

COMPARISION BETWEEN “The World Calendar”

In this improved calendar every year is the same.

- The quarters are equal: each has exactly 91 days, 13 weeks or 3 months.
- The four quarters are identical in form with an ordered variation within the three months.
- The three months have 31,30, 30 days respectively
- Each month has 26 weekdays, plus Sundays.
- Each year begins on Sunday, 1 January; each working year begins on Monday, 2 January
- Each quarter begins on Sunday, ends on Saturday.
- The calendar is stabilized and made perpetual by ending the year with a 365th day following 30 December each year. This additional day is dated ‘W’, which equals 31 December, and called Worldday, a year-end world holiday.
- Leapyear Day is similarly added at the end of the second quarter. It is likewise dated ‘W’, which equals 31 June, and called Leapyear Day, another world holiday in leap years.

W: Leap Day between June30 & July 01

W: World Day after December 30

Gregorian calendar leap year calculations also apply to The World Calendar : Years evenly divisible by 4 are leap years with exception that centennial years (those ending in -00) are not leap years unless also evenly divisible by 400.

“SHOULDN’T OUR CALENDAR BE AS SIMPLE AS OUR CLOCK?”

The World Calendar and The World Calendar Description are copyrighted by The World Calendar Association - International, which encourages all sharing of the idea and conversion to it as early as **1 January 2012**. Use freely and share widely, but ANY ALTERATION TO CONTENT REQUIRES THAT THE RESULTS BE CALLED BY ANOTHER NAME.

Source: [theWorldCalendarAssociation.Org](http://www.theworldcalendarassociation.org)

and the Proposed Modified Gregorian Calendar (Brij VIJ)

In my improvised modification of Gregorian calendar, I maintain existing format of Gregorian calendar EXCEPT shifting the day of July 31st to 2nd month as February 29th (all years); and keeping TWO days out of the calendar format i.e. 365th day after December 31 – to be named World Peace Day and the 366th day Leap Day between June 30th and July 01st. This makes four quarters and two half years equal in length, more so following Kepler Laws.

FEATURES:

1. Four equal quarters have each 91 days (13 weeks) or 3 months;
2. Number of days in each month remain same, EXCEPT February with 29 days and July with 30 days;
3. Each normal YEAR has 52 weeks with 2 days kept outside of calendar format; unless the format is used as Leap week calendar having an ADDED 53rd week on *Divide SIX (6) Plan* with few Kepler Leap Weeks inserted symmetrically as per ‘planned cycle’;
4. Each half year has 26 weeks, beginning on MONDAY (01) through Sunday (00/07), with Leap Day and World Peace Day; unless a 53rd Leap week is inserted “once every six years, as per Rule/Cycle planned”.
5. The clock face does not change, BUT in addition to 60 divisions carry ‘100 divisions’ that meet requirement of Metric Norms for Time Standard and the NEW SECOND – decimal second, s_d (36% of SI second,s) defined accordingly in relation to NEW LENGTH UNIT (m’): as $1/10^5$ of $n/180$ i.e. one degree’, thus NOT changing the concept of *quadrant or 360-degree circle*.
6. The calendar is proposed to be implemented, on a date to be decided by World Bodies dealing in Astronomy/Horology i.e. Time Keeping. I suggest the instant at (midnight) 2012 December 21/22, after accounting $2\frac{1}{2}$ day discrepancy now accumulated, since Papal Bull of 1582 October 05/14 – as (Monday) 2013 January 01.

Leap Day/Week Rule

Leap Day Rule is modified from ‘Div.4/skip100th/count400th’ to improved ‘Div.4/skip128th/count3200th’ in order to improve the Mean Year from 365.2425 days to 365.2421875 days. An alternate, to account 1.242189669781 day (instead of Leap Day) is to plan LEAP WEEKS ‘once every SIX years’ in addition to several Kepler Leap Weeks, as per cycle planned. In this case, the 896-year/159 Leap weeks – to get same Mean Year = $7*(52+159/896)$ days.

Let United States also join the World Technology stream to follow SI Metric Units – the leaders to sign ‘Convention du Metre’ resulting into Le Systeme Internationale d’Unites (SI in all languages).

Source: <http://www.brijvij.com/>

Brij Bhushan Vij, *AUTHOR*
E-mail: metricvij@hotmail.com