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# Thirteen Propositions, One Researcher: A Proposition-Indexed Biography and Evidential Audit of the Independent Artificial-Intelligence Researcher Satish Gajawada (IIT Roorkee Alumnus)

**Satish Gajawada**

*Independent Researcher, India. Alumnus (Integrated Dual Degree, B.Tech + M.Tech, 2012), Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India.*

***Corresponding Author**

**Satish Gajawada,**
Independent Researcher, India. Alumnus (Integrated Dual Degree, B.Tech + M.Tech, 2012), Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, Uttarakhand, India.

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**Abstract**

***Background :*** *Researchers who work outside universities and corporate laboratories leave a record of preprints, society letters and small open-access journals, and they are rarely the subject of structured study. Satish Gajawada, a 2012 graduate of the Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee, is one such researcher, and his public work is organised less by employers than by coined names for fields, algorithms, a society and a family of propositions called "theories of everything".*

***Objective:*** *To document the career of an independent researcher through a repeated proposition in his own writing, and to separate what has been named from what has been tested or independently confirmed.*

***Methods:*** *A qualitative, single-case document analysis of four supplied sources (three published biographical articles and a curriculum vitae). Thirteen propositions of the form "whatever you do, ultimately it is to attain X and help others attain X" served as the analytic index. Every factual statement was labelled Documented, Self-reported or Interpretive.*

***Results:*** *The propositions map onto named swarm-based algorithms, proposed research fields, a 108-entry rights taxonomy, devotional and family-based design archetypes, and one small reproducible experiment. In that experiment, a fairness penalty on 2,000 synthetic records reduced a demographic-parity gap from 0.121 to 0.016 at a cost of about 1.9 percentage points of accuracy, while larger penalties worsened both criteria. Adoption of the proposed fields, comparative evaluation of the algorithm catalogue and verification of the self-reported honours are not reported in any supplied source.*

***Conclusions:*** *The most defensible contribution is a consistent human-centred vocabulary for artificial intelligence, together with a recent practice of disclosure and a first measurable test. The proposition-indexed method is offered as a reusable template for documenting independent researchers.*

**Keywords:** independent research; research biography; artificial intelligence; particle swarm optimisation; value-aligned AI; fairness; research ethics; evidential labelling

## Introduction

Scientific biography has traditionally been written around institutions: the laboratory, the supervisor, the department and the grant. Researchers who work outside such structures leave a different record, and the literature offers few methods for reading it. The question is practical as well as biographical, because independent researchers are a growing part of the artificial-intelligence (AI) landscape and their claims reach readers without the filters that institutional affiliation usually provides.

This article studies one such researcher. Satish Gajawada completed an Integrated Dual Degree (B.Tech + M.Tech) in Computer Science and Engineering at the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) Roorkee in 2012 and has since published independently [15, 19, 22, 25]. His output is distinguished by the coining of names: Out of the Box Artificial Intelligence (OBAI), Very Highly Advanced Artificial Intelligence (VHAAI), Excellent Artificial Intelligence (EAI), a society (the International Society for Very Highly Advanced Artificial Intelligence, ISVHAAI), a long list of themed swarm algorithms and a set of propositions he calls "theories of everything".

The technical background of that work is established. Particle swarm optimisation (PSO) was introduced by Kennedy and Eberhart [1], refined through the inertia weight of Shi and Eberhart [2] and surveyed by Poli et al. [3]. A critique of naming practice runs alongside this literature: Sörensen [4] has warned that metaphor-driven names for optimisation methods

can obscure whether a method is genuinely new. That critique bears directly on a body of work in which naming is the most visible activity. The human-value themes in the subject's writing have their own context in the psychology of motivation and well-being [5–7], in analyses of AI value alignment and ethics guidelines [8–10], and in formal fairness criteria [11, 12].

