ODISHA ECONOMIC SURVEY 2025-26



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

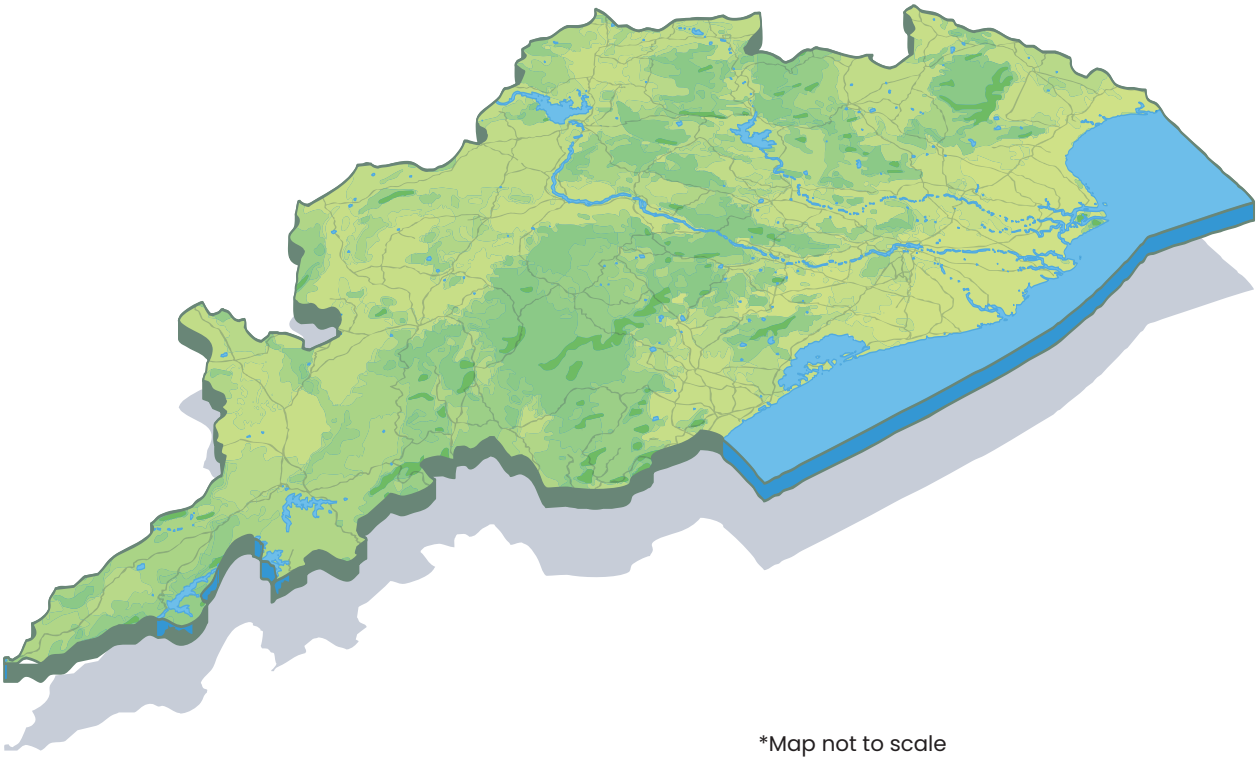
Odisha Economic Survey

2025-26

February 2026

Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Planning and Convergence Department

Government of Odisha



*Map not to scale

Odisha Economic Survey

2025-26

February 2026

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Prepared by:
Directorate of Economics and Statistics,
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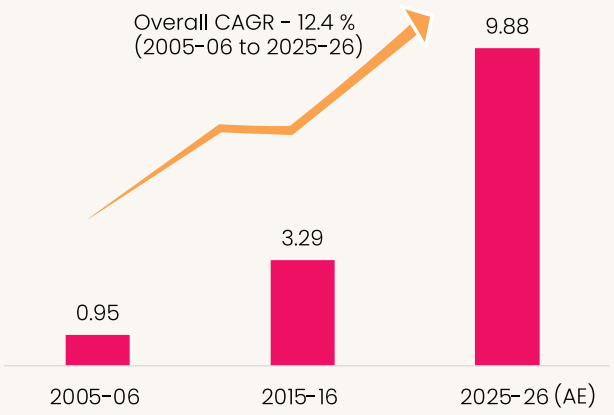
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MACRO OVERVIEW

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

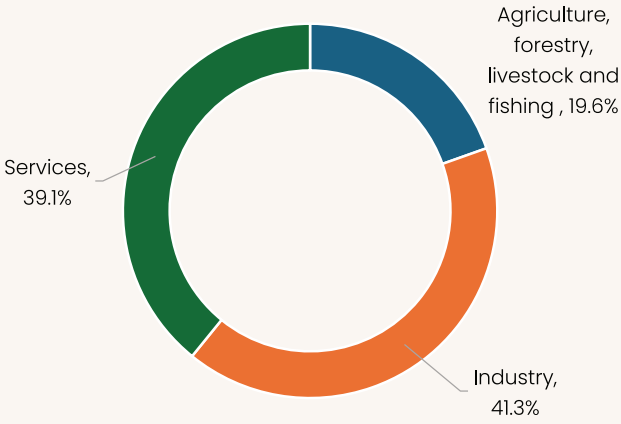
Odisha's GSDP reached ₹ 9.88 lakh crores– 10X jump over two decades from 2005-06 to 2025-26



Note: AE- Advance Estimate

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

FIGURE-2: GSVA 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

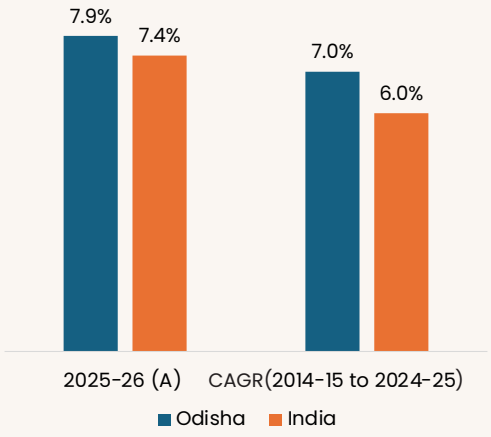
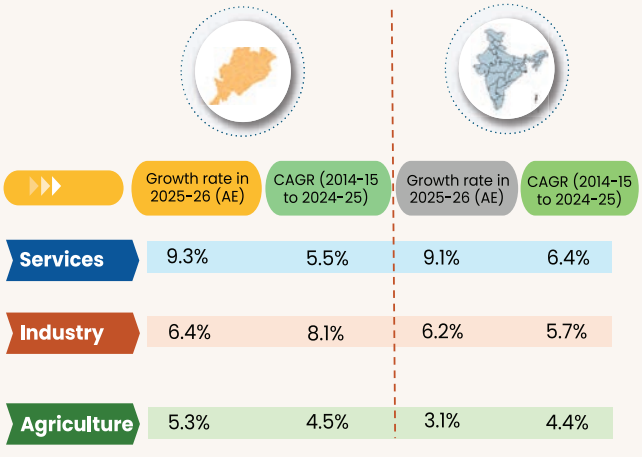


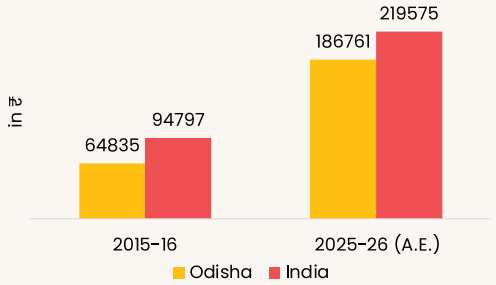
FIGURE-4: SECTORAL G(S)VA GROWTH RATE AT CONSTANT PRICES, ODISHA & INDIA

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

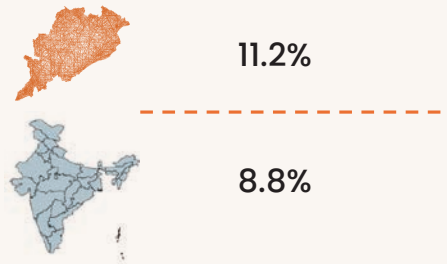


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha, National Accounts Division, MoSPI, Government of India

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

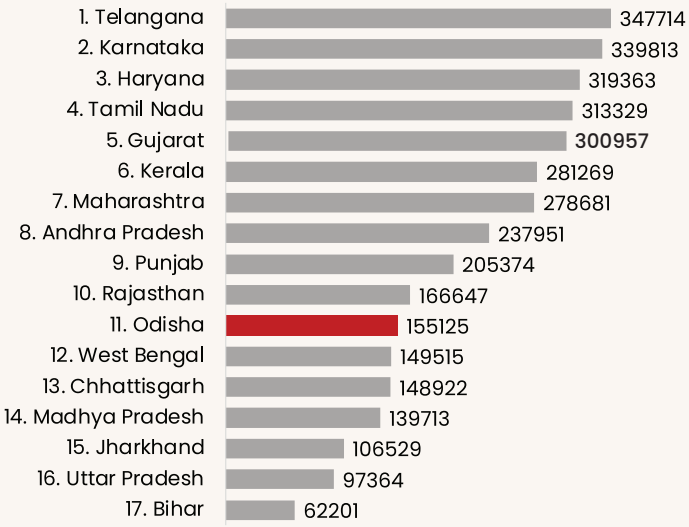


GROWTH IN PER CAPITA INCOME: 10 YEARS CAGR (2015-16 AND 2025-26)



*Map not to scale

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



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

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

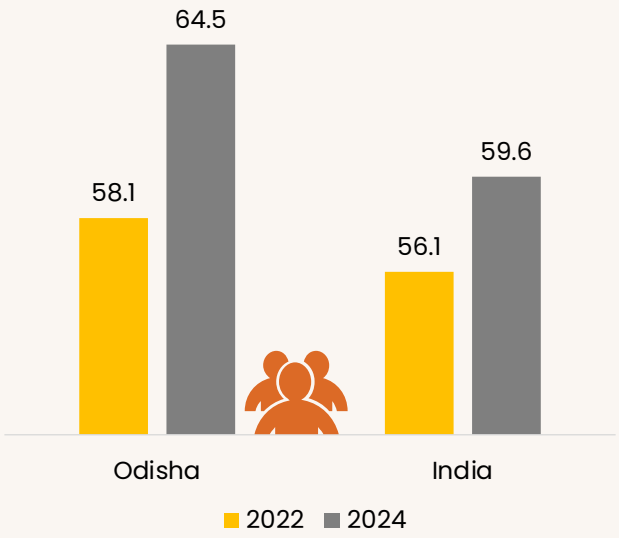
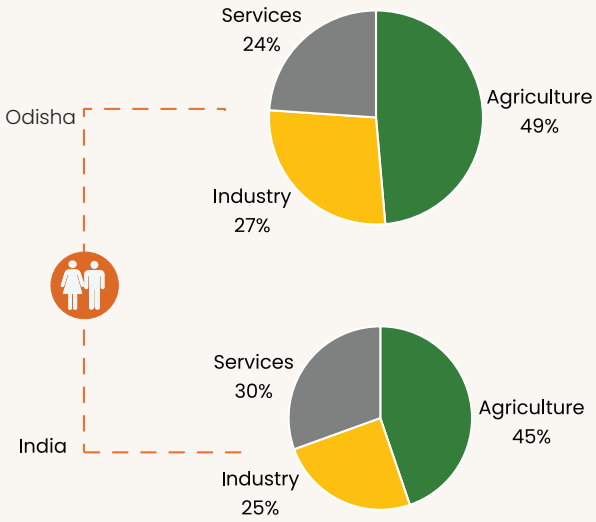


FIGURE-8: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS ACROSS SECTORS, 2024, (in per cent), 15 YEARS+



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

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

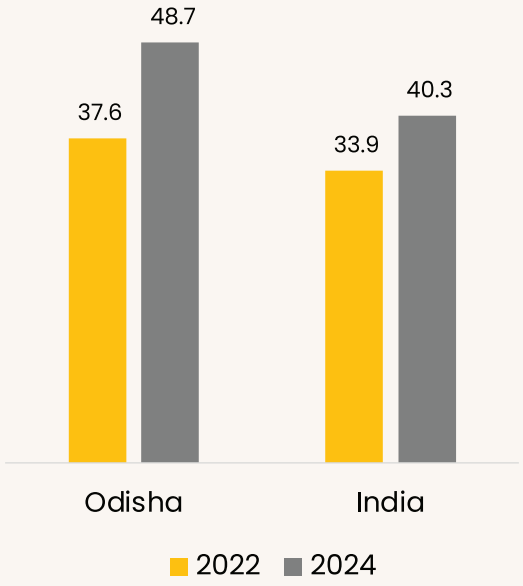
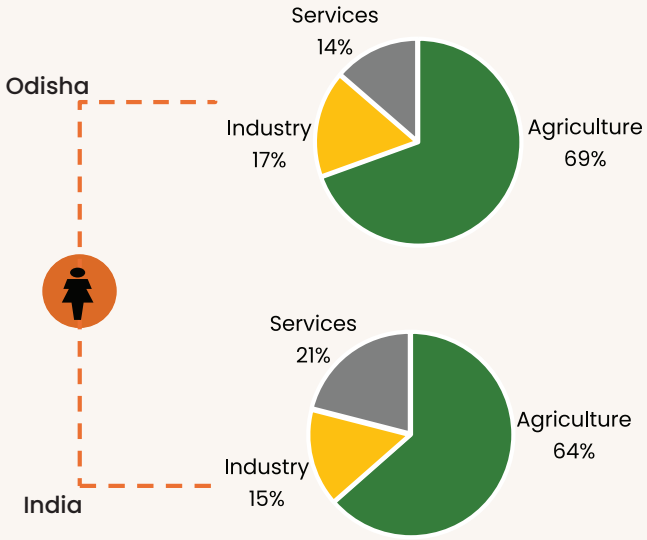
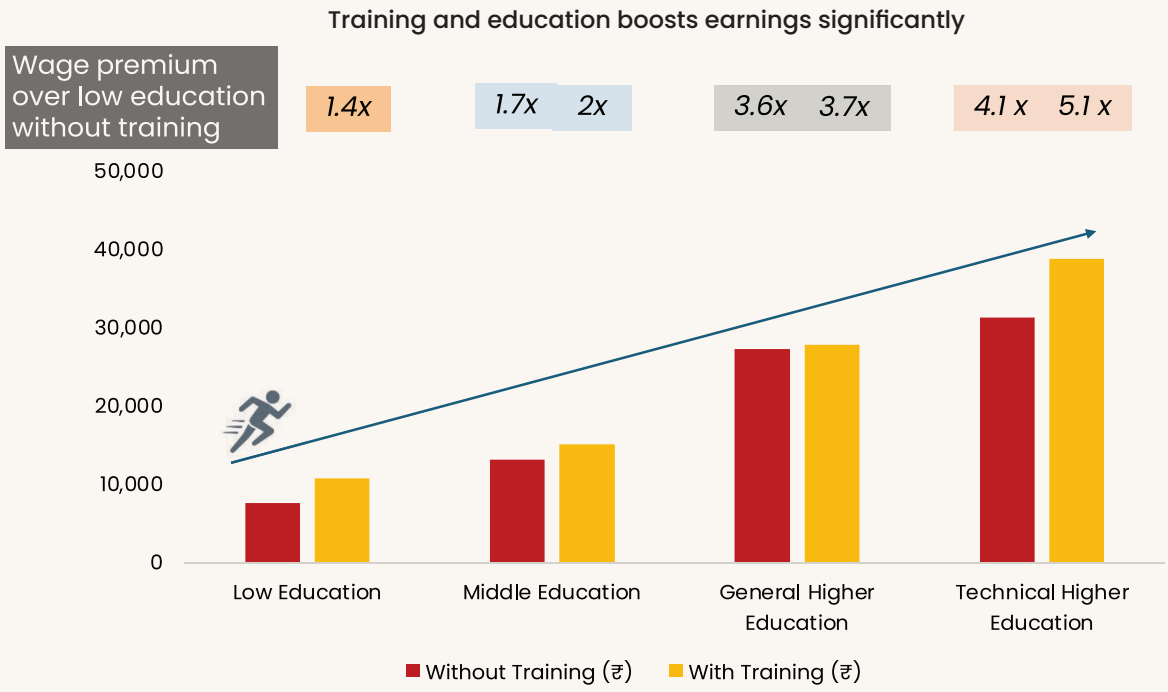


FIGURE-10: PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE WORKERS ACROSS SECTORS, 2024, (in per cent), 15 YEARS+



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

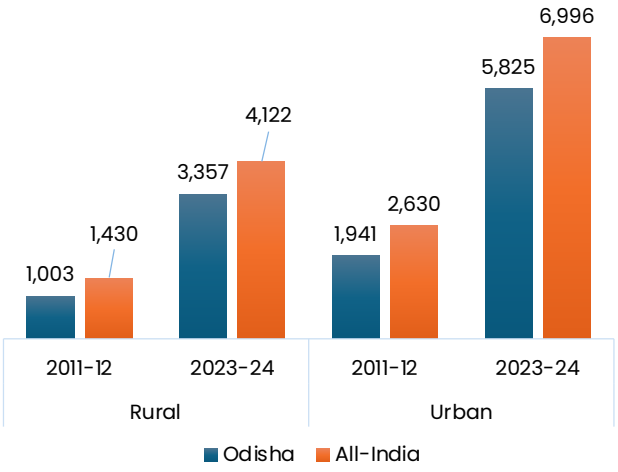
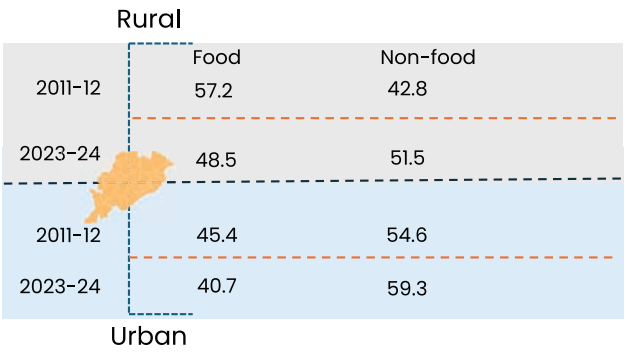


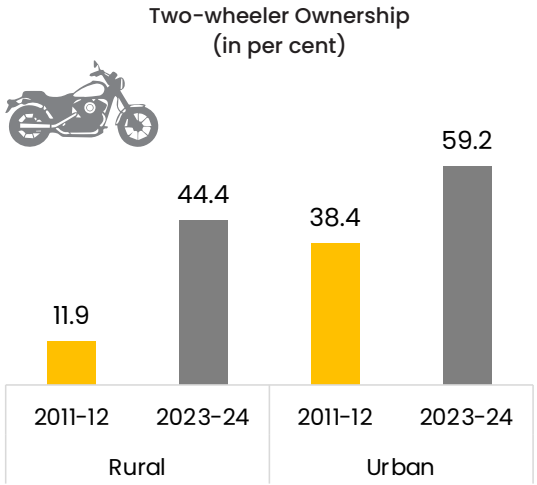
FIGURE-13: SHARE OF FOOD AND NON-FOOD CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE IN MPCE, (in %), ODISHA

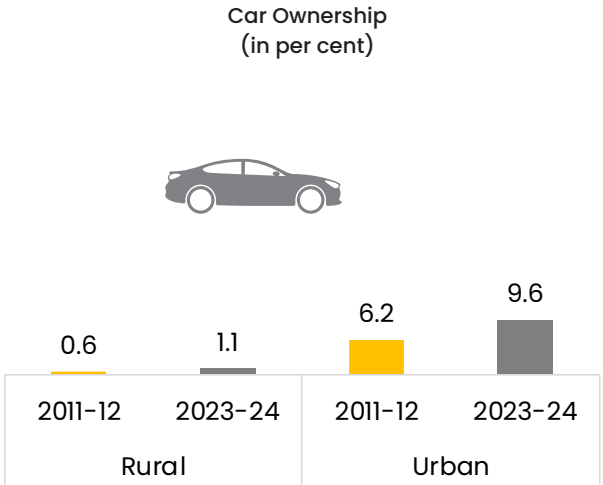
Share of non-food expenditure has increased while the share of food expenditure in total MPCE has declined indicating improved wellbeing



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

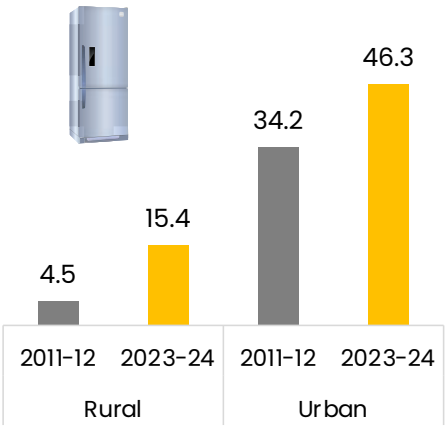
FIGURE-14: PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT OWN DIFFERENT ASSETS, RURAL AND URBAN, ODISHA



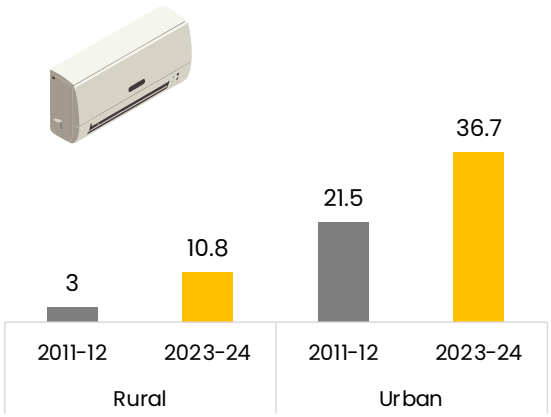


PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLDS THAT OWN DIFFERENT ASSETS, RURAL AND URBAN, ODISHA (CONTINUED)

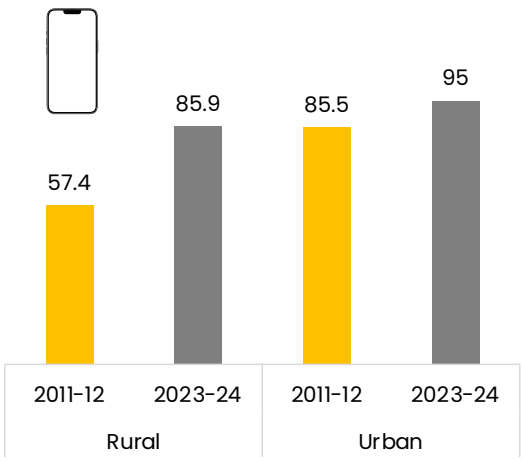
Refrigerator Ownership
(in per cent)



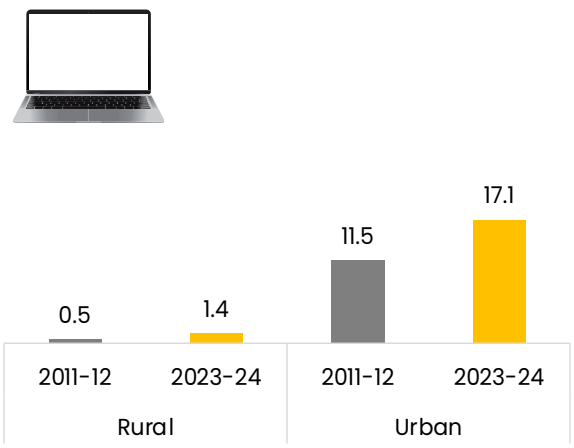
AC Ownership
(in per cent)



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

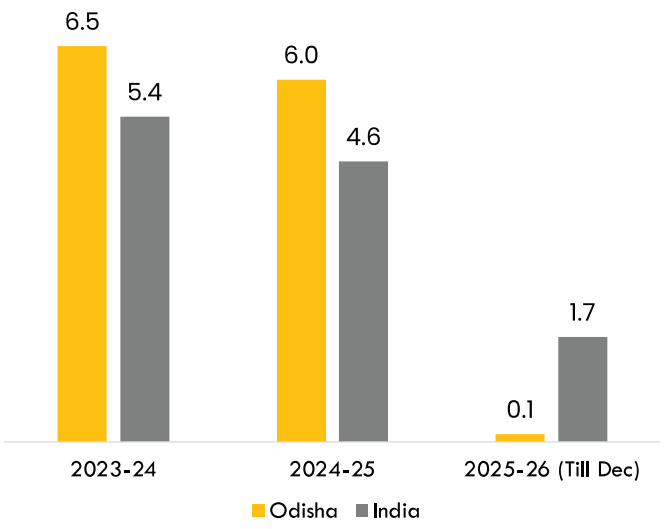


FIGURE-16: COMMODITY WISE INFLATION (CPI) IN ODISHA (IN PER CENT) 2025-26 (APRIL - DECEMBER)

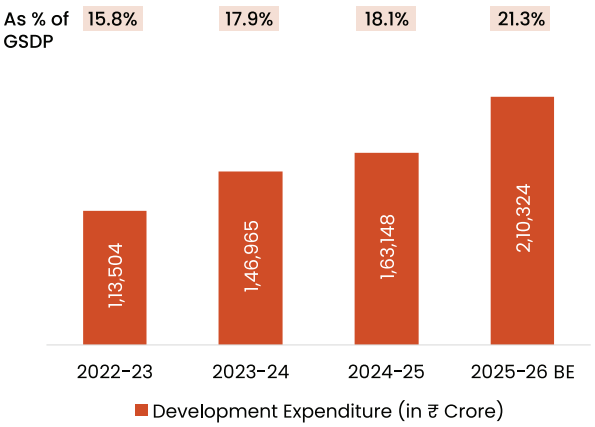
Category	Combined CPI
Vegetables	-19.4
Pulses and products	-16.0
Meat and fish	0.6
Egg	1.4
Clothing and footwear	1.9
Fuel and light	2.0
Transport and communication	2.3
Recreation and amusement	2.3
Milk and products	2.6
Cereals and products	3.4
Health	5.2
Education	8.0
Fruits	8.5
Oils and fats	19.4

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



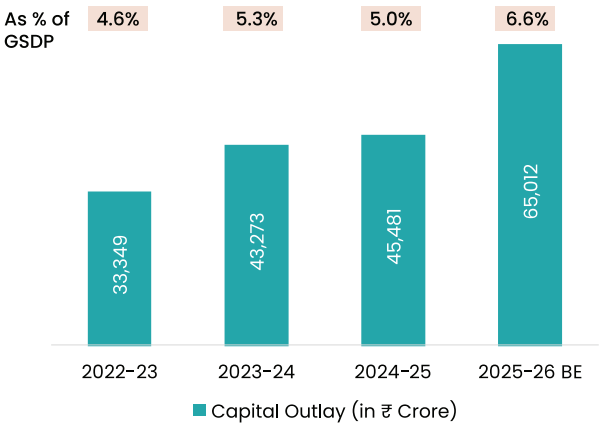
FISCAL DEVELOPMENT

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

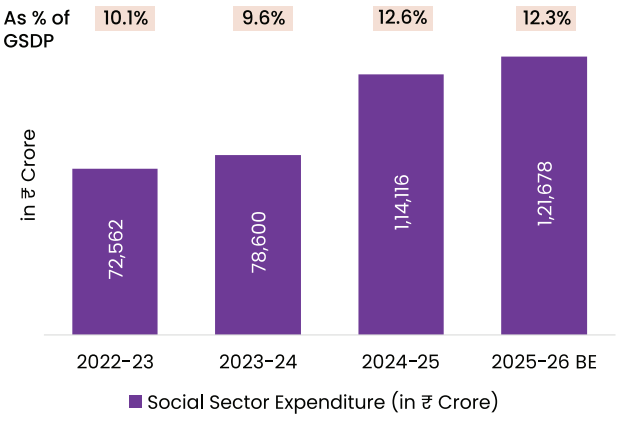
FIGURE-18: CAPITAL OUTLAY (in ₹ Crore) IN ODISHA



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

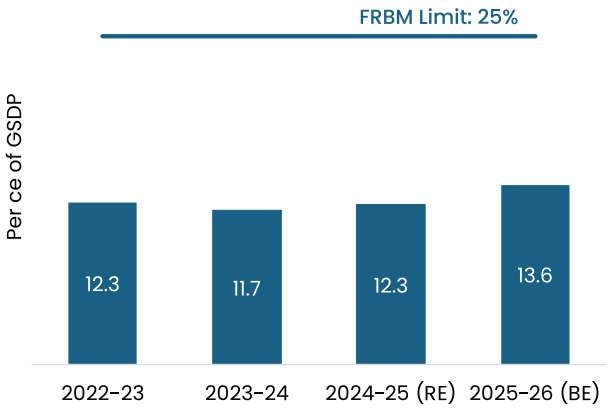
Source: Annual Budget Documents, Finance Department, Government of Odisha, Finance Accounts 2024-25, Principal Accountant General (A&E), Odisha

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



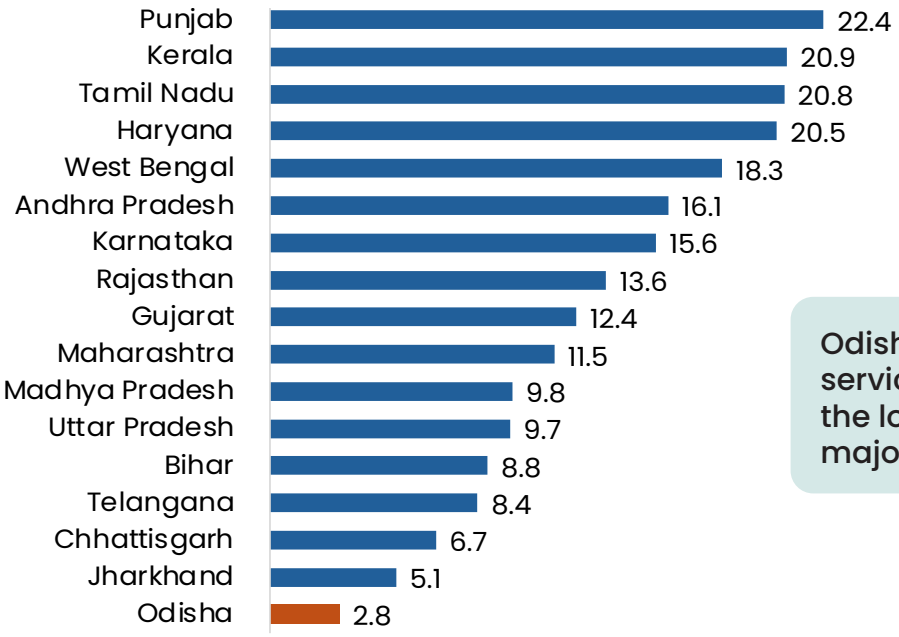
Note: BE: Budget Estimates, Source: Annual Budget Documents, Finance Department, Government of Odisha, and Finance Accounts 2024-25, Principal Accountant General (A&E), Odisha

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

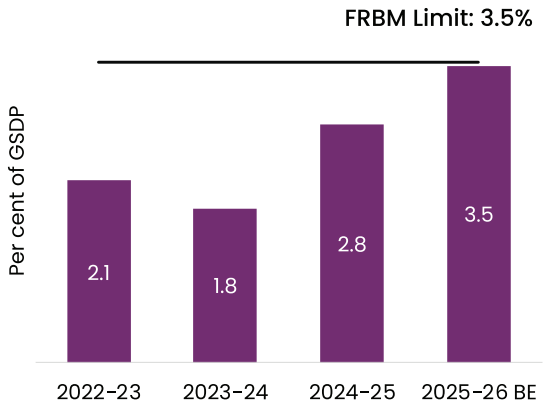
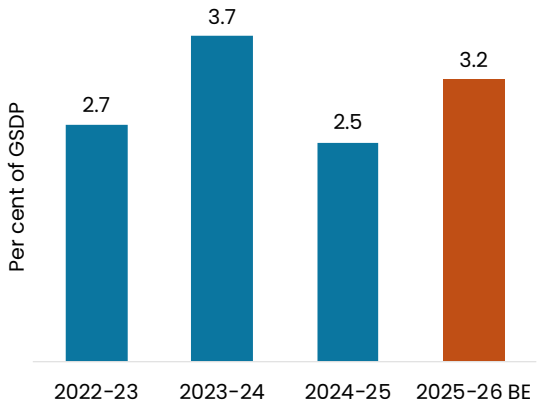


FIGURE-23: REVENUE SURPLUS TO GSDP RATIO IN ODISHA



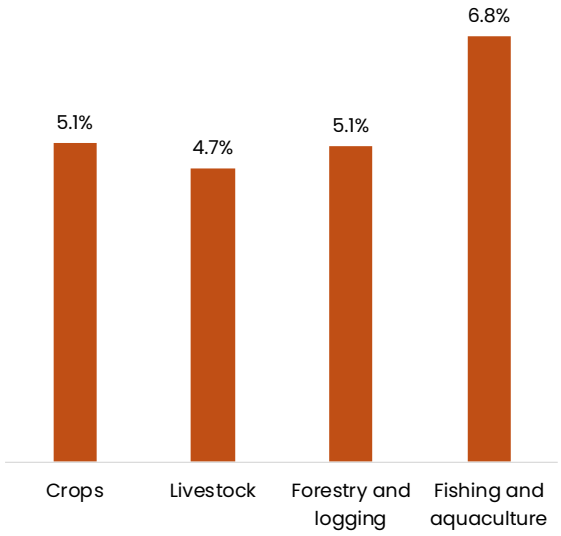
Source: Annual Budget Documents, Finance Department, Government of Odisha, and Finance Accounts 2024-25, Principal Accountant General (A&E), Odisha

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FISHERIES

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

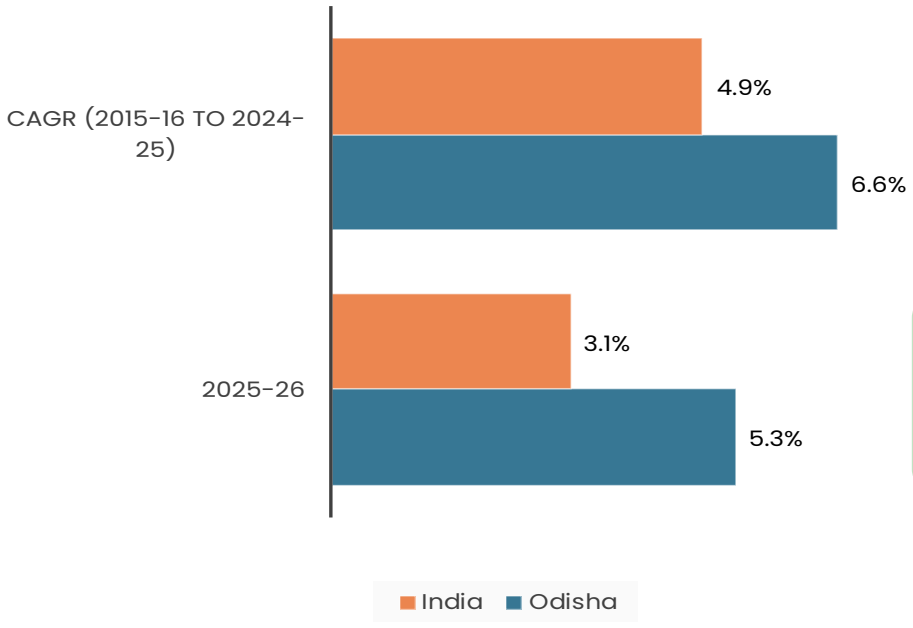


FIGURE-25: GROWTH OF AGRICULTURE SUB-SECTORS AT CONSTANT PRICES 2025-26 (AE), ODISHA



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

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

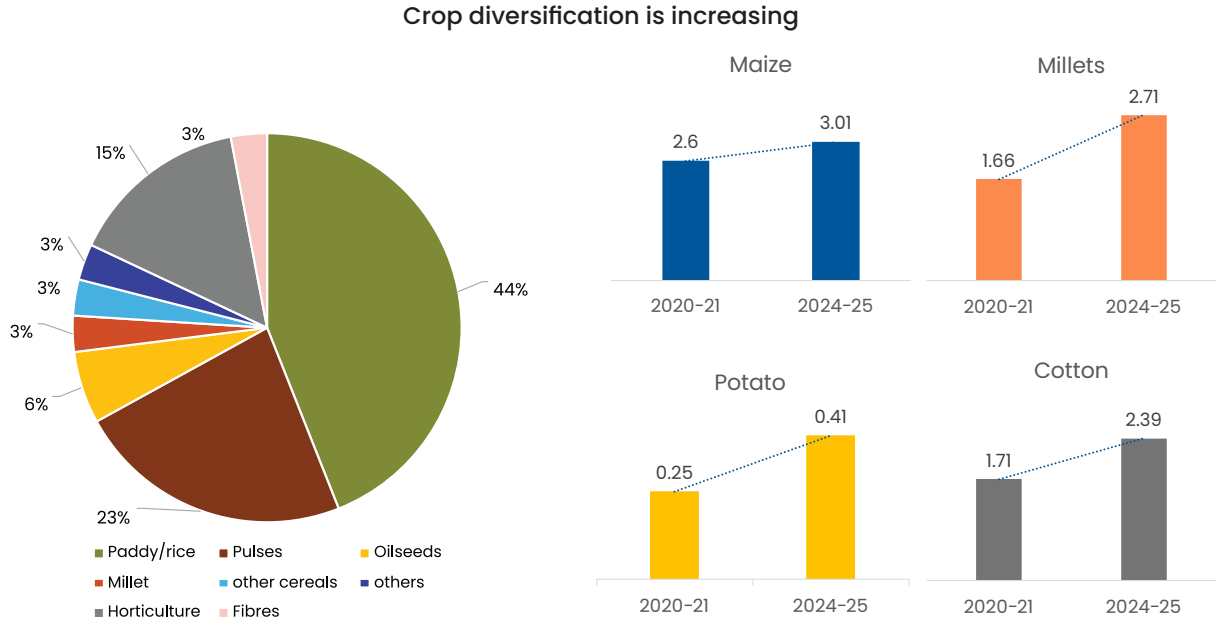


Agriculture sector continues to grow at a higher rate than India

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

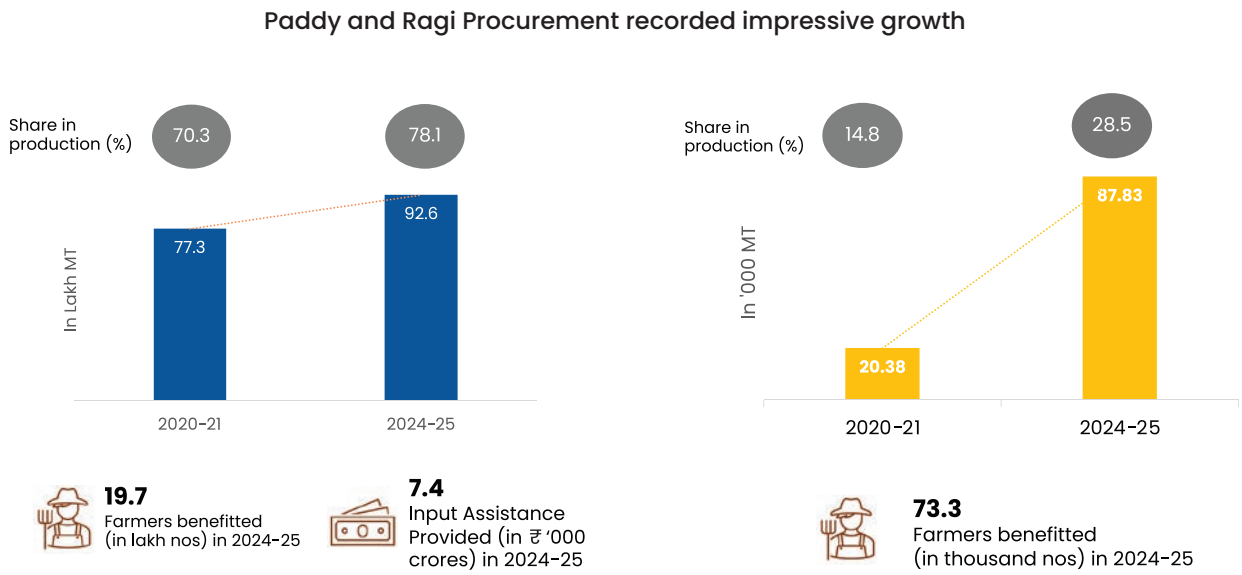
FIGURE-28 : AREA UNDER IMPORTANT CROPS (in Lakh Ha), ODISHA



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

FIGURE-29: PADDY PROCUREMENT IN ODISHA

FIGURE-30: RAGI PROCUREMENT IN ODISHA



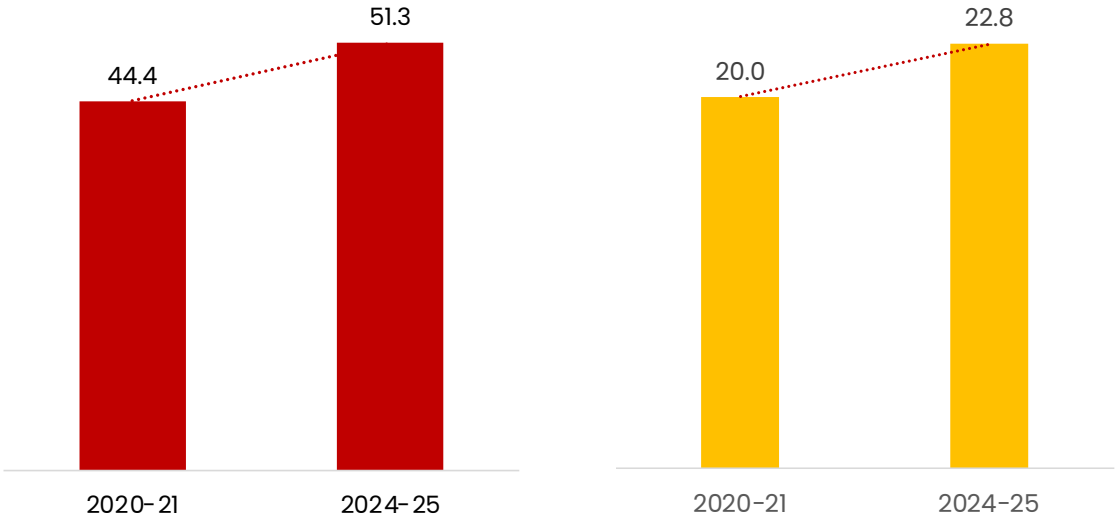
Source: Department of Food Supplies and Consumer Welfare, Government of Odisha

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

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

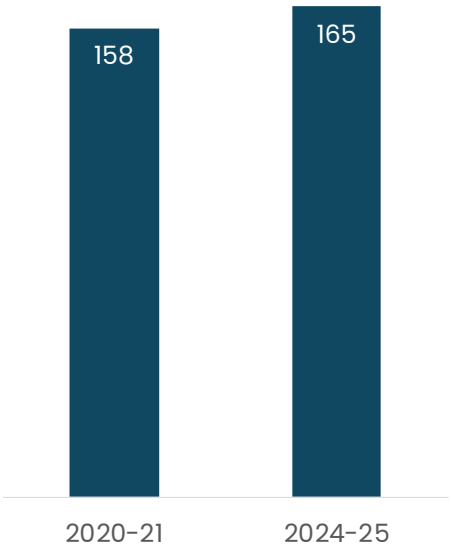
FIGURE-32: IRRIGATION POTENTIAL CREATED IN RABI SEASON (in Lakh Ha)

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

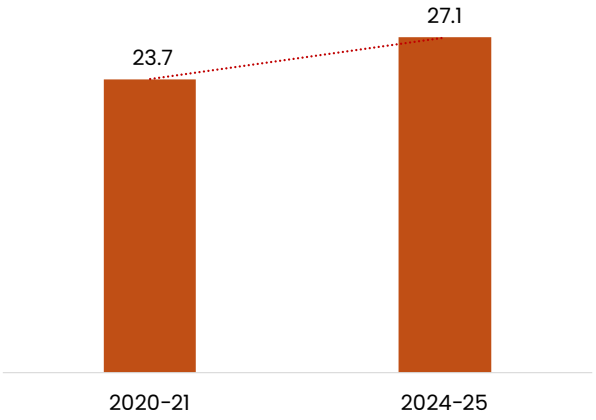
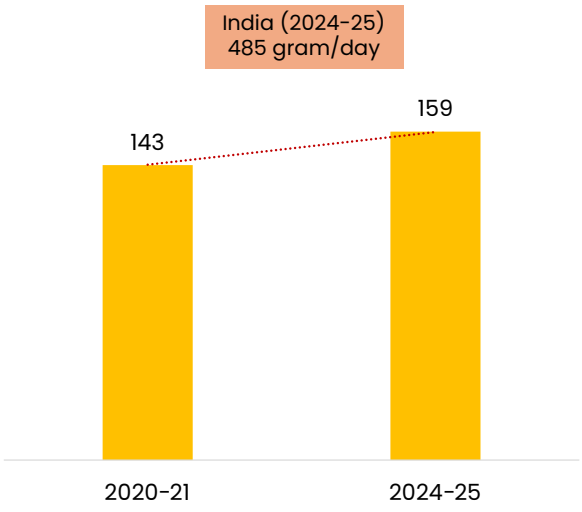


FIGURE-35: PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF MILK (IN GRAM/DAY), ODISHA

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)

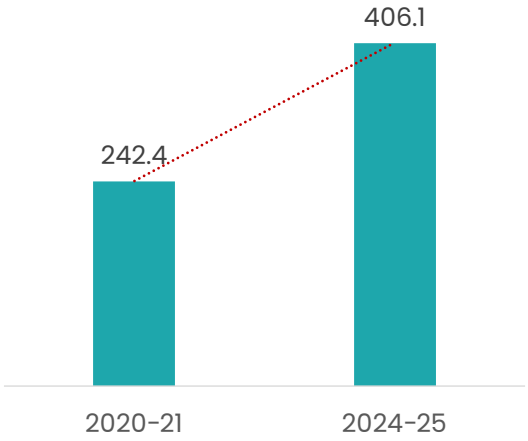
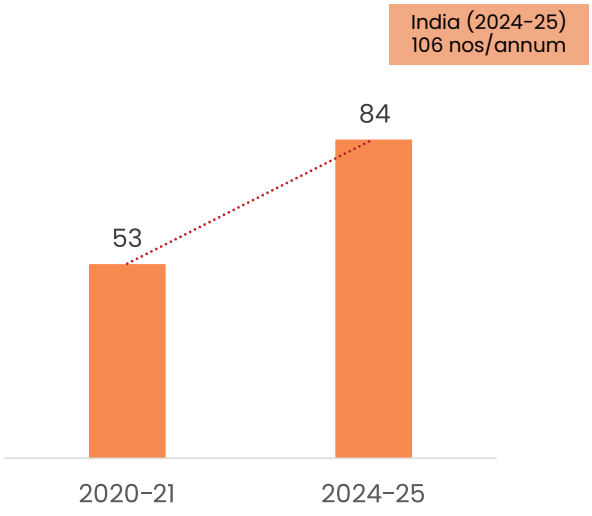
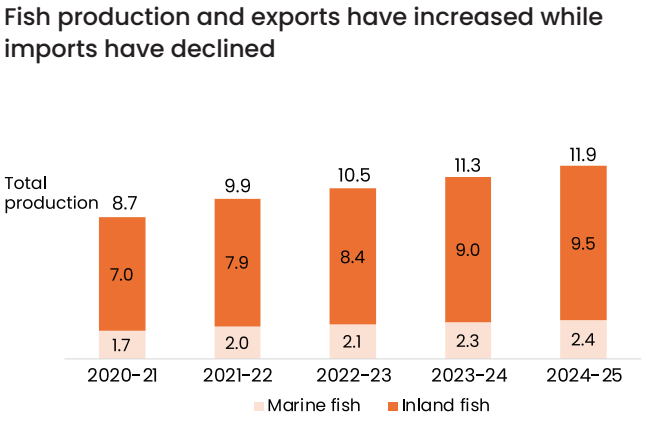


FIGURE-37: PER CAPITA AVAILABILITY OF EGG IN ODISHA (in nos. per annum)



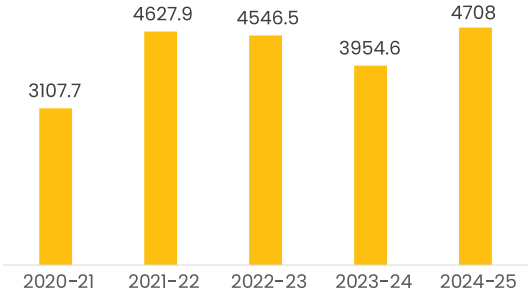
Source: Directorate of Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services, Government of Odisha

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



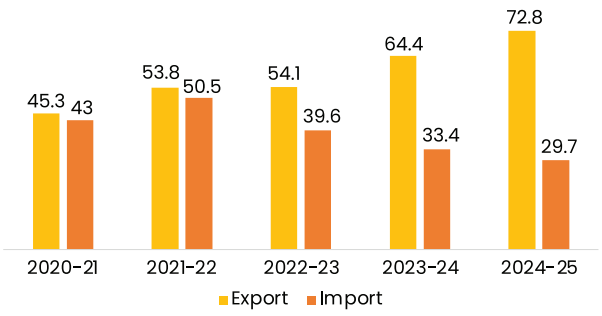
Source: Fisheries and Animal Resources Development Department, Government of Odisha

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



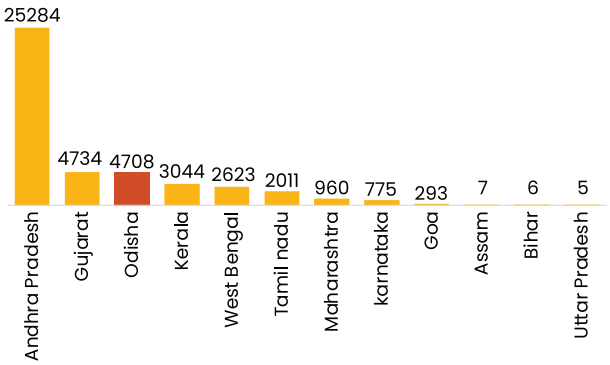
Source: Marine Promotion & Export Development Agency (MPEDA), Government of India

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)

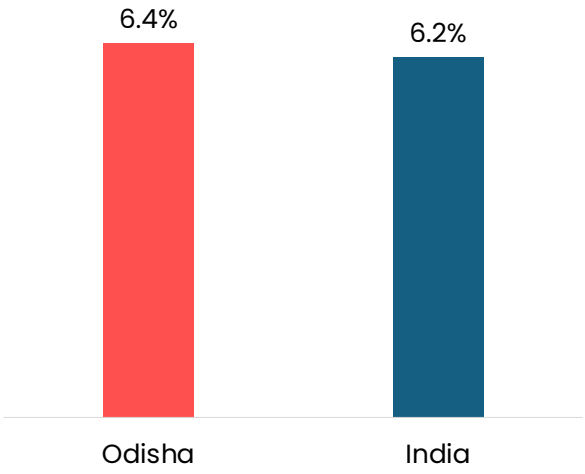
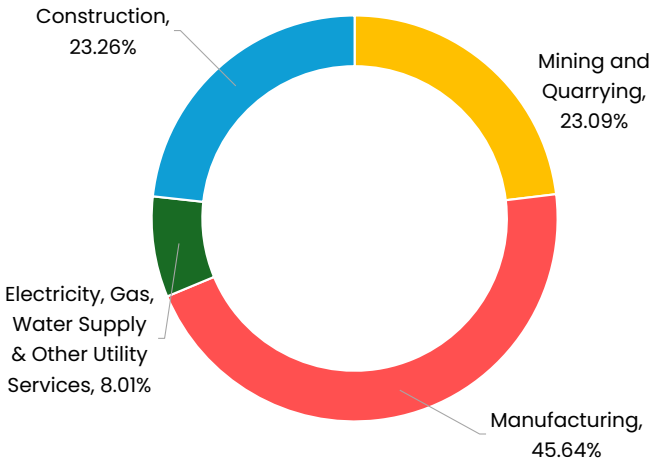
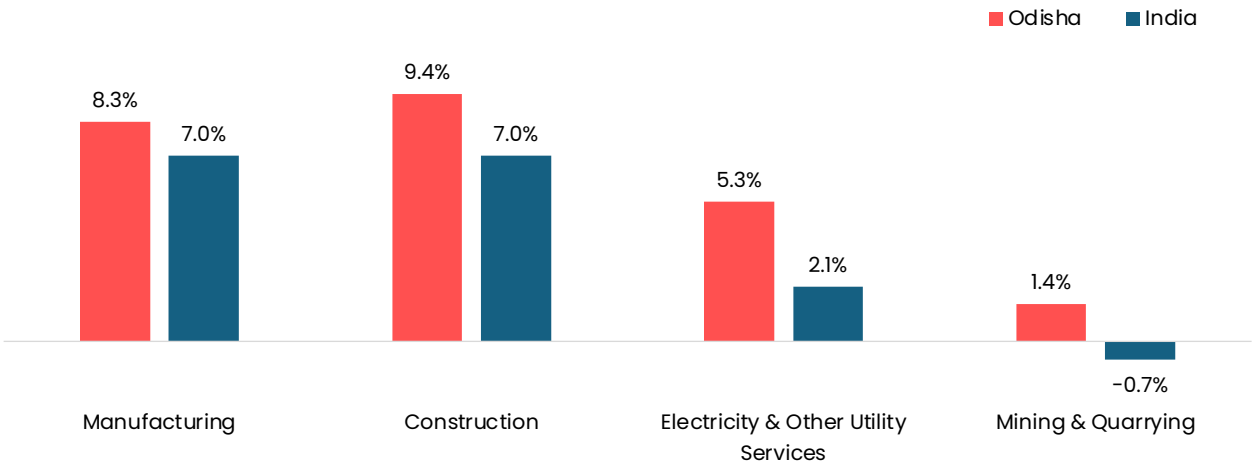


FIGURE-43: SHARE OF VARIOUS SUB-SECTORS IN INDUSTRY GVA (CURRENT PRICES) ODISHA, 2025-26 (AE)



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

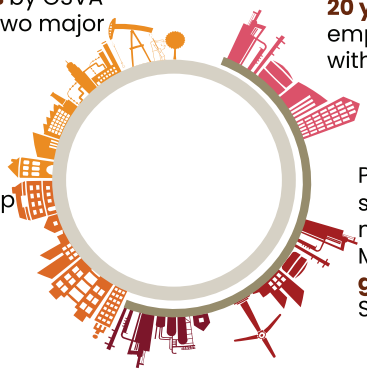
FIGURE-44: INDUSTRY SUB-SECTOR GVA GROWTH (CONSTANT PRICES) ODISHA AND INDIA, 2025-26 (AE)



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

FIGURE-45: INDUSTRY SECTOR VISION, ODISHA

1. By 2047, Odisha envisions becoming one of the top **5 manufacturing states** by GSVA and creating at least two major green industry hubs.
2. The state aims to attract investments exceeding **₹30 lakh crore** over the next **15-20 years** while doubling manufacturing employment and ensuring compliance with labor welfare standards.
3. Prioritize employment-intensive sectors including textiles & apparel manufacturing, food processing, and MSMEs with focus on **employment generation** every year within the State.
4. State envisages to achieve **top 3** ranking in ease of doing business by 2036.
5. Target to achieve **7.5% share** in India's total exports by 2047, with an interim target of **5% by 2036**, up from the current 3%, including MSME contributions.





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

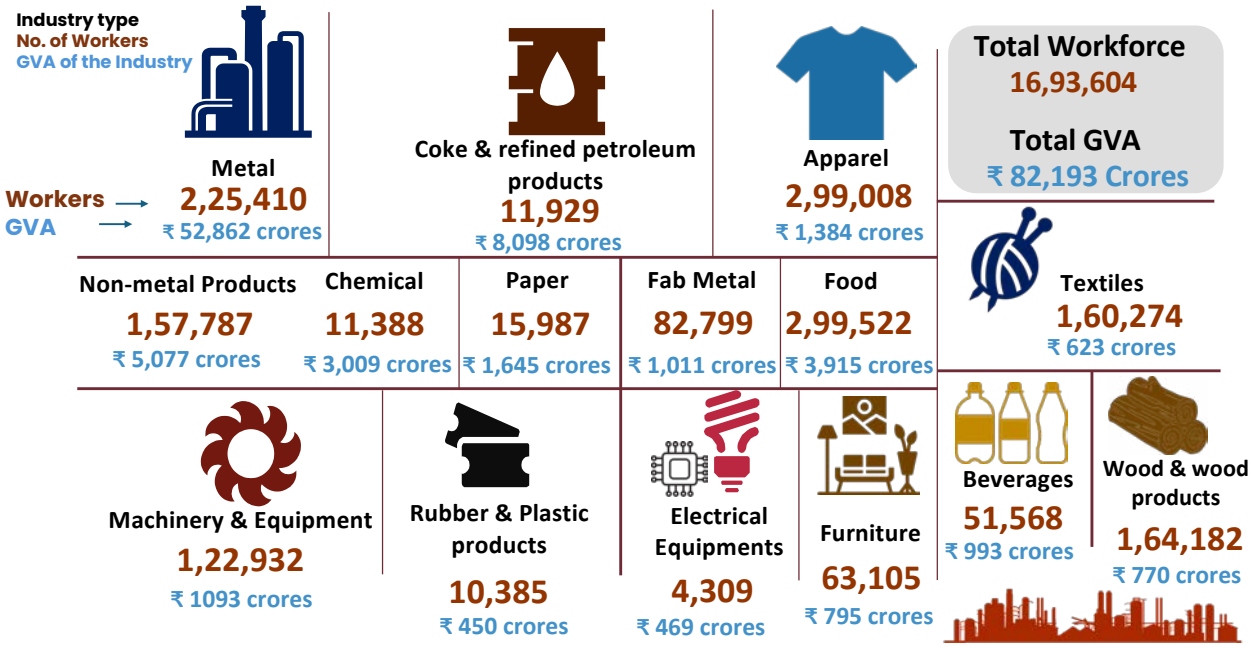
FIGURE-46: MANUFACTURING SECTOR PROFILE IN ODISHA, 2023-24

	Number of Enterprises	Total Output	Employment
Total	**8.08** lakh enterprises	**₹ 5.4** lakh crores	**16.9** lakh workers
Organised sector enterprises	**3281** enterprises	**₹ 5.2** lakh crores	**3.7** lakh workers
Un-organised sector enterprises	**8.05 lakh** enterprises	**₹ 0.2** lakh crores	**13.2** lakh workers



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

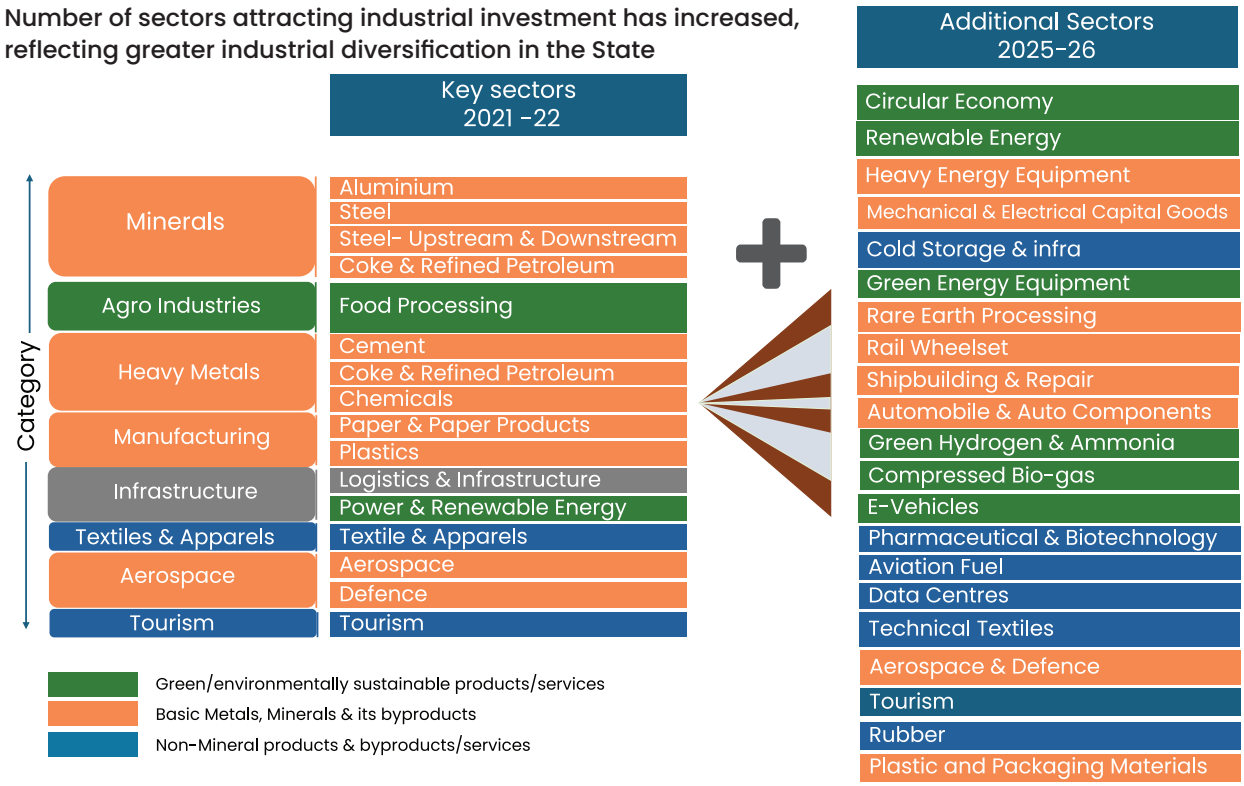
FIGURE-48: ROAD-SHOW AND INVESTMENT COMMITMENT RECEIVED



	#MoUs	Investment Commitment (in ₹ 000' crores)	Employment Potential (in thousands)
Make in Odisha 2025	145	1289.4	891
IOCL Delhi Event 2025	13	95.2	16
IOCL TEX 2025	33	7.8	53
Odisha Pharma Summit 2025	44	6.3	39
Hyderabad Investors Meet 2025	13	26.0	16
Kolkata Investors Meet 2025	27	81.9	63

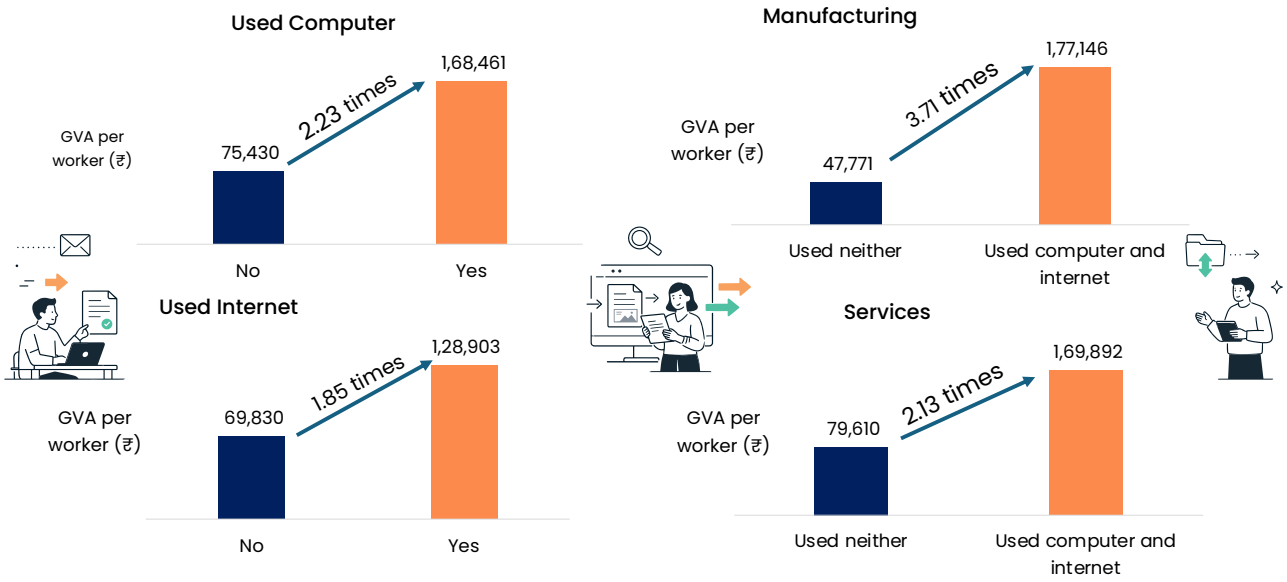
Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha

FIGURE-49: INDUSTRIAL DIVERSIFICATION



Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha

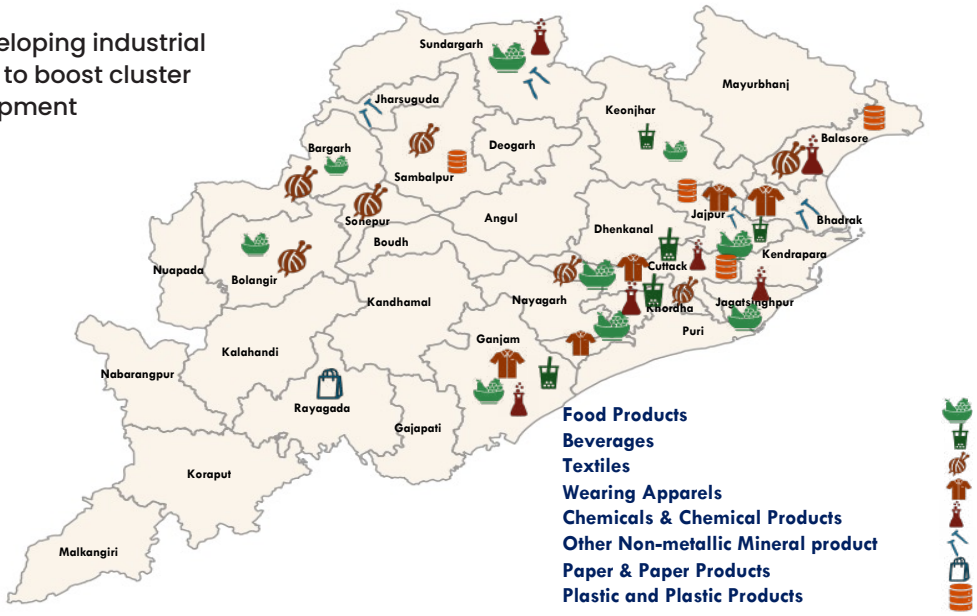
FIGURE-50 : DIGITAL DIVIDEND- ENTERPRISES USING DIGITAL TOOLS SHOW HIGHER PRODUCTIVITY



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

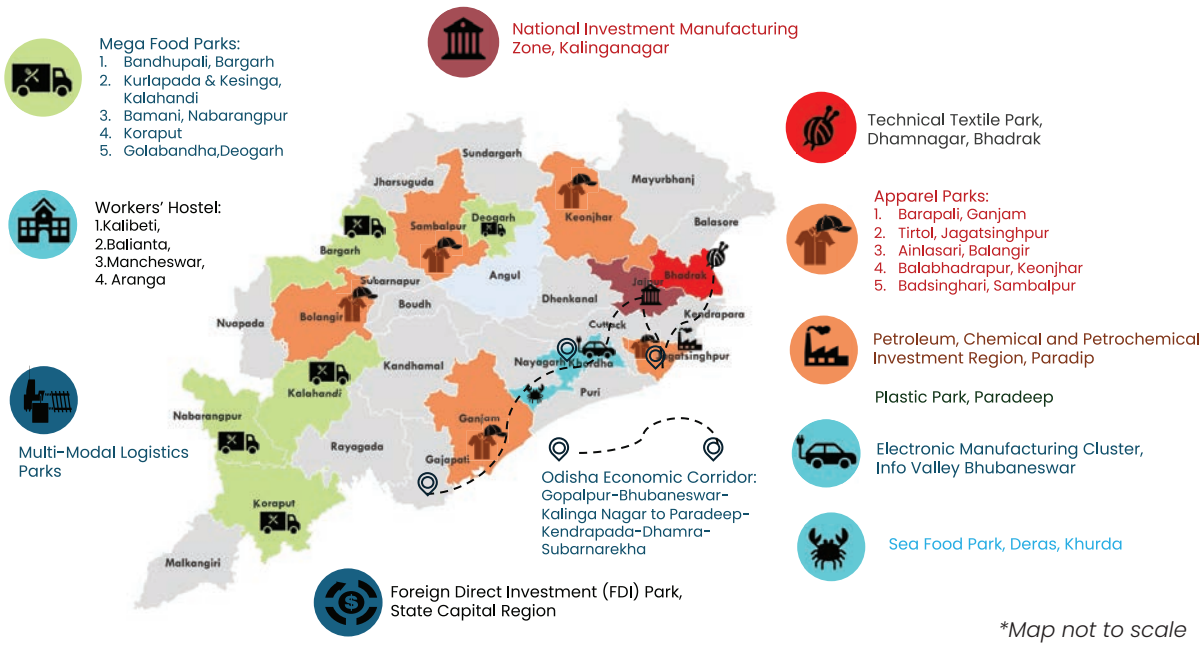
Odisha is developing industrial infrastructure to boost cluster based development



*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

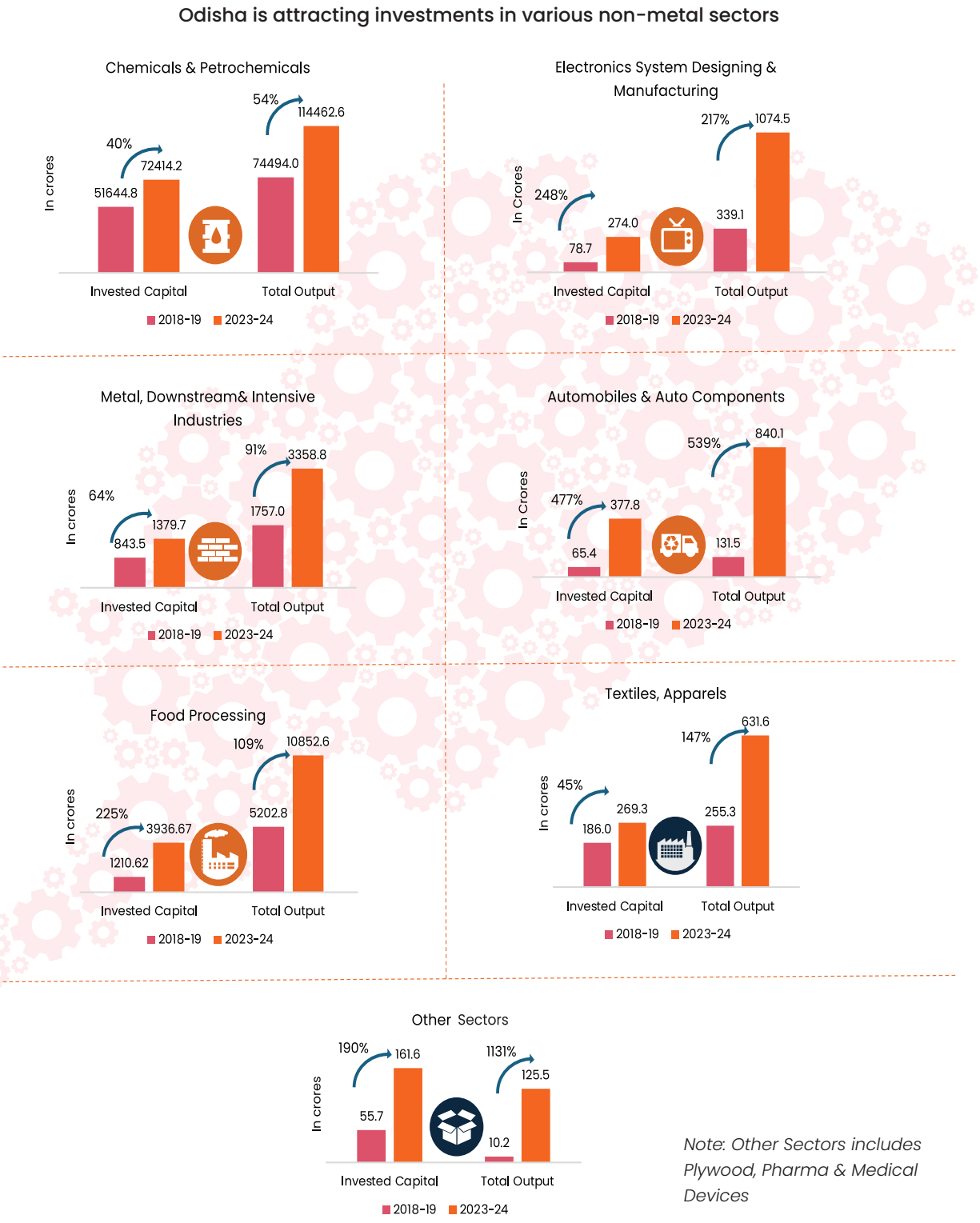
FIGURE-52: SPATIAL DISTRIBUTION OF FLAGSHIP INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN ODISHA



*Map not to scale

Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha, 2025

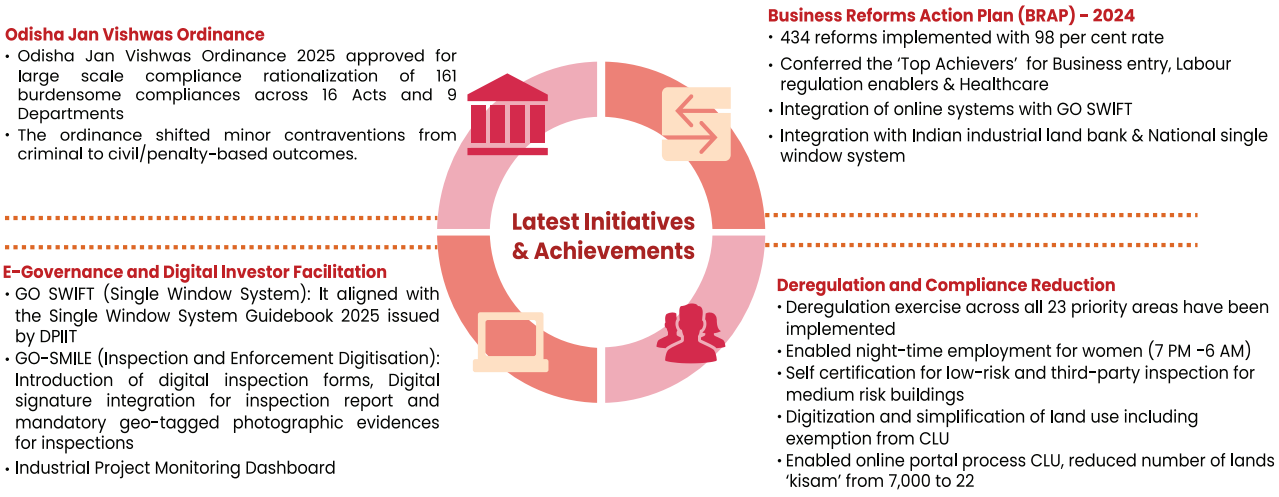
FIGURE-53 : CAPITAL INVESTMENT AND OUTPUT OF FOCUS SECTORS, ODISHA



Note: Other Sectors includes Plywood, Pharma & Medical Devices

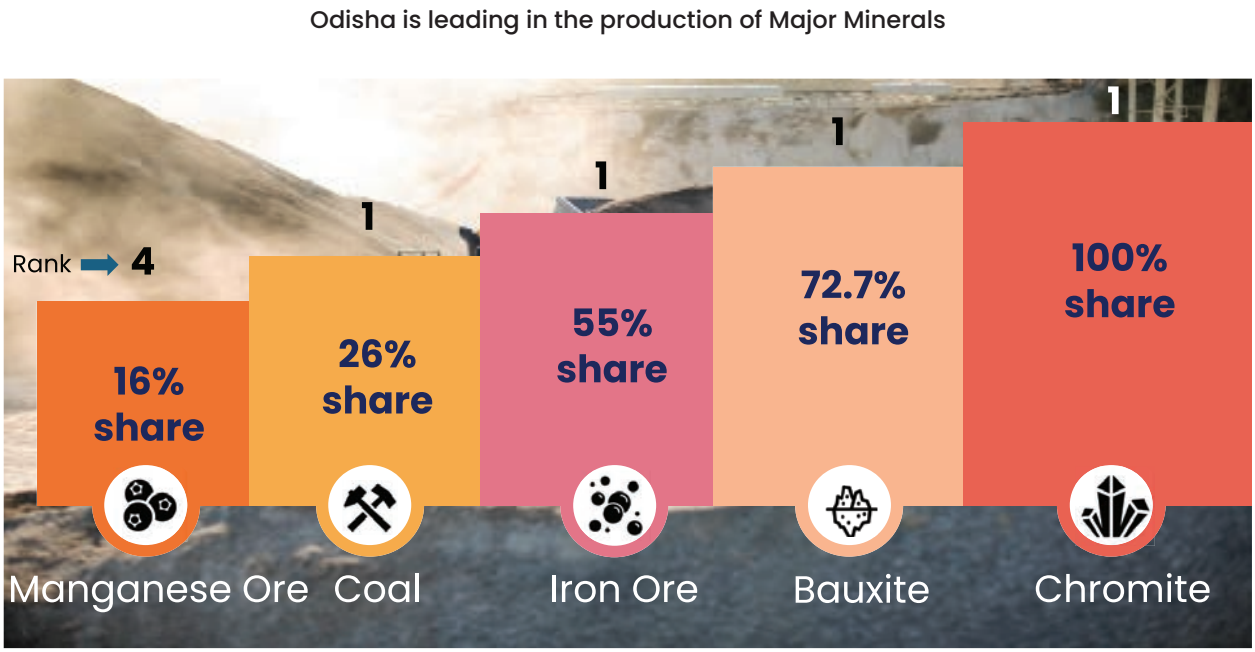
Source: Annual Survey of Industries, MoSPI, 2023-24, Government of India

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



Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha

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

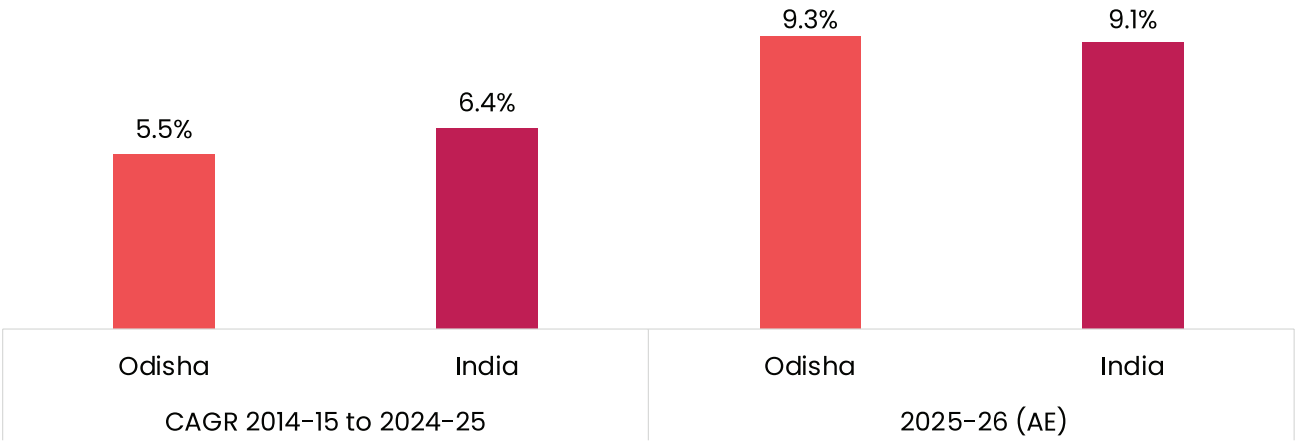


Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Government of India, 2024-25

SERVICES

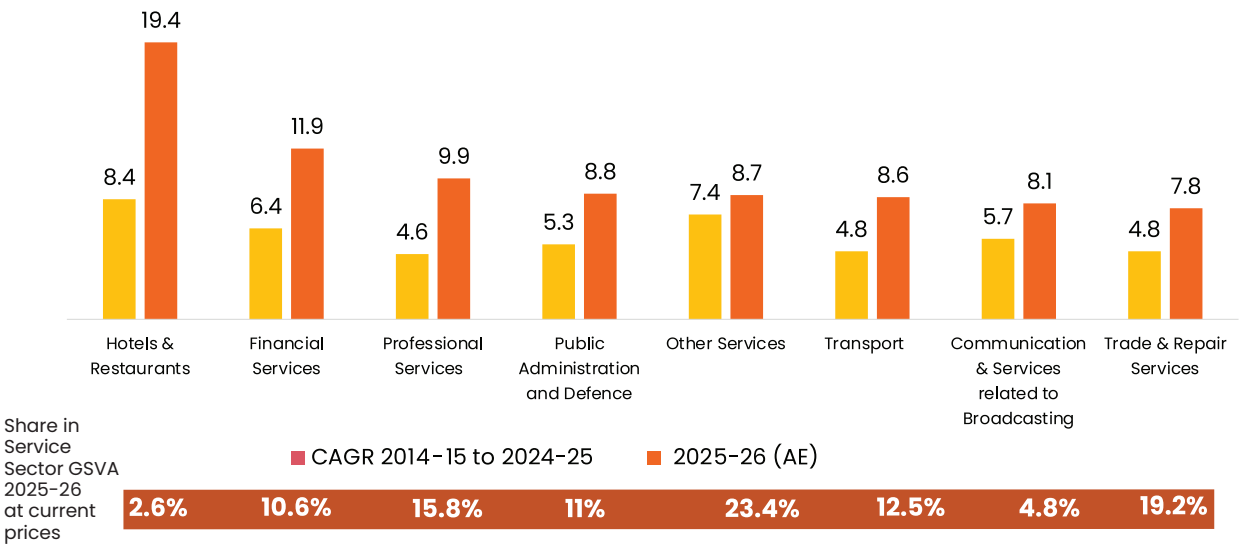
FIGURE-56 : SERVICES SECTOR GVA GROWTH RATE AT CONSTANT PRICES IN ODISHA AND INDIA

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



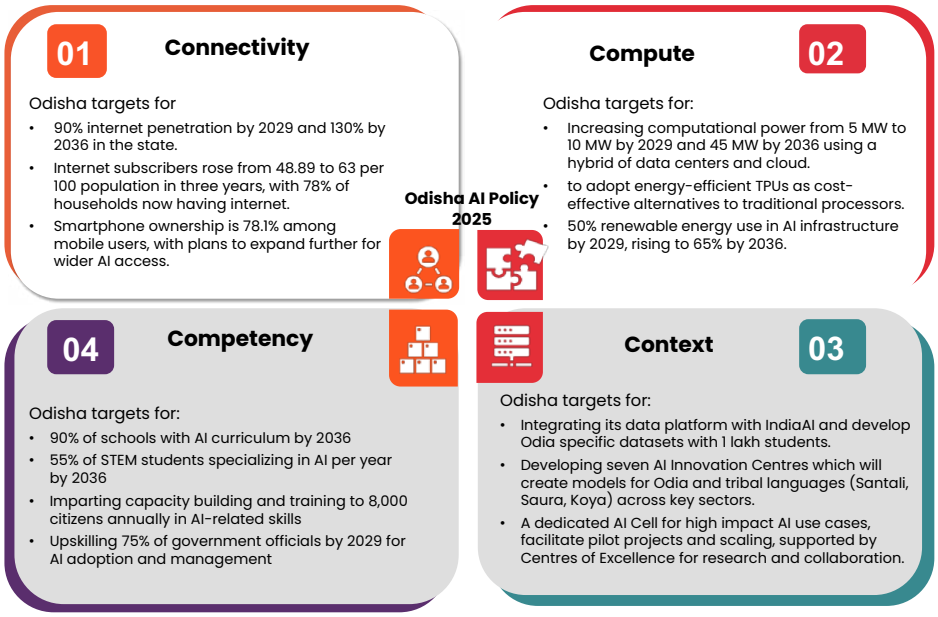
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha & MoSPI, Government of India

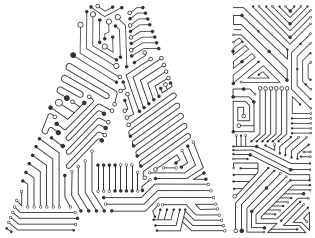
FIGURE-57: GROWTH OF SERVICES SUBSECTORS IN ODISHA



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. **email**, messaging service, SMS) with attached files using mobile or computer like devices	43.9%	53.4%
Used internet	47.5%	62.1%
Perform online banking transactions	29.2%	40%
Used mobile phone	76.8%	78.1%
Among those who used mobile phone, percentage of **persons used smart phone**	-	77.1%



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

INFRASTRUCTURE

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

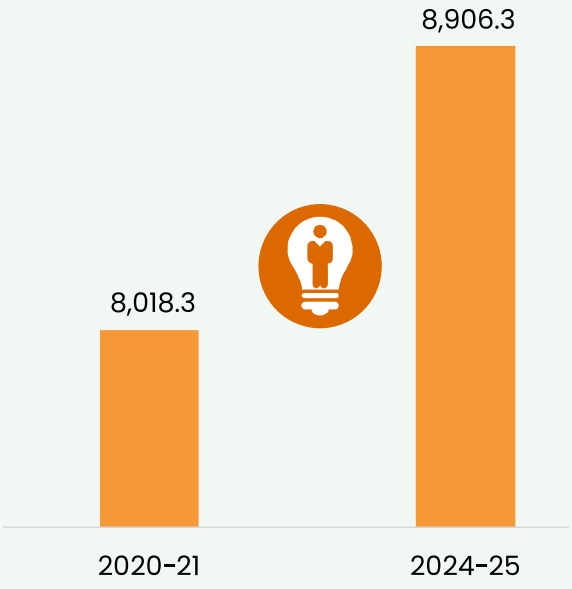
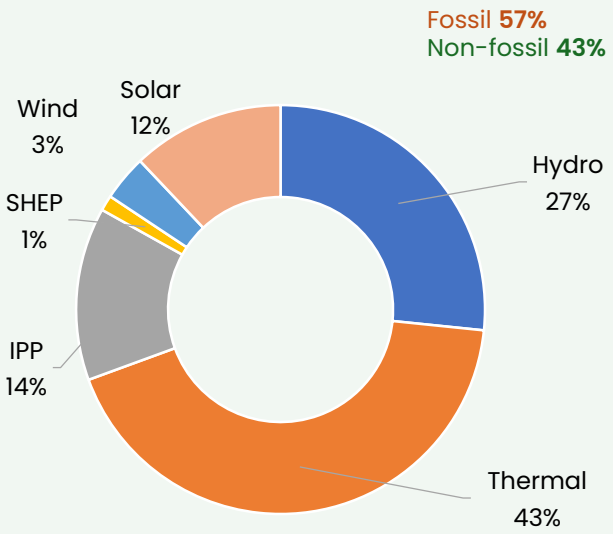
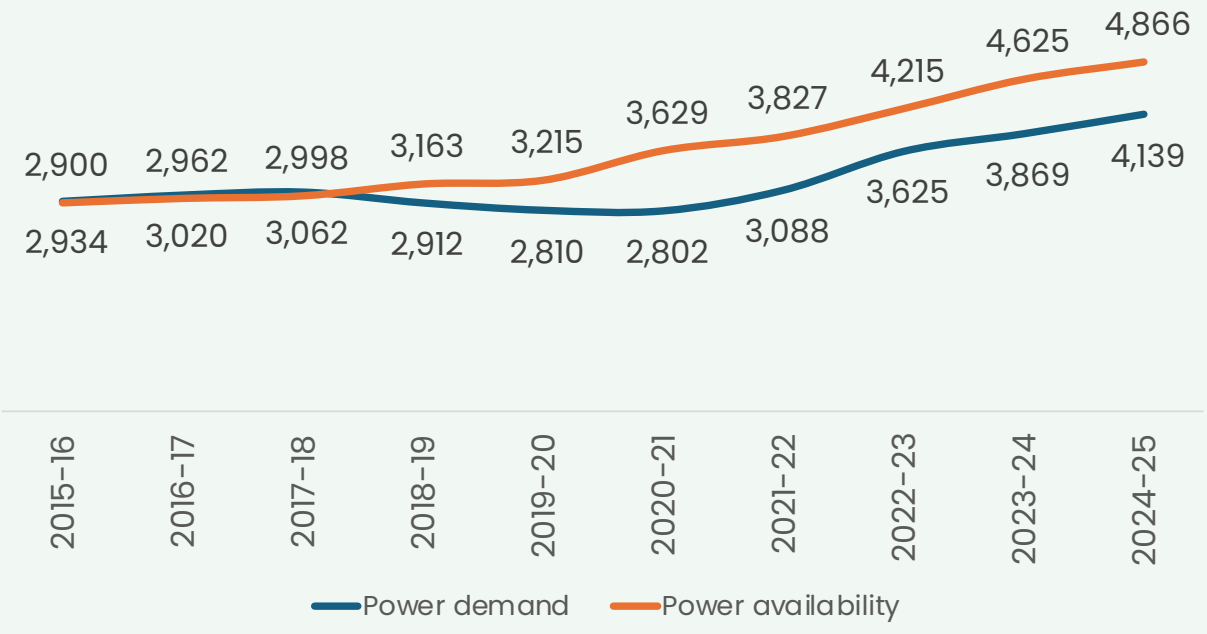


FIGURE-61: SHARE OF VARIOUS SOURCES IN TOTAL POWER INSTALLED CAPACITY IN ODISHA, 2024-25



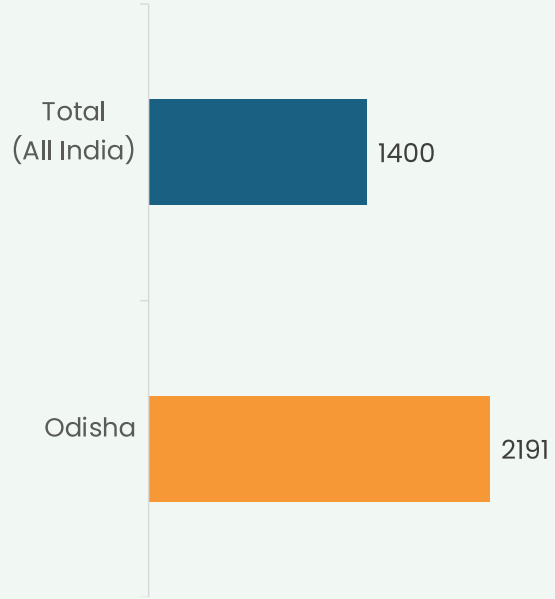
Note: The installed capacity refers to State installed capacity as well as the contracted capacity.
Source: GRIDCO, Government of Odisha

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



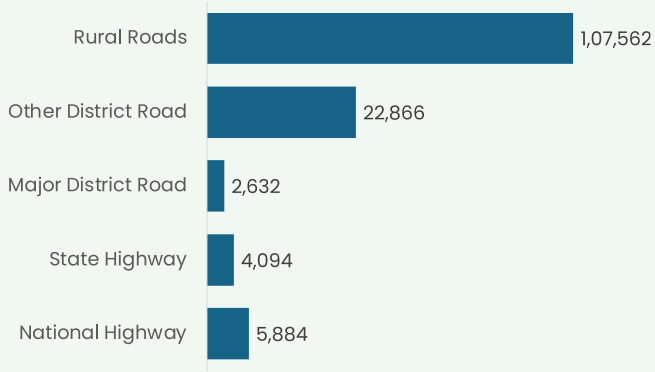
Source: GRIDCO, Government of Odisha

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)

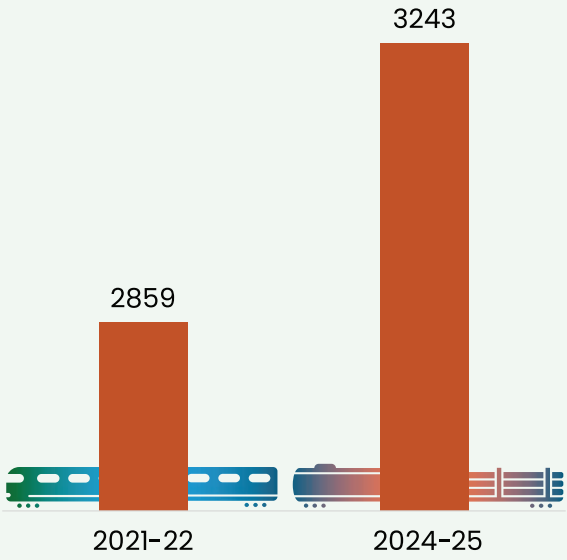
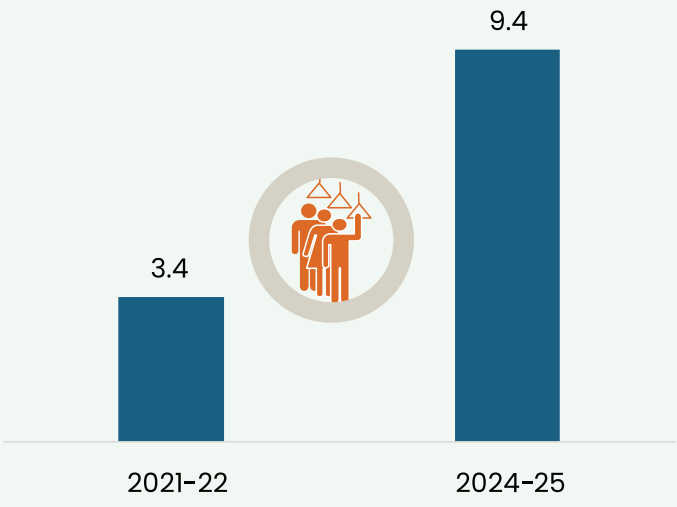
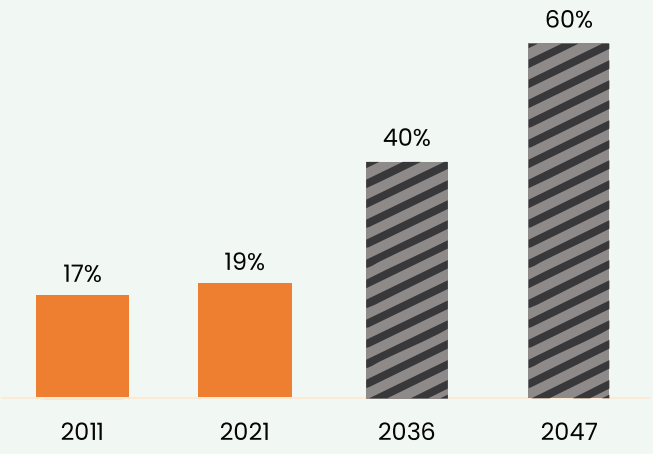


FIGURE-66: NO. OF PASSENGERS TRAVELLED BY RAILWAYS FROM ODISHA (in ₹ crores)



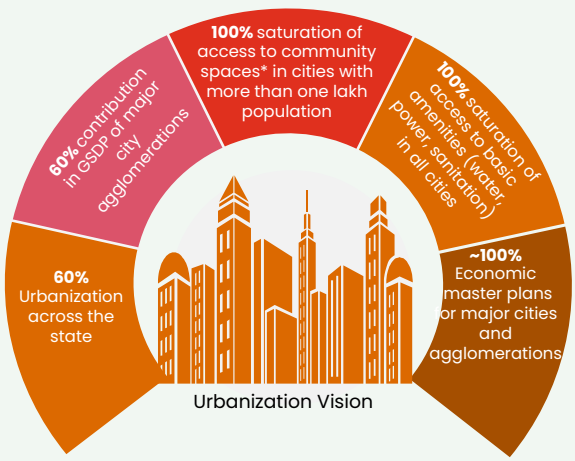
Source: Odisha Rail Infrastructure Development ltd. (ORDIL), Government of Odisha

FIGURE-67: URBANIZATION RATE IN ODISHA



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

FIGURE-68: URBAN SECTOR VISION IN ODISHA



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

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



BCPPER

Population 2025	9.2Mn* (17%)
Contribution to GDP	(18.8%)
GDP per capita (current prices, FY25)	USD 2,419* (0.9X)
Workforce (FY25)	4.13 Mn* (17%)

