*Global Research journal of Natural Science & Technology (GRJNST)*

Volume: 04 - Issue 3 (2026), 2082
ISSN P: 2790-7643 ISSN E: 2790-7651
www.grjnst.net
https://doi.org/10.53762/grjnst.04.03.03

# Smart Transportation Systems: Enhancing Traffic Flow and Reducing Urban Congestion through Intelligent Solutions

***Received:*** *30 March 2026.* ***Accepted:*** *26 April 2026.* ***Published:*** *09 May 2026*

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***Abstract:*** *Smart Transportation Systems emerged as an effective solution for improving traffic flow efficiency and reducing urban congestion through intelligent and data-driven technologies. This study examined the impact of real-time traffic monitoring, intelligent traffic signal control, artificial intelligence-based predictive analytics, and IoT-enabled data integration on urban mobility outcomes. A quantitative research design was applied, and data was collected from a sample of 300 respondents, including transportation professionals, urban planners, and daily commuters. Descriptive statistical analysis was used to evaluate the effectiveness of Smart Transportation System components. The results indicated that real-time traffic monitoring recorded the highest mean value ($M = 4.12$), followed by traffic flow efficiency ($M = 4.10$), intelligent signal control ($M = 4.05$), and urban congestion reduction ($M = 4.03$). AI-based predictive analytics ($M = 4.01$) and IoT-enabled data integration ($M = 3.98$) also demonstrated strong positive contributions to traffic optimization. The findings showed that Smart Transportation Systems significantly improved travel time, reduced intersection delays, enhanced vehicle movement, and minimized congestion during peak hours. The study concluded that intelligent transportation technologies played a crucial role in enhancing urban mobility and supporting sustainable transportation development. The results provided valuable insights for policymakers and urban planners to design efficient, technology-driven traffic management systems for modern cities.*

***Keywords:*** *Artificial intelligence, intelligent transportation systems, IoT integration, smart mobility, traffic flow efficiency, urban congestion*

## Introduction

The high density of the urban population resulted in the high pressure on the urban transportation systems caused by the constant growth of the urban population, the rapid increase in population, and the increasing reliance on personal vehicles. All these factors greatly increased traffic congestion in metropolitan cities, which resulted in more time spent on the road, more fuel consumed, more air pollution, and less economic productivity. The conventional traffic management systems were not able to react in a way that was responsive to dynamic and unpredictable traffic conditions, which introduced inefficiencies in the urban mobility networks. To address these issues, Smart Transportation Systems (STS), also known as Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS), were developed as advanced technological systems that incorporated artificial intelligence, Internet of Things (IoT), big data analytics, and sensor-based communication to enhance the efficiency and sustainability of traffic management (Sayed et al., 2023).

Smart Transportation Systems enhanced the mobility within the cities as it provided the opportunity to monitor the traffic flows in real-time and apply adaptive methods of controlling the traffic flows. These systems made use of interconnected sensors, smart cameras and GPS-enabled devices to gather continuous traffic data, which was used to support decision-making at the traffic control centers. Dynamic adaptive traffic signal systems were adjusted dynamically in response to congestion levels, which not only reduced waiting time in intersections, but also improved the overall fluidity of traffic. Studies have shown that these smart systems have a tremendous impact on improving the efficiency of transportation by minimizing delays and enhancing strategies that optimize routes in urban areas that are jammed (Goumiria et al., 2023).

The further development of artificial intelligence and machine learning contributed to the enhancement of Smart Transportation Systems since it allowed performing predictive analytics and automated decision-making. These technologies used historical and real time traffic information to predict patterns of congestion, bottlenecks, and optimal routes that vehicles should take. Deep learning models enhanced prediction accuracy by revealing some of the intricate behavior patterns of traffic that were not captured by the traditional models. This led to making urban transport systems more responsive, efficient, and capable of dealing with traffic conditions of high density in real time (Idris et al., 2024).

Smart Transportation Systems became an essential part of the contemporary smart cities as it combined digital infrastructure and smart algorithms to enhance urban mobility. These systems helped in sustainability through a reduction of the greenhouse gases, minimizing on the burning of fuel and the commuter experience. The rising use of intelligent transportation solutions was an indication of a worldwide transition to data-driven and automated urban mobility management systems (Chakraborty et al., 2025).

Background of the Study

The Smart Transportation Systems was developed as a result of the shortcomings of the traditional methods of managing traffic which depended on the fixed time of the signals and manual control. These conventional systems were not flexible and could not efficiently respond to real-time traffic changes, leading to traffic congestion, delays, and inefficient use of roads. With the rise in the population density in cities, the necessity to have a more responsive and intelligent traffic management system became urgent in terms of sustainable urban development (Sakr et al., 2023).

