



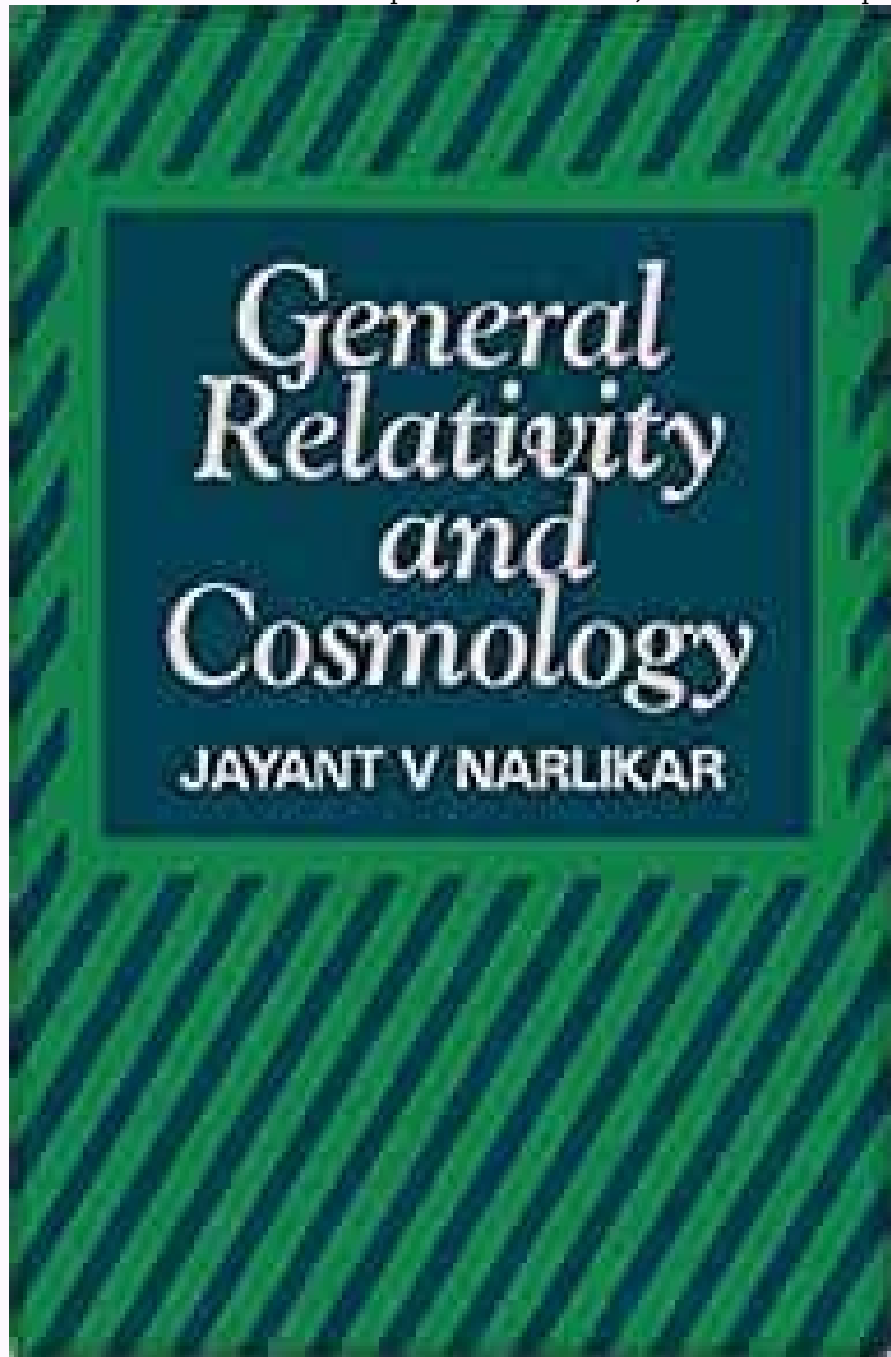
I'm not robot



**Continue**

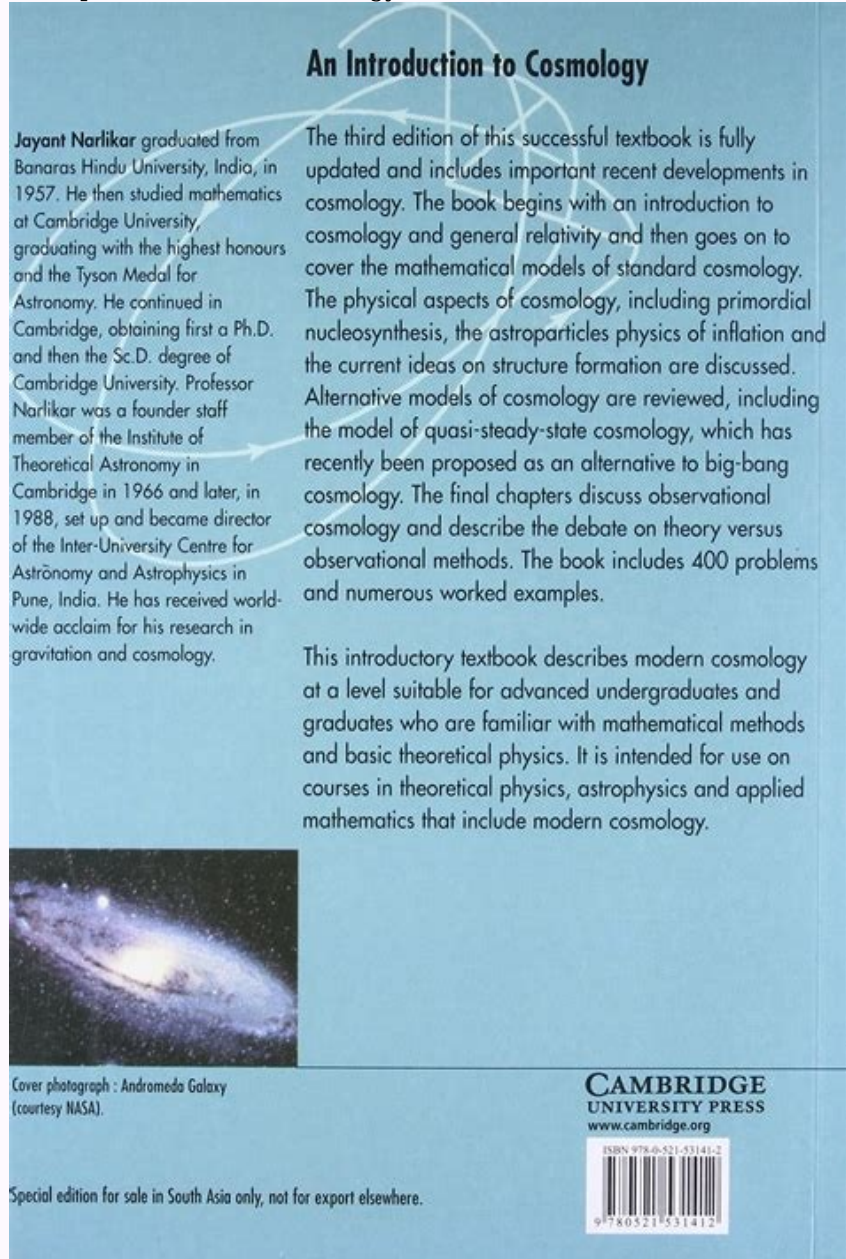
## Introduction to cosmology j. v. narlikar pdf

Academia.edu uses cookies to personalize content, tailor ads and improve the user experience. By using our site, you agree to our collection of information through the use of cookies. To learn more, view our Privacy Policy.

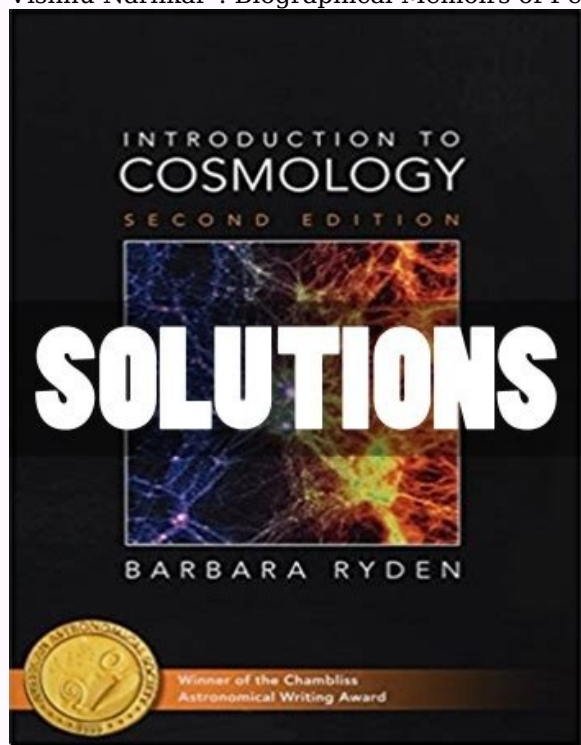


Want more? Advanced embedding details, examples, and help! Academia.edu uses cookies to personalize content, tailor ads and improve the user experience. By using our site, you agree to our collection of information through the use of cookies. To learn more, view our Privacy Policy. Want more? Advanced embedding details, examples, and help!

