



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.2026.79009>

www.ijraset.com

Call:  08813907089

E-mail ID: ijraset@gmail.com

A Web-Based Grievance Management System for Efficient Complaint Redressal and Transparency

U. V. Nikam¹, Shrijeet R. Hiwase², Rhutika M. Bodkhe³, Prachiti P. Makode⁴, Aditi M. Jayade⁵

Department of Information Technology Engineering, PRMIT&R Badnera, India

Abstract: *The Grievance Management System is a web-based application developed using the Python Flask framework to efficiently manage and resolve user complaints. The system provides a centralized platform where users can register, log in, submit grievances, and track their status. It includes role-based modules such as User, Department, and Admin to ensure structured handling of complaints. Departments can update grievance progress, while the Admin monitors overall system activities and manages users and departments. The system improves transparency, reduces manual effort, and ensures faster and more organized grievance resolution.*

Keywords: *Grievance Management System, Flask, Web Application, Complaint Tracking, Role-Based Access Control, MySQL.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Civic infrastructure and public service management play a vital role in ensuring the smooth functioning of urban and rural communities. However, traditional methods of handling civic issues such as complaints related to sanitation, water supply, road maintenance, and public facilities are often manual, time-consuming, and lack transparency. These conventional approaches frequently result in delayed responses, poor tracking of complaints, and reduced accountability among responsible authorities. With the increasing population and rapid urbanization, the volume of civic complaints has grown significantly, making efficient grievance management a critical necessity. The advancement of digital technologies and e-governance systems provides an effective solution to address these challenges. Web-based applications enable citizens to report issues easily, track their status in real time, and ensure that complaints are directed to the appropriate departments. Such systems improve communication between citizens and authorities while promoting transparency and efficiency in public service delivery.

Modern web development frameworks, particularly lightweight technologies like Python-based frameworks, offer scalable and flexible platforms for building such applications. By leveraging these technologies, it becomes possible to design a centralized system that integrates user interaction, complaint management, and administrative control into a single platform.

The main objective of the proposed system is to develop an efficient and user-friendly grievance management platform that allows users to submit complaints and track their status. The system also aims to ensure transparency, reduce manual work, improve response time, and provide a structured mechanism for handling grievances through role-based access for users, departments, and administrators.

II. LITERATURE SURVEY

Several studies have explored digital solutions for real-time civic issue management in urban environments. S. Sharma and R. Kumar proposed a smartphone-based reporting system that enables citizens to submit complaints with location and images, improving communication with authorities, though challenges in adoption and data validation remain [1]. Similarly, M. Patel et al. highlighted the role of crowdsourcing in civic issue tracking, emphasizing community participation but noting limitations due to varying digital literacy levels [2].

IoT-based approaches by A. Khan et al. and A. B. Vidhya et al. focus on automated monitoring using sensors for infrastructure issues. These systems provide real-time data and alerts but face challenges such as high implementation cost, scalability, and security concerns [3][4].

Research by K. Mehta and R. Joshi, along with P. Singh and S. Nair, emphasizes digital platforms and mobile applications for enhancing citizen-government interaction and participatory governance. While these systems improve transparency and engagement, they depend heavily on institutional support and effective feedback mechanisms [5][6].

Additionally, web-based and ICT-enabled systems proposed by T. N. Das, R. Jain, and S. Banerjee focus on issue tracking, categorization, and multi-channel reporting. These solutions improve accessibility but often lack mobile optimization, performance evaluation, and long-term user engagement strategies [7][8][9].

Overall, existing literature highlights the importance of real-time reporting, citizen participation, and technology integration, while identifying key challenges such as scalability, user adoption, security, and lack of practical validation [10].

III. PROPOSED SYSTEM

The proposed Grievance Management System is a web-based application designed to provide an efficient and transparent platform for handling user complaints. The system allows users to register, log in, submit grievances, and track their status in real time. It follows a role-based approach with three main modules: User, Department, and Admin, ensuring proper management and accountability at each level. The system is developed using Python Flask for backend processing, HTML5, CSS3, and Jinja2 for frontend design, and MySQL for database management. It enables departments to update complaint status and provide resolutions, while the admin monitors overall activities and manages users and departments. The system reduces manual work, improves response time, and ensures organized grievance handling.

IV. SYSTEM ARCHITECTURE

The proposed Grievance Management System is designed using a multi-tier architecture that ensures efficient communication between different components of the system. The architecture is divided into frontend, backend, and database layers, each performing specific functions to maintain modularity, scalability, and performance.

