3.1) LOCATION AND HISTORY

Location:

Orient Paper mills, Amlai is a unit of orient Paper and industries Ltd. (Regd. Office at unit viii plot no. 7, Bhavnagar, Bhubaneswar, Orissa). The plant is located at Amlai in Burhar block of district Shahdol, Madhya Pradesh. Amlai is located at North Latitude of 23 degree 9 minutes, east longitude of 81 degree 38 minutes and is about 525 meter above MSL (Mean Sea Level). The Mill is about 3 K.M from the Amlai railway station, which lies in Katni- Bilaspur Broad Gauge railway section of south Eastern railways, and is connected to Bhopal, Delhi, Puri, Varanasi, Bilaspur and other parts of India. Amlai is approximately 980 K.M. from Delhi, K.M. 580 K.M. from the state capital Bhopal and 30 K.M. from the district headquarters Shahdol. The distances of some of the other nearby important places are- annuppur 13 K.M., Bilaspur 164 K.M., katni 154 K.M. and Amarkantak 80 K.M.

The plant is surrounded by forest-land on three direction, North, South and west. Keeping in view the nature and size of the plant, the nature of pollutants and guidelines lay down by the regulatory agencies; it has been decided to cover an area
of 10 K.M. radiuses. These villages mostly fall in burhar block of sohagpur Tehsil with a few in annuppur and Jaithari blocks of Annuppur Tehsil.

**Topography:**

The area is a part of Baghel-Khand plateau and the topography is mildly undulating with general height of the study area varying from 430 K.m. to 480 K.M. above MSL. River sone, a tributary of river Ganga, passes through the study area, at a distance of about 1.5 K.M. East of the plant in the direction of South to North. The river meanders with the study area whereas the mill is in convex side of the meander. There are a number of tenaus, which are being used for cultivation and sand collection for construction purposes. In the North eastern side of the mills the ground slope is towards the river where the surface water flows by gravity. The slope angle varies from 2 degrees to 10 degrees.

**Major Industrial Activities in the study area:**

In 10 K.M. radius study area, major industrial establishments apart from Orient Paper Mills Amlai, which contribute to the environment pollution, are as follows:

- Hukumchand Jute and industries Ltd., 156 TPD caustic soda plant.
- Amarkantak thermal Power Station-300 mw Thermal Power station of MPEB.
- South eastern Coal fields limited. A complex of collieries of Sohagpur area.
- Sumangal Chemicals, calcium Chlorine manufacturing unit.
- A few lime kilns.

**Geology of the study:**

The generalised geological sequence of the study area shows formations of recent age. Below these two unconformity formation is found of lower Permian, Upper Carboniferous and pre-Cambrian ages. Alluvium and diluvium formations are found in recent age. The lithology being alluvium or soil. The study has thick
alluvium cover. In the upper Permian age, supra Barakar formations are found. On the basis of distinct variation in colour and lithological characters and non-occurrence of coal bands and seams, the lithology is yellow, pink, brown, reddish and purple, fine to course grained sandstone. Pink, brown, purple and reddish clays are found with occasional ferruginous bands and silicification and presence of small pebbles. Lower Permian is characterized by Barakar formations. Thickness of Barakar is not known as no borehole has been deepened up to Talchirs. The lithology of Barakar is white grey sandstone, shale, carb shale and coal seams. The coal seams are found in Barakar, which are being extensively mined in the study area. Below this, Talchirs formation is found, that belong to Upper Carboniferous age, which is devoid of coal. The lithological description based on the bore hole drilled by geological survey of India in surrounding areas show khaki green to bluish green shale clays and siltstones with fine to very coarse grained hard sandstones containing pebbles of granite, gneiss and quartzite. Precambrian age is represented by metamorphic formation which is not exposed.

**Meteorology:**

Once the pollutants are discharged into the atmosphere, there impact is affected by meteorological factors and the nature of pollutants. The impact at any point is a function by its distance and direction from the pollutants source, the transport, diffusion and dispersion of the pollutants into the environment. Since these factors show wide fluctuation with time, meaningful interpretation can only be drawn from a long term and reliable data. Such data is available from the Indian meteorological department (IMD), which maintains a network of meteorological observations at several important locations in the country. It has therefore, been considered to use the IMD data for the nearest station to the study area for comparison. IMD data for the following parameters are available from Pendra road, about 600 KMS away from Amlai in the Southeast direction.

