Future Projections of Monsoon-Dependent Banking and Insurance in India : As "Heavy Rains & Floods Era" Looming Over the India

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Abstract: This is a matter of profound national urgency that must be brought immediately to the attention of the Indian governments, scientific institutions, administrative authorities, engineers, officers, farmers, and every citizen of the nation.. According to the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, India is now entering the "Heavy Rains and Floods Era," a crucial climatic phase that has already begun to intensify and may reach catastrophic extremes around the year 2045 before slowly weakening by 2060. Beyond that point, from 2060 onward, the country may descend into a prolonged age of droughts and famines extending deep into the 2100s. As a result, rainfall patterns are already becoming increasingly severe and unstable across India. In the years ahead, there will be good rainfall in India along with devastating floods and extreme rainfall events may destroy countless human lives, homes, crops, ecosystems, and livelihoods, leaving behind immeasurable suffering and irreversible national loss. Heavy rains and floods may occur in some years, leading to immense loss of human lives, homes, crops, and livelihoods. However, this does not mean that heavy rains and floods occur in all years. There are more good rainfall years and fewer drought years. That is to say, in some years, in some regions, deficient rainfall or drought conditions may also occur.This paper presents future projections of monsoon-dependent Banking and Insurance, examining water availability, flood-related disasters, risk assessments, survival strategies, and long-term planning frameworks needed for humanity's struggle against the coming climatic tragedies that lie ahead in India. Today, after sacrificing my life in the pursuit of science—as reflected in the brief biography and supporting records attached at the end—time slowly carried me toward a silent and tragic end. Casteism, untouchability, discrimination, neglect, poverty, and isolation pushed me into unbearable suffering and silent abandonment. I was cast aside, left unseen, unheard, and forgotten, thrown out into the worlds of no return. Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, reduced LV compliance, and ventricular premature contractions are gradually destroying my body. I do not know how long I will live or when death will come. I may leave this world suddenly and silently, disappearing into darkness unknown to the world. And so, I leave this final appeal to the scientific community of the future: if humanity someday acquires the power to recreate or revive the minds lost to time, remember me—and remember all those who sacrificed their lives for science and human progress. Bring us back, so that we may witness your triumphs, stand beside your achievements, and finally see fulfilled the dreams we were never permitted to complete.

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Introduction:

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale, a hydrometeorological model—a 189-year cyclical analysis of low-pressure systems (1888–2058) designed by Gangadhara Rao Irlapati—identifies that India has entered the "Heavy Rains and Floods Era," signaling a multi-decadal trend of abundant rainfall and extreme weather events, which indicate an anticipated increase in precipitation along with heavy rains and floods may occur in some years, in certain regions in India, and the analysis evaluates long-term water availability in river basins, lakes, reservoirs, etc. This paper discusses the information about the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, Future Projections of the Monsoon-Dependent Sector Banking and Insurance, anticipated rainfall in the coming years, assessing its water availability; flood-related disasters, assessments, strategies, and planning frameworks as well as the corresponding strategies to be adopted, are discussed below.

The monsoon is not just a weather system—it is a foundational economic and ecological driver across India Influenced by the Indian Monsoon. The most monsoon-dependent sector is Banking and Insurance. Monsoons are crucial for numerous agricultural sectors, including the sub-sector cited below.

India's banking and insurance sectors are entering a period where the monsoon is no longer only a seasonal agricultural factor — it is becoming a systemic financial risk and opportunity driver. Increasingly

erratic rainfall, urban flooding, reservoir overflow, cyclones, and river-basin disasters can reshape credit markets, insurance pricing, infrastructure finance, and household savings behavior across India.

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) and Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) have already identified climate and flood-related risks as emerging threats to financial stability.

1. The "Heavy Rains and Floods Era" — Financial Meaning

If India experiences repeated years of:
above-normal monsoon rainfall,
river flooding,
dam overflow,
urban waterlogging,
crop destruction,
infrastructure damage,
then the financial system experiences both:
destructive losses, and
new business expansion opportunities.
This creates a "climate-finance transition economy."

2. Potential LOSSES for Banking Sector

A. Rising Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)

Floods damage:
agriculture,
MSMEs,
retail shops,
transport businesses,
housing,
rural livelihoods.
Borrowers may fail to repay:
crop loans,
housing loans,
vehicle loans,
SME loans.
Banks in flood-prone states may face:
higher defaults,
restructuring pressure,
liquidity stress.
Particularly vulnerable sectors:
agriculture,
fisheries,
textiles,
logistics,
tourism,
informal economy.
The RBI has warned that climate shocks can transmit into broader financial instability.

B. Collateral Value Collapse

Flood-prone real estate may lose value.
Properties near:
river basins,
coastal belts,
low-lying urban areas,
could become:
harder to insure,
harder to finance,
lower in resale value.
Banks holding such properties as collateral face elevated risk.

C. Infrastructure Loan Stress

Heavy rains can damage:
highways,
ports,
power systems,
telecom infrastructure,
warehouses.
Large project-finance loans may become delayed or unviable.

D. Higher Operational Risk

Flooding can disrupt:
bank branches,
ATMs,
cash logistics,
data centers,
rural banking operations.
Digital banking dependency will sharply increase.

3. Potential GAINS for Banking Sector

A. Massive Green Infrastructure Financing Boom

Heavy rainfall also increases demand for:
dams,
flood-control systems,
drainage modernization,
resilient housing,
elevated roads,
smart irrigation,
water storage projects.
Banks financing these sectors may experience major growth.
Likely beneficiaries:
infrastructure lenders,
public-sector banks,
green bonds,
climate-finance institutions.

B. Expansion of Climate-Linked Credit

Future loan products may include:
flood-resilient housing loans,
climate-adaptive agriculture loans,
rainwater harvesting finance,
solar-water systems,
resilient warehouse financing.

C. Growth in Rural Credit During Good Monsoon Years

Heavy rainfall can also:
refill reservoirs,
improve groundwater,
increase agricultural output,
boost rural incomes.
This can:
improve loan repayment,
increase tractor sales,
raise rural consumption,

expand farm credit demand.
India's monsoon still strongly influences economic growth and rural demand.
4. Potential LOSSES for Insurance Sector
A. Explosion in Claims
Insurers may face rising claims from:
floods,
crop loss,
vehicle damage,
home destruction,
health emergencies,
business interruption.
This may severely affect:
general insurers,
crop insurers,
reinsurance companies.
B. Rising Insurance Premiums
As climate risks increase:
premiums rise,
affordability falls,
uninsured populations grow.
Some regions may become:
"high-risk insurance zones."
Global discussions already warn that climate change could threaten long-term insurability itself.
C. Reinsurance Cost Escalation
Indian insurers depend heavily on global reinsurers.
Repeated climate disasters increase:
reinsurance premiums,
capital requirements,
solvency pressure.
5. Potential GAINS for Insurance Sector
A. Huge Expansion of Climate Insurance Market
This may become one of India's fastest-growing insurance segments.
Future demand may surge for:
flood insurance,
crop insurance,
climate health insurance,
livestock protection,
business interruption cover,
parametric insurance.
B. Parametric Insurance Revolution
India is already discussing nationwide climate-linked insurance systems.
Parametric insurance means:
payout occurs automatically when rainfall/flood thresholds are crossed,
no long claim investigation needed.
This could transform:
rural insurance,
disaster relief,
farmer protection.
C. Microinsurance Growth
Low-cost mobile-based insurance products may expand rapidly among:
farmers,
gig workers,
fishermen,
migrant workers,
slum households.
6. Future Projection of Monsoon-Dependent Banking in India
By 2030–2040, banks may evolve toward:
Climate-Risk Banking Model
Every major loan may include:
flood-risk scoring,
rainfall-risk mapping,
climate stress testing.
The RBI is already developing climate-risk frameworks and data systems.
Geographic Risk-Based Lending
Loan pricing may differ based on:
flood probability,
drainage quality,
reservoir proximity,
cyclone exposure.
AI + Satellite-Based Agricultural Finance
Banks may increasingly use:
satellite rainfall data,
soil moisture analysis,
AI crop forecasting,
river-basin monitoring.
Growth of Green Bonds
Climate-resilient infrastructure financing may become a major bond market.
7. Future Projection of Monsoon-Dependent Insurance in India
A. Hyperlocalized Insurance Pricing
Premiums may eventually vary street-by-street depending on:
elevation,
flood history,
drainage systems,
rainfall intensity.
B. Weather-Indexed Insurance Becomes Mainstream
Insurance payouts may increasingly depend on:
rainfall levels,
river overflow triggers,
IMD weather alerts,
satellite measurements.
C. Government-Backed Climate Insurance Pools
India may create:
national flood-risk pools,
sovereign disaster insurance systems,
catastrophe bonds.
D. Integrated Climate-Social Protection
Insurance may merge with:
Aadhaar-linked relief,
DBT payments,
disaster welfare systems,
agricultural subsidies.

8. Strategic Policies India Should Adopt
Banking Sector
Recommended Measures
Mandatory climate stress testing.
Flood-risk mapping for loan portfolios.
Climate-adjusted capital requirements.
Incentives for resilient infrastructure financing.
Special rural disaster recovery credit systems.
Green banking regulations.
Expansion of digital banking resilience.
Insurance Sector
Recommended Measures
National flood insurance mission.
Expansion of parametric insurance.
Affordable microinsurance for vulnerable groups.
Public-private catastrophe insurance pools.
AI-driven claim settlement systems.
Stronger climate data integration.
Reinsurance strengthening mechanisms.
9. Long-Term Outlook
India may simultaneously experience:
greater flood destruction,
stronger water security,
larger agricultural volatility,
massive climate-finance growth.
This means the banking and insurance sectors may become:
more profitable in climate adaptation services, but also more exposed to catastrophic systemic risks.
The future winners will likely be institutions that:
integrate climate science into finance,
adopt predictive analytics,
diversify geographically,
build disaster-resilient portfolios,
develop climate-linked financial products.
The RBI increasingly views climate change as a core financial stability issue rather than only an environmental concern.
Therefore, the situation of the upcoming heavy rains and floods in regions of India is being closely monitored by the Indian Monsoon Time Scale and estimated the Future Projections of the Monsoon-Dependent Sector Banking and Insurance, its irrigation water availability; flood-related disasters, assessments, strategies, and planning frameworks are being formulated accordingly..

Indian Monsoon Time Scale…A Great invention that India has neglected:

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale is a great invention which can help to study the past, present and future movements of the Indian monsoon and its future weather conditions and natural calamities years and decades in advance, but I don't understand why it has been neglected and rejected by India. 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 Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

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 Indian monsoon system. After much research and studies, I proposed and designed the Indian Monsoon Time Scale along with the Indian Monsoon Time Scale in 1991. After the introduction of 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 Indian Monsoon Time Scale for studying the monsoonal climate systems. Sri G.M.C. Balayogi recommended 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 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 Indian Monsoon Time Scale. In 2005, consultations were made with the India Meteorological Department about 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 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 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 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 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 Indian Monsoon Time Scale. In 2010, a representation was sent to the India

Meteorological Department about the correspondence for further research and development of theIndian Monsoon Time Scale. Despite much pleading, the Indian Monsoon Time Scale was neglected and pushed into the dark, unable to be recognized

Framework:

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale (IMTS) is a hydrometeorological model—a 189-year cyclical analysis of low-pressure systems (1888–2058) designed to study, track, and forecast the behavior of the Indian Summer (Southwest) and Winter (Northeast) monsoons. By creating a 365-day horizontal graphic scale spanning 128 years (1888–2016) and beyond, this research maps the chronological sequence of monsoon pulses, including low-pressure systems, depressions, and storms, against astronomical and geophysical factors. The IMTS provides a unique visual tool to identify long-term patterns, specifically identifying ascending and descending cycles of monsoon activity that lead to years of flood (heavy rainfall) and drought (scanty rainfall). The scale tracks the "main path" of the monsoon to predict onsets, withdrawals, and the formation of low-pressure bands, offering a valuable alternative mechanism to traditional, solely dynamic, or numerical models for predicting Indian seasonal rainfall.

Structure:

The Indian Monsoon Time Scale is a chronographic, visual framework designed to study the relationship between celestial mechanics and the Indian monsoon system (1880–2058). By mapping recurrent meteorological data—such as low-pressure systems, wind reversals, and cyclones—on a square graphical scale, it seeks to analyze the past, present, and future behaviors of both the Southwest and Northeast monsoons. This tool aims to predict seasonal rainfall anomalies, drought/flood years, and their connection to global climate changes. The model is designed to cover the entire subcontinent using various methods, including a “one-line” or “assembly-line” or "concise-method” or "computerization-method” approach in three designs.

The definition of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale is a square graphical climatic framework consisting of a 365-day horizontal annual cycle extending from April 1st to March 31st, integrated/integrating with a 178-year longitudinal climatic baseline spanning 1880 to 2058, incorporating climate variations formed over the Indian continent during the entire observational period as per date and month of every year, representing a long-term temporal reference for the study, analysis, and prediction of monsoon and climatic variability across the region.”

Prepare the Indian Monsoon Time Scale consisting of a 365-day horizontal annual cycle from April 1st to March 31st of a 178-year longitudinal climatic baseline spanning 1880 to 2058, representing the long-term seasonal time and monsoonal climate of India in a square graphical framework on a paper, board, wall, table, or computer for analysis and visualization.Thereby serving as a comprehensive climatological visualization tool for studying multi-decadal monsoon dynamics, seasonal transitions, and large-scale atmospheric evolution over the Indian subcontinent.

From where to wherever to take the time to construct the Indian Monsoon Time Scale and what kind of weather data to study and analyze in the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, the researcher can decide on his own discretion according to available weather data and time. I have selected the time period spanning from the year 1880 to 2058, and chose the low pressure systems that occur in the Indian monsoonal climate system as the weather data.

Four Methods & Three Designs:

Four Methods: There are four methods in formation and process of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

The first one is the One-line single scale method, second one is the Assembly-line method, third one is the Concise-method and the final one is the Computerization-method.

Three Designs: I designed this Indian Monsoon Time Scale in three forms 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.

One-line single scale method:

A One-line single scale method Scale in the design of Indian Monsoon Time Scale is very useful for observation of monsoons without confusion. This can be designed on a table or a wall or on paper according to one's convenience.

Prepare the Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 365 horizontal days from April 1st to March 31st of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 consisting of a large seasonal time and monsoonal climate of India, and the data of monsoonal low pressure systems, depressions and storms of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 that were formed over the Indian region taken as the data, on the whole comprising of a large time and climate taken and framed in a single and full length type square graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or table.

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 collect the data and fill as mentioned in materials and methods and analyze it in the manner described above in the management, and manage in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the India monsoon on this One-line Single Method Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Complete investigations of this One-line Single Method 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.

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. Assembling-line single scale method Scale in the design of Indian Monsoon Time Scale is very useful for observation of monsoons without confusion. This can be designed on a table or a wall or on paper according to one's convenience. **S**o 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.

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 collect the data and fill as mentioned in materials and methods and analyze it in the manner described above in the management, and manage in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the India monsoon on this Assembling-Method Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Complete investigations of this One-line Single Method 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.

Concise-method:

Prepare the Indian Monsoon Time Scale having 122 horizontal days from June 1st to September 30th of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 consisting of a large seasonal time and monsoonal climate of India, and the data of monsoonal low pressure systems, depressions

and storms of 178 years from 1880 to 2058 that were formed over the Indian region taken as the data, on the whole comprising of a large time and climate taken and framed in this concise graphic scale. It can be formed on a paper, board, wall or table.

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 collect the data and fill as mentioned in materials and methods and analyze it in the manner described above in the management, and manage in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the India monsoon on this Concise-Method Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Complete investigations of this Concise-Method 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.