** Estimated figure*

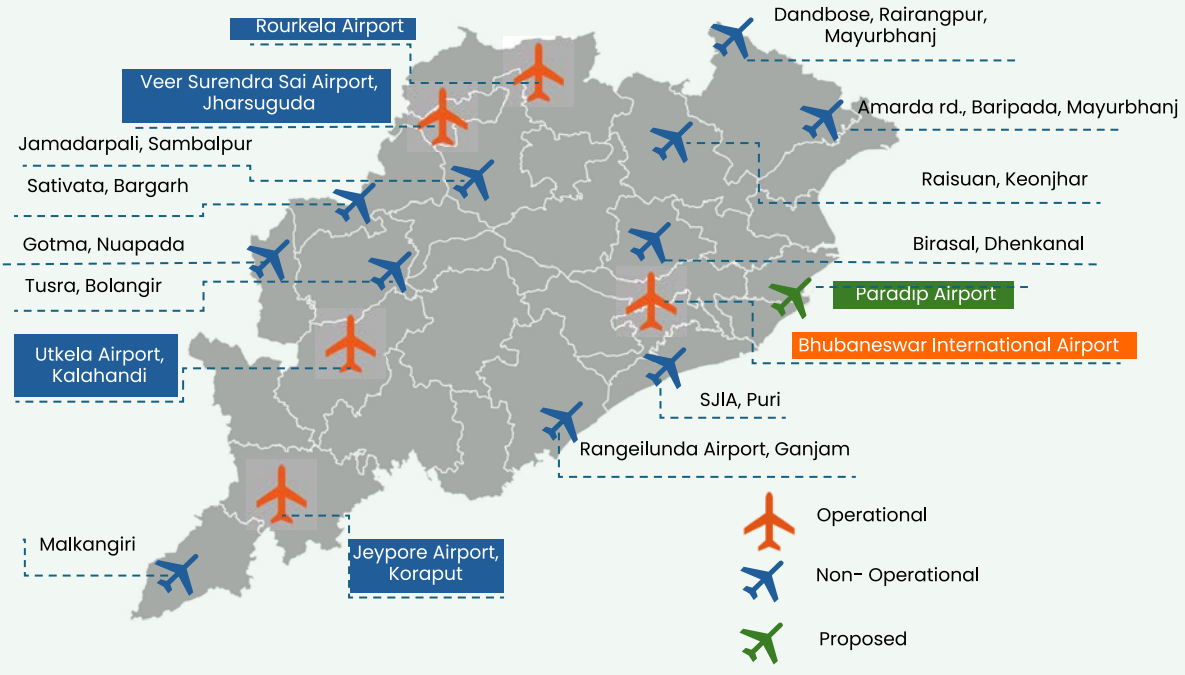
Source: WRI, Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, MoSPI and Odisha Vision 2047

Major road projects

- Capital Region Ring Road- 432KM
- Outer Ring Road- 148KM
- Inner Ring Road – 65km

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

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

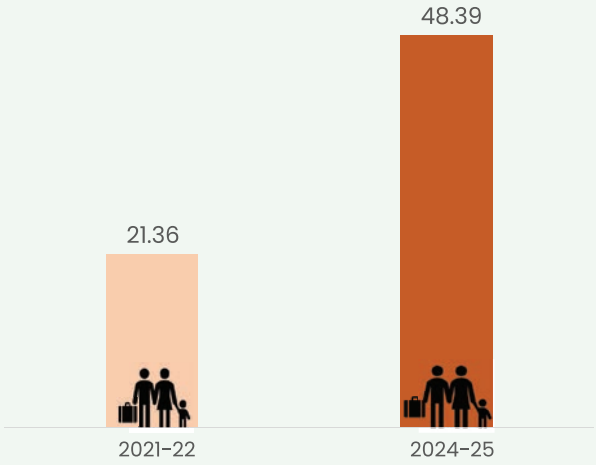
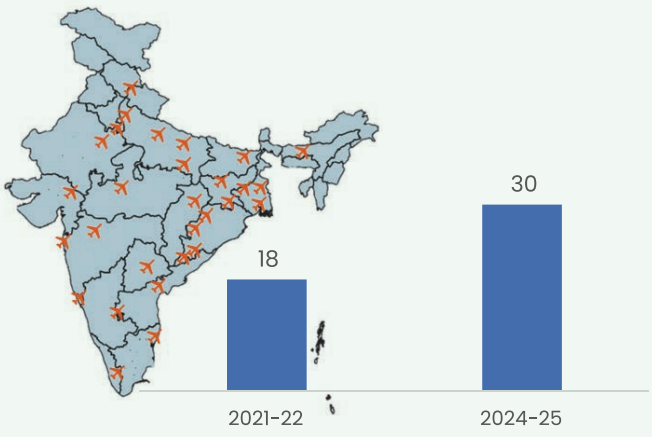


FIGURE-72: NUMBER OF DIRECT DOMESTIC FLIGHTS FROM ODISHA

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

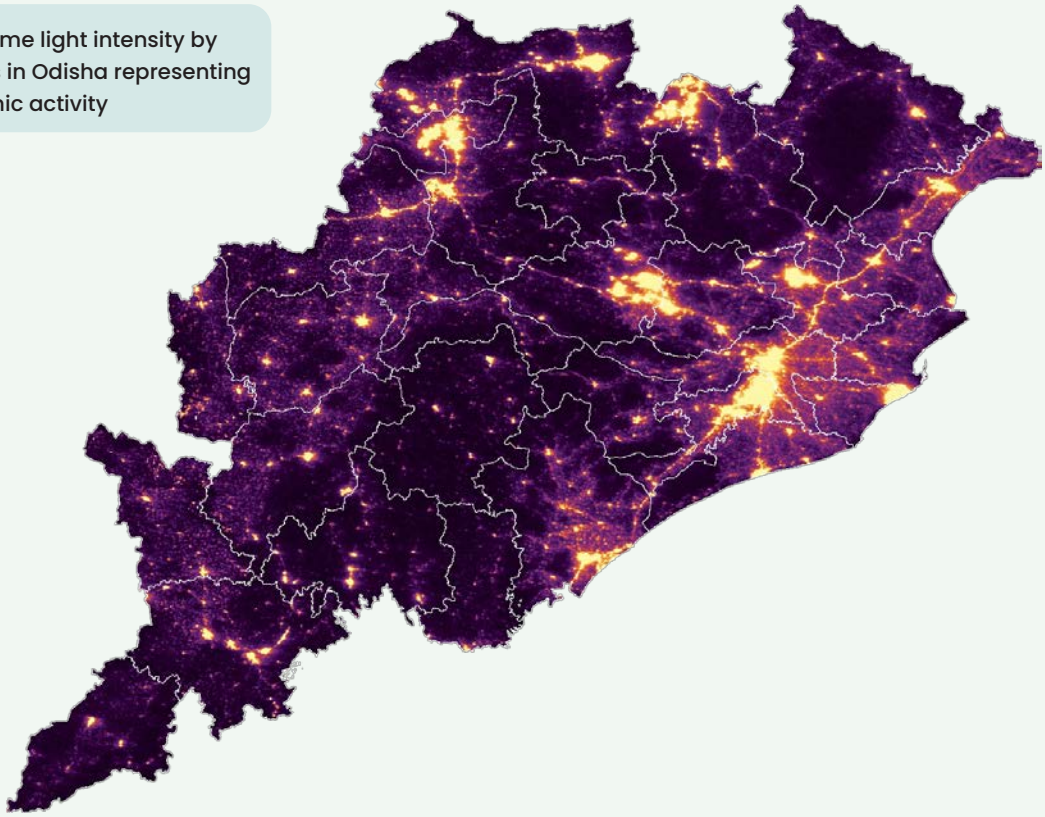
*Map not to scale



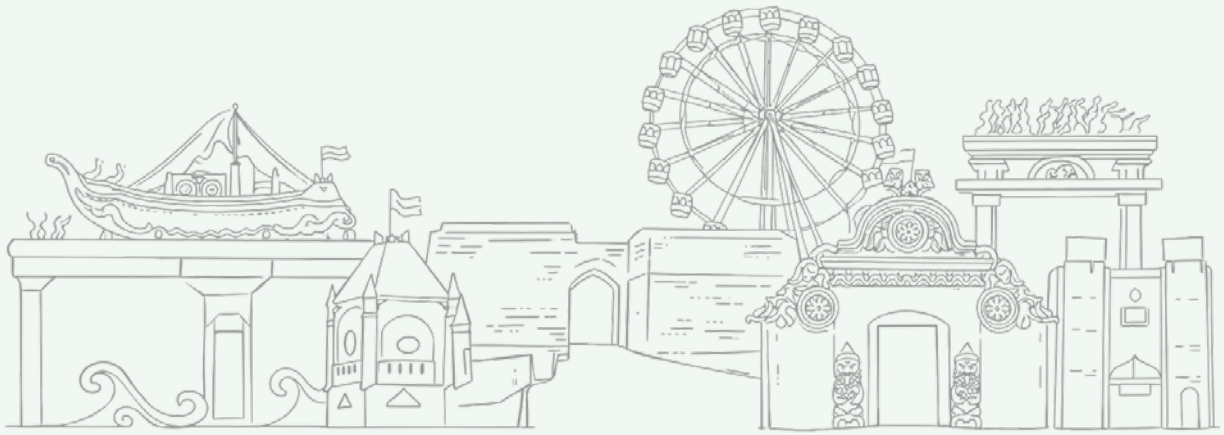
Note: As of January 2026
Source: Commerce and Transport Department, Government of Odisha

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

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



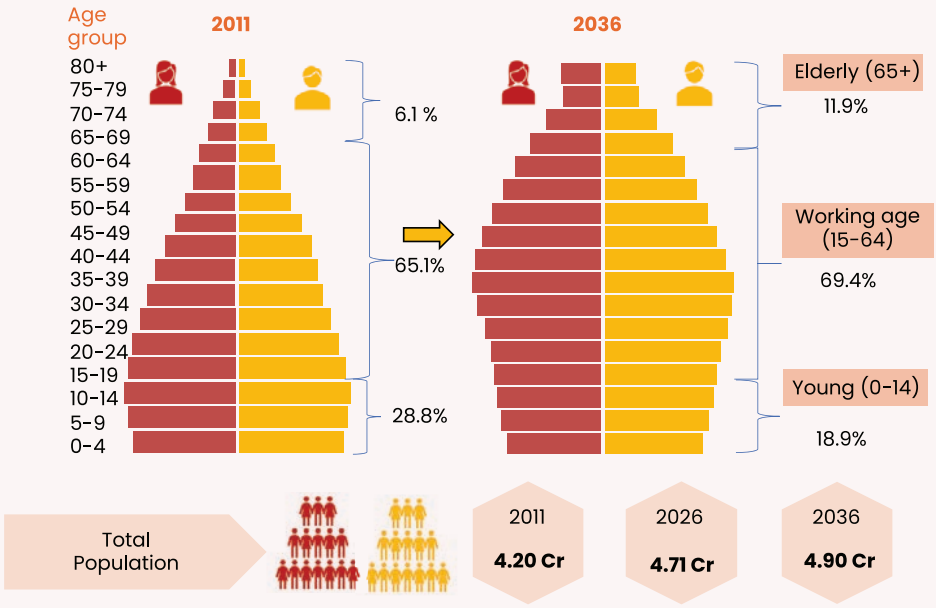
Source: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) Visible Infrared Imaging Radiometer Suite (VIIRS), Day/Night Band monthly night time light, 2025



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

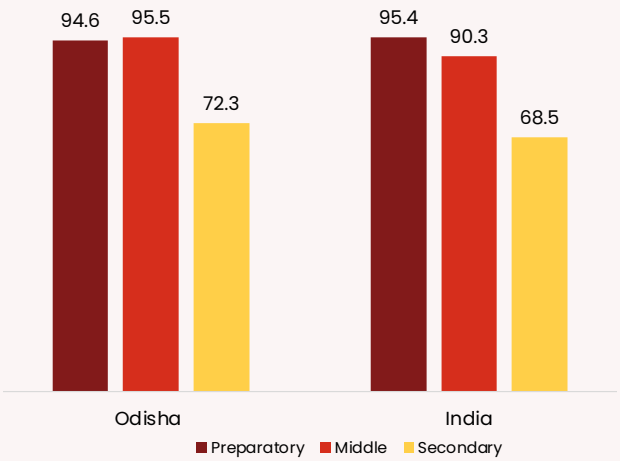
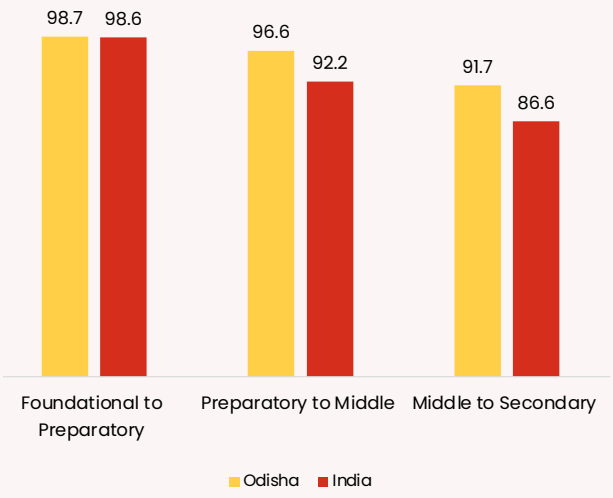
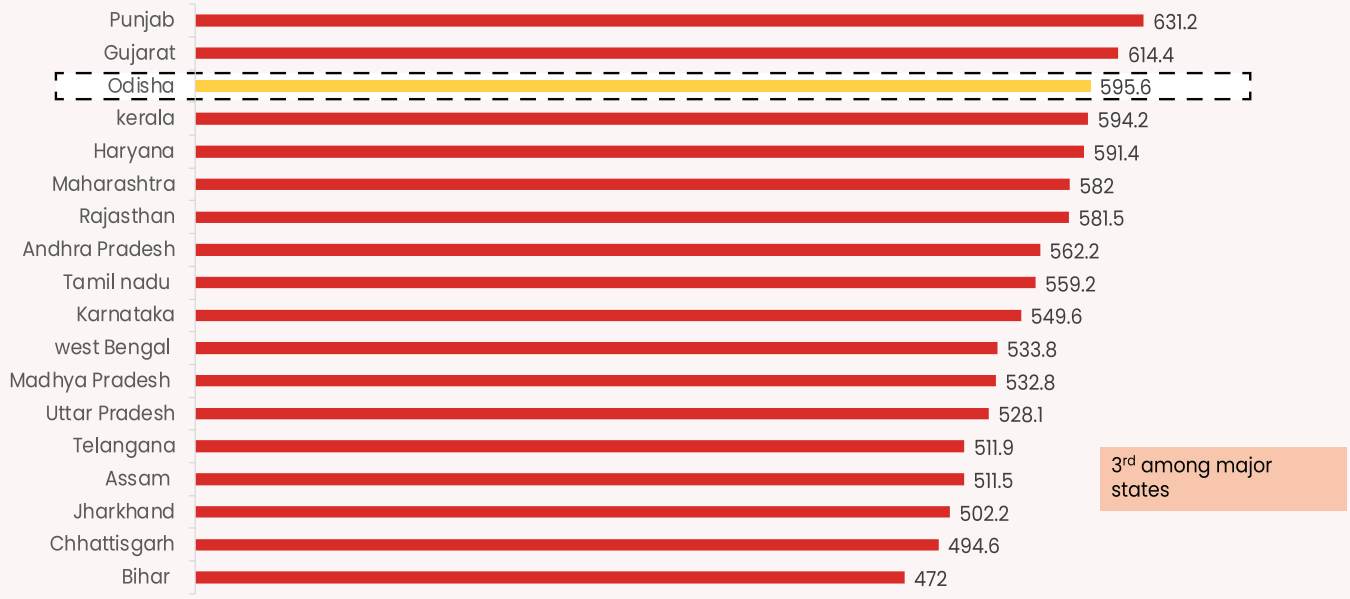


FIGURE-77: TRANSITION RATE IN ODISHA AND INDIA AT DIFFERENT LEVEL OF SCHOOL EDUCATION IN 2024-25



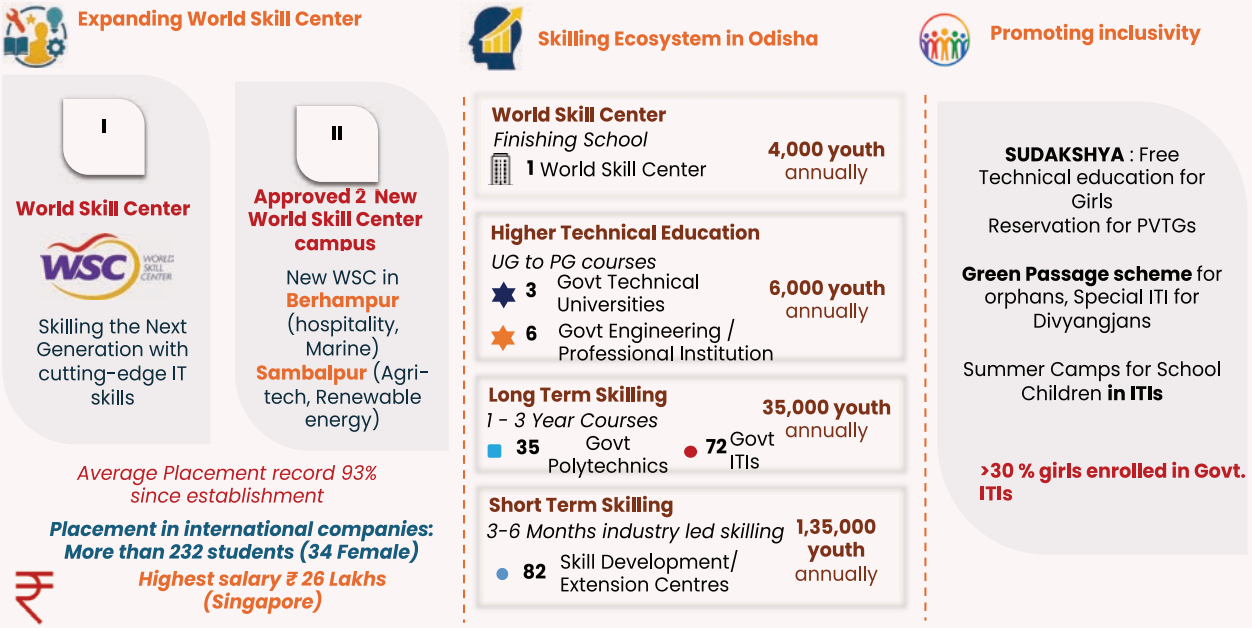
Source: Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE)+ 2024-25, MoE, Government of India

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

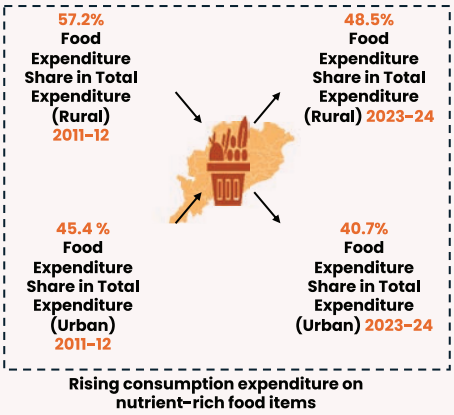
FIGURE-79: SKILLED IN ODISHA



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

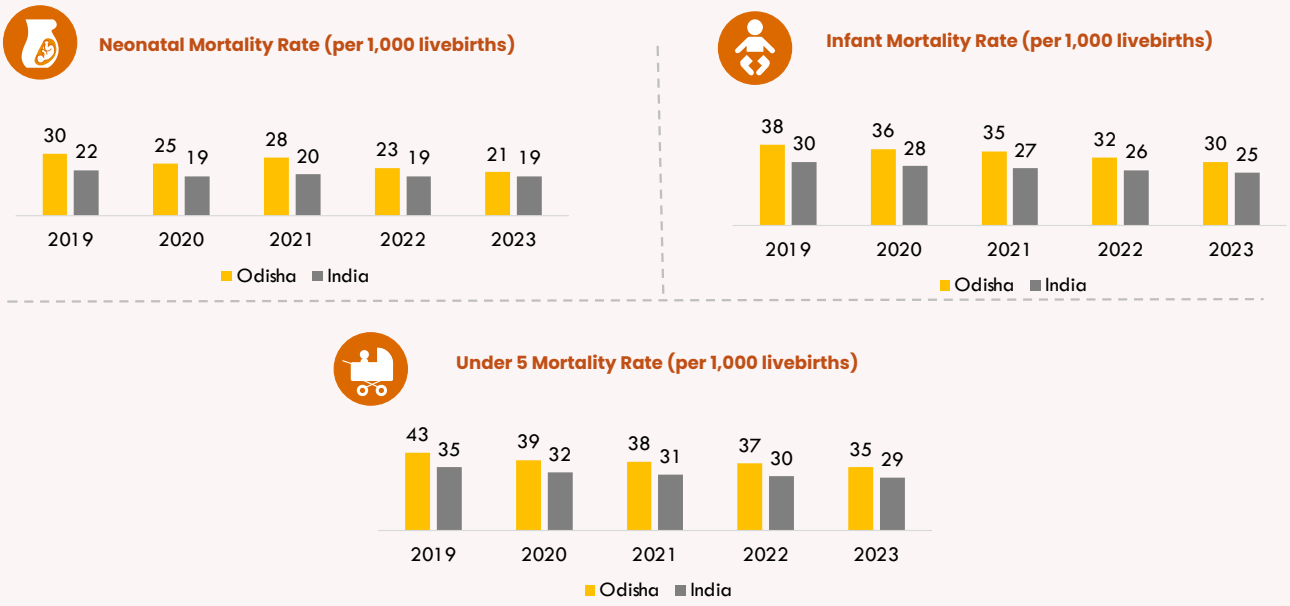
FIGURE-80: TRANSITION TOWARDS NUTRIENT-RICH DIET AND FOOD EXPENDITURE IN ODISHA

	Items	Rural		Urban	
		2011-12	2023-24	2011-12	2023-24
	Cereals	29.3	15.4	23.0	12.9
	Pulses	5.6	5.7	4.9	4.9
	Edible Oil	5.9	5.9	5.0	4.8
	Vegetables	17.8	17.0	14.3	14.2
Nutrient-rich food items	Egg, Fish, Meat	10.6	12.7	10.1	9.8
	Milk and Product	4.5	6.2	7.8	9.5
	Fruits	3.9	6.7	5.4	7.9
	Spices	5.8	7.5	4.9	6.1
	Packaged Processed Food and Beverages	6.5	10.9	9.0	14.6
	Served Processed	7.5	10.3	13.2	13.9



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**

Productive Utilisation

- 80 per cent of funds towards productive use
- 80 per cent aspire to use future transfers for business expansion and asset creation.

Financial Autonomy

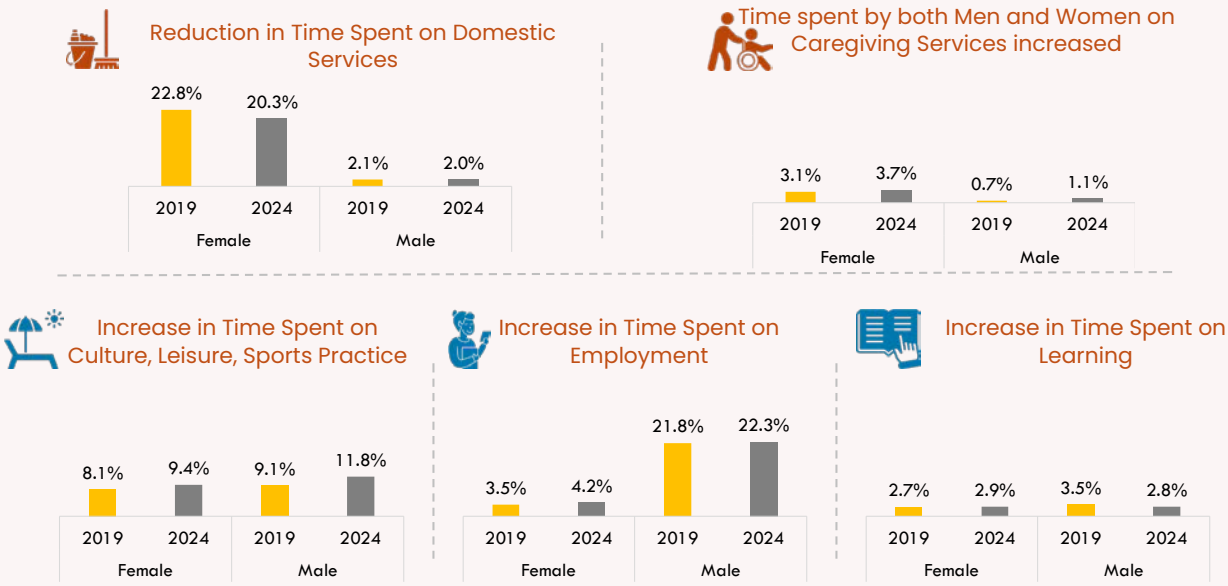
- 65 per cent report improvement in financial autonomy.
- Financial agency increases with age, while joint household decisions continue to be prevailing pattern.

Confidence and Determining Factors

- 98 per report increased confidence in handling money and greater preparedness for future.
- Educational attainment and stage of life strongly influence how effectively beneficiaries deploy funds.

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

AAI — Airports Authority of India
AB-PMJAY — Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana
ADMS — Automatic Demand Management System
ADVIKA — Adolescent Life Skills and Health Programme
AE — Advance Estimates
AI — Artificial Intelligence
AICTE — All India Council for Technical Education
AIs — Artificial Insemination
AISHE — All India Survey of Higher Education
AJY — Ama Jungala Yojana
AMLAN — Anaemia Mukta Lakhya Abhiyan
AMRUT — Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation
ANBC — Adjusted Net Bank Credit
APEDA — Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority
ARG — Automatic Rain Gauge
ARUA — Artificial Recharge to Underground Aquifer
ASEAN — Association of Southeast Asian Nations
ASHA — Accredited Social Health Activist
ASI — Annual Survey of Industries
ASTI — Aviation Security Training Institute
ASUSE — Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises
AT&C — Aggregate Technical and Commercial (Losses)
AVVY — Ayushman Vay Vandana Yojana
AWS — Automatic Weather Station
BMAAN — Building and Management of Aviation Assets and Network
BALARAM — Bhoomihina Agriculturist Loan and Resources Augmentation Model
BALIA — Bunakar Assistance for Livelihood Income Augmentation Scheme
BBBP — Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
BCPPER — Bhubaneswar–Cuttack–Paradip–Puri Economic Region
BE — Budget Estimates
BEDS — Buffalo Entrepreneurship Development Scheme
BIG — Biotechnology Innovation Grant
BJCM — Balabhadra Jaivik Chasa Mission
BMI — Body Mass Index
BPAC — Biju Patnaik Aviation Centre
BPIA — Biju Patnaik International Airport
BPKP — Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Padhati
BQS — Bus Queue Shelters
BRAP — Business Reforms Action Plan
BSG — Bharat Scouts and Guides
BTA — Bilateral Trade Agreement
CADCP — Critical Animal Disease Control Programme
CAF — Common Application Form
CAGR — Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAMPA — Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority
CAMS — Comprehensive Annual Modular Survey
CBBO — Cluster Based Business Organisation
CBHF — Crossbred Holstein Friesian
CBJ — Crossbred Jersey
CBR — Crude Birth Rate
CBS — Child Budget Statement
CBT — Climate Budget Tagging

CCRAS — Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences
CD — Credit-Deposit ratio
CDP — Cluster Development Programme
CD-PMLIP — Crop Diversification Programme in Mega Lift Irrigation Projects
CDR — Crude Death Rate
CES — Centre for Environmental Studies
CFC — Common Facility Centre
CHC — Community Health Centre
CHHATA — Community Harnessing and Harvesting Rainwater Artificially from Terrace to Aquifer
CIS — Capital Investment Subsidy
CLS — Cable Landing Station
CM-ASPIRE — Chief Minister's Augmenting Soft Skills and Promoting Innovation, Research and Excellence
CM-SRIM — Chief Minister's Scheme for Reimbursement of Interest of MSMEs
CMR — Custom Milled Rice
CPI — Consumer Price Index
CRC — Climate Resilience Cell
CRFM — Comprehensive Rice Fallow Management
CRUT — Capital Region Urban Transport
CSC — Common Service Centre
CSK — Community Seva Kendra
CSOC — Cyber Security Operations Centre
CWC — Central Warehousing Corporation
CWLD — Centre for Women Led Development
DAFE — Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment
DBT — Direct Benefit Transfer
DCCB — District Central Cooperative Bank
DCCC — District Day Care Chemotherapy Centre
DFI — Doubling Farmers' Income
DHH — District Headquarters Hospital
DIPA — District Investment Promotion Agency
DMTC — Disaster Management Training Centre
DSR — Direct Seeded Rice
e-NAM — Electronic National Agriculture Market
EAP — Externally Aided Projects
ECCE — Early Childhood Care and Education
ECMS — Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme
ECRICC — Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities
EMAS — Emergency Medical Ambulance Service
EMDE — Emerging Market and Developing Economy
ERSS — Emergency Response Support System
ESDM — Electronic System Design and Manufacturing
EV — Electric Vehicle
EWDS — Early Warning Dissemination System
EWS — Economically Weaker Section
FC — Finance Commission
FCI — Food Corporation of India
FDI — Foreign Direct Investment
FES — Fodder Entrepreneur Scheme
FFPO — Fish Farmer Producer Organisation
FHI — Fiscal Health Index
FLFPR — Female Labour Force Participation Rate
FLN — Foundational Literacy and Numeracy
FPO — Farmer Producer Organisation
FRBM — Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
FRU — First Referral Unit

FSTP — Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant
FTA — Free Trade Agreement
FTO — Flying Training Organisation
G2B — Government to Business
G2C — Government to Citizen
GBS — Gender Budget Statement
GCA — Gross Cropped Area
GCC — Global Capability Centre
GDP — Gross Domestic Product
GER — Gross Enrolment Ratio
GFTN — Global Finance and Technology Network
GHE — Government Health Expenditure
GI — Geographical Indication
GIFI — Gender Inclusion and Equity Initiatives
GIFT — Genetically Improved Farmed Tilapia
GIM — Green India Mission
GJAY — Gopabandhu Jan Arogya Yojana
GMAPV — Godabarish Mishra Adarsha Prathamik Vidyalaya
GOSWIFT — Government of Odisha – Single Window for Investor Facilitation and Tracking
GOMATA — Goal for Management and Treatment of Animals
GP — Gram Panchayat
GPI — Gender Parity Index
GRC — Gender Responsive Cell
GRIDCO — Grid Corporation of Odisha
GSDP — Gross State Domestic Product
GST — Goods and Services Tax
GSVA — Gross State Value Added
GVA — Gross Value Added
GVPY — Godabarisha Vidyarthi Protsahana Yojana
GW — Gigawatt
GWM — Grey Water Management
HCES — Household Consumption Expenditure Survey
HER — Human Expenditure Ratio
HFAPoA — Housing for All – Plan of Action
HIMS — Higher Education Information Management System
HLCA — High Level Clearance Authority
HMV — Heavy Motor Vehicle
HSG — High Spending Group
i3MS — Integrated Mines and Mineral Management System
ICAR — Indian Council of Agricultural Research
ICDS — Integrated Child Development Services
ICMR — Indian Council of Medical Research
ICT — Information and Communication Technology
IDCO — Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (Odisha)
IDM — Integrated Device Manufacturing
IDTR — Institute of Driving Training and Research
IFMS — Integrated Financial Management System
IFPRI — International Food Policy Research Institute
IGFTCH — Integrated Global Financial Technology Capability Hub
IHHL — Individual Household Latrine
IKS — Indian Knowledge System
IME — Informal Micro Enterprise
IMF — International Monetary Fund
IMR — Infant Mortality Rate
INM — Integrated Nutrient Management

INR — Indian Rupee
IOCL — Indian Oil Corporation Limited
IPC — Irrigation Potential Created
IPR — Industrial Policy Resolution
IPRS — In-Pond Raceway System
IRDA — Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority
ISFR — India State of Forest Report
ISM — Indian Semiconductor Mission
ISP — Internet Service Provider
IT — Information Technology
ITI — Industrial Training Institute
iWLMS — Integrated Wildlife Management System
IWM — Integrated Weed Management
JFM — Joint Forest Management
JICA — Japan International Cooperation Agency
JJM — Jal Jeevan Mission
JSY — Janani Suraksha Yojana
KCC — Kisan Credit Card
KLD — Kilolitres per Day
KMC — Kangaroo Mother Care
KSK — Krushi Samiksha Kendra
KVK — Krishi Vigyan Kendra
kWh — Kilowatt hour
LAE — Low Altitude Economy
LAMPCS — Large sized Adivasi Multi-Purpose Cooperative Society
LFPR — Labour Force Participation Rate
LIG — Low Income Group
LNOB — Leave No One Behind
LTL — Long Term Linkage
MATY — Mukhyamantri Adibandha Tiari Yojana
MBPY — Madhu Babu Pension Yojana
MBS — Mukhyamantri Bus Seva
MCC — Micro Composting Centre
MCH — Maternal and Child Health
MDF — Moderately Dense Forest
MDM — Mid-Day Meal
MDR — Major District Road
MeitY — Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
MERU — Multidisciplinary Education and Research University
MFI — Microfinance Institution
MFP — Minor Forest Produce
MGNREGS — Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MHU — Mobile Health Unit
MIDH — Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture
MKUY — Mukhyamantri Krushi Udyog Yojana
MKY — Mukhyamantri Kamdhenu Yojana
MLD — Million Litres per Day
MMCPY — Mukhyamantri Medhabi Chhatra Protsahana Yojana
MMKY — Mukhyamantri Maschyajibi Kalyan Yojana
MMR — Maternal Mortality Ratio
MMTPA — Million Metric Tonnes per Annum
MoEFCC — Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
MoSPI — Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation
MoU — Memorandum of Understanding
MPCE — Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure

MPEDA — Marine Products Export Development Authority
MRF (Facility) — Material Recovery Facility
MRF (Fellowship) — Mukhyamantri Research Fellowship
MRIP — Mukhyamantri Research and Innovation Programme
MRO — Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul
MSECDP — Micro and Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme
MSK — Mahila Shakti Kendra
MSME — Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
MSP — Minimum Support Price
MSPY — Mukhyamantri Sampoorna Pushti Yojana
MT — Metric Tonne
MTPA — Million Tonnes per Annum
MU — Million Units
MVA — Motor Vehicles Act
MVS — Mobile Veterinary Services
MVU — Mobile Veterinary Unit
MW — Megawatt
NABARD — National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NAC — Notified Area Council
NADCP — National Animal Disease Control Programme
NAFED — National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India
NAPCC — National Action Plan on Climate Change
NBCC — Newborn Care Corner
NBSU — Newborn Stabilisation Unit
NCC — National Cadet Corps
NCD — Noncommunicable Disease
NEP — National Education Policy
NFHS — National Family Health Survey
NFP — National Forest Policy
NFSM — National Food Security Mission
NH — National Highway
NIF — National Indicator Framework
NIOS — National Institute of Open Schooling
NIPI — National Iron Plus Initiative
NITI — National Institution for Transforming India
NMET — National Mineral Exploration Trust
NMR — Neonatal Mortality Rate
NPK — Nitrogen–Phosphorus–Potassium
NQAS — National Quality Assurance Standards
NRHM — National Rural Health Mission
NRLM — National Rural Livelihood Mission
NSAP — National Social Assistance Programme
NSD — National School of Drama
NSS — National Service Scheme
NSSF — National Small Savings Fund
NSSO — National Sample Survey Office
NSTI — National Skill Training Institute
NTFP — Non-Timber Forest Product
NUHM — National Urban Health Mission
NW — National Waterway
NYKS — Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan
OAVS — Odisha Adarsha Vidyalaya Sangathan
OBOCWWB — Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board
OCAC — Odisha Computer Application Centre
ODF — Open Defecation Free

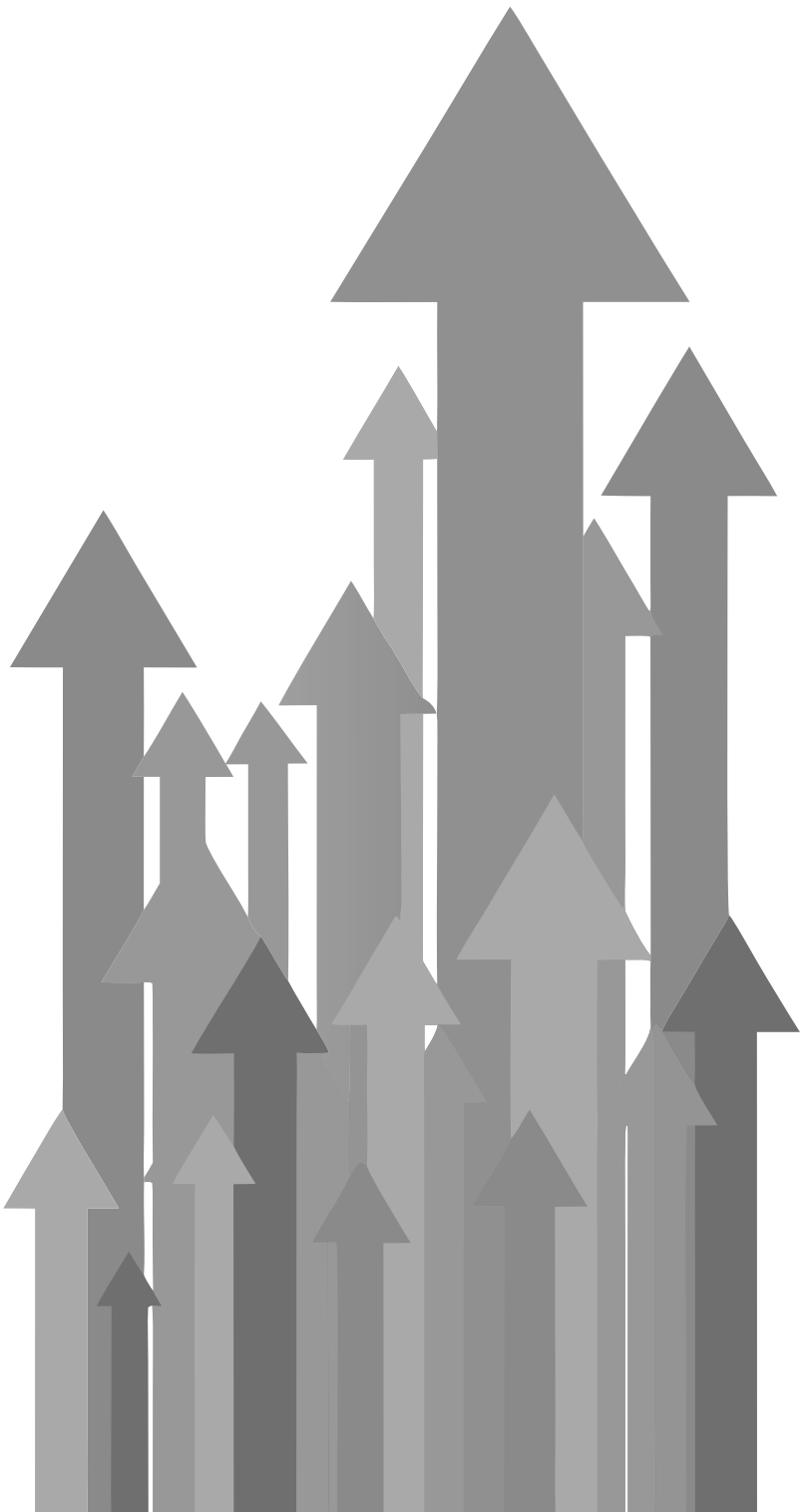
ODR — Other District Road
ODRAF — Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force
OECD — Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development
OF — Open Forest
OFDC — Odisha Forest Development Corporation
OFPP — Odisha Food Processing Policy
OFSDP — Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project
OFSDS — Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society
OIIPCRA — Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture
OISF — Odisha Industrial Security Force
OLLC — Odia Language, Literature and Culture
OLM — Odisha Livelihood Mission
OMBADC — Odisha Mineral Bearing Areas Development Corporation
OMBRIC — Odisha Marine Biotechnology Research, Innovation and Commercialization
OMC — Odisha Mining Corporation
OMFED — Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation
OMM — Odisha Millet Mission
OOPE — Out-of-Pocket Expenditure
OPM — Odisha Pushti Mission
OPTCL — Odisha Power Transmission Corporation Limited
OREDA — Odisha Renewable Energy Development Agency
OSC — One Stop Centre
OSCSC — Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation
OSDC — Odisha State Data Centre
OSDMA — Odisha State Disaster Management Authority
OSHA — Odisha State Highway Authority
OSIC — Odisha Small Industries Corporation
OSIF — Odisha SDG Indicator Framework
OSPCB — Odisha State Pollution Control Board
OSSC — Odisha State Seeds Corporation
OSWAN — Odisha State-Wide Area Network
OTDC — Odisha Tourism Development Corporation
OUAT — Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology
PACS — Primary Agricultural Credit Society
PCI — Per Capita Income
PCPIR — Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region
PDS — Public Distribution System
PEG — Private Entrepreneur Guarantee
PER — Public Expenditure Ratio
PFCS — Primary Fishermen Cooperative Society
PGE — Platinum Group Elements
PGI — Performance Grading Index
PHC — Primary Health Centre
PIA — Project Implementing Agency
PKVY — Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana
PLFS — Periodic Labour Force Survey
PLI — Postal Life Insurance
PLTP — Placement Linked Training Programme
PM-JANMAN — Pradhan Mantri-Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan
PMKISAN — Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi
PMKUSUM — Pradhan Mantri Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan
PMUSHA — Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan
PMAAGY — Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana
PMAYG — Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Gramin
PMAYU — Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana – Urban

PMFBY — Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
PMGSY — Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana
PMJDY — Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana
PMKSY — Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana
PMMSY — Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana
PMMVY — Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana
POSHAN — Prime Minister's Overarching Scheme for Holistic Nourishment
PPK — Pada Pusti Karyakram
PPMS — Panchayati Raj Project Management System
PRASHAD — Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual Heritage Augmentation Drive
PRI — Panchayati Raj Institution
PSMTS — Pathani Samantha Mathematics Talent Scholarship
PSSY — Prani Sampad Samruddhi Yojana
PTR — Pupil-Teacher Ratio
PVTG — Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group
QPM — Quality Planting Material
RAS — Recirculating Aquaculture System
RBI — Reserve Bank of India
RE — Revised Estimates
REE — Rare Earth Elements
RHC — Rental Housing Complex
RMC — Regulated Market Committee
RMNCH — Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health
RPLI — Rural Postal Life Insurance
RTE — Right to Education
RWLMP — Regional Wildlife Management Plan
SAANS — Social Awareness and Action to Neutralise Pneumonia Successfully
SAFAL — Simplified Application for Agricultural Loans
SAG — Scheme for Adolescent Girls
SAMARTH — Disaster manpower and volunteer database platform
SAMS — Student Academic Management System
SAPCC — State Action Plan on Climate Change
SAR — Social Allocation Ratio
SAS — Small Aircraft Scheme
SATARK — Early warning and risk information portal
SBMG — Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin
SC — Scheduled Caste
SCB — Scheduled Commercial Bank
SDG — Sustainable Development Goal
SDH — Sub-District Hospital
SDMF — State Disaster Management Fund
SDMP — State Disaster Management Plan
SDRF — State Disaster Response Fund
SDWAN — Software Defined Wide Area Network
SEBC — Socially and Educationally Backward Classes
SEBI — Securities and Exchange Board of India
SEDM — Solar Energy Data Management
SEOC — State Emergency Operations Centre
SEZ — Special Economic Zone
SGST — State Goods and Services Tax
SH — State Highway
SHG — Self Help Group
SIDBI — Small Industries Development Bank of India
SLBC — State Level Bankers' Committee
SLSWCA — State Level Single Window Clearance Authority

SLWM — Solid and Liquid Waste Management
SMC — Sambalpur Municipal Corporation
SNCU — Special Newborn Care Unit
SNP — Supplementary Nutrition Programme
SOM — SUPOSHIT Odisha Mission
SOP — Standard Operating Procedure
SPM — Special Purpose Machine
SPR — Social Priority Ratio
SPV — Special Purpose Vehicle
SRR — Seed Replacement Rate
SRS — Sample Registration System
SSA — Sukanya Samriddhi Account
SSEPD — Social Security and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities
SSWCC — Special Single Window Clearance Committee
SSWLCP — State Specific Wildlife Conservation Plan
ST — Scheduled Tribe
STEM — Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics
STPI — Software Technology Parks of India
SUGAM — Single Window Unified Gateway for Agrarian Management
SWM — Solid Waste Management
TDCCOL — Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Odisha Limited
TFIIP — Targeted Financial Inclusion Intervention Programme
TFR — Total Fertility Rate
THR — Take Home Rations
TIFMS — Telecom Infrastructure Facilitation and Management System
TPU — Tensor Processing Unit
TRAI — Telecom Regulatory Authority of India
TUS — Time Use Survey
UDAN — Ude Desh Ka Aam Nagrik
UDISE — Unified District Information System for Education
ULB — Urban Local Bodies
UN — United Nations
UNCRC — United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
UNDP — United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA — United Nations Population Fund
UPHC — Urban Primary Health Centre
UPI — Unified Payments Interface
UT — Union Territory
UWM — Used Water Management
VAT — Value Added Tax
VDF — Very Dense Forest
VDP — Village Development Plan
VGF — Viability Gap Funding
VSS — Vana Suraksha Samiti
VTS — Vehicle Tracking System
WASH — Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WATCO — Water Corporation of Odisha
WEP — Women Entrepreneurship Platform
WFP — World Food Programme
WINDS — Weather Information Network Data System
WPR — Worker Population Ratio
WSC — World Skill Centre
WSHG — Women Self Help Group
YAMS — Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme
YoY — Year on Year

STATE OF ECONOMY:
A MACRO VIEW

STATE OF ECONOMY: A MACRO VIEW



CHAPTER 1

Abstract

The year 2025-26 is expected to be yield promising results from macro-economic standpoint. Growth is higher than past long-term average. Inflation is largely controlled. State is improving its share in India's GDP. Per-capita income gap with national average has gone down.

The State economy is nearly ₹ 10 lakh crores and grew by 7.9 per cent in 2025-26 in real terms. Growth was broad-based i.e., all major sectors (agriculture, industry and services) grew rapidly. Agriculture, which employs 48.6 per cent of total workforce, grew by 5.3 per cent. Industry has been driving Odisha's overall growth over a long period. The sector contributes 41.3 per cent of State Economy and grew by 6.4 per cent. Robust growth in this sector is critical for the State to progress on the productivity ladder. Service sector is second largest major sector and was the fastest growing sector with growth of 9.3 per cent. The sector is expected to remain one of the fastest growing sector. As against the industry sector, the service sector is less impacted by commodity price fluctuations. The sector is also mix of diverse sub-sectors which are subject to divergent growth drivers which balances each other. The sector has been one of the most stable source of growth in the past. State's focus on attracting companies in new-age sectors such as GCC, AI-led services would enhance contribution of modern services which are high on skill and technological intensity.

On demand side, the State is not just experiencing faster growth in household consumption but also compositional change towards high value commodities and services. As an example, share of processed food has gone up from 7.5 per cent to 10.3 per cent in rural areas between 2011-12 and 2023-24. Share of milk, fruits, spices in household consumption basket has increased both in rural and urban areas. This bodes well to attract investors to make in Odisha for Odisha.

With intensive deliberations and collaboration amongst line departments, intellectuals, and wider community, the State formulated Vision 2036 and 2047. The vision is developed by keeping in perspective State's strengths and the opportunities it can tap on in next few decades. Various long-term targets supplemented with shorter-term milestones are expected to accelerate growth trajectory in the coming months.

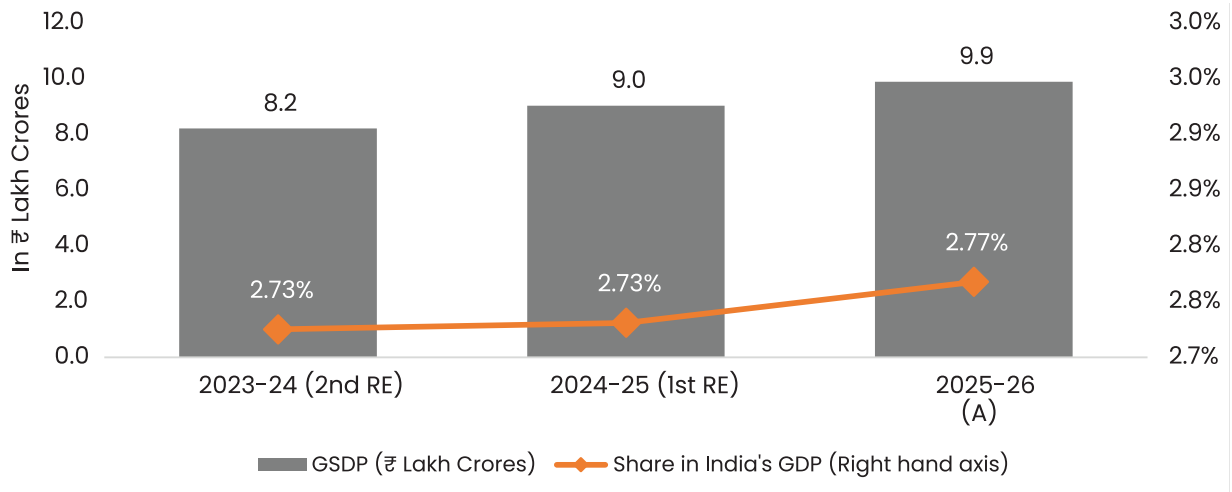
1.1 INTRODUCTION

1.1.1 India remains one of the fastest-growing economies in the world, outpacing both advanced economies (AEs) and the emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs). As per IMF, India's real GDP is projected to grow at 6.4 per cent in 2026, significantly above the growth rates witnessed in AEs (1.8 per cent) and EMDEs (4.2 per cent). This growth is supported by economic performance of various states across the country. Odisha is one such State, contributing nearly 3 per cent to India's GDP.

1.1.2 Odisha is expected to grow at 7.9 per cent in 2025-26, higher than long-term average of 6.6 per cent. Odisha which witnessed high inflation in 2024-25 has registered low inflation of 0.1 per cent in 2025-26 (April to Dec) supporting people with greater purchasing power.

1.1.3 By 2025-26, Odisha's economy is projected to reach nearly ₹ 10 trillion, raising its contribution to India's GDP from 2.73 percent in 2023-24 to 2.77 percent in 2025-26. This is due to multiple factors. First, Odisha is diversifying its growth propellers from mineral focused sectors to more value-added areas such as professional services, financial services, tourism and value-added manufacturing. Second, strong kharif season has given boost to crop sector supplemented by resilience in allied sectors such as fisheries and livestock. Third, manufacturing sector has rebounded in 2025-26 after being hit in 2022-23 due to external sector developments particularly export slowdown, commodity price fluctuations, supply chain disruptions and demand slump.

Figure 1.1: Gross State Domestic Product, Odisha, 2023-24 to 2025-26



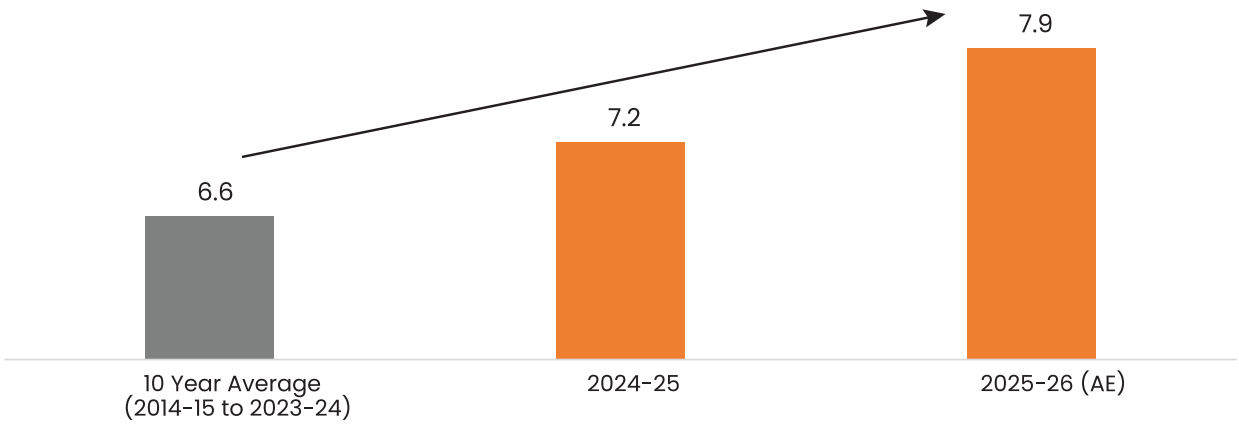
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha, National Accounts Statistics, MoSPI, Government of India

1.1.4 The State is building growth potential across sectors. This includes (i) leveraging Artificial Intelligence led productivity improvement, (ii) fostering agglomeration benefits through integrated development of Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri and Paradip Economic Region (BCPPER), (iii) attracting leading educational institutions to boost organic talent and knowledge-based economy and (iv) diversifying manufacturing landscape towards high-tech and value-added sectors. Government of India in the Budget 2026-27 has also announced series of measures for the State of Odisha particularly development of national waterway-5 and rare earth mineral corridor. This is expected to boost transport connectivity, bring down logistics cost in the State and build reliable supply chain for new and emerging sectors such as semi-conductors/advanced electronics.

1.2 ECONOMIC GROWTH AND SECTORAL DYNAMICS

1.2.1 The State is estimated to grow at an annual rate of 7.9 per cent in 2025-26 higher than 7.2 per cent in the preceding year. It is substantially higher than long-term average of 6.6 per cent (2014-15 to 2023-24). The State intends to maintain the momentum of growing at rate higher than long-term average through targeted interventions. Comparatively, Odisha has also grown at rate higher than reported at the national level. In 2025-26, All-India growth is expected to be 7.4 per cent which is nearly 0.5 percentage point lower. Odisha is targeting to grow at higher than this rate given the expected return to capital, adequate resource envelope, and targeted policy interventions to address market failures.

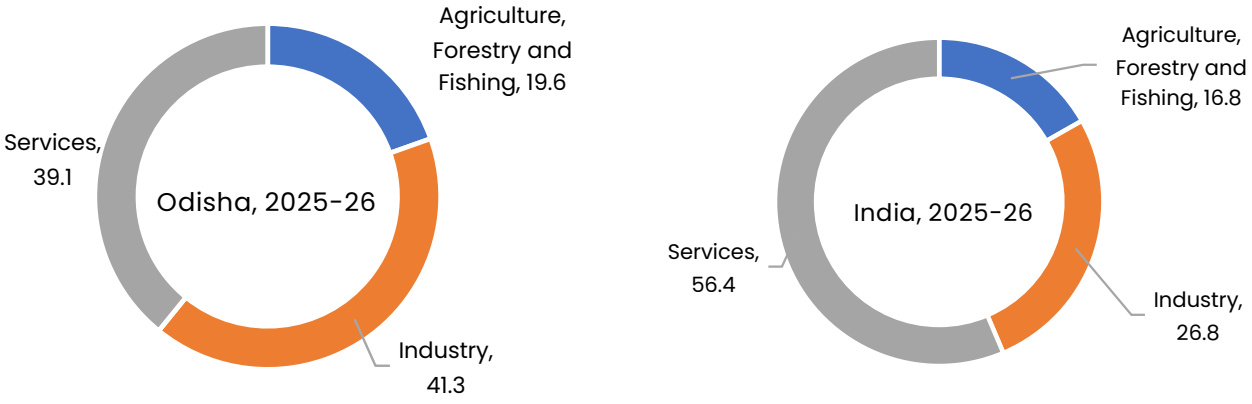
Figure 1.2: GSDP growth at constant prices, Odisha, in per cent



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

1.2.2 Nearly 41.3 per cent of State Economy is contributed by Industry sector followed by 39.1 per cent through Service sector and 19.6 per cent via Agriculture and allied sector. Comparatively, contribution of services sector is more intense at All-India level. This reflects Odisha's robust manufacturing ecosystem and growth experienced in the past.

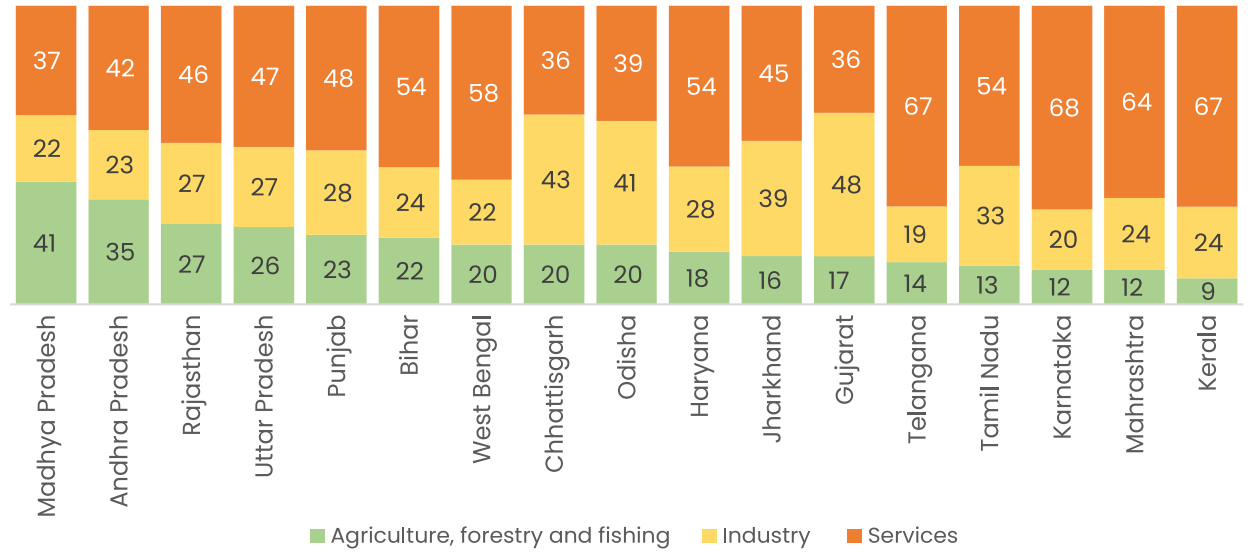
Figure 1.3: Odisha and India GSVA composition at current prices, 2025-26



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

1.2.3 In comparison to other major states too, Odisha has higher share of Industry sector at 41 per cent in 2024-25. The State is taking efforts to further give boost to Service sector which is currently nearly 39 per cent as against 64 per cent in Maharashtra, 68 per cent in Karnataka, 54 per cent in Tamil Nadu and 67 per cent in Telangana.

Figure 1.4: GSVA composition of major states, 2024-25, in per cent

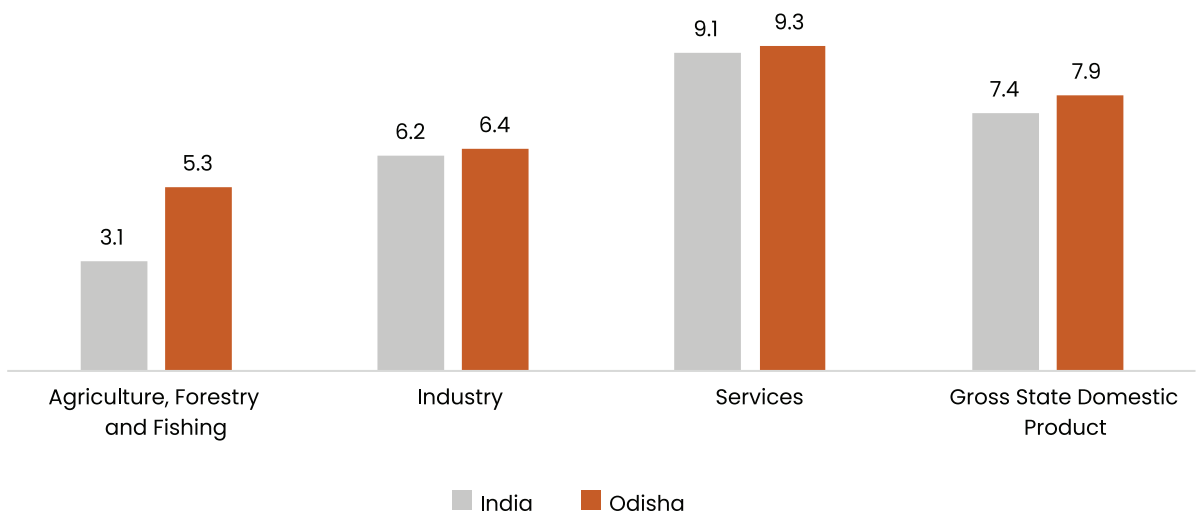


Note: GSVA distribution for Gujarat pertains to 2023-24 since data for 2024-25 is unavailable on the MoSPI website.
Source: National Accounts Division, MoSPI, Government of India.

1.2.4 Rapid growth across sectors in 2025-26 reflects that all engines of growth are fuelling Odisha's growth trajectory. Agriculture sector employs around 49 per cent of workforce and thus critical for inclusive growth. Similarly, Industrial sector performance shows State's ability to leverage its resource strength and move deeper into value chain. Service sector provides more stable source of growth given the inherent diversity in the sector. It is interesting to note that modern services such as financial services, professional services and tourism have particularly grown at higher rate in 2025-26.

1.2.5 Odisha experienced supportive kharif season in 2025-26 with foodgrain production increasing by 6 per cent as against nearly 5 per cent growth in the preceding year. Odisha's Industry sector is dependent influenced by commodity price movement. Higher prices for metals and minerals strengthen margins in the sector. In 2025, index of prices for metals and minerals prices went up by 2.9 per cent slightly higher than 2.6 per cent in 2024. As per World Bank, metals and minerals price index is expected to move up by 0.3 per cent only in 2026 and 1.7 per cent in 2027. Therefore, enhancing competitiveness in the sector would be instrumental to support medium-term growth.

Figure 1.5: Odisha and India sector-wise growth, 2025-26, in per cent



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

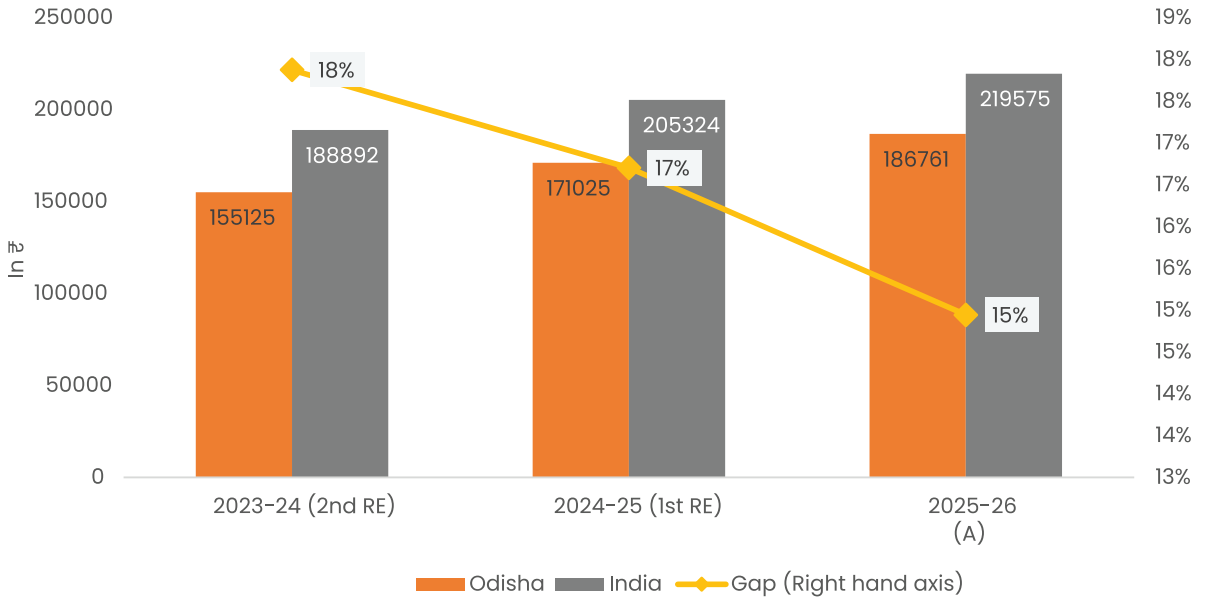
1.2.6 Services sector in Odisha is one of the most stable sectors. In the last five years, the sector has consistently grown at rate higher than 8 per cent. This is because sector is highly diverse ranging from traditional services such as trade and repair, transport and communication to modern services such as financial services, real estate and professional and business services. National initiatives such as Jan Dhan Yojana, Digital Public Infrastructure has led to nearly universal access to basic financial services. This is yielding results with rapid growth in financial services sector. Odisha's current credit penetration is limited both at firm and household level.

There is scope for further expansion of financial services. Similarly, with the push towards attracting global capability centres and other IT companies, skilling initiatives, professional services would also experience rapid growth.

1.3 PER-CAPITA INCOME

1.3.1 Per capita income (PCI), at current prices, increased by 9.2 per cent from ₹1.71 lakh in 2024-25 to ₹1.87 lakh in 2025-26. Comparatively, at All-India level, growth was 6.9 per cent. Odisha is rapidly closing the gap with India's per-capita income. In 2023-24, the gap was 18 per cent which has been reduced to 15 per cent in 2025-26. This steady rise in PCI has contributed to tangible improvements in living standards in Odisha, reflected in improved socio-economic outcomes including greater ownership of durable assets, better access to education and healthcare, and overall socio-economic progress.

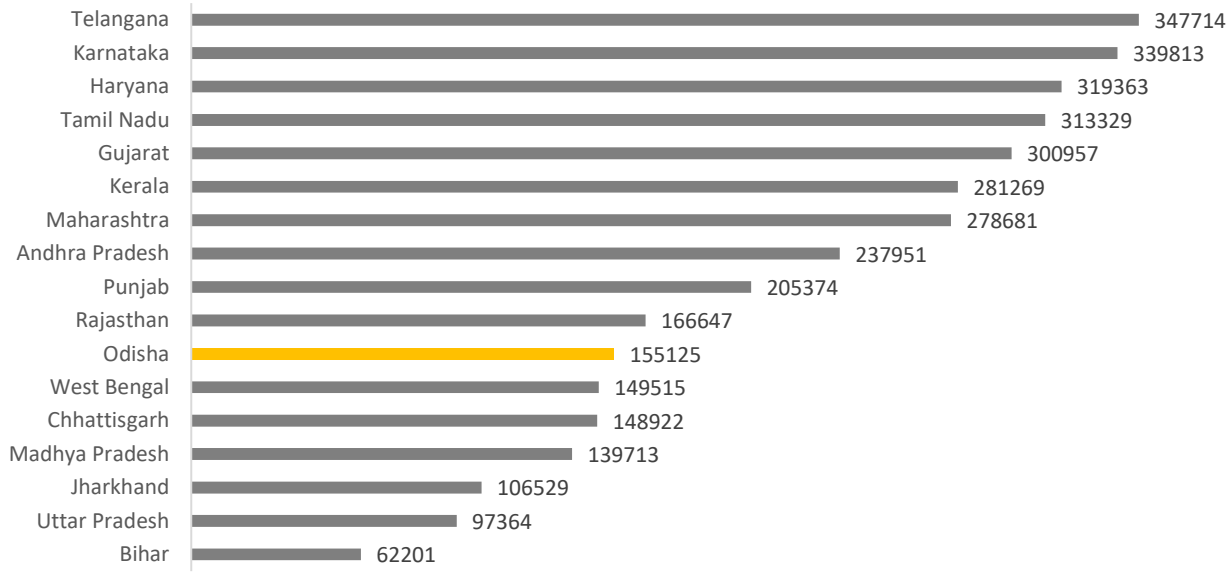
Figure 1.6: Per capita income at current prices, Odisha and India, in ₹



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

1.3.2 Compared to other major states, Odisha stands at 11th place in per-capita income rank in 2023-24. It shows the immense potential for further enhancement of income levels in the State. Given the progress made recently, it is expected that Odisha would be able to improve its ranking in the coming years.

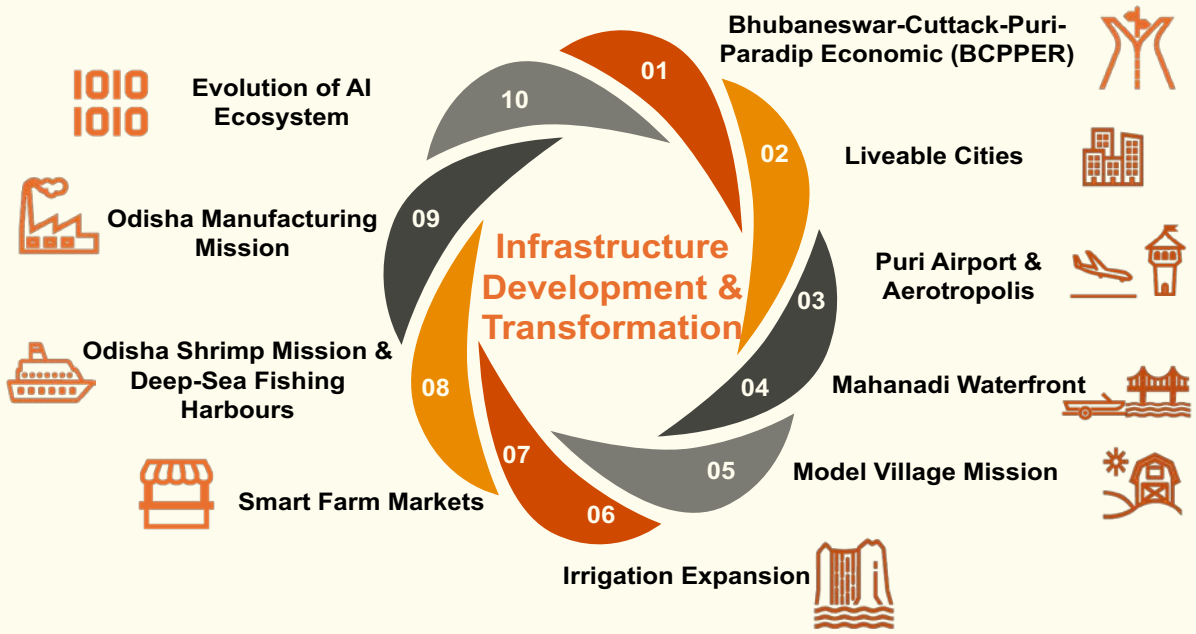
Figure 1.7: Per-capita income state wise at current prices, 2023-24, in ₹



Note: Per capita incomes are reported for 2023-24 since data for 2024-25 is unavailable on the MoSPI website.
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha, National Income Accounts, MoSPI, Government of India

Key transformative initiatives envisaged under Vision 2036 & 2047

With GSDP approaching the ₹10 trillion mark and a projected growth rate of 7.9 per cent, sustaining this momentum becomes essential. Vision 2036 & 2047 identifies some key initatives which can drive economic growth, enhance productivity, and create multiplier effects across the economy.



Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Puri-Paradip Economic Region (BCPPER) fosters urban agglomeration, boosting productivity, innovation through better connectivity of people and businesses

Liveable Cities could support growing urbanisation, enhance access to amenities, education, and healthcare, drive economic empowerment to emerge as resilient, futuristic cities.

Puri Aerotropolis as a multimodal airport city is likely to boost connectivity, facilitate passenger and cargo movement, drive aviation-oriented businesses, create employment.

Mahanadi Waterfront has the potential to boost tourism revenue, create jobs, enhance liveability, serve as a green lung, and showcase Odisha's rich maritime heritage, crafts and traditions.

Model Village Mission could serve as blueprint for rural transformation boosting quality of life, stimulating local enterprises, and driving balanced economic growth, as over 80% resides in rural areas.

Irrigation Expansion can potentially enhance coverage (for relevant areas) from the current approx. 50%, ensuring water security, strengthening farm productivity, and uplifting rural livelihoods.

Smart Farm Markets hold promise to reduce post-harvest losses, enable transparent price discovery, and create rural enterprise hubs, boosting farmer income, agricultural GVA.

Odisha Shrimp Mission & Deep-sea Fishing Harbours could provide sustainable livelihoods including for coastal communities, and position Odisha as a leading seafood producer and export hub.

Odisha Manufacturing Mission could attract industrial investments by offering ready-to-operate infrastructure in strategically located industrial parks for priority sectors.

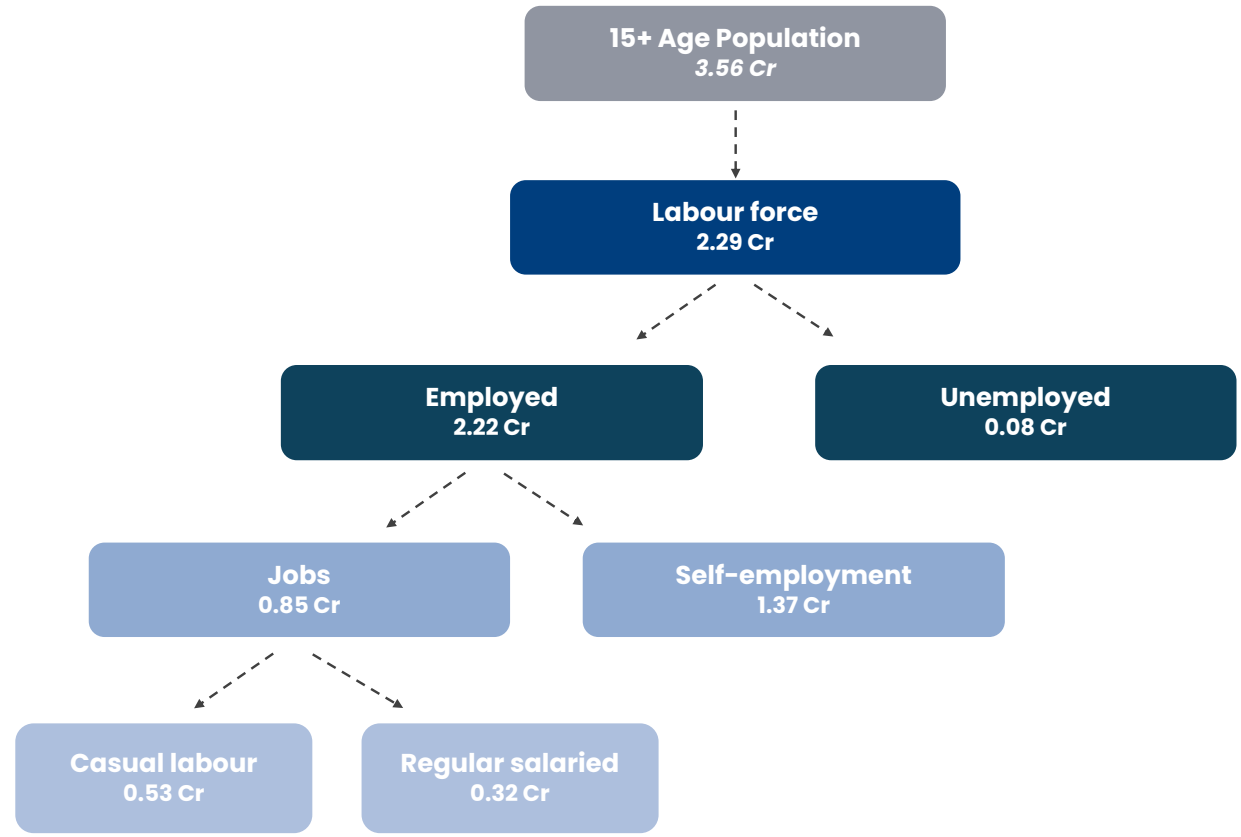
Evolution of the AI Ecosystem is likely to drive growth across sectors such as agriculture, healthcare, disaster management, enabling data-driven development.

1.4 EMPLOYMENT

1.4.1 As mechanisation, enterprise-focused AI tools continue to reshape industries, it is important to consider how employment patterns are evolving. Odisha is currently reaping its demographic dividend, and even over the next decade it is expected to have nearly 70 per cent of its population within working age category. Understanding the current employment landscape will help shape policies that enable the workforce to build skills, adapt and benefit from emerging economic and technological opportunities.

1.4.2 In 2024, Odisha had a population of 3.56 core individuals aged 15 and above, of which 2.29 crore were part of the labour force, either employed or actively seeking work. Of these, 2.22 crore were employed. A closer look at the composition of employment reveals that self-employment dominates the labour market, with 1.37 crore individuals engaged in self-employment activities. The remaining workforce comprises regular salaried workers (0.32 crore) and casual labourers (0.53 crore).

Figure 1.8: Odisha's employment landscape, 2024

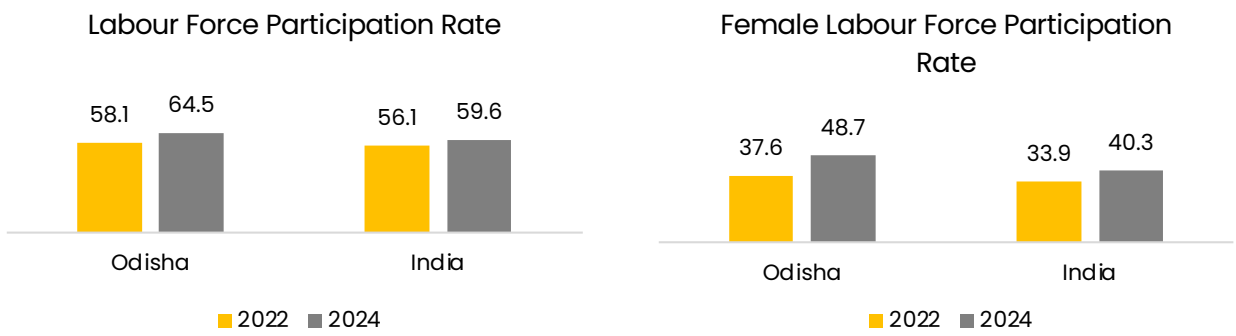


Source: Periodic Labor Force Survey 2024, MoSPI, Government of India

1.4.3 Odisha has shown improvement in key employment indicators, particularly in terms of labour force participation rate and worker population ratio. Between 2022 and 2024, the State recorded a significant increase in its labour force participation rate (LFPR), rising from 58.1 per cent to 64.5 per cent, an increase of around 6.5 percentage point. Over the same period, the national LFPR increased from 56.1 per cent to 59.6 per cent, reflecting a rise of 3.5 percentage point. The State has therefore outperformed the national average, achieving substantially higher levels of labour force participation.

1.4.4 This improvement is evident across gender categories as well. The female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) in Odisha increased from 37.6 per cent in 2022 to 48.7 per cent in 2024, surpassing the national average of 40.3 per cent. Furthermore, Odisha recorded one of the highest FLFPRs in the country at 48.7 per cent. This rise in female participation has contributed to narrowing of gender gap in the labour market from 41 per cent to 32.9 per cent in 2024, enabling the State to enhance women's engagement in employment.

Figure 1.9: Labour Force Participation Rate, Odisha and India, in per cent



Source: Periodic Labor Force Survey 2024, MoSPI, Government of India

1.4.5 Workforce Population Ratio (WPR) in the State has shown a significant improvement, rising from 55.1 per cent to 62.5 per cent, and now exceeds the national average of 57.7 per cent. As the State is currently experiencing a demographic dividend, with a substantial proportion of its population in the working-age group, this trend reflects an encouraging development. In addition, the unemployment rate declined to 3.1 per cent in 2024 from 5.1 per cent in 2022, placing the State broadly in line with national levels.

Figure 1.10: Workforce Population Ratio (WPR), Odisha and India, in per cent



Source: Periodic Labor Force Survey 2024, MoSPI, Government of India

1.4.6 The size of labour force alone is not the primary driver of economic growth; equally important are the quality of employment and the extent of social and income security it offers. Nearly half of the workforce is concentrated in agriculture (48.6 per cent), followed by industry (27.5 per cent) and services (23.9 per cent). Moreover, self-employment accounts for a dominant share of the workforce (62.7 per cent), followed by casual employment (24.1 per cent), whereas regular salaried employment constitutes about 13.2 per cent.

Table 1.1: Key Employment Indicators, 2022 and 2024

Indicator	2022	2024
Total Workforce (in crores), 15+ age	1.89	2.22
Workforce distribution by sector (%)		
Agriculture	46.7	48.6
Industry	25.7	27.5
Services	27.6	23.9
Workforce distribution by occupation type (%)		
Self-employed	61.1	62.7
Regular Salaried	14.5	13.2
Casual	24.4	24.1

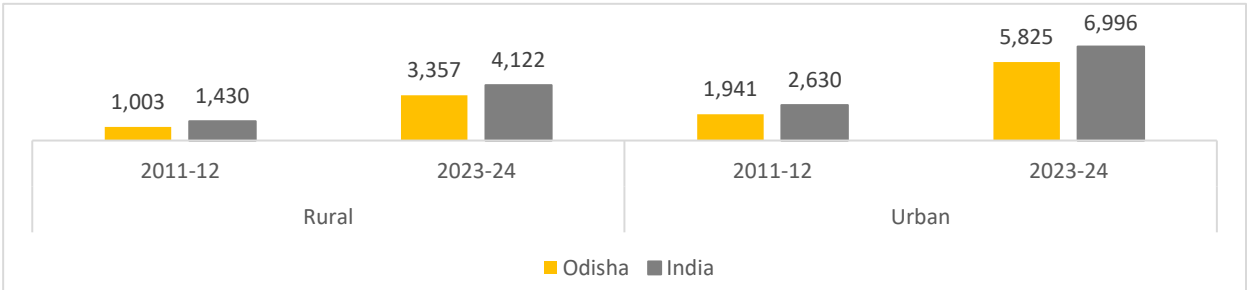
Source: Periodic Labor Force Survey, 2022, 2024, MoSPI, Government of India.

1.5 CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE

1.5.1 Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) provides estimates of monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) for both rural and urban population, covering a broad spectrum of goods and services, including essential items like food. Analysis of these expenditure patterns shows changes in consumption behaviour, and evolving living standards.

1.5.2 Odisha has experienced robust growth in household consumption. The MPCE registered an increae from ₹1,142 in 2011-12[1] to ₹3,759 in 2023-24, reflecting a CAGR of 10.4 per cent. In rural areas, MPCE increased from ₹1,003 in 2011-12 to ₹3,357 in 2023-24 with a CAGR of 10.6 per cent. Meanwhile, urban MPCE rose from ₹1,941 to ₹5,825 over the same period with a CAGR of 9.6 per cent. Both rural and urban growth rates exceed the national averages of 9.2 per cent and 8.5 per cent, respectively.

Figure 1.11: Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure, in ₹



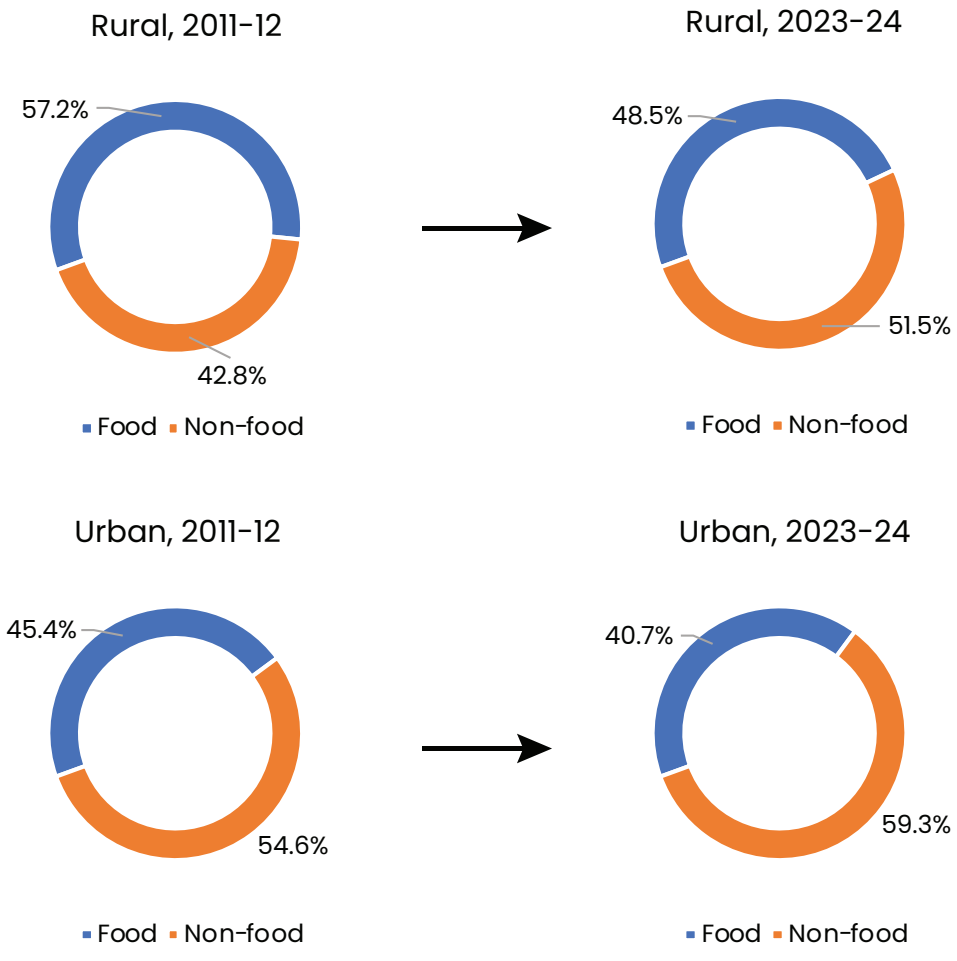
Source: Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) 2023-24, NSS 68th Type 2 round 2011-12, MoSPI, Government of India

[1]The NSS 2011-12 Type 2 estimate have been used to compare against the HCES 2023-24 data, as both have comparable reference periods.

1.5.3 Rural-urban gap is narrowing. In 2011-12, urban MPCE was approximately 1.94 times higher than rural MPCE, and by 2023-24, this ratio declined to 1.74. This is a positive development reflecting balanced development across the State.

1.5.4 The MPCE can be broadly classified into food and non-food components, and examining this composition provides insight into changing consumption behaviours that accompany economic development. Between 2011-12 and 2023-24, there has been a marked shift in consumption patterns in both rural and urban areas, with non food expenditure accounting for a progressively larger share of total per capita consumption expenditure. In rural areas, the share of non food consumption increased from 42.8 per cent in 2011-12 to 51.5 per cent in 2023-24, while in urban areas it rose from 54.6 per cent to 59.3 per cent over the same period. Correspondingly, the share of expenditure on food declined, reflecting rising incomes and changing consumption patterns consistent with Engel's Law. The Law posits that as income increases, the proportion of expenditure on food falls even if absolute food consumption expenditure may not decline.

Figure 1.12: Composition of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure, 2011-12 and 2023-24, Odisha, in per cent



Source: Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) 2023-24, NSS 68th Type 2 round 2011-12, MoSPI, Government of India

1.5.5 The share of per capita consumption expenditure on food declined between 2011-12 and 2023-24. In rural areas, it fell from 57.2 per cent to 48.5 per cent, and in urban areas from 45.4 per cent to 40.7 per cent. Concurrently, there has been a move away from staple cereals towards more diversified, nutrient-rich diets. The share of cereals in food expenditure has nearly halved, while consumption of processed foods, fruits, milk and milk products, and animal-source proteins has increased across both rural and urban areas, although unequally. The nutrient-rich items such as fruits, dairy products, and animal-source proteins now account for 25.6 per cent in rural and 27.2 per cent in urban areas, up from 18.9 per cent and 23.3 per cent respectively. These trends indicate a nutritional transition in Odisha, moving beyond mere caloric sufficiency towards greater dietary diversity and improved nutritional outcomes.

1.5.6 Non-food consumption expenditure includes spending on mainly consumables and services, (such as clothing, transport, health, and education) and durable goods (such as household appliances and vehicles). Between 2011-12 and 2023-24, spending on consumables and services increased in both rural and urban areas. In rural areas, their share in total MPCE rose from 39 per cent to about 47 per cent, suggesting that individuals in rural areas are spending a larger portion of their consumption expenditure on this sub-category. In urban areas, although spending on consumables and services increased in absolute terms, their share remained almost unchanged, rising only slightly from 50.1 per cent to 51.9 per cent. Households in urban areas were already spending a significant share on these items, and the recent increase has merely kept pace with their rising total expenditure.

Table 1.2: Composition of household food expenditure Between 2011-12 and 2023-24, in per cent

Categories	Rural		Urban	
	2011-12	2023-24	2011-12	2023-24
Cereal	29.3	15.4	23.0	12.9
Pulses and Products (including gram)	5.6	5.7	4.9	4.9
Edible Oil	5.9	5.9	5.0	4.8
Salt and Sugar	2.7	1.7	2.3	1.4
Vegetables	17.8	17.0	14.3	14.2
Egg, Fish and Meat	10.6	12.7	10.1	9.8
Packaged Processed Food and Beverages	6.5	10.9	9.0	14.6

Categories	Rural		Urban	
	2011-12	2023-24	2011-12	2023-24
Served Processed Food	7.5	10.3	13.2	13.9
Spices	5.8	7.5	4.9	6.1
Fruits	3.9	6.7	5.4	7.9
Milk and Milk Products	4.5	6.2	7.8	9.5

Source: Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) 2023-24, NSS 68th round 2011-12, MoSPI, Government of India

1.5.7 Between 2011-12 and 2023-24, spending pattern shows a shift from essential services, such as energy, healthcare, and education, toward lifestyle articles and services, including personal care, entertainment, consumer services, clothing, and footwear. In rural areas, the share of essential services in total MPCE declined from 19 per cent to 17.1 per cent, while spending on lifestyle and personal wellbeing rose from 12.7 per cent to 15.8 per cent, narrowing the gap between essential and aspirational spending. Similarly, in urban areas, the essential services spending fell from 17.7 per cent to 14.4 per cent, while the lifestyle expenditure increased from 14.2 per cent to 16.8 per cent. As public provision of energy, healthcare, and education services has expanded and rising individual incomes, individuals are increasingly directing resources towards improving day-to-day quality of life.

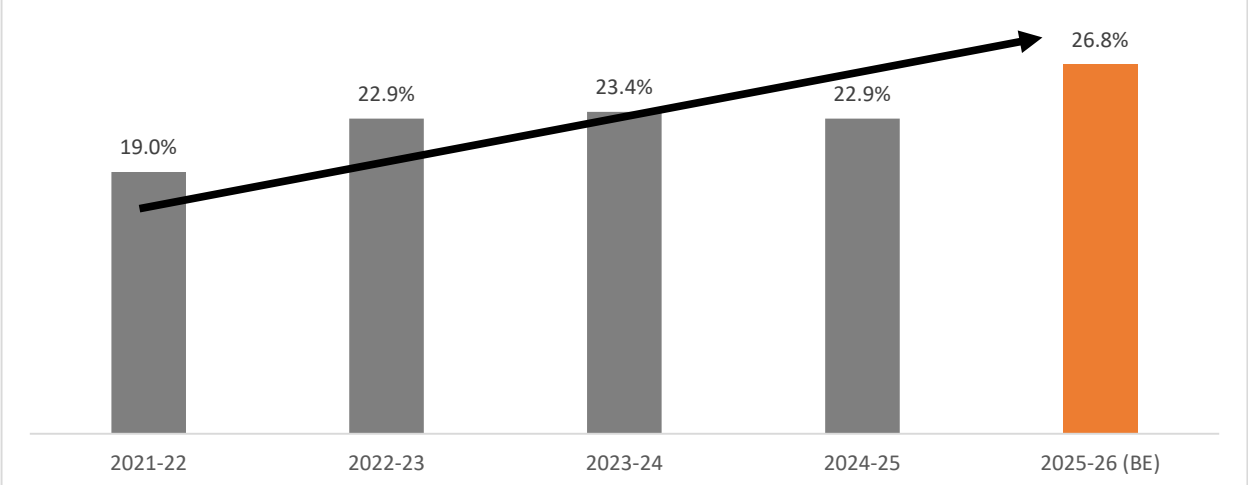
1.5.8 Spending on durable goods also increased during this period. In rural areas, the share of durables in MPCE rose from 3.4 per cent to 4.7 per cent, while in urban areas it increased more sharply from 4.0 per cent to 7.4 per cent. This indicates a growing role of durable goods in household consumption, especially in urban areas.

1.6 GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

1.6.1 Public spending is an important growth accelerator not just through demand creation but also provisioning of public goods which markets can sometimes fail to fulfil. This can include development of roads and bridges so that producer can sell its output in markets with highest margins, workers can travel to places with highest earning potential. Similarly, other infrastructure such as power, irrigation infrastructure, digital infrastructure are critical for long-term growth. Revenue expenditure, is also essential to deliver basic services and also serve as safety net to maintain consumption level (such as through cash transfers under SUBHADHRA scheme).

1.6.2 Government of Odisha recognizes the urgent need to boost long-term growth potential. Total Expenditure (including revenue expenditure and capital outlay) as per cent of GSDP has increased to all-time high of 26.8 per cent in 2025-26 BE.

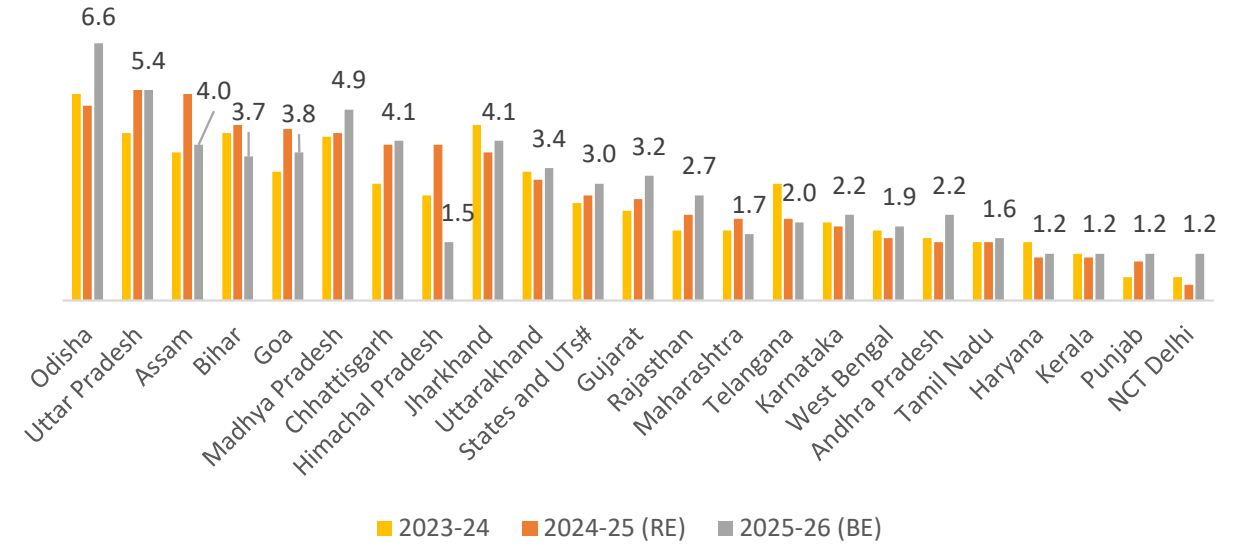
Figure 1.13: Total Expenditure as % of GSDP, Odisha



Source: Budget Documents various years, Finance Accounts, 2024-25, CAG.

1.6.3 The State has also maintained the highest capital outlay (infrastructure spending) as per cent of GSDP consecutively for three years. In 2025-26 BE, capital outlay as per cent of GSDP is expected to reach all-time high of 6.6 per cent. It is also highest among all major states. As per NIPFP estimates[1], ₹1 cr of capital outlay spending creates ₹4.8 cr of output impact over the course of seven years. Therefore, Odisha's focus on accelerating infrastructure spending is expected to yield economy wide benefits in the coming years. Some of the marque projects such as Bhubaneswar Cuttack Paradip Puri Economic Region (BCPPER) could deliver agglomeration benefits and boost entire economy of the State.

Figure 1.14: Capital Outlay to GSDP, 2023-24 to 2025-26 (BE), in per cent



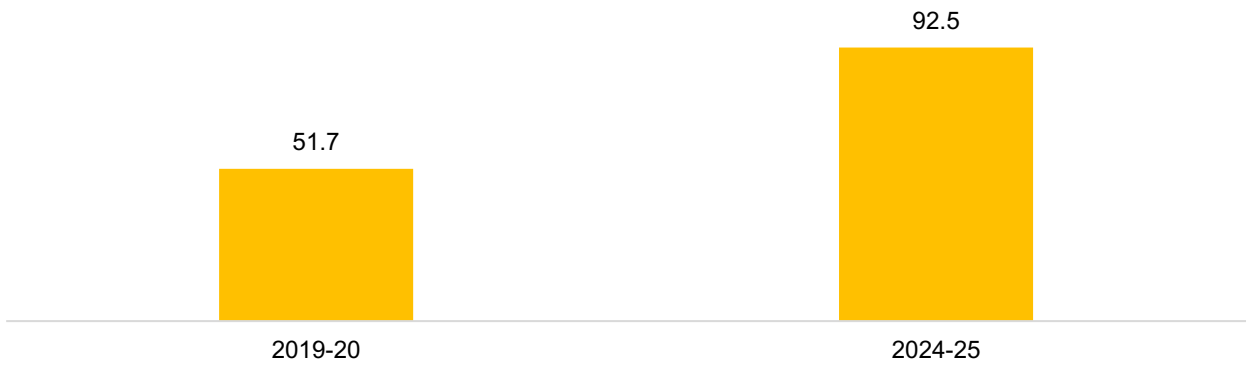
Note: Estimate of Odisha in 2024-25 are actuals.
Source: State Finances: A Study of Budgets, Reserve Bank of India, 2026, Finance Accounts Odisha, 2024-25, CAG

[1] https://www.nipfp.org.in/publication-index-page/policy-brief-index-page/fiscal-multipliers-india/

1.7 EXPORTS

1.7.1 Odisha exported worth ₹92.48 thousand crore in 2024-25, up from ₹51.74 thousand crore in 2019-20, reflecting a CAGR of 12.3 per cent. The export basket is predominantly merchandise driven, at ₹85.54 thousand crore, accounting for 92.5 per cent of total exports. The services sector, though smaller in scale, has also established a foothold, contributing ₹6.94 thousand crore, contributing another 7.5 per cent to total exports from the State.

