(Draft v2026Jul17 of the interview to appear in GIBF's magazine of this month.)

1. Please share your business journey—from its inception till date—and a brief background about you.

My journey has been guided by a long standing interest in advanced onboard computing and Sanskrit grammar.

After completing my MCA at NITK Surathkal, where I presented a seminar on Sanskrit and modern computers, I spent over two decades at Novell and OpenText. I worked on Windows kernel systems, Linux, distributed computing, security, storage, and networking. I am named on 27 U.S. patents.

I was also selected for IISc Bengaluru courses in deep learning and graph theory. Some concrete findings made during this study gave me the confidence to pursue my work and in 2025, I co-founded SPGAMT Products Pvt. Ltd. with Sanskrit scholar M. Narendra, who also helped me in my discussions.

We are now developing an FPGA based co-processor as its first proof of concept.

2. What inspired you to start your business?

The inspiration came from a critical realization during my years of deep kernel-level engineering, when the same problem appeared in different forms. When I mapped it from code to higher levels, I saw parallel processing, AI, and quantum computing face the same fundamental algorithmic limit, called the Halting Problem.

It made little sense to continue improving existing methods without addressing this deeper limitation.

I returned to my college interest in Paninian grammar and North Mimansa. During discussions and further study, realized Sanskrit grammar indeed offers the needed computational framework. I founded SPGAMT to transform this idea into hardware and software.

3. What is the USP of your company?

Advanced civil aviation companies must choose us over anyone else when we deliver computation as aviation fuel. By integrating from the beginning with Advanced Air Mobility (AAM), Queue-Free Parallelism, and guaranteed AI safety technologies, especially for eVTOL aircraft, computation helps not only preserve power but also supports computation intensive lift methods, reducing reliance on brute force propulsion while enabling safe AI value additions.

We are not only the first to identify and explain these deep rooted problems about computation clearly, but also the first to recognize the need for ensuring parallelism at the grammar level itself to build the fastest parallel processors and guaranteed AI safety.

All agree now, scaling AI is no longer working, and we need a foundational change. We have consistently expressed this view, particularly by highlighting the limitations of goal-oriented selection through machine learning.

Experts, including not one or two but 15 Nobel laureates, have very recently expressed concerns about AI safety by signing a petition. We are the only company to have said this all along, not by looking at symptoms and recognizing them later as an emergent property, but by looking at the first principles and giving foundational reasoning for why current AI is not safe. So we are very well positioned to build the future AI.

It is well known to Mimansa scholars, North mimansa gives such safety. To the best of our knowledge, our company alone is applying Sanskrit parallel grammar and North Mimansa to solve scaling and safety issues in AI.

I have been saying for a decade, reliable quantum computing will not come and we can not have reliable quantum technologies like computation & energy generation without Sanskrit grammar.

There is a wealth of detail on our website (https://www.spgamt.com).

We also expect to file several patents in the coming years, securing a first mover advantage in this important, game changing technology at a global scale.

4. What significant milestone has been most impactful?

In 2025, I filed the provisional Indian patent titled Computational Methods Driven by a Sanskrit-Based, Self-Refining Wave-Particle Numeric Framework. The incorporation of SPGAMT gave the work a proper commercial and engineering foundation.

I also received encouragement from the Secretary, Department of Science and Technology, and the Director of the National Quantum Mission. It is difficult to receive such attention.

Participation in Supercomputing India 2025 helped me connect with various experts.

At the coming GIBF international meeting, I look forward to meeting delegates, some of whom have already expressed interest in learning about this technology.

5. How do you envision your business evolving in the coming years?

In the early phase, we will finalize the FPGA-based proof-of-concept co-processor to demonstrate queue-free execution for selected highly parallel workloads.

In the middle phase, we will develop the software toolchain, refine the architecture, and advance ASIC planning and verification.

In the later phase, we will introduce the first silicon for field trials and commercial use.

Next, we plan to expand into machine learning architectures rooted in North Mimansa to enable safer, goal oriented selection (AGI safety). Our long-term vision is to work on reliable quantum computing, as the same principles apply there as well. With sufficient funding, we aim to pursue these efforts in parallel.

6. What were some of the biggest challenges or obstacles you faced during your entrepreneurial journey, and how did you overcome them?

The Eddington-Chandrasekhar case is well known. I knew, work of this nature naturally faces cross-disciplinary skepticism, even after sharing the needed material. Luckily, many understand when I mention scientific first principles, such as unbiased RCTs being the reason for the success of modern medicine, and similar thinking is needed here.

We chose to build an FPGA proof of concept. The architecture must demonstrate our claims, and we have every reason for confidence. For example, the widely used BNF grammar, foundational to programming languages like C, is based on Sanskrit grammar and adopts some of its features. However, parallelism is missing in BNF. By restoring parallelism at this level, we can outperform competitors in computational speed.

The work is balanced between secrecy and validation by protecting it through patents and NDAs, while sharing high-level information on our website.

We face the usual startup burdens of securing patient capital and specialised talent. However India does have a strong talent pool and an excellent support ecosystem, which are helping me overcome these unavoidable challenges. I am grateful for the trust placed in me and for the support I have received from everyone, including from GIBF.

7. What are the export and import opportunities, if any?

We will sell and may license high-value technology. Our target markets include civil Advanced Air Mobility (AAM), HPC, and AI inference. Countries with an established interest in Sanskrit may also offer opportunities for industrial and educational partnerships.

Import Requirements: As a hardware startup, we require advanced FPGA boards, EDA tools, and required nanometer-scale chip fabrication and testing services. While some are available in India, others need to be sourced from abroad.

8. What advice would you give aspiring entrepreneurs?

Be humble.