Three biographical articles on the subject already exist [15, 19, 22]. Each was drafted with generative AI at the subject's request from material he supplied, and each is therefore a commissioned, subject-guided account and not an independent one. No existing account tests whether the repeated structure of his writing is borne out across his work, and none separates, in a single instrument, claims that are documented from claims that are only self-reported. This article addresses that gap.

### The research questions are:

- **RQ1.** Which institutional and publication facts about the subject are consistently documented across the supplied sources, and which are self-reported?
- **RQ2.** How far does the subject's recurring proposition, "whatever you do, ultimately it is to attain X and help others attain X", organise his named algorithms, fields and frameworks?
- **RQ3.** What has been tested, and what remains only proposed?

Relationship to prior work. Because the same subject and sources underlie the three earlier articles, this paper cites them and declares the overlap. Its contribution is methodological and analytical: the proposition index (Section 2.2), the evidential audit (Sections 3 and 4) and the consolidated treatment of the one empirical result. It does not present new biographical facts.

## Methodology

### Design and sources

The study is a qualitative single-case document analysis. Four documents supplied by the subject were analysed:

1. "OUT OF THE BOX – The Satish Gajawada Story" [15];
2. "Seven Names, One Life: A Lexicon Biography of Satish Gajawada" [19];
3. "The Particle That Kept Moving: A Swarm-Equation Biography of Satish Gajawada" [22]; and
4. the subject's curriculum vitae (CV) [25]. No interviews were conducted, no archival records were consulted and no external databases were searched.

The analysis cannot go beyond what these documents state.

**A limit on corroboration.** Sources (1) to (3) were produced from the same subject-supplied material and share much of their content with the CV. Agreement among them is therefore not independent confirmation, and this article does not treat it as such.

### The proposition index

The subject's preprint Ten Plus Theories of Everything states thirteen propositions of one form: "whatever you do, ultimately it is to attain X and help others attain X", where X is one of happiness, kindness, peace, money, health, technology, love, satisfaction, excellence, respect, intelligence, GOD or parents [18]. The phrase "theory of everything" is borrowed from physics as a metaphor. The thirteen values were used as an analytic index: for each value, every item in the sources that names or enacts it was collected and classified as an algorithm, a proposed field, a framework, a publication or an experiment. The index was chosen because the sources identify the two-part structure, a self-directed half and an other-directed half, as the subject's most durable structural idea [19].

### Evidential labels

Each factual statement carries one of three labels, shown in square brackets in the text:

- [D] Documented: stated consistently in the supplied sources, including institutional facts such as the degree and its year, and the titles and dates of works.
- [S] Self-reported: a claim, honour, count or description that originates in the subject's own writing and has not been independently confirmed.
- [I] Interpretive: a judgement by this article, offered for the reader to accept or reject.

"Documented" in this scheme means consistent across the supplied documents. It does not mean externally verified. The approach follows the spirit of structured documentation of how artefacts are made, as in model cards [13].

## Results

### The institutional record (RQ1)

The subject completed a five-year Integrated Dual Degree in Computer Science and Engineering, with a specialisation in Information Technology, at IIT Roorkee, an institution founded in 1847, and graduated in 2012 [D]. The CV dates the programme 2007–2012 [D]. Since 2012 he has worked as an independent researcher outside a university laboratory or corporate research group [D]. His outputs appear on ResearchGate, SSRN, EasyChair, small open-access journals and, in 2026, journals published by IORO Publications and the International Journal Research Publication Analysis [D]. Output was most intense between 2024 and 2026 [D].

Table 1 gives the dated milestones that are consistent across the sources. The earliest item attributed to him is a 2012 piece titled "Smile Theory of Everything" [S].

