

Availability and Utilization of Urban Amenities of Tamluk Municipality: A Comparative Analysis

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Abstract:

The need for access to basic amenities—drinking water, sanitation, electricity and drainage—to ensure a decent quality of life has been internationally and nationally recognised and acted upon in the form of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and various policies and programmes in India. Determinants of households having access to basic amenities in the house have been estimated using an econometric exercise on household-level information (NSS, 2008–09). Despite improvement over time, many households in urban India still face deprivations of basic amenities and, hence, low standard of living. Households located in slums and small and medium towns/cities and those belonging to Poor, Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Wage Labourers (Casual Labourers) groups were highly deprived of access to basic amenities, and disparities among various socioeconomic groups were observed to be increasing. Findings suggest the need for urgent attention for providing basic amenities, focused on slums, small and medium towns/cities and supplemented with inclusive, group-specific measures in order to raise the overall quality of life and well-being.

Keywords: *Basic Amenities, Quality of life, Urbanization.*

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I. Introduction:

In recent time, we have prominently seen that the urbanisation rate and population has gradually increases with the changing of time and space. The Town and Municipality areas' are no exception in this regards because in nature human beings always wants to get better opportunity in their living, foods, cloths and different socio-cultural amenities. Besides, we also have seen that the trend of migration of rural peoples to Town or Municipality area from the peripheral zone has being increased for their widening scope and establishment in terms of different socio-economic as well as urban amenities. So it is clear that the availability and utilization of various amenities in urban area are better as compared to the rural area. It is truth that Municipal areas are little bit advanced than the rural areas but there are some drawbacks. Generally, the status of different wards are not same in terms of existing urban infrastructure as well as public service delivery which create painful impact in the daily life of local people of different wards. It is evinced that there is a wide gap between minimum entitlements of the service provisions delivered and the ever increasing demand of the stakeholders. Tamluk municipality is no exception in this situation. Different urban amenities which are received by the local peoples from municipality are main subject matter. Ward people's perception and satisfaction level regarding the receiving of those amenities are examined here. Besides, the socio-economic conditions are also accessed.

On the other hand, health is very important indicator for human development. In this context the health status of ward's people are also evaluated. Some perception study has carried out on different aspect of health. The peoples are not received this service from Municipality rather they received it from various Govt. or private institution within Tamluk town.

From the aforesaid description it is clearly understood that, the ward's people are received and utilised basic urban amenities from Municipality but the rate of receiving and utilizing capacity are very unequal. This is the main problem. Why and how does it occur? To overcome this problem we adopt some techniques which are described later. A comparative analysis between two wards in terms of socio-economic setup, urban amenities and health status are framed in this project report.

II. Objectives:

Every study has some specific objectives which are carried out by the systematic guide line of theme. The major objectives of this study are as follows:

- To describe the present socio-economic condition of two wards of Tamluk municipality.

- To analyse people's perception and satisfaction about different urban amenities which they received from municipality.

III. Database and Methodology:

The analysis of methods describe above of the present work has been carried out with the help of the following principal sources:

Primary data sources:

- 1) This data were generated in the two wards of municipality through a systematic perception and satisfaction study of local people and their families.

Secondary data sources:

- 1) This data were generated from Tamluk municipality. Mainly ward-wise some indicators were collected from different departments of municipality as secondary data.
2) Some relevant articles and journals were also consulted.

IV. Location and extent

The latitudinal and longitudinal extension of the town is 22°14'30"N to 22°19'30"N and 87°54'10"E to 87°56'45"E respectively. The altitude is 6.5 metre from MSL. The area of the town is 17.86 km². In the eastern portion it is bounded by Rupnarayana River. It is bounded by Bhubannaspur, Nischintabasan, Pairachali, Bhandarbaria and Sonamui villages in the western side of the town. Khandagram and Chandramerh villages are situated in the northern side of it. In southern portion Ajangechia, Guria and Totaberia villages are located. The town consists of 20 wards.

