Indian Scientist

Seshachalu Narasimhan

Padma Bhushan (1990)

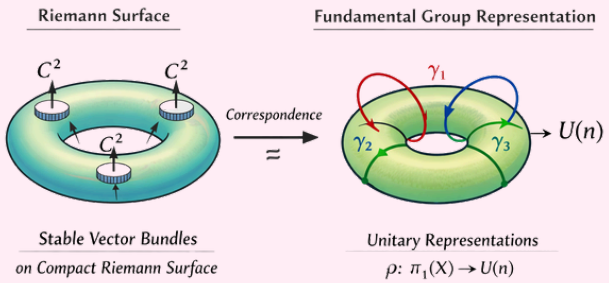
(June 7, 1932 - May 15, 2021)

Mudumbai Seshachalu Narasimhan was one of India's most distinguished mathematicians, best known for the Narasimhan – Seshadri theorem and his pioneering work in algebraic geometry and vector bundles. He played a central role in shaping modern mathematics in India.

Scientific Contributions

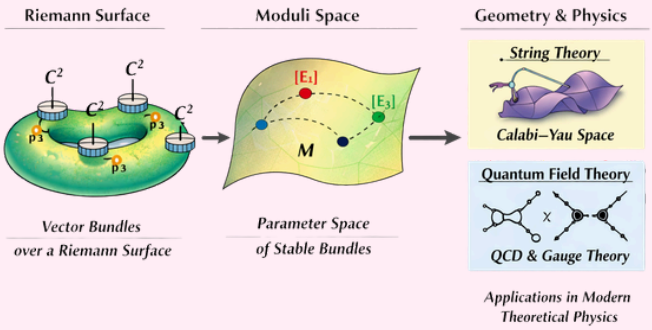
Narasimhan - Seshadri Theorem (1965)

Co - authored with C. S. Seshadri, this theorem linked stable vector bundles on Riemann surfaces to unitary representations of the fundamental group and became a cornerstone of modern algebraic and differential geometry.



Moduli Spaces of Vector Bundles

Narasimhan pioneered the study of moduli spaces of holomorphic vector bundles on projective varieties, creating a rigorous framework



that later became crucial in string theory and quantum field theory.

Contributions to Physics

His research built strong bridges between mathematics and quantum chromodynamics **(QCD)**, bringing sharper mathematical insight to how matter behaves at the sub - nuclear level.

Awards & Recognitions

Over his illustrious career, M. S. Narasimhan earned some of the highest honours in science. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society (FRS), received the King Faisal Prize in Science in 2006, and was awarded the Padma Bhushan in 1990. Many Indian and international science academies also honoured him, reflecting his global impact on modern mathematics.

Legacy

Narasimhan trained generations of Indian mathematicians, including M. S. Raghunathan, S. Ramanan, and V. K. Patodi, and his ideas still shape modern geometry, topology, and mathematical physics. He is remembered as a visionary teacher, researcher, and institution builder who helped lift India's standing in the global mathematics community.