- 1) Frontend (Presentation Layer): The frontend of the system is developed using HTML5 and CSS3 to create a responsive and user-friendly interface. Jinja2 templating is used to dynamically render web pages by integrating backend data into the frontend. This layer enables users, departments, and administrators to interact with the system through web browsers. Functionalities such as user registration, login, grievance submission, status tracking, and dashboard access are handled at this level. The use of Jinja2 ensures seamless data presentation and improves the overall user experience by generating dynamic content efficiently.
- 2) Backend (Application Layer): The backend of the system is implemented using Python 3 with the Flask framework, which serves as the core processing unit of the application. This layer is responsible for handling business logic, processing user requests, and managing communication between the frontend and the database. It performs key operations such as authentication, grievance handling, validation of input data, and updating grievance status. Flask provides a lightweight and flexible environment for routing and request handling, ensuring secure and efficient execution of system functionalities.
- 3) Database (Data Layer): The database layer is implemented using MySQL, which is used to store and manage all the data related to the system. This includes user information, grievance records, department details, and status updates. The database ensures data consistency, integrity, and security through structured schema design and efficient query processing. All database operations such as insertion, retrieval, updating, and deletion are performed through the backend using SQL queries, ensuring controlled and secure access to the stored data.
- 4) Development Tools/IDE: The system is developed using the PyCharm Integrated Development Environment (IDE), which provides comprehensive support for Python and Flask-based web application development. PyCharm offers features such as code debugging, project management, version control integration, and syntax highlighting, which enhance developer productivity and ensure efficient implementation of the system. The use of a robust IDE contributes to better code quality and streamlined development of the Grievance Management System.

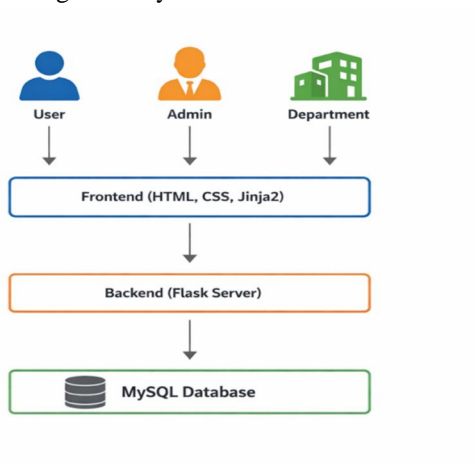


Fig. 1 System Architecture of Grievance Management System

V. MODULES EXPLANATION

A. User Module

The User Module enables interaction between the system and general users who wish to submit and track grievances. It provides secure registration and login functionality, allowing users to access a personalized dashboard. Users can submit grievances by providing details such as title, description, category, and supporting documents. The module also allows users to track the status of their complaints in real time, view and update profile information, and securely log out. This module ensures ease of use, accessibility, and transparency in grievance handling.

B. Department Module

The Department Module is responsible for managing and resolving grievances assigned to specific departments. Authorized personnel can log in to access their dashboard and view assigned complaints. The module allows departments to update grievance status, provide resolution details, and manage complaint workflows efficiently. It ensures proper handling of grievances and improves accountability and coordination within the system.

C. Admin Module

The Admin Module acts as the central control unit of the system, providing full administrative access. The admin can log in to view all grievances, monitor system activities, and analyze complaint data. This module allows management of departments and users, as well as tracking the progress of grievances. It ensures smooth operation, system control, and overall efficiency of the grievance management process.

