parallel to the pre-path with a difference of about 30 days and reached **August 02, 2020** after 10 years.

Current year 2025- Analysis

Since 2020, the monsoon line has been moving upwards in a descending direction. As of the current year **2025**, the monsoon line is at the leftside pre-path of the Indian summer monsoon, traveling upwards and reaching the **27th June**. Below this, the rightside main-path of Indian summer monsoon also traveled upwards parallel to the pre-path of Indian summer monsoon with a difference of about 30 days and reached to the **24th July**. As it moves further up, changes in the climate are likely increasing and there are more chances of heavy rains and floods in the coming years. Let's see where the monsoon line will reach by next year **2026**.

2010-2060- Future Analysis:

Keep track of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale carefully. During the 1865-1895's, the main path-way of the Indian monsoon was rising over June, July, August. During the 1896-1920's, it was falling over August, September. During 1920-1965's, it was rising again over July, August, September. During the 1965-2020s, it was falling over September. From 2020, it is now rising upwards and estimated traveling over the months of June, July, August by 2060. From 2020, 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 resulting in heavy rains & floods in coming years during 2020-2060. So, according to the Indian Monsoon Time Scales, it is known that there will be climate changes in the coming years "i.e" heavy rains and and floods etc. will occur until about **2060**, and there will be droughts and famines until about **2100** and above.

Although these reports were revealed by the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, they reflect the upcoming global climate changes. However, if we set up separate Monsoon Time Scales for the respective monsoonal climate systems and analyze the data, accurate results will be obtained for the respective monsoonal climate systems

Although these reports were revealed by the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, they reflect the upcoming global climate changes. However, if we set up separate

Monsoon Time Scales for the respective monsoonal climate systems and analyze the data, accurate results will be obtained for the respective monsoonal climate systems.

Scientific theorem:

The cause is unknown. Earth's rotation and revolution—that is, diurnal cycle, coriolis effect, cyclone formation etc. patterns of the rotation cause the day-night cycle, leading to daily temperature/humidity fluctuations and generating the coriolis effect, which dictates global wind patterns; Seasons, solstices equinoxes, climate zones, etc. patterns of the revolution, combined with axial tilt, change sunlight intensity, causing seasons, atmospheric temperature variations, and shifting climatic zones fundamentally alters the atmosphere by driving daily, seasonal, and directional changes.

There are many more mysteries between celestial mechanics and Earth's climate. One of them is the "Heavy Rains & Floods Era" and "Droughts & Famines Era" that 'Celestial Mechanics of Earth's Rotation and Revolution' creates in the Earth's climate. I have only discovered a few. Scientists can unravel more of these mysteries.

This scientific theorem needs to be defined by scientists. However, according to me, the intertropical convergence zone at the equator follows the movement of the sun and shifts north of the equator, merging with the heat low-pressure zone created by the rising heat of the subcontinent due to direct and converging rays of the summer sun on the Indian subcontinent, and develops into the Indian monsoon trough and maintains Indian monsoon circulation.

In this way, the Earth in accordance with its variations in axial tilt (obliquity, approx. 22.1°–24.5°), orbital shape (eccentricity), and axial wobble (precession) alter solar radiation distribution from vertical to its path that revolves around the sun, creates, approximately, a few decade-long zigzag cyclical patterns on the Earth's climate that resulting in climate changes on the earth, heavy rains and floods lasting for a few decades and droughts and famines lasting for few decades are triggering in zigzag cyclical patterns (it is proven and everyone can be seen with the naked eye on the monsoon time scales).

When traveling in the ascending direction, it creates a "wet" phase with increased precipitation for a few decades and causes heavy rains and floods, and when traveling in the descending direction, it creates a "dry" phase for a few decades and causes droughts and famines. For example, during 1865-1895, the main pathway of the Indian monsoon was rising over June, July, and August for a few decades and resulted in more rainy years and fewer droughts. During the 1896-1920s, it was falling over in August and September and resulted in more drought years and

fewer rain years. During 1920-1965, it was rising again over July, August, and September and resulted in more rainy years and fewer drought years. During the 1965-2020s, it was falling over September and resulted in more drought years and fewer rain years. From around 2015-20, it is now rising upwards and estimated to travel over the months of June, July, and August by 2060. As a result, there is a possibility of good rainfall for many years, and in some years heavy rains and floods occur in some regions. These conditions had already begun to occur in India and peaked around 2045 and then began to subside by 2060.

Although currently in a rising state, it has been estimated that this trend will continue until 2060, after which it will enter a "Droughts and Famines Era" starting from 1960. From 2060 until the end of this century in 2100, India will experience more droughts and fewer periods of rainfall. These are just current estimates only. This means that while the era of the "Heavy Rains and Floods Era" is currently ongoing, a "Droughts and Famines Era" will occur from 2060 to 2100.

Here is another point to be grasped. If this upward journey of the Indian monsoon continues further in the future, there will be no shortage until the end of the century, 2100. Instead, subverting our expectation, the path of the Indian monsoon gradually begins to shift downward, and then drought years will intensify again. This means that scientists should be watching to see how this monsoon journey continues in the future.

Conclusion:

I proposed and designed the Basics of Global Monsoon Time Scales along with the Indian Monsoon Time Scale for unraveling the mysteries of the global monsoon systems, including the Indian monsoon; studying the celestial dynamics of the Earth's monsoonal climate; and exercising the benefits to the people. We can make many more modifications, thus bringing many more developments in the Monsoon Time Scales, and it should be computerized for accurate predictions..

Acknowledgements:

In this research, many consultations were made with professors and scientists for their valuable suggestions and advice. The India Meteorological Department, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Indian Institute of Science, etc., provided a lot of valuable information and data to this research and in making these Basics of Monsoon Time Scales, including the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. There was also some information taken from Wikipedia. And my sincere thanks to Dr. Hongbao Ma, Editor-in-Chief, and his team at the Marsaland Press for their invaluable support in bringing my research and studies to light. I am grateful, and sincere thanks to all of them.

Planet Earth is now entering the "Heavy Rains & Floods Era ", What is going to happen in the coming years and decades:

Here is a critical point to bring to the notice of governments, water management boards, scientists, irrigation engineers, officers, farmers, and people to be aware of one thing. India is now rapidly entering the "Heavy Rains & Floods Era." This "Heavy Rains & Floods Era" is now rising, and peaked around 2045 and then began to subside by 2060. Because of this, India is going to be hit by heavy rains and floods in the coming years. As a result of India entering into the "Heavy Rains & Floods Era," rivers, reservoirs, lakes, dams, and barrages in India will be full of water in the coming years. A growing trend of "monsoon clustering" is occurring, where a vast majority of seasonal rain falls within a few days, leading to immediate flash floods. Groundwater will be replenished. Storms will occur. Sea levels along India's coast are rising, and major cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai are at extreme risk, and millions of Indians could be at risk from rising sea levels. Indian cities currently lack proper stormwater drainage, a deficit that will compound flood damages as rainfall intensifies. Rising temperatures are causing rapid glacial retreat and an increase in glacial lake area, significantly raising the risk of catastrophic Glacial Lake Outburst Floods (GLOFs) for downstream communities. In some cases, heavy rains and floods are accompanied by cloudbursts, thunderstorms, hailstorms, and other catastrophic effects. There is a possibility of abundant water resources for the next 35 years. And at the same time, low-lying areas are flooded, causing loss of life and property. However, this does not mean that heavy rains and floods occur in all years. There are more heavy rains and floods years and fewer drought and famines years.

What will the conditions be like in the world countries after the "Heavy Rains & Floods Era "

Around 2060, "The Droughts & Floods Era" began in the world countries, and by 2100 this century, several droughts and famines will occur in the world countries. However, this does not mean that droughts and famines occur in all years. There are more droughts and famines years and fewer heavy rains and floods years.

The importance of establishing the Global Monsoon Time Scales and its significance in studying weather patterns and natural disasters in India

So, it would be a good idea for all the monsoon climate and monsoon-related and monsoon-affected ministries, departments, sectors, schemes, and everyone in the world countries to keep an eye on the Global Monsoon Time Scales and constantly monitor the situation.

The Global Monsoon Time Scales are a great invention, but I don't understand why it has been neglected and rejected by the world countries. It can unravel the mysteries of monsoonal climate changes and natural calamities along with the planetary mysteries of the Earth-Sun rotation cycle and its associated effects on the Earth's monsoonal climate. World scientists developed this and recognize me as the inventor of the Global Monsoon Time Scales.

Establishing the Global Monsoon Time Scales (IMTS) is vital for creating a chronological framework that tracks the complex, seasonal reversal of winds and its associated weather events. By mapping these patterns on a precise scale (e.g., 365 days from March to March), researchers can analyze historical data to predict future movements and mitigate the impacts of natural disasters.

Global Monsoon Time Scale...A Great inventions that India has neglected:

I am an unfortunate Indian scientist with a vision to save the world's countries from monsoonal climate changes and natural calamities. I did not get support and research opportunities. I built a small lab with available resources and conducted research and studies on the global monsoon systems. After much research and studies, I proposed and designed the Global Monsoon Time Scales along with the Indian Monsoon Time Scale in 1991. After the introduction of the Global Monsoon Time Scales along with the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, it is known that Planet Earth is entering an era of great heavy rains and floods. In 1991, I submitted a research report to the Hon'ble Prime Minister of India through Sri G.M.C. Balayogi, Member of Parliament (Lok Sabha) on the importance and necessity of establishing the Global Monsoon Time Scales along with the Indian Monsoon Time Scale for studying the monsoonal climate systems. Sri G.M.C. Balayogi recommended the Global Monsoon Time Scales along with the Indian Monsoon Time Scale to the India Meteorological Department for implementation in the services of the people. In 1994, The Cabinet Secretariat of India also recommended this Global Monsoon Time Scale along with the Indian Monsoon Time Scale proposal to the Ministry of Science & Technology, Govt of India for further research and implementation. In 1996, many consultations were made with the Parliament House, President of India and other VVIPs for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales along with the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. In 2005, consultations were made with the India Meteorological Department about the Global Monsoon Time Scales along with the Indian Monsoon Time Scale for further research and development in the services of the people. In 2009, The Secretary, Minister of Science and Technology also

recommended the Global Monsoon Time Scales along with the Indian Monsoon Time Scale to the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology for further research and development. In 2008, Dr.T.Subbarami Reddy, Hon'ble Union Minister of State for India made a recommendation to the India Meteorological Department for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales along with the Indian Monsoon Time Scale in the services of welfare of the people. In 2008, I sent a representation to the Government of India, India Meteorological Department about the correspondence for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales along with the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. In 2009, I made a representation to the Government of India, India Meteorological Department about the correspondence for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales along with the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. In 2009, the Secretary, Minister of Science and Technology sent a letter to the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales along with the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. In 2010, a representation was sent to the India Meteorological Department about the correspondence for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales along with the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. Despite much pleading, the Global Monsoon Time Scales along with the Indian Monsoon Time Scale was neglected and pushed into the dark, unable to be recognized.

A comprehensive analysis on the beneficial and detrimental interaction between various sectors, schemes, and plans, and the Global Monsoon Time Scales:

In the coming years, increased heavy rains and floods in world countries will have significant detrimental impacts across various sectors, and beneficial interactions will also occur, especially concerning water replenishment. The interaction with existing government schemes and plans with severe implications for the economy, infrastructure, and human life highlights the urgent need for enhanced climate resilience and adaptive strategies..

Beneficial Interactions: While the negative impacts are substantial, heavy rains and floods do offer positive ecological and agricultural effects when they occur within seasonal norms or in managed scenarios: The positive impacts are specific and often incidental to the main event, but significant in the context of India's water needs.

***Surface Water Resources Rejuvenation:** The most significant benefit is the recharging of groundwater tables and replenishment of rivers, lakes, and reservoirs, which are crucial for irrigation and

drinking water supplies, especially after a drought year. Government programs under the National Water Mission aim to increase water use efficiency and promote traditional conservation methods to harness these benefits effectively.

***Groundwater Recharge:** Floodwaters percolate into the ground, replenishing underground aquifers, which are a critical source for drinking water and agriculture, especially during dry periods.

***Soil Enrichment:** Floods deposit nutrient-rich silt and sediment on floodplains, naturally fertilizing the soil and boosting agricultural productivity in the long term.

***Ecosystem Support:** Seasonal flooding helps maintain the balance of river ecosystems, which is vital for fish, wildlife, and waterfowl biodiversity.

Interaction with Schemes and Plans Beneficial Interactions

***India's strategies, such as the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), outline missions to adapt and mitigate these impacts.**

***Disaster Management Plans:** The National Disaster Management Authority (NDMA) and the Central Water Commission (CWC) work on flood forecasting and early warning systems, collaborating with entities like Google to provide inundation alerts.

***Climate-Resilient Agriculture:** The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture promotes practices like crop diversification and improved water management to enhance resilience.

***Infrastructure Resilience:** Plans for urban development encourage sustainable practices and improved early warning systems to adapt infrastructure to extreme weather events.

***Challenges:** Despite these plans, implementation has faced challenges, including underfunding and a lack of effective enforcement of measures like floodplain zoning, which highlights the need for more robust, integrated, and well-funded strategies in the future.

Detrimental Interactions

The increasing intensity and erratic nature of these events mean the detrimental effects now largely outweigh the benefits, causing widespread disruption and damage:

***Agriculture**

Agriculture and Food Security: This sector, which employs nearly half the population, is highly vulnerable. The agricultural sector is the most severely affected, with annual losses in the thousands of crores of rupees.

***Crop Damage and Failure:** Waterlogging, soil erosion, and nutrient loss lead to significant crop damage and failure, particularly in the Kharif and Rabi seasons.

***Food Security and Prices:** Reduced agricultural output can lead to food shortages and increased prices for consumers, impacting national food security.

***Farmer Income Loss:** Farmers experience severe financial setbacks, with potential income reductions of up to 80% in affected regions.

***Economy and Infrastructure**

Urban Flooding: Impermeable surfaces and inadequate drainage systems lead to severe urban flooding, disrupting daily life and causing massive productivity losses in economic hubs like Bengaluru and Chennai.

Human Health and Society:

Floods inflict massive economic losses, disrupting growth and straining public finances.

***Infrastructure Damage:** Roads, bridges, railways, power stations, and communication networks suffer extensive damage, requiring costly and time-consuming repairs.

***Infrastructure and Urban Development:** Rapid, often unregulated, urbanization in floodplains exacerbates the impact of heavy rains.

***Livelihood Loss:** Small and marginal farmers, who are typically dependent on rain-fed agriculture, face severe income loss, increased debt, and food insecurity. Schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) provide some insurance, but experts note the need for a complete revamp to meet the scale of the challenge.

***Crop Damage & Yield Reduction:** Excessive and unseasonal rains cause waterlogging, soil erosion, and crop destruction (e.g., paddy, wheat, sugarcane), leading to significant financial losses for farmers.

***Economic Slowdown:** The destruction of businesses, supply chain disruptions, and the diversion of funds from development to relief efforts can significantly reduce the GDP growth of affected states.

Reconstruction Boom (Short-term): In the immediate aftermath, there is often a short-term economic boom in the construction sector due to rebuilding efforts, which can lead to increased wages and credit flow for housing repairs.

Health and Society

***Displacement and Mental Health:** Floods displace millions of people, particularly the urban poor in slums, leading to long-term challenges in finding adequate shelter and a rise in mental health issues like PTSD.

***Loss of Life and Displacement:** Floods are the leading cause of natural disaster-related deaths in India, also causing mass displacement and a subsequent humanitarian crisis.

***Health Risks:** Contamination of water sources with sewage and chemicals leads to outbreaks of waterborne diseases like cholera, typhoid, and diarrhea, as well as skin infections. Contamination of water sources leads to an increased risk of waterborne diseases (cholera, typhoid, diarrhea). The National Action Plan for Climate Change and Human Health aims to address these climate-sensitive illnesses.

*Psychological Trauma: The loss of loved ones, property, and livelihoods causes significant emotional and psychological distress for affected communities.

*Physical Damage: Repeated damage to roads, railways, bridges, power grids, and communication networks requires costly repairs and slows down industrial output and trade.

*Habitat Destruction: The natural environment suffers from soil erosion, sedimentation, and pollution from contaminated floodwaters, which destroy wildlife habitats.

*Water Contamination: The influx of pollutants can disrupt delicate aquatic ecosystems and make water sources unsafe for drinking.

*Food Price Inflation: Crop losses disrupt supply chains, causing spikes in food prices (e.g., onions, tomatoes), which contributes to inflation and impacts the purchasing power of low-income households.

In conclusion, while water replenishment is a natural benefit of the monsoon, the increased severity and frequency of flooding driven by climate change are overwhelmingly negative, necessitating urgent investment in climate-resilient infrastructure, early warning systems, and integrated flood management

Request to the world science enthusiasts & experimenters:

Among the inventions and discoveries I have found, the Global Monsoon Time Scales, Global Geoscope systems and Doctrines of Cosmology are important and favorite to me. I am making this appeal to the world science enthusiasts and experimenters that kindly make further research and development on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale use in the services of our country. I designed the Global Monsoon Time Scales in a manual with insufficient data. If we create a computationally accurate Global Monsoon Time Scales with complete data of low pressure systems, depressions, cyclones, and others from 1880 to the present, a highly accurate Global Monsoon Time Scales will be developed, and it will unravel the mysteries of the Global monsoonal climate systems and its related weather conditions and natural calamities in advance. Accordingly, based on that, we should formulate effective plans on the issues of the agriculture, irrigation, etc. sectors and implement them for the service of people

Everyone can find out these Global Monsoon Time Scales in all social networking websites and search engines or can obtain it by sending your email to me. I will send them a model copy of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale along with the valuable information I have. These findings are very helpful for research institutions, universities, IIT's, IIS', and also it can be very helpful for Ph.D students, Postdocs, professors, seniors, scientists and science enthusiasts and

experimenters who want to innovate numerous issues related to the Indian monsoon system.