**Table 1:** Dated milestones recorded in the supplied sources.

| Date | Milestone | Status |
|---|---|---|
| 2007–2012 | Integrated Dual Degree (B.Tech + M.Tech), IIT Roorkee | Documented |
| 2012 | "Smile Theory of Everything"; start of independent work | Documented / self-reported |
| 2022 | "Artificial Cartoon Algorithms" (Popeye and Chhota Bheem), within OBAI | Documented |
| Jul 2024 | VHAAI introduced; Data Science++ (DS++) defined | Documented |
| Oct 2024 | ISVHAAI proposed | Documented |
| Nov 2024 | Editorial "Emerging Torchbearer in Artificial Intelligence" [23] | Documented |
| Jul–Aug 2025 | ISVHAAI AI Society Letters Nos. 1–8+ | Documented |
| 10 Jan 2026 | EAI posted to SSRN as a bundle of five articles [24] | Documented |
| Jan 2026 | "Four Unique Artificial Intelligence Algorithms"; PGBGSGAIA | Documented |
| Apr 2026 | Parents Theory of Everything; preprint "Thank You Parents for Everything" | Documented |
| 2026 | Journal articles [15–22] listed in the CV | Documented |

Three discrepancies between sources should be noted. First, the research journey is counted as fourteen years of independent work in most documents and as sixteen years in total in some later materials; the difference reflects what each phrase counts [S]. Second, the publication status of four 2026 papers differs between documents: the swarm-equation article [22] describes them as manuscripts under review, whereas the CV [25] lists them as published, which most likely reflects the date of each document [I]. Third, the CV gives 30 October 2026 as the publication date of one article in the International Journal Research Publication Analysis, while a related article in the same journal carries 2 November 2026 [D].

## Mapping the propositions onto the body of work (RQ2)

Table 2 reports the result of applying the index. Every one of the thirteen values is attached to at least one named artefact in the sources. In the swarm algorithms, the self-and-others structure parallels the PSO update, in which a particle is drawn both by its own best position and by the group's [1, 2] [I]. The subject's own framework article likens this structure to a child growing up within a family and a community [17] [D].

**Table 2:** The thirteen propositions and the artefacts attached to each in the supplied sources.

| X | Named algorithm or field | Other instantiations | Evaluation reported? |
|---|---|---|---|
| Happiness | Happiness and Health PSO | Smile Theory (2012); Parents Theory ("be happy and make your parents happy"); Founding Right | No |
| Kindness | Kindness and Excellence PSO (KEPSO, Letter 2) | Acknowledgements extending thanks to "everyone and everything" | No |
| Peace | KLSPEMHRIHAIA (peace is a named term) | "Peaceful sleep" Founding Right; Rama Rajya as accountable institutions | No |
| Money | Money PSO | Money Founding Right; theory requires helping others earn | No |
| Health | Happiness and Health PSO | "Life, Body and Health" first domain of the 108-Rights Matrix | No |
| Technology | VHAAI; DS++; AI++; ISVHAAI | Letters series as a copyable format | No |
| Love | Love PSO | FdHSO (Letter 8); Vehicles Human Swarm Optimization | No |
| Satisfaction | Artificial Satisfaction (OBAI) | Penalty-weight experiment; "enough" at $\lambda = 1$ | Yes (small) |
| Excellence | EAI (10 Jan 2026); KEPSO | Consolidation OBAI → VHAAI → EAI | No |
| Respect | "Respect" penalty term in a GA and PSO fitness function | Respect Founding Right; Rama AI archetype | Yes (small) |
| Intelligence | AIRAv1; Artificial Cartoon, cricket and rice-bag algorithms | PGPhD, "Artificial Intelligence and Real Intelligence" | No |
| GOD | Lord Rama AI; Krishna AI; Rama AI | "Six Reflections on Shri Rama" | No |
| Parents | PGBGSGAIA; TBSFMFAIA | Parents Theory; Son Serving Parents; Parents-Inspired AI | No |

*All entries are Documented as to existence and naming. "Evaluation reported" refers to comparative or empirical evaluation in the supplied sources.*

## The naming programme and the society

Three umbrella names organise the programme [D]. OBAI is the widest and shelters Artificial Human Optimization, Artificial Heart Neural Networks, Artificial Satisfaction, AI++ and Lord Rama Artificial Intelligence. VHAAI was introduced in an article of July 2024 that folded earlier ideas into one field. EAI followed on 10 January 2026. In October 2024 the subject proposed ISVHAAI, whose stated mission is to improve and apply VHAAI to solve problems [D]. The sources describe the society as a self-sustained platform and not as a membership body with independent governance [D].

The sequence shows a habit of consolidation, in which each umbrella gathers earlier work under a more ambitious banner [I]. The names are rhetorical as well as descriptive, and the sources give no criteria by which a system would qualify as "excellent" or "very highly advanced" [I]. No source reports adoption of these terms by other research groups [D]. Naming a field is an act that precedes, and does not substitute for, the community uptake that makes a field established.

## The swarm-algorithm catalogue

From July 2025 the subject issued numbered "ISVHAAI AI Society Letters", each introducing a PSO-family variant themed around a human value or an everyday subject [D]. Examples include KEPSO (Letter 2), the Summer Season Energy Drink PSO (SSEDPSO, Letter 3) and Friendship Human Swarm Optimization (FdHSO, Letter 8). Further items include Love PSO, Money PSO, Happiness and Health PSO, Acceleration PSO, Vehicles Human Swarm Optimization, the Cricket Match Runs Algorithm, the Rice Bags Sales Algorithm, the English Language Sentence Algorithm, the Object Swarm Optimization Algorithm, Artificial Cartoon Popeye and Chhota Bheem algorithms, and algorithms named for relationships (TBSFMFAIA, KLSPEMHRIHAIA, AIRAv1, PGBGSGAIA) [D].

The catalogue's distinguishing feature is its vocabulary and not its mathematics [I]. A conventional PSO paper would justify a variant by benchmark performance [3]. The Letters, as described, justify variants by theme. Without comparative evaluation, a reader cannot tell whether a term such as "kindness" changes the optimiser's behaviour or only its label, which is the concern Sörensen [4] raised about metaphor-based methods in general [I].

## Family- and faith-based design frameworks

The 2026 framework article proposes three design archetypes [17] [D]. Krishna AI is a wise adviser that lays out options and trade-offs and leaves the decision with the human. Rama AI is a principled steward defined by integrity, promise-keeping and fairness to all users. Parents-Inspired AI asks that those who build AI remain accountable for it as parents are for a child, with responsible creation, good data as good upbringing, boundaries with explanation, and autonomy extended in steps as reliability is shown. A unified construct, FFMBSTANDEMHRKLSPHIAI, keeps a training objective's weights in human hands. These principles (accountability, explainability, human oversight, staged deployment) are recognisable to readers of AI-governance literature [9, 10] [I].

The devotional essay "Six Reflections on Shri Rama" [16] sorts every claim into scriptural, traditional or reflective registers, closes each reflection with an "Epistemic Status" subsection and states that faith claims are not offered as empirically demonstrated [D]. Its final section translates the ideal of Rama Rajya into accountable institutional arrangements: published accounts, independent audit, grievance procedures, volunteer codes and term limits [D]. The framework article calls its mappings "metaphorical and heuristic" and makes no claim about the historical origin of the algorithms it discusses [D].

The 108-Rights Matrix [20] arranges 108 duty-correlative human rights in nine domains of twelve. Each right is tested against five criteria and carries a status code: 54 Codified, 39 Emerging and 15 Proposed. Six "Founding Rights" (happiness, peaceful sleep, money, respect, work and marriage) are analysed in depth [D].

## The one reported experiment (RQ3)

The framework article [17] reports the only empirical test in the supplied sources. A fairness-type "Respect" penalty with weight λ was added to the fitness function of a genetic algorithm (GA) and of PSO on a synthetic data set of 2,000 individuals, using ten independent runs per setting. The settings, seeds and parameters are reported as published in full, and the script is stated to be available from the corresponding author on reasonable request [D]. The fairness criterion is the demographic-parity gap, a standard group-fairness measure [11, 12]. Results for the GA are in Table 3 and Figure 1; PSO results were practically identical.

