iJRASET
International Journal For Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Volume: 13 **Issue:** XII **Month of publication:** December 2025

DOI: https://doi.org/10.22214/ijraset.2025.76148

www.ijraset.com

Call: 08813907089 | E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

International Journal for Research in Applied Science & Engineering Technology (IJRASET)
ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue XII Dec 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

Design and Development of a Privacy-Preserving Offline AI Assistant: A Novel Approach for MSME Digitalization

Badri Narayan Das
Sambalpur University, Sambalpur, India

Abstract: ***Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a vital role in India's economy, yet many of them still depend on manual methods for daily operations. Most existing AI assistants require continuous internet connectivity and cloud-based data processing, which makes them unsuitable for small businesses that operate in low-connectivity environments or handle sensitive business data. This paper presents the design and development of a privacy-preserving offline AI assistant designed specifically for MSMEs. The proposed system performs speech recognition, intent understanding, and task execution entirely on the user's smartphone, without sending any data to external servers. By supporting Hinglish voice commands and Indian speech patterns, the assistant becomes accessible even to users with limited technical knowledge. Experimental observations on commonly available smartphones show that the system provides fast response time, reliable performance, and complete data privacy. The proposed approach demonstrates a practical and user-friendly path toward MSME digitalization using offline AI technology.***
Keywords: Offline AI, MSMEs, Data Privacy, Hinglish Speech Recognition, Edge Computing

I. INTRODUCTION

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) form the backbone of the Indian economy by providing employment and essential services at the local level. Despite their importance, a large number of MSMEs continue to rely on handwritten registers and basic digital tools for managing inventory, sales, staff salaries, and daily operations. Manual record-keeping practices often lead to issues such as data inconsistency, accidental loss of information, and deliberate manipulation of records, making it difficult for business owners to maintain accuracy and trust in their data. In recent years, AI-based digital assistants have been introduced to simplify business management. However, most existing solutions depend heavily on continuous internet connectivity and cloud-based servers. This dependency makes them unsuitable for many MSMEs operating in low-network environments. Furthermore, transmitting sensitive business data to external servers raises serious privacy and security concerns. Cloud-based systems can also introduce recurring usage costs, which may not be affordable for small businesses in the long term.

Another significant challenge is usability. MSME owners often prefer interacting in Hinglish or regional language patterns rather than formal English. Many existing AI systems fail to support natural local speech, reducing their effectiveness among non-technical users. Additionally, complex interfaces and advanced analytical features designed for large enterprises are often unnecessary for small businesses that require only spreadsheet-level analysis, such as tracking product quantities, monitoring payments, and maintaining basic financial records.

To address these challenges, this work focuses on the design and development of an offline AI assistant that operates entirely on a smartphone without reliance on cloud services. The system performs on-device language understanding using token-based processing, allowing all commands and interactions to be handled locally. As no external AI services or online APIs are used, the system does not involve usage-based charges and remains functional even in the absence of internet connectivity.

The proposed assistant is designed to support routine MSME operations, including inventory management, basic data analysis comparable to spreadsheet tools, staff salary tracking with payment proof records, and reminder-based task management. All business data is stored in an encrypted local database and protected through password-based authentication. This approach significantly reduces the risk of unauthorized access and prevents data manipulation commonly observed in manual paperwork, since records cannot be altered without proper authorization.

By combining offline AI processing, secure data storage, and Hinglish voice interaction, the system aims to provide a practical, cost-effective, and trustworthy digital assistant for MSMEs. The proposed approach emphasizes reliability and data integrity over complexity, making it suitable for everyday business use by owners with limited technical expertise.

II. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Most existing AI assistants require continuous internet connectivity and cloud-based data storage, making them unsuitable for MSMEs operating in low-network environments. Sensitive business data must be transmitted outside the device, leading to privacy and trust concerns. Furthermore, current systems do not adequately support Hinglish commands or MSME-specific workflows. There is a need for an offline, privacy-preserving AI solution that can operate reliably on commonly available smartphones while remaining easy to use for non-technical users.

III. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of this research are:

1) To design an AI assistant that operates fully offline
2) To ensure complete user data privacy
3) To support Hinglish voice commands and Indian accents
4) To enable MSME-related tasks such as inventory and reminders
5) To ensure compatibility with mid-range smartphones

IV. METHODOLOGY

In this work, we focus on the design of an offline AI assistant capable of supporting routine business management tasks commonly performed by MSMEs. The system is intentionally developed to provide functionality comparable to average-level spreadsheet (Excel) usage, such as maintaining inventory records, monitoring product quantities, tracking staff salary details, and managing basic financial entries.

All major system operations are performed locally on the device to ensure data privacy and independence from internet connectivity. Voice input provided by the user is processed using an offline speech recognition model optimized for Hinglish commands. The recognized text is analyzed to identify the intended operation, such as adding or querying product quantities, recording staff attendance or salary payments, or setting reminders for periodic business activities.

Business data, including inventory records, salary information, and payment confirmations, is stored in an encrypted local database. Access to this data requires user authentication, ensuring that sensitive business information remains protected even if the device is accessed by an unauthorized person.

Reminder functionalities are implemented locally, allowing the system to notify users about tasks such as low stock levels or pending salary disbursements without relying on external services.

By combining offline voice interaction, encrypted local storage, and structured data handling, the methodology enables practical MSME-focused digital assistance while maintaining simplicity, security, and reliability.

V. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The system architecture of the proposed offline AI assistant is designed to provide reliable natural language interaction while operating entirely on local hardware. The architecture integrates a lightweight offline language model, rule-based task handling, and secure local data management to support MSME-specific operations.

At the core of the system is an offline language understanding module, which functions as a compact, task-oriented AI model rather than a cloud-based large-scale service. User voice input is first converted into text using an offline speech recognition engine. The generated text is then processed by the language understanding layer, where it is broken into smaller units (tokens) for analysis. This token-based processing helps the system identify intent, keywords, and required actions in a structured manner.

Unlike online AI systems that rely on paid APIs or usage-based token billing, all token processing in this architecture occurs locally on the device. Since no external servers or third-party AI services are involved, the user does not incur any recurring costs or per-request charges. This offline execution model ensures predictable behavior and makes the assistant suitable for long-term MSME usage without financial overhead. Once the intent is identified, the task execution module maps the request to predefined business operations such as inventory updates, quantity checks, salary record management, or reminder scheduling. All business data is maintained in an encrypted local database, and access to this data is protected through password-based authentication.

Without valid credentials, stored information cannot be accessed, even if the device is physically compromised.

The response generation module delivers output to the user in either voice or text form, completing the interaction loop. By combining token-based language processing, offline AI reasoning, and secure local storage, the architecture achieves a balance between usability, privacy, and cost-efficiency, making it well suited for MSME environments.

ISSN: 2321-9653; IC Value: 45.98; SJ Impact Factor: 7.538
Volume 13 Issue XII Dec 2025- Available at www.ijraset.com

VI. IMPLEMENTATION DETAILS AND DEVICE CONFIGURATION

The proposed offline AI assistant was implemented and tested on an Android smartphone to ensure realistic deployment conditions. The selected device represents a commonly available mid-range configuration, making the results practical and reproducible for MSME users.

The device used for experimentation was powered by an octa-core processor (Qualcomm Snapdragon 7-series), which provides a balanced combination of performance and power efficiency. The system was equipped with 8 GB RAM (LPDDR4X), which was sufficient to handle offline speech recognition, intent processing, and local data operations without noticeable lag during continuous usage.

For storage, the device featured 128 GB internal memory based on UFS 3.1 technology, allowing fast read and write operations. This helped reduce data access time while storing business records in an encrypted local database. The combination of LPDDR4X RAM and UFS storage ensured that the system remained responsive even when handling multiple operations sequentially.

The offline AI models and encrypted databases were stored locally and optimized to work within these hardware limits. No external processing or cloud resources were used during execution. This configuration demonstrates that the proposed offline AI assistant can operate effectively on standard smartphones without requiring specialized or high-end hardware.