Those who want to design a Monsoon Time Scales for their region and conduct weather predictions have trouble in making these Monsoon Time Scales, kindly contact me at my email id gangadhar19582058@gmail.com and take my suggestions and assistance. I will send you complete details of the Monsoon time scales. Further if you want, I will create a manual Monsoon Time Scale and send the same to you for study and research. However for this, data of list of monsoon pulses in the form of monsoonal low pressure systems, depressions and storms formed over their monsoon region or country last 100 and above years since 1880 as cited in the Reference-1 (i.e. 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.). I will make and send it to you. So, researchers send Monsoon data of their region, state or country. I will make and send Monsoon Time Scales for their region, state or country. These monsoon time scales are very helpful for research institutions, universities, researchers and also these can be very helpful for Ph.D students, Postdocs, professors, seniors, scientists and science enthusiasts who want to conduct researches and studies on climate changes there. Because, through these Monsoon Time Scales it is known in advance what kind of climate changes and natural calamities have occurred in your region, sub-division, state or country in the past 100 years and what kind of climate changes are going to happen in the coming 100 years.

Brief author-bio:

I am an unfortunate Indian scientist that society threw away despite introduced numerous unique ideas, doctrines and concepts just like Macro-cosmos, Meso-cosmos, Micro-cosmos, Macrocosm, Microcosm, Macro-universes, Micro-universes, Geo-universe, Atomic-universe, Photon-universe, Human-like worlds in the Atoms, Earth-based Artificial rains, Artificial storms, Artificial underground waters, Inventing life, Creating Superhumans, Restoring humans of the past, Future Travel, Past Travels, Creating Earth-2, Connecting inner-atomic-worlds, Connecting outer-geo-worlds, Biometeorological-based weather forecasting, Geoscope systems, Monsoons Time Scales, Astrometeorological-based Nature Cyclic Pattern Tables and so many other numerous unique futuristic ideas and doctrines that conquer the creation and try unsuccessfully to fulfill them. But I can say with confidence that scientists will fulfill them someday in the future, as all these have

scientific possibilities with some scientific methodologies with some clues and ideas that are possible to succeed.

I approached several research institutions and government authorities, explained my scientific projects and begged for research opportunities to fulfill them. But, I did not get support and opportunities despite noting my poverty, tattered clothes, social caste status and denied and pushed me out to the gate. Some people mocked me, others verbally abused me with obscenities, and some even attacked and beat me. I faced severe rejections, social prejudice and even social legal persecutions due to casteism & untouchability and discrimination & negligence.

Eventually, I set up a makeshift laboratory in a corner of my thatched hut, - on my own without the support of the governments and research organizations and conducted research and studies with available resources and mathematical instruments, drawings, designs, home-made apparatus, scrap reference books on the Earth's sciences and introduced numerous unique ideas and doctrines and tried to realize and fulfill the ideas and doctrines,

Among them, Biometeorological-based weather forecasting systems(1965-70) for studying the inextricable relationship between living things and natural disasters; Doctrines of my Cosmology (1970-80) for breaking the mysteries of the cosmos; Basics of Geoscope systems(1980-87) for unlocking the geophysical mysteries and creating innovative missions; Basics of Monsoon Time Scales (1987-91) for studying and predicting climate changes and natural calamities; Astrometeorological-based Nature Cyclic Pattern Tables (1991-2000) for studying the inextricable relationships between the planetary movements in the space and climate changes on the earth; Designs of Geoscope systems(2000-2015) for all world seismic zones; Designs of Global Monsoon Time Scales (2015-still) for all world countries including all global, regional and local monsoon systems etc. were successfully completed and proved out in practice. While remaining others as mentioned above such as Creating artificial rains and floods based on the Earth's geomagnetic field and pouring rains in the rain-fed irrigation areas; Creating artificial cyclones based on the Earth's geomagnetic field pouring heavy rains and floods over the reservoirs and dams; Creating artificial underground waters based on the Earth's geomagnetic field and raise groundwaters in rain-fed and drought areas and many more futuristic ideas and doctrines that can be accomplished through some scientific methodologies through some clues and ideas that it is possible to succeed were not fulfilled due to lack of support and opportunities.

These numerous unique ideas, doctrines and concepts and doctrines such as the existence of god, theory of evolution, our universe is a small atom, atom and photon are gigantic universes, there are human worlds on the Neutrons in atoms, we can create artificial rains, artificial underground waters, artificial storms etc which I introduced were published by supporters in the name of Irlapatism-Irlapati Theory of Universe in 1977 and widely discussed. These thoughts were outrageous and exposed to the anger of upper casteists, superstitious and fanatic people along with co-scientists, and subsequently got into violent altercations.

As a result, my lab was destroyed and research notes were burned. I reported these repressions to The Revenue Divisional Officer, Amalapuram in July 1977. The Revenue Divisional Officer conducted an inquiry about this matter. While returning from the inquiry, I was attacked by a mob, and they took me to the village Chavadi, Ryali, where superstitious fanatic people and upper casteists were met and I was tied to a pillar and beaten up. Followed by altercations about my ideas and doctrines in the book, they have beaten me again, forced me to put signatures on some prepared documents, and an offense falsely framed and foisted against me. After many tortures, I was sent to the Taluk Magistrate, Kothapeta. There the casteists and sectarians colluded with the Taluk Magistrate and succeeded me in proceedings. The Taluk Magistrate declared me as a "Dangerous boy and up to anything" and issued a sentence by an order to punish and handed over to the Police Station, Ravulapalem. I was arrested on July 21, 1977. A case was registered against me, and I was kept on remand in Sub-jail. I handcuffed and led through streets during the inquiries and court trials/hearings, and was imprisoned. The trials were done from April 2, 1979, to November 20, 1979. After many trials, The Hon'ble Additional Judicial First Class Magistrate Court found me not guilty and acquitted me on November 27, 1979.

However, I sacrificed my life for the benefit of the people and the advancement of science, a lot of effort along with much research and studies and made many inventions and discoveries. I didn't get government support and opportunities, recognition and respect. Political recommendations and official support, cash and caste, region and religion may play a key role in giving support and opportunities, awards and rewards, respect and recognition to depressed communities. But I have none of them. My ideas and doctrines were subjected to the wrath of racists, casteists and fanatics as well as fellow scientists and resulted into oppression and ignored and darkened. Moreover, my ideas and doctrines angered the scientists, religious fundamentalists, superstitious and upper casteists and I was attacked and taunted. My lab was invaded and

burned.. Furthermore, I was tied to a pole and beaten. Illegal cases were framed and foisted against me, and I was imprisoned. I faced trials, handcuffed and led through streets, during inquiries and court trials/hearings. I am a victim of casteism and untouchability, discrimination and negligence and conspiracies and prosecutions.

Appeal to the world scientific community:

I have tried to conquer creation with numerous unique ideas, doctrines, inventions and discoveries. Among the numerous ones, some are as follows: Macro-cosmos, Meso-cosmos, Micro-cosmos, Macrocosm, Microcosm, Macro-universes, Micro-universes, Geo-universe, Atomic-universe, Photon-universe, Human-like worlds in the Atoms, Earth-based Artificial rains, Artificial storms, Artificial underground waters, Inventing life, Creating Superhumans, Restoring humans of the past, Future Travel, Past Travels, Creating Earth-2, Connecting inner-atomic-worlds, Connecting outer-geo-worlds, Biometeorological-based weather forecasting, Geoscope systems, Monsoons Time Scales, Astrometeorological-based Nature Cyclic Pattern Tables and so many other numerous unique futuristic ideas and doctrines that conquer the creation and try unsuccessfully to fulfill them due to lack of support and opportunities. But I can say with confidence that scientists will fulfill them someday in the future, as all these have scientific possibilities. I request world scientists to do research and studies in that direction and conquer the creation. But I am now defeated by that death. But I can say one thing for sure: someday, scientists will be able to conquer creation.

I am citing 2 futuristic practical and rational ideas—examples of opportunity methodologies with some clues and reasonable evidence to implement them that hold the potential for invention before the scientific community to conquer creation as all these have scientific possibilities.

Recreating humans of the past: For example, I propose, just as audio and visual data are captured and retrieved using magnetic tape, a similar phenomenon may exist naturally. There is a theoretical possibility that the geomagnetic field layers of the Earth act as a recording medium for the sounds and sights of past life. By developing advanced technologies, we might eventually retrieve these historical imprints from the Earth's magnetic field. Furthermore, I suggest these records could be restored through bio-protoplasmic technologies.

Recreation of past: Similarly, I propose that Earth's gravitational field layers may preserve audio and visual imprints of our planet's history. Just as we retrieve data from recorded media today, future breakthroughs in bio-protoplasmic technologies could allow us to access and reconstruct images of the past

Earth currently stored within these gravitational layers."

Creating Earth-2: Another one is that Space-Gravitational Fields layers may preserve visual imprints of our Earth planet's history. Just as we retrieve data from recorded media today, future breakthroughs in Space-plasmic technologies could allow us to access and reconstruct images of the past Earths that are preserved in space gravitational fields layers and could be restored through space-plasmic technologies.

Similarly, there are reasonable scientific clues to experimentally realize the very concept that I have introduced numerous unique ideas and doctrines.

A Final plea:

As time passes, old age and illness have begun to surround my life. I suffer from severe bronchial asthma (COPD), reduced left ventricular compliance, serious ventricular premature complexes, and related complications. My heartbeat has become irregular, breathing is painful and difficult, and my body grows weaker each day. My mind is slowing down, and I experience forgetfulness, imbalance, and exhaustion. I am now making my life's last journey to the worlds of no return, living in hardship, loneliness, poverty, and declining health due to disregard and despair; casteism and untouchability; discrimination and negligence.

At present, I continue to survive only through ongoing medical treatment and medication. I do not know how long I will live or when death will come. Yet I can sense that my remaining time is limited, and I may leave this world suddenly and silently, unknown to the scientists of the world.

Under these circumstances, I make this heartfelt appeal to the scientists of the world: if humanity ever develops technologies capable of recreating or restoring people from the past, I humbly ask that you remember me—along with all those scientists and individuals who sacrificed their lives for the progress of science. Bring us back, if possible, so that we may witness the achievements humanity has attained; share in your successes; rejoice with you; and perhaps complete the dreams and goals we could not fulfill during our lifetimes.

Until then, I bid the world farewell.

Wish me good-bye..

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- 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 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 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 were insulted, refused to provide research facilities and pushed out to the gate.

11.G.S.Rao, MLA letter dt:1988.

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13.Order, Hon'ble High Court of Andhra Pradesh W.P. No.12355/1989, dt:06/09/1989.

14.Supreme Court Legal Services Committee dt:02/01/2006.

15.India Meteorological Department, letter No.S-01416/ prediction dt:11/12/200

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17. D.O. No. NMRF/SKM/30/94 Dated; 17-08-1994 of the Government of India , Ministry 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.

19.Letter 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.

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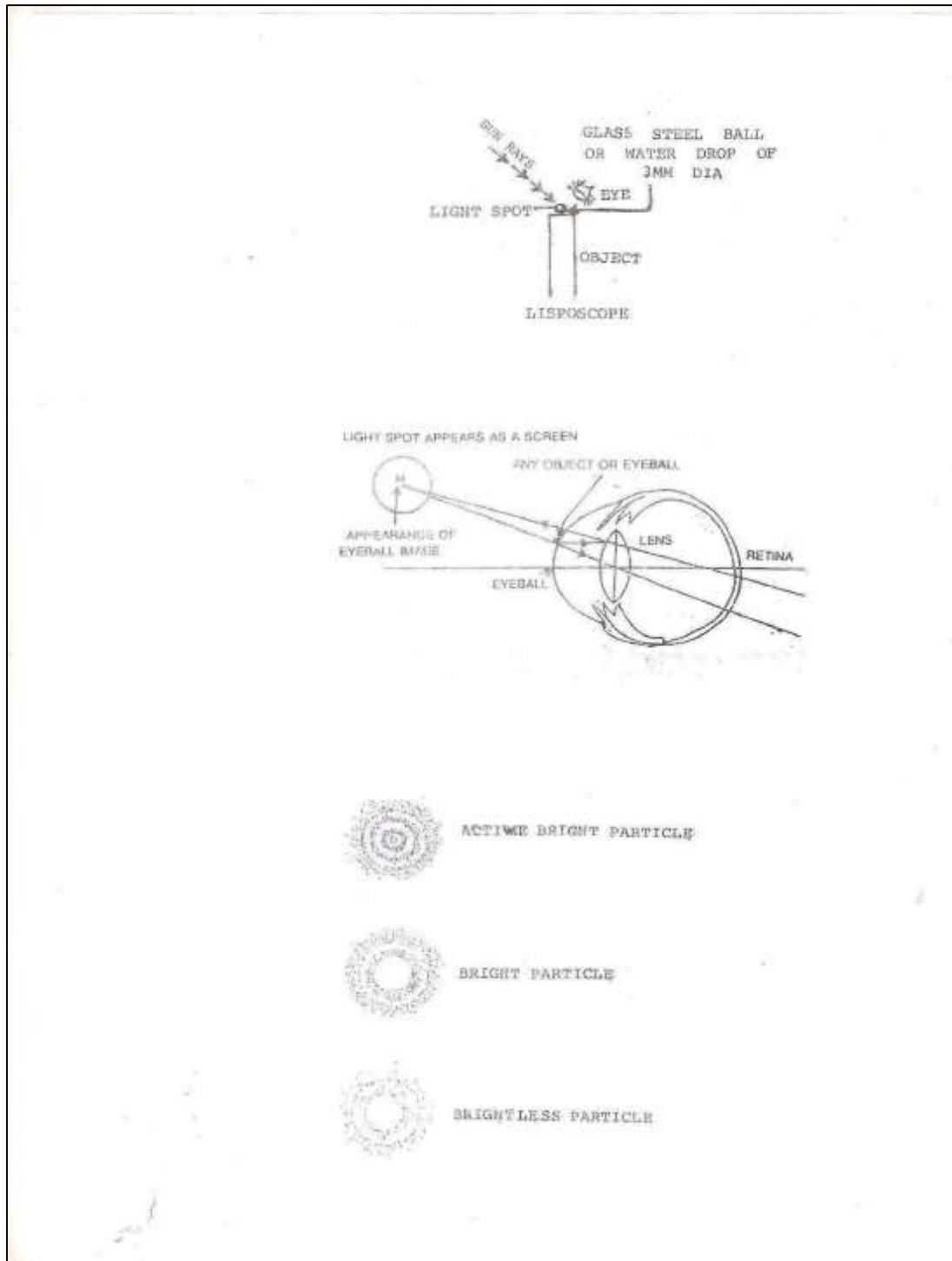
21. Letter No. GT-021(MISC)/6675 Dt: 13-08-2008 NA-49106/537 of the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspondence for further research and development.

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

APPENDICES: I am attached to the Indian Monsoon Time Scale in color and black & white, along with detailed analysis along with research history documents for the convenience of scientific research.