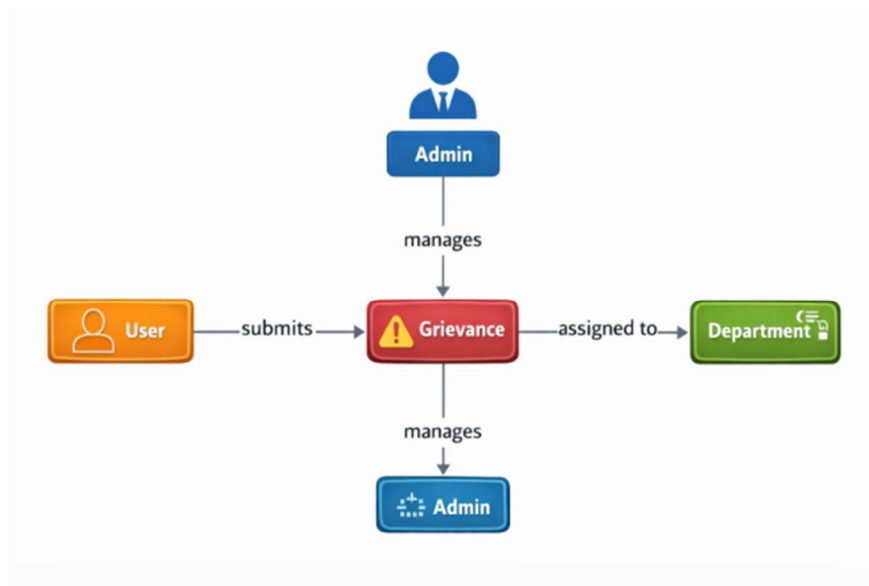


Fig. 2 Entity Relationship Diagram

VI. IMPLEMENTATION

The Grievance Management System is implemented using Python 3 with the Flask framework for backend development, while HTML5, CSS3, and Jinja2 templates are used to design the frontend interface. MySQL is used as the database to store and manage user information, grievance details, and department records in a structured manner. The system follows a modular approach to ensure efficient processing and easy maintenance.

The implementation begins with user registration and authentication, where users can securely create accounts and log in to access system functionalities. After login, users can submit grievances, which are stored in the database and assigned to respective departments. Departments access their dashboard to view assigned complaints, update their status, and provide resolution details. The admin monitors all activities, manages users and departments, and ensures smooth system operation. This implementation ensures efficient data flow, secure access, and reliable grievance handling.



Fig. 3 Workflow of Grievance Management System

VII. RESULTS

The developed Grievance Management System was successfully implemented and tested to evaluate its performance and functionality. The system provides a user-friendly interface for submitting and tracking grievances, ensuring smooth interaction between users, departments, and administrators. Users were able to register, log in, submit complaints, and monitor their status efficiently without any complexity. The system demonstrated effective grievance handling by allowing departments to view assigned complaints, update their status, and provide timely resolutions. The admin module enabled efficient monitoring of all system activities, including user management and grievance tracking. The use of a structured database ensured accurate data storage and quick retrieval of information. Overall, the system showed improved performance in terms of reduced manual effort, faster response time, and better organization of complaints. The results indicate that the proposed system is reliable, efficient, and suitable for real-world grievance management applications.

VIII. CONCLUSION

The Grievance Management System provides an efficient and reliable solution for handling complaints in a structured and transparent manner. The system successfully integrates user, department, and admin functionalities to ensure smooth grievance submission, tracking, and resolution. By using a web-based platform developed with Flask and MySQL, the system reduces manual effort, improves response time, and enhances accountability.

The implementation of this system demonstrates its effectiveness in managing grievances with better organization and real-time updates. Overall, the proposed system offers a scalable and user-friendly approach that can be adopted by organizations to improve their grievance handling process and service quality.

REFERENCES

- [1] S. Sharma and R. Kumar, "Urban Governance and Real-Time Citizen Reporting System," IEEE Smart City Innovations Conference, Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 33–38, 2020.
- [2] M. Patel, S. Gupta, and A. Singh, "Crowdsourcing for Civic Issue Tracking and Management," Proceedings of the International Conference on Smart Cities, Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 23–27, 2019.
- [3] A. Khan, L. Verma, and P. Rao, "IoT-Based Platform for Reporting Urban Infrastructure Issues," International Journal of Advanced Research in Computer Science, Vol. 9, No. 5, pp. 225–230, 2018.
- [4] A. B. Vidhya and P. R. Bindu, "Smart City Civic Issue Monitoring System Using IoT," International Journal of Engineering Research & Technology (IJERT), Vol. 7, No. 9, pp. 1–4, 2018.
- [5] K. Mehta and R. Joshi, "Digital Platforms for Local Government Engagement," Journal of Urban Technology, Vol. 11, No. 2, pp. 59–64, 2019.
- [6] P. Singh and S. Nair, "Community-Driven Governance Using Mobile Applications," International Conference on E-Governance and ICT, Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 42–46, 2016.
- [7] T. N. Das and K. Raj, "A Web-Based Application for Civic Issue Resolution," International Journal of Web Applications, Vol. 6, No. 3, pp. 17–22, 2017.
- [8] R. Jain and M. Rao, "Smart Reporting of Urban Problems Using ICT Tools," Journal of Urban Planning and Development, Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 101–106, 2018.
- [9] S. Banerjee and D. Patel, "Mobile-Based Citizen Reporting Systems for Smart Cities," IEEE International Conference on Mobile Computing and Sustainable Informatics, Vol. 3, No. 2, pp. 75–79, 2021.



10.22214/IJRASET



45.98



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.129



IMPACT FACTOR:
7.429



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL FOR RESEARCH

IN APPLIED SCIENCE & ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY

Call : 08813907089  (24*7 Support on Whatsapp)