



IJRASET

International Journal For Research in
Applied Science and Engineering Technology



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 14 **Issue:** IV **Month of publication:** April 2026

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2026.79038>

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A Survey on Multi-Agent Systems for AI-Driven Data Automation

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Abstract: *The increasing reliance on data-driven decision-making demands intelligent systems that can autonomously plan, govern, and enforce data processes while ensuring compliance and scalability. This paper surveys advancements in multi-agent platforms and introduces a conceptual framework comprising four specialized agents: a Task Planner Agent, a Data Governance Agent, a Data Enforcement Agent, and a Synthetic Data Creation Agent. Leveraging Large Language Models (LLMs) where appropriate, the Task Planner Agent interprets natural language input to generate actionable roadmaps, enabling automated orchestration of complex workflows. The Data Governance Agent oversees adherence to policies and regulatory standards, while the Data Enforcement Agent ensures their execution in realtime, safeguarding integrity and compliance. The Synthetic Data Creation Agent generates privacy-preserving data to support experimentation and model development. Collectively, these agents establish an LLM-enhanced platform designed to address planning, governance, enforcement, and data augmentation challenges in modern data ecosystems*

Index Terms: *Multi-agent systems, Large Language Models (LLMs), Task planning, Data governance, Data enforcement, Synthetic data, Privacy-preserving platforms, Autonomous platforms, Workflow orchestration*

I. INTRODUCTION

The rapid evolution of digital collaboration tools has transformed modern knowledge work into a highly distributed and communication-centric environment. While these platforms have enabled seamless interaction across geographies, they have also introduced challenges in managing increasingly complex workflows. Teams today grapple with context-switching, fragmented tools, and siloed automation systems that often fail to scale effectively. Consequently, there is a pressing need for intelligent, unified platforms that can reduce cognitive load and orchestrate tasks in a structured yet adaptable manner.

Recent advances in artificial intelligence, particularly in large language models (LLMs) and agent-based architectures, present an opportunity to address these challenges. LLMs offer

This work was supported by the Department of Artificial Intelligence & Data Science, PVG's COETM, Pune. Natural language understanding capabilities that allow systems to interpret user intent, while multi-agent platforms provide modularity and specialization for complex task execution. Despite these advancements, current solutions largely rely on isolated bots or expensive add-ons that deliver limited integration, leaving the broader issues of governance, compliance, and data scalability unresolved.

This project proposes the design of a multi-agent platform that integrates four specialized agents: a Task Planner Agent for generating actionable roadmaps from natural language input, a Data Governance Agent for policy compliance, a Data Enforcement Agent for real-time operational assurance, and a Synthetic Data Creation Agent for privacy-preserving augmentation. By embedding LLMs where appropriate, the platform moves beyond conventional bots to enable intelligent, context-aware, and scalable workflow automation. The novelty lies in the cohesive integration of these agents, collectively addressing the challenges of planning, governance, enforcement, and data generation in modern data ecosystems.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

- 1) *LaMMA-P: Generalizable Multi-Agent Long-Horizon Task Allocation and Planning with LM-Driven PDDL Planner [1]:*
 - Objective: Address long-horizon planning for heterogeneous robots by combining LLM reasoning with structured PDDL planning.
 - Methods: Integrates six modular components (task decomposition, allocator, validator, etc.) merging LLM task reasoning with PDDL-based heuristics.