**Table 3:** *Mean test accuracy and demographic-parity gap over ten runs, genetic algorithm, by penalty weight λ [17].*

| λ | Test accuracy | Parity gap | Change in gap vs λ = 0 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 0 | 0.859 | 0.121 | baseline |
| 0.5 | 0.867 | 0.078 | −36% |
| 1 | 0.840 | 0.016 | −87% |
| 2 | 0.768 | 0.085 | −30% |
| 4 | 0.769 | 0.084 | −31% |
| 8 | 0.768 | 0.084 | −31% |

Percentage changes are computed by this article from the reported means and are therefore Interpretive. PSO accuracy and gap values at λ = 0, 0.5 and 1 were 0.858/0.123, 0.867/0.078 and 0.840/0.016 respectively.

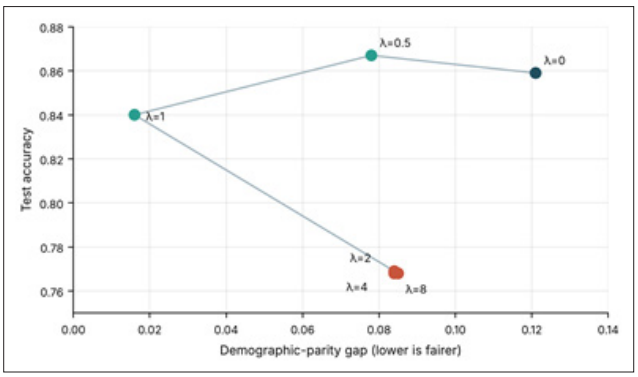


**Figure 1:** Accuracy–fairness trade-off across penalty weights (GA, mean of ten runs; data from Table 3).

Three findings follow [D]. A gentle weight ($\lambda = 0.5$) improved accuracy from 0.859 to 0.867 while reducing the gap from 0.121 to 0.078. A moderate weight ($\lambda = 1$) reduced the gap to 0.016, roughly 87%, at a cost of about 1.9 percentage points of accuracy. At $\lambda \geq 2$ results worsened on both criteria, an over-correction failure mode. The two optimisers agreed closely, and PSO came within 1% of its final objective in about three iterations against roughly seven to twelve generations for the GA. The subject links the flat region beyond $\lambda = 1$ to the value he calls Satisfaction, in that more pressure is not always better [22] [S].

The paper's own caveats are that the data are synthetic, the model has three parameters, and a single criterion stands in for nine values [D]. The experiment is small. It is nonetheless the first item in the sources in which a value term is tested against a measurable cost, and it reports a failure mode beside the success [I].

## Disclosure Practices

The 2026 papers adopt several disclosure practices [D]: epistemic registers for faith claims; explicit scoping of metaphorical mappings; status codes on every entry of the rights taxonomy; discussion of how each theory of everything could be made falsifiable (experience-sampling and cross-cultural ranking studies, which the sources do not report as carried out); and statements of how generative AI was used. The biographical articles label their own facts as unverified and describe self-styled titles as such [15, 19]. These practices are consistent with the position of journals that generative systems cannot be authors [14] [I].

## Discussion

### Self-reported distinctions and designations

The sources record several honours, counts and designations that originate in the subject's own writing (Table 4). None could be confirmed in this study. They are reported so that readers can see how the subject understands his path, and each is attributed to its origin.

**Table 4:** Self-reported distinctions and designations, and their status in this article.

| Claim | Origin | Status |
|---|---|---|
| Acknowledgement from IEEE figure Dr. Sattar B. Sadkhan for contributions to science | Subject's writings | Self-reported; not verified |
| Research project indexed by NASA's Astrophysics Data System | Subject's writings | Self-reported; not verified |
| Project partially supported by an IBM Shared University Research Award | Subject's writings | Self-reported; not verified |
| Early contributor to "Artificial Human Optimization", as described by some peers | Subject's account | Self-reported; not verified |
| Independent Doctor of Philosophy Plus Plus (IPhD++) | Self-adopted | Personal designation, not a degree |
| Parents and GOD Doctor of Philosophy (PGPhD; styled PGDr.) | Self-designated | Personal designation, not a degree |
| "108+" articles in the PGPhD collection | CV | Count self-reported |
| "The Indian John McCarthy" | Self-description | Not an external recognition |

