
**TRAFFIX: ROAD SAFETY REPORTING AND COMMUNITY-
PRIORITIZED PREDICTION SYSTEM**

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Article Received: 17 January 2026, Article Revised: 05 February 2026, Published on: 25 February 2026

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DOI: <https://doi-doi.org/101555/ijarp.7661>**ABSTRACT**

Road traffic accidents lead to a significant loss of lives, injuries, and money every year; thus road safety is one of the topmost global social as well as governmental concerns. Road networks have reached the breaking point in light of an increased urbanization, car ownership and transportation. This phenomenon is not being addressed at an equal rate in many developed and underdeveloped parts of the world, resulting in worse road conditions that can harm commuters. Public support is included in a community-driven engagement process to further refine prioritisation, and a dynamic priority score is calculated by integrating report recency, community comment, and expected severity. Authorities can make quicker, data-driven choices, allocate resources more efficiently, and proactively enhance road safety outcomes thanks to the system's rated list of road safety issues.

1. INTRODUCTION

As there are many deaths, injuries, and money lost from traffic accidents every year, road safety is a big concern for governments and societies around the world. Fast-growing cities, more people owning cars, and bigger transportation systems are putting a lot of pressure on existing roads. In both rich and poor areas, roads are not being repaired fast enough, leading to worse road conditions that make traveling more dangerous for everyone.

Many research studies and accident reports show that dangerous road conditions are very important, even though people often blame driver actions and traffic rule violations for most accidents. These road issues, such as potholes, uneven or cracked surfaces, bad drainage leading to water pooling, faded lane lines, and unclear areas where accidents often happen,

make accidents more likely, especially in bad weather or when visibility is low. Even though these problems can usually be fixed, they keep happening because there are not enough checks, reports, or quick responses to fix them.

Most of the current ways of dealing with complaints and fixing roads are only done after something goes wrong. Authorities mostly depend on people calling in, sending emails, or using simple websites to report issues, or they check things on a schedule. These methods have several problems. For example, reports might be late, the information might not be enough, or the real seriousness of the issue might not be clear. Also, most traditional systems handle complaints by hand or just in the order they come in, treating all problems the same, no matter how dangerous they are. This leads to bad use of resources, slow responses to serious dangers, and less trust in how the government works.

There is a hopeful opportunity to turn road safety management systems into smart tools that help make real-time decisions. This is made possible by advances in machine learning, computer vision, and web technologies. Machine learning can find patterns and predict how serious traffic situations might be by looking at past data and other conditions. Computer vision can automatically examine photos of roads to spot visible damage. Also, people can help keep an eye on traffic by sharing information through crowdsourcing, giving authorities valuable details they might not get otherwise.

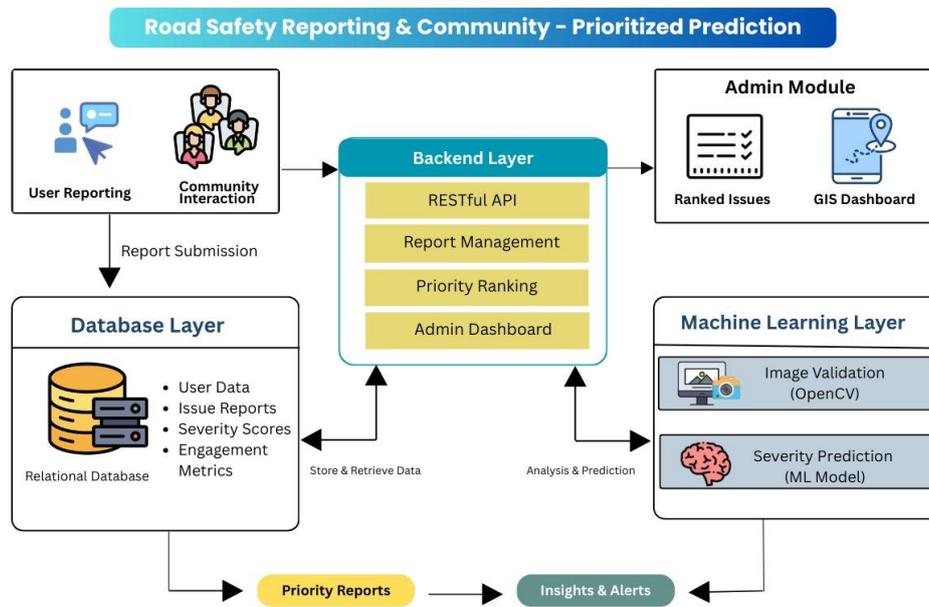
It's possible to move past just listing complaints and instead focus on identifying and addressing the most urgent road safety problems. By using automated tools to predict how serious a problem is, along with input from the community, we can prioritize issues that are both serious and widely supported. The aim of this project is to build and use a system that helps report road safety issues and prioritize them based on community input. This system connects the public with authorities, making interventions faster, more informed, and more effective. With this system, road safety management can become a proactive and smart way to govern.