- Contributions: First LLM-PDDL multi-agent planner; introduces MAT-THOR benchmark; achieves 105% higher success and 36% higher efficiency than baselines.
- 2) *LLM-Based Multi-Agent Decision-Making: Challenges and Future Directions [2]:*
 - Objective: Survey single and multi-agent decision-making with LLMs and outline open challenges in cooperative MADM.
 - Methods: Reviews Dec-POMDP, QMIX, MAD-DPG and compares with LLM-based frameworks like ReAct, Reflexion, ADaPT.
 - Contributions: Provides one of the first systematic overviews of LLM-driven MADM and highlights future research on robustness, communication, and collaboration.
- 3) *Multi-Agent Systems: A Survey About Its Components, Framework and Workflow [3]:*
 - Objective: Standardize MAS understanding by identifying key components, taxonomies, and workflows.
 - Methods: Proposes FC-MAS, a five-layer conceptual framework; reviews centralized/distributed MAS and domain applications.
 - Contributions: Unifies MAS terminology; offers systematic workflows and highlights directions for cross-domain applicability.
- 4) *Agentic AI: A Comprehensive Survey [4]:*
 - Objective: Provide a structured review of agentic AI, focusing on autonomy, adaptability, and societal implications.
 - Methods: Conceptual analysis and literature survey across design methods, applications, and impacts.
 - Contributions: Establishes a unified framework, clarifies distinctions from traditional AI, and identifies key open challenges.
- 5) *The Confluence of Evolutionary Computation and Multi-Agent Systems: A Survey [5]:*
 - Objective: Explore integration of EC and MAS for enhanced distributed intelligence and optimization.
 - Methods: Classifies research into agent-based EC, EC-assisted MAS, and their intersection across applications.
 - Contributions: Provide taxonomy, highlight benefits and challenges (scalability, privacy), and future directions for EC-MAS synergy.
- 6) *LLM-Driven Multi-Agent Architectures for Intelligent Self-Organizing Networks [6]:*
 - Objective: Propose LaMA-SON, an LLM-based multi-agent system for managing next-gen self-organizing networks.
 - Methods: Builds distributed framework with specialized LLM agents for traffic, QoS, and security, validated via real-world data.
 - Contributions: Demonstrates superior accuracy and real-time coordination, pioneering LLM-based multi-agent SON management.
- 7) *A Human-Like Reasoning Framework for Multi-Phase Planning [7]:*
 - Objective: Enhance LLM planning for multi-phase tasks requiring sequential reasoning and constraints.
 - Methods: Three-phase framework—Outline, Information Collection, Plan—using Strategy and Knowledge Blocks with GPT-4-Turbo.
 - Contributions: Yields up to 10× performance gains, validates structured reasoning, and generalizes to complex multi-step tasks.
- 8) *An Overview of Data Quality Frameworks [8]:*
 - Objective: Compare existing frameworks for assessing and improving data quality across domains.
 - Methods: Reviews 12 frameworks, analyzing dimensions, metrics, and assessment strategies.
 - Contributions: Provides structured decision guide, identifies key dimensions (accuracy, completeness), and best practices for quality improvement.
- 9) *MAG-V: A Multi-Agent Framework for Synthetic Data Generation and Verification [9]:*
 - Objective: Improve testing of customer-facing LLM agents via synthetic queries and deterministic verification.
 - Methods: Uses three-agent system (investigator, assistant, reverse engineer) and classical ML models for verification.
 - Contributions: Outperforms GPT-4o verification, shows synthetic data boosts performance, and proves simple ML rivals LLM judges.
- 10) *Agentic Workflows for Improving LLM Reasoning in Robotic Planning [10]:*
 - Objective: Assess how agentic workflows (Self-Reflection, Multi-Agent Reflection, Ensemble) enhance reasoning.
 - Methods: Tests LLMs on semantic maps with descriptive, affordance, and negation queries under baseline vs workflows.
 - Contributions: Improves accuracy by up to 10%, releases annotated dataset, and offers insights into scene complexity effects.

11) VT-GAN: Cooperative Tabular Data Synthesis using Vertical Federated Learning [11]:

- Objective: Enable synthetic tabular data generation across distributed parties without centralizing raw data.
- Methods: Distributes GAN components across parties, uses shuffling to prevent reconstruction, and evaluates quality/privacy tradeoffs.
- Contributions: Matches centralized GAN quality within 2.7% while preserving privacy; provides guidance for federated settings.

III. RESEARCH GAP

A review of the current literature reveals several critical research gaps that this work aims to address:

- 1) Limited Domain-Specific Datasets: Most existing research uses general datasets like news articles, but there are few datasets focused on specific areas or regions, such as Indian text or cultural contexts. This means models may not perform well in these domains due to lack of relevant training data.
- 2) Less Research on Literary Texts: Most studies focus on news or clinical reports, but little work has been done on stories, novels, or other creative writings. These texts are more complex and less structured, making event detection harder but also important for understanding narratives and emotions.
- 3) Focus Only on English and Single Data Type: Current models largely work only with English and rely solely on text data. However, real-world communication often spans multiple languages and involves multimodal inputs such as images, videos, or metadata. Research in these areas remains limited.
- 4) Difficulty in Predicting Rare Events: Rare but significant events provide very few examples for training, making it difficult for models to predict them accurately. Handling such sparse data remains an unresolved challenge.
- 5) Not Using Structured Data Alongside Text: Most research emphasizes unstructured text (sentences, paragraphs), while structured data (tables, databases) is often overlooked. Combining both could enrich context and improve predictions, but it has not been widely explored.