Appendices

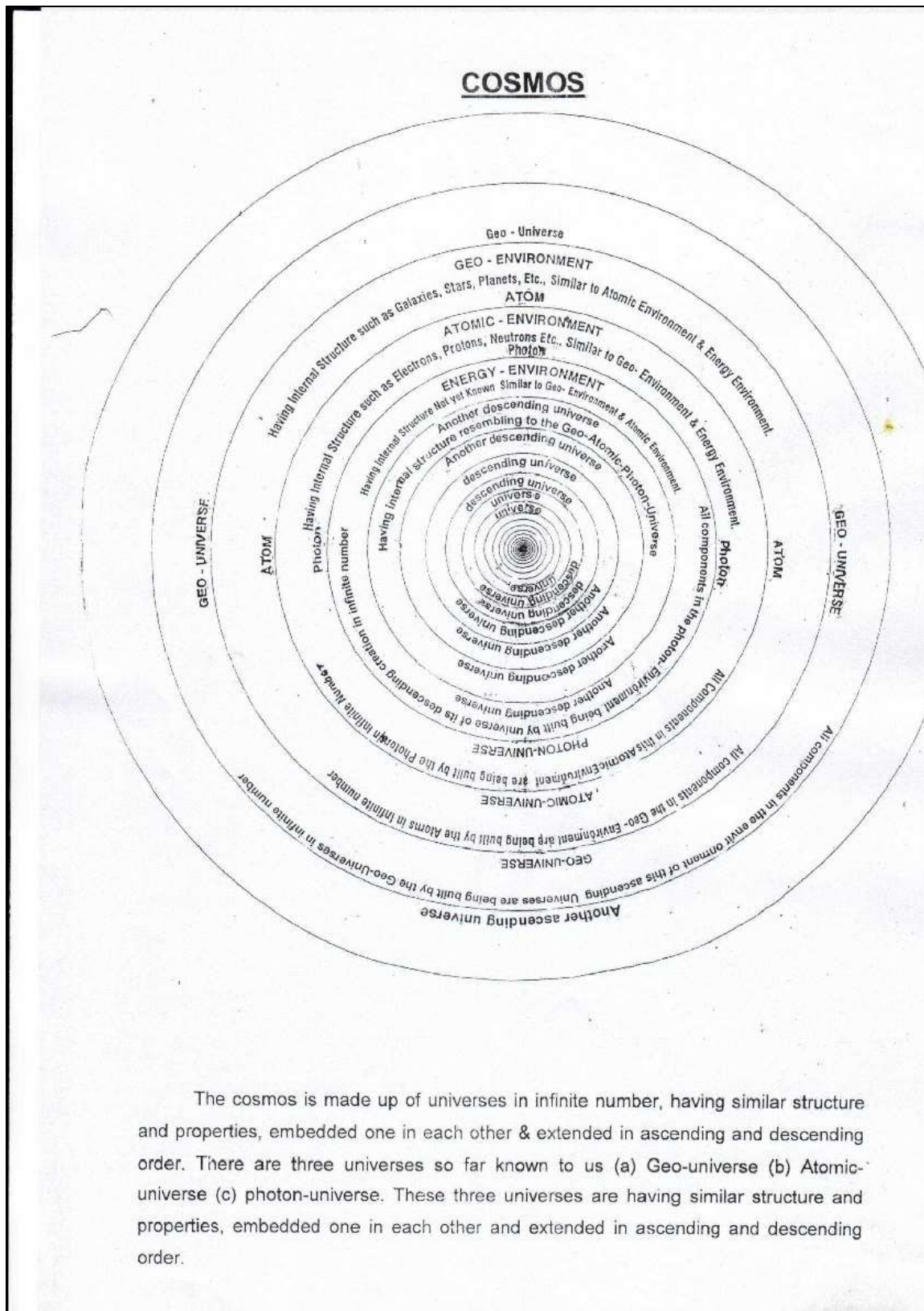
Analysis of Data of Bio Forecast

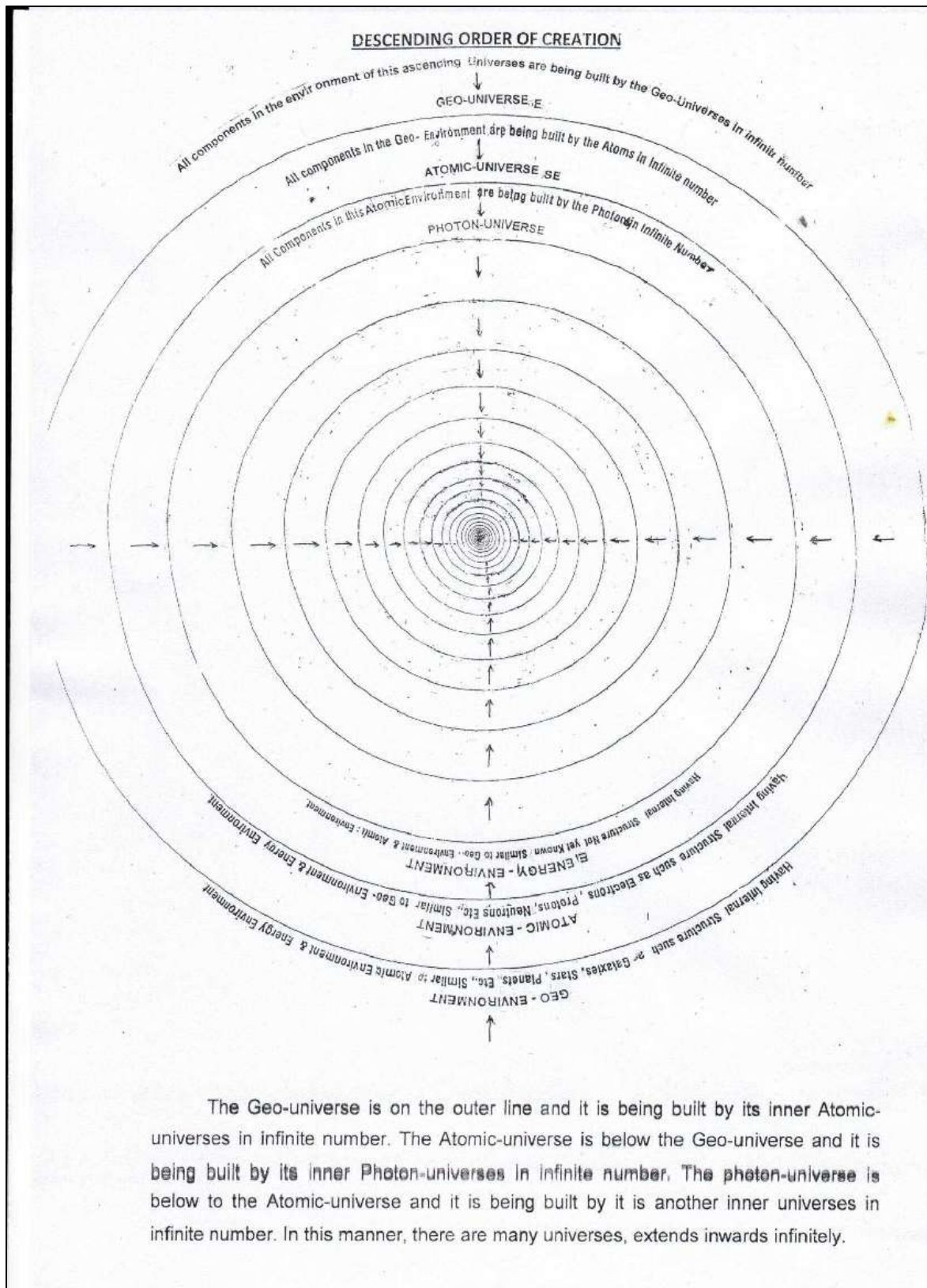
Date of Experiment	Number of Biolumicells	Actual Weather
1-May-1991	8	
2-May-1991	14	
3-May-1991	19	
4-May-1991	20	
5-May-1991	28	
6-May-1991	22	
7-May-1991	50	
8-May-1991	65	
9-May-1991	83	
10-May-1991	39	
11-May-1991	72	
12-May-1991	40	
13-May-1991	30	
14-May-1991	14	
15-May-1991	11	
16-May-1991	6	
17-May-1991	12	
18-May-1991	3	
19-May-1991	10	
20-May-1991	8	
21-May-1991	16	
22-May-1991	9	
23-May-1991	12	
24-May-1991	5	
25-May-1991	6	Low
26-May-1991	10	Low
27-May-1991	19	Depression
28-May-1991	8	Cyclone
29-May-1991	3	Cyclone
30-May-1991	11	Depression
31-May-1991	9	Depression

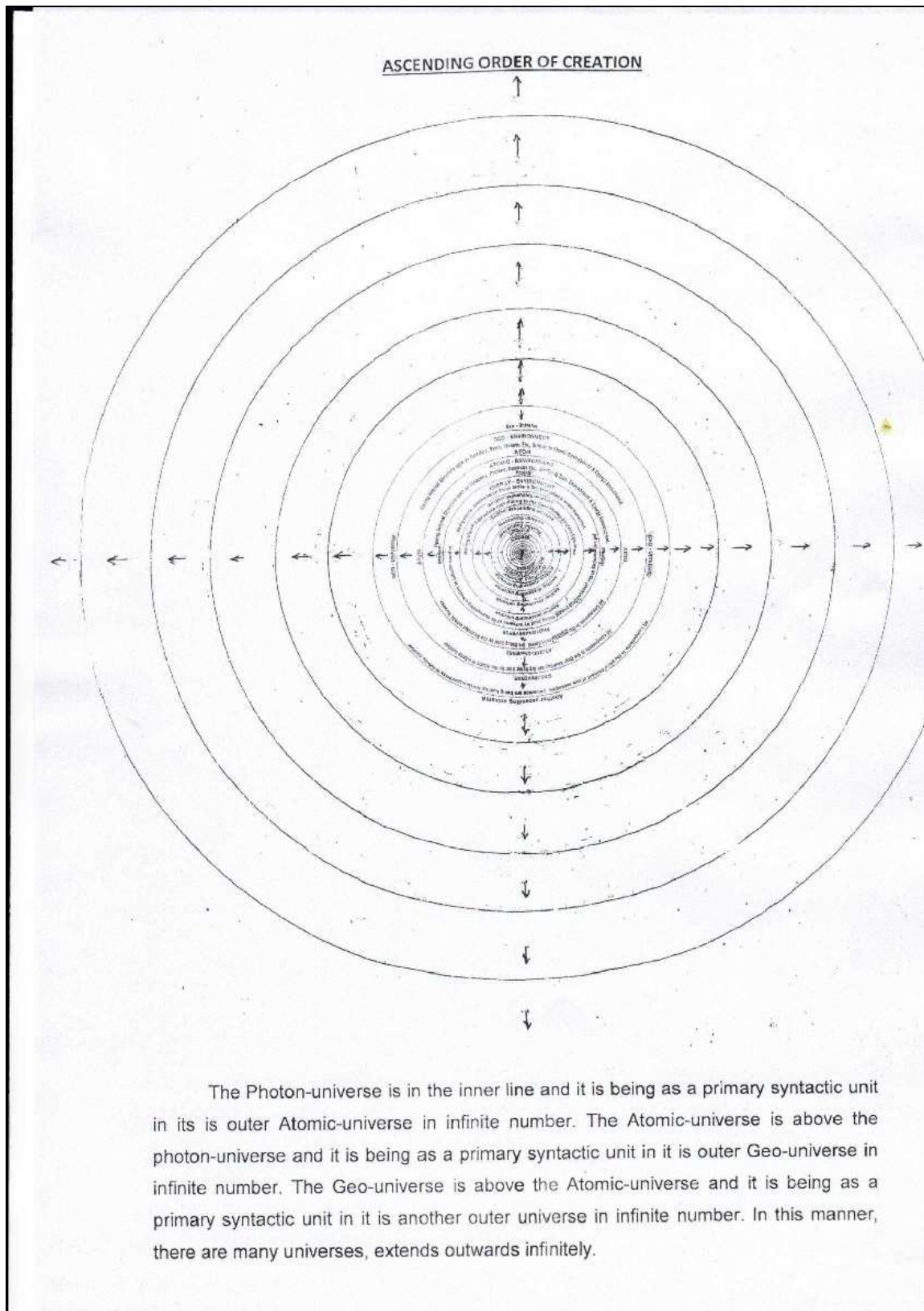
		June			July			August			SEPTEMBER			OVERALL SEASON			REMARKS
		T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	
1	2020																
	1992	77.18	-9.5	-54.0	-39.2	+5	-15.8	+4.70	-11.2	-10.8	-35.2	-19.1	-26	-1	-12	-6	
	1964	-31.6	+21.3	-15.0	-36.6	+108	-13.4	799.5	-17.8	-11.8	+1503	+139	+95.4	+17	+16	+44	
	1936	+31.7	-9.16	-13.0	-14.1	-35.3	-7.00	-12.5	-65.7	-32.3	+7.82	+21.2	-39.2	-3	-29	-5	
	1906	-32.3	-62.9	+69.9	+5.8	-29.4	-50.9	-9.13	-57.2	-25.2	+10.8	+84.9	+48.4	+38	-9	-2	
	1880	+21.5	+15.2	-99	-24.0	-50.2	-46	-50.7	+2.63	-99.4	+56.2	+19.7	-51	-11	-18	-30	
2	2017																
	1995	-1.01	-11.5	-36.2	-13.6	+6.5	-20.9	-46.7	-20	-23.0	-71.7	-17.3	-48.3	-33.5	-27.1	-16.3	
	1976	-78.2	-7.7	+26.2	-1.17	+57.5	+6.9	+47.0	-13.1	+31.7	+169.0	+100	+8.0	+50	+37	+55	
	1961	+34.0	+27.6	+70.9	-37.9	+32.9	-24.3	-8.35	-4.9	+13.3	+20.0	-49.6	-6.1	+12	+1	+30	
	1939	-38.0	-20.5	-38.2	-44.5	-34.6	-42.3	-27.5	+13.9	7398	-3.95	+81.7	-13.5	-28	-12	-23	
	1922	-12.3	-50.4	-90.2	-27.5	-516	-31	-36.8	-30.3	-42.0	+22.6	-1.2	-48.3	-18	-29	-15	
	1905	-17.5	+8.61	-29.3	-64.4	-62.2	-72.7	+16.8	+103	-10.5	734.6	-58.1	-6.5	-5	-4	-18	
	1883	+60	+23.3	-25.1	-8.24	-23.5	-55.1	+32.2	+36.4	-10.6	+85.1	-32.1	-56.6	+31	-4	-21	
3	2024																
	1996	+13.5	+29.4	+13.7	-32.4	-21.4	-17.3	+21.1	+86.6	-9.8	-4.49	+51.2	+19.3	-3.6	+83.1	+46	
	1968	-330	-28.3	-38.7	-28.0	-39.4	-38.4	-82.5	-34.2	-99.4	+1.007	+55.6	-26.6	-20	-18	-39	
	1940	-19.8	+24.3	-2.0	+9.24	-159	-34.0	-89.9	-33.9	-18.4	-26.2	+35.0	-21.5	-5	-5	-3	
	1912	-61.1	-53.3	-74.3	+12.5	-20	-5.6	-11.8	+20.0	+15.3	-12.1	+41.4	70.3	-15	+1	+10	
	1884	-36.8	-53.7	-69.4	+40.7	-43.1	-33.7	-23.1	-25.0	-15.3	+65.6	-30.9	+8.1	+12	-48	-1	
4	1999	-24.2	-25.8	-13.9	-23.5	-30.1	-48.8	-2.28	+7.8	-40.9	+25.8	-24.0	-18.4	-9.1	-20	-15.9	
	1982	+5.15	+59.3	-34.4	+27.6	+0.5	-24.1	-28.6	-66.3	-40.9	+12.4	+17.0	-27.0	+1	-5	+13	
	1965	-51.1	+40.2	-36.6	-44.5	-23.3	-24.2	-27.0	+2.08	-9.7	+80.8	-7.04	72.0	+10	+3	+3	
	1943	+13.5	-54.8	-20.8	-31.4	-30.9	-35.8	-50.5	-9.5	+27.8	+99.1	+1.76	-14.9	-5	-20	-20	
	1926	-69.7	+32.3	+298.6	-10.8	-33.5	+1.8	-19.4	-31.4	-36.5	-18.6	-36.7	-5.3	-25	-2	-1	
	1909	-6.87	-45.4	-32.6	+0.71	-45.4	-22.4	-35.9	+2.08	-4.5	+1.24	+26	+4.3	-12	+44	+7	
	1887	+20.1	+165	+2.4	-23.5	+5.41	-32.6	783.3	+133	+506	+148.0	+16	+31.9	+49	+62	+40	
	1870		+11.5	-1		-89.5	-42.4		+50.6	-22.8		-58.1	+25.5	-29	+25	-7	
5	2000	+56.9	+75.4	+47.8	-22.9	-7.8	-34.8	+66.5	+145	764.9	-57.0	-25.1	-57.9	+11	+39	+23	
	1972	70.93	+39.5	-77.6	-42.6	-67.6	-49.6	-56.4	-85.1	+29.9	-37.2	+39.9	+446.6	-1	-24	-34	
	1944	-17.7	+99.9	-0.2	-1.96	+5.6	-17.4	-310	+33.6	-35.4	+74.8	-1.92	-10.9	-39	+15	-2	
	1916	+42.2	-36.5	-2.4	+9.79	+12	+36	-24.3	+17.9	-11.5	+92.0	+34.0	-38.4	+19	+45	+18	
	1888	-18.3	-55.3	-56.2	-4.76	-53.2	-32.5	-43.6	-42.7	-57.4	-49.3	+72	-57.6	-28	-14	-39	
6	2018																
	2001	714.4	-61.8	-13.4	-6.5	-44.4	-52.0	-53.8	-22.4	-94.3	-28.4	+10.9	+15.1	-25.1	+2.1	-1.2	
	1979	-18.7	-26.9	-23.0	-530	-40.4	-60.9	-50.4	-578	-64.2	+99.3	+37.8	+12.1	-8	-20	-21	
	1962	-48.5	+54.0	-36.1	-24.9	-47.1	+2.5	-27.6	+6.1	-10.5	+103	+4.4	+58.9	+14	-11	+30	
	1945	+17.1	-53.3	-67.7	+14.2	+112	-6.7	-2.23	+17.7	-26.6	+18.9	-15.6	+6.3	+8	+15	-1	
	1923	-80.1	-11.2	-75.5	+3.97	-53.4	-57.5	-54.2	-80.7	-99.4	+73.8	+33.5	-99.3	-17	-29	-13	
	1906	+95.6	+57.6	+180.6	-10.7	+18.0	-34.9	-3.33	+13.8	+10.9	+34.8	+47.4	-45.6	+10	+29	+18	
	1889	-16.6	-25.8	+50.1	+2.55	+43.5	-27.4	+24.0	+28.8	-33.2	+76.8	+17.8	+45.2	+18	-34	+23	
7	2019																
	2002	-23.0	+15.5	+47.8	-70.2	-50.1	-69.8	+5.43	-44.2	+64.9	-56.4	-23.4	57.9	-37.1	-31.5	-35.1	
	1985	+19.3	-21.8	-4.6	-15.4	-85.6	-6.8	-44.5	-18.3	-24.8	-39.2	-62.0	-44.1	-23	-20	-4	
	1963	-24.0	-7.7	-36.3	-43.0	+4.5	-22.2	-25.0	+60.6	-7.2	-27.1	-35.4	-4.3	+11	+2	-3	
	1946	+270	-31.6	-22.0	+5.69	-39.7	-9.8	-18.3	-16.5	-30.5	-47.4	+6.4	-16.1	-8	-20	-15	
	1929	-31.6	-20.2	+46.2	-56.6	-44.5	-85.4	-39.9	-89.5	-22.5	+79.3	+58.1	-4.1	-16	-12	-3	
	1907	722	-19.7	+48.8	-42.6	-19.7	-35.1	7	-74.6	-53.6	-18.4	-1.2	-64.4	-8	-28	-19	
	1890	+1.86	+84.1	+2.3	-7.57	-11.6	-39.7	-25.0	+9.21	-50.7	+78.5	+38.5	-30.7	+10	+22	-15	
	1873	-13.5	-47.7	-48.2	-64.5	-53.2	-39.4	-31.5	-24.7	-16.7	+39.8	+25.6	-39.9	-27	-19	-20	