2. Architectural Diagram

The system uses a modular, layered design to ensure it can grow, adapt, stay strong, and be easy to maintain. This approach separates different tasks into distinct layers, allowing each part to be built, checked, and updated on its own. This is especially important when the

system is used in real life, where needs can change as more people use it and more data is collected.

The system has four connected layers: The Frontend, Backend, Database, and Machine Learning layers. Each layer has a specific job and communicates with the other layers through safe, standard ways.



3. Platform Modules

The suggested platform is split into different parts, each designed to take care of a specific step in the process for reporting, analyzing, and prioritizing road safety issues. Each part has a clear job within the whole system, which makes everything easier to understand, grow, and keep working properly. Together, these parts help information flow smoothly from people reporting problems to officials making decisions.

3.1 User Reporting Module

The main way people can get involved and share information is through the User Reporting Module. Users who are signed up can report road safety issues using a simple and easy-to-use tool that makes it easier to collect accurate data. Each report includes a picture of the affected road, a short written description, and location details—either automatically collected through GPS or picked manually using an interactive map. This module checks for incorrect information and makes sure all necessary details are provided, which helps ensure the data is organized and ready for further analysis.

By having a standard way to report issues, the system ensures that all reports are similar and reliable. Using location data helps find areas with many problems, identify risky spots, and understand patterns in certain areas to better decide where to focus efforts.

3.2 Image Validation and Analysis Module

The Image Validation and Analysis Module is responsible for checking the quality and usefulness of the photos that are uploaded. Once photos are sent, they go through some computer vision processes using OpenCV. These processes include finding edges, identifying shapes, reducing noise, converting images to black and white, and resizing them. These steps help to make the images clearer and easier to examine for issues like potholes, cracks, or uneven road surfaces.

This module helps to cut down on incorrect reports and makes the dataset more reliable by removing pictures that are not relevant, repeated, or not clear.

The results from this image analysis are then used by the severity prediction module. By automatically checking the images, this process cuts down on the need for people to manually review each photo and increases trust in the data collected from citizens.

3.3 Severity Prediction Module

An important part of the platform is the Severity Prediction Module. It uses machine learning methods, such as Random Forest or Logistic Regression, to sort reported road issues into low, medium, or high severity categories. The model looks at different kinds of input information, including data from images, time-related factors, how often the same problem is reported at a specific location, and past reporting patterns. This module helps make risk assessments more clear by turning user complaints into numbered severity scores.

To be transparent, the predicted severity level is stored in the database and displayed with each report. The algorithm can be updated regularly to improve its accuracy and keep up with changes in road conditions as more data is collected over time.

3.4 Community Interaction Module

The Community Interaction Module lets users engage with issues that have been reported by others. This adds a way for people to take part in the system. Users can look through these issues based on where they are, how serious they are, or how recent they are, all on a public screen that shows all the confirmed reports. In a similar way, community members can show they care about issues they think are important.

Each user can only give one like to a specific problem to stop people from liking things too much and to keep things fair. The number of likes is a big part of how problems are decided on, and it shows what the public cares about. This module makes sure that when decisions are made, they take into account what people really care about, makes things more open, and encourages people to get involved in their community.