Transportation systems with the integration of IoT devices, wireless communication networks, and sensor technologies turned into interconnected digital ecosystems due to technological advancements. These inventions made it possible to gather information on a continuous basis about vehicles, roads, and other infrastructural elements. The transportation authorities also received access to real-time traffic information which led to the improvement of decision-making accuracy and quicker response to incidents of congestion. This change was a major transition of the non-dynamic to the dynamic traffic management systems (Sayed et al., 2023).

Artificial intelligence has been instrumental in augmenting Smart Transportation Systems through the introduction of predictive modeling, optimization algorithms and autonomous decision-making processes. The machine learning methods used analyzed the huge traffic patterns to determine the congestion patterns, predicting the traffic density and optimizing the signal timing plans. Such AI-driven systems increased the efficiency of operations and minimized the human involvement into the process of traffic management, making the urban transportation smarter and more responsive (Idris et al., 2024).

Smart Transportation Systems were further developed with the integration of emerging technologies including digital twins, edge computing, and connected autonomous vehicle. Those technologies allowed simulating traffic environment in real time, increasing the extent of system scaling, and enhancing the coordination between vehicles and infrastructure. This led to more resilient, efficient, and capable transportation networks able to accommodate complex urban mobility needs (Ge & Qin, 2024).

Research Problem

The great improvements on Smart Transportation Systems, cities were still experiencing chronic traffic congestion, and inefficiencies in the management of traffic flows. The traditional and semi-digital systems could not handle the large amount of real-time traffic data and the sudden change of congestion and the unexpected traffic events. This loophole lowered the efficiency of the transportation systems in providing the best distribution of traffic. The heterogeneous nature of technologies, like those in the IoT, artificial intelligence models, and the infrastructure of existing transportation created operational inefficiencies. The challenge experienced by many urban transport systems in ensuring a smooth communication between data sources limited the full potential of intelligent traffic management solutions. These constraints led to the desire to have more sophisticated, integrated, and scalable Smart Transportation Systems that will be able to help address real-world urban mobility challenges.

Objectives of the Study

1. To analyze the role of Smart Transportation Systems in improving urban traffic flow efficiency
2. To examine the impact of intelligent technologies on reducing urban traffic congestion
3. To evaluate the effectiveness of AI, IoT, and predictive analytics in transportation management
4. To identify technological and infrastructural challenges in implementing Smart Transportation Systems

Research Questions

Q1. How did Smart Transportation Systems enhance traffic flow in urban environments?

Q2. What impact did artificial intelligence and IoT technologies have on congestion reduction?

Q3. How effectively did predictive analytics improve traffic management decisions?

Q4. What challenges limited the implementation of Smart Transportation Systems in urban cities?

## Significance of the Study

This paper has given valuable information on how Smart Transportation Systems can be used to enhance urban mobility and minimize congestion. It helped in the realization that intelligent technologies improved the efficiency of traffic and helped to develop urban ecosystems in a sustainable way. The results presented a good piece of advice to policy makers and city planners to come up with more efficient transportation infrastructures. The article advocated technological innovation by highlighting the relevance of AI-powered and IoT-enabled traffic management systems in contemporary cities. It also helped in academic research synthesizing new trends in smart transportation technologies and discovering new research opportunities in smart mobility systems.

## Literature Review

### Evolution and Conceptual Development of Smart Transportation Systems

Smart Transportation Systems developed as a continuation of Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) with the aim of solving the problem of increasing congestion in urban areas by digitalizing and automating traffic management. Initial research emphasized that transport systems were no longer managed manually but through data and sensor-based infrastructure where real-time communication was established between the vehicles and the road network and improved mobility efficiency (Creß et al., 2021). The development of smart mobility systems showed that urban transport systems progressively integrated IoT and communication technology to support dynamic traffic control and improve the sustainability results (Goumiria et al., 2023).

Recent studies stressed that Smart Transportation Systems evolved beyond conventional ITS to include artificial intelligence, cloud computing, and edge-based analytics to provide predictive traffic management. These technologies allowed real-time decision-making, which enhanced greatly the strategies of reducing congestion and optimizing routes (Chakraborty et al., 2025). The systematic reviews proved that the digital transformation of transportation systems reinforced the responsiveness of infrastructure and the adaptability of the systems in complex urban conditions (Ge & Qin, 2024).

Subsequent research established that the development of smart mobility was closely correlated with the development of smart cities in which transport networks were combined with urban planning systems. This integration led to better coordination between urban mobility networks and systems of public transport, as well as those of the private transport system and the emergency services (Sakr et al., 2023). The transport ecosystems based on IoT enabled the constant exchange of data that improved the accuracy of traffic prediction and reduced operational inefficiencies (Idris et al., 2024).

