



# ODISHA ECONOMIC SURVEY

2025-26

HIGHLIGHTS AND  
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS,  
PLANNING & CONVERGENCE DEPARTMENT,  
GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

# Odisha Economic Survey

2025-26

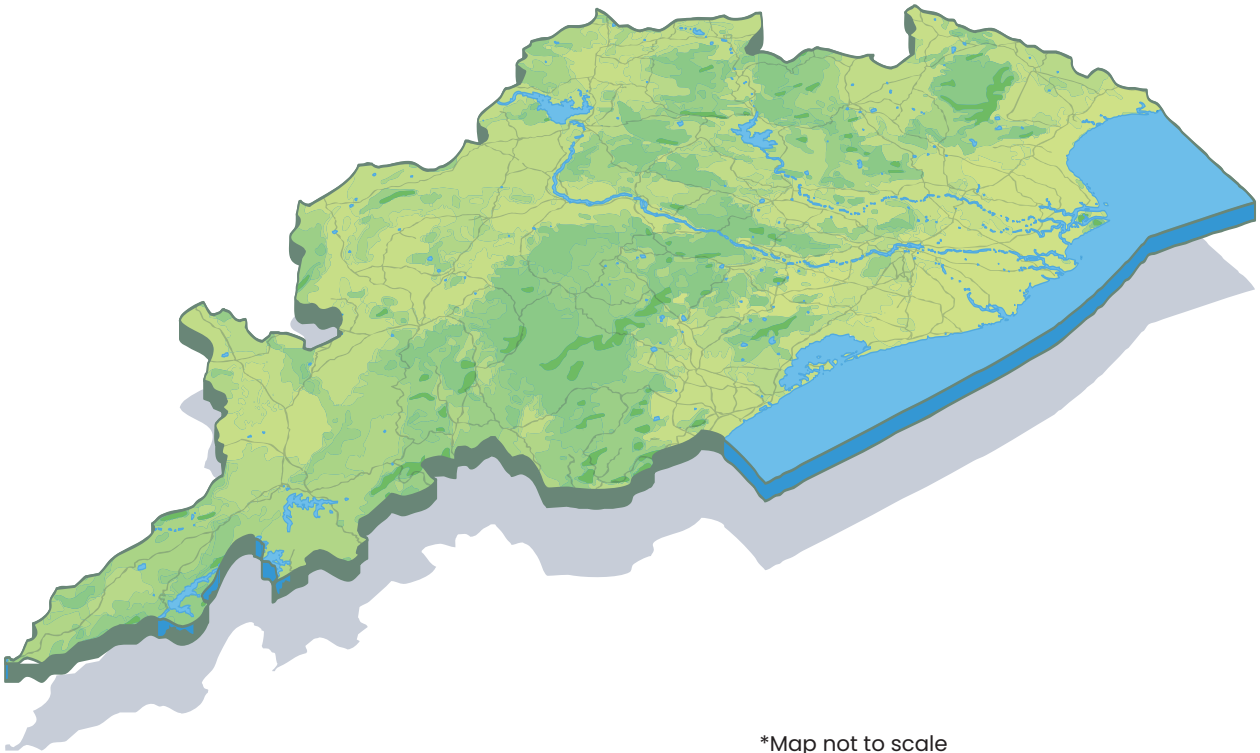
Highlights & Executive Summary

February 2026



Directorate of Economics and Statistics  
Planning and Convergence Department

Government of Odisha



\*Map not to scale

# Odisha Economic Survey

2025-26

## Highlights & Executive Summary

February 2026

The Odisha Economic Survey, 2025-26 has been uploaded on <https://odisha.neva.gov.in> for circulation among Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Assembly on 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2026. The whole document is available in the website of Planning & Convergence Department, Odisha at <https://pc.odisha.gov.in/publication/economic-survey-report> and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Odisha at <https://des.odisha.gov.in> and Odisha Budget website at <https://budget.odisha.gov.in>



Directorate of Economics and Statistics  
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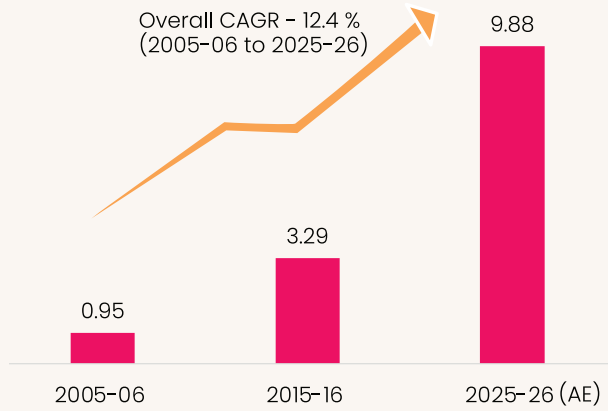
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# MACRO OVERVIEW

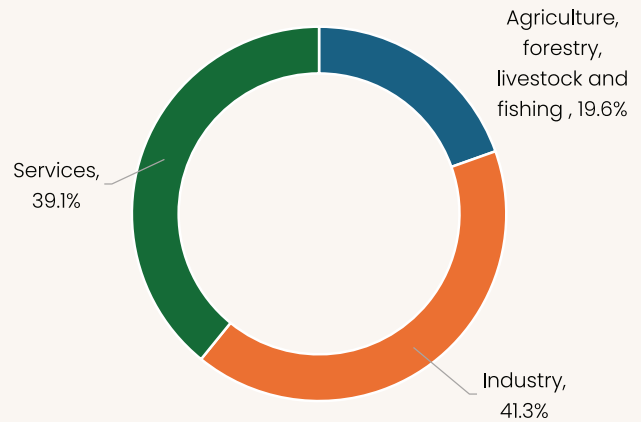
**FIGURE-1: GSDP AT CURRENT PRICES** (in ₹ lakh crore)

Odisha's GSDP reached ₹ 9.88 lakh crores – 10X jump over two decades from 2005-06 to 2025-26



Note: AE- Advance Estimate  
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

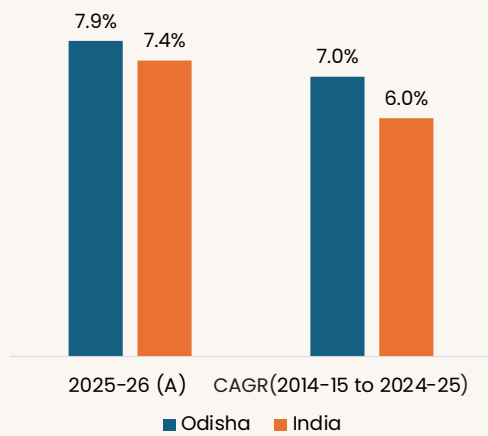
**FIGURE-2: G(S)VA COMPOSITION AT CURRENT PRICES, 2025-26 (AE)**



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

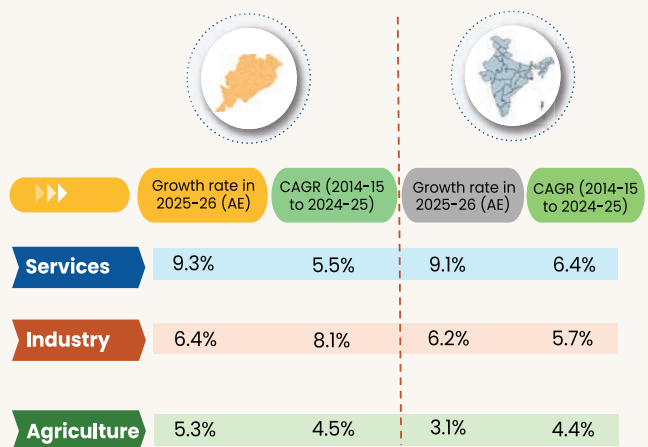
**FIGURE-3: G(S)DP GROWTH RATE AT CONSTANT PRICES, ODISHA & INDIA**

Odisha continues to grow at a higher rate



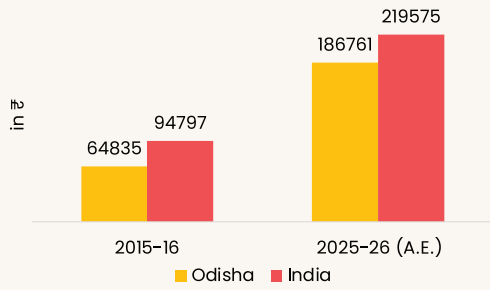
**FIGURE-4: SECTORAL G(S)VA GROWTH RATE AT CONSTANT PRICES, ODISHA & INDIA**

Moving towards a rapid structural shift with high growth of services and Industry

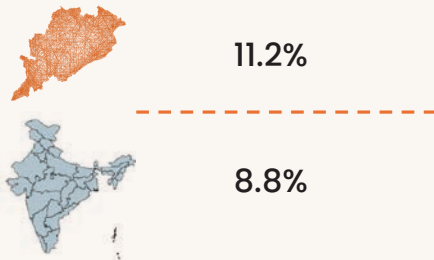


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha, National Accounts Division, MoSPI, Government of India

**FIGURE-5: PER-CAPITA INCOME, AT CURRENT PRICES (in ₹)**



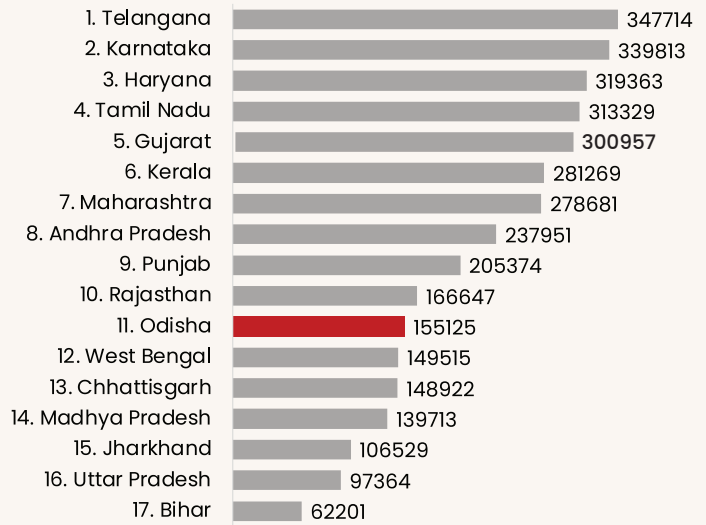
GROWTH IN PER CAPITA INCOME: 10 YEARS CAGR (2015-16 AND 2025-26)



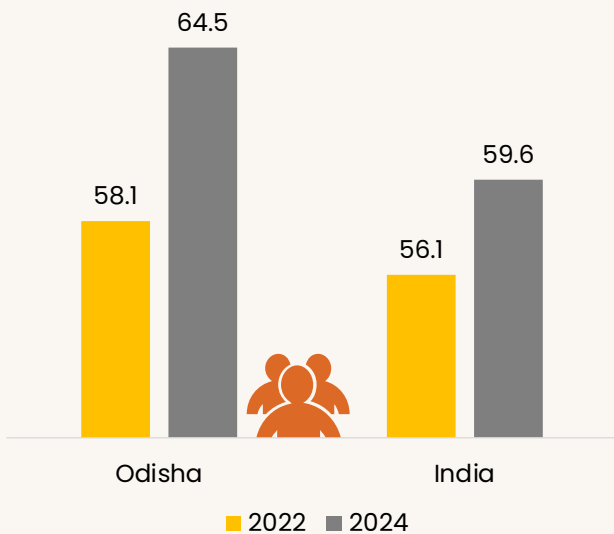
\*Map not to scale

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha and MoSPI, Government of India

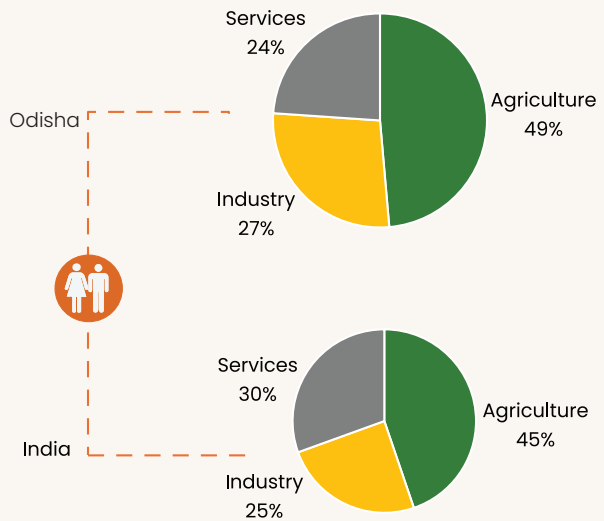
**FIGURE-6: PER CAPITA INCOME OF MAJOR STATES, 2023-24 (in ₹) AT CURRENT PRICES**



**FIGURE-7: LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (in per cent), 15 YEARS+**

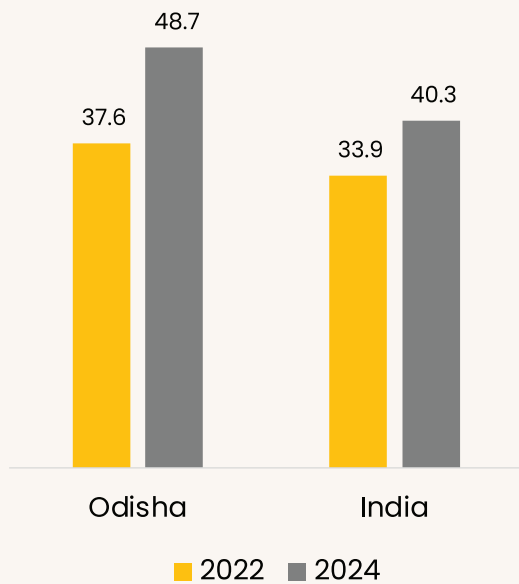


**FIGURE-8: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ACROSS SECTORS, 2024, (in per cent), 15 YEARS+**

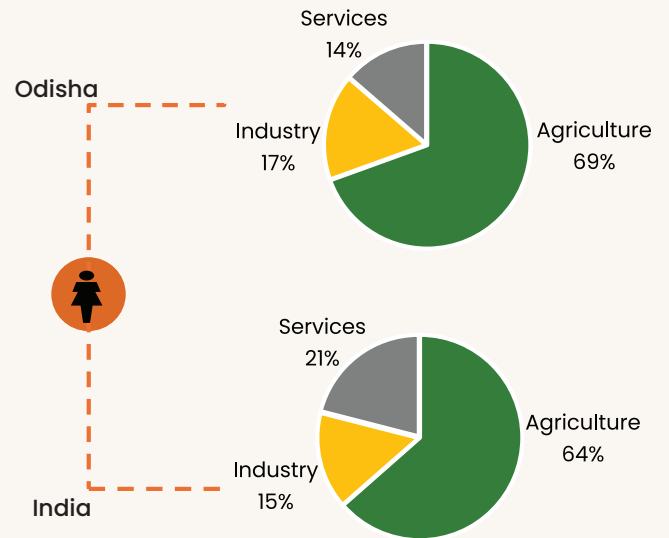


Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey 2022 and 2024, MoSPI, Government of India

**FIGURE-9: FEMALE LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (in per cent), 15 YEARS+**

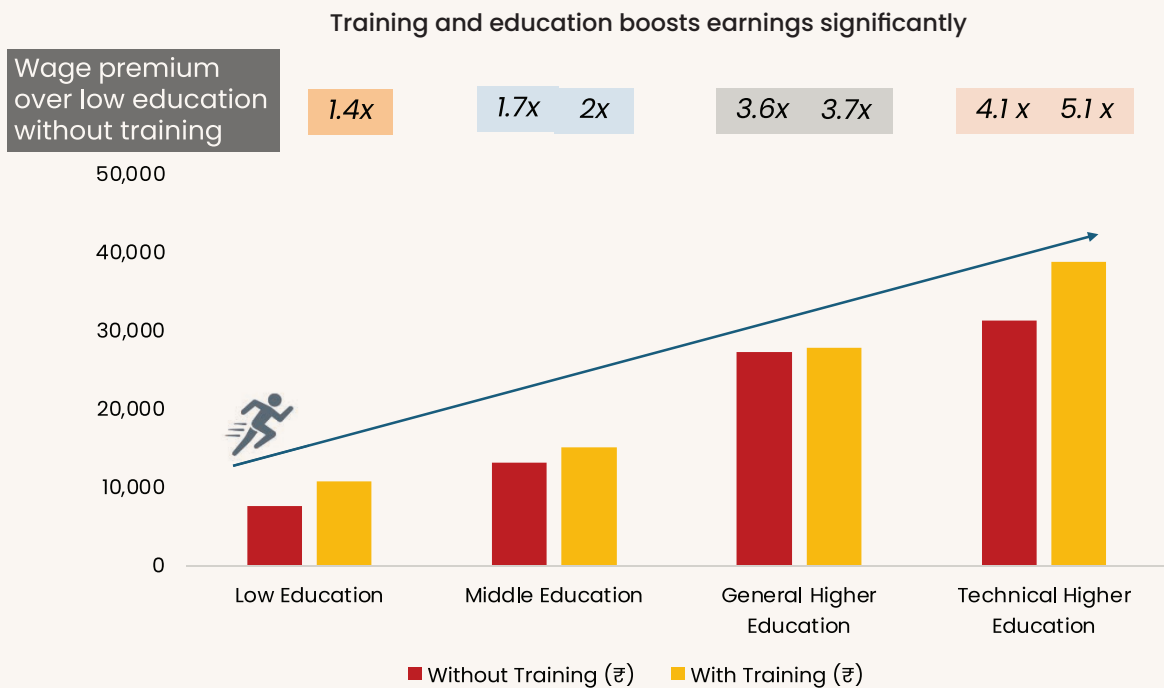


**FIGURE-10: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE WORKERS ACROSS SECTORS, 2024, (in per cent), 15 YEARS+**



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey 2022 and 2024, MoSPI, Government of India

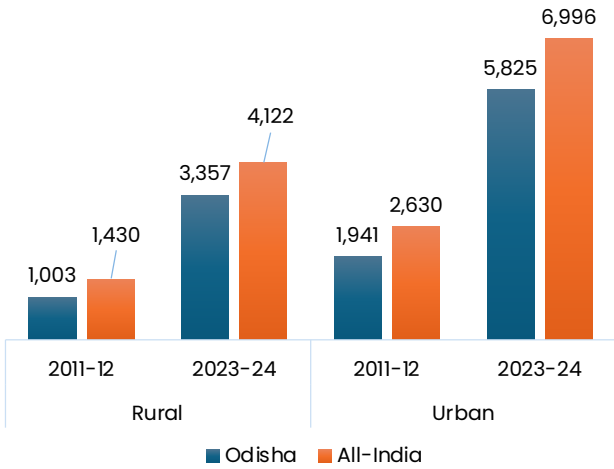
**FIGURE-11: AVERAGE MONTHLY EARNINGS (in ₹) OF REGULAR SALARIED WORKERS, 2024**



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2024; Note: Education level; Education Categories: Low education (Not literate, literate formal schooling, below primary education, and primary education); Middle education (Middle, secondary, higher secondary, and diploma/certificate course general education with no technical education); Higher education general (Graduate and above general education with no technical education); Higher education technical (Diploma/certificate course or graduate and above general education with technical education); Training Categories: Have training (Any form of training); No training (Did not receive any training).

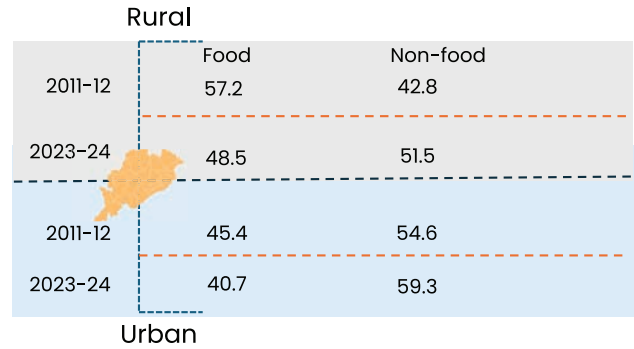
**FIGURE-12: MONTHLY PER CAPITA CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE (MPCE), (in ₹), ODISHA AND INDIA**

MPCE has increased at a higher rate in Odisha than all India level both in rural and urban areas



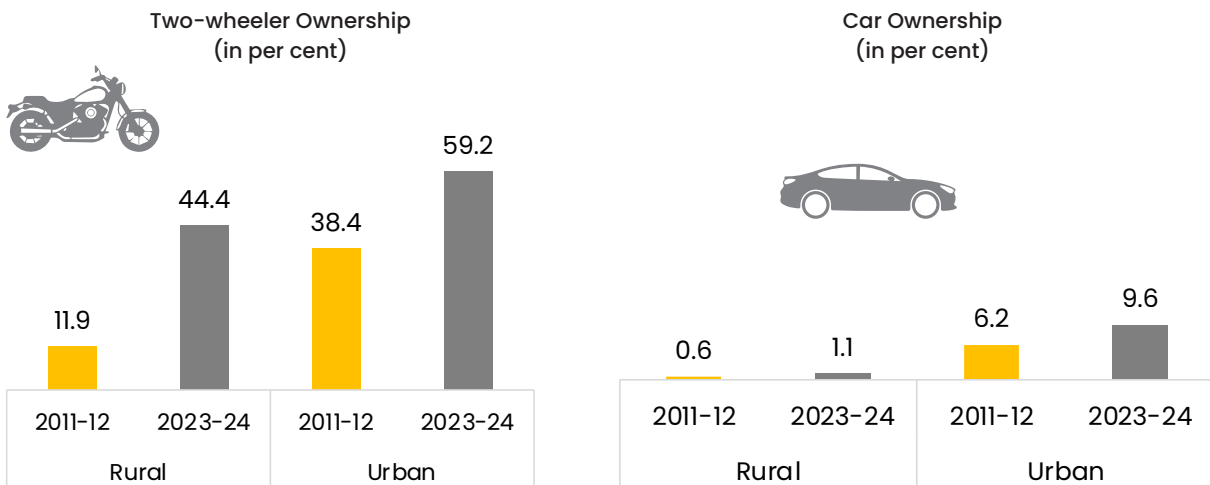
**FIGURE-13: SHARE OF FOOD AND NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN MPCE, (in %), ODISHA**

Share of non-food expenditure has increased while the share of food expenditure in total MPCE has declined indicating improved wellbeing



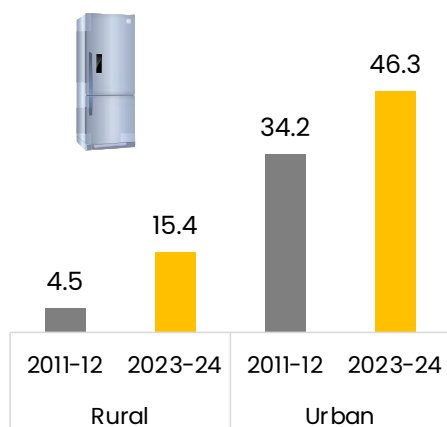
Source: Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES), NSS, MoSPI, Government of India

**FIGURE-14: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT OWN DIFFERENT ASSETS, RURAL AND URBAN, ODISHA**

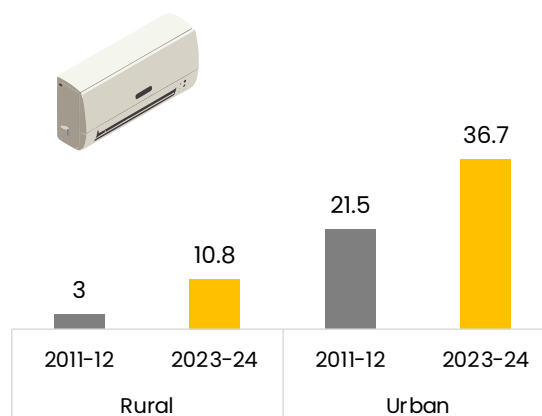


PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT OWN DIFFERENT ASSETS, RURAL AND URBAN, ODISHA (CONTINUED)

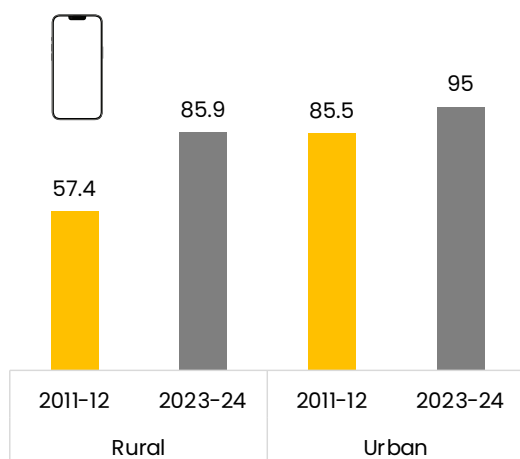
Refrigerator Ownership  
(in per cent)



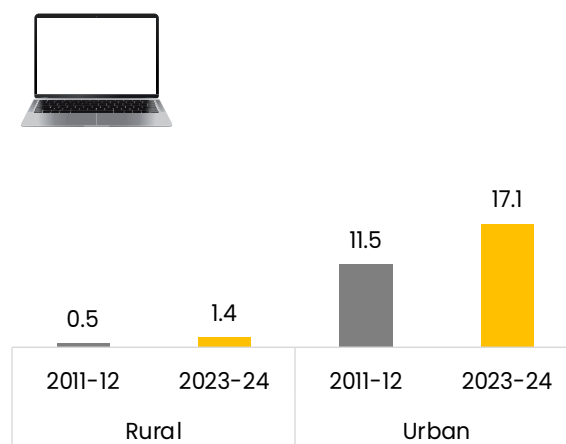
AC Ownership  
(in per cent)



Mobile Phone Ownership  
(in per cent)



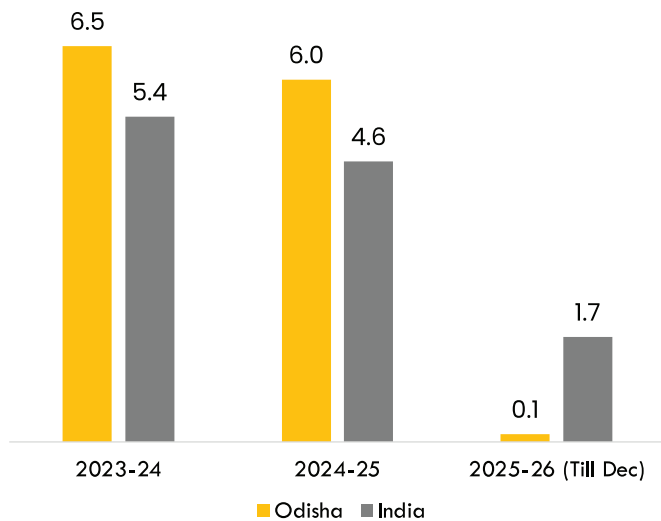
Laptop Ownership  
(in per cent)



Source: Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES), NSS, MoSPI, Government of India