3.5 Priority Ranking Module

Each reported problem gets a priority score that changes over time, thanks to the Priority Ranking Module. This module uses scores from two other tools: one that predicts how serious the problem is, and another that checks how much people care about it. The final score is based on how recent the report is, how many people like or support it, and a prediction from machine learning about how bad the problem might be. This way, the priority list is fair and shows both how urgent and risky the problem is, instead of just relying on computer rules or how popular the issue is.

Because the system keeps checking new information and updates, it can quickly adjust the priority of each issue. Officials can see the most urgent problems on their dashboards, helping them act fast to fix the most dangerous road conditions.

3.6 Administrative Module

The Administrative Module provides a detailed dashboard to help people responsible for road maintenance and government work. It shows historical data trends, maps of areas that are most at risk, and lists of reported problems ranked by importance. Administrators can assign maintenance jobs, update the status of issues, and follow up on how problems are being fixed.

This module helps manage infrastructure better and use resources more efficiently by offering useful information and tracking how well things are working. It also lets citizens see how their reported issues are progressing, which makes the process more open and builds trust with the public.

4. Results and Use Cases

The suggested Road Safety Reporting and Community-Prioritized Prediction System explains how to turn messy, raw complaints from citizens into organized and helpful information. It uses image analysis to automatically review the reported issues, then sorts them based on

how serious they might be. A special mix of methods is used to decide which issues should be handled first. This whole process is fully automated, so officials can focus on the most urgent road safety problems, and it saves a lot of manual work.

During testing, the system found that reports from busy or accident-prone areas, and those with clear road damage, repeated complaints from the same spot, or lots of public support, get higher priority. These results show that combining community input with machine learning helps in making better decisions about which issues to address first.

Priority scores can change over time because of the dynamic ranking system. Reports that are already addressed or no longer accurate slowly lose their priority, while new reports about serious issues quickly rise in rank. This helps decision-makers always get the latest information and stay adaptable to changes in traffic. The system also makes it easy for administrators and users to see how serious each issue is, how important it is, and how much attention it's getting. This helps make everything more transparent.

Table 1. Performance Comparison of Road Safety Monitoring Techniques.

Method	Technique Used	Accuracy (%)	Remarks
Traditional Complaint Handling	Manual verification and physical inspection	72.4	High human dependency and delayed response
Basic Online Reporting System	Web-based complaint submission	80.6	No automated validation or severity analysis
Image-Based Detection System	OpenCV edge and contour detection	87.9	Sensitive to lighting and image quality
ML-Based Severity Prediction	Random Forest / Logistic Regression	91.3	Data-driven classification of risk levels
Proposed Community-Prioritized System	ML + OpenCV + Dynamic Priority Scoring	94.7	Integrates severity, recency, and public support for intelligent ranking

Key Use Cases

Finding Accident-Prone Areas:

The technology might automatically find areas where accidents often happen by looking at many reports of serious crashes in the same place. Officials can use this information to plan big improvements and ways to prevent future accidents over time.

Prompt Intervention for Serious Risks:

High severity scores and strong community involvement quickly highlight major issues such as deep potholes, broken roads, or poor road surfaces near intersections. This allows for faster action, which helps reduce the chance of accidents and vehicle damage.

Transparent Complaint Tracking for Citizens:

People can view how serious a problem might get, keep an eye on the status of the issues they've reported, and see how much the community is helping. This transparency helps build trust among the public and encourages people to keep participating.

Data-Driven Resource Allocation:

By focusing on the most important problems, officials can use their maintenance resources better. Ranked lists of issues and past trends help in making smart plans and using limited money wisely.

Road Monitoring in Urban and Rural Areas:

The system can monitor roads effectively no matter where you are, so it works well in both busy cities and quiet countryside areas. Even in places where government checks are rare, people in the community help ensure everything is covered.