Figure 1.15: Total Exports, 2019-20 and 2024-25, in ₹ thousand crore

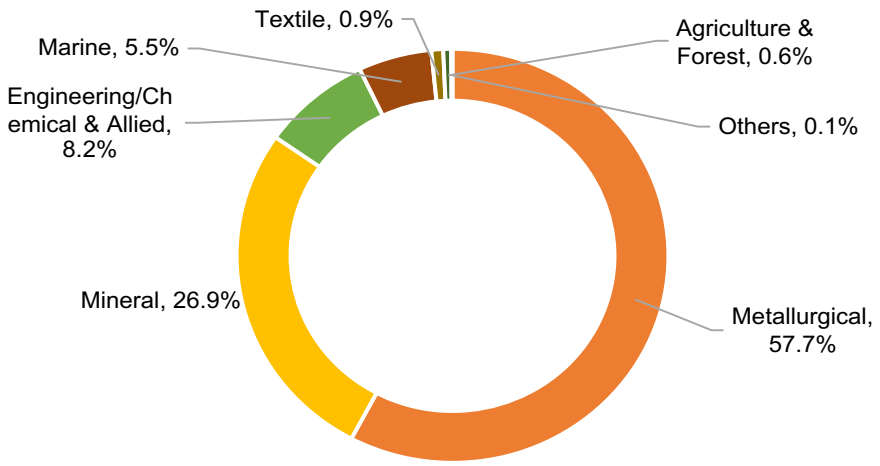


Source: Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing, Government of Odisha

1.7.2 Merchandise export has been the principal engine of exports growth in Odisha, expanding at a CAGR of 12.6 per cent, from ₹47.24 thousand crore in 2019-20 to the ₹85.54 thousand crore in 2024-25. The State's merchandise exports constitute 2.3 per cent of India's total merchandise exports of approximately ₹3703.4 thousand crores, placing Odisha 9th among major states.

1.7.3 Within the merchandise export basket, minerals and metallurgical products together account for nearly 85 per cent of total exports, with metallurgical products contributing about 58 per cent and minerals around 27 per cent. While both play an important role, mineral exports largely comprise raw materials and are therefore more exposed to price fluctuations in global markets. Metallurgical exports, in contrast, tend to offer greater economic benefits as they involve processing and value addition, which lead to higher and relatively more stable export earnings.

Figure 1.16: Composition of Merchandise Exports, 2024-25, in per cent



Source: Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing, Government of Odisha

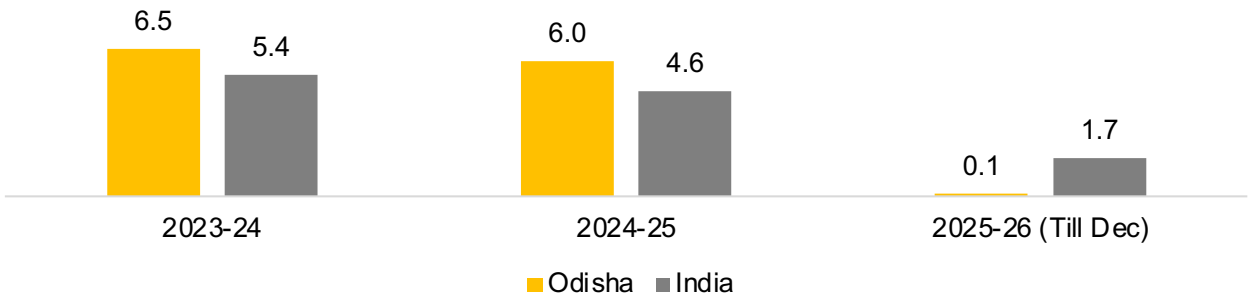
1.7.4 Engineering, chemical, and allied products contribute 8.2 per cent of Odisha's total merchandise exports, reflecting the State's growing ability to move up the value chain by transforming domestically available raw materials into value-added goods. Marine products exports account for another 5.5 per cent. This has the potential to grow further given Odisha's long coastline and abundant resources, including brackish water bodies such as Chilika Lake, which support aquaculture and marine production. Textiles contribute 0.9 per cent of exports, while agriculture and forest products make up 0.6 per cent. All other categories combined represent 0.1 per cent of total merchandise exports. Overall, Odisha's export profile reflects a progression from raw materials to manufactured and higher-value products, leveraging both its natural resources and emerging industrial capabilities.

1.7.5 The top 10 export destinations account for over 64 per cent of the total value of exports from the State, with China being the largest at 21.5 per cent. This is followed by Turkey (7.4 per cent), South Korea (6.5 per cent), United Kingdom (6.4 per cent), United States of America (5.5 per cent), Malaysia (3.9 per cent), Mexico (3.6 per cent), Vietnam (3.5 per cent), Japan (3.1 per cent), and Bangladesh (3 per cent).

1.8 PRICES

1.8.1 During 2025-26 (April-Dec), retail inflation in Odisha, as measured by the Consumer Price Index (CPI), declined sharply to 0.1 per cent. This marks a significant moderation from 6 per cent in 2024-25, with the easing trend becoming particularly pronounced after January 2025. Low and stable inflation preserves purchasing power, especially for low- and middle-income households, by keeping essential goods affordable. Moreover, easing inflation creates space for lower interest rates, encouraging investment, consumption, and overall economic growth.

Figure 1.17: Inflation in Odisha and India over Time (CPI Combined), 2023-24 to 2025-26, in per cent



Source: CPI Division, MoSPI, Government of India

1.8.2 The easing of retail inflation primarily reflects disinflation in food and fuel prices, which together account for 52.7 per cent of the CPI basket. Two factors have anchored disinflation in the food segment, sustained contraction in vegetable prices, and moderation in pulses prices. Fall in inflation can also 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 sales of procured grains in the market, trade modulation to manage supply constraints in key products. Good monsoon rainfall boosted agricultural output across crops, while favourable rabi sowing conditions further eased price pressures.

Table.1.3: Category-wise Inflation over Time (CPI), 2025-26 (Apr-Dec), in per cent

Category	Weights	Combined	Rural	Urban
Food and Beverages	45.86	-2.5	-2.5	-2.6
Vegetables	6.04	-19.4	-19.6	-18.9
Pulses and products	2.38	-16.0	-14.6	-22.2
Spices	2.50	-3.6	-3.9	-1.9
Meat and fish	3.61	0.6	0.3	1.7
Egg	0.43	1.4	0.8	3.8
Milk and products	6.61	2.6	3.1	1.6
Prepared meals; snacks; sweets etc.	5.55	2.9	2.9	2.8

Category	Weights	Combined	Rural	Urban
Cereals and products	9.67	3.4	3.5	3.2
Sugar and confectionery	1.36	5.1	5.3	4.4
Fruits	2.89	8.5	9.0	7.2
Non-alcoholic beverages	1.26	9.4	8.2	9.1
Oils and fats	3.56	19.4	19.9	17.5
Fuel and light	6.84	2.0	2.0	1.9
Clothing and footwear	6.53	1.9	1.4	3.5
Miscellaneous	28.32	5.4	5.5	5.2
Household goods and services	3.80	2.2	1.3	4.4
Recreation and amusement	1.68	2.3	2.6	1.6
Transport and communication	8.59	2.3	3.3	0.4
Health	5.89	5.2	5.1	5.5
Education	4.46	8.0	12.9	2.6
Personal care and effects	3.89	11.7	8.8	18.3
Housing	10.07	-	-	1.9
Pan, tobacco and intoxicants	2.38	1.1	0.4	3.9

Note: Inflation is estimated as the average of monthly y-o-y in CPI (combined).
Source: CPI Division, MoSPI, Government of India

1.8.3 At the all-India level, CPI inflation during 2025-26 (April-Dec) moderated to 1.7 per cent, compared to 4.6 per cent in the previous year, indicating a widespread easing of inflationary pressures across the country.

1.8.4 Reflecting these favourable macroeconomic conditions, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has described the economy as being in a "Goldilocks phase", a period characterised by low inflation and strong growth. With inflation under control, the RBI has adopted a supportive monetary stance, cutting the repo rate by a cumulative 125 basis points since February 2025. According to the latest press released by RBI, inflation in 2025-26 is projected at 2.1 per cent, close to the lower bound of the RBI's target range of 2-6 per cent. As per RBI, inflation for first two quarters of 2026-27 is projected to be 4.0 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively.

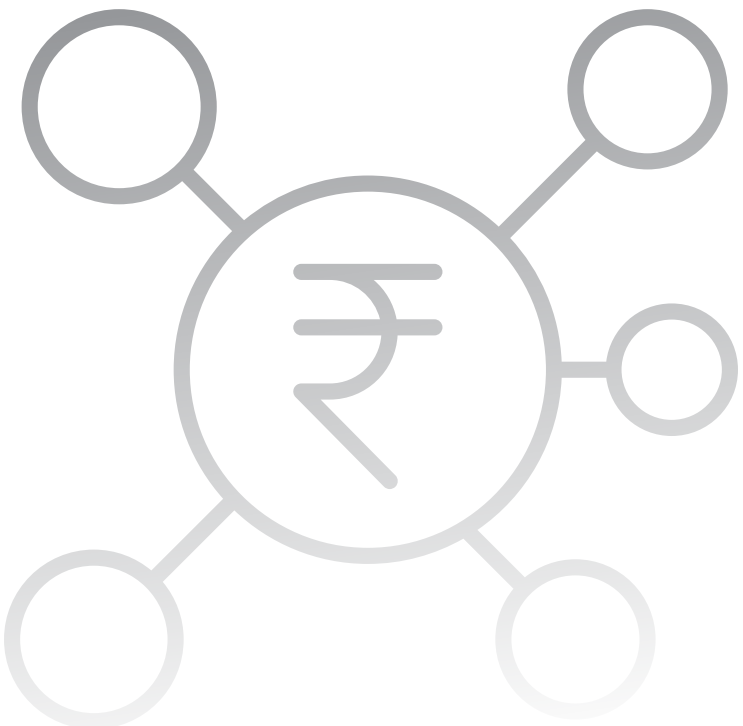
1.9 CONCLUSION

1.9.1 With GSDP nearing the ₹10 trillion threshold, and a projected growth rate of 7.9 per cent, well above the ten-year average of 6.6 per cent, Odisha's expanding share in the national economy highlights its growing economic importance.

1.9.2 This performance is the outcome of deliberate and forward-looking policy choices. Recognising that durable growth must be broad-based, the State is strengthening the resilience of its agriculture sector through crop diversification, regenerative agriculture practices, and development of fisheries and livestock. Simultaneously, efforts are underway to move towards processing and agri-value addition to capture a greater share of the agricultural value chain. Further, policies and initiatives are deployed to translate the State's significant mineral resource base into domestic value addition through downstream industries and products. These efforts are complemented by a growing services-led diversification. Building on its success in attracting IT and IT-enabled services, the State is positioning itself as a competitive destination for knowledge-intensive and new-age sectors. Odisha is also proactively positioning itself at the forefront of emerging growth frontiers, including Green Hydrogen, Global Capability Centres, advanced machinery. These initiatives reflect an approach, aligned with the State's long-term vision of Viksit Odisha.

FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS: RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

FISCAL DEVELOPMENTS: RESILIENCE AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT



CHAPTER 2

Abstract

Odisha is one of the leading states in prudent fiscal management. It was ranked no. 1 by Niti Aayog in Fiscal Health Index. The State has the fiscal capacity to withstand shocks, if any (natural disaster/ macro-economic etc.) and ensure critical infrastructure and service delivery are not impacted. 16th Finance Commission has acknowledged several measures adopted by the State to build fiscal resilience. This includes establishment of Budget Stabilization Fund to build fiscal buffers during revenue surplus years. The Commission also notes that Odisha has highest own revenues scaled for economic size (i.e., GSDP). Comfortable own revenue sources has led to contained reliance on borrowings and limited spending on interest payments. It is lowest among 17 major states, when scaled by revenue receipts.

Odisha also scores well on how it allocates/spend resources so that maximum value for money can be achieved. Innovative practices such as gender budgeting, child budgeting, nutrition budgeting, and just-in-time funding have brought greater purpose and precision to how public resources are allocated and spent.

Total government spending constitute more than ¼ of the State economy size. The Commission has acknowledged that Odisha is one of the leader in capital expenditure (nearly 20 per cent of total expenditure). In 2025-26 BE, the State Budgeted for capital outlay at 6.6 per cent of GSDP, highest in the country. Leading areas of capital outlay allocation are irrigation infrastructure development to further improve agriculture productivity, roads and bridges to further improve last mile connectivity, water and supply infrastructure. Government of India in its Budget 2026-27 has announced building national waterways-5 (a critical infrastructure) in the State to ease logistic costs for transportation of mineral products and boost state's competitiveness. Comfortable fiscal headroom is expected support long-term growth aspirations of the State.

2.1 INTRODUCTION

Odisha ranks first in NITI Aayog's Fiscal Health Index with strongest debt and fiscal sustainability performance.

2.1.1 Odisha's fiscal development story reflects resilience achieved through flexible and adaptive fiscal management. Fiscal developments are not merely a reflection of government receipts and expenditures; they embody the dynamic response of state's fiscal policies to economic and policy shifts. Fiscal innovations have established Odisha as a national leader in public finance management. The state has introduced initiatives such as gender budgeting, child budgeting, nutrition budgeting, and the Just-In-Time Funding System. The state has emerged as a remarkable example of fiscal discipline and management in recent years. The state's consistent efforts to maintain sound financial health have earned it top recognition. In the Fiscal Health Index (FHI) report of NITI Aayog, Odisha has excelled in fiscal health with the highest overall index score amongst the States. These achievements showcase the state's commitment to prudent fiscal management over time.

2.1.2 Odisha's government expenditure as percentage of GSDP has remained higher than the national average and has increased significantly to 29.3 per cent in 2025-26 BE. The quality of spending has improved over the past few years. This is reflected in the increase in capital outlay as per cent of GSDP, which rose from 5.0 per cent in 2024-25 to 6.6 per cent in 2025-26 BE. This strategic emphasis on infrastructure development, including roads, bridges, irrigation, and social sector investments, demonstrates Odisha's commitment to building productive assets that will drive future economic growth and enhance public welfare significantly. The state has the highest capital outlay to GSDP ratio among all major Indian states.

2.1.3 A greater portion of spending is directed toward development initiatives, including the delivery of essential services like health, education, water, housing, roads, and power for all. These allocations have increased from 18.1 per cent of GSDP in 2024-25 to 21.3 per cent in 2025-26 BE. The allocation for education and health has increased significantly in 2025-26 BE.

State maintains fiscal deficit at 3.5% of GSDP, well within FRBM limit.

2.1.4 Social sector spending demonstrates unwavering commitment to human development. The total social sector spending stood at ₹ 121.7 thousand crore in 2025-26 BE, growing 6.6 per cent annually. The state exceeds all UNDP benchmarks for human development expenditure ratios, with substantial investments in education (3.8 per cent of GSDP), health (2.3 per cent of GSDP), and water sanitation, ensuring comprehensive welfare coverage for citizens.

2.1.5 Odisha leads in healthcare progress with increased budget allocation. Odisha's public healthcare system has significantly improved, surpassing national averages in key health indicators of the SDG Goal 3, which focuses on health and well-being. In 2018, Odisha's score rose from below 64 in 2018 to 73 in 2024 among all major States. This is because Odisha decided to spend 8.4 per cent of its total budget on healthcare adhering to 15th FC recommendations (8 per cent). This is much higher than the 5.7 per cent average spending by all States/UTs.

2.1.6 Odisha's revenue system is well balanced. It includes a growing own-resource base and transfers from the central government. The state collects about 54.3 per cent of its total revenue from its own sources. The rest, 45.7 per cent, comes from central transfers. This mix provides a strong fiscal foundation to support ongoing development projects.

2.1.7 Odisha kept its fiscal deficit at 2.8 per cent of GSDP in 2024-25. For 2025-26 BE, the fiscal deficit widened to 3.5 per cent. Increased capital expenditure contributed to the expansion of the deficit. This is within the 3.5 per cent limit set by the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act. Hence, the government has maintained strong fiscal discipline, ensuring a resilient fiscal position.

2.2 FISCAL OVERVIEW

2.2.1 Odisha demonstrates robust fiscal health with total revenue receipts growing by 26.1 per cent to ₹ 2,32,000 crore, underpinned by strong own tax revenue growth of 16.8 per cent. This reflects enhanced tax compliance, economic expansion, and improved administrative efficiency. The state's fiscal self-reliance is evident through total own revenue reaching ₹ 1,26,000 crore, representing 54.3 per cent of total revenue receipts, indicating reduced dependence on Central transfers.



Table 2.1: Budget Highlights, 2025-26

Budget Highlights, 2025-26
Total Budget: ₹ 2.9 lakh crore 27.7% growth over 2024-25
Revenue Growth: 26.1% with Strong fiscal momentum
Own tax revenue: ₹ 66,000 crore 16.8% growth over 2024-25
Capital Outlay: ₹ 65,012 crore, a 42.9% increase
Revenue Surplus: ₹ 31,800 crore, 3.2% of GSDP healthy fiscal position
Fiscal Deficit: 3.5% of GSDP within FRBM limits
Debt-to-GSDP: 13.6% well below 25% ceiling
Budget-to-GSDP: 29.3% significant government role in demand creation
Central Transfers: ₹ 1.06 lakh crore 39.1% growth in central government support
Tax Revenue Portfolio: ₹ 1.30 lakh crore Balanced own-source and central transfers

Source: Annual Budget documents, 2025-26 Government of Odisha

2.2.2 Odisha's budget for 2025-26 demonstrates a strategic commitment to accelerated development with total expenditure of ₹ 2.90 lakh crore, marking a robust 27.7 per cent increase over 2024-25. This expenditure growth is strategically oriented towards infrastructure and productive investments, with capital outlay surging by 42.9 per cent, significantly outpacing the 24.1 per cent growth in revenue expenditure (Table 2.1). The substantial budgetary allocation (Total expenditure), constituting 29.3 per cent of the state's GSDP, underscores the government's proactive role as a catalyst for economic transformation. This expenditure pattern reflects a well-calibrated fiscal strategy that prioritizes long-term productive capacity enhancement while maintaining operational efficiency, thereby creating a multiplier effect that stimulates economic growth, generates employment opportunities, and delivers tangible improvements in citizen welfare across all segments of society.

2.2.3 Odisha's fiscal architecture demonstrates a balanced and resilient revenue framework that effectively combines own resource mobilization with strategic utilization of central transfers. The state's revenue receipts for 2025-26 BE are projected at ₹ 2.32 lakh crore, representing a healthy growth of 26.1 per cent and constituting 80 per cent of total receipts worth ₹ 2.90 lakh crore. This growth trajectory is underpinned by robust own tax revenue expansion of 16.8 per cent, complemented by increases of more than 10.5 per cent in central tax devolution, signaling enhanced fiscal capacity and optimal leveraging of intergovernmental fiscal transfers.

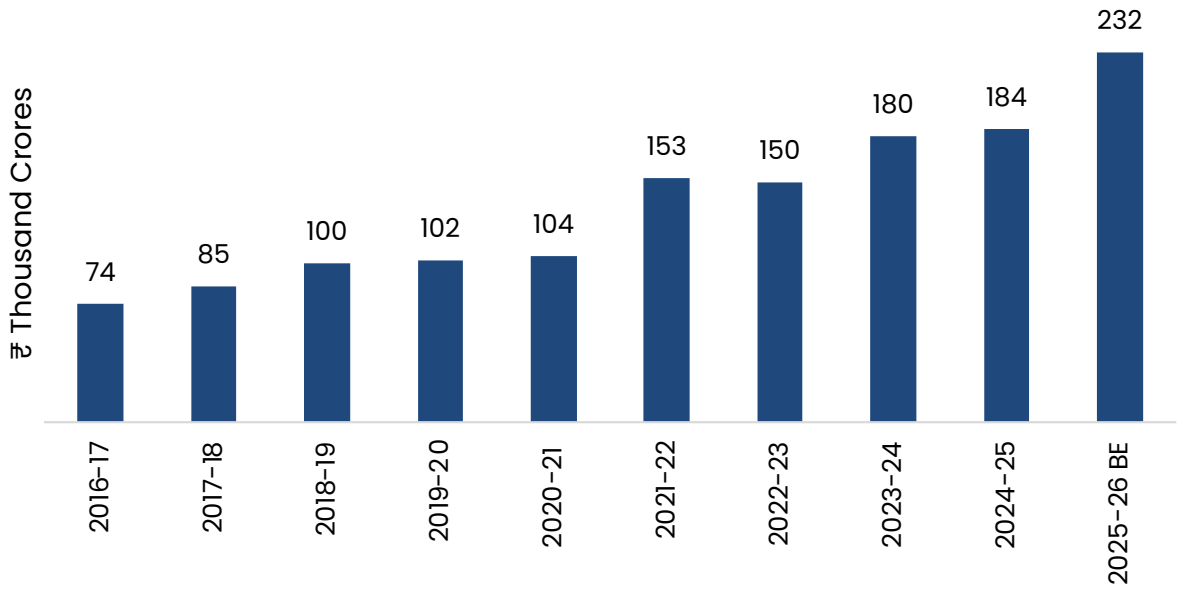
2.2.4 The state's comprehensive tax revenue portfolio for 2025-26 BE totals ₹ 1.30 lakh crore, comprising ₹ 66,000 crore from state's own tax sources and ₹ 64,408 crore from central tax devolution under Article 280(3a) of the Constitution. This balanced composition reflects both improved domestic tax administration and the state's share in central tax resources. Non-tax revenues are estimated at ₹ 1.02 lakh crore, with ₹ 60,000 crore generated from state's

own sources and ₹ 41,592 crore received as grants-in-aid from the central government, demonstrating diversified revenue streams that enhance fiscal sustainability and reduce dependence on any single revenue source. (Table 2.1)

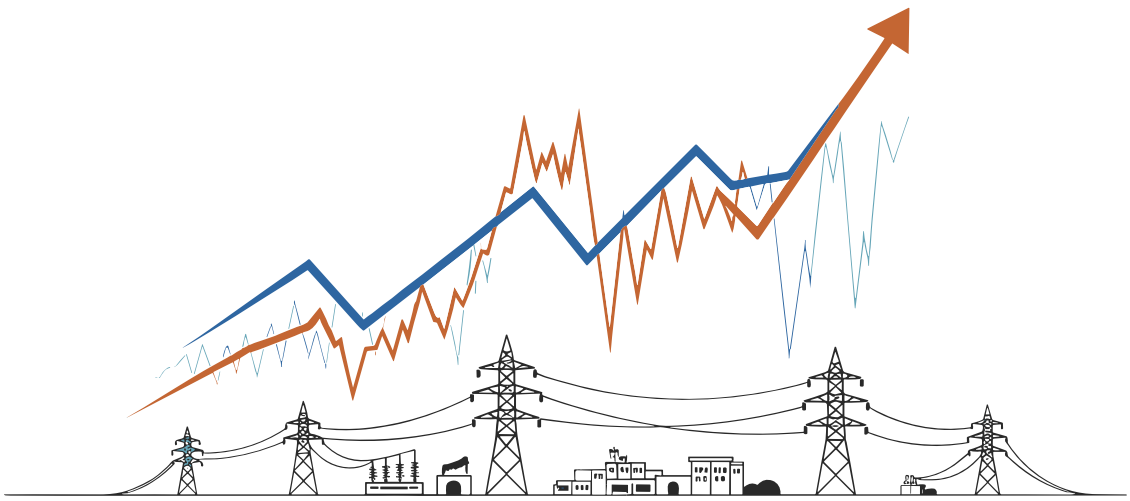
2.3 REVENUE ANALYSIS

2.3.1 Revenue receipts have shown a consistent upward trend during recent years, indicating sustained revenue growth (Figure 2.1). In 2025-26 BE, the revenue receipts of Odisha stood at ₹ 232 thousand crore, which grew by 26.1 per cent over 2024-25.

Figure 2.1: Trend in Revenue Receipts, Odisha, 2016-17 to 2025-26 BE, ₹ Thousand Crore



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



A. Revenue Performance Analysis: Odisha's Fiscal Trajectory (2016-17 to 2025-26):

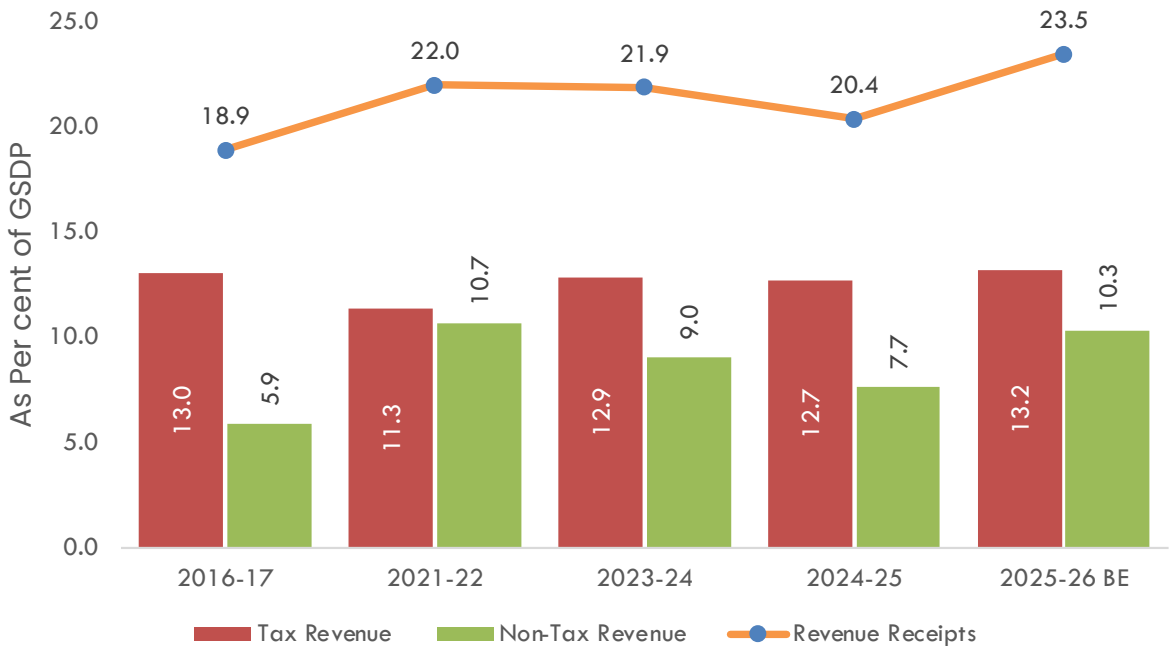
Revenue receipts grew by 26.1% to ₹2.32 lakh crore, supported by robust own-tax growth and higher central transfers

2.3.10 Revenue receipts as a percentage of GSDP increased from 18.9 per cent in 2016-17 to a projected 23.6 per cent in 2025-26 BE, representing a 4.7 percentage point increase over the period (Figure 2.2). Tax revenue performance shows cyclical patterns within the range of 12 per cent to 13 per cent of GSDP. During 2016-17, tax revenue ratio remained at 13 per cent of GSDP, followed by a decline to 11.3 per cent during 2021-22. Recovery is evident from 2023-24 with tax revenue reaching 12.9 per cent and projected at 13.2 per cent for 2025-26 BE. This pattern suggests correlation with economic cycles and policy interventions affecting tax collection efficiency.

2.3.11 Non-tax revenue demonstrates stability across the observation period, ranging from 5.9 per cent in 2016-17 to 10.3 per cent in 2025-26 BE, with a peak of 10.7 per cent in 2021-22. The consistent performance within this range indicates systematic revenue generation mechanisms.

2.3.12 The revenue composition analysis reveals tax revenue constituting approximately 55-60 per cent of total revenue receipts, while non-tax revenue accounts for 40-45 per cent. This distribution has remained relatively stable throughout the period, suggesting balanced revenue portfolio management. The fiscal performance demonstrates revenue mobilization improvements, evidenced by the sustained revenue-to-GSDP ratio above historical averages in recent years (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Revenue to GSDP Ratio, Odisha, 2016-17 to 2025-26 BE, In per cent

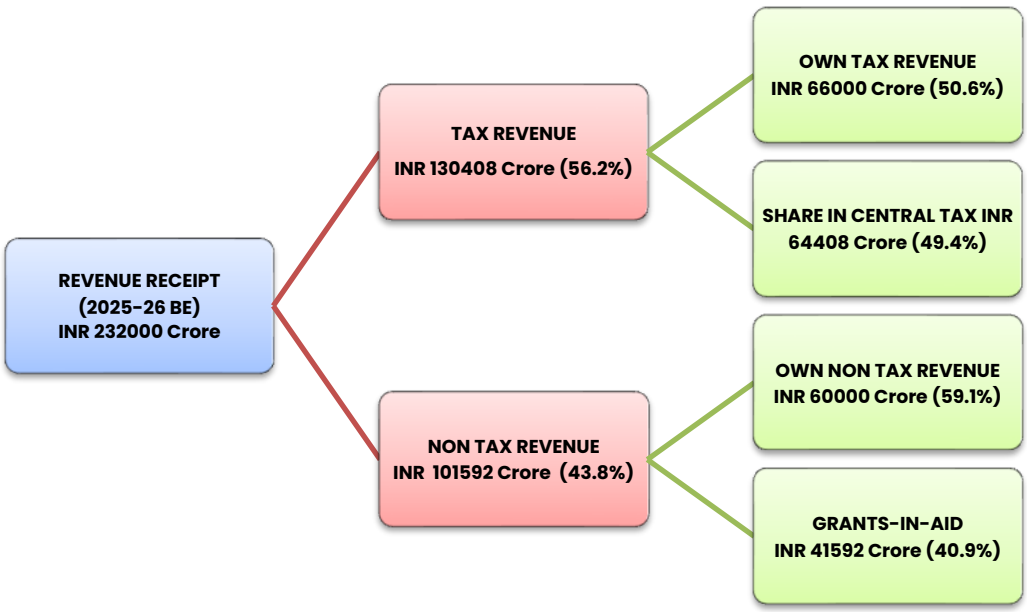


Note: BE: Budget Estimates. Source: Annual Budget Documents (various years), Finance Department, Government of Odisha, and Finance Accounts 2024-25, Principal Accountant General (A&E), Odisha

B. Composition of Revenue Receipts

2.3.13 Revenue receipts can be broadly divided into tax and non-tax categories. Tax revenues comprise of own tax revenues and share in central taxes. The non-tax revenues consist of own non-tax revenues and grants from the centre. For 2025-26 BE, tax revenues are projected at ₹ 1.30 lakh crore, representing 56.2 per cent of total revenue receipts and 13.2 per cent of GSDP. Non-tax revenues, including both the State's own non-tax revenue and grants from the centre, are projected to reach ₹ 1.01 lakh crore in 2025-26 BE, accounting for nearly 43.8 per cent of the State's total revenue receipts. (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3: Composition of Revenue Receipts, Odisha, 2025-26 BE



Source: Annual Budget Documents 2025-26, Finance Department, Government of Odisha

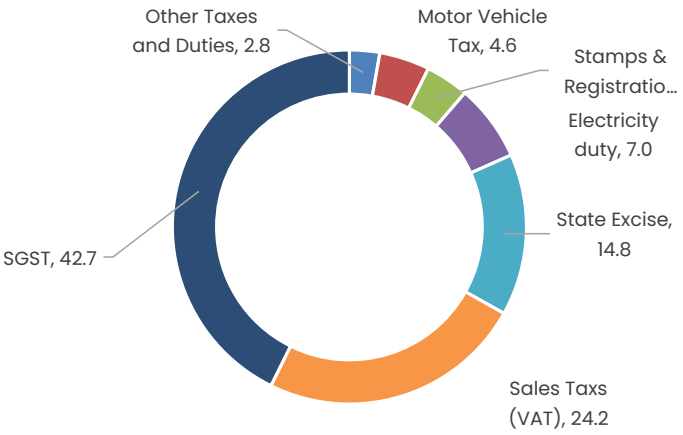
1. State's Own Tax Revenues

State's own tax revenue grows robust 16.8% in 2025-26

2.3.14 The state's own tax revenue comprises of State GST, Sales Tax, State Excise, Motor Vehicle Tax, Taxes on Goods and Passengers, Electricity Duty, Land Revenue, and others. 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. (Figure 2.4). 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.

2.3.15 The state has also experienced buoyant own-tax revenues in recent years, particularly from Sales Tax (VAT), State Excise, Stamp Duty and Registration Fees, Motor Vehicle Tax, and Taxes on Goods and Passengers. State GST, Sales Tax, State Excise, Motor Vehicle Tax, Taxes on Goods and Passengers, and Land Revenue are all expected to grow by more than 10 per cent in 2025-26 BE compared to the previous year's 2024-25.

Figure 2.4: Composition of State's own tax revenues, Odisha, 2025-26 BE, In Per cent



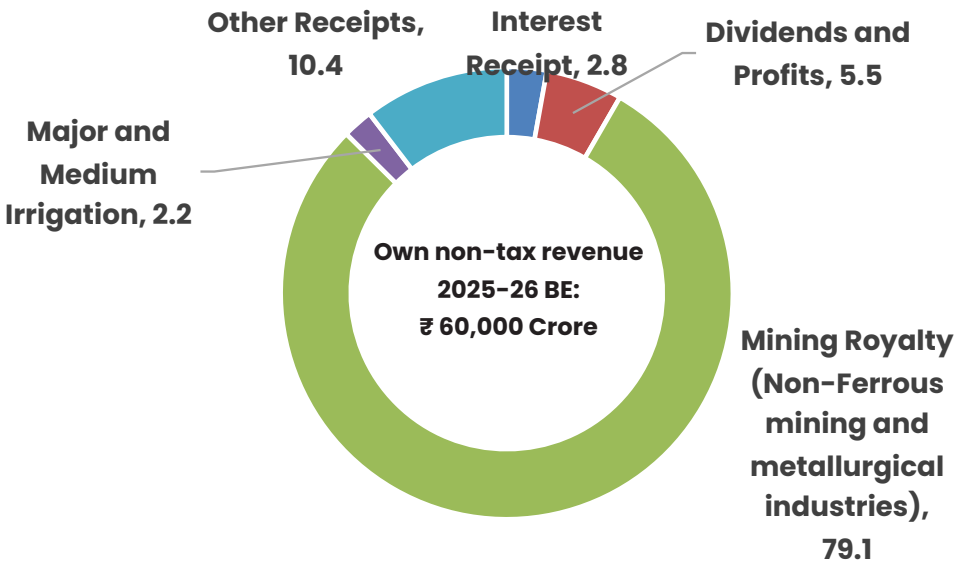
Note: BE: Budget Estimates. Source: Annual Budget documents, 2025-26, Finance Department, Government of Odisha

2. State's Own Non-Tax Revenues

2.3.16 In 2025-26 BE, the State budgeted ₹ 60,000 crores 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 (Figure 2.5).

Budget Stabilization Fund provides buffer against mining revenue fluctuations

Figure 2.5: Composition of State's own non-tax revenues, Odisha, 2025-26 BE, In per cent



Note: BE: Budget Estimates. Source: Annual Budget documents, 2025-26, Finance Department, Government of Odisha

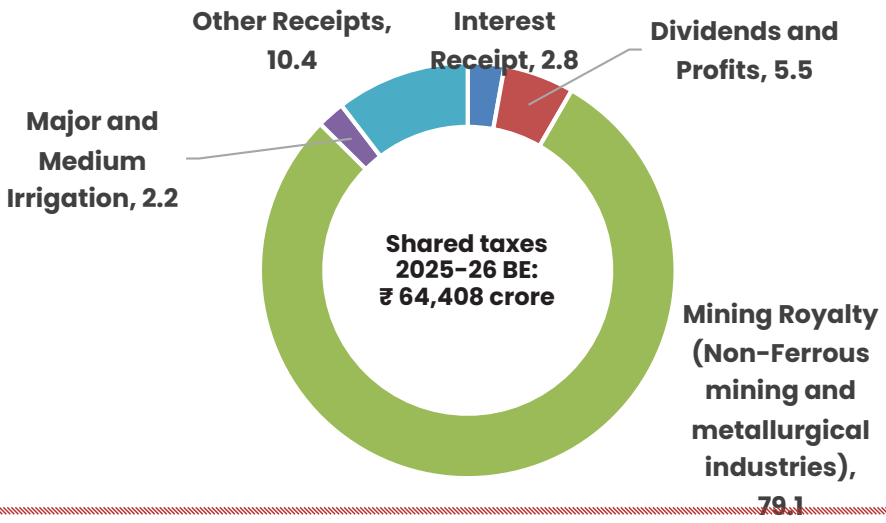
2.3.17 Mineral revenue remains highly sensitive to global price fluctuations and demand for metals both domestically and internationally. To manage the fiscal risks associated with these fluctuations, the state has established a 'Budget Stabilization Fund' in 2022-23. This strategic reserve in the fund provides a safeguard to mitigate potential shortfalls in mining revenue, thus supporting financial resilience for the state's budget.

3. State's Share in Central Taxes

Central transfers constitute 45.7% of total revenue receipts in 2025-26

2.3.18 Central transfers to the state include both the share in central taxes and grants from the centre. In 2025-26 BE, the state budgeted central transfers amounting to ₹ 106,000 crore. These transfers account for 27.8 per cent as the share in the divisible pool of taxes and 17.9 per cent as grants provided by the centre. The state budgeted for ₹ 64,408 crore as share in central taxes for 2025-26 BE (Figure 2.6). Personal income tax, Central GST, and corporation tax are the leading contributor to transfers of tax collections from the Govt. of India.

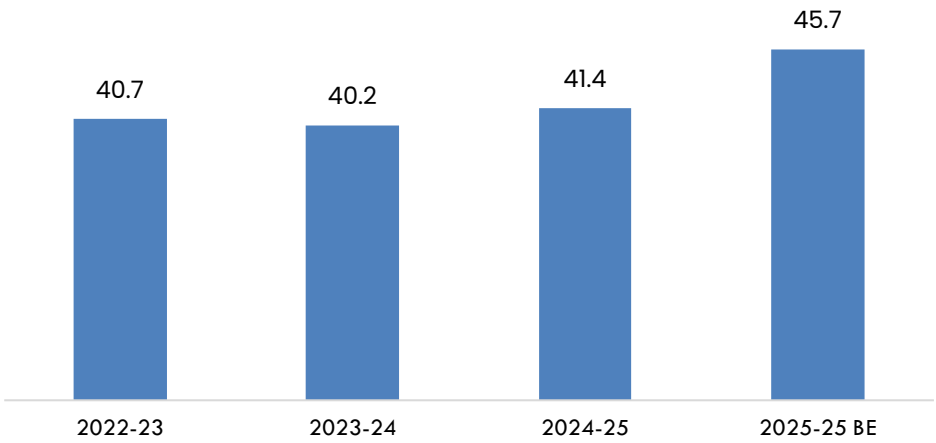
Figure 2.6: Distribution of shared taxes, Odisha, 2025-26 BE, In per cent



Note: BE: Budget Estimates. Source: Annual Budget documents, 2025-26, Finance Department, Government of Odisha

2.3.19 Odisha's fiscal development also benefited from increased central transfers from the centre. This is due to the 15th Finance Commission's recommendations. As a result, central transfers as a percentage of GSDP increased by 2.3 percentage points, from 8.4 per cent in 2024-25 to over 10.7 per cent in 2025-26 BE. This accounts for nearly the fiscal deficit expansion and more than the increase in the amount of capital outlay. As a percentage of revenue receipts, central transfers have increased from 41.4 per cent in 2024-25 to 45.7 per cent in 2025-26 BE, reflecting enhanced devolution during the award period of 15th Finance Commission. (Figure 2.7).

Figure 2.7: Trend in Central transfers, Odisha, 2021-22 to 2025-26 BE, As % of Revenue Receipts



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

4. Grants-in-Aid from Centre

2.3.20 In the 2025-26 BE, the State government has budgeted nearly ₹ 41,592 crore as grants from the centre. 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, and (v) GST compensation, among others. (Table 2.2).

Table 2.2: : Major grants from central government, Odisha, 2025-26 BE

S. No.	Item	Amount (₹ Crore)	% Share
1	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Rural	4498	10.8
2	Samagra Sikshya Abhiyan	4401	10.6
3	National Rural Health Mission	3614	8.7
4	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana	3226	7.8
5	Compensation of Revenue Loss on implementation of GST	3000	7.2
6	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	2412	5.8
7	15th FC Grants for Rural Local Bodies	2267	5.4
8	Integrated Child Development Scheme	1965	4.7
9	Grants towards State Disaster Response Fund	1950	4.7
10	National Social Assistance Programme	1704	4.1
11	National Rural Livelihood Mission	1663	4.0

S. No.	Item	Amount (₹ Crore)	% Share
12	National Programme to Nutritional Support to Primary Education	1411	3.4
13	Grants towards National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)	1400	3.4
14	15th FC sector specific grants	1350	3.2
15	15th FC Grants for Urban Local Bodies	1045	2.5
16	Other grants	5687	13.7
	Grants from central government	41592	100

Note: BE: Budget Estimates. Source: Annual Budget documents, 2025-26, Finance Department, Government of Odisha

2.4 EXPENDITURE ANALYSIS

Total expenditure in 2025-26 BE increased by 27.7%, driven by a strong thrust on capital outlay and developmental spending

2.4.1 The total budgetary expenditure of the state government can be broadly classified into revenue expenditure and capital expenditure. (Table 2.3). Revenue expenditure is the recurring spending on daily operations and maintenance, essential for running government services without creating physical assets. Capital outlay, on the other hand, is directed towards infrastructure development.

2.4.2 The total budgeted expenditure for 2025-26 BE stood at ₹ 2.90 lakh crore, representing 29.3 per cent of the GSDP (27 per cent excluding debt repayments). About 69 per cent of the total expenditure is allocated to revenue expenditure, while the remaining 31 per cent is designated for capital expenditure, of which 22.4 per cent constitutes capital outlay.

Table 2.3: State Government's Expenditure during 2023-24 to 2025-26, Odisha

	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 BE	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 BE
	₹ Crore			Per cent of GSDP		
Total Expenditure	204,130	227,021	290,000	24.9	25.2	29.3
Revenue Expenditure	148,832	161,312	200,200	18.1	17.9	20.3
Capital Expenditure	55,299	65,709	89,800	6.7	7.3	9.1

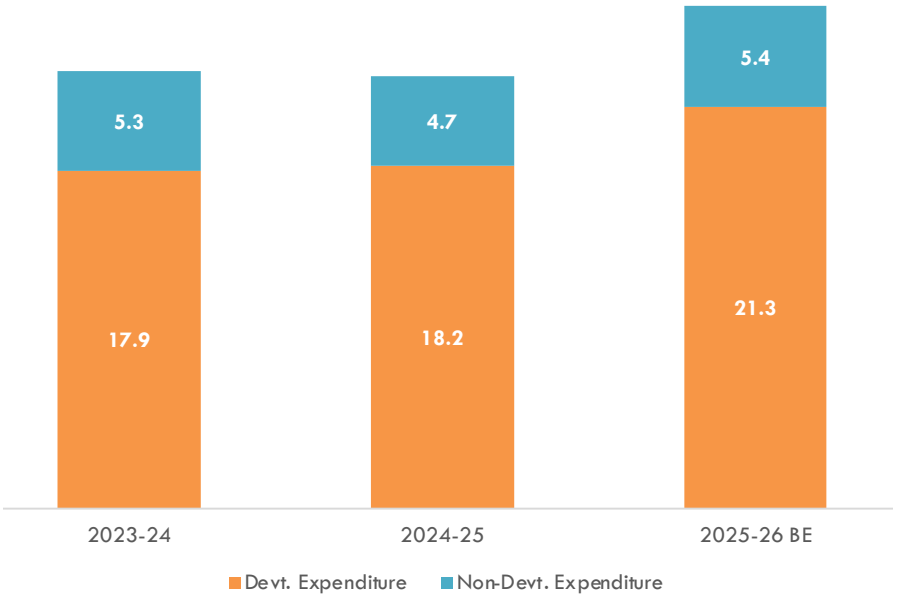
Note: BE: Budget Estimates. Source: Annual Budget Documents (various years), Finance Department, Government of Odisha, and Finance Accounts 2024-25, Principal Accountant General (A&E), Odisha

Actual capex recorded the highest growth among all expenditure components in 2024-25. Increased capital spending is expected to support economic growth through improved infrastructure and productive capacity

2.4.3 The actual growth rates of the state's capital expenditure have diverged significantly from those of previous years. Capex increased by 18.8 per cent in 2024-25, compared to 11.9 per cent in 2023-24, highlighting a strong emphasis on infrastructure development. The sharp acceleration in capital expenditure suggests a strategic shift towards long-term development objectives.

2.4.4 Odisha has consistently allocated a substantial portion of its budget to developmental expenditure, especially in sectors that foster social welfare and inclusive growth. The development expenditure as a percentage of GSDP increased notably from 17.9 per cent in 2023-24 to 18.1 per cent and 21.3 per cent in 2024-25 and 2025-26 BE respectively. This reflects the state's strategic emphasis on developmental spending as a key aspect of fiscal management (Figure 2.8).

Figure 2.8: Developmental and Non-Developmental Expenditure to GSDP, Odisha, In per cent

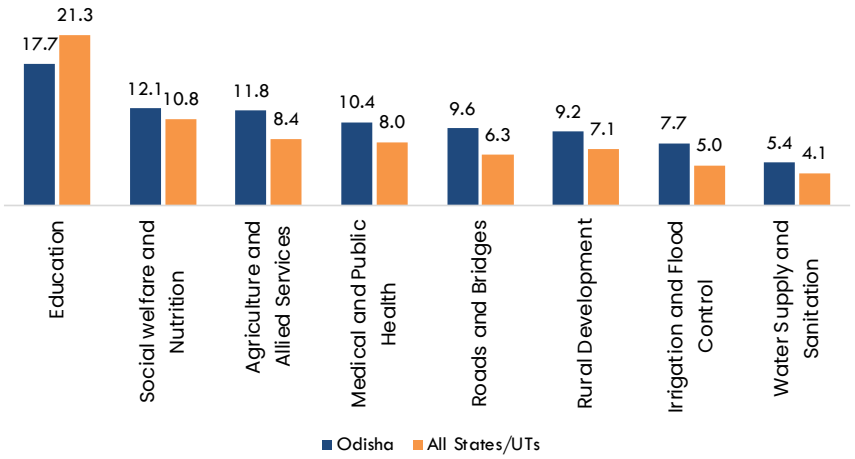


Note: BE: Budget Estimates. Source: Annual Budget Documents (various years), Finance Department, Government of Odisha, and Finance Accounts 2024-25, Principal Accountant General (A&E), Odisha

Developmental expenditure constitutes 19.9% of GSDP, placing Odisha second highest among major states

2.4.5 A significant share of development expenditure was dedicated to education, which accounted for nearly 17.7 per cent of the total development expenditure. This was followed by allocations to social welfare and nutrition (12.1 per cent), agriculture (11.8 per cent), health (10.4 per cent), roads & bridges (9.6 per cent), rural development (9.2 per cent), irrigation (7.7 per cent), and water & sanitation (5.4 per cent). (Figure 2.9). Together, these key sectors represent 84.1 per cent of the total developmental expenditure in 2025-26 BE. These allocations are divided between social services and economic services. Social services make up about 56.4 per cent of the total developmental expenditure. Economic services account for the remaining 43.6 per cent.

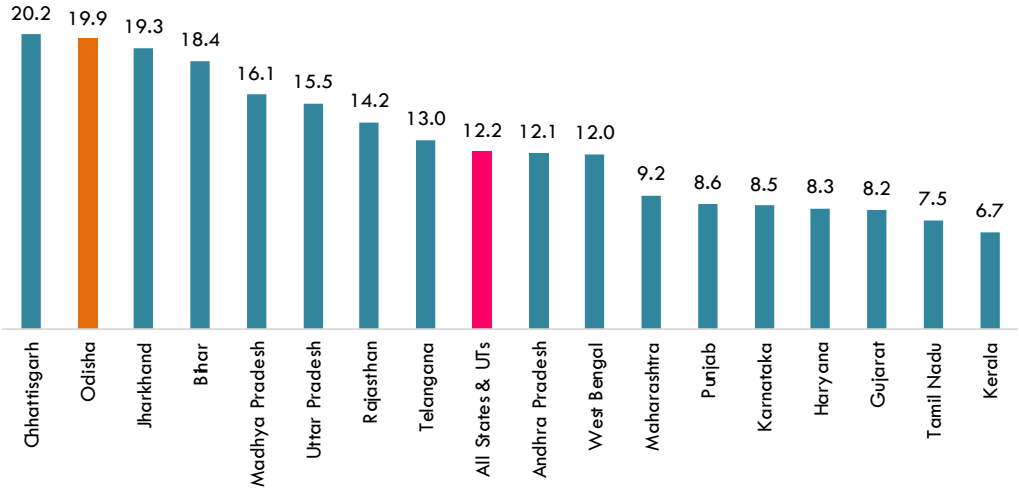
Figure 2.9: Share of sectors in developmental expenditure, Odisha, 2025-26 BE, In per cent



Note: BE: Budget Estimates. Source: Annual Budget Documents, 2025-26, Finance Department, Government of Odisha

2.4.6 Compared to the All states/UTs average, Odisha has maintained a strong commitment to developmental spending across all key sectors. (Figure 2.9). In 2025-26 BE, Odisha is the second highest (19.9 per cent) among major states and above the average of All-States & UTs (12.2 per cent) in terms of developmental spending as percentage of GSDP. (Figure 2.10).

Figure 2.10: Developmental expenditure to GSDP, Odisha, 2025-26 BE, In per cent

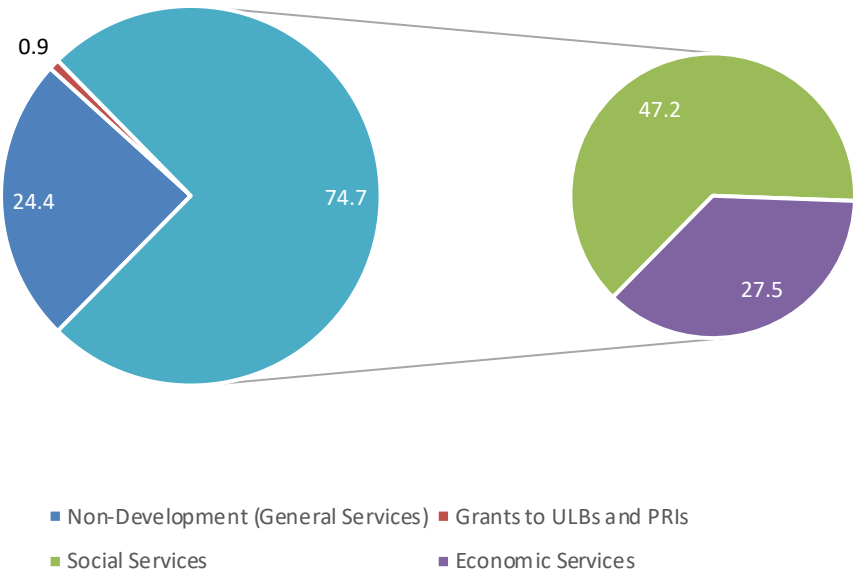


Note: BE: Budget Estimates. Source: State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2025-26, Reserve Bank of India

A. Revenue Expenditure

2.4.7 Revenue expenditure constitutes the largest portion of the state's total expenditure, amounting to ₹ 200.2 thousand crores in the 2025-26 BE. Its share in total expenditure stood at 69 per cent. This expenditure is divided into three main categories: developmental (covering social and economic services), non-developmental, and grants to local bodies. To support the state's economic growth, the majority of revenue expenditure is directed towards developmental activities. It represents 74.7 per cent of the total revenue expenditure, equating to ₹ 149.6 thousand crores in 2025-26 BE.

Figure 2.11: Composition of Revenue Expenditure, Odisha, 2025-26 BE, In per cent to Total



Note: BE: Budget Estimates. Source: Annual Budget Documents, 2025-26, Finance Department, Government of Odisha

2.4.8 Social services and economic services together make up about 74.7 percent of the total revenue expenditure. Social services, like health, education, and welfare, take a large part, with 47.2 per cent of the development expenditure. This shows Odisha's focus on social development. Economic services, such as infrastructure, agriculture, and industry, account for 27.5 per cent of the development expenditure. (Figure 2.11). Non-developmental expenditure stood at ₹ 48.8 thousand crores in the 2025-26 BE. It primarily comprises interest payments and pensions, accounting for 24.4 per cent of the total revenue expenditure. Grants to local bodies make up the remaining 0.9 per cent (₹ 1.8 thousand crores). (Figure 2.11).

Box Item 2.1: Nutrition Budget: Breaking Intergenerational Malnutrition

#Nutrition Budget for Improved Human Development Outcomes: Recognizing its far-reaching impact, the United Nations made nutrition a core priority in **SDG Goal 2 (Zero Hunger)**, which aims to eradicate hunger, improve food security, and promote sustainable agriculture. But achieving these goals requires an integrated approach - one that tackles malnutrition, invests in food systems, and prioritizes health and equality.

Odisha became the first state in India to introduce the concept of Nutrition Budgeting in FY 2020-21, marking a significant step toward prioritizing nutrition in fiscal planning.

Odisha's **Nutrition Budget** adopts a life-cycle and multi-sectoral approach to address malnutrition, recognising its intergenerational nature. Budgetary allocations encompass nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions across health, women and child development, water and sanitation, and social protection sectors. By focusing on pregnant women, lactating mothers, infants, children and adolescents, the Nutrition Budget aims to improve nutritional outcomes and enhance overall human development. Strengthened convergence among departments ensures that nutrition outcomes are supported not only by food-based interventions but also by health services, sanitation and behavioural change initiatives.

The **Mukhyamantri Sampoorna Pusti Yojana (MSPY)** remains a key State initiative to improve the nutritional status of women, adolescent girls and children, with an allocation of INR 526 crore. Reinforcing this commitment, the Government has launched the **Odisha Pusti Mission** with a budget provision of INR 100 crore in 2025-26 to strengthen convergence and delivery of nutrition services. Additionally, **POSHAN** Abhiyaan continues to play a critical role in addressing malnutrition, supported by a State allocation of INR 284 crore, reflecting sustained focus on nutrition security and public health outcomes

In 2025-26 BE, the Government of Odisha has allocated a sum of INR 72499.33 Crore under the Nutrition Budget for the nutritional development and well-being. This marks a 10.03% increase over the INR 65,888.65 Crore allocated in the previous BE in 2024-25.

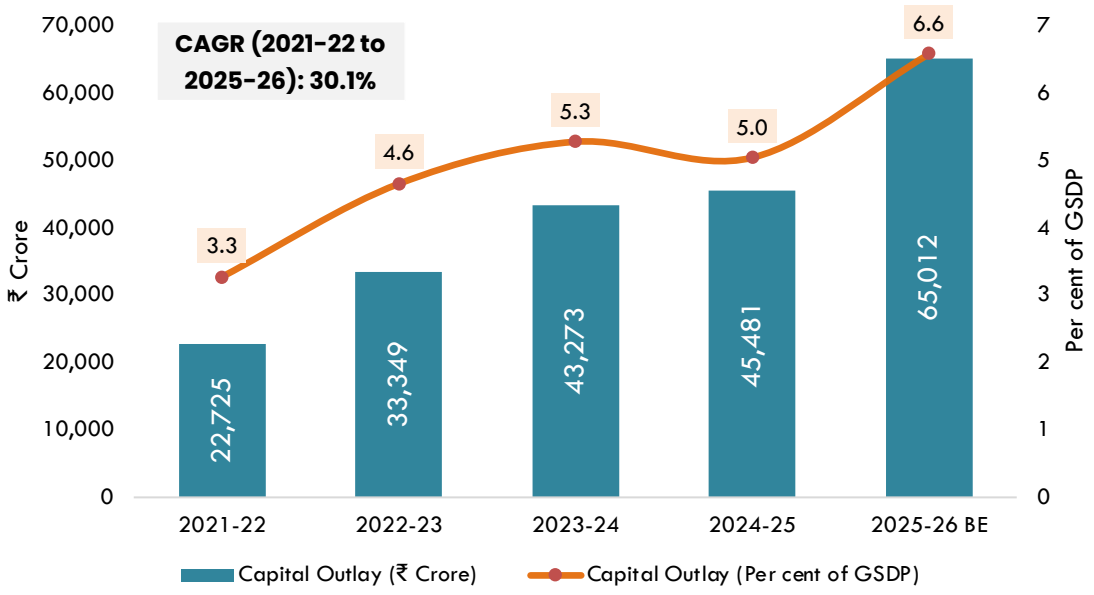
Integrated Analytical Framework



B. Capital outlay

2.4.9 Capital outlay strengthens economy's productive capacity that drives future growth. The state Government's thrust on capital outlay has remained strong. The revenue account remained in surplus wihich supported the State's capital outlay to increase sharply, supplemented with borrowings.

Figure 2.12: Trends of Capital Outlay, Odisha, 2021-22 to 2025-26 BE



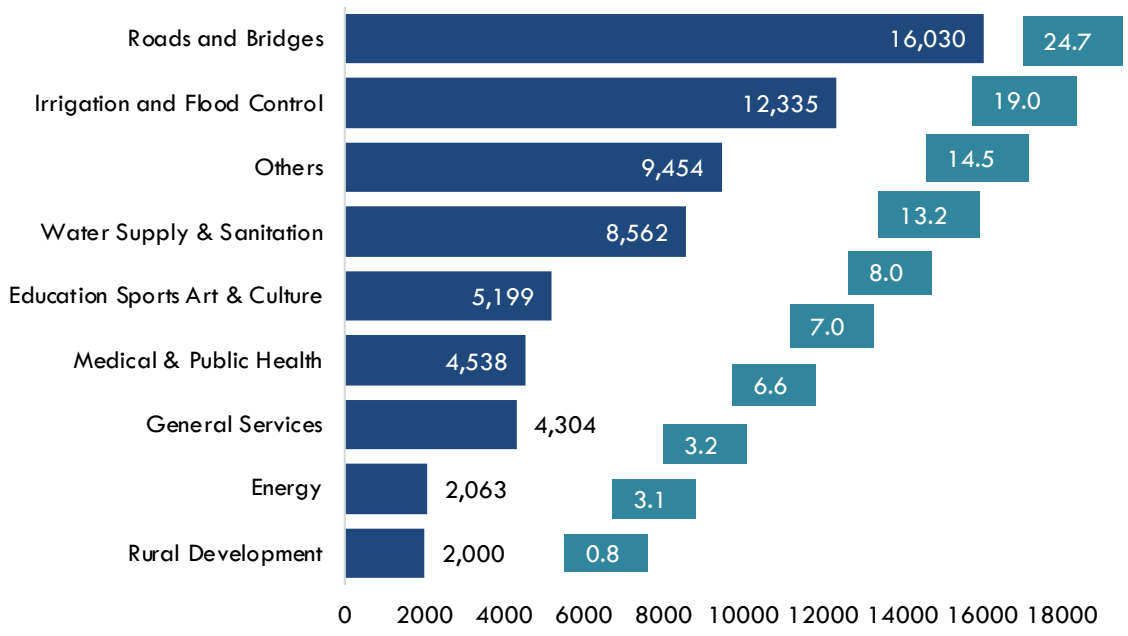
Note: BE: Budget Estimates.

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

Capital outlay reached 6.6% of GSDP in 2025-26 BE, the highest among major States, enhancing future productive capacity

2.4.10 In 2025-26 BE, capital outlay reached ₹ 65 thousand crores, which is 22.4 per cent of total expenditure. Capital outlay as a percentage of GSDP stood at 6.6 per cent in 2025-26 BE, increased from 5.0 per cent in 2024-25. (Figure 2.12). This highlights an improvement in the quality of government expenditure over the years. The state has made substantial investments in transportation infrastructure, including road and bridge networks, to enhance connectivity and promote trade. In addition, considerable resources have been dedicated to social sector development, emphasizing education, health, and through a range of social welfare programs. In the 2025-26 BE, the increased Capex outlays by the state are in sectors such as roads & bridges, irrigation & flood control, and water & sanitation. (Figure 2.13).

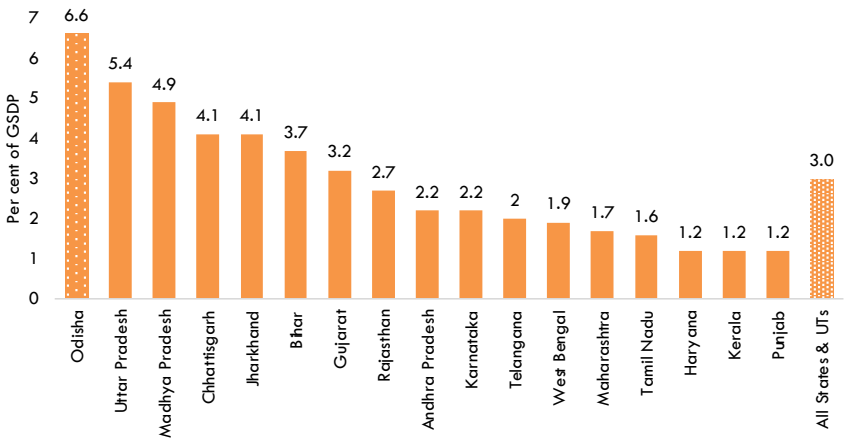
Figure 2.13: Composition of Capital Outlay, Odisha, 2025-26 BE, In ₹ Crore and Per cent of Total



Note: BE: Budget Estimates. Source: Annual Budget Documents, 2025-26, Finance Department, Government of Odisha

2.4.11 Odisha has the highest capital outlay to GSDP ratio among all major states in India (Figure 2.14). Furthermore, the state's capital outlay ratio has steadily increased from a long-term average of 4.3 per cent of GSDP (2014-15 to 2023-24) to 6.6 per cent of GSDP in 2025-26 BE. This is much higher than All States & UTs average of 3.0 per cent of GSDP for 2025-26 BE.

Figure 2.14: Capital Outlay by Major States: 2025-26 BE



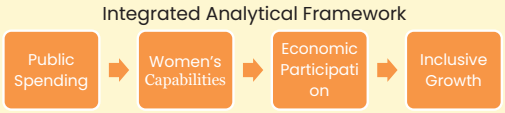
Note: BE: Budget Estimates. Source: Annual Budget Documents, 2025-26, Finance Department, Government of Odisha and State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2025-26, Reserve Bank of India

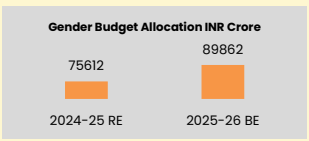
Box Item 2.2: Gender Budget: Advancing Women-Led Development

Gender-responsive public finance: The Government of Odisha launched its first Gender Budget Statement (GBS) in 2019-20. Gender Budgeting in Odisha integrates gender considerations into public expenditure planning to address structural inequalities and enhance women's socio-economic empowerment. Over time, the State has transitioned from welfare-dominated interventions towards empowerment-focused investments in skill development, entrepreneurship, financial inclusion and support to women Self-Help Groups. Outcome-linked gender budgeting strengthens women's economic participation, improves household welfare outcomes and contributes to more inclusive and sustainable growth.

The Subhadra Yojana, launched by the Government of Odisha on September 17, 2024, is a flagship welfare scheme designed to empower women aged 21 to 60 from economically weaker sections. The scheme is committed to fostering holistic development by empowering women with knowledge of their rights, improving health and educational outcomes, encouraging financial independence and entrepreneurship, advancing digital financial literacy, and supporting their personal and professional growth. So far, more than 98 Lakh women have received the 1st instalment of Subhadra and more than INR 4900 crore has been transferred to them. The Odisha government has announced the expansion of the Subhadra Yojana into Subhadra Plus, introducing a range of new initiatives to further enhance the welfare of women across the state.

The total allocation under Gender Budget in 2025-26 BE has been increased by 18.85% from 2024-25 RE. It stood at INR 89861.77 Crore.





C. Social Sector Expenditure

Social sector expenditure increased to ₹121.7 thousand crore, registering an 8.1% growth in 2025-26

2.4.12 The government's increased spending on social services like education and health demonstrates its commitment to improving citizens' quality of life, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable population. Odisha's social sector expenditure for 2025-26 BE stood at ₹ 121.7 thousand crores, marking an 8.1 per cent increase over 2024-25. Between 2016-17 and 2025-26, social sector expenditure grew at a CAGR of 15 per cent. Notable increases were seen in medical, public health, family welfare, water supply, and sanitation sectors. (Table 2.4).

Table 2.4: Trend in Social Sector Expenditures, Odisha

	2016-17	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 BE
	₹ Thousand Crore				
Social Sector Expenditure	39.6	72.6	78.6	114.1	121.7
of which:					
Education	12.2	25.1	27.3	27.9	37.3

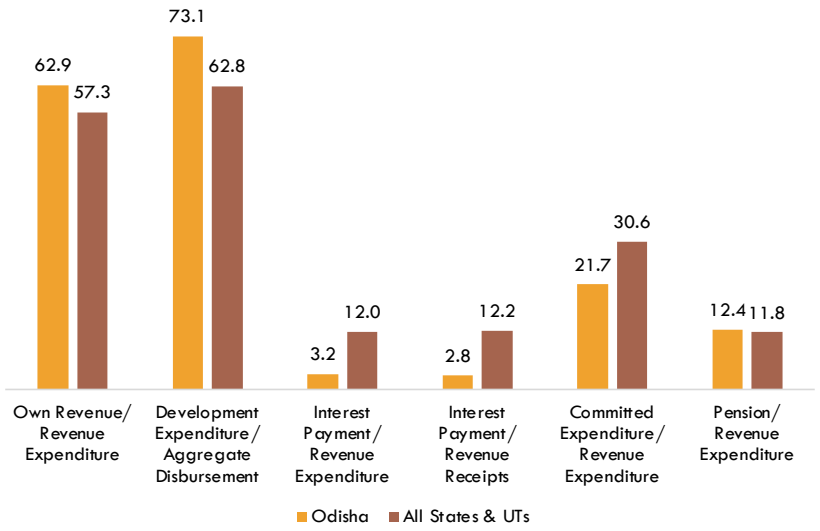
	2016-17	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 BE
Medical and Public Health and Family Welfare	4.7	12.3	15.9	19.7	22.9
Water Supply and Sanitation	3.2	5.8	5.5	11.7	11.3
Others	19.5	29.4	29.9	54.7	50.2
	As Per cent of GSDP				
Social Sector Expenditure	**10.1**	**10.1**	**9.6**	**12.6**	**12.4**
of which:					
Education	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.8
Medical and Public Health and Family Welfare	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3
Water Supply and Sanitation	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.1
Others	5.0	4.1	3.6	6.1	5.1

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

D. QUALITY OF EXPENDITURE

2.4.13 Quality of expenditure is a critical indicator of how effectively government funds are utilized to promote development and improve social welfare. Overall, Odisha outperforms the average of all States & UTs on several indicators of expenditure quality. (Figure 2.15). These accomplishments underscore Odisha's success in sustaining high expenditure quality alongside fiscal discipline.

Figure 2.15: Quality of Expenditure, Odisha vis-a-vis All States & UTs, 2025-26 BE, In per cent



Note: BE: Budget Estimates. Annual Budget Documents, Finance Department, Government of Odisha, and State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2025-26, Reserve Bank of India

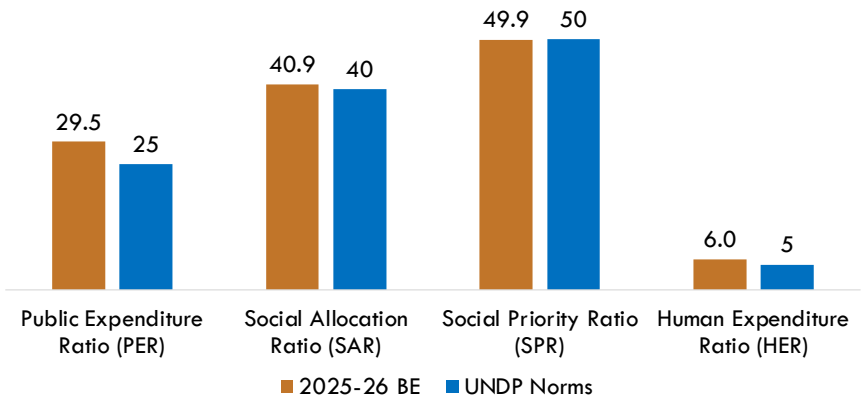
E. Human Development Expenditure Ratios

2.4.14 State expenditure could be assessed through various ratios: Public Expenditure Ratio (PER), (ii) Social Allocation Ratio (SAR), (iii) Social Priority Ratio (SPR), and (iv) Human Expenditure Ratio (HER).

2.4.15 The PER indicates total budgetary expenditure as a percentage of GSDP. The SAR reflects the proportion of the budget allocated to social services, such as education, health, and rural development. The SPR measures the share of spending on human priority development sectors primarily education and health as a percentage of the social services budget. The HER is calculated as the product of these three ratios. According to UNDP guidelines, the ideal benchmark values are approximately 25 per cent for PER, 40 per cent for SAR, 50 per cent for SPR, and 5 per cent for HER (Figure 2.16).

State exceeds all UNDP benchmarks for human development expenditure ratios

Figure 2.16: Human Development Ratios, Odisha, 2025-26 BE, In per cent



Note: BE: Budget Estimates. Source: Annual Budget Documents (various years), Finance Department, Government of Odisha and UNDP-HDR, 1991.

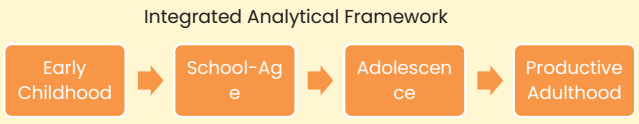
2.4.16 The state has made significant strides in achieving and even exceeding the UNDP benchmarks for these four ratios recommended by the UNDP in its 1991 Human Development Report. (Figure 2.16) This reflects Odisha's dedication to advancing human development and public welfare. This positive trend underscores the state's focused efforts to boost public and social spending, signaling a promising path toward enhancing overall well-being in Odisha.

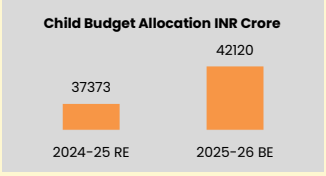
Box Item 2.3: Child Budget: Investing in Future Human Capital

Child budget as strategic investment in future human capital: The Constitution of India guarantees fundamental rights to children, and the state is responsible for providing the necessary measures to protect these rights and promote children's welfare. Further, the comprehensive development of children is crucial for the state's sustainable growth and future prosperity. Recognizing children as central to human development, the state government takes responsibility for their overall well-being. To ensure this, the government aligns its efforts with the four key dimensions of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC): Development, Education, Health and Protection (DHEP). Guided by this framework, the Government of Odisha strategically allocates funds through the Child Budget to support the welfare of children in the state.

Odisha began including the Child Budget Statement (CBS) in its State Budget starting from 2019-20. It consolidates public expenditure across sectors such as health, nutrition, education and social welfare to ensure focused investment in children. Emphasis on early childhood care and education reflects the recognition of early years as critical for long-term cognitive, physical and emotional development. By improving transparency and accountability of child-related spending, the Child Budget enhances the effectiveness of interventions aimed at building future human capital.

In 2025-26 BE, the Government of Odisha has allocated INR 42,119.64 Crore under the Child Budget for the development and welfare of children in the state. This represents a significant increase of 16.04 per cent compared to the INR 36,298.94 Crore in 2024-25 BE.

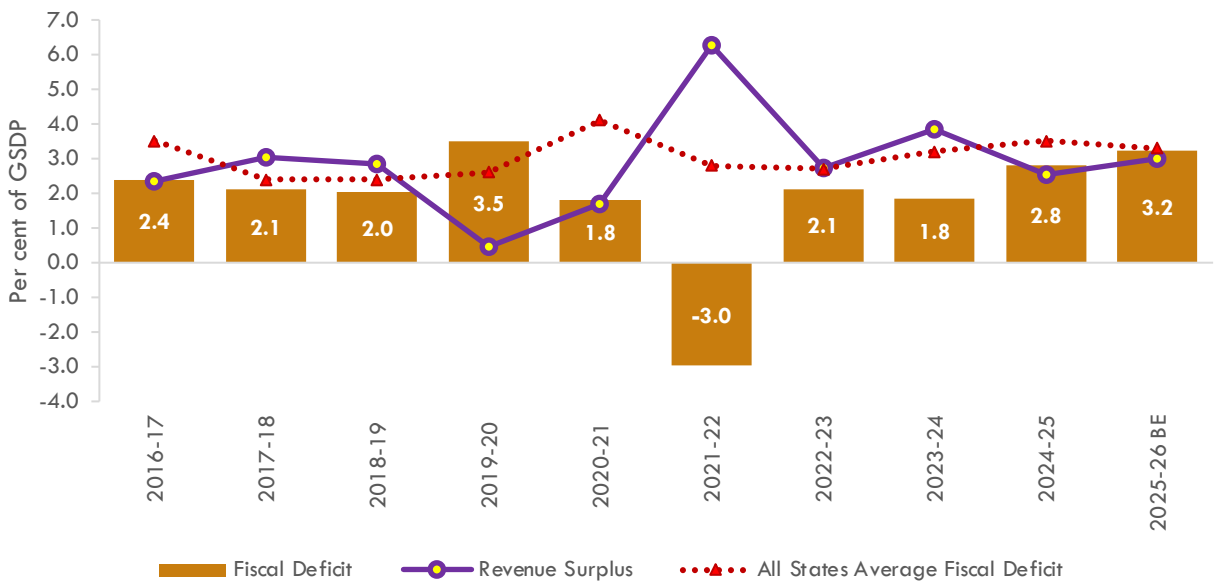




2.5 KEY FISCAL INDICATORS

2.5.1 Revenue deficit/surplus, fiscal deficit/surplus are the major yardsticks for judging the fiscal performance of the government. The gross fiscal deficit of State is estimated to remain within the FRBM threshold of 3.5 per cent of GSDP during 2024-25 and 2025-26 BE. The fiscal deficit of Odisha is marginally higher than the average of all States & UTs (3.3 per cent) but well below the permissible limit of 3.5 per cent under FRBM Act. The state's revenue surplus stood at 3.2 per cent of GSDP against the all-states average revenue deficit of 0.2 per cent in 2025-26 RE. (Figure 2.17).

Figure 2.17: Key Fiscal Indicators, Odisha, 2016-17 to 2025-26 BE, In per cent of GSDP



Note: (i) Negative (-) sign indicates fiscal surplus, (ii) BE: Budget Estimates.

Source: Annual Budget Documents (various years), Finance Department, Government of Odisha and State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2025-26, Reserve Bank of India

2.6 DEBT MANAGEMENT

A. State's Debt stock

2.6.1 The 15th Finance Commission recommends annual net borrowing limits for States, which the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India finalizes based on projected GSDP. For the FY 2025-26, the Government of India has fixed the net borrowing ceiling at 3.5 per cent of the projected GSDP. For Odisha, this limit for 2025-26 is set at ₹ 37,137.97 crore. This ceiling covers all borrowing sources, such as market borrowings, institutional loans, National Small Saving Fund loans, Government of India loans, and liabilities from public accounts like small savings and provident funds.

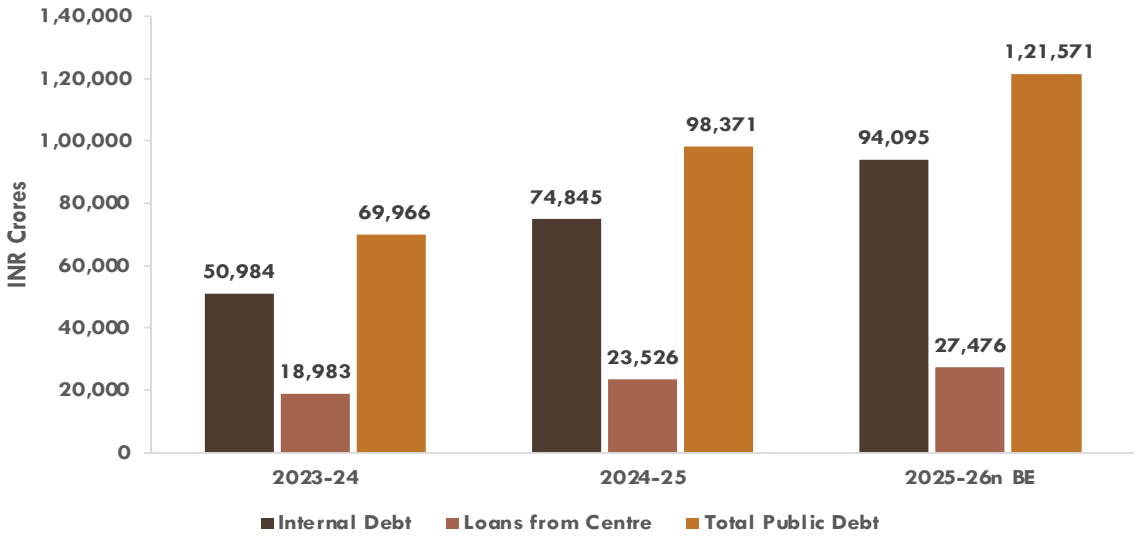
2.6.2 For 2025-26 BE, Odisha's total debt stock has increased from ₹ 110.7 thousand crores in 2024-25 RE to ₹ 134.9 thousand crores in 2025-26 BE. This amounts to 13.6 per cent of GSDP, well within the 25 per cent limit prescribed by the Odisha FRBM Act. (Figure 2.20).

2.6.3 The major share of the State Government's public debt is denominated in the national currency i.e., Indian Rupees. Nearly 93 per cent of the total borrowing is in Indian Rupees, while

the remaining 7 per cent is sourced in foreign currency from external agencies. As a result, the State's debt profile faces lower exposure to risks associated with exchange rate fluctuations and depreciation of the rupee against the US Dollar and other foreign currencies.

2.6.4 As per 2025-26 BE, Odisha's public debt stood at ₹ 121,571 crore, consisting of internal debt amounting to ₹ 94,095 crore and loans and advances from the Central Government totaling ₹ 27,476 crore. (Figure 2.18).

Figure 2.18: Trend of Public Debt over last 3 years, in ₹ Crores



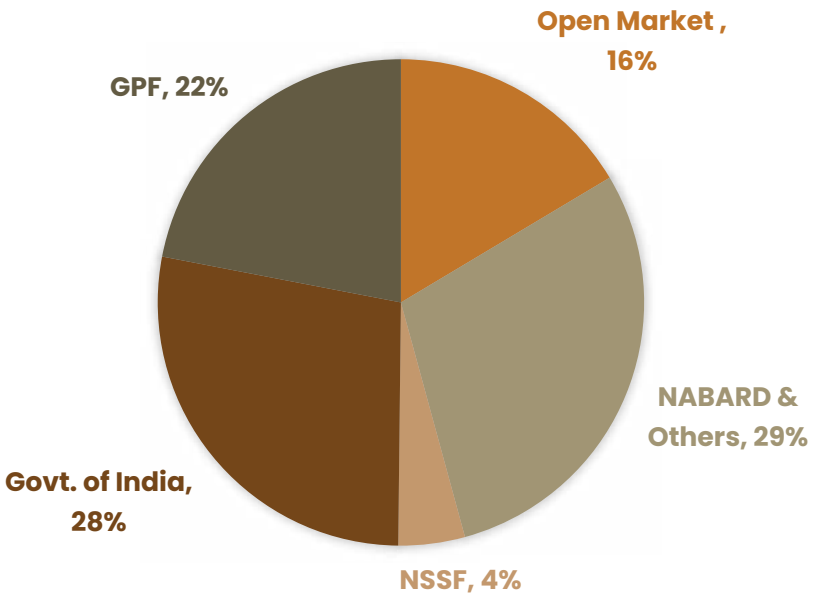
Source: State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2025-26, Reserve Bank of India

B. State's Debt Composition

93% of public debt in Indian Rupees, minimizing exchange rate risks

The state's major sources of borrowing comprise 29 per cent from NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) and other funds such as OMBADC (Odisha Mineral Bearing Areas Development Corporation) and the Compensatory Afforestation (CAMPA) fund. This is followed by 28 per cent from Government of India loans, 22 per cent from the General Provident Fund (GPF), 16 per cent from the open market, and the remaining 4 per cent from the National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) (Figure 2.19). Loans from the Government of India and NABARD are typically linked to specific projects, meaning the funds must be used solely for their specified purposes. Loans from the Government of India are provided either as Block Loans or Back-to-Back Loans. Back-to-Back Loans refer to funds sourced from external donor agencies through Externally Aided Projects (EAP) and passed on to the State Governments under similar terms.

Figure 2.19: Percentage share of different sources of Public Debt, Odisha, 2025-26



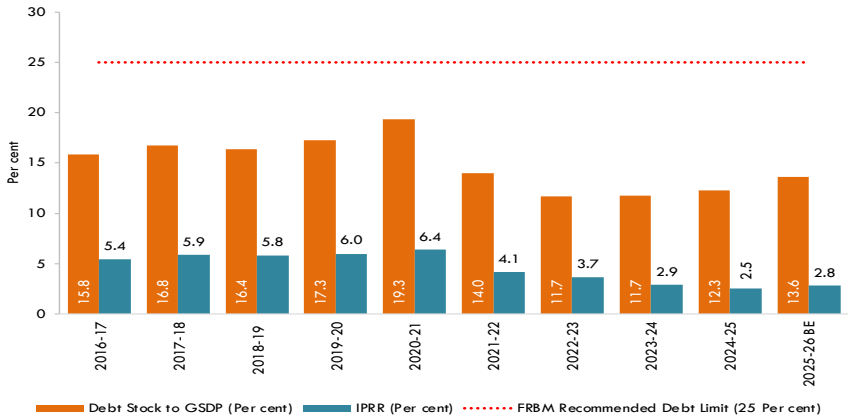
Source: Annual Budget Documents (various years), Finance Department, Government of Odisha

C. State's Debt Sustainability

Debt-to-GSDP ratio stood at 13.6%, significantly below the FRBM ceiling of 25%, reflecting prudent debt management

2.6.6 Debt sustainability reflects a government's ability to pay its current and future debts. It should be able to do this using its own income or borrowed money without facing financial constraints. Debt sustainability analysis assesses both solvency and liquidity of the government. In other words, public debt is deemed sustainable when the government maintains both solvency and liquidity. Solvency is indicated by the ratio of debt stock to repayment capacity. Liquidity is measured using debt service ratios, such as the debt service-to-revenue ratio (interest payment to revenue receipt ratio: IPRR ratio). These solvency and liquidity metrics are collectively known as debt burden indicators. The total debt stock to GSDP ratio and debt-servicing ratio are two important fiscal parameters of debt sustainability. The former represents the debt burden and debt servicing ratio represents interest payment burden of the State. The debt limits are defined in the FRBM Act. It mandates that the debt-to-GSDP ratio should not exceed 25 per cent. Also, the interest payment-to-revenue receipt ratio (IPRR) should remain within 15 per cent.

Figure 2.20: Debt to GSDP ratio and Interest Payment to Revenue Receipts ratio, Odisha, 2016-17 to 2025-26 BE, in Per cent



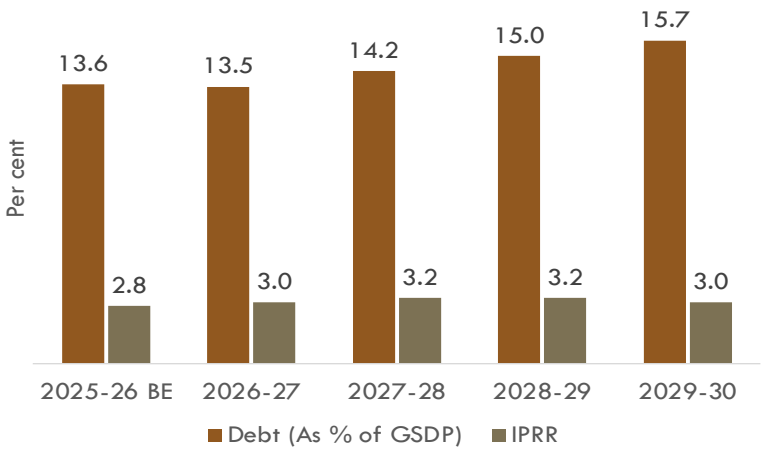
Source: Annual Budget Documents (various years), Finance Department, Government of Odisha

2.6.7 For 2024-25 RE and 2025-26 BE, the debt-to-GSDP ratio is estimated at 12.3 per cent and 13.6 per cent respectively. Compared to 2020-21, the debt-to-GSDP ratio declined steadily to 13.6 per cent in 2025-26 BE. This reduction in debt ratio is attributed to the repayment of public debt and also meeting borrowing needs through low-cost sources rather than relying more on open market borrowing. The IPRR has steadily declined over the years, reaching 2.5 per cent in 2024-25. This demonstrates an improvement in debt sustainability over time, with both indicators remaining well within the threshold limits. (Figure 2.20).

D. Debt Outlook of Odisha

2.6.8 According to the actual accounts for FY 2023-24, the IPRR stood at 3.7 per cent. It is estimated to decline further to 2.6 per cent in 2024-25 RE and 2.8 per cent in 2025-26 BE. The IPRR is projected to remain below 4 per cent in the medium term, well within the prescribed limit of 15 per cent (Figure 2.21).

Figure 2.21: Medium term Debt Outlook, Odisha



Source: Annual Budget Documents, 2025-26, Finance Department, Government of Odisha

2.6.9 Total public debt is projected to increase, from 13.6 per cent of GSDP in 2025-26 BE to nearly 15.7 per cent of GSDP by 2029-30 but remain within the permissible limit over the medium term. (Figure 2.21). This increase is likely to be driven by fiscal deficits resulting from higher capital expenditures across various government programs. Additionally, borrowing costs are anticipated to be relatively low during this period due to the availability of low-cost financial sources, which will also keep principal repayments comparatively manageable. Currently, the State's future debt outlook appears stable, although it remains subject to the State Government's policy priorities.

2.7 FISCAL DISCIPLINE AND INNOVATIONS

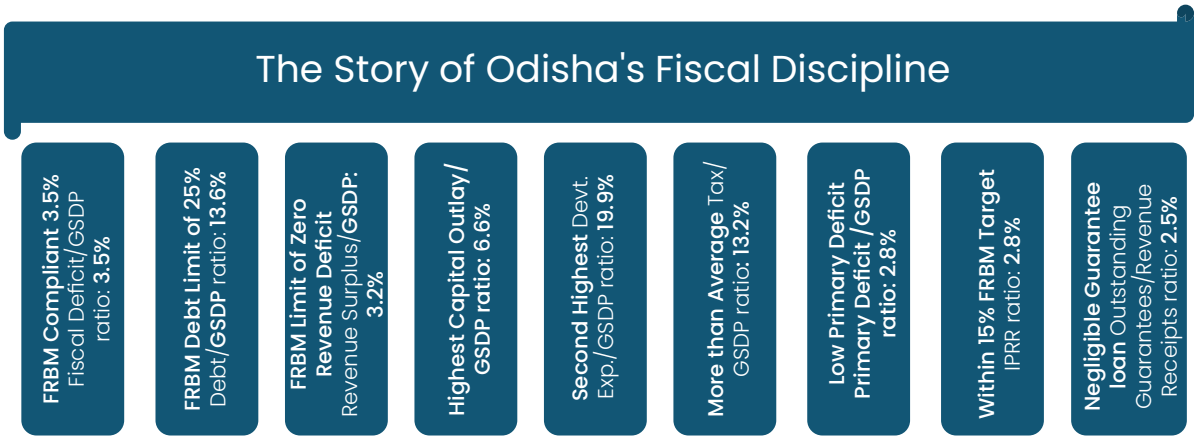
Just-In-Time Funding System and gender budgeting showcase fiscal innovation excellence

2.7.1 Fiscal discipline is a key element in maintaining the sustainability of an economy's fiscal position. It enhances the government's decision-making ability by enabling the prioritization of developmental needs and helps reduce operational expenses. State governments bear responsibility for a wide range of social and economic functions, which requires them to carefully allocate limited fiscal resources across various development priorities. Without fiscal stability, achieving policy objectives and ensuring adequate resource availability becomes challenging.

2.7.2 The FRBM Act was implemented across Indian states between 2005 and 2006 to promote fiscal discipline and improve public fund management. The Act's goals include reducing deficits, stabilizing debt levels, controlling expenditure growth, and enhancing tax revenue performance. The state's fiscal policy has been anchored in the principle of fiscal sustainability, while also recognizing the necessity of increased capital expenditure to drive economic growth. Odisha is among the few states that have consistently met the targets prescribed by the Act each year. In fact, the Reserve Bank of India's report, "State Finances: A Study of Budgets 2024-25" (page 48), highlights Odisha's exceptional fiscal management. The report features Odisha's various budgetary innovations as a case study, showcasing the state's efforts to enhance its resilience through its fiscal management practices.

2.7.3 Odisha has emerged as the top-ranked state in the country with a fiscal health score of 67.8, according to the report of Fiscal Health Index (FHI) released by NITI Aayog. The state excelled with an impressive score of 99.0 in the Debt Index and 64.0 in Debt Sustainability. Odisha's strong fiscal discipline is reflected in its ability to maintain low fiscal deficit, a revenue account surplus (adhering to the FRBM limit of zero revenue deficit), a low primary deficit, a healthy debt profile, low IPRR ratio (which is below FRBM limit of 15 per cent), highest capital outlay to GSDP ratio, higher-than-average developmental expenditure to GSDP ratio, a robust tax to GSDP ratio, and a negligible outstanding guarantee to revenue receipts ratio. The salient features of Odisha's fiscal discipline may be seen in Table 2.5.

Figure 2.22: Salient features of the Odisha's Fiscal Discipline

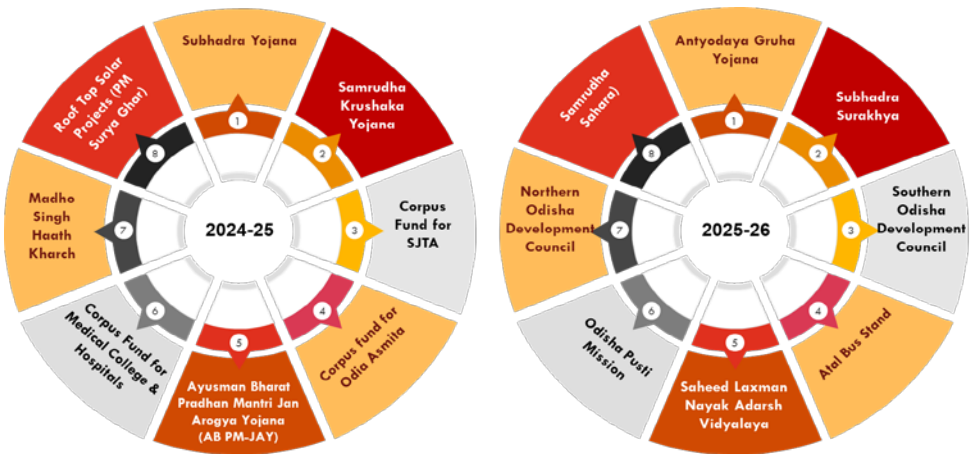


Source: Annual Budget Documents, 2025-26, Finance Department, Government of Odisha

A. Citizen-Centric Innovative Schemes - Making life better

2.7.4 Government of Odisha has launched a number of new citizen-friendly schemes that comprehensively address the needs of every segment of society in the last two years (2024-25 and 2025-26) (Figure 2.22). The SUBHADRA scheme and SUBHADRA PLUS initiatives target women's empowerment and financial inclusion, while the Samrudha Krushak Yojana and enhanced CM-KISAN support farmers' income enhancement.

Figure 2.23: New Schemes, 2024-25 and 2025-26



Source: Annual Budget Documents, 2024-25 and 2025-26, Finance Department, Government of Odisha

2.7.5 For the economically vulnerable, the Antyodaya Gruha Yojana addresses housing needs, and increased pensions for senior citizens and disabled individuals ensure social security. The Shree Jagannath Darshan Yojana serves religious devotees, while the MukhyaMantri Kanya Bibaha Yojana supports marriage ceremonies for economically weaker families.

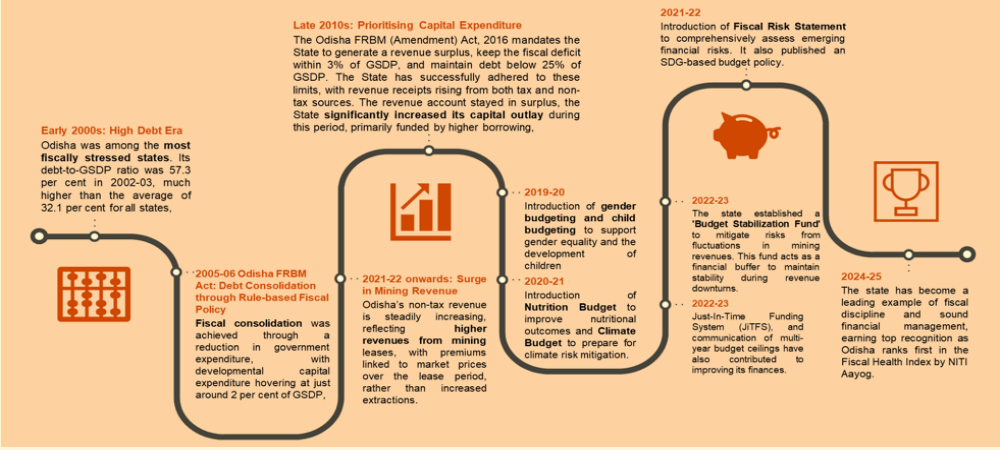
2.7.6 Educational advancement is supported through Saheed Laxman Nayak Adarsh Vidyalaya and Godabarisha Mishra Adarsha Prathamik Vidyalaya schemes, while healthcare is strengthened by integrating Ayushman Bharat with Gopabandhu Jana Arogya Yojana. Rural development is enhanced through Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana for housing and improved irrigation schemes, while urban transformation is addressed via Samruddha Sahara Scheme and Mukhyamantri Sahari Bikas Yojana. These initiatives demonstrate a holistic approach to governance that ensures no citizen or community is left behind in the state's development journey.

Box Item 2.4: Fiscal Innovations and Inclusive Budgeting: Advancing Equity, Stability, and Fiscal Excellence

#Fiscal Innovation in Odisha: Odisha's commitment to fiscal innovation and inclusive budgeting is evident in its progressive approach to resource allocation and financial management, fostering sustainable development and social equity across the State. The adoption of strategic budgeting, introduction of gender budgeting, child budgeting, and nutrition budgeting to support gender equality and the development of children. Just-In-Time Funding System (JiTFS), budget stabilization fund, and communication of multi-year budget ceilings have also contributed to improving its finances.

In the early 2000s, Odisha was among the most fiscally stressed states. Its debt-to-GSDP ratio was 57.3 per cent in 2002-03, much higher than the average of 32.1 per cent for all states. The interest payments to revenue receipts ratio (IPRR) was also high at 34.2 per cent, putting a heavy burden on the state's finances. Over the next twenty years, Odisha made significant improvements. By 2025-26, the debt-to-GSDP ratio had fallen to 13.6 per cent, the lowest among all Indian states. The journey of fiscal innovations can be segmented into several phases, each defined by distinct strategies and results focused on enhancing the state's financial health and ensuring sustained fiscal resilience. (Figure 2.23).

Figure 2.24: Connecting Fiscal Innovations to Improved Fiscal Outcomes



Source: Annual Budget Documents, Government of Odisha

Through these integrated efforts, Odisha exemplifies how fiscal innovation and inclusive budgeting can drive improved fiscal outcomes. The cumulative impact is reflected in higher expenditure efficiency, and sustained fiscal discipline, positioning the State as a national leader in fiscal health and responsible public finance management.

2.8 CONCLUSION

2.8.1 In recent years, Odisha's fiscal management exemplifies a commendable blend of resilience, adaptability, and strategic foresight. The state's ability to maintain fiscal discipline, evidenced by fiscal deficit levels within the FRBM Act limits and a steadily declining debt-to-GSDP ratio, reflects prudent fiscal governance. Importantly, Odisha's fiscal architecture has consistently balanced revenue generation with productive expenditure, focusing on enhancing human development and infrastructure while safeguarding fiscal sustainability.

2.8.2 A key feature underpinning Odisha's fiscal robustness is its strategic emphasis on developmental expenditure. This includes important social areas like education, health, and welfare, as well as investments (capital outlays) that build economic capacity. The state's capital outlay has increased steadily as a share of its GSDP and has also outpaced many major states while remaining fiscally prudent. This shows state's strong focus on long-term asset creation and improving infrastructure. This aligns with Odisha's broader vision of achieving a 'Samruddha Odisha' by 2036.

2.8.3 Odisha's revenue has increased sizably due to strong own tax collections, stable non-tax incomes, and increased funds from the central government. The state's balanced revenue system, with money from within the state and support from the center, helps maintain ongoing investment in public services. Further, the state also invests in targeted social programs. It makes child and gender budgeting regular practice, showing a forward-thinking approach to inclusive development. This helps protect vulnerable groups and includes human development goals in financial planning.