**FIGURE-15: INFLATION (CPI COMBINED) IN ODISHA AND INDIA (IN PER CENT)**

Inflation has declined over time, primarily due to the easing of food prices



**FIGURE-16: COMMODITY WISE INFLATION (CPI) IN ODISHA (IN PER CENT) 2025-26 (APRIL - DECEMBER)**

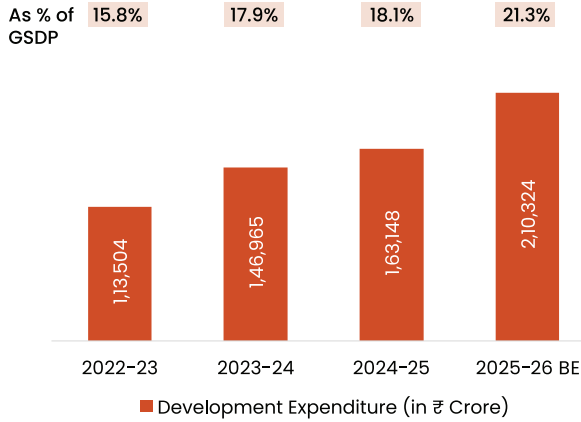
Category	Combined CPI
Vegetables	-19.4
Pulses and products	-16.0
Meat and fish	0.6
Egg	1.4
Clothing and footwear	1.9
Fuel and light	2.0
Transport and communication	2.3
Recreation and amusement	2.3
Milk and products	2.6
Cereals and products	3.4
Health	5.2
Education	8.0
Fruits	8.5
Oils and fats	19.4

Source: Consumer Price Indices, NSO, MoSPI, Government of India



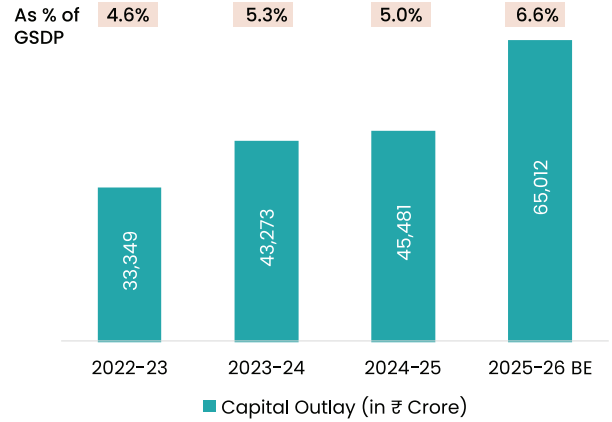
# FISCAL DEVELOPMENT

**FIGURE-17: DEVELOPMENT EXPENDITURE**  
(in ₹ Crore) IN ODISHA



Note: BE: Budget Estimates, Source: Annual Budget Documents, Finance Department, Government of Odisha, and Finance Accounts 2024-25, Principal Accountant General (A&E), Odisha

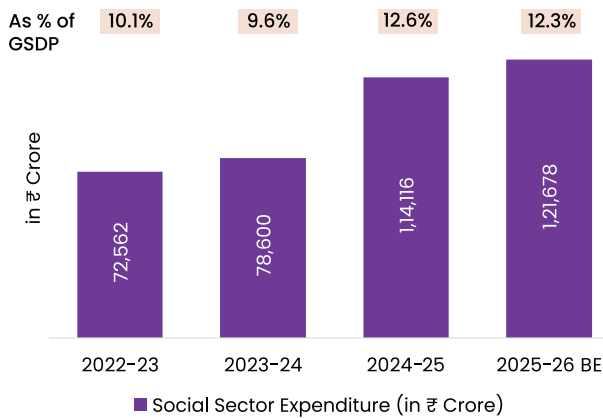
**FIGURE-18: CAPITAL OUTLAY**  
(in ₹ Crore) IN ODISHA



Note: Cumulative spending multiplier over seven years on output: 4.8x

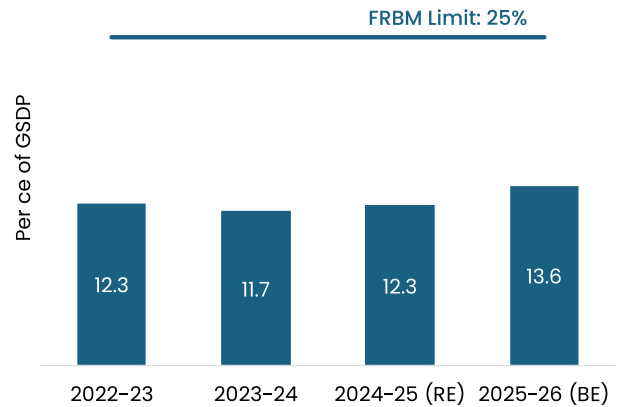
Source: Annual Budget Documents, Finance Department, Government of Odisha, Finance Accounts 2024-25, Principal Accountant General (A&E), Odisha

**FIGURE-19: SOCIAL SECTOR EXPENDITURE**  
(in ₹ Crore) IN ODISHA

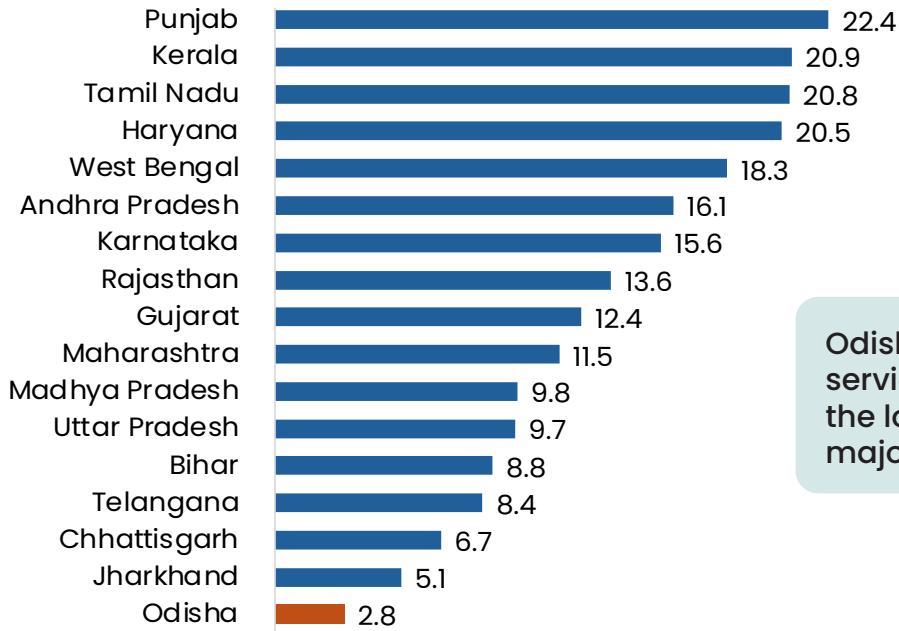


Note: BE: Budget Estimates, Source: Annual Budget Documents, Finance Department, Government of Odisha, and Finance Accounts 2024-25, Principal Accountant General (A&E), Odisha

**FIGURE-20: DEBT TO GSDP RATIO IN ODISHA** (in per cent)

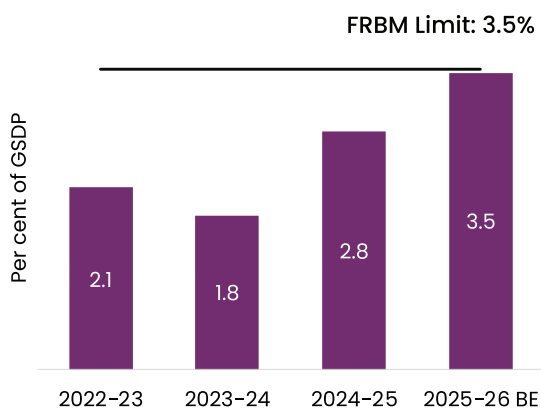
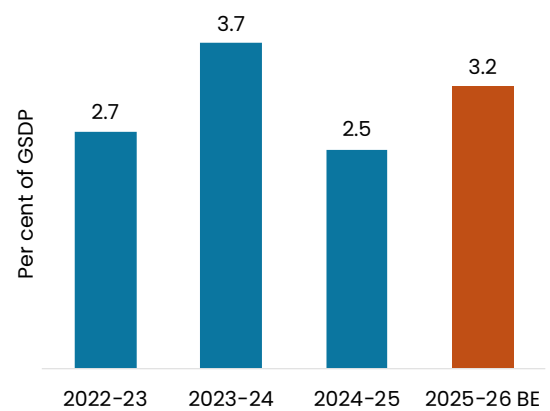


Note: BE: Budget Estimates, RE: Revised Estimates Source: Annual Budget Documents, Finance Department, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-21: INTEREST PAYMENTS TO REVENUE RECEIPTS (in per cent) FOR MAJOR STATES, 2025-26 BE**

Odisha's debt service burden is the lowest among major states.

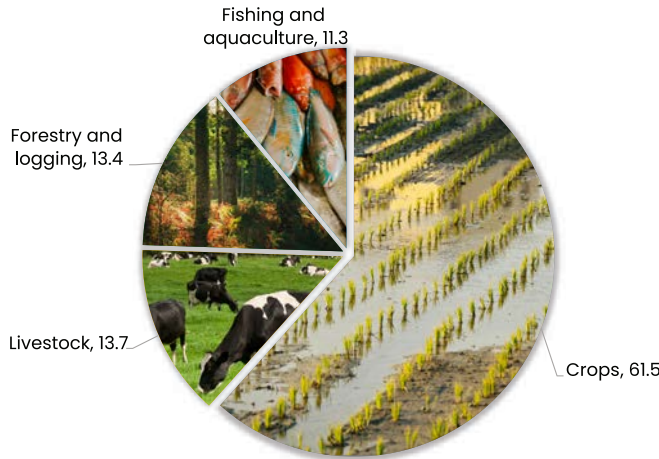
Source: State Finances: A Study of Budgets, 2026, RBI

**FIGURE-22: FISCAL DEFICIT TO GSDP RATIO IN ODISHA****FIGURE-23: REVENUE SURPLUS TO GSDP RATIO IN ODISHA**

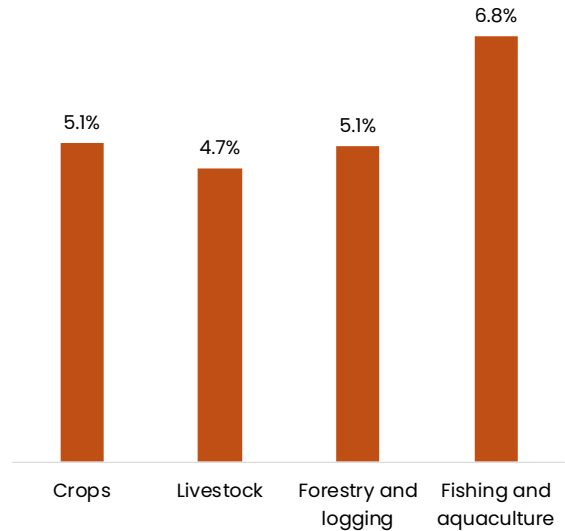
Source: Annual Budget Documents, Finance Department, Government of Odisha, and Finance Accounts 2024-25, Principal Accountant General (A&E), Odisha

# AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

**FIGURE-24 : SHARE OF VARIOUS SUB-SECTORS AT CURRENT PRICES IN AGRICULTURE GSVA (in per cent), 2025-26 (AE), ODISHA**

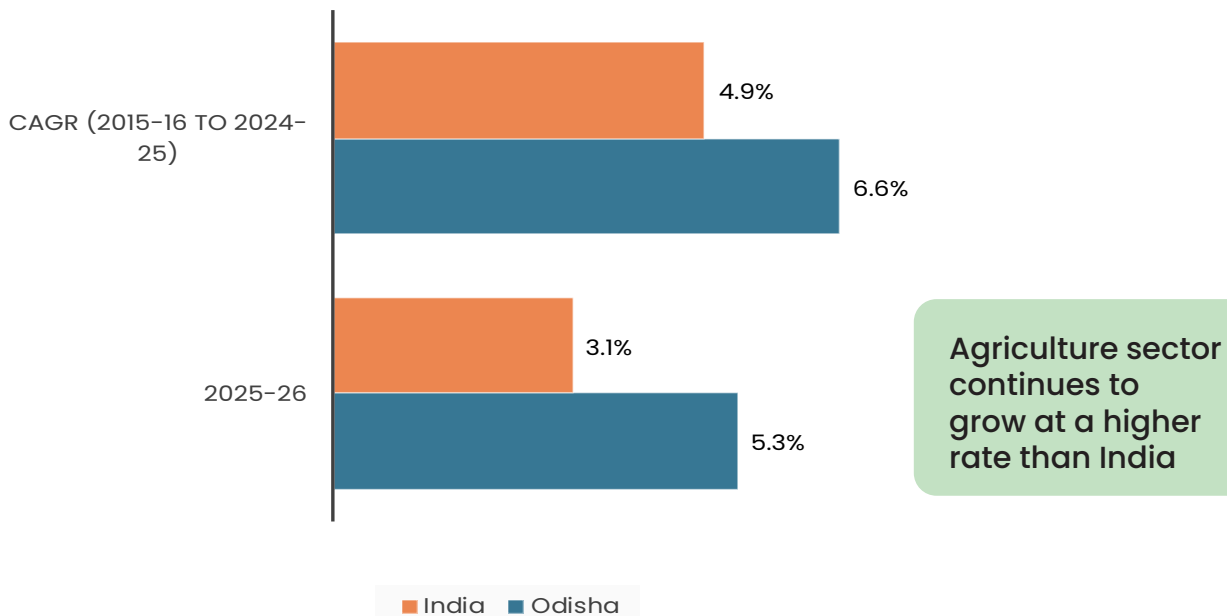


**FIGURE-25: GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE SUB-SECTORS AT CONSTANT PRICES 2025-26 (AE), ODISHA**



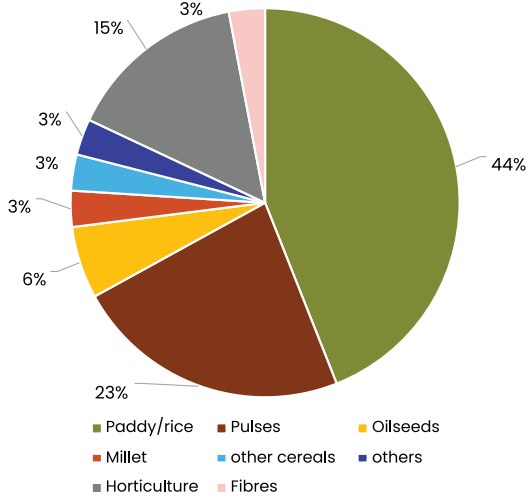
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-26: GROWTH RATE OF AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS AT CONSTANT PRICES, ODISHA AND INDIA**



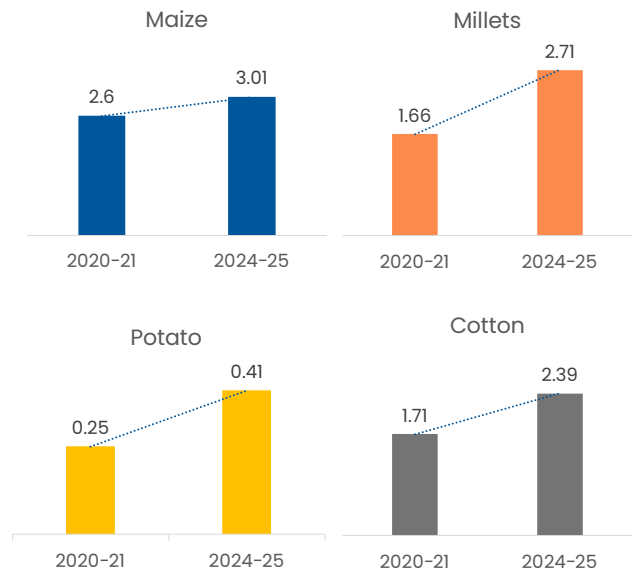
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha, MoSPI, Government of India

**FIGURE-27: AREA UNDER CROPS AS % OF GROSS CROPPED AREA (GCA)- 2024-25, ODISHA**



**FIGURE-28 : AREA UNDER IMPORTANT CROPS (in Lakh Ha), ODISHA**

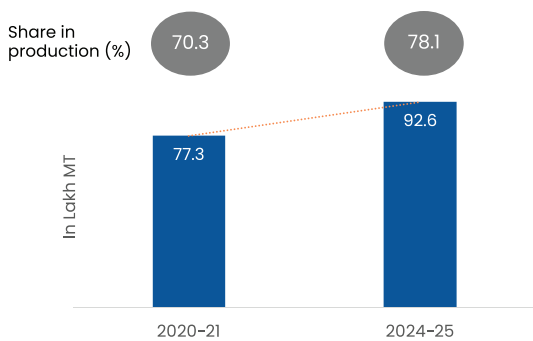
Crop diversification is increasing



Source: Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-29: PADDY PROCUREMENT IN ODISHA**

Paddy and Ragi Procurement recorded impressive growth



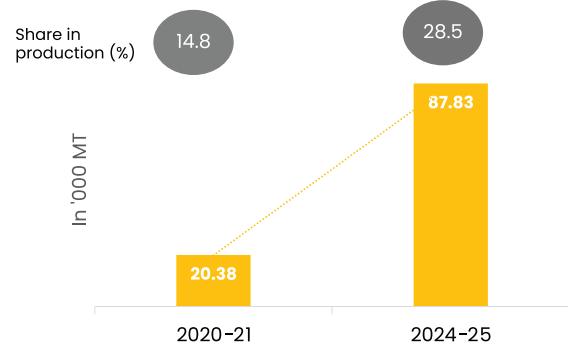
**19.7**  
Farmers benefitted (in lakh nos) in 2024-25



**7.4**  
Input Assistance Provided (in ₹ '000 crores) in 2024-25

Source: Department of Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-30: RAGI PROCUREMENT IN ODISHA**



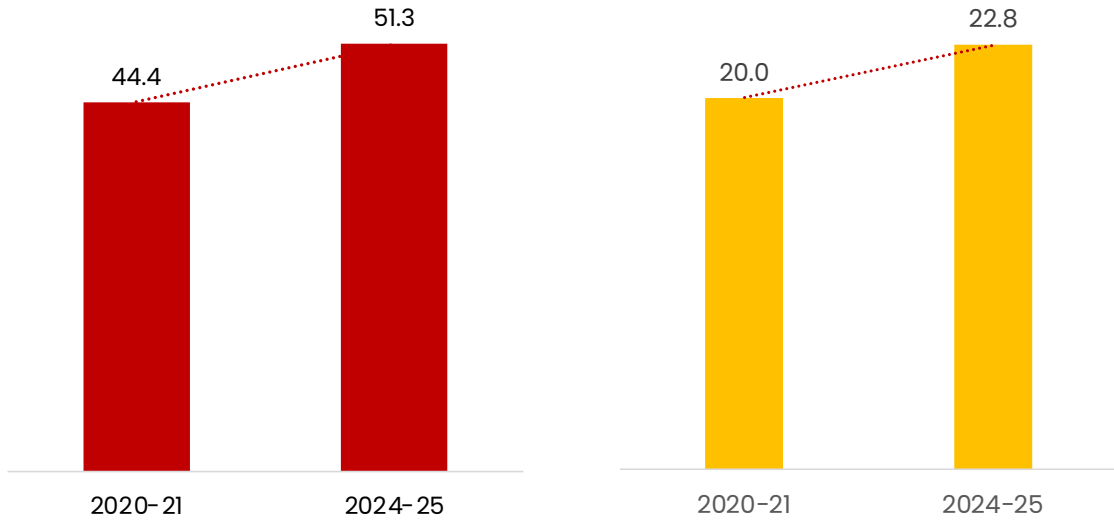
**73.3**  
Farmers benefitted (in thousand nos) in 2024-25

Source: Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Ltd, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-31: IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED IN KHARIF SEASON (in Lakh Ha)**

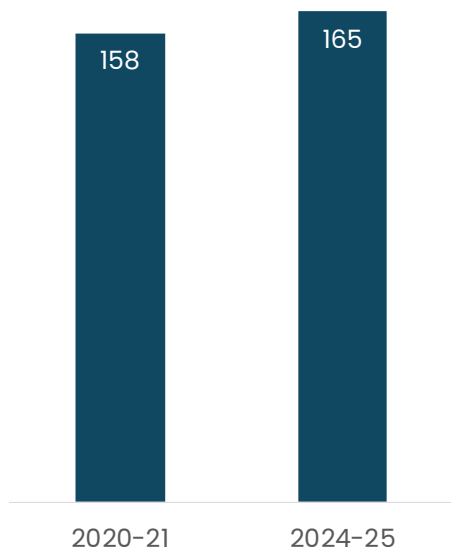
**FIGURE-32: IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED IN RABI SEASON (in Lakh Ha)**

Between 2020-21 and 2024-25, around 7 lakh hectare of IPC has been created during Kharif season



Source: Department of Water Resources, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-33 : CROPPING INTENSITY IN ODISHA (in per cent)**

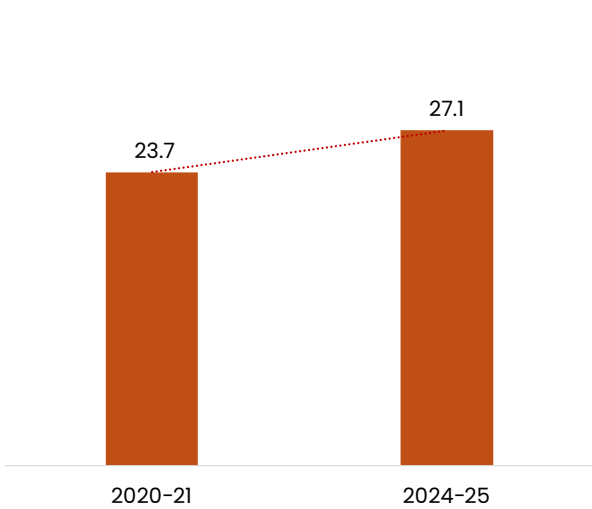


Cropping intensity in Odisha has increased due to expansion in irrigation facilities and implementation of rice fallow management programme.

Source: Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment, Government of Odisha

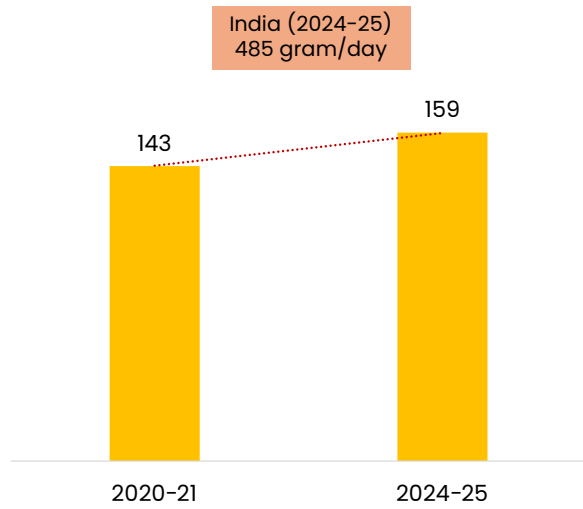
**FIGURE-34: MILK PRODUCTION IN ODISHA (IN LAKH MT)**

Milk production in Odisha has increased at a CAGR of 3.4 per cent between 2020-21 and 2024-25



**FIGURE-35: PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF MILK (IN GRAM/DAY), ODISHA**

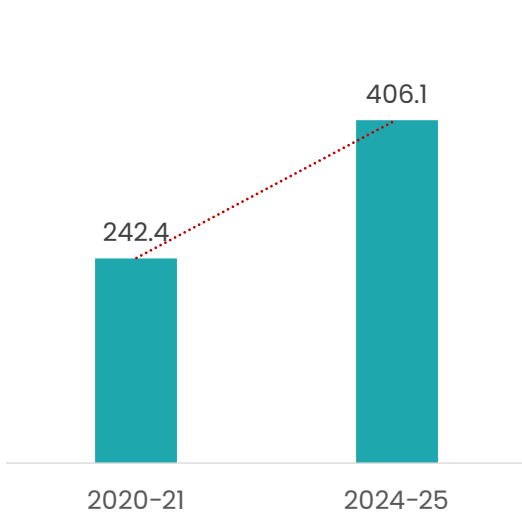
Per capita milk availability has increased but remains below national level



Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Government of Odisha

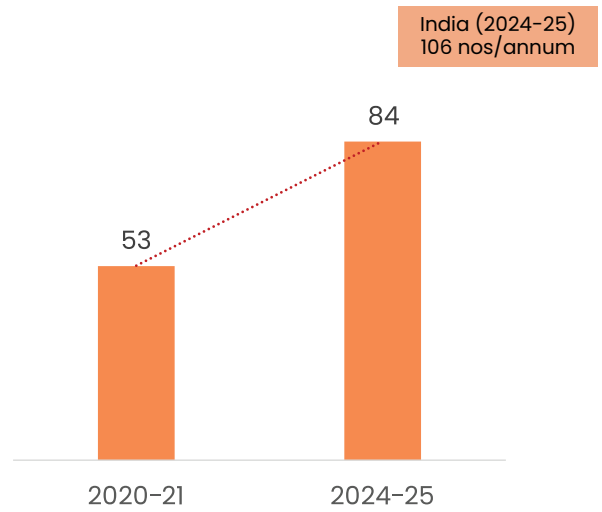
**FIGURE-36: EGG PRODUCTION IN ODISHA (numbers in crore)**

Egg production in Odisha has increased from 242.4 crore in 2020-21 to 406.1 crore in 2024-25.



**FIGURE-37: PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF EGG IN ODISHA (in nos. per annum)**

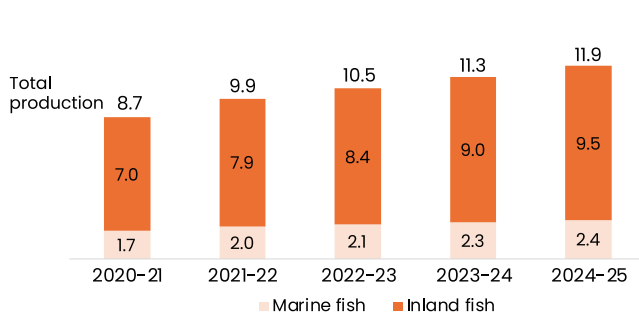
Per capita egg availability in Odisha has increased from 53 nos/annum in 2020-21 to 84 nos/annum in 2024-25, remaining below the national level of 106 nos/annum.



Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Government of Odisha

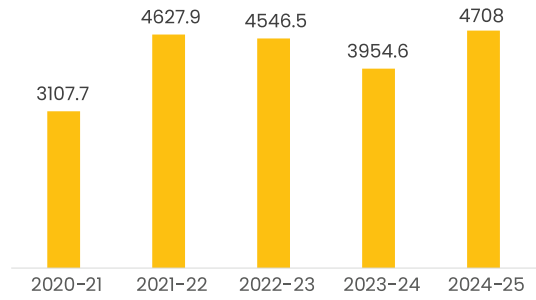
**FIGURE-38: FISH PRODUCTION IN ODISHA (IN LAKH MT)**

Fish production and exports have increased while imports have declined



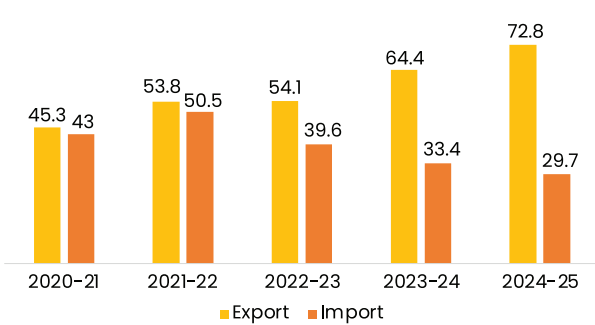
Source: Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-39: VALUE OF MARINE EXPORTS FROM ODISHA (in ₹ crores)**



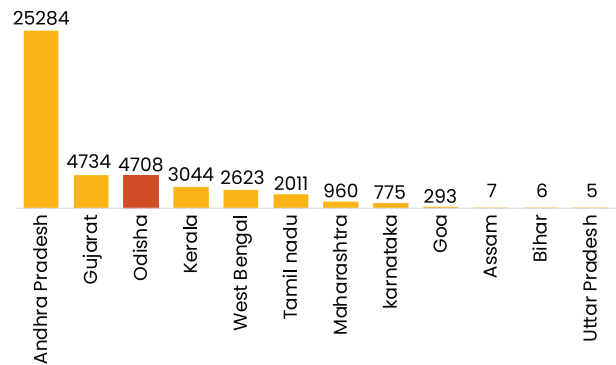
Source: Marine Promotion & Export Development Agency (MPEDA), Government of India

**FIGURE-40: INTER-STATE EXPORT AND IMPORT OF FRESHWATER FISH (IN '000 MT)**



Source: Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department, Government of Odisha

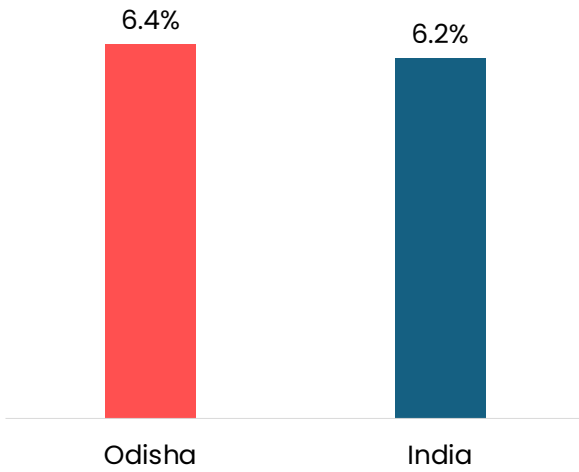
**FIGURE-41: STATE-WISE MARINE EXPORTS IN 2024-25 (in ₹ crores)**



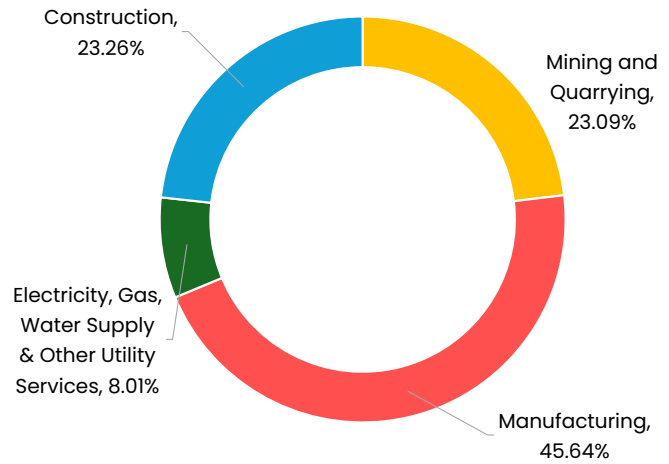
Source: Ministry of Commerce, Government of India

# INDUSTRY

**FIGURE-42: INDUSTRY GVA GROWTH AT CONSTANT PRICES, ODISHA AND INDIA, 2025-26 (AE)**

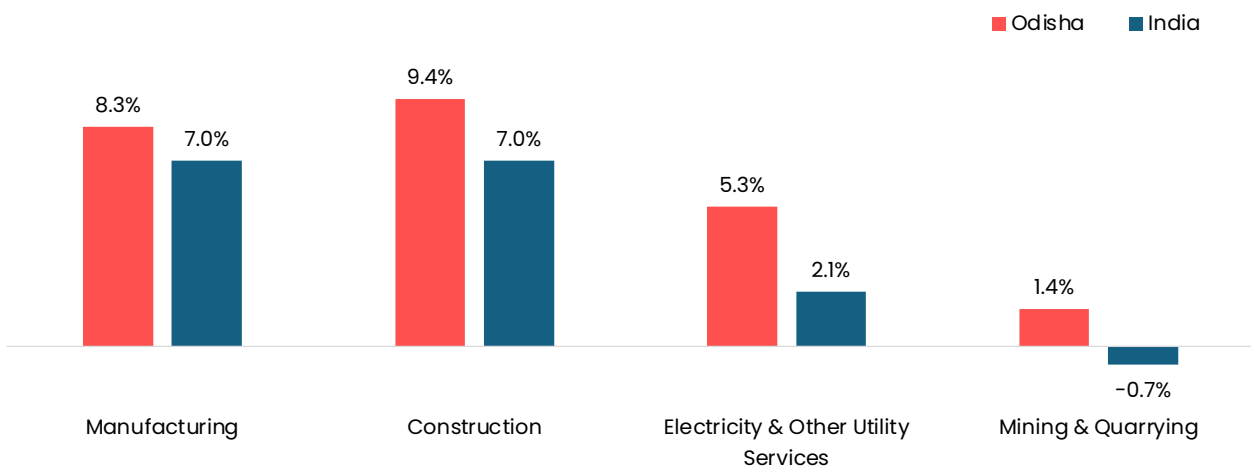


**FIGURE-43: SHARE OF VARIOUS SUB-SECTORS IN INDUSTRY GVA (CURRENT PRICES) ODISHA, 2025-26 (AE)**



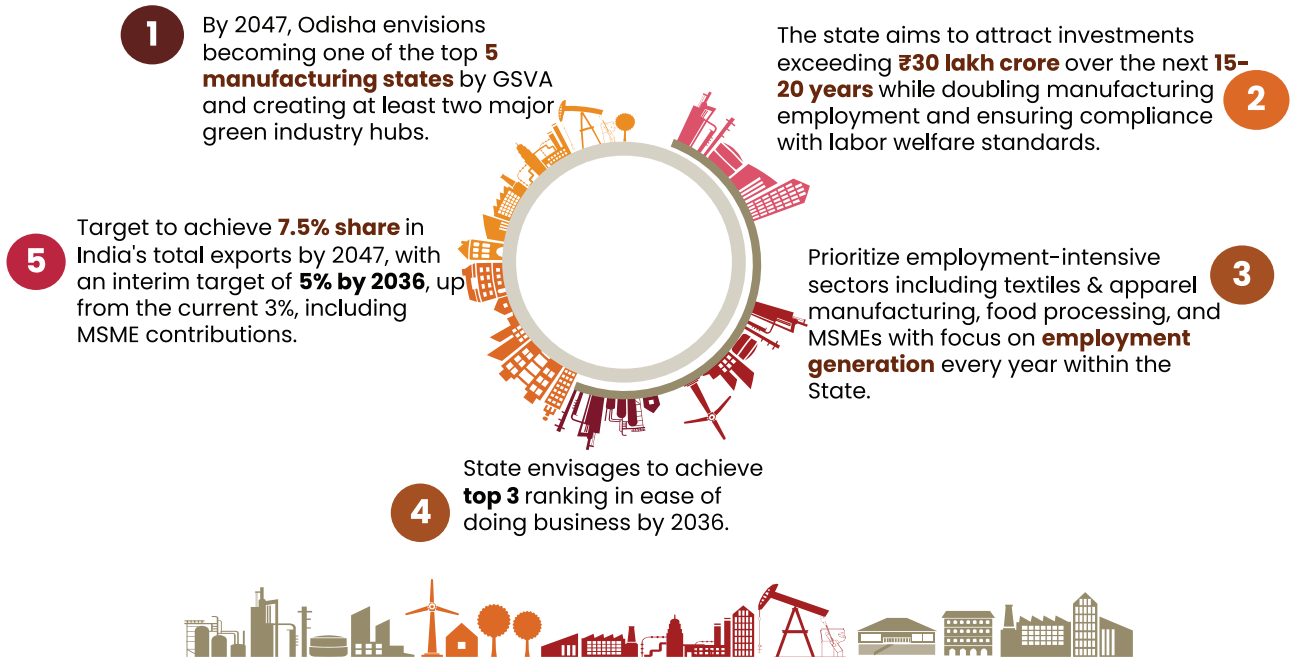
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha and MoSPI, Government of India

**FIGURE-44: INDUSTRY SUB-SECTOR GVA GROWTH (CONSTANT PRICES) ODISHA AND INDIA, 2025-26 (AE)**



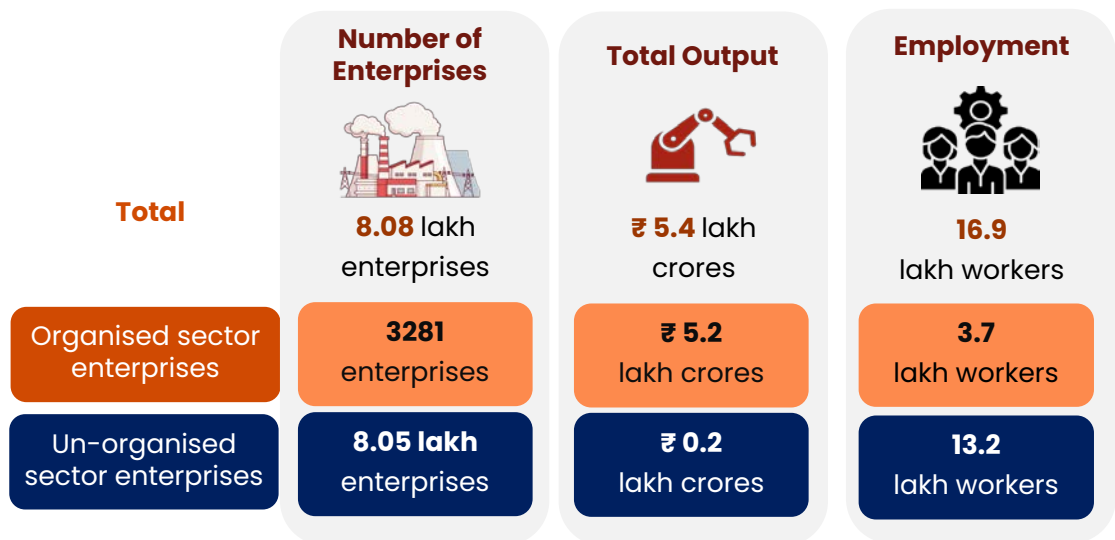
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha & MoSPI, Government of India

**FIGURE-45: INDUSTRY SECTOR VISION, ODISHA**



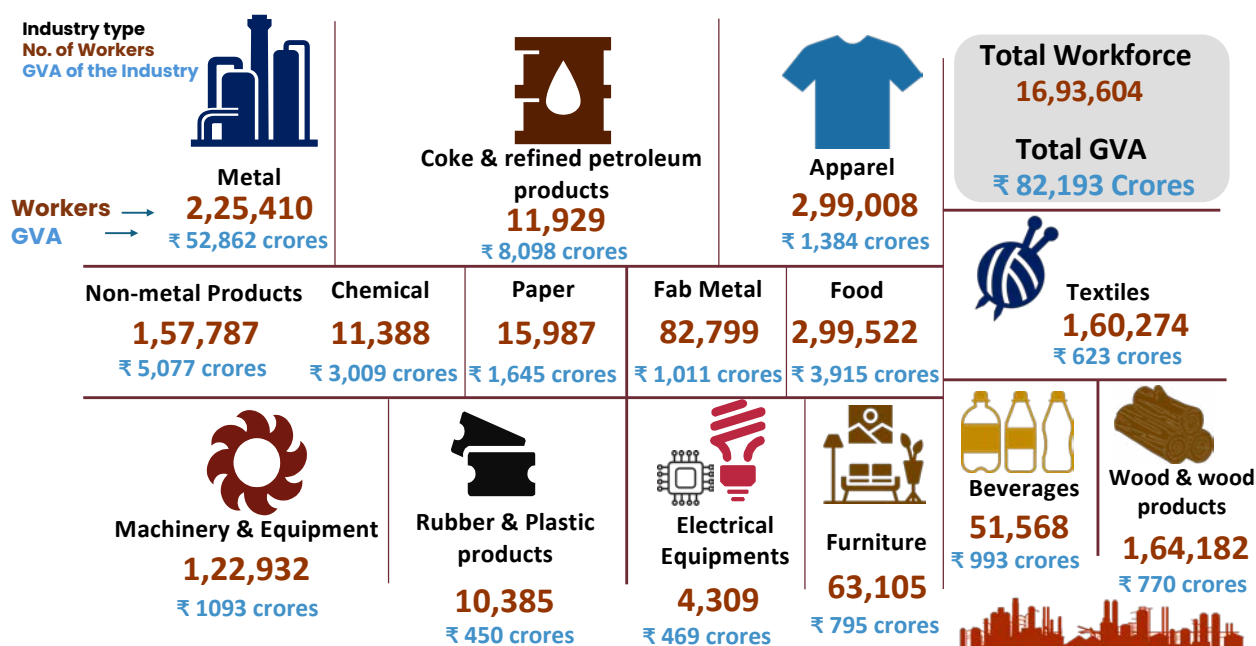
Source: Odisha Vision Document 2036 & 2047, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-46: MANUFACTURING SECTOR PROFILE IN ODISHA, 2023-24**



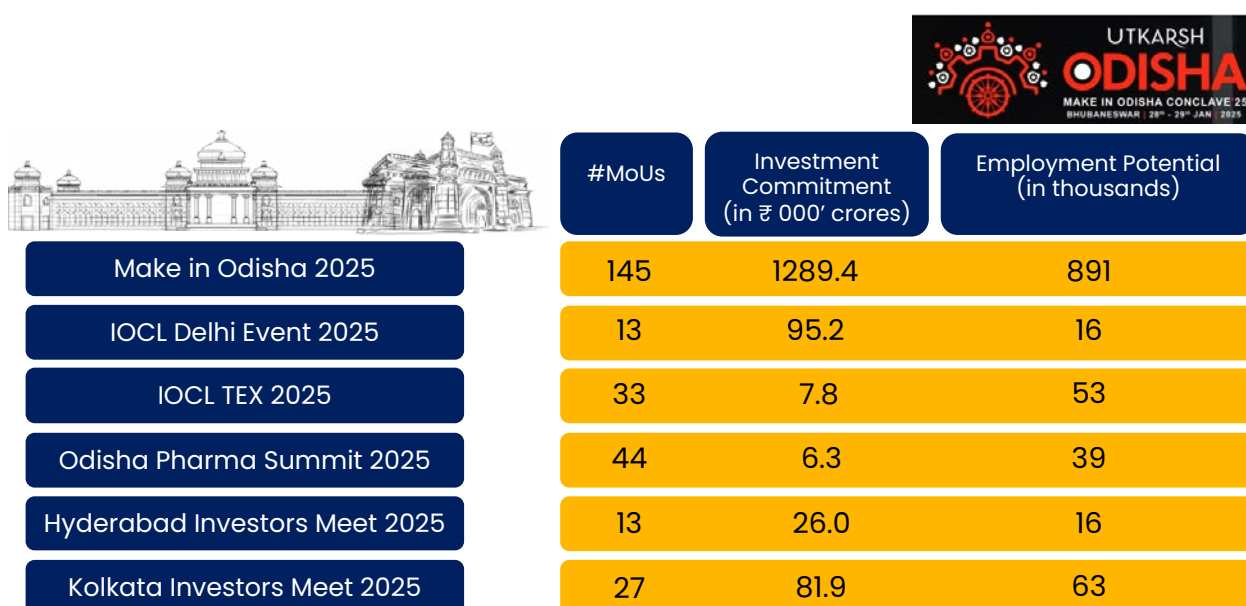
Source: Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE), MoSPI, Government of India, 2023-24



**FIGURE-47: EMPLOYMENT AND GVA OF VARIOUS NON-METAL INDUSTRIES IN ODISHA, 2023-24**

The Apparel industry is the most labor-intensive, employing 50.6 workers per ₹ crore capital invested, followed by Textiles and Fabricated Metal with 12.5 and 9.3 workers respectively. Wood, Pharmaceuticals, Food, Rubber, Furniture, and Electrical Equipment have moderate labor usage (3.8 to 6.4 workers per ₹ crore capital invested).

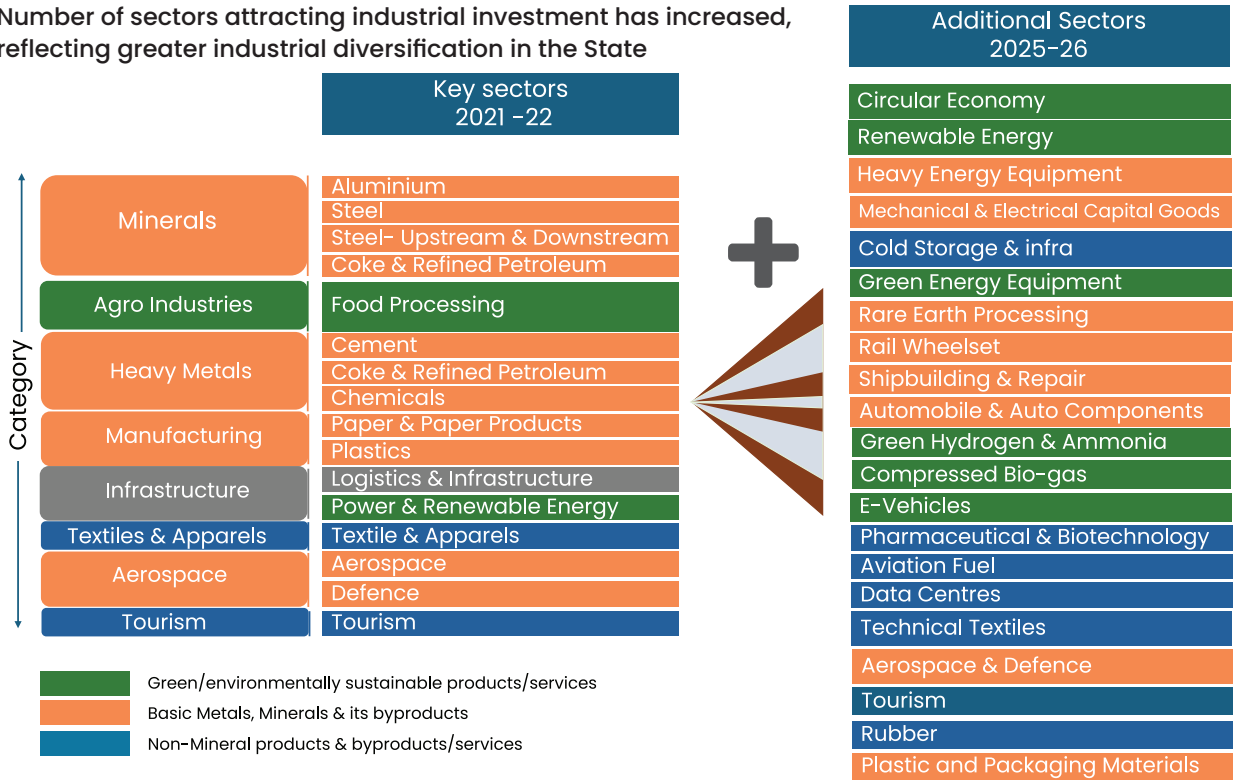
Source: Annual Survey of Industries (ASI), Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises MoSPI, Government of India, 2023-24

**FIGURE-48: ROAD-SHOW AND INVESTMENT COMMITMENT RECEIVED**

Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha

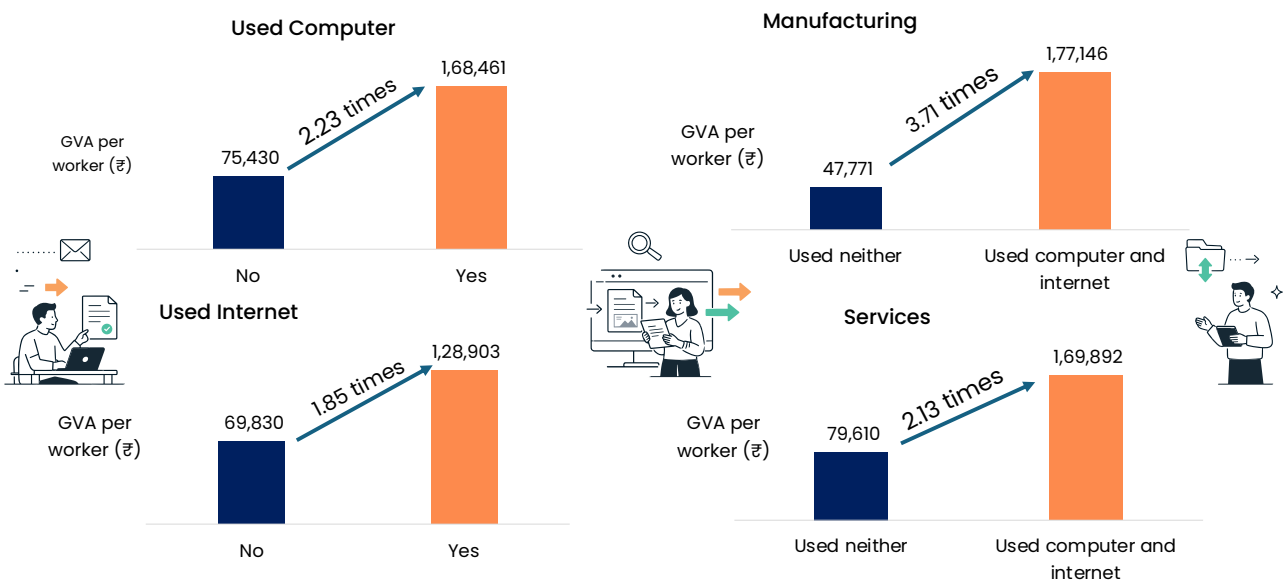
**FIGURE-49: INDUSTRIAL DIVERSIFICATION**

Number of sectors attracting industrial investment has increased, reflecting greater industrial diversification in the State



Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha

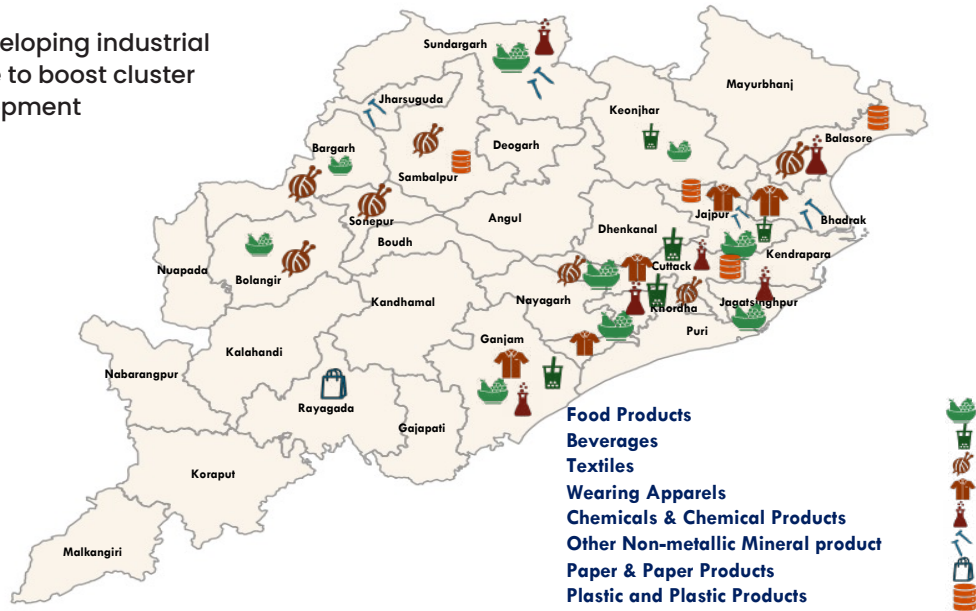
**FIGURE-50 : DIGITAL DIVIDEND- ENTERPRISES USING DIGITAL TOOLS SHOW HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY**



Source: Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises, MoSPI, Government of India, 2023-24

**FIGURE-51 : MAJOR DISTRICTS OF SELECTED NON-METAL PRODUCTS IN MANUFACTURING SECTOR, ODISHA**

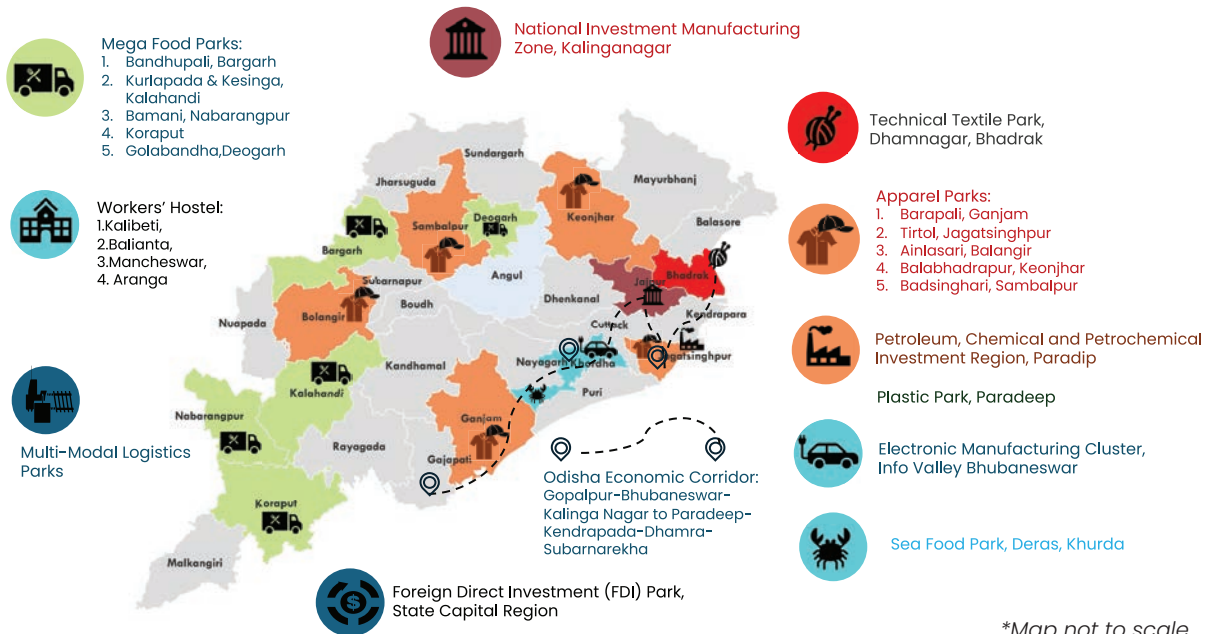
Odisha is developing industrial infrastructure to boost cluster based development



\*Map not to scale

Source: Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises, MoSPI, Government of India, 2023-24, and ASI district level data for 2020-21

**FIGURE-52: SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FLAGSHIP INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN ODISHA**