1) Temperature
2) Rainfall
3) Humidity
4) Wind direction and velocity

OPM Amlai has also been collecting the temperature, humidity, rainfall and wind data for monitoring the Ambient Air Quality and keeping a record of weather conditions at Amlai. In order to observe the impacts of existing sources of air pollutants and the observed ambient air quality, it is necessary as a part of EIA study, to collect meteorological data of the local station, to observe variation of wind direction, wind velocity and other meteorological parameters. For this purpose data for the post 10 years, 1998-99 for temperature, humidity and rainfall at Amlai have been used for the present study. The wind direction and wind velocities are also available for some of the months.

☞ Climatology:
   Climatically the area experiences the following 4 seasons:-
a) Summer- from March to June
b) Monsoon- from July to September
c) Autumn- from October to November
d) Winter-from December to February.

The climate of the study area is characteristics by hot summer.

Temperature:
Means of daily maximum and minimum, extreme highest and extreme lowest temperature for each month for IMD station, pendra road, shows the information for OPM, Amlai for the last 10 years.

Observation shows that highest temperature recorded by IMD at Pendra road was 43.9 degree centigrade in the month of May and June whereas lowest was 1.7 degree centigrade in the month of February. Similarly for Amlai the highest
temperature recorded has been 48 degree centigrade. In the month of May and June 1994, whereas the lowest has been 0.5 degree centigrade in Jan 1989.

Due to increase in temperature OPM always faces the problem of water scarcity, but now the company has constructed a dam near Bargawa temple for water storage so that at rainy season water gets stored in it and that has to be used at the summer season so that the production of paper cannot be effected. Every year at the summer season production gets hampered and company has to shut down the process for which they have to face loss in monetary terms. After the construction of dam company has the chance to save these losses which are in terms of crores.

The highest average of monthly mean of daily maximum and lowest average of daily minimum have been observed to be 39.3 degree centigrade in May and 10.1 degree centigrade in Dec. at IMD, pendra road. Similarly for Amlai, the highest average of monthly mean of daily maximum and lowest average of monthly means of daily minimum has been observed to be 41.60 degree centigrade in May and 8.20 degree centigrade in Jan.

The temperature data shows that the study area experiences extremely hot summer and a milder winter season.

**Humidity:**

Moisture in the atmosphere changes the nature and characteristics of the pollutants, provides surface area for suspended dust to coalase and grow in size to settle down from the atmosphere and also enhances the chemical reactions of the gaseous pollutants. At IMD center, Pendra road, the relative humidity has been recorded up to 87% during the monsoon season. In winter the relative humidity ranges between 40-60% and in summer it has been below 40%. Annual means of relative humidity at Pendra road has been 60% and 52% for morning and evening periods respectively for Amlai relative humidity data have been collected on daily basis at 7:00 am in the morning. The relative humidity is very high during the monsoon from July to Oct. The
average monthly values of relative humidity at 7:00 am in the morning are highest at 85.04% in the month of May. The area witnesses a low relative humidity just before the monsoon arrival and has high relative humidity in the rest part of the year.

**Rainfall:**
At meteorological observatory at Pendra the rainfall during monsoon (June to July) was 1227.1 mm out of the total rainfall and 1461.7 mm in the whole year. The total number of rainy days from June to sep. ranges from 11 to 19 with a total of 61 rainy days in this season. In other months there are 0.3 to 5 rainy days with total of 16 days for all months other than monsoon. Heaviest rainfall was recorded as 2621 mm in the month of August. Similarly for Amlai the rainfall during monsoon was 979.9mm out of the rainfall of 1156.9 mm in the whole year. The total number of rainy days from June to September ranges from 11 to 20.1 with a total of 63.4 rainy days in this season. In other months the number of rainy days are from 2.1 to 3.5 with a total of 19.9 days for all months other than monsoon. Heaviest rainfall was recorded as 229 mm on 7th August 1994.

Forest Zones in the Study Area:

The 10 km. area forms the southern part of shahdol district and comes under south shahdol forest division which is bounded by:

- **North** - shahdol forest division and changbhakhar forest division
- **East** - Korba forest division and north Bilaspur forest division
- **South** - Bilaspur forest division and south Mandla forest division
- **West** - North forest division and North shahdol forest division

Forests can be classified into Sal forest and mixed forest.
Biotic Environment:

The biotic environment concerns all kinds of living things which an organism comes into contact with. The place where an organism lives is its habitat which may be a pond, a stream, a river, a forest or a desert. An organism in any habitat is never an independent unit. Its daily existence depends on and is influenced by other organisms around it. The interdependence of the various organisms is illustrated by the nitrogen cycle, the carbon cycle and the food chains. Every organism in the habitat has an important part to play. The function of an organism or the role it plays in the habitat is known as the ecological niche. The biotic environment consist of different kinds (or species) of plants and animals. A population is a group of individuals of the same species occupying a given area. It is expressed in terms of density, i.e. The number of individuals per unit area. The rate of change of a population depends on the birth rate (or the number of new individuals added to it), the death rate and migration. When populations of plants and animals live together under the same environmental conditions they constitute an ecological community. Ponds, open plains, forests and oceans are some examples of communities.

