

Blog

2026 Jul 14 08:02:02 AM GMT:

Goal oriented selection, Gale-Shapley Algorithm & Sanskrit Grammar:

Here is a discussion about the selection methods used for residency allocation in the USA and university seat allocation in France, based on the algorithm developed by the 2012 Nobel laureates in Economics. These concepts are also used in some famous social apps for matchmaking. I have used Sanskrit Grammar Technology concepts to analyze and show the limitations of this algorithm in real-world situations. The link is given below. The summary at the end and also the questions are in English. For the remaining content, if interested, kindly use translation tools.

Remember this is just a blog and the discussion below is a causal one.

Have fun :)

<https://share.gemini.google/rRHZg3ay9R1C>

2026 Jul 14 07:39:02 AM GMT:

Advantage to countries with Sanskrit links:

Countries like Nepal & Indonesia possess a unique "Sanskrit Advantage" due to their ingrained understanding of this heritage. By leveraging their native ecosystem, they can leapfrog traditional infrastructure to become global tech leaders. Embracing Sanskrit-based computing will attract global capital, establish educational hubs, and empower local youth by connecting cutting-edge technology directly to their roots.

2026 Jul 12 08:59:21 AM GMT:

AAM – Advanced Air Mobility: Especially eVTOL, the electric ones need deeply optimized computing and advanced hardware. For any vertical takeoff it is only computation which gives its lift. Forget having today's GPUs running there which only drain their batteries. Also, looking at the way computation has evolved and helped aviation, we only focus to engineer onboard computing systems supporting advanced air mobility. Already we are recognizing, "Computation as Aviation Fuel" and the undeniable potential of our technology here.

2026 Jun 21 11:58:28 AM GMT:

Tokamak is perhaps the cleanest and safest power generation technique, yet, being worked on. As I was reading about it today in the light of my improved understanding of Sanskrit parallel wave-particle optimized grammar I could easily see the later as solution for Tokamak Problems.

We can take edge/SOL prediction to start with. We can first reproduce accepted plasma equations and then predict edge-instability timing from shot data. Then compare against baseline models over repeated shots. Success here means better timing, amplitude, and reliability.

I say this, apart from already mentioned reasons stemming from bootstrap theory, because, quantum tunneling is purely a game of probability. As already said under Patent Questions & Answers document, Sigma Algebra is the basis and how the ' Bheda ', is what matters.

2026 June 20 6:25 PM GMT:

https://x.com/damir_akaza/status/2067228343456383417

Above video was forwarded to me. It is about "Building Machine Learning Systems for a Trillion Trillion Floating Point Operations" by Horace He.

The speaker says, even asynchronous systems still contain queues. I had discussed asynchronous circuits in the core concept document long ago. These concepts are not new. The real need is a better programming model which can obtain the "best possible parallelism".

My interpretation of the Halting Problem as a queue-related difficulty in parallelism is an important part of this work. I have not seen others discuss it in this manner.

At present, the larger difficulty is also commercial. AI companies may keep prices low during competition, as happened with Flipkart - Amazon and Uber - Ola. After consolidation, prices may rise. The short useful economic life of current costly GPUs is another concern.

In time, these technical and business difficulties will lead towards the principles of Sanskrit grammar.

Such videos are useful as supporting proofs. They also strengthen my confidence. In the early years, I had to examine the problem and solution many times. This concept was not formed in one day, and so far I have been able to reconcile such talks with it.

You said, "I neither understand the problem nor the solution." This is quite natural. The concept is difficult even when stated in simple words.

2026 June 9 12:05 PM GMT:

About the company and the work we are doing for general public:

SPGAMT is a deep-technology computing company working at the meeting place of Sanskrit grammar, parallel algorithms, mathematical technology, AI safety, and quantum computation.

We have identified 3 areas where we can make better products. GPU, AI, Quantum computation. Among these 3, GPU (like Nvidia) is easier to realize. AI is the next one. Quantum is a bit futuristic.

We are building hardware and software capable of working in true parallel without ordinary internal queues, inspired by Sanskrit grammar. Some of this covers AI as we are specifically targeting hardware needed for AI.

This is not quantum computing at present. But the same concepts hold good.

Some explanations of technical words:

Sanskrit Grammar: It is the base for all computer grammars. For example the C programming language grammar is based on BNF grammar. BNF grammar was supposed to be called Panini BNF grammar or so due to the fact it was derived from Sanskrit grammar [Ref1, Ref2]. Sanskrit language and Sanskrit grammar are different for practical purposes. For example in AT&T Bell labs, where the C programming language was designed people are well aware of Sanskrit. [Ref3]. We can search for "Is BNF grammar parallel?" We will get the result as No. This is because it is not completely taking all features of Sanskrit grammar. Some of the features related to AI were discussed by NASA researcher Rick Briggs in an 1982 Article published in AI magazine [Ref4]. I happened to choose this as the topic of my seminar in college during 1999. Later I realized what he discussed actually directly also translates to the parallel grammar structure embedded in Sanskrit grammar.