Computerized-method:

Besides these above three manual Indian Monsoon Time Scales, I have prepared a computerized 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 collect the data and fill as mentioned in materials and methods and analyze it in the manner described above in the management, and manage in this manner continuously, we can study the past, present and future movements of the India monsoon on this Computarized-Method Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

Complete investigations of this Computerized-Method 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.

By constructing and implementing the scale in the manner described above, it is revealed how Indian monsoon patterns evolved in the past and contributed to climate change, how Indian seasonal patterns are currently evolving and contributing to climate change and how the Indian monsoon travels in the coming years and decades and causes climate changes and natural calamities.

Results&Analysis:

Let us know in detail below the results and analysis. 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 Indian Monsoon Time Scale and found out many mysteries and its relationship with the climate changes and

natural calamities in India and celestial mechanics on the Earth's climate and its influences on the monsoon according to the movement of the axis of the Earth around the Sun in the universe.

When examining the Indian Monsoon Scales, one can observe the several cutedge-path-splits that have been traveling from 1880 to the present day in systematic zigzag cycles in parallel and stacked next to each other in ascending and descending order.

In particular, there are two main phases. The first one on the left side over the months June, July, August and September is the main path of the South-West monsoon of the Indian monsoon, and the second one on the right side over the months of October, November and December is the path of the North-East monsoon are visible on the Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

In my research, I have noticed that the path of the Indian monsoon when travelling over the four months from June,July, August and September in ascending order, abundant precipitation, heavy rains and floods, too, in some years occurred. And the path of the Indian monsoon when travelling over the last two months only in September and October, low rainfall, droughts and famines, too, in some years occurred.

Although there are many paths on the left side of the main-path. The main path and the first one pre-path of the main-path, running parallel to it, is clearly visible to the left of it. Along with other paths—and, most importantly, based on the Main Path and its Pre-Main Path—the movement of the Indian monsoon and its climate changes and natural calamities, particularly Heavy Rains and Floods Era and Droughts and Famines Era, can be estimated.

1865-1890: Historical Context of the Monsoon Path:

This is the "Heavy Rains and Floods Era" that occurred between about 1865-1895. Due to a lack of detailed data, the exact trajectory of the main Indian monsoon path before 1888 is not fully known. However, studies indicate that between 1865 and 1897, the monsoon path followed an "upper ascending convex" trajectory—curving downward to upward and upward to downward—which resulted in good rainfall for many years. During this period, the active monsoon phase typically spanned all four months (June, July, August, and September). By 1888, the monsoon reached a peak, expanding across all four months and bringing abundant rainfall and floods to most of the country during that period.

1891-1930: Lower Descending Concave Phase:

This is the "Droughts and Famines Era" that occurred between about 1891-1930. Beginning in 1891, the intensity of the main Indian monsoon pathway began to decline. It followed a steep, downward-curving trajectory, reaching a low off-peak level around 1920. The path shifted upwards again around 1930, forming a "lower descending concave" trajectory over August and September. This indicates that for a significant part of the four-month season, the active monsoon phase was reduced to just over two months. Consequently, this era brought low rainfall and droughts to most of the country for many years.

1930-1980: Upper Ascending Convex Phase:

This is the "Heavy Rains and Floods Era" that occurred between about 1930-1980. From 1930, the main path of the Indian monsoon began to rise and strengthen. It followed a steeply upward-curving path, reaching its peak around 1960. It experienced a slight downturn to a relative off-peak by 1975, following an "upper ascending convex" shape over June, July, August, and September. During this 50-year period, the active monsoon was well-distributed across all four months, resulting in abundant rainfall and frequent floods in most of the country.

1975-2015: Second Lower Descending Concave Phase:

This is the "Droughts and Famines Era" that occurred between about 1975-2015. From 1975 to 2015, the main pathway of the Indian monsoon again declined and travelled in a steep, downward curve, reaching a low off-peak around 2002. Although it recovered slightly to move upwards by 2015, the trajectory from July 15th through August and September largely followed a "lower descending concave" path. For many years in this era, the active monsoon phase was shortened to just over two months, resulting in low rainfall and frequent droughts across most of the country.

2015-2060: Predicted Upper Ascending Convex Phase:

This is the "Heavy Rains and Floods Era" which began around 2015 and is expected to continue until 2060. From 2015, the main path of the Indian monsoon has shown signs of rising and expanding upwards again. It is projected that the path will move steeply in an upward curve, reaching a peak in intensity around 2045, following an "upper ascending convex" shape over the four months of June through September. This pattern is projected to cause abundant rainfall in most of the country for many years until around 2060. This projection is based on an assessment of situational patterns beginning in 1888.

Study and Discussion:

I have done many studies to strengthen the basic principles of the Indian Monsoon Time Scale. Some of them are mentioned below.

1:Scientific Observational Studies

Many historical mythological, historical and contemporal studies suggest that heavy rains & floods and droughts & famines occur in cycles one after the other.

Studies across mythological, historical, and contemporary disciplines indicate that heavy rains & floods and droughts & famines often operate in alternating cycles, frequently driven by climate oscillations like the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) and solar activity. These events are often interconnected, with severe droughts creating parched landscapes that worsen subsequent floods, or conversely, excessive water storage leading to rapid hydrological fluctuations. Here is a list of studies and accounts supporting these cycles:

Mythological and Ancient Accounts:

Indian Mythology (Satapatha Brahmana): Describes the manvantara-sandhya (the end of an age), a cycle where the world is destroyed by a deluge, survived by Manu, implying a recurrent destruction-recreation pattern.

Zoroastrian Mythology: Mentions the destruction of the world by a drought, followed by a great flood (or melting ice), indicating an alternating cycle of "fire" (or intense heat/drought) and water.

Australian Aboriginal Myths: Stories describe a frog that drinks all the water (causing drought) and subsequently releases it all, leading to a massive flood.

Ancient Egypt (Old Kingdom): Archaeological evidence indicates severe famines caused by insufficient Nile inundation, often preceded or followed by torrential rains and catastrophic floods, such as those around 2200 BCE.

Historical Studies and Evidence:

Weihe River Basin (China) Study (1800-2017): Analysis of historical documents showed that droughts and floods alternated with a 105-year cycle, with periods of severe, consecutive droughts (1863-1883) alternating with flood-heavy epochs (1903-1923).

Hexi Corridor (China) Analysis (0–1950 AD): Reconstructed records reveal eight distinct drought phases and five flood phases, with major droughts often followed by intense floods in the same regions.

Indus Valley Civilization: Studies on the decline of Harappan cities like Mohenjo-Daro point to changing river patterns, suggesting that periods of flood and subsequent hydrological instability (drought) contributed to their abandonments.

19th Century "Victorian" Famines (Mike Davis): Historical analysis shows that major 19th-century droughts and famines (e.g., 1876-1878) were linked to strong El Niño events, which often disrupt precipitation patterns leading to widespread dry spells in Asia followed by erratic flooding.

Contemporary Studies and Climate Modeling:

IPCC Special Report (SREX): Documents that extreme weather events (floods/droughts) are increasing in frequency and severity, often showing that vulnerable regions experience alternating, back-to-back catastrophes due to shifting atmospheric conditions.

Yangtze River Basin Study (2003-2020): GRACE satellite data showed eight drought events and five flood events during this period. The study found that positive IOD (Indian Ocean Dipole) events often cause floods, while La Niña events cause droughts, highlighting the cycle.

World Bank 2021 Report: Reports that climate change causes a more intense hydrological cycle, increasing the likelihood that regions will face stronger, longer droughts followed by sudden floods, especially in India and Brazil.

Systematic Literature Review (2024): A review of global studies shows that floods following drought are becoming more common, with 24% of floods globally occurring during or directly after drought conditions due to lowered soil infiltration rates.

Many 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.

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. Studies of Milankovitch cycles suggest that long-term variations in Earth's axial tilt (obliquity) and orbit (precession/eccentricity) drive cyclical, alternating periods of severe climate conditions, including heavy rains/floods and droughts/famines, over thousands to hundreds of thousands of years. These astronomical cycles change how solar radiation is distributed, leading to shifts in global monsoon systems and climate, causing alternating wet and dry phases.

Key Findings Linking Cycles to Droughts and Floods:

Monsoon Time Scales: Studies suggest that axial tilt oscillates roughly every 85 years, influencing long-term monsoon patterns. Research indicates that when the tilt moves towards 24.5°, heavy rains and floods occur, whereas a shift toward 22.1° brings about droughts and famines.

Sediment Evidence: Paleoclimate data from marine sediments show alternating layers of sediment corresponding to alternating dry and wet phases, which correlate with cyclical orbital changes, such as the 100,000-year eccentricity cycle.

Impact on Monsoons: The Indian Summer Monsoon has experienced variable intensities over the last 12 million years, with studies showing that Milankovitch cycles (eccentricity, obliquity, and precession) contribute to cyclical floods and droughts.

Projections: Certain studies in monsoon time scales project that heavy rains and floods will continue until roughly 2075, followed by a potential shift toward a period of droughts and famines lasting until roughly 2150.

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

Scientific observations and climate models indicate several clear "signs" that heavy rains and floods will intensify globally in the coming years and decades. These indicators range from measurable atmospheric changes to shifting historical patterns.

Deserts 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 world 's desert flooded, with dramatic visuals showing palm trees and sand dunes inundated. These were the first floods in the Sahara in half a century.

Scientific analysis on the past, present and 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.

Retrospective Decade-Long Analysis:2000-2010:

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.

Retrospective Decade-Long Analysis:2010-2020:

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 Analysis:2025:

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

Prospective Analysis:2025-2045 - 2060-Until the Century :

According to the Indian Monsoon Time Scale, India is currently entering the “Heavy Rains and Floods Era”. As a result, there will be abundant rainfall in most of the country for many years along with heavy rains and floods in some years will occur until about 2060. These conditions are already now rising and peaked around 2045, and then began to subside by 2060. Subsequently, “Droughts and Famines Era” began in 2060, and continued until the 2100s of this century.

Heavy Rains and Floods Era(2015-2060)

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.

Droughts and Famines Era(2060-2100)

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.

Scientific theorem:

The exact cause remains uncertain. According to celestial dynamics and their influence on Earth's climate system, the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) follows the apparent movement of the Sun and shifts northward during the Northern Hemisphere summer. Over the Indian subcontinent, this northward-shifted ITCZ merges with the intense low-pressure zone generated by strong surface heating caused by direct and concentrated solar radiation. This interaction develops into the Indian monsoon trough, which sustains the large-scale monsoon circulation.

The relationship between celestial mechanics and Earth's climate contains many unresolved complexities. One proposed phenomenon is the alternation between long-term periods of "Heavy Rainfall and Flood Eras" and "Drought and Famine Eras," potentially influenced by variations in Earth's rotational and orbital mechanics. While only a limited number of these connections have been identified, further scientific investigation may reveal additional mechanisms linking celestial processes to climatic variability.

Variations in Earth's axial tilt (obliquity, approximately 22.1°–24.5°), orbital eccentricity, and axial precession alter the spatial and seasonal distribution of incoming solar radiation. These astronomical cycles may contribute to long-term oscillatory patterns in Earth's climate system, producing alternating wet and dry climatic phases over multi-decadal timescales. Such fluctuations may influence the intensity and variability of monsoon systems, potentially resulting in extended periods of enhanced rainfall and flooding, followed by prolonged drought and famine conditions.

Under this hypothesis, the ascending phase of the cycle corresponds to a wetter climatic regime characterized by increased precipitation, heavy rainfall, and floods over several decades, whereas the descending phase corresponds to a drier climatic regime associated with reduced precipitation, droughts, and famine-like conditions over comparable timescales.

Acknowledgements:

In these research studies, many consultations were made with professors and scientists for their valuable suggestions and advice. The India Meteorological Department, Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology and Indian Institute of Science etc. provided a lot of valuable information and data to this research studies. There was also some information taken from Wikipedia, Google and ChatGPT etc. search engines. My thanks to all the originators of that information. And my sincere thanks to Dr. Hongbao Ma, Professor and the Editor-in-Chief and the staff at the Marsland Press for their invaluable support in bringing my research and studies into light. I am grateful and sincere thanks to all of them.

Brief Author Bio:

I am an unfortunate Indian scientist that society threw away. I approached several research institutions and government authorities, explained my scientific concepts 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. I was sometimes scolded, beaten several times, and there were many other incidents of being thrown out, when I asked for research opportunities. 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 discrimination & negligence.

I built a small lab in my house and conducted research and studies on the Earth's sciences and introduced numerous unique ideas, doctrines and concepts in many fields including monsoons, climatology, geophysical sciences and cosmology etc. All these proposals—including, The Geo-universe, seen around our earth that we live in is a small atom, The small atom and photon are also gigantic universes similar to our Geo-universe, Earth-like neutrons in atoms having humans worlds, Human-like worlds are in the Photons, We can create Artificial rains, Artificial storms, sand Artificial underground waters based on the Earth's electron-ionized geomagnetic field, Inventing Life, Creating Superhumans, Restoring humans, Recreating humans of the, Future Travel, Past Travel, Creating Earth-2, Existence of God, Theory of Evolution and countless many other thoughts which I introduced were compiled and published by supporters in the name of Irlapatism-Irlapati Theory of Universe in 1977 and widely discussed 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 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.

Following subsequent developments, I gradually rebuilt my own laboratory and endeavored to bring to completion the concepts I had propounded, conducted research and studies on the Earth's sciences around 10000 experiments and research studies, published nearly 5000 contributions, designed more than 1000 geoscope systems, monsoons time scales, cosmological doctrines and made 100 key inventions and discoveries in many fields including monsoons climatology, geophysical sciences and cosmology etc. 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. I was sometimes scolded, beaten several times, and there were many other incidents of being thrown out, when I asked for research opportunities. 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. No one helped me in this endeavor right..

At last, nevertheless, I myself made both successful and unsuccessful attempts to implement, realize and fulfill the ideas and doctrines, research and studies, I introduced.

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; Fundamentals of Geoscope systems(1980-87) for unlocking the geophysical mysteries and creating innovative missions; Fundamentals 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.

Besides these, I have done various other services and play active role in many fields science popularization programs, modern scientific ideas of hierarchical and general taking an active part in issues such as literacy programs, remedial programs, rationalize programs etc. that concerned the greater good of the community associated with many organizations like Peoples Action For Rural Awakening, Ravulapalem etc.

However, I sacrificed a lot of effort along with much research and studies and made many inventions and discoveries and sacrificed my life for the benefit of the people and the advancement of science. I didn't get governments and research organizations 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, doctrines and concepts were subjected to the wrath of racists, casteists and fanatics as well as fellow scientists and resulted into oppression, ignored and darkened. In many incidents,

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.

A call to the world's scientists to conquer the creation:

I have tried to conquer creation with numerous unique ideas, doctrines, inventions and discoveries. Among the numerous ones, some are Earth-based Artificial rains, Earth-based Artificial storms, Earth-based Artificial underground waters, Inventing life, Creating Superhumans, Restoring humans of the past, Creating Earth-2, Biometeorological-based weather forecasting, Geoscope systems, Monsoons Time Scales, Astrometeorological-based Nature Cyclic Pattern Tables and so many other numerous unique futuristic concepts 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.

I have proposed each of the ideas I have introduced above with reasonable evidence to implement them as all these have scientific possibilities. Similarly, there are reasonable scientific clues to experimentally realize the very concept that I have introduced numerous unique ideas and doctrines.

Appeal to the world scientists:

As time passes, old age and illness have begun to surround my life. I suffer from Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease(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 with 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..