Biotic Component:

Biotic components are the living things that shape an ecosystem. A biotic factor is any living component that affects another organism, including animals that consume the organism in question, and the living food that the organism consumes. Each biotic factor needs energy to do work and food for proper growth. Biotic factors include human influence.

Biotic components are contrasted to abiotic components, which are non-living components of an organism's environment, such as temperature, light, moisture, air currents, etc.
Biotic components usually include:

- Producers, i.e. autotrophs: e.g. plants, they convert the energy [from photosynthesis (the transfer of sunlight, water, and carbon dioxide into energy), or other sources such as hydrothermal vents] into food.
- Consumers, i.e. heterotrophs: e.g. animals, they depend upon producers (occasionally other consumers) for food.
- Decomposers, i.e. detritivores: e.g. fungi and bacteria, they break down chemicals from producers and consumers (usually dead) into simpler form which can be reused.

☞ Abiotic Component:

An ecosystem's abiotic factors may be classified via "SWATS" (Soil, Water, Air, Temperature, Sunlight) In Biology and Ecology abiotic components or abiotic factors are those non-living chemical and physical parts of the environment that affect living organisms and the functioning of ecosystems. They and phenomena associated with them underpin all biology.

☞ Biotic vs. Abiotic:

Organisms with similar needs may compete with one another for resources, including food, space, water, air, and shelter. In any particular environment, the growth and survival of organisms depend on the physical conditions including light intensity, temperature range, mineral availability, soil type, and pH. Physical or non-living factors such as these which influence living things are called abiotic factors. Living factors which influence living things are called biotic factors. Some examples of biotic factors include disease and predation. Abiotic factors are those non-living physical and chemical factors which affect the ability of organisms to survive and reproduce.
Some Abiotic Factors:

- light intensity
- temperature range
- type of soil or rock
- pH level (acidity or alkalinity)
- water availability
- dissolved gases
- level of pollutant

Abiotic factors vary in the environment and determining the types and numbers of organisms that exist in that environment. Factors which determine the types and numbers of organisms of a species in an ecosystem are called limiting factors. Many limiting factors restrict the growth of populations in nature. An example of this would include low annual average temperature average common to the Arctic restricts the growth of trees, as the subsoil is permanently frozen.

Biotic factors are all the living things or their materials that directly or indirectly affect an organism in its environment. This would include organisms, their presence, parts, interaction, and wastes. Factors such as parasitism, disease, and predation (one animal eating another) would also be classified as biotic factors.

Some Biotic Factors are:

- parasitism
- disease
- predation

Carrying Capacity:

Carrying capacity is the maximum number of organisms the resources of an ecosystem can support. The carrying capacity of the environment is limited by the available abiotic and biotic resources (limiting factors), as well as the ability of
ecosystems to recycle the residue of dead organisms through the activities of bacteria and fungi.

3.2) INFRASTRUCTURE PLANNED AND SISTER CITIES

Infrastructure of O.P.M colony is very good, the whole colony is very well designed and the infrastructure of the whole colony is in such a way that all the quarters of same type are at one location and the officers quarter are at a separate location. Quarters are very well spaced and very well designed so that everywhere sunlight and air reaches, drainage system is also good there is no chance of flood in any condition because of that only. According to the types of quarters lawns are also provided so people can plant trees and look wise also the house looks beautiful.

Sister Cities:

Amlai is a census town in Shahdol and Anuppur districts in the state of M.P., India. It essentially has 6 parts in it:

1. OPM colony
2. Hukumchand Jute Mills (HJM) colony
3. Coalfields colony
4. Soda Factory
5. Birla Mandir
6. Coal Mines

1) OPM Colony:

It is situated between Burhar and Amlai. Orient Paper Mills provides quarters for their employees. It is divided from A to G type, where A type is for workers and G type is for managers. It has very spacious and clean environment. There are many temples, schools and club for the employees. Almost all the employees are allotted
quarters here at very nominal charges and many other benefits are provided such as water supply, electricity, maintenance etc. Many other facilities are there such as weekly markets for vegetables. All these areas are interconnected and the bus facility is also there. Electricity supply for the colony is mainly dependent on MPEB (Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board) which is situated at Chachai, there is a power house inside the company also for the supply of electricity in the factory.

