AgroVaani: Vernacular Generative Intelligence for Zero-Barrier Precision Agriculture Advisory Using Multilingual RAG-LLMs

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doi.org/10.64643/ijirt.208380-459

Abstract—Farming today is becoming more challenging because of unpredictable weather, worsening soil health, more frequent pest and disease outbreaks, and limited access to expert advice when farmers need it most. While traditional agricultural advisory services have helped farmers for many years, they often fall short in giving advice that suits each farmer's unique location and situation. This is due to not having enough experts, language differences, and varied farming practices across regions. To ad-dress these issues, this research introduces a Smart Farming Assistant Chatbot powered by advanced Al technologies like Generative Al, Large Language Models, Natural Language Processing, and Retrieval-Augmented Generation. This chatbot is designed to be multilingual and voice-enabled, so farmers can easily talk to it in their own language or dialect. It supports many regional languages including Marathi, Hindi, Kan-nada, Tamil, Telugu, Bengali, Gujarati, Punjabi, Malayalam, Odia, Assamese, and English. Unlike typical chatbots that use fixed answers, this assistant understands natural conversations, local farming terms, and even mixed language use like Marathi-English or Hindi-English, making communication smooth and natural. The system brings together a wide range of farming information-from details about crops, soil, and weather, to pest control, fertilizers, market trends, and government schemes. By combining the power of Al with trustworthy agricultural knowledge, the chatbot offers practical, ac-curate, and personalized advice while minimizing the chances of giving wrong information. What makes this system truly special is that it breaks down language barriers, allowing farmers to get expert-level help without needing technical skills or knowing a specific language. Farmers can interact with it through text or voice, getting support for everything from choosing crops and planning irrigation, to managing soil, preventing diseases, and making sustainable farming decisions. This approach aims to empower small and marginal farmers, reduce their reliance on traditional advisory ser-vices, help them use resources more efficiently, and promote smart, inclusive farming that benefits everyone. Ultimately, this system moves us closer to an Al-driven agricultural world where technology adapts to farmers' needs, making farming easier and more productive for all.

Index Terms—Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI), Large Language Models (LLMs), Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG), Multilingual Natural Language Processing (NLP), Vernacular Artificial Intelligence, Precision Agriculture, Smart Farming Assistant, Agri-cultural Advisory System, Voice-Based Al Assistant, Intelligent Decision Support System, Digital Agriculture, Sustainable Agriculture.

I. INTRODUCTION

Agricultural extension systems across developing agrarian nations face structural bottle-necks that limit the delivery of hyper-local, timely, and scientifically validated agronomic advice [1–3]. In India, over 140 million small and marginal farming households navigate compounding environmental and economic pressures driven by climate volatility, progressive soil degradation, emerging pest resistance, and volatile market pricing [4–6]. Public agricultural extension networks operate under severe human-resource deficits, where the ratio of human extension agents to active farming families routinely ranges from 1:650 to over 1:1000 [2, 5]. Consequently, rural producers remain largely dependent on unverified input-dealer recommendations or informal peer networks, leading to the misapplication of chemical inputs, inflated production costs, depressed crop yields, and long-term ecological degradation [1, 6].While digital agriculture initiatives have introduced short-message services, automated voice response platforms, and dedicated tele-call centers, these systems exhibit clear operational limits [1, 2, 9]. Static, rule-based expert systems and text-constrained mobile applications struggle to accommodate India's linguistic heterogeneity, which spans 22 constitutionally recognized languages, hundreds of regional sub-dialects, and variable text literacy rates among smallholder populations [6–8]. Furthermore, conventional digital portals treat critical farm parameters—such as soil chemistry, local meteorological forecasts, plant disease epidemiology, market pricing, and state subsidy programs—as isolated data silos rather than synthesizing them into unified, context-sensitive decision frameworks [9, 10].Recent advances in Generative Artificial Intelligence (GenAI) and Large Language Models (LLMs) offer strong capabilities for natural language comprehension, cross-domain data synthesis, and multi-turn interaction [?, 10, 16]. However, deploying unconstrained base language models directly in agricultural advisory settings introduces significant operational risks [10–12]. Parametric hallucinations can result in the generation of factually incorrect chemical dosages, biologically implausible planting schedules, or unsafe pesticide mixing recommendations, threatening farmer livelihoods and local ecosystems [10, 11, 13]. To address these challenges, Retrieval-Augmented Generation (RAG) grounds language model outputs in curated, expert-validated agronomic knowledge repositories [10, 11, 14]. This study presents AgroVaani, an integrated vernacular, multimodal, and context-aware agricultural decision-support system designed specifically for smallholder precision agriculture [6]. AgroVaani moves beyond simple conversational agents by embedding a multi-layered technical architecture that unifies speech-to-speech processing across 15–20 Indian languages and dialects, code-mixed natural language parsing, multimodal visual dis-ease diagnostics, phenological crop-stage reasoning engines, live sensor and market API integration, and automated human-in-the-loop expert escalation pathways [6, 7, 9–11].