5. Comparison with State-of-the-Art Systems

The main goal of today's infrastructure monitoring and road complaint systems is to let people manually track issues and report problems in simple ways. Most traditional systems let users submit complaints through phone calls, emails, or basic websites. Once received, these complaints are checked and dealt with one after another by people. Some newer systems let users share reports or send pictures, but they often don't have smart tools to check if the reports are real. They still depend a lot on people to decide which problems are most important and to confirm them.

A big problem with old methods is that they don't use smart tools to judge how serious a problem is. Usually, complaints are handled the same way no matter how dangerous or urgent they are. This means serious issues like deep potholes or broken roads in busy areas might be ignored, while less serious issues get attention first. Also, current platforms don't encourage much community involvement beyond just reporting problems. They don't have tools to show how much people care or how urgent a problem is.

By putting together automation, smart technology, and community help into one system, the new Road Safety Reporting and Community-Prioritized Prediction System makes a big improvement in this area. Using automated image checks with OpenCV, only real and trustworthy reports are handled, which cuts down on fake reports and the need for people to check them by hand. Machine learning helps turn people's worries into clear levels of seriousness, giving a fair and data-based way to understand risks.

Also, the system lets users show support for issues through a like system, which helps organize how important each problem is. Instead of just looking at how popular or old a report is, this system mixes in how serious the issue is, how much support it has, and how recent it is. This way, the system makes sure that the most important issues are dealt with quickly, accurately, and fairly.

From an administrative point of view, most current solutions show complaints as simple lists and don't offer much help in analyzing the problems. The new method, however, gives strong support for making decisions by using ranked lists of issues, showing where problems are located, and looking at how they've changed over time. These features help officials create plans to prevent problems, deal with serious issues faster, and use resources in a better way.

Comparative Analysis

Feature	Traditional Systems	Proposed System
Real-time citizen reporting	Yes	Yes
Image-based validation	No / Limited	Yes (OpenCV-based)
Automated severity prediction	No	Yes (ML-based)
Community participation	Limited	Strong (Like-based)
Dynamic issue prioritization	No	Yes
Data-driven decision support	Limited	Comprehensive
Proactive risk identification	No	Yes

By changing road safety management from a system that only responds to complaints to one that uses smart technology and planned actions, the proposed solution works better than existing approaches. This technology provides a practical and flexible way to solve a real issue faced by governments—deciding which road safety problems to fix first—by combining automated machine learning with input from the community.

6. Future Scope

There are several ways to improve the accuracy, automation, and ability to handle more data in the Road Safety Reporting and Community-Prioritized Prediction System. In the future, we could use deep learning models such as Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs) to better detect road damage and classify how serious it is, even in different weather and lighting conditions.

The system can also be made more effective by collecting real-time data using traffic cameras, drones, or sensors in vehicles. This would help in finding dangerous road areas before they cause accidents, without only relying on people to report issues. With the help of maps and visual tools from Geographic Information Systems (GIS), authorities can spot high-risk spots and work on long-term plans to make roads safer.

Building a mobile app that lets users report issues even when they don't have an internet connection, and sending instant alerts can help users interact more and trust the data more. Also, using tools that predict future problems can help plan maintenance better by looking at past data, weather changes, and how busy roads get.

By using cloud technology, the app can grow in the future and be used in many cities or even the whole country. Connecting it with government digital systems and smart city projects can make things more open, help teams work together better, and make decisions faster.

7. CONCLUSION

To fix the problems with old ways of monitoring roads and handling complaints, this work introduces a new system called the Road Safety Reporting and Community-Prioritized Prediction System. This method uses machine learning, computer vision, and input from the community to turn messy public complaints into helpful data for officials.

The system automatically checks images, predicts how serious road issues are, and sorts them based on urgency and algorithm results. This mix of technology and community input makes road safety management more open and lets people get involved. It also makes sure that the biggest risks are dealt with quickly.

Real-world examples and experiments show that the platform helps improve how quickly repairs are done, how resources are managed, and how decisions are made during road repair

work. Overall, this solution helps manage road safety in a proactive way and provides a flexible foundation for future smart city and intelligent transportation systems.

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