2) **Hukumchand Jute Mills (HJM) colony:**

It is separate colony for the employees of HJI which is also a part of OPM.

3) **Coalfields colony:**

In Amlai there are coal mines also and for their employees, coal fields’ colony is there. But for the people who are residing there it is very unsafe place as the land is completely hollow because of blasting. At the time of blasting the nearby places gets affected from it and there are chances of accidents also.

4) **Soda Factory:**

It is also a part of OPM. In this factory soda and different chemicals are produced. For its employees also there is a colony and it is known as Soda Factory colony. OPM takes almost all the chemicals from soda factory required in the production process.

5) **Birla Mandir:**

It is the biggest and the famous temple of this area It is established by Birla. It is a temple of Goddess Bhagvati. This temple is very beautiful. People used to go their especially in the evening time.

6) **Coal Mines:**

There are so many coal mines in this area. Coal exports to different parts of the country from here, Name of some coal mines are as follows- Open cast coal mine, Sohagpur coal mines, Jamuna colliery etc.
3.3) ADMINISTRATION, POLITICS, LAW AND ORDER

Meaning of Administration:

The people responsible for running a business, organization, etc. comes under administration. Administration is defined as the act of managing duties, responsibilities, or rules. An example of administration is the act of the principal in the school managing the faculty and staff and employing the rules of the school system.

In Orient Paper Mills administration is managed by the H.R department. All the responsibility is to be handled by the HR department. Like- managing the attendance of the employees, their in and out time, making rules for the employees and the employers, recruiting the candidates according to their ability, all the policies of the company are handled by this department.

The Administration Officer is responsible for maintaining day to day financial, accounting, administrative and personnel services in order to meet requirements and support service operations.

Scope:

The Administration reports to the Finance manager / Sr. Administration Officer or in some company's to HR Manager and is responsible for assisting with preparation of financial statements, maintaining cash controls supervising the payroll and personnel administration(Attendance, Leaves, Employee benefits,) purchasing, maintaining accounts payable and managing office operations. The Administration Officer must work within municipal policies and procedures and in compliance with all Territorial Acts and Legislation.

Failure to provide adequate services may result in lost or misused revenues, inaccurate financial statements and financial mismanagement for employees, contractors and suppliers if the payroll and/or accounts payables are not processed in an accurate and timely manner.
Responsibilities:

1. Administer and monitor the financial system in order to ensure that the municipal finances are maintained in an accurate and timely manner.
   Main Activities:
   - Assist with preparation of the budget
   - Implement financial policies and procedures
   - Reconcile the general ledger
   - Prepare and reconcile general bank statements
   - Establish and maintain supplier accounts
   - Ensure data is entered into the system
   - Ensure transactions are properly recorded and entered into the computerized accounting system
   - Prepare income statements
   - Prepare balance sheets
   - Assist with the annual audit
   - Maintain financial files and records

2. Oversee the accounts payable and accounts receivable systems in order to ensure complete and accurate records of all money.
   Main Activities:
   - Ensure the safeguarding of all municipal funds
   - Issue, code and authorize purchase orders
   - Reconcile the accounts payable
   - Reconcile the accounts receivable
   - Reconcile weekly deposits
   - Manage distribution of utilities bills and collections of accounts
3. Administer employee files and records in order to ensure accurate payment of benefits and allowances.

Main Activities:
- Administer employment agreements
- Verify and report on benefits payments
- Maintain the leave management system
- Review remittances
- Supervise completion of the payroll
- Review payroll reports

4. Supervise administrative services within the municipal office.

Main Activities:
- Manage the filing, storage and security of documents
- Respond to inquiries
- Manage the repair and maintenance of computer and office equipment
- Maintain insurance coverage’s
- Issue permits and licenses
- Supervise the lands program
- Supervise customer services and respond to customer inquiries
- Assist with preparation of Bylaws
- Assist with preparation and advertising of contract documents
- Administer contracts

5. Perform other related duties as required. In politics, law and order refers to demands for a strict criminal justice system, especially in relation to violent and property crime, through stricter criminal penalties. These penalties may include longer terms of imprisonment, mandatory sentencing, three strikes laws, and in some countries, capital punishment.
Supporters of "law and order" argue that effective deterrence combined with incarceration is the most effective means of crime prevention. Opponents of law and order argue that a system of harsh criminal punishment is ultimately ineffective because it does not address underlying or systemic causes of crime. "Law and order" is a recurring theme in political campaigns around the world. Candidates may exaggerate or even manufacture a problem with law and order, or characterise their opponents as "weak" on the issue, to generate public support. The expression also sometimes carries the implication of arbitrary or unnecessary law enforcement, or excessive use of police powers.

