SANSKRIT AND AI / PART 03 / STUDY NOTES

Sanskrit and AI, Part 3: The Grammar of Agents

Study notes by Sanskrit AI Universe, based on this video

Video by Dr P.R.K. Varma, Founding Editor · DrVARMA PRK · 15 Nov 2026

Not the creator's own slides

About these notes

— Official title: Sanskrit and AI Part 3 :The Grammar of Agents | Dr.P.R.K.Varma.,M.D.,D.M.

— Speaker and channel: Dr P.R.K. Varma, Founding Editor · DrVARMA PRK

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This part in brief

- In part one, we met two machines, a grammar and a language model.
- In part two, we saw where the model fails at knowing.
- Take a language model, give it tools it can call, give it a memory, and let it run in a loop.
- A study at Berkeley read through the records of seven multi-agent systems and found 14 distinct ways they fail.
- And a recent analysis argues that the next bottleneck next bottleneck is not the model at all.

Chapter one, the actor

— Three questions, who acts, who stands behind the act and what the act touches.

Problem one, agent or instrument

- A company's assistant issues a refund that the company never authorized.
- The commentators explain why independence is not a fact about the pot.
- It is how the speaker chooses to present the action.
- When we say the AI decided, we are making the pot the cook.

Problem two, who is accountable

- It does not show who asked or who passed the request along.
- The one who prompts the agent is also an agent and has a name of his own, Hetu, the cause.
- The Sanskrit word is prayojaka, the one who sets another to work.
- A leading modern study of Pāṇini translates it simply as prompter. as prompter.

Problem three, the goal and everything else

- The damage was never part of the goal, so it was never counted.
- An agent that tracks only what it wants is blind is blind to most of what it does.
- Of everything the agent wants, the object is what it wants most.
- What is connected to the action in the same way, though it was not wanted, is also the object.

Chapter two, the plan

— Three questions about steps, purposes, and orders. and orders.

Problem four, who did the earlier step

- So it acts with authority that was never its own. its own.
- Every handoff between agents is a place where having done quietly changes its owner.
- When two actions have the same agent, the earlier one takes the ending having done.
- The chain of having done is tied to one agent, whatever the surface of the sentence looks like.

Problem five, plans that drift

— A study of more than 3,000 agent runs found the same pattern in four very different settings, from web browsing to databases.

— When one action is done for the sake of another, the verb takes the ending tum in order to.

— So Sanskrit has two different links between actions. between actions.

— This was done first by the same agent and tum, this is done for the sake of that.

Problem six, order, permission or request

— One is a permission, one is a request, one is not addressed to the agent at all.

— In 1997, In 1997, the Internet Standards Body had to define in capital letters the difference between must, should, and may.

— Agents still receive most of their instructions with no such marking.

— Sūtra 3 161 3 161 Vidhi, a direction to someone under your authority.

Chapter three Rules of Engagement

— Four questions about roles, timing, finishing, and limits.

Problem 7 Two roles at once

- In a team of agents, one writes the code, another reviews it.
- Or a planning agent, short of help, starts carrying out its own plan.
- The section it governs is the one that hands out the roles in a sentence, agent, object, instrument, source.
- It is also the most effective means that makes it an instrument.

Problem eight, stale state

- An agent acts on a picture of the world that changed three steps ago.
- Whatever one rule has done is already there for the next.
- And when two rules compete, the tradition asks which one would apply either way.
- But there is a block of rules where Pāṇini switches the default off.

Problem nine, it's said done

— The Berkeley study gives a whole category to this, failures of verification, stopping too early, checking too little or not checking at all.

— Sūtra 3 4 71 The commentary's example Devadatta has begun to eat the rice.

— And there is a definition of the finished word finished word Only what carries a proper ending is a word.

— Sūtra 1 4 14 A root, a stem, a half-built form none of these may be used in a sentence.

Problem 10 the endless block list

- Every week someone finds a variant that is not on the list.
- Should a grammar teach the correct words or list the incorrect ones? ones?
- A fixed set of actions, each with a declared form and nothing outside it. outside it.
- How far the rule on unwanted objects reaches and how the tie breaker should be read.

Sources and credit

— Study notes by Sanskrit AI Universe, based on the video “Sanskrit and AI Part 3 :The Grammar of Agents | Dr.P.R.K.Varma.,M.D.,D.M.”. These are not the creator's own slides.

— Video by Dr P.R.K. Varma, Founding Editor, posted on the YouTube channel DrVARMA PRK.

— Watch the video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vBf3tbS8gIE

— Captions used: English (auto-generated) (en), retrieved on 24 November 2026 via a public Invidious instance. Auto-captions can mis-hear words; obvious proper-name spellings were given in IAST where the journal already uses them.

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