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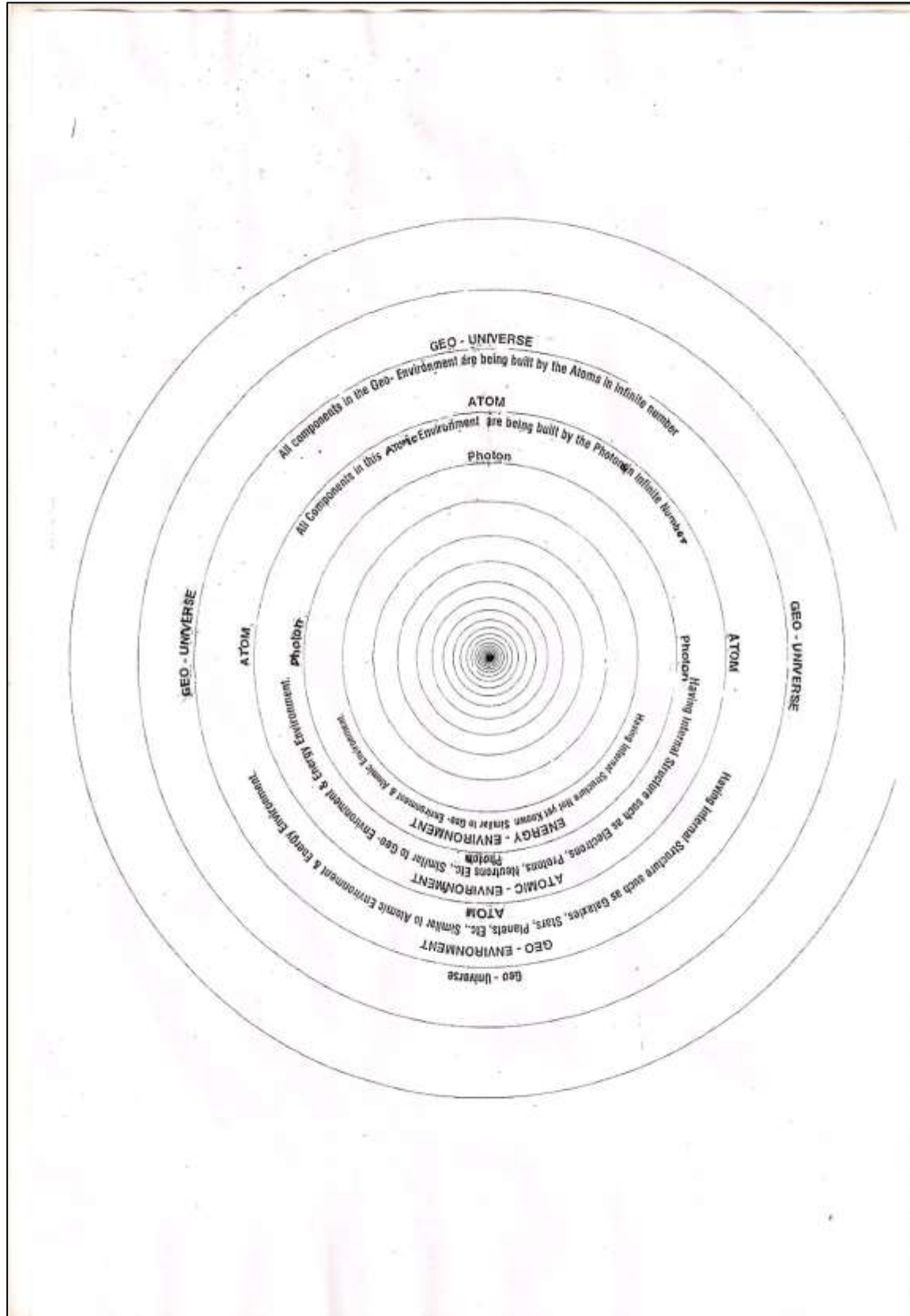
		June			July			August			SEPTEMBER			OVERALL SEASON			REMARKS
	2013	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	T	R	C	
18	1991	+42.1	+17.7	+64.5	-11.9	-16.1	-30.2	-39.0	-17.8	-93.7	+1.31	-11.6	+32.7	-9.6	+14.7	+22.6	
	1974	-26.6	-5.5	-14.3	-46.9	-12.2	-99.9	-22.6	-20.7	-37.2	+17.6	+10.3	+33.6	-24	+19		
	1967	-16.9	+19.5	+45.3	-49.0	-12.9	-30.4	-1.91	-26.6	+21.3	+12.4	-22.4	-12.1		+8	+24	
	1935	-8.87	+43.4	-45.1	+11.5	+4.16	-30.6	-31.1	+138.8	+346.3	+51.0	-11.3	-21.8	+2	+35	-24	
	1918	-93.3	-45.9	-16.8	-46.1	-56.3	-62.1	-57.0	-38.2	-40.5	+1.00	+18.1	-13.2	-40	-29	-20	
	1901	-21.0	-6.25	-40.7	-11.5	-69.7	-43.8	-16.3	+10.4	-42.2	-44.0	+30.1	-28.9	-19	-29	-24	
	1879	-8.51	+18.8	+3.2	-27.8	+48.1	-116.5	+31.4	-10.4	-99.4	+56.7	+19.7	-51	-9	-6	-16	
19	2014																
	1997	-59.7	+7.9	-65.1	-40.2	-54.2	-37.2	-33.8	-40.7	-48.2	+10.6	+134	+109	-33.2	+14.1	+15	
	1975	-15.4	-4.9	+53.8	+7.44	+48.3	-16.3	-10.9	-14.9	-28.5	+149	+31.6	+7.2	+21	+11	+20	
	1958	-60.6	-19.5	-42.3	-10.1	-16.7	+22.7	-32.0	+105	-15.9	+13.0	-10.4	-12.7		+8	+10	
	1941	+18.0	-47.0	+82.5	-67.5	+578	-70.2	-33.4	-48.3	2269	+37.2	+53.6	+1.2	-32	+8	-5	
	1919	+26.6	+6.66	-20.1	-41.1	+57.3	-19.7	-55.7	-80.0	-49.2	+457	+10.7	-26	-32	+2	-15	
	1902	-36.6	-27.6	-47.8	-48.6	-13.6	-35.5	-12.1	-55.7	-99.4	+26.3	-13.2	+15.1	-19	-17	+4	
	1885	-20.7	+19.4	-4.2	-14.1	+11.8	-31.5	-47.8	-41.8	-67.3	+38.5	-25.4	+5.5	-18	-18	-10	
20	2015																
	1998	71.32	-529	-34.5	-21.5	-58.6	29.8	+15.4	+20.2	+5.1	+49.0	+70.6	+56	-50.9	+37	+25.3	
	1981	+36.3	-0.6	-26.9	+1.12	-5.9	+10.0	+7.12	-7.6	-28.9	+105.1	+61.2	+24.6	+26	+10	+25.3	
	1959	-4.76	+76.3	+18.3	-11.5	-9.27	+20.5	-34.2	-165	-30.9	-99.9	+136	-28.8	+40	+10	+12	
	1942	74.76	+42.7	-12.1	-7.78	-66.7	-47.9	+22.4	-13.1	-18.4	-44.5	-24.8	+34.2	-4	-20	-20	
	1925	6.28	-47.2	+1.0	+2.38	-9.2	-10	-4.93	+19.1	+2.4	-0.54	-18.4	+386	-2	-14	+4	
	1903	-25.7	-680	+22.6	+54.0	-46.8	+10.2	+34.8	+30.3	+8.0	+5304	+72	+7.0	+45	+39	+37	
	1886	+60.9	+3.88	+25.1	+26.6	+69.4	-4.2	+40.6	+40.1	+55.3	-39.9	+9.04	-99.3	+24	+21	+38	
21	2016																
	1988	-14.2	-57.0	-57.4	+10.7	+77.7	+33.6	-25.9	+12.7	+19.4	+136	+33.4	+37.4	+65	+50	+41	
	1966	-54.9	+67.3	-32.8	715.4	+14.3	+32.3	-7.57	+0.5	+6.1	+61.3	+14.8	-27.2	+3	+20	+9	
	1932	+13.2	-629	-13.1	73.97	-24.1	-13.7	+20.1	+22.0	-36.2	+52.6	-20.32	-32.4	+1	-10	-18	
	1904	+15	-33.4	-42.5	-4.6	-22.1	-51.4	-69	-83.0	-38.0	+36.9	-39.6	-41.5	-24	-55	-30	
	1876	-42.2	-20.8	-33.3	-34.7	73.6	-52.1	-31.8	-42.4	-99.9	-40.6	-71.1	-50.4	-38	-53	-19	



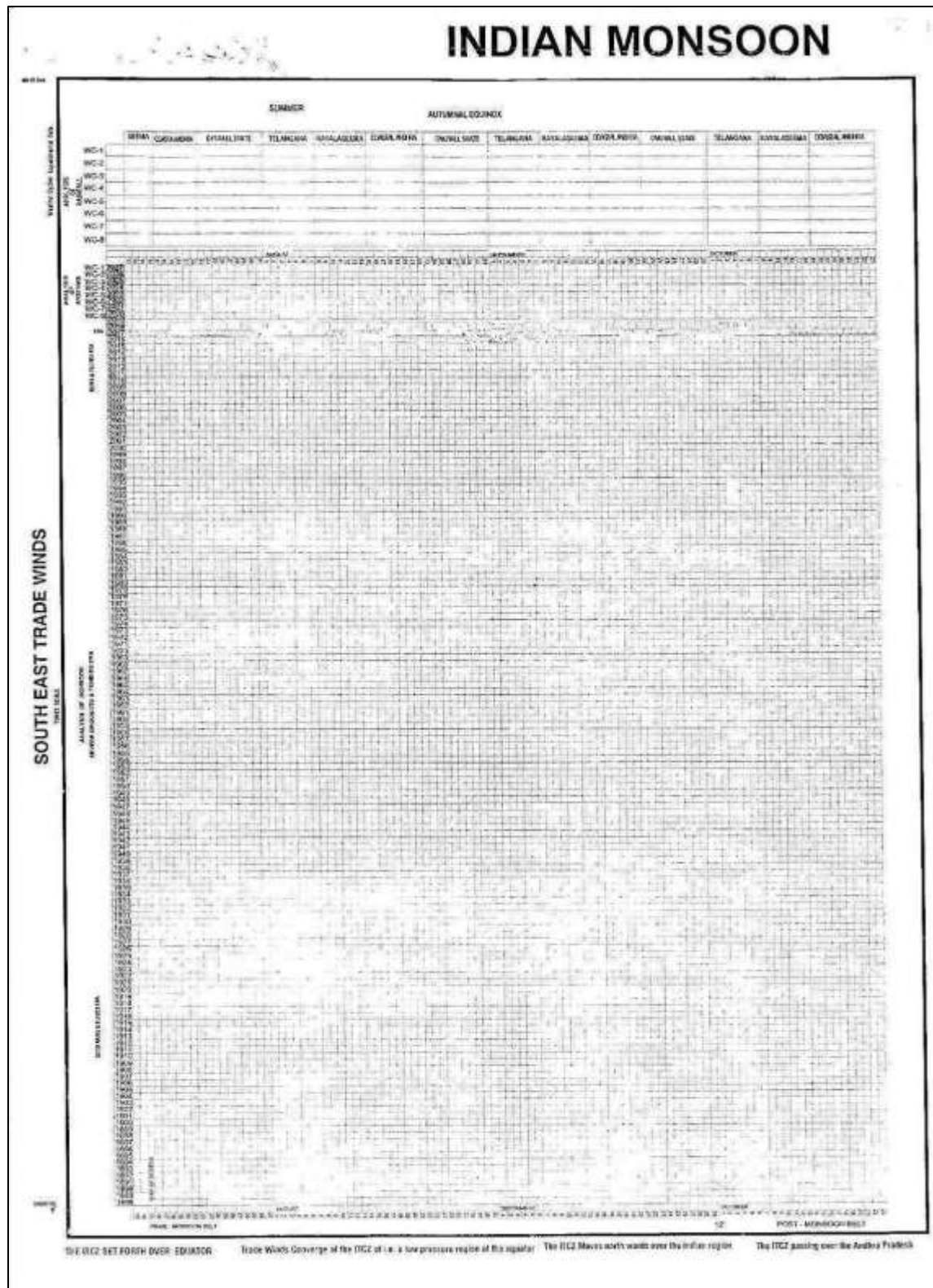




Enclosed some clippings published by local Newspapers/Journals of the time relating to