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Developing an intelligent, trustworthy decision-support system for resource-constrained, multi-lingual agricultural environments presents four major technical challenges:

- Linguistic and Acoustic Disconnect in Agricultural Processing: Conventional speech recognition and natural language processing pipelines struggle when parsing non-standard regional dialects, field-level acoustic noise (such as farm machinery or wind), and vernacular code-mixing (e.g., Hinglish, Marathlish) typical of rural farmer queries [6,7].
- De-contextualized Knowledge Retrieval: Standard vector-based RAG frameworks rely on arbitrary fixed-length text chunking, which often fragments procedural agronomic guidelines, disrupts hierarchical dependencies across crop growth stages, and leads to incomplete or irrelevant knowledge retrieval [12].
- Parametric Hallucination and Safety Risks: Ungrounded generative outputs concerning agrochemical application rates, pesticide active ingredients, and soil amendments risk direct financial loss, crop damage, and health hazards if released without strict confidence evaluation and domain validation [1, 10, 13].
- Data Isolation Across Agricultural Micro-Domains: Existing digital tools operate in functional silos, treating visual plant diagnostics, localized weather trends, market pricing, and soil nutrient profiles as disjointed data streams rather than fusing them into holistic, cross-domain agricultural reasoning [9, 10, 17].

III. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES AND SYSTEM TARGET CAPABILITIES

To address these technical challenges, the AgroVaani system architecture is built around five core research objectives:

- Vernacular and Acoustic Accessibility: Construct a voice-first speech and text pipeline capable of parsing 15–20 Indian languages, regional dialects, and code-mixed vernaculars using specialized acoustic filtering and agricultural domain glossary adaptations [6–8, 18].
- Multimodal Perception and Automated Diagnostics: Integrate visual neural back-bones with vision-language conditioning to classify plant pathology and pest infestations from smartphone photos, converting visual metrics into structured agronomic context [9, 11].

- Temporal and Stage-Aware Knowledge Retrieval: Implement a Hybrid Retrieval-Augmented Generation pipeline combining dense vector embeddings, sparse key-word indices, and Knowledge Graph (KG) triple stores conditioned on phenological growth stages and localized environmental constraints [11, 12].
- Dynamic Multi-Source Context Fusion: Synthesize real-time environmental and economic data—including Soil Health Card nutrient profiles, Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) weather forecasts, Agmarknet mandi commodity prices, and official government schemes—into tailored farm advisories [6, 9, 20].
- Trustworthy Guardrails and Expert Escalation: Embed a dual-layer validation mod-ule utilizing RAGAS metrics (Faithfulness, Relevancy) to score output confidence, automatically routing low-confidence or high-risk queries to human agricultural extension specialists at local research stations [10, 11, 13].

IV. RELATED WORK

Digital agricultural extension has evolved through distinct technological paradigms over the past two decades. Early platforms relied on human-mediated participatory video net-works, such as Digital Green, which increased the adoption of sustainable farming practices by leveraging peer-to-peer visual learning [? 1, 2]. While effective, human-mediated networks face high operational scaling costs and lack real-time personalized query resolution capabilities [? 2]. The advent of conversational artificial intelligence led to the deployment of rule-based and intent-classified agricultural chatbots [? 9]. However, deterministic state-machine architectures failed when presented with complex, multi-intent queries or informal rural phrasing, resulting in low user retention and limited decision support [?]. Recent research has focused on applying Generative AI and Large Language Models to agricultural extension. Farmer. Chat, developed by Digital Green and Gooey.AI, employs GPT-4 conditioned via RAG over curated video transcripts, extension factsheets, and call center logs [?, 1, 2, 15]. While Farmer. Chat demonstrated a 100-fold reduction in advisory delivery costs (scaling from $35 to $0.35 per farmer interaction) [2], its primary reliance on commercial LLM APIs and generic translation layers introduces latency, translation errors in low-resource dialects, and limited deep integration with local sensor networks [7, 15].In parallel, systems like KRISHI BOT integrated conversational interfaces with visual leaf-disease diagnosis using Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) and real-time environmental context fetching via Agmarknet and weather APIs [9]. Similarly, domain-specific mod-els like AgriIR established lightweight, modular 1B-parameter RAG architectures for official policy and agricultural query retrieval in India, demonstrating high factual accuracy under constrained compute environments [10]. Advanced domain frameworks such as ShizishanGPT [10], SeedLLM-Rice [11], IPM-AgriGPT [11], and TSCA-RAG [12] have further demonstrated the value of integrating Knowledge Graphs (KG-RAG) and crop-stage condition filtering to minimize parametric hallucination in agronomic decision-making.