V. Socio-economic Aspect

The socio-economic condition is very important aspect to access the quality or status of life of human being. The peoples are living in family in joint or nuclear mode. Basically this is depending on the mentality and situation of individuals who are involved in families. In Tamluk town the socio-economic aspect of inhabitants of ward no-7 and 12 has described on the basis of some relevant attributes. The attributes are- 1) Demography 2) Education and Occupation 3) Accommodation 4) Household appliances 5) Electricity expenditure. Besides, there are so many attributes to measure the socio-economic situation of individuals which are not presently considered in this context.

Demography

Demography is very important attributes because the whole work has carried out with human being. So without human being the work or any type of social analysis would have not possible.

Table 1 Religion Type of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Religion Type	Ward -7	Ward -12
Hindu	75.56	95.00
Muslim	24.44	5.00
Others	0	0

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the following table it is said that the percentage of Hindu religions are maximum (75.56% and 95.00%) in both wards as compared to Muslim religions. It is very remarkable that in ward-12 the percentage of Muslim religion are very low (5.00%).

Table 2 Caste Structure of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Caste	Ward -7	Ward -12
Gen	93.33	95.00
OBC	5.98	4.49
SC	0.69	0.51
ST	0	0

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the above table it is concluded that in ward-7 the percentage of General populations (93.33%) are higher than the OBC population. Besides, in ward-12 same picture has seen. The percentages of General populations are higher (95.00%) than the OBC population. It is also said that in both wards the percentage of OBC and SC populations are very insignificant.

Table 3 Age-sex pyramid of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Age Group	Ward -7		Ward -12	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-14	20.00	11.21	13.41	15.19
15-25	15.20	18.97	17.07	25.32
26-60	44.80	55.17	50.00	48.10
Above 60	20.00	14.66	19.51	11.39

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

Age-sex pyramid is an important indicator in demography or population studies. It gives a clear view about the distribution of male and female population of said wards. Age sex pyramid is the proportion of male and female population according to interval of different age group. From the above table it is observed that in ward-7 the percentage of male and female populations are more or less same except in age group (26-60) where the percentages of male (44.80%) and female (55.17%) populations are slightly higher than the other age groups. So in this ward the working population are high. On the other hand, in ward-12 the same picture has seen. The percentage of male and female populations are more or less same except in age group (26-60) where the percentages of male (50.00%) and female (48.10%) populations are slightly higher than the other age groups. So in this ward the working population are also high.

Education and occupation

Education is the key factor for social as well as economic development of any society. Knowledge is linked with literacy and the formal education system. Besides, occupation plays a vital role in it because the socio-economic condition is controlled by occupational pattern as direct or indirect medium.

Table 4 Educational Status of wards of Tamluk Municipality

Type of Educational Status	Ward -7	Ward -12
Illiterate	9.96	9.32
Primary	19.09	11.80
Secondary	22.41	17.39
Higher Secondary	11.62	14.29
Under Graduation	15.77	20.50
Post-Graduation	10.37	13.66
Others	10.79	13.04

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the above table it has been observed that in ward-7 the percentage of secondary (22.41%) and under graduate (15.77%) educated peoples are higher than the other educational status. Besides, the percentages of rest of the other status are low to moderate in this ward. On the other hand in ward-12 the percentage of secondary (17.39%) and under graduate (22.50%) educated peoples are higher than the other educational status. From the analysis it is said that in both wards the educational status are very appreciable.

Table 5 Occupational type of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Occupation Type	Ward -7	Ward -12
Doctor	1.27	3.23
Engineer	3.80	3.23
Advocate	7.59	1.61
Govt. Service	27.85	35.48

Pvt. Service	10.13	9.68
Business	26.58	12.90
Labour	11.39	8.06
Others	11.39	25.81

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the following table it is said that occupation patterns are much diversified. In ward-7 it has seen that the percentages of govt. services (27.85%) are higher than the other types of occupation. Besides, the percentages of business (26.58%) profession are also high. On the contrary, in ward-12 it has seen that the percentages of govt. services (35.48%) are higher than the other types of occupation. Besides, the percentages of business (12.90%) profession and other professions (25.81%) are also higher as compare to other type.

Accommodations

Accommodation is very relevant parameter to assess the socio-cultural traits of human being. We know that, shelter or accommodation is the basic need of human being. Here we have tried to represent different attributes of accommodation which are closely associated with human culture and society.