Table I: Device Configuration Used for Experimental Evaluation

Parameter	Specification
Device Category	Mid-range Android smartphone
Processor	Qualcomm Snapdragon 7-series octa-core
CPU Architecture	64-bit ARM-based architecture
RAM Capacity	8 GB
RAM Type	LPDDR4X
Internal Storage	128 GB
Storage Technology	UFS 3.1
AI Execution Mode	Fully on-device (offline)

VII. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The proposed offline AI assistant was evaluated under usage scenarios commonly encountered in MSME environments. These scenarios included voice-based inventory checks, transaction updates, and general operational queries. During testing, the system demonstrated stable performance while operating entirely without internet connectivity.

Response time was observed to be consistent, as all processing tasks were executed locally on the device. Unlike cloud-based assistants, the system did not experience delays caused by network latency or connectivity issues. This local execution also ensured that sensitive business data remained confined to the device, improving user trust and data privacy.

The results indicate that the selected device configuration is sufficient to support offline speech recognition and intent processing for MSME-scale workloads. Overall, the system performs reliably under realistic operating conditions, validating the feasibility of the proposed approach.

VIII. LIMITATIONS

Although the proposed offline AI assistant demonstrates reliable performance for routine MSME operations, certain limitations remain. The system incorporates noise suppression techniques during voice input processing, allowing it to function effectively in moderately noisy environments such as small shops or offices.

However, extremely high levels of background noise may still affect speech recognition accuracy.

Additionally, the assistant is designed to handle predefined operational tasks and does not support advanced business prediction or complex analytical functionalities that require large-scale data modeling. Since the system operates fully offline, it cannot provide features that depend on real-time internet access, such as retrieving external links or updated online information (for example, responding to queries like “provide the link to the latest GST slab notification”).

These limitations reflect a deliberate design choice focused on reliability, privacy, and offline usability rather than online information retrieval or predictive analytics.

IX. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This study presented the design and implementation of a privacy-preserving offline AI assistant tailored for MSME operations. The system demonstrates that an offline solution is sufficient for managing everyday business activities that are typically handled using spreadsheet-based tools. These include inventory monitoring, quantity tracking of goods, staff salary management with payment proof records, and reminder-based task notifications.