GANGADHARA RAO IRLAPATI

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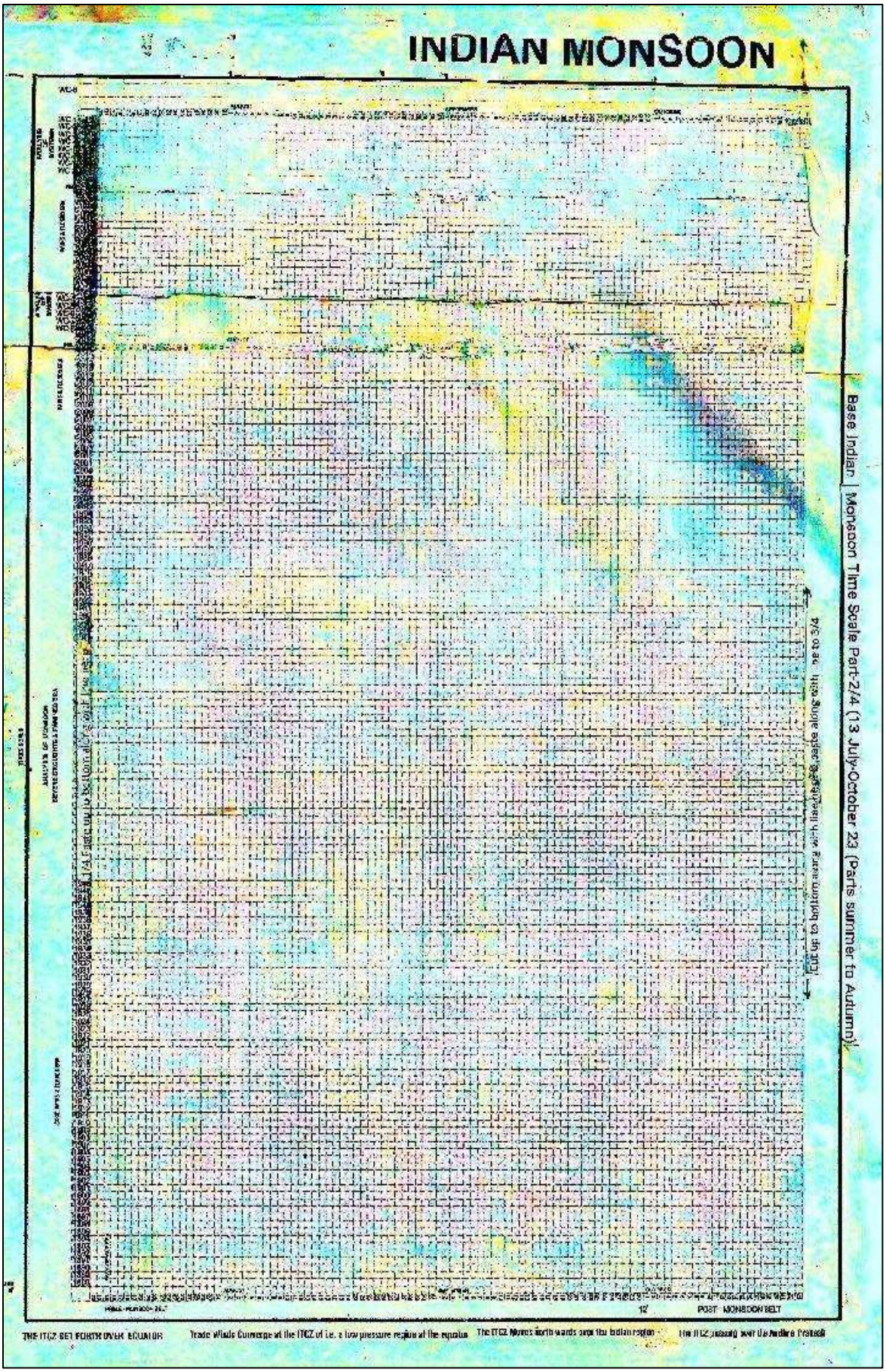
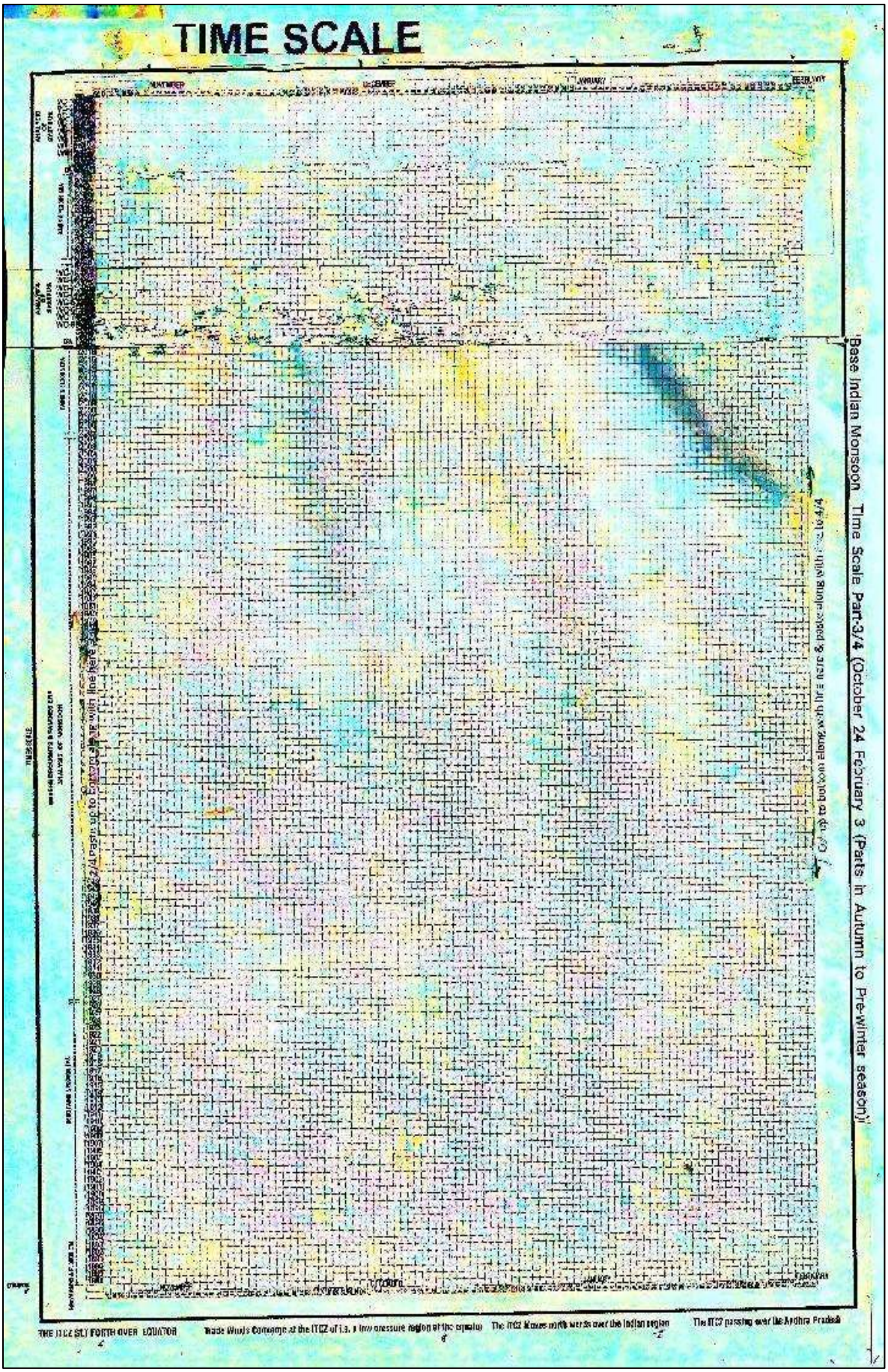
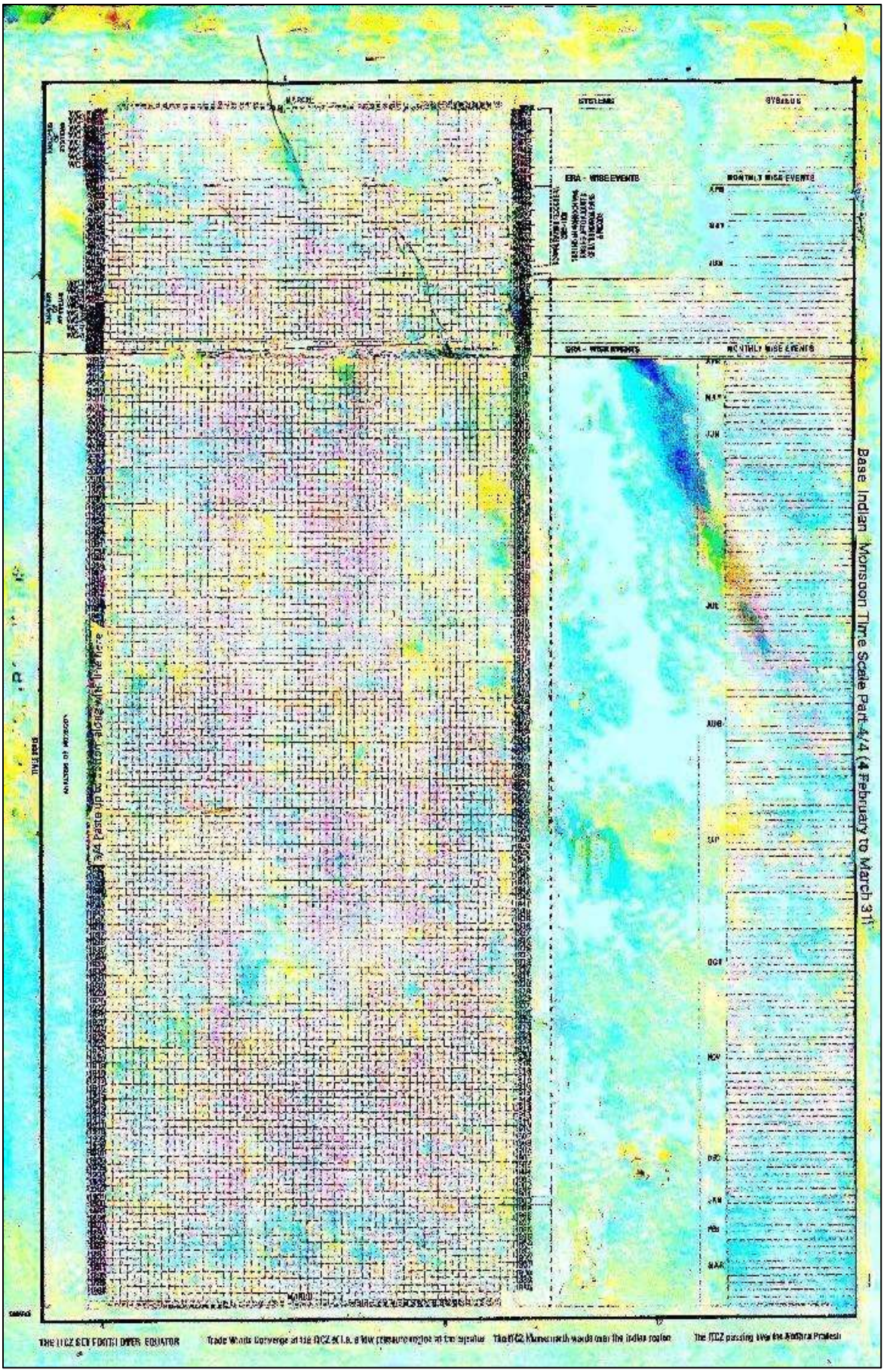
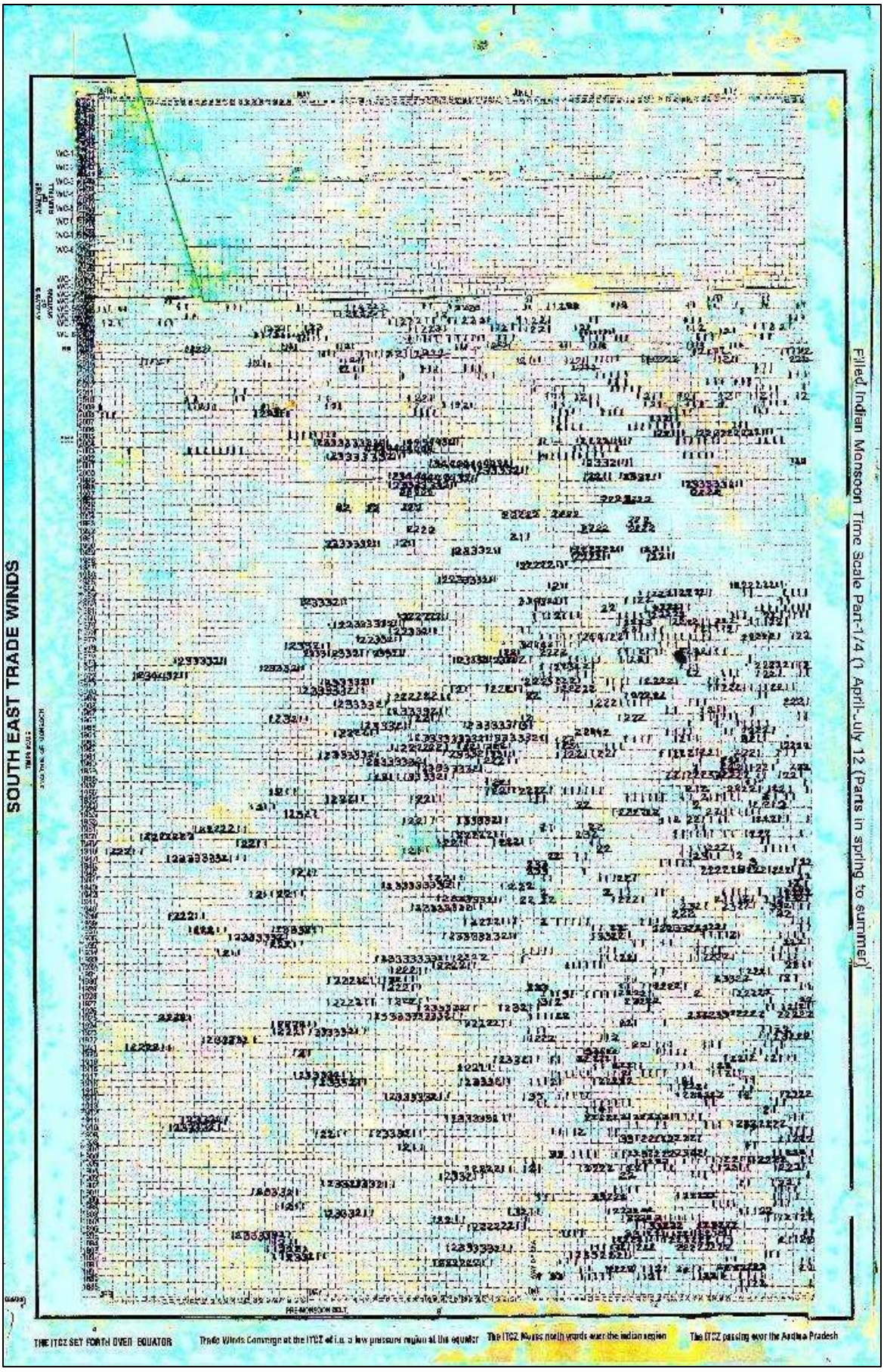
18. Letter No. NA-153 Dated; 28-11-1996 of the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspondence with the Parliament, President of India and other VVIP's of India pertaining to further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale in the services of welfare of the people.
19Letter No. NA-49106/537 Dated; 25-07-2005 of the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspondence about further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale in the services of welfare of the people.
20. Letter D.O.No. 209/MOS(M)/PS/2008 Date. October 21,1991 of the Shri Dr.T.Subbarami Reddy Hon'ble Union Minister of State for India to the India Meteorological Department for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale in the services of welfare of the people
21. Letter No. GT-021(MISC)/6675 Dt: 13-08-2008 NA-49106/537 of the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspondence for further research and development.
22. Letter No.DST/SECY/288/2009 Dated;June 1,2009 of the Secretary, Minister of Science and Technology recommendation to the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale.
23.Letter No. F-12016/1/00-NA/100 Dt: 01-12-2009 of the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspondence for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale.
24.Letter No. F-12016/1/00-NA/100 Dt: 09-07-2010 of the Government of India , India Meteorological Department about the correspondence for further research and development of the Global Monsoon Time Scales/ Indian Monsoon Time Scale.

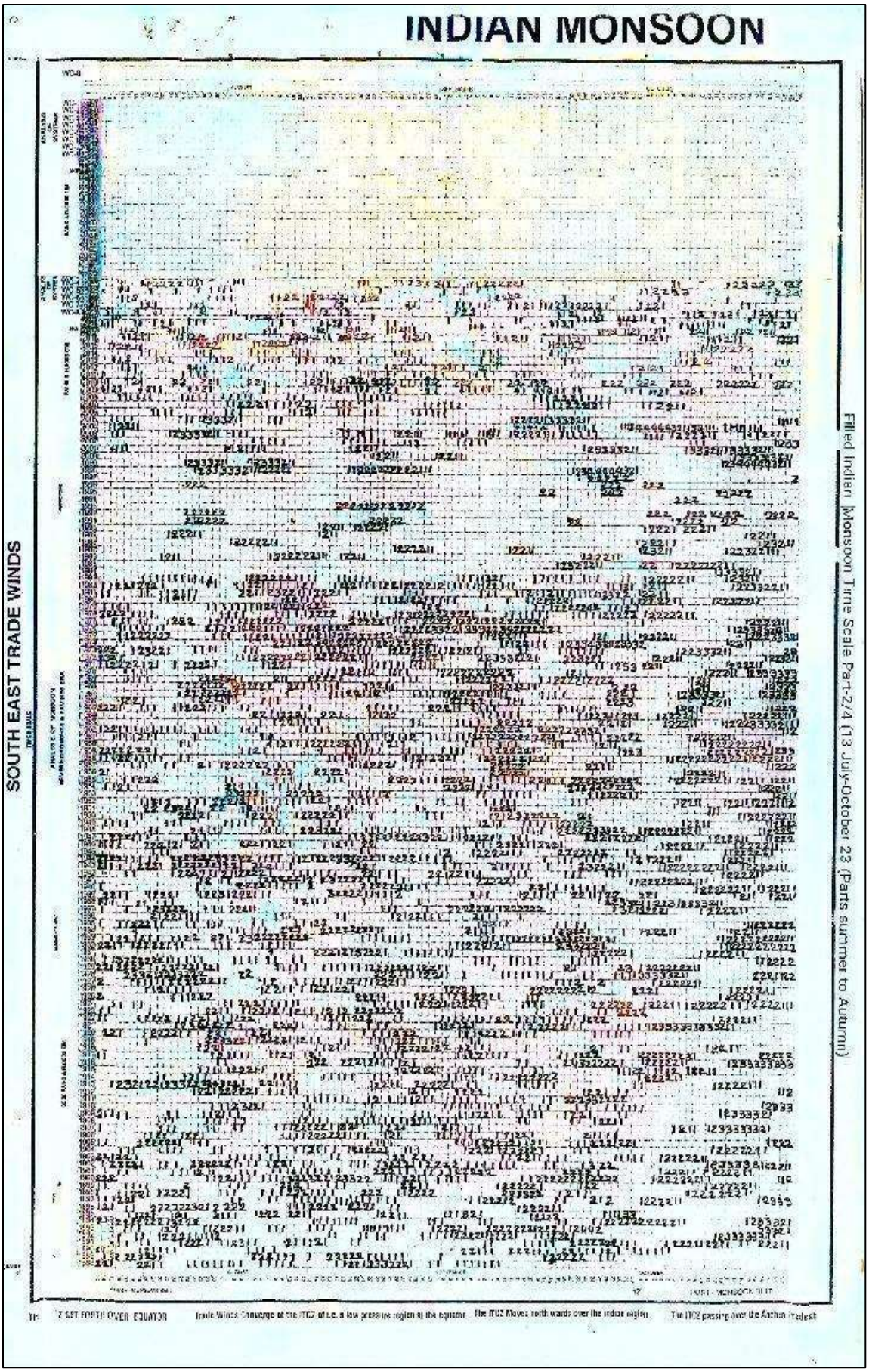

Base Indian Monsoon Time Scale Part-1/4 (1 April-July 12 (Parts in spring to summer)
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e., a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north wards over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

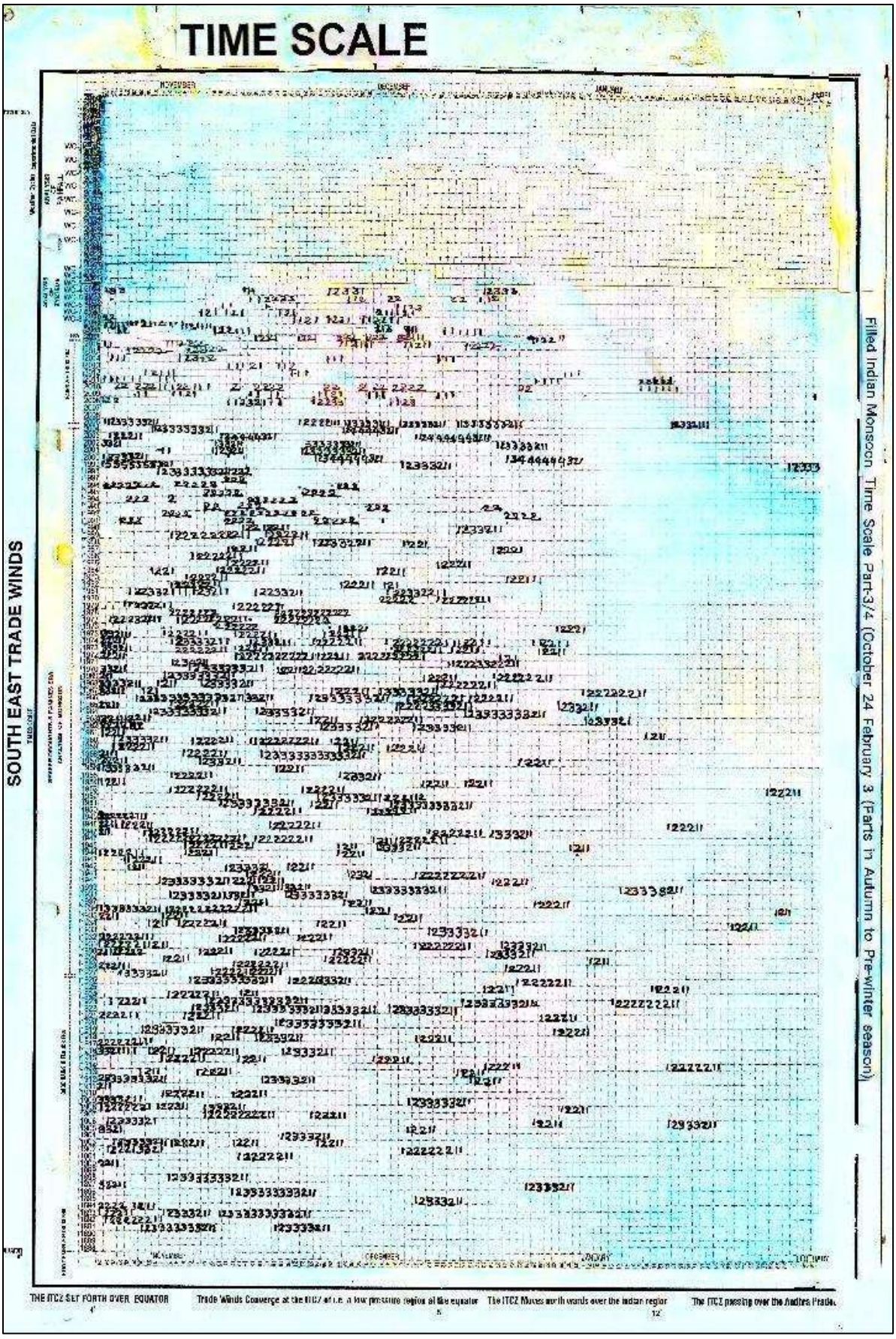

INDIAN MONSOON
Base Indian Monsoon Time Scale Part-2/4 (13 July-October 23 (Parts summer to Autumn)
POST MONSOON BELT

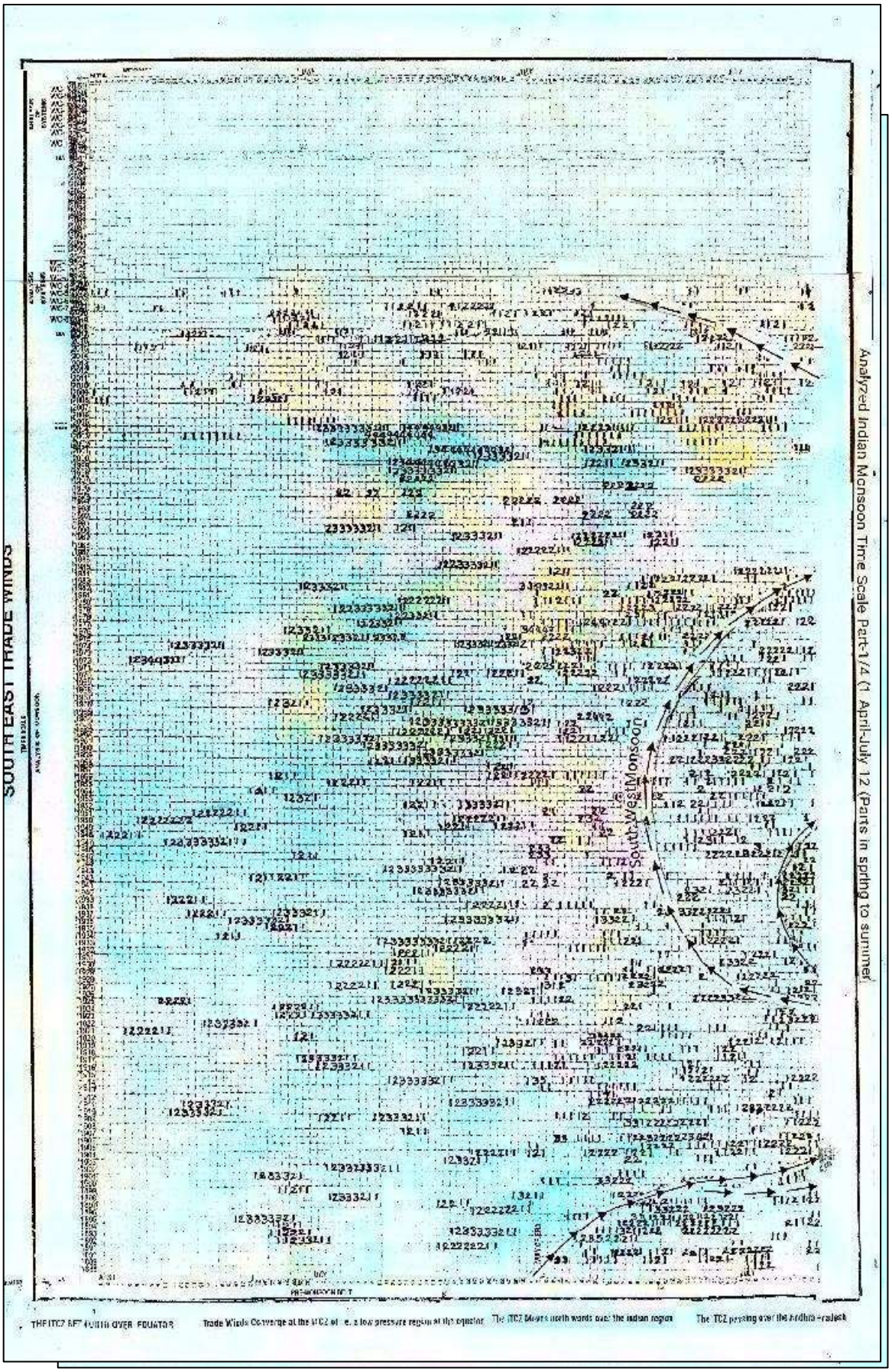

TIME SCALE
Base Indian Monsoon Time Scale Part-3/4 (October 24 February 3 (Parts in Autumn to Pre-winter season)

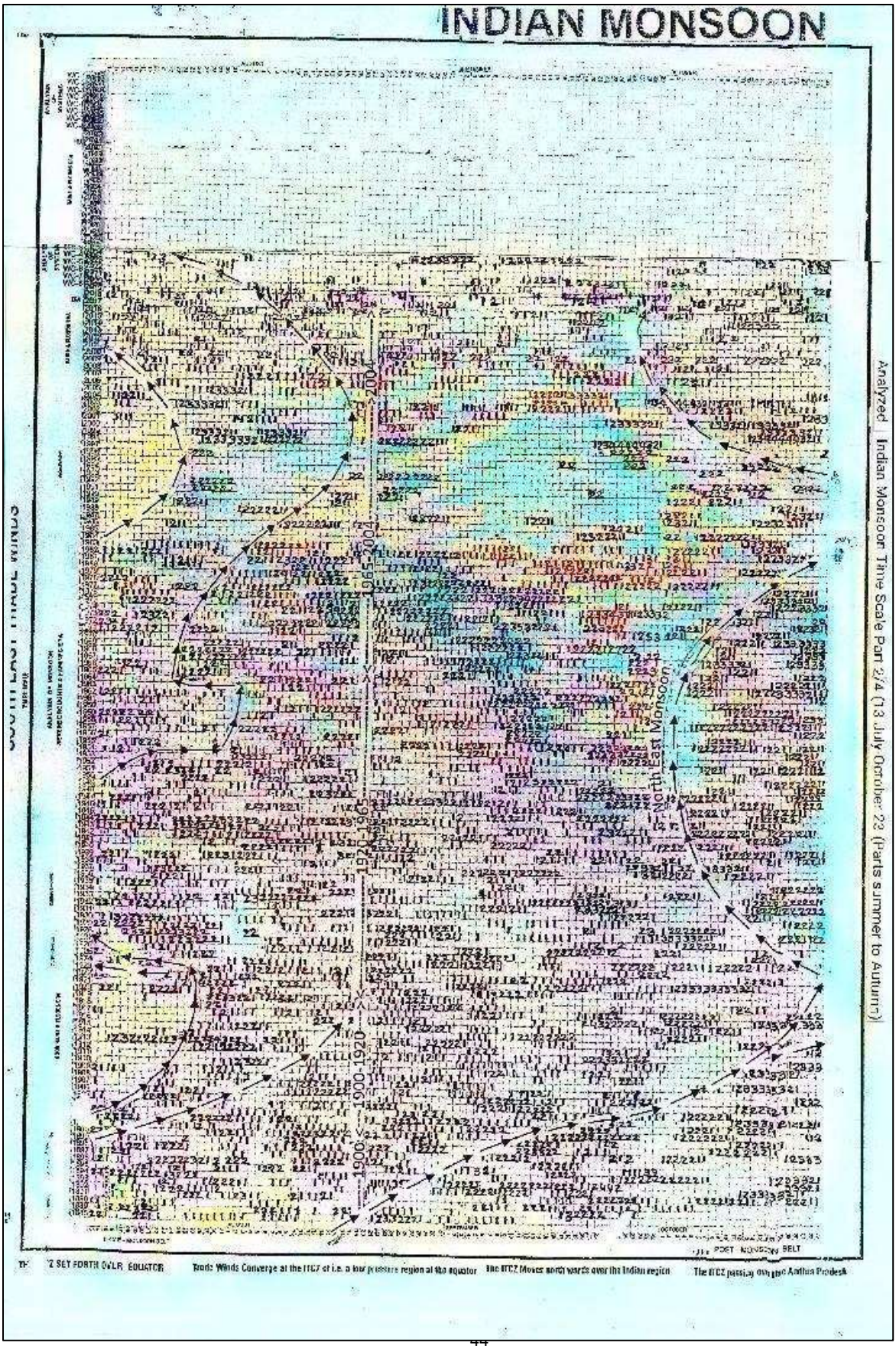

ERA - WISE EVENTS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
Base Indian Monsoon Time Scale Part-4/4 (4 February to March 31)

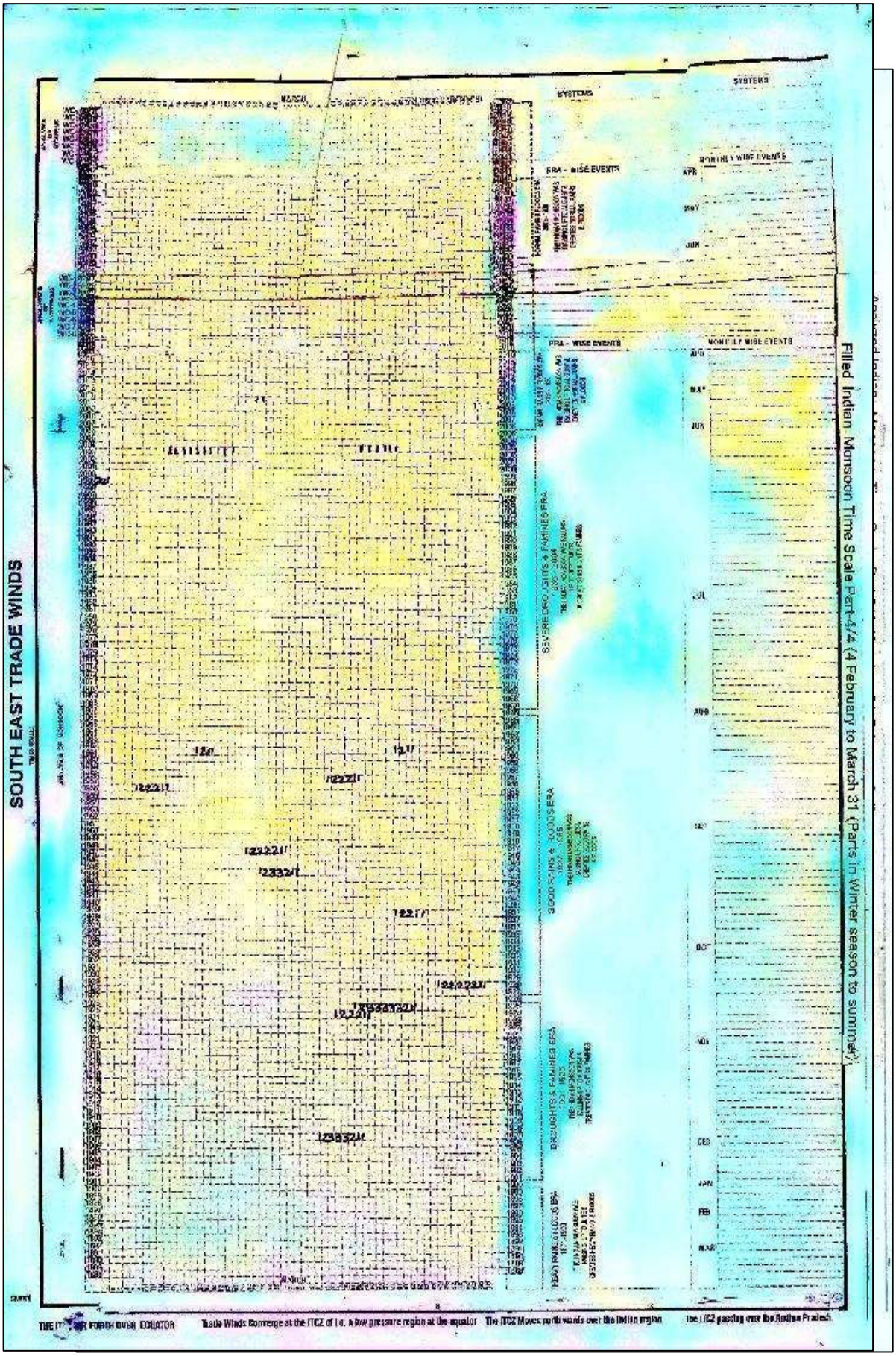

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
Filled Indian Monsoon Time Scale Part-1/4 (1 April-July 12 (Parts in spring to summer)
THE ITCZ SET FORTH OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ of i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north words over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh


INDIAN MONSOON
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
Filled Indian Monsoon Time Scale Part-2/4 (13 July-October 23 (Parts summer to Autumn)


TIME SCALE
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
Filled Indian Monsoon Time Scale Part-3/4 (October 24 February 3 (Parts in Autumn to Pre-winter season)
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

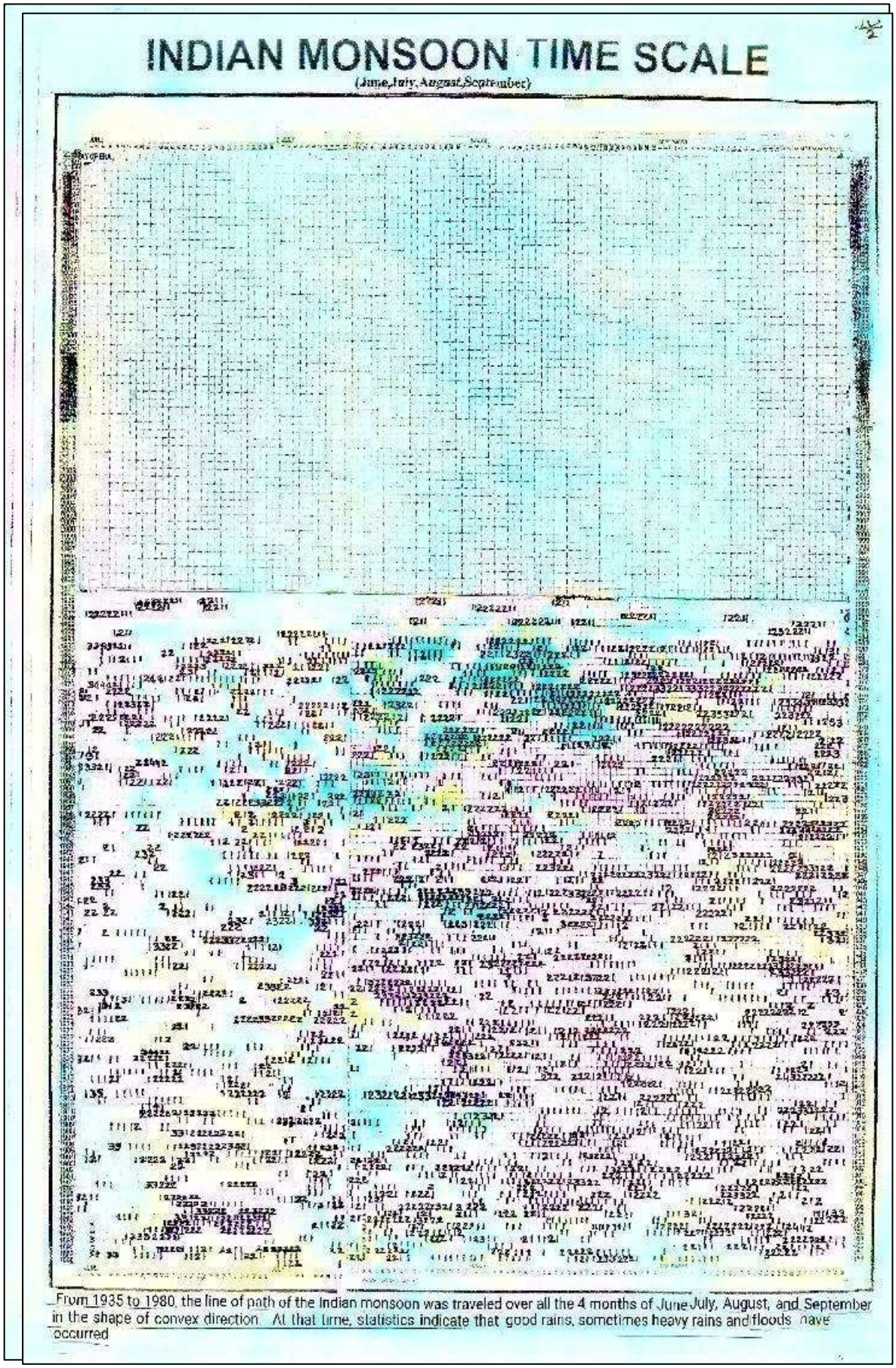

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
South West Monsoon
Analyzed Indian Monsoon Time Scale Part-1/4 (1 April-July 12 (Parts in spring to summer
THE ITCZ AT YEARLY OVER EQUATOR
Trade Winds Converge at the ITCZ or i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ Moves north words over the indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra pradesh


INDIAN MONSOON
Analyzed Indian Monsoon Time Scale Part 2/4 (13 July-October 23 (Parts summer to Autumn)
Winds Converge at the ITCZ or i.e. a low pressure region at the equator
The ITCZ (Moves north wards over the Indian region
The ITCZ passing over the Andhra Pradesh

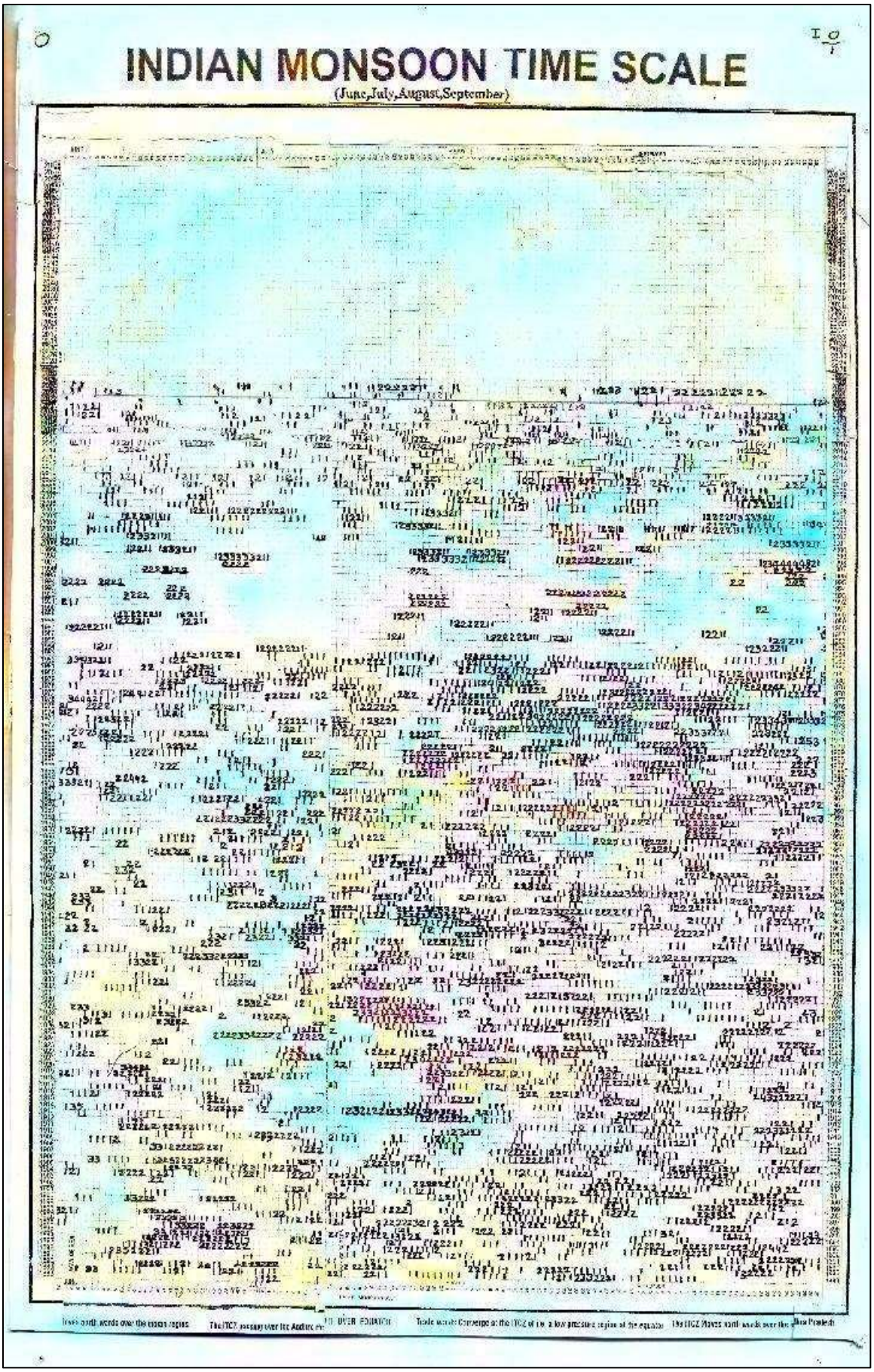

SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
Filled Indian Monsoon Time Scale Part-4/4 (4 February to March 31 (Parts in Winter season to summer)
SYSTEMS
MONTHLY WISE EVENTS
APR
MAY
JUN
JUL
AUG
SEP
OCT
NOV
DEC
JAN
FEB
MAR
SEVERE DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
GOOD RAINS & FOOD SERA
DROUGHTS & FAMINES ERA
Trade Winds Converge at the 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