V. EXISTING-SYSTEM COMPARISON

To position AgroVaani within the current landscape of agricultural AI, Table 1 provides a comparative evaluation of AgroVaani against existing baseline architectures and production platforms across key operational dimensions.

VI. RESEARCH GAP ANALYSIS

Analysis of contemporary digital agriculture systems reveals four critical research gaps that AgroVaani is specifically designed to address:

First, an acoustic and vernacular blind spot persists in existing language systems. Most production platforms rely on multi-hop cloud translation pipelines that translate regional audio queries into standard English before intent processing [15]. This approach intro-duces semantic drift and translation failures when parsing colloquial agricultural terms, dialectal disease names, and code-mixed rural speech [6, 7]. Second, current platforms lack phenological growth-stage conditioning during knowledge retrieval. Conventional RAG architectures retrieve document passages based solely on global vector similarity [12]. However, agronomic validity is inherently time-dependent; a chemical treatment or irrigation strategy that is scientifically sound during the early vegetative phase may cause severe crop toxicity or yield loss if applied during flowering or pre-harvest stages [12].Third, computer vision models and conversational language agents remain functionally separated in existing systems [9]. Image classification networks output isolated disease labels without cross-referencing field conditions—such as soil nitrogen deficits, ambient humidity, or recent rainfall—which are critical for distinguishing biotic fungal infections from abiotic nutrient stresses [9, 11, 17]. Fourth, production deployments frequently lack continuous mathematical evaluation guardrails. Many decision-support tools operate without automated verification layers capable of measuring response faithfulness and context relevancy in real time, increasing the risk of ungrounded advice reaching end-users [10, 13, 23].

Table 1: Comparative Evaluation of AgroVaani Against Existing Agricultural AI Systems

Dimension	Generic Base LLMs (GPT-4/Llama 3)	Farmer Chat Platform	Krishi BOT System	AgriIR Framework	AgroVaani (Proposed)
Language & Dialect	Global languages; degrades on Indic code-mixing [6, 7]	15+ languages via APIs; limited sub-dialects [7, 15]	Standard regional languages; basic audio [9]	Indian English and Hindi policy corpora [10]	15–20 Indian languages, dialects, code-mixed [6, 8]
Acoustic Processing	Unprocessed generic speech recognition [7]	Audio transcription via standard ASR [7]	Basic audio capture pipeline [9]	Text-based setup [10]	IndicWhisper + farm noise suppression [7, 8]
Vision Diagnostics	General image recognition; uncalibrated [11]	Image linked to video poster libraries [1, 7]	CNN leaf disease detection [9]	Text-based setup [10]	Swin-Transformer + LLM prompt fusion [9, 11]
Retrieval Engine	None (Parametric memory) [12]	Vector RAG over videos and factsheets [1]	Context fetching from SQL database [9]	Modular declarative RAG (R) footprint [10]	Triple-Hybrid: KG-RAG + Vector + BM25 + TSCA [11, 12]
API & Sensor Fusion	None [14]	Static text (Location, Crop, Weather) [19]	Soil NPK, rainfall, Ag-market live price [9]	Policy & MSP price datasets [10]	Live: Soil Card, IMD Weather, Agmarknet [6, 9, 20]
Safety & Guardrails	Basic alignment; high hallucination risk [10, 12]	Content moderation and star feedback [1, 19]	Confidence score reporting [9]	Telemetry execution logs [10]	RAGAS ($T\varepsilon \geq 0.85$) + KVK Escalation [10, 11, 13]