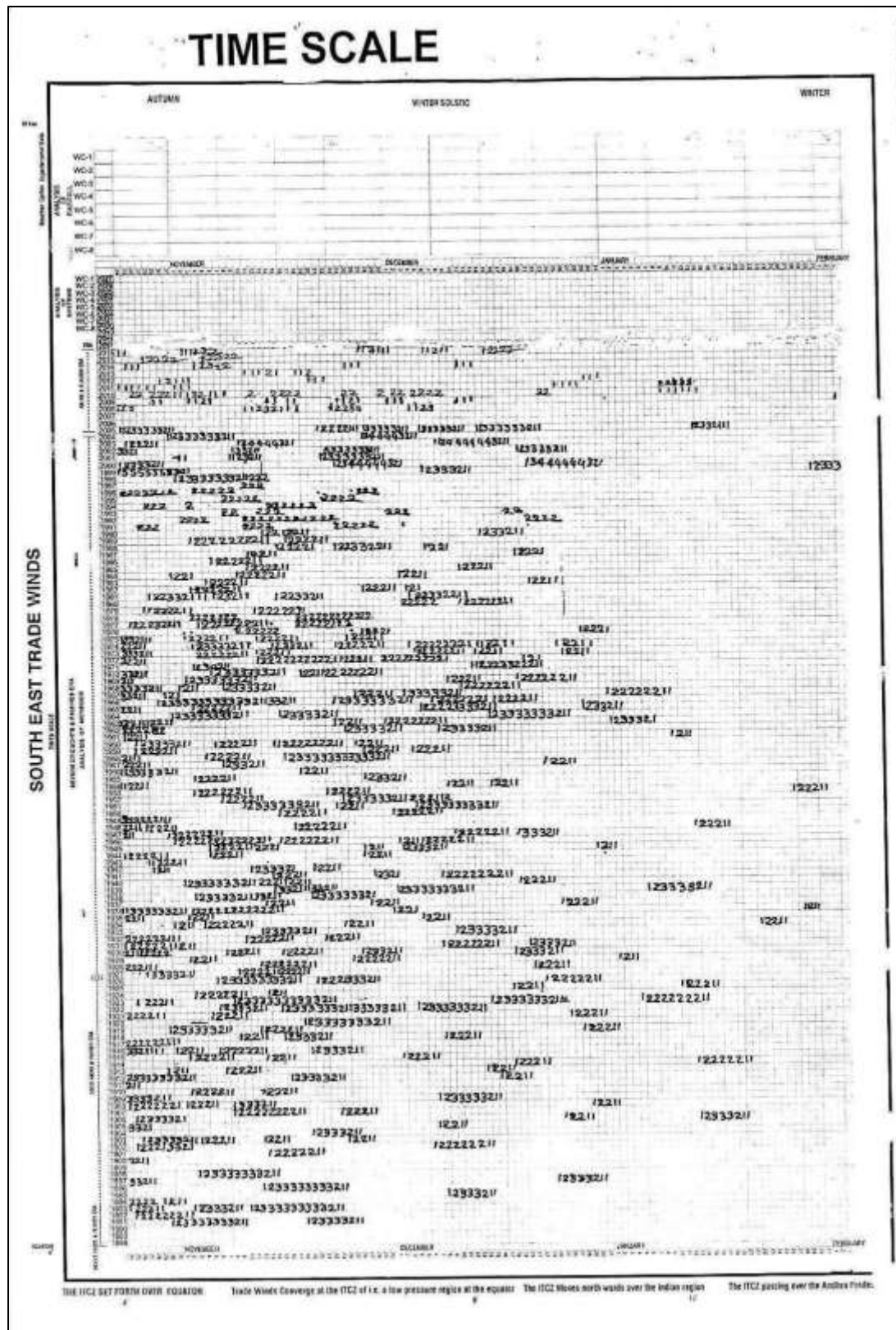




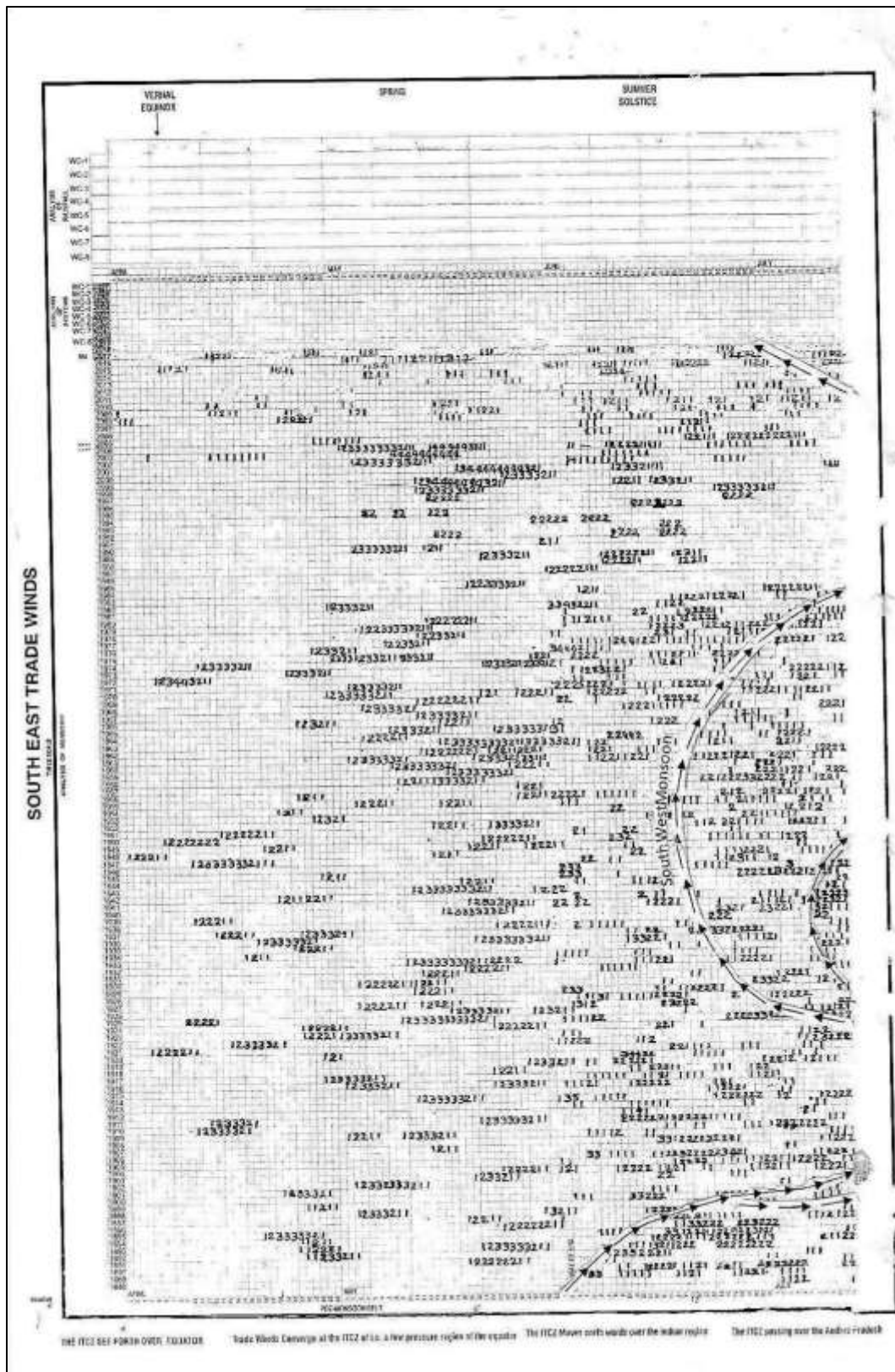








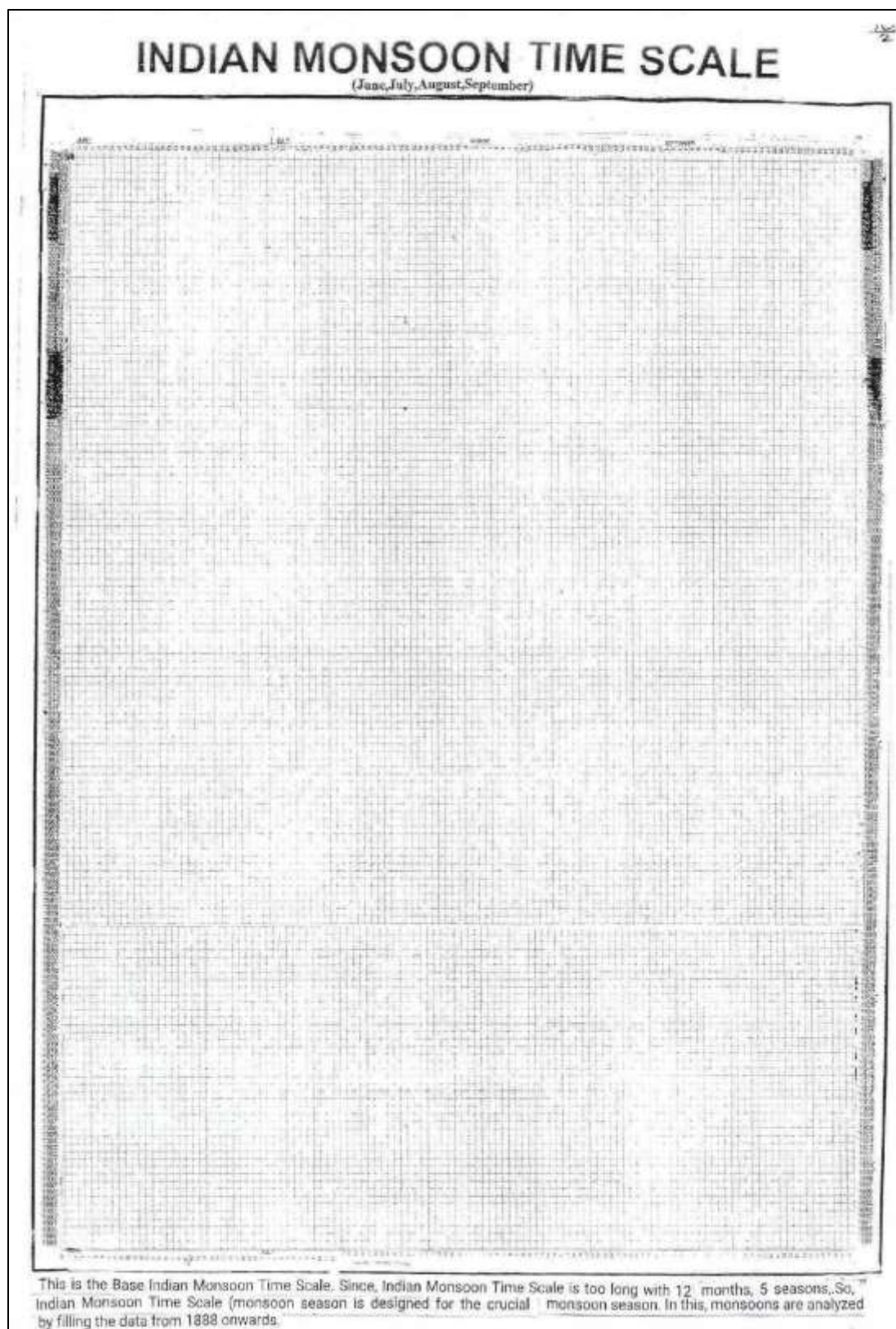


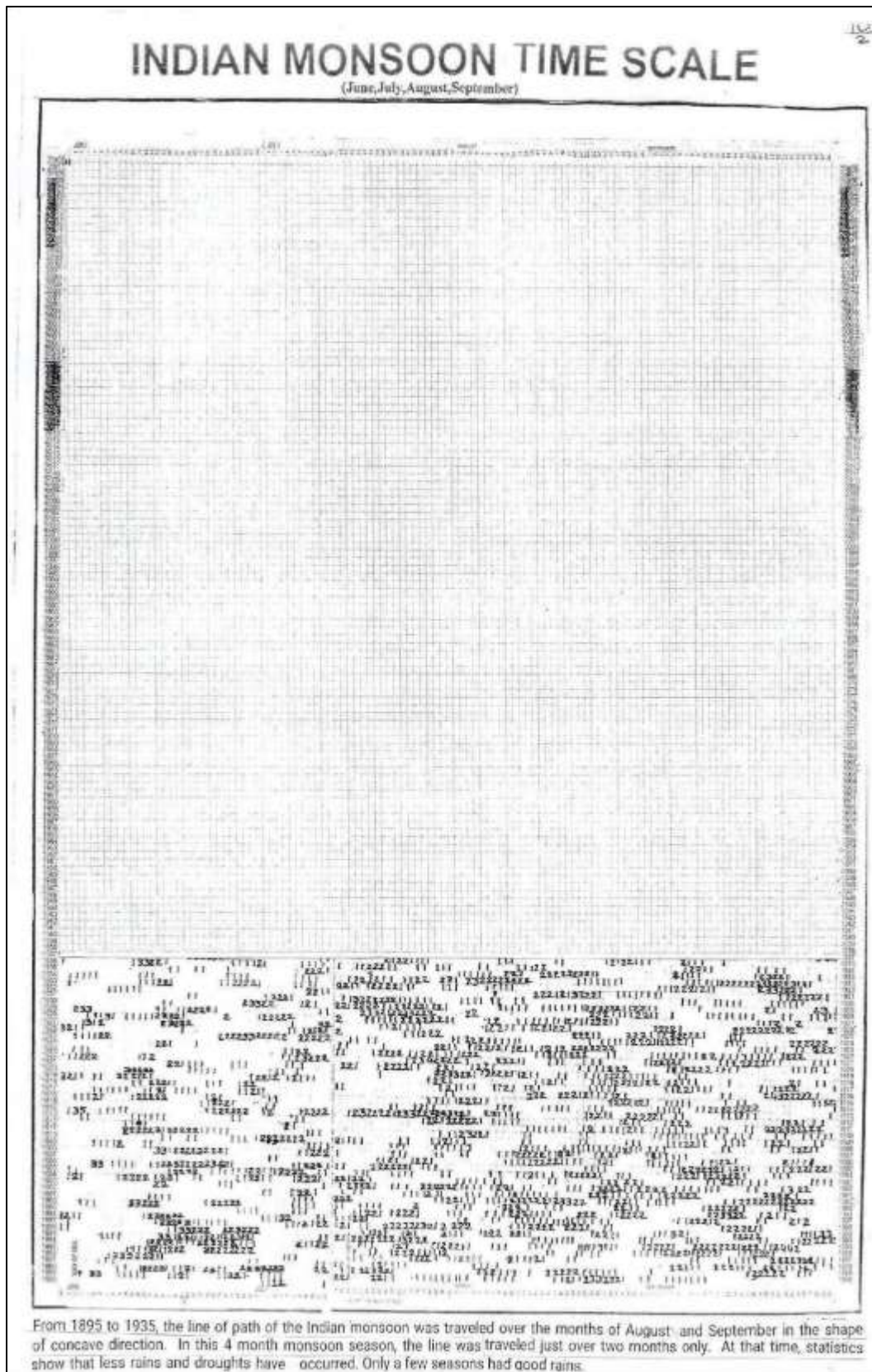


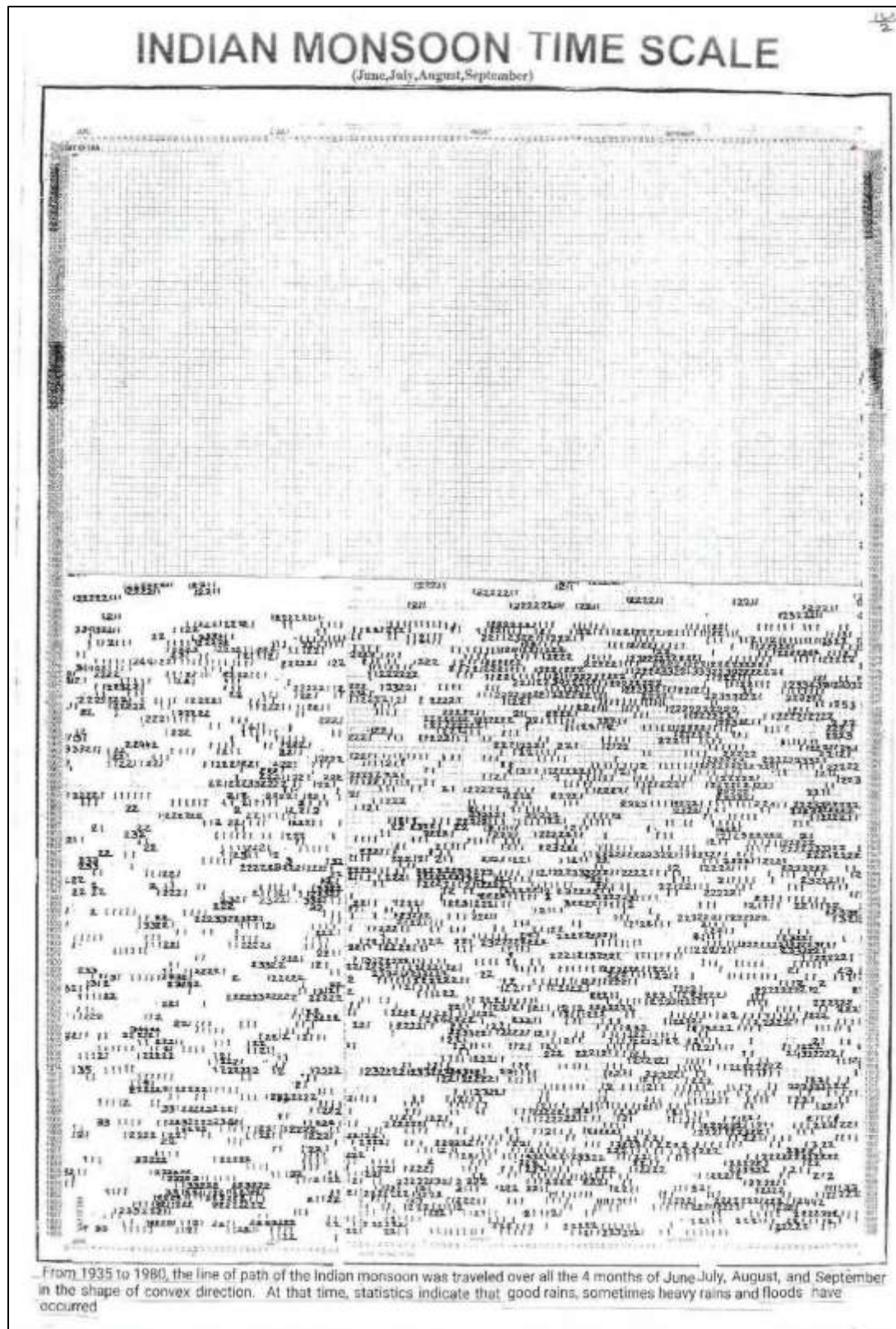