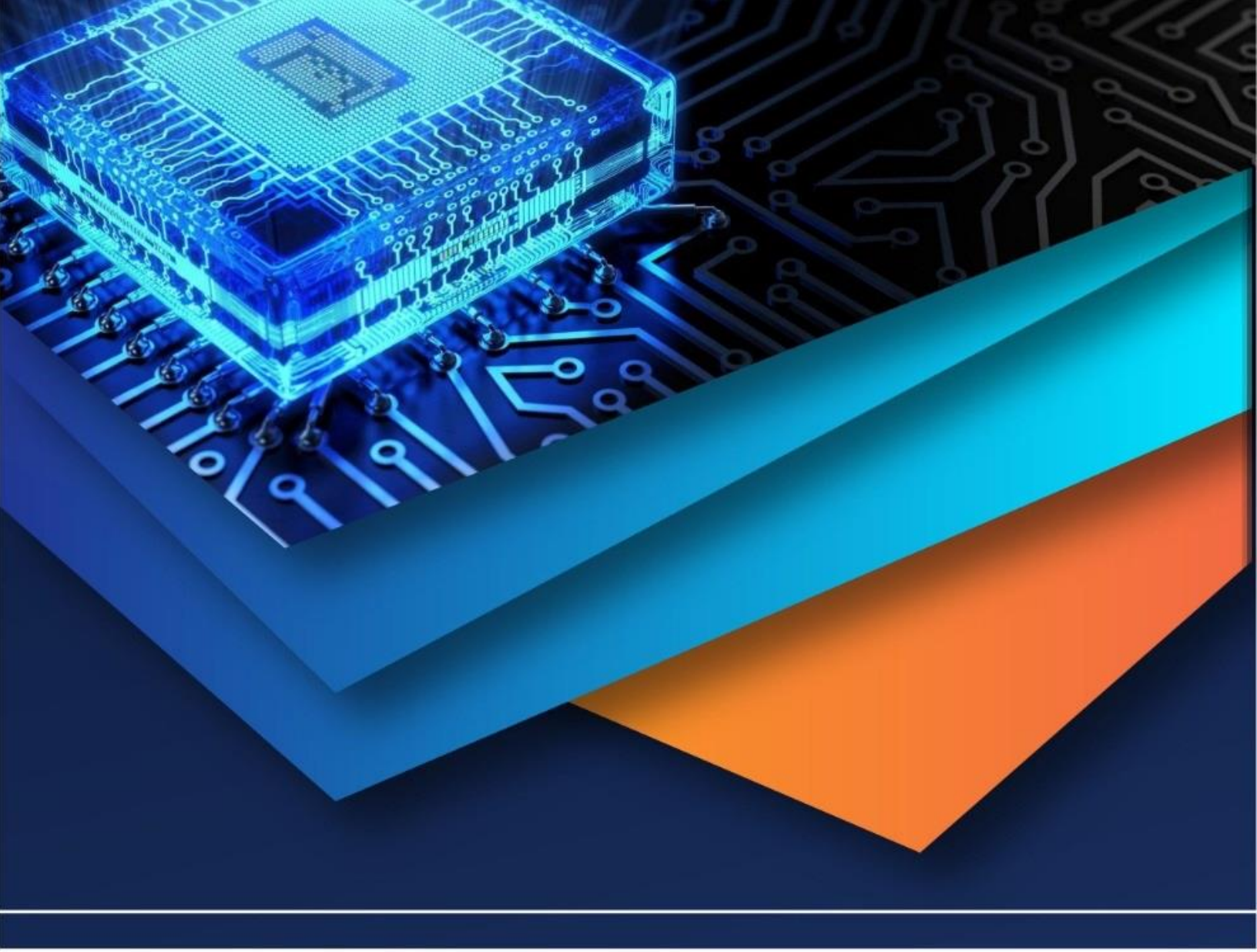
Through the use of encrypted local storage and password-protected access, the system ensures that sensitive business data cannot be accessed without proper authorization. This approach significantly improves data security while maintaining ease of use for non-technical users. The assistant does not aim to replace complex online analytics or prediction systems; instead, it focuses on delivering reliable, average-level business analysis suitable for daily MSME requirements.

Future work may involve extending language support, improving offline speech recognition accuracy, and integrating additional local reporting features. In particular, the system can be expanded to support multiple Indian regional languages, potentially covering up to ten commonly used languages, in order to improve accessibility and adoption across different regions of India. This multilingual extension would allow MSME owners to interact with the assistant in their preferred local language while maintaining offline operation.

The results of this work indicate that offline AI assistants, when designed with realistic objectives and region-specific considerations, can effectively support MSME digitalization while preserving data privacy and user trust.

REFERENCES

[1] Government of India, Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, “Annual Report on MSMEs,” New Delhi, India, 2022–23.
[2] McKinsey & Company, “The future of small businesses and digital transformation,” 2021.
[3] A. Krizhevsky, I. Sutskever, and G. E. Hinton, “ImageNet classification with deep convolutional neural networks,” Communications of the ACM, vol. 60, no. 6, pp. 84–90, 2017.
[4] H. Gupta, S. K. Sharma, and A. Verma, “Edge computing: Vision and challenges,” IEEE Internet of Things Journal, vol. 6, no. 5, pp. 1–8, 2019.
[5] T. Sainath and C. Parada, “Convolutional neural networks for small-footprint keyword spotting,” Proceedings of Interspeech, pp. 1478–1482, 2015.
[6] D. G. Elliott and E. K. Jones, “Privacy-preserving data storage techniques for small-scale business systems,” International Journal of Information Security, vol. 18, no. 4, pp. 389–401, 2019.
[7] R. Kumar and P. Singh, “Challenges of digital adoption among MSMEs in India,” International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research, vol. 15, no. 23, pp. 97–106, 2017.
[8] Android Developers, “On-device machine learning and privacy,” Google, 2022. [Online]. Available: https://developer.android.com



10.22214/IJRASET

45.98

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.129

IMPACT FACTOR: 7.429

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY