A New Perspective on Cosmic Origins: The Infinite Universe with Continuous Localized Explosions

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Abstract

This paper challenges the prevailing Big Bang theory, which posits that the universe originated from a singular explosive event. I argue that this model is a misconception derived from observing a limited segment of the cosmos. Instead, I propose that the universe is infinite, with no beginning or end, characterized by continuous localized explosions that create stars, planets, and other celestial bodies. These explosions cause matter to appear to move apart in some regions, while in others, matter from different explosions collides, forming new structures. Due to the vastness of the universe, its observed expansion or contraction depends on the observer's position relative to these explosive events. This perspective aligns with ancient Hindu mythology, where gods (possibly extraterrestrial beings) symbolically conveyed the universe's infinitude through stories like Brahma and Vishnu's futile search for the ends of a Shiva linga. I emphasize that true scientific understanding stems from observation, contemplation, and critical thinking, as practiced by historical figures like Aristotle, Socrates, Galileo, and Newton, rather than the rote memorization prevalent among modern scientists. To my knowledge, this is the first attempt to propose this specific framework combining cosmological, philosophical, and mythological insights.

Keywords: Infinite universe, Big Bang, localized explosions, cosmic collisions, Hindu mythology, observation-based science

1 Introduction

The Big Bang theory, widely accepted in modern cosmology, posits that the universe originated approximately 13.8 billion years ago from a singular explosive event, leading to the formation of all matter, stars, and planets (1; 2). This model suggests that the universe is expanding,

as evidenced by the redshift of distant galaxies, implying that all celestial bodies are moving away from each other. However, I contend that this theory is a misinterpretation based on observations of a small fraction of the cosmos.

I propose an alternative model: the universe is infinite, without a beginning or end, and is characterized by continuous localized explosions occurring throughout its expanse. These explosions create new stars and planetary systems, while matter from different explosions often collides, forming complex structures. Due to the vastness of the universe, an observer's perception of cosmic dynamics whether the universe appears to be expanding or contracting depends on their position relative to regions where explosions or collisions dominate. This perspective challenges the notion of a singular origin and aligns with ancient wisdom, as conveyed through Hindu mythology, where gods, possibly extraterrestrial beings, attempted to teach early humans about the universe's infinitude.

This paper is structured as follows: Section 2 reviews existing cosmological models, Section 3 outlines my observational and philosophical approach, Section 4 presents the proposed model, Section 5 discusses its implications, and Section 6 concludes with future research directions.

2 Literature Review

The Big Bang theory, first proposed by Georges Lemaître (1) and supported by Edwin Hubble's observations of galactic redshift (2), remains the dominant cosmological model. It is bolstered by evidence such as the cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation (3) and the abundance of light elements (4). However, alternative models exist, such as the steady-state theory (5), which posits a universe with no beginning or end, though it has largely been discredited due to inconsistencies with CMB data.

Philosophical perspectives on the universe's nature have also been explored. Ancient Greek philosophers like Anaximander speculated about an infinite cosmos (6), while Indian texts, such as the Rigveda, describe a cyclical universe without a definitive origin (7). To my knowledge, no prior research has proposed a model combining continuous localized explosions with the idea that the universe's apparent dynamics depend on the observer's position, nor has any study integrated Hindu mythological narratives as evidence of early extraterrestrial communication about cosmic infinitude.

3 Methodology

My approach is rooted in the principle that true scientific understanding begins with observation, deep contemplation, and critical thinking, as exemplified by historical figures like Aristotle, Socrates, Galileo, and Newton. Unlike modern scientists, whom I view as often memoriz-

ing established theories like parrots, these thinkers relied on direct observation and reasoning to challenge prevailing dogmas. I have adopted a similar method, combining observational analysis of cosmological phenomena with philosophical and mythological insights.

I analyze the redshift data and galactic movements cited in Big Bang literature but reinterpret them as evidence of localized explosive events rather than a singular origin. I also draw on Hindu mythology, specifically the story from the Shiva Purana, where Brahma and Vishnu, in the forms of a boar and a swan, search for the ends of a Shiva linga (symbolizing the universe) but fail after millions of years. This narrative, I argue, reflects an attempt by advanced beings referred to as gods or extraterrestrials to convey the universe's infinite nature to early humans, who lacked the scientific vocabulary to comprehend it.

4 Results

I propose that the universe is infinite, with no beginning or end, and is characterized by continuous localized explosions occurring at various points. These explosions generate matter that initially moves apart, creating the appearance of expansion in those regions. However, matter from different explosions often collides, forming new stars, planets, and galaxies. Due to the vastness of the universe, its observed dynamics depend on the observer's position. In regions dominated by a recent explosion, the universe appears to expand, as matter moves outward. In areas where matter from multiple explosions converges, the universe may appear to contract due to collisions.

This model accounts for the redshift observed by Hubble (2), which I interpret as the result of localized explosions rather than a universal expansion. The cosmic microwave background, traditionally seen as Big Bang evidence, may instead represent residual radiation from multiple explosive events across the cosmos. The Hindu mythological narrative of Brahma and Vishnu's search for the Shiva linga's ends supports this view, suggesting that advanced beings recognized the universe's infinitude and attempted to communicate this to early humans through symbolic stories.

5 Discussion

My model challenges the Big Bang theory by proposing that the universe has no singular origin and is instead a dynamic system of continuous creation and destruction through localized explosions. This perspective resolves several issues with the Big Bang model, such as the question of what preceded the singularity, by eliminating the need for a beginning. It also accounts for the observed expansion as a localized phenomenon rather than a universal one.

The integration of Hindu mythology as evidence of extraterrestrial communication is, to my knowledge, a novel approach. The Shiva linga story illustrates that the universe's infinite nature

was understood by advanced beings, who used allegory to convey this to early humans. This aligns with my critique of modern science, which often prioritizes memorization over observation and contemplation. Scientists like Aristotle, Socrates, Galileo, and Newton exemplified the latter approach, and I advocate a return to such methods to truly understand the cosmos.

Limitations of this study include the lack of quantitative models, as my approach is primarily philosophical and observational. Future research could develop mathematical frameworks to describe the frequency and distribution of localized explosions. Additionally, further analysis of mythological texts across cultures may reveal more evidence of extraterrestrial teachings about the universe.

6 Conclusion

This paper presents a new cosmological model that challenges the Big Bang theory, proposing instead an infinite universe characterized by continuous localized explosions and collisions. Due to the vastness of the universe, its observed expansion or contraction depends on the observer's position relative to these events. This model is supported by philosophical reasoning and the Hindu mythological narrative of Brahma and Vishnu, which I interpret as evidence of extraterrestrial communication about the universe's infinitude. I emphasize that true scientific discovery requires observation, contemplation, and critical thinking, as practiced by historical figures like Aristotle, Socrates, Galileo, and Newton, rather than the rote memorization prevalent today. Future research should explore quantitative models and additional cultural narratives to further validate this perspective.

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