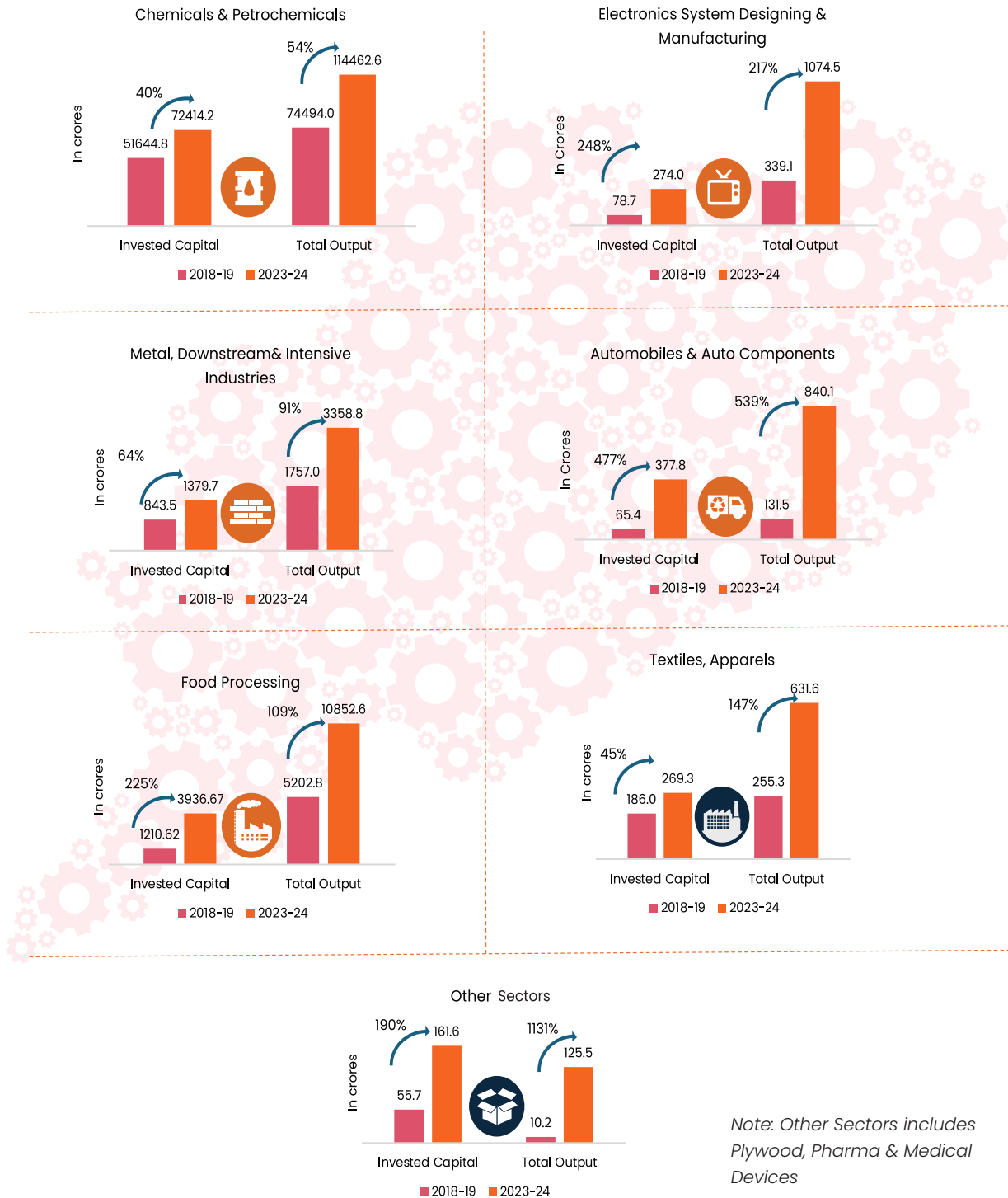


\*Map not to scale

Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha, 2025

**FIGURE-53 : CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND OUTPUT OF FOCUS SECTORS, ODISHA**

**Odisha is attracting investments in various non-metal sectors**



Source: Annual Survey of Industries, MoSPI, 2023-24, Government of India

**FIGURE-54: GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES FOR BOOSTING EASE OF DOING BUSINESS**

**Odisha Jan Vishwas Ordinance**

- Odisha Jan Vishwas Ordinance 2025 approved for large scale compliance rationalization of 161 burdensome compliances across 16 Acts and 9 Departments
- The ordinance shifted minor contraventions from criminal to civil/penalty-based outcomes.

**Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) – 2024**

- 434 reforms implemented with 98 per cent rate
- Conferred the 'Top Achievers' for Business entry, Labour regulation enablers & Healthcare
- Integration of online systems with GO SWIFT
- Integration with Indian industrial land bank & National single window system



**E-Governance and Digital Investor Facilitation**

- GO SWIFT (Single Window System): It aligned with the Single Window System Guidebook 2025 issued by DPIIT
- GO-SMILE (Inspection and Enforcement Digitisation): Introduction of digital inspection forms, Digital signature integration for inspection report and mandatory geo-tagged photographic evidences for inspections
- Industrial Project Monitoring Dashboard

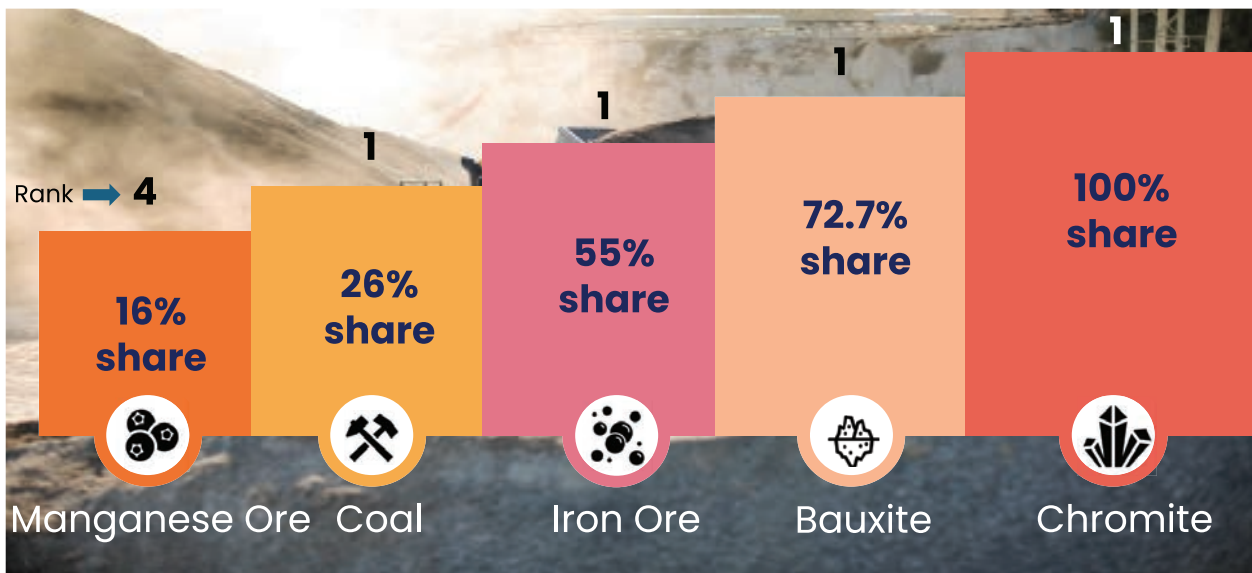
**Deregulation and Compliance Reduction**

- Deregulation exercise across all 23 priority areas have been implemented
- Enabled night-time employment for women (7 PM -6 AM)
- Self certification for low-risk and third-party inspection for medium risk buildings
- Digitization and simplification of land use including exemption from CLU
- Enabled online portal process CLU, reduced number of lands 'kisam' from 7,000 to 22

Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-55: ODISHA'S SHARE AND RANK IN ALL INDIA MINERAL PRODUCTION, 2024-25**

Odisha is leading in the production of Major Minerals

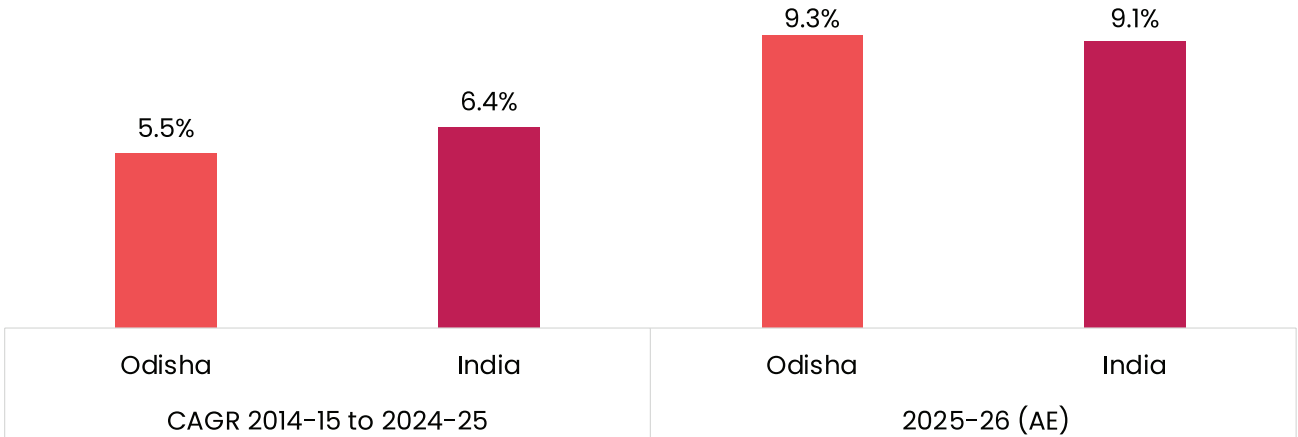


Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India, 2024-25

# SERVICES

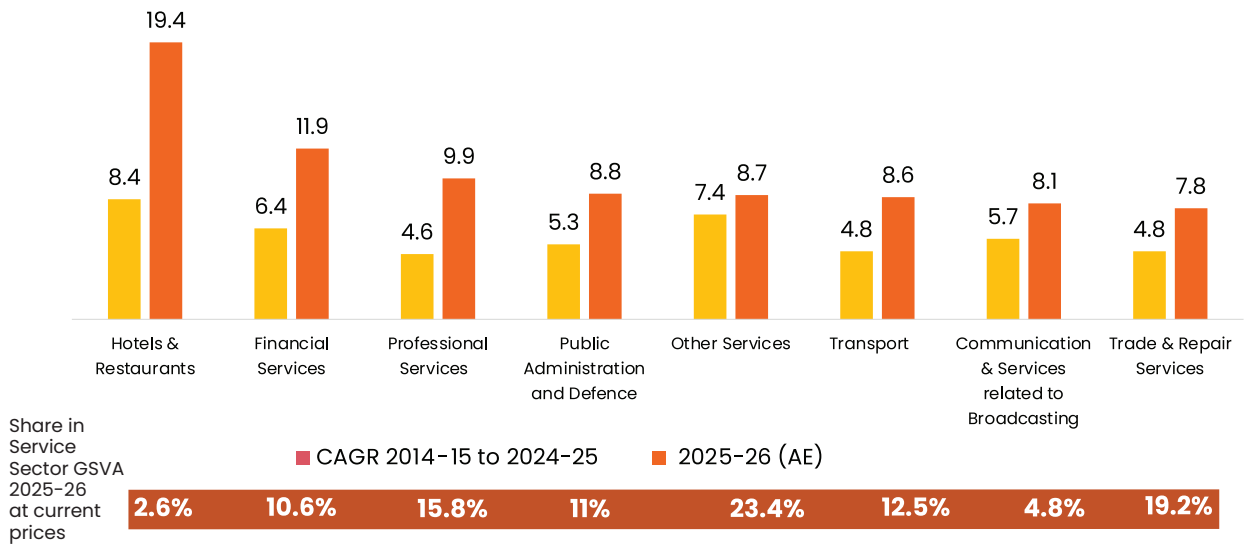
**FIGURE-56 : SERVICES SECTOR GVA GROWTH RATE AT CONSTANT PRICES IN ODISHA AND INDIA**

Service sector showed a robust growth of 9.3 percent against past growth rate of 5.5% (2014-15 to 2024-25).



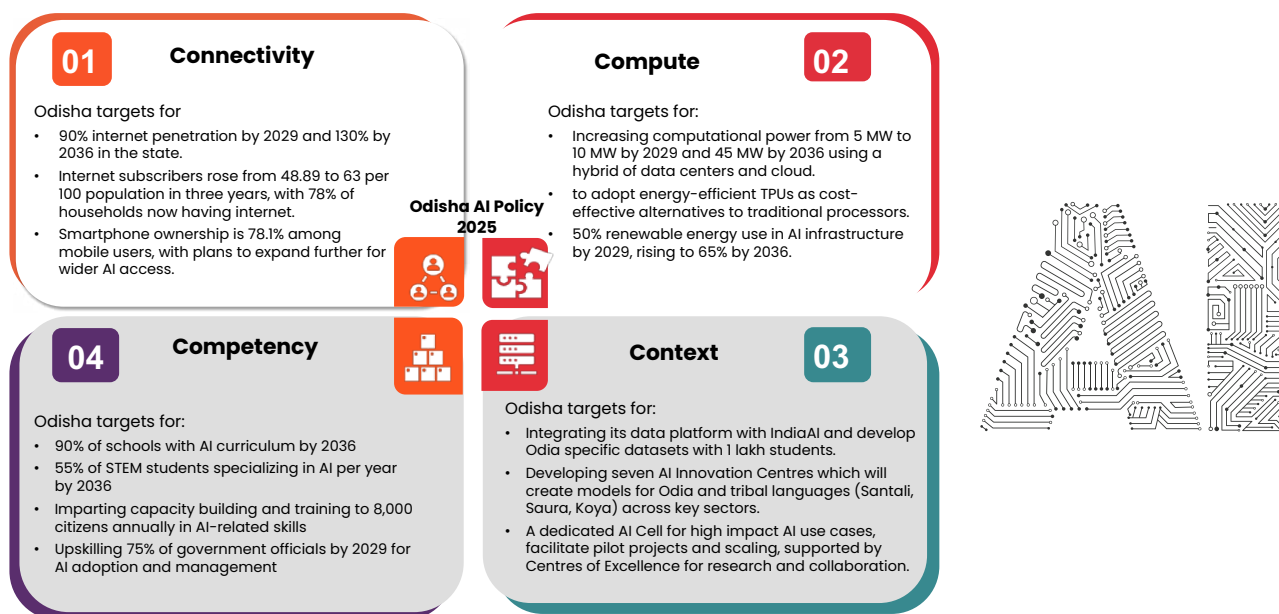
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha & MoSPI, Government of India

**FIGURE-57: GROWTH OF SERVICES SUBSECTORS IN ODISHA**



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-58 : KEY POLICY INITIATIVES TO BOOST IT ECOSYSTEM AND AI NETWORK**



Source: Electronics & Information Technology Department, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-59: ODISHA HAS SEEN IMPROVEMENT IN DIGITAL SKILLS**

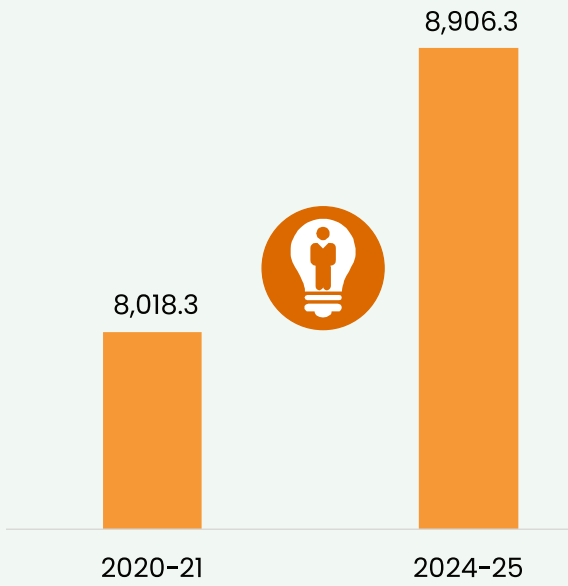
Percentage of 15+ age persons who can:	2022-23	2025
Send messages (e.g. <b>email</b> , messaging service, SMS) with attached files using mobile or computer like devices	43.9%	53.4%
<b>Used internet</b>	47.5%	62.1%
<b>Perform online banking transactions</b>	29.2%	40%
<b>Used mobile phone</b>	76.8%	78.1%
Among those who used mobile phone, percentage of <b>persons used smart phone</b>	-	77.1%



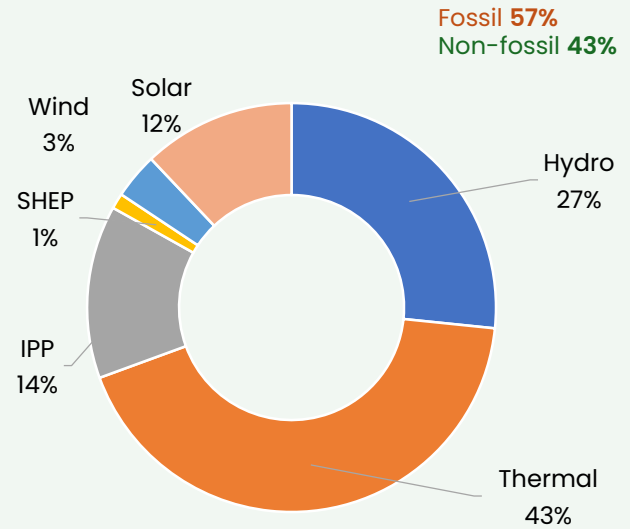
Source: CAMS (2022-23), Telecom Survey (2025), MoSPI, Government of India

# INFRASTRUCTURE

**FIGURE-60: POWER INSTALLED CAPACITY IN ODISHA (in MW)**

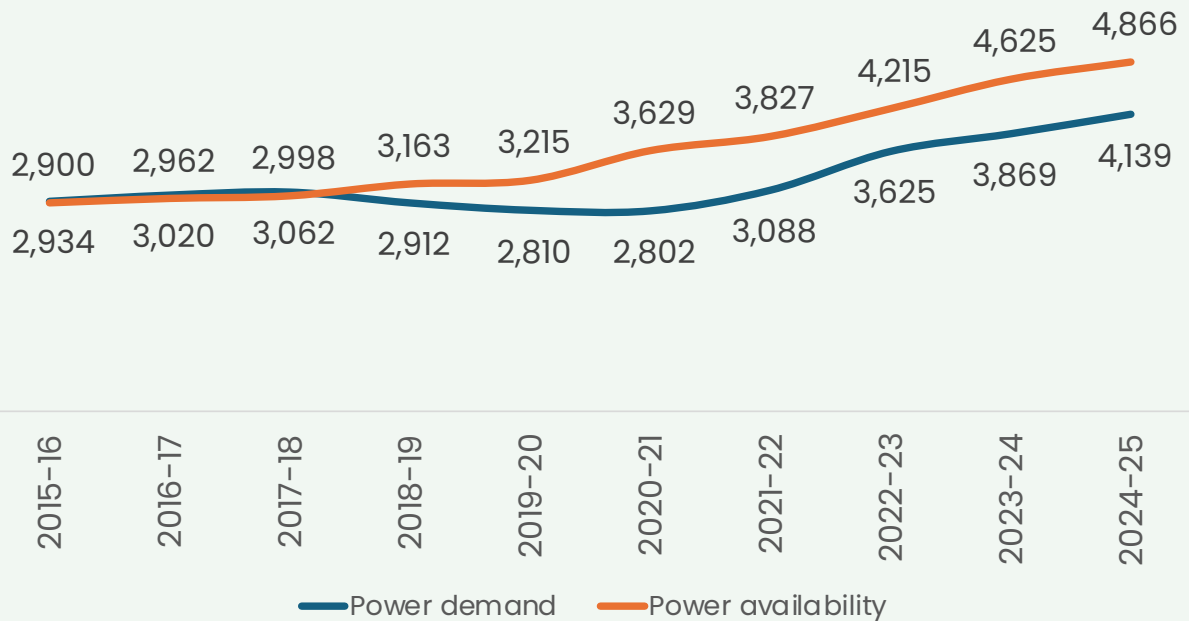


**FIGURE-61: SHARE OF VARIOUS SOURCES IN TOTAL POWER INSTALLED CAPACITY IN ODISHA, 2024-25**



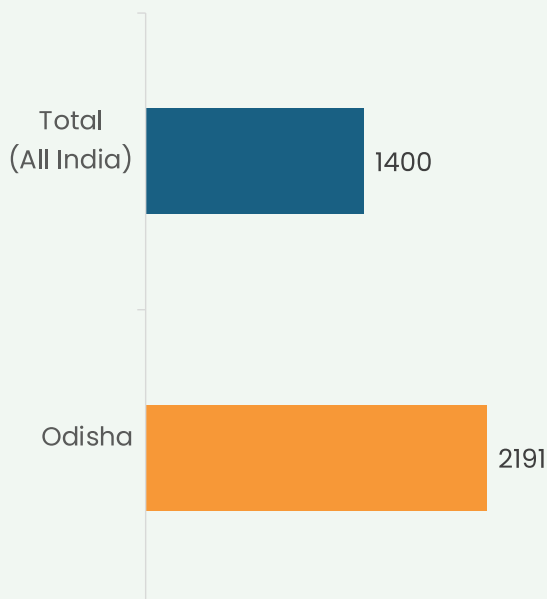
Note: The installed capacity refers to State installed capacity as well as the contracted capacity.  
Source: GRIDCO, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-62 : POWER AVAILABILITY AND DEMAND IN ODISHA (IN MW)**



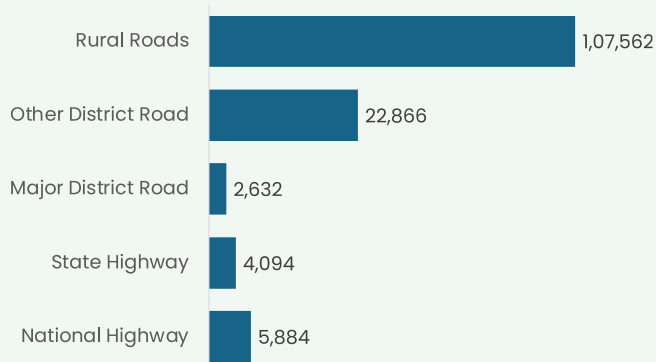
Source: GRIDCO, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-63: PER CAPITA ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION, ODISHA AND INDIA IN 2023-24 (IN KWH)**



Source: Central Electricity Authority, Government of India

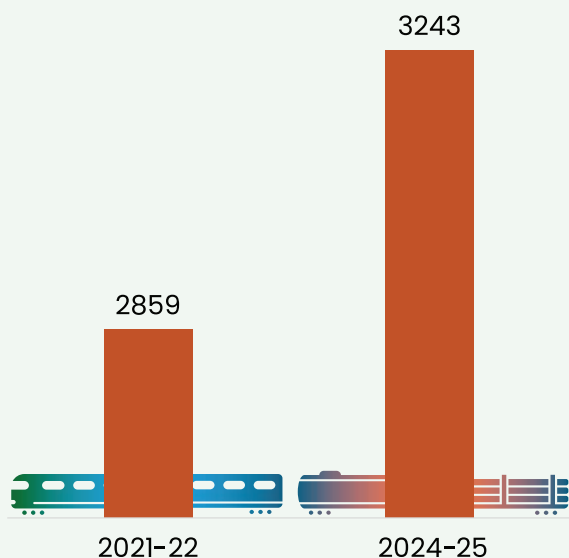
**FIGURE-64: ROAD LENGTH OF ODISHA IN 2024-25 (IN KM)**



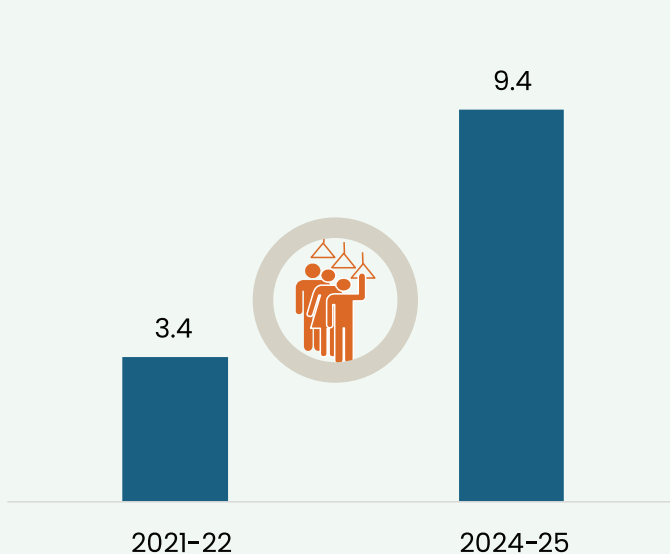
Source: C.E, NH, C.E R&B, R.D. Department, Government of Odisha



**FIGURE-65: RAILWAY LENGTH IN ODISHA (IN KM)**

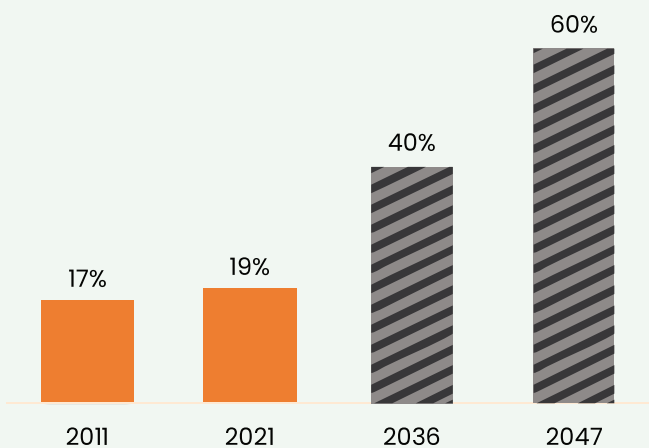


**FIGURE-66: NO. OF PASSENGERS TRAVELLED BY RAILWAYS FROM ODISHA (in ₹ crores)**

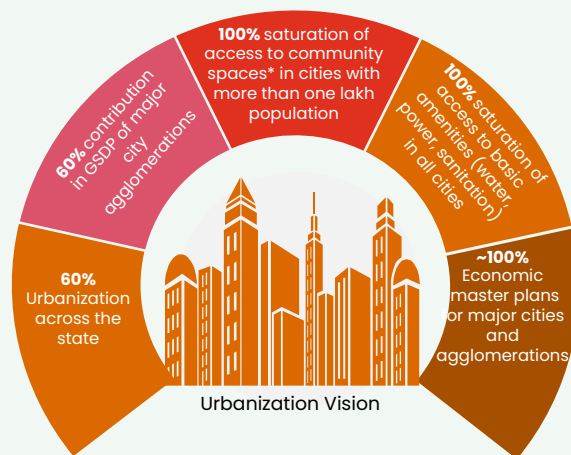


Source: Odisha Rail Infrastructure Development Ltd. (ORDIL), Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-67: URBANIZATION RATE IN ODISHA**