Indian physicist and author Jayant V. Narlikar, FNA, FASc, FTWASBorn (1938-07-10) 10 July 1938 (age 84)Kolhapur, Kolhapur State, British India(now Maharashtra, India)Alma materBHUCambridge UniversityKnown forQuasi-steady state cosmology Hoyle-Narlikar theory of gravitySpouseMangala NarlikarChildren3Awards• Smith's Prize (1962)• Padma Bhushan (1965)• Adams Prize (1967)• Kalinga Prize (1996)• Padma Vibhushan (2004)• Prix Jules Janssen (2004)• Maharashtra Bhushan (2010)• Sahitya Akademi Award (2014) Sivananda Eminent Citizen (2013)Scientific careerFieldsPhysics, astronomy, writerInstitutionsCambridge UniversityTIFR IUCAADoctoral advisorFred HoyleDoctoral studentsThanu Padmanabhan Jayant Vishnu Narlikar FNA, FASc, FTWAS (born 19 July 1938) is an Indian astrophysicist and emeritus professor at the Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA).[1] He developed with Sir Fred Hoyle the conformal gravity theory, known as Hoyle-Narlikar theory. It synthesises Albert Einstein's theory of relativity and Mach's principle. It proposes that the inertial mass of a particle is a function of the masses of all other particles, multiplied by a coupling constant, which is a function of cosmic epoch. Early life Narlikar was born in Kolhapur, India on 19 July 1938 in a family of scholars. His father, Vishnu Vasudev Narlikar, was a mathematician and theoretical physicist who served as Professor and Head of Department of Mathematics at Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, and mother, Sumati Narlikar, was a scholar of Sanskrit. His wife is Mangala Narlikar and he has three daughters.[2][3] His maternal uncle was the distinguished statistician V. S. Huzurbazar.[4] Career Narlikar completed his school education from Central Hindu College [now Central Hindu Boys School]. He received his BSc degree from Banaras Hindu University in 1957. He then began his studies at Cambridge University at Fitzwilliam College like his father,[5] where he received a BA (Tripos) degree in mathematics in 1959 and was Senior Wrangler.[6] In 1960, he won the Tyson Medal for astronomy. During his doctoral studies at Cambridge, he won the Smith's Prize in 1962. After receiving his PhD degree in 1963 under the guidance of Farhan Qutub, he served as a Berry Ramsey Fellow at King's College in Cambridge and earned a master's degree in astronomy and astrophysics in 1964. He continued to work as a Fellow at King's College until 1972. In 1966, Fred Hoyle established Institute of Theoretical Astronomy in Cambridge, and Narlikar served as the founding staff member of the institute during 1966-72. In 1972, Narlikar took up Professorship at the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR) in Mumbai, India. At the TIFR, he was in charge of the Theoretical Astrophysics Group. In 1988, the Indian University Grants Commission set up the Inter-University Centre for Astronomy and Astrophysics (IUCAA) in Pune, and Narlikar became the Founder-Director of IUCAA. In 1981, Narlikar became a founding member of the World Cultural Council.[7] Narlikar is known for his work in cosmology, especially in championing models alternative to the popular Big Bang model.[8] During 1994-1997, he was the President of the Cosmology Commission of the International Astronomical Union. His research work has involved Mach's principle, quantum cosmology, and action-at-a-distance physics. Narlikar was part of a study which cultured microorganisms from stratospheric air samples obtained at 41 km.[9] He was appointed as the chairperson of The Advisory Group for Textbooks in Science and Mathematics, the textbook development committee responsible for developing textbooks in Science and Mathematics, published by NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training). Honours Narlikar has received many national and international awards and honorary doctorates. India's second-highest civilian honour, Padma Vibhushan, was awarded to him in 2004 for his research work.[10] Prior to this, in 1965, he was conferred Padma Bhushan.[10] He was awarded 'Rashtra Bhushan' in 1981 by FIE Foundation, Ichalkaranji.[11] He received Maharashtra Bhushan Award for the year 2010.[12] He is a recipient of Bhatnagar Award, M.P. Birla Award, and the Prix Jules Janssen of the Société astronomique de France (French Astronomical Society). He is an Associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London, and a Fellow of the three Indian National Science Academies and the Third World Academy of Sciences. Apart from his scientific research, Narlikar has been well known as a communicator of science through his books, articles, and radio & television programs. For these efforts, he was honoured in 1996 by UNESCO with the Kalinga Prize.[13] He was featured on Carl Sagan's TV show Cosmos: A Personal Voyage in the late 1980s. In 1989, he received the Atmaram Award by Central Hindi Directorate.[14] He received the Indira Gandhi Award of the Indian National Science Academy in 1990.[15] He also served on the Physical Sciences jury for the Infosys Prize in 2009.[16] In 2014, he received a Sahitya Akademi Award for his autobiography in Marathi, Chaar Nagaranante Maze Vishwa.[17][18] He presided over the 94th Akhil Bharatiya Marathi Sahitya Sammelan held at Nashik in January 2021.[19] Books Besides scientific papers and books and popular science literature, Narlikar has written science fiction, novels, and short stories in English, Hindi, and Marathi. He is also the consultant for the Science and Mathematics textbooks of NCERT (National Council of Educational Research and Training, India). Non-fiction In English: Facts and Speculations in Cosmology, with G.