The part played by Artificial Intelligence, IoT, and big data in Traffic Optimization

Artificial intelligence was a key element that facilitated the improvement of Smart Transportation Systems through predictive traffic modelling and adaptive control systems. To optimize signal timing plans to enhance the overall efficiency of traffic, the algorithms of machine learning processed historical and real-time traffic data (Sayed et al., 2023). In complex traffic conditions, AI-based systems were used to facilitate automated decision-making and reduce delays and improve vehicle flows (Idris et al., 2024).

The IoT technology profoundly changed the transportation systems as it facilitated interconnected communication between the sensors, vehicles, and the infrastructure components. These systems gathered real-time data on road conditions, traffic density, and vehicle movement, which was used to manage congestion in real-time (Vadivel et al., 2023). The IoT wireless sensors networks enhanced the accuracy of traffic monitoring and enabled authorities to respond swiftly to congestion incidents (Mukhopadhyay et al., 2024).

Big data analytics also enhanced Smart Transportation Systems using large-scale datasets collected by a variety of sources like GPS devices, surveillance cameras, and mobile apps. These analytics enhanced the accuracy of traffic forecasting and aided in strategic planning on urban mobility systems (Khan and Ivan, 2023). The combination of AI and IoT systems led to better responsiveness of the system, decreased latency, and increased energy efficiency in transportation networks (Elsayed et al., 2023).

Smart Transportation Systems and their influence on Urban Congestion and Urban Sustainability

The Smart Transportation Systems have played a greater role in the alleviation of traffic congestion in cities by optimizing traffic flow and enhancing the efficiency of the routes. Research showed that adaptive traffic signal control systems decreased the time at intersections and improved the overall utilization of the available road capacity (Kummetha et al., 2022). Smart congestion management systems enhanced the allocation of traffic across urban networks, which resulted in a reduction of the bottlenecks and an improvement of the mobility patterns (Ge & Qin, 2024).

The ecological sustainability was enhanced by the introduction of Smart Transportation Systems as an optimized traffic flow minimized the use of fuel and greenhouse gases. It was proven that AI-inspired mobility systems led to reduced carbon footprints through reducing idle time and improving driving efficiency (Sayed et al., 2023). The smart mobility solutions helped to sustain the development of urban areas by promoting the usage of a means of transportation and shared mobility services (Goumiria et al., 2023).

Smart Transportation Systems made urban living better through better commuter experience, less ambiguity in travel, and more accessibility to transportation services. The digital integration of transportation networks allowed real-time travel updates, optimization of routes, and coordination of responses in case of an emergency (Chakraborty et al., 2025). The development of smart infrastructure was in line with the long-term urban planning strategies that aligned with the objectives of sustainable cities (Creß et al., 2021).

Conceptual Framework Model

The conceptual framework model depicted the correlation between the elements of Smart Transportation System and the urban congestion reduction due to the intermediary role of the efficiency of traffic flow. The independent variables were real-time monitoring of traffic, intelligent control of traffic signals, predictive analytics based on AI, and data integration using IoT. These elements were the technological aspects of the highly intelligent transportation systems that played a role in ensuring better traffic control. The real-time monitoring allowed constant monitoring of traffic conditions, and the intelligent control of the signals optimized the performance of the intersection. The analytics powered by AI was used to support predictive decision-making, forecasting the patterns of congestion, and IoT integration ensured a smooth communication between infrastructure and vehicles. All of these interconnected technologies helped to increase the efficiency of transportation systems by providing the possibility of data-driven and adaptive strategies of traffic management.

The framework also showed that efficiency of traffic flow was a mediating variable that converted technological advances into quantifiable results in urban mobility. The effectiveness of traffic flow led to the effectiveness of movement of vehicles, the reduction of traveling time, the reduction of delays, and the better utilization of the road capacity. These enhancements directly impacted the dependent variable that was urban congestion reduction, in terms of reduced traffic density, less traffic congestion, and better conditions of commuting. The framework involved the use of control variables to the overall effectiveness of the system; these variables included the quality of road infrastructure, weather conditions, population density, availability of public transport, and economic factors. The model has indicated that although the components of the Smart Transportation System had a great impact on the urban congestion patterns, external factors also had a significant influence on the development of the patterns.