2.8.4 Debt management strategies have kept the state's debt at safe levels. A low IPRR ratio has helped in reducing financial risks and enabled the state to borrow in times of exigencies. Projected medium-term debt outlook suggest continued sustainability even as Odisha pursues ambitious capital programs. The clear prioritization of debt sustainability safeguards economic stability while enabling growth-enhancing investments.

2.8.5 Overall, Odisha's fiscal policy framework strikes a well-calibrated balance between maintaining financial discipline and fostering socio-economic development. The state's adaptive fiscal management and fiscal innovation mechanisms sets a benchmark for other states that are aiming to harmonize growth objectives with fiscal responsibility. Maintaining this fine balance will be critical for Odisha to navigate evolving economic challenges. It will also support the state in achieving its long-term development goals and become a leader in fiscal innovation and inclusive budgeting.



AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FORESTRY

AGRICULTURE, LIVESTOCK AND FORESTRY



CHAPTER 3

Abstract

Agriculture and allied activities continue to be the core of Odisha's economy, supporting nearly half of the State's workforce and contribute around one-fifth to GSVA. The State has made steady progress in diversifying its agriculture to high value crops, supported by improved irrigation, CRFM, and several other initiatives promoting millet, maize, cotton and horticulture crops. Cropping intensity has improved significantly in recent times. Allied sectors, particularly livestock, dairy, and fisheries, are emerging as critical growth engines. Government initiatives such as Mukhyamantri Kamdhenu Yojana, and widespread artificial insemination programs have strengthened dairy and meat production, although per-capita availability remains below national averages. Sustained improvement will depend on raising productivity through better livestock management, expanding access to quality feed and veterinary services. The poultry and egg sectors have grown rapidly, supported by promotion of commercial and small-scale poultry units.

Agriculture and allied sector exports have grown steadily over the past five years, but the export basket remains heavily concentrated in marine products and rice, which together account for 99 per cent of total agricultural exports. Odisha possesses a clear competitive advantage in commodities such as mango, cashew, spices, potato, turmeric, and coffee, yet these items contribute only marginally to export earnings. Expanding their share will require addressing supply-chain gaps, strengthening processing and logistics, and supporting farmers with improved market access, quality standards, and export-oriented training.

To ensure inclusive and long term growth across the agriculture sector, Odisha will need to accelerate crop diversification, modernize agricultural marketing, expand mechanization, and encourage agripreneurship. Strengthening allied sectors such as livestock and fisheries, combined with widespread adoption of climate smart practices, will be crucial for building a resilient, competitive, and sustainable agricultural economy capable of improving farmer incomes and supporting future development.

3.1 INTRODUCTION

3.1.1 Agriculture and allied sector remains significant contributor to Odisha's employment and output. According to the Periodic Labour Force Survey, the sector engaged close to 1.04 crore workers accounting for a share of 48.6 per cent in Odisha's total workforce in 2024. It contributes 19.6 per cent to the State Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in 2025-26, compared to 16.8 per cent at the national level. Strong growth in agriculture is essential for driving inclusive growth and food security. With its extensive forward and backward linkages, agriculture and allied sectors also significantly contribute to the development of various other sectors in the economy.

3.1.2 Odisha is bestowed with 10 agroclimatic zones enabling the cultivation of wide variety of food grains and horticultural crops. Though Paddy is the dominant crop in the State, dedicated efforts are being undertaken to increase acreage of crops such as ragi, maize, fruits and vegetables. The State is also promoting the adoption of comprehensive rice fallow management to increase the number of cropping cycles.

3.1.3 Horticulture-based farming systems have also gained significant momentum in Odisha. They are high value crops and play a vital role in increasing farmers' income. Government of Odisha through various targeted missions including Jackfruit Mission, Floriculture Mission, Mushroom Mission and Spices Mission among others is encouraging the production of various horticultural crops. The State brought 7.9 lakh hectares under vegetable cultivation, 3.75 lakh hectares under fruits and 2.3 lakh hectares under spices cultivation in 2024-25. 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 agriculture.

3.1.4 Government of Odisha is actively promoting the adoption of various regenerative practices such as Comprehensive Rice Fallow Management, Integrated Farming and Integrated Nutrient Management. Through targeted programs, farmer training, and policy support, the State is working towards mainstreaming these sustainable methods to create resilient agricultural systems that sustain productivity, conserve natural resources, and contribute to climate change mitigation. The State is also undertaking various efforts to promote the diverse landraces and traditional crop varieties.

3.1.5 Recognizing the need to reduce dependence on erratic monsoons, Odisha has invested significantly in irrigation infrastructure. During the year 2024-25, key irrigation projects such as Ghatkeswar Dam, Kusumi and Sandul Barrages, two megalift irrigation projects in Malkangiri and construction of 367 new check dams have been completed. State's irrigation potential including both Kharif and Rabi crop seasons has reached 74.2 lakh ha. With this irrigation potential, close to 80 per cent of the State's Gross Cropped Area (GCA) can be irrigated.

3.1.6 Odisha is undertaking efforts to improve the storage infrastructure to enhance market access and reduce post-harvest losses. The State plans to establish at least one cold storage facility in each of the 58 sub-divisions, 38 model mandis, 128 godowns with 250 MT capacity each at Primary Agricultural Credit Society (PACS), Large-sized Adivasi Multi-Purpose Cooperative

Society (LAMPCS) level and 28 integrated pack houses. These comprehensive investments in storage infrastructure are expected to significantly improve the supply chain efficiency and empower farmers with better market linkages. The formation of Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) has been a crucial step in improving market access by enhancing collective bargaining power and achieving economies of scale. Odisha is among the top 10 states in the country, with 1781 registered FPOs as of March 2025 representing approximately 0.9 million producer farmers. The Government launched the "Support to Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)" scheme for 2023-24 to 2027-28. For this, INR 313.61 crore has been allocated to strengthen over 1,000 FPOs and benefit at least 3 lakh farmers.

3.1.7 Livestock sector plays a pivotal role in supplementing farmers' incomes, supporting rural livelihoods and promoting nutritional security. Odisha launched an umbrella initiative, Mukhyamantri Kamdhenu Yojana (MKY) in 2024, with a budget of INR 1,423.47 crores for five years from 2024-25 to 2028-29 to increase milk production. The programme seeks to benefit over 15 lakh farmers by expanding dairy units, enhancing animal health and feed management, and developing value chains to boost milk production.

3.1.8 Through these coordinated and targeted efforts, Odisha is steadily transforming its agriculture sector into a dynamic, inclusive, and sustainable engine of economic growth. This chapter examines the current state of the sector, reviews government initiatives, and identifies opportunities for future development.

3.2 AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTOR OUTPUT

A. Growth of Agriculture and Allied Sector



3.2.1 Agriculture and Allied Sector GVA of Odisha is expected to grow at 5.3 per cent as per the advance estimates in 2025-26, higher than the all-India growth rate of 3.1 per cent. The crops sub-sector has shown resilience despite the adverse impacts of unseasonal rains and cyclone during the year. It is estimated to grow at 5.1 per cent in 2025-26. 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. Livestock sub-sector is estimated to grow at 4.7 per cent as per 2025-26 (AE).

3.2.2 In the last decade, i.e., between 2015-16 and 2025-26, the agriculture and allied sector in Odisha grew at a CAGR of 6.5 per cent, outpacing the national average of 4.7 per cent. The fishing and aquaculture sub sector led this growth with a remarkable CAGR of 10.1 per cent, followed by livestock at 6.6 per cent. On the other hand, the crop sector grew at an average rate of 6.2 per cent during this period (Table 3.1). The rising importance of allied sectors strengthens Odisha's overall agricultural economy, enhancing its ability to manage future uncertainties and contribute positively to the state's development.

Table 3.1: Growth of Agricultural and Allied Sector at Constant Prices, in per cent

Year	Odisha					India
	Crops	Livestock	Forestry and logging	Fishing and aquaculture	Agriculture and Allied Sector	Agriculture and Allied Sector
2024-25	3.0	7.7	3.4	6.0	4.1	4.6
2025-26 (AE)	5.1	4.7	5.1	6.8	5.3	3.1
CAGR (2015-16 and 2025-26)	6.2	6.6	5.0	10.1	6.5	4.7

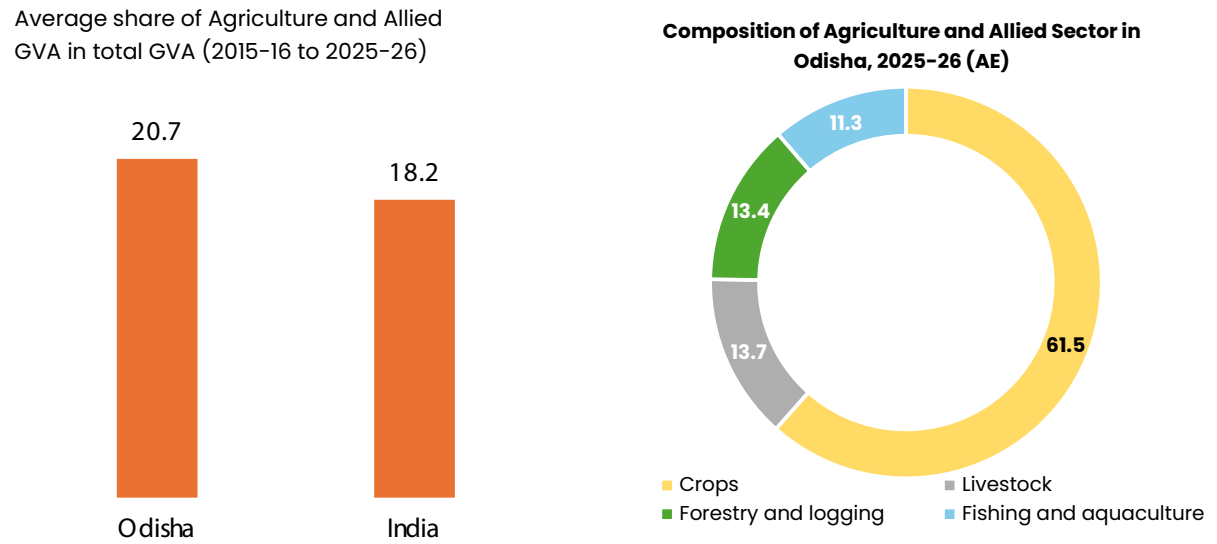
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha, National Account Statistics, MoSPI

B. Contribution to Gross Value Added

3.2.3 Agriculture and allied sector contribute a share of 19.6 per cent to Odisha's total GVA in 2025-26 as per the advance estimates. This was around 16.8 per cent at the all-India level. In the last decade, the average contribution of the sector was around 20 per cent in Odisha, higher than all-India share of 18 per cent (Figure 3.1).

3.2.4 The crops sector remains the dominant sub-sector of Odisha's Agriculture and Allied GVA in 2025-26, accounting for over 61.5 per cent of the total (Figure 3.1). This is followed by Livestock (13.7 per cent), Forestry and logging (13.4 per cent), and Fishing and aquaculture (11.3 per cent). The share of livestock sector and fisheries sectors is low in Odisha as compared with the all-India average and other States with high agricultural growth rates. Enhancing their share is essential to foster diversification and boost agricultural growth in the State.

Figure 3.1: Contribution and Composition of Agriculture and Allied Sector, in per cent



Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha; National Account Statistics, MoSPI

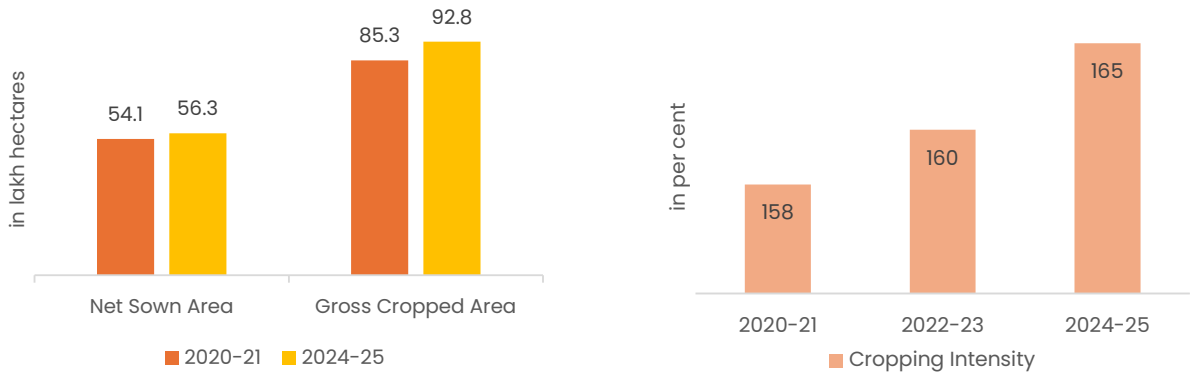
3.3 LAND USE AND CROPPING PATTERN

A. Land Use Dynamics

3.3.1 Odisha has a Net Sown Area (NSA) of 56.3 lakh ha constituting a share of about 36.2 per cent of the State's total geographical area in 2024-25. The net-sown area has increased by 4 per cent from 54.1 lakh hectares in 2020-21 (Figure 3.2). The State has also witnessed significant expansion of the Gross Cropped Area to 92.8 lakh ha in 2024-25 from 85.3 lakh hectares in 2020-21. Consequently, the Cropping Intensity in the State has also improved over time. It stood at 165 per cent in 2024-25, increasing from 158 per cent in 2020-21 (Figure 3.2). Under Vision 2036 & 2047, the State aims to increase the cropping intensity to 220 per cent by 2036 and 250 per cent by 2047 by improving irrigation coverage to 90 per cent and promoting multi-cropping.

3.3.2 The expansion of gross cropped area and increased cropping intensity were largely driven by the improved irrigation infrastructure, adoption of Comprehensive Rice Fallow Management (CRFM) and implementation of targeted initiatives such as Shree Anna Abhiyan for millets, Mukhyamantri Maka Mission for maize and Revival and Sustainable Intensification of Forgotten Food or Neglected Crops among others.

Figure 3.2: Contribution and Composition of Agriculture and Allied Sector, in per cent



Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Government of Odisha

B. Cropping Pattern

3.3.3 Odisha's cropping pattern has been dominated by paddy for a long time. The state is gradually diversifying into high-value and climate-resilient crops. The area under paddy cultivation in 2024-25 stood at 41.24 lakh hectares in 2024-25. The share of paddy in GCA has dropped from 47 per cent in 2020-21 to 44 per cent in 2024-25 (Table 3.2). The State was successful in diverting 1.82 lakh hectares of paddy land across 23 districts to non-paddy crops like pulses, oilseeds, cotton, maize, millets, vegetables, and spices in 2024-25. This shift helps in improving soil health, enhancing farmers' incomes and promoting sustainable agriculture.

3.3.4 Pulses including mung, gram, urad, arhar and lentil among others are climate resilient and protein rich crops. They are becoming an increasingly important part of the State's cropping pattern. These crops together accounted for a share of 23 per cent of GCA in 2024-25. Their area increased by 10.7 per cent, from 19 lakh hectares in 2020-21 to 21 lakh hectares in 2024-25 (Table 3.2). Area under Millets also increased significantly by 62.7 per cent to 2.7 lakh hectares during the same period. This growth was supported by Shree Anna Abhiyan which focuses on revitalizing millet cultivation among small and marginal farmers, especially in rainfed regions. These efforts not only support agricultural diversification but also contribute to improved nutrition and sustainable farming practices in the State.

3.3.5 Cotton acreage grew by 39.3 per cent in the last five years, reaching an all-time high of 2.39 lakh hectares in 2024-25. Provision of price support and government procurement have been instrumental in achieving this progress. Along with this, programs like the Technology Mission, Intensive Agriculture Programme, and National Food Security Mission (NFSM) are being implemented to support cotton farmers. This is expected to encourage more farmers to take up cotton cultivation in future.

3.3.6 Horticulture-based farming systems have also gained significant momentum in Odisha. They are high value crops and play a vital role in doubling farmers' income. The State has brought 7.91 lakh hectares under vegetable cultivation, 3.75 lakh hectares under fruits and 2.27 lakh hectares under spices cultivation in 2024-25. This marks an area increase of 15.3 per cent, 8.5 per cent, and 33.2 per cent, respectively from 2020-21 (Table 3.2), reflecting a steady transition toward diversified and market-oriented agriculture. This expansion is critical for increasing farm incomes and meeting growing consumer demand for high-value horticultural produce.

Table 3.2: Growth of Agricultural and Allied Sector at Constant Prices, in per cent

Crops	Area (in lakh hectares)			Share in GCA (%)	
	2020-21	2024-25	Percent change	2020-21	2024-25
Paddy	40.29	41.24	2.3	47.2	44.4
Pulses	19.03	21.07	10.7	22.3	22.7
Maize	2.60	3.02	15.8	3.1	3.3
Millets	1.66	2.71	62.7	2.0	2.9
Cotton	1.71	2.39	39.3	2.0	2.6
Potato	0.25	0.41	64.2	0.3	0.4
Vegetables	6.86	7.91	15.3	8.0	8.5
Fruits	3.46	3.75	8.5	4.1	4.0
Spices	1.70	2.27	33.2	2.0	2.4

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Government of Odisha



3.4 CROP AND HORTICULTURE PRODUCTION

A. Foodgrain production

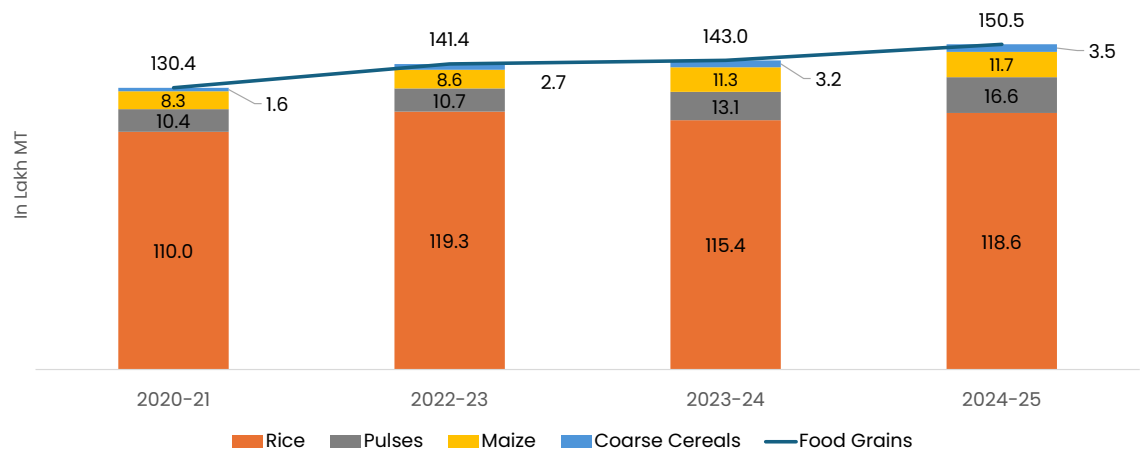
3.4.1 Odisha has emerged as a foodgrain surplus state and achieved a record food grain production of 150 lakh MT in 2024-25. This is a notable achievement despite the setbacks of natural calamities like cyclone and unseasonal rains in 2024. Between 2020-21 and 2024-25, the State's food grain production grew at a compound annual growth rate of 3.6 per cent (Figure 3.3).

3.4.2 Odisha is among the major rice producing states, accounting for about 6 per cent of the country's rice production. 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 the spread of scientific practices and the transfer of technology. Programmes such as the CM-Kisan cash transfers, provision of quality inputs, and the Samrudha Krushak initiative also played a pivotal role in increasing rice production.

3.4.3 The State also showcased significant improvement in maize production in 2024-25. Maize production in Odisha stood at 11.7 lakh MT in 2024-25, increasing at a CAGR of 9 per cent since 2020-21 (Figure 3.3). This growth was largely supported by the State's flagship initiative Mukhyamantri Maka Mission. The objective of the mission is to expand area under maize cultivation and promote cluster-based production.

3.4.4 The production of coarse cereals also grew significantly at a high CAGR of 21.3 per cent between 2020-21 and 2024-25. This improvement can primarily be attributed to the increased expansion of area under millet cultivation driven by targeted initiatives such as Shree Anna Abhiyan. Along with this, the pulses production also increased from 10.4 lakh MT in 2020-21 to 16.6 lakh MT in 2024-25 at 12.3 per cent CAGR, reflecting diversification and productivity gains.

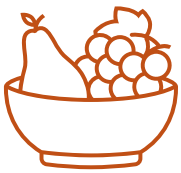
Figure 3.3: Food grain production in Odisha



Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Government of Odisha

B. Horticulture production

3.4.5 Horticulture based farming systems have gained prominence for augmenting farmer incomes. Government of Odisha through several targeted missions including Jackfruit Mission, Floriculture Mission, Mushroom Mission and Spices Mission etc is encouraging the production of various horticultural crops. Along with this, dedicated state plan schemes like Support for FPOs, Promotion of Entrepreneurship for Women SHG in Horticulture and Support for Post-Harvest Management and Marketing in Horticulture are also being implemented.



3.4.6 Vegetable production in Odisha reached 111.02 lakh MT in 2024-25 from 97.5 lakh MT in 2020-21. Key vegetables being grown in the State in terms of their contribution to total vegetable production include- Brinjal (19.9 per cent), Tomato (13.6 per cent), Cabbage (11.9 per cent), Cauliflower (6.7 per cent), Okra (6.2 per cent), Pumpkin (5.7 per cent), Potato (4.4 per cent), Onion (4.0 per cent), and Sweet Potato (3.0 per cent). These vegetables put together account for a share of 75 per cent in total vegetable production in 2024-25 (Figure 3.4).

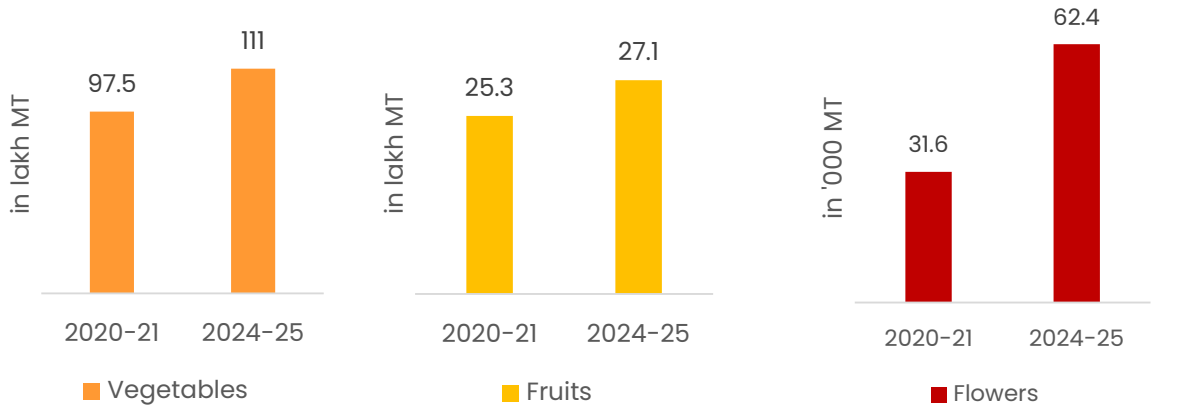
3.4.7 Odisha's fruit production increased from 25.3 lakh MT in 2020-21 to 27.2 lakh MT in 2024-25, supported by multiple government initiatives. Additionally, 28,000 hectares of fruit tree plantations was taken up under various schemes like MIDH, MGNREGS, and Non-Mission District Programme. Major fruits grown in Odisha include mango, banana, jackfruit, lemon, and guava. Mangoes lead fruit production, accounting for 34.3 percent of the State's total fruit production followed by banana (19.2 per cent) jackfruit (11.8 per cent), lemon (10.8 per cent) and guava (4.9 per cent). During 2024-25, 119.2 MT of mangoes produced in the State were exported to 10 countries, indicating a growing global demand.

3.4.8 Government of Odisha is promoting the cultivation of exotic fruits such as dragon fruit, avocado, strawberry, passion fruit, and apple-ber, which have strong market demand and

are rich in nutrients. An area expansion programme covering over 180 hectares has been implemented for these crops during 2024-25. Additionally, the Government is supporting strawberry cultivation on 40 hectares in Kotia, Koraput district, which is being developed as the State's strawberry hub.

3.4.9 Floriculture sector has been recognised as a "sunrise sector" with great export potential. Government of Odisha has launched the Floriculture Mission to make Odisha self-sufficient in loose flower production, improve infrastructure, quality and promote modern practices. As a result, the 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 hectares in 2024-25 growing at a CAGR of 15.6 per cent from 5.6 thousand hectares in 2020-21 (Figure 3.4). 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. Marigold (60.9 thousand MT) recorded the highest production among loose flowers in 2024-25. Along with this, 4630.4 lakh cut flowers were also produced in 2024-25.

Figure 3.4: Horticulture production in Odisha



Source: Directorate of Horticulture, Government of Odisha



Box 3.1 : Odisha- Potential Future Hub of India's Edible Oil Industry

Increasing urbanization and rising per capita incomes are expected to increase the demand for edible oils. India faces a substantial gap between the domestic demand and supply of edible oil. Based on projections by NITI Aayog in its report, titled, "Pathways and Strategy for Accelerating Growth in Edible Oil towards Goal of Atmanirbharta", under the static approach, this gap is expected to reach 141 lakh tonnes in 2030. Odisha can play a pivotal role in narrowing India's edible oil demand-supply gap by enhancing oilseed production, improving yields, and leveraging secondary oilseed resources.

Odisha has the potential to become a major hub for oilseed and edible oil production in India. With 10 diverse agro-climatic zones, the state offers favorable conditions for cultivating a variety of oilseeds, including secondary oilseed crops. Its strategic location in eastern India, featuring a long coastline, enhances trade opportunities and connectivity with East Asia, the Pacific, and neighboring countries like Bangladesh and Nepal. Coupled with strong economic growth, business-friendly policies, a large workforce, and pro industrial incentives, Odisha is well-positioned to play a key role in India's edible oil industry.

As of 2024-25, Odisha has an oilseed cultivation area of 5.6 lakh hectares, producing 6.2 lakh tonnes of oilseeds. Groundnut is the dominant crop, accounting for 67 per cent of the total oilseed production, followed by mustard (12 per cent) and sesame (10 per cent). While the state's overall oilseed productivity is lower than the national average, yields for groundnut and sunflowers are at par or exceed the national levels, indicating strong potential for growth in the sector. With limited scope for expansion in traditional oilseed-producing states, there is a pressing need to diversify cultivation to non-traditional regions. Odisha, presents a significant opportunity due to favorable agro-climatic conditions and focused government support.

Table 3.3: Area, Production and Yield of key oilseeds in Odisha, 2024-25

Oilseeds	Area ('000 Ha)	Production (000'MT)	Yield Rate (Qtl./Hect.)
Groundnut	195.3	418.3	21.4
Sesamum	152.4	64.6	4.2
Rape seed and mustard	128.8	76.1	5.9
Caster seeds	6.1	4.5	7.3
Other oilseeds	79.1	56.8	7.2
Total Oilseeds	561.8	620.2	11.0

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Government of Odisha

The State also has significant potential to tap into secondary sources of vegetable oil such as oil palm, rice bran, and cottonseed, which align well with the state's cropping patterns. In 2024-25, the state produced 118.6 lakh tonnes of paddy, 8.2 lakh tonnes of cotton, and 40,250 tonnes of oil palm, highlighting opportunities to utilize these by-products to meet growing vegetable oil demand. To further this, Odisha has launched several initiatives promoting crop diversification and encouraging cultivation of oilseeds in rice fallow areas.

The state has also prioritized agro-industrial development by establishing Mega Food Parks and Agro-Processing Clusters equipped with ready-to-use, plug-and-play infrastructure. These facilities lower entry barriers for processors, accelerate time-to-market, and foster cluster-based growth that enhances logistics and supply chain efficiency. Research and extension institutions like Odisha University of Agriculture and Technology (OUAT), ICAR institutes, and Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) play a critical role in improving farmer productivity, promoting best practices, and facilitating technology transfer, positioning Odisha as a hub for oilseed innovation.



Geographically, Odisha's location along the eastern economic corridor offers strategic proximity to major consumption centers such as Kolkata, Chennai, and Visakhapatnam, reducing logistics costs and transit times for edible oil producers. The presence of multiple ports, including Paradip, supports both the import of crude edible oils for refining and the export of value-added products. Odisha's cost-effective and underutilized processing capacity, along with growing local demand, makes it an attractive destination for both domestic processors and export-oriented units.

3.5 INPUT MANAGEMENT

A. Seed Supply

3.5.1 Quality seed is a critical agricultural input for successful crop production, directly impacting germination, plant health, and yield. Using high-quality seeds ensures consistency, vigor, and better resistance to environmental stress and diseases. Seed Replacement Rate (SRR) of various crops in Odisha has improved over time (Table 3.4). SRR represents the proportion of a crop's sown area planted with certified or quality seeds rather than saved seeds from previous harvests. Therefore, a higher SRR usually indicates a higher adoption of improved varieties that are more productive and climate resilient. As of 2024-25, only Bengalgram and maize have SRRs exceeding 50 per cent in Odisha. This highlights the need for implementation of focused initiatives to boost SRR in paddy, oilseeds, and other key crops.

Table 3.4: Seed Replacement Rate in Odisha

Crops	2023-24	2024-25
Bengalgram	34.53	85.18
Maize	59.25	56.68
Field pea	22.69	37.73
Mustard & Rapeseed	22.47	33.33
Paddy	27.65	28.31
Moong	17.04	24.65
Biri	11.73	19.44
Sesame	5.18	18.74
Ragi	17.02	18.02
Groundnut	6.56	9.36
Arhar	6.54	8.91
Niger	2.49	3.26

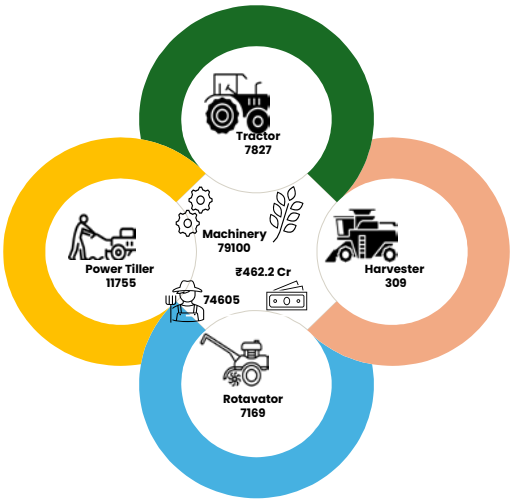
Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Government of Odisha

3.5.2 Government of Odisha have established dedicated institutions and launched flagship initiatives to increase the supply of quality seeds to farmers. Odisha State Seeds Corporation Ltd. (OSSC) is the nodal agency responsible for production, procurement, processing and supply of quality seeds to farmers in Odisha. 'Seed Village Programme,' known as 'Mo Bihana Yojana,' is being implemented to promote the production of certified paddy and non-paddy seeds through registered seed growers. As of 2024-25, there are a total of 261 seed processing plants in Odisha operating with a combined processing capacity of 789 tonnes per hour (TPH). During 2024-25, the State produced about 2.68 lakh quintals certified seeds, including 1.83 lakh of paddy and 0.85 lakh quintals of non-paddy seeds.

B. Farm Mechanisation

3.5.3 Farm mechanization is important for increasing agricultural productivity, reducing labor drudgery, and ensuring efficient use of resources. It also helps mitigate labour shortages and enhances the overall sustainability of farming operations[1]. Government of Odisha has been encouraging farmers to adopt farm machinery by offering subsidies. Financial assistance ranging from 40-50 per cent for general farmers and 50-60 per cent for SC/ST and women farmers. Additionally, a subsidy of 75 per cent is being offered to Women Self-Help Groups (WSHGs) in the State to purchase and rent various farm equipment. Furthermore, the State has developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to test, certify, and improve agricultural implements and machinery focusing on women-centric ergonomic parameters and occupational hazards[2]. Apart from this, Regional melas at various levels are also being organized to create awareness about various farm mechanization programmes in the State.

Figure 3.5: Purchase of farm implements under subsidy



Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Government of Odisha

3.5.4 A subsidy of INR 462.2 crores was released during the year 2024-25 for purchasing farm implements. During same year, 79100 farm machines have been supplied to 74605 farmers. The farm machines included 11755 power tillers, 7827 tractors, 7169 rotavators and 309 harvesters (Figure 3.5).



[1] Jena, P. R., & Tanti, P. C. (2023). Effect of farm machinery adoption on household income and food security: evidence from a nationwide household survey in India. Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems, 7, 922038.
[2] Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) for Women-Centric Ergonomic Testing of Agricultural Machinery (2025), Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment, Government of Odisha.

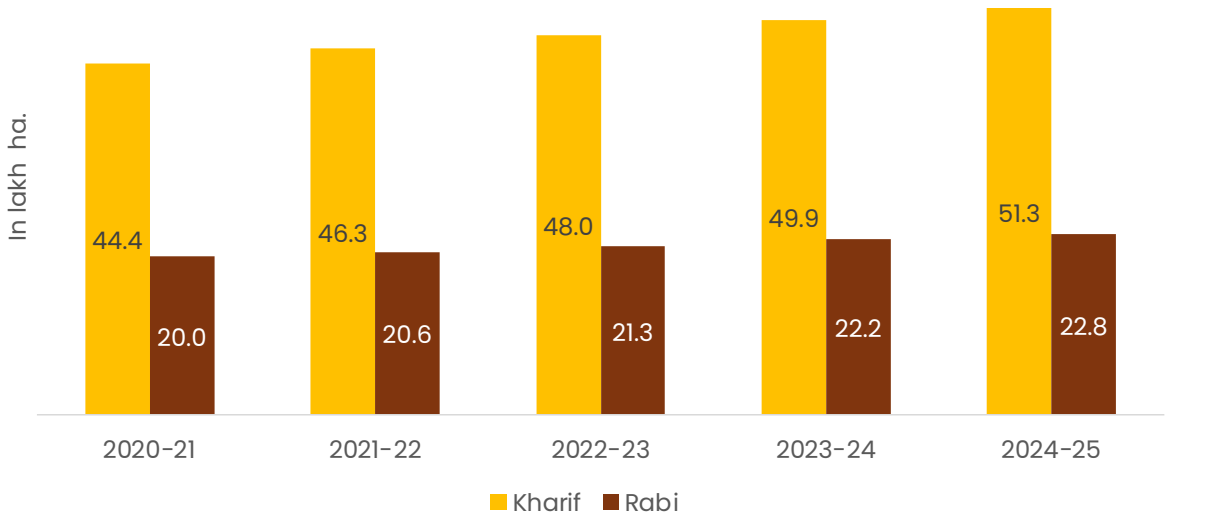
C. Irrigation

Under Jaladhra, A total 2650 numbers of farm ponds will be tacken up during 2024-25 to 2026-27 covering six districts.

3.5.5 Irrigation is a key agricultural input that ensures a reliable water supply, enabling consistent crop growth and higher yields. It reduces dependence on unpredictable rainfall and supports multiple cropping, thereby enhancing farm productivity and income. Government of Odisha is committed to strengthening irrigation infrastructure and improving access to dependable water resources for farmers. During the year 2024-25, key irrigation projects such as Ghatkeswar Dam, Kusumi and Sandul Barrages, two megalift irrigation projects in Malkangiri and construction of 367 new check dams have been completed.

3.5.6 The Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) in Odisha has been on a rising trend over the past few years. Between 2020-21 and 2024-25, the State's irrigation potential including both Kharif and Rabi crop seasons has increased from 64.4 lakh ha to 74.2 lakh ha (Figure 3.6). During the same period, the irrigation potential created during Kharif and Rabi crop seasons expanded by 7 lakh ha and 2.8 lakh ha respectively. With this irrigation potential, close to 80 per cent of the State's Gross Cropped Area can be irrigated. But only 62.5 per cent of irrigation potential created is being utilized necessitating targeted efforts for improvement.

Figure 3.6: Irrigation Potential Created (IPC) during Kharif and Rabi seasons in Odisha



Source: Department of Water Resources, Government of Odisha

3.5.7 Among the various sources of irrigation in 2024-25, minor lift irrigation which involves using pumps to draw water accounted for the largest share. It constituted a share of 34 per cent of the total irrigation potential created (IPC). Major and medium irrigation projects, such as dams and canal systems, together contributed 32 percent. Minor flow irrigation, dependent on natural water flow without mechanical assistance, made up 12 percent of the irrigation potential. Mega lift irrigation projects added 4 percent, while the remaining 18 percent came from other sources. The significant share of minor lift irrigation can be attributed to its ease of operation and

relatively low cost. Additionally, minor lift irrigation plays a crucial role during the Rabi season, helping farmers irrigate their crops efficiently when water availability in rivers and dams fluctuates.

3.5.8 Micro-irrigation is a modern and efficient method of supplying water directly to the roots of plants through drippers, sprinklers, and foggers. Odisha is steadily expanding its micro-irrigation coverage under the centrally sponsored scheme 'Per Drop More Crop,' which is part of the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY). In 2024–25, approximately 23,207.14 hectares across the State were brought under micro-irrigation. The State has set a long-term target to increase micro-irrigation coverage from the current 2 percent to 25 percent by 2047.

Box 3.2: Efficient Water Conservation and Management in Odisha



Water conservation is vital for sustaining agricultural production and ensuring water availability for various uses in Odisha. Recognizing this, the State Government has implemented several key initiatives to strengthen water conservation and enhance irrigation infrastructure.

A flagship initiative, the CHHATA scheme (Community Harnessing and Harvesting Rainwater Artificially from Terrace to Aquifer), promotes rooftop rainwater harvesting and groundwater recharge. During 2024-25, this scheme saw the installation of rooftop harvesting systems in 466 government buildings and 8,255 private buildings, significantly augmenting urban water conservation. Complementing this effort, the ARUA scheme (Artificial Recharge to Underground Aquifer) facilitated the creation of 528 recharge shafts, further improving groundwater replenishment across the State.

In rural and water-deficit areas, Odisha has focused on building and rehabilitating surface water storage through check dams and in-stream storage structures under the Mukhyamantri Adibandha Tiari Yojana (MATY). To expand irrigation access, initiatives such as the installation of 2,375 Cluster Shallow Tube Wells (STWs) and 1,992 solar pump sets in 2024-25 facilitated irrigation coverage over 12,273 hectares of cultivable land. These infrastructure developments have not only improved water availability but also eased the pressure on groundwater resources.

Central to Odisha's long-term strategy is sustainable water management through watershed development, active community participation, and strong local governance via Pani Panchayats. In 2023, the State was honored with the Best State award for creating over 53,000 water conservation structures and renovating approximately 11,000 traditional water bodies. By 2024-25, Odisha had established 42,110 functional Pani Panchayats, covered 24.63 lakh hectares and engaging over 53 lakh farmers, including more than 12.5 lakh women. The irrigated area reached 25.07 lakh hectares, slightly exceeding coverage, indicating improved utilization and efficiency in irrigation management. Odisha also received the SKOCH Award 2024 for Ensuring Equity & Inclusion in Pani

Panchayat, highlighting the State's dedication to fostering equitable and participatory water governance.

Through these integrated efforts, Odisha has positioned itself as a model state for sustainable water conservation and governance. These initiatives not only support agricultural productivity but also build community resilience by ensuring equitable access to water resources for all.

D. Credit

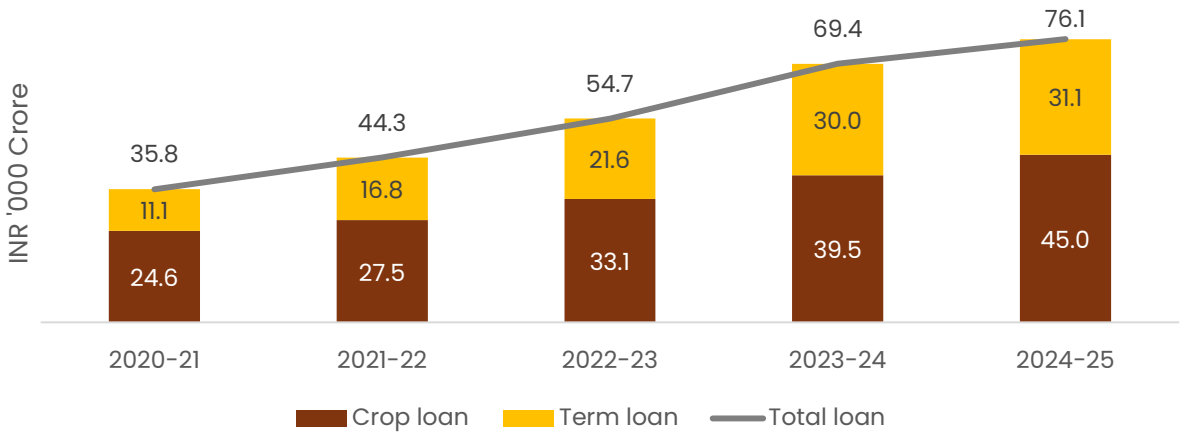


3.5.9 Credit plays a vital role in enabling farmers to purchase essential inputs, invest in agriculture-related assets and machinery, and adopt modern technologies. Government of Odisha is providing interest subvention on crop loans to ease the interest burden on farmers. Crop loans up to INR 1 lakh are being provided at zero interest rate and loans upto INR 3 lakhs at 2 per cent upon prompt repayment. Bhoomihina Agriculturist Loan and Resources Augmentation Model (BALARAM) scheme is also being implemented to provide loans without collateral to support landless farmers and sharecroppers. During 2024-25, INR 110.70 crores have been financed to 11948 groups under this scheme. Furthermore, 44.54 lakh Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) have been issued to provide timely, hassle free working capital credit for farmers.

3.5.10 Agricultural loans amounting to INR 76.1 thousand crores have been disbursed in Odisha during the year 2024-25. The agricultural loan disbursement in the State has grown at a CAGR of 20.8 per cent from INR 35.8 thousand crores in 2020-21 (Figure 3.7). The share of agricultural loans relative to the agriculture sector's output has also witnessed significant improvement from 30.6 per cent in 2020-21 to 45.1 per cent in 2024-25. This increased credit availability empowers farmers to invest in better quality farm inputs and technology, thereby leading to higher productivity and incomes.

3.5.11 Crop loans are usually short-term loans used for purchase of inputs and meeting other operational expenses. They constituted a share of 59.1 per cent of the total agricultural loans disbursed in 2024-25. Term loans, on the other hand are of long-term nature, utilized for buying machinery, farm equipment, irrigation systems, and livestock among others, accounted for a share of 40.9 per cent. Within the term loan, advances provided to allied sector constituted a share of 24.2 per cent, indicating a growing emphasis on livestock and fisheries sectors. It is worth noting that there has been an increase in the share of term loans over time from 31.2 per cent in 2020-21. This highlights that there is growing importance for capital investment and allied sector expansion in Odisha.

Figure 3.7: Agriculture Credit Disbursment in Odisha



Source: State Level Banker Committee (SLBC), Government of Odisha

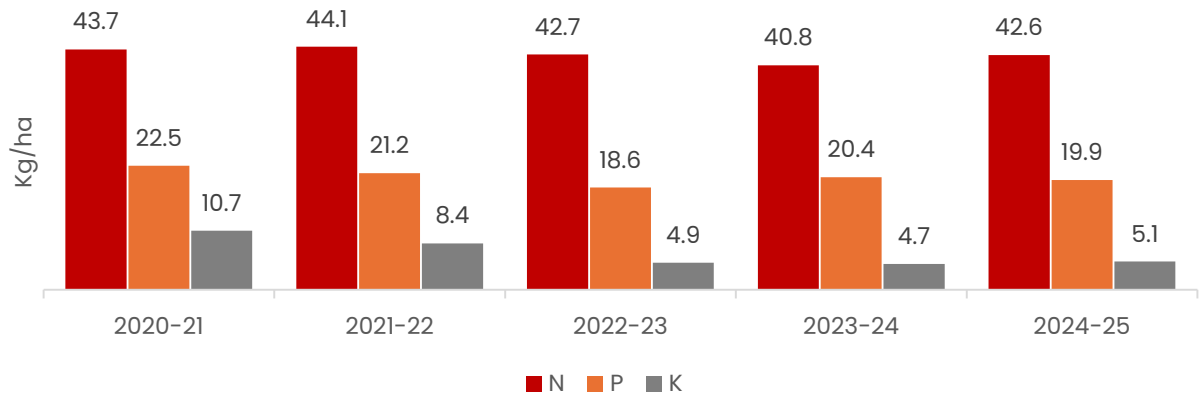
E. Fertilizers

3.5.12 Encouraging judicious usage of fertilizers is critical for optimizing crop yields while ensuring environmental sustainability. Government of Odisha is promoting the adoption of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM), an approach that combines the judicious use of chemical fertilizers together with organic manures and biofertilizers. This approach helps in maintaining good soil health and improving productivity. Soil Health Card programme is being implemented under which soil samples are collected from field and tested in laboratory. Upon testing, a soil health card is provided to farmers with recommendations on required quantities of fertilizers to be used in balanced doses. During the year 2024-25, 5.57 lakh Soil Health Cards were issued. Furthermore, green manuring of 'Dhanicha' is being promoted to minimize nitrogenous fertilizer dependence and improve organic status of soil. In 2024-25, around 51,126 hectares were brought under this green manure cultivation.

3.5.13 Fertilizer consumption, including Nitrogen, Potassium and Phosphorus per hectare of land in Odisha has grown modestly from 76.9 kg/ha in 2020-21 to 78.2 kg/ha in 2024-25. This modest increase reflects ongoing efforts to enhance soil fertility and crop productivity through balanced nutrient application. Per hectare consumption of Nitrogen, Phosphorus and Potassium stood at 42.6 kgs, 19.9 kgs and 5.1 kgs respectively in 2024-25 (Figure 3.8).



Figure 3.8: Fertilizer Consumption in Odisha



Note: N: Nitrogen, P: Phosphorus, and K: Potassium
Source: Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Government of Odisha

3.6 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING AND PROCUREMENT

A. Procurement

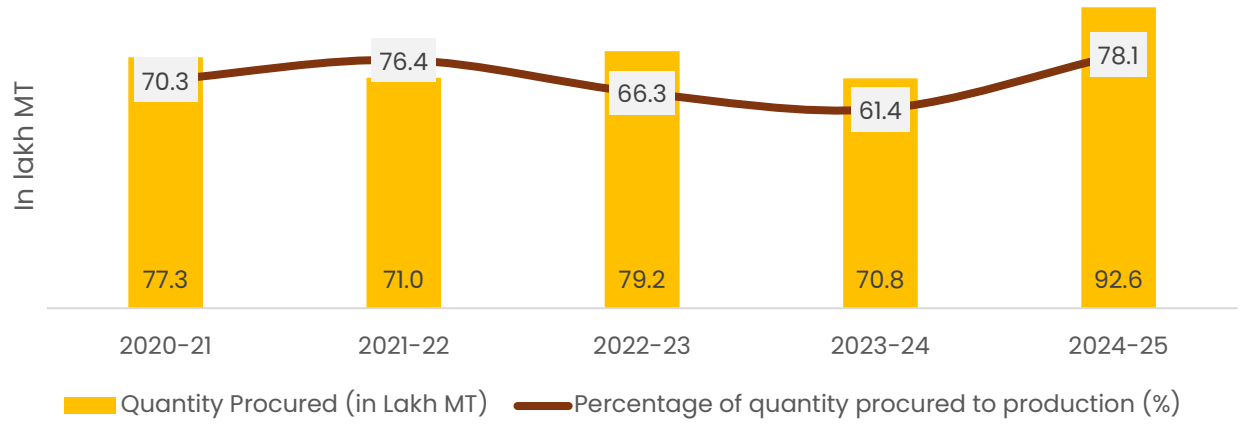
Paddy Procurement

3.6.1 Government of Odisha procures paddy directly from farmers at a Minimum Support Price (MSP) to safeguard them from distress sale and ensure fair income. Currently, an MSP of INR 2300 per quintal along with additional input assistance of INR 800 per quintal is being provided to farmers in the State. Paddy procurement in Odisha is primarily managed by the Odisha State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd (OSCSC) and supported by Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS), Women Self-Help Groups (WSHG) and Pani Panchayats. During 2024-25, 92.6 lakh metric tonnes of paddy have been procured from over 19.73 lakh farmers and INR 21.3 thousand crores have been paid as an MSP and INR 7.14 thousand crores as input assistance. This procurement accounts for about 78 per cent of the total paddy produced in the state, up from 61 per cent in 2023-24 (Figure 3.9).

3.6.2 Currently, OSCSC manages 6.73 lakh metric tonnes (LMT) of storage, while FCI uses 6.54 LMT for Custom Milled Rice (CMR). Odisha's storage infrastructure includes godowns owned by OSCSC, FCI, Odisha State Warehousing Corporation, and Central Warehousing Corporation, along with private facilities developed under Central and State Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) schemes. To accommodate increasing procurement, the State has initiated an additional 10 LMT storage capacity under the PEG scheme, supplementing proposed CWC and FCI capacities.

3.6.3 Several initiatives are being undertaken to improve transparency in paddy procurement. Odisha has introduced a Vehicle Tracking System (VTS) during Rabi procurement to track vehicles from procurement centers to Fair Price Shops. The State is also deploying AI-based Grain Analyzers across high volume Paddy Procurement Centers to maintain consistent quality standards. Along with this, 100 per cent field verification is being carried out using satellite imagery to cross-check actual cultivation with registered land details. Additionally, data from the Agri Stack is used as a second verification layer through API integration.

Figure 3.9: Paddy Procurement in Odisha



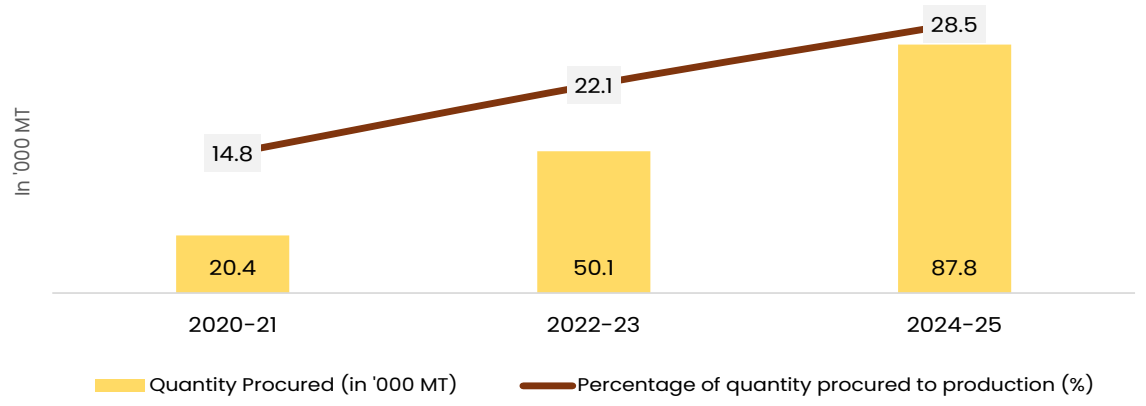
Source: Department of Food, Supplies and Consumer Welfare, Government of Odisha

Procurement of Ragi

3.6.4 Government of Odisha is undertaking the procurement of Ragi at MSP through the Tribal Development Cooperative Corporation of Odisha Limited (TDCCOL). Currently, the State is also offering an additional incentive of INR 210 per quintal over the MSP of INR 4290. In the year 2024-25, Government has procured a total of 87.8 thousand MT of ragi from 73 thousand farmers across 30 districts of Odisha. It accounts for about 28.5 per cent of State's total ragi production (Figure 3.10). Ragi procurement in absolute terms has more than doubled from 39.9 thousand MT in 2023-24. Furthermore, for the first time, Odisha supplied over one lakh quintals of ragi to Andhra Pradesh and the Andaman & Nicobar Islands, demonstrating the growing demand and market reach of the State's ragi production.

3.6.5 To enhance transparency in ragi procurement, Odisha has introduced Aadhaar-linked registration with biometric authentication. Currently, 259 entities, including Primary Agricultural Cooperative Societies (PACS), Large Area Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPCS), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), and Women Self-Help Groups (WSHGs), are registered under the Millet Mission to support small farmers through the MPAS portal. In 2024–25, 130 FPOs were empaneled as block-level agencies.

Figure 3.10: Ragi Procurement in Odisha



Source: Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Ltd.

Procurement of other key crops

3.6.6 Besides paddy and ragi, procurement of key crops like pulses, oilseeds, maize and cotton is also being undertaken to promote cultivation of a wider range of crops among farmers. Odisha State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd (MARKFED) manages the procurement of oilseeds and pulses on behalf of the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd (NAFED). During the Rabi Season 2024-25, Odisha procured 10,292 MT of green gram, 1895 MT of groundnuts, 266 MT of black gram and 50.4 MT of sunflower.

3.6.7 Cotton Procurement in Odisha is handled by MARKFED and Cotton Corporation of India. During 2024-24, 11.54 lakh quintals were procured. These procurement efforts are contributing to a steady increase in cotton acreage in the State. In addition to this, 17.2 lakh quintals of maize have also been procured during the same period.

B. Marketing Infrastructure



3.6.8 Agricultural marketing infrastructure comprises essential facilities such as marketplaces, storage units, logistics, and communication networks that support the effective selling and distribution of agricultural products. A well-developed infrastructure enhances market efficiency, minimizes post-harvest losses, ensures fair prices, and strengthens farmers' access to broader markets.

3.6.9 Odisha State Agricultural Marketing Board serves as the apex body supervising all Regulated Market Committees (RMCs) to promote systematic agricultural marketing in the state. The state has 66 RMCs which manage 54 principal yards, 428 sub-yards, 149 Gram Panchayat markets, and 42 Krushak Bazars involved in agri-marketing. Over the years, OSAM and RMCs played a key role in improving farmers' incomes, promoting market linkages, and empowering women self-help groups through strategic partnerships and initiatives.

Storage Infrastructure

At least one cold storage in each of the 58 sub-divisions of the State to be developed through entrepreneurs.

3.6.10 Cold storage infrastructure is vital for preserving the quality and extending the shelf life of perishable agricultural and horticultural products. It helps reduce post-harvest losses, maintains freshness, and ensures year-round availability, which stabilizes market supply and prices. There are 35 operational cold storages in the State (33 private and 2 government-run) as of 2025. To strengthen the State's Cold Storage Infrastructure, the Government has initiated the "Financial Assistance to Cold Storages" scheme in 2025 with an aim to establish at least one cold storage facility in each of the 58 sub-divisions. A total of INR 252 crores has been allocated for the scheme for a period of five years from 2025-26 to 2029-30. The scheme will support entrepreneurs in land acquisition, building construction, interest subvention, working capital, electricity tariff subsidies, and revitalization of non-functional cold storage facilities.

3.6.11 Mandies provide a structured and regulated platform for farmers to sell their produce. As of March 2025, Odisha had a total of 3981 mandis spread across the 30 districts. In a period of two years (2025-26 to 2026-27), the State plans to develop 38 model mandis. Odisha Government has also established cold rooms to preserve the quality of perishable agricultural produce immediately after harvest. As of 2024-25, 239 solar cold rooms with a total capacity of 1795 MT have been set up. In addition, 100 small infrastructure development proposals for satellite mandis are planned to be set up across the State.

3.6.12 A multi-purpose godown or warehouse serves as a central hub for storing agricultural products and strengthening the food supply system. It provides safe storage for crops like maize, cotton, and coconut. The State plans to build 128 godowns with 250 MT capacity each at PACS/LAMPS level to improve storage facilities in rural areas. The Government has also planned to establish 28 integrated pack houses to centralize post-harvest activities such as sorting, grading, packing and storage.

Integrated Marketing through e-NAM

3.6.13 The Electronic National Agriculture Market (e-NAM) is a nationwide digital trading platform that connects existing APMC mandis to create a unified market for agricultural commodities. It enables farmers to sell produce across the country transparently at competitive prices, with seamless online payments. All 66 Regulated Market Committees (RMCs) in Odisha have been integrated with e-NAM, featuring e-platforms and e-trading facilities in selected mandis. As of December 2025, the platform registered 4.19 lakh farmers, 641 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), and 9,888 traders, with over 24,263 e-payments totaling INR 5.05 thousand crore. During 2024-25, 70.8 lakh quintals valued at INR 1,828.28 crores of commodities were traded on e-NAM in Odisha benefiting 41.8 thousand farmers. Farmers have reported high satisfaction due to the prompt disbursal of payments via the e-NAM system.

Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)

3.6.14 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) are producer-led entities that help farmers leverage collective bargaining power and economies of scale. India has around 8,000 registered FPOs. Odisha is among the top 10 states in the country, with 1781 registered FPOs as

of March 2025 representing approximately 0.9 million producer farmers. FPOs primarily focus on agriculture and allied activities such as cultivation, livestock, fisheries, and non-timber forest products (NTFPs).

3.6.15 The promotion and formation of FPOs in Odisha have been driven by multiple agencies. The central government's "Formation and Promotion of 10,000 FPOs" scheme has supported 448 FPOs in the state, while NABARD has promoted 434 FPOs. Additionally, the Department of Agriculture, Directorate of Horticulture, and various missions including the Odisha Livelihood Mission (OLM), NRLM, and Millet Mission, have collectively supported over 200 FPOs. Odisha's progressive FPO Policy of 2018 further underpins this growth by providing a structured framework for development.

3.6.16 Directorate of Horticulture and the Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment have signed 60 MOUs with agricultural corporations to support FPOs in procurement, value addition, marketing, and export activities. Notably, 13 such MOUs were signed during 2024-25 alone. These partnerships have enabled the marketing of agricultural produce of INR 126.67 crores over the last two years. Due to improved institutional market linkages, farmers associated with these FPOs have experienced a 13.4 to 17.5 per cent increase in price realization. Over 200 FPOs have been linked to private sector markets, enabling small and marginal farmers to access better opportunities.

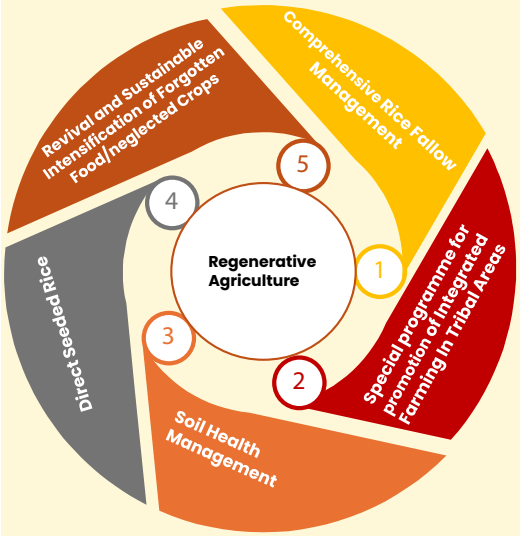
3.6.17 Directorate of Horticulture, in collaboration with the Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority (APEDA), has facilitated the export of approximately 119.2 metric tonnes of mangoes and fresh vegetables from Odisha to 10 countries across the Middle East and Europe. These exports, undertaken by 31 FPOs from 12 districts, marked a significant milestone with the first commercial shipment of fresh produce flagged off in May 2024.



3.6.18 Complementing these efforts, the Odisha government launched the "Support to Farmer Producer Organisations (FPOs)" scheme for 2023-24 to 2027-28. For this, INR 313.61 crore has been allocated to strengthen over 1,000 FPOs and benefit at least 3 lakh farmers. Furthermore, the government has also developed the FPO Odisha Portal, a one-stop platform offering comprehensive information to facilitate interaction among government agencies, private stakeholders, FPOs, and traders. As of 2024-25, 925 FPOs, more than 220 traders, five implementing agencies, and 29 Cluster-Based Business Organizations (CBBOs) have enrolled on the portal.

Box 3.3: Embracing Regenerative Agriculture for a Sustainable Future

Regenerative agriculture is a holistic farming approach designed to restore soil health, increase carbon sequestration, enhance biodiversity, improve water cycles, and promote ecological balance, all while strengthening farmers' livelihoods[3]. Recognizing the critical importance of these benefits, the Government of Odisha is actively promoting the adoption of various regenerative practices across the state. Through targeted programs, farmer training, and policy support, the State is working towards mainstreaming these sustainable methods to create resilient agricultural systems that sustain productivity, conserve natural resources, and contribute to climate change mitigation. Five of these key practices being adopted in the State have been briefly described below:



01 **Comprehensive Rice Fallow Management**
4.50 lakh hectares of area in Rabi season has been brought under CRFM benefitting 7.16 lakh farmers in 2024-25.

02 **Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming in Tribal Areas**
A total area of 7,377 hectares has been brought under intercropping methods, benefiting 40,000 farmers.

03 **Soil Health Management**
5.57 lakh Soil Health Cards were issued in 2024-25.

04 **Direct Seeded Rice**
Mechanized DSR with IWM has been implemented on 5,000 hectares across 15 districts in the state.

05 **Revival and sustainable Intensification of Forgotten Food/Neglected Crops**
Conserve and promote the diverse native landraces and traditional crops of the state, valued for their climate resilience, nutritional richness, salinity tolerance, and other beneficial traits 15 districts.

Comprehensive Rice Fallow Management (CRFM)[4] is a practice that promotes the utilisation of residual moisture left in rice fields post-harvest for cultivation of short duration pulse and oilseed crops. It helps in improving cropping intensity, rebuilds organic soil matter and aids crop diversification. As part of this initiative, farmers are being provided with high-quality seeds and other eco-friendly agricultural inputs for crop cultivation. During 2024-25, around 4.50 lakh hectares of area in Rabi season has been brought under CRFM benefitting 7.16 lakh farmers.

[3] Choudhari, P., Pasumarthi, R., Patil, M., Karanam, P., Singh, R., Sawargaonkar, G., ... & Jat, M. L. (2024). Compendium of regenerative agriculture: A guide to sustainable and resilient production systems.

[4] Dar, M. H., Kumara Charyulu, D., Davala, M. S., Sonkar, V. K., Pal, A., & Mayes, S. (2025). Comprehensive Project on Rice-Fallow Management (2023-2024).



Soil Health Card programme is being implemented under which soil samples are collected from field and tested in laboratory. Upon testing, a soil health card is provided to farmers with recommendations on required quantities of fertilizers to be used in balanced doses. During the year 2024-25, 5.57 lakh Soil Health Cards were issued. Odisha has also launched SAFAR (Soil Amendments to Reclaim Acid Soils of Odisha), which promotes the use of basic slag and fly ash as soil amendments, which supports a long-term productivity.



Special Programme for Promotion of Integrated Farming in Tribal Areas aims to create a connected system that combines crops, livestock, and subsidiary enterprises to maximize resource use and reduce environmental impacts. This initiative has been implemented in nine districts including Koraput, Rayagada, Gajapati, Nuapada, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj, and Malkangiri. A total area of 7,377 hectares has been brought under intercropping methods, benefiting 40,000 farmers.

Direct Seeded Rice (DSR): Rice is a major crop in Odisha, cultivated across diverse ecosystems. Traditional methods such as Puddled Transplanted Rice (PTR) and beushening are labor-intensive, costly, and less efficient. Mechanized Direct Seeded Rice (DSR) combined with Integrated Weed Management (IWM) reduces water usage, labor requirements, and greenhouse gas emissions. So far, mechanized DSR with IWM has been implemented on 5,000 hectares across 15 districts in the state.



Revival and Sustainable Intensification of Forgotten Food/Neglected Crops programme in Odisha aims to conserve and promote the diverse landraces and traditional crop varieties native to the State. These crops are valued for their climate resilience, nutritional value, salinity tolerance, and other beneficial traits. This initiative will be implemented across 25 blocks in 15 districts for period of five years. It aims to support farmers by providing assistance for adopting recommended practices and intercropping methods to revive these valuable traditional crops.

3.7 RISK MITIGATION

3.7.1 Climate change poses a significant and growing threat to agricultural development. Shifting weather patterns, increased frequency of extreme events, and unpredictable climatic conditions adversely affect crop production, soil health, and farmer livelihoods. In Odisha, its impacts have become increasingly evident through rising incidences of cyclones, heat waves, dry spells, unseasonal rains, and floods. The agriculture sector in the State has been vulnerable to climate-induced shocks such as cyclones, droughts, floods, and erratic rainfall patterns. Following unseasonal rainfall in December 2024, the government declared it a natural calamity, enabling relief to affected farmers from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). The State is also making

efforts to enhance its adaptive capacity through the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices, improved watershed management, and the development of drought- and flood-tolerant crop varieties. The State has also formulated a crop contingency plan to ensure timely supply of seeds and fertilizers during natural calamities. Furthermore, risk management is being strengthened by expanding crop insurance coverage under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY), issuing real-time weather advisories, and developing digital early-warning systems. Long-term sustainability is being pursued by promoting crop diversification, water-efficient irrigation infrastructure, and community-based groundwater governance.

3.7.2 Government of Odisha has prioritized the widespread implementation of crop insurance schemes such as PMFBY. Under this initiative, farmers are required to pay only a nominal fee of one rupee per application for coverage up to 2 hectares. It covers both sharecroppers and tenant farmers cultivating notified crops in designated areas. PMFBY in the State have been grouped into 6 clusters for smooth implementation of the scheme by insurance companies. The scheme protects farmers against crop failure due to natural calamities such as hailstorms, landslides, inundation, and post-harvest losses. For the 2024-25 season, approximately 22.42 lakh farmers were insured during Kharif and 1.81 lakh during Rabi, totaling 24.23 lakh farmers. Compensation amounting to INR 154.30 crores have been disbursed to 1.15 lakh affected farmers.

An exclusive Climate Resilience Cell has been established to support and revisit all departmental schemes through lens of institutionalize resilience in agri-food systems of the state.

3.7.3 Climate Resilience Cell (CRC) has been constituted to implement and monitor the Odisha Climate Change Action Plan. It is mandated to create a comprehensive database to support policy formulation related to climate change. CRC is responsible for identifying climate-sensitive, climate-proofing, and climate-resilient innovative approaches from both national and international sources. Upon identification, it also advocates for their adaptation within Odisha's agro-ecosystems with support from OUAT and ICAR institutes. Further, it also engages in crop weather monitoring activities and review of department schemes through a climate lens.

3.7.4 These efforts highlight Odisha's commitment towards building a climate-resilient and sustainable agricultural sector. By integrating innovative practices, robust risk management, and strong institutional support, the state aims to safeguard farmers' livelihoods and ensure long-term food security.

3.8 ORGANIC FARMING

3.8.1 Organic farming has emerged as a vital strategy for mitigating climate-related risks in agriculture due to its focus on sustainable and eco-friendly practices. Recognizing its importance, the Government of Odisha is actively promoting organic farming to reduce dependence on chemical fertilizers and enhance soil health. The state's efforts are centered around adopting natural inputs and traditional farming methods that support environmental sustainability and improve farmers' livelihoods.

3.8.2 Odisha Organic Farming Policy 2018 provides a robust framework to guide and support farmers transitioning from conventional to organic methods. This policy emphasizes the use of natural inputs and encourages practices that maintain ecological balance. The State is also implementing a centrally sponsored initiative Bhartiya Prakritik Krishi Paddhati (BPKP), sub-scheme of the Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), from 2022-23 in 24,000 hectares across 15 districts and 26 blocks. BPKP focuses on traditional indigenous farming techniques and promotes the recycling of farm biomass through mulching and the use of cow dung and urine formulations. To date, over 26,000 farmers have benefited from this scheme through direct financial incentives. As many as 26,833 farmers receive an incentive of INR 2,000 per hectare through DBT under this initiative.

3.8.3 Odisha has also launched the Odisha Balabhadra Jaivik Chasa Mission (BJCM), a state sector scheme targeting organic cultivation of both agricultural and horticultural crops in cluster mode. This mission primarily operates in eight districts with an estimated budget of INR 113.58 crore over five years (2025-26 to 2029-30). BJCM promotes chemical-free farming, post-harvest processing, and value-added marketing through community-based organizations. The usage of organically grown (chemical free) rice along with green gram for Shree Jagannatha temple kitchen is also being facilitated under this scheme. In line with this, the state government, in collaboration with the Sri Jagannath Temple Administration, has launched the 'Amruta Anna Yojana.' This initiative ensures that paddy grown organically by local farmers is used to prepare 'Kotha Bhoga' and 'Mahaprasad' offerings at the temple.

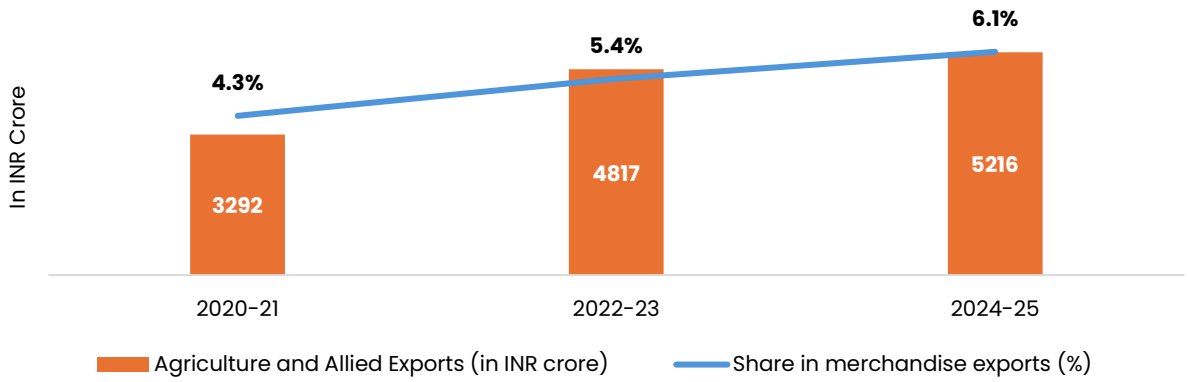
Box 3.4: Towards an Inclusive Agriculture Sector

The Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Empowerment (DAFE), supported by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), has established a Gender Responsive Cell (GRC) to address ongoing systemic gaps in gender integration. GRC's primary role is to develop a gender-responsive Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL) framework that institutionalizes gender considerations throughout planning, program design, implementation, and performance review. Additionally, the GRC will conduct comprehensive analyses of existing policies and programs, assist with gender budgeting and expenditure reviews. It will also create tools and indicators to evaluate how effectively gender priorities are being incorporated into resource allocation, implementation processes, and outcomes. By integrating gender inclusion into both upstream and downstream activities, the GRC aims to make gender a fundamental operational principle rather than an add-on. Its framework and approach will build on insights from IFPRI's ongoing Gender, Climate and Nutrition Integration Initiative (GCAN) being implemented in the state. Furthermore, the GRC supports Odisha's broader vision of establishing a Centre for Women-Led Development (CWLD) under the State Institute for Women and Children, serving as a sector-specific pilot to guide and stimulate broader institutional reforms. This transformative initiative paves the way for inclusive agricultural development, ensuring greater empowerment and participation of women farmers across the State.

3.9 AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED EXPORTS

3.9.1 Agriculture and allied sector exports in Odisha stood at INR 5.22 thousand crores in 2024-25, constituting a share of 3.3 per cent in the State's Agriculture and Allied Sector GVA. They have steadily increased over time reflecting the increasing demand for Odisha's agriculture and allied products in international markets. The exports increased at a CAGR of 12.2 percent from INR 3.3 thousand crores to INR 5.22 thousand crores between 2020-21 and 2024-25 (Figure 3.11). 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.

Figure 3.11: Agriculture and Allied Sector Exports in Odisha



Source: Directorate of Export Promotion and Marketing, Government of Odisha

3.9.2 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 (Table 3.5). 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.

Table 3.5: Composition of Agriculture and Allied Sector Exports in Odisha, 2024-25

Products	Value (in INR crore)	Share in Agriculture and allied Exports
Marine Products	4708	90.3%
Rice	468	9.0%
Processed Foods*	17	0.3%
Spices	15	0.3%
Fruits and Vegetables	3	0.06%
Cereals	2	0.04%
Cashew	2	0.04%
Dairy and Poultry	1	0.02%

**Processed foods include processed fruits and vegetables, cereal preparations and milled products.*
Source: DGCI&S, Kolkata, SEZ & STPI, Bhubaneswar

3.9.3 Odisha's diverse agro-climatic conditions support the cultivation of a wide range of agricultural commodities, including fruits, vegetables, spices, plantation crops, flowers, and medicinal herbs. Although their current production is limited, these commodities offer significant potential to expand horticulture, develop agro-processing industries and increase exports. The state has already demonstrated competitive strengths in several key commodities. Notably, Odisha holds a competitive advantage in six of the 20 export value chains identified nationally including rice, shrimp, coffee, spices, cashew, coconut, and mango. Despite the edge, their export performance leaves significant headroom for expansion. This would require the state to identify and address barriers across all stages right from input supply and production to aggregation, logistics, processing and exports for all key commodities.

During 2024-25, 47,839 ha, under aromatic and non-aromatic indigenous paddy cultivation have been promoted and benefiting 62,065 farmers.

3.9.4 Odisha ranks among India's leading rice producers, producing 119 lakh tonnes of paddy annually. Rice also occupies the second position in terms of value in the State's agriculture and allied export basket. Despite the high production, Odisha's rice exports account for only 0.4 per cent of India's total rice exports indicating scope for huge improvement. Odisha Vision 2036 and 2047 sets ambitious targets to increase the rice export value to INR 6,200 crore by 2036 and further to INR 10,000 crore by 2047. Achieving these goals will require focused efforts to produce exportable rice varieties, improve export infrastructure, wider district-level participation, and a robust value chain to boost productivity and market reach. To support this, the government has launched 'Promotion of Indigenous Aromatic and Non-Aromatic Paddy with Export Potential/Local Market' to promote aromatic and non-aromatic paddy varieties with export potential. In addition, Odisha is also formulating a comprehensive rice export policy to enhance quality standards, streamline export processes, and expand market access. These integrated measures can help in harnessing Odisha's rice production strengths to unlock significant export opportunities and economic growth.

3.10 LIVESTOCK

3.10.1 Livestock sector is a significant contributor to Odisha's economy. It constitutes a share of about 13.7 per cent of Agriculture and allied GVA and 2.7 per cent of the State's total GVA. The sector has grown at a CAGR of 6.6 per cent in the last decade. In the year 2025-26, as per advance estimates, livestock sector is projected to grow at 4.7 per cent. Increasing incomes along with shifting dietary preferences towards protein-rich foods is expected to further drive sector's growth.

3.10.2 The livestock sector plays a pivotal role in supplementing farmers' incomes, supporting rural livelihoods and promoting nutritional security. The earnings from the sector act as a safety net protecting farmers during unfavorable cropping seasons. Recognizing this importance, the Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income (DFI) has identified dairying, livestock, and poultry as high-growth sectors. The sector also holds significant employment potential, engaging around 12.4 lakh people in Odisha as of 2024[5].

[5] Derived from PLFS 2024 data by combining the workforce population engaged in NIC industry codes 01411, 01412, 01413, 01441, 01442, 01443, 01461, 01462, 01463, 01491, 01492, 01493, 01499 and 01620.

3.10.3 Odisha has a livestock population of 181.7 lakhs i.e. 3.4 per cent of India's total livestock population as per the 20th Livestock Census. The State is home to 99 lakh cattle, 64 lakh goats, 13 lakh sheep, 4.58 lakh buffaloes and 1.35 lakh pigs. Cattle constitute the largest segment of Odisha's livestock population, accounting for 54.5 per cent of the total followed by small ruminants i.e. goats and sheep. The poultry population stood at 274 lakhs constituting a share of 3.2 per cent in India's total. The State ranks 10th in cattle and poultry and 9th in goat and sheep population in India. The number of households having cattle, buffalo and poultry in Odisha stood at 30.23 lakh, 0.93 lakh and 13.98 lakh respectively.

3.10.4 There is a growing demand for livestock and poultry products in Odisha. The monthly per capita consumption expenditure on milk, eggs and chicken in the State increased between 2011-12 and 2023-24 in both rural and urban areas. This rise reflects not only increased incomes but also changing dietary preferences towards protein-rich foods. Specifically, per capita expenditure on milk and milk-based products rose from INR 25.8 to INR 101.4 in rural areas and from INR 69.2 to INR 225.4 in urban areas (Table 3.6). Per capita egg consumption has also increased during this period in both rural and urban areas. Monthly per capita expenditure on chicken witnessed the fastest growth, reflecting its popularity as a lean and versatile protein favored by both rural and urban consumers.

Table 3.6: Monthly per capita consumption expenditure on animal-based products in Odisha, in INR

Products	Rural		Urban	
	2011-12	2023-24	2011-12	2023-24
Milk & Milk based products	25.8	101.4	69.2	225.4
Eggs	4.9	20.2	6.8	20.1
Chicken	12.5	94.8	13.1	95.3

Note: Milk and milk-based products include liquid milk, milk powder, ghee, curd/yogurt, butter, ice-cream, paneer, prepared sweets, cheese, and lassi or buttermilk.
Source: Household Consumption Expenditure Survey, various rounds

A. Milk Production



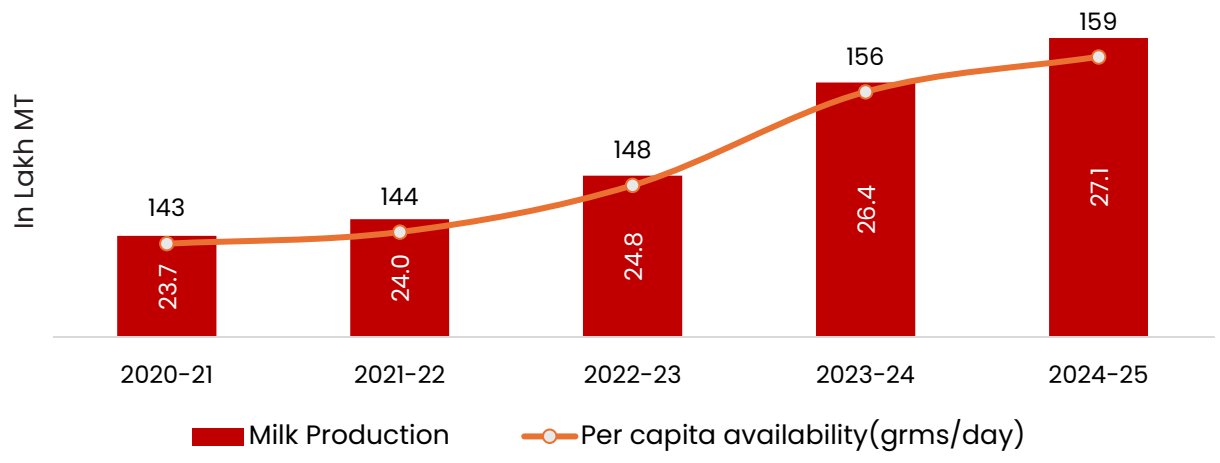
3.10.5 Odisha's milk production in 2024-25 stood at 27.1 lakh MT, constituting a share of 1.1 per cent in India's total milk production. Milk production in the State has increased at a CAGR of 3.4 per cent from 23.7 lakh MT in 2020-21 (Figure 3.12). However, this is lower than all-India growth of 4.2 per cent during the same period. This low growth in milk production can be attributed to low share of cross breed varieties and low yield. Although, the yield of both crossbreed and indigenous cows in Odisha have increased over time, they are still low when compared to all-India average. In 2024-25, the yield of crossbreed and indigenous cows in Odisha was 7.4 kgs and 1.7 kgs per day respectively. During the same year, the national averages were 9.1 kgs and 3.9 kgs per day respectively. Furthermore, the population of milch crossbreed cows, the varieties that exhibit higher lactation yields is low in Odisha. As per the latest livestock census,

these varieties constituted a share of only 7 per cent in total cattle population as against 13 percent at all-India level. The Government of Odisha is prioritizing the increase of high-yielding cow populations through several initiatives, including GOMATA (Goal for Management and Treatment of Animals) and Mukhyamantri Kamdhenu Yojana (MKY). The State has also implemented the artificial insemination programme to improve the genetic quality of cattle and buffaloes to enhance productivity and economic returns. During the financial year 2024-25, a total of 9.24 lakh Artificial Inseminations (AIs) were performed. Furthermore, 81 thousand artificial inseminations were performed using sex sorted semen benefitting 66 thousand farmers.

3.10.6 MKY is a flagship scheme launched in 2024 for a five-year period with a dedicated budget of INR 1,423.5 crores. The core objective of the programme is to double milk production in the State. It targets to benefit close to 15.5 lakh small and marginal dairy farmers, promoting livelihood enhancement and income generation. The scheme adopts a holistic approach to dairy development through eight key components, including Go-Palan Yojana, Buffalo Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (BEDS), Top-Up Subsidy for Commercial Dairy Farming, Female Calf Rearing Scheme, Go-Sampad Bima Yojana (cattle insurance), and the Fodder Entrepreneurship Development Scheme.

3.10.7 The state's per capita availability of milk has increased from 143 grams per day in 2020-21 to 159 grams per day in 2024-25. However, it is lower than the national average of 485 grams per day and below the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) recommendation of 300 grams per day. In terms of composition, cow milk accounts for a high share of 98 per cent in Odisha, followed by buffalo (1.3 per cent) and goat milk (0.7 per cent). In contrast, the composition at the national level is more balanced, with cow milk accounting for 53.1 per cent and buffalo milk constituting a share of 43.6 per cent. Therefore, there is a need to diversify the milk production portfolio to tap into the growing demand for buffalo milk, which is often preferred for certain dairy products for its higher fat and protein content. To encourage buffalo milk production, the State is offering subsidies for setting up small dairy units with improved buffalo breed under the Buffalo Entrepreneurship Development Scheme (BEDS).

Figure 3.12: Milk- Production and Per capita Availability



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

3.10.8 Government of Odisha is implementing the Fodder Entrepreneur Scheme (FES) under MKY. This initiative supports individual farmers in green fodder production, critical for meeting the nutritional needs of milch cows and improving milk yield. During the financial year 2024-25, the State distributed 2 lakh fodder seed minikits, covering 42,500 acres of land. Additionally, under the FES, 848 acres were brought under perennial fodder cultivation with financial assistance of INR 35,000 per acre. As a result of these efforts, fodder production in Odisha has seen a significant increase, rising from 18.7 lakh quintals in 2023-24 to 82 lakh quintals in 2024-25.

3.10.9 Dairy sector in Odisha is predominantly smallholder-based and organized largely through dairy cooperatives under the Odisha State Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation (OMFED). These cooperatives play a critical role in improving farmer livelihoods by providing reliable market access and ensuring fair prices. As of 2024-25, there are 3920 functional Dairy Cooperative Societies with a membership of around 3.33 lakh farmers. In the same year, OMFED proudly supplied 1.58 lakh liters of high-quality Ghee to the sacred Shree Lord Jagannath Temple in Puri and Lord Lingaraj Temple in Bhubaneswar, reflecting its dedication to purity and excellence.

3.10.10 OMFED procured an average of 5.14 lakh liters of milk daily in 2024-25 up from 4.91 lakh liters in the previous year. OMFED and few private players manage significant volumes of milk processing in the state. However, a large unorganized sector persists. This highlights the need to expand cooperative membership, increase organized milk procurement, and promote value-added dairy products to unlock the sector's full growth potential.

Key Initiatives for Livestock Health Management

3.10.11 Livestock health management is vital for sustainable production, improved productivity, and efficient resource utilization. It safeguards farmers and consumers from zoonotic andfood-borne diseases, ensuring food security and livelihoods. Odisha has a robust animal healthcare infrastructure comprising 3,239 Livestock Aid Centers, 541 veterinary hospitals, 3,433 artificial insemination (AI) centers, and 314 Mobile Veterinary Units. The state employs 1110 veterinary doctors and 1,940 Livestock Inspectors to deliver accessible veterinary care at the grassroots level at present. In 2024-25, 154.3 lakh cases were treated, 9.82 lakh castrations performed, and 535.25 lakh vaccine doses administered to protect livestock from infectious diseases.

3.10.12 The State is also operating 314 Mobile Veterinary Units (MVUs) one in each block. These provide doorstep services including treatment, castration, vaccination, diagnostic testing, and awareness programs. These MVUs serve approximately one lakh farmers monthly, enhancing rural livestock health access.

3.10.13 The government has introduced Tele-Veterinary Services with a toll-free number (1962), now covering all 314 blocks, offering real-time veterinary consultations via video calls. Additionally, the Animal Ambulance Service operates in 14 urban areas across 11 districts, ensuring emergency care for stray and destitute animals.

3.10.14 Under the National Animal Disease Control Program (NADCP) in 2024-25, Odisha vaccinated 85.34 lakh animals against Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and 3.95 lakh calves against Brucellosis. The Critical Animal Disease Control Program (CADCP) vaccinated 74.93 lakh goats and sheep against Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and 1.26 lakh pigs against Classical Swine Fever (CSF).

Box 3.5: From Modest Earnings to Sustained Incomes: Gita's Success with MKY

Smt. Gita S. Khadiar from Dasamantpur village in Koraput district is a remarkable example of how the Mukhyamantri Kamdhenu Yojana (MKY) is transforming rural livelihoods in Odisha. Previously, Gita managed to rear one Cross Bred Jersey (CBJ) and one non-descript cow, which earned her an income of INR 6,000 to 7,500 per month. After receiving guidance from the Block Veterinary Officer about the Go-Palan Yojana, a component of MKY, Gita invested in two Cross Bred Holstein Friesian (CBHF) cows with the help of a government subsidy amounting to INR 1.61 lakhs. With firm support from her husband and proper animal husbandry practices, she now produces and sells around 20 liters of milk every day. This increased production has raised her monthly income substantially, now ranging between INR 24,000 to 25,000. This is a threefold increase from her earlier earnings. Gita's story showcases the positive economic impact of targeted government interventions like MKY. The scheme is empowering small and marginal dairy farmers by improving their livestock assets, enhancing productivity, and ensuring sustainable livelihoods. Through schemes like MKY, countless farmers in rural Odisha are now able to stabilize and improve their incomes, contributing to broader rural economic growth and poverty reduction.

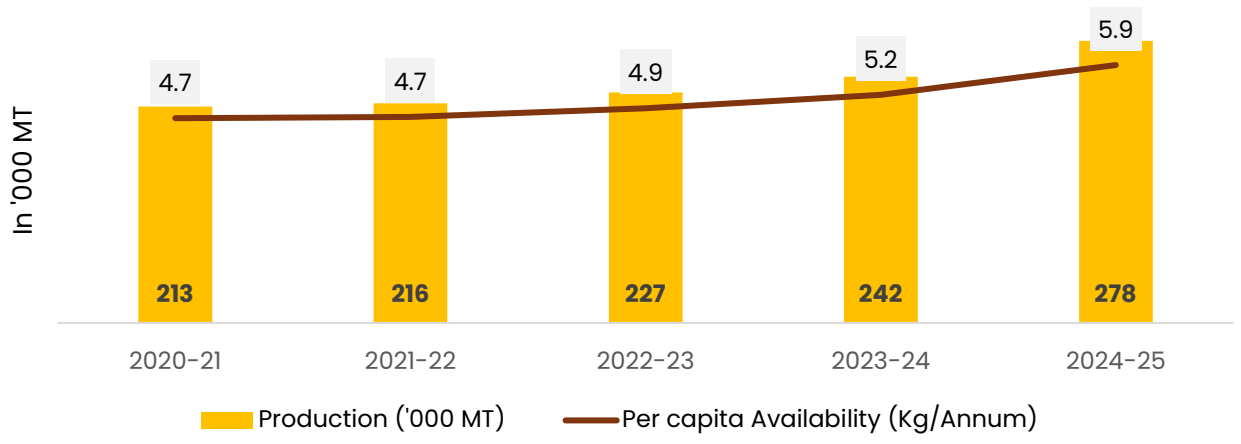


B. Meat Production

3.10.15 Meat Production in Odisha has steadily increased over time. It stood at 278 thousand MT in 2024-25, growing at a CAGR of 6.8 per cent from 213 thousand MT in 2020-21 (Figure 3.13). Notably, the meat production in the State has recorded a higher growth rate than all-India average in the last five years. The State accounted for a share of 2.6 per cent in India's total meat production in 2024-25. In terms of composition, poultry contributed the highest share of 61 percent in Odisha followed by goat (32 per cent), sheep (6 per cent) and pig (1 per cent). Odisha ranks 12th in poultry meat production in the country driven by the large-scale development of poultry hubs, the promotion of entrepreneurship, and strategic support for commercial, semi-commercial, and small-scale poultry units. The poultry meat production in Odisha has increased from 110 thousand MT in 2020-21 to 168 thousand MT in 2024-25 at a CAGR of 11.3 per cent. Further, there is also a growing demand for goat and sheep meat in the State influenced by evolving dietary preferences and rooted culinary traditions.

3.10.16 The per capita availability of meat in the State increased from 4.7 kgs per annum in 2020-21 to 5.9 kgs per annum in 2024-25. This is lower than the national average of 7.5 kgs per annum in 2024-25. To bridge this gap, there is need to encourage private sector investment, particularly in meat-producing animals. Further, embracing scientific and modern methods of meat animal production is vital to boost efficiency and quality. Additionally, establishing a robust processed meat industry presents a significant opportunity to add value, ensure steady meat supply, and offer consumers a wider variety of products.

Figure 3.13: Meat- Production and Per capita availability in Odisha



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

Box 3.6: Scaling Up Small Ruminant Farming to support rural livelihoods

Small ruminant farming, involving sheep, goats and pigs, plays a vital role in improving rural livelihoods and agricultural sustainability. These animals have high reproductive rates, and can thrive on limited and low-quality feed, making them ideal for smallholder farmers and landless populations. Small ruminants provide multiple benefits, they supply nutrient-rich milk and meat for human consumption, manure to improve crop production, and wool, hair, and skin for diverse industrial applications. During natural disasters such as droughts and floods, small ruminants provide a crucial source of livelihood and financial stability. With minimal initial investment and rapid reproduction, they allow farmers to earn steady income and accumulate wealth. Additionally, small ruminants exhibit unique qualities including superior thermoregulation, disease resistance, endurance for long-distance grazing, and high feed conversion efficiency. Their low environmental impact and resilience to climate stresses makes them a vital and sustainable part of livestock farming.

As per 20th Livestock Census, Odisha's small ruminant population stood at 78.1 lakhs, comprising 63.9 lakh goats, 12.8 lakh sheep and 1.4 lakh pigs. In 2024-25, they constituted a share of 39 per cent and 0.7 per cent in the State's total meat and milk production. There is an increasing demand for goat and sheep meat in Odisha, influenced by dietary diversity and rooted culinary choices. Recognizing the importance of small ruminants as a dependable income source for small and marginal farmers, the Government of Odisha has initiated several promotion measures. Small Animal Development sub-scheme under the Prani Sampad Samruddhi Yojana (PSSY) has been initiated to support goat and sheep farming. This scheme offers a 60 percent subsidy to individuals from weaker sections and 50 percent subsidy for the general category to rear goats, sheep, and pigs.

Odisha is the first state in India to launch a statewide artificial insemination program for goats, using semen from indigenous breeds such as Black Bengal and Ganjam, through the Small Animal Breeding Policy. This landmark initiative aims to enhance meat production through systematic genetic improvement and is part of broader efforts to meet the growing demand for meat and related products. During 2024-25, 48,560 goats belonging to 26,809 farmers were inseminated. These comprehensive initiatives highlight Odisha's commitment to strengthening the small ruminant sector. By combining genetic improvement, targeted subsidies, and inclusive support for marginalized groups, the state is well-positioned to meet growing demand while enhancing the resilience and prosperity of its farming communities.

C. Egg Production

3.10.17 Eggs are valued for their high-quality protein and essential nutrients such as Vitamins B12 and D and help in meeting the recommended dietary allowances (RDA). Egg Production in Odisha has grown impressively since 2020-21. Odisha ranked 10th in India in egg production and accounts for about 3 percent 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 per annum at an impressive CAGR of 13.8 per cent (Figure

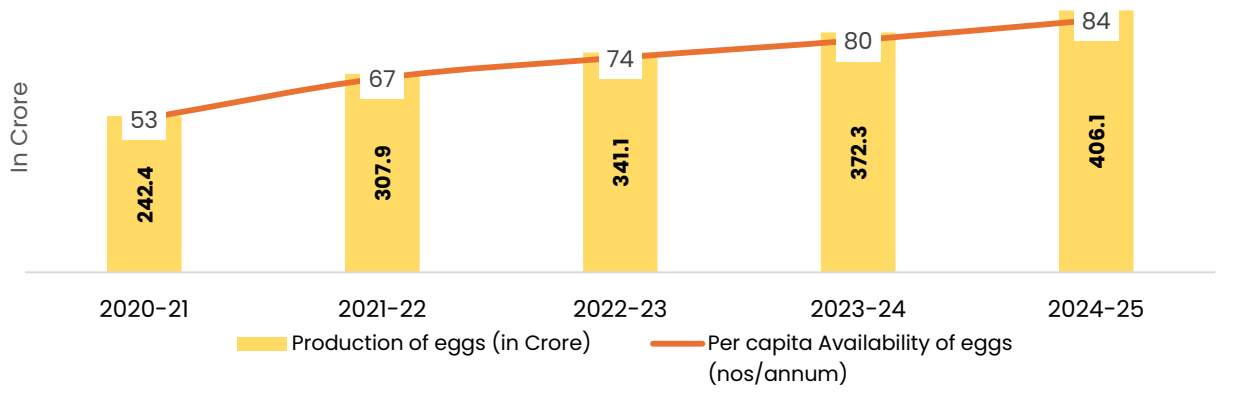
3.14). This is more than double the growth rate registered at the national level during the same period. This high growth is being driven by Odisha's continued efforts in developing poultry hubs by offering support for setting up commercial, semi-commercial and small-scale poultry units.

3.10.18 The per capita availability of eggs in the State reached 84 eggs per annum in 2024-25 from 53 in 2020-21 (Figure 3.14). This is lower than the national average of 106 eggs in 2024-25 and ICMR's recommendation of 180 eggs per person per day. Odisha aims to reach the target of producing 500 crore eggs annually by 2029. Support is being provided with required government and bank approvals to facilitate the establishment of poultry layer farms.

3.10.19 In terms of composition, majority of the share comes from fowl (99.7 per cent) with improved fowl alone accounting for a share of 92 per cent. Ducks, including both desi and improved varieties, account for miniscule share of only 0.3 per cent. On the other hand, commercial poultry contributed about 90 per cent of Odisha's egg output while backyard poultry accounted for 10 per cent. There is a need to increase egg production in the State through ducks, quails and back poultry to meet the rising demand for eggs and achieve higher levels of per capita availability. In this regard, sustained government support and innovative strategies will be crucial to unlocking the poultry sector's full potential and ensuring its sustainable growth.

3.10.20 Government of Odisha is undertaking numerous measures to support the poultry industry. It is promoting broiler farming among individual farmers/women self-help groups for increasing farm capacities from 1,000 to 2,000/2,500/3,000 birds in 2025-26. 60 per cent subsidy is being provided to meet project costs in two phases to economically empower women. Additionally, the government is also planning to increase subsidies for mechanized layer farming to encourage agri-entrepreneurs to make large-scale investments.

Figure 3.14: Egg-Production and Per capita Availability in Odisha



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

3.11 FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE



3.11.1 Odisha is bestowed with a long coastline of 574.71 kms and abundant forest and natural resources. The state covers a total geographical area of 155,707 sq km (4.7 per cent of India's total), with forest and tree cover spanning 58,597 sq km (7.2 per cent of the country's total). It features diverse ecosystems, from the tropical moist deciduous forests of the Similipal Biosphere Reserve to the globally significant mangroves of Bhitarkanika. This rich green wealth plays a vital role in carbon sequestration and supports a wide variety of flora and fauna. Diverse ecological landscape of Odisha witnessed six Ramsar sites including Chilika Lake and also Similipal Tiger Reserve uniquely hosts the world's only breeding population of melanistic tigers.

3.11.2 Forests play a crucial role in Odisha's socio-economic development, environmental protection, and ecosystem management. They provide livelihood for tribal communities and supply various economic products such as timber, firewood, and medicinal plants. Odisha has the third highest tribal population in India, accounting for 22.8 per cent of the state's total population. Rural communities also rely on forests to graze their livestock. Additionally, forest cover contributes to reducing greenhouse gas emissions, protecting flora and fauna, and enhancing biodiversity management.

3.11.3 The forestry and logging sector contributed around 13.4 per cent to the agriculture and allied sectors' Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in 2025-26. The sector recorded a robust growth rate of 5.1 per cent in 2025-26, up from 3.4 per cent in 2024-25. Various initiatives have been undertaken to increase forest cover and promote the socio-economic development of people living in forest fringe areas.

A. Forest Conservation and Livelihood

3.11.4 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. The forest area expanded by 152 sq km and tree cover by 407 sq km.

3.11.5 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. With respect to forest canopy density, ISFR 2023 reports 7,224 sq km of Very Dense Forest (VDF), 21,066 sq km of Moderately Dense Forest (MDF), and 24,144 sq km of Open Forest (OF). Out of Odisha's 30 districts, 13 have forest cover exceeding 33 per cent of their geographical area.

3.11.6 Forests not only protect the environment and conserve biodiversity but also support the livelihoods of communities, especially tribal populations living in and around forested 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. In 2024-25, the sale value of forest products increased by 9.5 percent from INR 607.4 crore to INR 665.3 crore, reflecting better market realization. Kendu leaf remained the largest contributor, with revenue increasing from INR 517.4 crore to INR 566.2 crore, supporting many forest-based livelihoods. Bamboo showed the highest growth, with sales jumping from INR 1.8 crore to INR 4.6 crore, indicating successful market expansion and policy support.