Table 6 Kind of Accommodation of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Kind of Accommodation	Ward -7	Ward -12
Owned	86.67	67.50
Rented House	13.33	32.50

Source: Primary Survey, 2017

From the above table it has observed that in ward-7 the percentages of owned houses (86.67%) are higher than the rented houses (13.33%). On the contrary, in ward-12 the picture is more or less same. Here also the percentages of owned houses (67.50%) are higher than the rented houses (32.50%). One notable think is that which also have reflected in above table that rented house percentages are much higher (32.50%) in ward-12 as compared to ward-7. Here, the percentages are (13.33%).

Table 7 Type of Accommodation of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Type of Accommodation	Ward -7	Ward -12
Cemented	80.00	85.00
Semi-cemented	13.33	15.00
Mud	6.67	0.00

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the following table it is clearly said that, in ward-7 the percentage of cemented houses (80.00%) are maximum as compared to semi-cemented and mud houses. In this ward the life style of peoples are high which has reflected in their accommodation type as socio-cultural medium. On the other hand in ward-12 same picture has seen. Here the percentages of cemented houses (85.00%) are maximum as compared to semi-cemented and mud houses but in this case one remarkable thing is the percentages of mud houses are completely nil as compared to ward-7 where the percentages are (6.67%).

Table 8 Nature of Accommodation of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Nature of Accommodation	Ward -7	Ward -12
One stored	37.78	35.00
Two stored	46.67	55.00
Multi stored	13.33	5.00
Slum hut	2.22	5.00
Total	45	100.00

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the above table it is said that in ward-7 the percentages of one stored and two stored houses are (37.78%) and (46.67%) respectively. Besides, the percentage of multi stored houses and slum huts are moderate (13.33%) to low (2.22%) as compared to others. On the other hand in ward-12 the conditions are more or less

same. Here, the percentages of one stored and two stored houses are (35.00%) and (55.00%) respectively. Besides, the percentage of multi stored houses and slum huts are same (5.00%) as compared to others. From the above analysis it is observed that in both wards the peoples tendency to construct their houses are one or two stored. Multi stored houses percentage are moderate (13.33%) to low (5.00%).

Household appliances

Household appliances which are owned by the local peoples of two wards (7 and 12) of Tamluk municipality has analysed in this context. These household appliances are the distinctive attributes in socio-cultural life of human being. From this explanation we can measure the status of their life and surrounding environment.

Table 9 Household appliances of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Type of Household appliances	Ward -7	Ward -12
Radio	5.41	5.74
TV	19.82	16.75
Tape Recorder	2.25	3.83
CD Player	3.15	3.35
Mobile	20.27	18.66
Cycle	17.57	14.35
Bike	10.81	12.44
Freeze	10.36	13.40
Washing Machine	1.35	2.87
Computer	6.76	6.70
Car	2.25	1.91

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the following table it is observed that the modes of use of household appliances are different in two wards according to their needs. In ward-7 it has been seen that percentages of TV (19.82%), Mobile (20.27%) and cycle (17.57%) are higher than the other type of household appliances. Besides, the percentage of bike (10.81%) and freeze (10.36%) are moderate. Rest of the other appliances percentages are very low. On the contrary, in ward-12 it has been seen that percentages of TV (16.75%), Mobile (18.66%) and cycle (14.35%) are higher than the other type of household appliances. Besides, the percentage of bike (12.44%) and freeze (13.40%) are moderate. Rest of the other appliances percentages are very low. From the above comparative description it is said that local peoples used the household appliances very high to moderate to low range according to their needs.

Electricity expenditure (monthly)

Electricity is very essential in our daily life. We have done our fieldwork on this aspect. Basically we have shown the rate of expenditure on electricity of every individual family of two wards within Tamluk Municipality.

Table 10 Monthly Electricity Expenditure of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Monthly Expenditure in (Rs/-)	Ward -7	Ward -12
Below 250	17.78	17.50
250-500	24.44	30.00
500-750	26.67	27.50
750-1000	22.22	22.50
Above 1000	8.89	2.50

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the above table it is said that in ward-7 the 12 families have given the electricity expenditure ranging from 500 to 750 Rs/- which percentages are (26.67%). Besides, some families have given the electricity

expenditure ranging from 250 to 500 and 750 to 1000 Rs/- which percentages are (24.44%) and (22.22%) respectively. On the other hand in ward-12 the 11 families have given the electricity expenditure ranging from 250 to 500 Rs/- which percentages are (30.00%). Besides, some families have given the electricity expenditure ranging from 500 to 750 and 750 to 1000 Rs/- which percentages are (27.50%) and (22.50%) respectively. From the above discussion it is easily said that all individuals of every ward have afford the monthly expenditure from moderate to high range easily.

