

BY FAX

GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA
HOME DEPARTMENT

OFFICE ORDER

HOME-PROT-RA-0003/2024 31797 / RES, Bhubaneswar, Dated: 31-08-2024

Accommodation in Odisha Bhawan, Mumbai is reserved in favour of the following persons which can be availed on payment of rent as noted below. If reservation is not availed or not cancelled by the Home Department, the allottee has to pay 50% of the rent otherwise payable. The allottees are request to share their feedback on their experience in the Bhawan using the link in the SMS received after check out.

Allotment List

Sl No	Name , Designation & Address	Period of Stay	Suite/Room No	During Stay Conveyance	Arrival	Departure	Rent(Per Day/Per Room/Per Bed) In INR
1	Binapani Das, Librarian, Law Department & Sailendra Das, Retd Gov Employee, Department Of Agriculture, EB-641, brit colony badagada	02-09-2024 09:00 to 07-09-2024 08:00 (EXT)	403	No			300
2	Rajendra Narayan Pradhan & Usha Rani Rout & Saswat Rout, SG -12 , LANE - 2 , SREEKHETRA VIHAR AIGINIA, BHUBANESWAR	01-09-2024 09:00 to 04-09-2024 08:00	207	No			1100
3	Sekh Sudia & Mir Sasijul , Patharapura Jaleswar Balasore Odisha 756032	01-09-2024 09:00 to 08-09-2024 08:00	401-B1	No			100
			401-B2				100
4	Bibekananda Nayak & Baikuntha nayak, At-posa po-hakapada ps-delang puri	02-09-2024 09:00 to 05-09-2024 08:00	303-B3	No			200
			303-B2				200
5	Jagnyaswar Meher & Kanti Meher & Amit Meher, At/Po-Kutmunda, Patnagarh, Odisha	01-09-2024 09:00 to 04-09-2024 08:00	210	No			1100

6	JITENDRA PRADHAN & SOMENDRA PRADHAN & DILLIP KUMAR MAHABHOI & RAMACHANDRA RANA & PRIYADARSHI PRATYUSH PATRA & KUNA BARIK & DIPTI RANJAN NANDA & PRASHANT PATRA, QRS NO. IVR-10/2, UNIT-II, BHUBANESWAR	31-08-2024 09:00 to 02-09-2024 08:00 (EXT)	208	No			1200
			204				1200
		02-09-2024 09:00 to 03-09-2024 08:00 (EXT)	208				2200
			204				2200
7	S Sushree Sangita Samal & S Rajeev Gourab & Anchal Priya Samal & Anshuman Samal, Bhubaneswar	31-08-2024 09:00 to 07-09-2024 08:00 (EXT)	409	No			500
8	Butu Charan Sahoo & Debaki Sahoo & Manas Kumar Nath, Keonjhar	01-09-2024 09:00 to 02-09-2024 08:00 (EXT)	211	No			2100
9	AP Oyaskanta & Premalata Mahanta & Anam Mahanta, Dhobadiha PS Town dist Keonjhar	31-08-2024 09:00 to 05-09-2024 08:00	304	No			400
10	Butu Charan Sahoo & Debaki Sahoo Mother, Keonjhar	02-09-2024 09:00 to 09-09-2024 08:00	101-B2	No			100
			101-B1				100
11	Rekha Agarwal & Santosh Agarwal, Bhubaneswar	31-08-2024 09:00 to 05-09-2024 08:00	401-B4	No			100
			401-B3				100

Modified List

SI No	Name , Designation & Address	Period of Stay	Previous Order No	Previous Order Date	Previous Suite/Room No	Previous Rent(Per Day/Per Room/Per Bed) In INR	Modified Suite/Room No	Modified Rent(Per Day/Per Room/Per Bed) In INR
1	Binapani Das, Librarian, Law Department & Sailendra Das, Retd Gov Employee, Department Of Agriculture, EB-641, Brit Colony Badagada	30-08-2024 09:00 to 02-09-2024 08:00	31324	29-08-2024	206,206	1000,1000	206,403	1000,300

Cancelled List

SI No	Name , Designation & Address	Period of Cancellation	Suite/Room No	Mode of Cancel
1	Gangadhar Panda & Satyavrata Panda & Jayaprada Rath & Anshuman Panda, Madhusudan Nagar, Talabania, Puri, Odisha. 752002	30-08-2024 09:00 to 02-09-2024 08:00	207	FULL

