



## A Study On The Yangtze River And Global Monsoon Time Scales

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**Abstract:** World top rivers are fast dying as a result of climate change Five of the ten rivers they are Yangtze, Mekong, Salween, Ganges, Indus in Asia; La Plata, Rio Grande/Rio Bravo in America: Murray-Darling in Australia and Nile-Lake Victoria and many others. Rivers are losing water and decrease in flow is because of climate change In the recent decades, the world monsoon systems are weakening and rains are shrinking. Rivers, reservoirs, ponds are falling and drying. Some rivers are extinct. Due to these monsoon failure and drought conditions, water catchment areas are becoming villages and towns as people made houses with a feeling that the rains do not come and the rivers are not inundated with waters. However, governments should consider one important thing. Perhaps sometime in the coming years and decades, the monsoon repeats as early as previous years and decades, there heavy rains and floods are going to happen in. The rivers, reservoirs and ponds will be filled with waters. People who live in those water catchment areas are trapped in the heavy rains and floods as the water flow into the towns and villages in their former way. As a result massive loss of life and property is going on. Yangtze is one of the drying rivers of the world. Yangtze and its drainage, catchment and sunken areas is one of the drying rivers of world. The river has highest flood flows in Asia. By studying the Global Monsoons Time Scale (East Asian Monsoon Time Scale) that monitors the global monsoon such as East Asian monsoon which influencing and affecting the catchment areas and basins of the river Yangtze, we can assess, evaluate and estimate the upcoming conditions and future water streams and floods of the Yangtze river and taking necessary precautions on the basis of those parameters. So the governments and the people take this into consideration and pretend. Let's discuss this issue now.

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**Key words:** Global Monsoons Time Scales, Indian Monsoon Time Scale, Yengtze river, East Asian monsoon, East Asian Monsoon Time Scale

### **Introduction:**

Yangtze, which is 6,300 km long, is the longest river in Asia, the third longest in the world and the longest in the world to flow entirely within one country. Its source is in the northern part of the Tibetan plateau and it flows 6,300 km in a generally eastern direction to the East China Sea.

Drought on China's Yangtze river has led to historically low water levels. The Yangtze river is experiencing its worst drought forcing an unprecedented release of water from the Three Gorges reservoir. The drought is damaging crops, threatening wildlife and raising doubts about the viability of China's massive water diversion ambitions. As a result, many basin areas of Yangtze river have dried up. The people who felt that the water in the Yangtze river could not come, residences has been set up and in those basins may have become residences. At present, many outlet areas of the Yangtze river basins have become

villages and Towns. If in the future changes occur in the global monsoon (East Asian monsoon) and repeated like previous 100 years that affects catchment and basin areas of the Yangtze river is likely to hit heavy rains, then the river Yangtze will flow abundantly with water. And then all those villages and Towns will be drowned in the heavy rains and floods. So it is important to note that the river Yangtze is drying up now prosperous flows in the future and prospectus of flooding are likely to occur in the future. Before discussing the river of Yangtze, let us know about the world global monsoon systems and East Asian Monsoon because if the monsoons are strong and active, the rivers flow abundantly with water and the rivers will dry and dying up if the monsoons are weak.

### **Global Monsoon systems:**

Monsoon means a seasonal reversing wind accompanied by its corresponding weather changes and natural calamities in precipitation. We cannot

be said that a monsoon especially to be relevant to a particular continent, country or a region. Each and every continent or region or country has its own monsoon winds. Monsoons are key sources of water resources, mainly to rivers on the Earth.

The major monsoon systems of the world consist of the west Africa and Asia -Australian monsoons. The inclusion of the North and South American monsoons with incomplete wind reversal has been debate. Monsoons can also be divided by Southern monsoon and Northern monsoons, summer monsoons and winter monsoons, continental monsoons and regional monsoons etc. A monsoon was also served with different names by region and place. For example, the North American monsoon is named after the name of Arizona monsoon and Mexican monsoon. There are two or three or more branches of one monsoon. Monsoon is also called upon by geographical areas. For example, the Indian monsoon has two branches the Arabian branch and Bay of Bengal branch. Each and every continent or region or country has its own monsoon winds. On the whole ,following are the main regional monsoons according to Prof Bin Wang. I agree with Prof Bin Wang opinion.

**North American monsoon**  
**North African monsoon**  
**Indian monsoon**  
**East Asian monsoon**  
**Western North Pacific monsoon**  
**South American monsoon**  
**South African monsoon**  
**Australian monsoon**

#### **East Asian Monsoon:**

Let us consider the East Asian monsoon once before the formation of the East Asian Monsoon Time Scale.

The East Asian Monsoon effects large parts of Indo-China, Philippines, China, Korea and Japan. It is characterized by a warm, rainy summer monsoon and a cold, dry winter monsoon. The rain occurs in a concentrated belt that stretches east-west except in East China where it is tilted east-northeast over Korea and Japan. The seasonal rain is known as Meiyu in China, Jangma in Korea, and Bai in Japan, with the latter two resembling frontal rain. The onset of summer monsoon is marked by a period of premonsoonal rain over South China and Taiwan in early May. From May through August, the summer monsoon shifts through a series of dry and rainy phases as the rain belt moves northward, beginning over Indo-China and the South China Sea (May) to the Yangzi River Basin and Japan (June) and finally to North China and Korea (July). When the

monsoon ends in August, the rain belt moves back to South China. The East Asian monsoon is a monsoonal flow that carries moist air from the Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean to East Asia. It affects approximately one-third of the global population, influencing the climate of Japan (including Okinawa the Koreas, Taiwan, HongKong, Macau, the Philippines, Indochina, and much of mainland China.

In the winter, the winds are northeasterly and the monsoonal precipitation bands move back to the south, and intense precipitation occurs over southern China and Taiwan. The East Asian monsoon is known as *jangma* in Korea. In Japan the monsoon boundary is referred to as the *tsuyu* as it advances northward during the spring, while it is referred to as the *shurin* when the boundary retreats back southward during the autumn months.

#### **Global Monsoon Time Scales:**

I conducted many scientific researches on the global monsoon systems and many hundreds of Global Monsoon Time Scales have been designed the by continents, north& south, regions, countries for easy study and analysis.

**Indian monsoon time scale**  
**Australian monsoon time scale**  
**North-american monsoon time scale**  
**South-american monsoon time scale**  
**Western north pacific monsoon time scale**  
**East-asian monsoon time scale**  
**North-african monsoon time scale**  
**South-african monsoon time scale**

I have designed many more Global Monsoon Time Scales for the convenience of area-wise, region-wise and country-wise study of global monsoons

**European monsoon time scale**  
**South-Asian monsoon time scale**  
**North-East monsoon time scale**  
**South-West monsoon time scale**  
**East-African monsoon time scale**  
**West-African monsoon time scale**  
**Indo-Australian monsoon time scale**  
**Asian-Australian monsoon time scale**  
**Malasian-Australian monsoon time scale**  
**Northern-Australian monsoon time scale**  
**Australian-Indonesian monsoon time scale**

Without above, I have designed Global Monsoon Time Scale for each and every country. For example, America Monsoon Time Scale was designed in the name that America country.

**Formation:**

By establishing the Global Monsoon Time Scale and manage , rains in the river basins, floods and water flow in rivers a country can be estimated. Surface water resources can still be found.