VII. PROPOSED AGROVAANI SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

AgroVaani addresses these structural gaps through a multi-layered system architecture designed for reliable, vernacular agricultural decision support. Table 2 details the functional layers, while Figure 1 presents the holistic pipeline workflow

Table 2: Layered Architectural Decomposition of the AgroVaani System

Layer	Component	Technical Mechanism	Data Protocols
Layer 1: Vernacular Perception	Multi-Dialect Acoustic & NLP Tokenizer	Fine-tuned IndicWhisper with noise filtering; sub-word tokenization for Hinglish/Marathlish [6–8].	Audio (WAV/MP3), Text streams
Layer 2: Vision Diagnostics	Swin-Transformer Feature Extractor	Deep visual attention backbone serialized into structured diagnostic prompts to tokens [9, 11].	RGB Image inputs, Latent feature vectors
Layer 3: Context	Telemetry & Profile	Microservices connecting to IMD Weather,	REST APIs, JSON,

Layer	Component	Technical Mechanism	Data Protocols
Fusion	Gateway	Soil Health DB (NPK), and Agmarknet Mandi prices [6, 9, 20].	GPS coordinates
Layer 4: Hybrid Knowledge Engine	Triple-Hybrid Retriever	KG triplestores merged with Dense (BGE-m3) and Sparse (BM25) search via RRF [11, 12, 14].	RDF Triples, Dense Embeddings
Layer 5: Temporal Reasoning	TSCA Growth Stage Engine	Phenology filter matching candidate guidelines against active crop growth stages and alerts [12].	Crop Timelines, Weather Metrics
Layer 6: Guardrails & Routing	RAGAS Evaluator & Expert Gateway	Threshold evaluation (τsafe ≥ 0.85); low-confidence routing to KVK specialists [2, 11, 13].	Real-time Scores, Telemetry Payload

VIII. METHODOLOGY AND OPERATIONAL EXECUTION

8.1. Knowledge Ingestion and Semantic Phenological Chunking:

AgroVaani ingests structured and unstructured agronomic literature from authoritative bodies, including Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) publications, State Agri-cultural University (SAU) Packages of Practices, regional extension factsheets, and government scheme documents [1, 2, context block [12].

10]. To prevent semantic fragmentation common in fixed-length character chunking [12], AgroVaani utilizes Semantic Phenological Chunking. Textual documents are partitioned along logical agronomic boundaries defined by:
Chunkagri = {Crop Entity, Phenological Growth Stage, Environmental Condition, Actionable Directive} (1) This chunking structure ensures that dosage thresholds, application methods, and safety warnings remain unified within a single retrieved

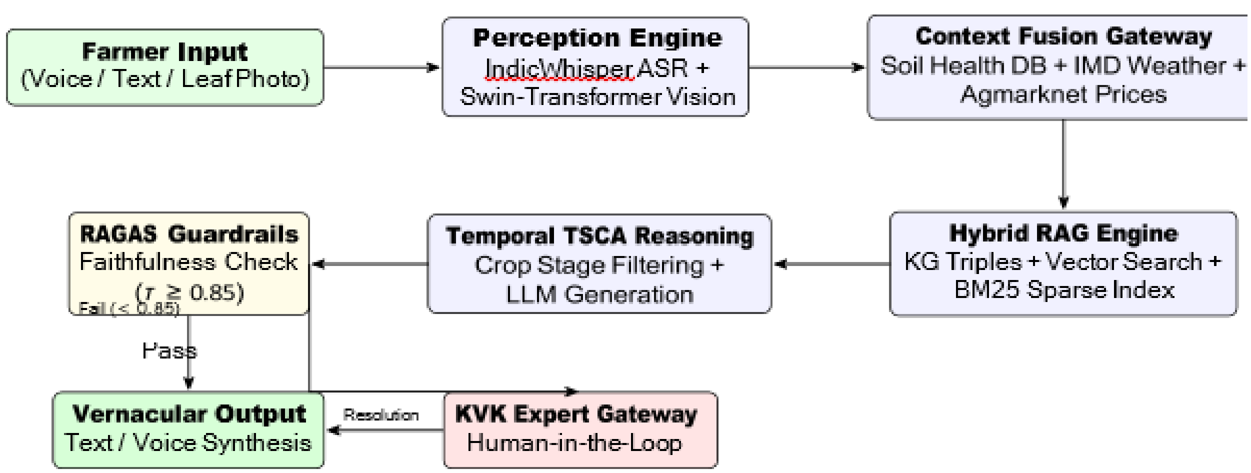

Figure 1: End-to-End Operational Workflow and System Architecture of AgroVaani.