2	Jitendra Kumar Lenka & Bapun Kumar Lenka & Papun Kumar Lenka, At-Dihakhauni, Po-Badakumari, P.s-Bolgarh, Dist-Khurda, Pin-752065	31-08-2024 09:00 to 04-09-2024 08:00	304	PARTIAL
3	Aruna Mohanty & Ashok ku Mohanty, Plot No - 2026, Bada Danda Sahi, Old Town, Bhubaneswar - 751002	31-08-2024 09:00 to 01-09-2024 08:00	210	PARTIAL

N.B.(1) The reservation is subject to clearance of outstanding dues if any. (2) Valid for allottee only. (3) Any reservation is subject to cancellation/modification under unforeseen circumstances. (4) Check in at 9:00AM and Check out at 08.00 AM. (5) The Allottees are requested to produce their photo identity cards at the reception counter for identification. (6) Reservation status can be accessed in the Website <https://bhawan.homeodisha.gov.in> of Home Department.

P. Leish
31-08-2024
Under Secretary to Government

Memo No 31798 / RES Dated: 31-08-2024

Copy forwarded to the Manager, Odisha Bhawan, Mumbai for information and necessary action.

P. Leish
31-08-2024
Under Secretary to Government

Memo No 31799 / RES Dated: 31-08-2024

Copy to allottees concerned/Joint Secretary, Home (Pro & Res) Deptt./Home (BE) Deptt./ NIC Co-ordinator for information and necessary action.

P. Leish
31-08-2024
Under Secretary to Government

1. The first step in the process of the scientific method is to ask a question. This question should be based on an observation or a problem that you want to solve. For example, you might observe that plants grow better in some soils than others and ask, "What is the best soil for growing tomatoes?"

2. The second step is to do background research. This means finding out what other people have already discovered about the topic. You can do this by reading books, articles, or websites. For example, you might find out that tomatoes need a lot of nutrients to grow well.

3. The third step is to form a hypothesis. A hypothesis is a statement that you think is true, but you need to test it. For example, you might hypothesize that "Tomatoes will grow best in soil with a lot of compost." This hypothesis is testable because you can grow tomatoes in different soils and see which one works best.

4. The fourth step is to test the hypothesis. This means doing an experiment to see if your hypothesis is correct. You would grow tomatoes in different soils (one with a lot of compost, one with less, and one with no compost) and see which one grows the best. You would need to make sure that all the other things (like water and sunlight) are the same for all the plants.

5. The fifth step is to analyze the data. This means looking at the results of your experiment and seeing if they support your hypothesis. If the tomatoes in the soil with a lot of compost grew the best, then your hypothesis was correct. If they didn't, then your hypothesis was wrong.

6. The sixth step is to draw a conclusion. This means stating what you have learned from your experiment. For example, you might conclude that "Tomatoes grow best in soil with a lot of compost." This conclusion is based on the data you collected during your experiment.

7. The seventh step is to communicate your results. This means sharing what you have learned with other people. You can do this by writing a report, giving a presentation, or publishing your findings in a journal. This helps other people to learn from your experiment and to do their own experiments.

8. The eighth step is to repeat the experiment. This means doing the experiment again to see if you get the same results. This is important because it helps to make sure that your results are reliable and not just a one-time thing.

9. The ninth step is to apply the results. This means using what you have learned to solve a problem or to make something better. For example, you might use your results to decide which soil to use for growing tomatoes in your garden.

10. The tenth step is to evaluate the process. This means thinking about how you did the experiment and seeing if you can do it better next time. For example, you might think about how you measured the growth of the tomatoes and see if you can do it more accurately.

11. The eleventh step is to share your results. This means telling other people about what you have learned. You can do this by writing a report, giving a presentation, or publishing your findings in a journal. This helps other people to learn from your experiment and to do their own experiments.

12. The twelfth step is to repeat the experiment. This means doing the experiment again to see if you get the same results. This is important because it helps to make sure that your results are reliable and not just a one-time thing.

13. The thirteenth step is to apply the results. This means using what you have learned to solve a problem or to make something better. For example, you might use your results to decide which soil to use for growing tomatoes in your garden.

14. The fourteenth step is to evaluate the process. This means thinking about how you did the experiment and seeing if you can do it better next time. For example, you might think about how you measured the growth of the tomatoes and see if you can do it more accurately.

15. The fifteenth step is to share your results. This means telling other people about what you have learned. You can do this by writing a report, giving a presentation, or publishing your findings in a journal. This helps other people to learn from your experiment and to do their own experiments.