Global Monsoon Time Scales–are 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 monsoon of a monsoon region or country and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities. Firstly, we need to know which monsoon that helps influencing in streamlining source of waters in the periphery catchment basins of the river Yangtze. A Global Monsoon Time Scale(East Asian Monsoon Time Scale) related to the monsoon such as East Asian monsoon that affects the river Yangtze should be constructed

**Construction:**

The Global Monsoon Time Scales are 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 monsoon of a country or region and its relationship with rainfall and other weather problem and natural calamities. Prepare the Global Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21<sup>st</sup> to next year March 20<sup>th</sup> of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale.

**Management:**

The main weather events if any of the country have been entering on the scale as per date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale of a country in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoon of a region or country.

**East Asian Monsoon Time Scale:**

Let's discuss the construction and functionality of the East Asian Monsoon Time Scale of one of the Global Monsoon Time Scales mentioned above. I have invented and designed the East Asian Monsoon Time Scale to study the East Asian Monsoon as a part of the Global Monsoon Time Scales.

**Formation:**

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

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

**Management:**

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

**Indian Monsoon Time Scale (Model scale):**

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale has been designed as a model scale for the design of world global monsoon time scales. The rest of Global Monsoon Time Scales mentioned above are similarly designed.

Indian Monsoon Time Scale – 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 monsoon. From where to wherever to be taken the time and weather to analyze, the researcher can decide on his discretion according to available data.

**Material and method:**

I have prepared the Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21<sup>st</sup> to next year March 20<sup>th</sup> or from 1<sup>st</sup> April to next year March 31<sup>st</sup> of 139 years from 1888 to 2027 of a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a square graphic scale. An accurate scale is available if we can collect and analyse the exact weather data. For example, I did not get complete data for some years from 1964. However, I will try to collect the weather data hardly and complete the scale.

**Collection of data:**

The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region have been taken as the data to construct this scale. For this, a lot of enormous data of low pressure systems, depressions and cyclone has been taken from many resources just like Mooley, DA, Shukla J(1987); Characteristics of the west ward-moving summer monsoon low pressure systems over the Indian region and their relationship with the monsoon rainfall, Centre for Ocean-land Atmospheric Interactions, University of Maryland, college park, MD., and from many other resources just like The

world's 7 Tropical Cyclone seasons around the world etc.

### **Formation:**

Keeping in view of study of the aforesaid Indian Monsoon thoroughly, I prepared the Indian Monsoon Time Scale to study its past, present and future movements of the Indian Monsoon. The Indian Monsoon Time Scale is a chronological sequence of events arranged in between time and weather with the help of a scale for studying the 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 be taken the time and weather to analyse, the researcher can decide on his discretion according to available data. This scale has been prepared in three types;

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

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

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

### **Formation methods:**

Further there are three approaches in formation process of these monsoon time scales. The first one is in the single form and next one is designed both manual and computer assisted. The last one is made entirely by computer system.

### **Fixed type scale:**

Prepare the Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from March 21<sup>st</sup> to next year March 20<sup>th</sup> or from 1<sup>st</sup> April to next year March 31<sup>st</sup> of 139 years from 1888 to 2027 or a required period comprising of a large time and weather have been taken and framed into a in a single and fixed type square graphic scale. It can be fixed on a paper, wall or Table.

### **Parts & paste type scale:**

The fixed type scale is to be long. So that it is divided into four parts easy to carry and keep and suitable for publication. I designed to make it into 4 parts and then pasted it into one scale.

The first part is beginning from 1<sup>st</sup> April to July 12<sup>th</sup>.

The second part is from 13 July to October 23<sup>rd</sup>.

The third part is from 24<sup>th</sup> October to February 3<sup>rd</sup>.

And the fourth part is 4<sup>th</sup> February to March 31<sup>st</sup> ending.

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

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

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

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

When paste this manner, we get long full-scale Indian Monsoon Time Scale

**Computer graphic scale:** Besides the above manual scale, I prepared a scale generated by the system from the year 1888 to 1983 for the period of 1<sup>st</sup> June to September 30<sup>th</sup>. If we are able to create this Indian Monsoon Time Scale by computer which to be the most obvious scale.

### **Management:**

The monsoon pulses in the form of low pressure systems over the Indian region 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 pertaining to the date and month of the each and every year. If we have been managing the scale in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of monsoon of a the India.

### **Results:**

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale reveals many secrets and mysteries of the Indian Monsoon and its relationship in between the Global monsoons and astronomical objects just like movement of axis of the earth around the sun in the universe & its influences on the earth's atmosphere. Let's study the mystery of the Indian Monsoon and discuss the rest of other features of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale later in another articles.

### **Path-Lines of Indian monsoon:**

When examine the scale notice that several passages or path-ways of monsoon pulses it have been some cut-edge paths and splits passing through its systematic zigzag cycles in a systematic manner in parallel and stacked next to each other in ascending and ascending order clearly seen on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. By reason of travel of these passages, heavy rains & floods in some years and droughts & famines in another years can occur according to their travel. The path of monsoon when travelling over four months from June to September good rainfall or heavy rains and floods can occur. And the path when travelling over last months i.e July or August or September, low rainfall and



droughts can occur. Particularly, there are two main passages. The first one is main path or passage of the Indian Monsoon and the second one is path or passage of the north-east monsoon. The first one is on the left side over the months of June, July, August, September and another path is on the right side over the months of October, November, December visible on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale

### **Analysis:**

Keep track the Indian Monsoon Time Scale carefully. During 1871-1900's the main path-way of the Indian Monsoon was rising over June, July, August. During 1900-1920's it was falling over August, September. During 1920-1965's, it was rising again over July, August, September. During 1965-2004's it was falling over September. From 2004 it is now rising upwards and estimated traveling over the months of June, July, August by the 2060.

Now let us know in detail. By 1888, the line of path of the Indian Monsoon was started over the month of June and travelled to 1900's in steep descending direction. During this 4 months period of (June, July, August, September) of Indian Monsoon season, the line of path of the monsoon was travelled over all these four months. As a result, there were heavy rains and floods in most years during that period.

From 1900 to 1920, the line of path of the Indian Monsoon was travelled over the months of August and September in the shape of concave direction. In this 4 months monsoon season, the line was travelled just over two months only. As a result it rained only two months instead of four months monsoon season and causing low rainfall in many years,

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

From 1965 to 2004, the passage of the Indian Monsoon was travelled over the months of August to Mid-August in the shape of deep sloping direction. In this 4 months monsoon season, the line was travelled just over two months for a short period only. As a result it rained only two months instead of four months monsoon season and causing low rainfall and droughts in many years.

From 2004, the line of path of the Indian Monsoon seems likely rising over the months of

July and June( that means over all the four months June, July, August, September) in future in the shape of upper ascending direction and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in the coming years during 2004-2060. This is an assessment based on the study of situations from 1888.

### **Study & discussion:**

Let's now study and discuss the information available on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale with the rainfall data available from 1871 to till date. During the period 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. And in the same period 1871-2015, there were 26 major drought years: 1873, 1877, 1899, 1901, 1904, 1905, 1911, 1918, 1920, 1941, 1951, 1965, 1966, 1968, 1972, 1974, 1979, 1982, 1985, 1986, 1987, 2002, 2004, 2009, 2014, 2015. Depending on the data mentioned above, it is interesting to note that there have been alternating periods extending to 3-4 decades with less and more frequent weak monsoons over India.

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

During the other period 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 year.

The tracking date of main path & other various paths of the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of the monsoon, monsoon pulses or low pressure systems, storms and its consequent weather changes and natural calamities. 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 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 low pressure system or depression or cyclone and its secondary consequent heavy rains, floods and 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.