Table 3.7: Revenue from Forest Produce, INR Crore

Products	2023-24	2024-25 (Up to March 25)	Growth in 2024-25 over previous year
Timber	74.3	76.8	3.4%
Firewood	14.0	17.8	27.2%
Kendu leaf	517.4	566.2	9.4%
Bamboo	1.8	4.6	160.3%
Total	607.4	665.3	9.5%

Source: Department of Forest, Environment and Climate Change, Government of Odisha

3.11.7 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).

Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project (OFSDP–II)

3.11.8 Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society Phase-II (OFSDP-II) is a significant initiative supported by the Government of Odisha with financial assistance from the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA). Implemented across 48 Field Management Units within 12 Forest Territorial and 2 Wildlife Divisions, its primary goals are livelihood promotion, sustainable forest management, biodiversity conservation, and income generation. The project emphasizes community participation through Joint Forest Management (JFM), where local communities actively plan and execute forestry activities. This collaborative approach not only conserves forest resources but also creates sustainable livelihood opportunities for tribal and fringe communities, helping reduce their reliance on forest extraction. Since its launch in 2017-18, the initiative has covered 1.25 lakh hectares under 1,210 Vana Surakshya Samitis (VSS) and 10 Eco Development Committees. In 2024-25 alone, over 8,000 beneficiaries received revolving funds to engage in income-generating activities through Self Help Groups, Common Interest Groups, and support for the poorest. Cumulatively, more than 41,000 beneficiaries have been supported with loans totaling over INR 26 crores.

Box 3.7: Growing Prosperity: Narayana Bhoi's Journey with OFSDP-II's Pulpwood Model

In the village of Siali, Subarnapur district, Odisha Forestry Sector Development Project Phase II (OFSDP-II) has brought about a remarkable transformation through innovative farm forestry models focused on sustainable land use and rural income generation. Among these models, the Pulpwood Model caught the attention of Narayana Bhoi, a 43-year-old farmer and community Animator with the local Van Surakshya Samiti (VSS). With a strong commitment to forest conservation and community development, Narayana embraced the technical guidance and support provided by OFSDP-II to plant 2,100 eucalyptus saplings on 2.1 hectares of his land. By meticulously following recommended maintenance practices, Narayana nurtured healthy trees that grew strong within three years. In a strategic move, he harvested 200 trees in the third year, converting them into 400 poles that were sold at INR 100 each, earning him INR 40,000. This early financial return validated the promise of the Pulpwood Model, providing Narayana with a new source of income. This is inspiring neighboring farmers to consider alternative, sustainable land-use options. Narayana's success story highlights the power of combining technical expertise with grassroots initiatives under the OFSDP-II framework. It shows how sustainable forestry can deliver not only environmental benefits but also tangible economic gains for rural farmers. His journey has sparked wider interest in the region, encouraging more farmers to explore farm forestry as a viable livelihood option. Through projects like OFSDP-II, Odisha is witnessing a shift towards sustainable practices that fuel both ecological conservation and rural prosperity.



OFSDS–OMBADC Livelihood Initiative (Mineral Bearing Areas)

3.11.9 Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS), in collaboration with the Odisha Mineral Bearing Areas Development Corporation (OMBADC), launched a joint initiative targeting forest fringe communities near mineral-bearing areas. Covering 25 ranges across five forest and wildlife divisions, this project runs from 2021 to 2026 with financial support of INR 43.4 crores from OMBADC, nearly fully disbursed by March 2025. The initiative focuses on addressing the socio-economic challenges faced by these communities by covering 900 VSSs and Eco Development Committees. Since its inception, the project has supported over 5,100 Self Help Groups, most of which are women-led, with income-generating activities. In 2024-25, through inter-sectoral convergence, INR 34.62 crores were mobilized benefiting over 1.1 lakh people. Additionally, revolving fund support was extended to more than 2,100 beneficiaries to carry out various livelihood activities.

Ama Jangal Yojana

3.11.10 Ama Jangal Yojana (AJY) focuses on participatory and sustainable forest management, alongside providing alternative livelihood options to forest fringe communities. Covering 22 Territorial and Wildlife Divisions, AJY works closely with local Vana Surakshya Samitis (VSSs) under the Joint Forest Management framework. It supports over 4,600 VSSs, reaching more than 4.2 lakh households and 14,000 Women Self Help Groups across more than 3 lakh hectares of assigned forest land. The program has successfully implemented Assisted Natural Regeneration and Block Plantation activities, along with infrastructure development for forest protection and community welfare. AJY prioritizes reducing dependence on forest resources by promoting income-generation activities such as poultry, goat rearing, pisciculture, and mushroom cultivation, often in convergence with other government departments and partner NGOs. In 2024-25, AJY mobilized INR 267.79 crores benefiting over 5.3 lakh people.

B. Wildlife Protection and Conservation

3.11.11 Odisha, with 37.6 per cent forest cover, is a biodiversity hotspot featuring tropical forests, wetlands, and coastal mangroves. These ecosystems shelter iconic species such as the Bengal tiger, Indian elephant, Olive Ridley sea turtles, and Indian pangolin among others. The state has designated 8,380.7 sq km as protected areas, covering 13.7 per cent of its forest area and 5.4 per cent of its total geographical area for wildlife conservation.

3.11.12 Government of Odisha is implementing several key initiatives to promote wildlife conservation and improve habitat management. Some of them are as follows:

- **Digital Infrastructure:** The Forest Department has improved wildlife conservation through digital tools and habitat management. Key platforms include the integrated Wildlife Management System (iWLMS) with modules like PRAHAR for monthly wildlife reports, HAWK for monitoring offence cases, and squad tracking for field accountability. An automated Entry Ticket portal enables online fee collection and e-ticketing for zoos and sanctuaries.
- **Habitat Improvement:** The department allocates 20 per cent of funds under Regional Wildlife Management Plans (RWLMP) and State Specific Wildlife Conservation Plans (SSWLCP) for

habitat improvement. Elephant habitats are classified as Good, Medium, or Poor based on forage, water, cover, and disturbance. Restoration focuses on planting bamboo, Ficus, and elephant food plants in degraded areas.

- **Human-Wildlife Conflict Mitigation:** Focused efforts reduce human-elephant conflicts and aid affected communities. 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. Approved vendors installed 177.24 km of fencing in 2023-24.
- **Compensation and Support:** ANUKAMPA app, launched in 2021 and upgraded in 2025, digitizes claim submission, verification, and payment. It ensures fast and transparent relief for wildlife-affected persons. In 2024-25, about 82,035 claims were settled, disbursing INR 51.96 crore directly to beneficiaries

C. Climate Change

3.11.13 Climate change refers to long-term shifts in temperatures and weather patterns, primarily driven by human activities. 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. These challenges threaten the state's sustainable development across agriculture, energy, transportation, water resources, health, and infrastructure sectors. To tackle these issues, Odisha has implemented several proactive measures, including a comprehensive climate action plan and climate budgeting.

3.11.14 Odisha 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 focuses on forest enhancement, disaster resilience, renewable energy, electric mobility, sustainable mining, waste management, and climate-smart agriculture, with high-level monitoring of progress.

3.11.15 To advance its climate goals and support India's net-zero commitments, Odisha is expanding its solar and wind energy capacity. Emission reduction efforts include the Odisha Vehicle Scrapping Policy, 2022, which mandates phasing out vehicles older than 15 years, alongside incentives for electric vehicles, batteries, and charging infrastructure to promote clean mobility.

3.11.16 Odisha has 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. Between 2023-24 (RE) and 2024-25 (BE), climate-aligned allocations increased significantly.

3.11.17 In the Climate Budget for FY 2025-26, a significant increase in climate change expenditure is observed across key departments of the State. Under Agriculture & Farmers' Empowerment

department, the allocation has increased from INR 11850 crore (RE) to INR 13817 crore (BE), reflecting an enhancement of INR 2023 crore (17.07 per cent). Similarly, the energy department has witnessed an increase from INR 3300 crore (RE) to INR 3875 crore (BE), marking an additional INR 575 crore (17.42 per cent). The commerce & Transport department allocation has risen from INR 3300 (RE) to INR 3666 crore (BE), indicating an increase of INR 336 crore (11.09 per cent). Further, the Water Resources department shows a substantial rise from INR 10400 crore (RE) to INR 13000 crore (BE), accounting for an increase of INR 2600 crore (25 per cent). These enhanced allocations underscores the State's strengthened commitment towards climate resilience, mitigation, and adaptation initiatives across the sectors in Odisha.

Box 3.8: Climate Resilience and Coastal Adaption

The Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities (ECRICC) project, supported by the Green Climate Fund, the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and UNDP, is being implemented in Odisha from June 2019 to June 2027 with a total funding of INR 261.44 crore. It is a coastal adaptation initiative focused on building resilience among vulnerable coastal populations, especially women. ECRICC employs an ecosystem-centered, community-based approach. In Odisha, the project covers seven landscapes across four coastal districts: Balasore, Puri, Kendrapada, and Ganjam. Key activities include the restoration of mangroves, seagrass, saltmarshes, and coastal watersheds in the Chilika-Ganjam landscape achieving the target of 300 hectares. Restoration has been initiated in partnership with IIT Bhubaneswar with an overall target while saltmarsh restoration has started in coastal district with a target of 500 hectares both supported by government task forces for long-term sustainability. Climate-adaptive livelihoods in fisheries and agriculture to enhance income diversity and strengthen resilience. Mud crab farming increased to 71 units supported by Marine Products Export Development Authority and RGCA, while a crab hatchery at Paradeep is being established to secure seed supply to the crab farmers. Ornamental fisheries (61 units) were operationalized with technical support from ICAR-Central Institute of Freshwater Aquaculture Seaweed farming covered 70 farmers in Puri and Ganjam. Grassroots governance has been strengthened through engagement with PRIs, SHGs, and community institutions. The project groomed 304 Climate Champions, mostly women as grassroot leaders. Further, capacity-buiding programs have reached 32813 community members, including 24344 women.

ECRICC received the First Prize in the Government sector for outstanding contribution in Climate Resilient Aquaculture at Seafood Expo Bharat 2025. The ECRICC project was showcased in the international documentary series 'an Optimist's Guide to the Planet' hosted by UNDP Goodwill Ambassador Mr. Nikolaj Coster-Waldau. ECRICC Climate Champions participated and felicitated at the International Coastal Cleanup Day celebration at Puri.

3.12 CONCLUSION

3.12.1 Agriculture and allied sectors form a critical foundation of Odisha's economy, contributing around one-fifth of the state's Gross State Value Added (GSVA) and employing nearly half of the total workforce. Crop sub-sector accounts for a high share of more than 60 per cent in agriculture and allied GSVA. However, this heavy reliance on crops also indicates an opportunity and urgent need to accelerate growth in allied activities such as livestock and fisheries. These sectors not only offer diversification but also the potential to significantly increase overall agricultural output and improve farm incomes, especially for smallholder and marginal farmers dependent on multiple sources of livelihood.

3.12.2 Rice plays a central role in Odisha's agrarian landscape, accounting for 44 percent of the state's Gross Cropped Area (GCA) in 2024-25. It is the staple food crop and a key driver of rural economies. Nonetheless, the state is gradually moving towards diversification into higher-value and climate-resilient crops in response to changing market demands and environmental challenges. These include oilseeds, fruits, vegetables, pulses, and millets, crops that have the potential to offer better returns per unit area and contribute to nutritional security. Despite these positive trends, the acreage under such high-value crops remains relatively low, indicating scope for further expansion. A significant challenge Odisha faces is that crop yields continue to lag behind national averages, limiting income growth for farmers and constraining food production. The promotion of good agronomic practices expanded irrigation coverage, and access to quality seeds are essential for improving yields and sustaining growth.

3.12.3 Agriculture and allied sector exports registered an impressive growth of more than 12 per cent in the last five years. However, the State's export basket is highly concentrated. Marine products and rice constitute 99 per cent of the State's exports. Odisha has competitive advantage in various agricultural commodities such as mango, cashew, spices, potato, turmeric, and coffee among others. To unlock the export potential of these commodities, the State needs to address export barriers across various stages of supply chain. By diversifying exports and supporting farmers with better facilities and training, Odisha can strengthen its global market presence and boost incomes.

3.12.4 There is a growing demand for animal-based products such as milk, meat and egg in the State. The production of these items has significantly improved over time, but their per capita availability remains below the national average and recommended levels. To bridge this gap, there is a need to improve yield by enhancing production efficiency, improving livestock management practices, and expanding access to quality inputs.

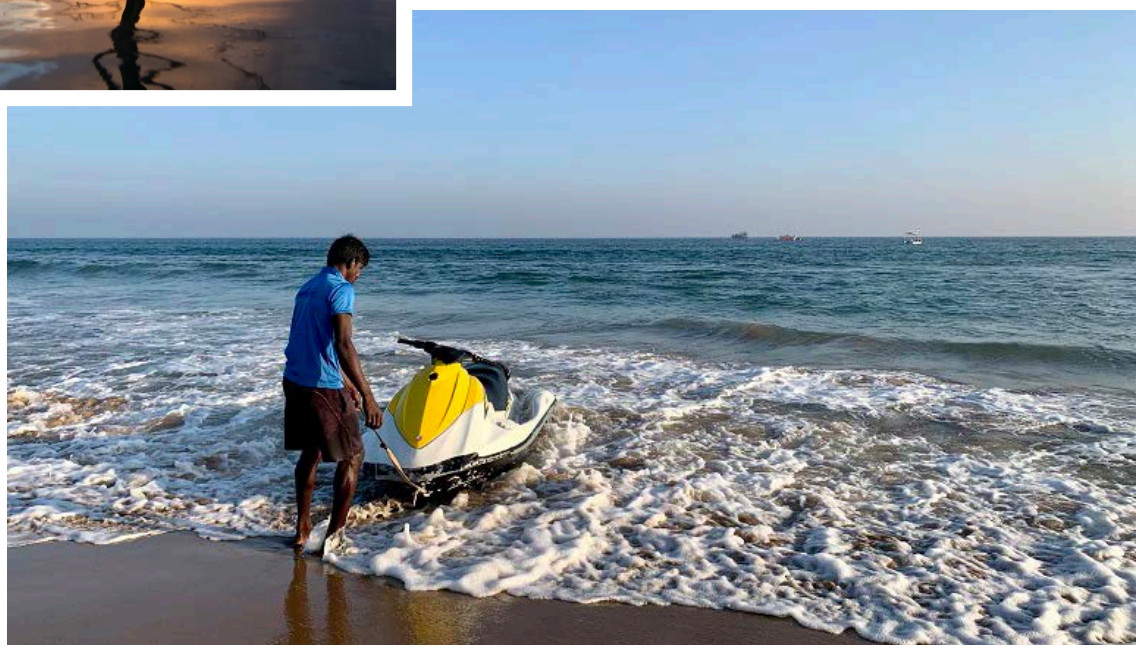
3.12.5 To sustain agricultural growth and elevate farmers' incomes, Odisha must prioritize accelerating crop diversification, improving agricultural marketing, and expanding farm mechanization. Additionally, fostering agripreneurship and strengthening value chains will be crucial, alongside further development of livestock sector. In light of escalating climate change risks, adopting climate-smart agricultural practices is essential to lower the carbon footprint and build resilience against environmental shocks. Collectively, these strategic initiatives will form the foundation for a sustainable, inclusive, and prosperous agricultural economy in Odisha.



BLUE ECONOMY



BLUE ECONOMY



CHAPTER 4

Abstract

The Blue economy focuses on making the most of ocean and coastal resources in a way that supports growth and livelihoods while keeping the environment in balance. With its long 575 km coastline and rich ecosystems, the potential in this space for Odisha is substantial. Fisheries, aquaculture, maritime trade, coastal tourism, renewable energy, and marine biotechnology are the key drivers of this sector.

Fisheries and aquaculture emerge as the dominant pillars of blue economy, supported by rapid growth in fish, shrimp, and crab production. Odisha has registered strong export performance in marine products, becoming the third-largest contributor among Indian states. State flagship initiatives like implementation of MMKY, increased private investment across fisheries value chain and promotion technologies have played a significant role in increasing fish production and exports. Deep sea fishing presents a major opportunity for Odisha to expand harvests beyond traditional coastal waters by accessing richer and more diverse fish stocks.

Beyond fisheries, Odisha is advancing new frontiers in the Blue Economy through offshore wind energy potential, port expansion, and improved inland water transport routes. Marine biotechnology receives dedicated focus through the OMBRIC initiative, designed to accelerate research, innovation, and commercialization of marine bio-resources.

Coastal and marine tourism is identified as a high-growth sector, supported by Odisha's diverse seascapes, heritage sites, and adventure tourism potential. Upgradation of twelve priority beaches, promotion of water-based activities, and eco-tourism frameworks aim to create sustainable livelihood opportunities while preserving fragile ecosystems. There is need to unlock full economic potential of Chilika Lake through ecotourism, water-based recreation activities, aquaculture diversification, and community-based livelihood expansion.

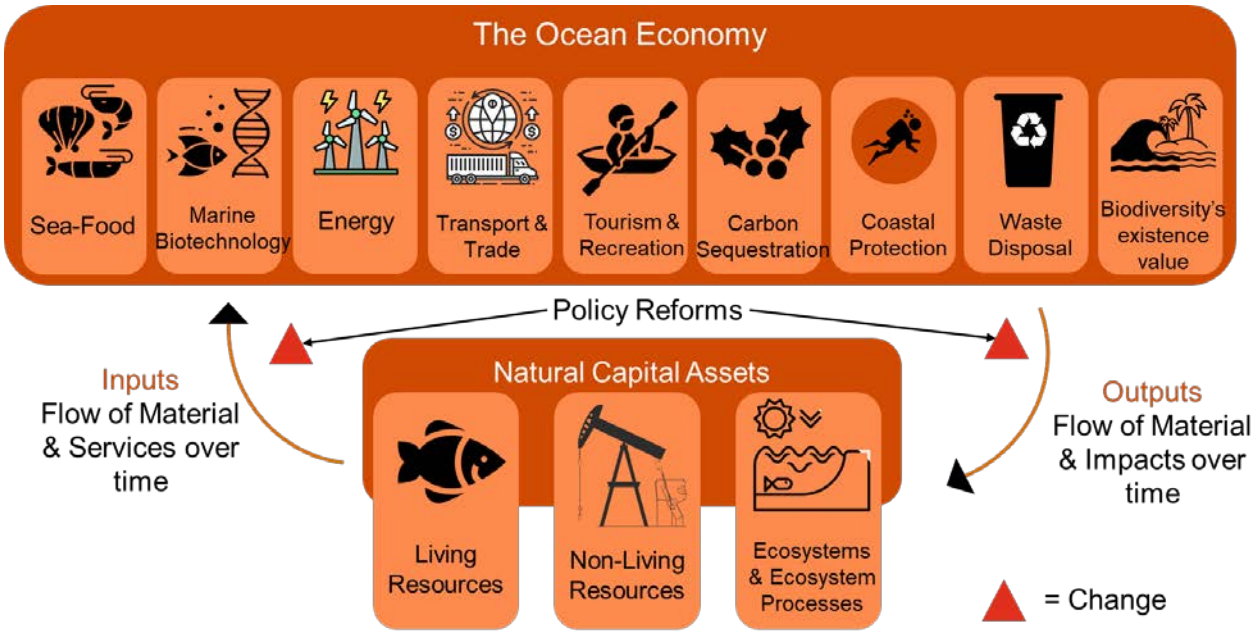
4.1 INTRODUCTION

4.1.1 The Blue Economy represents a sustainable approach for use and management of ocean and marine resources, balancing economic growth, environmental health, and social wellbeing. There is no universal definition of Blue Economy. However, it is commonly accepted that Blue Economy needs to be multi-dimensional.

4.1.2 As outlined by World Bank Group, the conceptual framework (Figure 4.1) illustrates 'The Blue Economy' within the broader "Ocean Economy" context. It highlights the interconnected relationship between natural capital assets and various ocean-based economic sector.

4.1.3 The Blue Economy (or the Ocean Economy) comprises of Seafood, Marine Biotechnology, Energy, Transport and Trade, Tourism and Recreation, Carbon Sequestration, Coastal Protection, Waste Disposal, Bio-diversity's existence value. Various natural capital assets including living resources, non-living resources (such as oil etc.), and other ecosystems and ecosystem processes provide various inputs to support blue economy activities and also absorb outputs.

Figure 4.1: A conceptual framework of Blue Economy



Source: World Bank Group

4.1.4 Odisha is strategically positioned to harness the vast potential of the Blue Economy. With a coastline stretching over 575 kilometers, the state boasts rich and diverse ecosystems, including mangroves, coral reefs, and estuaries, which sustain abundant marine biodiversity. This ecological wealth, combined with Odisha's varied agro-climatic zones and advanced

biotechnology research capabilities, positions the state as a key driver for sustainable Blue Economy development. Significance of the Blue Economy in Odisha is listed below (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Significance of Blue Economy in Odisha

1	**Fisheries and aquaculture:** Odisha is a leading fish producer in India – with marine and inland fisheries critical for employment and food security. Chilika Lake – Asia`s largest brackish water lagoon and Hirakud-India's third largest fresh water reservoir supports vibrant fishing industry.
2	**Maritime Trade and Ports:** Major ports like Paradip, Dhamra, and Gopalpur facilitate international trade and strengthen the logistics sector. These ports significantly contribute to India's maritime economy by handling cargo and supporting shipping.
3	**Coastal Tourism:** Scenic beaches and tourism sites like Bhitarkanika National Park draw tourists, enhancing the job market. Expanding coastal tourism can strengthen the Blue Economy by promoting sustainable infrastructure and conservation efforts.
4	**Renewable Energy and Marine Resources:** Odisha's coastline offers potential for offshore wind and tidal energy projects. Additionally, exploring marine bio-resources for pharmaceuticals and biotechnology presents opportunities for economic diversification.

Box 4.1: Shaping the Blue Economy for Odisha: Vision 2036 & 2047

Blue Economy and Odisha's Vision: For Blue economy, the Odisha Vision 2036 & 2047 emphasizes the development of fisheries and aquaculture ecosystems. The share of fisheries and aquaculture in agriculture GSDP is targeted to increase from 10.6 (per cent) of agricultural GSDP to 20-25 per cent by leveraging Odisha's 575 kms coastline, Chilika Lake, and river systems. This aligns with the broader goal of achieving a USD 1.5 trillion economy by 2047, emphasizing sustainable growth, export-led prosperity, and inclusive livelihoods for coastal communities.

The state envisages to:

- Be among top two states in shrimp production and sea food export while empowering coastal communities and driving global recognition.
- Be among top three in inland fish and production, fueling livelihoods and nourishing the nutrition.
- Be among top 3 in marine fishing, unlocking oceanic potential for prosperity.

In addition, focus is to scale overall production to ~5 MMTPA (from 1 MMTPA), scaling up marine fisheries output to 0.6 MMTPA by establishing deep sea fishing harbors, introduction of deep-sea vessels, quadrupling shrimp production to 1.4 MMTPA, and increasing freshwater production to 3 MMTPA.

Key Initiatives in this respect include:

1. **Shrimp Enhancement:** Launch 'Odisha Shrimp Mission', boost seed/feed supply, expand brackish area to 10 km (50 per cent production boost), enhance processing/trade.
2. **Marine Scaling:** Develop deep-sea fishing harbors (e.g., Gopalpur), introduce Tuna longliners; upgrade vessels, deploy artificial reefs, enact territorial water leasing policy.
3. **Freshwater and brackish water cultural Expansion:** Create aquaculture clusters for export varieties (GIFT Tilapia, seabass, mud crabs), intensify systems (biofloc/RAS/ Cage/IPRS), promote value-addition.
4. **Infrastructure Modernization:** Upgrade harbors/landing centers at Astaranga, Chudamani, Gopalpur, Bahabalpur, Balasore other marketing infrastructure with initiation of containerisation and air cargo facilities for export.

This vision will drive inclusive growth by creating high-value jobs (targeting 20 per cent income rise for fishermen), reducing imports, and boosting exports to position Odisha as a global hub.

Sectoral Investment Opportunities

4.1.5 Blue economy is an attractive investment proposition across various untapped segments with significant job creation potential. Coastal and marine tourism in the State is a cost-effective option for high spending domestic tourists in India looking for unique experience in eco-tourism, cruise services, adventure sports at reservoirs and scenic landscapes etc. Marine biotechnology is opening new investment possibilities in areas like medicine and sustainable materials. Paradip port and emerging ports are well positioned to make Odisha the gateway to Eastern India. Marine fishing is an important source of livelihood and can generate higher value with investment in capital equipment and increased exports. A summary of possible investment opportunities in different blue economy sectors is shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Investment opportunities in Blue Economy

Sector	Sub-sector/Focus area	Drivers of Growth
Fisheries and Aquaculture	Deep sea and southern ocean fisheries	Modern fleets, offshore storage, monitoring tech, port infra for southern ocean
	Seaweed farming	Seed banks, tissue culture labs, rafts, cluster farming, credit/ insurance
	Cage aquaculture and mariculture	Cage manufacturing, seabass/cobia fish farming, marine spatial zoning
	Fresh fish exports	Traceability, insulated transport, EU/US-compliant processing units
	Ornamental fisheries	Hatcheries, disease management, digital platforms, women-led enterprise scaling
	Ecosystem restoration	Mangrove/coral/seagrass restoration, blue carbon credits
	Processing, Cold chain value addition and infrastructure	Solar cold rooms, packhouses, marine harbor upgrades, digital linkages
	Bycatch reduction and sustainable gear	Selective gear, turtle excluders, real-time data, eco-label readiness
	Rejuvenation of marine resources	Deployment of artificial reef and sea ranching

Maritime transport & Shipping	Port modernization	Berth expansion, mechanization, night navigation
	Fleet expansion and renewal	LNG carriers, clean tankers, maritime leasing and financing
	Coastal and inland waterways	Barges, Ro-Pax terminals, intermodal hubs, modal shift to waterways
	Digitization and port logistics	Single window, drone surveillance & monitoring
	Maritime financing ecosystem	Ship leasing hubs, dedicated credit lines, maritime funds
Offshore Renewable Energy	Port infrastructure	Offshore terminals, under sea cabling
	R&D and marine spatial planning	Environmental impact, GIS tools, investor data
Coastal Tourism & Heritage	Eco-tourism infrastructure	Nature centers, coral zones, boardwalks, green transport
	Blue flag beaches	Invest in testing, waste systems, renewable integration
	Cruise tourism and marinas	Luxury ships, shore excursions
	Heritage site revitalization	Coastal monuments, AR/VR trails, ASI-private partnerships
	Island tourism	Eco-resorts, cultural circuits, zero-emission logistics
	Community-based tourism	Homestays, souvenirs, cuisine tours
	Coastal trails and blue corridors	Walking/cycling routes (e.g. East Coast), cultural tourism
Marine biotechnology and innovation	Blue biotech parks	Parks near R&D hubs with testing and processing infra
	Seaweed bio-refineries	Product clusters: fertilizers, bioplastics, cosmetics
	Startup and IP ecosystem	Accelerators, seed funds, global buyer access, Blue Innovation Fund
Non-living resources	Blue infrastructure	Floating units, offshore ports
	Environmental safeguards	Green mining, restoration bonds, transparent EIA mechanisms
	Critical minerals processing	Domestic refining for batteries, electronics, rare earths

Source: Transforming India's Blue Economy, May 2025, Ministry of Earth Science, Government of India

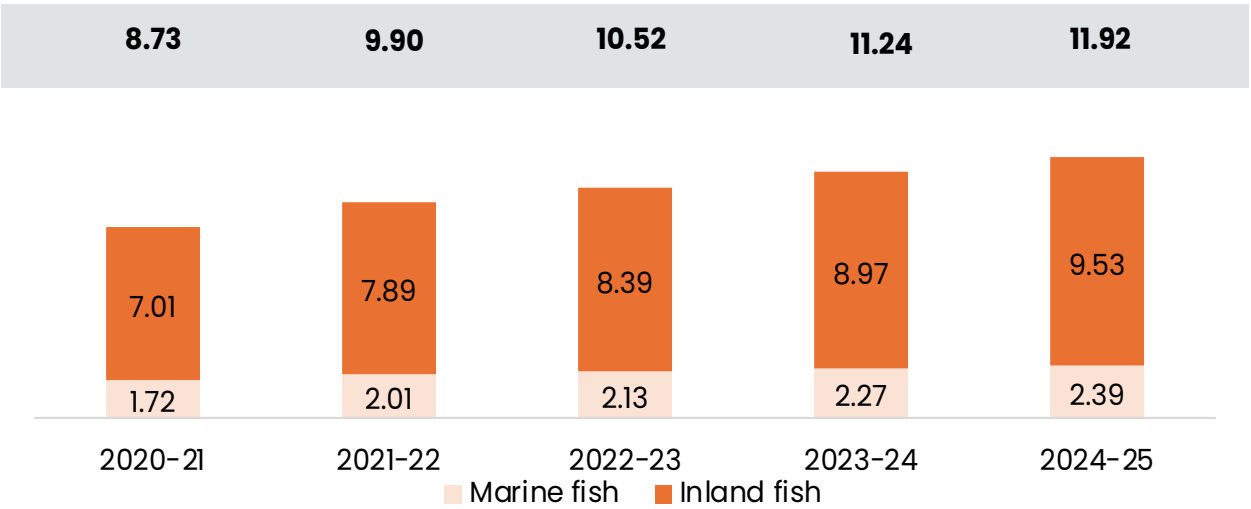
4.2 FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE

4.2.1 Odisha is endowed with an impressive 7.12 lakh hectares of freshwater resources, 4.18 lakh hectares of brackish water resources, and a vast coastline stretching 575 kilometers. By judiciously harnessing these resources, the state can substantially augment fish production from capture, culture, and culture-based capture fisheries, thereby catering to both domestic and export markets. This, in turn, is expected to create ample employment and income-generating opportunities for the rural poor, women, and youth, ultimately contributing to the state's food and nutritional security. The State government has set targets to tatal inland fish production and double the present level of export by FY 2029-30, thereby unlocking the immense potential of the fisheries sector and propelling the state's economy forward.

Overview of fish production

4.2.2 Odisha is the 4th largest fish producer in the country. Fish production has grown consistently at a higher than all India level. Between 2015-16 and 2024-25, fish production in Odisha grew at 9.6 per cent CAGR. In 2024-25, fish production rose 6.1 per cent over last year to reach 11.92 lakh MT in 2024-25 from 11.24 lakh MT in 2023-24. The major chunk of this came from freshwater sources (66 per cent) followed by marine (20 per cent) and brackish water (14 per cent). 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 during the same period. This reflects Odisha's broader shift towards aquaculture-led growth driven by initiatives for quality seed production, diversification with high yielding fish varities intensification of culture practices with introduction of bio-floc, RAS and cage culture etc. and government schemes and policies.

Figure 4.3: Total Fish Production in Odisha (in lakh MT)

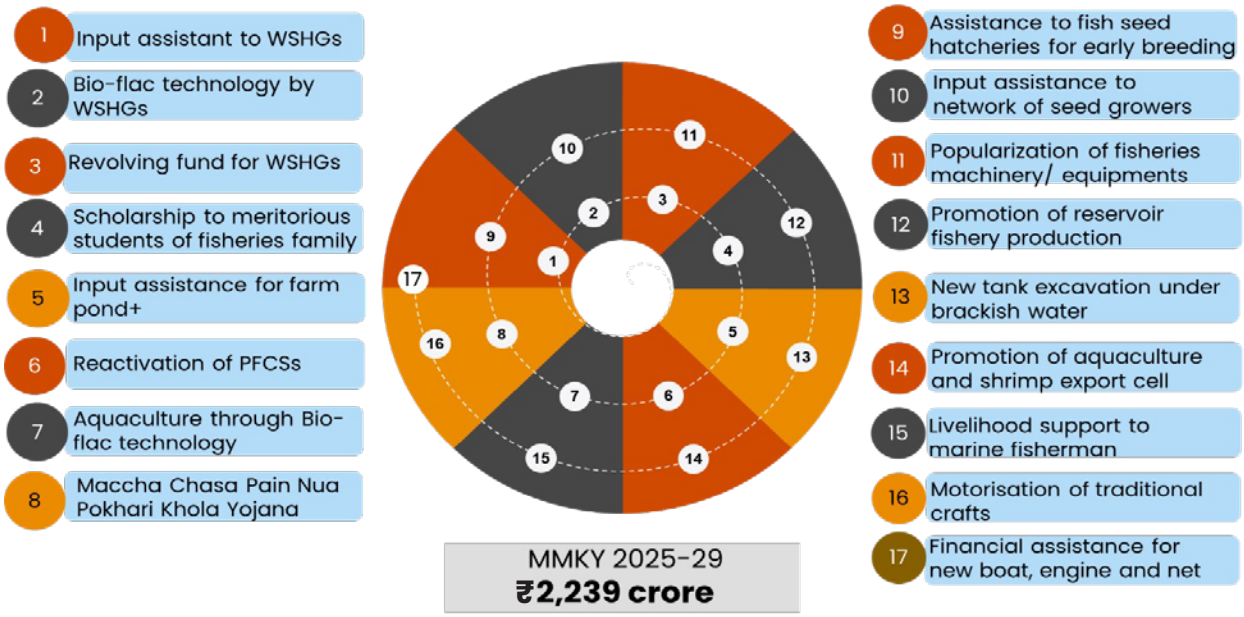


Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Odisha

4.2.3 Under Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY), the state has achieved progress in fisheries development. This includes the excavation of 201.5 hectares of grow-out ponds, the establishment of 12 hatcheries, and the installation of 132 cage culture units in Hirakud reservoir.

4.2.4 Looking ahead, the state aims to expand development by 10,000 hectares annually, establish multi-species hatcheries, and promote modern technologies such as biofloc/RAS systems and cage culture. Furthermore, Odisha has rolled out Mukhyamantri Matsyajivi Kalyan Yojana (MMKY) as an umbrella programme to promote sustainable aquaculture, expand fish production, and enhance livelihoods for fishers and aquaculture farmers through institutional support, infrastructure development, and value chain strengthening. MMKY has been approved with a total buget outlay of ₹2,239 crore for five years (2024-25 to 2028-29). During 2024-25, a total of 1.89 lakh fishers have been benefited under this scheme.

Figure 4.4: Key Components of MMKY



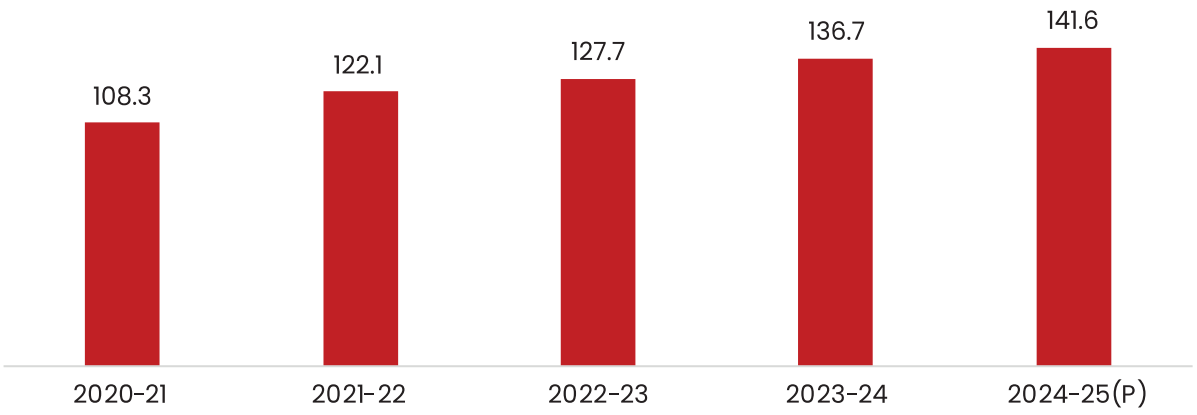
Source: Fisheries and Animal Resources Department, Government of Odisha

Brackish Water Shrimp Production

4.2.5 Brackish water shrimp production in Odisha has experienced remarkable growth, increasing at a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 18.85 per cent from 29.91 thousand MT in 2015-16 to 141.56 thousand MT in 2024-25. Prior to 2015-16, the share of shrimp production from the brackish water culture sector was relatively low. However, post 2015-16, there has been a significant surge in shrimp production from brackish water culture, surpassing production from Chilika Lake and Estuaries, and making brackish water the highest contributor to shrimp production. This shift highlights the sector's potential and the impact of initiatives aimed at promoting sustainable brackish water aquaculture. The growth in brackish water shrimp

production is a testament to the state's efforts to develop its fisheries sector and tap into the lucrative global seafood market. Further, to expand shrimp production, Odisha is exploring the possibilities for culture of White leg Shrimp (L. Vannamei) in fresh water/ inland farms beyond the Coastal Aquaculture Authority (CAA) jurisdiction (i.e. 2 km-10 km from the high tide line) with supportive policy initiative.

Figure 4.5: Brackish water shrimp production, 2020-21 to 2024-25 ('000 MT)



Source: Directorate of fisheries, Government of Odisha

4.2.6 To further augment shrimp production and expand export-oriented aquaculture, the State Government is preparing to launch a dedicated Shrimp Mission. 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 (L. Vannamei) in freshwater and inland farms beyond the jurisdiction of the CAA, particularly in areas located 2 km to 10 km from the High Tide Line. This exploration is based on guidelines issued by the Government of India and is expected to unlock additional culture acreage, enhance productivity, and diversify farm locations. The proposed mission also seeks to strengthen broodstock access, feed and seed supply chains, disease surveillance, biosecurity protocols, and market linkages to boost competitiveness in the shrimp value chain.

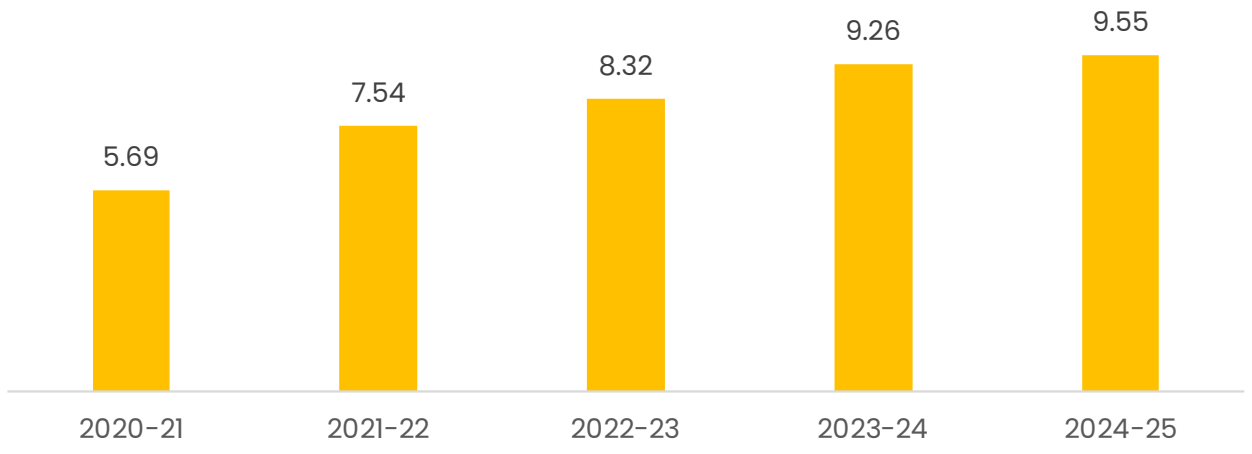
Crab Production

4.2.7 Crab production in Odisha has shown a steady growth trend over the last ten years, but overall production has increased significantly from 3.77 thousand MT in 2015-16 to 9.55 thousand MT in 2024-25, registering a Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 10.88 per cent. Notably, crab production grew by 14.78 per cent in 2024-25, reaching 9.55 thousand MT from 9.26 thousand MT in 2023-24. Below Figure 4.6 shows the trend and year wise growth rate of crab production in Odisha.

4.2.8 Odisha has undertaken several strategic initiatives to boost crab production, as part of its commitment to enhancing the Blue Economy and supporting coastal livelihoods. Recognizing

the increasing market potential and ecological significance of crabs, the Department, under the Enhancing Climate Resilience of India's Coastal Communities (ECRICC) Project, plans to implement Crab Farming and Fattening demonstration activities in Odisha's coastal districts, with technical support from the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA).

Figure 4.6: Crab Production in Odisha, 2020-21 to 2024-25 (In '000 MT)



Source: Directorate of fisheries, Government of Odisha

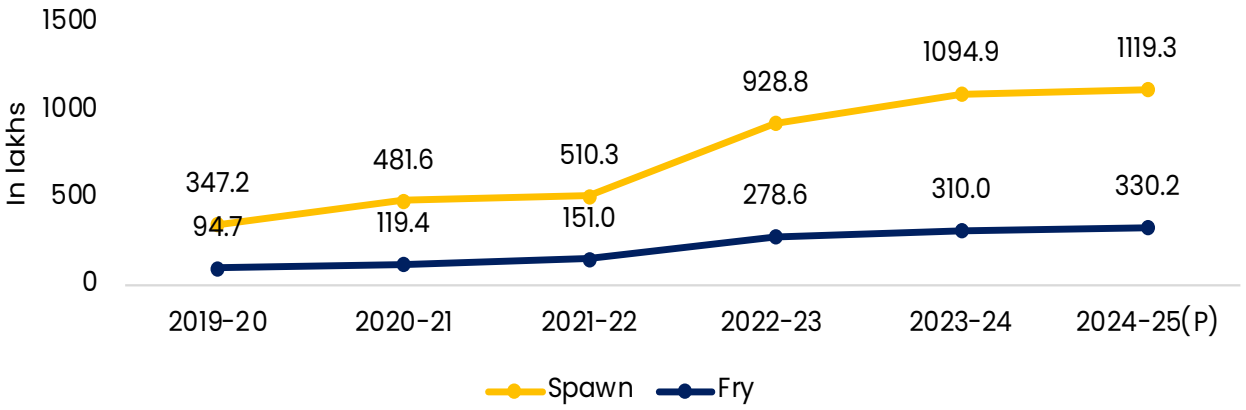
4.2.9 Existing hatchery infrastructure, particularly the units at Paradip, will be leveraged to establish a suitable crab hatchery with capacity of 1 million crab instar production under the ECRICC Project. This will develop sustainable crab hatchery technologies, improve hatchling survival rates, and promote fattening practices that increase marketable crab yield to boost crab production.

Fish Seed Production

4.2.10 Fish seed production constitutes a foundational component of the fisheries and aquaculture ecosystem, directly influencing productivity, farm-level profitability, and sectoral sustainability. A consistent and adequate supply of quality fish seed underpins expansion in aquaculture output, supports local enterprises, and stimulates associated value chains. The sector contributes meaningfully to employment generation and income enhancement in hatcheries and allied activities.

4.2.11 Odisha has recorded a significant expansion in fish spawn production, reflecting a significant expansion in hatchery breeding capacity. Output rose from 347.2 crore units in 2019–20 to 1,119.3 crore units in 2024–25, registering a CAGR of 26.4 per cent. Fry production, a key indicator of successful rearing of spawn into field-ready seed, also recorded a significant increase during the period, rising from 94.7 lakh to 330.2 lakh and registering a CAGR of 28.4 per cent. This expansion in output at both the spawn and fry stages has been driven largely by private sector, which accounts for nearly 80 per cent of total production as of 2024-25.

Figure 4.7: Fish Seed and Fry Production across Time (in lakh numbers)



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

4.2.12 Complementing private investment, strategic public sector interventions have played a catalytic role. Initiatives such as establishment and strengthening of freshwater hatcheries, have contributed to capacity creation and technology dissemination. The commissioning of 11 finfish hatcheries and one freshwater scampi hatchery under the Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY) has further reinforced the institutional framework for seed production, reducing Odisha's dependence on inter-state supplies and improving supply chain resilience.

Deep Sea fishing

4.2.13 Deep sea fishing across exclusive economic zone up to 200 nautical miles covering 0.17 million sq. km represents a significant opportunity for expanding marine fisheries beyond teritorial coastal waters of 12 nm, offering access to diverse fish species and higher productivity potential. This sector requires advanced vessel technology, safety equipment, and monitoring systems to operate effectively in deeper oceanic waters while ensuring sustainable fishing practices. At present, Odisha's deep sea fishing activity remains limited compared to potential. The state fleet continues to be largely dominated by traditional vessels focused on nearshore operations.

4.2.14 Odisha is actively modernizing its marine fisheries sector through strategic deep sea fishing initiatives. The State has signed an MoU with ICAR-CIFT for technical collaboration on designing modern deep-sea fishing vessel designs, including energy-efficient hull forms, onboard fish-handling systems and safety equipment specifically suitable for Odisha's marine conditions. This partnership aims to enhance the state's capability to explore untapped deep-sea fisheries potential through technologically advanced vessels.

4.2.15 To ensure maritime safety and effective monitoring, the government has enforced mandatory installation of approved transponders in mechanized fishing vessels. Currently, ISRO transponders have been installed in 1,712 mechanized and motorized fishing boats out of a total proposed 2,083 boats, enabling vessel tracking and surveillance through the State's

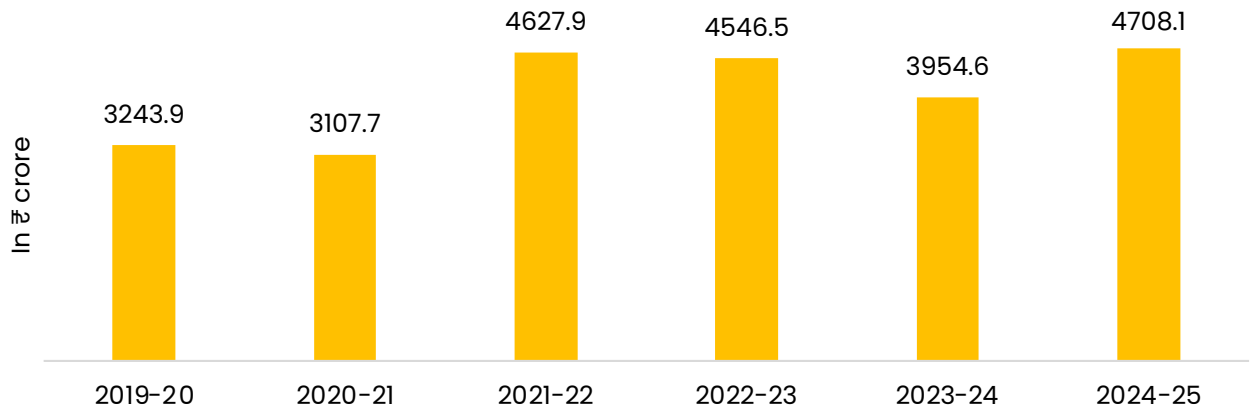
"NABAMITRA" app. The State is also promoting deep-sea fishing vessels under the MKUY scheme while upgrading existing fishing vessels for export competency under PMMSY. Additionally, LPG kits are being installed in motorized fishing vessels operating along Odisha's coast as part of conservation measures to reduce environmental impact.

Exports and Imports of Fish Products

4.2.16 Aquaculture occupies a strategically important position in Odisha's economy and export structure. In a state where exports are otherwise dominated by minerals and metals, seafood and aquaculture products provide critical diversification to the export basket. The sector supports significant employment and income generation across the value chain. Strong international demand further enhances the sector's importance as a stable source of foreign exchange.

4.2.17 In terms of export contribution, marine products (largely driven by aquaculture, especially shrimp) account for roughly 5 per cent of Odisha's total merchandise exports, making it one of the most significant non-mineral export categories from the state. Marine exports from Odisha have shown a strong upward trend over the past years. Between 2019-20 and 2024-25, export value increased from approximately ₹3,244 crore to ₹4,708 crore, reflecting a robust CAGR of 7.7 per cent. This growth reflects improvements in aquaculture productivity, expansion of shrimp farming, better processing infrastructure, and deeper integration with global value chains. Overall, aquaculture not only strengthens Odisha's agricultural export basket but also contributes to inclusive economic growth and greater resilience of the state's export economy.

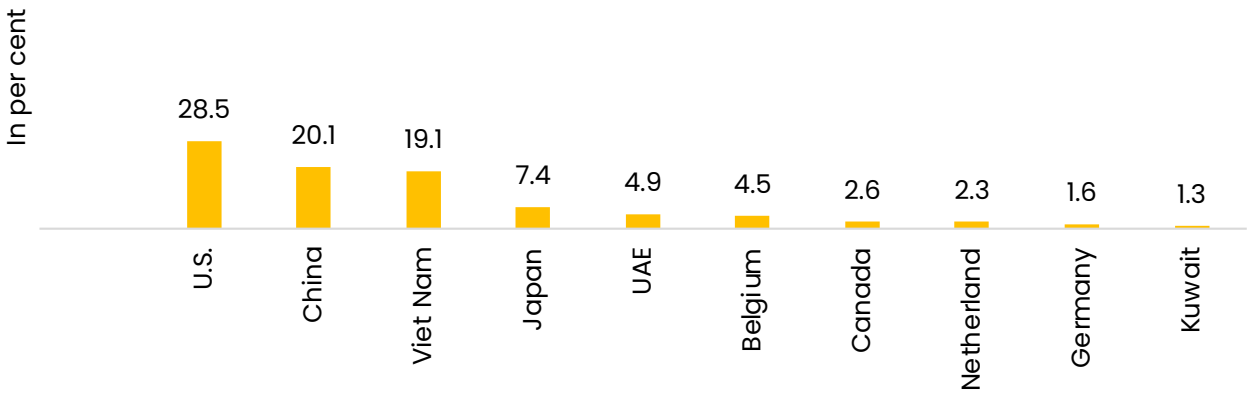
Figure 4.8: Value of Marine Exports from Odisha across Time (in ₹ crores)



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

4.2.18 Major export destinations include the United States, China, Viet Nam, Japan, the GCC contries, the European Union, indicating the state's presence in both premium and mass-market seafood segments. Over 65 per cent of export value comes from the top three markets, underscoring their importance to the export economy while also revealing potential vulnerabilities due to market concentration. Besides we have exported seafood to 45 destinations during 2024-25.

Figure 4.9: Share of Major Export Destinations in 2024-25 (by quantity of export/ Value of export to be mentioned and data to be revised with attached sheet)



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

4.2.19 The sector demonstrated resilience during the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020-21. Despite an 8.9 per cent decline in export volumes due to global supply chain disruptions and weakened demand, the export value remained relatively stable at ₹3,100 crore. Post-pandemic, exports rebounded sharply, although 2022-23 and 2023-24 witnessed slight moderation in values and volumes amid challenges such as global oversupply, falling prices, and logistical constraints. By 2024-25, the sector recorded strong growth again, with export value rising from ₹3,955 crore to ₹4,708 crore, reinforcing Odisha's position as a key hub in India's marine export ecosystem. However, looking ahead, the sector faces significant challenges in key markets such as the U.S., one of the Odisha's major export destinations for the state. Exports to the U.S. are currently subject to tariffs exceeding 50 per cent, which undermine price competitiveness against other exporters such as Ecuador and Indonesia, leading to declining shipments and growing uncertainty for industry stakeholders.

4.2.20 It is crucial to diversify export destinations to reduce over-reliance on the U.S. market and shield the economy from potential adverse effects of trade disputes or tariffs. To facilitate strategic expansion, a detailed analysis of commodity exports was conducted, identifying major importing countries and comparing their total imports from the world with imports from India. This approach helped highlight markets with untapped or underutilized potential. By tapping these opportunities, exporters can focus on countries where demand exists, but current export penetration is low, thereby fostering a more balanced, resilient, and growth-oriented export strategy.

4.2.21 Traceability also plays an very important role in expanding seafood export, where registration of farms under CAA rules become mandatory for farming in coastal areas within 2 Km from HTL. Odisha stands a t top with highest area under new registration during 24-25 and 2nd highest followed by Andhra Pradesh at national level with 13491 registered farms having water spread area of 9871 ha by 24-25. (Source: CAA Annual report 2024-25).

Table 4.2: List of Potential Export Markets

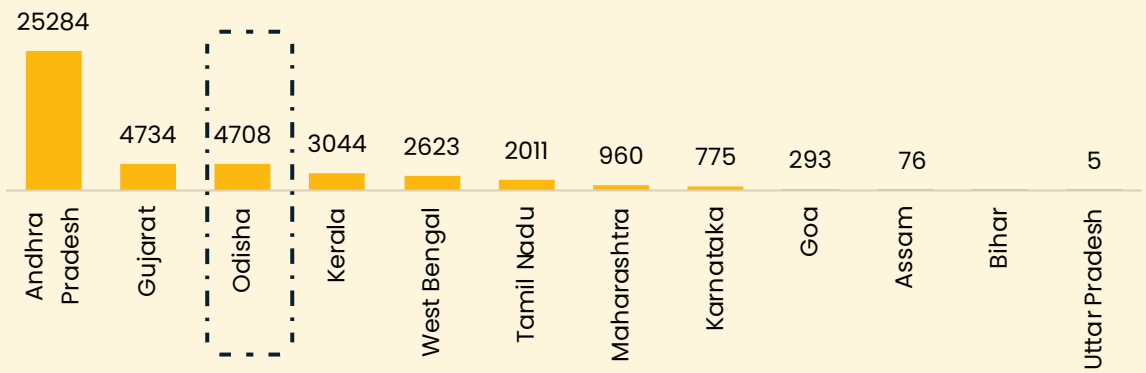
Potential Markets	Shrimp Imports from World (In USD bn)	Shrimp Imports from India (In USD bn)	Shrimp Imports from Odisha (in ₹ Cr)
Netherlands	0.6	0.1	109.7
Spain	1.2	0.02	9.2
Italy	0.7	0.05	6.8
Australia	0.3	0.00003	No
Korea, Rep.	0.7	0.02	14.2
Taiwan, China	0.4	0.007	1.9
France	0.9	0.1	40.4
Albania	0.01	0.001	No
Singapore	0.1	0.005	No
United States	6.3	2.4	1343

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

Marine exports by States in India

Odisha has emerged as a key contributor to India's marine exports and currently ranks third among states. This growth is supported by its substantial natural endowments - over 7.1 lakh hectares of freshwater and 4.18 lakh hectares of brackish water, including Chilika Lake. Further, targeted government initiatives such as the Mukhyamantri Matsyajibi Kalyan Yojana (MMKY), position Odisha as a competitive and resilient market player.

Figure 4.10: State-wise Marine Exports in 2024-25 (in ₹ crores)



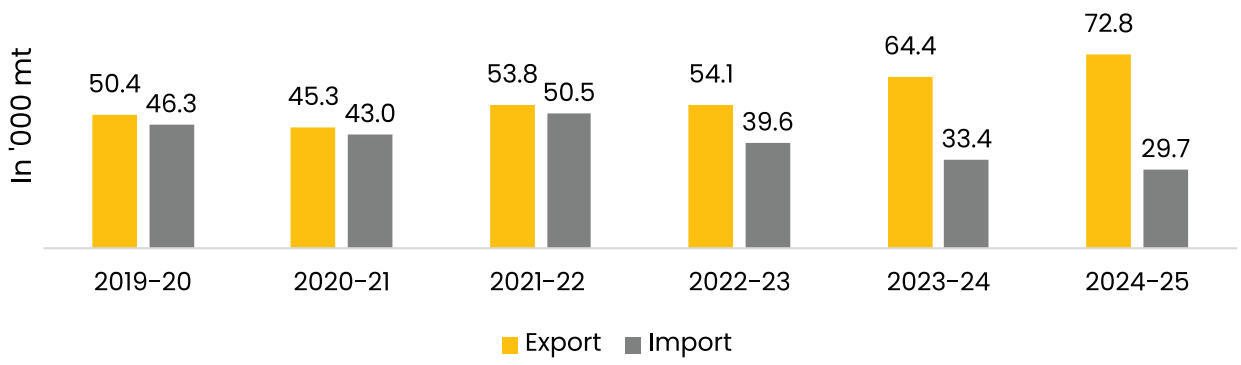
Source: Ministry of Commerce Dashboard, Government of India

Export and import of freshwater fish

4.2.22 Between 2019-20 and 2024-25, Odisha's freshwater fish exports to other states have steadily increased, rising from 50.4 thousand tonnes in 2019-20 to an estimated 72.8 thousand tonnes in 2024-25. This growth reflects a robust CAGR of 7.6 per cent, reflecting the state's capacity to meet rising demand in other states while effectively leveraging its natural fresh water resources.

4.2.23 Over the same period, imports of freshwater fish into Odisha declined, from 46.3 thousand tonnes in 2019-20 to 29.7 thousand tonnes in 2024-25. As a result, the state is projected to become a net exporter, with a surplus of 43.1 thousand tonnes in 2024-25, indicating that Odisha is now exporting significantly more than it imports. This transition from a net importer to a net exporter underscores Odisha's growing self-sufficiency in aquaculture and its increasing integration into domestic fish markets.

Figure 4.11: Inter-State Export and Import of Freshwater Fish (in '000 mt)



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

Box 4.2: Case study on successful sustainable fishing practices

Transforming Rural Livelihoods Through Integrated Rice-Fish Farming

Sri Sanjaya Bhoi, a marginal farmer from Suknabhata village in Kesinga block of Kalahandi district, Odisha, has traditionally cultivated double-cropped paddy on his 2-acre land. Like many smallholders, his livelihood was highly dependent on seasonal rice yields, resulting in modest and uncertain income levels.

Before the intervention, his annual income was limited to about ₹ 70,000, with high dependence on a single crop and exposure to climate-related risks such as rainfall variability and water stress. Limited diversification and suboptimal use of land and water resources further constrained income growth and livelihood resilience.



In 2024, under the Odisha Integrated Irrigation Project for Climate Resilient Agriculture (OIIPCRA), Sri Bhoi adopted integrated rice–fish farming by introducing aquaculture in 27 per cent of his land through peripheral trenches while continuing paddy cultivation in the remaining area. The project provided 100 per cent financial support for trench excavation, technical training in rice–fish culture and water management, stocking of Rohu, Catla and Mrigal, adoption of high-yielding rice varieties, dyke cropping with pigeon pea, and regular technical handholding by field officials.

Impact

The intervention resulted in a significant (3 fold) improvement in income and livelihood security. While earnings from rice cultivation remained stable at ₹70,000 through production of 32 quintal paddy from 1.26 Acre land area, integrated fish farming generated an additional ₹1.40 lakh through production of 1000 kg fish from 0.58 Acre pond and 40 kg of pigeon pea from the dyke area, increasing total annual income to ₹2.10 lakh which was nearly three times the pre-intervention level. The integrated system also enhanced resource efficiency, reduced dependence on monocropping, improved climate resilience, and strengthened household nutrition through regular fish availability.

This successful demonstration highlights integrated rice–fish farming as a viable, climate-smart, and income-enhancing model for small and marginal farmer Building on these outcomes, the Department is now planning to scale up the initiative across all 30 districts of Odisha to promote sustainable livelihoods, income diversification, and nutritional security.

Infrastructure Development

4.2.24 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. Besides, mega infrastructure projects have also been taken under CSS-PMMSY scheme. Major initiatives under the scheme include the construction of a state-of-the-art wholesale market at Basta (₹ 78.3 crore), development of an advanced aquaculture hub including the Integrated Aquapark at Hirakud (₹ 100 crore), establishment of Aqua referral diagnostic laboratories at the College of Fisheries, Rangeilunda (₹ 10 crore).

4.2.25 In addition to these projects, the scheme has sanctioned the upgradation of Dhamra Fishing Harbour has been sanctioned with an allocation of 55.9 crore. Further, the establishment of a state-of-the-art training institute (FOTI) at Kausalyaganga state fish farm has also been initiated with an outlay of ₹ 15 Crore.

4.2.26 Furthermore, significant progress has been made in the construction of Chandipur Fishing Harbour (₹ 77.5 crore) and Fish Landing Centres (FLCs) at Kalupadaghat (₹17.6 crore), Sorana (₹ 18.6 crore) and Kasia (₹ 16.4 crore). The up-gradation, repair and renovation of existing OSSPARC hatchery complex at Gopalpur on Sea (₹ 21.7 crore) in Ganjam district to enable commercial-scale production of high health Penaeus monodon & Sea bass. Additionally, a Satellite GIFT multiplication centre at Bomlai, Sambalpur (₹ 0.8 Cr) has been taken up.

4.2.27 To support scientific aquaculture practices, eight district-level aqua laboratories located in Sambalpur, Balasore, Bhadrak, Kendrapara, Jagatsinghpur, Khordha, Puri, and Ganjam are now fully operational for disease diagnosis and soil and water testing, ensuring a research-driven approach to boosting fish production across the state.

Artificial reefs boost Odisha's marine fisheries by providing fish breeding grounds. They protect the coastline from cyclones and erosion, support fishing communities' livelihoods, promote coastal tourism, and enhance marine biodiversity for sustainable blue economy development.



Odisha is building artificial reefs at 93 coastal locations with a ₹28.83 crore investment in partnership with NIO Goa. Out of these, 69 sites have been completed successfully as of 2024-25.

4.3 OFFSHORE RENEWABLE ENERGY

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

4.3.2 Odisha's vast coastline and favorable wind patterns provide a natural basis for exploring offshore wind deployment. As per Government of India, Odisha has a potential of 12130 MW of wind power . Under the OREP-2022 provisions, the state has implemented a systematic approach to wind energy development, with the first 500 MW of capacity allocated to developers through a first-come, first-served mechanism.



4.3.3 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 pathways, and multilateral climate finance could play a role in improving project bankability. Alignment with central government initiatives such as offshore wind leasing frameworks, infrastructure support schemes, and hydrogen-linked procurement mechanisms may also strengthen market signals for developers. Engagement between central agencies, state authorities, research institutions, and private developers could help Odisha position itself as an emerging hub for offshore renewable activity on the east coast over the medium term.

Box 4.3: India Launches ₹7,453 Crore Offshore Wind Energy Initiative in June 2024

The Government has approved India's first offshore wind energy scheme worth ₹7,453 crore to establish 1 GW of wind power capacity in ocean waters[1]. The funding includes ₹6,853 crore for installing sea-based wind turbines and ₹600 crore for upgrading ports to handle specialized equipment.

Offshore wind farms offer superior advantages over land-based projects as they generate more consistent electricity due to stronger sea winds, require less storage backup, and create more jobs. These projects will produce 3.72 billion units of clean electricity annually, powering millions of homes while reducing 2.98 million tons of CO_2 emissions each year.

Private sectors shall build wind farms through competitive bidding, while government agencies will develop power transmission infrastructure. This pioneering initiative will establish India's offshore wind sector foundation, potentially attracting future investments worth ₹4.5 lakh crore and supporting the country's clean energy transition goals.

4.4 PORT, SHIPPING AND MARITIME INFRASTRUCTURE



The **Sahid Baji Rout Noujatra Surakshya Yojana** launched by State Government is a water transport safety scheme that provides life-saving equipment like lifebuoys, life jackets, and fire extinguishers to boat operators in Odisha. The program offers a 95 percent subsidy to private boat and launch operators, while government and PSU-run boats receive the equipment free of cost. This initiative aims to enhance passenger safety standards across the State's inland waterways and coastal vessels

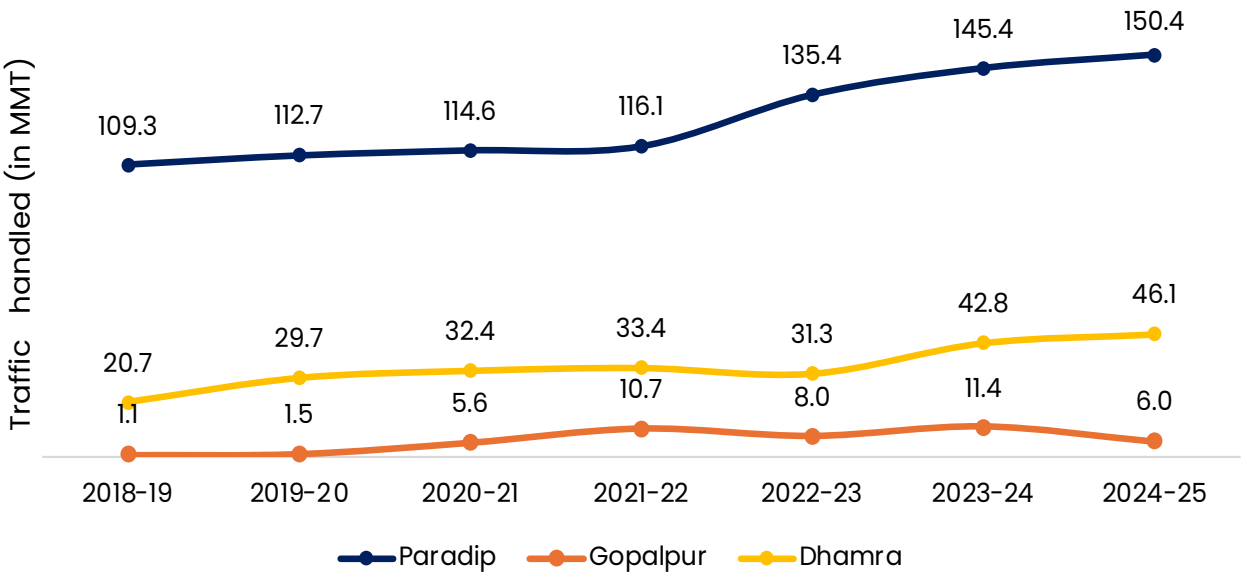
4.4.1 Odisha, with its strategic geographic position, is poised to become an Eastern Gateway for India. Its coastal location along the Bay of Bengal provides an ideal hub for maritime trade and connectivity with Southeast Asian nations. Ports like Paradip, Dhamra and Gopalpur are key points for trade routes connecting India with ASEAN countries. Paradip port accounts for 17.62 percent of cargo handled in volume by major ports in India in 2024-25 and ranks number one in the country in bulk cargo handled.

4.4.2 Similarly, cargo handling at Dhamra Port doubled from 20.7 MMT in 2018-19 to 46.1 MMT in 2024-25. In addition, Gopalpur Port handled much smaller amounts with cargo handling varying from 1.1 MMT in 2018-19 to 6.0 in 2023-24. Overall, all three ports together show (Figure 4.14) that Odisha is handling more cargo each year, which helps the state's trade and business growth.

4.4.3 Besides Paradip, Odisha has identified 14 potential locations for development of non-major ports in the State. Under this, ports at Dhamra (Bhadrak) and Gopalpur (Ganjam) are operational while Subarnarekha (Balasore) and Astaranga (Puri) are under development. The state's ports contribute significantly to India's maritime economy by handling cargo and supporting the shipping industry.

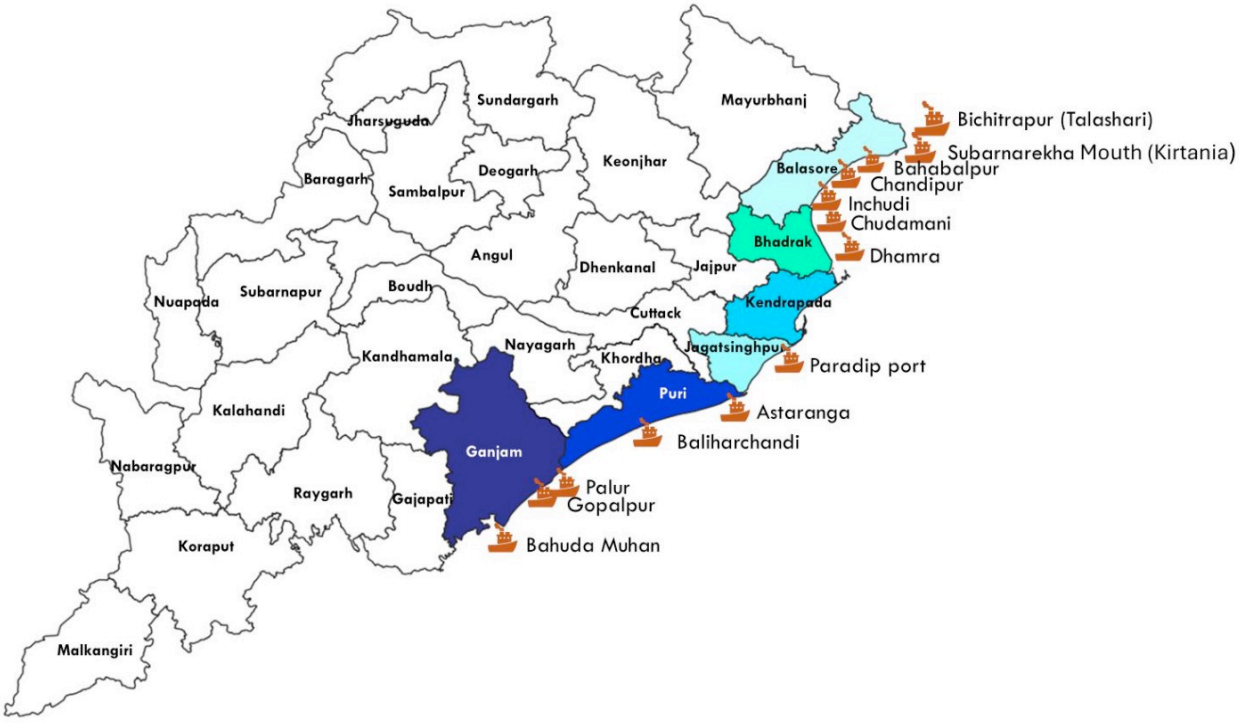
[1] https://iced.niti.gov.in/energy/fuel-sources/wind/potential

Figure 4.12: Port wise cargo handled, Odisha, 2018-19 to 2024-25



Source: Directorate of Inland Water Transport, Government of Odisha

Figure 4.13: List of ports across the coastal state of Odisha, 2025



Source: Commerce and Transport Department, Government of Odisha

4.4.4 Similarly, Maritime infrastructure plays a crucial role in enhancing trade and economic connectivity in Odisha, a state with a strategic location on the eastern coast of India. As of 2024-25, Odisha boasts 2,425 kilometers of rivers, canals, and lakes, with 64.1 percent of these waterways being navigable.

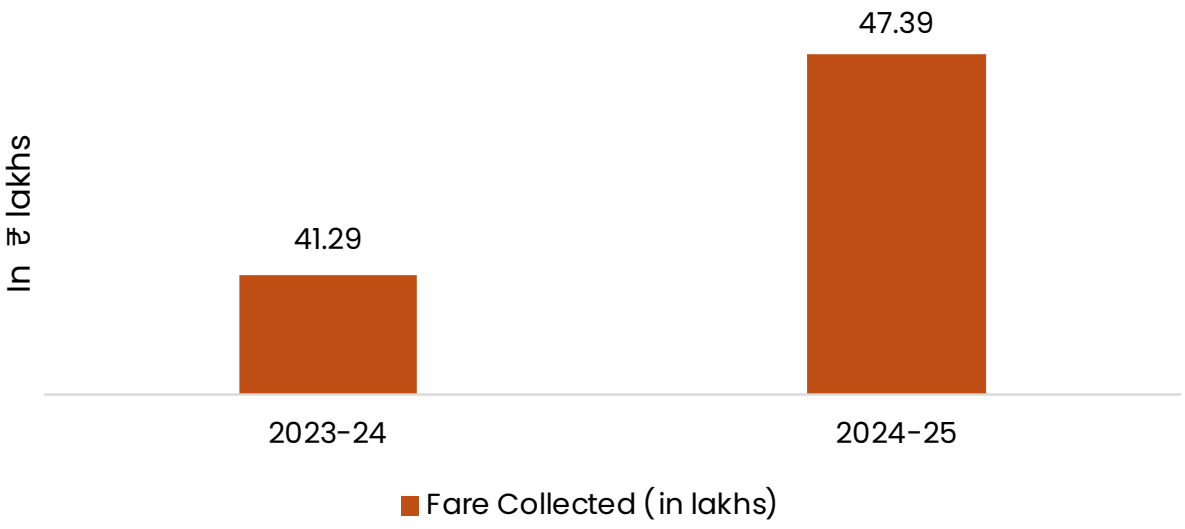
4.4.5 The state has identified 31 riverine routes across two divisions of the state to develop inland water transport and improve connectivity between different regions. Below table provides a detailed route chart of Inland Water Transport (IWT) in Odisha for the year 2024-25. During this period, a total of 1.7 lakh passengers utilized the IWT routes generating ₹ 47.3 lakh revenue. In addition, 191 new passenger boats were registered while 138 boats registration was renewed generating an amount of ₹ 6.6 lakhs.

Table 4.3: Route Details of Inland Water Transport in Odisha

Year	Name of Division	Operation Routes	Length of Operational Routes (in Kms.)
2024-25 (Up to March 2025)	Balugaon Sub-Division	Balugaon to Krushnaprasadgarh	17
		Balugaon to Kalijai	15
		Nuagada to Gandakul	17
	Chandabali Sub-Division	Chandabali to Talchua	33
		Dhamara to Talchua to Nalitapatia and back	33
		Chandabali to Bhitarkanika	31

Source: Directorate of Inland Water Transport, Odisha

Figure 4.14: Fare generated through Inland Water Transport; March 2025



Source: Directorate of Inland Water Transport, Government of Odisha

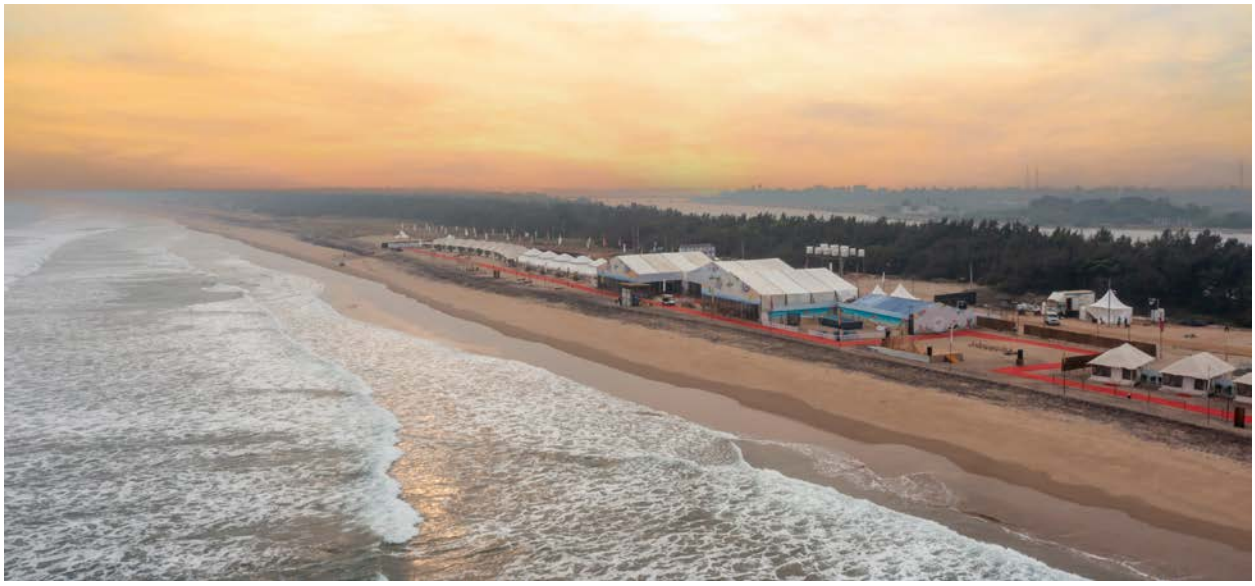
4.4.6 Odisha has two maritime training institutes that help strengthen skills like boat repair and navigation for both inland water transport and sea-going ships. The Crew Training Institute is located in Chandbali, Bhadrak district, and the Odisha Maritime Academy is in Paradip. These institutes train young people to operate and maintain inland boats and sea-going vessels. In the financial year 2024-25, 24 students joined the 10-month regular training course while 20 students joined the 3-month refresher training course for Deck and Engine Rating. These training programs help prepare people to work on boats and ships both in rivers and at sea.

Box 4.4: Harnessing Marine Biotechnology, Odisha

Odisha has launched the Odisha Marine Biotechnology Research, Innovation and Commercialization (OMBRIC) initiative as a flagship program to establish a comprehensive marine biotechnology ecosystem along India's eastern coast. With an allocated investment of ₹1,000 lakhs, this strategic initiative brings together academicians, researchers, innovators, entrepreneurs, policymakers, and industry stakeholders to accelerate research and commercialization in marine biotechnology. OMBRIC represents the State's approach to transform its extensive coastal advantages and proximity to the Bay of Bengal into substantial economic opportunities through cutting-edge biotechnology applications.

The initiative focuses on developing a robust roadmap for strengthening Odisha's marine biotechnology sector by harnessing the untapped potential of marine resources in the Bay of Bengal. To further bolster this ecosystem, the Biotechnology Innovation Grant (BInG) provides crucial funding support to innovative biotech startups, offering up to ₹50 lakh over 18 months to transform promising ideas from ideation to proof of concept.

Through OMBRIC, Odisha aims to create meaningful synergies between various stakeholders, driving innovation, research excellence, and sustainable utilization of marine resources while positioning the state as a premier hub for marine biotechnology research and innovation.



4.5 COASTAL AND MARINE TOURISM

4.5.1 Coastal and marine tourism constitutes an important segment of the Blue Economy and offers significant potential for income generation, employment creation, and community-based development. "We cannot think of a time that is oceanless," wrote T.S. Eliot. Coastal and marine tourism represents one of the world's most significant economic sectors. Globally, this sector contributed $1.5 trillion directly to the world economy in 2023 and supports 100 million jobs. Coastal tourism creates a ripple effect that benefits entire economies beyond just hotels and restaurants. The sector generates $3.3 trillion in total economic value globally (including direct and indirect) and produces $1.3 trillion in tax revenues when all supporting businesses are included - from farmers supplying food to drivers providing transport services.

4.5.2 Odisha, with its 575-kilometer coastline along the Bay of Bengal, is strategically positioned to tap into this trillion-dollar industry and create substantial employment opportunities across the state. Odisha's coastal landscape includes sandy beaches, estuaries, lagoons, mangrove forests, and island ecosystems, along with religious, cultural, and maritime heritage sites that attract domestic and international visitors.

4.5.3 Tourism sector has been accorded the title of "Focus Sector" by Government of Odisha and state has adopted comprehensive strategy to attract and support investors (for capital investment subsidy, land allocation, interest subsidy, stamp duty exemptions, environmental protection infrastructure subsidy among others). The state through its "Odisha Tourism Policy 2022 and Odisha Tourism (Amendment) Policy, 2026" extensively promoted beach tourism, cruises, houseboats, yachts, hotels, tented accommodations, cuisines, MICE tourism and destination wedding among others.

4.5.4 Odisha's pristine beaches at Puri, Gopalpur, Balasore etc. and vast water bodies and reservoirs such as Hirakud reservoir on river Mahanadi, provides opportunities for array of sports and adventure activities. The "Adventure Tourism Guidelines 2025[2]"aims to transform the state into premier adventure hub by developing diverse adventure sports. State has envisaged the following category of adventure sports to be carried out at strategic locations (Figure 4.16).

4.5.5 Odisha has identified a network of twelve coastal beaches for development with modern tourism infrastructure and visitor amenities. These locations are being upgraded with improved sanitation facilities, beachfront landscaping, safety and surveillance systems, wayfinding and illumination, and enhanced hospitality services. Provisioning for leisure activities, regulated water sports, and experience-based tourism elements is being integrated to diversify offerings beyond traditional beach tourism. The initiative seeks to improve visitor comfort, strengthen coastal tourism branding, and position Odisha's coastline as a competitive destination for both domestic and international travellers. The identified beaches are shown in the map below (Figure 4.15).

[2] Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

Figure 4.15: Beaches under development in Odisha



Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

Box 4.5: Potential of Adventure tourism in Odisha

Adventure tourism and Odisha: Odisha's Adventure Tourism Guidelines 2025 creates a framework for promoting activities such as kayaking, scuba diving, river cruising, and parasailing, which directly align with Blue Economy principles. These water-based adventure sports utilize coastal and marine resources in a sustainable manner, encouraging eco-friendly tourism while preserving biodiversity in areas like Chilika Lake, Gopalpur, Puri, and Talasari beaches across the coastal districts. By integrating these activities with marine conservation programs and coastal livelihood initiatives, Odisha can transform its coastline into a hub for responsible tourism, generating revenue while safeguarding natural ecosystems.

Furthermore, the guidelines emphasize community participation, skill development, and private sector investment, which are critical for inclusive growth under the Blue Economy framework. Training local youth as certified instructors and operators for water sports and adventure activities will create employment opportunities and reduce migration from coastal regions. Coupled with fiscal incentives like Capital Investment Subsidy (CIS) and marketing strategies targeting domestic and international tourists, Odisha can position itself as a premier destination for marine-based adventure tourism. This approach not only

strengthens Odisha's tourism economy but also fosters resilience in coastal communities by linking adventure tourism with fisheries, eco-tourism, and maritime trade, creating a holistic and sustainable economic model.

Figure 4.16: Types of adventure tourism and tentative locations

Category-1: Aero Sports	
Activities	**Potential Destinations**
Hot Air Ballooning	Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Hirakud, Deomali, Chilika Lake, Tampara, Puri, Daringbadi, Dhauli
Kite Boarding	Ramchandi, Puri Beach, Gopalpur Sea Beach, Sonapur, Talsari
Hang Gliding/ Paragliding	Deomali, Daringbadi, Barunei Hill, Mahendragiri
Para Motoring	Gopalpur, Talasari, Chandipur, Chandrabhaga, Hirakud, Koraput Satkosia, Cuttack
Skydiving	Hirakud, Mayurbhanj, Rourkela, Berhampur, Keonjhar
Air Safaris	Bhubaneswar-Cuttack, Bhubaneswar-Chilika-Berhampur, Koraput, Hirakud-Sambalpur, Mahendragiri-Jirang

Category-2: Land based Adventure Sports	
Activities	**Potential Destinations**
Bungee Jumping	Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, Sundergarh, Deomali, Daringbadi, Mahendragiri, Barunei Hills
Mountaineering/ Trekking & Rock Climbing	Mahendragiri, Daringbadi, Deomali, Barunei Hills, Hirakud, Chilika, Kolab
Personal Light Electric Vehicle (Plev/Segway) Tours	Chandaka Wildlife Sanctuary, Barunei Hill, Chandipur Beach, Gopalpur Beach, Talasari Beach, Puri-Chandrabhaga Beach, Deomali, Chilika, Kolab, Tampara, all Ecotour Sites
All-Terrain Vehicle (ATV) Tours	Hirakud, Mayurbhanj, Rourkela, Berhampur, Keonjhar
Zip Wires & High Ropes Courses	Balakumari Temple, Nrusinghanath-Harishankar, Deomali, Daringbadi, Mandasaru, Hirakud, Bhimkund

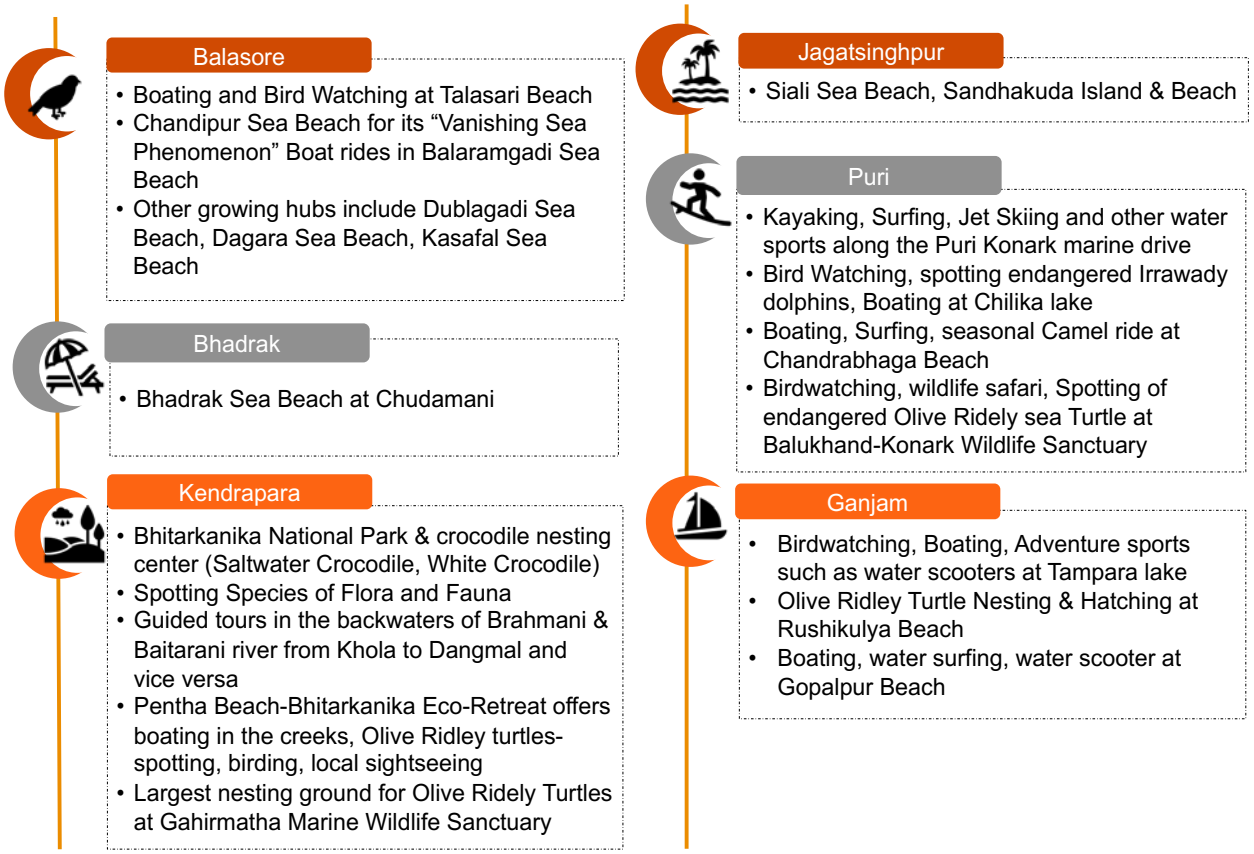
Category-3: Water based Adventure Sports	
Activities	**Potential Destinations**
Kayaking / Sea Kayaking/ Rowing	Puri, Gopalpur, Talasari, Chilika Lake, Satkosia, Tampara, Anshupa, Hirakud, Koraput, Malkangiri,
River Cruising	Bhitarkanika, Paradip, Cuttack, Hirakud, Kolab, Balimela, Rengali Dam, & major reservoirs
Scuba Diving	Gopalpur, Puri, Sonapur, Astaranga, Hirakud
Snorkelling	Talasari, Puri, Gopalpur, Sonapur, Astaranga, Hirakud
Water Sports Activities Like Jet Skies, Inflatable Boats, Speed Boats, Water Zorbing, Winch Parasailing etc.	Puri Sea Beach, Chandrabhaga, Gopalpur, Sonapur, Hirakud, Mahanadi, Kolab, Chilika, Talasari, Dhauli, Cuttack, Rengali Dam

Source: Odisha Adventure Tourism Guidelines, 2025, Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

4.5.6 Marine and coastal tourism emerges as a promising sector with significant potential to further enhance Odisha's appeal as a travel destination. Focusing on the unique coastal ecosystems, heritage sites, and water-based activities can help create a compelling narrative that attracts more visitors while promoting sustainable growth in this area. Figure 4.17 provides a broad picture of marine and coastal tourism potential in relevant districts.



Figure 4.17: Key marine and tourism attractions through the coastal districts in the State



Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

Box 4.6: Economic opportunities of Chilika Lake as compared to Lake Pontchartrain

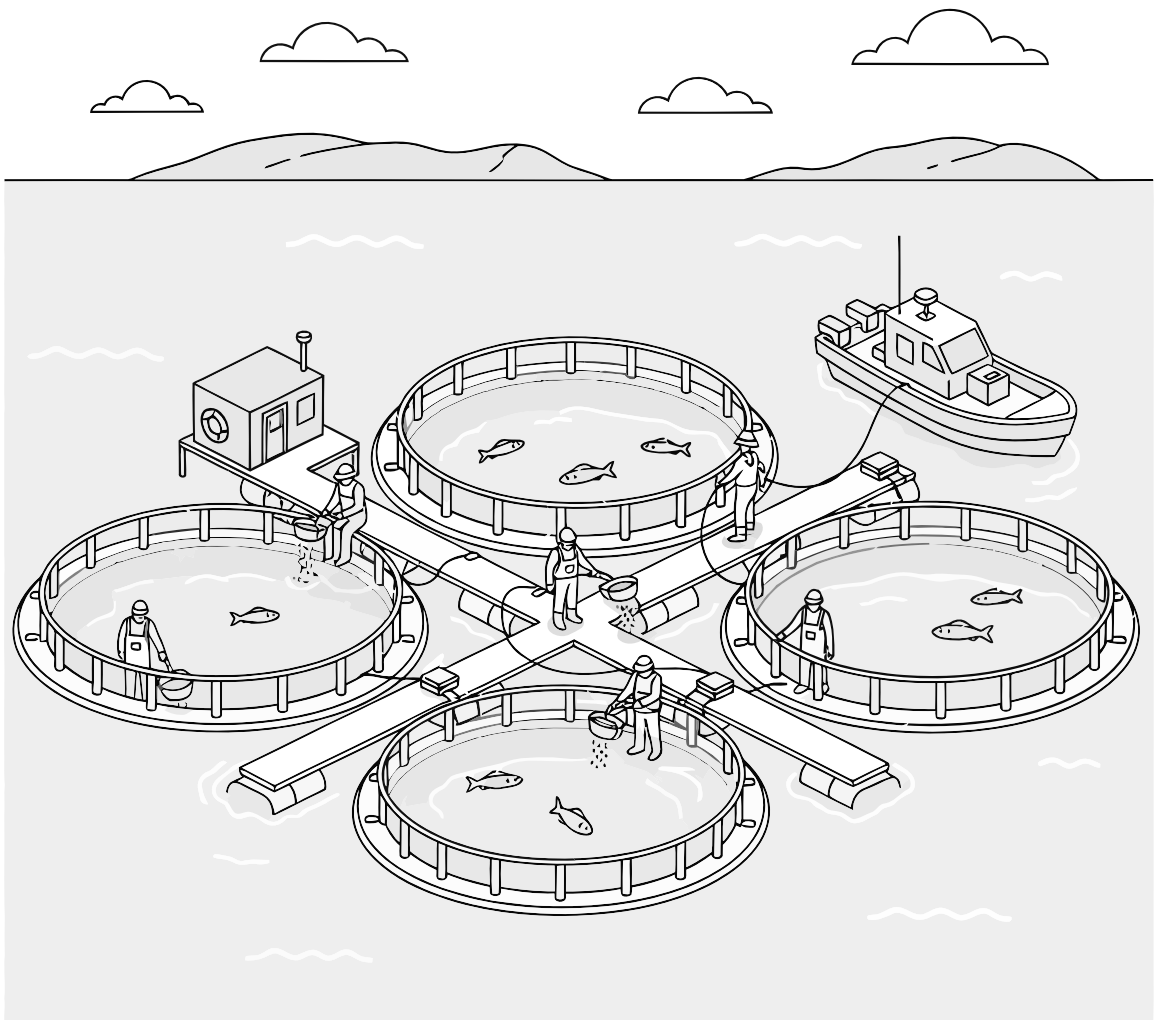
Chilika Lake Development: Learning from Lake Pontchartrain: Chilika Lake, Asia's largest brackish water lagoon at 1,100 sq km, has significant untapped potential compared to Louisiana's Lake Pontchartrain (630 sq km). While both are brackish ecosystems, Chilika's UNESCO World Heritage status provides a stronger foundation for eco-tourism development. The lake hosts over one million migratory birds and endangered Irrawaddy dolphins, creating unique biodiversity advantages. Learning from Lake Pontchartrain's successful integration of recreation, commercial activities, and environmental conservation, Chilika can expand significantly. It can move beyond current basic boat services to islands by introducing adventure tourism elements. These include kayaking, windsurfing, sailing regattas, and wildlife photography contests in designated zones. Lake Pontchartrain's thriving oyster farming industry demonstrates how brackish waters support sustainable aquaculture. Chilika's similar ecosystem has excellent potential for oyster cultivation and seaweed farming. These activities act as natural water filters while diversifying livelihoods for the 200,000+ fishing communities.

In addition, luxury houseboating experiences, establishing sailing clubs and schools, multi-day cruise tourism with wildlife viewing expeditions can be launched alongside community-based oyster farms. Seaweed cultivation zones have potential to complement existing activities. Key improvements include building eco-friendly marinas, floating restaurants, and observation decks. Aquaculture processing facilities can showcase sustainable farming practices to tourists. By implementing Lake Pontchartrain's community-based management model, Chilika can achieve strategic zoning. This separates conservation, recreation, fishing, and aquaculture areas effectively. Chilika has potential to position itself as India's premier brackish water destination combining adventure tourism with sustainable blue economy practices. This integrated approach can generate diverse income streams for local communities. Revenue streams include tourism, oyster farming, and seaweed production while maintaining ecological integrity. The development has capacity to attract international eco-tourists and establish Chilika as Asia's leading example.

4.6 CONCLUSION

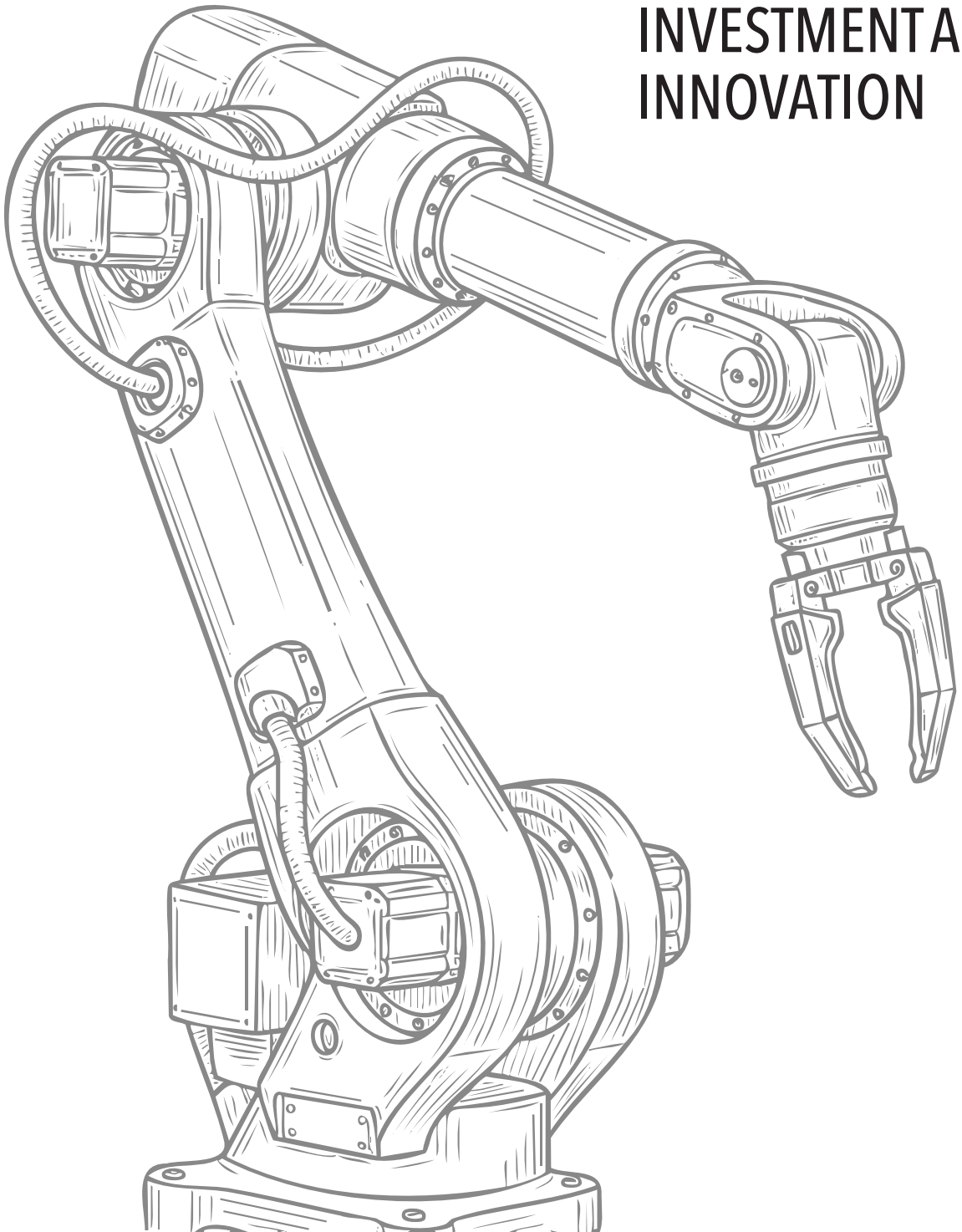
4.6.1 The Blue Economy offers Odisha a transformative pathway to achieve sustainable, inclusive, and future-ready economic growth. With its 575-km coastline, vast freshwater and brackish water resources, rich biodiversity, and expanding maritime infrastructure, the state is uniquely positioned to harness ocean-based opportunities across fisheries, aquaculture, renewable energy, biotechnology, ports, and coastal tourism.