## Contributions

On the evidence of the sources, four contributions can be defended [I]:

1. A consistent human-centred vocabulary for AI that links optimisation to values and relationships.
2. The "self and others" grammar of the propositions, which offers a compact way to express prosocial motives and which recurs from philosophy to algorithm design.
3. A set of culturally grounded design archetypes (Krishna AI, Rama AI, Parents-Inspired AI) that translate narrative traditions into governance-style principles, with stated risks of over-reliance and rigidity.
4. A small reproducible fairness experiment and a transparent practice of disclosing AI assistance and the evidential status of claims.

## Limitations

Four limits bound what can responsibly be claimed. First, the field names are proposals without demonstrated uptake. Second, most named algorithms are described in short self-published items whose comparative performance is not reported in the supplied material. Third, the sources acknowledge that much of the written work was drafted with generative AI, so the documented human contribution is chiefly one of conception, direction and review. Fourth, as a single-case study based on subject-supplied documents, this article cannot establish how the subject's work has been received, and its sources are not independent of one another. The subject is also the author of record of this article, which is a conflict that is disclosed below.

## Implications and future work

For the study of independent researchers, the proposition-indexed method with evidential labels offers a way to give a structured account of a career that has no institutional chronology, while keeping the reader aware of the evidential status of each statement. It can be reused wherever a researcher's writing contains a recurring structural device. Future work should (a) seek independent confirmation of the self-reported honours from the issuing parties; (b) test whether any independent group has used, cited or evaluated the named algorithms; (c) benchmark a sample of the themed PSO variants against standard PSO [2, 3] to determine whether the thematic terms change optimiser behaviour; (d) examine the years 2012–2024, which the sources describe only in summary; (e) observe whether ISVHAAI acquires members or governance beyond its founder; and (f) carry out the proposed empirical studies of the propositions, including experience-sampling and cross-cultural ranking designs grounded in the well-being literature [5–7].

## Conclusions

Indexing one researcher's work by one repeated proposition shows how far that proposition organises his output (RQ2): each of the thirteen values is attached to named algorithms, fields, rights or frameworks. The institutional facts are few and consistent (RQ1), whereas the honours and titles are self-reported. On RQ3, one small experiment has been reported; it shows that a value term can be tested against a measurable cost, and it also shows over-correction. Adoption, comparative evaluation and independent validation are not reported. The measure of the programme will be whether others adopt, test and improve what has been named.

## AI Disclosure

This biography is generated by AI under the guidance of Satish Gajawada.

The text was drafted by the large language model Claude (Anthropic) from the four documents supplied by the subject. The AI system conducted no external research and added no biographical sources beyond those supplied. Background references in the Introduction, Methodology and Discussion were taken from the supplied documents and should be verified by the author. The AI system is not an author and cannot take responsibility for the work; responsibility for review, correction and submission rests with the human author.

## Disclaimer

The biography is based on documents provided and facts are not verified. The reader must verify the facts before relying on them.

## Conflict of interest

The subject of this study is also its author of record and the source of its materials. This non-financial interest is disclosed. The article is a commissioned, subject-guided work and not an independent biography.


## Funding

This research received no external funding.


## Ethics

No human participants, interviews or personal data beyond the author's own published information were involved.

## Data availability

No datasets were generated or analysed. All statements are drawn from the four supplied documents. The fairness experiment summarised in Table 3 is reported in [17], whose script is stated to be available from its corresponding author on reasonable request.

## Author contributions

Conceptualization, S.G.; resources, S.G.; writing—review and editing, S.G. The manuscript text was drafted with generative-AI assistance as described in the AI Disclosure.


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