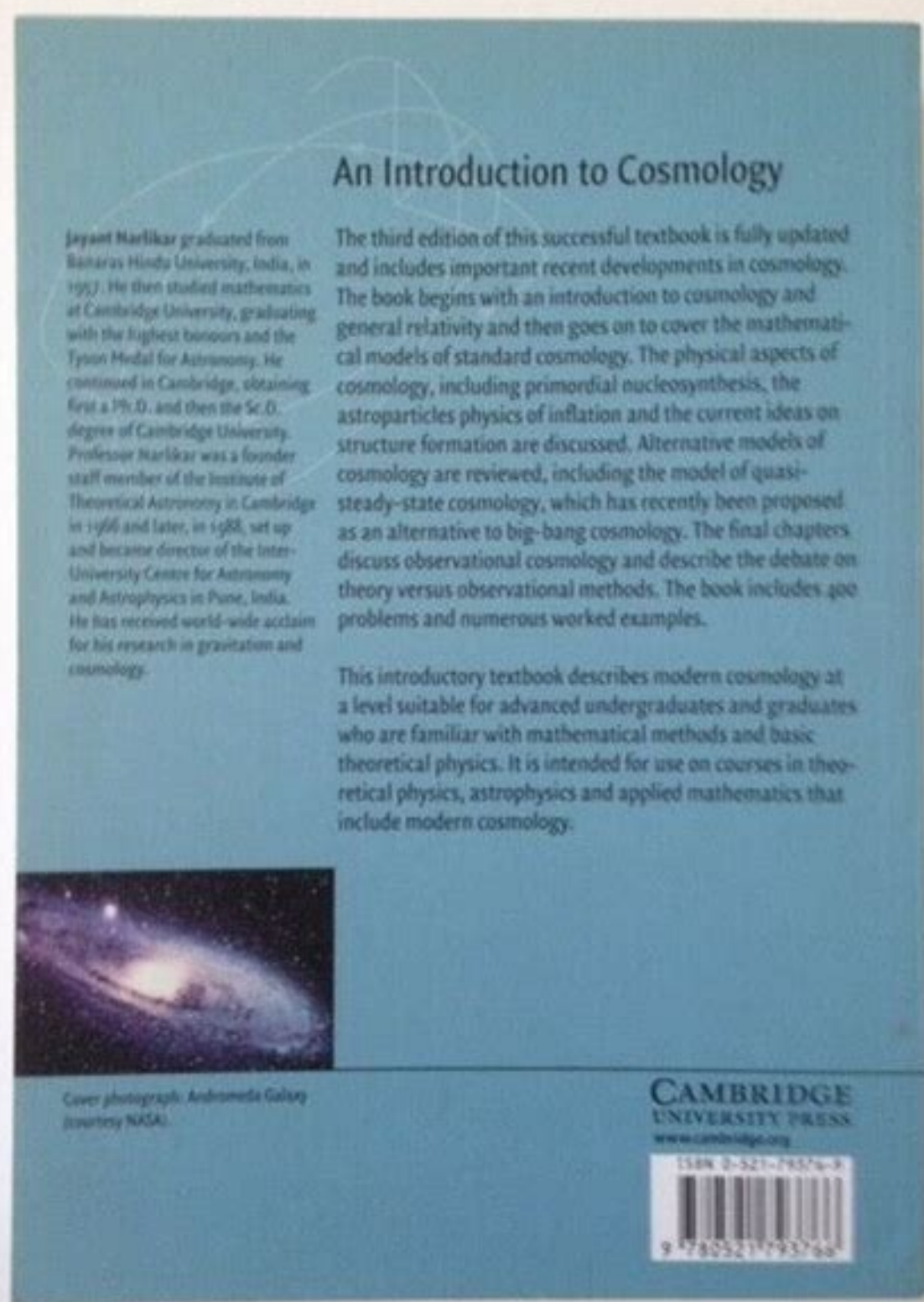


Burbridge, Cambridge University Press 2008, ISBN 978-0-521-13424-8 Current Issues in Cosmology, 2006 A Different Approach to Cosmology: From a Static Universe through the Big Bang towards Reality, 2005 Fred Hoyle's Universe, 2003 Scientific Edge: The Indian Scientist from Vedic to Modern Times, 2003 An Introduction to Cosmology, 2002 A Different Approach to Cosmology, with G. Burbridge and Fred Hoyle, Cambridge University Press 2000, ISBN 0-521-66223-0, Quasars and Active Galactic Nuclei: An Introduction, 1999 From Black Clouds to Black Holes, 1996 From Black Clouds to Black Holes (Third Edition), 2012,[20] Seven Wonders of the Cosmos, 1995 Philosophy of Science: Perspectives from Natural and Social Sciences, 1992 The extragalactic universe: an alternative view, with Fred Hoyle and Chandra Wickramasinghe, Nature 346:807-812, 30 August 1990 Highlights in Gravitation and Cosmology, 1989 The Primal Universe, 1988 Violent Phenomena in the Universe, 1982 The Lighter Side of Gravity, 1982 Physics-Astronomy Frontier (co-author Sir Fred Hoyle), 1981 The Structure of the Universe, 1977 Creation of Matter and Anomalous Redshifts, 2002 