4.6.2 The state has performed strongly in fisheries production and marine exports, with total fish output rising steadily and emerging as a major exporter in the country. To build on this momentum, Odisha needs to accelerate the promotion of deep sea fishing through modern vessels, enhanced safety systems, and expanded harbour infrastructure, enabling the state to tap underutilized oceanic resources. At the same time, greater focus on marine and coastal tourism—leveraging Odisha's beaches, lagoons, and heritage sites, along with development of offshore wind energy potential, will be crucial for diversifying the Blue Economy and fully harnessing the state's natural advantages.



ODISHA'S INDUSTRIAL SECTOR: GROWTH, INVESTMENT AND INNOVATION

ODISHA'S INDUSTRIAL SECTOR: GROWTH, INVESTMENT AND INNOVATION



CHAPTER 5

Abstract

The industrial sector has been a key driver of Odisha's economic progress with a share of 41.3 per cent to State's economy (GSVA). The Sector provides employment to more than ¼ of the workers in the State. Odisha's industrial strength is built on its abundant mineral resources, surplus power availability, and strategic coastal access.

Government of Odisha is investing in building requisite industrial infrastructure across the State to foster balanced development. This includes Mega Food parks in Western Odisha, Sea food park in Khordha, Multi-modal logistics parks, Electronic Manufacturing Cluster in Bhubaneswar. Series of pro-active measures such as Odisha Jan Vishwas Ordinance, deregulation measures, Utkarsh Odisha 2025, investor meets across India, and sector specific events is improving State's attractiveness to wider investor community. While mineral based industries remain the mainstay of industrial sector, the State has seen rapid growth in non-mineral industries. This includes both labour intensive sectors such as apparel and textiles, food processing, as well as high-tech sectors such as advanced machinery.

As the State attracts investment across diverse sectors, it is improving its economic complexity (number of different products that the state can produce). Literature suggests that long-term growth/income levels is positively related to economic complexity. Therefore, it is expected to boost long-term income and lead to virtuous cycle of economic growth.

Construction sector, which is the largest employment generating sector within industries sector, is also growing rapidly. With the urbanization target set by the State, there is significant growth potential in the sector. Several initiatives are ongoing to boost MSME competitiveness. The State has set the target to increase share in India's merchandize export to 5 per cent by 2036 from nearly 3 per cent currently. India has signed several free trade agreements and Odisha aims to leverage opportunities unleashed through such agreements.

5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 Industry sector has played an important role in Odisha's growth trajectory. In 2025-26 (AE), size of Industrial sector reached ₹3.6 lakh crores which is 41.3 per cent of the Gross State Value Added (GSVA). Industry sector consists of mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and electricity, water and utilities. The sector provides employment to nearly 59 lakh workers as per last available Government of India estimates for 2023-24 which is an increase from 39 lakhs workers in 2011-12. This reflects the sector's expanding contribution to the state's economic development.

5.1.2 Odisha possesses abundant mineral resources including coal, iron ore, aluminum, and bauxite. These resources are critical for India's increasing energy demand and steel/aluminum consumption. Odisha maintains power surplus status. The state has 575 km long coastline and hosts India's largest port by average output per ship berth day. Road and rail connectivity have improved significantly over time. These factors have enabled industries to produce basic metals at scale in the State to meet domestic demand, and export to rest of the world.

5.1.3 In 2025, the Government of Odisha approved 244 new projects with an estimated budget of ₹5.66 lakh crores, projected to generate employment for approximately 3.35 lakh individuals. Notably, 80 projects were successfully implemented during the year, attracting ₹1.75 lakh crores in investments and directly creating 1.4 lakh jobs. These projects span through sectors such as Chemicals, Green Hydrogen, Food Processing, Textiles, Information Technology, Electronics, and Pharmaceuticals. This broad sectoral engagement underscores Odisha's evolving economic base and its steady progression towards sustained industrial growth and job creation, positioning the state as a competitive investment destination.

5.1.4 Odisha has implemented comprehensive reforms to improve the business environment. The state achieved 98% implementation rate under the Business Reforms Action Plan (BRAP) 2024, completing 425 out of 434 reforms. Key initiatives included launching the GO-SWIFT single window system, digitizing inspection processes through GO-SMILE, and introducing deregulation measures 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.

Reforms implemented under BRAP span multiple dimensions including End-to-End integration of online systems for business-centric services with GO-SWIFT, time bound service delivery through the Odisha Rght to Public Services Act for all G2B approvals, and grievance redressal, Integration with Indian Industrial Land Bank & National Single Window System and publishing of online public dashboards showing real time status of applications received, approved, rejected etc.

5.1.5 The state focused on creating industry-ready infrastructure through mega industrial regions, sector-specific parks, and MSME clusters. Major developments include progress in Paradip PCPIR and Kalinga Nagar zones, completion of Seafood Park, Electronic Manufacturing Cluster, and development of 30 MSME parks across all districts. Odisha also launched the Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Policy 2025, targeting ₹25,000 crores investment and one lakh jobs by 2030.

Odisha undertook a structured deregulation exercise across 23 priority areas identified by the Government of India and assigned to 8 nodal departments. All 23 priority areas have been implemented. Key deregulation measures include:

- Rationalization of building regulations, including removal of Floor Area Ratio (FAR) restrictions for industrial buildings.
- Reduction in mandatory parking norms for industrial plots from 30% to 8%.
- Enabling night-time employment of women (7 PM–6 AM) across factories and commercial establishments, including hazardous industries, with safety safeguards.
- Introduction of self-certification for low-risk buildings and third-party inspections for medium-risk buildings.
- Digitisation and simplification of land use change processes, including exemption from Change of Land Use (CLU) for newly registered MSMEs and Startups (only state in the country to do so)
- Reduced number of lands "kissam" from over 7,000 to 22. Enabled online portal process CLU.

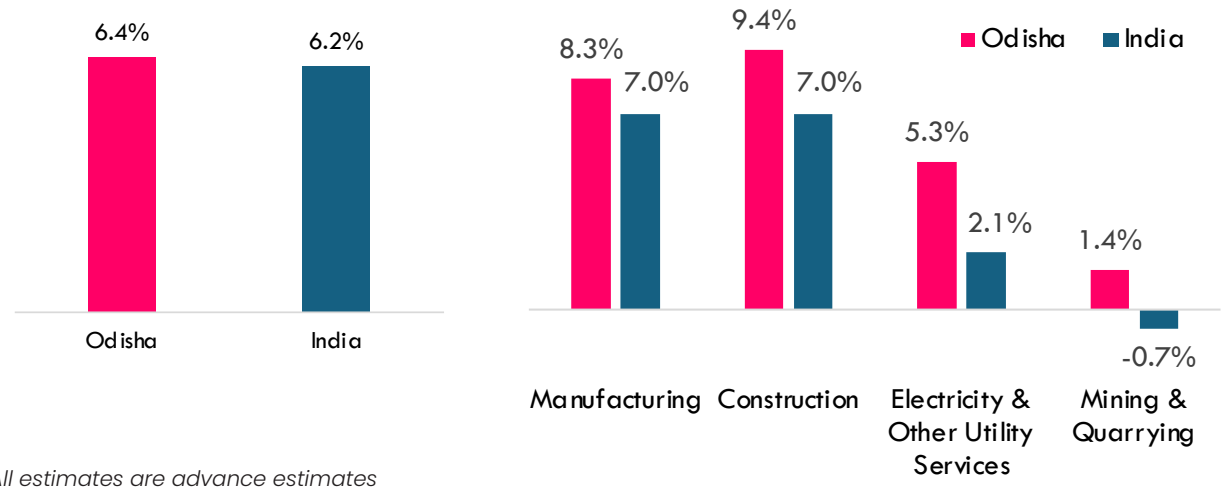
5.1.6 Through comprehensive policy reforms, world-class industrial infrastructure development, and strategic focus on emerging sectors like green energy and aerospace, Odisha has positioned itself as an investment-ready destination that balances traditional industries with future-oriented manufacturing, creating a sustainable pathway for inclusive industrial growth.

5.2 PERFORMANCE OF INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

Industrial performance

5.2.1 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 real year-on-year (Y-o-Y) growth of 6.4 percent, slightly above the national average growth of 6.2 percent. The industrial sector is driven by manufacturing sector. Manufacturing GVA in Odisha is expected to grow at 8.3 percent compared to 7 percent at the national level. Its share in the industrial GVA has increased from around 41.9 percent in 2015-16 to 45.6 percent in 2025-26 (AE), reaching an estimated value of ₹1.6 lakh crore. This indicates Odisha's expanding manufacturing capacity, enhanced utilization of mineral resources, and a gradual diversification of industrial base.

Figure 5.1: Industry and industry sub-sectors GVA growth at constant prices, Odisha, 2025-26 (AE) (in per cent)

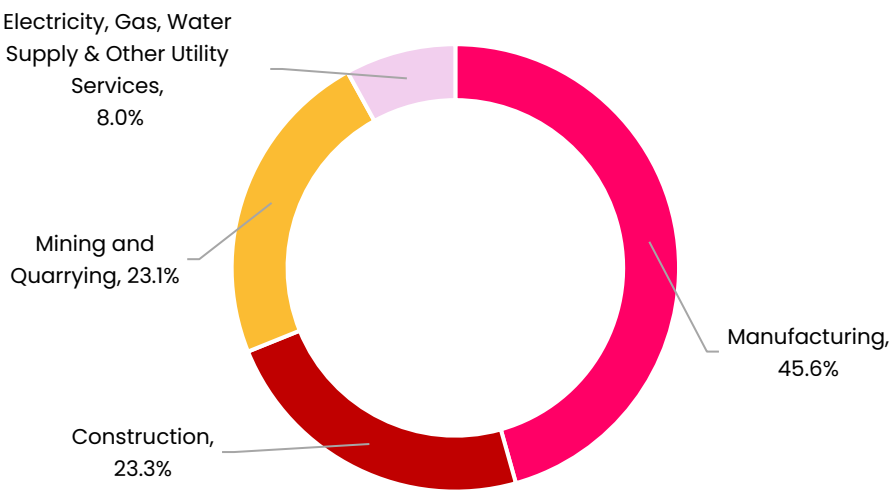


All estimates are advance estimates

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

5.2.2 Mining and Quarrying contributes about 23.1 per cent of industrial GVA, with a value of around ₹0.8 lakh crore and grew by 1.4 per cent in 2025-26 (AE) from the last year. The sub-sector supplies key minerals to metal and other industries and remains an important source of fiscal revenue and industrial linkages, especially in mineral-rich districts.

Figure 5.2: Share of sub-sectors GVA within industry GVA, Odisha, 2025-26 (AE)



All estimates are advance estimates

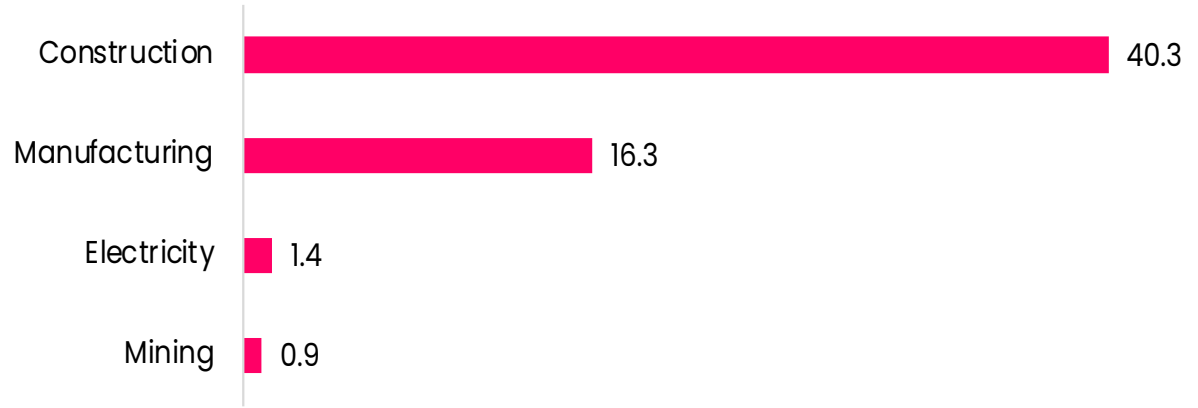
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

5.2.3 Construction accounts for 23.3 per cent of industrial GVA (₹0.8 lakh crore) and grew by 9.4 per cent in 2025-26 (AE) over the previous year. Electricity, gas, water supply and other utility services contribute 8 per cent (₹0.3 lakh crore) and grew by 5.3 per cent during the same period, meeting rising demand for power and basic services from both industry and households

Workforce scenario across the industry sector

5.2.4 In 2023-24, industry in Odisha employed a workforce of 58.9 lakh. Construction accounted for 40.3 lakh workers, while manufacturing employed 16.3 lakh workers. Electricity and mining together engaged 2.3 lakh workers. Within the industry workforce, construction had a share of 68.5 per cent, while manufacturing had a share of 27.6 per cent, electricity accounted for 2.4 per cent and mining accounted for 1.5 per cent. Industrial employment in the State is thus concentrated in construction and manufacturing, with a small share in mining and electricity.

Figure 5.3: Workforce distribution across the industry (in lakhs) in Odisha in 2023-24



Source: Periodic Labor Force Survey, 2023-24, MoSPI, Government of India

Box 5.1: Women workforce participation in Manufacturing Sector

#Women workforce participation: In manufacturing sector, as compared with all sectors combined, female constitute larger share of total workforce. In 2023-24, female share in total manufacturing workforce was 47 per cent as compared with 37 per cent in all sectors combined. Major sectors with highest female employment include custom tailoring, tobacco products, products made of bamboo, articles made of palm leaf, papads, cotton fabrics, and wearing apparel.

Table 5.1: Women workforce participation in Manufacturing Sector, Odisha, 2023-24

Sector	NIC Code	Workforce (in no.)	Share
Custom tailoring	14105	241,585	32%
Tobacco Products	12002	170,513	22%
Market basketry, grain storage bins and similar products made of bamboo or reed	16233	67,294	9%
Articles made of palm leaf, dhak leaf, screw-pine leaf and khajoor leaf; articles of vegetables fibre	16296	55,784	7%
Various articles made of bamboo, cane and grass	16294	27,323	4%
Papads, appalam and similar food products	10796	20,705	3%
Cotton and cotton mixture fabrics	13121	20,220	3%
Other cordage or rope	13949	16,880	2%
Wearing apparel	14109	13,835	2%
Other dairy products	10509	13,486	2%
Cereal breakfast foods obtained by roasting or swelling cereal grains	10616	12,777	2%
Others		98,623	13%
Total Women Workforce in Manufacturing sector		759,026	

Source: Periodic Labor Force Survey, 2023-24, MoSPI, Government of India

Government of Odisha has taken several initiatives to boost female workforce participation in manufacturing sector. This includes (i) enabling night-time employment of women (7 PM–6 AM) across factories and commercial establishments, including hazardous industries, with safety safeguards, (ii) developing network of Workers' Hostels across key industrial locations. A total of 13 workers' hostels are being established across 9 districts and 12 industrial estates, with a cumulative bed capacity of approximately 25,000 beds. The hostels are located at major industrial centres including Rourkela, Khordha, Kalinga Nagar, Paradip, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Balasore and Cuttack, and include dedicated facilities such as a working women's hostel at Deras. This initiative is expected to improve living conditions for industrial workers, enhance workforce availability near industrial estates, and contribute to sustained and inclusive industrial development in the State.

5.2.5 Between 2017-18 and 2023-24, the industry workforce in Odisha grew at a CAGR of 7.2 per cent. The construction workforce grew at 8.4 per cent per year, electricity at 7.3 per cent and manufacturing at 6.2 per cent, while the mining & quarrying workforce declined at 9.7 per cent over the same period. Mining & quarrying is capital intensive and uses more machinery relative to workers, which may be one of the reasons for low and falling employment in this segment despite its role in output. This pattern indicates a shift of the industry workforce towards construction and manufacturing sub-sectors.

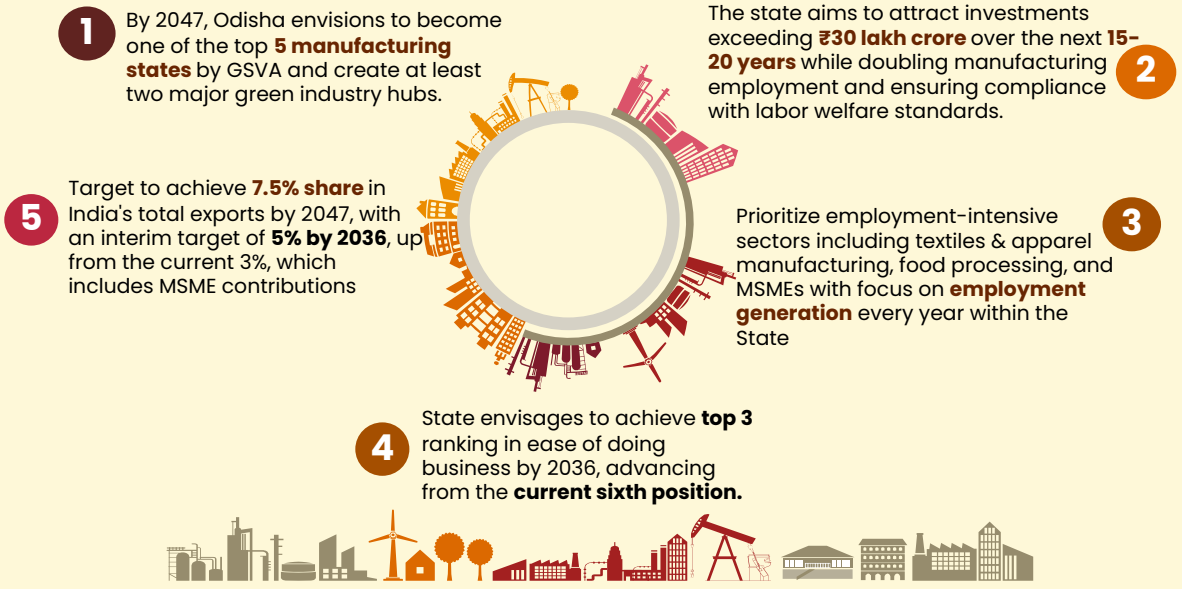
5.2.6 Overall, Industrial GSVA and employment performance indicate that the State's industrial sector is expanding, with manufacturing, construction and utilities contributing to both value

added and employment, while mining continues to play a central role in output and revenues with limited employment growth. The rising share of manufacturing in industrial GVA, along with the increase in construction employment, indicates a gradual shift towards more diversified and employment-intensive activities within industry.

Box 5.2: Vision for Manufacturing sector for 2036 and 2047

#Vision for Manufacturing Sector: Manufacturing sector globally is subject to two key trends, i.e. intensification of Technology (also referred to as Industry 4.0) and focus on sustainability (clean manufacturing, circular economy). Odisha in its Vision 2036 and 2047 intends to channelize development of manufacturing sector in the State around these themes. The State aims to achieve manufacturing GSVA of nearly ₹ 40 lakh crores from current ₹1.6 lakh crores. Odisha has set a goal to be India's leading end-to-end manufacturing hub leveraging both domestic and export opportunities. Some of the key targets are outlined in figure 5.4.

Figure 5.4: Key targets for Odisha to be achieved by 2047



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

Odisha has developed a holistic plan to convert its vision for manufacturing sector into reality. 'Odisha Manufacturing Mission' will create large industrial parks (1000-3000 hectares) with ready plug and play infrastructure. MSMEs will be supported through supplier development programs for better market access. Digital platforms will be developed for MSMEs to access finance from diverse pools of investors. The State shall also design appropriate interventions such as zero collateral loans, interest subsidies, and credit guarantee to enhance access to finance to MSMEs. The State shall invest in ensuring availability of required skilled workforce through skill mapping, expanded training centers, and women-led business parks etc. Innovation hubs will also be supported with technology upgrade subsidies for State to move up the value chain.

Industrial Investment in Odisha

5.2.7 From 2022-23 to 2025-26, State received cumulative committed industrial investment of ₹15.6 lakh crore across various sub sectors with an estimated employment potential of 9.3 lakh jobs. The industrial investment increased 1.5 times from 2022-23 to 2025-26 while employment potential has nearly doubled over the same period.

Figure 5.5: Industrial Investment in Odisha, 2022-23 to 2025-26

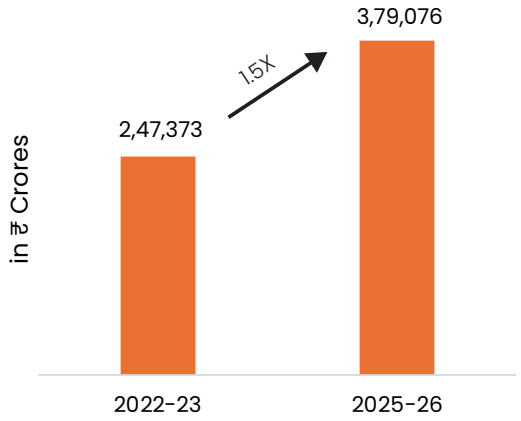
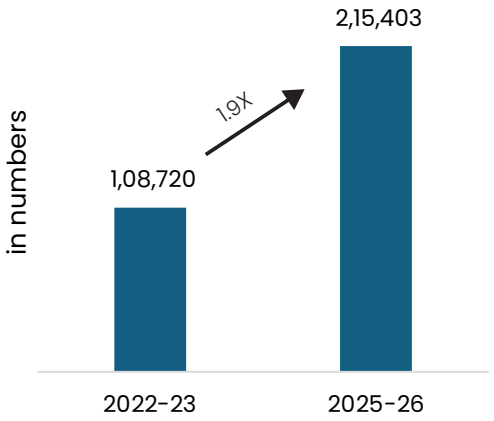


Figure 5.6: Potential employment generation, Odisha, 2022-23 to 2025-26



Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha

5.2.8 In the year 2024-25, the High-Level Clearance Authority (HLCA) and State Level Single Window Clearance Authority (SLSWCA) approved 187 industrial projects with potential investment of ₹ 4.34 lakh crore generating employment of 2.8 lakh jobs. The increase in industrial investment can be attributed to state governments' robust policies, real time tracking and faster issue resolution for priority projects. A dedicated Industrial Project Monitoring Dashboard is operationalized by the state to track approvals, clearances and No objection Certificates.



5.2.9 Odisha government has been actively engaging with investors through various roadshows to attract industrial investments. Over the past two years (2023-24 and 2024-25), the state has successfully organized 21 road shows in key cities such as Hyderabad, Kolkata, Mumbai and others. These roadshows are part of Odisha's broader strategy to transition from a resource driven economy to a future ready industrial hub, emphasizing the state's focus on high growth, technology led sectors.

Table 5.2: Roadshows and Investors meet organised by State Government across various locations in India, 2025

Event	#MoUs	Investment Commitment (in Cr.)	Employment Potential
Make in Odisha 2025	145	1289367	890605
IOCL Delhi Event 2025	13	95186	16054
Odisha TEX 2025	33	7778	53300
Odisha Pharma Summit 2025	44	6261	38556
Hyderabad Investors Meet 2025	13	25950	15755
Kolkata Investors Meet	27	81864	63161

Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha

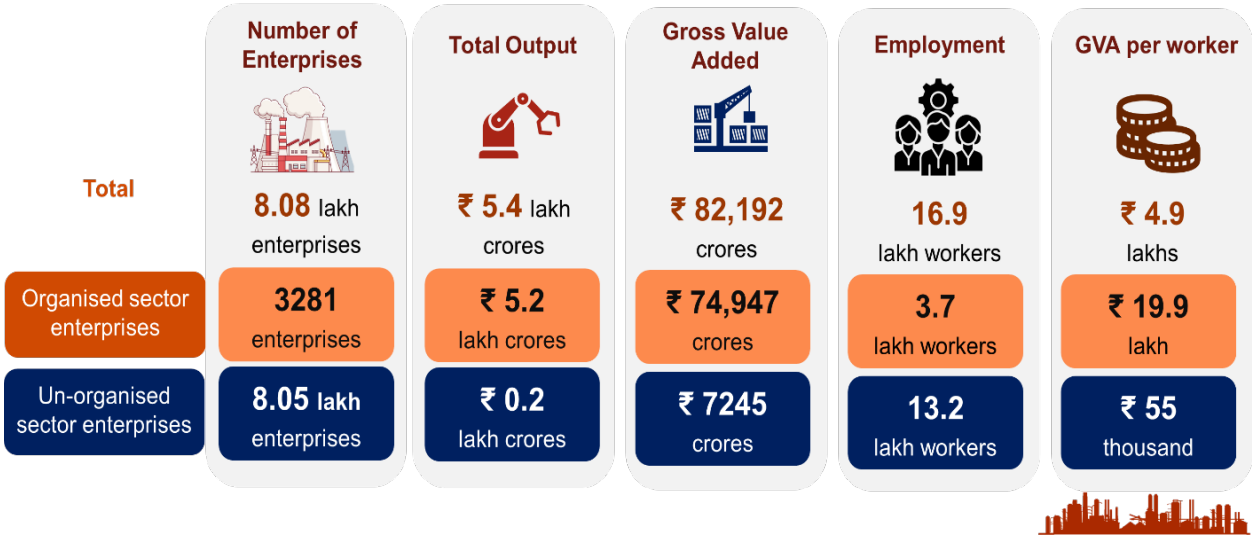
5.3 MANUFACTURING SECTOR

5.3.1 Odisha's manufacturing sector comprises both registered factories and unincorporated enterprises. Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) covers all factories under the Factories Act 1948 (10+ workers with power or 20+ without power), bidi & cigar units, and non-CEA (Central Electricity Authority) electricity undertakings, excluding defense, oil storage, hospitality, and departmental establishments. Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE) covers unincorporated non-agricultural enterprises in manufacturing, trade, and services sectors, covering proprietorships, partnerships, cooperatives, and non-profit organizations while excluding incorporated companies, ASI-covered establishments, government entities, and CEA-non registered electricity units. For the purpose of this chapter, enterprises covered under ASI are referred as Organized sector and enterprises covered under ASUSE are referred as unorganized sector.

5.3.2 As per latest available estimates for 2023-24, the unorganized sector comprises 8.05 lakh enterprises (constituting 99.6 per cent of total manufacturing enterprises). It employs nearly 13.2 lakh workers (78 per cent of total manufacturing employment). However, unorganized sector's economic contribution is relatively modest, generating nearly 3 per cent of total manufacturing output and 8-9 per cent of total manufacturing GVA. Traditionally, ASI covers units registered under the Factories Act, 1948 (10+ workers with power / 20+ without power), Bidi and Cigar Workers Act, 1966, and non-CEA-registered electricity undertakings. A major expansion happened when SCIS extended ASI beyond factory-based manufacturing. However, in Odisha, the manufacturing sector dominates with a 97.3% share of total ASI output, thus the total ASI sector in Odisha is considered as the organized manufacturing sector.

5.3.3 In comparison, the organized sector, though significantly smaller with 3,281 enterprises employing 3.7 lakh workers, demonstrates far greater productivity. It contributes ₹5.25 lakh crore in output and nearly ₹75,000 crore in gross value added. This provides tremendous opportunity to boost industrial output. There are untapped gains from formalization of high potential unorganized sector enterprises, supporting in their expansion journey through all-round assistance such as market access, supply chain integration, ease of doing business, access to finance and talent, and technology upgradation.

Figure 5.7: Manufacturing Sector Profile, organized sector and unorganized sector enterprises combined, Odisha, 2023-24

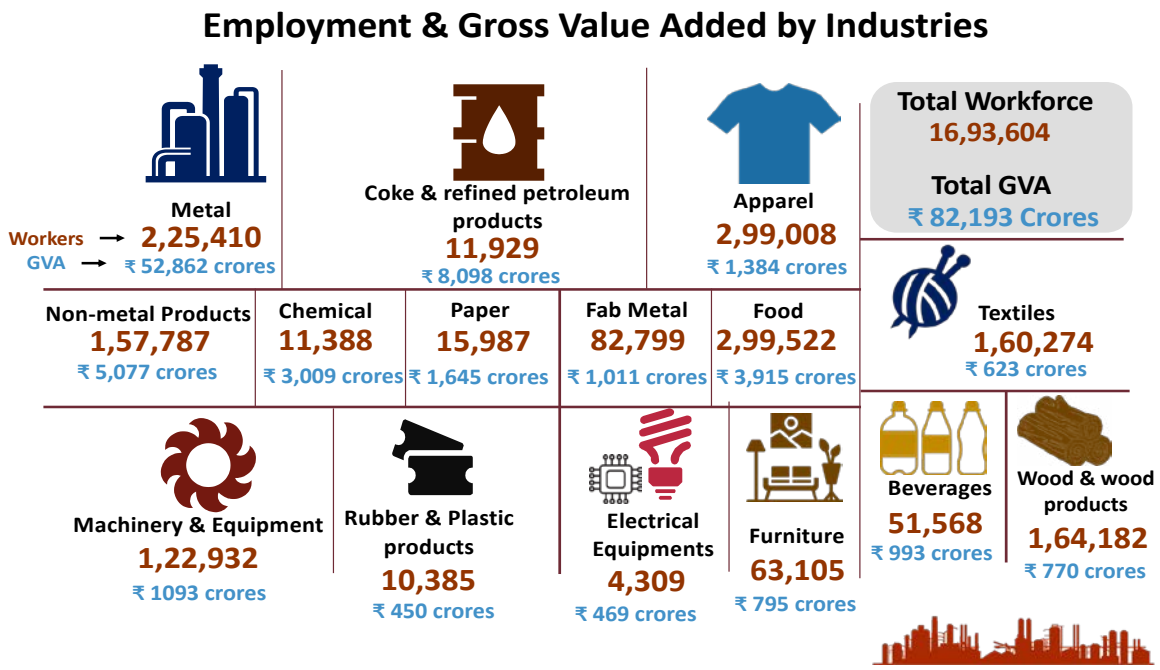


Note: In this chapter, persons engaged is considered as total employment or total workers. ASI also covers some non-manufacturing enterprises. Profile presented above includes full organised industries sector as per Annual Survey of Industries.

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

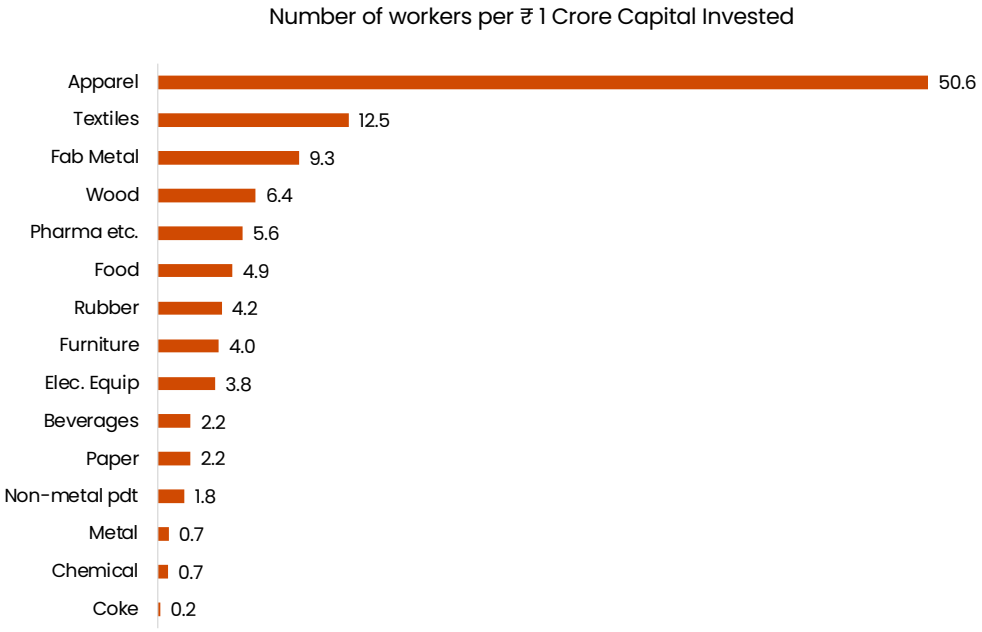
5.3.4 Nearly 65 percent of Gross Value Added of manufacturing sector in Odisha comes from Basic Metals (₹ 52,862 crores in 2023-24). However, sectors such as Textiles and Apparel, and Food Processing are among the highest employment-generating sectors as compared to other sectors (Figure 5.8). Apparel generates about 51 employment per ₹1 crore of capital investment, followed by Textile generates about 13 workers per ₹1 crore capital investment. Development of these sectors can contribute to job-generative growth. Similarly, the fabricated metals sector as compared to basic metal generates more employment per ₹ 1 crore capital investment. Pharma, Food, Food, Rubber are few others high employment generating sectors. At present, although these sectors are at nascent stage but with Odisha's proactive policy measures, these sectors are expected to experience substantial growth.

Figure 5.8: Employment and GVA scenario across industries in Odisha, 2023-24



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

Figure 5.9: Number of workers engaged across sectors for per ₹ 1 crore invested

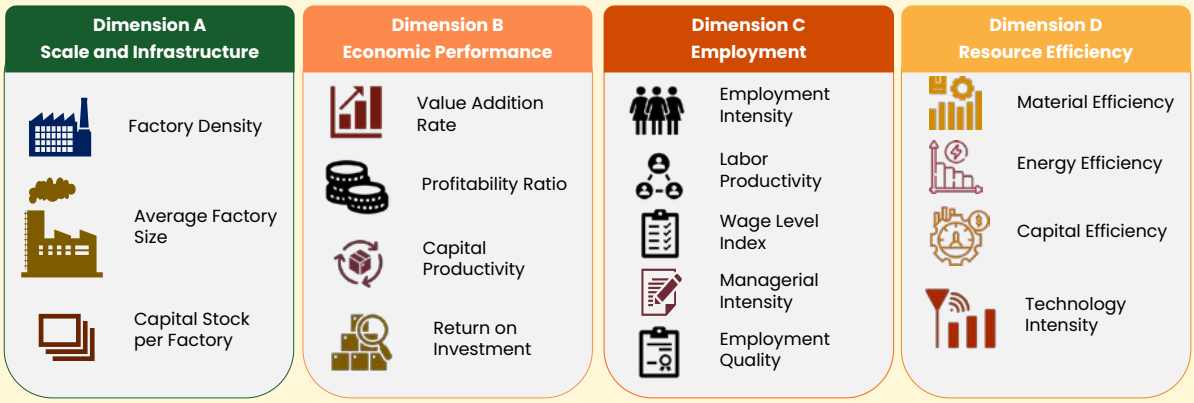


Source: Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) and Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (ASUSE), MoSPI, Government of India, 2023-24

Box 5.3: Framework for assessment of manufacturing sector performance

#Manufacturing sector performance: Manufacturing activity can be assessed through multiple lens, not merely from the perspective of output growth. Sustainable manufacturing development requires efficient use of resources. Manufacturing sector development should contribute to employment creation and wealth sharing with the working class. Similarly, manufacturing development can be assessed from the perspective of productivity, competitiveness, and scale achieved.

Figure 5.10: Organized sector performance measurement framework

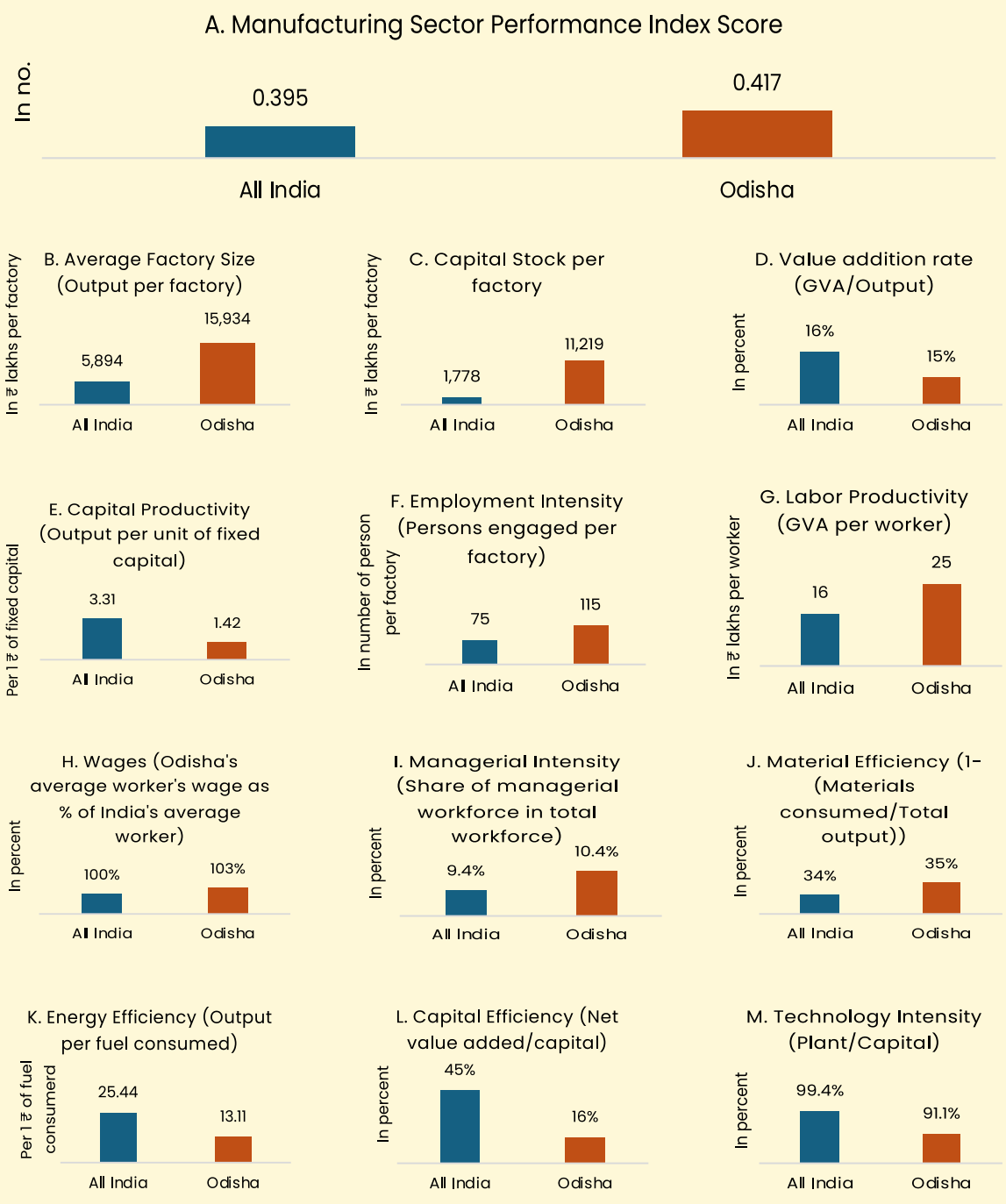


Source: Annual Survey of Industries, MoSPI, Government of India

(Definitions: Factory Density = Number of factories in operation per sq km area. Average Factory Size = Total output per factory. Capital Stock per Factory = Fixed capital per factory. Value Addition Rate = Gross value added per unit of total output. Profitability Ratio = Net profit per unit of total output. Capital Productivity = Total output per unit of fixed capital. Return on Investment = Net profit per unit of invested capital. Employment Intensity = Total persons engaged per factory. Labor Productivity = Gross value added per worker. Wage Level Index = Average wage relative to national average wage. Managerial Intensity = Number of managers per total person engaged. Employment Quality = Permanent workers as percentage of total workers. FLFPR = Female workers as percentage of total workforce. Material Efficiency = Material consumption per total output. Energy Efficiency = Total output per unit of fuel consumed. Capital Efficiency = Net value added per unit of fixed capital. Technology Intensity = Plant and machinery value per unit of fixed capital.)

Odisha is achieving scale economies with average factory size of ₹ 160 crores output and ₹ 112 crores of invested capital per factory in 2023-24. The scale of industrial sector in Odisha is also reflected by employment creation. Per-factory employment creation in organized sector was 114 workers as compared with 75 at All-India level.

Figure 5.11: Component wise manufacturing sector performance (organized sector), Odisha, 2023-24



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

Organized sector

5.3.5 The industrial base expanded steadily during the last five years (2018-19 to 2023-24). Operational factories increased from 2,700 to 2,948. Industrial output grew by around 1.7 times, rising from about ₹3 lakh crore to over ₹5 lakh crore in 2023-24. This growth was supported by sustained capital formation. Cumulative invested capital increased by around 25 percent reaching ₹4.39 lakh crore in 2023-24. Capital efficiency also improved, rising from below 1 to above 1.2 in 2023-24, showing improved capacity utilization.

5.3.6 From 2018-19 to 2023-24, manufacturing sector growth was also accompanied by job creation. The workforce expanded by over one third, from about 2.3 lakh to over 3.1 lakh workers over the same period. Productivity improved alongside employment growth. GVA per worker increased from about 23 to 25. Overall value-addition rose by nearly 1.5 times, with GVA increasing from about ₹0.5 lakh crore to nearly ₹0.8 lakh crore. Wage bill rose strongly, but the wage to GVA ratio remained stable at around 18 percent, indicating balanced growth. The managerial workforce share crossed 10 percent, pointing to gradual skill and organizational upgrading.

5.3.7 Organized sector output remains highly concentrated. Basic metals account for over 60 percent of total output, highlighting the dominance of capital-intensive industries. Petroleum products, chemicals, and food processing also play an important role. At the same time, several other sectors grew rapidly. Wearing apparel expanded by more than four times over the period. Wood products and machinery & equipment recorded strong double digit annual growth, signaling emerging diversification toward labor-intensive and engineering industries.

Table 5.3: Performance indicators of Organized sector, Odisha, 2018-19, 2022-23 and 2023-24

#	Indicators	2018-19	2022-23*	2023-24
1	Number of Factories	3063	3244	3281
2	Number of Operational Factories	2700	2835	2948
3	Total Output (In ₹ lakh crores)	3.02	5.08	5.23
4	Invested Capital- Cumulative (In ₹ lakh crores)	3.49	4.03	4.39
5	Number of Persons Engaged	281520	330687	377053
6	Gross Value Added (in ₹ lakh crores)	0.53	0.69	0.79
7	GVA per Worker (in ₹ lakh crores)	22.77	24.80	25.05
8	Output per Capital Invested (Capital Efficiency)	0.9	1.3	1.2

#	Indicators	2018-19	2022-23*	2023-24
9	Energy / Fuels Consumed (in ₹ lakh crores)	0.3	0.4	0.4
10	Wages & Salaries (in ₹ lakhs)	974023	1238554	1429931
11	Wage/GVA (in percent)	18	18	18
12	Share of managerial workforce	9.7	9.8	10.4
	Top three sectors in terms of their share of output			
13	Product & NIC code	Basic Metals (56.2 percent) NIC: 24	Basic Metals (61.8 percent) NIC: 24	Basic Metals (61.3 percent) NIC: 24
14	Product & NIC code	Coke and refined petroleum products (20.1 percent) NIC: 19	Coke and refined petroleum products (19.3 percent) NIC: 19	Coke and refined petroleum products (18.9 percent) NIC: 19
15	Product & NIC code	Chemical and Chemical products (4.8 percent) NIC: 20	Chemical and Chemical products (5.3 percent) NIC: 20	Food products (5.7 percent) NIC:10
	Top three high growing sectors (CAGR) 2018-19 to 2023-24			
16	NIC code	Wearing Apparels (81.9 percent) NIC: 14		
17	NIC code	Wood & wood products (43.4 percent) NIC:16		
18	NIC code	Machinery & Equipment (30.1 percent) NIC: 28		

*Source: Annual Survey of Industries, 2018-19, 2022-23, 2023-24, MoSPI, Government of India. *It may be noted that manufacturing sector experienced contraction in 2022-23. Gross Value added declined by nearly 30 per cent due to several factors. Odisha's manufacturing sector has high export orientation and therefore vulnerable to external sector developments including commodity price fluctuations.*

5.3.8 The organized sector exhibited growth in non-traditional sectors too during the review period. This was led by the wearing apparel industry which achieved an exceptional compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 81.9 percent from period 2018-19 to 2023-24. Wood and wood products emerged as the second fastest-growing sector at 43.4 percent CAGR, followed by machinery and equipment at 30.1 percent, indicating strong expansion in both consumer-oriented and capital goods manufacturing.

5.3.9 Traditional sectors also demonstrated robust performance, with tobacco products growing at 29.8 percent and crop and animal products at 25.2 percent CAGR. Consumer goods industries showed steady momentum, including food products (19.1 percent), rubber and plastics (17.1 percent), and beverages (12.6 percent), while pharmaceuticals expanded at 16.3 percent and basic metals maintained solid growth at 13.5 percent. This comprehensive growth across diverse subsectors reflects successful industrial transformation, with the manufacturing base evolving from traditional heavy industries towards higher value-added production in textiles, consumer goods, and advanced manufacturing equipment.

Table 5.4: Top 10 manufacturing sub-sectors in terms of CAGR in total output, Odisha, 2018-19 to 2023-24, in per cent

S. No.	Manufacturing sub-sector	CAGR 2018-19 to 2023-24
1	Wearing apparel	81.9
2	Wood & Wood products	43.4
3	Machinery and equipment	30.1
4	Tobacco products	29.8
5	Crop & animal products, hunting etc.	25.2
6	Food products	19.1
7	Rubber and plastics products	17.1
8	Pharmaceuticals	16.3
9	Basic Metals	13.5
10	Beverages	12.6

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

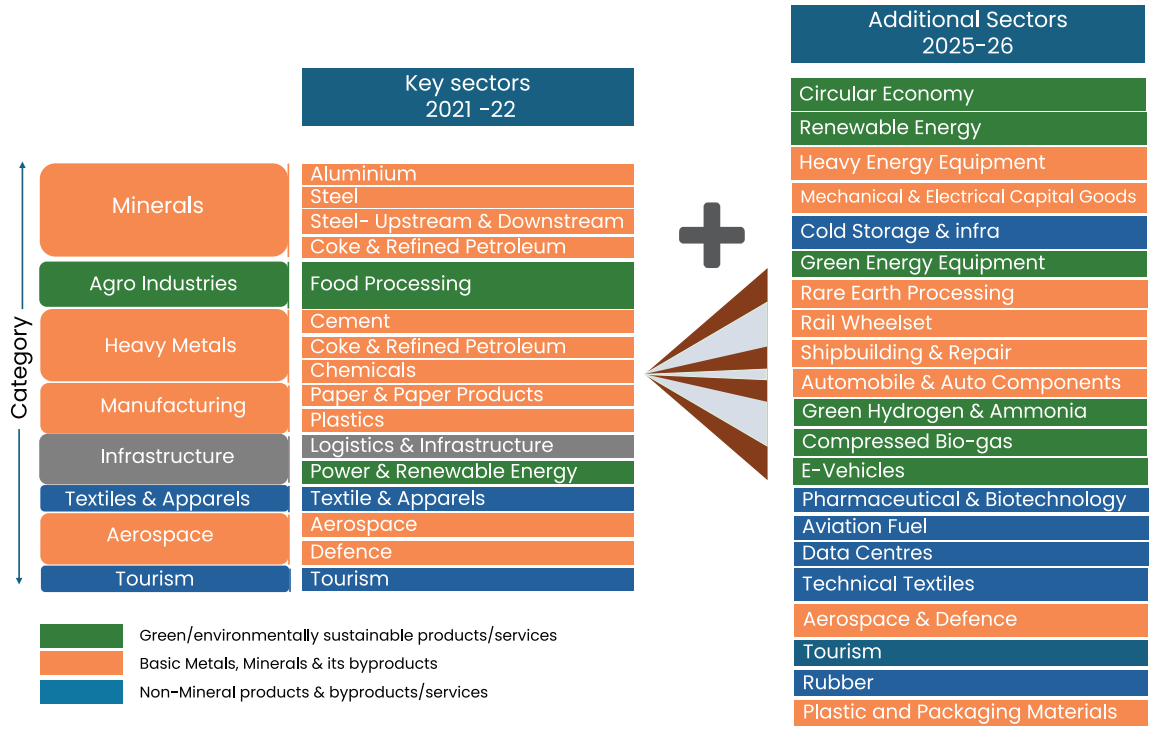
Box 5.4: Framework for assessment of manufacturing sector performance

#Sustainability in Industrial Sector in Odisha: Odisha aims to be among the top 5 states in manufacturing Gross State Value Added (GSVA) and establish at least two major green industry hubs by 2047. Sustainability has become a key factor for long-term industrial growth in Odisha. The shift to sustainable practices is both an environmental responsibility and economic necessity. The state faces the challenge of balancing industrial growth while reducing carbon emissions, meeting international sustainability standards, and addressing local environmental concerns.

Odisha has already started several initiatives including an Industrial Policy focused on sustainability, renewable energy projects using solar and wind power, circular economy programs like waste-to-energy projects and fly ash utilization, and support for clean technologies and energy efficiency. Under Vision 2047, the state aims for carbon neutrality in key industrial sectors, development of green industrial corridors with eco-industrial parks, and establishment of a robust innovation ecosystem with clean technology research centers.

To achieve these goals, Odisha draws inspiration from global innovations such as carbon capture and storage technologies, green hydrogen applications, AI-driven energy optimization, and industrial symbiosis networks. Recent approved projects demonstrate the state's commitment to sustainable manufacturing. The state has approved one project under the circular economy sector by BEIL Infrastructure Limited, which provides landfill services for hazardous solid waste disposal, incineration of hazardous waste, and treatment of effluent. Located in Ganjam district, this project costs ₹320.7 crores and is estimated to create employment for 145 people. Additionally, a project by Gravita India Limited under the Waste Management sector has been approved with an annual capacity of 1,47,000 MT at Angul District, involving a total investment of ₹350 crores and employment potential for 270 people.

Figure 5.12: Sectoral diversification in Industrial ecosystem

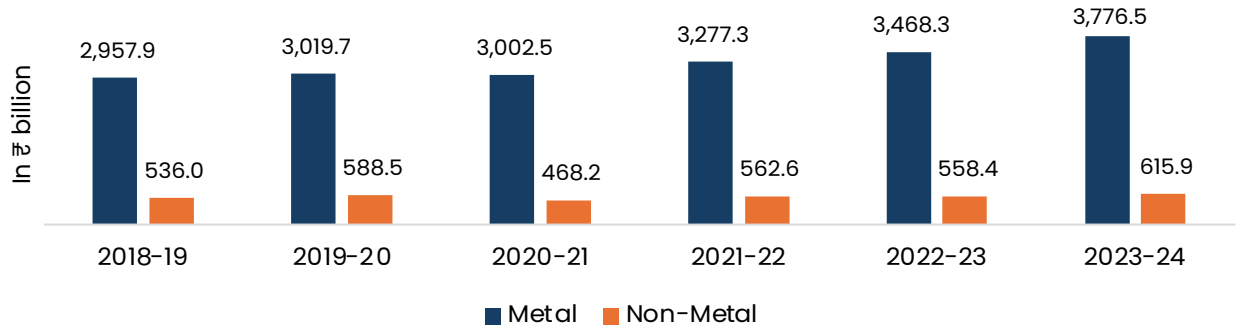


Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha

Non-Metal sectors

5.3.10 While metal sector remains most significant sector, Odisha is also attracting investments into non-metal sectors, indicating a strategic shift towards more balanced industrial ecosystem. Figure 5.12 highlights the trend of investment in Metal and Non-Metal sectors over the past 5 years (2018-19 till 2023-24).

Figure 5.13: Cumulative Invested Capital for metal* and non-metal sectors, Odisha, 2018-19 to 2023-24

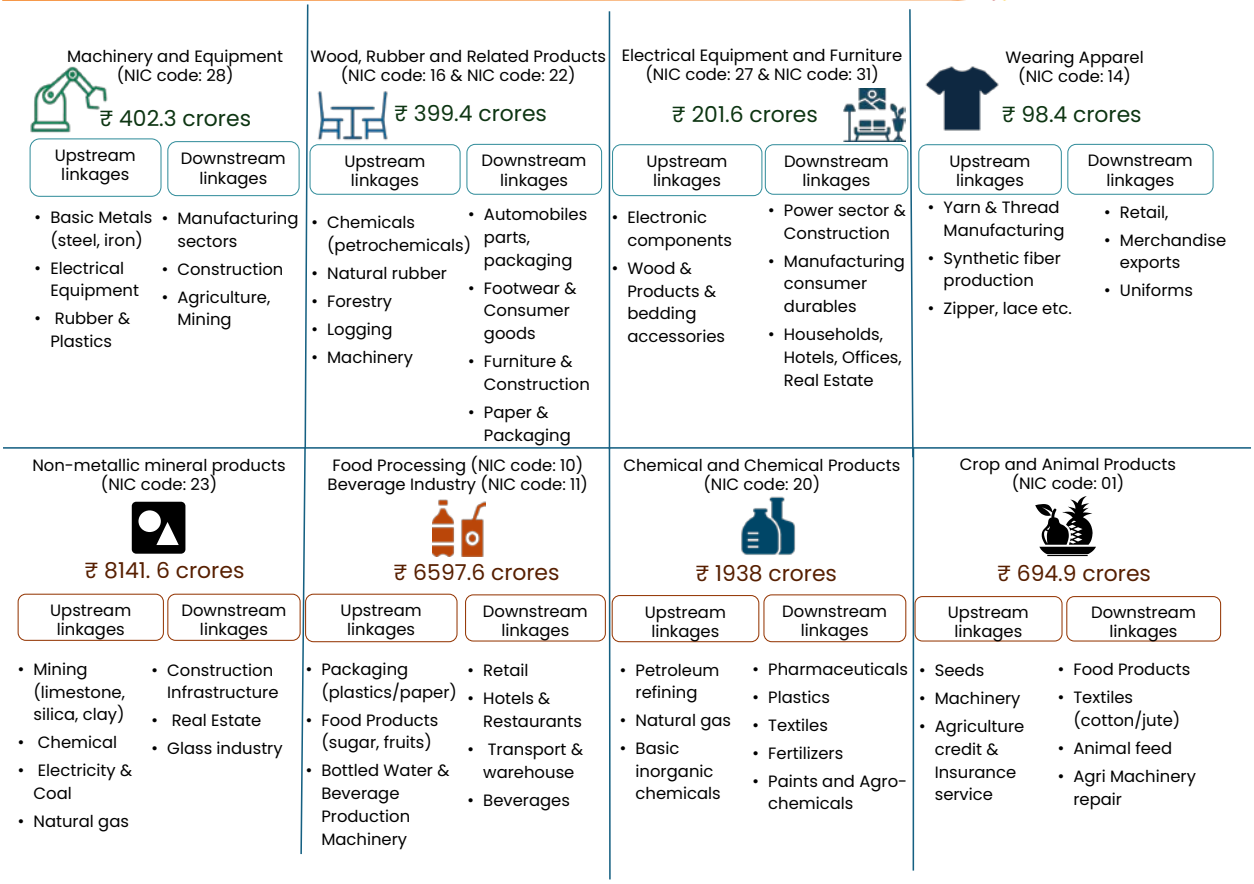


Source: Annual Survey of Industries, MoSPI, Government of India (Various years)

**Metal sector includes Manufacture of basic metals (NIC 24), Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (NIC 19) and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment (NIC 25)*

5.3.11 During 2018-19 to 2023-24, investment across various non-metal industries is creating potential upstream and downstream linkages to other industries.

Figure 5.14: Investment in non-metallic sector and its upstream and downstream linkages, Odisha, 2018-19 to 2023-24



Source: Annual Survey of Industries, MoSPI, Government of India

Box 5.5: Investments in Non-Metallic Sector

#Non-metallic sector and Investment: Odisha is experiencing increasing capital inflows into non-metallic manufacturing sectors such as food processing, textiles and apparel, consumer goods, and railway equipment manufacturing. This shift reflects Odisha's improving ease of doing business, infrastructure readiness, skilled workforce availability, and its growing attractiveness as a consumption and manufacturing-oriented investment destination.

In the food processing and consumer goods sector, Odisha has attracted large domestic investors seeking to serve both national and export markets. Nestlé India Limited is setting up a food processing facility at Mundamba, Jankia Block in Khordha district, with an investment of ₹ 894.10 crore and an employment potential of 827 persons. The unit will manufacture products such as noodles, chocolates and masala, strengthening value-added food processing in the State.

Similarly, Reliance Consumer Products Limited is establishing an integrated manufacturing facility for beverages, biscuits and confectionery in Khordha district, involving an investment of ₹ 938 crore and expected employment of around 600 persons. These investments underline Odisha's emergence as a competitive destination for large-scale FMCG and food processing industries, supported by improving logistics and market access.

The textile and apparel sector, a key non-metallic manufacturing segment, has also witnessed significant investments. KPR Mill Limited is setting up a large-scale knitted garment manufacturing unit in Khordha district, with a production capacity of 46.8 million garment pieces per annum. The project entails an investment of ₹ 350 crore and is expected to generate employment for approximately 5,000 people, contributing substantially to labor-intensive manufacturing and women's employment.

Odisha has also made notable strides in railway equipment and engineering manufacturing, reflecting diversification into high-value industrial manufacturing beyond core metals. Jupiter Tatravagonka Railwheel Factory Private Limited is establishing a rail wheelset machining and assembly plant with an annual capacity of 80,000 wheelsets at Haldiapada in Khordha district, with an investment of ₹1,090 crore and employment potential of 495 persons. In addition, Lalbaba Engineering Limited is setting up a 75,000 MT precision tubes manufacturing facility in Cuttack district, with an investment of ₹200 crore and employment potential of 500 persons. These projects highlight Odisha's growing role in the railway and heavy engineering value chain, driven by improved industrial infrastructure and proximity to major transport corridors.

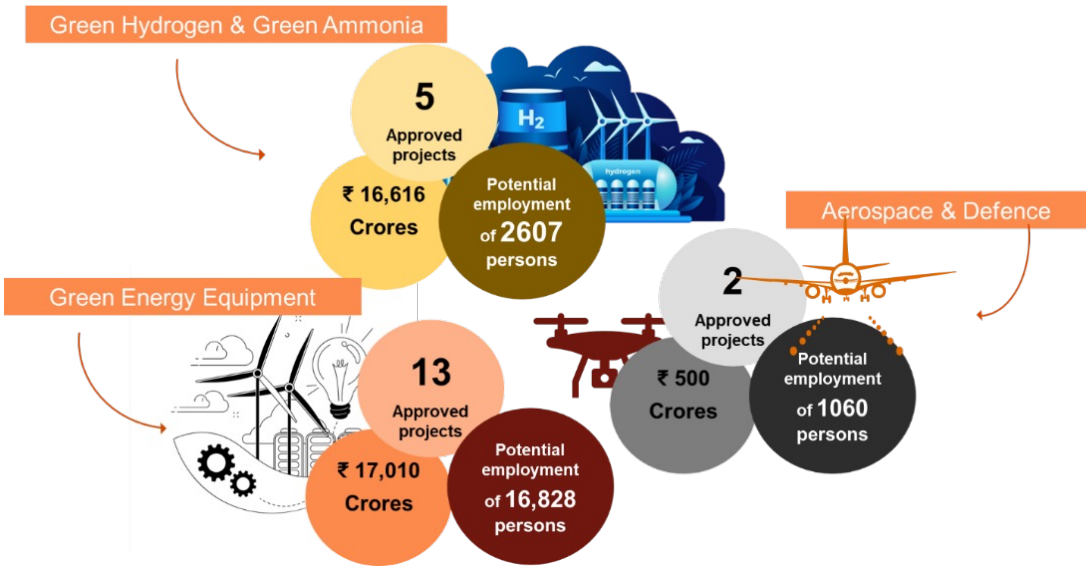
Future Growth Hotspots

5.3.12 There are several future growth hotspots in the manufacturing sector. The upcoming new age sectors / focus sectors for the State are Green Hydrogen, Green Ammonia, Green Energy Equipment and Aerospace and Defence.

5.3.13 For Green Hydrogen and Green Ammonia, marquee investments include ACME Akshay Energy Private Limited and Shree Tech Data Limited, while companies such as Luminous Power Technologies Private Limited, Kshomo Green Energy Technologies Ltd., Sova Solar Limited, and INOX Solar Limited are investing in Odisha. The state has also received investments in the Aerospace and Defence sector, with the State Government signing an MoU with M/s Air Works India (Engineering) Pvt. Ltd. (India's leading third-party MRO service provider) for establishing a Maintenance, Repair & Overhaul facility for domestic and international aircraft carriers at the Biju Patnaik International Airport.

Approved in the 141st SLSWCA, ABI-Showatech India Private Limited (a unit of TVS group) has signed a MoU with the State for an investment of ₹ 200 crore for setting up of automotive component manufacturing space creating 300 jobs in Khordha district.

Figure 5.15: Investments in Green hydrogen, green energy and Aerospace & Defence industry sectors in Odisha, 2024-25



Source: IPICOL, Department of Industries, Government of Odisha

5.3.14 The Paradip–Kendrapara and Gopalpur areas have emerged as the main centres for green hydrogen and green ammonia projects, supported by port-based industrial infrastructure. Most of these projects are located close to the Paradip and Gopalpur Ports, which help with efficient movement of raw materials and enables export-oriented production.

SRF chemicals is set to invest ₹ 10,000 crore in setting up a unit for production of refrigerants, solvents, chloromethane, flouro-polymers, and intermediates for the agro and pharmaceutical industries. The unit will be set up in 300 acres of land at Gopalpur Industrial Park in Tata Steel Special Economic Zone and will generate employment opportunities for approximately 20,000 people.

5.3.15 Investments in the Aerospace and Defence sector are concentrated in the Khordha district, benefiting from good connectivity, availability of skilled manpower, and access to industrial and institutional support in and around Bhubaneswar. This clustering of new-age sectors highlights Odisha's shift towards planned, infrastructure-led industrial development.

5.3.16 Overall, the growing pipeline of non-metallic investments reflects a structural shift in Odisha's industrialization strategy from a predominantly resource-led model to a more diversified, value-added, and employment-intensive industrial ecosystem. This diversification enhances economic resilience, broadens the employment base, and strengthens Odisha's position as a multi-sector industrial destination, extending well beyond metals and mining.

5.3.17 The state has strategically identified key emerging sectors with immense potential for future growth and employment generation, including semiconductor industry, green energy solutions, Aerospace and Defence, apparel and textiles, and chemicals and petrochemicals.

5.3.18 The semiconductor sector is promoted through dedicated policies including the Semiconductor Manufacturing and Fabless Policy-2023 and Odisha Electronics Component

Manufacturing Policy-2025. SiCSem Private Limited is establishing a ₹2,000 crore compound semiconductor fab in Bhubaneswar. In Aerospace and Defence, Vedanta's planned aluminum parks in Jharsuguda will support aerospace and defense components. Odisha is also becoming the first eastern state with a flight Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) facility.

5.3.19 The apparel and textiles sector targets to generate one lakh job by 2030. This will be achieved through six state of the art textile and footwear parks to be setup in Bolangir, Keonjhar, Sambalpur, Jagatsinghpur, Ganjam and Cuttack with plug-and-play facilities for global standard manufacturing.

5.3.20 These sectors align with national priorities under initiatives like Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat, and the National Solar Mission, positioning Odisha to capture significant market share in India's evolving industrial ecosystem while contributing to the target of generating employment annually.

Box 5.6: Low Altitude Economy and its potential in Odisha



#Low Altitude Economy: Given the technological advancements particularly in aerospace domain, a new stream of economic growth pillar is shaping up globally. The Low Altitude Economy (LAE) is expected to transform the way we connect, feed, make, build, and govern. The LAE covers commercial activity in low airspace (typically up to ~300–1,000 metres / ~1,000 m above ground) enabled by drones (UAVs), eVTOLs (electric vertical take-off/landing vehicles), air taxis and associated digital services (traffic management, data analytics, charging/energy, vertiports). It includes logistics, precision agriculture, mapping/remote sensing, infrastructure inspection, public safety, tourism, and passenger air mobility as it matures.

Low altitude economy has the potential to reduce delivery times, create employment in manufacturing and services sectors including tourism, training, software development, and enable new transport models with poor ground connectivity.

In Odisha's context, low altitude economy can lead to transformation impacts in following ways:

a) Agriculture: Drones are a game-changer in farming, enabling precision agriculture. The drones can be used to spray pesticides, monitor crop health with high-resolution cameras, and even plant seeds, leading to more efficient use of resources and higher yields.

b) Logistics and emergency Services: In disaster zones or during search and rescue missions, every minute counts. Drones can provide a live aerial view of a situation, helping first responders locate victims, assess damage, and coordinate their efforts more effectively.

c) Aerial tourism, mapping & media: Coastal sightseeing routes, film shoots, geospatial services.

d) Manufacturing & services: Drone manufacturing, batteries, software, maintenance, pilot training etc.

Sectors deep-dive

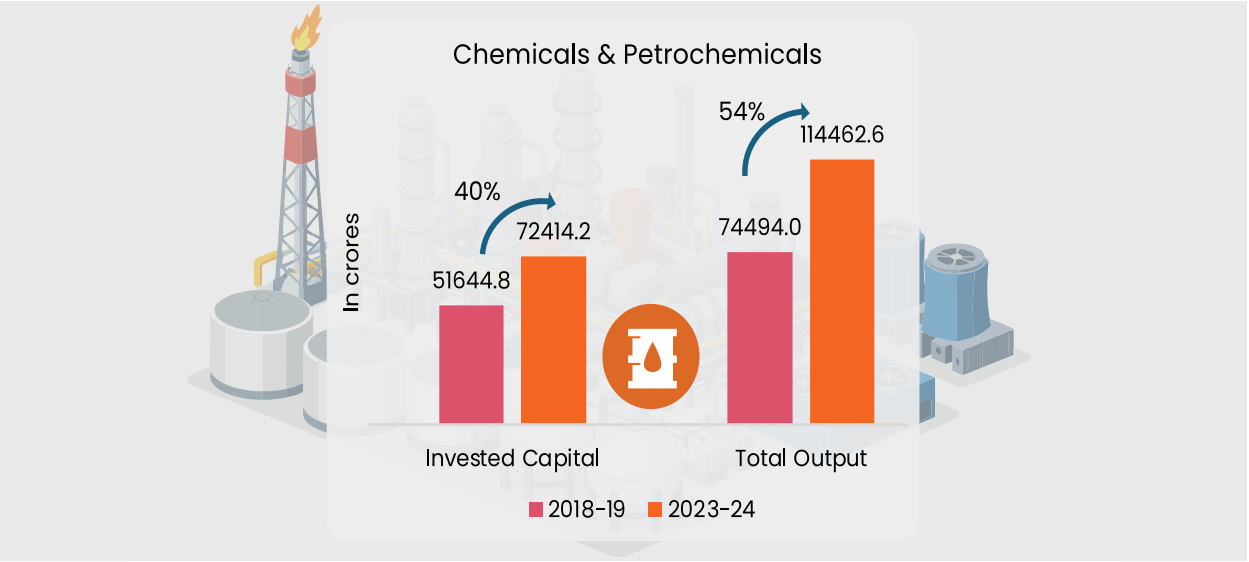
5.3.21 State has identified eight priority sectors which have the potential to deliver substantial industrial growth in the future. Some of them are discussed in detail below:

a. Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals

5.3.22 Odisha's chemical industry is evolving driven by port access (Paradip & Gopalpur) and resources for basic chemicals like soda ash (Jayshree Chemicals), caustic soda, fertilizers (Paradip Phosphates Limited), and petrochemicals (IOCL).

5.3.23 Invested capital in Odisha's chemical and pharmaceutical sector increased from ₹51644.8 crores in 2018-19 to ₹72414.2 crores in 2023-24, showing a 40 percent increase. During this period, total output jumped by 54 percent. The sector's Gross Value Added grew by 30 percent, rising from ₹8277.4 crores to ₹10783.1 crores.

Figure 5.16: Increase in invested capital vis a vis total output generated for Chemical and Petrochemicals sector, Odisha, 2018-19 to 2023-24



Source: Annual Survey of Industries, MoSPI, Government of India

Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL) has signed an MoU with the Government of Odisha for setting up a ₹ 61,000 crore mega petrochemical complex at Paradip in Odisha strengthening Odisha's petrochemical value chain and anchoring the Paradip Petroleum, Chemicals and Petrochemicals Investment Region (PCPIR) ambition.

b. Electronics System Design and Manufacturing

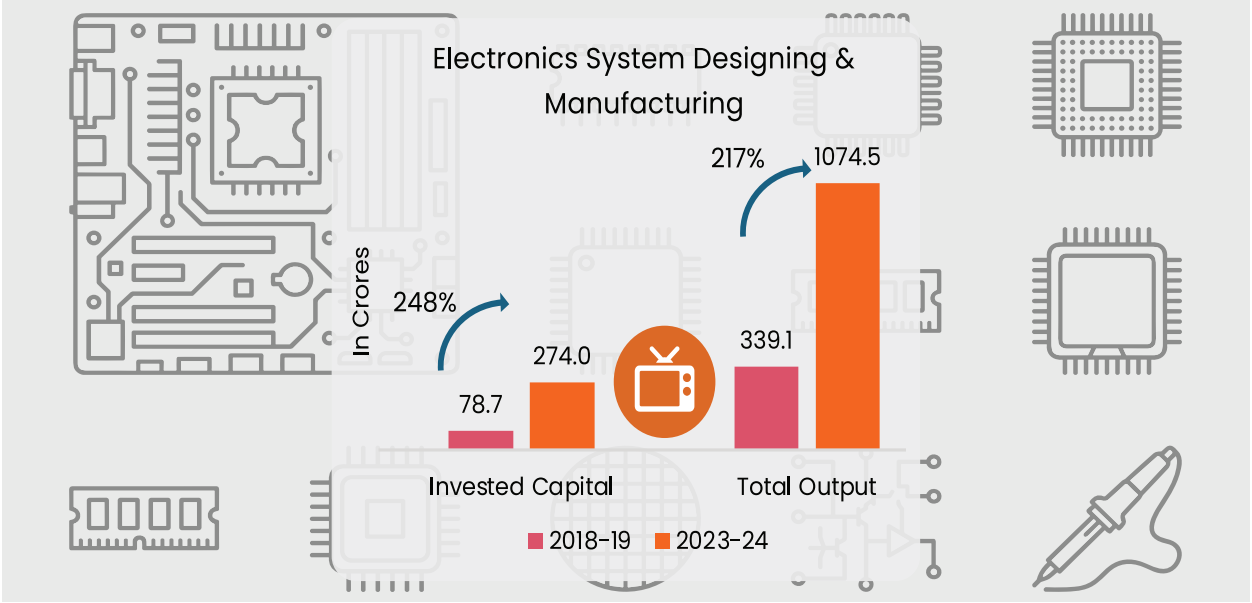
5.3.24 Odisha Electronics Component Manufacturing Policy-2025 aims to extend complementary incentives to units approved under Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS) by providing matching additional support to accelerate investment in electronics component manufacturing.

Under India Semiconductor Mission (ISM), SiCSem's state of the art Integrated Device Manufacturing (IDM) is expected to be operational by 2027-28 for processing of 60,000 SiC wafers annually and packaging approximately 96 million units. The project is expected to create over 1000 direct employments in the State.

5.3.25 The State intends to roll out a flagship programme – Tech Odisha – Silicon to Software and position Odisha as a national hub for IT/ITES, ESDM hub. This would focus on creating innovation corridors and attract investment from anchor industries in Khordha and Ganjam district.

5.3.26 Capital Investment in Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector has increased from ₹78.7 crores to ₹274 crores between 2018-19 to 2023-24.

Figure 5.17: Increase in invested capital vis a vis total output generated for Electronics System Design and Manufacturing sector, Odisha, 2018-19 to 2023-24

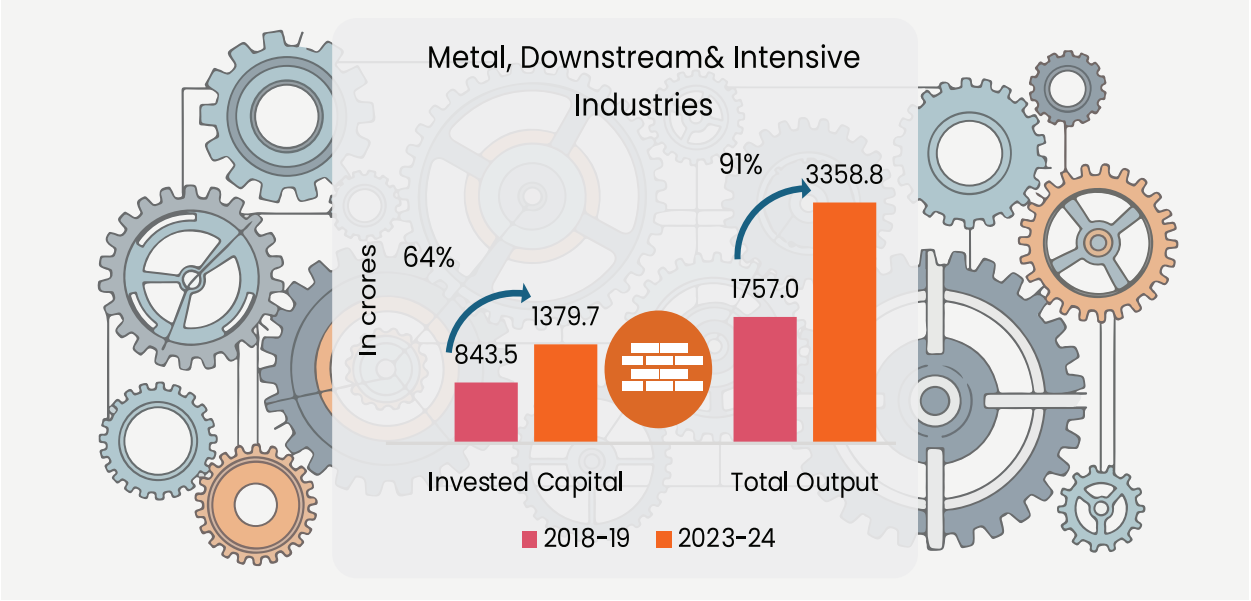


Source: Annual Survey of Industries, MoSPI, Government of India

c. Metals, Downstream & Intensive Industries

5.3.27 Value added manufacturing and processing of primary metals into finished or semi-finished products industry has increased in the State with number of factories increasing from 140 in 2018-19 to 181 in 2023-24. Capital invested in this sector also increased from ₹ 843.5 crores to ₹ 1379.7 crores during the period from 2018-19 to 2023-24 while the total output increased by 91 percent. The Capital-Output ratio changed from 0.48 to 0.41, indicating improved capital efficiency in the sector.

Figure 5.18: Increase in invested capital vis a vis total output generated for Metals, downstream and intensive sector, Odisha, 2018-19 to 2023-24



Source: Annual Survey of Industries, MoSPI, Government of India

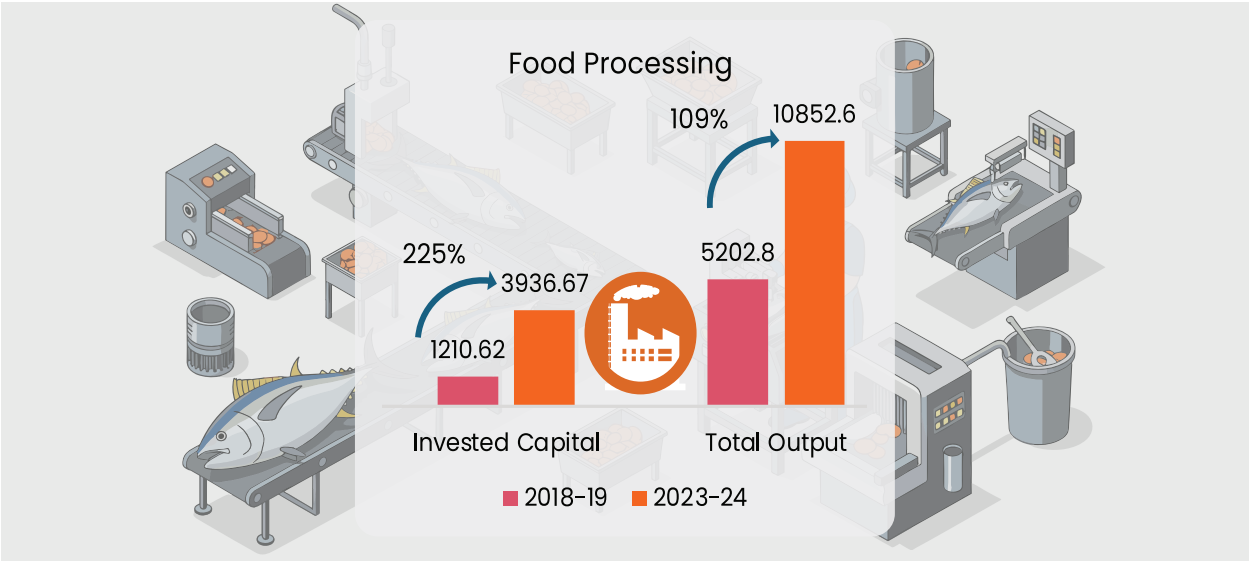
IDCO has initiated the development of Metal Downstream Parks at Badamal (Jharsuguda) and at Kalinga Nagar (Jajpur) covering 126.06 acres with a project cost of ₹74.75 crore and 100 acres with cost of ₹69.75 crore respectively. The state envisions to attract capital investment of ₹ 2 lakh crore to establish mega metal parks and energize the downstream metal-processing Industry by 2047.

d. Food and Seafood Processing

5.3.28 Odisha is fast emerging as an attractive destination for food processing industries. The state, given its location, can serve as an export hub for processed food to Eastern India and Southeast Asia.

5.3.29 As on July 2025, the State has approved investments of more than ₹ 6500 crore covering 40 investment proposals by major firms like ITC, Britannia, Parle Agro, Anmol biscuits, Indo Nissin and Nestle. State has created a world class Sea Food Park near Deras, Bhubaneswar which is attracting export-oriented industries in the park.

Figure 5.19: Increase in invested capital vis a vis total output generated for Food and Seafood Processing sector, Odisha, 2018-19 to 2023-24



Source: Annual Survey of Industries, MoSPI, Government of India

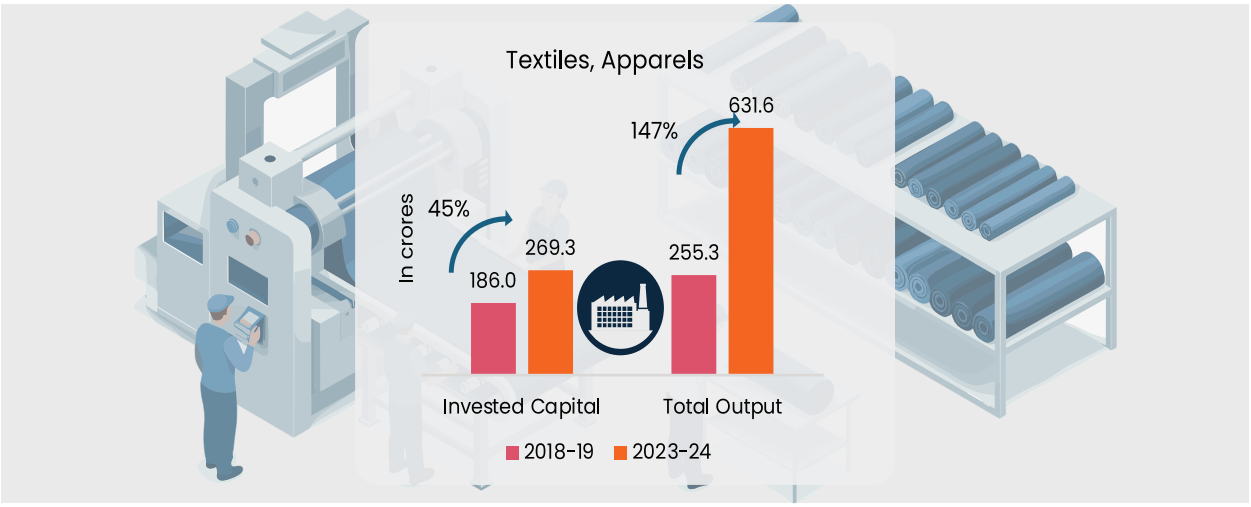
e. Textiles, Apparels & Technical Textiles

5.3.30 Odisha is rapidly emerging as a significant apparel and textile hub in Eastern India, driven by State Government Initiative like the Odisha Textile & Apparel Policy 2022. Odisha is all set to push on Apparel Manufacturing, promote handloom, handicraft and coir-based products along with synthetic textiles.

5.3.31 The sector saw increase in capital investment by 45 percent and total output increased from ₹ 269.3 crores to ₹ 631.6 crores from 2018-19 to 2023-24 . The Capital-Output ratio improved from 0.73 during 2018-19 to 0.43 in 2023-24 indicating efficient utilization of the capital.

5.3.32 Several major industries are operating in Odisha. These include Page Industries (Jockey), Welspun Group, Wild Lotus, Shahi Exports. These industries are manufacturing apparels both for domestic and international markets. Under this, two major parks are being developed in Odisha (Dhamra, Bhadrak and Malipada, Bhubaneswar) with focus in technical textiles, integrated infrastructure (power, water, hostels), skill development and attracting investments for activewear (Technosport) and Polyester Yarn (IOCL).

Figure 5.20: Increase in invested capital vis a vis total output generated for Apparels and Technical Textiles, Odisha, 2018-19 to 2023-24

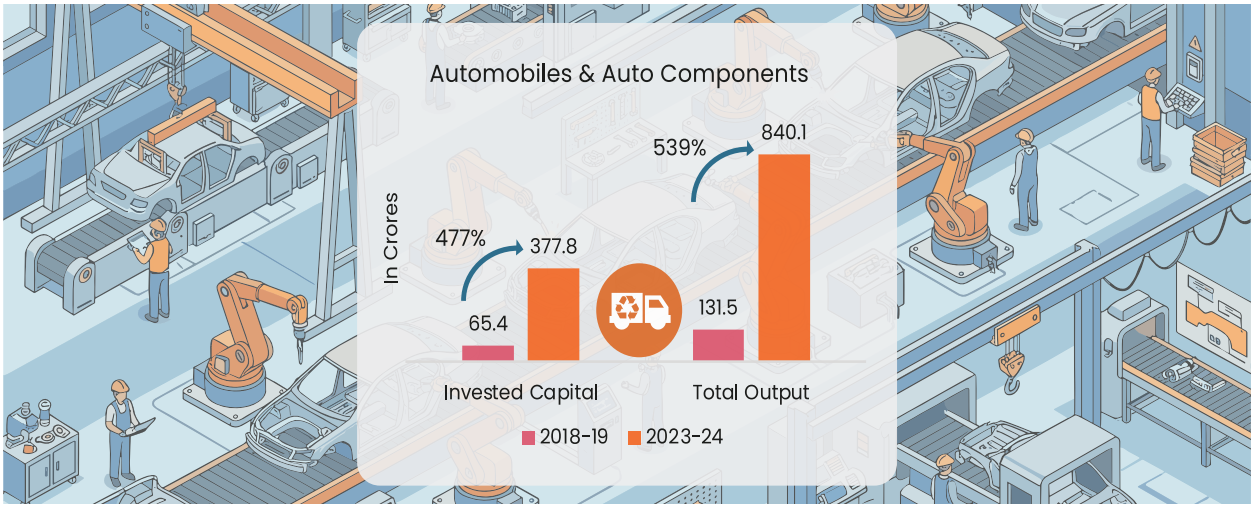


Source: Annual Survey of Industries, MoSPI, Government of India

f. Automobiles and Auto Components

5.3.33 Automobiles and Auto Component sector saw a huge leap during the period from 2018-19 to 2023-24. The industry comprises of Manufacture of motor vehicles and automotive specific parts and accessories including engines, chassis, vehicle bodies, braking, suspension and automotive electrical systems. Capital investment increased from ₹ 65.4 crores to ₹ 377.8 crores during the period from 2018-19 to 2023-24.

Figure 5.21: Increase in invested capital vis a vis total output generated for Automobiles and Auto Components, Odisha, 2018-19 to 2023-24



Source: Annual Survey of Industries, MoSPI, Government of India

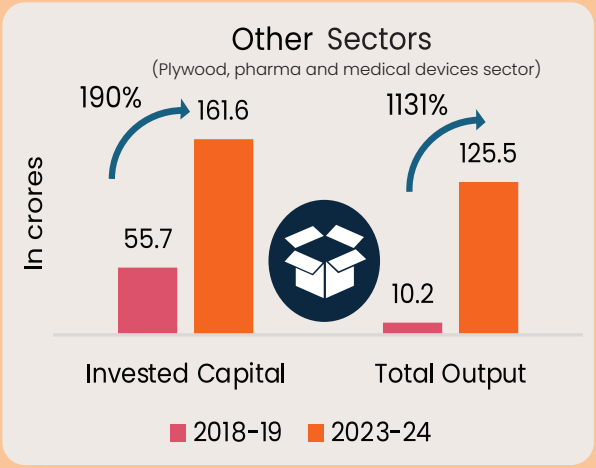
g. Other Sectors (Plywood, Pharma & Medical Devices)

5.3.34 Plywood, Pharmaceutical industry and medical devices manufacturing industries are growing in the State. Categorized into "Other" sector, these industries grew at CAGR of 30 percent with capital investment increasing from ₹ 55.7 crores in 2018-19 to ₹ 161.6 crores in 2023-24. Utilization of wood product such as plywood can be attributed to the growth of real estate sector.

5.3.35 Odisha has approved a new Odisha Pharmaceuticals & Medical Devices Policy- 2025 designed to position the state as a competitive hub for pharmaceutical manufacturing, medical device production and healthcare innovation. This could boost economic activity in pharma and medical device sector too.

Figure 5.22: Increase in invested capital vis a vis total output generated for plywood, pharma and medical devices sector, Odisha, 2018-19 to 2023-24





Source: Annual Survey of Industries, MoSPI, Government of India

Steel Industry

5.3.36 Odisha holds a significant advantage in India's steel industry due to its abundant iron ore reserves, contributing 55 percent to the country's total iron ore production in 2024-25. The State leads India in steel and stainless-steel production. To promote investment, the government signed several Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) aimed at increasing steel production capacity.

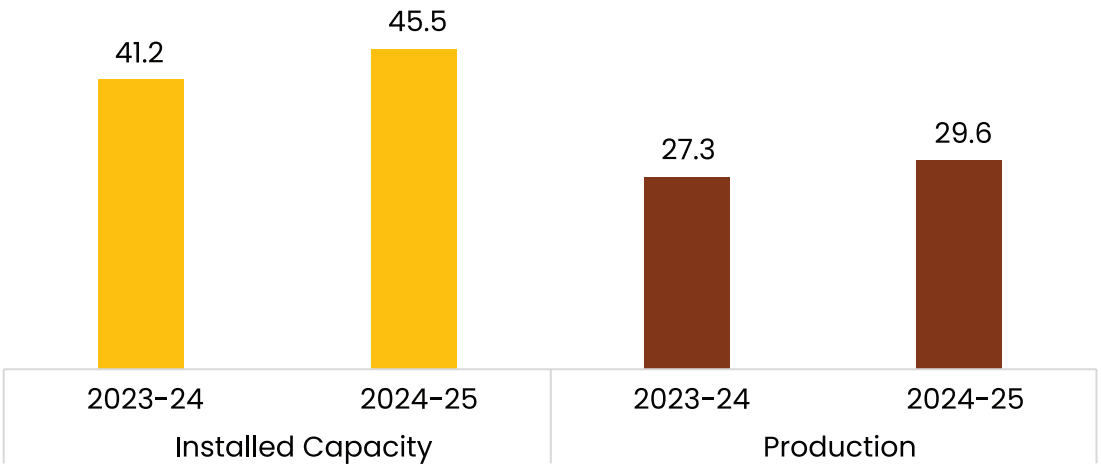
5.3.37 The Steel & Mines Department of the Government of Odisha has implemented a Long-Term Linkage (LTL) policy to ensure steady supply of iron ore, chromite, bauxite, and limestone to State-based industries through Odisha Mining Corporation Limited. This policy supports uninterrupted supply of raw material and forms part of Odisha's mineral development strategy focused on value addition, mass employment, and welfare-oriented revenue.

5.3.38 In alignment with the National Steel Policy 2017, which seeks to raise per capita steel consumption from about 100 kg to 158 kg by 2030, Odisha aims to contribute 100 million tons annually to the national target of 300 million tons of steel production by 2030. Approvals have been granted for setting up and expanding major steel plants including:

- 24 MTPA capacity Integrated Steel Plant by ArcelorMittal Nippon Steel India Ltd. at Kendrapara.
- 24 MTPA capacity Integrated Steel Plant by JSW Utkal Steel, at Jagatsinghpur.
- 19.2 MTPA capacity Integrated Steel Plant by Jindal Steel Odisha Ltd. at Angul.
- 5 MTPA capacity Integrated Steel Plant by JSW Steel Ltd. At Keonjhar.
- JSW-Bhusan Steel and Power Ltd., Sambalpur, from 2.8 MTPA to 5.5 MTPA.
- Tata Steel Ltd., Kalinga Nagar, Jajpur, from 3 MTPA to 8 MTPA.
- Jindal Stainless, Jajpur, from 1.1 MTPA to 3.2 MTPA.

5.3.39 Between 2023-24 and 2024-25, Odisha's steel sector exhibited significant growth. Installed capacity rose from 41.2 MTPA to 45.5 MTPA, accounting for about 23 per cent of country's total steel capacity. Production also increased from 27.3 MTPA to 29.6 MTPA, reflecting better capacity utilization and operational efficiency. This growth underscores Odisha's strengthening role in the national steel industry and its capacity to meet increasing demand.

Figure 5.23: Status of Steel capacity and production (in MTPA), Odisha, 2023-24 and 2024-25



Source: Department of Steel and Mines, Government of Odisha

Aluminum industry

5.3.40 Aluminium has become a key driver of Odisha's industrial growth, reflecting the State's rich natural resources and growing manufacturing capabilities. Known for its strength, lightness, and recyclability, aluminium is in high demand across sectors such as power, automotive, aerospace, packaging, and construction. Odisha's leading position in India's aluminium industry is built on a combination of vast bauxite reserves, significant smelting capacity, and enhanced production capacity.

5.3.41 In the country's total aluminium production, Odisha holds a substantial share and stands out as a major producing state. The presence of key industry players based in Odisha, namely NALCO, Hindalco, and Vedanta contribute significantly to the State's output.

5.3.42 In the last five years aluminium production has grown from 36.1 lakh tonnes in 2020-21 to 42 lakh tonnes in 2024-25. NALCO's production has remained relatively stable around 4.6 lakh tonnes, reflecting steady output. BALCO has shown a slight consistent increase, reaching 5.8 lakh tonnes in 2024-25. Hindalco's production peaked in 2023-24 at 13.3 lakh tonnes and remained close to that level in 2024-25. Vedanta's production fluctuated but saw an increase in 2024-25 to 18.2 lakh tonnes after a dip in 2022-23. Table 5.5 shows the aluminium production over the last five years.

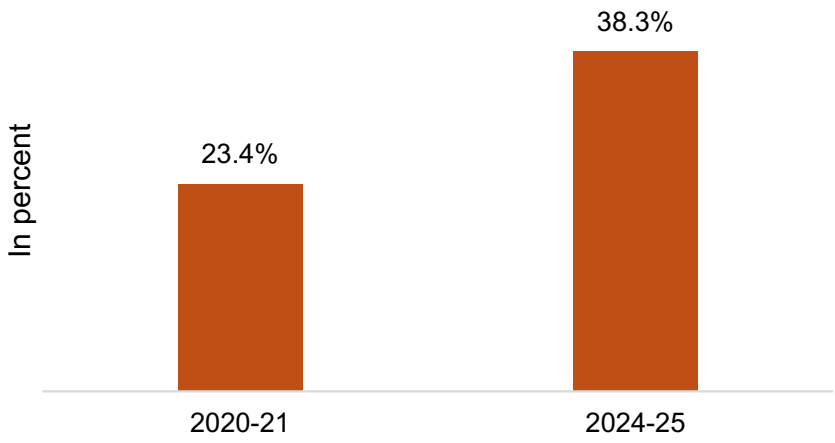
Table 5.5: Production of Aluminum in India (in lakh tonnes), 2020-21 to 2024-25

Company	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
NALCO	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
BALCO	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.8
HINDALCO	12.4	13	13.2	13.3	13.2
Vedanta Ltd.	19.5	22.7	17.2	17.8	18.2
Total	**36.1**	**40.3**	**40.8**	**41.6**	**42**

Source: Monthly Summary Report on Minerals & Non-ferrous metals, Ministry of Mines, Government of India

5.3.43 Aluminum has also become an important export commodity for Odisha. Its export share in State's total exports grew significantly from 23.4 per cent in 2020-21 to 38.3 per cent in 2024-25. This growth highlights how the aluminum sector not only supports domestic industries but also plays a vital role in Odisha's external trade and economic development.

Figure 5.24: Aluminum export share in Odisha's total export

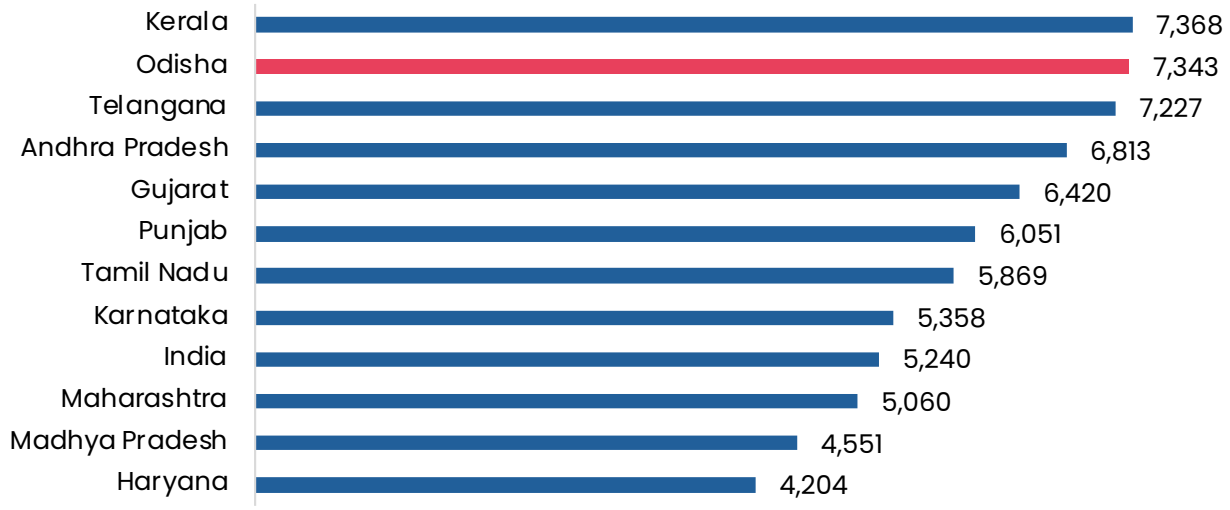


Source: Dashboard, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

Unorganized Manufacturing Sector

5.3.44 The state stands out with second-highest number of operational establishments per lakh population (7343 industries per lakh population), after Kerala. Despite their significant presence, the contribution of unorganized manufacturing units to the overall output of the sector remains relatively modest. However, in terms of employment, the unorganized enterprise sector plays a crucial role, engaging around 13 lakh people or roughly 78 percent of the workforce in manufacturing, underlining its importance as a source of livelihood for a large segment of the state's population.

Figure 5.25: State wise number of operational factories per lakh population in unorganized enterprise sector, 2023-24



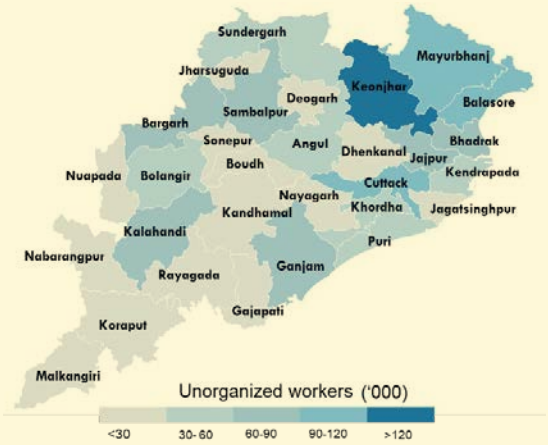
Source: Annual survey of unincorporated Sector Enterprises, MoSPI, 2023-24

Box 5.7: Industrial Development in Odisha from Spatial lens

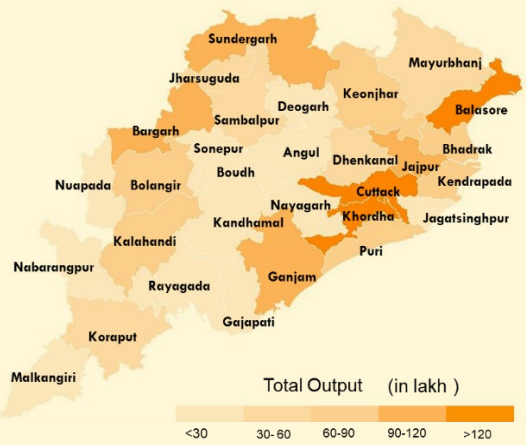
#Industrial development in Odisha: Odisha has experienced substantial industrial progress over time. From the spatial lens, in organized sector, economic activity is concentrated in north-western Odisha. On the other hand, in unorganized enterprise sector, manufacturing is relatively more scattered in eastern and western part of Odisha as shown below.

