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So they possess initial singularity. However, as T increases these singularities vanish but the model (30) has no singularities. At initial momentum ($T = 0$), quark pressure and density are infinite, further both decrease as T increases. The special volume 'V' is zero when $T = 0$ and becomes infinite when $T \rightarrow \infty$. The expansion scalar θ and shear scalar σ^2 tends to infinity as $T = 0$.

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Concluding Remarks: In this paper, I have exhibited some exact cosmological solutions of Einstein field equations which have expansion,

rotation and shear besides rotation. The ratio for our model considerably greater than its present value (10^{-3}) obtained from indirect arguments concerning the isotropy of the primordial black body radiation. This fact indicates that the early stages of evolution of the universe which is analogous to result obtained by Yilmaz [40]. It is interesting to note that as T gradually increases, the scalar expansion θ and shear scalar σ^2 decrease and finally vanish when $T \rightarrow \infty$.

My result may have some observational consequences, in principle at least, for the astrophysical effects of cosmic evolution, yielding possible relic evidences on the importance of extra dimensions at the early universe. However, it may be too premature to come to any definite conclusions in this regard. Hence I am brief on this point.