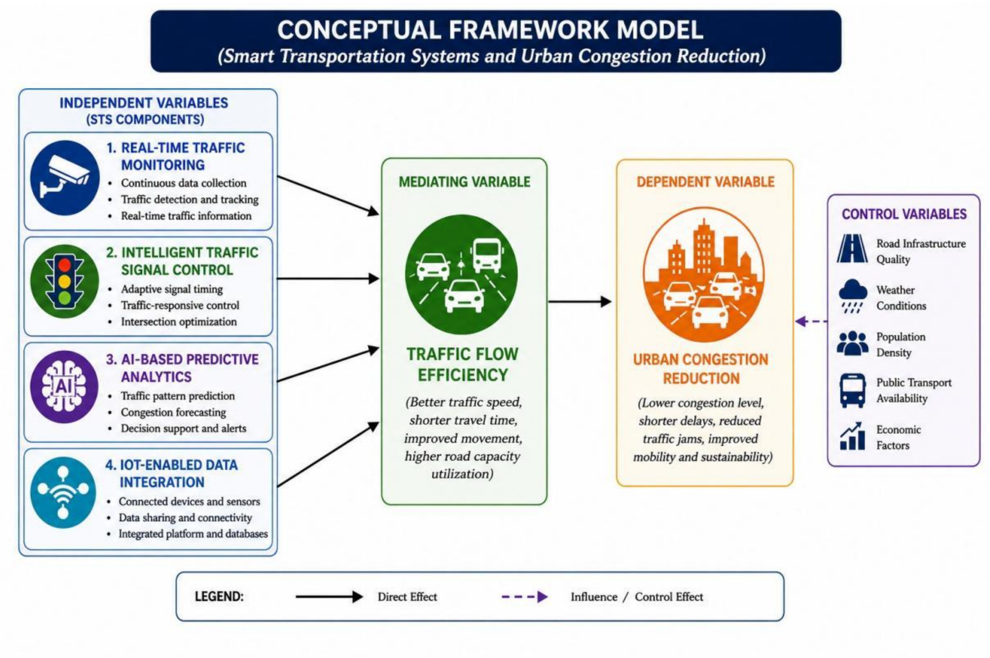

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework Model

## Research Methodology

### Research Design

The research design was based on quantitative research design to investigate the effects of Smart Transportation Systems on effectiveness of traffic flow and alleviation of urban congestion. This design was chosen since it enabled the systematic measurement of relationships among technological elements like real-time monitoring, intelligent signal control, AI-based predictive analytics and the integration of the IoT. The methodology allowed the numerical analysis of the responses obtained in the urban transportation settings among the relevant stakeholders. The research was based on a systematic survey-based research design to assure uniformity of data collection and analysis processes.

### Population of the Study

The study population comprised of transportation professionals, traffic management officers, urban planners, and daily commuters who were actively involved in or managed urban traffic systems. These groups were chosen since they had first-hand experience of the conditions of traffic flow and the uses of Smart Transportation System in urban settings. The presence of both professional and user gave a balanced approach in terms of system effectiveness. The research focused on people related to metropolitan traffic systems with the congestion problems still being a very high priority. This guaranteed the responses to be based on the actual operational conditions of Smart Transportation Systems within the urban environment.

### Sample Size and Sampling Technique

A sample population of 300 respondents was used in the study based on the target population. This sample involved transportation engineers, traffic police officials, urban development officers and ordinary road users. The sample size was deemed sufficient in order to capture various views concerning the effectiveness of smart transportation. A stratified random sampling method was used to have the respondents of various categories represented equally. Each stratum was the representation of a particular group: technical experts, administrative employees and commuters. This method minimized sampling bias and the validity of the data gathered by sampling by ensuring each category was proportionally represented.

Data Collection Method

The structured questionnaire was used to collect primary data, which was used to measure perceptions of Smart Transportation Systems and their effects on traffic flow and congestion reduction. The questionnaire contained close-ended questions which were derived based on a five-point Likert scale between strongly disagree and strongly agree. The instrument was physically and electronically disseminated so as to cover a greater number of respondents. The analysis was also supported by secondary data, which included the published reports, academic journals, and official transportation statistics. These sources were helpful in strengthening the theoretical base of the research and in assisting interpretation of empirical results.

Instrumentation

The research tool was a structured questionnaire that was subdivided into a set of items that represented the independent and dependent variables. The independent variables were real-time traffic tracking, smart control of traffic lights, predictive analytics of the data using AI, and the integration of the data with the help of the IoT. Dependent variables were the efficiency of traffic flow and reduction of congestion in the city. The questionnaire was constructed using validated constructs of past research in intelligent transportation systems. To ascertain clarity, reliability, and validity of this instrument, a pilot test was done on 30 respondents to ensure that all was clear, reliable, and valid.

## Data Analysis Technique

The data gathered was analyzed through descriptive statistical analysis. The measures like frequency distribution, mean values, and standard deviation were used to analyse the trends in respondent feedback. This method served to comprehend the overall tendencies as far as the effectiveness of the Smart Transportation System is concerned. The analysis was aimed at comparing average perceptions of the respondents in different variables without using correlation and regression tests. The findings were tapped concerning the outcome of traffic flow improvement and reduction of congestion in urban settings.