Figure 5.26: Distribution of total output and workers in organized and unorganized manufacturing sector, Odisha, 2020-21& 2023-24

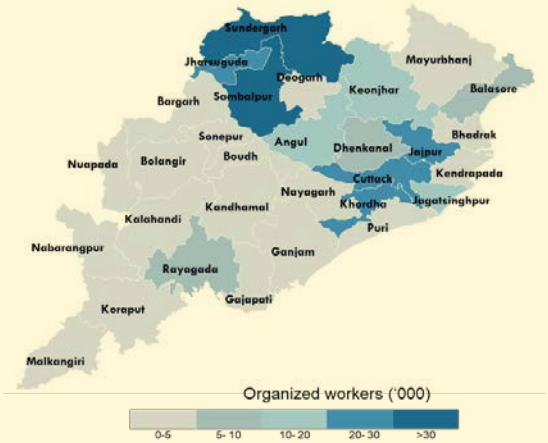
Distribution of workers in unorganized manufacturing across districts, 2023-24



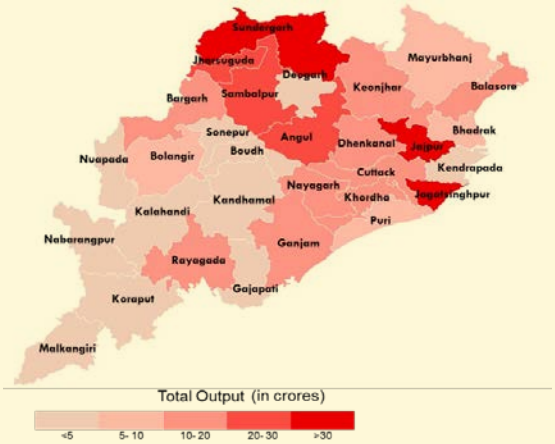
Distribution of total output in unorganized manufacturing across districts, 2023-24



Distribution of workers in organized sector across districts, 2020-21



Distribution of total output in organized sector across districts, 2020-21

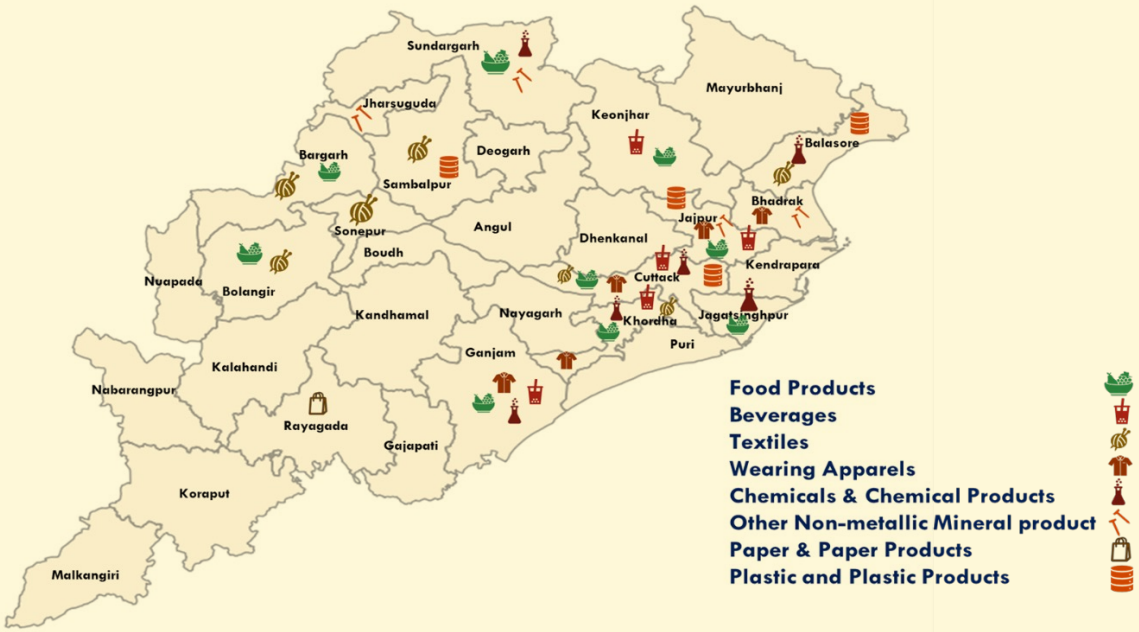


Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha, and Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises (2023-24)

Odisha is experiencing cluster-based development. Key manufacturing sectors including food products, beverages, textiles, wearing apparel, chemicals, petrochemicals, non-metallic minerals, and paper products have developed through cluster-based industrial development, where related industries concentrate in specific geographical regions to create specialized ecosystems.

For example, districts such as Khordha, Cuttack, Ganjam, and Keonjhar have established themselves as key hubs for food processing and beverage industries. Likewise, Khordha, Sambalpur, Balasore, and Ganjam stand out as prominent centers for textiles and apparel manufacturing. Additionally, the chemical and petrochemical sectors are predominantly concentrated in the regions of Cuttack, Khordha, and Jagatsinghpur, forming vital industrial clusters.

Figure 5.27: Major districts of selected non-metal products in unorganized manufacturing sector, Odisha, 2023-24



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

Promoting cluster development by linking districts with similar industrial strengths brings multiple benefits. Clusters enable industries to share common infrastructure, skilled labor, and supply chains, reducing costs and attracting larger investments. For example, food processing and beverage industries in districts like Khordha, Cuttack and Jajpur can focus on expanding cold storage, packaging, and agro-processing units. Textile and apparel clusters in Bargarh, Sambalpur and Sonepur can promote garment manufacturing and technical textiles. Similarly, chemical and petrochemical clusters in Paradip, Gopalpur and Khordha can encourage the growth of specialty chemicals and eco-friendly products. Developing these clusters can make Odisha's industrial sectors more competitive in national and international markets.

Beyond existing industries, cluster development opens opportunities for downstream industries that add greater value. Food clusters can support ready-to-eat, ready-to-cook and organic food production, while chemical clusters can expand into bio-based and specialty chemicals. Paper and paper products clusters can grow packaging material manufacturing. The tobacco industry cluster can diversify into safer alternatives and byproduct-based industries. Supporting such downstream growth will create more jobs, foster innovation, and strengthen Odisha's overall industrial ecosystem.

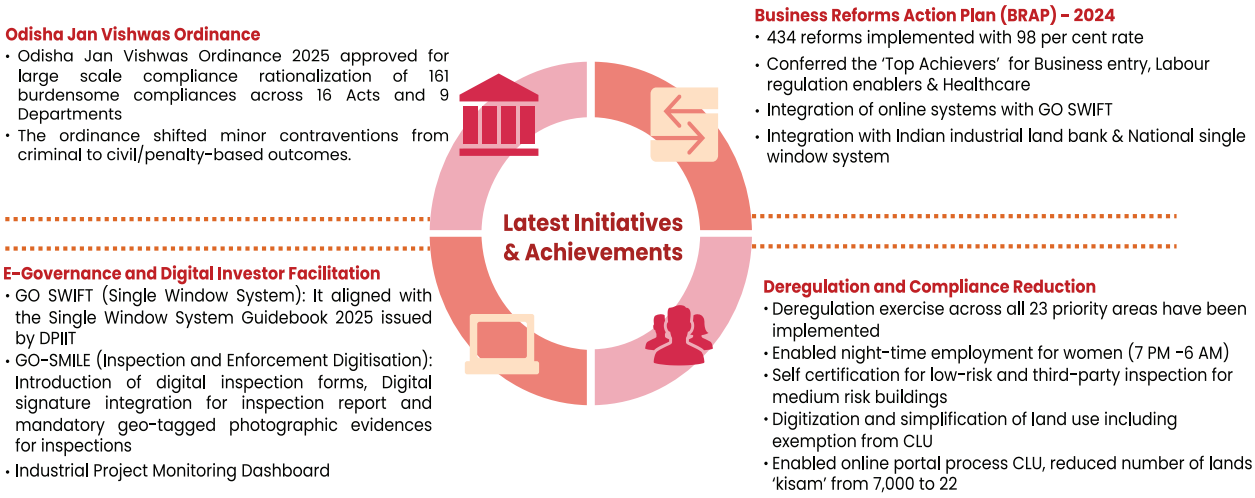
5.4 INITIATIVES

5.4.1 Odisha has taken several initiatives to boost ease of doing business in Odisha. The smaller land parcel initiative is leading manufacturing transformation by providing plots of 5 to 50 acres to industries, with the objective of making them operational within one year.

5.4.2 Under key deregulation measure taken by the state, focus is on enabling night-time employment of women (7 PM–6 AM) across factories and commercial establishments, including hazardous industries, with safety safeguards.

At the Udyog Samagam 2025, Odisha was recognized as a Top Achiever under BRAP for its key reform in areas such as Business entry, Labor Regulation Enablers and Healthcare sector- reflecting its strong inter departmental execution and focus on improving Ease of Doing Business in the state.

Figure 5.28: Government Initiatives and Achievements, Odisha



Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha

e-Governance and Digital Investor Facilitation

5.4.3 Through GO-SWIFT (Single Window System Guidebook 2025 issued by DPIIT), all identified departmental services are enabled end-to-end for digital investor lifecycle management. The key features of GO-SWIFT include a) Single Sign-On and Single Business ID, b) Unified payment Services, c) Strengthened Common Application Form (CAF) and d) Progressive integration of departmental services.

5.4.4 Under GO-SMILE, inspection processes were digitized through introduction of digital inspection forms, digital signature integration on inspection reports and mandatory geo-tagged photographic evidence for inspections. Capacity-building and training programs were conducted for inspectors and field officials to ensure consistent and transparent implementation. Orientation sessions for inspectors and field officials were conducted to demonstrate the use of digital inspection forms, digital signature integration etc.

5.4.5 The industrial project monitoring dashboard is designed to track the real-time progress of industrial projects, covering both 10 pre-construction approvals and 13 pre-operation approvals. The dashboard enables milestone-level tracking to support timely identification of bottlenecks and their prompt resolution.

5.4.6 Government of Odisha has introduced the 'Odisha Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Policy', 2025, to establish the state as the Eastern Gateway of India's Health Economy. The policy focuses on pharmaceuticals, bulk drugs, and medical devices as key sectors, targeting ₹25,000 crore in investment and an on-employment potential of one lakh jobs by 2030.

5.4.7 The state aims to develop the Odisha Pharma Park and Odisha MedTech Park, covering 200 acres with modern infrastructure including plug and play facilities, common utilities, and efficient waste management systems. The policy offers attractive incentives including 30% Capital Investment Subsidy, 100% SGST reimbursement, land and power subsidies, and employment incentives for skilled professionals. The comprehensive framework aims to attract investment, reduce import dependence, promote exports, and position Odisha as a major life sciences hub in Eastern India.

5.5 INDUSTRIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

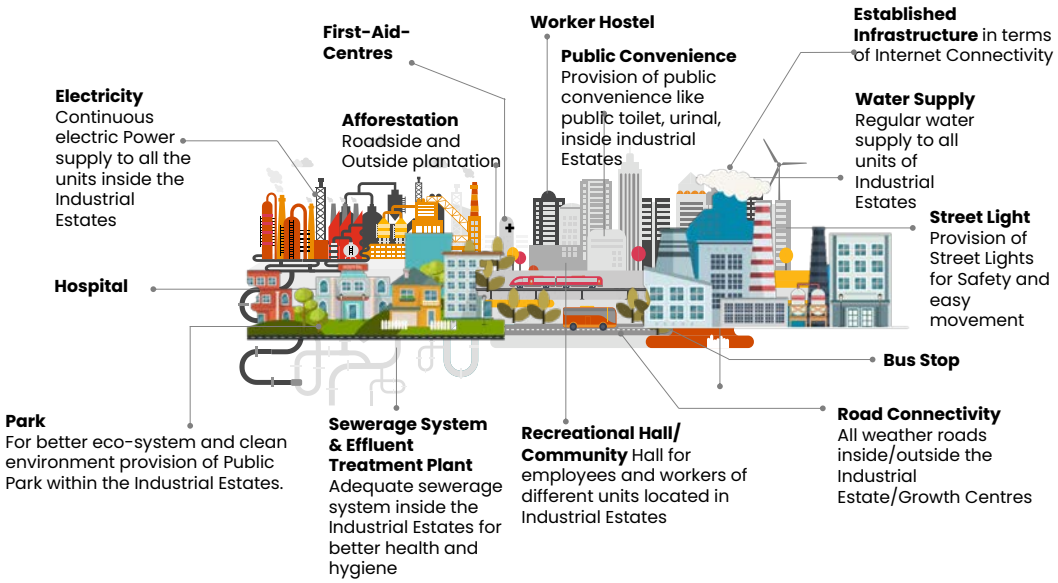
5.5.1 Competitiveness of any industry depends on the industrial infrastructure it leverages in its value chain. Industrial infrastructure is one of the most critical differentiator in its ability to attract investments across sectors. Availability of reliable, relevant, and cost-efficient industrial infrastructure are unique propositions of Odisha.

5.5.2 Government of Odisha is building industrial infrastructure through following channels:

A. Development of Industrial Parks/Estates/Areas: Industrial estates and parks are established to provide shared infrastructure for companies. This includes water supply, power, road networks, logistics and warehousing facilities, 24x7 surveillance managed by private operators, common facility centers, skill development programs, and medical services. These industrial estates support businesses to achieve competitiveness through cost efficiencies, operational advantages, and peer learning. A broad coverage of an industrial estate is shown in figure 5.28.

[1] Odisha Pharmaceutical and Medical Devices Policy, 2025, Industries Department, Government of Odisha

Figure 5.29: Industrial Estate Scheme



Source: Compendium of Industrial Parks-Infrastructure- 2016, IPICOL, Government of Odisha

As of 2024-25, Odisha has nearly 140 estates spread over 13 thousand acres of land. Within the 140 estates, out of 1542 constructed sheds, 97 per cent have already been allotted. Out of 13,355.8 acres of land, as on 2024-25, 55 per cent of land has been allotted (7,395.4 acres). This implies that the remaining 45 per cent of land (nearly 6,000 acres) is available for allotment to various industrial units.

Table 5.6: Profile of Industrial Estate in Odisha - 2024-25

No. of Industrial Estates Developed	Area of Industrial Estates (in acre)	Build up Sheds	Sheds Allotted	Land Allotted (in acre)
140	13355.8	1542	1502	7395.4

Source: Odisha Industrial Development Corporation, Government of Odisha

B. Provisioning critical infrastructure, i.e. land:

i) To further strengthen large-scale industrial development, the State is in the process of additional land acquisition. As of 2024-25, over 77,000 acres of land have been allotted to various projects in steel, aluminum, ferro-alloys, cement, and power sectors.

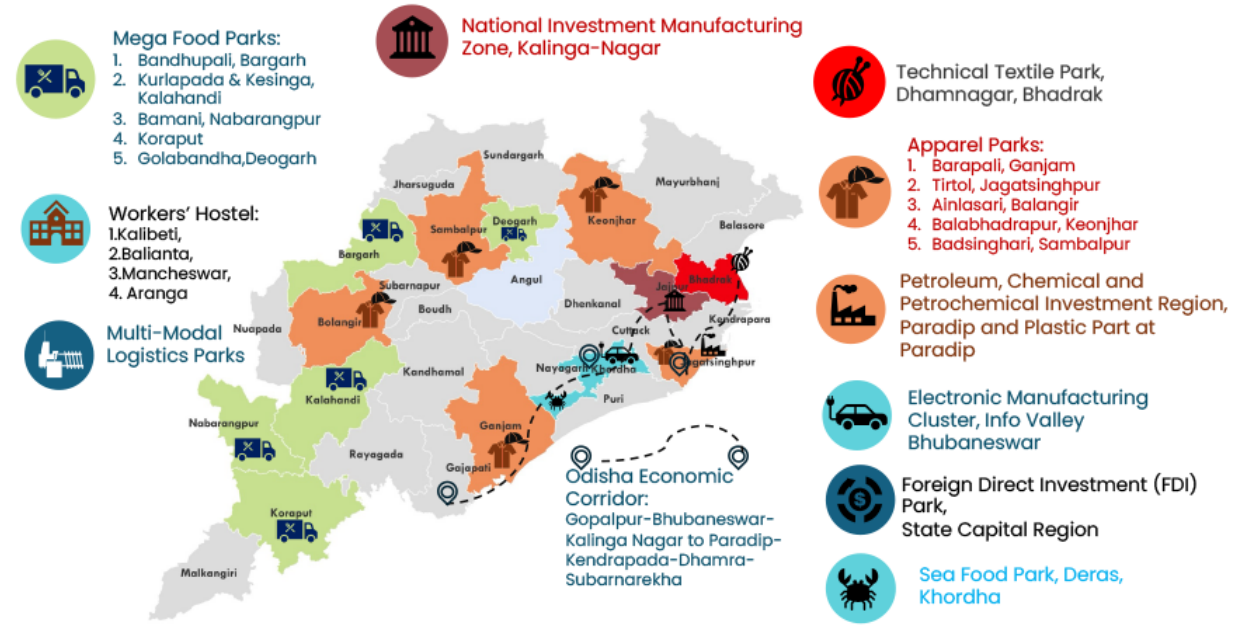
ii) **Development of Land Bank:** The State has a land bank of 77,812 acres (26,456 acres in category A, and 51,355 acres in category B).

iii) **Land parcels for FDI parks:** The State is in the process of identifying suitable land parcels of at least 500-acre contiguous patch for development of an FDI Park in the State Capital Region. These initiatives will focus on attracting foreign investment in sectors such as automobiles, EVs, semiconductors, IT/ITES, and BFSI.

C. Development of Industrial Corridors: Odisha is developing an industrial corridor that connects key areas across the region, Paradip – Choudwar – Dhenkanal – Angul -Sambalpur – Jharsuguda – Sundergarh – Rourkela. This corridor aims to improve connectivity across the region and to provide a smooth, seamless environment facilitating the integration of upstream and downstream industries, thereby enhancing overall industrial development in the State.

D. Flagship Industrial Infrastructure Projects: The State is in the process of developing several flagship industrial infrastructure aimed towards intensifying State's strength in mineral and downstream industries as well as expanding its presence in other sectors such as Electronics manufacturing, Seafood, Textiles & Apparels. Further details can be seen in figure 5.29.

Figure 5.30: Spatial distribution of Industrial Infrastructure projects in Odisha



Source: Infrastructure Development Corporation of Odisha (IDCO), Government of Odisha

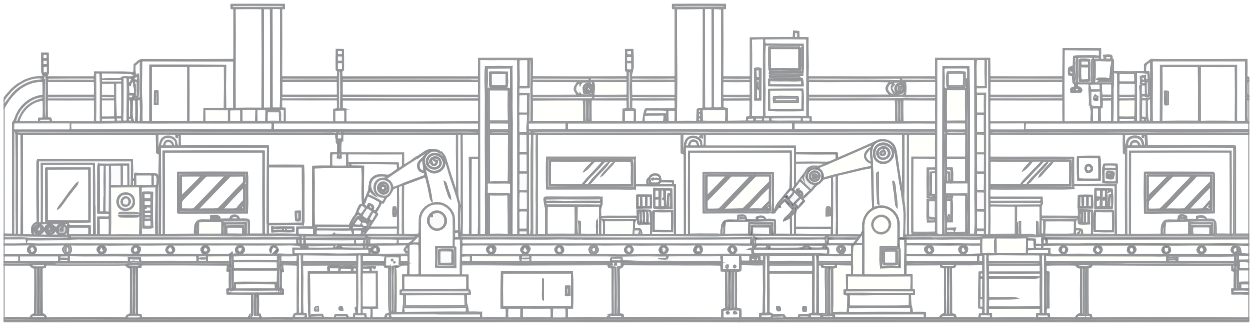
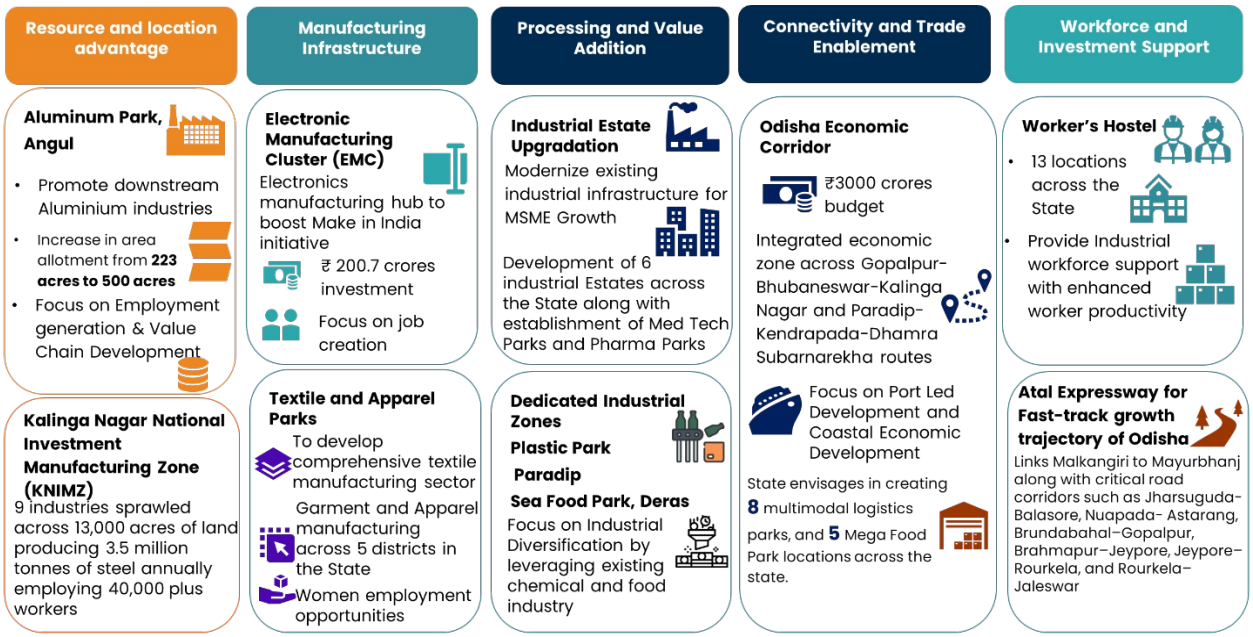


Figure 5.31: Major flagship projects in Odisha



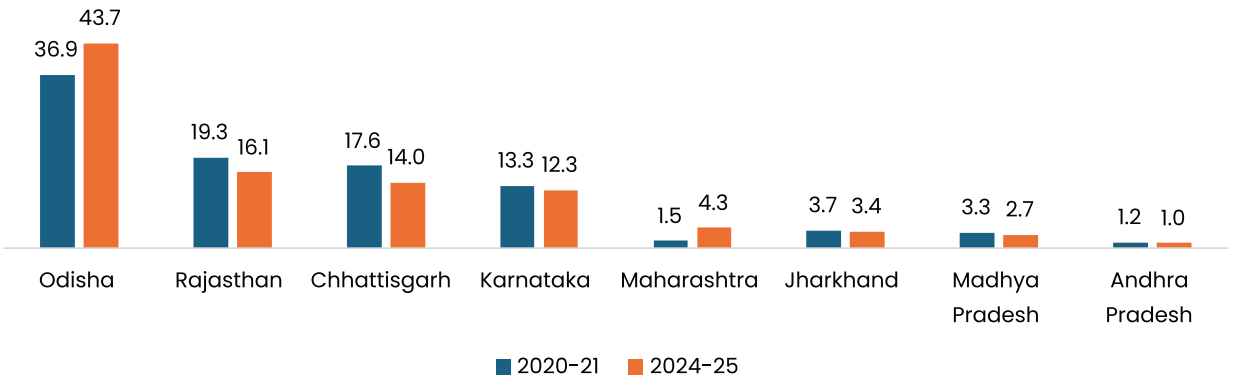
Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha

5.6 MINING AND QUARRYING

5.6.1 Odisha is the largest mineral producing state in India, accounting for 43.7 per cent of the country's total value of mineral production (including metallic and non-metallic minerals but excluding fuel oil and atomic minerals) in 2024-25. Over the last five years, the value of mineral production has witnessed remarkable growth, increased at a CAGR of 21.2 per cent, rising from ₹ 30,044 Crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 64,785 Crore in 2024-25, which is the highest growth among all major mineral producing states except Maharashtra.

5.6.2 Odisha's strong performance in mineral production highlights both its rich resource endowment and its sustained commitment to retaining a leading position in the country's mining sector. In 2025-26 (AE), mining and quarrying contributed 9.5 per cent to the State's GSVA and 23.1 per cent to Industry GVA, emphasizing its pivotal role in the State economy.

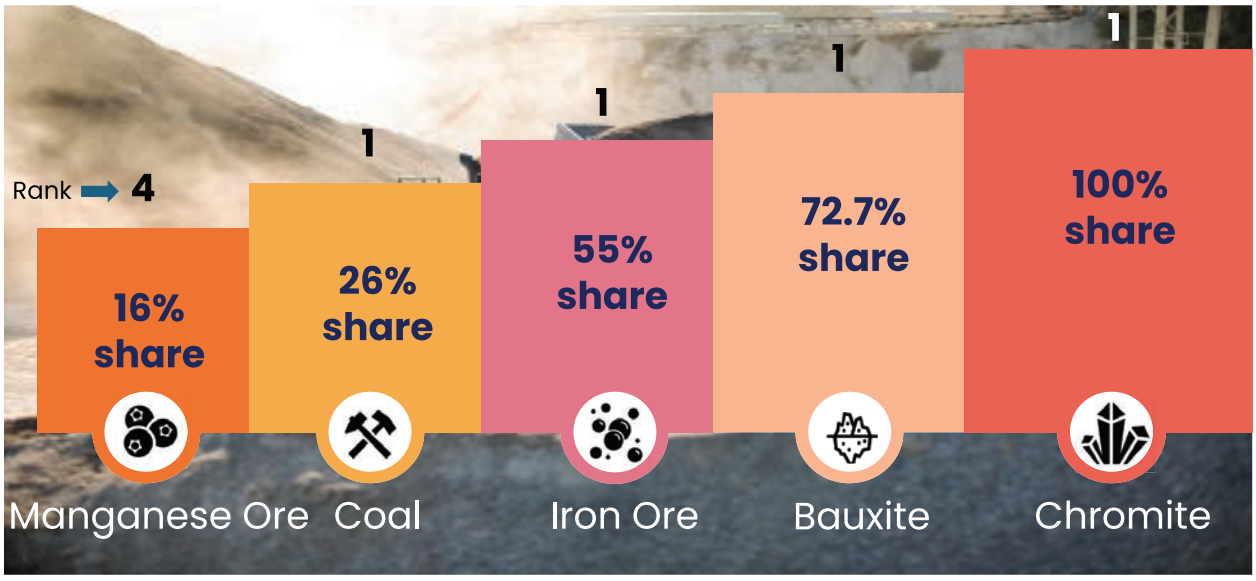
Figure 5.32: Share of major mineral producing States in mineral production at the national level in 2020-21 and 2024-25 (in percent)



Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, Nagpur

5.6.3 Odisha's abundant mineral wealth positions the state as a critical supplier of key minerals to the national economy, with production reaching 4741.7 lakh tonnes during 2024-25. The state demonstrates exceptional mineral dominance by contributing the entire national production of Chromite (100%), while accounting for nearly three-quarters of India's Bauxite production (72.7%) and more than half of the country's Iron Ore output (55%), underscoring its strategic importance in India's mineral resource landscape.

Figure 5.33: Odisha's rank and share in national major mineral production, 2024-25

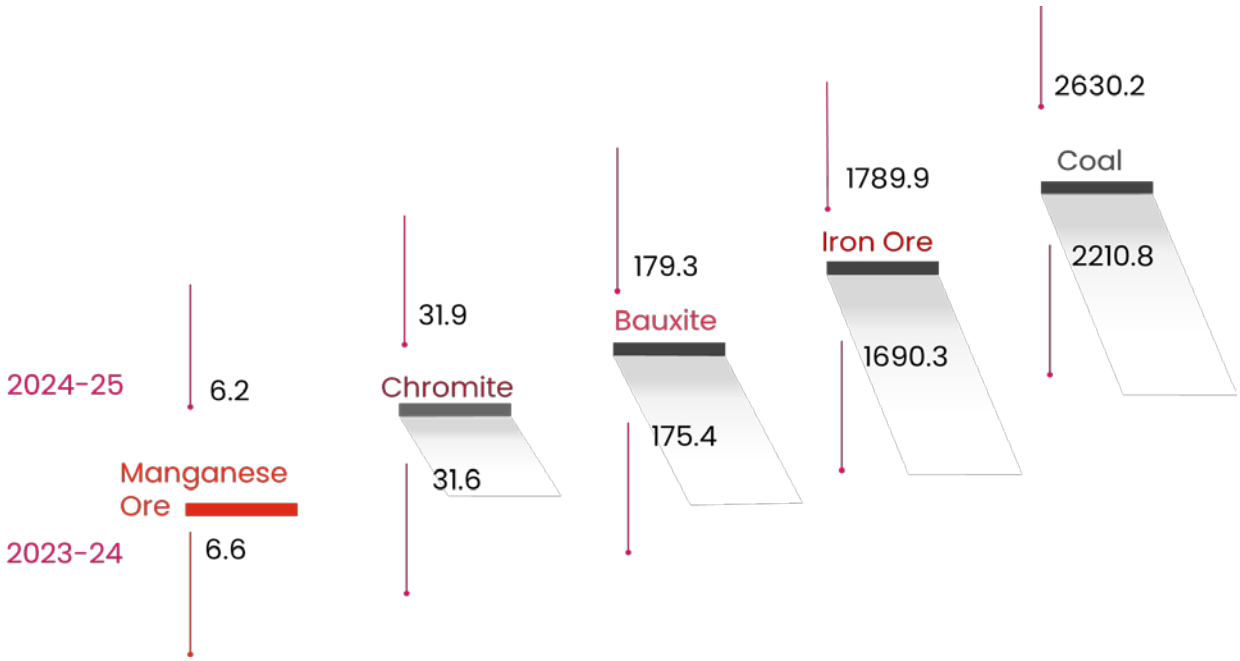


Source: Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM), Nagpur, 2024-25

Production of Major Minerals

5.6.4 Odisha is continuing to lead the chromite production and produced 31.9 lakh tonnes in 2024-25. During the same period, bauxite production also witnessed growth, reaching 179.3 lakh tonnes, primarily led by Koraput and Rayagada district.

Figure 5.34: Production of major minerals (volume in lakh tonnes)



Source: Directorate of Mines, Government of Odisha

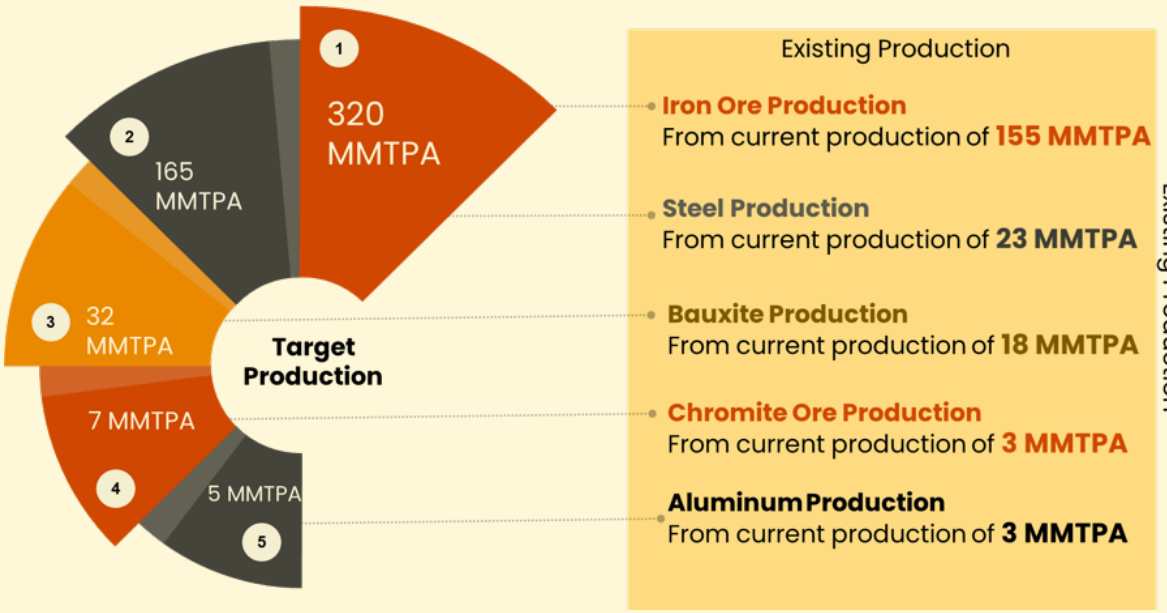
5.6.5 Iron ore production saw a significant increase in 2024-25, rising to 1,789.9 lakh tonnes. This growth was largely driven by Keonjhar and Sundargarh districts, with Keonjhar alone contributing more than half of the State's total iron ore output. Coal production, a major part of Odisha's mineral sector, also rose to 2630.2 lakh tonnes in 2024-25. Most of the coal comes from Angul, Sundargarh, and Jharsuguda districts, and all manganese ore production comes from Keonjhar district.

Box 5.8: Harnessing the potential of State's natural wealth

#Potential of State's natural wealth: Natural resources are critical factors of production. Access to natural resources such as minerals (iron ore, coal, bauxite, Chromite etc.) supports development of critical infrastructure and serves as input in production of various value-added products. Odisha recognizes the importance of minerals in its endeavor to achieve USD 1.5 trillion economy target by 2047. Therefore, the state has set several targets for Mining Sector.

Production Targets by 2047:

Figure 5.35: Existing production in 2023 vs Target Production by 2047 for different minerals in Odisha



Source: Odisha Vision Document 2036 & 2047

Figure 5.36: Key targets and milestones for Odisha

Economic Targets

- **Mining GSVA**: ₹ 4.8 lakh crore by 2047 (from current ₹ 68,000 crore)
- **Basic metals GSVA**: ₹ 22.2 lakh crore by 2047
- **Total investments in metal MSME**: ₹ 2 lakh crore

Employment Targets

- **Direct employment in mining**: 6 lakh jobs by 2047 (from current 2 lakh)
- **Employment in primary metals**: 21 lakh jobs by 2047
- **Employment in metals MSME**: 1.25 lakh jobs by 2047

Operational Targets

- Reduce mine operationalization time from **4.5 years to 3 years by 2036**
- Increase share of **multi-modal transportation (railways, slurry pipelines, ports, waterways) to 80%** of the transportation mix
- Achieve **65% mechanized evacuation by early 2030s**

Milestones

- Retain leadership as **India's top state in mineral production**
- Become **Asia's premier hub for mining and metals by 2047**
- Establish mega metal parks of **5,000 to 8,000 acres** with plug-and-play model

Source: Odisha Vision Document 2036 & 2047

Revenue and Exploration

5.6.6 Mineral revenue is the largest source of Odisha's non-tax revenue which contributes nearly 80 per cent of the state's non-tax revenue in 2024-25. Up to 2nd quarter of financial year 2025-26 (provisional) the state collected mineral revenue of about ₹ 20 thousand crore. This is in the continuation of states' strong mineral revenue collection performance, following a record collection of over ₹ 42 thousand crore in 2024-25. The steady revenue growth over recent years highlights Odisha's robust mineral production and efficient management of mineral resources.

5.6.7 Odisha has also registered significant progress in mineral exploration. Twenty Geological Reports (GRs) have been approved, adding substantial mineral resources to the state's inventory. These include 50.7 million tonnes of iron ore, 73.1 million tonnes of bauxite, 0.7 million tonnes of manganese, and 0.3 million tonnes of graphite, among others. Six of these blocks have been recommended for auctions, helping to further expand mineral development opportunities.

5.6.8 Several exploration projects are underway, with 15 projects approved in 2024-25, two completed, and eight are under progress. Two exploration projects are being implemented in Kandhal (Manganese) and Kalychchora (Bauxite), under the National Mineral Exploration Trust (NMET). Additionally, a gold exploration project near Jaldihi in Keonjhar district is progressing in collaboration with the Geological Survey of India. The state has also achieved noteworthy drilling milestones, with over 28,000 meters drilled across multiple blocks, enhancing resource findings.

5.6.9 Specialized laboratories have characterized hundreds of rock and gemstone samples, contributing to revenue generation and quality assurance in the sector. These combined efforts in exploration, resource augmentation, and regulatory compliance highlight Odisha's commitment to increase the size of the mineral economy.

Key Initiatives to Strengthen Mining Sector

5.6.10 Odisha has undertaken a series of initiatives aimed at enhancing production, sustainable management, and revenue augmentation from minerals. Key measures and achievements undertaken by the State are given in Table 5.7.

Table 5.7: Key Initiatives for mining sector in Odisha

Initiative	Achievements
Integrated Mines & Minerals Management System (i3MS)	• Flagship ICT platform enhancing transparency, accountability, and efficiency • 1,928 users registered (FY 25-26 quarter 2) • ₹46.6 Cr collected in user/application fees • 73,621 electronic permits, 44 lakhs plus e-passes issued
Initiatives for Minor Minerals	

Initiative	Achievements
Minor Minerals Regulatory and Digital Integration	• Transferred minor mineral management to Steel and Mines Department • Introducing e-auction & Integrated Minor Mineral Mining Management System (i4MS) for transparent operations • Strengthened controls against illegal mining
Operational Status and Resource Mapping	• Identified 3,723 minor mineral sources 2,150 operational • Returned 210 extinct quarries to Revenue Department
E-Transport Permits and Decentralization	• Replaced manual permits with e-transport permits via i4MS. • Proposed handing select sand sources to Panchayati Raj & Drinking Water departments to ensure supply and local governance.
Royalty and Lease Revision	• Study group constituted to revise royalty, dead rent, surface rent after last revision in 2016 • Targeted enhancement of State revenue from minor minerals
Illegal Mining Prevention	• Issued theft prevention guidelines • Strengthened enforcement to curb theft and unauthorized mining
E-Auction & Scientific Surveys	• Conducted e-auctions via MSTC Limited, 53 sources auctioned in FY 25-26 • DGPS surveys completed for 2,235 minor minerals sources
Enforcement Mechanism Strengthening	• Multi-tier enforcement taskforces formed • Odisha Industrial Security Force (OISF) deployment initiated with 51 specialized units. • Till August 2025 4,426 raids, 4,676 vehicles seized, ₹48.44 Cr penalties imposed

Source: Steel and Mines Department, Government of Odisha

Critical Minerals

5.6.11 Government of India has identified 30 critical minerals that are essential for the country's economic development and national security, based on their economic importance and supply risk. Odisha stands out as a significant contributor, with reserves for 11 out of these 30 critical minerals. However, most of these minerals are not currently being produced at significant levels. By adopting strategic resource management and sustainable practices, Odisha has the potential to maximize the benefits from these minerals, thereby supporting its long-term economic and social development.

5.6.12 Among the critical minerals found in Odisha are cobalt, copper, graphite, nickel, platinum group elements (PGE), rare earth elements (REE), silicon, tin, titanium, vanadium, and zircon. Odisha holds a dominant share of India's resources for several of these minerals for example,

69% of cobalt reserves, 93% of nickel ore, and 67% of PGE resources. These minerals are vital for a range of high-value industries, including electric vehicles, batteries, aerospace, electronics, renewable energy, and defense technologies. For instance, cobalt and nickel are crucial for battery production, while REEs are indispensable for electronics and wind energy sectors.

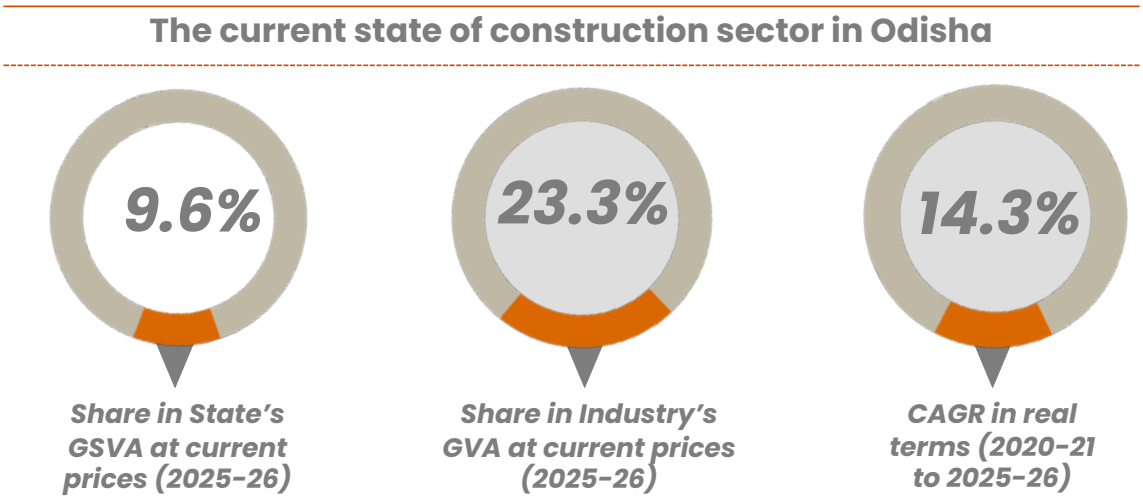
5.7 CONSTRUCTION

Overview

5.7.1 The construction sector plays a vital role in Odisha's economy and is the second largest employer in the State after Agriculture Sector. In 2025-26 (AE), the construction sector contributes 23.3 per cent to the GVA of the industry segment, highlighting its significance within the industrial landscape. Further, the construction sector accounts for 9.6 per cent of the State's GSVA, reflecting its important role in Odisha's economic activities.

5.7.2 The sector's GVA at constant prices has demonstrated robust growth over recent years, with a CAGR of 14.3 per cent between 2020-21 and 2025-26 (AE). This strong performance underlines the rapid expansion and increased investments in infrastructure, housing, and other construction activities across Odisha. The growth of the construction sector not only supports the State's development endeavor but also provides widespread employment opportunities.

Figure 5.37: GVA of the construction sector in Odisha, 2025-26



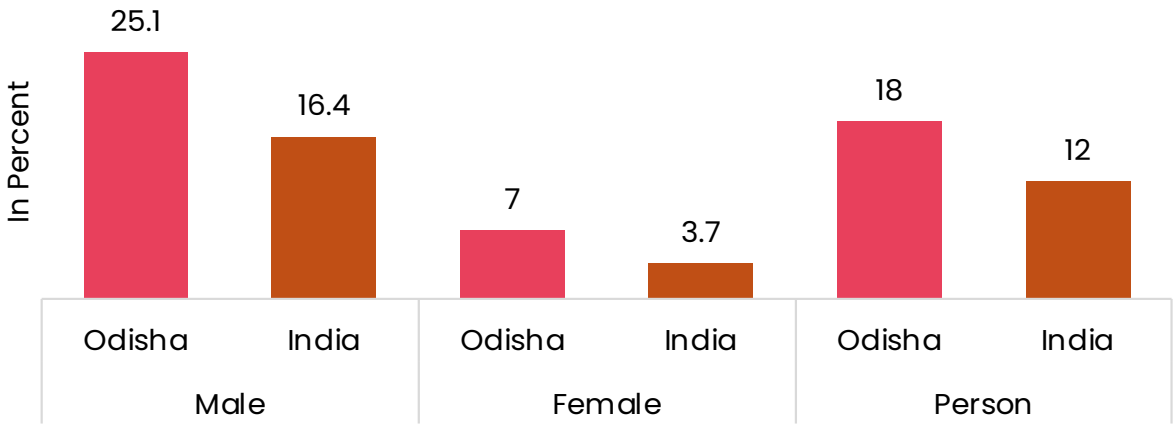
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

Workforce Scenario in Construction Sector

5.7.3 The Construction Sector in Odisha engages a significant portion of the workforce compared to the national average. During 2023-24, 18 per cent of the workforce in Odisha is employed in construction activities, compared to 12 per cent at the national level.

5.7.4 The participation of male workers in the sector is 25.1 per cent in Odisha, significantly higher than 16.4 per cent recorded nationally. Female workforce participation in construction is 7 per cent in Odisha, almost double the national average of 3.7 per cent. This highlights the sector's importance in providing employment opportunities to both men and women in Odisha.

Figure 5.38: Share of construction sector in total workforce, Odisha and India, 2023-24



Source: PLFS 2023-24, MoSPI, Government of India

Welfare Measures

5.7.5 Odisha has implemented various welfare measures to ensure the social and economic security of workers engaged in construction activities. These initiatives are primarily administered through the Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board.

5.7.6 The Board has registered approximately 4.01 lakh construction workers as beneficiaries and disbursed social security benefits amounting to ₹ 358.4 crores under Nirman Shramik Kalyan Yojana during 2024-25. To facilitate smooth and timely delivery of benefits, an online portal has been introduced to provide end-to-end services to registered workers. Key schemes under the Board include.

Key schemes under the Board include:

- Nirman Shramik Pension Yojana: This scheme has been implemented through the Department of Social Security and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, under which old age, widow, and disability pensions have been provided to eligible beneficiaries since 2016. Pension amounts are ₹ 1,000 per month for beneficiaries up to 80 years of age, increasing to ₹ 1,200 per month for those above 80.
- Construction of Rental Housing Complexes – Ashraya in Urban Areas (RHC): The scheme is being implemented in convergence with Housing and Urban Development Department for providing temporary accommodation with basic amenities at affordable rent to migrant construction workers. The cost of construction of the RHCs is borne by Odisha Building and

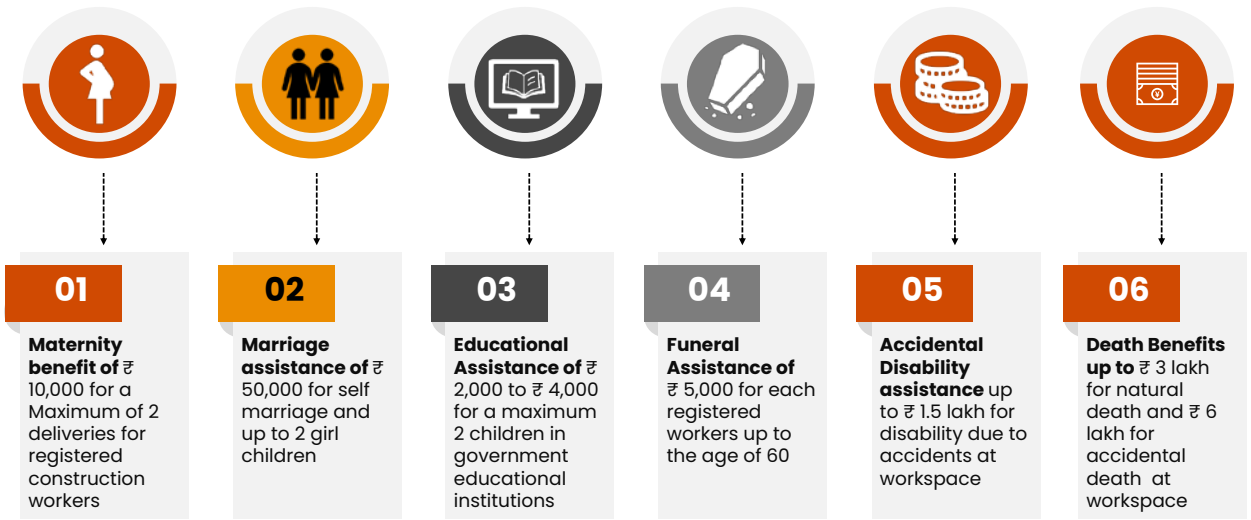
Other Construction Workers Welfare Board. However, the Operation and Maintenance of the RHCs is managed by the concerned ULBs.

So far, 21 locations across 10 cities namely Cuttack, Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Sambalpur, Rourkela, Angul, Paradip, Jharsuguda, Jajpur, and Dhenkanal have been selected, with 15 rental housing complexes completed.

- Nirman Kusum: A scheme for providing financial assistance to registered beneficiaries for their wards for pursuing technical education such as ITI and diploma courses in government institutions. It is implemented in coordination with the Department of Skill Development and Technical Education, Government of Odisha.

5.7.7 In addition to these welfare measures, the Board extends various other benefits to registered construction workers, significantly enhancing their living and working conditions and promoting their overall social and economic well-being. A snapshot of these benefits is provided in Figure 5.36.

Figure 5.39: Financial assistance to construction workers



Source: Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board, Government of Odisha

5.8 MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (MSMEs)

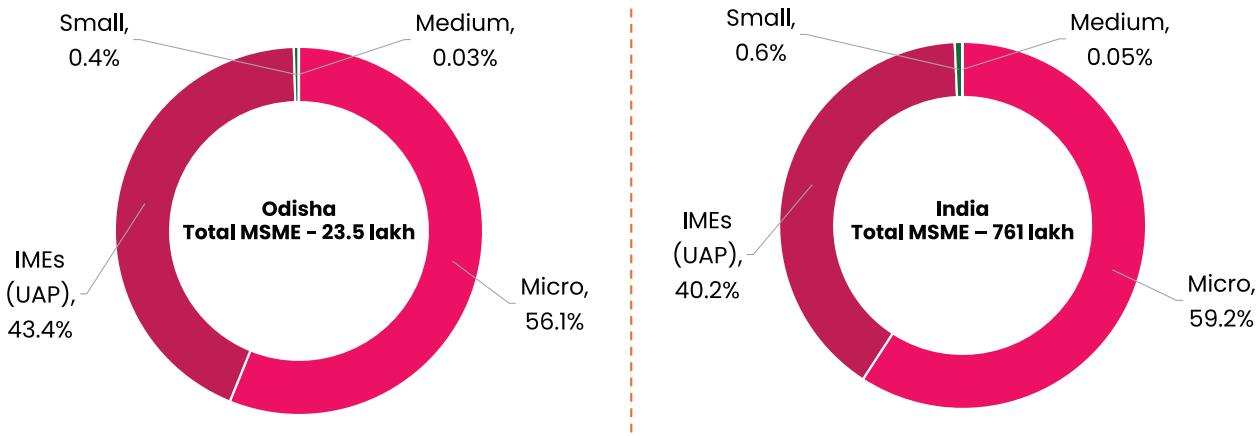
5.8.1 Odisha is committed to enhancing the competitiveness of MSMEs across the State. MSMEs are vital to Odisha's economy, not only by creating extensive employment opportunities but also by significantly contributing to the State's industrial output and exports.

5.8.2 Odisha has approximately 23.5 lakh MSMEs registered on the Udyam Portal as of October 2025, which includes a large number of Informal Micro Enterprises (IMEs). The distribution among categories is predominantly micro enterprises at about 56.1 per cent (13.2 lakh units), IMEs 43.4

per cent (10.2 lakh units), while small and medium enterprises constitute less than 1 per cent (10.6 thousand units combine).

5.8.3 The MSME sector in Odisha is largely informal and micro-enterprise based, relatively similar to the national level. This offers opportunity to support smaller units to move up the value chain, formalize operations, adopt technology, and increase their scale. Organized and large enterprises are comparatively more productive and value generating.

Figure 5.40: MSME Scenario as on 31.01.2026



Source: Performance Smartboard, Ministry of MSME, Government of India

District Level Scenario

5.8.4 MSMEs are spread unevenly across Odisha's districts, reflecting diverse industrial and economic activities. Some districts have well-established MSME clusters, while others are gradually developing their micro and small enterprise base. Khordha district leads the State with the highest number of MSME units (32,768) supported by an investment of about ₹ 1146 crore. It also generated the maximum employment with more than 2 lakh jobs during the year.

5.8.5 Following Khordha, districts like Ganjam and Cuttack show strong MSME presence with 24,571 and 21,867 units respectively. Other districts such as Balasore, Puri, and Mayurbhanj maintain a sizeable number of MSMEs with consistent investment and employment, indicating sustained microenterprise activities and moderate growth.

5.8.6 Other districts including Boudh, Kandhamal, and Nuapada reported fewer MSME units. However, some of these districts showed improvement in employment generation, pointing towards ongoing efforts to expand MSME activities in rural and underdeveloped areas.

Policy supports to MSMEs

5.8.7 To foster the growth and competitiveness of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), the State has been actively implementing the support framework established under the MSME Development Policy 2022. As part of the State's ongoing efforts, this framework focuses on key areas including infrastructure development, industry linkages, raw material supply, technology advancement, and financial incentives to create a supportive environment for MSMEs.

5.8.8 Infrastructure development includes establishing MSME Parks in each district with basic facilities, expanding and rejuvenating industrial estates managed by the State PSUs. This includes earmarking 10 per cent of land by large industries, subject to a limit of 300 acres, for ancillary and downstream industrial parks. Testing laboratories and logistics infrastructure will be improved. These measures are expected to enable faster business setup, improve productivity and modernization, strengthen supply chains through cluster development, ensure compliance with product standards, and reduce costs through better logistics and market access.

5.8.9 Support for ancillary and downstream enterprises involves facilitating linkages between entrepreneurs and large industries, ensuring the availability of products, by products, and waste generated by mother industries for further value addition, and providing priority allotment of land in industrial estates and MSME parks. These measures are expected to promote MSME growth, reduce input costs, accelerate enterprise establishment, and provide ongoing stakeholder support to address challenges.

5.8.10 Raw material support is provided through the Odisha Small Industries Corporation (OSIC), which acts as a nodal agency and will establish raw material banks. Central PSUs, State PSUs, and large industries will supply raw materials to OSIC at the lowest possible rates. This arrangement is expected to ensure reliable supply, reduce production delays, and improve cost efficiency. Technology up gradation is encouraged by promoting adoption of new technologies for quality enhancement, productivity improvement, cost reduction, and environment friendly production. These measures are expected to raise competitiveness, accelerate modernization through subsidies and training, and improve product quality.

Odisha has 31 SFURTI clusters, with 24 clusters operational and 6 expected to be completed by June 2026. The scheme has benefited 11,842 individuals, highlighting the state's strong focus on boosting industries and supporting livelihoods through cluster development.

5.8.11 To holistically support the growth of MSMEs, the State is offering financial assistance that can be claimed by eligible enterprises. This financial support framework enables MSMEs to invest, upgrade technology, and expand their operations within the State.

Schemes and Policies

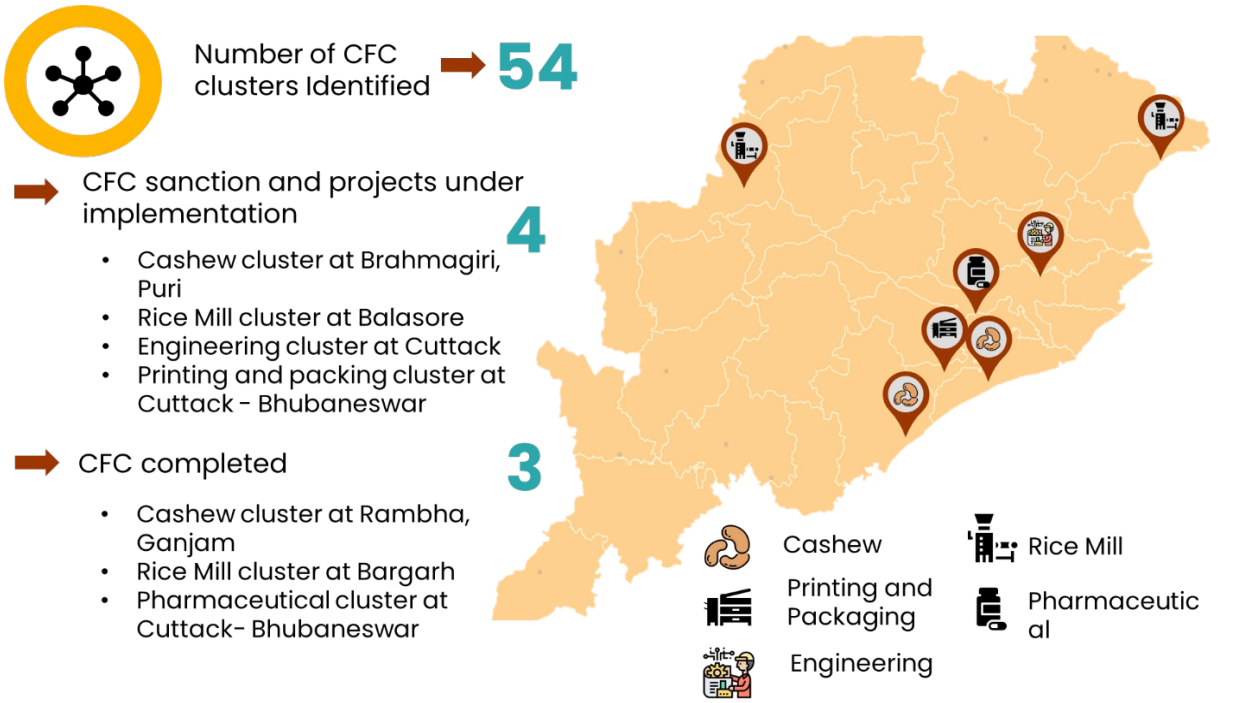
5.8.12 To support the growth and development of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) across various sectors, the State has been implementing a range of focused schemes, initiatives and policies. These measures aim to provide financial incentives, enhance infrastructure, promote skill development, facilitate easier access to credit, and encourage cluster-based growth. Table 5.8 below highlights key schemes and policies along with their objectives and achievements during the year 2024-25.

Table 5.8: Key schemes and policies for MSMEs in Odisha (2024-25)

Scheme / Policy	Key Achievements 2024 25
Industrial Policy Resolution (IPR) Incentives: Financial incentives to MSMEs in manufacturing, services and export-oriented units for growth, technology adoption and capacity building.	• Budget: ₹1,664 lakh • 238 MSMEs benefited • ₹15.94 crore disbursed
Odisha Food Processing Policy (OFPP): Promotes agro-processing, seafood and allied industries for value addition, infrastructure development and market access.	• Budget: ₹4,336 lakh • 52 MSMEs supported • ₹19.31 crore disbursed
Odisha MSME Development Policy: Promotes growth of MSME sector in the State by providing various fiscal incentives.	• Budget: ₹2,500 lakh • 57 MSMEs benefited • ₹14.73 crore disbursed
CM-SRIM (Chief Minister's Scheme for Reimbursement of Interest to MSMEs): Reimburses interest on working capital loans to reduce financial burden of manufacturing MSMEs.	• 2,524 applications disbursed • ₹2.57 crore reimbursed
Entrepreneurship Development Programmes: Provide entrepreneurship training and skill development to youth to promote MSME startups and self employment.	• 5,419 youths trained in 2024 25
AEM 2.0 Portal (Administration of Incentives for MSMEs & Large Industries): Integrated online portal linked with IFMS enabling direct, timely incentive/subsidy transfer to MSME bank accounts.	• Fully operational portal • Direct transfers to MSME • Accounts reduced delays
Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme: Central scheme providing margin money subsidy for new MSMEs to generate employment, especially for youth and weaker sections.	• 5,325 enterprises created (244% of target) • ₹175.38 crore subsidy claimed vs ₹61.76 crore target
Micro & Small Enterprises – Cluster Development Programme: Cluster based development through Common Facility Centres (CFCs) and promotion of green/sustainable technologies.	• 54 clusters identified • 4 CFCs under implementation • 3 CFCs completed
CGTMSE: Provides collateral free credit guarantees to improve MSMEs access to finance.	• Since inception covered over 4.46 lakh accounts amounting to ₹ 33,579.06 crore • Coverage has steadily increased till June 2025 (2025-26) 19,845 accounts covered

Source: Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise Department, Government of Odisha

Figure 5.41: Cluster based development through Common Facility Centres (CFCs), Odisha, 2024-25



Source: Micro, Small & Medium Enterprise Department, Government of Odisha

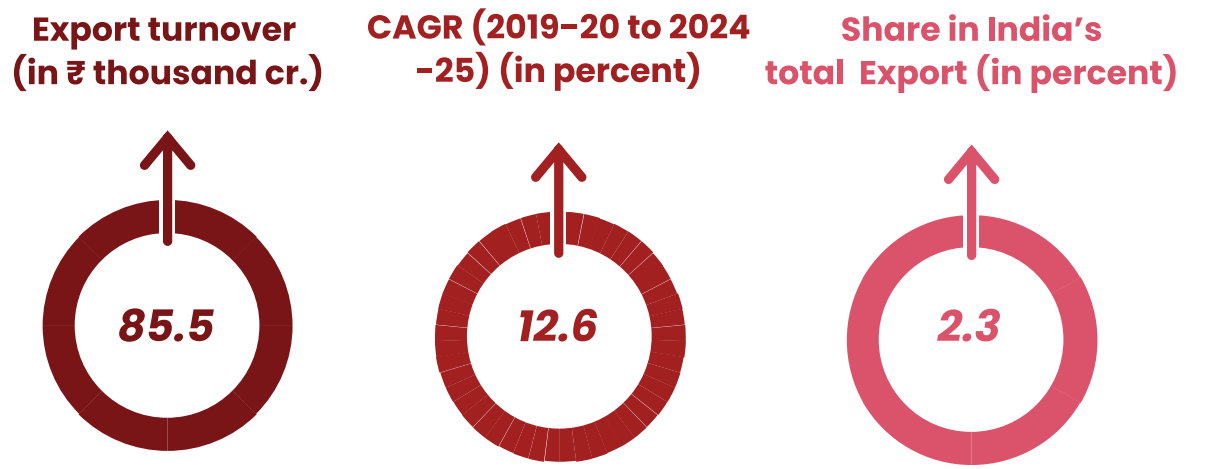
5.8.13 Through these well-coordinated schemes and programs, Odisha aims to boost MSME competitiveness, promote manufacturing, generate employment, facilitate easier access to finance and technology, and strengthen industrial clusters for inclusive economic growth.

5.9 MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

5.9.1 Several countries globally, particularly Japan, Singapore, Taiwan, South Korea, Hong Kong and China have followed export led growth model. Expanded market access provides opportunities to domestic producers to scale and optimize sales operations to garner highest price to the output. Further, exports also expose domestic producers to international competition which enhances efficiencies in production process.

5.9.2 Odisha's exports constitute an important component of the state's economy. In 2024-25, exports accounted for 9.5 per cent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). State exported nearly ₹ 85.5 thousand crores of merchandize goods during 2024-25. The exports grew at CAGR of 12.6 per cent during the period 2019-20 to 2024-25. Odisha has set the target to enhance export to nearly ₹ 3.5 lakh - ₹ 4.5 lakh crore by 2036 and ₹ 25 lakh - ₹ 27 lakh crore by 2047.

Figure 5.42: Merchandise exports in 2024-25



Source: Dashboard – Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India

5.9.3 Odisha has set sector-wise export targets. Currently, the State exports nearly ₹ 370 crores worth of rice. There is significant potential to export rice given Odisha's production of 115 lakh tonnes comparable to several states such as Chhattisgarh and Andhra Pradesh. Considering the potential, the State has set the target to export rice worth ₹ 6,200 crore by 2036 and ₹ 10,000 crore by 2047. Similarly, the State targets to export Shrimp worth ₹ 25,000 crore by 2036 from current value of ₹ 4,708 crores. Odisha has also set the target to be among top three states across India in apparel production and export.

Box 5.9: Opportunities from India's Free Trade Agreements for Odisha

India has signed 13 free trade agreements/regional trade agreements[2]. Free Trade Agreements provide enhanced market access with the removal of tariffs and in some cases non-tariff barriers too. This opens opportunities across sectors for Odisha. Following are the potential benefits to Odisha through India's signing of FTAs:

Table 5.9: India's Free Trade Agreements and export opportunities for Odisha

Free Trade Agreements	Status	Export Opportunities for Odisha
Recent FTAs		
India-UK FTA	Recently Concluded	Seafood, rice, textiles steel, aluminum, petrochemicals.
India-UAE CEPA	Operational (2022)	Petrochemicals, aluminum, seafood, textiles, pharmaceuticals
India-Australia ECTA	Operational (2022)	Pharmaceuticals, chemicals, precision instruments, marine products
India-EFTA	Operational (2024)	Textiles, engineering goods, chemicals, seafood

[2] https://www.pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1843902&reg=3&lang=2

As per secondary estimates, India's exports to the UK is expected to increase by 25% due to FTA[3] and this is expected to largely benefit businesses in engineering goods, pharmaceuticals, chemicals, marine products, spices, textiles and apparels, gems and jewelry sectors on account of CETA. The FTA enhances market access for marine products and India's exports to the UK in the sector is expected to increase by 70%[4]. Odisha remains a significant exporter of seafood and India-UK CETA opens up further opportunities.

Other FTAs		
India-European Union (EU) FTA	Concluded	Pharmaceuticals, chemicals, textiles, marine products, steel, aluminum products
India-USA Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA)	Under Discussion	Petrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles, processed foods, IT services
India-New Zealand FTA	Under Negotiation	Dairy alternatives, processed foods, textiles, marine products, aluminum
India-Peru FTA	Under Discussion	Mining equipment, processed foods, textiles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals
India-Oman FTA	Under Negotiation	Petrochemicals, textiles, engineering goods, pharmaceuticals, processed foods, metals

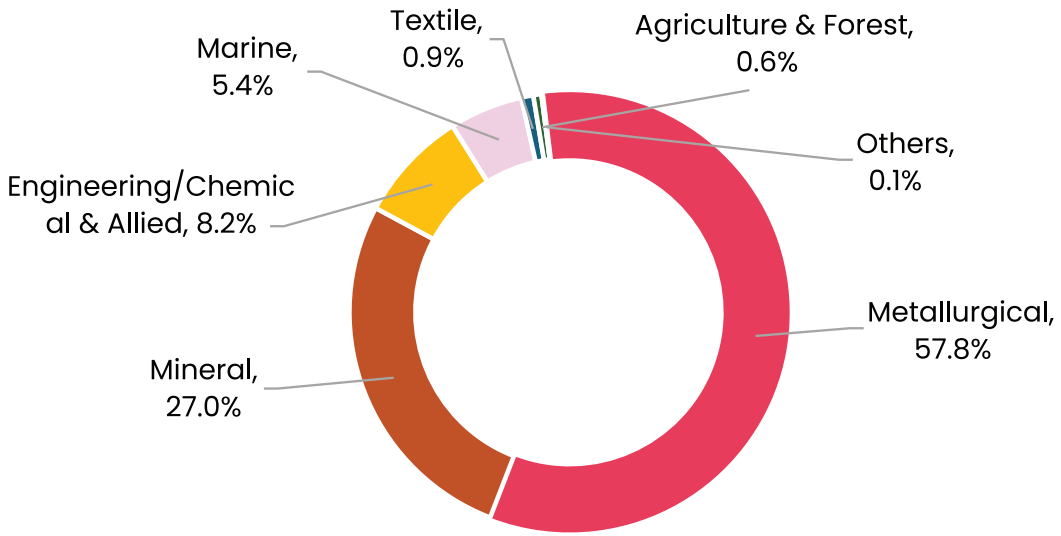
In order to maximize benefits from increasing export opportunities in the coming decade, Odisha is building a strong exports ecosystem. This includes spreading awareness about potential benefits of FTA amongst exporting community, provide market access through business to business networking opportunities, provide financing support wherever applicable, develop quality testing infrastructure within the State, develop high quality ports and logistics infrastructure, establish sector specific economic zones leveraging existing clusters, investing in creating skilled workforce in targeted sectors such as textiles, aerospace and defense, food processing, chemicals, electronics etc.

5.9.4 Odisha's exports are concentrated in mineral and metal-based products, owing to its rich natural resources. Basic metals and articles, along with minerals constitute 84.8 per cent of total merchandise exports in 2024-25. This category includes iron ore, chromite, manganese ore, ferrochrome, aluminum, alumina, and ferromanganese. Odisha's extensive mineral reserves underpin this strong export composition. This reflects Odisha's current industrial landscape. With investment in various non-metallic sectors, such as aerospace and defence, apparel and textiles, electronics, chemicals, iron and steel downstream, export basket is expected to undergo significant diversification.

5.9.5 Engineering, chemical, and allied products contribute 8.22 per cent of exports, including aluminum conductors, cables, transformers, refractories, cement, paper, tyres, pesticides, explosives, and PVC pipes. Marine products account for 5.4 per cent, while textiles and agriculture and forest products account for 0.9 per cent and 0.6 per cent respectively, others include only 0.1 per cent of total merchandise exports in FY 2024-25.

[3] https://www.pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1843902&reg=3&lang=2
[4] https://www.pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1843902&reg=3&lang=2

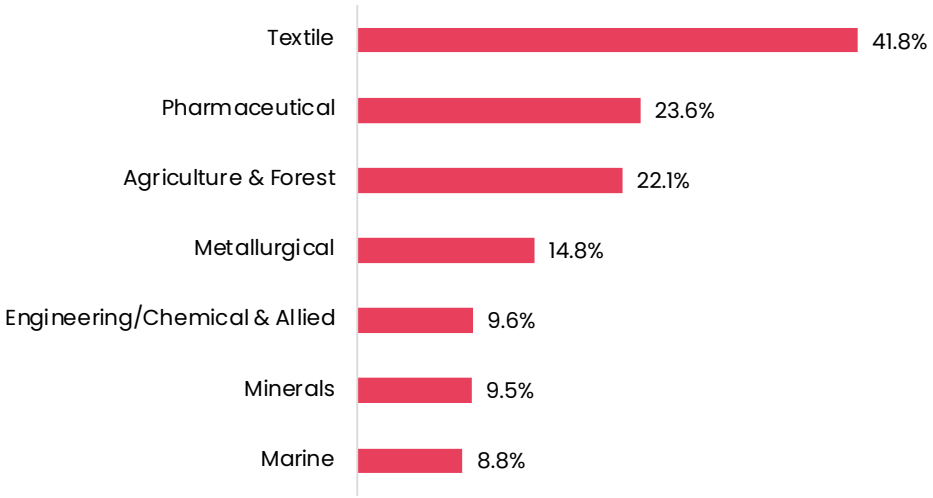
Figure 5.43: Category wise export composition- share in total merchandise export (in percent), Odisha, 2024-25



Source: Directorate of Export Promotion & Marketing, Government of Odisha

5.9.6 Between 2019-20 and 2024-25, metallurgical product exports witnessed a CAGR of 14.8 per cent. However, other product categories such as Agricultural and forest products recorded a CAGR of 22.1 per cent, textiles registered a substantial CAGR of 41.8 per cent, Pharmaceuticals also registered strong growth at 23.6 per cent. This shows that Odisha's export basket is diversifying overtime and providing resilience to Industrial landscape of Odisha.

Figure 5.44: Category wise export CAGR between 2019-20 to 2024-25



Source: Directorate of Export Promotion & Marketing, Government of Odisha

Box 5.10: Untapped potential of Odisha's export basket

#Odisha's export is largely driven by minerals and metallurgical products, including aluminium, iron ore, steel, and chemicals, which together form the core of its export basket. The state's rich mineral resources and strategic port connectivity at Paradip and Dhamra provide a strong foundation for these industries. However, downstream manufacturing in iron and steel and specialty chemicals remain underdeveloped despite growing domestic and global demand. Expanding into value added segments such as finishing, coating, fabrication, and specialty chemical production offers scope to broaden its export profile.

Potential Products for Export Growth



Beyond these traditional strengths, Odisha is diversifying into new industries that add depth to its export basket. In electronics sector, India is currently developing its presence in assembly and aims to develop local supply chain for various components. Several global economies such as China, Taiwan, Vietnam produce various critical components at scale and at competitive prices. Government of India has identified components to be focused under ECMS scheme. In Odisha, there is potential to select production (such as sensors, flex PCBs) of some of these components at scale and cost-effective manner.

The aerospace and defense sector stands out as a rapidly emerging frontier. India's aerospace exports are growing rapidly. Recent national events have also fast tracked investment in the Sector. Odisha's home-grown drone manufacturing firms have been key suppliers to Indian Army. With adequate support and incentives, Odisha can expand its presence in low-altitude economy. Further, Odisha has titanium reserves which are used to build equipments in aerospace sector (engines etc.). These reserves could be processed further to develop aerospace grade Titanium and subsequently build entire ecosystem.

Odisha has strengths in raw cotton and silk production. The State is developing integrated ecosystem for apparel manufacturing firms to enhance cost competitiveness. Further, the State is taking initiatives to boost petrochemical production which can be in an input in technical textile production. Odisha's niche textile products such as Sambalpuri, Bomkai, and Berhampuri sarees, among others with their distinctive designs like Ikat, complement this modern expansion and carry strong appeal in international markets.

5.9.7 The State has undertaken range of measures to enhance export performance. Some of the key measures and initiatives are outlined below:

Table 5.10: Steps to enhance export performance, Odisha

Measures/Initiatives	Details	Achievements/Expected
Export Promotion Measures	• DEPM supports exporters with market intelligence, guidance, and coordination with councils • State provides assistance to MSMEs for trade fairs and buyer-seller meets.	• ₹47.3 lakh reimbursed to 214 MSME exporters (2024-25) • Improved MSME competitiveness. • Higher export volumes and revenue
Logistics Support	• VGF agreements signed with MSC and RCL Agencies for Paradip Port container services • Air cargo operations launched at Biju Patnaik International Airport	• Regular container services at Paradip Port and faster air cargo services
Quality Control Measures	• Six labs set up at Cuttack, Rourkela, Berhampur, Balasore, Bolangir, and Angul • Labs accredited under NABL/ ISO standards with advanced equipment.	• Better product quality and standardization • Increased consumer confidence. • Reliable accredited testing across sectors.
Diversification & Value Addition	• Expanding exports in engineering, chemicals, and allied industries • Supporting handicrafts and handlooms for global standards. • Promoting processed foods, organic products, and marine exports	• Growth in engineering and chemical exports • Diversified portfolio with higher value addition • Enhanced reach of handicrafts/ handlooms

Source: Directorate of Export Promotion & Marketing, Government of Odisha

5.10 HANDLOOMS AND HANDICRAFTS

Overview

5.10.1 Odisha is considered as the land of handicrafts and is home to 61 approved crafts such as applique, brass and bell metal work, pottery, stone carving, and tribal jewelry. Around 1.61 lakh artisans practice these crafts, many of whom have received national honors including Padma Awards. The sector is a vital source of self-employment in both rural and urban areas, requiring low capital and simple technology.

5.10.2 In the handloom sector, the number of weavers rose modestly from 1.26 lakh in 2023-24 to 1.28 lakh in 2024-25, while looms increased from 57,801 to 58,649. Production climbed from ₹490 crore to ₹511 crore, and sales increased from 360 crore to ₹394 crore, showing stronger

demand and economic contribution. Many of Odisha's handloom products carry Geographical Indication (GI) tags, preserving traditional weaving techniques, natural dyeing, and cultural motifs while enhancing market recognition.

Figure 5.45: Odisha's GI-tagged handloom products



Source: Handlooms, Textiles & Handicraft Department, Government of Odisha

5.10.3 The Odisha Crafts Museum (Kala Bhoomi) preserves and showcases heritage. Marketing organizations drive sales, generating employment for over 82,000 artisans. In 2024-25, total sales of handloom products reached ₹393.6 crore, with Boyanika contributing ₹221.4 crore, alongside SERIFED, Sambalpuri Bastralaya and Utkalika.

5.10.4 The Directorate of Handicrafts under the Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department manages sectoral promotion. Key institutions include Utkalika, which provides marketing support, raw material banks, GI registration, and exhibitions, and SIDAC, which focuses on product innovation and cultural preservation.

Key Schemes and Achievements (2024-25)

5.10.5 State has implemented several important schemes and initiatives to support the growth and development of Odisha's handloom and handicrafts sectors. These programs focused on enhancing artisan skills, improving infrastructure, providing financial assistance, and expanding market access, all aimed at increasing productivity and livelihood opportunities.

- Skill Upgradation Training: 1,860 weavers trained in weaving, dyeing, tie & dye etc.
- Exposure Visits: 405 weavers benefitted from 33 visits to successful clusters.

- Work-shed Construction: 491 individual worksheds and 2,375 workshed-cum-housing units completed.
- BALIA Scheme: Interest-free working capital support extended to 560 weavers.
- Bayana Jyoti Yojana: 8,911 households equipped with inverter, battery, fan, and LED lights.
- Technology Intervention (POHI): Distribution of 1,624 frame looms, 738 pit looms, and 2,461 weaving accessories.
- Exhibitions: Two expos at Bhubaneswar and one at Bargarh showcasing handloom products.
- Boyanika Showroom: Inaugurated at Biju Patnaik International Airport (July 2024).
- Incubation Centre: Launched at Patia, Bhubaneswar (Sept 2024), supporting entrepreneurs and aiming to create 600 jobs.
- High-profile Promotion: Singapore President's visit to Kalabhoomi (Jan 2025) praised Odisha's artistry.
- Women SHG Expo: Organized at Ekamra Haat, Bhubaneswar.

Growth of Handicraft Industry

5.10.6 The handicrafts sector has shown consistent growth since 2019-20. The cumulative number of artisan units rose to 38,299 by 2024-25, supported by investments of ₹274 crore. Employment reached 61,880, with annual production valued at ₹165 crore and sales at ₹179 crore.

Table 5.11: Growth of Handicraft Industry in Odisha

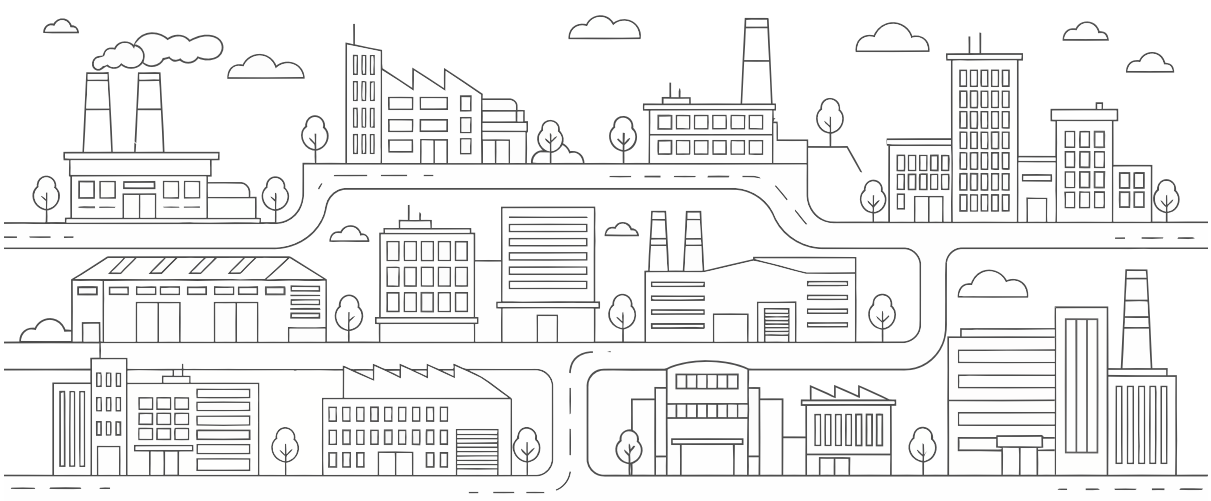
Year	Total no. of units by the end of the year (cumulative since 2019-20)	Total investment made by the end of the year (in ₹ lakhs) (cumulative since 2019-20)	Total employment generated by the end of the year (cumulative since 2019	Production during the year (in ₹ lakhs)	Sales during the year (in ₹ lakhs)
2019-20	5702	2637.4	9060	14359.1	15960.9
2020-21	8653	4894.0	13957	10042.4	9567.1
2021-22	14529	9459.2	23486	13263.6	14534.6
2022-23	21740	14610.5	35140	14867.8	16062.6
2023-24	29744	20799.2	47989	16140.5	17617.2
2024-25	38299	27436.2	61880	16561.1	17949.5

Source: Handlooms, Textiles & Handicrafts Department, Government of Odisha

5.11 CONCLUSION

5.11.1 Odisha is strengthening its position as an important industrial hub through the effective utilization of its mineral resources and focused efforts to diversify industrial base. The state's recent policies aimed at attracting investment across high-technology sectors, such as semiconductors and electronics, indicate a forward-looking approach to enhance innovation and investment in niche sectors.

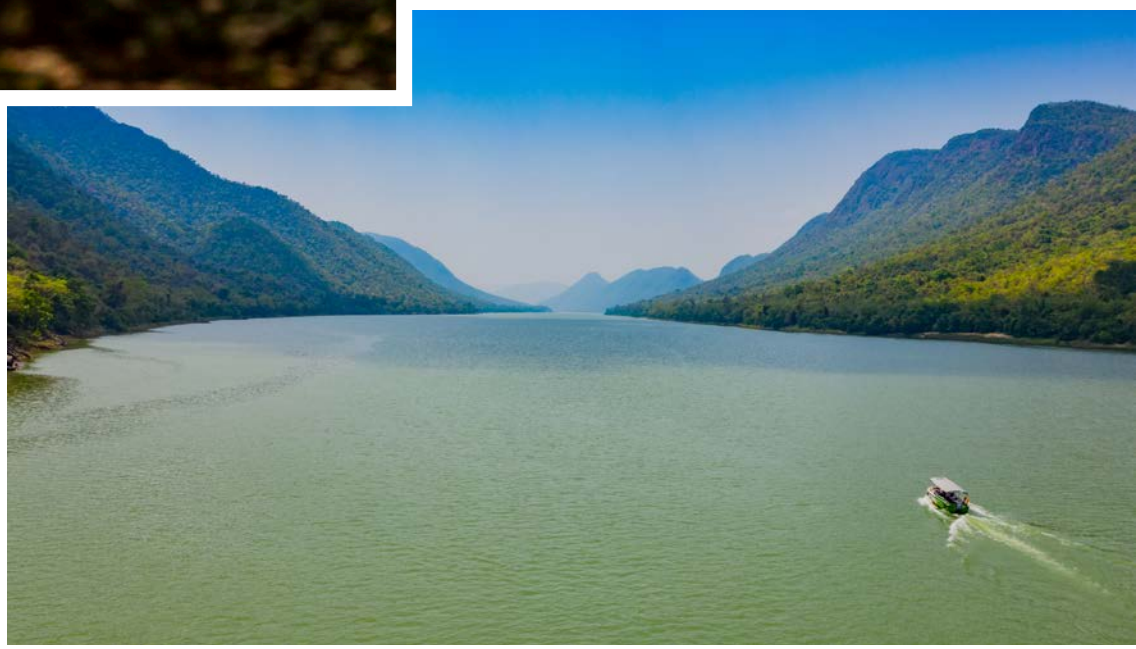
5.11.2 The state has made significant progress in improving the business environment through regulatory reforms, digitization of processes, and investor facilitation platforms. Development of industrial parks, clusters, and corridors has enhanced capacity and integration across sectors. Emerging industries like green hydrogen, aerospace, pharmaceuticals, electronics, textiles, and food processing show growing importance, indicating diversification beyond traditional mineral-based industries. MSMEs continue to be vital for employment and local economic activities, supported by targeted schemes and infrastructure. Odisha's export profile is also broadening, with increased shipments of engineering goods, chemicals, textiles, and processed foods alongside minerals. These combined efforts position Odisha to sustain industrial growth, expand employment opportunities, and become a competitive investment destination in Eastern India in the coming years.



SERVICES SECTOR IN ODISHA: TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES



SERVICES SECTOR IN ODISHA: TRENDS AND OPPORTUNITIES



CHAPTER 6

Abstract

Services sector is the second largest major sector with a share of 39.1 percent to the Gross State Value Added (GSVA) in 2025-26 (AE). The State is expected to grow at 9.3 per cent in 2025-26 (AE) as against its long-term average of 5.5 per cent. The growth is broad-based, particularly high among modern services i.e., hotels and restaurants (proxy for tourism activity), financial services, professional services.

Digital Public Infrastructure has led to democratization of financial services (credit, savings, payments etc.). Odisha, therefore, is experiencing rapid growth in the financial service sector. More than half of bank branches (52.2 per cent) serve rural areas, with cooperative banks continuing to play a vital role in rural finance. The BALARAM Scheme extends credit support to landless and tenant farmers, and the Mission Shakti Loan Scheme supports Women Self-Help Groups with interest-free loans. The development of FINTEK City in Bhubaneswar carries the State's ambition, to establish the city as eastern India's fintech hub with the potential to generate over 50,000 jobs.

Tourism is another growth driver where Odisha is gaining traction. The State attracted 114 lakh tourists in 2024-25, registering a 14 per cent increase over the previous year. The Eco-Retreat glamping programme offers unique experiences at locations like Konark and Satkosia. The Caravan Tourism initiative supports the 'Odisha by Road' campaign opening up new ways to explore the State. Puri and Pati Sonapur beaches have earned the prestigious Blue Flag certification, and the Mahanadi Riverfront Project is expected to create new recreational spaces along the river.

Technology enabled services are growing rapidly, underpinned by the Odisha IT Policy focused on world-class infrastructure and employment generation. Initiatives such as the GO SWIFT single-window system facilitate ease of doing business, while state's push to attract Global Capability Centres, data centres, and an undersea Cable Landing Station at Puri enhance Odisha's position as an emerging IT and digital hub. The State's AI Policy is encouraging data-driven governance, while platforms like Odisha One and Ama Seba Kendras are reshaping how citizens access public services, making the experience simpler and more efficient.

These developments collectively signify Odisha's steady transformation into a vibrant services economy, one that is driving inclusive progress and laying the ground for sustained diversification and technological advancement in the years ahead.

6.1 INTRODUCTION

6.1.1 The service sector has contributed immensely to India's growth trajectory in the last few decades. Within services, specific sectors such as IT/IT-enabled services, financial services, tourism, real estate and professional services are key contributors. In the last 10 years, i.e. 2015-16 to 2025-26, India's Gross Value Added (GVA) has grown from ₹ 125 lakh crores to ₹ 323 lakh crores. Out of the ₹198 lakh crore addition, nearly ₹116 lakh crore came from services. Within services, financial services, professional and IT services together contributed ₹ 50 lakh crores.

6.1.2 There are several factors which have led to the service sector's outperformance. First, India offers a large pool of English-speaking IT professionals at relatively low labor cost and time zone advantage with Western markets allowing 24X7 service delivery. Second, relative to manufacturing, service sector is less capital intensive and is subject to limited regulatory control. Third, demand side factors have also played a role. A rising middle-income class in India has led to higher demand for services. Urbanization has increased demand for modern services such as business services and personal services. Fourth, relative to manufacturing, services faced less global competition in terms of prices and quality. This is because some of the services are produced and consumed at the same time and at the same place (such as hair dressing, retail trade, large part of financial services etc.).

6.1.3 At the state level too, there is a strong correlation between service sector's share in GSVA and state's per-capita income. In Odisha, the Service sector has nearly 39.1 per cent share in GSVA in 2025-26 (AE) with a per-capita income of ₹ 1.9 lakhs. States with relatively higher per-capita income reported higher share of service sector with a few exceptions such as Gujarat.

6.1.4 The impact of service sector on state's per-capita income depends on composition of services. Presence of high value services improves states' per-capita income. Some of the high value services could include financial services, professional services, IT/ITeS services, retail sale of electronics, pharmacy and jewelry. These services on a relative basis are skill-intensive with high technological content and generate higher value addition. State may have higher share of services sector in GSVA but report low per-capita income. This could be due to limited presence of high value services.

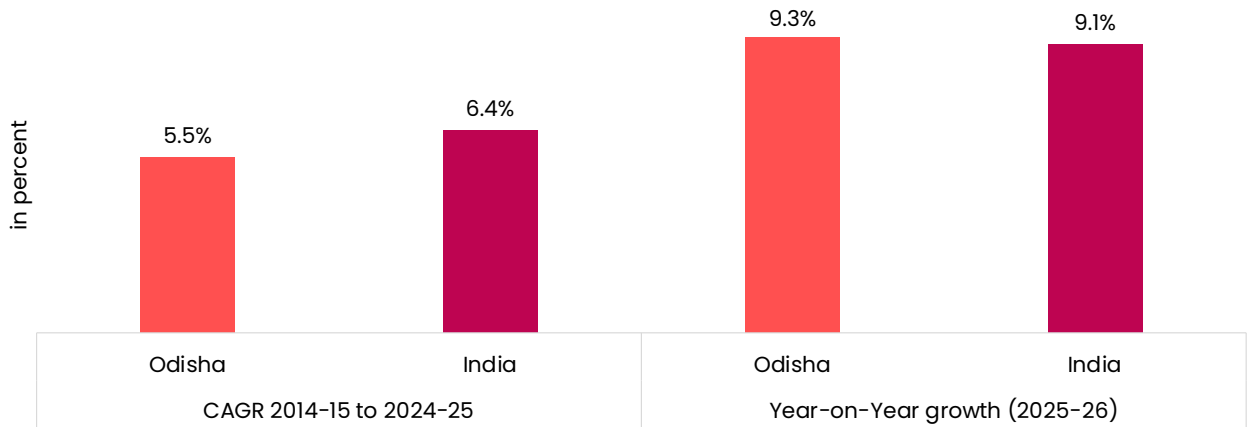
2014-15: Third Revised Estimates and 2024-25: Second Revised Estimates.

6.2 SERVICES SECTOR GVA

6.2.1 In 2025-26, the services sector contributed 39.1 per cent to the State's GSVA at current prices, amounting to about ₹3.4 lakh crore. The CAGR of the services sector GVA in Odisha over the period from 2014-15 to 2024-25 was 5.5 per cent, slightly below the national CAGR of 6.4 per cent during the same period. However, the service sector in Odisha is projected to grow by 9.3 per cent 2025-26 (AE), slightly surpassing the national growth rate of 9.1 per cent. This underscores a sustained increase in the volume of services delivered within the State, indicating robust economic activity across the sector.

6.2.2 The services sector is primarily driven by Trade & Repair services and Professional & Real Estate services. Trade & Repair Services dominated the sector with the largest share of 19.2 per cent of services GVA at current prices and recorded a real growth rate of 7.8 per cent, reaffirming its role as a key pillar of Odisha's service economy. Professional & Real Estate services, which accounted for 15.8 per cent of the sector's value, registered 9.9 per cent growth in real terms, suggesting expanding market activity and increasing asset ownership, supporting economic stability and urban development.

Figure 6.1: Growth of services sector for 2025-26 (AE) vis a vis CAGR growth from 2014-15 to 2024-25, Odisha



Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha

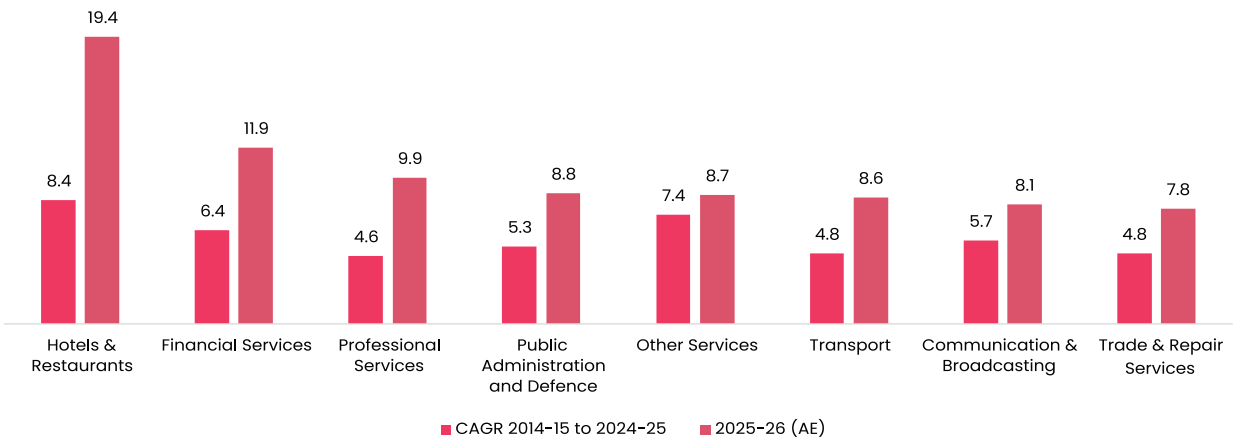
6.2.3 Hotels and Restaurants services registered the highest real growth of 19.4 percent, with a CAGR of 8.4 per cent between 2014-15 and 2024-25, signaling rapid expansion in tourism and related hospitality services, along with emerging opportunities for employment and income generation. Other Services also recorded notable growth, indicating diversification and rising demand for various personal and business services.

6.2.4 Financial services accounted for around 10.6 per cent of the sector's value and are expected to exhibit 11.9 per cent growth, reflecting deepening financial intermediation and increasing penetration of banking and insurance services. Public Administration, with 11 per cent share, is expected to register 8.8 per cent growth, underscoring the significant role of governance in the State economy.

6.2.5 Transport services, including railways, road, water, air, and services incidental to transport and storage, together formed approximately 15.8 per cent of the sector's value. These services are expected to expand at 8.6 per cent in 2025-26 (AE), driven by investments in infrastructure enhanced connectivity and logistics. Within transport services, air transport recorded significant real growth rate of 14.9 per cent during the same period. This surge can be attributed to shifts toward more time-efficient transport modes, rising disposable incomes among households and businesses, improved air connectivity and infrastructure in the State.

6.2.6 Communication & Broadcasting services, contributing 4.8 per cent, grew in real terms at 8.1 per cent during the same period, buoyed by increasing digital access.

Figure 6.2: Growth of various subsectors from 2014-15 to 2024-25 vis a vis growth in 2025-26 (AE) (in per cent)



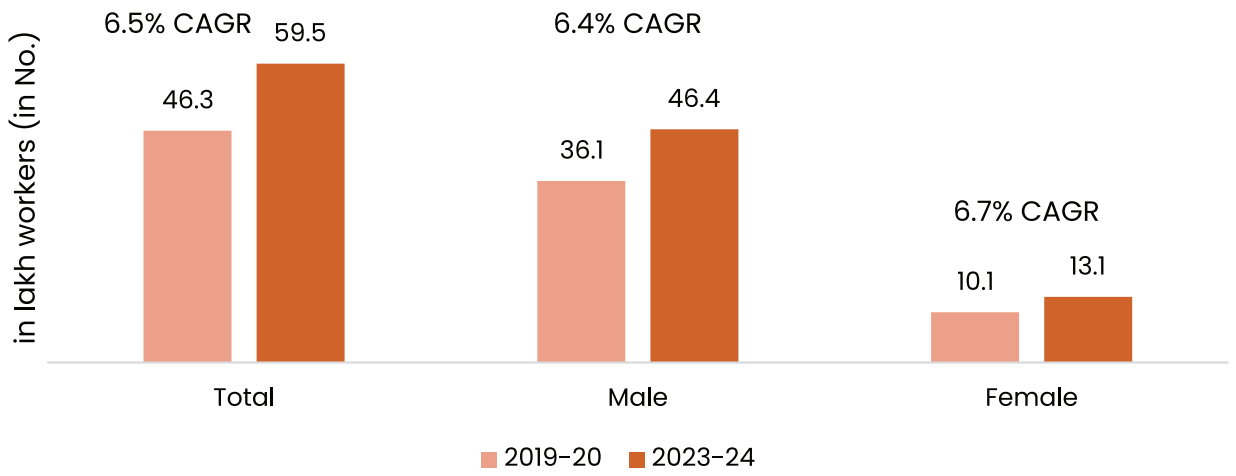
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

6.2.7 The prominence of trade, real estate, and financial services alongside rising contributions from transport and hospitality highlights the sector's increasing role in driving economic diversification and supporting inclusive development

6.3 EMPLOYMENT LANDSCAPE OF SERVICE SECTOR

6.3.1 Odisha has witnessed rapid growth in service sector employment over the past few years. In 2023-24, nearly 59.5 lakh workers were employed in the service sector, an increase from 46.3 lakh workers in 2019-20 (CAGR of 6.5 per cent). The growth was marginally higher in case of female workers.