Furthermore example, the main passage of line of monsoon travel from June to September and September to June are also signs to impending weather conditions of Indian Region. For example, once again explained that during 1871-1900's the main path of the Indian Monsoon was rising over June, July, August and creating heavy rains and floods in most years. During 1900-1920's it was falling over August, September and causing low rainfall in many years. During 1920-1965s, it was rising again over July, August, September and resulting good rainfall in more years. During 1965-2004's it was falling over September and causing low rainfall and droughts in many years. At present it is rising upwards over June, July, August and September and will be resulting heavy rains & floods in the coming years during 2004-2060 in India Region.

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale reveals many 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 descending 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 & withdrawals of Indian Monsoon and north-east 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 the Indian Monsoon denotes the onset of monsoon pulses or low pressure systems. These observations can mean that pulses of the monsoon are repeatedly determined by the number of repeats.

These are some studies of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. There are many more secrets in the Indian Monsoon. Indian scientists should get rid of them.

#### **Principle:**

This is Astro-meteorological phenomenon between the astronomical objects and forces on the earth's atmosphere. The cause is unknown however

the year to year change of movement of 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 formation of clusters, bands & paths of the Indian Monsoon and stimulates the Indian 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 India Sub-Continent and develops into the monsoon trough and maintain monsoon circulation.

#### **A study on the return of Indian monsoon:**

As discussed above, as the path of the Indian monsoon was passed over the June, July, August and September months during the period of 1880-1990's, it is estimated that the same path of the Indian monsoon will be travelling over the June, July, August and September months by 2040- 2050' and causing heavy rains and floods in India. People who live in those water catchment areas may be trapped in the heavy rains and floods as the water flow into the towns and villages in their former way. As a result massive loss of life and property is going on. Here is a very important point is to be grasped. At present the main path of the Indian monsoon passes over on the date of 1st, July in ascending order. Accordingly, it is expected that there will be heavy rains & floods in coming years. But if it will not be travelled in the ascending order and if travel in the direction of descending order, assessments may not be fulfilled. We can not predict the future right now.

#### **A study on the East Asian monsoon returns like Indian monsoon:**

If the East Asian monsoon passes through the month of June, July, August and September completely, the Yangtze river will overflow in future. If in the future, the Yangtze river flows abundantly with water in the previous system then the river Yangtze flows with floods. As a result all the sunken catchment areas of Yangtze river turned into villages (or the catchment areas that have become villages) are trapped in heavy rains and floods. There is a total of many millions of catchment area of Yangtze river with all these sub-rivers. Yangtze has eight principal tributaries. On its left bank, these are the Yalung, Min, Jialing, and Han rivers; On its right bank include the Wu, Yuan, Xiang, and Gan rivers. Where many areas of the river basins are turned into villages and towns. If in the future, if overflowing as in the past, all these inhabitants will sink. Take a minute to review the East Asian Monsoon Time Scale every year and assess how the East Asian

monsoon passes. Researchers have to do more researches on this ensuing climate conditions.. Therefore, Global Monsoon Time Scales should be developed.

The Global Monsoon Time Scale designed by me in manual only. Researchers, particularly the China scientists have to do more researches on the scale and create it through system. We can make many more modifications thus bringing many more developments in the Global Monsoon Time Scales.

### **Conclusion:**

Global Monsoon Time Scales are proposed by me to study the global monsoon systems. Researchers, particularly the China scientists have to do more researches on the Global Monsoon Time Scales and create them through modern methods. We can make many more modifications thus bringing many more developments in the Global Monsoon Time Scales.

### **Acknowledgement:**

In this research, I consulted many professors and scientists for their valuable suggestions and advices. There was also taken some information from the Wikipedia and Encyclopaedia Britannica.

### **Biography:**

Gangadhara Rao Irlapati born on 25, May, 1958 at Merlpalem Village in India to pullaiah irlapati and manikyam irlapati. I acquired all sciences inherently by birth. However, I completed my primary classes 1 to 5 in Elementary School, Merlpalem(1963-1968), Upper Primary Classes 6&7 in Upper Primary School, Vubalanka (1969-1971), High School classes 8 to 10 in Zilla Parishad High school, Ravulapalem(1971-1974), and Junior College education 11&12 in Mahatma Junior College, Atryapuram (1974-1976).I did graduation B.A in Economic Sciences etc in Andhra university(1985-1989) and Post Graduation M.Sc in disaster mitigation sciences in Sikkim Manipal University (2001-2003).

I am a science enthusiast and experimenter with an ideal to serve the people from the weather problems and natural calamities and submitted many representations to the government research organizations for providing research opportunities but government and research organizations did not encourage and provide research opportunities to him. I was envied by Research Institutes, Scientists and subjected to incessant verbal insults. I built a lab at my house with home-made apparatus and books and over a 10000 researches and studies are conducted, more than 1000 researches on weather problems and natural calamities are prepared and published and

around 100 crucial investigations are made. Particularly, I invented the Lisposcope, Biolumicells and Bio-forecast in 1967, proposed Irlapatism- A New Hypothetical Model of Cosmolgy in 1977, designed the Geoscope in 1989 and invented the Indian Monsoon Time Scale in 1991. Mainly he did a lot of work into the design of the Global Monsoon Time Scales and Geoscope projects for the various regions of the world.

However much efforts did those, I could not get recognition either by government or by society moreover subjected in many ways. Mainly the revolutionary and rational concepts about the cosmology were instantly ignored and exposed to the anger of superstitious, got into violent altercations. I was arrested, tortured and imprisoned. Research organizations and Officials were humiliated me in different ways. Political recommendations and officials support, publicity, region, religion, cash and community factors may play a key role in giving recognition, awards, rewards, honor and fame to dalit scientists in India. I am a victim of negligence, racism and discrimination. I am now making my life's last journey due to pains & poverty and disregard & despair.

### **Appeal:**

I humbly request the world scientists and people to recognize me as the Inventor of Global Monsoon Time Scale by making references in your publication and conservations and bring me into light.