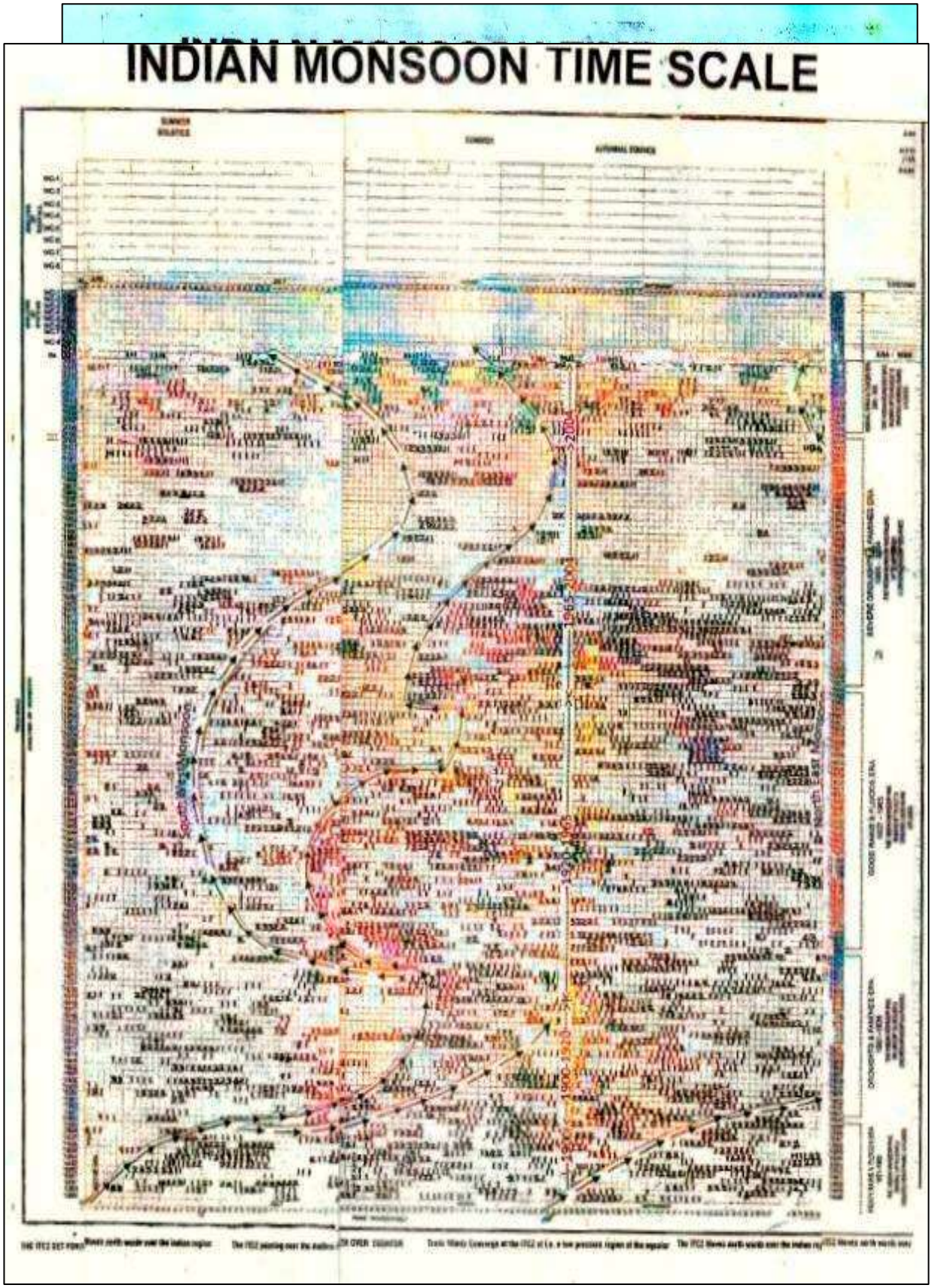


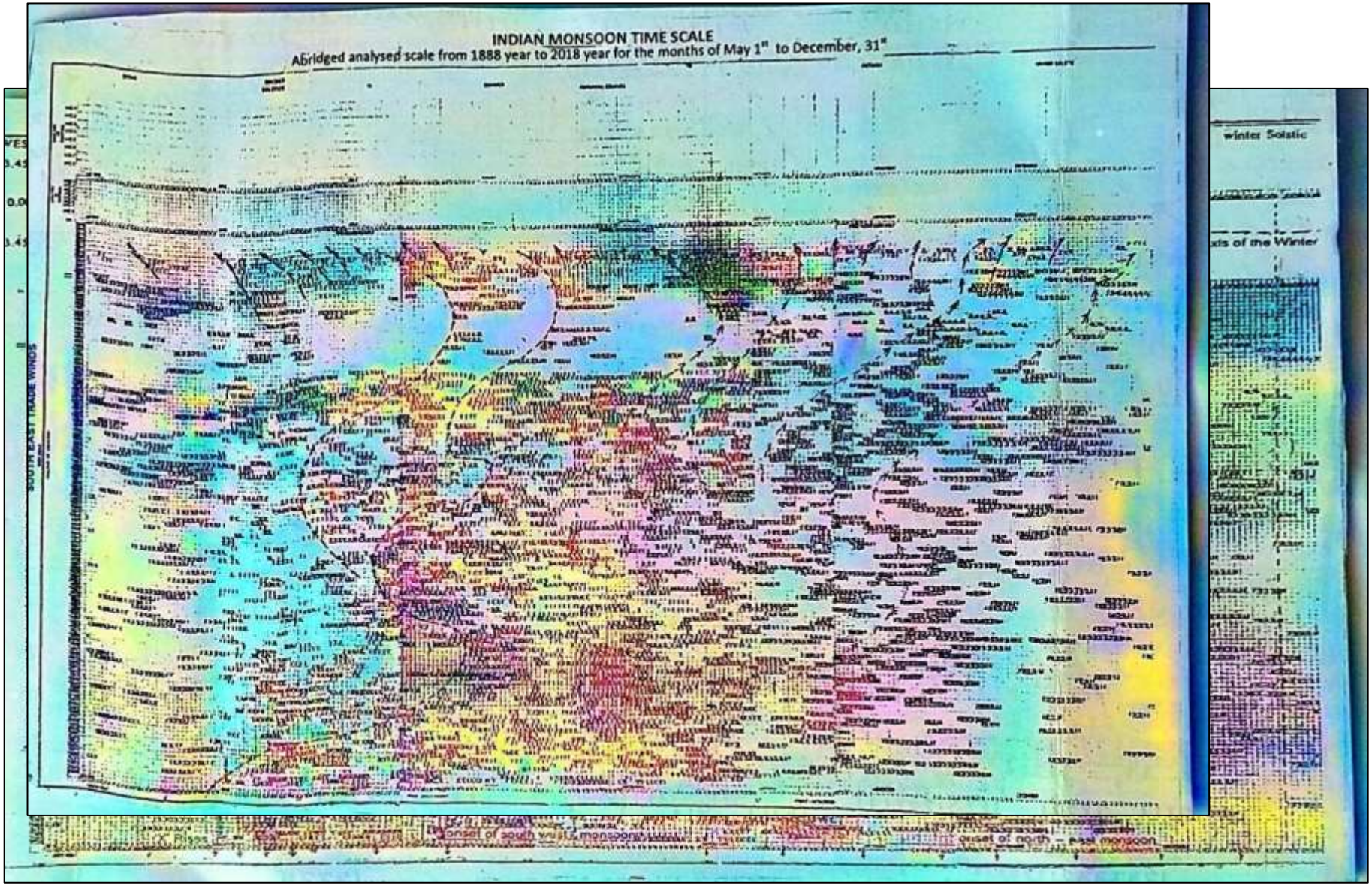
This is the Base Indian Monsoon Time Scale. Since, Indian Monsoon Time Scale is too long with 12 months, 5 seasons, So, Indian Monsoon Time Scale (monsoon season is designed for the crucial monsoon season. In this, monsoons are analyzed by filling the data from 1888 onwards.

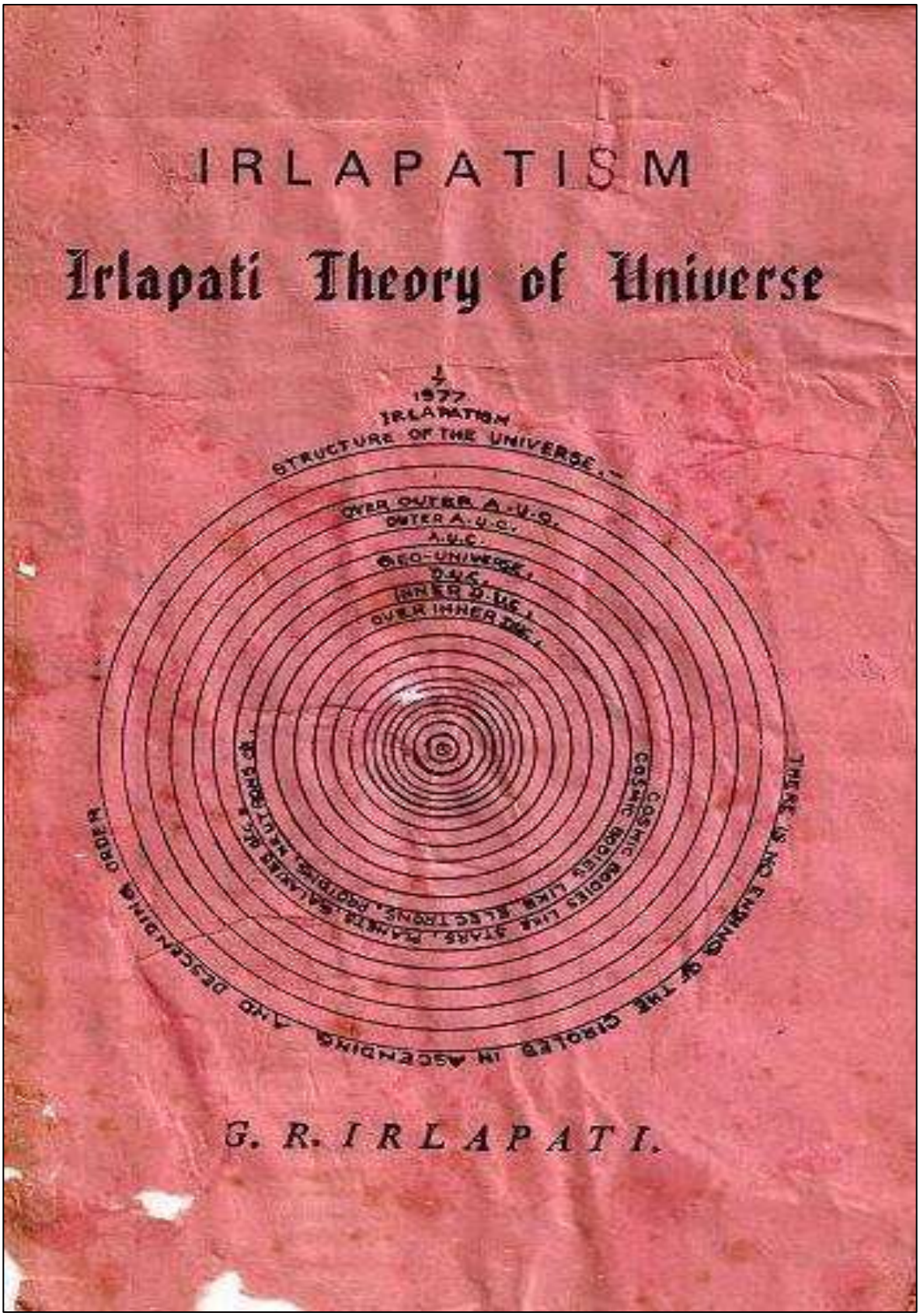


From 1935 to 1980, the line of path of the Indian monsoon was traveled over all the 4 months of June July, August, and September in the shape of convex direction. At that time, statistics indicate that good rains, sometimes heavy rains and floods have occurred


INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE
(June,July,August,September)


INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE


INDIAN MONSOON TIME SCALE
Abridged analysed scale from 1888 year to 2018 year for the months of May 1st to December, 31st
winter Solstic
xis of the Winter
SOUTH EAST TRADE WINDS
Onset of south west monsoon
Onset of north - east monsoon


IRLAPATISM
Irlapati Theory of Universe
1977
IRLAPATION
STRUCTURE OF THE UNIVERSE
OVER OUTER A.U.C.
OUTER A.U.C.
A.U.C.
GEO-UNIVERSE
D.U.C.
INNER D.U.C.
OVER INNER D.U.C.
G. R. IRLAPATI.

మహారాజశ్రీ రెవిన్యూ డివిజనల్ ఆఫీసరు
వారి దివ్యసముఖమునకు,
అమలాపురం.

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

అయ్యా,

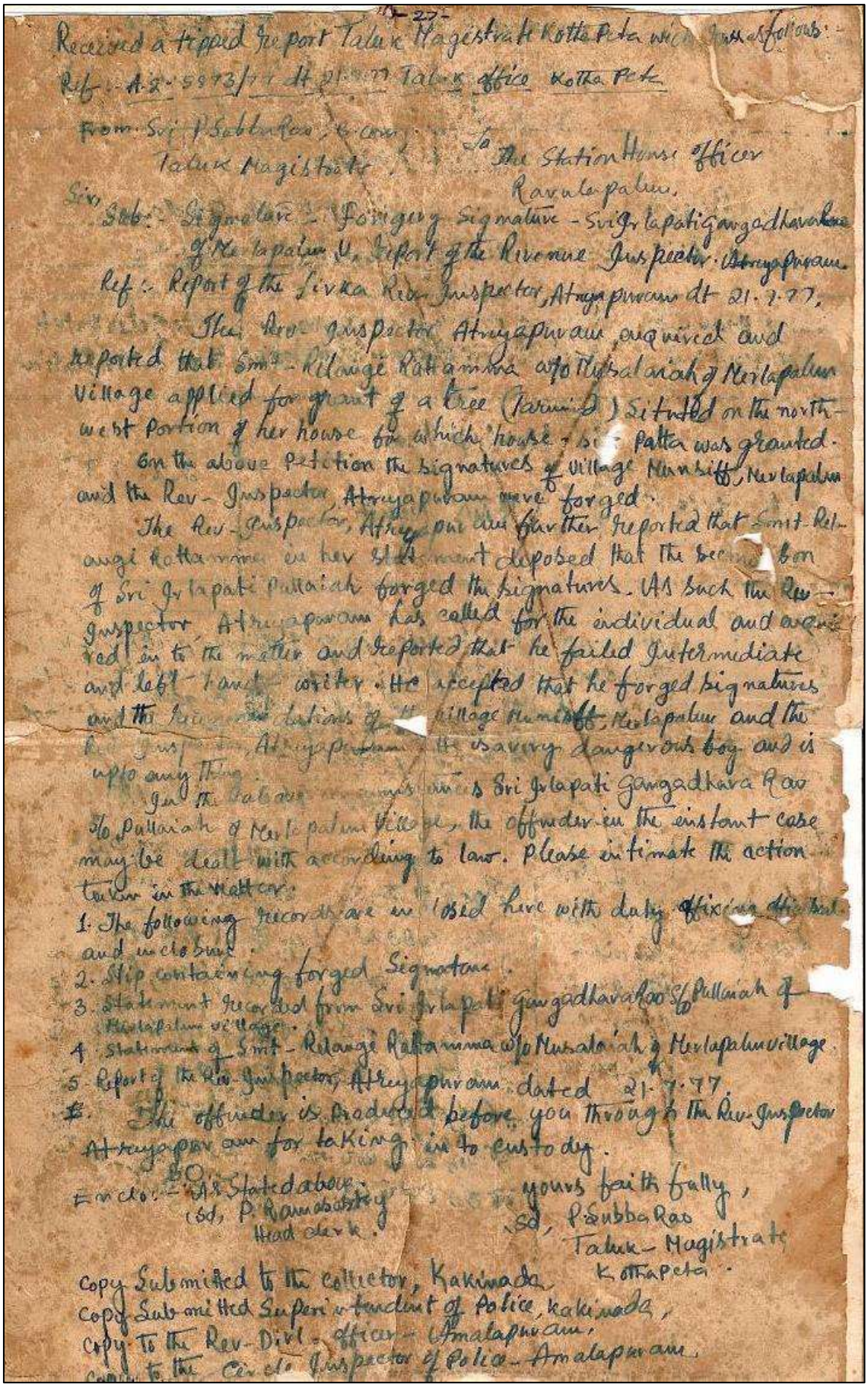
నేను శాస్త్ర పరిశోధనలు చేసి దేశానికి సేవలు చేయాలనే ఆశయమును కలిగిన శాస్త్రపరిశోధకుడను. ఇంటి వద్దనే చిన్న పరిశోధనాలయమును పెట్టుకొని ప్రయోగాలు చేసుకొంటున్నాను. సృష్టి ఆవిర్భావము, నిర్మాణము, ధర్మాలు, పరిణామము మానవసృష్టి మతము-దైవము మొదలగు విషయాలను విశదీకరిస్తూ వాదాలను ప్రతిపాదించాను ఇదే కాకుండా ప్రజలను తుఫానులు,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

ఇట్లు, తమ విశ్వాసనీయుడు,

I. Gangadhara Rao
6-7-77

:ఇర్లపాటి గంగాధరరావు:

మెర్లపాలెం,
తేది 6-7-1977



-27-

Received a tipped report Taluk Magistrate Kotha Peta which runs as follows:-

Ref:- A.2-5973/77 dt 21.7.77 Taluk office Kotha Peta

From Sri P. Subba Rao, B.Com.,
Taluk Magistrate

To The Station House Officer
Ravulapalem.