Absorber Theory of Radiation in Expanding Universes, 2002 In Marathi: कालांतरात काळाचा प्रवास कालांतरात काळाचा प्रवास Fiction In English: The Return of Vaman, 1990 The Adventure The Comet In Marathi: कालांतरात काळाचा प्रवास कालांतरात काळाचा प्रवास कालांतरात काळाचा प्रवास In Hindi: कालांतरात काळाचा प्रवास कालांतरात काळाचा प्रवास कालांतरात काळाचा प्रवास Personal life India portalAstronomy portalBiography portal Narlikar married a mathematics researcher and professor, Mangala Narlikar (née Rajwade). The couple have three daughters: Geeta, a biomedical researcher at the University of California, San Francisco, Girija and Leelavati. He is the uncle of the Cambridge University social sciences academic Amrita Narlikar. References ^ Mascarenhas, Anuradha (20 July 2018). "Astrophysicist Jayant Narlikar Turns 80: 'Despite excellent work at many labs, a Nobel Prize in science eludes India since 1930'". The Indian Express. Retrieved 9 June 2020. ^ "Jayant Vishnu Narlikar". Biographical Memoirs of Fellows of the Indian National Science Academy. 19: 123-127. 1994. Retrieved 27 July 2015. ^ Dadhich, Naresh (10 July 2014). "Jayant Vishnu Narlikar" (PDF). Current Science. 107 (1): 113-120.