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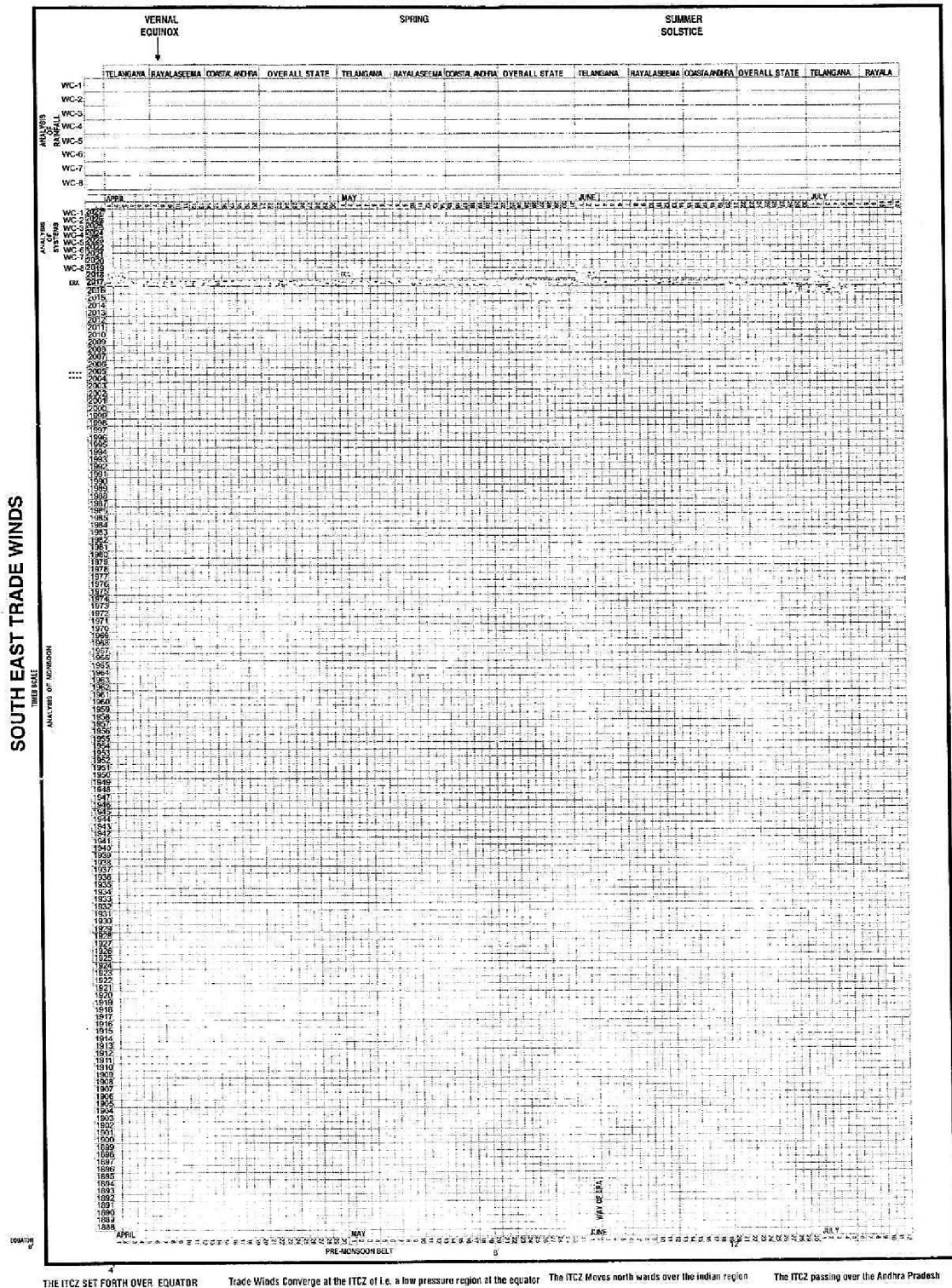
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### **Phonological Appendes:**

The Appendes that describe the contents are enclosed.

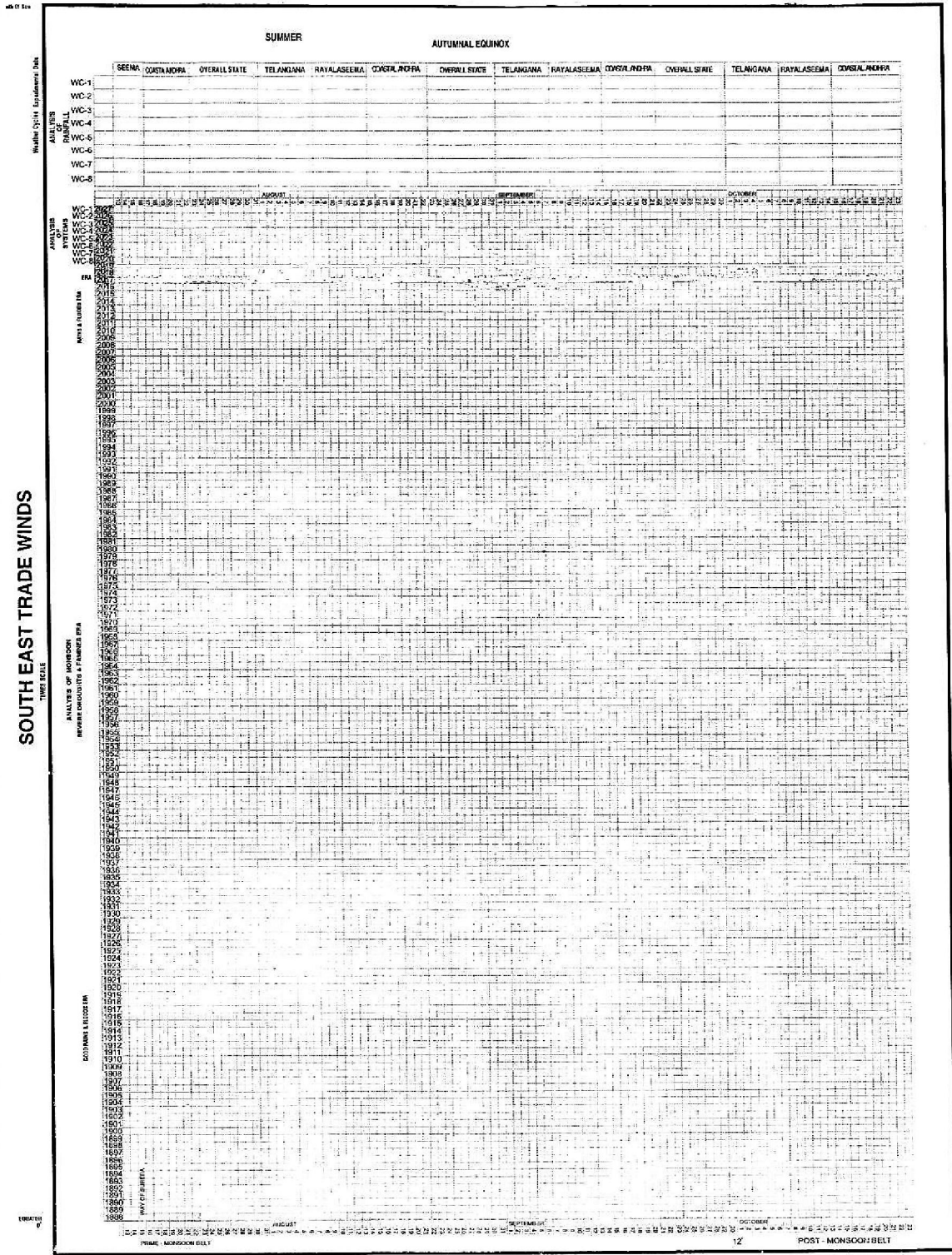


APPENDICES:..