Law and order in O.P.M colony Amlai is good, police of Amlai is capable enough in dealing with occurrences of theft, violence, and disturbance of peace. In case of some strike and violence in colony or company police of Amlai Thana gives their immediate help and if required more force is called from nearby places and police stations to handle the situation. The overall environment of O.P.M colony is peaceful. Security guards and police men are kept on duties at night and police vans are also there for patrolling.

3.4) PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND DEMOGRAPHICS

Physical Features:

Shahdol district has an average altitude of 1000' to 11000'. The southern portion of Nagod Tehsil below 24°30' north latitude is a hilly country consisting of a tangled mass of low hills, and enclosing considerable stretches of level ground. The height of the plateau enclosed by these hills is from 1700' to 1800' generally but occasionally, some of the hills in the south of the tahsil rise to more than 800 feet in height above the plateau. The general slope of the country of the tehsil is towards the east, inclined towards the north in the centre of the tehsil. Amarpatan Tehsil is bounded on the south by the Son river. The Kaimur ridge, with its scarp side to the south, rises suddenly like a wall about eight miles to the north of...
Son river, going towards the east, with slight northerly inclination, almost parallel to the Son river. North of Ram Nagar, an isolated small hill rises to 2,354'. Rest of Amarpatan tehsil is again an alluvial plain drained by the Behar river, which flows more or less parallel to the Mirzapur road, in a north-easternly direction.

The south western Maihar tehsil consists mainly of sandstones of Bhandar series, concealed in great part by alluvium. Beyond 80°44' east longitude the Kaumur ridge runs through the heart of the broader eastern portion of the tehsil dividing the basin of the Mahanadi from that of the Tons.

Geography of District Shahdol:

Longitude : 80°21' and 81°23' East
Latitude : 23°58' and 25°12' North

Geographical Area:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Geographical Area</th>
<th>Shahdol</th>
<th>Madhya Pradesh</th>
<th>Remark</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Geographical Area</td>
<td>742432 Hectare / 7502 km2</td>
<td>308,252 km2</td>
<td>2.4% of Total Area</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Height from sea level : 317 Mtrs.
Average Rain Fall : 817.6mm (Year 2008-09)

Demographics:
As of 2001 India Census, Amlai had a Population of 30,292. Males constitute 53% of the population and females 47%. Amlai has an average literacy rate of 65%
higher than the national average of 59.5%; with 61% of the males and 39% females literate. 15% of population is under 6 years of age.

Not only this but it is a group of industries like Paper mills, jute factory, Coal mines and so on that came together to form the place called Amlai. Children up to senior secondary school are trained under the guidance of Nuns who established Carmel Convent Senior Secondary School in 1990. This is the only convent institution for studies in this place and it plays major role in making the literacy rate grow higher than national average. According to the demographic location, this place is beautifully gifted by nature beauty with forests surrounding the entire place. It is not less than a hill station. During winters fog covers this place as a blanket. Winters are guarded by a low temperature that goes as low as 2 degree. Birla temple in the premises of OPM colony is a good place to visit, Amarkantak is popular tourist hill station, connected through national highway 7, which is about 80 kms. Amlai has no tourist importance but it’s an important town of central region for its industries and coal fields.

3.5) RELIGION, LANGUAGE AND EDUCATION

3.5.1) Religion:

India is a country of varied religions. People of all religions stay almost in all parts of India. As OPM is situated in Madhya Pradesh, which is the heart of India. It has people of all the religions like – Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs as well as Christians. But majority of public belongs to Hindu community, whereas people of all religions work together without any caste or religious discrimination. All religions are treated equally in the company. People of all religions enjoy all the festivals together like- Holi, Dusshera, Diwali, Ganesh puja, Navratri, Christmas etc. There is a community club for staff as well as workers. There they used to celebrate these festivals with enjoyment. Many competitions like rangoli, drawing and painting fancy dress dance
competition, song competition, quiz competition etc are held for their children and ladies. Company provides funds as well as prizes for them. People of Muslim, Sikh and Christian community are comparatively lesser than the people who follow Hindu religion. Chhat puja is one of the famous festivals as most of the people belong to U.P and Bihar where chat puja is celebrated. It is the festival of god sun and chat mai.