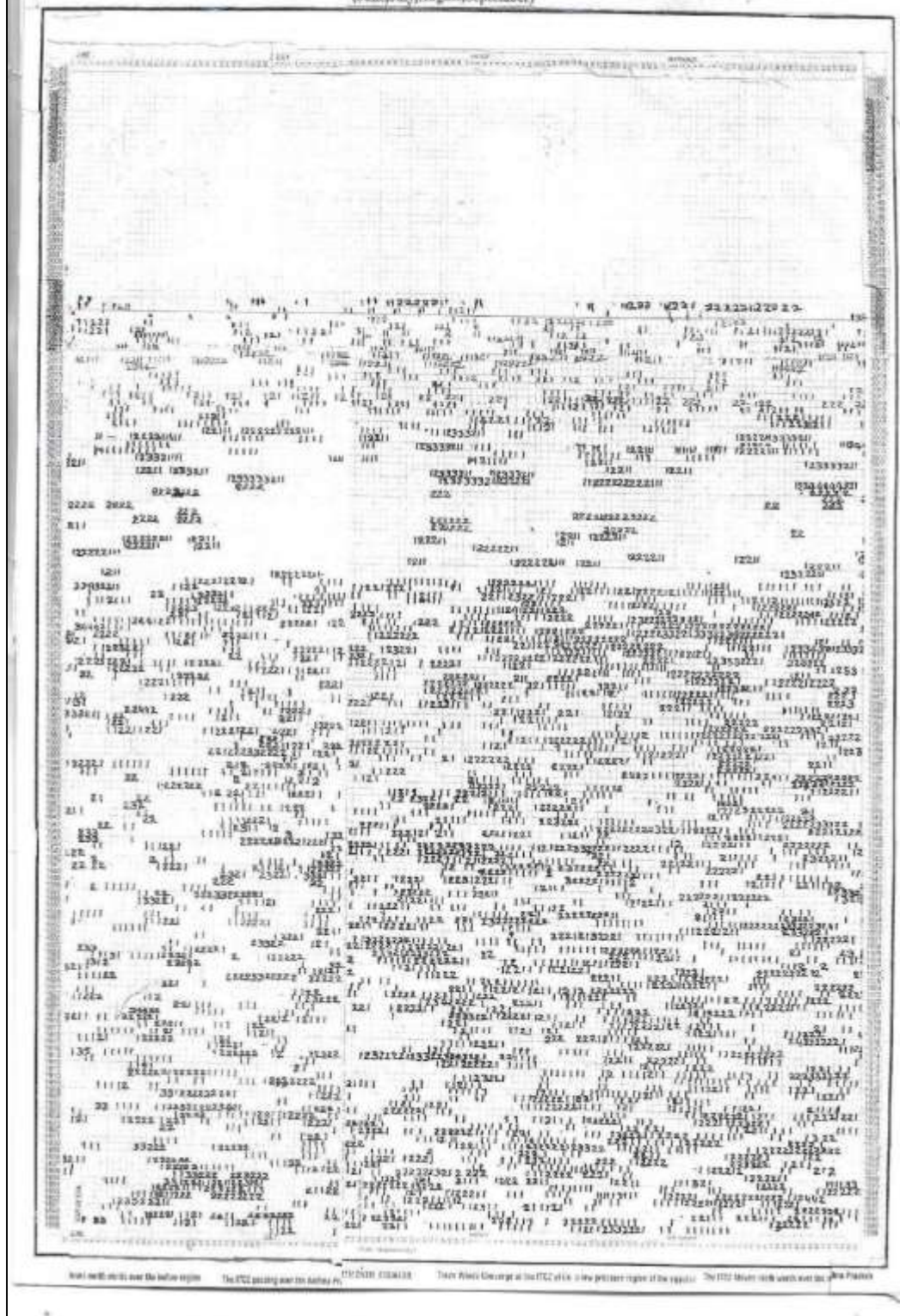


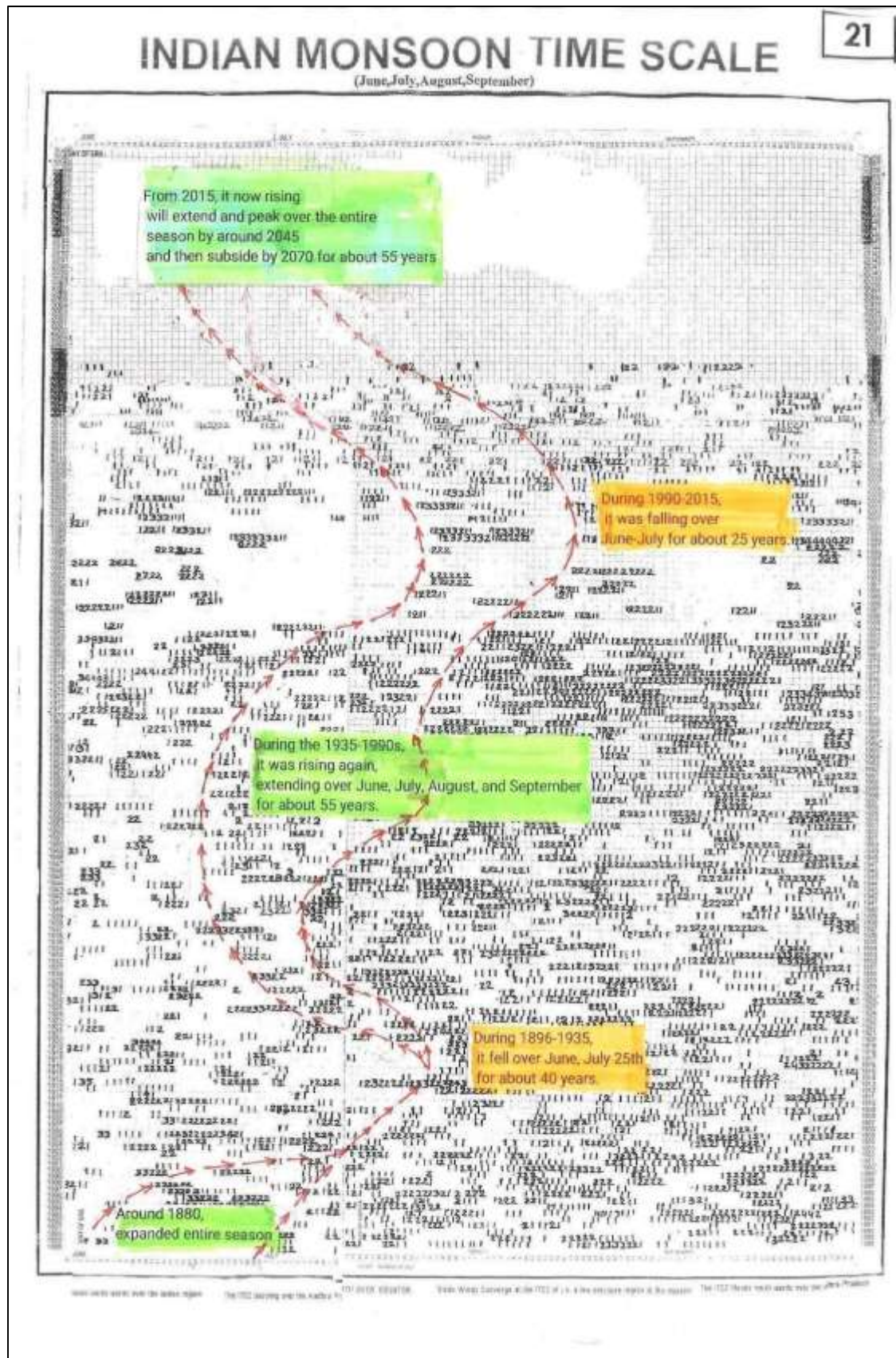


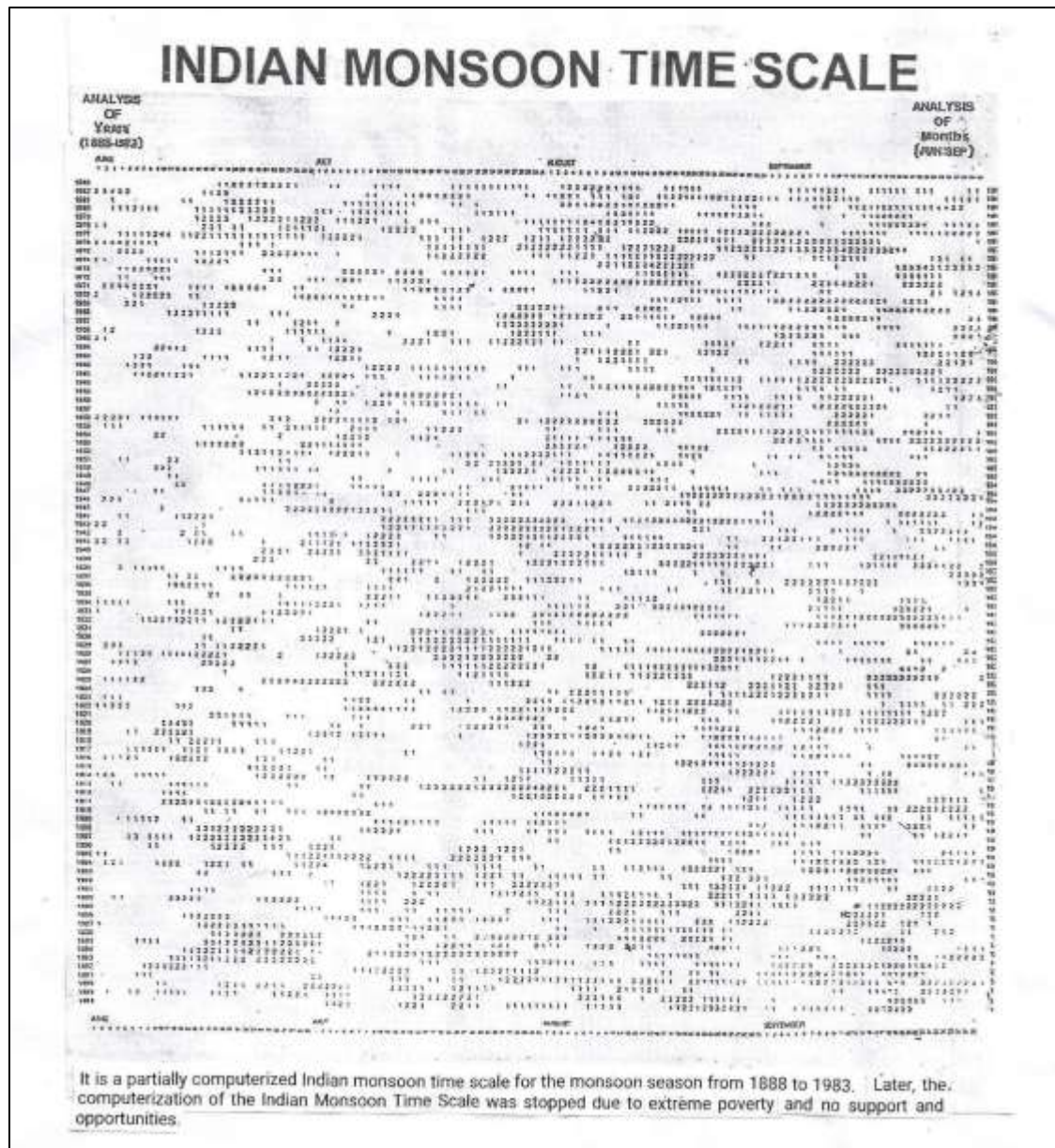


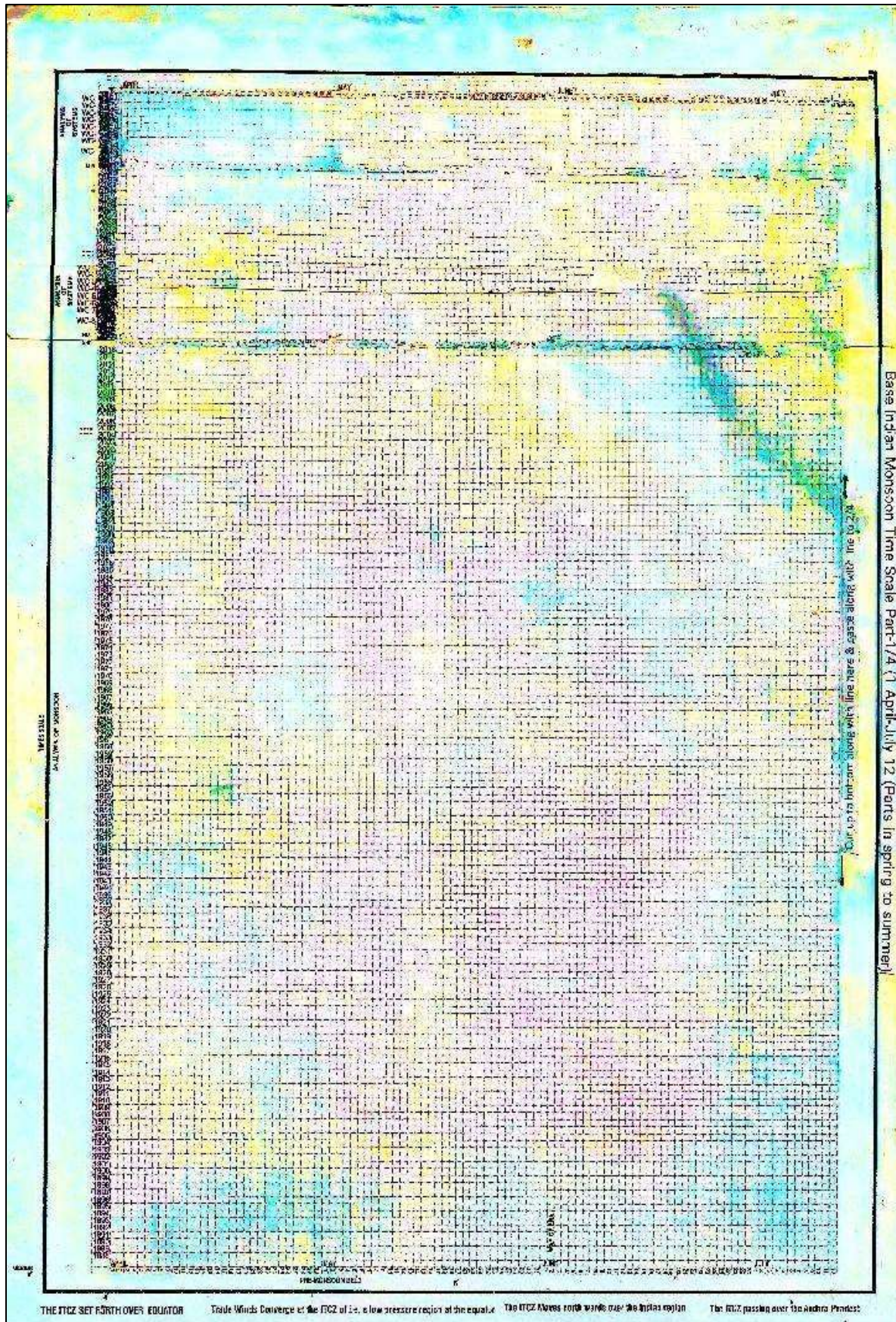


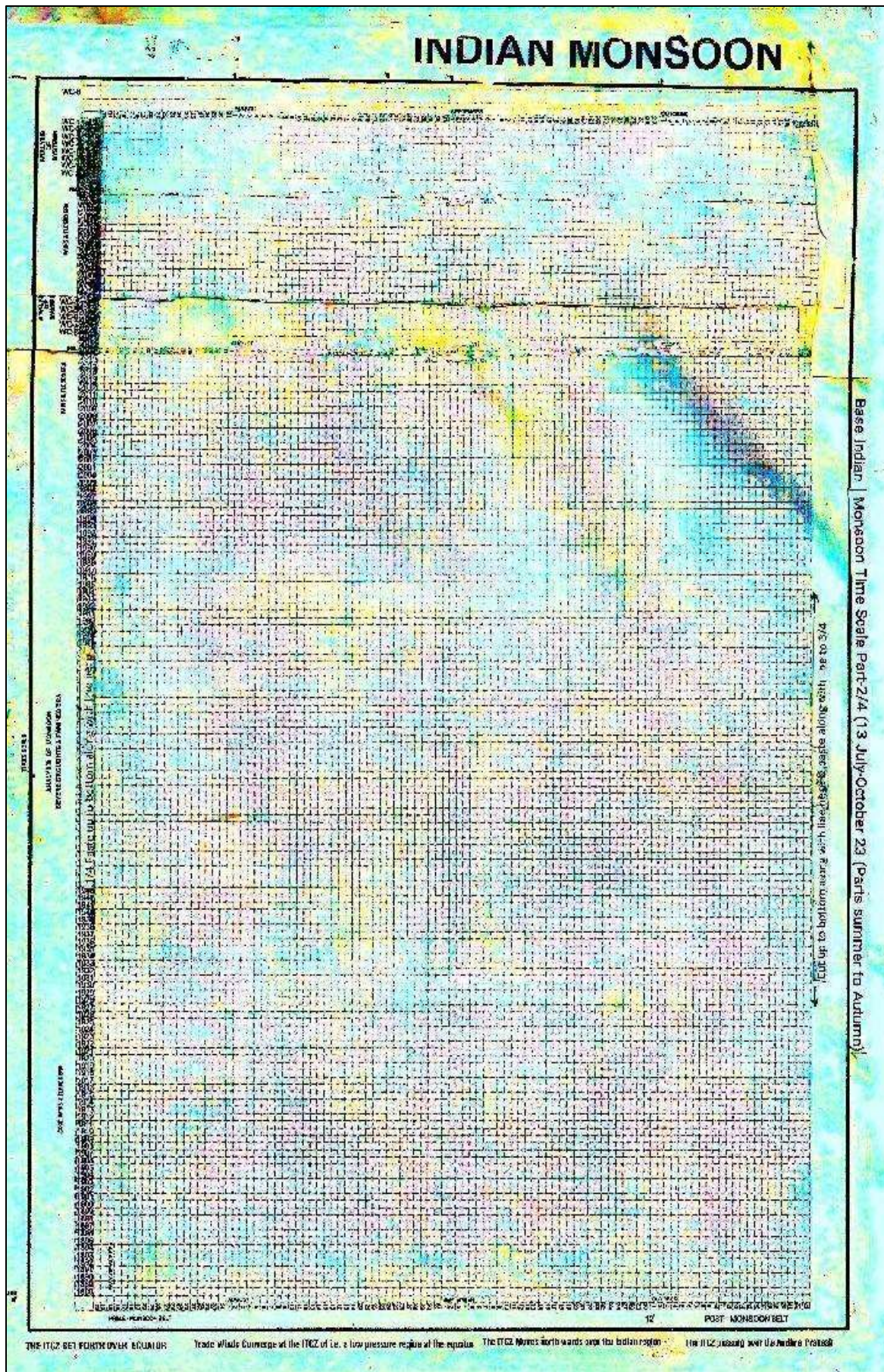
(June, July, August, September)