Sir,
Sub:- Signature - Forgery Signature - Sri Irlapati Gangadhara Rao of Merlapalem V, Report of the Revenue Inspector. Atreyapuram.

Ref:- Report of the Sirka Rev. Inspector, Atreyapuram dt 21.7.77.

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

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

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

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

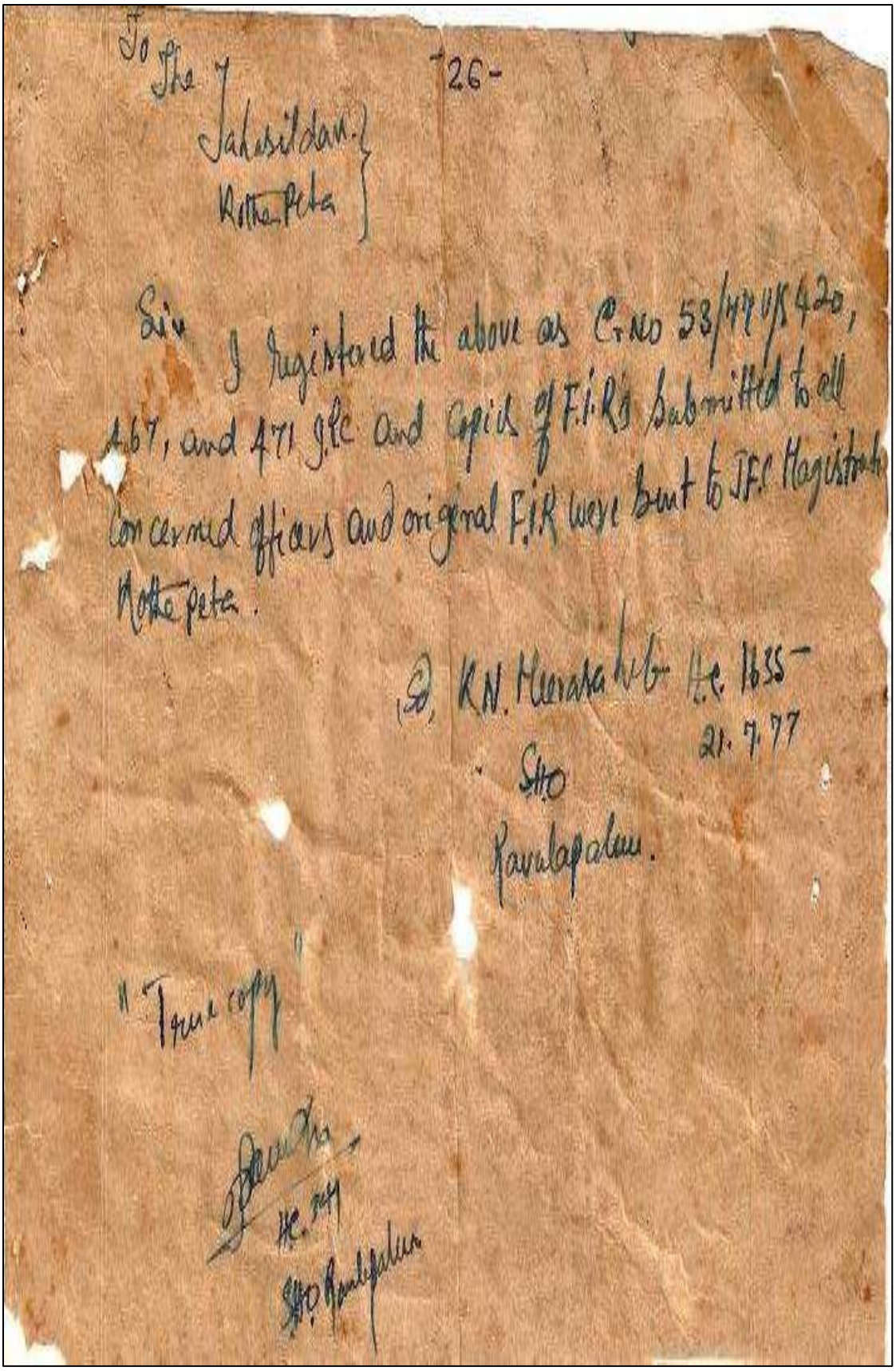
1. The following records are enclosed here with duly affixing official and enclosure.
2. Slip containing forged Signature.
3. Statement recorded from Sri Irlapati Gangadhara Rao S/o Pullaiah of Merlapalem village.
4. Statement of Smt. Relange Rattamma w/o Musalaiah of Merlapalem village.
5. Report of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

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

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

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

Copy Submitted to the collector, Kakinada.
Copy Submitted Superintendent of Police, Kakinada,
Copy to the Rev. Divl. officer - Amalapuram,
Copy to the Circle Inspector of Police - Amalapuram.



To The Tahasildar, Kothepeta

-26-

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

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

"True copy"

[signature]
H.C. 341
SHO Ravulapalem

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

accused for verification and enquiry on 21.7.77, contacted P.W.1 to and also questioned the accused & the village chavidi of Ryali before whom the accused admitted the offence and P.W.4 recorded the statements of P.W.1 & the accused. The accused was produced before the Tahsildar, Kothapeta who forwarded the accused to the Police Station, Navulapalem along with Exs.P1 to P4 The police, Navulapalem registered Cr.No.63/77 U/s. 420,467 and 471 IPC. Therefore, the accused is liable for punishment under sec. 420,467 and 471 IPC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

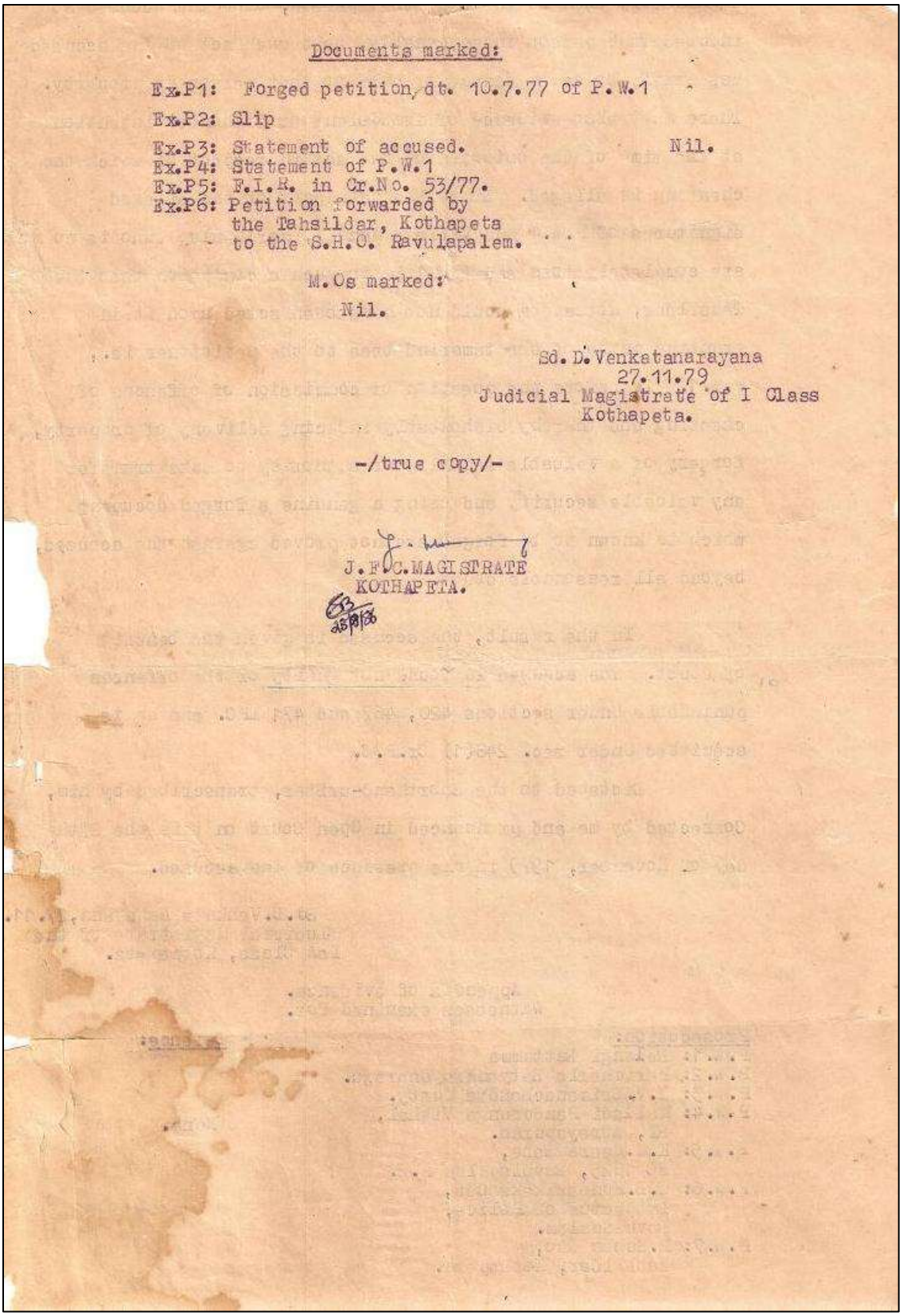
Dictated to the Shorthand-writer, transcribed by him, Corrected by me and pronounced in Open Court on this the 27th day of November, 1979 in the presence of the accused.

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

Appendix of evidence.
Witnesses examined for.

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

Defence:
None.



Documents marked:

Ex.P1: Forged petition, dt. 10.7.77 of P.W.1
Ex.P2: Slip
Ex.P3: Statement of accused. Nil.
Ex.P4: Statement of P.W.1
Ex.P5: F.I.R. in Cr.No. 53/77.
Ex.P6: Petition forwarded by the Tahsildar, Kothapeta to the S.H.O. Ravulapalem.

M.Os marked:

Nil.

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

-/true copy/-

J.F.C. MAGISTRATE
KOTHAPETA.

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

C.C.No. 13/79.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Finding: Not guilty.

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

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

-/true copy/-

J.F.C.MAGISTRATE
KOTHAPETA.

(2)

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

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

FAMILY PARTICULARS

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

NATIVITY PARTICULARS

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

COMMUNITY PARTICULARS

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

ACADEMICAL PARTICULARS

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

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE PARTICULARS

Year of starting of researches: 1963
Year of continuing of researches: 1988
Name of the research Theory of Universe (1977)
Social Scientifical Studies
Place of the research: ~~Irlapati thee~~ Merlapalem
Results of research: [illegible] etc.
Total Period of his service: He has sacrificed his life to the country for 25 years

PRESENT SITUATION PARTICULARS

Occupation: Un-employee
Wealth: Poverty
Health: Illness

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

Signature: Sarpanch GRAM PANCHAYAT MERLAPALEM 14/2/88
Designation:

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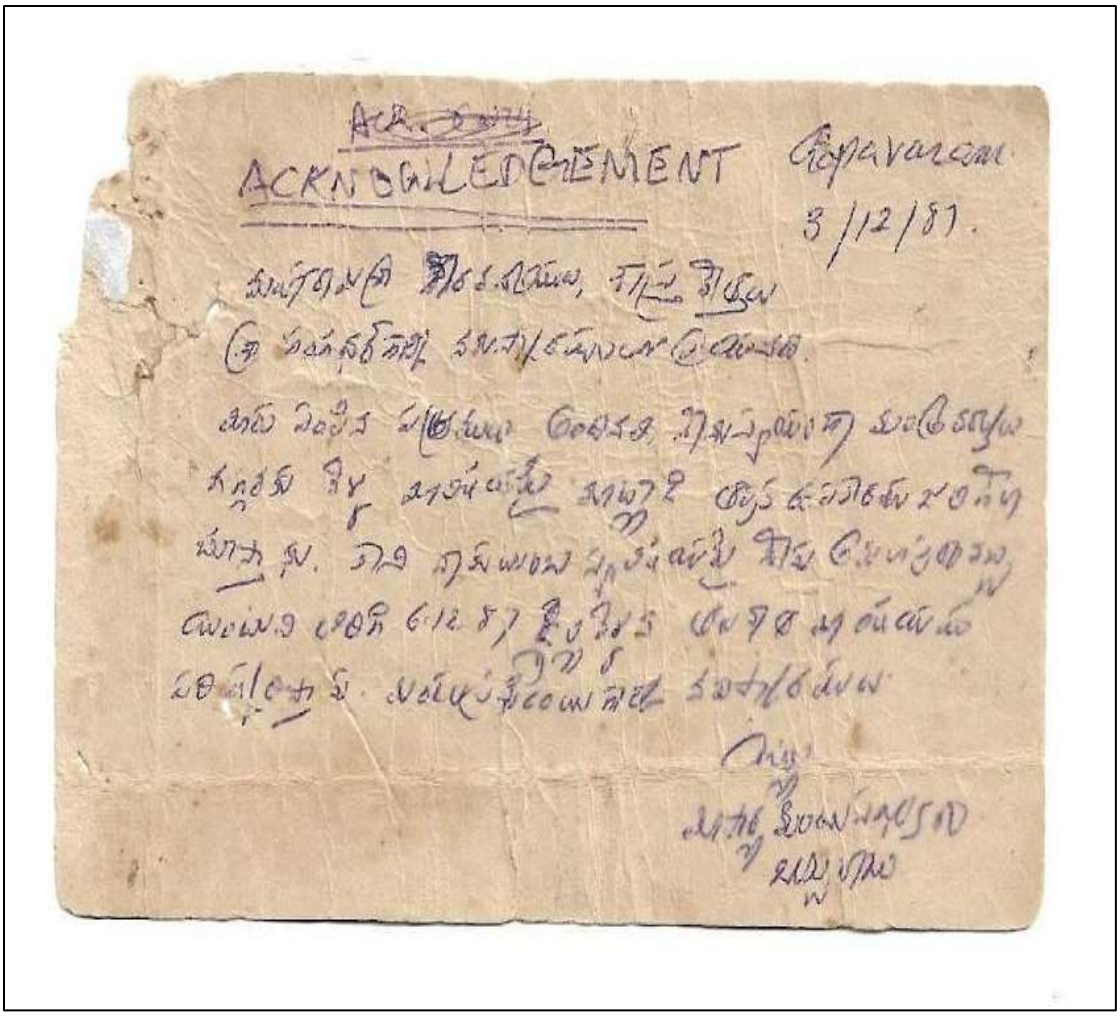
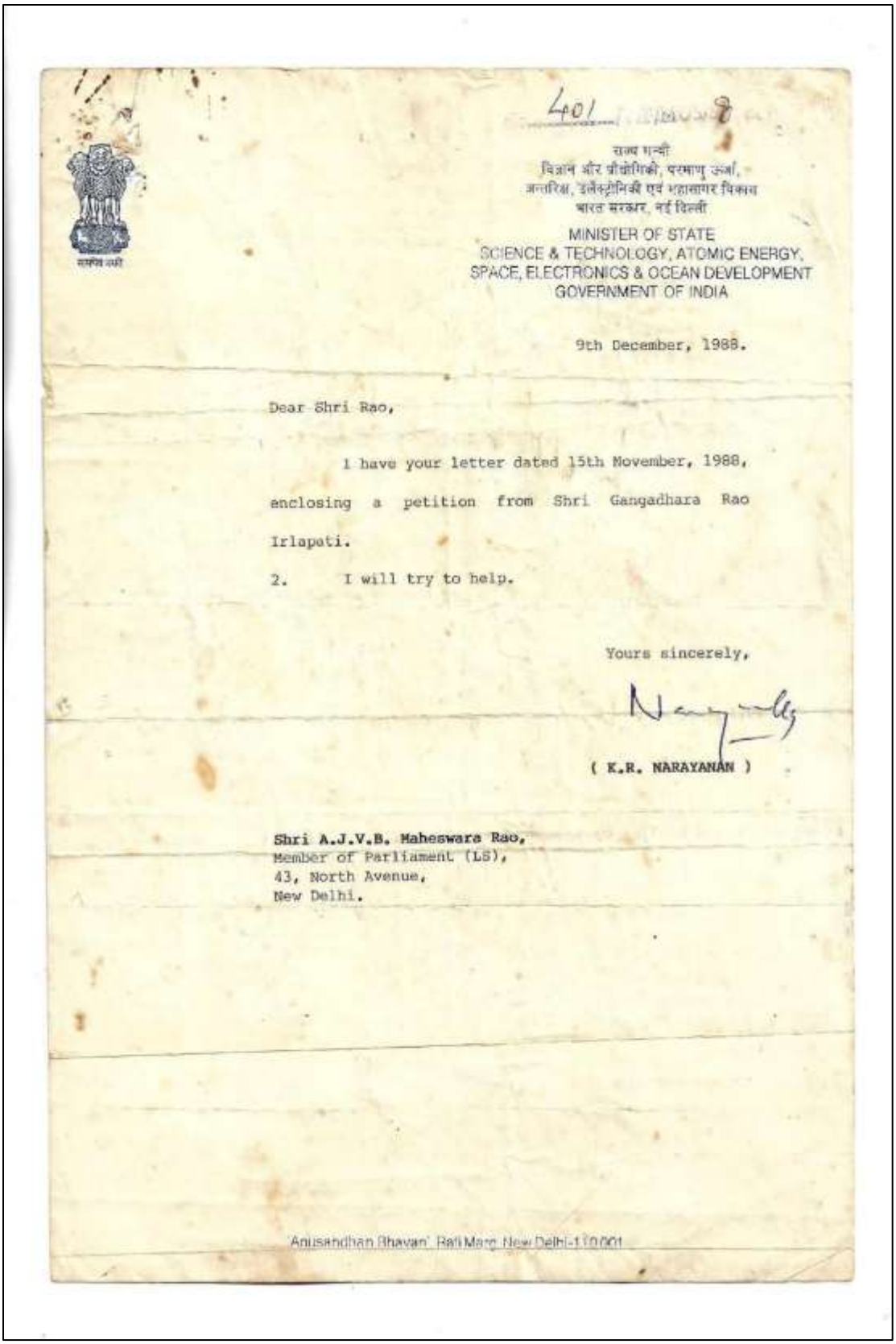