In this festival ladies have fast for 3 days and have food only after giving ‘Agrh’ to lord sun. On the first day of the festival they used to sing bhajans and on the second day Prasad of kheer is distributed to all the devotees and on main puja day they give argh to lord sun.

There is a small community of people who belong to Christianity; they use to celebrate Christmas on 25th December. Before 10 days they used to sing carol songs by visiting the people of their own community. There is a church in Amlai. On 25th December they prepare cakes and different kind of sweets and distribute them among their friends and relatives. They decorate their houses with Christmas tree, lights and especially with a star. This star shows that lord Jesus has taken birth here.

Malayalam people used to celebrate Onam. On this day they use to prepare rangoli by using petals and leaves of different trees instead of colours. Ladies wear white sari with golden border. They put chandan by using coin on their forehead and gajra which is lucky symbol for them.

Durga puja of Bengalis is also celebrated in Amlai. Idol of goddess durga is placed for 9 days. Various cultural activities like dhupiya dance and garba dance performed by children of the OPM colony. Children enjoy by having snacks of different type arranged on stalls by local vendors and by using different kind of swings like – sea saw etc. On the last prizes of all competitions are distributed by the heads of various departments of the company.
**Dusshera:** After Durga puja 10th day is celebrated as Dusshera. In which the statue of Ravan, kumbhkaran and Meghnath is placed in the community club of OPM. These statues are put on fire by a boy who plays the role of Ram in the presence of public and senior officers of OPM. Children enjoy by purchasing ballons and different kinds of toys from the mela.

**Teej:** On this day ladies keep fast for one day for the long life of their husband. On this festival they worship god shiva and goddess parvati. They gather and sing bhajans whole night and prepare gujiya and other sweets.

**Gangaur:** Gangaur festival is celebrated by rajasthani ladies. Both married as well as unmarried women used to fats and worship on this day and worship lord Shiva for prosperity and well being of their husbands. Girls also fast with a wish of good husband. Kheer and churma which is speciality of Rajasthan is prepared for bhog. Idol of gangaur is ishar and is made by mud and on 16th day it is immersed in water.

**3.5.2) Language:**

Similarly, as Madhya Pradesh is mixture of religions it is also constituted with the people of various languages. The language mostly spoken in M.P is Hindi whereas in Amlai where the orient paper mill is situated Bundelkhandi, Bihari, Rewadi etc are spoken.

**3.5.3) Education:**

There are various schools in Amlai where the children of employees get education. Hindi as well as English both type of medium of education is there. Carmel school which is an English medium school established more than 20 years before. The strength of the school is about 2500. This school is up to 10th for girls as well as boys and up to 12th for girls only. This is the most famous and popular school of this area. There is other English medium school such as R.C English medium which is established by Rewa coal fields. OPM English medium school which runs on the funds
provided by the Mill. M.G.M is another Christian school and this is the only school with ICSE board in this area. Hindi medium schools are also there. Government schools are also there.

3.6) TRANSPORTATION, COMMERCIAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES

3.6.1) Transportation:

➢ **Road:** Amlai is approximately 980 Km. from Delhi, 580 Km. from the state capital Bhopal and 50 Km. from the district headquarters shahdol. Many private buses runs daily service to major cities of M.P. such as Anuppur, Bilaspur, Katni and Amarkantak.

➢ **Railways:** Amlai Railway station falls on Katni- Bilaspur gauge railway section of south eastern railways and is connected to Bhopal, Delhi, Puri, Varanasi, Bilaspur and other parts of India.

➢ **Airport:** There is only one airport at Lalpur, Which is approximately 25 Kms. away from OPM. Most of the chartered planes and helicopters land over there. Construction of Lalpur airport is still under progress. Government is planning to make it National Airport.

3.6.2) Commercial and Business Services:

Business & Commercial Services (BCS) provides a wide range of services to individuals and companies, whether they’re based inside the state or elsewhere. Business & Commercial Services is the starting point for entrepreneurs wishing to transact business in the state. Consumers can search for a unique name for their company as well as file the appropriate document types for their business. The BCS Division also records trademarks, files notary public certifications, issues Authentication of Documents and Apostilles, and records Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) Filings.