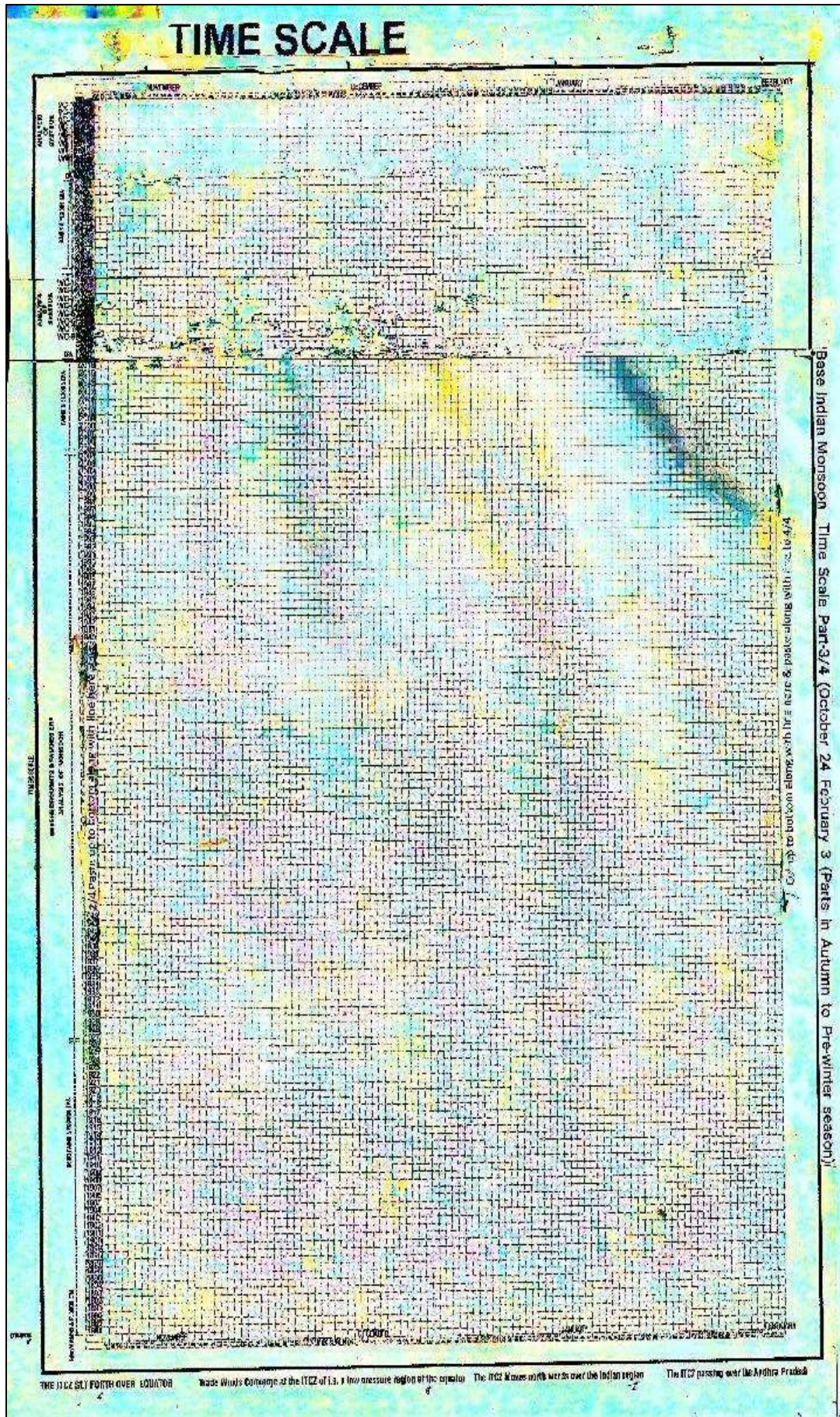


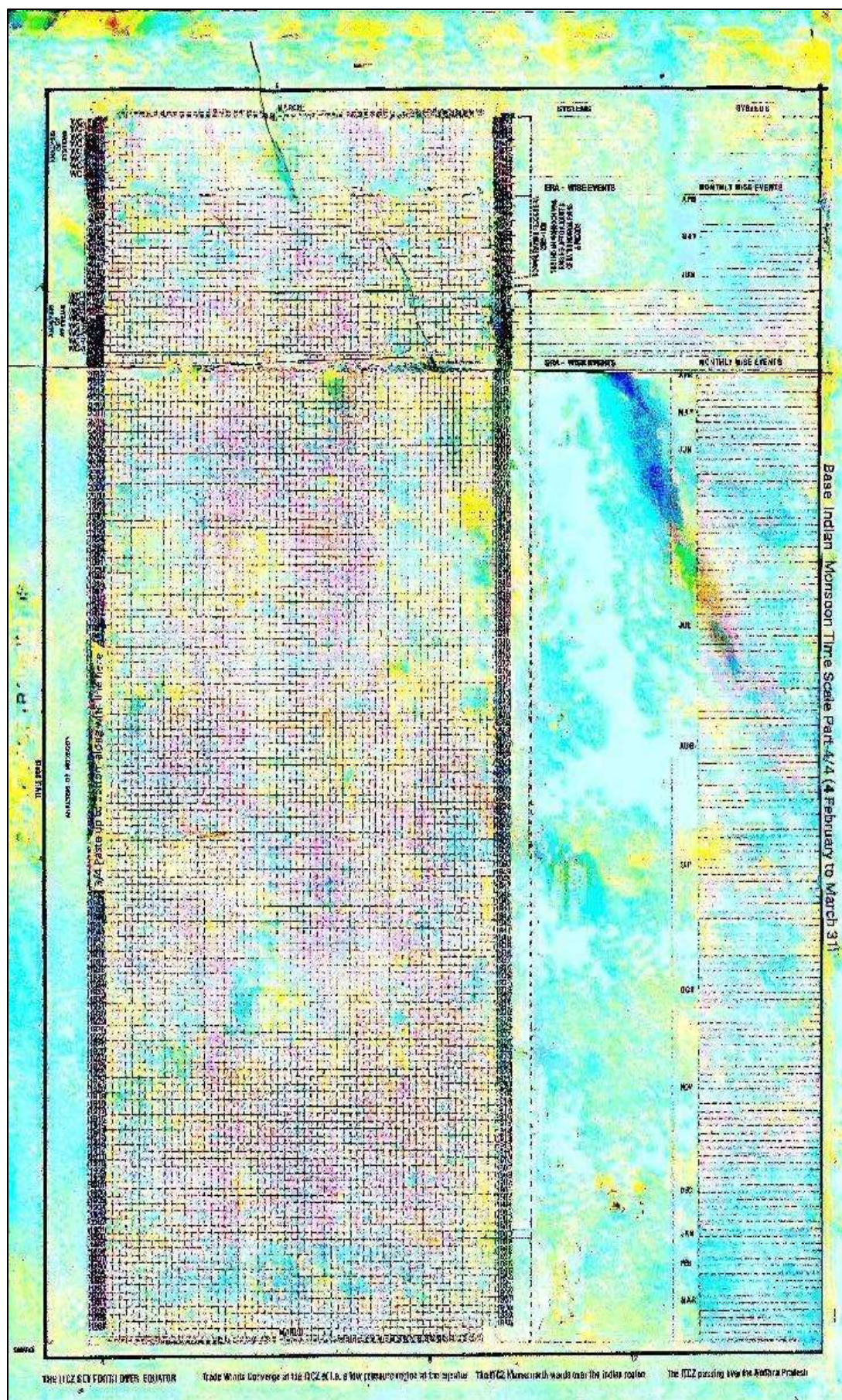


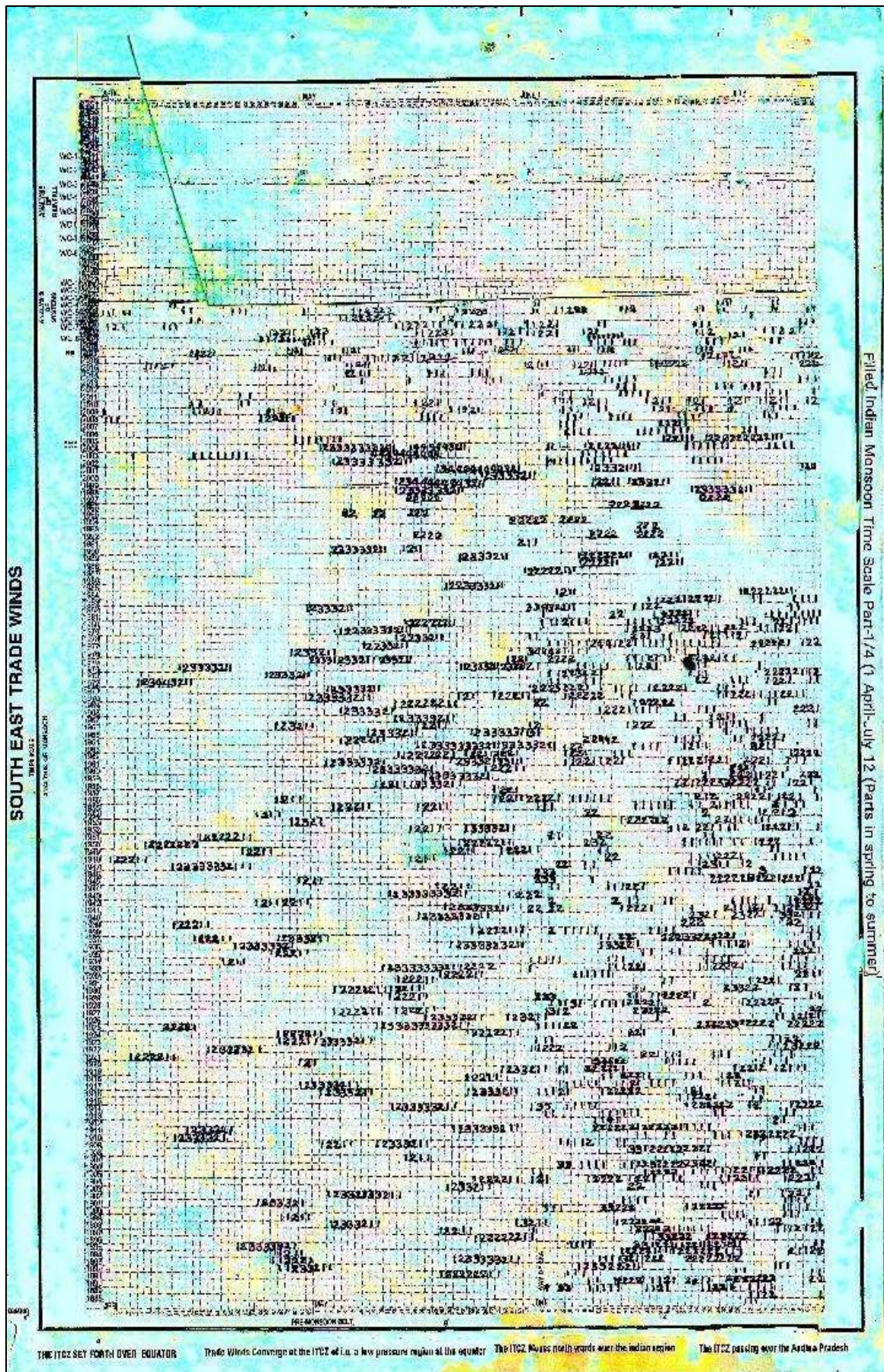


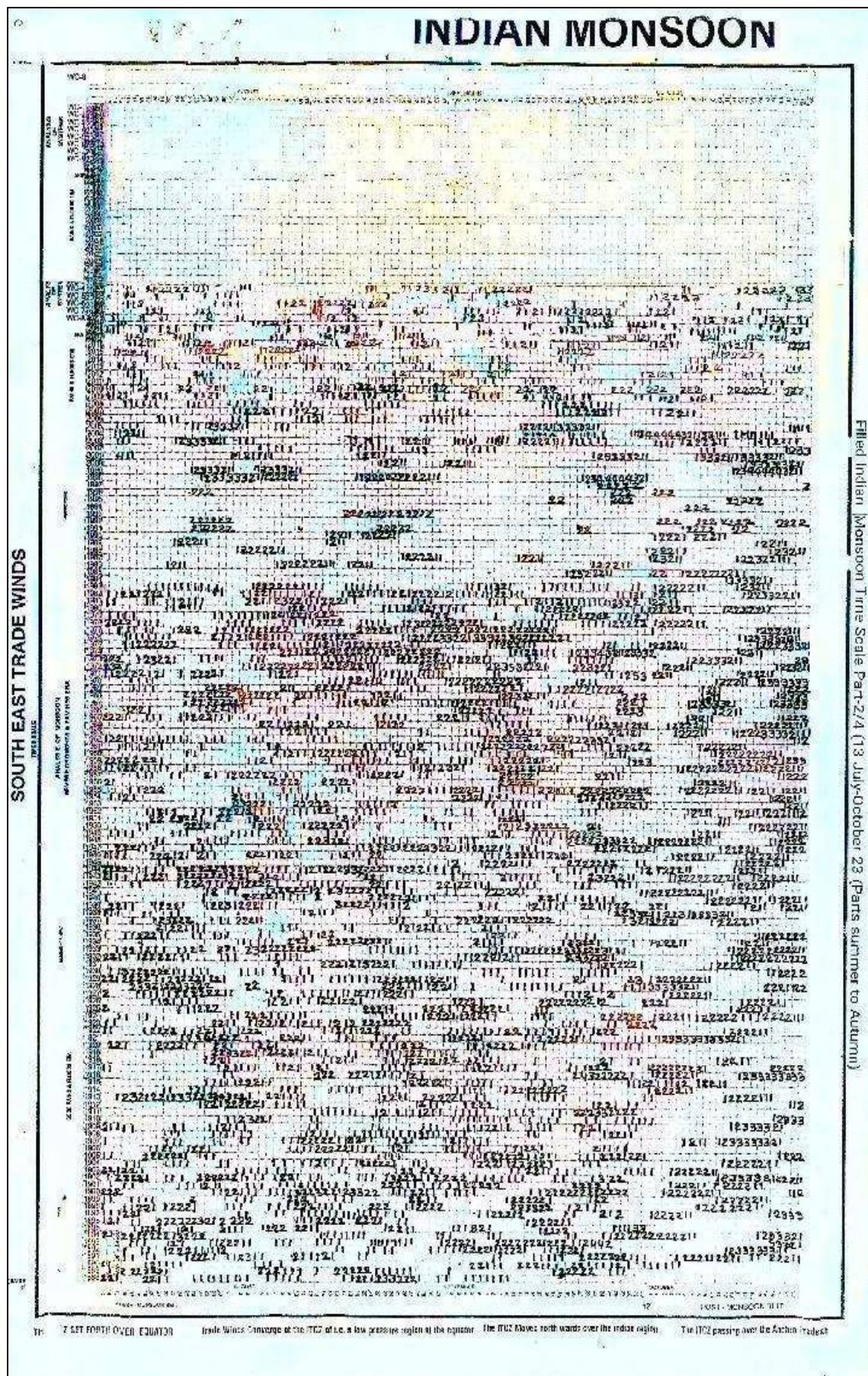








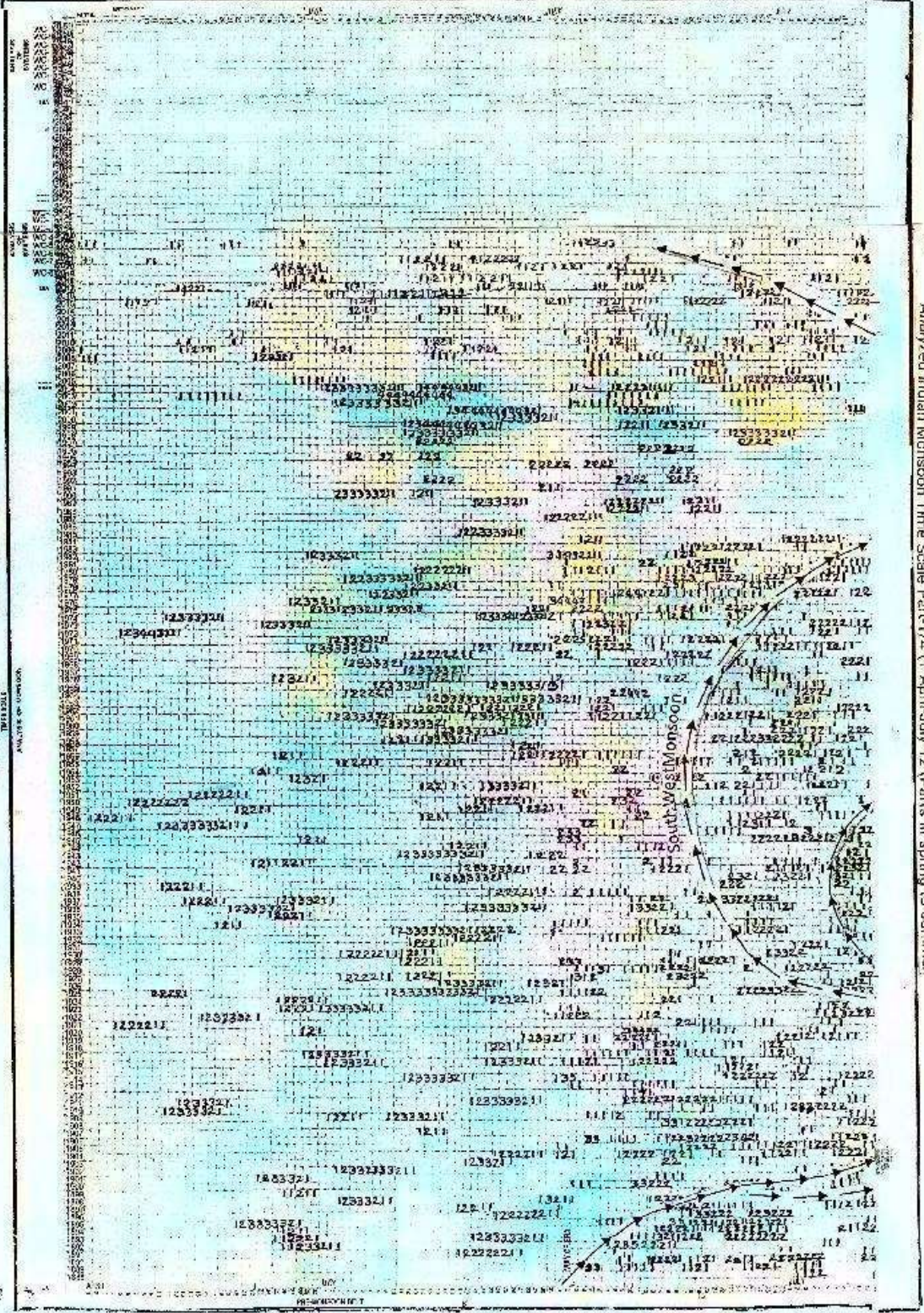




Filed Indian Monsoon Time Scale Part-2/4 (13 July-October 23 (Pans summer to Autumn))



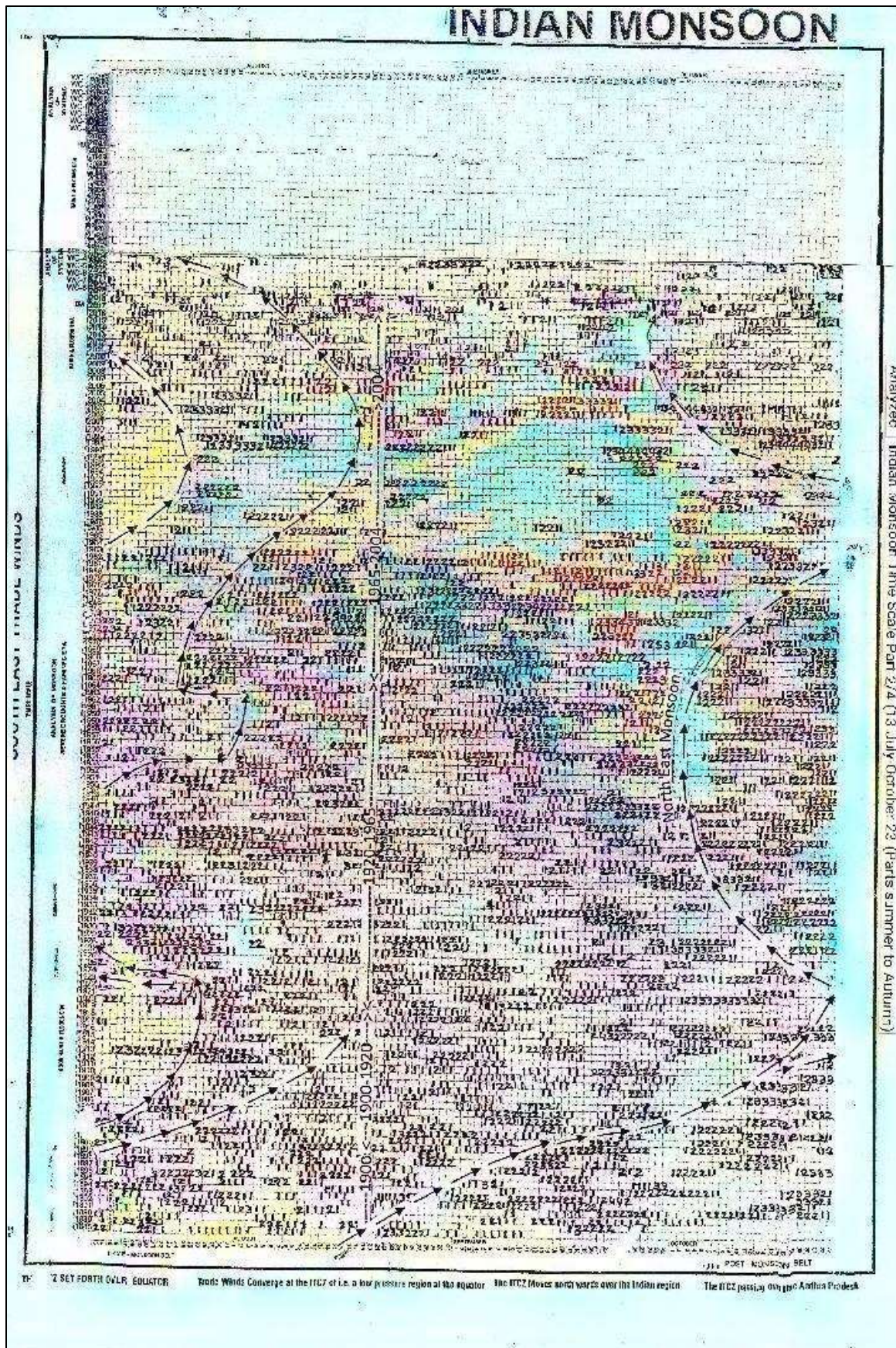
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