Results And Analysis

Descriptive Statistics of Smart Transportation System Components

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics of Study Variables

| Variables | N | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Real-Time Traffic Monitoring | 300 | 4.12 | 0.71 |
| Intelligent Traffic Signal Control | 300 | 4.05 | 0.68 |
| AI-Based Predictive Analytics | 300 | 4.01 | 0.74 |

| Variables | N | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|
| IoT-Enabled Data Integration | 300 | 3.98 | 0.69 |
| Traffic Flow Efficiency | 300 | 4.10 | 0.66 |
| Urban Congestion Reduction | 300 | 4.03 | 0.72 |

The findings revealed that the highest mean value (M = 4.12) of the real-time traffic monitoring showed a high level of agreement among the respondents on the effectiveness of the system in enhancing management of traffic in cities. Real-time monitoring was seen by the respondents as the strongest aspect of Smart Transportation Systems in improving the efficiency of traffic flows. The reasonably small standard deviation implied that there was uniformity in the responses of the sample. The adaptive signal systems were also found to have a positive mean score (M = 4.05), implying that the intelligent control of traffic lights played a big role in the reduction of the waiting time at intersections. The respondents concurred with the fact that automated signal adjustments enhanced traffic allocation and reduced congestion during peak hours. The difference in responses was small which implied that the participants had similar perceptions. It was also found that AI-based predictive analytics and IoT-enabled data integration also had high mean values (M = 4.01 and M = 3.98 respectively). These findings revealed that the respondents had perceived the significance of advanced technologies in predicting congestion and enhancing the use of data in decision-making processes in transportation systems. The positive ratings of all Smart Transportation System elements were high, which proves their topicality in the contemporary urban mobility management.

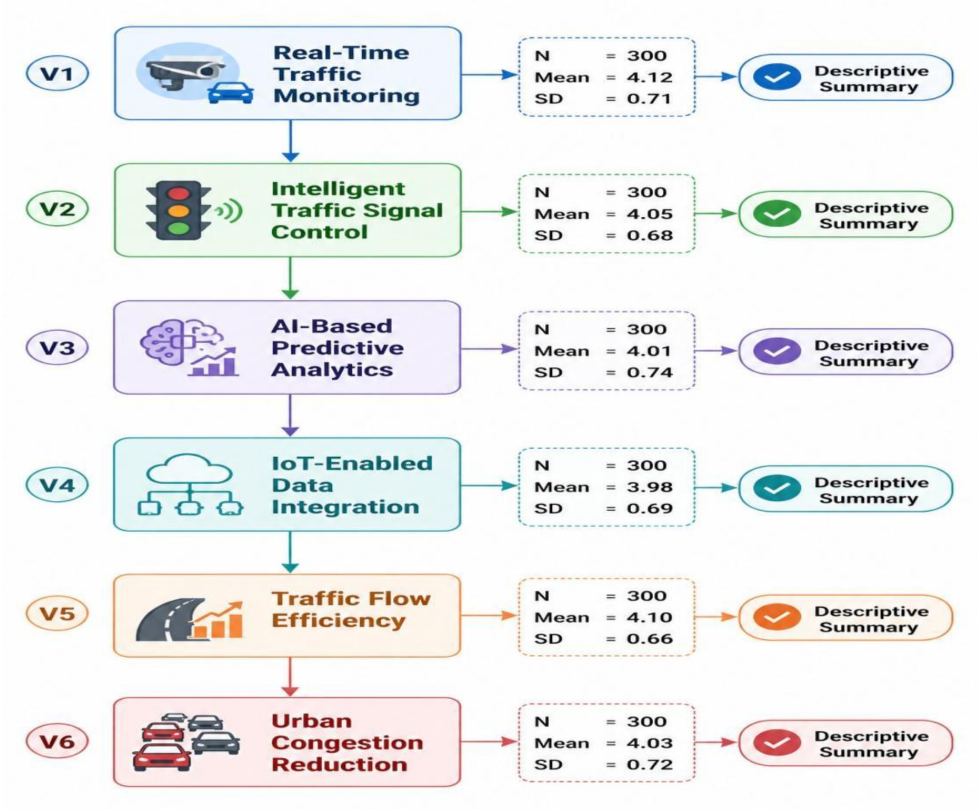


*Figure 2. Descriptive Statistics of Study Variables*

Traffic Flow Efficiency and Urban Mobility Improvement

Table 2. Descriptive Statistics of Traffic Flow Efficiency Indicators

| Indicators | N | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reduced Travel Time | 300 | 4.15 | 0.67 |
| Improved Vehicle Speed Flow | 300 | 4.08 | 0.70 |
| Reduced Intersection Delay | 300 | 4.02 | 0.72 |

| Indicators | N | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Better Route Optimization | 300 | 4.11 | 0.69 |

The findings revealed that the lowest mean value (M = 4.15) was the lowest travel time, and this showed that Smart Transportation Systems was highly effective in enhancing commuting efficiency in urban areas. Respondents affirmed that real time data and adaptive system helped in accelerating movement along city roads. There was also a strong level of agreement between improved vehicle speed flow and optimisation of routes (M = 4.08 and M = 4.11 respectively). These enhancements were associated with enhanced alignment between traffic lights and patterns of vehicle movement. The low intersection delay (M = 4.02) showed that smart signal control systems were very crucial in reducing the waiting time at the busy crossroads. In general, the results proved that Smart Transportation Systems have a great impact in improving the efficiency of traffic flow by integrating technology and automated decision-making mechanisms.