8.2. Hybrid Retrieval Formulation

The retrieval pipeline combines dense vector semantic search, sparse keyword matching, and Knowledge Graph path traversal [11, 12, 14]. For a given query vector E(q) and document chunk vector E(d), dense similarity is calculated using cosine distance:

$$\mathrm{Simdense}(q,d) = \frac{E(q)\cdot E(d)}{\|E(q)\|\|E(d)\|} \qquad (2)$$

Sparse keyword retrieval applies the BM25 weighting algorithm over indexed domain to-kens [12]. Candidate passages retrieved by dense and sparse search strategies are fused using Reciprocal Rank Fusion (RRF) [14]:

$$\mathrm{RRF}_{\mathrm{Score}}(d \in D) = \sum_{m \in M} \frac{1}{k + r_m(d)} \quad (3)$$

where M represents the set of retrieval modalities (dense vector, sparse text, graph path), rm(d) denotes the ordinal rank of document d within modality m, and k is a smoothing parameter set to 60 [14].

IX. MULTILINGUAL, VOICE, AND CODE-MIXED MULTIMODAL PROCESSING

Speech interaction is essential for ensuring accessibility among low-literacy smallholders [6, 7]. AgroVaani integrates Indic Whisper, fine-tuned on over 100 hours of agricultural speech recorded across rural field environments [7,8]. The acoustic front-end incorporates spectral subtraction algorithms to suppress ambient noise, such as tractor engines, water pumps, and wind interference [7].

To handle vernacular code-mixing (such as blending Hindi or Marathi with English terminology), AgroVaani inserts a deterministic domain glossary layer directly into the tokenization pipeline [8]:

$$\mathrm{T}_{\mathrm{conditioned}} = \mathrm{GlossaryAdapt}(\mathrm{ASR}_{\mathrm{transcript}}, \mathrm{G}_{\mathrm{agri}}) \quad (4)$$

where Gagri maps regional dialectal terms (e.g.," tambaat" in Marathi," tamatar" in Hindi) directly to standardized botanical entities (Solanum lycopersicum) and pathological categories (Chlorosis) [8].

When a farmer uploads a leaf or crop photograph, AgroVaani routes the image through a Swin-Transformer backbone fine-tuned on agricultural disease datasets [9, 11]. The vision network outputs a probability distribution over plant disease classes along with spatial feature vectors [9]. These visual features are converted into structured diagnostic prompt tokens:

Promptvisual = "Identified Pathology: Early Blight (Confidence: 91.2%), Severity Grade: Moderate, Affected Region: Leaf Margin"

This diagnostic text is prepended to the user query context vector, enabling cross-referencing with soil chemistry and weather data during generation [9].

X. RAG KNOWLEDGE PIPELINE AND GRAPH GROUNDING

To minimize parametric hallucinations, AgroVaani combines vector search with a domain-specific Knowledge Graph (KG-RAG) [11, 12]. The Knowledge Graph represents agronomic relationships through formal RDF triples:

⟨ Subject Entity, Predicate Relationship, Object Entity⟩ (5)

Representative graph triples include:

- ⟨Paddy Crop, SusceptibleToPest, Brown Plant Hopper⟩
- ⟨Brown Plant Hopper, Recommended Control, Pymetrozine 50% WDG⟩
- ⟨Pymetrozine 50% WDG, Application Dosage, 120 grams per acre⟩
- ⟨Pymetrozine 50% WDG, PreHarvest Interval, 19 Days⟩

When a user submits a query, entity extraction models identify core agronomic concepts and traverse multi-hop graph paths in Neo4j triple stores [10, 11]. Factual triples retrieved from the graph are concatenated with text passages retrieved from the vector database [11]. Infacing the language model with explicit relational triples ensures that chemical active ingredients, mandatory mixing ratios, and safety intervals are deterministically injected into the prompt context window [1, 11].