# INDIAN MONSOON

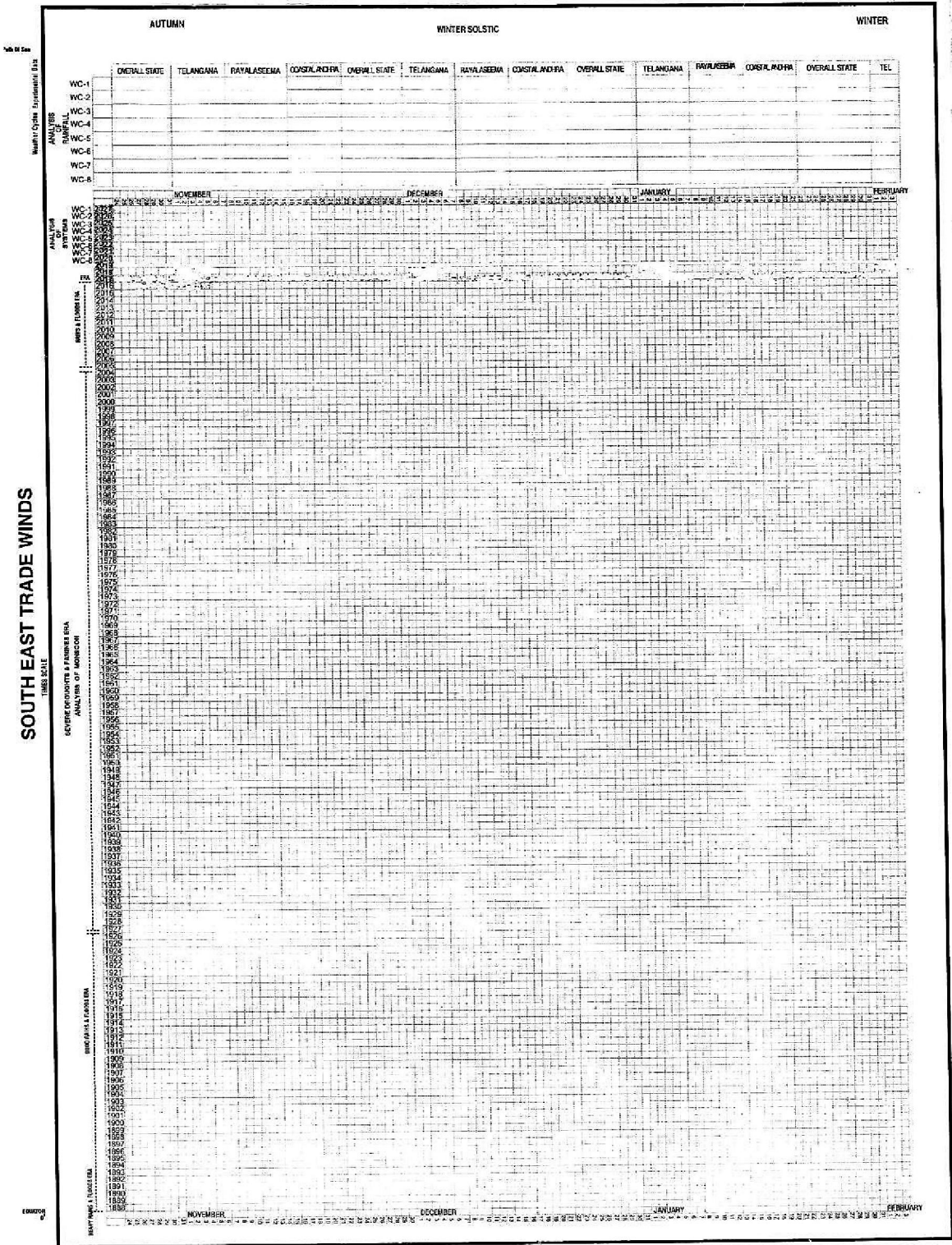


SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR. Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator. The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region. The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh.