IV. ANALYSIS

The integration of Large Language Models (LLMs) within multi-agent systems offers promising advancements in automating complex data workflows, governance, enforcement, and synthetic data creation. However, current research often addresses these components in isolation or within single-agent frameworks, lacking comprehensive solutions that enable seamless collaboration among specialized agents. There is a notable gap in developing frameworks where LLMs enhance the reasoning and coordination capabilities of multiple agents working together, especially in data-centric environments. Additionally, real-time enforcement of compliance policies remains underexplored, with challenges around security and fault tolerance when managing sensitive data and multiple third-party APIs. Ensuring robust, dynamic enforcement without compromising system integrity is crucial, alongside advancing privacy-preserving synthetic data generation that balances data utility with strict privacy guarantees.

Beyond technical challenges, human-AI interaction factors such as trust, explainability, and usability significantly influence the adoption of agentic systems. Multi-agent platforms risk increasing cognitive load for users and disrupting team dynamics if they lack transparent decision-making and clear communication mechanisms. Designing agents that provide proactive assistance, generate understandable explanations for their actions, and integrate smoothly into human workflows is essential for fostering user trust and maximizing productivity. Furthermore, scalability and adaptability are vital for these systems to remain effective amid evolving data policies and growing workloads. Addressing these intertwined challenges can enable the development of robust, intelligent multi-agent platforms that autonomously govern data processes while enhancing user experience and compliance.

V. SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

A. System Architecture

The proposed system is a secure, scalable multi-agent platform powered by Large Language Models (LLMs) that automates and governs complex data workflows through four specialized agents: a Task Planner Agent that interprets natural language input to create actionable multi-phase plans; a Data Governance Agent that continuously monitors and enforces compliance with data policies and regulations; a Data Enforcement Agent that executes real-time security controls and manages

authentication across multiple APIs to prevent breaches; and a Synthetic Data Creation Agent that generates privacy-preserving synthetic datasets for safe experimentation and model development. These agents communicate via a secure messaging layer to coordinate tasks dynamically, while a unified user interface provides clear explanations, proactive assistance, and real-time monitoring to reduce user cognitive load and build trust. Supporting modules for security, auditing, and logging ensure system integrity, compliance, and transparency, enabling an intelligent, user-friendly platform that seamlessly integrates automated planning, governance, enforcement, and data augmentation in modern data ecosystems.

B. Technology Stack

The platform is built using a modern, modular technology stack optimized for intelligent automation, security, and real-time coordination.

- 1) **User Interface and Experience:** The frontend is built using React, TypeScript, Tailwind CSS, and Zustand for an intuitive, responsive, and state-managed user interface.
- 2) **Backend and Data Management:** Backend services utilize Node.js with Express, PostgreSQL, Prisma ORM, and Zod for efficient data management, validation, and API integration.
- 3) **Large Language Models (LLMs) and AI Agents:** OpenAI GPT-4 API, Hugging Face Transformers, and LangChain are employed for LLM-enhanced reasoning, task planning, and policy interpretation. PDDL planners are integrated for structured multi-phase workflow execution.
- 4) **Multi-Agent Coordination:** Apache Kafka facilitates inter-agent communication, Open Policy Agent (OPA) enforces real-time governance, and HashiCorp Vault ensures secure secret management.
- 5) **Synthetic Data and Privacy:** GAN-based synthetic data generation using PyTorch, along with Differential Privacy libraries (Google DP, Diffprivlib), ensures privacy-preserving data compliance.
- 6) **Monitoring and Explainability:** System monitoring is achieved with Prometheus and Grafana, while SHAP provides transparency and explainability in agent decision-making.
- 7) **Infrastructure and Deployment:** The platform is deployed using Docker and Kubernetes to provide scalable, secure, and manageable cloud deployment.

C. Core Modules

The proposed system is architected into five core modules. The process is initiated through the Frontend Application (Control Plane), which provides the primary user interface for submitting natural language requests. Access to the system is secured by the User Authentication and Access Control module, responsible for managing user roles and permissions. User requests are subsequently processed by the Multi-Agent AI Core, where specialized agents including the Task Planner, Data Governance, Data Enforcement, and Synthetic Data agents perform the intelligent workflow of planning and validation. The workflow between these agents is managed by the Agent Orchestration Core, which coordinates task sequences to ensure proper execution. Finally, the Data Integration and API Layer handles all communication with external databases, data warehouses, and services, providing the necessary connectivity to enable the platform's automated data processes.

VI. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Prototype Evaluation and Experimental Setup

The primary result of this project is a fully functional prototype of the multi-agent platform, deployed using Docker and Kubernetes. The experimental setup involved testing all core modules, including user authentication, agent orchestration, data governance enforcement, and synthetic data generation. The evaluation focused on the platform's ability to execute complex, multi-phase workflows initiated via natural language commands.