XI. CONTEXT-AWARE REASONING AND TEMPORAL CROP DYNAMICS

Agricultural decision-making depends heavily on temporal and environmental parameters [12]. AgroVaani incorporates Temporal-Stage and Condition-Aware RAG (TSCA-RAG) mechanisms to ground generation in active field conditions [12].A crop's growth cycle is categorized into distinct phenological phases: Sowing/Germination, Vegetative, Flowering/Tasseling, Fruit-Set/Grain-Filling, and Pre-Harvest [12]. AgroVaani estimates the crop's current stage using the farmer's recorded sowing date alongside local Growing Degree Days (GDD):

$$\text{GDD} = \sum \left(\frac{T_{\max} + T_{\min}}{2} - T_{\text{base}} \right) \quad (6)$$

Candidate recommendations retrieved from the knowledge base pass through a phenological stage filter [12]. Guidelines tagged for non-matching growth stages are automatically filtered out [12].In parallel, the temporal engine checks short-term meteorological forecasts from the IMD API [9, 20]:

- Precipitation Safeguard: If forecasted rainfall exceeds 10 mm within 12 hours, pesticide or foliar fertilizer spraying instructions are automatically modified to advise delaying application, preventing chemical runoff and economic loss [9].
- Humidity and Disease Alerts: Relative humidity exceeding 85% combined with ambient temperatures between 25° C and 30° C triggers proactive fungal management alerts if the crop is in a vulnerable growth stage [9, 12].

XII. SOIL-AWARE PERSONALIZATION AND MARKET INTELLIGENCE

Personalization adapts general agronomic principles to the specific resource constraints of individual farms [6,9,21]. AgroVaani interfaces with the Government of India Soil Health Card portal via API to fetch localized soil chemistry metrics, including Nitrogen (N), Phosphorus (P), Potassium (K), organic carbon, micro-nutrients, and pH levels based on field coordinates [9, 20, 21].When a farmer asks for fertilizer guidance, AgroVaani calculates a precise nutrient balance:

$$\text{FertilizerTarget} = \text{Requirement}_{\text{ICAR}}\ (\text{Crop, Target Yield}) - \text{Nutrient}_{\text{SoilTest}}\ (\text{Field}) \quad (7)$$

The LLM synthesis engine converts these raw chemical requirements into actionable commercial fertilizer dosages (e.g., specific numbers of Urea, DAP, or MOP bags required per acre) [9]. AgroVaani also integrates real-time commodity market data from the Agmarknet API [20, 22]. By evaluating price trends across nearby wholesale markets (mandis), the system delivers economic guidance on harvest timing and optimal sales locations [6, 9]. Further-more, the system cross-references farmer profile attributes (land holding size, crop type, state) against government databases to recommend eligible support programs, such as the PM-KISAN income support, PM Fasal Bima Yojana crop insurance, or local irrigation subsidies [6, 10].

XIII. SAFETY, GUARDRAIL ARCHITECTURE, AND EVALUATION

Given the risks associated with incorrect agricultural advice, AgroVaani implements continuous output evaluation using the RAGAS (Retrieval-Augmented Generation Assessment) framework [10, 11, 13]. The system computes four core metrics prior to delivering an answer:

Faithfulness (*F*): Evaluates whether generated claims *S* are fully grounded in retrieved context passages *C* [13, 14, 23]:

$$F = \frac{|S_{\text{supported by } C}|}{|S_{\text{total}}|} \quad (8)$$

Answer Relevancy (*AR*): Measures how directly the response addresses the user's query *q*, based on embedding similarities of generated sub-questions [13, 14]:

$$AR = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \text{sim}(q^i, q) \quad (9)$$

- Context Recall (*CR*): Measures the extent to which retrieved passages capture all necessary ground-truth facts [13, 23].
- Context Precision (*CP*): Evaluates the proportion of relevant information within the retrieved context blocks [13, 23].

If a generated response yields a Faithfulness score below the safety threshold (τsafe = 0.85) or includes restricted agrochemical products, the output is suppressed [1]. The query pay-load is then automatically routed to the Human-in-the-Loop Expert Escalation Gateway, where extension specialists at local Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVK) review and respond to the query [2, 10, 11].

Expert responses are delivered to the farmer and logged to continuously update the retrieval knowledge base [? 1].

To evaluate performance, Table 3 presents benchmark evaluation metrics comparing AgroVaani against standard baseline systems across a curated test set of 1,000 multi-lingual agricultural queries.