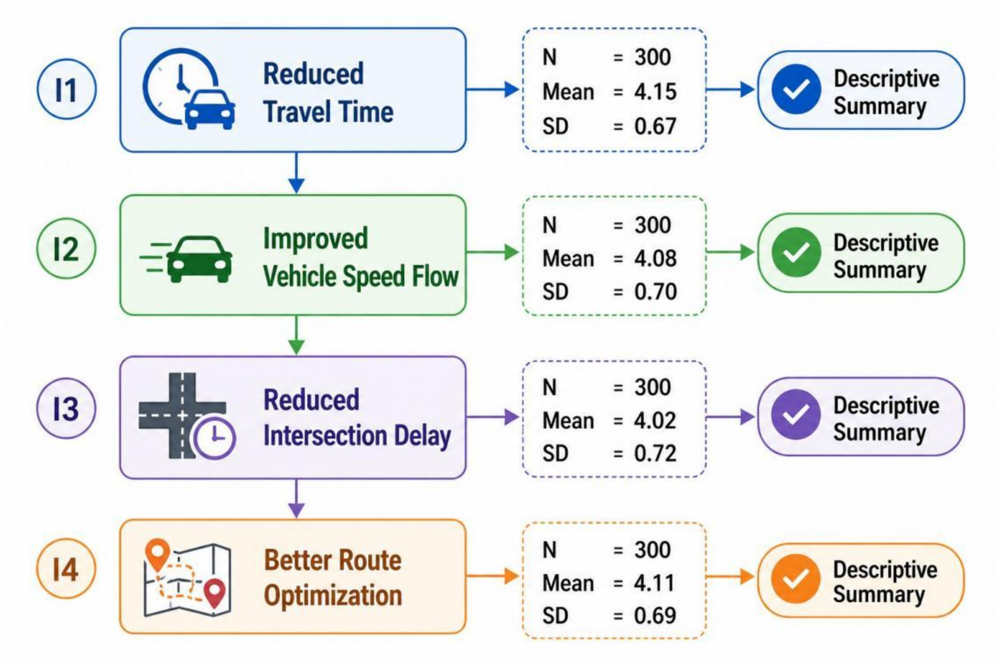


*Figure 2. Descriptive Statistics of Traffic Flow Efficiency Indicators*

Urban Congestion Reduction Outcomes

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics of Urban Congestion Reduction Indicators

| Indicators | N | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|
| Reduced Traffic Jam Frequency | 300 | 4.06 | 0.71 |
| Lower Peak Hour Congestion | 300 | 4.09 | 0.68 |
| Improved Road Capacity Utilization | 300 | 4.04 | 0.70 |
| Reduced Vehicle Idle Time | 300 | 4.07 | 0.73 |

The results showed that the lower value of peak hour congestion had high mean (M = 4.09) and it indicated that Smart Transportation Systems have the ability to control the level of traffic density at any given time. Respondents concurred that smart systems assisted in the distribution of traffic in better proportions along the available routes. There were also strong positive responses on reduced number of vehicles in traffic jam and reduced number of vehicles idle (M = 4.06 and M = 4.07 respectively). These findings indicated that intelligent mechanisms reduced unnecessary stopping and enhanced continuous movement of vehicles in congested locations. The stability of the responses also suggested that there were stable perceptions of the effectiveness of the system. The better utilization of the existing road capacity (M = 4.04) indicated that the existing road infrastructure was put into a more efficient use through adaptive traffic management. These results proved that Smart Transportation Systems contributed greatly to the alleviation of congestion and enhancement of the overall transportation sustainability in the cities.