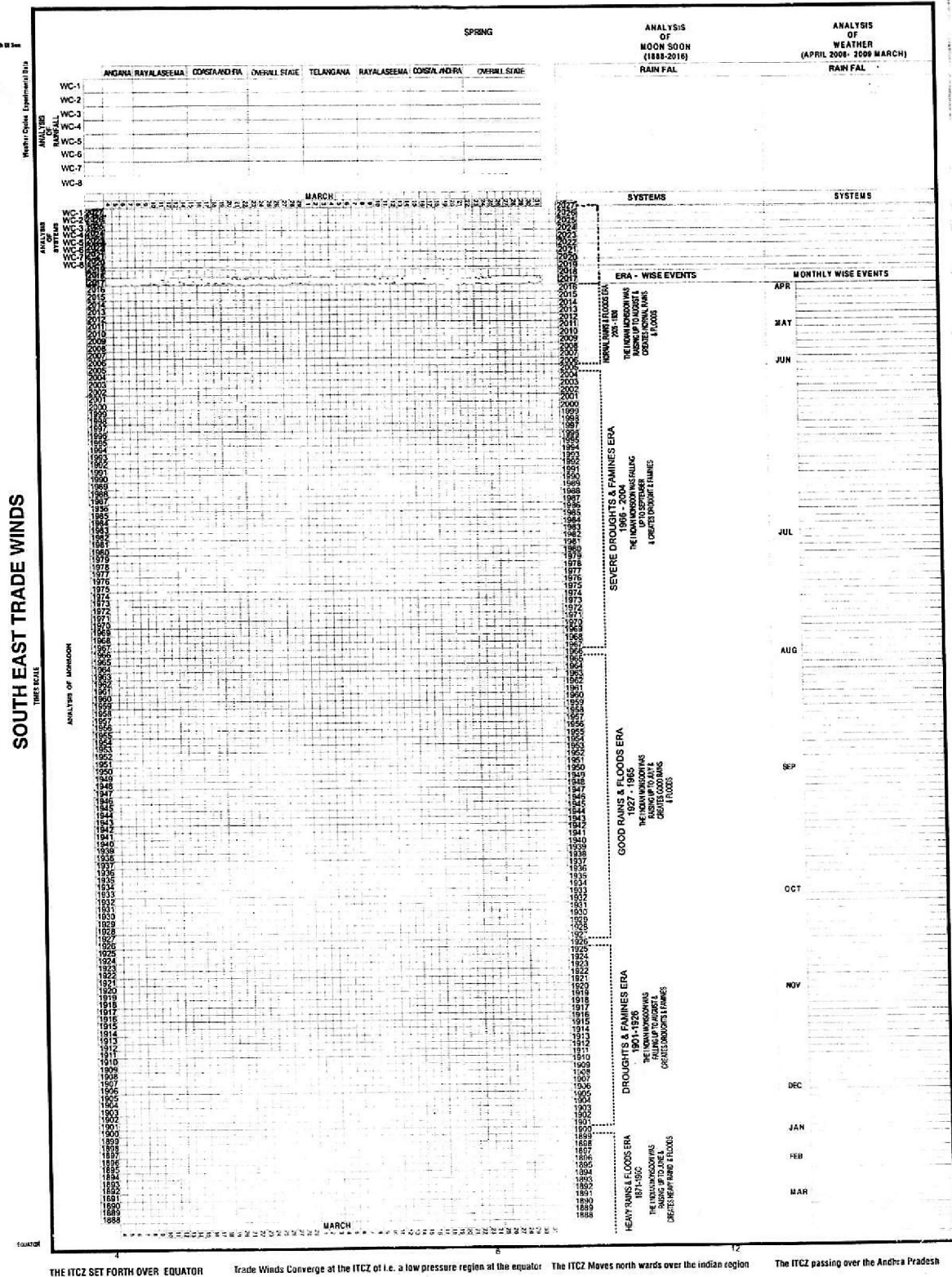
# TIME SCALE



SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

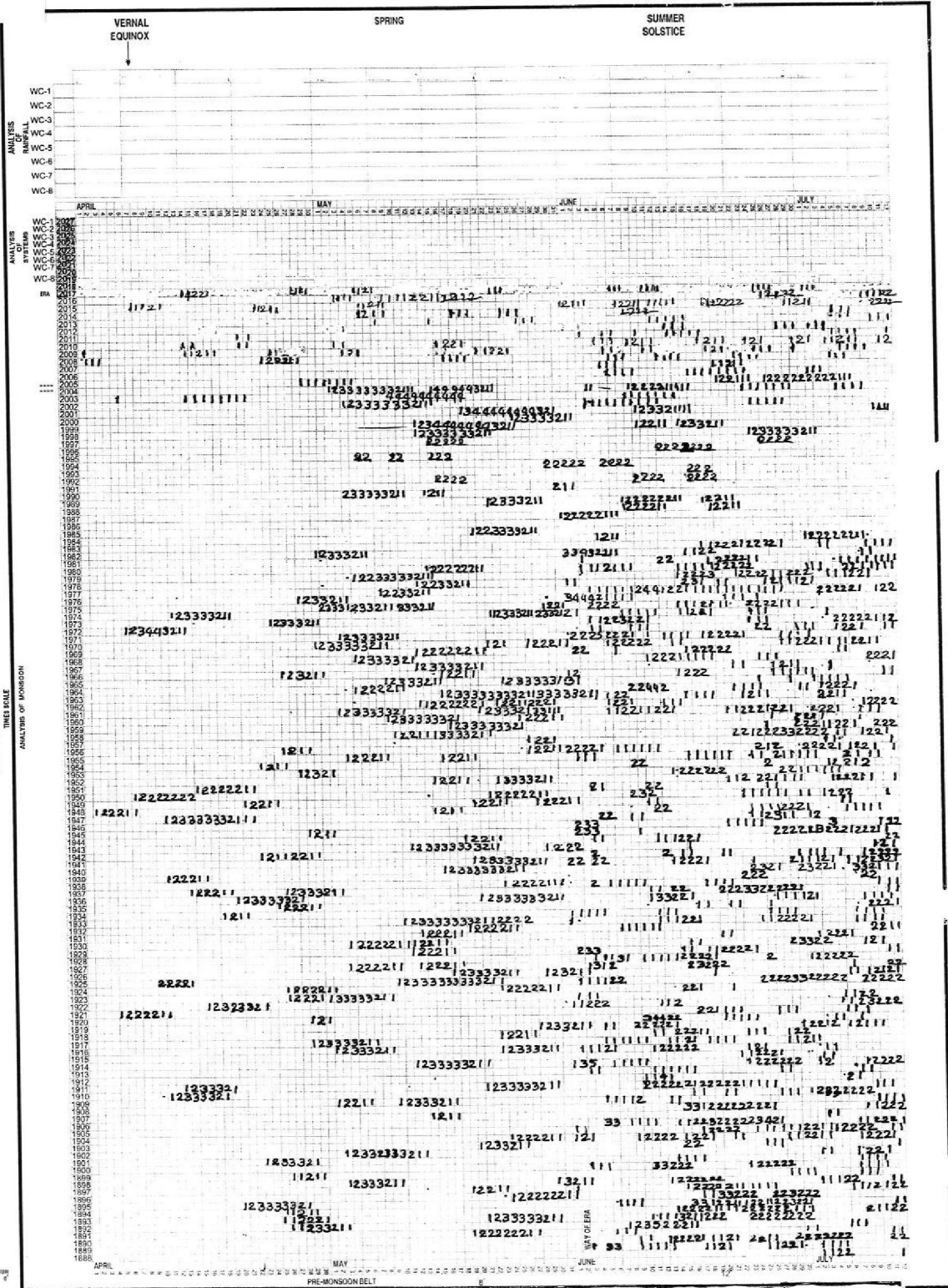
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR      Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator      The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region      The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh







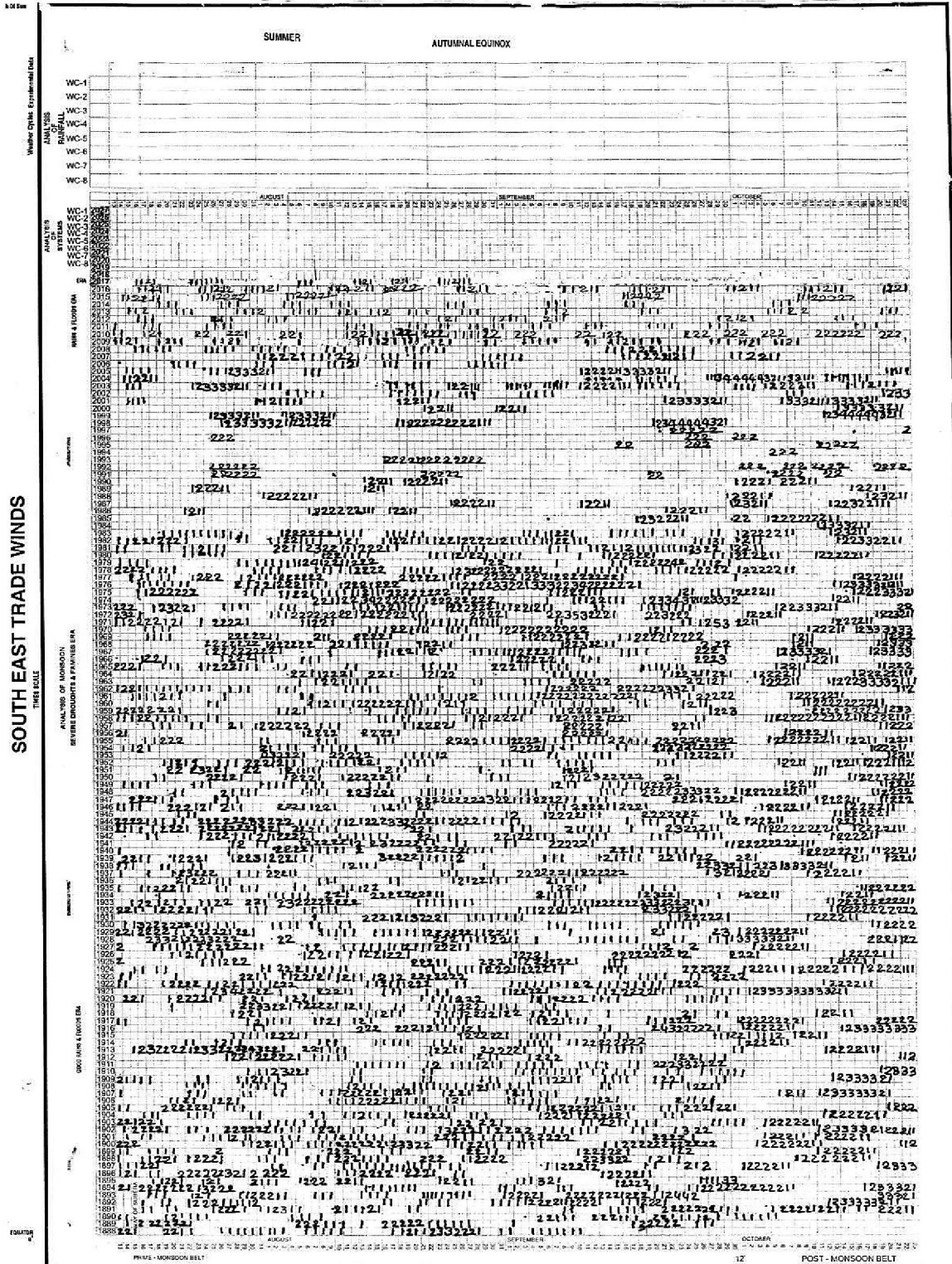
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS



THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ i.e. a low pressure region at the equator The ITCZ Moves north wards over the indian region The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh



# INDIAN MONSOON



SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

WIND SPEED (KM)

WIND DIRECTION (DEGREES)