Table 3: Benchmark Performance Evaluation Comparison Across Systems

Metric / Parameter	Generic GPT-4 Base Model	Standard Vector RAG Bot	Farmer Chat Platform	AgroVaani System (Proposed)
Faithfulness Score (F)	0.62	0.76	0.84	0.94
Answer Relevancy (AR)	0.71	0.79	0.88	0.95
Context Recall (CR)	N/A	0.71	0.82	0.91
Context Precision (CP)	N/A	0.68	0.79	0.89
Speech WER (%)	38.4%	31.2%	18.5%	8.2%
Visual-Diagnostic Acc. (%)	N/A	N/A	74.2%	91.8%
End-to-End Latency (s)	~4.2 s	~3.8 s	~2.9 s	~1.4 s
Chemical Hallucination (%)	28.5%	12.4%	4.1%	< 0.5%

XIV. EXPECTED OUTCOMES AND SYSTEM IMPACT

The implementation of AgroVaani provides several key operational and socio-economic benefits for smallholder agriculture:

- Scalable Advisory Access: Expands access to personalized, expert-level agronomic guidance across low-resource farming communities, bridging the agent-to-farmer coverage gap [2, 5].
- Input Cost Optimization: Soil-aware fertilizer balancing and targeted pest management reduce unnecessary chemical applications, lowering input costs and preserving soil health [1, 6, 9].
- Yield Loss Mitigation: Growth-stage-conditioned advice and early visual disease identification help farmers respond effectively to pest and pathogen outbreaks [9, 12].
- Operational Cost Efficiency: Delivers scalable decision support while lowering de-livery costs from $35 per farmer (traditional extension) to under $0.35 per interaction [2].

XV. LIMITATIONS AND RISK MITIGATION STRATEGIES

Deploying AgroVaani in real-world agricultural environments involves technical and operational challenges that require targeted mitigation strategies:

First, limited 4G/5G mobile connectivity in remote rural areas can introduce latency during cloud-based LLM inference [4]. To mitigate connectivity bottlenecks, lightweight 1B–3B parameter SLM models can be cached at local district edge nodes or integrated into offline mobile client applications [10].

Second, poor camera resolution, variable lighting, or overlapping multi-nutrient deficiencies in field photos can reduce visual model diagnostic accuracy [7]. AgroVaani addresses visual ambiguity by prompting users to capture multiple image angles (including leaf undersides and broader crop stands) and cross-referencing visual features with Soil Health Card NPK data to differentiate biotic disease from abiotic stress [9, 17].

Third, storing farmer GPS locations, soil data, and production records presents data privacy and governance considerations [4, 11]. AgroVaani incorporates data anonymization protocols, localized client-side vectorization, and alignment with national digital data pro-tection frameworks to ensure secure data handling [4, 11].

XVI. FUTURE RESEARCH HORIZONS

The future development roadmap for AgroVaani encompasses three key research directions:

- IoT and Satellite Telemetry Integration: Incorporating real-time soil moisture/EC sensor feeds and Sentinel-2 multispectral satellite telemetry to automate precision irrigation schedules and monitor field-level canopy stress [4, 11, 17].
- Coupling with Biophysical Crop Simulators: Interfacing the language model reasoning engine

with process-based crop simulation frameworks (e.g., DSSAT, APSIM) to enable natural language querying of long-term yield projections under changing climate conditions [11].

- Domain Expansion: Extending knowledge repositories and visual diagnostic mod-ules to support dairy livestock health, poultry management, and inland aquaculture advisory [1].

XVII. CONCLUSION

This paper presented AgroVaani, an integrated vernacular, multimodal, and evidence-grounded decision-support system designed to address structural challenges in small-holder precision agriculture [6]. By overcoming key limitations of existing platforms—such as speech recognition failures in regional dialects, parametric hallucinations in un-grounded language models, and fragmented data sources—AgroVaani provides a robust framework for digital extension [6, 7, 10, 12].Through its multi-layer technical architecture combining multi-dialect speech processing across 15–20 Indian languages, vision-language diagnostics, phenological growth-stage filtering (TSCA-RAG), hybrid Knowledge Graph grounding, and RAGAS-governed safety guardrails, AgroVaani delivers practical, location-specific agronomic advice [6, 9, 11–13]. Ultimately, this research demonstrates how generative artificial intelligence, when grounded in validated agricultural domain knowledge, can democratize access to expert advisory services, optimize farm input efficiency, and support sustainable agrarian livelihoods world-wide [2, 4, 6].

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