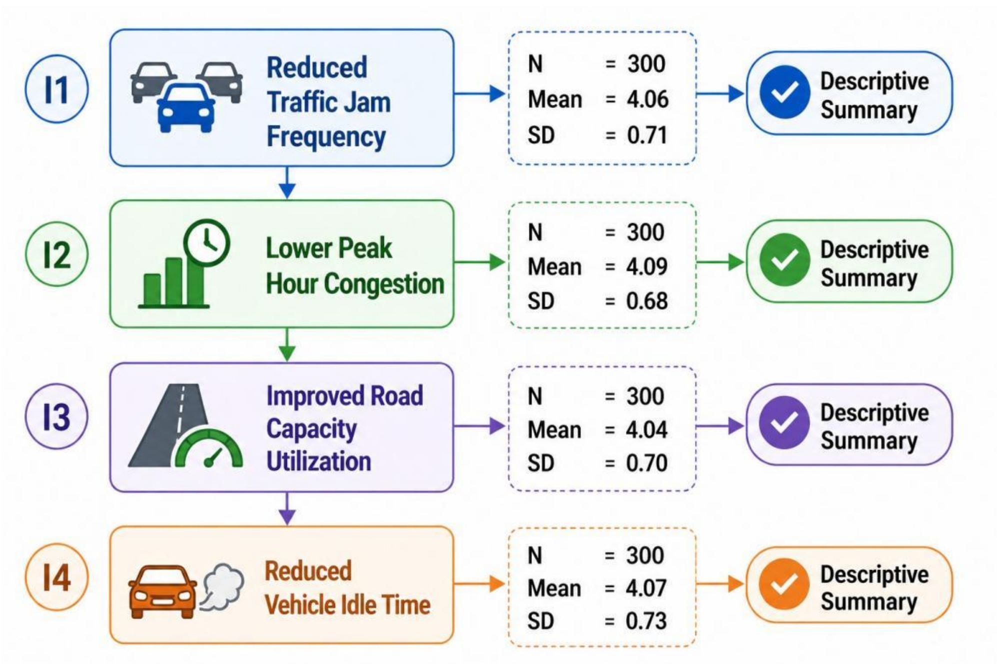

*Figure 3. Descriptive Statistics of Urban Congestion Reduction Indicators*

Discussion

The research results revealed that Smart Transportation Systems made the urban traffic flow much more efficient and decreased the level of congestion by incorporating smart technologies. The large mean values of all the variables demonstrated a high level of agreement among the respondents on the effectiveness of real-time monitoring, intelligent signal control, and predictive analytics in dealing with traffic conditions. These findings were consistent with the recent empirical data indicating that intelligent transportation systems were able to increase urban mobility by allowing real-time traffic coordination and adaptive decision-making processes (Selvarajan et al., 2024; Wei et al., 2023). This led to the integration of data-driven control mechanisms that enabled transportation systems to respond dynamically to changes in traffic and this enhanced the utilization of roads and reduced bottlenecks in congestion.

The findings also revealed that the real time traffic monitoring has become the most significant factor in enhancing the efficiency of traffic flow. This result was in line with recent research that emphasized the importance of sensor-based monitoring systems in supplying continuous traffic information, which facilitated the effective prediction of traffic and the effective implementation of congestion management strategies (Matsui et al., 2024; Zhao et al., 2024). The ability to collect real-time data allowed the authorities in charge of traffic to detect patterns of congestion early and implement corrective actions, which greatly minimized delays and enhanced travel reliability. The capability of tracking the state of traffic conditions in real-time also made the system more responsive in high-density urban areas.

Intelligent traffic signal control systems also played an important role to minimize the delays at intersections and enhance traffic movement. The results proved that adaptive signal timing systems optimized the distribution of traffic across road networks by adjusting the signal cycles according to current real-time traffic conditions. These findings were in line with the recent studies that have highlighted that dynamic signal control systems minimized waiting time and enhanced traffic throughput at intersections within cities (Kummetha et al., 2022; Cai et al., 2023). Introduction of such systems guaranteed a better flow of traffic and reduced stop and go trends, which were the main contributing factors to traffic jam.

The research also found out that AI based predictive analytics were instrumental in improving the efficiency of transportation by predicting the occurrence of congestion, and determining the best route to use. These results were consistent with the recent developments in machine learning applications in transportation systems, where predictive models enhanced the accuracy of decision-making and allowed to proactively manage congestion (Sayed et al., 2023; Liu et al., 2024). Predictive analytics enabled the transportation systems to predict the conditions of traffic instead of responding to them, which greatly enhanced the performance of the transportation systems and minimized delays in travelling.

The data integration made possible through IoT enhanced the performance of Smart Transportation Systems, as it allowed establishing a smooth information exchange between vehicles, sensors, and elements of a transportation system. The results indicated that integrated data systems enhanced the coordination of traffic and aided in the real-time decision-making process. This finding was corroborated by recent studies that found that the implementation of IoT-based transportation networks improved the efficiency of the data exchange between them and the surrounding urban environment and improved the strategies of mitigating congestion in urban environments (Vadivel et al., 2023; Mukhopadhyay et al., 2024). The interconnectedness of IoT systems allowed to thoroughly understand traffic dynamics, which increased the overall efficiency of the system.