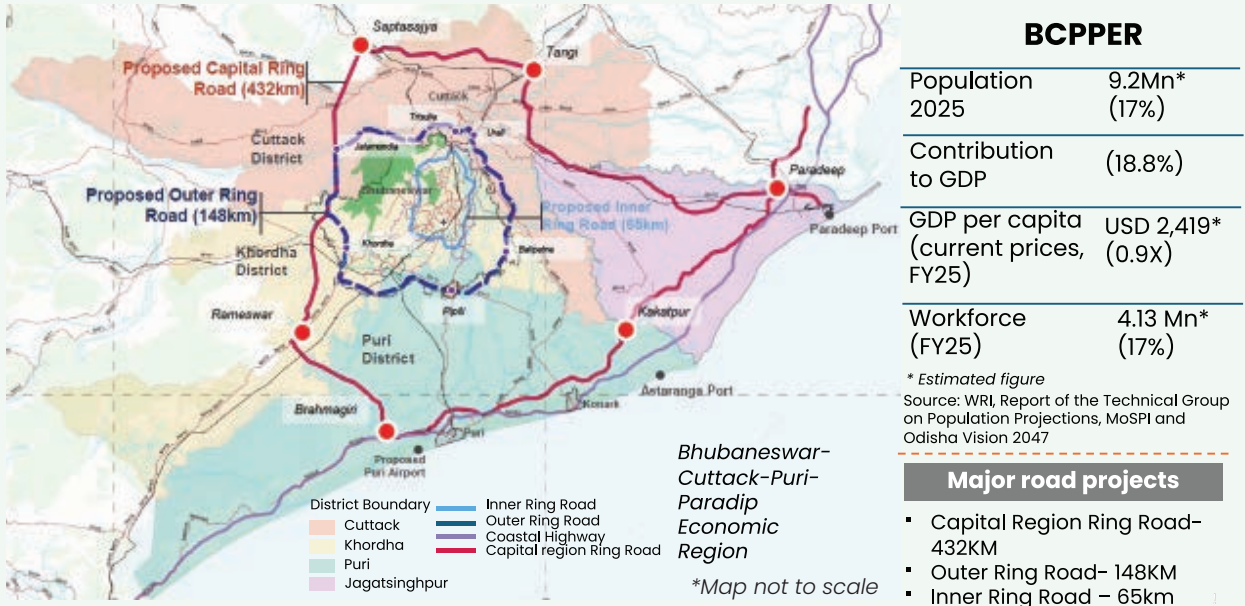
**FIGURE-68: URBAN SECTOR VISION IN ODISHA**



Source: Census of India, 2011; Population projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population, MoHFW, Note: Numbers for 2036 & 2047 are projections Viksit Odisha 2036 & 2047, Government of Odisha

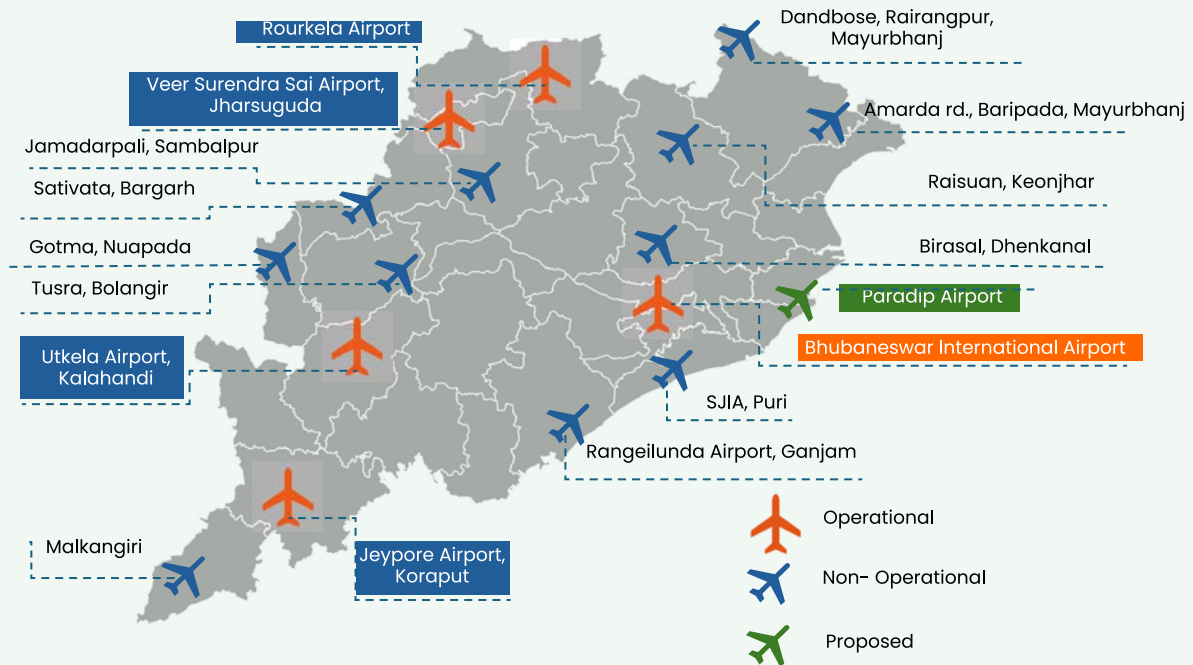
Note: Community spaces: open space, parks, gyms, blue and green zones

**FIGURE-69: GROWING ECONOMIC FOOTPRINT OF BHUBANESWAR CAPITAL REGION (BCPPER)**



Source: Housing and Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha; Odisha Vision document, 2036 & 2047, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-70 : NUMBER OF AIRPORTS (OPERATIONAL AND PROPOSED)**

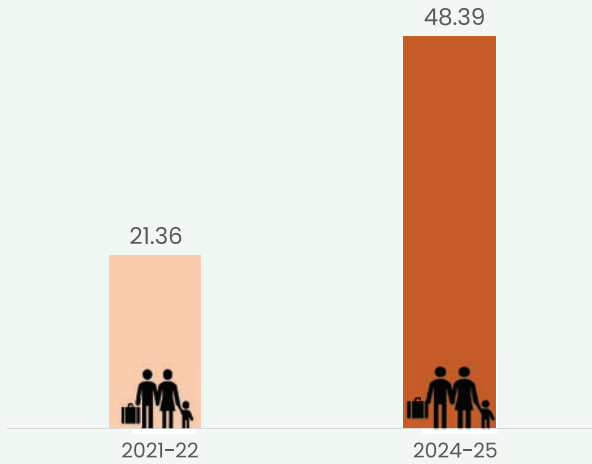


Note: As of January 2026

Source: Commerce and Transport Department, Government of Odisha

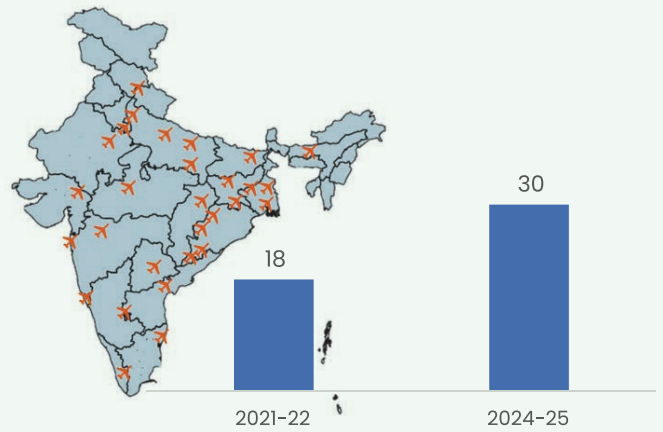
*\*Map not to scale*

**FIGURE-71: TOTAL PASSENGERS (IN LAKH NOS.) TRAVELLED BY AIR IN ODISHA**



**FIGURE-72: NUMBER OF DIRECT DOMESTIC FLIGHTS FROM ODISHA**

Number of Direct domestic flights from Odisha connecting different cities in India increased from 18 to 30 cities and four international destinations



\*Map not to scale

Source: Commerce and Transport Department, Government of Odisha, Airport Authority of India, Bhubaneswar

**FIGURE-73 : PORT-LED DEVELOPMENT- NUMBER OF PORTS AND CAPACITY**

**575 km-long of coastline**  
14 Identified Port Locations

**One Major & two minor ports**  
Paradip, Dhamra & Gopalpur

**Capacity Enhancement**  
Currently 200+ MMTPA to 500+ MMTPA by 2047

**6 National Waterways**  
in Odisha

**Ship Building & Repair** at Mahanadi Riverine Port

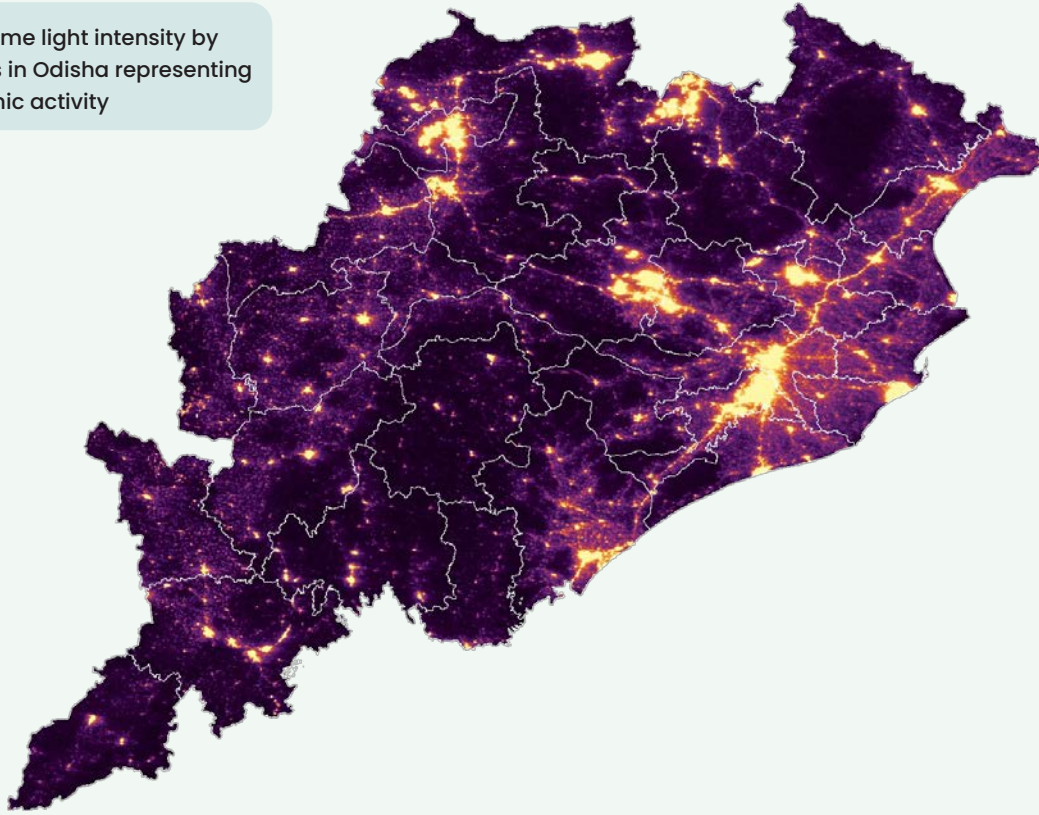


Note: As of January 2026

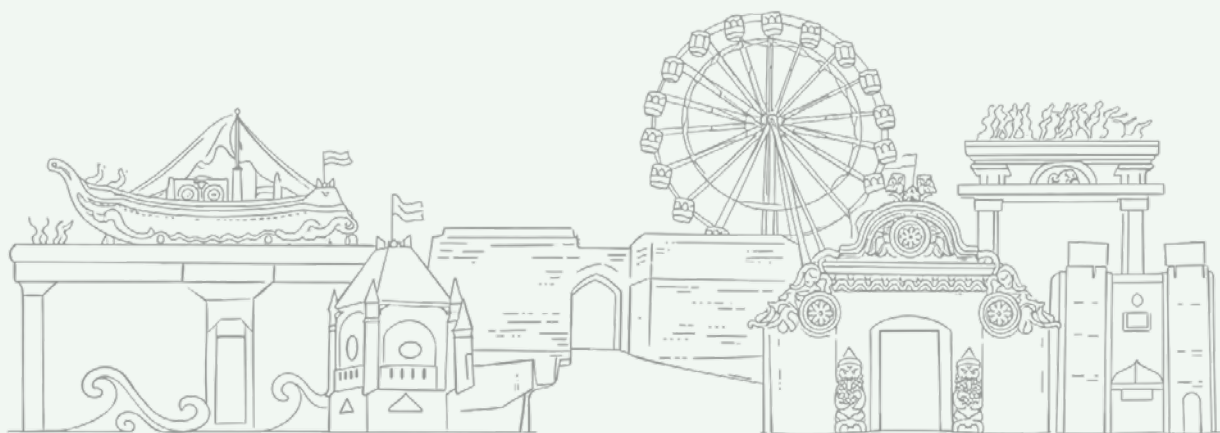
Source: Commerce and Transport Department, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-74: ILLUMINATING ODISHA- NIGHTTIME LIGHT INTENSITY ACROSS DISTRICTS, 2025**

Night-time light intensity by districts in Odisha representing economic activity



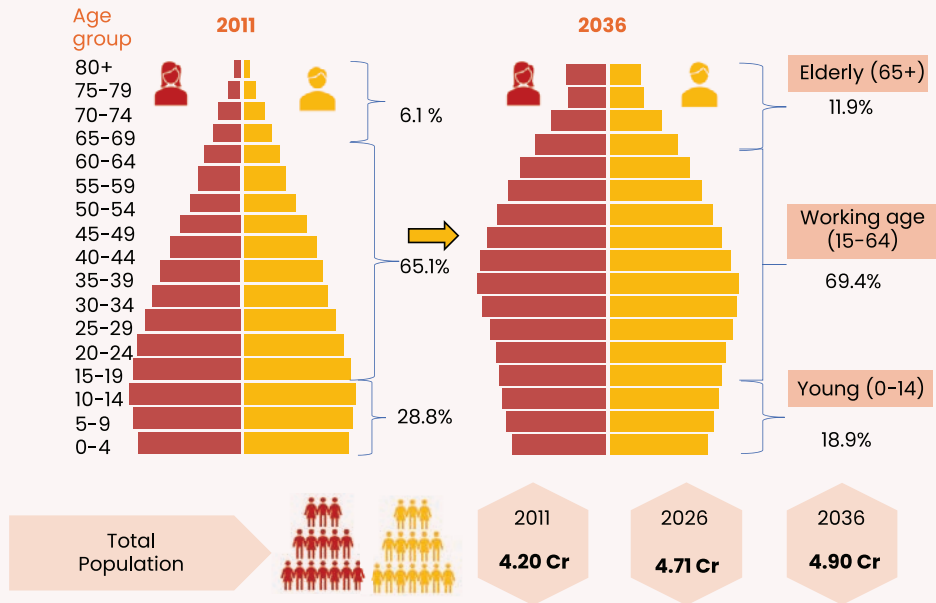
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS), Day/Night Band monthly night time light, 2025



# DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

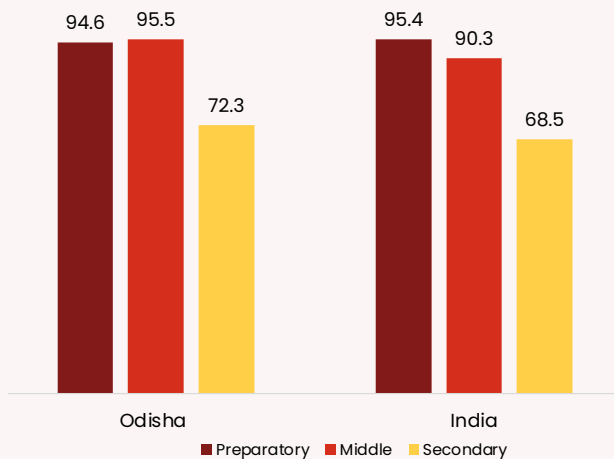
**FIGURE-75: ODISHA POPULATION PYRAMID**

Odisha's population structure reflects a large working-age cohort, presenting a demographic opportunity for growth and productivity

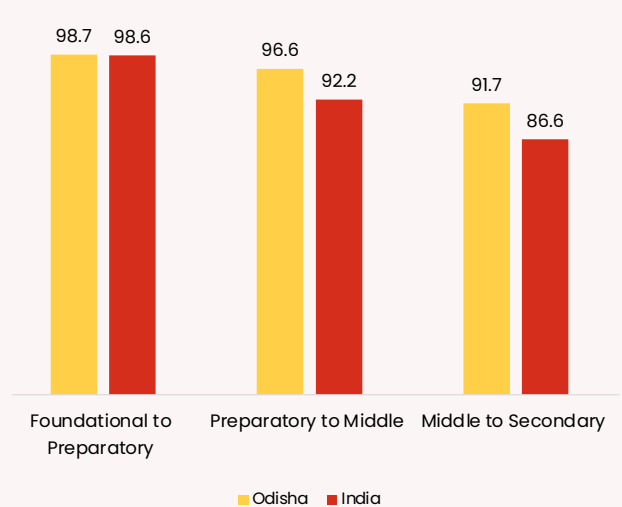


Source: Population projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population, MoHFW

**FIGURE-76: GROSS ENROLMENT RATIO AT DIFFERENT LEVEL AS PER NEP, ODISHA, INDIA, 2024-25**

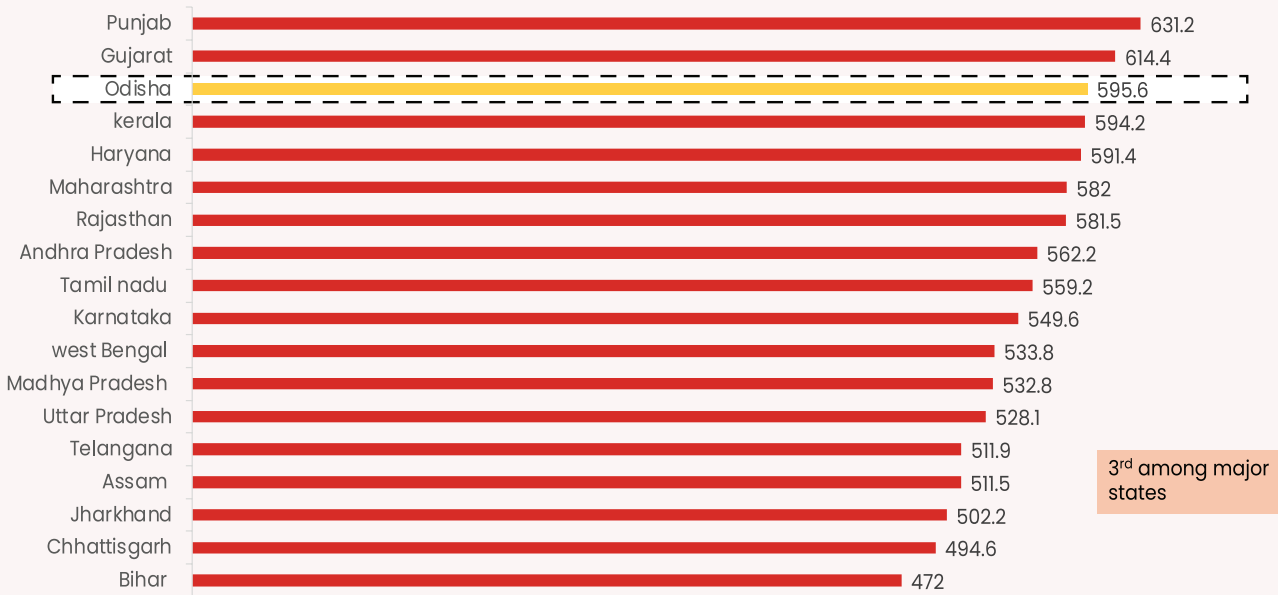


**FIGURE-77: TRANSITION RATE IN ODISHA AND INDIA AT DIFFERENT LEVEL OF SCHOOL EDUCATION IN 2024-25**



Source: Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE)+ 2024-25, MoE, Government of India

**FIGURE-78: PERFORMANCE GRADE INDEX 2.0 AMONG MAJOR STATES IN INDIA , 2023-24 ( SCORE OUT OF 1000)**



Source: Department of school education and literacy, MoE, Government of India

**FIGURE-79: SKILLED IN ODISHA**

**Expanding World Skill Center**

**I**

**World Skill Center**

Skilling the Next Generation with cutting-edge IT skills

**II**

**Approved 2 New World Skill Center campus**

New WSC in **Berhampur** (hospitality, Marine)

**Sambalpur** (Agri-tech, Renewable energy)

Average Placement record 93% since establishment

**Placement in international companies: More than 232 students (34 Female)**

**Highest salary ₹ 26 Lakhs (Singapore)**

**Skilling Ecosystem in Odisha**

**World Skill Center**  
Finishing School  
1 World Skill Center **4,000 youth** annually

**Higher Technical Education**  
UG to PG courses  
3 Govt Technical Universities **6,000 youth** annually  
6 Govt Engineering / Professional Institution

**Long Term Skilling**  
1 - 3 Year Courses  
35 Govt Polytechnics **35,000 youth** annually  
72 Govt ITIs

**Short Term Skilling**  
3-6 Months industry led skilling **1,35,000 youth** annually  
82 Skill Development/ Extension Centres

**Promoting inclusivity**

**SUDAKSHYA** : Free Technical education for Girls  
Reservation for PVTGs

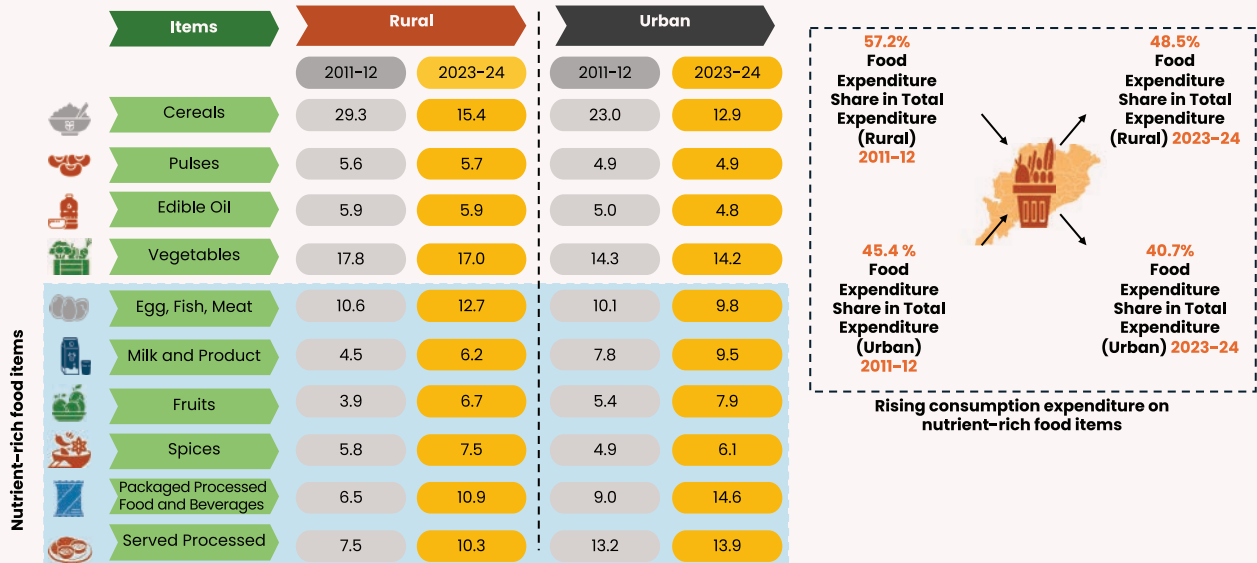
**Green Passage scheme** for orphans, Special ITI for Divyangjans

Summer Camps for School Children **in ITIs**

**>30 % girls enrolled in Govt. ITIs**

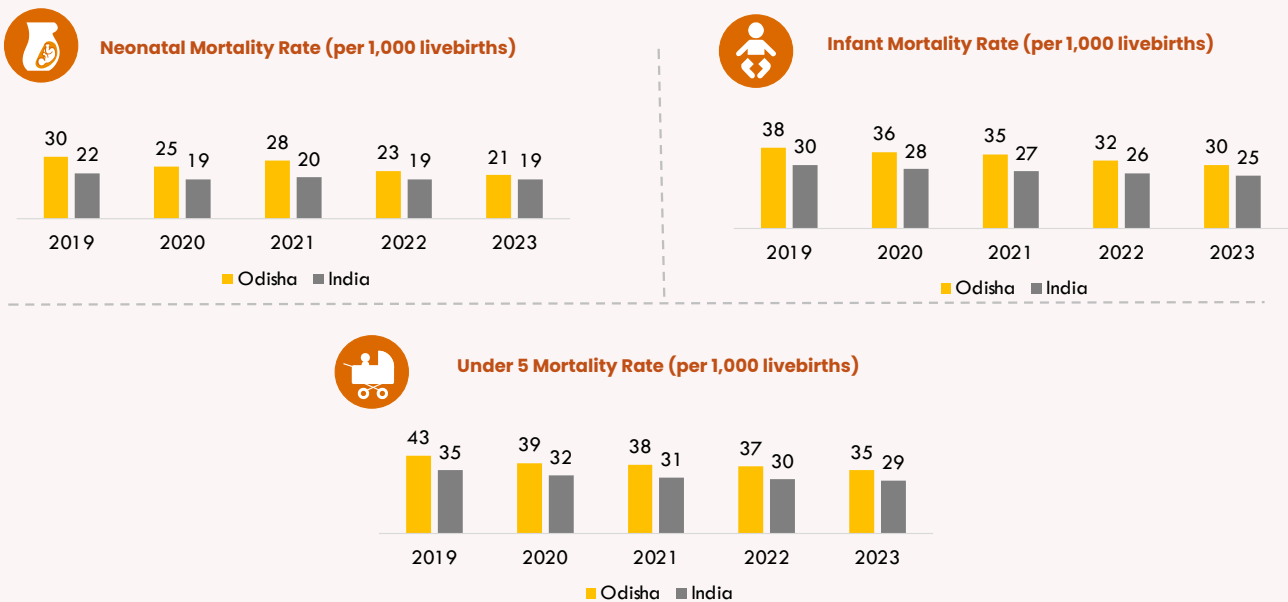
Source: Skill Development and Technical Education Department, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-80: TRANSITION TOWARDS NUTRIENT-RICH DIET AND FOOD EXPENDITURE IN ODISHA**



Source: Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) 2011-12 and 2023-24, MoSPI, Government of India

**FIGURE-81: IMPROVEMENT IN CHILD HEALTH IN ODISHA AND INDIA**






Source: Sample Registration System across various years, RGI, Government of India

**FIGURE-82: SUBHADRA-CATALYSING CHANGE FOR WOMEN EMPOWERMENT**

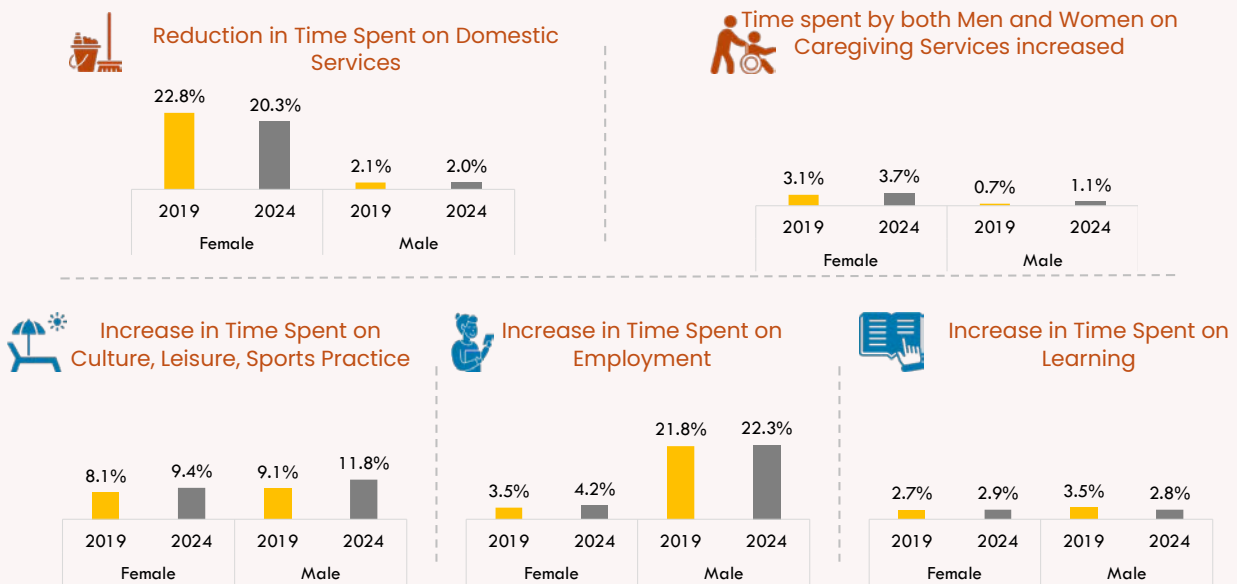


- **SUBHADRA**, provides ₹50,000 over five years (₹10,000 per annum in two equal instalments) to women aged 21 to 60, advancing economic empowerment
- **Benefits over 1 crore women**

 <p><b>Productive Utilisation</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 80 per cent of funds towards productive use</li> <li>• 80 per cent aspire to use future transfers for business expansion and asset creation.</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Financial Autonomy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 65 per cent report improvement in financial autonomy.</li> <li>• Financial agency increases with age, while joint household decisions continue to be prevailing pattern.</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Confidence and Determining Factors</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 98 per report increased confidence in handling money and greater preparedness for future.</li> <li>• Educational attainment and stage of life strongly influence how effectively beneficiaries deploy funds.</li> </ul>

Source: Women and Child Development Department, Government of Odisha

**FIGURE-83: IMPROVEMENTS IN QUALITY OF LIFE-SHARE OF TIME SPENT IN A DAY**



\*For persons age 15 to 59

Source: Time Use Survey 2019 and 2024, MoSPI, Government of India

**Macroeconomic Overview of Odisha****Economic growth and per-capita income**

Long-term prosperity of the State could be depicted through multiple lenses. The size of the economy is one of the most important parameters. It is linked to prosperity of all sections of society. Odisha's economic size is estimated to be around ₹ 9.88 lakh crores at current prices in 2025-26. The State's economy grew by 7.9 percent in real terms in 2025-26. This is higher than the 7.2 percent growth recorded in the previous year and is also higher than the national GDP growth rate of 7.4 percent for 2025-26.