A representative scenario tested was:

"Generate a workflow to collect customer feedback, ensure data compliance, create a synthetic dataset, and produce a summary report."

The system successfully parsed the command, coordinated the Task Planner Agent, Data Governance Agent, Data Enforcement Agent, and Synthetic Data Creation Agent to complete all tasks, and returned a consolidated confirmation along with links to generated artifacts.

B. Quantitative Analysis

To evaluate performance, tests measured automation efficiency, policy enforcement accuracy, and synthetic data generation quality. Table I shows the execution time comparison for a multi-phase workflow using manual methods versus the multi-agent platform.

TABLE I
WORKFLOW COMPLETION TIME COMPARISON

Method	Time Taken (seconds)	Time Saved
Manual Workflow	300-450	N/A
Multi-Agent Platform	25-35	~90%

The platform achieved a task success rate of 97% over 100 trials, with failures mainly due to transient API or network issues. Average end-to-end latency from command submission to workflow completion was approximately 30 seconds. Synthetic datasets generated maintained high fidelity to real data while ensuring differential privacy compliance.

C. Discussion of Real-World Benefits

The results confirm that the platform is more than a conventional automation tool. By integrating multiple specialized agents, LLM reasoning, and privacy-preserving synthetic data generation, the system enables organizations to efficiently orchestrate planning, governance, enforcement, and data augmentation tasks. Users benefit from reduced cognitive load, improved compliance adherence, and accelerated decision-making processes. This demonstrates the platform’s effectiveness in handling complex, multi-phase workflows in a unified, secure, and explainable environment.

VII. DISCUSSION AND LIMITATIONS

A. Technical Limitations and Mitigation

While the prototype demonstrates strong functionality, several technical limitations must be acknowledged.

- 1) **LLM Dependency:** The platform’s reasoning and planning rely heavily on external LLMs (e.g., GPT-4), introducing risks related to availability, latency, and usage costs. Mitigation strategies include caching frequent responses, fine-tuning smaller open-source models for repetitive tasks, and implementing fallback mechanisms.
- 2) **Limited External Integrations:** Currently, the platform supports integration with a limited set of data sources and APIs. Expanding to a plugin-based architecture would enable broader enterprise adoption, allowing seamless connection to diverse databases, SaaS tools, and internal applications.
- 3) **Scalability and Fault Tolerance:** The system has not yet been tested under high-concurrency or large-scale multi-agent scenarios. Future work should focus on transactional rollback mechanisms, robust error handling, and load testing to ensure reliability in enterprise environments.
- 4) **Synthetic Data Constraints:** While synthetic data generation preserves privacy, it may not fully capture rare edge cases. Future improvements could involve hybrid approaches combining real and synthetic data to enhance model fidelity.
- 5) **Social and Ethical Considerations**
- 6) **Deploying a multi-agent platform that automates governance, enforcement, and data generation raises ethical concerns.**
- 7) **Privacy and Data Security:** Agents interact with sensitive datasets and enforce policies. Transparent privacy policies, fine-grained access controls, and encryption are essential to maintain user trust and comply with regulations.
- 8) **Explainability and Trust:** Users must understand why an agent made specific decisions (e.g., why a particular workflow was prioritized or how synthetic data was generated). Integrating explainability tools like SHAP improves trust and accountability.
- 9) **Adoption Challenges:** Organizations may be hesitant to adopt autonomous agents. Phased deployments, starting with monitoring or advisory roles before full automation, can help build user confidence and acceptance.

VIII. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This paper presents the design, architecture, and implementation of a multi-agent, LLM-enhanced platform for planning, governance, enforcement, and synthetic data generation.

By coordinating specialized agents and leveraging LLM reasoning, the system automates complex multi-phase workflows while maintaining compliance and privacy, demonstrating the potential of intelligent, integrated platforms in modern data ecosystems. Future work will focus on expanding functionality, improving scalability, and enhancing user trust, as outlined in Table II.

TABLE II
ROADMAP FOR FUTURE WORK

Area of Focus	Key Objectives
Expanded Integrations	Develop a plugin architecture to support a wider range of databases, SaaS tools, and enterprise APIs.
Proactive Agent Behaviors	Enhance agents to anticipate user or system needs, such as suggesting workflow optimizations or policy improvements.
Multimodal Input	Incorporate voice commands, structured data inputs, and images to increase flexibility and accessibility.
Trust and Explainability	Integrate tools like SHAP for interpretable decision-making and workflow transparency.
Formal User Studies	Conduct quantitative and qualitative studies to evaluate system impact on workflow efficiency, compliance, and user satisfaction.

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