65



401

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

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

9th December, 1988.

Dear Shri Rao,

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

2. I will try to help.

Yours sincerely,

(K.R. NARAYANAN)

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

Anusandhan Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi-110001

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

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

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

Sir,

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

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

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

Merlapalem
15-08-1994.

Yours faithfully,
G. Gangadhara Rao
15-8-94.

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

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

दिनांक/Date Oct. 21 1991.

To

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

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter dated 15.9.91 received through Shri G.M.C. Balayogi, M.P. regarding the invention of an instrument by you which can help to forecast cyclones, floods and earthquakes 10 days in advance. In order to examine your proposal further it is requested that you may kindly furnish the following details to this office:

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

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

(iii) Specific samples of forecast on cyclones, earthquakes and heavy rain you claim to provide 10 days in advance.

(iv) Verification procedure with specific instances.

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

Yours faithfully,

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

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भारत सरकार
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
टेक्नोलाजी भवन, नया महरौली मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-११००१६

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

S. GHOSE,
JOINT SECRETARY

DO No.....

Date.....

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

Dear Dr. Naidu,

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

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

contd..2

Sri Gangadhar may be apprised of the contents and a copy of the letter may also be provided to him

-89-

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

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

दिनांक/Date Nov...., 1996

To

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

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

Sir,

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

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

Yours faithfully,

28/11/96

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

सं॰
भारत सरकार
भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
मौसम विज्ञान के महानिदेशक का कार्यालय
मौसम भवन, लोधी रोड,
नई दिल्ली-११००० ३
तार का पता :
महामौसम, नई दिल्ली

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

दिनांक/Date 25/07/2005

To:

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

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

Sir,

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

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

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SUPREME COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

OPINION

Ref. D.No. 8664/2005

Date: 02.01.2006

IN THE MATTER OF : Sh. Gangadhar Rao Irlapati

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

Sd/-

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

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

D.O. No. 209/MOS (MP) PS/2008
निजी सचिव
खान राज्य मंत्री
भारत सरकार
शास्त्री भवन, नई दिल्ली-110 001
PRIVATE SECRETARY TO
MINISTER OF STATE FOR MINES
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
SHASTRI BHAWAN, NEW DELHI 110 001

24 March 2008

Dear Sh. Ajit Tyagi Ji

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

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

With regards,

Yours sincerely,

(Arja Srikanth)

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

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

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

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

भारत सरकार
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय
विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी विभाग
टेक्नोलाजी भवन, नया महरौली मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110 016
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
Technology Bhavan, New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110 016

June 1, 2009

Dear Shri Irlapati Rao,

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

Kindest regards,

Yours sincerely,

(T. Ramasami)

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

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

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

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

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

November, 1, December, 2009.

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

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

Sir,

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

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

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

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

-94-

No. F-12016/1/00-NA

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

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

7th July, 2010.

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

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

Sir,

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

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

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

9/7/10

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

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टेलिफोन : 25535220, 25535223, 25535254
TELEPHONE : 25535211, 25535245 FAX : 091 020 25533701
टेलेक्स : 145 7792 OBSR IN (Electronic) तार : मौसम विज्ञान, पुणे
TELEX : 0145 7227 MPNA IN TELEGRAM : Weather, Pune
E-mail : adgmrpune @ hotmail.com
मौसम विज्ञान के अपरमहानिदेशक (अनुसंधान)
शिवाजीनगर, पुणे - 411 005
Additional Director General of Meteorology (Research)
Shivajinagar, Pune – 411 005

भारत सरकार
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

भारत मौसम विज्ञान विभाग
INDIA METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT

संख्या No. .....

दिनांक Date .....

GT-021(MISC)/6675
Dt.28.05.2008.
13th

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

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

Sir,

Kindly refer to your letter on the subject cited above .

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

Thanking you.

28/5/08

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

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[Regd. No. 431 of 1988]

[People's Action for Rural Awakening]

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

Date 5th Oct.'93

SERVICE CERTIFICATE

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

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

Thomas Pallithanam

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

DIRECTOR
PARA
RAVULAPALEM

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

MALLA REDDY NARAYANA
MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

OP PATIENT ASSESEMENT RECORD

Dr. PRAVEEN KOTIPALLI
M.B.B.S., DTRD,FERS, FCCP (USA)
CONSULTANT PULMONOLOGIST
REG NO : 58679

Name	: Mr. GANGADHAR RAO I	Age	: 64 Year(s) / Male	TOKEN NO	
UMR No	: UMR17081400420	Ref. Doctor	: WalkIn		1
Address	: HNO 5-30-4/1 SAI BABA NAGAR JEEDIMETLARANGA REDDY,TELANGANA	Visit Type	: NORMAL		
		Phone No	: 9989239159		
		Date	: 11-Mar-2025 9:32 am		
		Consult.No	: OP25031100271		

CASE HISTORY : B.P: 130/80 mm Hg Pulse: 108/min Wt: 53 Kgs R.R: Temperature:
Cheif Complaint:

SpO2: - 98%

GENERAL EXMINATION:

Allergies : Known/Unknown
Pertinent Family History : Negative/Unknown
Body Habitus : Cachectic/Thin/AverageBuilt/Obese/Normal
Psychological Assmnt : Normal/Any Psychological Problem

SYSTEMIC EXMINATION:

S/s: Ventricular premature complex (VPC)
Br. Asthma

INVESTIGATIONS:

c/o: SOB.

R/s: BAE

TREATMENT SUGGESTED:

B/E expiratory wheeze.

Create By : MRN30528 Print By : MRN30528

< PAY > Validity :1 Consultation(s) Before 17-MAR-25

UMR17081400420

Suraram 'X' Roads, Jeedimetla, Quthbullapur, Hyderabad-500055
Tel: +91-40-2378 3000 Fax: +91-40-2319 0077 Email: info@mrghospitals.org
www.mallareddynarayana.com

Help Line
040-2215 2215
87903 87903

Hos. : 040-23080666
Cell : 9985401317

LAXMI SAILAJA HOSPITAL

(CARDIAC & MATERNITY CENTRE)

Opp. Chintal Bus Stop, Sudarsan Reddy Nagar, Chintal, Hyderabad - 54.

Name : Gangadhar
Age : 58
Ref. By :
Gender : M
Date : 10/6/17
Done by : Dr [illegible]

2D - ECHO CARDIOGRAM AND COLOUR DOPPLER STUDY

MITRAL VALVE : MAC(+)
AORTIC VALVE : sclerosis
PULMONARY VALVE : 1 normal
TRICUSPID VALVE :
LEFT ATRIUM : 3.4 mm
LEFT VENTRICLE :
RIGHT :
RWMA :
RIGHT ATRIUM : NK
RIGHT VENTRICLE : 1 normal
AORTA : 3.2 mm
PULMONARY ARTERY : normal
IAS :
IVS : 1 Intact
SVC / IVC / CS : 1 normal
PERICARDIUM :

EDD : 4.6 FS : 30 IVS : 1.1 mm
ESD : 3.2 EF : 60 % PW : 1.1 mm

DOPPLERS STUDY	:	E	A	EDT
MV	:			
TV	:			
AV	:	1.3 m/s		
PV	:	0.9 m/s		PHT

COLOUR FLOW MAPPING :
IMPRESSIONS : normal sized chamber
no MVMA
Reduced LV compliance
good LV systolic & DV [illegible]

CARDIOLOGIST

FACILITY AVAILABLE :

Consultation / Surgical Fitness / 12 Lead ECG / 2D Echo / TMT / Basic Cardiac Checkup / Executive Cardiac Checkup / Ultra Sound Scan / TVS / Med MTP / Daycare / Other Lab Investigations

MALLA REDDY NARAYANA
MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

TO WHOM SO EVER IT MAY CONSENT.

This is to certify that Mr. S. Gangadhar R
64 years / male diagnosed with severe Bronchial Asthma and
requires continous ICS + LABA inhalation therapy advised
not to do heavy weight lifting and strenous exercises.

DR. K. PRAVEEN
MBBS, DTRD, FCCP(USA), FERS
Consultant Pulmonologist
Regd. No. 58679
Malla Reddy Narayana Multispeciality Hospital
Suraram 'X' Roads, Jeedimetla, Hyd-055.

Dr. Praveen. K.

Suraram 'X' Roads, Jeedimetla, Quthbullapur, Hyderabad-500055
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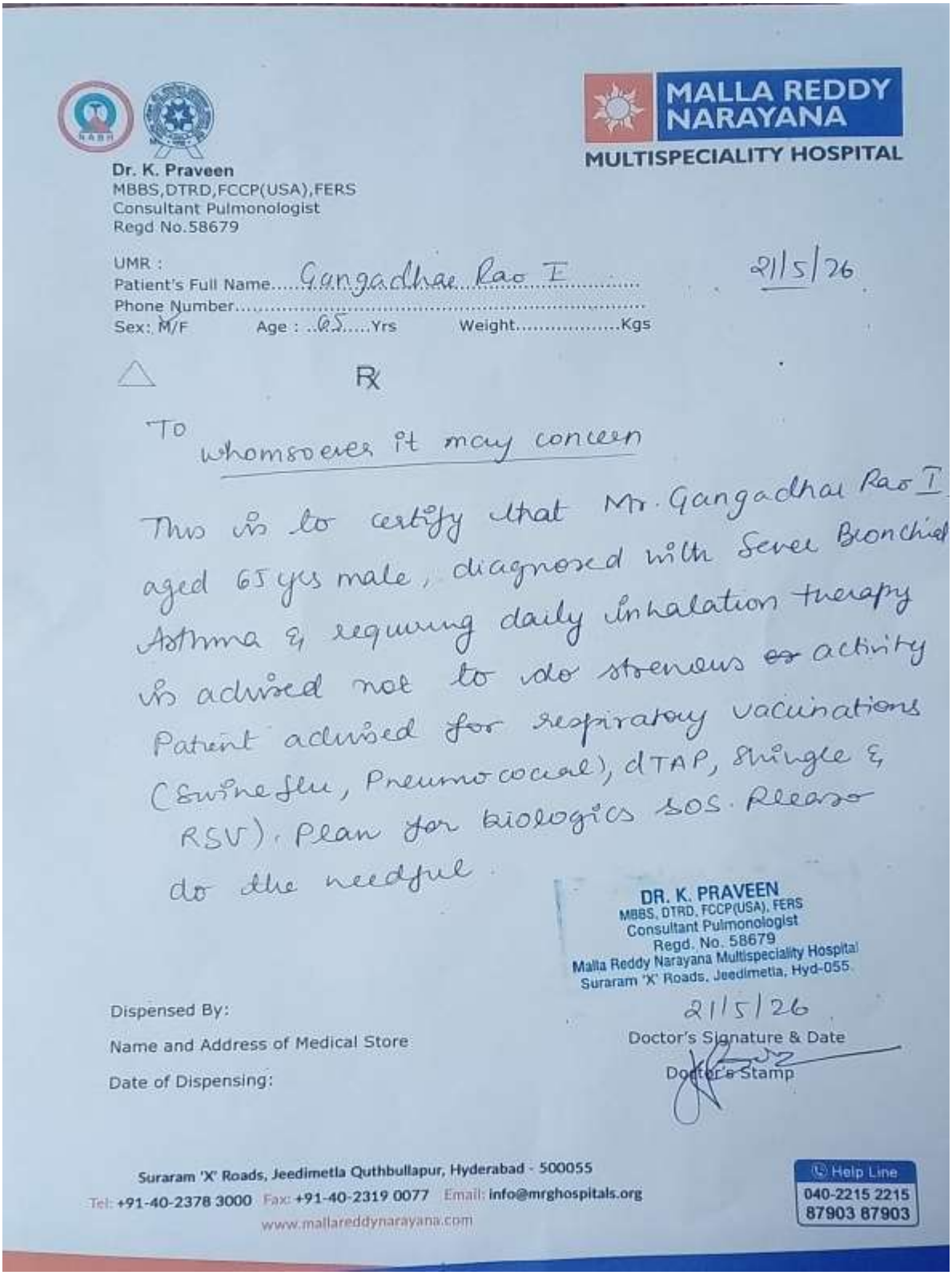

MALLA REDDY NARAYANA
MULTISPECIALITY HOSPITAL

Dr. K. Praveen
MBBS,DTRD,FCCP(USA),FERS
Consultant Pulmonologist
Regd No.58679

UMR :
Patient's Full Name..... Gangadhar Rao I 21/5/26
Phone Number.....
Sex: M/F Age : ..65.....Yrs Weight.....Kgs

℞

To whomsoever it may concern

This is to certify that Mr. Gangadhar Rao I aged 65 yrs male, diagnosed with Severe Bronchial Asthma & requiring daily inhalation therapy is advised not to do strenuous ~~or~~ activity Patient advised for respiratory vaccinations (Swine flu, Pneumococcal), dTAP, Shingle & RSV). Plan for biologics SOS. Please do the needful

DR. K. PRAVEEN
MBBS, DTRD, FCCP(USA), FERS
Consultant Pulmonologist
Regd. No. 58679
Malla Reddy Narayana Multispeciality Hospital
Suraram 'X' Roads, Jeedimetla, Hyd-055

21/5/26
Doctor's Signature & Date

Dispensed By:
Name and Address of Medical Store
Date of Dispensing:

Doctor's Stamp

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