Odisha's per-capita income is estimated to be ₹ 1,86,761 at current prices in 2025-26. Per-capita income increased by 9.2 per cent (at current prices) over 2024-25. Rapid growth of Odisha's Economy is translating into faster convergence with all India per capita income.

**Inflation**

Inflation impacts disproportionately on people with relatively limited resources given the difficulty of coping with rising prices. Odisha has managed to bring down its inflation level substantially in 2025-26.

The State has witnessed substantial moderation in inflation in 2025-26, particularly post January 2025. This can be attributed to proactive measures undertaken by both Government of India and the State Government. Some of the initiatives include augmentation of buffer stocks for essential food items, strategic sale of procured grains in the open market, trade modulation to manage supply constraints in key products. Inflation in 2025-26 (April-December 2025), was only 0.1 per cent, a sharp drop from 6 per cent in 2024-25. Food inflation moderation played a major role in controlling inflation in the State. Controlled inflation preserves the value of money hence helping household to better manage their disposable income.

**Employment Creation**

As of 2024, the total workforce in the State was nearly 2.2 crores against total population of 3.56 crores in the age group of 15 and above. This makes worker population ratio at nearly 62 per cent. It is substantially higher than All-India average of 57.7 per cent. Higher worker-population ratio (WPR) augurs well for the State given its growth ambition set in its vision document (Odisha Vision 2036 and 2047).



Apart from macro-economic impact of higher WPR, the State is at the forefront of making the growth gender inclusive. Female worker-population ratio is 47.3 per cent, exceeding All-India average of 39 per cent in 2024. Adding more women to

the workforce has several advantages. At the household level, earning by women would provide necessary support for the family income growth. There is strong evidence in literature on positive correlation between women's economic empowerment with investment in education and health of their children.

Similar to All-India phenomenon, Agriculture and Allied sector remains the leading employment generating sector (48.6 per cent), followed by Industry at 27.5 per cent. The State has experienced structural transformation (i.e. transition of workforce from agriculture to industry and services). However, the State is putting in efforts to boost employment generation in industry and services through creating a supporting ecosystem for investor facilitation and skill development initiatives. Particular emphasis is laid on labour intensive sectors such as textiles and apparel. These sectors not only generate more employment but given high female workforce intensity, have strong positive effect on social outcomes.

### Sectoral Growth

In 2025-26, the Agriculture and Allied sector contributed 19.6 per cent to Gross State Value Added (GSVA), Industrial Sector contributed 41.3 percent and remaining 39.1 per cent was contributed by Services sector.

### Agriculture and Allied Sector

While Agriculture and Allied sector's direct contribution to Gross State Value Added is only 19.6 per cent, its indirect contribution is significant. Nearly 81 per cent of population in Odisha reside in rural areas where primary economic activity remains agriculture focused. Therefore, growth in this sector directly impacts income status of rural households. In 2025-26, the sector is expected to grow at 5.26 per cent higher than 4.12 per cent growth in the preceding year 2024-25.



The State is undertaking several initiatives to boost productivity and growth in agricultural sector. This includes efforts towards crop diversification (moderating the concentration of paddy), farm mechanization, access to credit, digital innovation, irrigation infrastructure development and access to markets.

### Industrial Sector

Odisha's rapid growth could be linked to its strong industrial base. The State has aptly leveraged its rich mineral base and long coastline of 575 km, supplementing with progressive industrial policy ecosystem. Industrial sector continues to be driven by mining and metal products. It is a critical strength of Odisha which supports State's long-term growth potential for multiple reasons. As Odisha moves on its path of Viksit Odisha, substantial infrastructure investment would be needed. This would require proportionate enhancement of the value chain of steel products and aluminum products etc.



in which Odisha has natural strength. Odisha has made progress in production of basic metals, there are untapped gains which need to be captured going forward in downstream value chain including iron and steel. State is also attracting investments in new-age sectors such as aerospace and defence which would move up the State in technology frontier. This could create technological spillover effects in other sectors too. Given the progress in industrial policy space and competitive cost of production, the State is also attracting diversified investment in non-metallic sectors.

In terms of composition (2025-26), manufacturing sector constitutes 45.64 per cent of industrial sector gross state value added, followed by construction at 23.26 per cent and mining and quarrying at 23.09 per cent. Manufacturing sector grew at 8.31 per cent in 2025-26 higher than 5.39 per cent in 2024-25. Construction sector, on the other hand, grew at 9.37 per cent in 2025-26. Growth in construction sector is particularly important given the contribution to employment creation. The Sector employed nearly 18 per cent of total workforce in 2024.

Recently India has signed several free trade agreements with leading economies globally. This includes United Kingdom, Mercosur (South American trade bloc), Australia, EU, EFTA (Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein), Oman, UAE, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand. Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) provides opportunity for Odisha to expand market base of its key products (both agriculture and industrial) such as paddy, cashew, mango, shrimp, textiles, chemicals, iron and steel downstream, aerospace, electronics. Competing in international markets through FTAs would also bring efficiencies and enhance profitability in the ecosystem.



## Service Sector

Service sector is second largest major sector in Odisha. The sector is undergoing rapid transformation. Modern services such as financial services, tourism, professional and real estate services are gaining traction. Government's initiative to democratize access to banking through Jan Dhan Account is yielding results. Nearly universal access to formal financial institutions delivers mutually beneficial outcomes. In financial terms, on the one hand, it improves financial institutions' access to low-cost funds, on the other hand, depositors get access to interest earning and relatively safer options of savings. Access to formal accounts is the first step towards financial inclusion. It opens opportunities to formal credit and other financial services such as insurance and wealth management. Further, rapid growth in industrial sector is instrumental in boosting credit demand in the State. It is, therefore, no surprise, that the State is experiencing rapid growth in financial sector. The Sector is expected to grow at 12 per cent in 2025-26.



Post Covid-19, similar to All-India phenomenon, there is noticeable recovery in tourism activities in the State. Focused efforts on developing tourist sites in state supplemented by significant growth in air-connectivity is expected to further boost tourism activity in the State. As an example, number of flights has gone up from 19.42 thousand in 2021-22 to 35.74 thousand in

2024-25. Number of Indian cities connected through direct flights has increased to 30 in 2024-25. Similarly, the State is now directly connected to four international destinations.

Traditional service sectors such as trade and repair, transport and communication, public administration and personal services constitute nearly 70 per cent of Gross State Value added of the service sector. Average growth across these sub sectors is more than 8 per cent in 2025-26. State Government's aggressive push towards capital spending, urbanization and overall improvement in per-capita income is expected to further boost growth in these sectors.

Odisha recognizes the potential of artificial intelligence (AI) in boosting productivity and achieving prosperity for all. AI is no longer the future: it is reshaping our present. The State has launched AI policy 2025 and intends to build AI ecosystem in the State in a holistic manner covering 4 Cs: connectivity, computational power, capability and context. The State aims to achieve internet penetration of 90 per cent by 2029. In order to build AI infrastructure, particularly computational power, the State aims to procure chips at scale. AI models deliver results based on data on which they are trained. The State is targeting to develop Odia-specific datasets. In addition, the State is taking efforts to build requisite digital skills.



## Outlook

Odisha is poised to accelerate its growth trajectory further in the coming years. The State is complementing its strength in mineral resources with targeted policies to boost growth in range of sectors. Efforts are made to build further resilience of agriculture sector through crop diversification, development of fisheries and livestock sector. The State is attracting investment across new age sectors given the cost advantage, availability of talent, and progressive policy structure.

### Key Fiscal Indicators

Odisha budgeted an outlay of ₹ 2.90 lakh crore in 2025-26 BE, constituting 29.3 per cent of GSDP. The fiscal deficit is estimated at 3.5 per cent of GSDP, well within the FRBM limit, while the revenue account remains in surplus at 3.2 per cent of GSDP. Hence, the government has maintained strong fiscal discipline, ensuring a stable and resilient fiscal position.



### State's Revenue Receipts

Revenue receipts have shown a consistent upward trend during recent years, indicating sustained revenue growth. In 2025-26 BE, the revenue receipts of Odisha were budgeted at ₹ 2.32 lakh crore, which grew by 26.1 per cent over 2024-25. Revenue receipts as a percentage of GSDP increased from 18.9 per cent in 2016-17 to 23.5 per cent in 2025-26 BE, representing a 4.6 percentage point increase over the period. Odisha's revenue structure combines a growing own-resource base with State's own revenue contributing 54.3 per cent of total revenue receipts, indicating growing self-reliance.

### Key Revenue Indicators

For 2025-26 BE, tax revenues were budgeted at ₹ 1.30 lakh crore, representing 56.2 per cent of revenue receipts. Non-tax revenues, including both the own non-tax revenue and grants, were budgeted to reach ₹ 1.01 lakh crore in 2025-26 BE, accounting for nearly 43.8 per cent of revenue receipts. Tax revenues as per cent of GSDP stood at 13.2 per cent in 2025-26 BE. Similarly, non-tax revenues accounted for 10.3 per cent of GSDP in the 2025-26 BE.



In 2025-26 BE, the state budgeted ₹ 66,000 crore as own tax revenue, representing 50.6 per cent of the state's total tax revenue and 28.4 per cent of overall revenue receipts. State GST, Sales Tax, and State Excise are the top three contributors. Together, these three sources account for over 81.7 per cent of the state's own tax revenue. In 2025-26 BE, the State budgeted ₹ 60,000 crore of own non-tax revenues. This is nearly 59.1 per cent of the state's total non-tax revenue and 25.9 per cent of revenue receipts. Mining royalties constituted nearly 79.1 per cent of total own non-tax revenues in 2025-26 BE.

Odisha's fiscal development also benefited from increased central transfers from the centre. In 2025-26 BE, the state budgeted central transfers amounting to ₹ 1.06 lakh crore. Central transfers to the state include both the share in central taxes and grants from the centre. Specifically, the share of central taxes (₹ 64,408 crore) accounts for 27.8 per cent of the state's revenue receipts, while grants from the centre (₹ 41,592 crore) contribute 17.9 per cent. Key schemes under which the State receives grants include (i) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Rural, (ii) Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan, (iii) National Rural Health Mission, (iv) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana etc.

## State's Expenditure

Total expenditure budgeted in 2025-26 stood at ₹ 2.90 lakh crore, increased by 27.7 per cent over 2024-25. About 69 per cent of the total expenditure is allocated to revenue expenditure (₹ 2.00 lakh crore), while the remaining 31 per cent is designated for capital expenditure (₹ 89, 800 crore). Capital outlay as a percentage of GSDP budgeted at 6.6 per cent in 2025-26 BE, increased from 5.0 per cent in 2024-25. Odisha has the highest capital outlay to GSDP ratio among all major states in India. Odisha has consistently allocated a substantial portion of its budget to developmental expenditure, especially in sectors that foster economic development and social welfare for inclusive growth. The development expenditure as a percentage of GSDP increased notably from 17.9 per cent in 2023-24 to 21.3 per cent in 2025-26 BE. In 2024-25, Odisha is the second highest among major states and above the average of all-States / UTs in terms of developmental spending as percentage of GSDP.

Odisha outperforms national averages on key indicators of expenditure quality and efficiency. The total social sector spending stood at ₹ 1.22 lakh crore in 2025-26, marking a 8.1 per cent increase over 2024-25, with notable allocations to education (3.8 per cent of GSDP), health (2.3 per cent), and water and sanitation (1.1 per cent). Social sector spending demonstrates unwavering commitment to human development. This is because Odisha decided to spend 8.4 per cent of its total budget on healthcare adhering to recommendations of 15th finance commission (8 per cent). This is much higher than the 5.7 per cent average spending by all States and UTs.

## Debt Management

In 2025-26 BE, Odisha's debt-to-GSDP ratio is budgeted at 13.6 per cent, the lowest among major states and significantly below the 25 per cent FRBM limit. Additionally, the interest payment to revenue receipt ratio (IPRR) stands at 2.8 per cent, well within the prescribed 15 per cent threshold, ensuring that the state's debt remains sustainable.



## Fiscal Discipline & Innovations

The State has institutionalized gender budgeting, child budgeting, nutrition budgeting, and introduced Just-in-Time Funding System (JiTFS) and a Budget Stabilization Fund to enhance fiscal resilience. These forward-thinking strategies, along with the implementation of multi-year budget ceiling communication, have transformed Odisha from a fiscally stressed state in the early 2000s into a benchmark performer today. Citizen-centric schemes such as SUBHADRA, Samrudha Krushak Yojana, and integrated health and education programs underscore Odisha's commitment to inclusive development. With the highest capital outlay-to-GSDP ratio among major states, a strong revenue base, and sustainable debt profile, Odisha sets a benchmark in prudent fiscal management.



## Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry

### Agriculture and Allied Sector Economic Output

Agriculture and allied sector remain significant contributor to Odisha's employment and output. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey (2024), the sector engaged nearly 1.04 crore workers accounting for 48.6 per cent of total workforce in the State. In 2025-26, agriculture sector contributed 19.6 per cent to Odisha's Gross State Value Added (GSVA), higher than the national average of 16.8 percent. The crop sub-sector remains the dominant sub-sector in Odisha, accounting for about 61.5 per cent of agriculture and allied GVA in 2025-26, followed by Livestock (13.7 per cent), Forestry and logging (13.4 per cent), and Fishing and aquaculture (11.3 per cent).



As per the advance estimates, the sector is expected to grow at 5.3 per cent in 2025-26, against 3.1 per cent at all India level. The crop sub-sector is estimated to grow at 5.1 per cent despite unseasonal rains and cyclone. The fishing and aquaculture and forestry and logging sub-sectors are also expected to register robust growth rates of 6.8 per cent and 5.1 per cent respectively, indicating their growing role in driving the sector's expansion. The livestock sub-sector is also expected to perform well, with an estimated growth of 4.7 percent in 2025-26.

### Land Use and Cropping Pattern

Odisha has 56.3 lakh ha Net Sown Area (NSA) in 2024-25 which is about 36.2 per cent of the State's total geographical area. The net sown area has increased by 4 per cent from 54.1 lakh ha in 2020-21. The State has also witnessed significant expansion of the Gross Cropped Area to 92.8 lakh ha in 2024-25 from 85.3 lakh ha in 2020-21. Consequently, the Cropping Intensity in the State has improved over time to reach 165 per cent in 2024-25 from 158 per cent in 2020-21.



Odisha's cropping pattern has long been dominated by paddy, but the state is gradually diversifying into high-value and climate-resilient crops. The share of paddy in the Gross Cropped Area (GCA) decreased slightly from 47 per cent in 2020-21 to 44 per cent in 2024-25. Pulses have gained importance, accounting for 23 per cent of GCA, with area expanding by 10.7 per cent from 19 lakh ha in 2020-21 to 21 lakh ha in 2024-25. Millets registered a significant increase of 62.7 per cent, reaching 2.7 lakh ha, supported by Shree Anna Abhiyan. Cotton acreage also grew substantially by 39.3 per cent over five years, hitting a record of 2.4 lakh ha in 2024-25, supported by favourable marketing facilities.

### Horticulture

Horticulture-based farming systems have gained significant momentum in Odisha. In 2024-25, the state cultivated vegetables in 7.91 lakh ha, fruits on 3.75 lakh ha, and spices on 2.27 lakh

ha. This marks an area increase of 15.3 per cent, 8.5 per cent, and 33.2 per cent, respectively from 2020-21, reflecting a steady transition towards diversified and market-oriented high value horticulture crops.



## Crop Production

Odisha achieved a record foodgrain production of 150 lakh MT in 2024-25. In 2024-25, rice production in Odisha stood at 118.6 lakh MT growing at a CAGR of 1.9 per cent from 110 lakh MT in 2020-21. The increase in rice production was supported by various programmes such as CM-Kisan, higher MSP and input subsidy among others.



Maize production in Odisha reached 11.7 lakh metric tonnes in 2024-25, growing at a CAGR of 9 per cent since 2020-21, driven by the State's flagship Mukhyamantri Maka Mission. Coarse cereals production also saw a substantial increase with a high CAGR of 21.3 per cent during the same period. Additionally, pulses production rose from 10.4 lakh metric tonnes in 2020-21 to 16.6 lakh metric tonnes in 2024-25, reflecting a CAGR of 12.3 per cent.

Government of Odisha is actively promoting horticultural crop production through targeted programmes/missions such as MIDH, CDP, Jackfruit Mission, Floriculture Mission, Mushroom Mission, and Spices Mission. As a result, vegetable production increased from 97.8 lakh metric tonnes in 2020-21 to 111.02 lakh metric tonnes in 2024-25, while fruit production grew from 25.3 lakh metric tonnes to 27.2 lakh metric tonnes during the same period, reflecting the positive impact of these programmes.

State's floriculture sector experienced significant growth in both area expansion and production over the last few years. The area under cultivation has reached 10.0 thousand ha in 2024-25 growing at a CAGR of 15.6 per cent from 5.6 thousand ha in 2020-21. During the same period, loose flower production also grew by 18.6 per cent from 31.6 thousand MT in 2020-21 to 62.4 thousand MT in 2025-26.



## Input Management

Use of high-quality seeds ensures crop consistency, vigour, and enhanced resistance to environmental stress and diseases. Odisha is implementing initiatives such as 'Seed Village Programme', to promote certified seed production through registered growers. In 2024-25, Odisha operated 261 seed processing plants with a total capacity of 789 tonnes per hour, producing about 2.68 lakh quintals certified seeds, including 1.83 lakh of paddy and 0.85 lakh quintals of non-paddy seeds. In Odisha, the Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) has improved over time with Bengalgram and maize exceeding 50 per cent SRR as of 2024-25. However, there is need for focused initiatives to increase SRR in paddy, oilseeds, and other key crops as SRR is quite low in these crops.



To reduce reliance on erratic monsoon rains, Odisha has made significant investments in irrigation infrastructure. The state's irrigation potential now stands at 74.2 lakh ha, covering both Kharif and Rabi seasons, enabling irrigation of nearly 80 per cent of the Gross Cropped

Area. However, only 62.5 per cent of this potential is currently utilized, highlighting the need for targeted interventions to optimise irrigation use. Odisha is also expanding micro-irrigation, adding approximately 23,207 ha in 2024-25. The State targets to increase micro irrigation coverage to 25 per cent by 2047 from existing 2 per cent.

Government of Odisha provides interest subvention on crop loans for increasing access to credit for agriculture operations. In 2024-25, agricultural loans totaling ₹ 76.1 thousand crores were disbursed in the state, growing at a CAGR of 20.8 per cent from ₹ 35.8 thousand crores in 2020-21. Term loans accounted for 40.9 per cent of total agricultural loans. The share of term loans has risen from 31 per cent in 2020-21 to nearly 41 per cent in 2024-25, indicating a growing emphasis on long-term investments in agriculture and allied activities.

Government of Odisha is actively promoting Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), which combines the balanced use of chemical fertilizers with organic manures and biofertilizers to enhance soil health. In 2024-25, 5.57 lakh Soil Health Cards were issued to guide farmers on appropriate use of fertilizer. Green manuring with 'Dhaincha' is encouraged to reduce reliance on chemical fertilizers and improve soil organic matter. Fertilizer consumption in Odisha has seen a modest increase, rising from 76.9 kg per hectare in 2020-21 to 78.2 kg per hectare in 2024-25, reflecting gradual progress toward sustainable nutrient management.

## Procurement

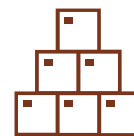
The Government of Odisha actively supports farmers by procuring paddy directly at Minimum Support Price (MSP), safeguarding them from distress sales and ensuring fair income. Currently, farmers receive an MSP of ₹ 2,300 per quintal along with additional input assistance of ₹ 800 per quintal. In 2024-25, 92.6 lakh metric tonnes of paddy were procured from over 19.73 lakh farmers, payments totaling ₹ 21,300 crores for MSP and ₹ 7140 crores for input assistance were made to farmers. Government procurement accounted for nearly 78 percent of the state's total paddy production, up from 61 percent in 2023-24, reflecting enhanced outreach and support. Additionally, Government procures ragi through the Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Odisha Limited (TDCCOL) at an MSP of ₹ 4,290 per quintal, with an additional incentive of ₹ 210 per quintal. In 2024-25, 8.8 lakh quintals of ragi were procured from 73,000 farmers across 30 districts, covering 28.5 per cent of Odisha's total ragi production.



## Exports

Agriculture and allied sector exports in Odisha have steadily increased over time reflecting the increasing demand for Odisha's agriculture and allied products in both domestic and international markets. The exports increased at a CAGR of 12.2 percent from ₹ 3.3 thousand crores to ₹ 5.2 thousand crores between 2020-21 and 2024-25. Consequently, the share of these

exports in Odisha's total merchandise exports also rose from 4.3 per cent to 6.1 per cent during the same period. However, the agriculture and allied sector export basket in Odisha is highly concentrated. Marine Products and Rice put together constitute 99 per cent of the exports. Other key products such as processed food, fruits and vegetables, dairy and poultry products, etc., constitute a miniscule share highlighting the need for more targeted efforts in diversifying the export basket.



The state has already demonstrated competitive strengths in several key commodities. Odisha holds a competitive advantage in key commodities like rice, shrimp, coffee, spices, cashew, coconut, and mango. As such, exports of agricultural produce has significant headroom for expansion.

### Livestock Sector

Odisha's milk production in 2024-25 stood at 27.1 lakh MT, constituting a share of 1.1 per cent in India's total milk production. Milk production in the State has increased at a CAGR of 3.4 per cent from 23.7 lakh MT in 2020-21. This is lower than all India average growth rate during the same period. To enhance milk production, Government of Odisha is focusing on increasing the population of high-yielding cows through numerous initiatives such as GOMATA (Goal for Management and Treatment of Animals) and Mukhyamantri Kamdhenu Yojana (MKY). The State has been implementing artificial insemination programme to improve the genetic quality of cattle and buffaloes. During the financial year 2024-25, a total of 9.24 lakh Artificial Inseminations (AIs) were performed.



Meat production in Odisha has steadily risen, reaching 2.8 lakh metric tonnes in 2024-25, growing at a CAGR of 6.8 per cent since 2020-21. Poultry accounts for the largest share at 61 per cent, followed by goat (32 per cent), sheep (6 per cent), and pig (1 per cent). Per capita meat availability has increased from 4.7 kilograms in 2020-21 to 5.9 kilograms in 2024-25, though it remains below the national average of 7.5 kilograms. To close this gap, Odisha needs to attract greater private sector investment in meat-producing animals and develop a robust processed meat industry, which would add value, stabilize supply, and expand product variety for consumers.



Recognizing the vital role of small ruminants as a reliable income source for small and marginal farmers, Odisha has launched several initiatives. Under the Small Animal Development sub-scheme of the Prani Sampad Samruddhi Yojana (PSSY). Subsidies are being provided to undertake goat, sheep, and pig rearing. In 2024-25, an allocation of ₹ 13.80 crore was made to establish 1,000 goat units. Odisha is also the first state to implement a statewide artificial insemination program for goats using semen from indigenous breeds like Black Bengal and Ganjam, under the Small Animal Breeding Policy.

Egg Production in Odisha has grown impressively since 2020-21. Odisha ranked 10th in India in egg production and accounts for about 3 per cent share in country's total egg production in 2024-25. Between 2020-21 and 2024-25, the State's egg production grew from 242 crore eggs

to 406 crore eggs at an impressive CAGR of 13.8 per cent. This is more than double the growth rate registered at the national level during the same period. This high growth is being driven by Odisha's continued efforts in developing poultry hubs by offering support for setting up commercial, semi-commercial and small-scale poultry units.

### Forest, Environment and Climate Change

Odisha has a thriving forest and tree cover that plays a vital role in maintaining ecological balance and biodiversity. According to India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2023, the State's combined forest and tree cover stands at 58,597 sq km, accounting for 37.6 per cent of its total geographical area. Out of this, forest area covers 52,434 sq km (33.7 per cent), while tree cover contributes 6,163 sq km (3.9 per cent). Between 2021 and 2023, Odisha saw a total increase of 559 sq km in forest and tree cover, the third highest rise nationally. In alignment with the National Forest Policy (NFP) 1988, Odisha has maintained a forest cover exceeding 33 per cent, crucial for environmental stability, and is among the nineteen States and Union Territories meeting the NFP criteria.