VI. Availability and Utilization of Urban Amenities

Urban amenities are very precious items for human being as well as our societies because peoples always want to get better opportunity for their time spearing. Broadly speaking human beings are always wanted to speare their leisure time in different socio-cultural attributes like- cinema, theatre, shopping, travelling, taking foods from restaurant etc. So they want to upgrade their status through that attributes and take lot of funs from those things. On the contrary, as Tamluk is a town and it is located under municipality area, local peoples of different wards are getting so many facilities (amenities) from municipality. In this angle daily public services are received by local peoples. Besides, the intensity of utilizations is also assessed. Some perception study has carried out by the ward peoples on specific amenities in this regards.

6.1 People’s perception and satisfaction on different amenities of Municipality

In this context the amenities means facilities which peoples are received from municipality. For their better up they used those amenities regularly. Those amenities are very essential as daily public services in our societies. The amenities are- 1) Road condition 2) Drainage system 3) Road electrification 4) Garbage treatment 5) Water supply and 6) Sanitation.

6.1.1 Road Conditions

Road is very important public amenities which covered the entire town and their peripheral areas. Transport system completely depends on it.

Table 11 Road’s structure type of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Type of Road's Structure	Ward No-7	Ward No-12
	Respondent	Respondent
All are metalled	66.67	72.50
Most are metalled	26.67	22.50
Few are metalled	6.67	5.00

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the following table it is observed that, in ward-7 the percentages of responses for all metalled roads (66.67%) are higher than the other types of roads. On the other hand, in ward-12 the percentages of responses for metalled roads (72.50%) are higher than the other types of roads. In both ward the percentages of responses for most of metalled roads (26.67% and 22.50%) are moderate and the percentages of responses for few of metalled roads (6.67% and 5.00%) are low as compared to other types of road structure.

Table 12 People’s perception regarding Road’s condition in Rainy season of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

People’s perception regarding Road's Condition in Rain	Ward No-7	Ward No-12
	Respondent	Respondent
Patches come out	46.67	32.50
Water logging	35.56	32.50
Subsidence of road	17.78	35.00

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the above table it is observed that in rainy condition in ward-7 large portion of peoples gives their responses on patches come out (46.67%). Besides, people’s responses on water logging (35.56%) and subsidence of roads (17.78%) takes share from moderate to low level. On the other hand, in rainy condition in ward-12 the scenario more or less same. Here the percentages of responses are more or less (32.50-35.00%).

6.1.2 Drainage systems

Drainage system is also very important aspect because the whole swage system of towns is depends on it. Besides, in rainy season it is very use full to circulate the waste materials in proper way.

Table 13 Drainage cleaning duration of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Drainage cleaning duration	Ward No-7	Ward No-12
	Respondent	Respondent
Once in a week	71.11	60.0
Once in a month	17.78	17.5
Once in six month	11.11	22.5

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

Here the above table shows the peoples opinion regarding drainage cleaning duration. In ward-7 maximum percentages of responses have come on once in a week (71.11%) as compared to other options. Besides, moderate percentages of responses have come on once in a month (17.78%) and few percentages of responses have come on once in a six month (11.11%). On the other hand, in ward-12 condition is almost same. Here maximum percentages of responses have come on once in a week (60.00%) as compared to other options. The percentages of responses of rest of the other two options little bit lower than the first options. The percentages of responses of rest of the other two options are (17.50 and 22.50%) respectively.