Analyzed Indian Monsoon Time Scale Part 1/4 (1 April-July 12 (Parts in spring to summer)

THE TCC AT EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the 102.0 m. s. a low pressure region at the equator. The TCC moves northwards over the Indian region The TCC passing over the Arabian Sea

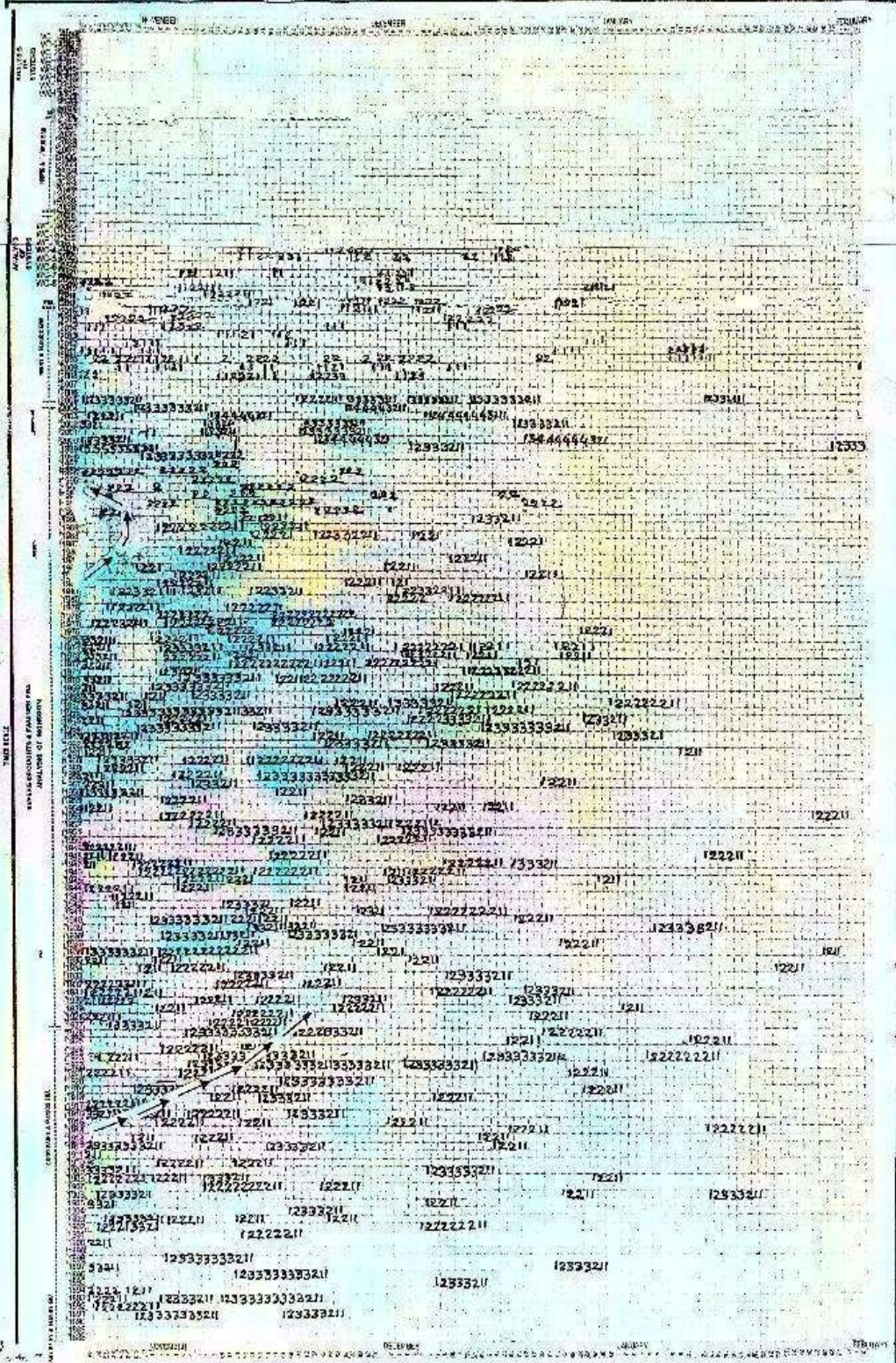




TIME SCALE

LSI

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



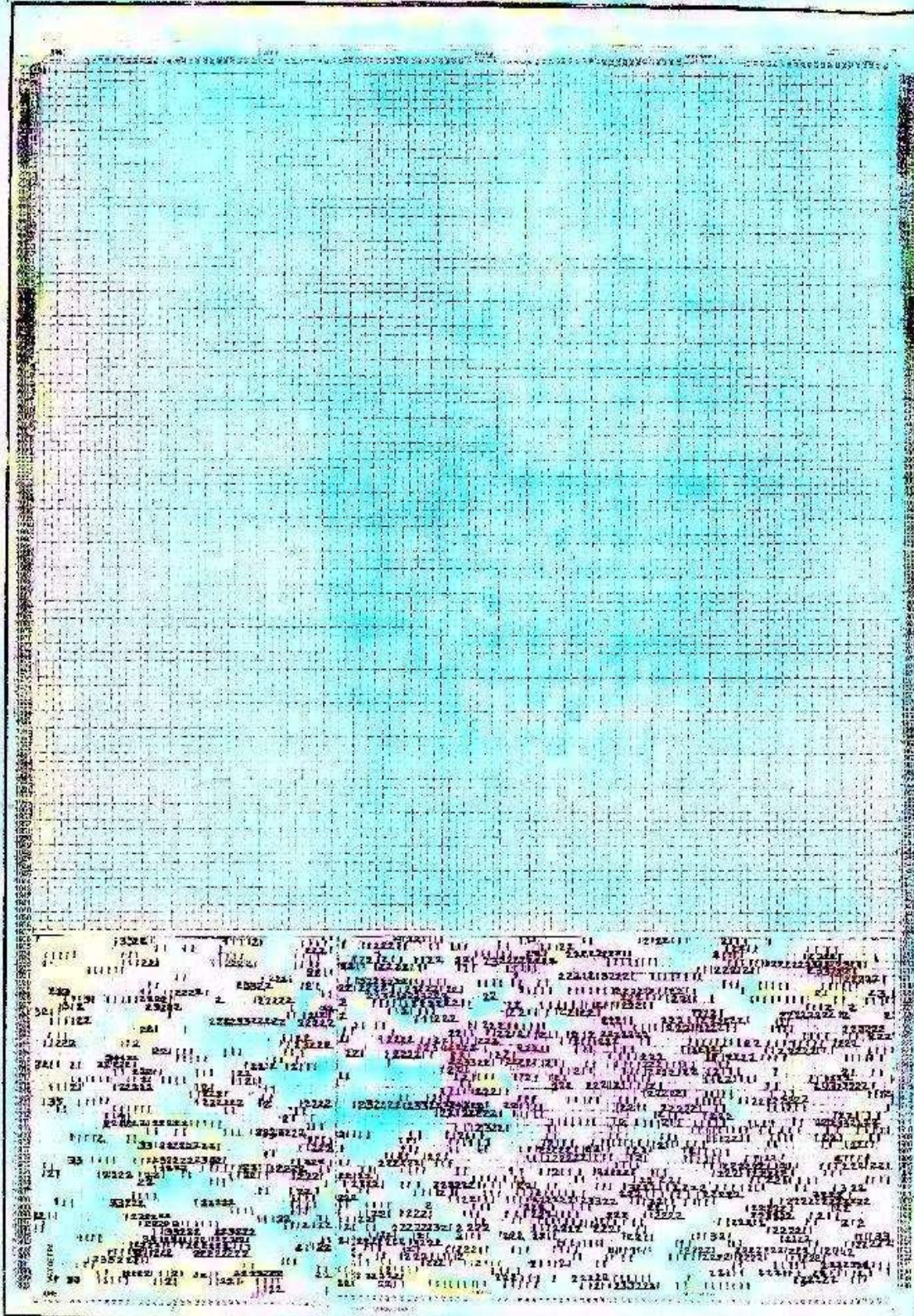
ANALYZED INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE PART 3/4 OCTOBER 24 FEBRUARY 3 (PARTS IN ARJUN TO PRE-WINTER SEASON)

THE 1162 SECTION OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the 1162 of the low pressure region at the equator. The 1162 moves northwards over the Indian region. The 1162 passing over the Andhra Pradesh.



INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE

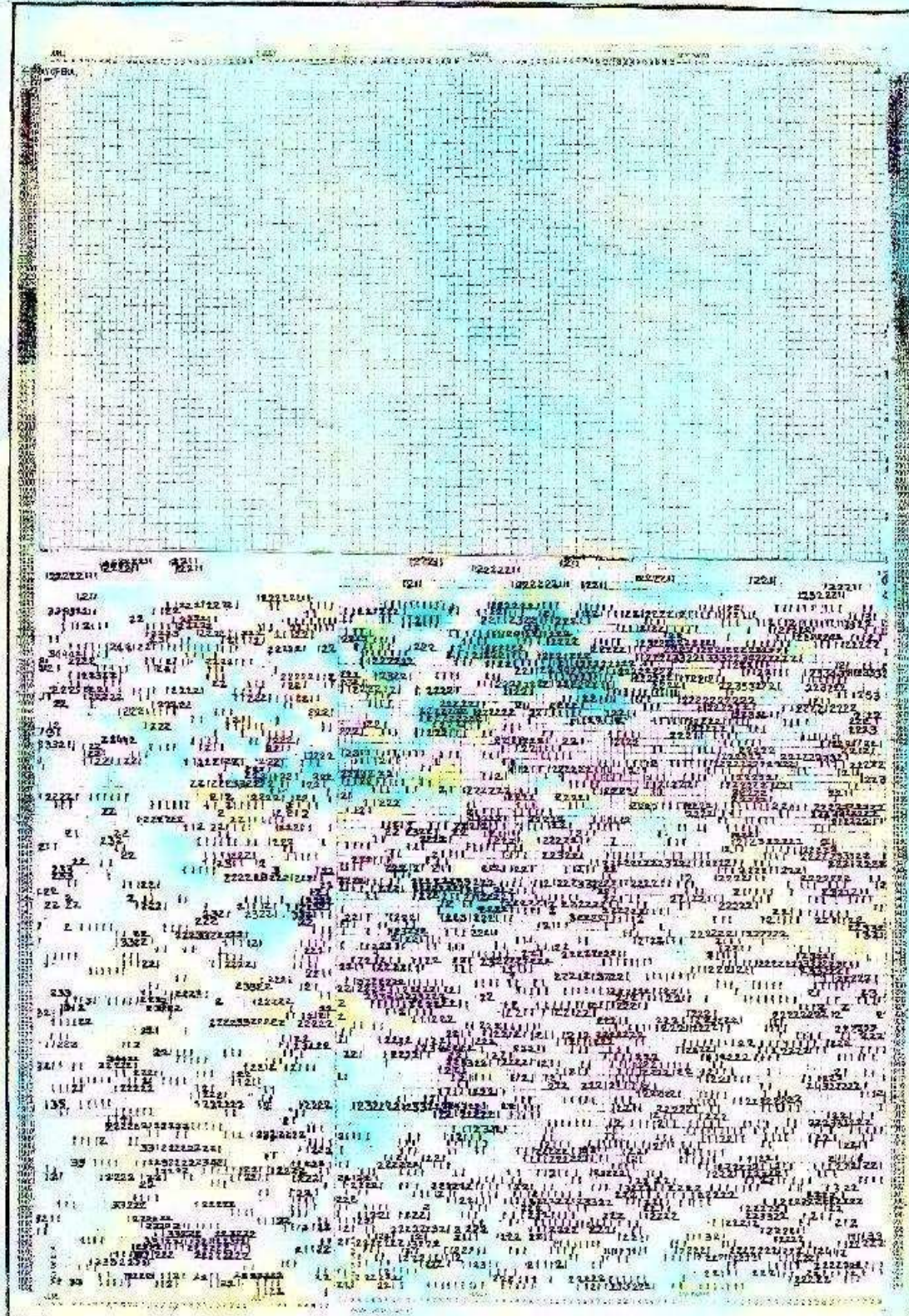
(June, July, August, September)



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

INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE

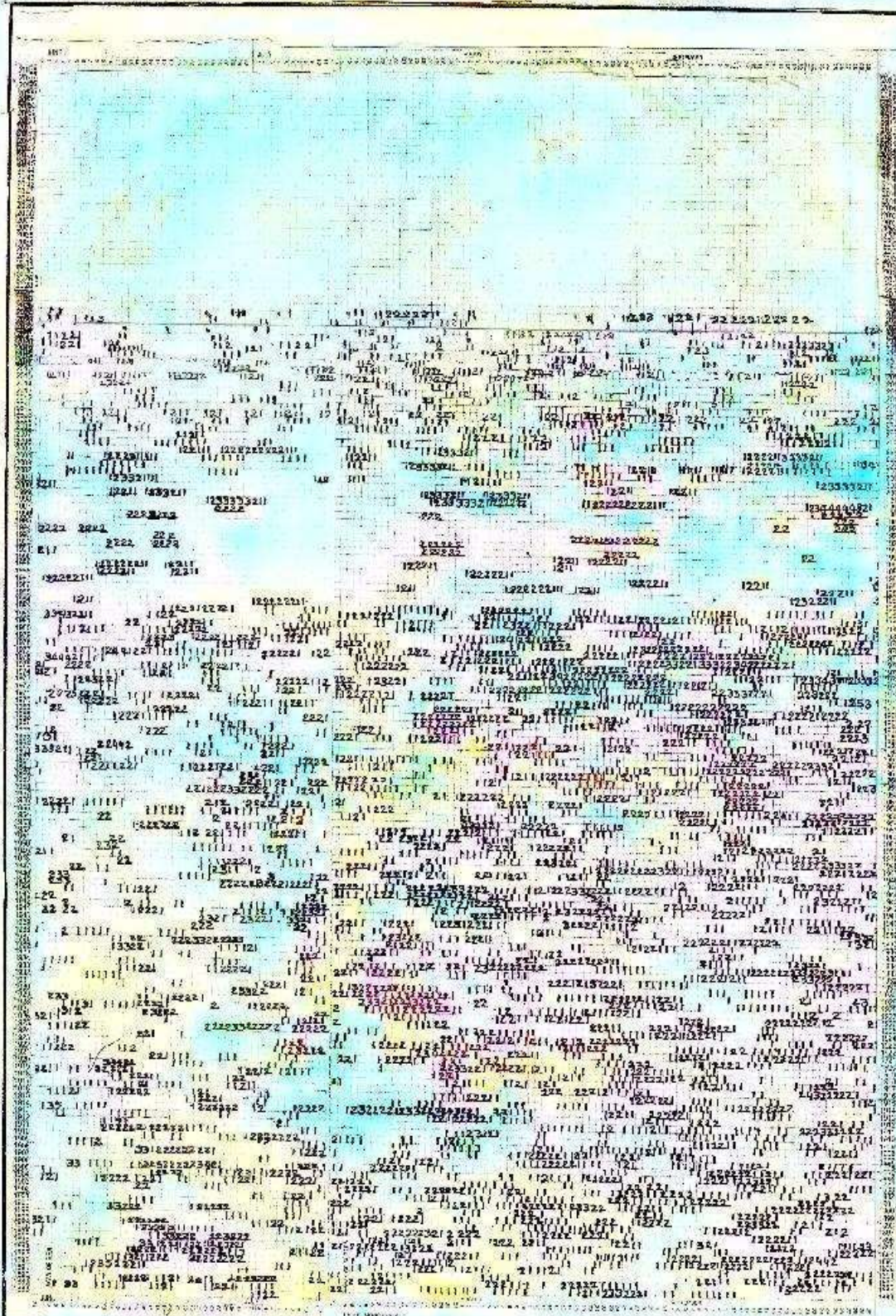
(June, July, August, September)



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

INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE

(June, July, August, September)



India and its neighbors are shown in the map. The TCC (Time Scale) is shown over the Indian subcontinent. The TCC is shown over the Indian subcontinent. The TCC is shown over the Indian subcontinent. The TCC is shown over the Indian subcontinent.

INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE

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INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE

ANALYSIS OF Years (1886-1983)	ANALYSIS OF Months (JUN-JUL)
1886	1886
1887	1887
1888	1888
1889	1889
1890	1890
1891	1891
1892	1892
1893	1893
1894	1894
1895	1895
1896	1896
1897	1897
1898	1898
1899	1899
1900	1900
1901	1901
1902	1902
1903	1903
1904	1904
1905	1905
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1907	1907
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1909	1909
1910	1910
1911	1911
1912	1912
1913	1913
1914	1914
1915	1915
1916	1916
1917	1917
1918	1918
1919	1919
1920	1920
1921	1921
1922	1922
1923	1923
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1966	1966
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1968	1968
1969	1969
1970	1970
1971	1971
1972	1972
1973	1973
1974	1974
1975	1975
1976	1976
1977	1977
1978	1978
1979	1979
1980	1980
1981	1981
1982	1982
1983	1983

It is a partially computerized Indian monsoon time scale for the monsoon season from 1888 to 1983. (Later, the computerization of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale was stopped due to extreme poverty and no support and opportunities.

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale of Part-5/5 marked in highlighter is purely speculative. It will be known in the future whether it will go forward or turn back.