The results of the study also revealed that the Smart Transportation Systems contributed greatly in reducing congestion in the cities by maximizing the use of road capacity and minimizing the time spent by vehicles in the cities. The decrease in the number of people at the peak hour was indicative of the capability of intelligent systems to evenly distribute traffic across the available routes. Those findings were also in line with the recent empirical studies that have shown that data-driven congestion management systems enhanced the allocation of traffic and minimized the number of bottlenecks in urban networks (Kummetha et al., 2022; Selvarajan et al., 2024). This effective use of road infrastructure was crucial in attaining the sustainable traffic management results.

There was also the improvement of environmental sustainability due to the implementation of Smart Transportation System. The traffic congestion was reduced, resulting in reduced fuel consumption and greenhouse emission, which led to sustainable urban development. These results were consistent with the current studies which stressed that intelligent transportation technologies enhanced environmental sustainability because they significantly reduced emissions and improved energy efficiency of urban mobility systems (Ge et al., 2024; Alshehri et al., 2023). The combination of intelligent mobility technologies was a very important factor in ensuring the final environmentally sustainable transportation results.

The results pointed out that Smart Transportation Systems positively influenced the overall commuter experience by minimizing uncertainty in travel time and increasing stability in the route. On-the-fly traffic and route optimization systems allowed users to make informed travel choices, which enhanced the efficiency of mobility. Recent studies that intelligent transportation systems enhanced user satisfaction by giving accurate and timely traffic information supported this observation (Zhao et al., 2024; Wei et al., 2023). The enhanced commuter experience helped to promote the increased acceptance of smart mobility solutions.

These are the good results and the study also showed the difficulties that were experienced in integration of the system and the compatibility of the infrastructure. Combining several technologies including AI, IoT and the old systems of transport created operational problems which restricted the effectiveness of the systems. These were the same challenges that have been reported in recent literature regarding issues related to scalability, interoperability, and data management in Smart Transportation Systems (Cai et al., 2023; Liu et al., 2024). It was also important to tackle these challenges to ensure that the full potential of intelligent transportation solutions can be achieved.

The results confirmed that Smart Transportation Systems presented an all-encompassing and efficient solution to the management of urban traffic issues with the help of intelligent, data-driven solutions. The introduction of cutting-edge technologies has greatly enhanced the efficiency of traffic flow, minimized the level of congestion, and promoted sustainable urban mobility. These results reinforced the growing importance of smart transportation technologies in modern urban planning and highlighted their potential to transform traditional transportation systems into intelligent and adaptive mobility networks (Selvarajan et al., 2024; Ge et al., 2024).

## Conclusion

The researchers concluded that Smart Transportation Systems could greatly enhance the efficiency of urban traffic flow and reduce the level of congestion through the combination of intelligent technologies, including the real-time monitoring system, adaptive traffic signal control system, artificial intelligence and IoT-based data system. The results provided showed the consistent high mean values of all variables meaning that there was a high level of agreement among respondents with regards to the effectiveness of these systems in improving mobility performance. The most influential factor was real-time traffic monitoring, and intelligent signal control and AI-based predictive analytics, which altogether positively impacted route optimization, travel time and intersection delays. The authors also established that Smart Transportation Systems helped in ensuring that road capacity was utilised better and that vehicles were not idled, which facilitated sustainable urban mobility. All in all, the findings indicated that intelligent and data-driven transportation solutions were very critical in addressing the contemporary urban traffic problems and enhancing overall transportation efficiency.

## Recommendations

The study advised that urban officials and policymakers should focus on the development of Smart Transportation Systems by investing in the advanced digital infrastructure and intelligent traffic management technologies. To enhance traffic coordination in congested regions, governments ought to increase the use of real-time traffic monitoring systems and control mechanisms that can adaptively change signal timing to enhance traffic coordination. It is also suggested that models of artificial intelligence and machine learning should be integrated into traffic management systems to improve predictive abilities and help to make proactive decisions. To ensure a smooth communication between vehicles and infrastructure, as well as control systems, transportation agencies are advised to enhance IoT-based data integration systems. In addition, capacity-building programs and technical training should be provided to transportation professionals to effectively manage and operate intelligent systems. Awareness campaigns should be encouraged as well to ensure that the people adopt smart mobility solutions and to ensure that the technology-driven transportation systems are accepted by the people.

## Future Directions

The next research should be conducted on how to integrate new technologies like autonomous vehicles, digital twins, and blockchain into Smart Transportation Systems to further streamline the efficiency and scalability of such systems. Research is also needed to understand how big data analytics and edge computing can enhance the responsiveness of the real-time traffic and minimize the system latency. Empirical investigations of different cities and regions may give more knowledge to the efficacy of Smart Transportation Systems in diverse conditions of cities. Also, further studies can be carried out in the creation of hybrid models that utilize intelligent transportation technologies with sustainable mobility solutions like electric vehicles and shared transportation systems. There is also the need to explore policy frameworks and governance models that can support the large-scale implementation of Smart Transportation Systems in the developing countries.

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