Table 14 Drainage system problems of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Type of problems about Drainage system	Ward No-7	Ward No-12
	Respondent	Respondent
Any type smell	37.78	55.00
chocking of channel	20.00	10.00
over spilling of channel	17.78	10.00
None of them	24.44	25.00

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the above table it is demonstrated that perception study has carried out on some local peoples of ward-7 and 12. In ward-7 it has seen that maximum responses have come on any type of smell (37.78%) and none of them (24.44%). in this case we also find that some peoples are not concern regarding the drainage system problem. The percentage of responses of rest of other two options are very low (20.00 and 17.78%) respectively. On the other hand, in ward-12 it has seen that the more or less same condition has prevailed. Maximum percentages of responses have come from first (55.00%) and last (25.00%) options and rest of other two option's percentages are same (10.00%) and low as compared to other options.

6.1.3 Road Electrification

Road electrification is important public services in our societies. Without this service people couldn't do anything after evening.

Table 15 Street Light working condition of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Street light working condition	Ward No-7	Ward No-12
	Respondent	Respondent
Working properly	68.89	70.00
Most of them working properly	24.44	22.50
Few of them working properly	6.67	7.50

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the above table it is observed that in both wards the percentages of responses (68.89 and 70.00%) come from first options which are comparatively higher than the other two options. The percentage of responses of

second options in ward-7 are little bit higher (24.44 %) than the ward-12 (22.50%). In both ward the percentages of responses of third options are very insignificant (6.67 and 7.50%) as compared to first two options.

Table 16 Fused Street Light’s replacing time of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Fused Street light's replacing time	Ward No-7	Ward No-12
	Respondent	Respondent
Immediately	46.67	37.50
Within 3 days	22.22	25.00
Within a week	26.67	32.50
More than aweek	4.44	5.00

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

This table shows the replacing time of fused street light. Some perception study has carried out on this aspect. It is shown that in ward-7 large percentages of responses have come on first options which are comparatively higher (46.67%) than the other options. The percentages of responses of second and third options are more or less same (22.22 and 26.67%) respectively. On the other hand, in ward-12 the large percentages of responses have come on first (37.50%) and third (32.50%) options. The rest of the options percentages are moderate to low (25.00-5.00%).

6.1.4 Garbage Treatment

The garbages are staged in our home and outside. This creates bad smell which is very harmful for human societies. So in this condition these garbage cleaning or proper treatments to remove the garbages are required positively.

Table 17 Garbage Van coming duration of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Duration of garbage van comes	Ward No-7	Ward No-12
	Respondent	Respondent
Everyday	75.56	90.00
Twice in a week	24.44	10.00

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the above table it is said that in both ward garbage van coming duration are very positive. In ward-7 maximum percentages of responses have come on first option (75.56%) and minimum percentages of responses have come on second option (24.44%). On the contrary, in ward-12 the same condition has prevailed. In this case maximum percentages of responses have come on first option (90.00%) and minimum percentages of responses have come on second option (10.00%). So it is definitely said that the garbage van comes often everyday in the above said wards.

Table 18 Garbage Van cleaning duration of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Duration of garbage vat cleared	Ward No-7	Ward No-12
	Respondent	Respondent
Everyday	60.00	62.50
Twice in a week	40.00	37.50

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the following table it is observed that in both ward same condition has seen. Broadly speaking in ward-7 the maximum responses have come from the first option (60.00%) and rest of percentages of responses have come from second option (40.00%) which is comparatively lower than the first option. On the other hand, in ward-12 percentage of responses of first option is (62.50%) and second option is (37.50%).

6.1.5 Water quality

Water is very essential thing for the survival of human beings in societies because without water the human being can't live.

Table 19 Water qualities problem of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Type of problems regarding water quality	Ward No-7	Ward No-12
	Respondent	Respondent
Unclean water	40.00	32.50
Iron in water	60.00	67.50

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the following table it is observed that, in ward-7 the percentage of responses on unclean water are higher (40.00%) than the percentage of responses (32.50%) of ward-12. On the other hand, the condition is completely reverse. In ward-7 the percentage of responses on iron water are lower (60.00%) than the percentage of responses (67.50%) of ward-12. So it is clearly said that in both ward the iron in water are the big problem as compared to unclean water.