ANALYSIS OF MONSOON

SEVERE DROUGHTS & FLOODS

PRIME - MONSOON BELT

POST - MONSOON BELT

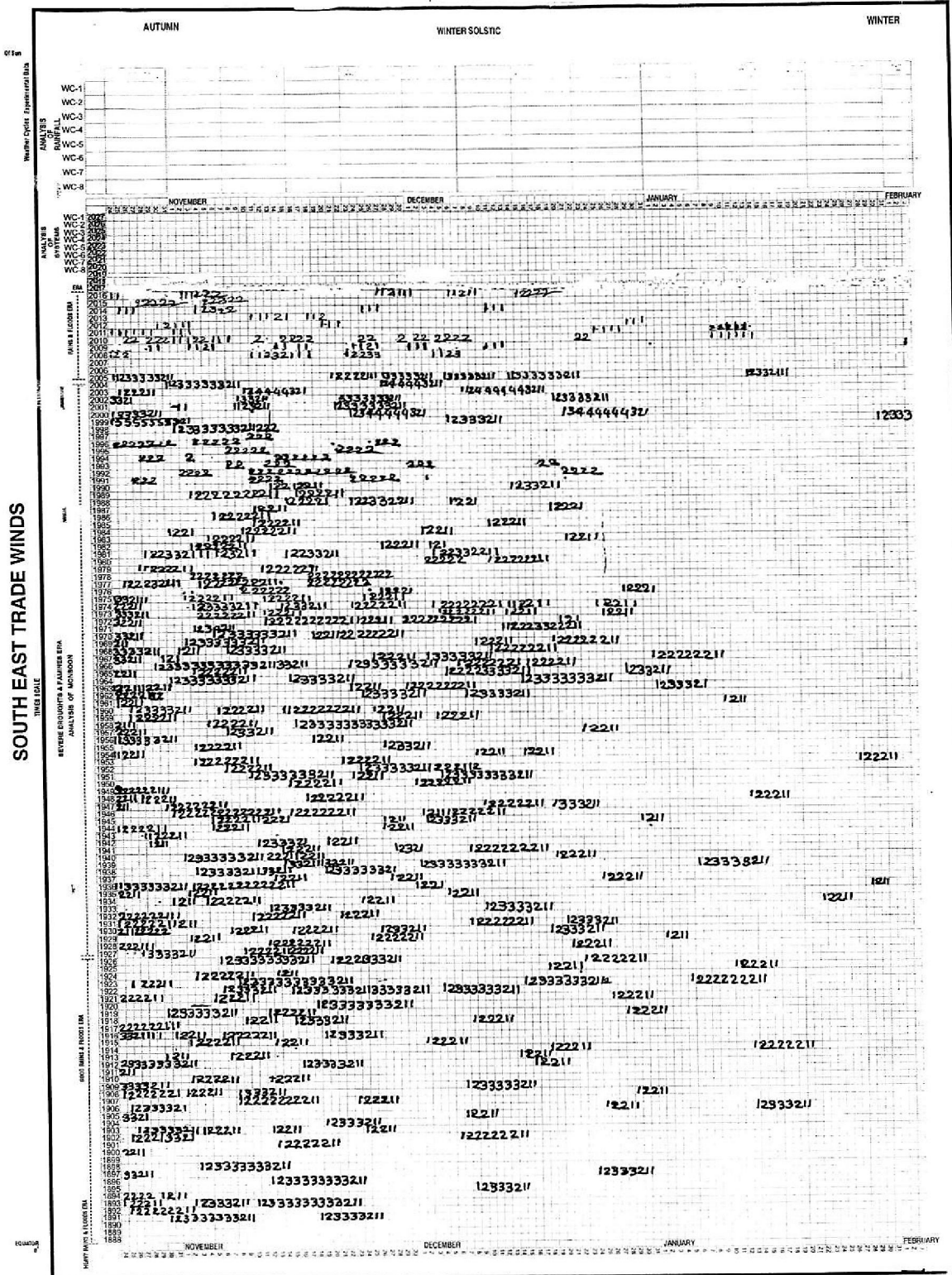
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator

The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region

The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

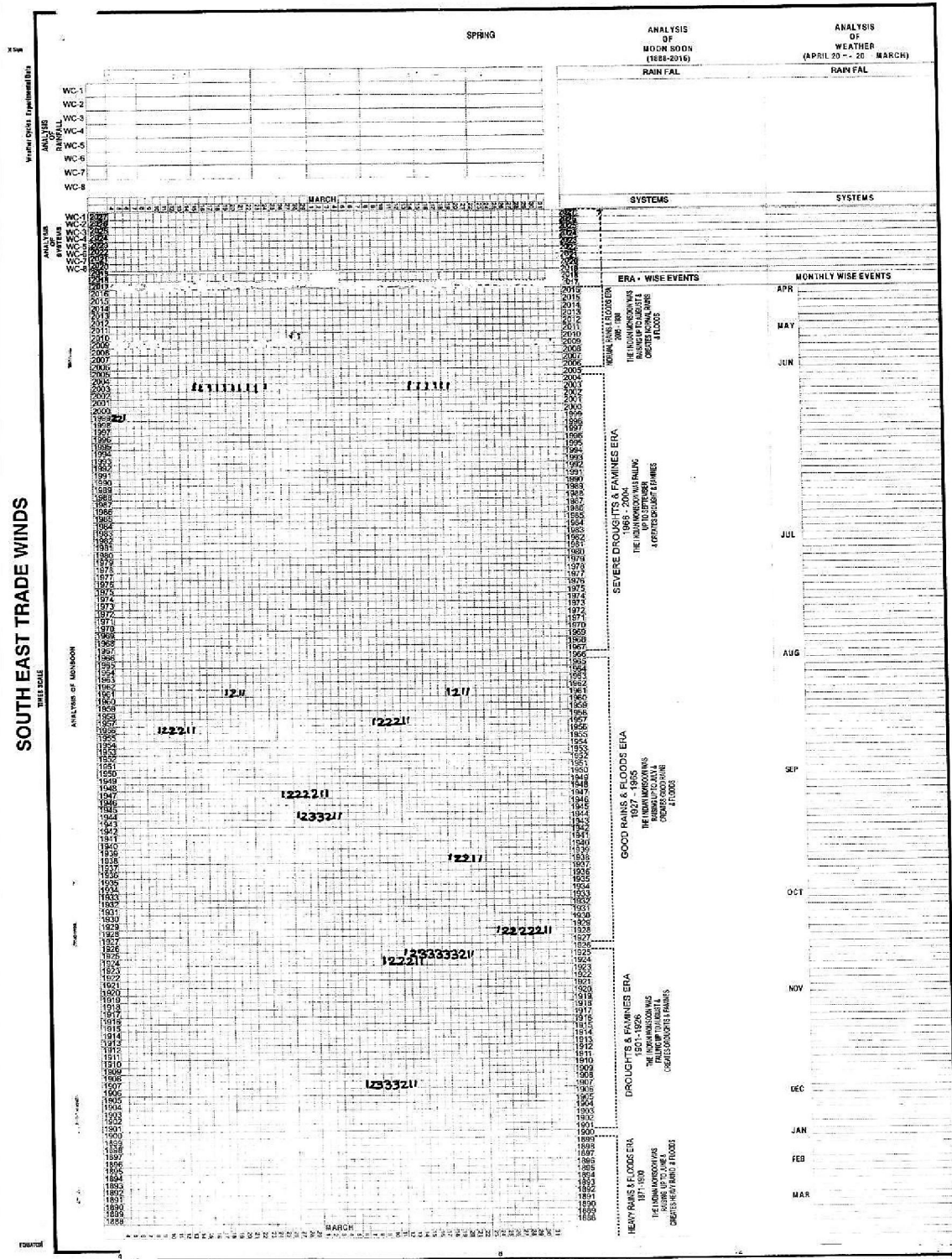


# TIME SCALE



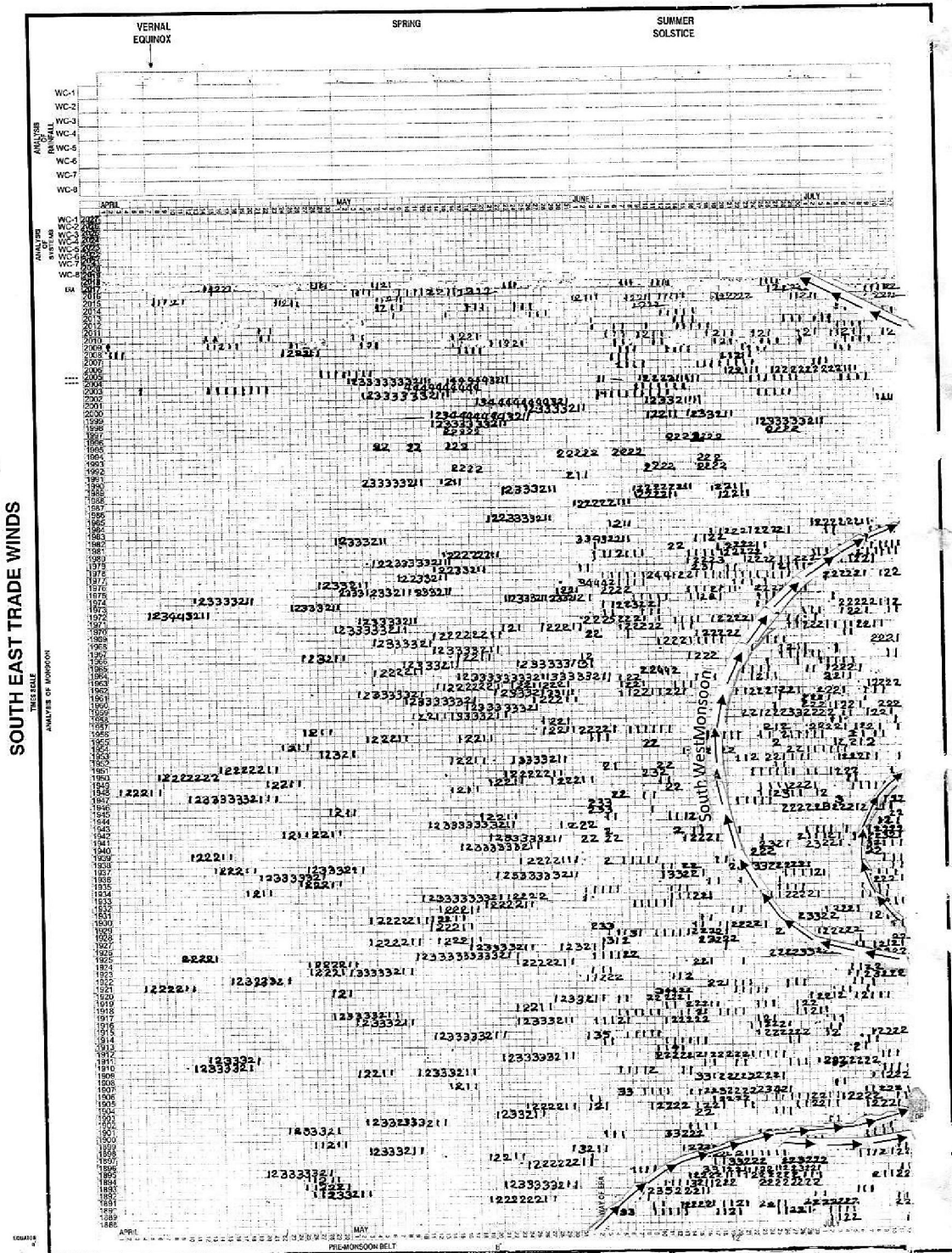
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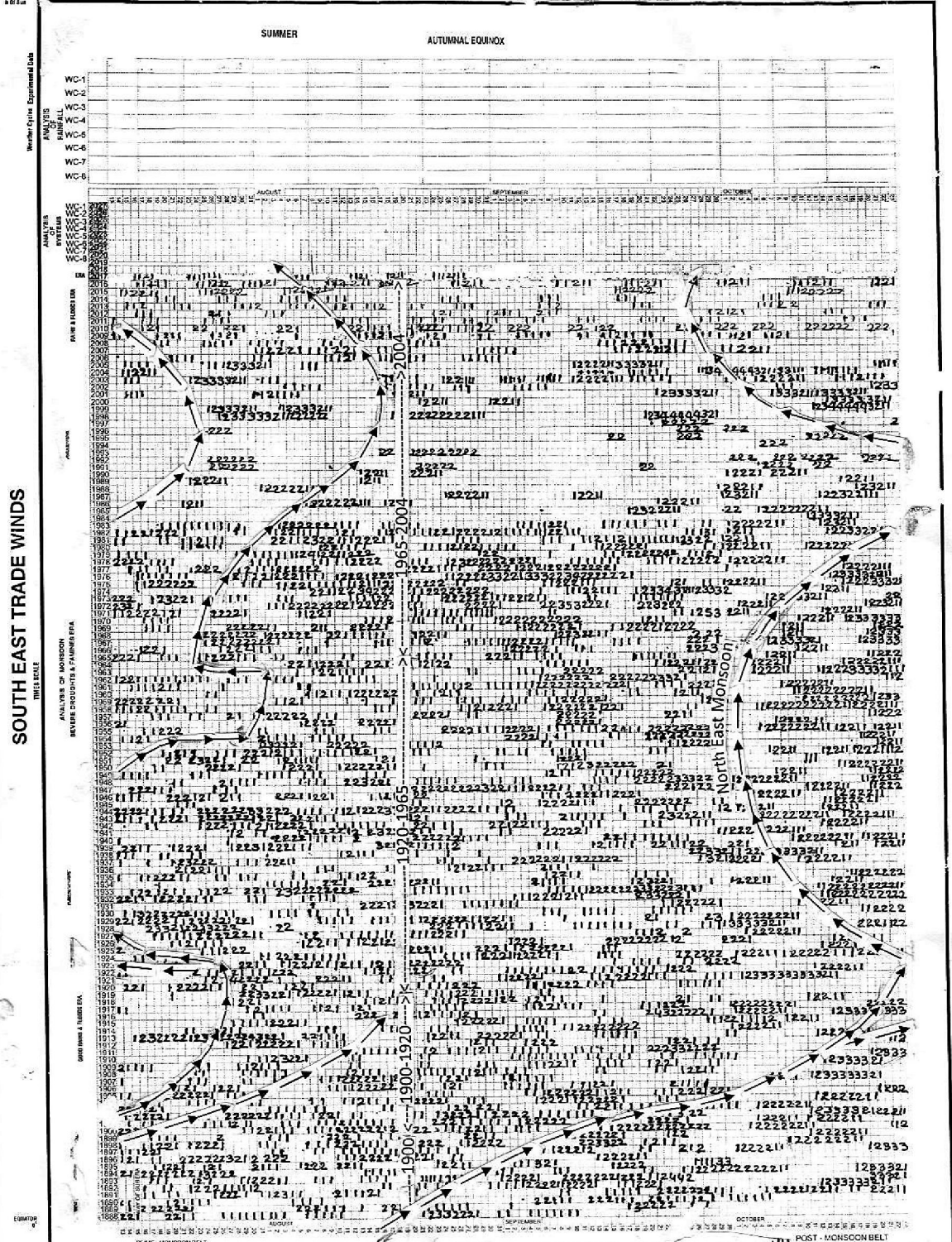


SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

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# INDIAN MONSOON



SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS

ANALYSIS OF WINDS

ANALYSIS OF MONSOON

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