Forests not only protect the environment and conserve biodiversity but also support the livelihoods of communities, especially tribal populations living in and around forest areas. Odisha's effective forest conservation efforts have enhanced livelihood opportunities through forest-based products. Major sources of revenue include timber, firewood, and kendu leaf etc. The sale value of forest products increased by 9.5 percent from ₹ 607.4 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 665.3 crore in 2024-25, reflecting better market realization. To promote forest-based livelihoods while ensuring conservation, Odisha is implementing initiatives centered on a community-based forest management model, including the Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (OFSDP-II), OFSDS-OMBADC Livelihood Initiative (Mineral Bearing Areas), and Ama Jangal Yojana (AJY).

Government of Odisha is implementing several key initiatives to promote wildlife conservation and improve habitat management. The 'Jana Surakhya Gaja Rakhya' scheme helps install solar-powered fencing to protect crops and property. It follows a public-private partnership model. Communities contribute 10 per cent and individuals 50 per cent of costs.

Odisha's strategic location on India's eastern coast makes it highly vulnerable to climate risks such as rising sea levels, changing rainfall patterns, increasing temperatures, and extreme weather events like cyclones. The State has implemented several proactive measures to mitigate the negative impacts of climate change. It was among the early states to adopt a State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), first implemented during 2010-2015 and revised for 2021-2030. Aligned with the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for 2030, the SAPCC covers 12 priority sectors. It has also mainstreamed climate priorities into fiscal planning through Climate Budget Tagging (CBT), aligning public expenditures with the SAPCC and enabling systematic tracking of climate-related spending.

## Blue economy

Odisha's Blue Economy presents extensive coastal assets that can drive jobs, exports, and sustainable growth. With a 575-kilometer coastline, diverse coastal ecosystems, and heritage sites, Odisha is positioned to capture these benefits through integrated strategies spanning fisheries, maritime trade, biotechnology, and clean energy.



### Fish production

Odisha's fisheries sector is a vital component of its blue economy, contributing significantly to employment, food security, and export earnings. Odisha is the 4th largest fish producer in the country. Fish production has grown consistently at a higher rate than all India level. In 2024-25, fish production rose 6.1 per cent over the previous year to reach 11.92 lakh MT in 2024-25 from 11.24 lakh MT in 2023-24. Freshwater fishing account for 66 per cent of total fish production while marine accounts for 20 per cent, and brackish water 14 per cent of total fish production.



Freshwater and brackish water fish production have grown at CAGR of 9.9 per cent and 17.3 per cent, respectively between 2015-16 and 2024-25, while marine fish production increased at 5.7 per cent CAGR during the same period. The growth in freshwater and brackish water fish production has been particularly strong, reflecting a shift towards aquaculture-led growth through initiatives such as use of quality seed, improved practices and latest innovations like bio-floc, recirculatory aquaculture systems (RAS), and cage culture. Further, Odisha targets to double inland fish production and exports by FY 2029-30 to boost economic prosperity and support livelihoods of coastal fishing communities.

### Export of fish products

Export of fish products to other States and countries have increased while the import of freshwater fish has declined. Marine products, mainly driven by aquaculture such as shrimp farming, contribute about 5 per cent of Odisha's total merchandise exports. Marine exports is one of the most significant non-mineral export categories from the state. The marine export value increased from ₹3,243.9 crore in 2019-20 to ₹4,708.1 crore in 2024-25, growing at a CAGR of 7.7 per cent. Key export markets include the United States, China, Vietnam, Japan, and the European Union, with over 65 per cent of export value concentrated in the top three destinations. There is a need to explore new export markets to mitigate risks and tackle challenges such as high tariffs in major markets like the USA by analysing international demand and targeting countries with untapped potential.



Alongside marine exports, freshwater fish exports to other states have also surged, increasing from 50.4 thousand MT in 2019-20 to an estimated 72.8 thousand MT in 2024-25. The import of freshwater fish has declined from 46.3 thousand MT to 29.7 thousand MT during the same

period. This shift from an importer to a net exporter highlights Odisha's growing aquaculture self-sufficiency and its stronger integration with the domestic fish markets

Initiatives such as Mukhyamantri Matsyajibi Kalyan Yojana (MMKY) aims to increase fish production and develop the value chain through sustainable aquaculture practices. The State has proposed to launch Odisha shrimp mission to increase shrimp production and exports. The initiative aims to scale up shrimp farming through improved area utilisation, input support, and infrastructure development. The State is exploring the cultivation of White Leg Shrimp (*Penaeus vannamei*) in freshwater and inland farms beyond the jurisdiction of the CAA, particularly in areas located up to 10 km from the High Tide Line.

### Deep sea fishing

Deep sea fishing represents a significant growth opportunity for Odisha's marine fisheries sector by extending operations beyond traditional nearshore waters. This would increase access to diverse and high-value fish species in deeper oceanic zones. Currently, Odisha's deep sea fishing activity remains limited, with the fishing fleet largely consisting of traditional vessels operating close to the coast.

Odisha has undertaken strategic initiatives aimed at exploring deep sea fishing through modernization of vessels, capacity building and technological upgradation. A key development is the signing of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research - Central Institute of Fisheries Technology (ICAR-CIFT) for technical collaboration. This partnership focuses on designing modern deep-sea fishing vessels equipped with energy-efficient hull forms, advanced fish-handling systems on board, and enhanced safety features tailored to the state's marine conditions. These initiatives are expected to facilitate safer, more productive, and sustainable deep sea fishing operations.



The state has mandated the installation of approved transponders on mechanized fishing vessels to strengthen maritime safety and enable real-time tracking through the "NABAMITRA" app. As of now, over 1,700 mechanized and motorized fishing boats have been fitted with ISRO transponders out of a targeted 2,083, supporting better monitoring and management of fishing activities. Under the Mukhyamantri Matsyajibi Kalyan Yojana (MMKY), deep-sea fishing vessels are being promoted, along with upgradation of existing vessels to meet export standards and safety norms.

### Fisheries infrastructure development

The State Cabinet has approved the "Infrastructure Development" scheme with a total outlay of ₹696.2 crore for a period of three years to develop and upgrade 619 projects aimed at strengthening fisheries infrastructure across Odisha. Major initiatives under the scheme include the construction of a state-of-the-art wholesale market at Basta, development of an Integrated Aquapark at Hirkud, establishment



of diagnostic laboratories at Rangeilunda etc. Further, Odisha is actively investing in the construction and modernization of fishing harbours in Dhamra and Chandipur and fish landing centres at locations such as Kalupadaghat, Sorana, and Kasia and hatcheries at Gopalpur. Aqua laboratories have been made operational in eight districts for disease diagnosis and soil and water testing, ensuring a research-driven approach to boosting fish production across the state. These infrastructure developments aim to boost production, exports, and employment in the State.

### Port, shipping and maritime infrastructure

Odisha, with its strategic geographic position along the Bay of Bengal, is well-positioned to become an Eastern Gateway for India. The state's coastal location offers an ideal hub for maritime trade, enhancing connectivity with Southeast Asian nations.



Paradip Port stands out as a major maritime hub, accounting for 17.62 percent of cargo volume handled by major Indian ports in 2024-25. It ranks number one in the country for bulk cargo handling. Dhamra Port has also experienced remarkable growth, with its cargo handling doubling from 20.7 million metric tons (MMT) in 2018-19 to 46.1 MMT in 2024-25. Gopalpur Port, while smaller in scale, has increased cargo handling from 1.1 MMT in 2018-19 to 6.0 MMT in 2024-25. Collectively, these ports demonstrate a rising trend in cargo throughput, underpinning Odisha's expanding role in trade and business growth.

Beyond these principal ports, Odisha has earmarked 12 potential sites for developing non-major ports to further bolster maritime infrastructure. Among these, Subarnarekha (Balasore) and Astaranga (Puri) are under active development. The enhancement of these port facilities is critical to supporting cargo handling capacity and strengthening the shipping sector in the State.



Odisha is endowed with an extensive network of inland waterways, comprising 2,425 KM of rivers, canals, and lakes, of which 64.1 percent are navigable as of 2024-25. The state has identified six routes to develop inland water transport (IWT), thus improving connectivity between various regions. Notably, the National Waterway-5 (NW-5) is under development, which aims to link Paradip and Dhamra ports with Odisha's key industrial zones, including Kalinganagar and Talcher, through a modern inland water transport system. This project is expected to significantly enhance logistics efficiency, reduce transportation costs, and foster stronger economic integration across the state.

Together, Odisha's robust port infrastructure, expanding maritime facilities, developing inland waterways, and strategic initiatives like NW-5 position the state as a critical maritime hub. These developments contribute significantly to boosting trade, fostering economic growth, and enhancing Odisha's integration into regional and global maritime networks.

## Coastal and Marine Tourism

Coastal and marine tourism constitutes an important segment of the Blue Economy, offering substantial potential for income generation, employment creation, and community-based development. With a 575-kilometer coastline along the Bay of Bengal, Odisha is well-positioned to tap into this thriving global industry, which contributed approximately \$1.5 trillion directly to the world economy in 2023 and supports over 100 million jobs worldwide.



Odisha's diverse coastal landscape encompasses sandy beaches, estuaries, lagoons, mangrove forests, island ecosystems, and rich cultural and maritime heritage sites that attract both domestic and international tourists. Key destinations include scenic beaches (Puri, Gopalpur) as well as ecologically significant areas such as Bhitarkanika National Park, known for its biodiversity and eco-tourism appeal. The "Odisha Tourism Policy 2022" promotes beach tourism, ecotourism, and innovative tourism products such as luxury glamping ('eco-retreats'), boat clubs, beach shacks, blue flag beaches and the promotion of Odia cuisine through initiative like 'Nimantran restaurant'. The state is also pushing to develop adventure tourism through its "Adventure Tourism Guidelines 2025," aiming to introduce a diverse array of adventure sports activities that capitalize on coastal and marine settings. The state has identified ten beaches for development with modern infrastructure and adventure tourism facilities.

Overall, Odisha's coastal and marine tourism development seeks to balance economic growth with environmental conservation, positioning the state as a prominent and sustainable tourist destination on the eastern coast of India.

## Renewable Energy Transition

Offshore renewable energy represents an emerging pillar of the blue economy with significant potential to contribute to Odisha's clean energy transition. Globally, offshore wind power has witnessed rapid growth, especially in Europe and East Asia, supported by declining technology costs, mature supply chains, and favourable policy regimes. India has identified offshore wind as a strategic component of its future energy mix in line with its net-zero commitments and energy security goals. India has approved viability gap funding for offshore wind energy projects in 2024-25.



Odisha with its vast coastline and favorable wind patterns, has a natural advantage for offshore wind deployment. According to the Government of India, Odisha has a potential for 12,130 MW of wind power. Going forward, Odisha can leverage its coastal advantages to establish the foundations for offshore renewable energy deployment. Priority actions may include identification of suitable offshore blocks, facilitation of bathymetric and seabed surveys, and continued resource assessments to improve investor visibility. Enabling access to transmission planning and grid evacuation corridors would further support sectoral readiness. Financing options such as viability gap funding, blended finance structures, long-term power purchase agreements, and multilateral climate finance could play a role in improving project feasibility.

## Blue economy the way forward

The Blue Economy aligns with Odisha's Vision 2036 and 2047, targeting fisheries and aquaculture share in agricultural GSDP to increase from 10.6 per cent to 20-25 per cent. The vision includes scaling overall production to 5 million metric tons from current over 1 million metric tons, with specific targets for marine fisheries, shrimp production, and freshwater aquaculture.



Odisha's Blue Economy approach demonstrates that economic growth and environmental protection can coexist. Artificial reef construction provides fish breeding grounds while protecting coastlines from natural disasters. Further, Integrated rice-fish farming models enhance productivity while maintaining ecological balance. The state's comprehensive strategy combining fisheries expansion, port modernization, sustainable tourism, renewable energy, and biotechnology innovation creates multiple pathways for economic growth. Community participation ensures that coastal populations directly benefit from Blue Economy development.

### Overview

The industrial sector has played a significant role in Odisha's growth trajectory. The sector includes mining, manufacturing, construction, and utilities, and provides employment to about 59 lakh workers as of 2023-24.

In 2025, Odisha organised several roadshows and investors' meets, including Make in Odisha 2025, IOCL Delhi 2025, Odisha TEX 2025, Odisha Pharma Summit 2025, Hyderabad Investors' Meet 2025, and Kolkata Investors' Meet 2025. These initiatives resulted in 275 MoUs, with investment commitments of about ₹15.1 lakh crore and an employment potential of 10.8 lakh. During the same period, State approved 244 new industrial projects worth ₹5.6 lakh crores, expected to create around 3.3 lakh jobs. Of these, 80 projects were implemented within the year, attracting ₹1.7 lakh crores of investment and generating 1.4 lakh jobs across diverse sectors including chemicals, green hydrogen, food processing, textiles, IT, electronics, and pharmaceuticals.

To improve the business environment, Odisha has successfully implemented Business Reforms Action Plans and introduced several ease of doing measures such as the GO-SWIFT, single window system, GO-SMILE digitized inspections, and deregulation across 23 priority areas. Through the Odisha Jan Vishwas Ordinance Bill 2025, the State has undertaken large-scale compliance rationalization—addressing 161 burdensome compliances across 16 Acts and 9 Departments by shifting minor contraventions from criminal to civil/penalty-based outcomes.

Odisha launched the Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Policy 2025, aiming to attract investment in these sectors and generate employment through dedicated infrastructure and financial incentives.

Odisha continues to develop industry-ready infrastructure through mega industrial zones, sector parks, and MSME clusters while promoting emerging sectors such as green energy and aerospace. These efforts position the state as an investment-ready destination focused on sustainable and inclusive industrial growth.

### Performance of industrial sector

In 2025-26 (AE), the industry sector contributed 41.3 percent to Odisha's GSVA at current prices, amounting to approximately ₹3.6 lakh crore. The sector registered a year-on-year (Y-o-Y) growth of 6.4 percent at constant prices, slightly above the national average growth of 6.2 percent. Manufacturing is a significant driver of this growth, with its share in industrial GVA steadily increasing, reflecting enhanced manufacturing capacity and efficient use of mineral resources.



Within the industrial sector, manufacturing accounts for 45.6 percent of industrial GVA, followed by construction at 23.3 percent, mining and quarrying at 23.1 percent, and utilities at 8 percent.

Manufacturing GVA is expected to grow at 8.3 percent compared to 7 percent at the national level. In 2025-26 (AE), the construction sector in Odisha recorded a year-on-year growth of 9.4 percent, supported by developments in transport, industrial infrastructure, and housing. The utilities sector, including electricity, gas, and water supply, registered 5.3 per cent Y-o-Y growth.

In 2023-24, industry sector employed 59 lakh workers. Between 2017-18 and 2023-24, the industrial workforce grew at a compound annual growth rate of 7.2 percent, reflecting employment shifts toward construction and manufacturing, while mining employment declined due to capital-intensive nature. Odisha's industrial sector is therefore diversifying and becoming more employment intensive.

### Manufacturing sector

Between 2018-19 and 2023-24, Odisha's industrial base expanded significantly, with industrial output increasing from about ₹3 lakh crore to over ₹5 lakh crore. This growth was supported by sustained capital formation, as cumulative invested capital rose by 25 percent to ₹4.39 lakh crore in 2023-24. Capital efficiency improved as well, rising from below 1 to above 1.2, indicating better capacity utilization.

Odisha's manufacturing sector consists of both organized and unorganized enterprises. The unorganized sector accounts for the majority of manufacturing units and about two-thirds of the manufacturing workforce but has negligible share in output. To enhance competitiveness of unorganized enterprises, State aims to promote cluster development and encourage linkages among districts with similar industrial strengths.



The organized sector, though smaller in terms of number of enterprises, contributed 97 per cent of total manufacturing output and 91.5 per cent of total manufacturing GVA, reflecting higher productivity and efficiency. The organized manufacturing is dominated by basic metals, which accounts for a large portion of manufacturing output. Other key major manufacturing sectors include chemicals, electronics, metals downstream, food processing, textiles, automobiles, and medical devices. At the same time, labor-intensive industries such as textiles, apparel, food products, wood, and machinery are also growing steadily and providing substantial employment opportunities. The State's policies and investments incentivize diversification into these sectors to encourage a broad based industrial development.

Odisha is attracting substantial investment across several of non-metallic manufacturing sectors such as food-processing and textile manufacturing which are also labor intensive. Emerging focus sectors such as chemicals and pharmaceuticals have also gained momentum, with stock of invested capital increasing by about 40 percent to ₹72,410 crore between 2018-19 and 2023-24, while GVA rose by 30 percent during the same period. Similarly, the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector has expanded too. State is attracting investments in new future hotspot areas such as aerospace, green hydrogen, and green ammonia, reflecting the state's concerted efforts to advance manufacturing capabilities and promote sustainable, future-oriented industries.

## Industrial infrastructure

Industrial infrastructure plays a key role in attracting investment and supporting growth in Odisha. The State has developed 140 industrial estates covering approximately 13 thousand acres, with most sheds allotted and significant land still available for new investments. The State is further strengthening land bank to support future development. Efforts are on to establish dedicated zones for foreign direct investment to attract global companies.



An industrial corridor is being developed to improve connectivity between key industrial centers. Several flagship infrastructure projects are underway to support sectors such as electronics, textiles, seafood processing, and metal downstream industries to put in place an integrated infrastructure for industrial growth.

## Mining and quarrying

Odisha is the leading mineral-producing state in India and accounted for 43.7 percent of country's mineral production value in 2024-25, which grew from ₹30,044 crore in 2020-21 to ₹64,785 crore in 2024-25. Mining contributed 9.5 percent to State's GSVA and 23.1 percent to industry GVA in 2025-26 (AE) and supplies key minerals such as chromite, bauxite, and iron ore. The mining sector plays an important role in the State's economy by supplying raw materials to industries and generating about 80 per cent of total non-tax revenue.



The State has expanded its resource base through mineral exploration and identified new untapped sites of deposits. In addition to major minerals, Odisha possesses reserves of several critical minerals important for emerging industries, although production of many remains limited. The State is working to develop these resources sustainably to support future industrial growth and meet critical mineral needs.

## Construction

The construction sector contributed 23.3 percent to industry GVA and 9.6 percent to overall GSVA in 2025-26 (AE), which grew at 14.3 percent CAGR over the last five years. It employed 18 percent of Odisha's workforce in 2023-24.

Odisha has implemented several welfare measures to improve the living and working conditions of construction workers. These include financial assistance for housing, pensions, rental accommodations, and skill development programs, aimed at supporting workers' social security and financial stability.



## Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs)

Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play an important role in Odisha's industrial landscape by generating employment and contributing to production and exports. Odisha has 23.5 lakh MSMEs registered as on 31st January 2026 of which nearly 99.5 per cent are micro and informal micro enterprises (IMEs). It is a pan-India phenomenon. This shows the need for supporting IMEs and micro to move up the ladder towards being small/medium enterprises and achieve benefits of scale economies.

The State is focusing on supporting MSMEs through infrastructure development such as district-level MSME parks, improved industrial estates, and better logistics. Efforts include facilitating linkages with larger industries, ensuring raw material availability, promoting technology adoption, and providing financial incentives to enhance competitiveness. Training programs, cluster development through various state and central schemes aim to help MSMEs formalize, grow, and improve productivity. These initiatives seek to strengthen MSMEs as key drivers of inclusive industrial growth across districts.

## Merchandise exports

Merchandise exports are an important part of Odisha's economy, with steady growth in recent years. Odisha exported ₹85.5 thousand crores of goods in 2024-25, growing at 12.6 percent CAGR since 2019-20. Exports are dominated by metals and minerals (85 per cent). Recognizing the need for diversification, Odisha is increasingly promoting exports in sectors beyond minerals. Engineering goods, chemicals, marine products, textiles, and agricultural products are emerging as export segments. These sectors contribute to broadening Odisha's export basket and enhance economic resilience by reducing dependence on a few commodities.

To strengthen export performance, the State emphasizes on improving logistics infrastructure such as port facilities and air cargo operations. Quality control and product standardization is being promoted through establishment of accredited testing laboratories within the State. Market promotion efforts, including participation in trade fairs and buyer-seller meets, aim to connect local producers with global buyers. Skill development initiatives in relevant sectors help build a trained workforce to meet industry demands, further supporting export growth.

India's Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) partnerships present significant opportunities for Odisha to broaden its export markets. Recent agreements with countries such as the UK, UAE, Australia, among others have led to enhanced access for Odisha's key export sectors, including seafood, textiles, pharmaceuticals, and chemicals. For example, the India-UK FTA is expected to boost India's marine product exports by 70 percent, also expected to benefit Odisha's seafood industry. The interim USA-India FTA deal will also open up opportunities for Odisha to enhance its exports to the U.S. market.



## Handlooms and Handicrafts

Odisha's handlooms and handicrafts sector holds significant cultural and economic importance, supporting a large number of artisans across the State. The State has 61 approved crafts and 1.61 lakh artisans. The sector encompasses a wide range of traditional crafts, many of which have received recognition through Geographical Indications (GI) tags. These crafts preserve age-old techniques and contribute to cultural heritage while providing livelihoods in both rural and urban areas.

The handloom segment has shown stable growth in production, employment, and sales. The State supports this sector through various programs focused on skill development, infrastructure such as work-sheds, financial assistance, and marketing support. Efforts are also being made to encourage the adoption of new technologies and improve product quality, thereby enhancing the competitiveness of handloom products. In the handicrafts segment, the number of artisan units, employment, and production have increased consistently over recent years. The State promotes the sector through institutions focused on marketing, product innovation, and cultural preservation. Initiatives such as exhibitions, training, and incubation centers aim to strengthen the artisan community and expand market access both domestically and internationally.



The service sector is a crucial engine of economic growth for Odisha. Over the past decade, the sector has expanded not merely in size but also in complexity, moving beyond traditional trading and retail services to more skill and technology-driven segments such as financial services, IT-enabled services, and professional services.

There is strong positive correlation between state's per-capita income and share of services sector in gross state value added. Odisha's current level of service sector contribution and its per capita income indicates that there is immense potential of services sector in the State. As household income increase, demand for modern services is expected to increase. With State's push towards tradeable services such as Global Capability Centers led export of IT services, tourism sector recovery and professional services, the sector would continue to deliver high growth momentum.

Looking ahead, the State aspires to position itself as a global hub for high-quality, value-added service exports, harnessing next-generation technologies to raise per capita income and fulfil emerging demands.

### Services Sector Performance

Odisha's services sector is marked by steady and inclusive expansion, accounting for 39.1 percent of the State GSVA which translated to size of ₹3.4 lakh crore in 2025-26. The sector is projected to grow by 9.3 per cent year-on-year (Y-o-Y) between 2024-25 and 2025-26 (AE), slightly surpassing the national growth rate of 9.1 per cent indicating vibrant economic activity.

Within the service sector, hotels and restaurants is expected to grow at real growth of 19.4 percent in 2025-26 on top of 13.5 per cent in the preceding year 2024-25. This shows Odisha's rising appeal as a tourist destination and its potential for creation of employment opportunities. Financial services have also expanded steadily, driven by deeper financial inclusion and wider access to credit and insurance. Professional and Real Estate services, accounting for 15.8 percent of the sector's value, posted 9.9 percent year-on-year growth, reflecting stronger market activity and increasing asset ownership that support economic stability and urban development. Transport services, particularly air transport, have surged on the back of improved connectivity and infrastructure upgrades. Meanwhile, communication and broadcasting are benefitting from greater digital access, reinforcing the broader service ecosystem. Together, these trends highlight a substantial rise in non-traditional services and signal Odisha's transition towards more skill- and technology-intensive activities.



Overall, the service sector's diversity and growth trajectory highlight Odisha's transition from a resource-driven economy towards a more knowledge and service-oriented model, supporting broader economic resilience and inclusive development.

## Employment Landscape of Service Sector

The growth of the service sector in Odisha has translated into substantial employment gains. In 2023-24, nearly 59.5 lakh workforce were engaged in services, up from 46.3 lakh in 2019-20, recording a CAGR of 6.5 percent. While many workers remain engaged in basic or traditional services, there is a visible shift toward more advanced, skill-intensive service occupations requiring newer competencies. Advanced services are relatively skill and tech intensive, for example IT/IT-enabled services. This trend is particularly pronounced among women, reflecting progress in equitable participation and expansion of opportunities for diverse groups. Female employment in advanced services grew at 13.4 percent CAGR between 2019-20 to 2023-24, compared to 5.6 percent for males during the same period.



These shifts towards advanced services suggest improved quality of employment. Expansion of employment in advanced services also supports broader structural transformation within services and lays the groundwork for Odisha's integration into knowledge and technology driven economic activities.

## Household Consumption of Services

Household consumption patterns also indicate changing preferences towards high value services. In 2023-24, households in the state spent approximately ₹60,000 crore on high-value services, representing about 30 percent of total household consumption. The significant share of spending on education, personal care products, digital products, and high-value retail items highlights people's focus on well-being and improved quality of life. The rising importance of digital services in household budgets is notable, propelled by greater internet penetration and smartphone use. The geographic distribution of consumption reflects varying levels of market development and income across Odisha's districts, offering opportunities for targeted service expansion.



This evolution in consumption signals increasing market sophistication and offers businesses new avenues for growth. It also points to shifting lifestyles and aspirations that may drive demand for improved and diversified service offerings.

## Financial Sector

Odisha's financial sector shows progress in both increasing inclusion and improving service quality. Development of Digital Public Infrastructure have made it easier for previously underserved population to access formal financial services. The expansion of banking infrastructure, especially in rural areas, has helped increase coverage, supported by the growth of fintech and non-bank financial entities. More than 95 percent of the population aged 15 and above held accounts in banks or financial institutions in 2022-23, which has contributed to financial inclusion.

The State consistently surpasses national benchmarks in priority sector lending, supporting agriculture, MSMEs, women, minorities, and weaker sections. The Credit-Deposit ratio remains healthy, showing effective credit utilization. In 2024-25, total bank deposits in Odisha rose by 12.2 percent to ₹5.99 lakh crore, and advances increased by 10.7 percent to ₹4.5 lakh crore. MSMEs sector credit grew by 8.2 percent. Public sector banks lead but private and small finance banks' are also growing traction, suggesting a competitive and diversified market that fosters better value for money for borrowers and depositors.



Cooperative institutions and postal services remain integral to rural finance, supporting agriculture and low-income households through accessible savings and credit products. Cooperatives provide approximately 57 percent of short-term crop loans. The state government supports crop loan affordability through interest subvention schemes. Credit linkages to Self Help Groups and Joint Liability Groups facilitate financing for small and marginalized farmers, tenant cultivators, and landless households.

Adoption of digital tools is enhancing firm productivity and access to services, signaling a synergy between technological advancement and financial sector growth that can support Odisha's economic modernization.

### Tech-Enabled Services

Odisha's progress in ICT and related services demonstrates its progress towards knowledge based economy. Growing exports and employment in software, electronics, and semiconductors demonstrate capacity for advanced manufacturing and services. The exports of software, electronics, and semiconductors increased from ₹4,500 crore in 2019-20 to nearly ₹12,900 crore in 2023-24.