16. The sixteenth step is to repeat the experiment. This means doing the experiment again to see if you get the same results. This is important because it helps to make sure that your results are reliable and not just a one-time thing.

17. The seventeenth step is to apply the results. This means using what you have learned to solve a problem or to make something better. For example, you might use your results to decide which soil to use for growing tomatoes in your garden.

18. The eighteenth step is to evaluate the process. This means thinking about how you did the experiment and seeing if you can do it better next time. For example, you might think about how you measured the growth of the tomatoes and see if you can do it more accurately.

19. The nineteenth step is to share your results. This means telling other people about what you have learned. You can do this by writing a report, giving a presentation, or publishing your findings in a journal. This helps other people to learn from your experiment and to do their own experiments.

20. The twentieth step is to repeat the experiment. This means doing the experiment again to see if you get the same results. This is important because it helps to make sure that your results are reliable and not just a one-time thing.

21. The twenty-first step is to apply the results. This means using what you have learned to solve a problem or to make something better. For example, you might use your results to decide which soil to use for growing tomatoes in your garden.

22. The twenty-second step is to evaluate the process. This means thinking about how you did the experiment and seeing if you can do it better next time. For example, you might think about how you measured the growth of the tomatoes and see if you can do it more accurately.

23. The twenty-third step is to share your results. This means telling other people about what you have learned. You can do this by writing a report, giving a presentation, or publishing your findings in a journal. This helps other people to learn from your experiment and to do their own experiments.

24. The twenty-fourth step is to repeat the experiment. This means doing the experiment again to see if you get the same results. This is important because it helps to make sure that your results are reliable and not just a one-time thing.

25. The twenty-fifth step is to apply the results. This means using what you have learned to solve a problem or to make something better. For example, you might use your results to decide which soil to use for growing tomatoes in your garden.

26. The twenty-sixth step is to evaluate the process. This means thinking about how you did the experiment and seeing if you can do it better next time. For example, you might think about how you measured the growth of the tomatoes and see if you can do it more accurately.

27. The twenty-seventh step is to share your results. This means telling other people about what you have learned. You can do this by writing a report, giving a presentation, or publishing your findings in a journal. This helps other people to learn from your experiment and to do their own experiments.

28. The twenty-eighth step is to repeat the experiment. This means doing the experiment again to see if you get the same results. This is important because it helps to make sure that your results are reliable and not just a one-time thing.

29. The twenty-ninth step is to apply the results. This means using what you have learned to solve a problem or to make something better. For example, you might use your results to decide which soil to use for growing tomatoes in your garden.

30. The thirtieth step is to evaluate the process. This means thinking about how you did the experiment and seeing if you can do it better next time. For example, you might think about how you measured the growth of the tomatoes and see if you can do it more accurately.

31. The thirty-first step is to share your results. This means telling other people about what you have learned. You can do this by writing a report, giving a presentation, or publishing your findings in a journal. This helps other people to learn from your experiment and to do their own experiments.

32. The thirty-second step is to repeat the experiment. This means doing the experiment again to see if you get the same results. This is important because it helps to make sure that your results are reliable and not just a one-time thing.

33. The thirty-third step is to apply the results. This means using what you have learned to solve a problem or to make something better. For example, you might use your results to decide which soil to use for growing tomatoes in your garden.

34. The thirty-fourth step is to evaluate the process. This means thinking about how you did the experiment and seeing if you can do it better next time. For example, you might think about how you measured the growth of the tomatoes and see if you can do it more accurately.

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40. The fortieth step is to repeat the experiment. This means doing the experiment again to see if you get the same results. This is important because it helps to make sure that your results are reliable and not just a one-time thing.

41. The forty-first step is to apply the results. This means using what you have learned to solve a problem or to make something better. For example, you might use your results to decide which soil to use for growing tomatoes in your garden.

42. The forty-second step is to evaluate the process. This means thinking about how you did the experiment and seeing if you can do it better next time. For example, you might think about how you measured the growth of the tomatoes and see if you can do it more accurately.

43. The forty-third step is to share your results. This means telling other people about what you have learned. You can do this by writing a report, giving a presentation, or publishing your findings in a journal. This helps other people to learn from your experiment and to do their own experiments.

44. The forty-fourth step is to repeat the experiment. This means doing the experiment again to see if you get the same results. This is important because it helps to make sure that your results are reliable and not just a one-time thing.

45. The forty-fifth step is to apply the results. This means using what you have learned to solve a problem or to make something better. For example, you might use your results to decide which soil to use for growing tomatoes in your garden.

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