Ref1 (may want to read the first 2 paragraphs) : https://jeffreykegler.github.io/personal/timeline_v3

Ref2: Article from ACM (year 1967): <https://dl.acm.org/doi/10.1145/363162.363165>

Ref3: Sanskrit & Nobel Laurate Arno Allan:

<https://web.archive.org/web/20150425150939/http://cm.bell-labs.co/who/dmr/labscam.html>

(So, Arno said the first word, "Hello." Rob typed stuff on a third terminal. On the terminal Arno was facing, things flickered, and a graph and some numbers ('autocorrelation coefficients') appeared. Arno said, 'Sanskrit.' More flickering, graphs, numbers.)

Ref4: <https://web.archive.org/web/20230325161438/https://ojs.aaai.org/aimagazine/index.php/aimagazine/article/view/466>

Parallelism:

This means doing multiple things in parallel. Though the computer appears to be doing multi tasking, in fact it is not. Due to the speed it appears as so. It switches between tasks very fast. Even if we have multiple processors in a system and design parallel processing - the highest form as of now available in the market - Nvidia, still if we dig deep we find it is not truly parallel. This is because at the mainstream computer grammars' level itself the problem has not been solved.

Halting problem:

Modern Physics talks about twin paradox, time dilation, Heisenberg uncertainty principle. The effects of each of these are easy to understand and we have material and easy videos available to the general public. However the principle behind all this includes the observer, which is unheard in high school level physics. The same observer effect translates to the Halting Problem in Computer Science. The effects of the Halting Problem are, 1. True parallelism is not possible with current systems. 2. Goal oriented selection using Machine Learning is not possible in AI/ML thus also hindering the AGI 3. Achieving Quantum Computation reliably is not possible. However, mainstream sciences deny a solution is possible, when the same problem (inception vs perception) was defined and solved in Sanskrit Grammar already under the Viswamitra rule, as they are clearly not aware of the Sanskrit grammar's depth with only parts being taken so far. It was said, those who understand Quantum can be counted on fingers. So not all understand, even these problems and not to mention the solution.

I read long back, those who understood Quantum can be counted on fingers. While searching for references to it, I could not get the same in the Internet. However a related one I have got:

"Richard P. Feynman once remarked, newspapers had said only twelve persons understood the theory of relativity. He did not accept this saying. In his view, before Einstein published his paper, perhaps only Einstein himself understood it. But once the paper was read, many people came to understand relativity, at least in some measure, and surely the number was more than twelve.

But quantum mechanics, Feynman said, was different and he could safely say, no one truly understood it.

Reference: Richard P. Feynman, The Character of Physical Law, Chapter 6, "Probability and Uncertainty" p. 129."

But once we build the fastest processor in the world and show the Sanskrit grammar actually solves halting problem, we can demonstrate our understanding thus. This paves way for reliable Quantum Computation.

2026 June 9 12:05 PM GMT:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5s5qnEVe34k>

Above video was shared with me and here are my comments:

Thanks a lot, ____ Yes, easily we can win because the bottleneck in GPU is a big issue. There 2 bottlenecks here. The i/o bottleneck: known and solved here with L1 memory. But the main thing is algorithmic bottleneck as you can see when we try to make these work in parallel. Here, scaling aka parallelism without bottlenecks/queues is what they did to the extent possible. But I am sure they only improved it but not solved.

A few months back, a previous Novell colleague of mine, who was then working at Qualcomm, argued, a particular system on which he was working was truly parallel. He was willing to discuss it. Though I did not know all the technical details of the technology he was working on, we began a discussion. After some time, I was able to show him, real world parallelism was way less than what he initially thought. He was much surprised by this revelation.

In the same way I can show here in their case.

With our Sanskrit Grammar algorithms we will be able to build truly parallel nextgen computing.

Nevertheless good attempt by them. This is indeed a real work atleast.

2026 June 9 10:42 PM GMT:

These are part of my comments on a youtube video which said, in 1967, ACM noted the famous Computer Grammar name as Panini-Backus Form for computer grammars (Communications of the ACM, vol. 10, no. 3). Yet BNF name is in use.

As per me, Panini grammar was not fully understood by them including ACM. It is known, BNF grammar is not parallel. After working more than 2 decades, with first hand experience I can say, am finding Sanskrit Grammar as the world's only parallel grammar.

2026 June 9 10:42 PM GMT:

Why this blog:

For many people who are not hard on technology, it makes it easy to share some background about Sanskrit to understand the context better. Some of the people who reach me at times share an URL to get comment. It is easy to share them here under this. Mos of these are taken from Whatsapp conversations.