Table 20 People’s perception regarding water quality in summer of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

People’s perception regarding water quality in summer	Ward No-7	Ward No-12
	Respondent	Respondent
Yes	46.67	57.50
No	53.33	42.50

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the above table it is said that in ward-7 (53.33%) responses have come from second option as compared to the first option (46.67%). On the other hand, in ward-12 the condition is completely reverse. Here, (57.50%) responses have come from first option as compared to the second option (46.67%). So it is said that during summer time in ward-7 the water problem is little bit low as compared to the water problem of ward-12.

6.1.6 Sanitation system

Sanitations are the prime services in our societies. The municipality has given this facility in every ward and road side. Some perception survey has carried out through questionnaires to find out the actual scenario of various wards.

Table 21 People’s perception regarding construction of public toilet near locality of two wards of Tamluk Municipality

Construction of Public Toilet near locality	Ward No-7	Ward No-12
	Respondent	Respondent
Yes	31.11	52.50
No	68.89	47.50

Source: Primary Survey, 2022

From the above table it is demonstrated that, in ward-7 maximum responses have come from the second option (68.89%) as compared to the first option (31.11%). On the contrary, in ward-12 the condition is totally opposite. Here, maximum responses have come from the first option (52.50%) as compared to the second option (47.50%).

7.1 Major Findings

As this study has depicted on two wards in comparative mode, certainly some findings are very prominent in this account. The major findings are as follows-

1. In ward-7 it has seen that, the primary (19.19%) and secondary (22.41%) educated peoples are higher as compared to other types. On the other hand, in ward-12 the secondary (17.39%) and under graduation (20.50%) educated peoples are higher as compared to other types.
2. In ward-7 it has seen that, (27.85%) and (26.58%) peoples are engaged in govt. services and businesses respectively. On the contrary, in ward-12 (35.48%) and (25.81%) peoples are engaged in govt. services and other services respectively. It also has seen that, the percentages of Doctors, Engineers and Advocates are very insignificant in this case.
3. In ward-12 the percentage of rented houses are little bit higher (32.50%) as compared to the rented houses (13.33%) of ward-7.

4. In both ward the dominant household appliances are TV (19.82 and 16.75%), Mobiles (20.27 and 18.66%) and cycles (17.57 and 14.35%). Besides, the percentages of rest of the other appliances are moderate to low.
5. In ward-7 it has seen that, maximum families opinions are during rainy season the patches come out (46.67%) as compared to the other problems in this ward. On the other hand, in ward-12 maximum families opinions are during rainy season the subsidence of the road (35.00%) as compared to the other problems in this ward.
6. In both ward it has seen that, maximum families opinions regarding the drainage system are bad smell are come out which percentages are (37.78 and 55.00%) respectively. Besides, few families opinions are this incidents are not occurred which percentages are (24.44 and 25.00%) respectively.
7. In the case of garbage treatment it has seen that in both wards maximum families opinions are the garbage van comes often everyday and garbage vat clearing work has done properly.
8. In case of water quality it has seen that in both wards maximum families opinions are waters are iron full. Besides, in case of sanitation it has seen that in ward-7 maximum families opinion (68.89%) are against the construction of public toilet near locality but in ward-12 maximum families opinion (52.50%) are for the construction of public toilet near locality.

7.2 Suggestions

On the basis of major findings which have already described in above, some suggestions are given in this situation. Those suggestions are as follows-

1. Some stress should be given on education status. In both ward the families should take major responsibility to increase the educational quality of their members for their future upliftment.
2. During the rainy season the municipality should take positive steps regarding the drainage and road problem issues. In ward-7 patches come out from drain is the serious issue. To check this problem daily drain cleaning is very essential and in ward-12 road subsidence is the burning issue. To check this problem some repairing of roads mainly subsidence portion are very necessary.
3. The municipality should take extra protection about drainage system because in said two wards it has seen that, the bad smell always comes from the drain. So in this condition either cemented cover is very argent to check that bad smell or regularly Bleaching powder or DDT spray is very important by municipality staff.
4. Water problem is the burning issue in these two wards. It may be qualitative or quantitative. The municipality should take proper measure to check the problem. Regularly ferule wash and check the water pipe line are very important task in this case.
5. Municipality should construct public toilet in locality in proper manner. Broadly speaking, within wards where the areas are open and no houses are concentrated, the toilet may be constructed there. In this situation one thing must be kept in our mind that, any type of bad smell would not spread from that toilet and one guard should post there.

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