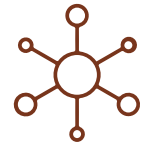
Policy support focuses on sustaining this growth by attracting investments, improving infrastructure, and expanding skill development. The combination of government-led data centers (STPI), incubation facilities, and digital literacy initiatives establishes the foundation for a comprehensive digital ecosystem. Expansion towards tier 2 and 3 cities fosters regional balance, providing broader opportunities within the technology sector.



### Global Capability Centres

Global Capability Centres (GCCs) provide specialized services such as IT, business process management, and research and development. Odisha is positioning itself as a GCC destination, supported by infrastructure investments, talent development, and favorable policies. Partnerships such as the BharatNetra initiative with Singapore's Global Finance and Technology Network (GFTN) enhances Odisha's FinTech ecosystem and promote advanced talent development programs.

The state plans to attract investments exceeding ₹1,000 crore and generate over 50,000 employment opportunities by 2030 through GCC. Bhubaneswar's affordability, combined with an expanding startup ecosystem and supportive policies, position the city as an attractive, resilient hub for GCCs, diversifying India's service export base beyond Tier-1 cities.



## Tourism Sector

Tourism is a multifaceted economic driver in Odisha, contributing approximately 13 percent to the state GDP as per Odisha Tourism Policy 2022 and generating employment across various interconnected sectors. Odisha offers diverse religious, heritage, cultural, and natural experiences, drawing over 113.8 lakh tourists in 2024-25, a 14 percent increase from the previous year. Domestic tourists dominate the influx, with significant numbers arriving from states such as West Bengal, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh.

Tourist arrivals vary seasonally, peaking in winter months due to favorable weather. International tourists primarily hail from developed countries such as the USA, Germany, and UK.



Odisha presents a wide spectrum of tourism-friendly options for different kinds of tourists (Youth, elderly and families). This ranges from luxury beachfront stays, cultural immersions, and wellness retreats to adventure activities, vibrant festivals, and food trails for younger travelers, as well as heritage and eco-luxury experiences. Odisha's tourism strategy embraces the diverse preferences, balancing premium luxury offerings with accessible, budget-friendly choices to cater to every traveler profile.

The sector is supported by comprehensive infrastructure including one international and four domestic airports, extensive road and rail connectivity, and growing hotel capacity across luxury and mid-segments. Efforts to diversify tourism offerings include eco-retreats, culinary tourism via 'Nimantran' restaurants promoting authentic Odia cuisine, riverfront developments, and promotion of MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, Exhibitions) and Caravan tourism. New urban tourism initiatives, such as Mahanadi Riverfront Project, reflect a commitment to sustainable urban and cultural development. Integrating local communities through homestays and cultural experiences ensures that the benefits of tourism reach a broad base, supporting inclusive growth.



## Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence is increasingly shaping economies and societies worldwide. Odisha is working to become a leader in AI adoption and innovation, focusing on its use in governance, industry, and public services. In 2025, the state launched AI Policy to position Odisha as a key AI hub in the country. The State has adopted a phased implementation approach covering preparation of systems and capabilities, effective AI initiative execution, and ongoing monitoring to ensure sustained outcomes.



Odisha's AI strategy is based on the foundational '4 Cs' framework namely Connectivity, Compute, Context, and Competency which together prepare the state to adopt and develop AI technologies. Connectivity focuses on improving digital infrastructure and increasing internet access. The state targets to increase internet penetration to 90 per cent by 2029 and 130 per cent by 2036. The Compute pillar plans to grow AI processing power from 5 MW to 45 MW by 2036 using data centers and cloud services, while promoting the use of renewable energy to support sustainable operations.

Context involves creating diverse and local datasets in Odia and tribal languages, linked with national platforms, to develop AI models that reflect the state's needs. Seven AI Innovation Centres will lead projects in sectors like agriculture, healthcare, education, and governance. Competency focuses on building AI skills through introducing AI curricula in schools, expanding STEM and AI studies in higher education, and training government officials each year. Together, these efforts aim to position Odisha as a key AI hub in India, supporting innovation and economic growth.

## Infrastructure-Enabling Development

### Overview

Odisha has undertaken several initiatives to improve infrastructure sector across the State. The State has increased capital outlay from ₹22.7 thousand crore in 2021-22 to ₹65.01 thousand crore in 2025-26 (BE). The State increased capital outlay from ₹22.7 thousand crore in 2021-22 to ₹65.01 thousand crore in 2025-26 (BE), reflecting a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 30 per cent. The capital outlay-to-GSDP ratio rose from 3.3 per cent to 6.6 per cent during the same period, signaling greater emphasis on infrastructure development.



### Road infrastructure

Odisha prioritises road infrastructure to reduce logistics costs and strengthen regional connectivity. The State has established Odisha State Highways Authority (OSHA) and brought Odisha State Road Policy 2025 to improve road infrastructure in the State. Expenditure on roads and bridges has more than doubled, rising from ₹8,671 crores in 2021-22 to ₹20,228 crores in 2025-26, with a CAGR of 24 per cent. Odisha has decided to convert State Highways to 4-lane standards and MDR and ODR to 2-lane standards which would improve quality of roads across the State.



State is developing expressways to connect different regions of the State through high-speed corridors and develop economic hubs around it. The State is developing a North-South Expressway of 638 km which will connect Jagdalpur to Rourkela through western Odisha and KBK districts of the State. Further, the state has planned Atal Expressway which will connect Motu in Malkangiri to Tiring in Mayurbhanj district and NAMO Express way to connect Paralakhemundi in the district of Gajapati to Ambahona in the Bargarh district.

### Railway

Rail connectivity in Odisha has improved significantly in recent years. Railway projects worth over ₹90,000 crore are being implemented in the State to significantly strengthen rail infrastructure in the State. Six Vande Bharat trains are currently operating in Odisha, contributing to improved connectivity and facilitating passenger movement.



Odisha added approximately 200 km to its rail network in 2024-25, taking the total rail length from 2,859 km in 2023-24 to 3,243 km in 2024-25. Track addition work progressed at a higher daily rate this year than in earlier periods. Railway electrification has covered almost 100 per cent of tracks, enabling faster and cleaner train services.

Between 2021-22 and 2024-25, rail revenue from Odisha exhibited steady growth, driven primarily by passenger traffic recovery and sustained freight performance. Passenger numbers

rose from 344 lakh to 935 lakh, registering 39.5 per cent CAGR during this period. Revenue from passenger earnings grew 26.8 per cent CAGR during this period. Freight revenue, which remains the principal contributor to rail income, grew modestly by 5 per cent during the same period, reflecting Odisha's critical role in outward cargo movement.

### Air Connectivity

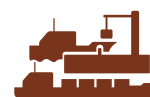
Aviation sector in Odisha has expanded significantly in recent years with establishment of new airports, air routes, and increased investment. In 2025, the State has launched Building and Management of Aviation Assets and Network (B-MAAN) with provision of ₹4,182 crore for a period of five years (2025-30) to improve entire aviation ecosystem in the State. Number of functional airports has increased to five – one international and four domestics.



The number of Indian cities connected through direct flights has increased to 30 in 2024-25. Number of domestic flights operating from the State has increased from 19.4 thousand flights in 2021-22 to 34.9 thousand flights in 2024-25. In 2024-25, the number of flights operating from the state increased by more than 1,200, indicating growth in air travel demand. Passenger traffic has also increased by impressive 31 per cent CAGR between 2021-22 and 2024-25. International connectivity was non-existent before, now four international destinations are connected by direct flights. The number of international flights has grown by 10 per cent in 2024-25 compared to previous year. Though passenger volumes are largely concentrated in Bhubaneswar airport; other airports have witnessed notable growth in passenger volume.

### Port

Odisha has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen maritime infrastructure to support trade and economic activity. The state currently hosts three operational ports - one major port (Paradip) and two non-major ports (Dhamra and Gopalpur) - which facilitate coastal trade and the movement of key commodities including minerals, steel, power-sector cargo, crude oil, petroleum products, and fertilisers. Paradip Port is one of India's highest performing maritime assets, with around 18 per cent share in total cargo handled in the country. Cargo throughput at Paradip increased from 145.38 MMT in 2023-24 to 150.41 MMT in 2024-25, marking a growth of 3.5 per cent.



The two non-major ports, Dhamra and Gopalpur, together have a combined handling capacity of about 80 MMTPA and have expanded their operational capacities through private sector participation. The State has set a target to increase the overall handling capacity to 500 MMTPA by 2047. Dhamra Port recorded a 7.8 per cent increase in cargo throughput in 2024-25, while Gopalpur Port expanded coastal shipping operations and long-haul dry bulk movements. The growth of non-major ports has also supported non-tax revenue generation for the State, with Gopalpur Port and Dhamra Port contributing ₹22 crore and ₹146 crore, respectively, to the State exchequer in 2024-25.

## Power Sector

Odisha's power sector has transitioned to a steady surplus over past decade, supported by reforms across generation, transmission, and distribution. In 2024-25, the State exported more than 600 MW of power to other States. The AT&C loss declined sharply from 29.5 per cent in 2020-21 to 16.5 per cent 2024-25. State's installed power capacity has increased to 8,906 MW from 8,018.3 MW, reflecting 2.7 per cent CAGR. This growth reflects sustained investment in power infrastructure across the state. Thermal source accounts for 56 per cent of installed capacity in 2024-25. Renewable sources including hydropower contribute 44 per cent of installed capacity. New renewable sources comprising solar, wind and small hydro projects account for 17 per cent of installed capacity. The State targets to increase share of new renewable in total installed capacity to 70 per cent by 2047.



Power consumption has steadily increased in the State. Power consumption has increased by 2.7 per cent in 2024-25 to reach 29,594 MU. Industry remains the largest consumer, accounting for 38.6 per cent of total usage, followed by households at 31.2 per cent and commercial and other services at 26.9 per cent. Agriculture has the smallest share at 3.2 per cent per capita power consumption in Odisha at 2,191 kWh is higher than all India level (1400) in 2023-24. Between 2019-20 and 2023-24, per capita electricity consumption in the State has increased at a CAGR of 9 per cent against 4 per cent at all India level during the same period. The robust growth in electricity consumption has been driven by the industrial sector.

## Digital Infrastructure development

Odisha continues to strengthen its digital infrastructure framework, positioning the State for accelerated digital-economy growth. Strategic investments in technology parks, fibre-optic connectivity, and digital-health systems supported by the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission are expanding service delivery capacity. The State also modernizes public safety infrastructure through AI-enabled surveillance systems. Odisha's partnership with the Global Finance & Technology Network advances its vision to develop Bhubaneswar as an Eastern India fintech hub.



Telecom subscriptions rose from 3.4 crore in 2022-23 to 3.6 crore in 2024-25, showing clear momentum in digital adoption across the State. Odisha also posted the fastest subscriber growth rate in the country over this period. Tele density (wireless) in Odisha has increased from 73.64 per cent in March 2022 to 78.78 per cent in March 2025, with rural areas showing stronger growth than urban. Also, Internet density improved more sharply, climbing from 47.31 per cent to per cent, driven by a 25 per cent rise in rural internet subscribers. Urban internet density crossed 100 per 100 population, indicating near saturation.

## Odisha Disaster Management

Odisha has steadily built a strong disaster management system through planning, technology, and community involvement. The State pursues a Zero Casualty mission supported by ODRAF battalions, upgraded shelters, and advanced early warning systems. It strengthens forecasting with Doppler radars, alert towers, and digital platforms like SATARK. Communities play a central role through trained volunteers, school programs, mock drills, and the SAMARTH citizen platform. Odisha also builds skills through gender-inclusive training, industrial safety programs, and the Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme. It addresses local hazards like snake bites, lightning, leveraging digital tools like the SARPA app. These efforts form a three-tier system that empowers thousands of villages to respond quickly and safely. Odisha's approach shows how technology, training, and public participation can transform a vulnerable region into a resilient model.



### Demographic dividend and transition

Odisha is currently positioned with a favorable demographic window, with approximately 69.4 per cent of its population in the working-age group (15-64 years). This is a significant demographic dividend which will continue till next decade. Harnessing the benefits of demographic dividend requires investments in quality education, industry-aligned skilling, and strengthening women's economic participation, and creation of productive jobs.



In 2011, about 28.8 percent of Odisha's population were children (0-14 years), whereas by 2036 the share would likely to decrease to 18.9 per cent of the total population. Over the same period, the working-age group (15-64 years) will rise from 65.1 percent to 69.4 percent of the total population. Between 2011 and 2036, Odisha's working-age population (ages 15-64) is set to grow from about 2.7 crore to 3.4 crore. This growing working-age share marks Odisha's demographic dividend, a window where the State can benefit from having more people in the workforce.

Population growth rates in Odisha are decelerating, indicating a transition towards demographic maturity. From a population of 4.20 crore in 2011 (4.7 crore in 2026), the State is projected to reach 4.90 crore by 2036, with growth rates declining from 8.8 per cent during 2011-2021 to just 1.4 per cent in 2031-2036. The male-to-female population gap is decreasing, with complete gender convergence expected by 2036, reflecting progress in healthcare, education, and gender equity initiatives.

The sex ratio at birth has improved in the State due to implementation of initiatives such as the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao program and Mo Gelha Jhia (My Lovely Daughter). The State records a sex ratio at birth of 923 girls per 1,000 boys, higher than the national average of 917 during 2021-23.



### Quality education

Odisha has pursued an integrated approach to human capital development by focusing comprehensively on the full spectrum of education -from early education and quality schooling to higher studies, advanced skills, and entrepreneurship programs. This seamless pipeline ensures that individuals receive the foundational knowledge, technical skills, and innovative capabilities necessary to thrive in a rapidly evolving economy.



## Early Childhood Development

Early Childhood Development (ECD) is critical for building strong human capital as it is important for health well-being and lifelong learning of children. The State has implemented robust programs such as the Nua Arunima curriculum and the “Aama Kuni Pilaa” initiative, which emphasize play-based education, in the early years of education. Odisha has established 45,000 Sishu Vatikas within the premises of government primary schools for providing quality early education and smoother transition to formal education. These centres use mother-tongue based instruction in 17 tribal languages, creating culturally appropriate learning environments.



## School Education

Odisha has made significant strides in strengthening its school education system to provide quality learning opportunities for all children. The State has increased school education budget significantly from ₹22,527 crore in 2023-24 to ₹31,185 crore in 2025-26, 38.4 per cent growth over three years. This investment created improved learning conditions across all 61,565 schools, which now have essential facilities including electricity, water, sanitation facilities. Computer facilities in government schools has increased by 29 per cent in 2024-25 over last year, while 84 per cent of schools have internet connection.



As per Comprehensive Modular Survey (CMS) on education 2025, government schools serve 80.8 per cent of students in the State compared to 55.9 per cent nationally. The State has launched Odisha Nipun Mission to ensure foundational literacy and numeracy skills by Grade 3 across all government primary schools. Initiatives such as the Godabarish Mishra Adarsha Prathamik Vidyalaya scheme focus on establishing model primary schools in every gram panchayat, bridging the urban-rural education gap and enhancing access to quality education in remote areas.

The pupil-teacher ratio has improved and is better than all India level across all levels of school education. Odisha has shown positive trends in student enrollment across various educational levels. As per UDISE+ 2024-25, Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) has increased at middle and secondary levels, reflecting improved access and retention. Dropout at secondary level has declined marginally from 10.3 per cent in 2022-23 to 9.8 per cent in 2024-25.

## Higher Education and Research

Odisha's higher education sector is undergoing transformative growth with a focus on expanding access, improving quality, and fostering research and innovation. There are 1,100 higher education institutions in the government sector, including government and aided colleges, universities, and specialized teacher education centres. The State has brought governance reforms recently to enhance academic autonomy, streamline decision-making, and improve academic efficiency.



The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) in higher education stands at 22.1 per cent in 2021-22, slightly below the national average. Odisha aims to raise GER to 35 per cent by 2029, aligning with its long-term development goals. Seven Centers of Excellence (CoEs) in technical institutions have been established to strengthen academia and industry linkages by providing students with advanced training, internships, and exposure to cutting-edge technology. The State has set up 26 research centers, 35 startup hubs, to help students get better jobs and begin entrepreneurship. Research and innovation initiatives receive focused funding through programs like the Mukhyamantri Research and Innovation Programme (MRIP), supporting faculty and PhD scholars and promoting interdisciplinary projects.

### Skill development and education premium

Odisha has adopted a comprehensive and multi-tiered approach to skill development aimed at equipping its youth with the competencies needed for employment and entrepreneurship in a rapidly transforming economy. The State's skilling ecosystem spans from short-term skill training programs to long-term vocational training, higher technical education, and world skill center. The State has developed a strong institutional base comprising 72 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), 35 Government Polytechnics, and 82 Skill Development Centres.



The World Skill Centre (WSC) in Odisha is a flagship institution providing advanced skill training to youth, enhancing their employability and entrepreneurship potential. The center boasts an average placement rate of over 90 per cent, reflecting its strong industry linkages and effective training programs. With the success of WSC, the State has approved the establishment of two additional WSC campuses in Berhampur and Sambalpur to expand access to advance skilling in the State.

Digital skilling has emerged as a key pillar of the State's human capital strategy, reflecting the growing role of technology across economic activities. State is providing access to online courses across degree colleges, enabling students to acquire industry-relevant skills.



Odisha has implemented Chief Minister's Augmenting Soft Skill and Promoting Innovation, Research & Excellence (CM-ASPIRE) scheme to strengthen skill development, education, and career opportunities in the State. The scheme strengthens skills and education through employability training, dual certification, research fellowships, and annual skill awards. It also revitalizes Model Career Centers with job drives, webinars, visits, and libraries to empower youth.

As per Periodic Labour Force Survey 2024 data, Education and training significantly boost earnings of regular salaried employees in Odisha. Using low education without training as the baseline, it has been found that average earnings rise progressively from lower education to higher education levels, and training consistently adds a premium across education levels. For instance, low education with training yields 1.4 times the base level education while the premium in middle education reaches 2 times the base level. In General higher education, the premium increases to 3.7 times, and technical higher education premium peaks at 5.1 times the

base level earnings. This highlights that while education alone drives substantial income gains, combining it with training especially with technical education delivers the highest returns. This shows the strong link between skill development, education, and economic empowerment.

## Sports Development

Odisha has emerged as the “Sports Capital of India” through extensive investment in sports infrastructure and athlete development. The state has hosted major international events like the World Athletics Continental Tour and the ITTF-ATTU Asian Championships in 2025, alongside key national tournaments such as All-India Police Hockey Championship and Senior National Aquatic Championships. Athletes from Odisha like Animesh Kujur and Preetismita Bhoi have set national and world records, while Odisha won its first national men’s hockey championship and secured 46 medals at the recent National Games, reflecting its growing sports excellence.



The government has allocated ₹1,319 crore for Sports and Youth Services in 2025-26 to build comprehensive sports facilities across all blocks, including cricket, football, volleyball, athletics, and indoor sports venues. Six districts have been designated as Regional Sports Hubs with ₹600 crore for building world-class infrastructure, complemented by new high-performance centres for athletics and archery in Rourkela. The Odisha Sports Policy (2024) and programs like the Chief Minister’s Trophy 2.0 engage over one lakh athletes, promoting grassroots talent and recognizing outstanding performers through financial awards. This holistic approach integrates sports development with socio-economic progress and cultural preservation.

## Social Development

### Advancing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Odisha has taken several steps to localise the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) within its governance and administrative framework. The State has developed Odisha SDG Indicator Framework (OSIF 2.0), encompassing 311 indicators aligning with national priorities and State's specific needs. This framework serves as a comprehensive tool for tracking progress across diverse social, economic, and environmental goals. The State has institutionalised SDG implementation by establishing SDG cells across all the departments and districts with Planning and Convergence (P&C) department acting as nodal agency for monitoring and implementation. Extensive capacity building efforts including workshops, training and IEC campaigns have been undertaken to increase SDG awareness and ownership through the administrative framework.



Between 2020-21 and 2023-24, Odisha's composite score in NITI's SDG index has increased from 61 to 66, placing the State in 'frontrunner' category. Notably, Odisha has recorded significant progress in several key Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production).



### Increased ownership of durable assets

Household ownership of durable assets has risen substantially in Odisha, reflecting improved living standards and economic confidence. Between 2011-12 and 2023-24, ownership of motorcycles surged from about 12 per cent to over 44 per cent households in rural areas and from 38 per cent to nearly 60 per cent in urban areas. Car ownership has also risen during this period, although overall penetration remains relatively low. Beyond mobility, households particularly in urban areas reported significant increases in ownership of refrigerators (46.3 per cent) and air conditioners (36.7 per cent), with rural ownership also showing steady growth. Digital connectivity has expanded rapidly as well, with mobile phone ownership in rural areas rising from approximately 57 per cent to nearly 86 per cent and from nearly 86 per cent to 95 per cent in urban areas. These trends indicate a qualitative shift in consumption patterns, showcasing a move toward investments that enhance comfort, productivity, and access to information and services.



## Quality Healthcare for All

The State has made significant investments to ensure access to quality healthcare for all across the State. Public health expenditure has seen a sustained increase, rising from ₹ 6.2 thousand crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 19.7 thousand crore in 2024-25 (RE). The State has expanded healthcare facilities with over 8,500 public health institutions and initiated flagship programs like the Ama Hospital Scheme to upgrade district and community health centers. Quality assurance is strengthened through initiatives such as the NIRMAL Scheme and National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) certification, covering 1,598 facilities in 2024-25.



According to Sample Registration System (SRS), Odisha recorded a life expectancy 70.5 years in 2019-23, which surpasses the national average of 70.3 years. This marks an increase of 5.7 years since 2009-13, rising from 64.8 to 70.5 years.

The State has also achieved substantial improvements in key child health indicators: the Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) declined from 38 to 30 per 1,000 live births, and the Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR) fell from 43 to 35 per 1,000 live births between 2019 and 2023. While strides have been made in maternal health infrastructure and institutional deliveries, progress in reducing the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) has been gradual, highlighting the need for continued focus on quality maternal care. Odisha's comprehensive maternal and child health programs, including schemes like MAMATA-PMMVY and Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), alongside strengthened newborn care and nutrition initiatives, play a vital role in advancing these health outcomes and building a resilient healthcare system.



The integrated Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) and Gopabandhu Jana Arogya Yojana (GJAY), the State-sponsored health assurance scheme, enhances financial protection by providing cashless hospital treatment to vulnerable populations. This program is complemented by the Niramaya and Nidaan initiatives, which supply free essential medicines and diagnostics, ensuring comprehensive and affordable healthcare access across the state.

Odisha's emergency and outreach services, including a large ambulance fleet, air ambulances, and Mobile Health Units, provide timely medical care, especially for remote and underserved communities. These initiatives contribute to building a strong and accessible healthcare system in the state.

## Quality of Life and Women Empowerment

Between 2019 and 2024, the Time Use Survey shows that proportion of time women spent on employment and learning activities has increased while share of time spent on unpaid domestic work has declined. At the same time, greater share of time in leisure, cultural, and social activities points to improved autonomy and well-being, while stable self-care, including adequate sleep, supports resilience and quality of life.



Between 2022 and 2024, Odisha has seen an increase in female labour force participation rate (LFPR) from 37.6 per cent to 48.7 per cent, accounting for a 11 percentage points increase. Over the same period, the gender gap in labour force participation narrowed, reflecting effective policy interventions and shifting social norms that support women's economic empowerment.



However, the structure of women's employment indicates room for improvement. A large share of women workforce is engaged in agriculture (69 per cent) while only 17 per cent work in industry and 14 per cent in services sector. This heavy reliance on agriculture underscores the need to create more opportunities for women in industry and service sectors to ensure diversified and sustainable livelihoods.

The State has implemented several initiatives to support women's financial independence, livelihood and entrepreneurship including SUBHADRA and Lakhpati Didi. Complimenting these efforts, skilling programs like Sudakshya and Placement Linked Training Programs have increased women's participation in technical education and employment. To help women in balancing work and caregiving responsibilities, Odisha has established community crèches, along with safe accommodation facilities for women. Reforms such as permitting women to work night shifts under safety measures further demonstrate Odisha's commitment to advancing women's empowerment and improving their overall quality of life.



### Access to Basic Services

Odisha has made considerable progress in improving access to essential basic services across rural and urban areas, contributing to better quality of life and social equity. The State is committed to providing pucca houses to eligible households through various schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (both Gramin and Urban) and the Antyodaya Gruha Yojana. Over the past five years, more than 12 lakh houses have been constructed in rural areas under different schemes, which is a steady advancement toward universal housing.



In the area of water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH), Odisha aims to provide piped water connections to all households by 2026 under initiatives like the Jal Jeevan Mission, Basudha scheme, AMRUT, and SUJAL. As of early 2026, about 77 per cent of rural households have functional tap water connections, a significant increase from 3.5 per cent in 2019. Sanitation has also improved dramatically, with rural Odisha achieving Open Defecation Free (ODF) status. Building on this foundation, Odisha has also progressed towards ODF Plus and ODF Plus Model villages status, with a focus on sustaining toilet usage, and enhancing solid and liquid waste management (SLWM).



Access to clean cooking fuel has expanded through the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana with LPG coverage increasing significantly. As on 1st July 2025, Odisha has 100.7 lakh active domestic LPG connection, out of which around 55.5 lakh connections are given under PMUY scheme.

## Promoting social equity and inclusion

Odisha places strong emphasis on promoting social equity and inclusion, aiming to uplift vulnerable and marginalised communities in the State. Together, ST and SC populations constitute nearly 40 per cent of the State's total population, with Odisha also home to the highest number of Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in the country. The State implements targeted initiatives to saturate access to education, healthcare, livelihoods, housing, and social security for these communities.



Educational programs focus on improving enrolment, retention, and higher education participation among ST and SC students, supported by a widespread network of residential schools, scholarships, and specialised incentives. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for ST and SC in 2023-24 and 2024-25 shows near-universal participation at the primary and middle school stages, with GERs close to or exceeding 100 per cent. However, enrolment drops sharply at the secondary level, highlighting ongoing retention challenges. In 2024-25, over 2 lakh students enrolled in higher education colleges under the Higher Education Department, of whom nearly 70,000 were from ST and SC communities, accounting for 34.3 per cent of total enrolment.



The State has undertaken several initiatives to promote economic empowerment. These include skill development, placement-linked training, and livelihood enhancement missions such as the Mukhyamantri Janajati Jeebika Mission, which encourages diversified livelihoods among tribal households. According to PLFS 2024, ST and SC population constitute 46 per cent of total workforce in the State. Between 2022 and 2024, their employment in the industrial sector rose from 28.3 per cent to 31.7 per cent, signaling a gradual but positive shift towards industrial employment. The agriculture sector's share eased from 55.2 per cent in 2022 to 53.1 per cent in 2024, while the services sector declined from 16.4 per cent to 15.1 per cent.



During the same period, employment quality improved, as the share of regular salaried ST and SC workers rose from 8 per cent to 10 per cent. Concurrently, the share of self-employed individuals decreased from 60.3 per cent to 58.7 per cent, while the share of casual labour remained broadly stable, at 31.3 per cent in 2024 compared to 31.7 per cent in 2022.