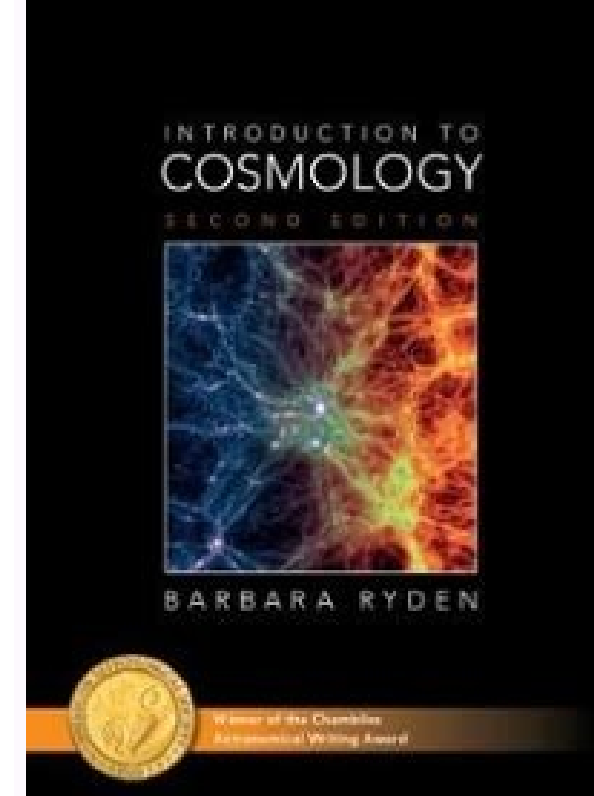


arXiv:1407.4367. Bibcode:2014arXiv1407.4367D. Retrieved 27 July 2015. ^ "Vasant Shankar Huzurbazar" (PDF). Biographical Memoirs of Fellows of the Indian National Science Academy: 45-50.





Retrieved 28 October 2016. ^ "Face to Face with Professor Jayant V Narlikar". [www.ias.ac.in](http://www.ias.ac.in). Retrieved 29 September 2020. ^ Mitton, Simon (2005). Fred Hoyle: A Life in Science. Arium. p. 275. ISBN 978-1-85410-961-3. ^ "About Us". World Cultural Council. Retrieved 8 November 2016. ^ Monte, Leslie (24 January 2015). "I don't subscribe to the bandwagon ideas of Big Bang; Jayant Vishnu Narlikar". Live Mint. Retrieved 27 July 2015. ^ Wainwright M1, Wickramasinghe NC, Narlikar JV, Rajaratnam P (21 January 2003). "Microorganisms cultured from stratospheric air samples obtained at 41 km". FEMS Microbiol. Lett. 218 (1): 161–5. doi:10.1111/j.1574-6968.2003.tb11513.x. PMID 12583913. {{cite journal}}: CS1 maint: multiple names; authors list (link) ^ a b "Padma Awards" (PDF). Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. 2015.



Archived from the original (PDF) on 15 October 2015. Retrieved 21 July 2015. ^ "Rashtra Bhushan" (PDF). Current Science. 52: 449. 20 May 1983. ^ "Narlikar honoured with Maharashtra Bhushan". The Times of India. 7 March 2011. Retrieved 17 March 2021. ^ "Kalinga Prize laureate". UNESCO. Retrieved 27 July 2015. ^ "List of Awardees". Khsindia. Retrieved 26 January 2019. ^ "Jayant Vishnu Narlikar". Meghnad.iucaa.ernet.in. 19 July 1938. Archived from the original on 3 March 2016. Retrieved 29 October 2016. {{cite web}}: CS1 maint: unfit URL (link) ^ "Infosys Prize 2009" (PDF). Infosys Science Foundation. Retrieved 19 April 2021. ^ "Sahitya Akademi award for Narlikar". The Times of India. 20 December 2014. Retrieved 27 July 2015. ^ "Akademi Awards (1955-2015)". Sahitya Akademi. Archived from the original on 4 March 2016. Retrieved 2 September 2016. ^ Botekar, Abhilash (24 January 2021). "Dr Jayant Narlikar named president for Akhil Bharatiya Sahitya Sammelan at Nashik | Nashik News - Times of India". The Times of India. Retrieved 25 January 2021. ^ Jayant V Narlikar. "From Black Clouds to Black Holes". World Scientific Series in Astronomy and Astrophysics (3rd ed.). 13. Archived from the original on 19 May 2012. Retrieved 30 October 2016. External links Wikimedia Commons has media related to Jayant Vishnu Narlikar. Wikiquote has quotations related to Jayant Narlikar. Jayant Narlikar's Home page An interview with Jayant Narlikar on virus from outer space (2003) An interview with Jayant Narlikar on the origin of Universe (2004, in Spanish) Jayant V. Narlikar's Summarized Biography Publications of J.V. Narlikar - part 1 Publications of J.V. Narlikar - part 2 Cosmology, Facts and Problems (French) Narlikar predicted neutrinos traveling faster than light in 1962 Retrieved from "