Figure 6.3: Service sector employment (in Lakh workers), Odisha, 2019-20 and 2023-24

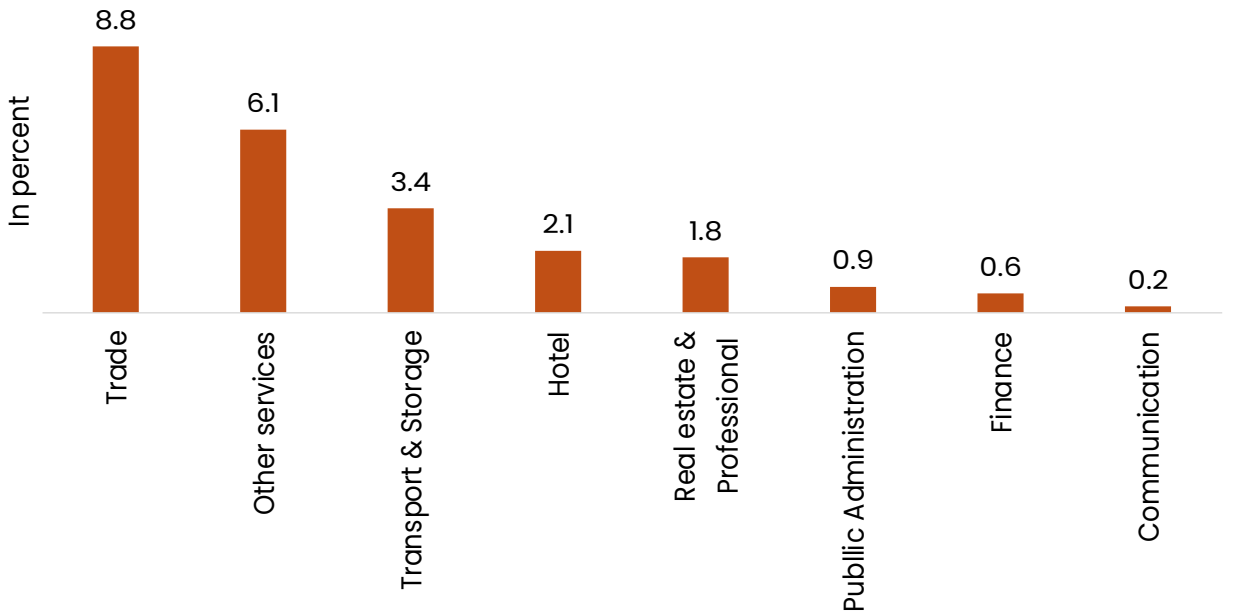


Source: Periodic Labor Force Survey, MoSPI, Government of India, 2019-20 to 2023-24

6.3.2 In 2023-24, the workforce distribution across Odisha's services sector reveals trade as the predominant subsector, accounting for 8.8 percent of total employment. The 'Other Services' subsector, comprising repair and maintenance (automotive, machinery, electronics etc.), personal care (laundry, hairdressing etc.), or advocacy services, constitutes 6.1 percent of employment. Transport and storage, includes logistics and warehousing, employs 3.4 percent, Hotel Industry accounts for 2.1 percent, while real estate and professional services covering IT services, business brokerage, and rental ownerships constitute 1.8 percent.

6.3.3 Smaller portions of employment are found in public administration (0.9 percent), finance (0.6 percent), and communication (0.2 percent). This sectoral breakdown shows the critical contribution of trade and diversified service activities to Odisha's evolving economic landscape.

Figure 6.4: Percentage of workers distributed across various subsectors under Services sector, Odisha, 2023-24



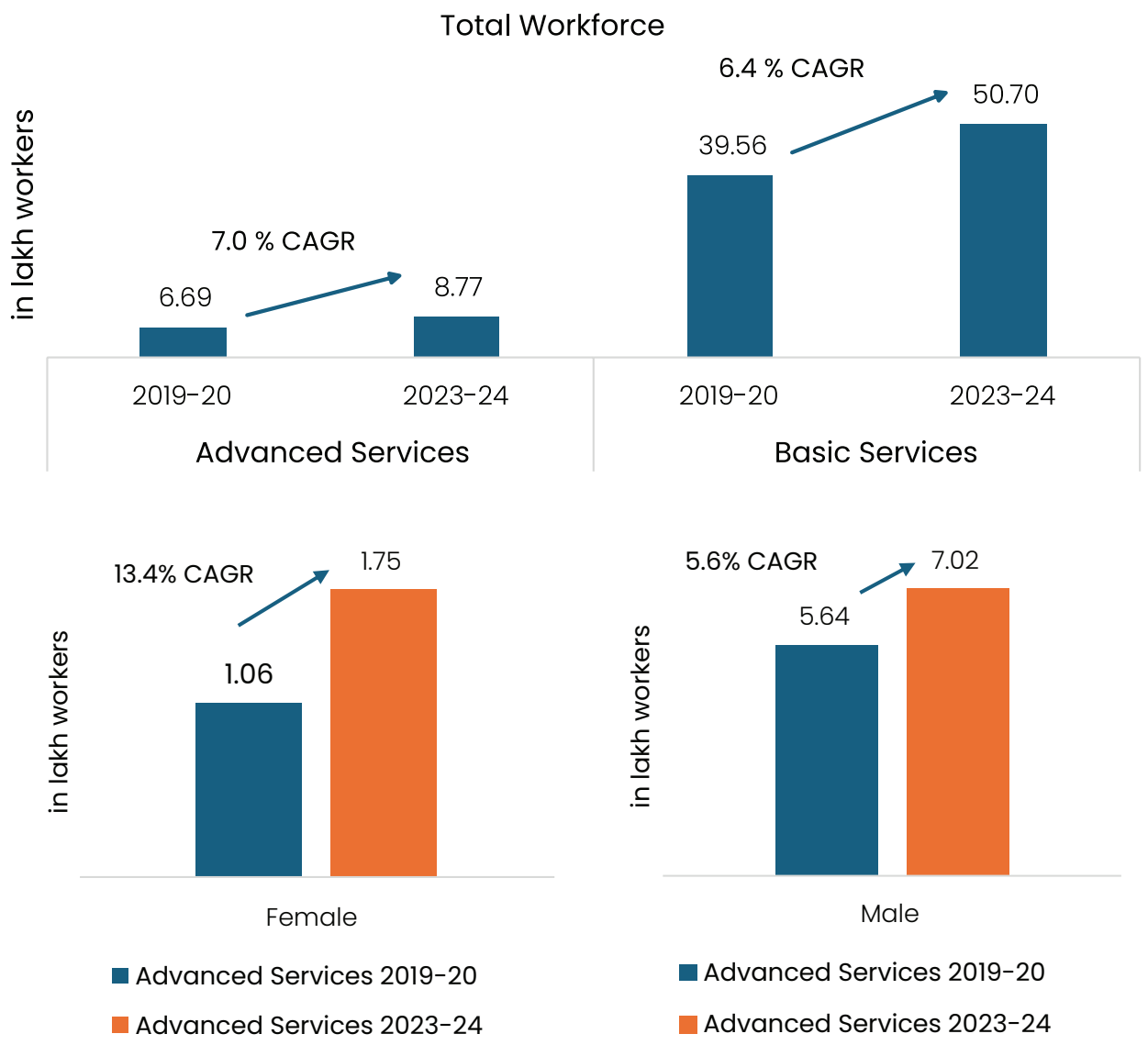
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey, MoSPI, Government of India, 2023-24

Quality of Employment (Advanced and Basic Services)

6.3.4 Odisha has seen an improvement in the quality of employment in the service sector. Quality of employment could be assessed through various lenses. Four criteria are used to classify employment in Advanced or Basic Services. Advanced services are high on skill intensity, technology content, value addition and market structure. As an example, IT/IT-enabled services could be considered as advanced services as compared with retail sales of cereals, retail sales of newspaper and magazines due to difference in skill-intensity, value addition, and technology intensity.

6.3.5 Similarly, within major service sectors such as retail trade, there could be differences in skill-intensity. For example, retail sales of jewelry and pharmacy could be more skill intensive than other retail sale services such as sale of cereals. Based on this framework, the number of workers in advanced services and basic services are estimated. In Odisha, from a compositional perspective, greater number of workers earn their livelihood from basic services. The State, however, is experiencing higher growth in employment in advanced services. This is more particular in case of women. Women experienced substantially higher growth in employment in advanced services at 13.4 per cent as compared with men at 5.6 per cent only.

Figure 6.5: Workforce composition by gender and by their service types, Odisha, 2019-20 and 2023-24

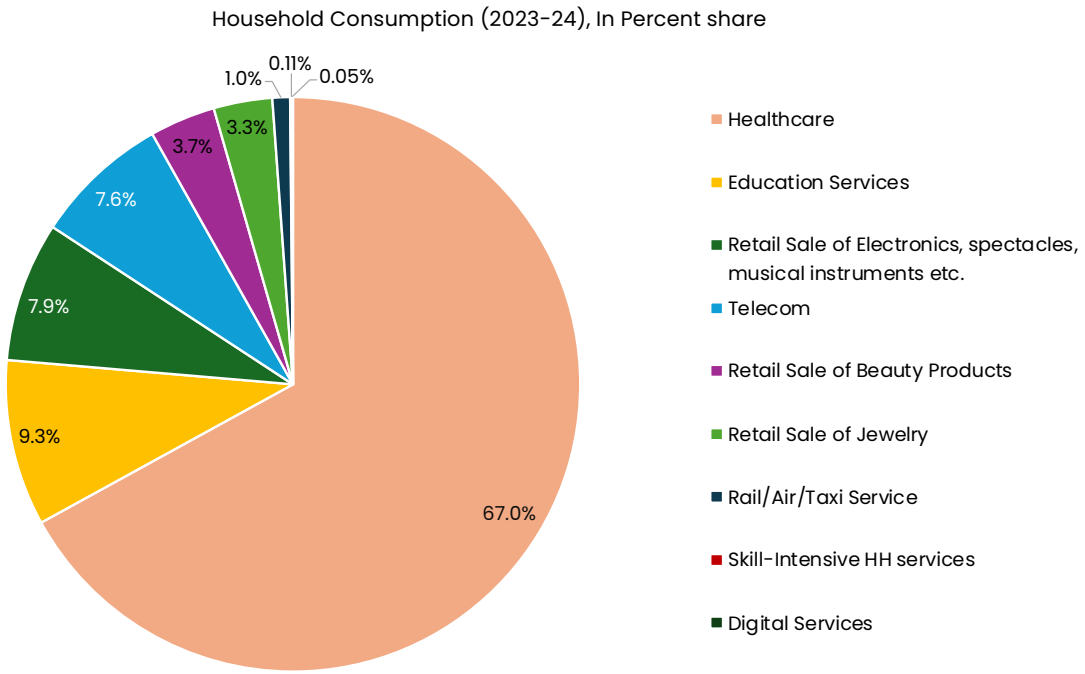


Source: Periodic Labor Force Survey, MoSPI, 2019-20 to 2023-24, Government of India

6.4 HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION OF SERVICES

6.4.1 From a consumption perspective, households in Odisha spent nearly ₹ 60,000 crores on high value services in Odisha in 2023-24. This is nearly 30 per cent of total household consumption in Odisha (which is ₹ 1.9 lakh crores). Healthcare was the leading spending category (67 per cent) followed by education services, retail sales of high value items such as electronics, spectacles, musical instruments, telecom services, retail sale of beauty products, travel services such as rail/air/taxi, skill intensive household services (such as plumber, electrician) and digital services. Spending on digital services is expected to increase substantially given increased access to high-speed internet in the recent past. Top 10 districts in each category of high value services are shown in Table 6.1.

Figure 6.6: : Household spending on high value services, Odisha, 2023-24



Source: Household Consumption Expenditure Survey, MoSPI, 2023-24, Government of India

Table 6.1: Top service expenditure categories among households and leading districts (high value services), 2023-24

Service Expenditure Category	Household Consumption (In per cent)	Top 10 Consuming Districts
Healthcare	67.0%	Khordha, Bolangir, Kalahandi, Balasore, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Subarnapur, Dhenkanal, Bargarh, Kendrapara
Education Services	9.3%	Khordha, Sundargarh, Cuttack, Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur, Bolangir, Keonjhar, Bargarh, Puri
Retail Sale of Electronics, spectacles, musical instruments etc.	7.9%	Sundargarh, Cuttack, Bolangir, Khordha, Sambalpur, Ganjam, Mayurbhanj, Bargarh, Balasore, Keonjhar
Telecom	7.6%	Cuttack, Khordha, Mayurbhanj, Bolangir, Balasore, Sundargarh, Keonjhar, Ganjam, Bargarh, Puri
Retail Sale of Beauty Products	3.7%	Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Keonjhar, Bolangir, Sundargarh, Cuttack, Khordha, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Jajpur
Retail Sale of Jewelry	3.3%	Cuttack, Khordha, Sundargarh, Bolangir, Balasore, Bargarh, Ganjam, Puri, Mayurbhanj, Sambalpur
Rail/Air/Taxi Services	1.0%	Sambalpur, Bolangir, Balasore, Khordha, Cuttack, Sundargarh, Bargarh, Kendrapara, Dhenkanal, Koraput
Skill-Intensive HH services	0.11%	Sundargarh, Bolangir, Sambalpur, Bargarh, Subarnapur, Khordha, Ganjam, Rayagada, Keonjhar, Nabarangpur
Digital Services (Internet expenses (cable broadband, mobile data charges, etc. if separable)	0.05%	Khordha, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Cuttack, Ganjam, Mayurbhanj, Puri, Bargarh, Kandhamal, Bolangir

Source: Household Consumption Expenditure Survey, MoSPI, 2023-24, Government of India

Box 6.1: Services sector growth aspirations as per Vision 2036 & 2047

#Service Sector Growth Aspirations: The vision 2036 and 2047 recognized the increasing role of services and technology in achieving the goal of Viksit Odisha. The overall services sector's contribution is targeted to be 49 per cent of GSVA with robust employment growth and export expansion. Table 6.2 lists priority areas along with the strategies that the state aims to adopt in the coming decades.

Table 6.2: Areas in services and strategies defined in Vision 2036 and 2047

Area	Target set for 2047	Key Strategies
Overall Services Sector contribution	• 49% share to State GSVA (from current level of 36%) • 10% share in India's service GVA • 5% of share in India's services exports, 10% CAGR to ₹ 74 lakh crore GSVA, 2.5x increase in employment	• State to target 15 sub-sectors • Build 7 major services parks across the State • Targeted incentives, skilling & startup integration
FINTEK City (Bhubaneswar)	• Make Odisha as eastern India's fintech hub contributing ₹ 1 lakh crore GSVA • 50,000 high-paying jobs.	• Development of Special Economic Zones with world-class infrastructure • Private sector partnerships, dedicated facilitation agency and integration of digital tools for faster solutions
Data Centres	• Develop a network of International Data Centres in Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Puri-Paradip economic region • ₹ 10,000 crore investment by 2036 generating 25,000 jobs in data management & security	• Plug & play model for Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) in the State • Establishment of undersea cable landing station at Puri
Global Capability Centres (GCCs)	• Make Odisha as East India's top GCC destination • ₹ 25,000 crore investment in GCC with target employment creation of 2 lakh jobs.	• State to develop 5 dedicated GCC hubs in the State • Provide plug and play facilities with high-speed internet connectivity, skilled workforce with focus on R&D
Aviation & Allied Services	• Developing Odisha as Regional aviation hub • ₹ 5,000 crore revenues from aviation related service • 10,000 people trained as aviation professionals per year.	• Establishment of training academies & MRO facilities in the State • Focus on R&D of drone tech and services • Leverage infrastructure growth.

Area	Target set for 2047	Key Strategies
Edu-city & Medi-city	• Odisha to become a regional education & healthcare excellence hub • To generate more than 1 lakh jobs in manufacturing and allied industries • Focus on generating ~20% of tourism from medical tourism	• Establish two Edu-cities (Sambalpur & Bhubaneswar), Establish one Medi-city at Cuttack with super-specialty hospitals
Knowledge Hub for Steel & Minerals	• To make Odisha as global leader in green steel • Focus on generating more than ₹ 50,000 crore value-added mineral exports and create more than 1 lakh jobs	• Build R&D centres focusing on low-carbon tech, Industry- academic collaborations for enhanced technology advancements

Source: Odisha Vision Document 2036 & 2047

[2]15 sub sectors categorized in two buckets:

a) High skill sub sectors: Air-transport related services (passenger, helicopter, cargo), Advanced financial services and fintech, IT & ITes, Software & Cybersecurity services, Real estate development & management, Research & development in emerging technologies, Specialized healthcare services.

b) High employment sub sectors: Tourism & hospitality, Retail trade & e-commerce, Repair & maintenance services, Services incidental to transport, Construction services, Educational & vocational training, Healthcare & care-giving services & Arts, entertainment & recreation



6.5 FINANCIAL SECTOR

6.5.1 Financial Services sector is broadly guided by policy framework at the national level. The sector has seen robust growth in the past few decades particularly due to transformational reforms such as India Stack, a digital public infrastructure which has democratized access to various financial services in India. India Stack has mainly three layers, first data layer under which individual data can be securely shared across service providers, second, identity layer under which individual is able to digitally identify himself or herself through Aadhaar, e-KYC, e-sign, and third, payment layer through which payments can be digitaly made to each other at zero or negligible cost in reliable and fastest possible way.

6.5.2 While there have been several other reforms too in the financial sector, India stack and series of solutions built on top of this public infrastructure have unleashed opportunities to design new financial products and services for underserved segments in the country. One of the main barriers to financial inclusion for traditional financial institutions has been customer acquisition and customer service. Through India Stack and improvement in basic digital infrastructure such as internet penetration and access to smart phones, financial institutions can now, securely and at negligible cost, verify the identity of the customer and serve underserved segments.

Supply Side

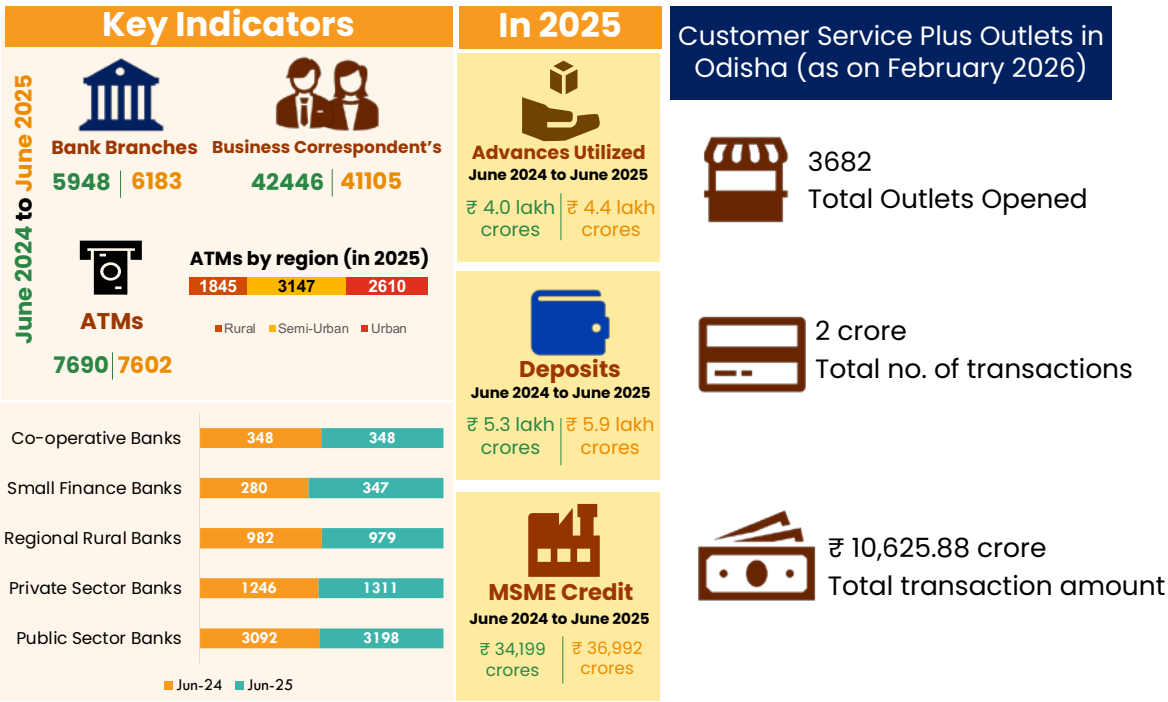
6.5.3 Odisha has a robust supply side ecosystem for various kinds of financial services, i.e. savings, credit, insurance, payments and wealth. With technological adoption in the financial sector, access to these financial services has improved substantially. While Banks remain a key delivery model for various kinds of financial services, other non-banking service providers such as Post office, non-bank financial corporations, fintech players are also filling the unmet demand.

Banking Infrastructure

6.5.4 The banking landscape in Odisha demonstrates a robust infrastructure expansion with strategic focus on rural penetration. Between June 2024 and June 2025, the state witnessed a net addition of 235 bank branches, growing from 5,948 to 6,183 branches. The rural-centric approach remains evident with 52.2 per cent of branches located in rural areas, followed by semi-urban (26.6 per cent) and urban regions (21.2 per cent). This distribution pattern underscores the sector's commitment to ensuring banking services reach the remotest corners of the state. In rural areas, except for southern part of Odisha, access to bank branches and ATMs in or nearby villages remain high.

6.5.5 Public sector banks continue to dominate the physical infrastructure with 51.7 per cent of all branches, though private sector banks are gradually expanding their footprint from 20.9 per cent to 21.2 per cent. The slight decline in ATM numbers from 7,690 to 7,602 indicates a potential shift toward digital banking solutions, while the Business Correspondent network contracted from 42,446 to 41,105, suggesting consolidation in last-mile banking services. These changes reflect the evolving nature of banking delivery mechanisms in the state.

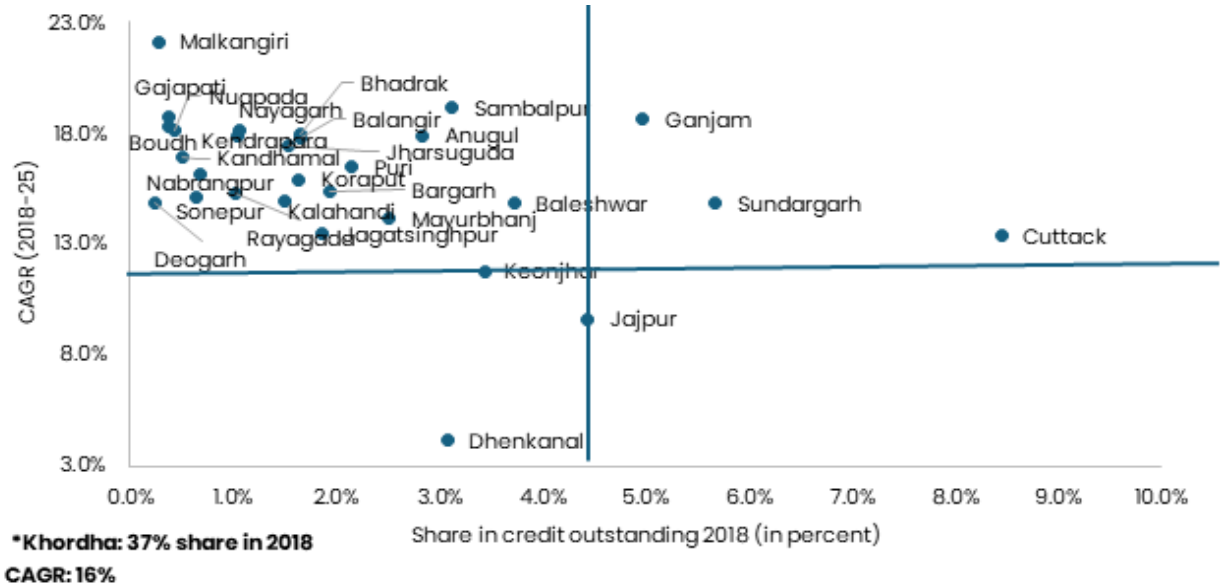
Figure 6.7: Banking Sector Key Indicators, Odisha



Source: State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Odisha (176th, 179th, and 180th Agenda)

**UBI- Union Bank of India*

Figure 6.8: District wise share in outstanding credit (utilized) in 2018 and CAGR during 2018-2025



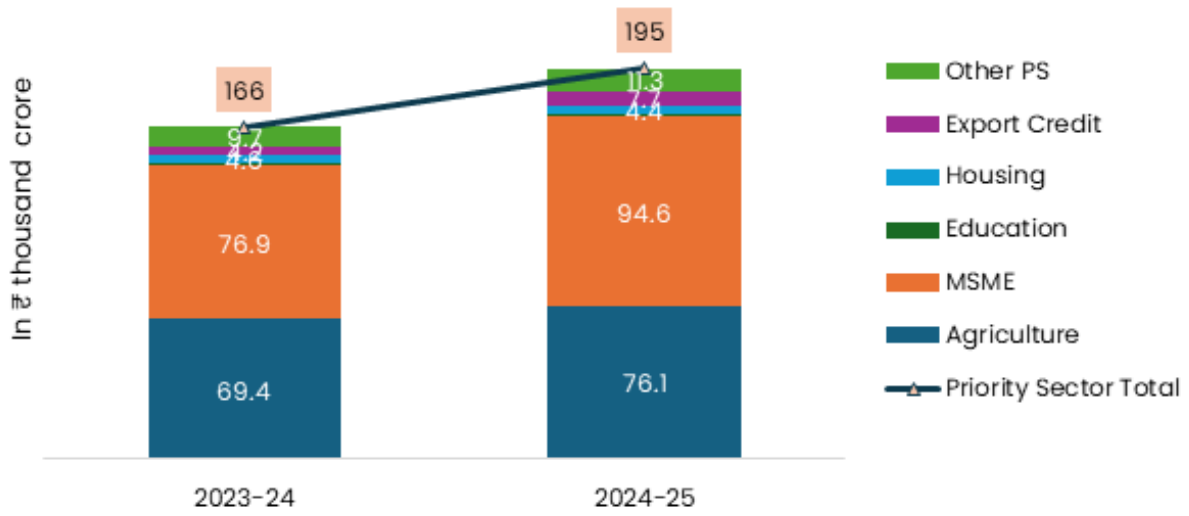
Source: Reserve Bank of India

Priority Sector Lending

6.5.5 From inclusive growth perspective, it is important to direct credit towards activities that boost development. Some of the priority sectors include agriculture, MSME, education, housing, and export credit. These sectors play a key role in the region's socio-economic life. In 2024-25, the total priority sector credit in Odisha stood at ₹ 195 thousand crore, achieving 92.6 percent of the target. Compared to 2023-24, the priority sector credit increased by 17.7 percent, from ₹ 166 thousand crores. W.r.t 2025-26 (till 30.06.2025), the total priority sector credit in Odisha stood at ₹ 61 thousand crore, up by 9.2 per cent compared to previous year June 2024 (as on 30.06.2024).

6.5.6 In 2024-25, advances to agriculture grew by 5.1 per cent, and their share in Adjusted Net Bank Credit (ANBC) stood at 26.6 per cent, exceeding the 18 per cent target. Advances to MSMEs increased by 10.2 per cent, with their ANBC share reaching 13.3 per cent, higher than the 7.5 per cent target. Advances to weaker sections and women also grew significantly by 15.3 per cent and 14.1 per cent respectively, with the weaker sections' ANBC share reaching 40.3 per cent, well above the 12 per cent benchmark. Advances to minority communities jumped by 15.3 per cent, reflecting focused inclusion efforts. Loans to all the mentioned priority sectors experienced double-digit growth.

Figure 6.9: Annual Credit to priority sectors, Odisha (in ₹ thousand crores)



Source: State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC), Odisha (179th, and 180th Agenda)

Demand Side

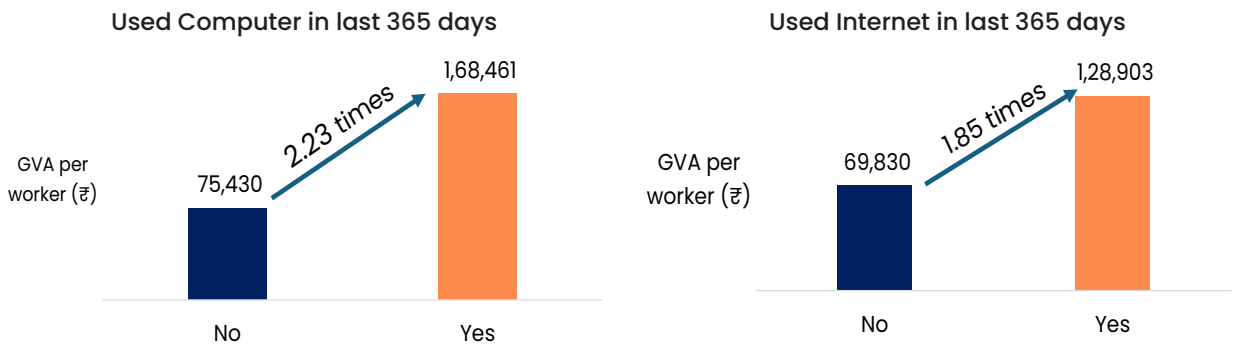
6.5.7 Apart from improvement in digital infrastructure, Odisha has also seen substantial progress in digital literacy. Among the age group of 15-24 who are part of or would be entering the workforce, ability to use phone (particularly smart phone) is significant. This is prevalent across districts in Odisha. Financial Institutions can therefore design appropriate digital products.

Box 6.2: Digital Dividend

#Digitial Dividend: Digital Technologies are creating profound impact across the spectrum. Adoption of basic digital tools such as internet and computer at firm level is expected to contribute to improved productivity. It is estimated that Information and Communication Technology (ICT) adoption contributed nearly 23 per cent of total factor productivity increase in United States during 1995-2002[1]. From production function perspective, adoption of digital tools can impact productivity in four ways: (i) Labor augmented technical change: Worker's capability is enhanced with the ability to do more tasks conditioned on relevant training, (ii) Digital Capital deepening: some of tasks gets automated or replaced with digital tools which could be delivered efficiently at lower cost, (iii) Total Factor Productivity channel: Access to internet and computer also makes processes and management more efficient and effective, (iv) Scale economies: Unlike other factors, adoption of digital tools can deliver increasing returns to scale assuming complementary factors are in place (like training, governance, infrastructure etc.).

An attempt is made to analyze the use of basic digital technologies, i.e., internet and computer, among the unincorporated enterprises in Odisha. It is tested whether there is any relationship between the use of internet/computer and firm productivity (GVA per worker). Results suggest that there is a positive relationship between firm productivity and use of digital tools. At an aggregate level, firm productivity using digital tools is 1.8 to 2.2 times that of their counterpart not using digital tools. The digital dividend holds in case of both manufacturing as well as services sector at the sub-sector level. The dividend varies from 1.6x to 3.5x in these sectors.

Figure 6.10: Digital Dividend of use of basic digital tools (internet and computer) among unincorporated enterprises in Odisha, 2023-24



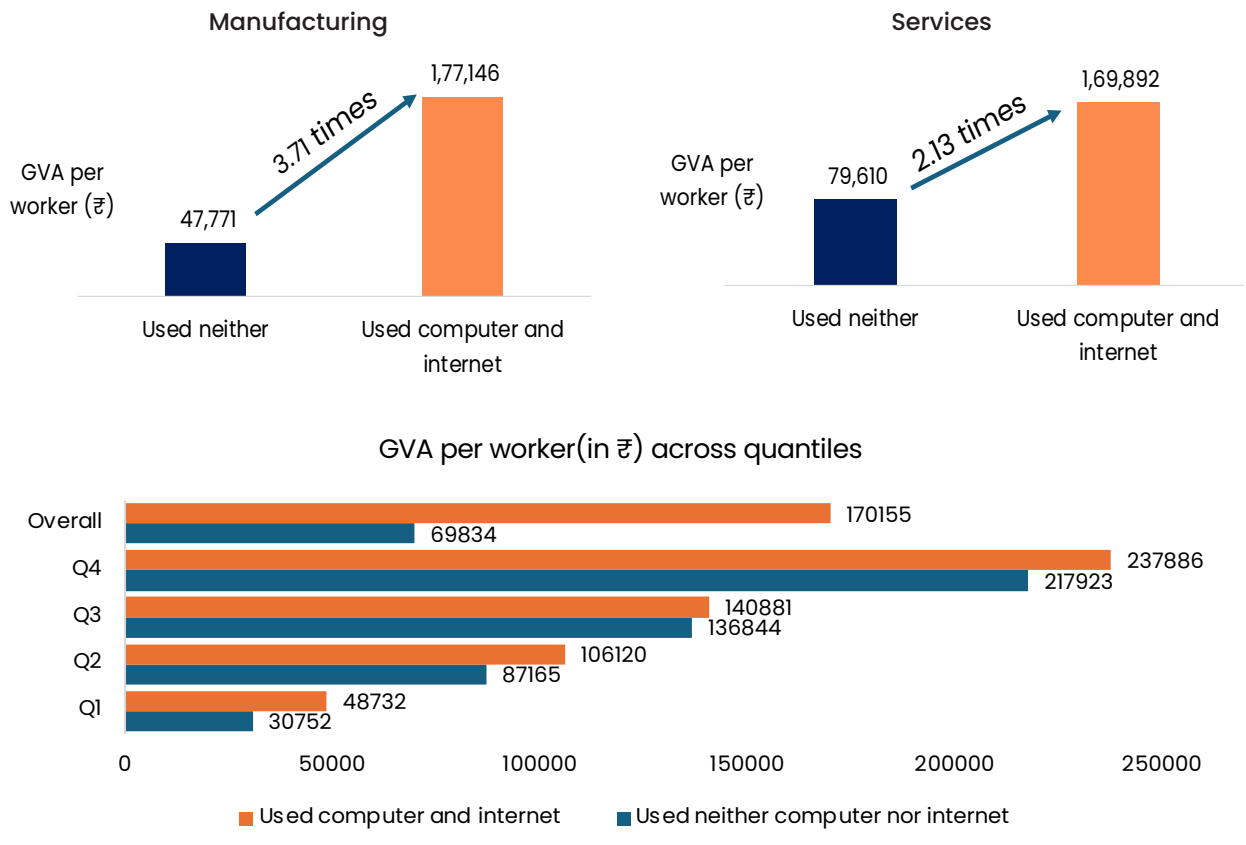
Source: Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises, MoSPI, Government of India

[1] https://www.chicagofed.org/publications/chicago-fed-letter/2003/september-193

It may be argued that digital dividend may be due to the scale effect (large size enterprises who adopt digital tools more, also report higher productivity). Firm productivity improves with size of the enterprises. In first GVA quantile, the labor productivity was ₹ 31,462 as compared with ₹ 2.18 lakhs in highest quantile (Q4).

However, it is also found that digital dividend persists across firm sizes (Figure 6.11). GVA per worker among those enterprises who used internet and computer was 1.4 times than those who used none of them. Across GVA quantiles, GVA per worker was higher among internet and computer users than their counterparts. While it does not indicate any causality, several economic theories do suggest potential benefits of adoption of digital tools on firm productivity assuming complementary factors are satisfied.

Figure 6.11: GVA per worker (in ₹) across firm sizes (by GVA quantiles) in unincorporated enterprise sector, Odisha, 2023-24



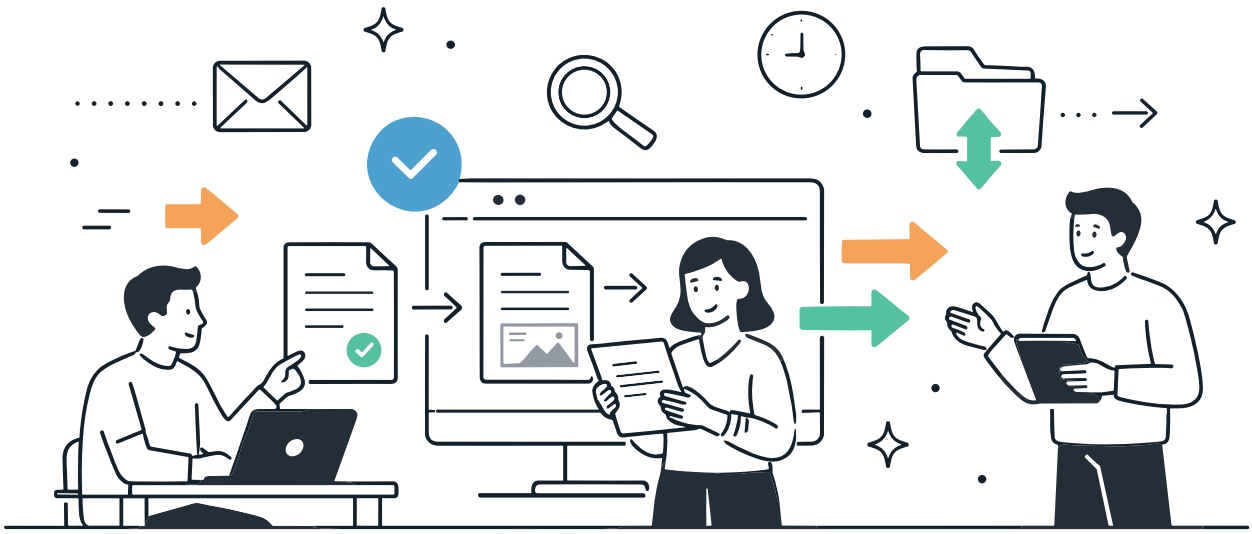
Source: Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprises, MoSPI, Government of India,

Note: There is not sufficient sample size for enterprises in GVA quantile 1 of manufacturing sector. Hence, data is not reported.

Further analysis shows that top five uses of internet among the firms are internet banking (55.8 per cent), other financial services (29 per cent), seeking information on goods and services (24.5 per cent), sending and receiving mail (13.5 per cent), and seeking information from general government organization (11.3 per cent). This could be critical for several reasons for firm productivity.

Use of internet banking and other digitally delivered financial services not only reduces cost of financial transactions but also creates digital footprint and thus opens opportunity for cheaper formal credit. Similarly, firms using internet could be benefiting from better access to market intelligence (input price, output price, potential customers, suppliers etc.), potentially reducing information asymmetries between market participants. This could benefit smaller firms proportionately more than large size firms which have better network access. Interestingly, productivity gap between large and small size firms (Q4 vis-à-vis Q1) is smaller among internet and computer using enterprises. Therefore, improvement of digital connectivity across Odisha with high speed internet at affordable rates is important to boost firm productivity through various channels listed above.

While no causality has been established in this section, several other factors could also play a role too in relationship between adoption of digital technology and firm productivity. This includes management quality, skill, internet connectivity, quality of power, organizational process. Further research in this area could test the validity of any causal relationship.



Source of Finance

6.5.8 Odisha demonstrates strong bank penetration, particularly in rural areas where 34.2 per cent of households rely on bank finance compared to the national rural average of 22.8 per cent (2020-21), indicating effective banking infrastructure and accessibility in the state's rural regions. However, this banking strength is counterbalanced by an exceptionally high dependence on alternative financing sources (43.4 per cent overall compared to 35.3 per cent nationally), suggesting that despite good bank penetration, households frequently turn to informal networks, community lending, employer assistance, or family support for their financing needs.

6.5.9 The most notable aspect is the significantly low utilization of own finances (22.4 per cent vs national average of 35.4 per cent), indicating limited personal savings among households. This financing pattern reflects that banking services are relatively accessible, yet families still depend heavily on external support systems - whether through informal channels, family networks, or community-based arrangements - to meet their financial requirements.

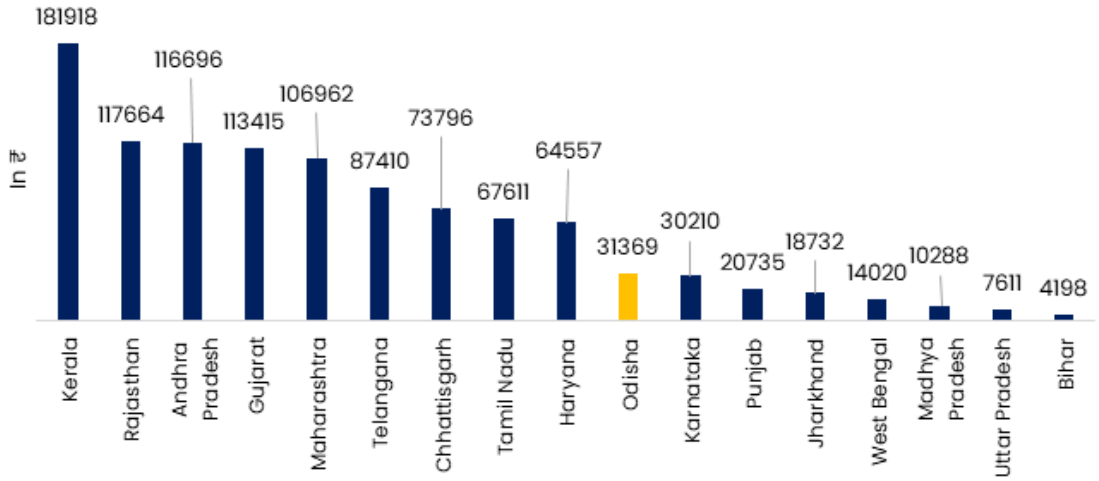
Table 6.3: Source of finance of households, Odisha and All-India (Rural, Urban and Over-all), 2020-21

Sources of Finance	Rural		Urban		Overall	
	Odisha	All-India	Odisha	All-India	Odisha	All-India
Bank Finance	34.20%	22.80%	23.70%	41.90%	32.80%	28.00%
Private Finance	1.30%	1.20%	1.70%	1.80%	1.40%	1.40%
Own Finance	20.30%	35.50%	36.30%	35.10%	22.40%	35.40%
Any Other Source	44.10%	40.40%	38.30%	21.20%	43.40%	35.30%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Source: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey in India, 2020-21, MoSPI, Government of India

6.5.10 There is significant growth potential in financial sector in Odisha. As the economy matures and achieves greater diversification, the demand for credit is expected to increase. In 2023-24, per establishment credit outstanding was ₹ 31,369 which is significantly higher in other states.

Figure 6.12: Outstanding credit per unincorporated enterprise, 2023-24



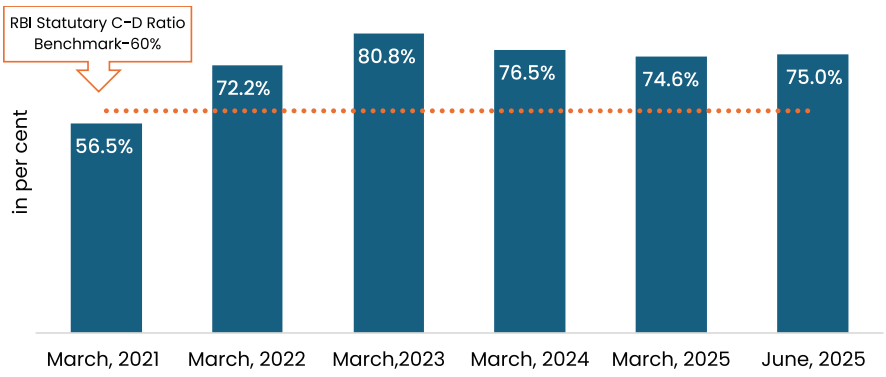
Source: Annual Survey of Unincorporated Sector Enterprise survey, 2023-24, MoSPI, Government of India

Credit-Deposit Ratio

6.5.11 The Credit-Deposit Ratio (CD Ratio) represents the proportion of loans advanced by banks in comparison to the deposits collected. A high CD Ratio indicates that banks are disbursing more credit in relation to the deposits, while a low ratio suggests the opposite. In India, the national benchmark for the CD Ratio is 60 percent.

6.5.12 Odisha's CD ratio has consistently surpassed recommended benchmark of 60 percent. As of March 2025, Odisha's CD ratio, which includes advances sanctioned in other states but utilized within Odisha, stands at 74.6 percent, marginally lower than 76.5 percent in March 2024. As of June 2025, CD ratio was 75.0 per cent.

Figure 6.13: CD ratio of all banks, Odisha, March 2021 to June 2025 (in percent)



Source: State Level Bankers' Committee (SLBC) 180th Agenda, Odisha

Postal Financial Services

6.5.13 Odisha has shown remarkable progress in expanding postal services and deepening financial inclusion. The state's postal network has expanded to 8,912 post offices, with 8,315 rural and 597 urban units. The majority of postal units are concentrated in rural areas (over 93.3 per cent), reflecting the critical role of postal services in providing connectivity and financial inclusion to rural population in Odisha. This aligns with the broader objective of postal services to bridge the urban-rural divide.

Table 6.4: Scheme wise account holders and deposits in post office, Odisha, up to March 2025

Name of scheme	No. of Account holders (in lakh)		Total deposits (in ₹ Crore)	
	up to March 2024	up to March 2025	up to March 2024	up to March 2025
Saving Bank Account	34.3	37.8	9815	10010
Recurring Deposit	54	54.8	9512	9929
Senior Citizen Saving Scheme	1	1.2	5437	6022
Time Deposit	11.4	12.7	10949	12161
Monthly Income Scheme	2.4	2.5	6695	7085
Sukanya Samridhi Account	14	15.3	5651	7172
Public Provident Fund	0.9	1.1	1792	2013
National Saving Scheme 87/92	0	0.03	35	36
Kisan Vikas Patra	19.5	14.6	-	10815
National Saving Certificate	23.3	20.4	-	8787
Mahila Samman Saving Certificate	3.2	4.6	1734	2371
Total	**164.2**	**164.9**	**51620**	**76409**

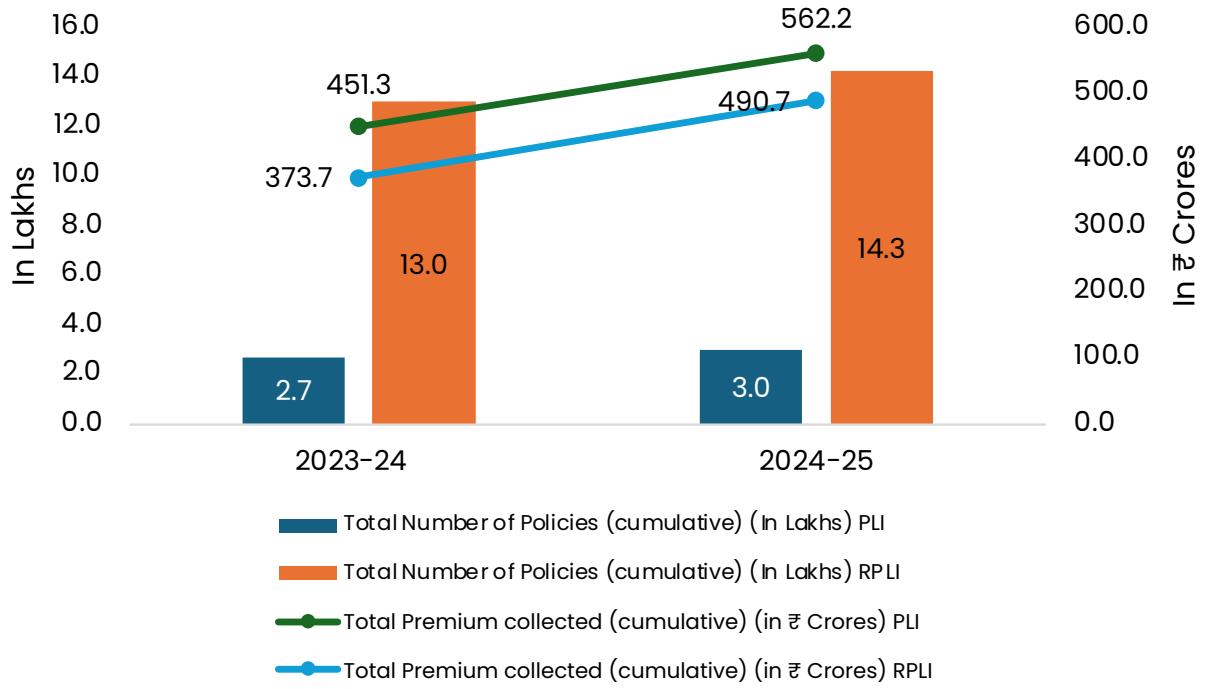
Source: Chief Postmaster General, Odisha

6.5.14 Diverse postal schemes influence savings behavior. Postal services have a total of nearly 1 crore 65 lakh account holders. Among these, nearly 97.3 lakh are male, and 67.6 lakh are female account holders. This has integrated a large portion of the population into the formal financial system. Savings Bank (SB) accounts highlight a widespread saving habit. Nearly 37.8 lakh Savings Bank (SB) accounts holders cover deposits amounting to ₹ 10,010 crore. Recurring Deposit (RD) schemes follow closely, with 54.8 lakh accounts and deposits of ₹ 9,929 crore. This highlights disciplined savings behavior in the State.

6.5.15 Notably, Sukanya Samriddhi Accounts (SSA) reflect a targeted savings behavior focused on female beneficiaries. These accounts have 15.3 lakh holders with deposits of ₹ 7,172 crore. They showcase a dedicated effort to secure the financial future of girl children and promote gender-inclusive financial practices. The total deposits across all schemes amount to ₹ 76,409 crore, highlighting the immense role of postal services in the savings behavior of the population.

6.5.16 Figure 6.14 illustrates the number of policies issued under Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) in the Odisha circle from 2023-24 (up to March 2024) to 2024-25 (up to March 2025).

Figure 6.14: Cumulative Number of Postal Life Insurance policies (in ₹ Lakhs) and Cumulative Premium collected (in ₹ Crores), Odisha



Source: Chief Postmaster General, Odisha

6.5.17 The activities of Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI) in the Odisha circle have demonstrated steady growth from 2023-24 to 2024-25. Premium collection has increased significantly, indicating rising public trust and awareness, particularly in rural areas. For PLI, the total number of policies issued increased from 2.7 lakhs 2023-24 (as on 31.03.2024) to 3.0 lakhs in 2024-25 (as on 31.03.2025). Correspondingly, cumulative premium collections surged from ₹ 451.3 crores in 2023-24 to ₹ 562.2 crores in 2024-25. RPLI showed even more pronounced growth, with cumulative number of RPLI policies issued rising from 13.0 lakh in 2023-24 to 14.2 lakh in 2024-25, with cumulative premium collections stood at ₹ 490.6 crores in 2024-25. Overall, both PLI and RPLI continue to expand, with RPLI covering a broader rural base and PLI achieving higher premium growth per policy.

Co-operatives Sector

6.5.18 The cooperative sector in Odisha consists of credit and non-credit institutions, with credit cooperatives forming the backbone. The system involves a three-tier structure: Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS)/Large-sized Adivasi Multipurpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPCS), District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCBs), Odisha State Cooperative Bank (OSCB) for the agricultural sector and Urban Co-operative Bank for non-agriculture sector. Odisha's cooperative sector remains a key pillar of inclusive rural finance, with strong government support, expanding digital infrastructure, and focused outreach to small, tenant, and landless farmers. These credit cooperatives provide short-term agricultural credit, long-term agricultural credit, and non-agricultural credit.

Short-term Agricultural Credit

6.5.19 Short term agricultural credit is central to Odisha's agriculture led economy. Credit is mainly extended through Kisan Credit Cards (KCCs) to support seasonal input requirements. As of March 31, 2025, a total of 44.5 lakh KCCs have been issued, including 43,613 new cards in 2024-25 and 4,847 new cards during Kharif 2025 (up to July 18, 2025), the highest number in the state.

6.5.20 The delivery system includes 4,252 PACS (including LAMPCS and FSCS), 17 DCCBs with 334 branches, and Odisha State Cooperative Banks (OSCBs) as the apex institution. Cooperatives handled 50 per cent of short-term agricultural credit in 2024-25, despite their smaller deposit base.

Quantum of agricultural credit under Seasonal Agricultural Operations (SAO)

6.5.21 Although cooperative banks account for only about 5 per cent of deposits, they disburse nearly 50 per cent of short-term crop loans. Credit flow is supported through NABARD refinance (45 per cent), Odisha State Cooperative Bank (OSCB) covers 30 per cent, and District Central Cooperative Banks (DCCBs) contribute 25 per cent. During 2024-25, cooperatives financed ₹ 19,361.7 crore to 36.0 lakh farmers, marginally below the annual target of ₹ 20,000 crore.

Implementation of Interest Subvention Scheme

6.5.22 The State Government provides interest subvention to make crop loans affordable. Crop loans up to ₹ 1 lakh are interest-free for prompt-paying farmers, while loans up to ₹ 3 lakh attract a concessional 2 per cent interest rate. Table 6.5 depicts the interest subvention provided by the State Government to Cooperative Credit Institutions in last five years. During 2025-26, the State has provisioned ₹ 1200 crore for crop loan subvention and ₹ 10 crore for interest support on agricultural term loans.

Table 6.5: Interest subvention provided by the State Government to Cooperative Credit Institutions, 2020-21 to 2024-25

Sl. No.	Year	Released by State Govt (In ₹ Crore)	Number of farmers (in Lakh)	Total Amount financed (In ₹ Crore)
1	2020-21	600.00	34.40	15189.00
2	2021-22	736.24	34.64	16048.76
3	2022-23	856.99	**34.57**	16683.58
4	2023-24	785.61	**36.31**	18606.28
5	2024-25	800.00	36.01	19361.70

Source: Registrar, Cooperative Society, Odisha

Share Capital Assistance

6.5.23 To strengthen cooperative institutions and enable them to borrow more funds from higher institutions the government provides share capital assistance to OSCB, CCBs, and PACS. Allocations stood at ₹ 165 crore each in 2023-24 and 2024-25, with ₹ 150 crore earmarked in 2025-26, improving lending capacity and institutional stability.

Agricultural Term Loan

6.5.24 Cooperative institutions also provide medium and long term loans for asset creation such as farm equipment, land development, plantations, horticulture, and allied activities. In 2024-25, ₹ 57.4 crore was disbursed to 2,316 members. During 2025-26 (up to July 2025), ₹ 17.7 crore was extended to 719 farmers

Promotion and Credit Linkage to SHG

6.5.25 Institutional credit to Self Help Groups (SHGs), particularly Women SHGs, supports livelihood diversification and entrepreneurship. Under the Mission Shakti Loan Interest Subvention Scheme, interest on loans up to ₹ 10 lakh is reimbursed for prompt paying SHGs. By July 2025, 1,909 SHGs were linked with credit amounting to ₹ 72.4 crore.

Table 6.6: SHGs credit by cooperative Banks, Odisha, 2022-23 to 2024-25, (in ₹ Crore)

Year	SHG Target (in ₹ Crore)		SHG Finance		Loan Outstanding	
	Physical	Financial	No. of WSHGs	Amount financed to WSHGs (in ₹ Crore)	No. of WSHGs	Amount financed to WSHGs (in ₹ Crore)
2022-23	21316	462.88	18138	422.96	40732	480.98
2023-24	21766	701.11	18114	573.57	40177	682.00
2024-25	21756	932.94	15885	581.20	38896	696.34

Source: Registrar, Cooperative Society, Odisha

Credit linkage to Joint Liabilities Groups (JLGs)

6.5.26 To support landless farmers, sharecroppers, and oral lessees, Joint liability Group (JLG) are financed without collateral. In 2024-25, 37,165 JLGs received ₹ 284.96 crore in credit through cooperative banks.

BALARAM Scheme

6.5.27 The BALARAM scheme extends institutional credit to tenant and landless farmers without land titles. In 2024-25, 11,948 groups received ₹ 110.7 crore under BALARAM. With temporary relaxation of certification norms, cooperative banks financed 49,113 groups with ₹ 395.6 crore. Cooperative banks remain the largest provider of credit to landless and tenant farmers in Odisha As of July 18, 2025, 12,032 groups have been financed ₹ 91.6 crores under both schemes.

Table 6.7: JLG credit linkage status, Odisha, 2021-22 to 2024-25, (in ₹ crore)

Year	JLG Finance		BALARAM Finance		Total Finance		Loan Outstanding	
	No. of Groups	Amount in ₹ Crore	No. of Groups	Amount in ₹ Crore	No. of JLG	Amount in ₹ Crore	No. of Groups	Amount in ₹ Crore
2021-22	39657	278.38	5617	49.38	45274	327.76	72938	395.8
2022-23	45861	306.30	10448	94.06	56309	400.36	71876	419.2
2023-24	42434	317.30	14008	114.99	56442	432.29	75653	468.1
2024-25	37165	284.96	11948	110.70	49113	395.66	67292	474.0

Source: Registrar, Cooperative Society, Odisha

BALIA Finance

6.5.28 The BALIA scheme provides interest-free loans up to ₹ 1 lakh to weavers and allied workers. Cooperative banks exclusively implement the scheme. In 2024-25, 1,677 loans amounting to ₹ 12.5 crore were disbursed. During 2025-26 (up to July 2025), ₹ 1.1 crore was extended to 132 beneficiaries.

Urban Co-operative Banks

6.5.29 Currently, nine Urban Cooperative Banks licensed by the RBI are operating in the state. These banks provide financial assistance primarily for self-employment to unemployed youth and offer basic banking services such as deposit acceptance in urban and semi-urban areas. They also disburse loans to artisans, small business units, and others to support self-employment ventures.

Table 6.8: JLG credit linkage status, Odisha, 2021-22 to 2024-25, (in ₹ crore)

Financial Year	Deposits mobilized (in ₹ crores)	Loans advanced (in ₹ crores)
2022-23	1250.88	751.22
2023-24	1224.35	769.33
2024-25	1228.88	750.38

Source: Registrar, Cooperative Society, Odisha

Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)

6.5.30 PMFBY provides comprehensive crop insurance covering against yield loss and localized risks. Farmers pay low uniform premiums, while the State bears the farmer's share for holdings up to 2 hectares. The scheme is voluntary and inclusive of tenant and sharecropping farmers. By September 2025, claims worth ₹ 122.6 crore were settled for 99,582 farmers under Kharif 2024 (Table 6.9).

Table 6.9: Achievement under PMFBY, Odisha, 2022-23 to 2024-25

Year	Type	Farmers covered	Sum Insured (in ₹ lakh)	Premium collected (Farmer premium+ State Premium+ GOI Premium) (in ₹ crores)	No. of Farmers paid compensation (Actual)	Total Compensation paid (in ₹ crores)
2022-23	Kharif	1141752	646905	1264	210316	570
	Rabi	28144	21971	10	3623	12
2023-24	Kharif	2254489	1138121	1448	170562	229
	Rabi	132444	71172	48	1491	4
2024-25	Kharif	2241621	1206412	1517	99582	123
	Rabi	181326	113863	72	408	0

Source: Registrar, Cooperative Society, Odisha

Application of Information Technology in Cooperative Credit Sector Computerization of PACS

6.5.31 Out of 2,711 PACS, 2,628 are computerized and connected to OSCB for real-time transactions. Implementation of National Level PACS Software (NLPS) is underway, with full computerization of newly formed PACS targeted by June 2026.

Distribution of Ru-pay Kisan Credit Card and Establishment of Micro-ATMs

6.5.32 To promote digital access, 18.48 lakh RuPay KCCs have been issued. Around 3,000 Micro-ATMs are operational at PACS, along with AePS across OSCB and DCCBs.

Computerization of Urban Cooperative Banks

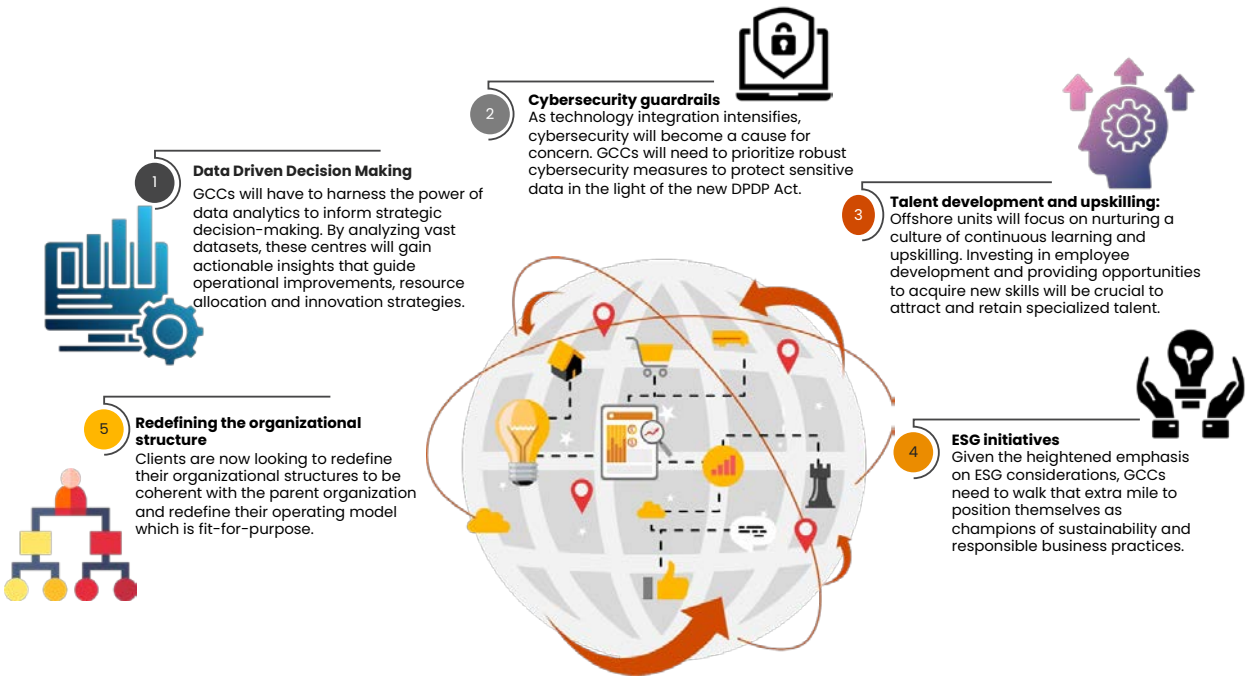
6.5.33 All Urban Cooperative Banks are computerized and linked to OSCB's CBS platform, improving operational efficiency and service delivery.

6.6 GLOBAL CAPABILITY CENTRES: ODISHA OPPORTUNITY

6.6.1 Global Capability Centres (GCC) are emerging as Centres of Excellence and Innovation Hubs across the globe. India is home to over 1700 GCCs, employing 1.9 million professionals and generates $ 64.6 billion in revenue as of 2024[2]. The sector is projected to expand to $105 billion by 2030, with around 2,400 GCCs employing over 2.8 million people, solidifying India's role as a global hub for enterprise operations and innovation.

6.6.2 Odisha has launched its first ever GCC Policy 2025 and the state is focusing on talent development and a research-oriented ecosystem. Key drivers of GCC that could shape the transformation and impact of GCCs are highlighted below.

Figure 6.15: Key drivers of GCC that shape the transformation and Impact of GCCs



Source: India's global capability centre market: Six imperatives to scale up further, 2023, PwC

[2] https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2106222&reg=3&lang=2

Box 6.3: Transforming Odisha into a Global FinTech Hub & Developing Global Digital Finance Talent

#The BharatNetra Initiative: The Odisha Government has collaborated with Singapore's Global Finance and Technology Network (GFTN) to establish the BharatNetra Initiative, featuring the newly unveiled Integrated Global Financial Technology Capability Hub (I-GFTCH) in Bhubaneswar. This strategic hub accelerates FinTech and InsurTech development through a comprehensive four-pillar framework encompassing Global Learning, Global Mindshare, Global Innovation, and Global Capability Centre.



Capitalizing on Odisha's advantageous position along India's eastern seaboard and its access to the multi-billion-dollar Asia-Pacific financial technology ecosystem, this initiative establishes Odisha as a premier gateway for world-class FinTech advancement and comprehensive digital transformation.

A cornerstone of the BharatNetra Initiative is the development of skilled professionals through the certificate in FinTech & InsurTech (CFI) program, launched in partnership with the National University of Singapore's Asian Institute of Digital Finance (NUS-AIDF). This innovative five-month hybrid training program combines online coursework with two weeks of intensive in-person training in Bhubaneswar, followed by an eight-week industry-partnered capstone project.

Running two cohorts annually, the initiative will train 7,000 students over five years, creating industry-ready professionals equipped to drive financial technology innovation and support the expansion of Global Capability Centres (GCCs) in Odisha and across India. Program graduates receive preferential placement support and international exposure through the extensive GFTN network, positioning them as the next generation of global digital finance professionals.

6.6.3 Over the past decade, Odisha has evolved into a promising hub for IT and IT-enabled services, driven by a strategic focus on economic diversification, supported by progressive policies and a growing pool of skilled professionals.

6.6.4 Odisha is developing an ecosystem, including substantial investments in infrastructure in technology parks such as info-city and info-valley in Bhubaneswar. The parks are equipped with modern facilities and amenities including high-speed internet connectivity, data centers and co-working spaces. Apart from this, Odisha has strong presence of academic and R & D institutions such as IIT Bhubaneswar, IIM Sambalpur, NISER Bhubaneswar, NIT Rourkela, among others.

6.6.5 Bhubaneswar is witnessing significant expansion in its IT and Global Capability Center (GCC) landscape, with new establishments like Logile Inc. and Linde GCC setting up operations in the city. To further accelerate this growth, the state has launched its GCC Policy 2025, which targets over ₹1,000 crore in investments, 5 State-of-the-art GCC hubs, and 50,000+ jobs by 2030 across BFSI, IT, healthcare, BPM, and engineering services sectors. The policy offers attractive incentives including 30 per cent capital subsidy, SGST reimbursement, rental assistance up to ₹6,000 per seat per month, recruitment support, internship stipends, patent filing reimbursements, and relocation benefits. Additionally, the initiative aims to strengthen the startup ecosystem while positioning multiple cities, i.e. Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri, Paradip, Sambalpur, Jharsuguda, and Bargarh as emerging GCC destinations across the state

At present ~95 percent of the GCCs are situated in Tier-1 cities such as Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Mumbai, and the National Capital Region (NCR). However, the Tier 2/3 cities are rapidly emerging as next destination for GCC hubs. As per reports by CII, between FY2019 to 2024, GCC units in emerging cities grew by ~1.4X, the local talent pool expanded to 82,000 professionals, and ~6% of all new GCCs were launched in Tier-2/3 locations.

Figure 6.16: Potential growth drivers for making Odisha a GCC hub



Source: State IT policy, Electronics and Information Technology Department, Government of Odisha

Policy Framework

6.6.6 Odisha's strategic policy interventions (Odisha IT Policy 2025) are designed to enhance talent development through incentives like land subsidies and provisions for IT parks, fostering innovation through partnerships between academia and industry. This approach positions Odisha on a path to integrate its rich industrial ecosystem with digital transformation initiatives, thereby boosting investment, employment, and sustainable growth in the region.

Box 6.4: Odisha as potential investment destination for Global Capability Centres (GCC)

India has firmly cemented its leadership as the global epicenter of Global Capability Centres, and specializes in domains such as business processes, IT services, R&D centers, innovation hubs etc. The combined revenue from GCCs operating in the country is growing at a healthy pace of 9.8 percent annually. With this, India envisages to add over 2400 new GCCs by 2030 and expects to generate revenue of USD 105 billion employing over 2.8 million professionals.

Tier-1 cities such as Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Pune, Chennai, Mumbai and Delhi host 95 percent of the GCCs in the country. While these cities form the major cluster of the GCCs, tier-2/3 cities are rapidly emerging as credible, competitive alternatives for global enterprises seeking efficiency, talent diversity, and resilience. Tier-2 cities such as Bhubaneswar is emerging as attractive choice for GCCs[3].

Bhubaneswar remains a strong choice as a GCC hub for industries . Bhubaneswar positions itself as hotspot for GCC expansion, with strong push in entrepreneurship, presence of IT/ITes industries, AI, and manufacturing.

Key factors for Bhubaneswar as a suitable destination for GCC:

1. Cost effective: Affordable real estate and office space as compared to metro cities.

2. Talent Pool Diversification: Tier-2 cities like Bhubaneswar provides opportunities to diversify workforce pool.

3. Startup Ecosystem: The state provides plug and play facilities for R&D centers and Startups. Along with infrastructure support, state is providing capital subsidies for power, human resource, thus catalyzing further growth.

4. Infrastructure Maturity: State has well established Tech Parks and is well connected with road and rail network. State has one international airport connecting destinations such as Dubai and Singapore and two domestic airports connected through UDAAN scheme. The state is also leading in Gati Shakti initiatives further developing the digital and physical infrastructure.

[3] *Press Information Bureau and https://media.zinnov.com/wp-content/uploads/2025/02/zinnov-tier-2-cities-report-2024-india.pdf*

6.7 TOURISM SECTOR: THE EASTERN MAGNET

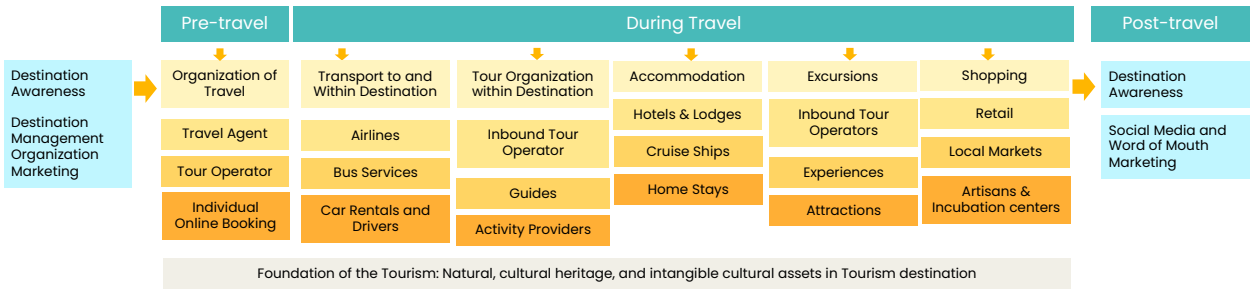
6.7.1 Odisha is known for its religious, heritage, and cultural tourism. The tourism industry provides livelihood to many communities engaged in hotel industry, sports, leisure activities, logistics etc. As per Odisha Tourism Policy 2022, tourism in Odisha contributed 13 per cent to the State GDP.

6.7.2 Tourism industry connects multiple sectors such as construction, agriculture, fishing, food processing, furniture manufacturing and essential services relies on robust infrastructure including electricity, telecommunications, roads, and airports.

The Odisha Tourism (Amendment) Policy 2026 aims to transform Odisha into a leading eco and cultural tourism hub in Asia by 2047, targeting 5 crores domestic and 7 lakhs foreign tourists annually, while focusing on creating 2.5 million direct tourism jobs. It significantly enhances capital investment subsidies up to ₹100 crore, with special emphasis on women, Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST), and differently abled entrepreneurs. The policy broadens support for caravan tourism, water-based tourism infrastructure, and niche sectors like heritage museums and destination weddings, while encouraging the promotion of authentic Odia cuisine across Odisha and major metro cities. It also aims to increase the average length of tourist stays from 3 to 5 days for domestic tourist and 9 to 12 days for foreign tourists.

6.7.3 The sector encompasses a comprehensive value chain which generates employment, economic value, and positive outcomes across every link. It has the potential to broaden markets for both existing and new products and services, directly benefiting disadvantaged and remote communities. When developed sustainably, tourism can also promote biodiversity conservation, protect cultural heritage, and support environmentally friendly livelihoods. The State is focusing on providing immersive experience for tourists throughout the value chain, i.e. pre-travel, during travel and post-travel.

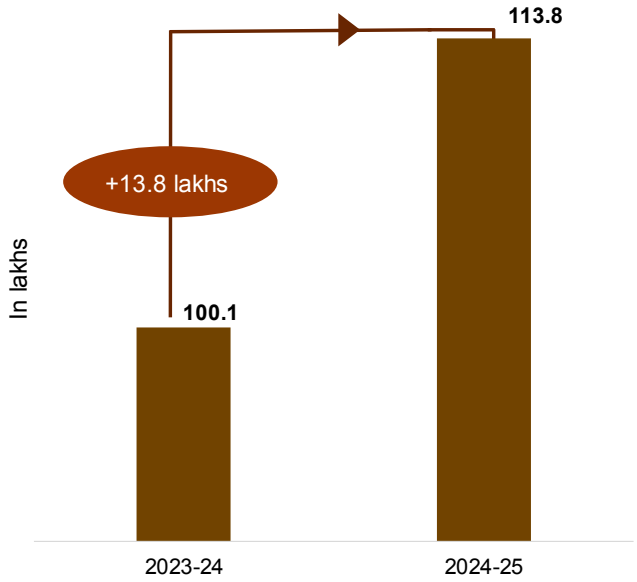
Figure 6.17: Tourism linked value chain



Source: Tourism & Competitiveness, World Bank Group, 2025

6.7.4 Odisha received 113.8 lakhs of tourists in 2024-25, up by 14 percent from 2023-24. This includes both domestic and international tourists. Domestic tourists comprised of 99.5 percent while international tourists comprised 0.5 percent of the total tourist visit to the State. Initiatives such as eco-tourism projects, heritage walks, and cultural festivals have been instrumental in attracting tourists to the state.

Figure 6.18: Total number of Tourists visited Odisha, 2023-24 and 2024-25 (in lakhs)



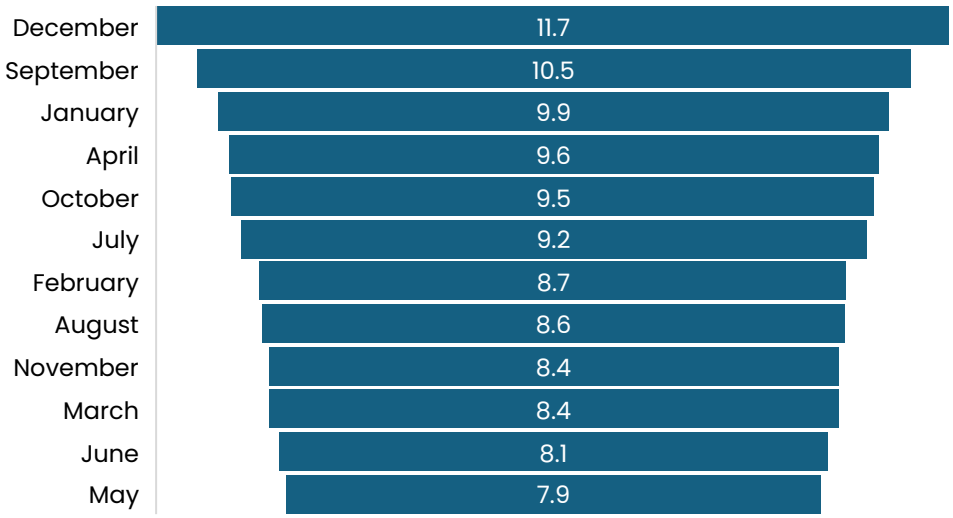
According to the 2024-25 report by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) on the most popular centrally protected monuments by ticket sales, the Sun Temple at Konark ranks second in domestic visitor with 35.7 lakh visitors after Taj Mahal in Agra (62.6 lakh visitors). The Sun Temple accounts for 6.5 percent share of the total domestic visitors.

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

Tourist Visit to Odisha in 2024

6.7.5 Monthly distribution of tourist visits to Odisha shows seasonal variation. In December, Odisha received highest number of tourists at 11.7 lakhs, due to favorable weather and holiday seasons, making it a peak tourist month. In contrast, in month of May, lower number of tourists visit Odisha (7.9 lakh), which may be attributed to the hot summer conditions. Other months like September (10.5 lakh) and January (9.9 lakh) also witness high visitor inflows, indicating a strong tourism pattern during the cooler and post-monsoon periods. Odisha witnesses most tourist visits in the Month of December (peak period).

Figure 6.19: Tourist arrival in Odisha (in lakhs), 2024-25



Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

6.7.6 The number of domestic tourists in the state increased by 8.2 lakhs between 2023-24 to 2024-25. West Bengal (14 percent) accounted for largest source of domestic tourists to the state followed by Maharashtra (2.6 percent), Madhya Pradesh (2.5 percent) and Andhra Pradesh (2.4 percent).

Figure 6.20: Top 10 states with visitors inbound to Odisha, 2024-25

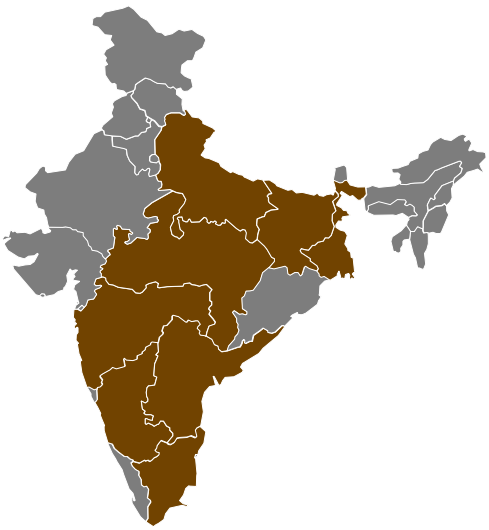
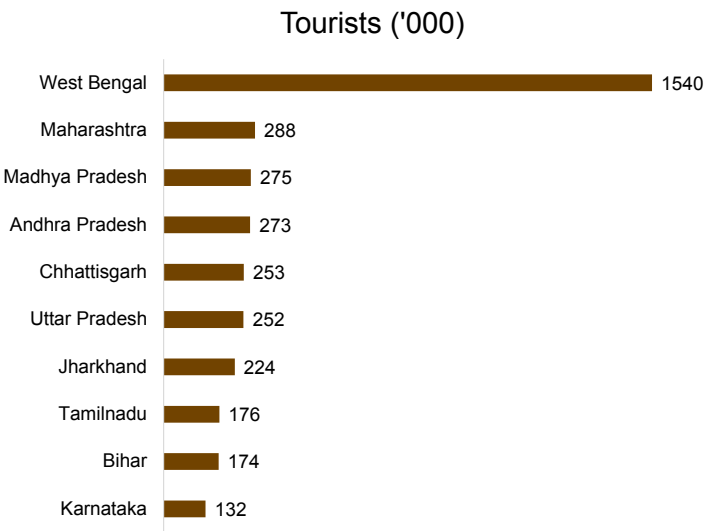


Figure 6.21: States with major share tourist's inflow towards Odisha, 2024-25

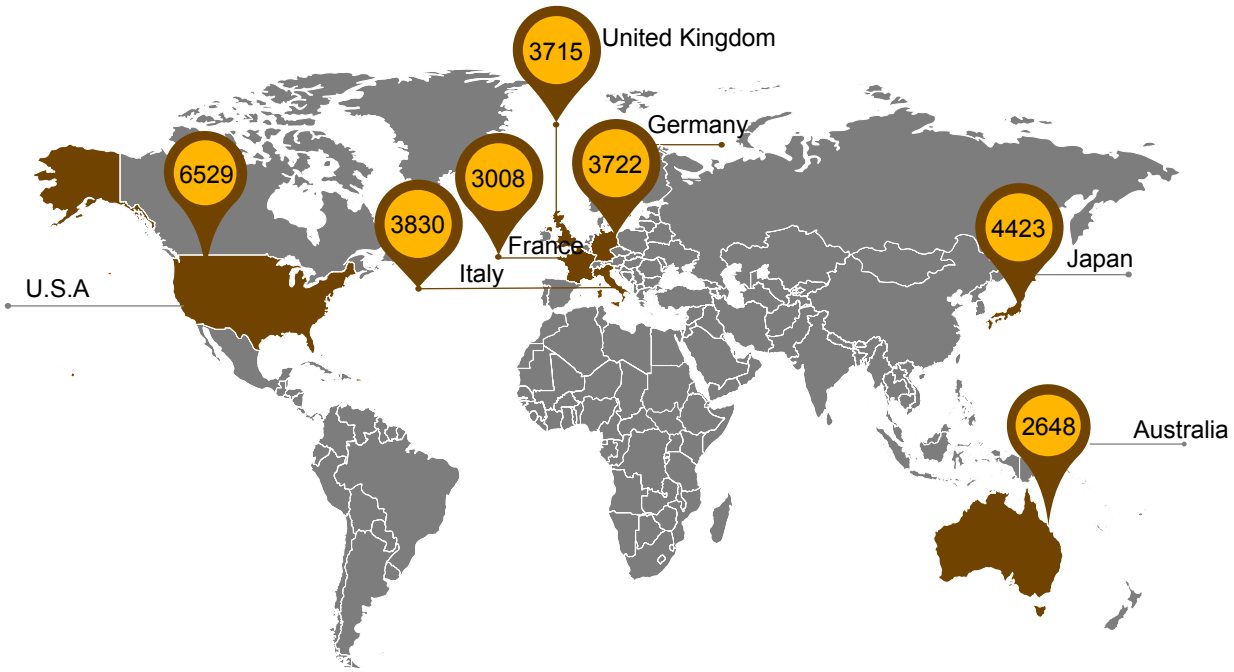


Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

6.7.7 Similarly, tourists from across the globe visited Odisha to experience the rich heritage and culture of the state. The number of tourists from abroad increased by 0.1 lakh over the previous year (2023-24 to 2024-25). Tourists from countries in Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Africa and ASEAN countries visited the state.

6.7.8 U.S.A. accounted for highest number of tourists from abroad (6529) followed by Japan (4423), Germany (3722) and United Kingdom (3715). Odisha accounted for 0.55 percent share of total foreign tourists visit to India.

Figure 6.22: Tourists from top 7 countries visiting Odisha; 2024



Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

Tourist Spending

6.7.9 In 2024-25, out of 113.3 lakhs domestic tourists, 20.7 per cent arrived via air to Odisha. On the other hand, in case of foreign tourists (0.5 lakhs), nearly 36.1 percent came via air.

6.7.10 With an increase in tourist arrivals in the state, overall tourist spending has increased in the State too. However, a detailed tourist profile survey conducted by the Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha highlights that the average tourist spending over the period from 2018-19 to 2023-24 has declined for domestic and foreign tourists.

Tourism Potential in the State

6.7.11 The spending patterns of different tourists vary based on their preferences and needs. Families tend to spend more on accommodation and sightseeing, while youngsters prioritize adventure sports, nightlife, and tech-enabled services, balancing these with cost effective dining and public transportation.

6.7.12 Elderly tourists generally focus on comfortable lodging and wellness services, complemented by low-cost, low-intensity sightseeing and shopping. Foreign tourists predominantly engage in luxury cultural tours, heritage visits, and eco-tourism experiences.

Table 6.10: Odisha's offerings by Tourist Catagories

Tourist Type	Luxury Tours	Budgeted Tours
Family (Parents + Children) 	• Luxury accommodation & heritage hotels stay at premium beach front hotels in Puri, Konark Gopalpur and Mayurbhanj etc. • Cultural immersion packages with guided tours at Simlipal & Bhitarkanika in the state.	• Accommodation in Government guesthouse (Panthanivas) • Temple tourism circuits (Puri-Konark-Bhubaneswar) & budget wildlife safaris (Nandankanan, Debrigarh wildlife Sanctuary)
Youngster Groups (Gen Z) 	• Glamping at Eco Retreats includes water sports (surfing, parasailing etc.) at Hirakud and Puri. • Premium music festivals and cultural events at Bhubaneswar & Sambalpur	• Youth hostels and budget accommodation including group camping's & local food trails in Bhubaneswar, Berhampur, Cuttack
Elderly (50+ years) 	• Premium spiritual retreats at luxury accommodations in Puri & Berhampur • Comfortable heritage hotel stays at Baripada, Rambha & Berhampur • Medical tourism package in Bhubaneswar	• Pilgrim packages to temples (Puri, Sambalpur, Bolangir) including senior citizen discounted tours (Baristha Nagarika Tirtha Yatra Yojana)
Foreign Tourists 	• Luxury heritage hotels with international standards, private guided cultural tours, tribal village experiences with luxury eco stays, high end ayurvedic wellness retreats at Beachfronts at 5-Star hotels at Gopalpur	
Business Travelers (Offsite & Conferences 	• 4-Star ,5-star business hotels with conference facilities (MICE tourism) at state capital and beachfront locations	• Group packages for team outings such as Puri-Konark tour • Co-work meeting spaces

Source: Analysis of tourist spending in the State, data accessed from Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

6.7.13 The tourism sector is built on key pillars that directly contribute to the visitor experience, including attractions, accommodation, transportation, tourism services, and food & beverages. Supporting these are crucial enablers such as robust infrastructure, enabling policies, skilled human resources, advanced technology, active community participation, environmental sustainability, and strong safety and security measures. Together, these pillars and enablers create a holistic ecosystem that drives sustainable growth, enhances competitiveness, and ensures positive socio-economic impacts. Figure 6.23 shows various offerings by the State across the Tourism sector pillars and enablers.

Figure 6.23: Tourism sector pillars and enablers



Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha



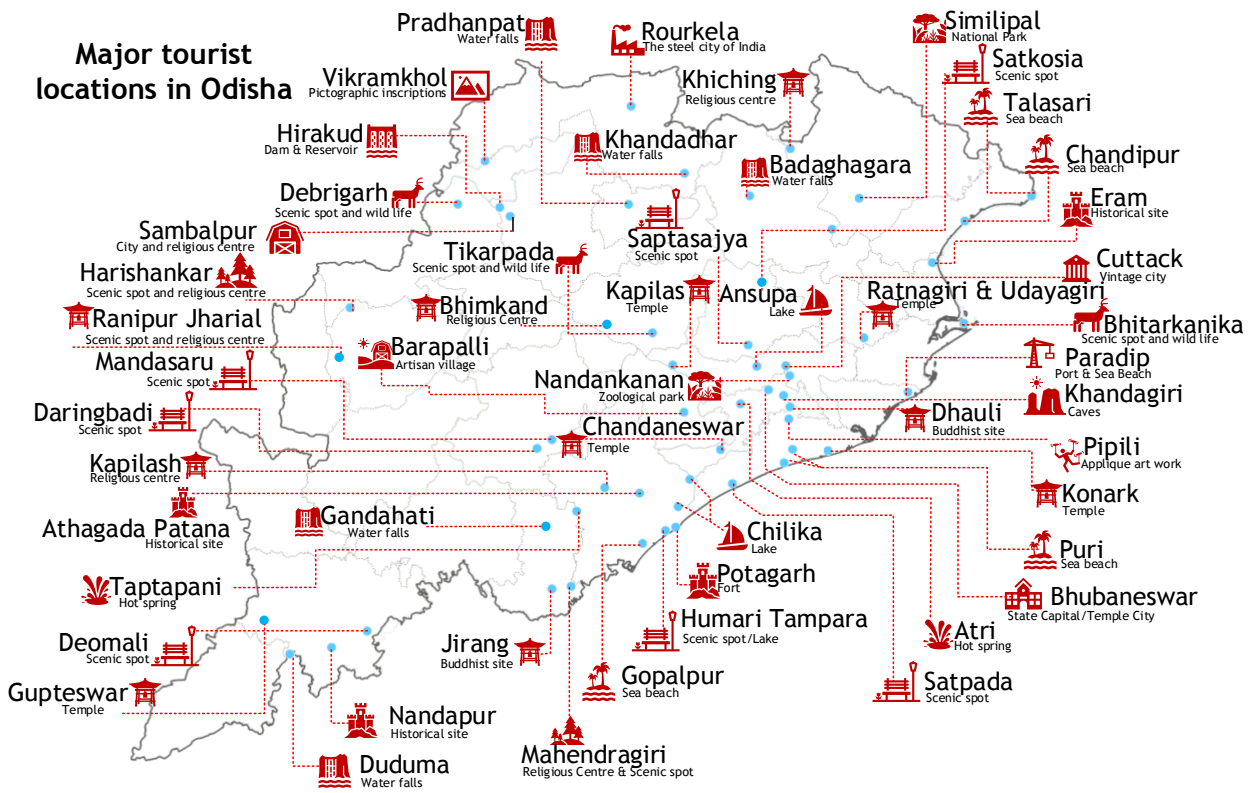
Table 6.11: Odisha's offering across Tourism Pillars and Enablers

Category	Odisha's offering
Pillars	
Accommodation	• 3-Star, 4-Star & 5-Star Beachfront hotels across the coastal districts (Ganjam, Puri, Jagatsinghpur, Balasore) of Odisha • Luxury hotels at Bhubaneswar, Sambalpur & Rourkela
Attractions	• Natural trails, Heritage buildings & temple network, Food Trails, Beachfront Promenades & Riverfronts at strategic locations
Tourism Services	• Last mile connectivity, Government recognized tour operators & travel agency • Government Certified tour guides at strategic locations
Transportation	• One international airport at Bhubaneswar • Two domestic airports connected through UDAAN at Jharsuguda & Jeypore
Enablers	
Infrastructure	• Strong road network connecting all 378 tourist sites in Odisha (National Highways and State Highways of 5753 km & 1.4 lakh km respectively) and railway network of 3243 km running across the State
Policy and Regulatory	• Odisha Tourism Policy 2022 for strengthening & promoting Sustainable & Responsible Tourism while positioning Odisha as a leading MICE destination
Community Participation	• Eco-tourism home stays, cultural preservation and eco-tourism guides at forest trails, national parks
Technology	• Availability of internet across the State • Reservations through digital booking and cashless transactions
Safety and Security	• Destination wide security by local police presence, surveillance and availability of 24 X 7 emergency systems including safe hospitality practices

Source: Analysis from data obtained from Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

6.7.14 Odisha has 378 tourist spots spread across 30 districts covering temples (Puri Temple, Konark Sun Temple, Lingaraj Temple), natural wonders (Chilika Lake, Simlipal National Park, Deomali mountains, Daringbadi) and cultural sites, making it a rich destination with diverse experiences from beaches to tribal areas.

Figure 6.24: District wise major tourist spots across Odisha



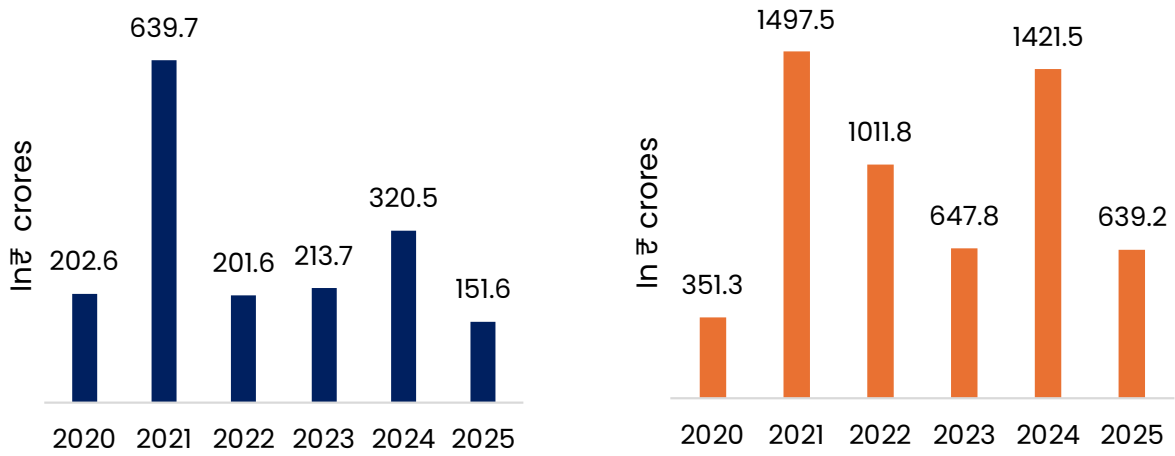
Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

Tourism Infrastructure

6.7.15 For seamless experience in tourism, Odisha Government is committed to enhance infrastructure at key destinations and ensure last mile connectivity with world class facilities for the visitors. Odisha currently has one international airport (Biju Patnaik International Airport at Bhubaneswar and two domestic airports (Veer Surendra Sai Airport, Jharsuguda & Jeypore Airport) connected with major airlines. The state also boasts well connected roads and railways network through its length and breadth ensuring last mile connectivity for visitors.

6.7.16 Department of Tourism has approved tourism projects worth ₹ 1505.49 crores from 2020-21 to 2024-25 for development of infrastructure across the State. Khordha and Puri are the top districts with high investments accounting for 34 percent and 28 percent of total investments respectively.

Figure 6.25: Year wise investments under Tourism Department, Odisha, 2020 to 2025



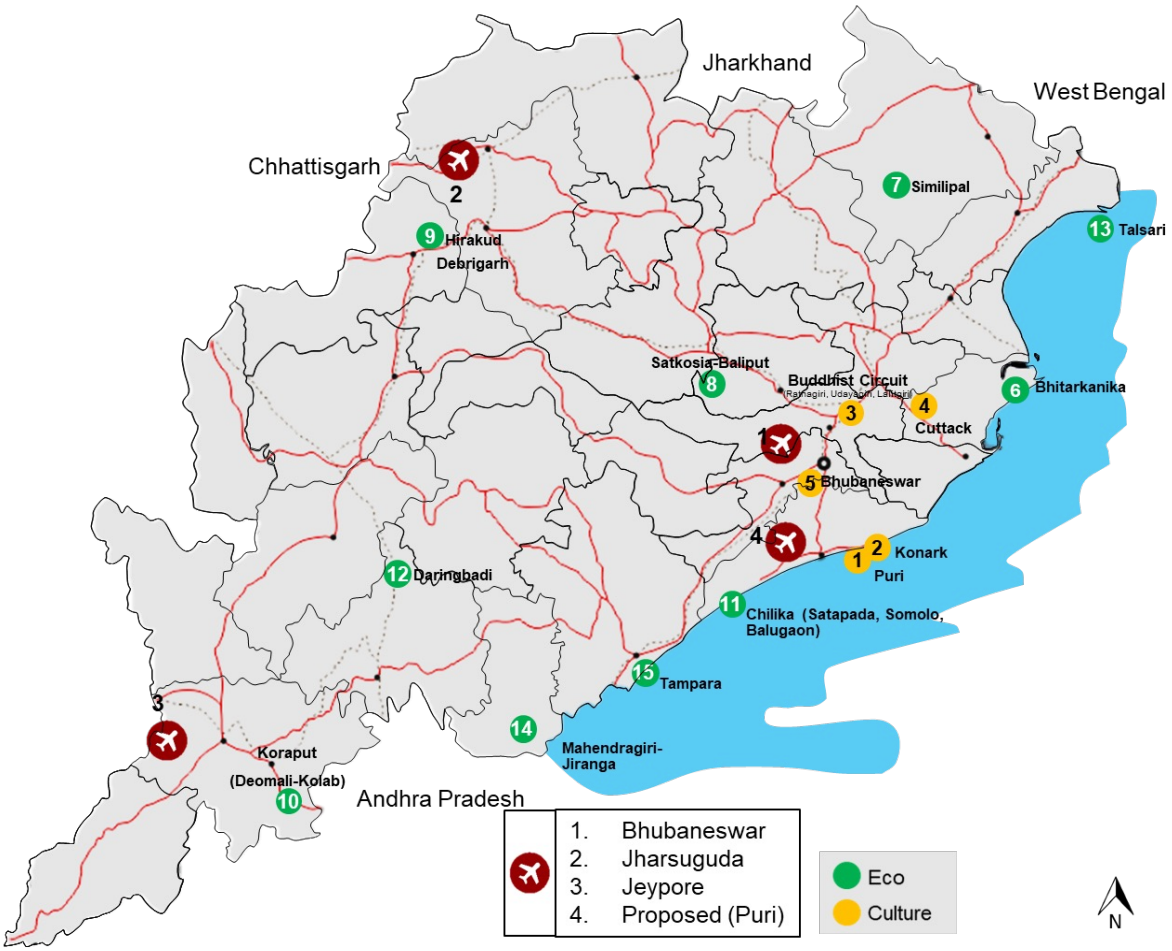
Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

6.7.17 State has disbursed an amount of ₹ 134 crore under capital investment subsidy for 21 tourism projects during past five years. Hotel Industry, Amusement Parks and Resorts in Bhubaneswar, Khordha and Puri and Ganjam received the major subsidy. During Utkarsh Odisha-2025, Odisha received expression of interest for 121 projects across 10 categories amounting to ₹ 8154 crore.

6.7.18 In addition, state has major projects in pipeline to develop its Tourism Infrastructure. To promote cultural tourism and eco-tourism in the state, Odisha Government has prepared an integrated masterplan for 15 key sites in the State. This includes cultural tourism destinations as well as eco-tourism destinations and upgradation of airports, road and rail networks for seamless travel.

Odisha Government approved an ambitious ₹240 Crore Mahanadi Riverfront Project to transform riverbanks into recreational hubs and eco-friendly spaces with Parks and Ghats. The State has allocated ₹160 crore to riverfront between Chaunpur and Mandalia in Sambalpur stretch and ₹80 crore allocated to Kuakhai and Kusabhadra riverbanks in Bhubaneswar Stretch. This fully state funded project planned over 2025-2028 focuses on building Public Urban recreational and Cultural spaces with the aim of sustainable riverfront development, boosting Tourism and Urban living standards.

Figure 6.26: Key sites to be developed by the State under Culture Tourism and Eco-tourism



Culture Tourism Destinations

1. Puri
2. Konark
3. Buddhist Circuit (Ratnagiri, Udayagiri, Lalitagiri)
4. Cuttack
5. Dhauli

Eco- Tourism Destinations

6. Bhitarkanika
7. Simlipal
8. Satkosia-Baliput
9. Hirakud-Debrigarh
10. Koraput
11. Chilika
12. Daringbadi
13. Talsari
14. Mahendragiri
15. Tampara

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

Hotel Infrastructure

6.7.19 The development of hotel infrastructure is vital for the growth of the tourism industry. Odisha hotel industry is experiencing investment interest through state government support, focusing on MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences and Exhibitions) tourism, and cultural attractions.

Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha was conferred with "Best Wildlife Conservation Effort in India" at India International Travel Mart (IITM), Hyderabad for its initiatives in protecting wildlife habitats, conserving endangered species, and promoting sustainable tourism across ecologically sensitive regions.

6.7.20 Factors such as increasing disposable income, improved transportation, and easier access to information have led to a rise in international and domestic travel, positively impacting the hotel industry.

6.7.21 The number of hotels in High Spending Groups (HSG) has increased by 22 percent from 2022 to 2024 while for Middle Spending Group (MSG) and Lower Spending Group (LSG) increased by 17 percent and 2 percent respectively from 2023-24 to 2024-25. This indicates a strong investment in high end luxury resorts and accommodation facilities in the State.

6.7.22 In the past year 2024-25, Odisha witnessed hotel and accommodation facilities opening in multiple locations across the State. Luxury hotels such as Taj Puri Resort & Spa at Puri, Welcome by ITC hotels in Bhubaneswar and Mayfair Bay Resort at Paradip opened in the state featuring Odisha as preferred destination in the tourism Industry.

Initiatives

6.7.23 The State has taken several initiatives to attract diverse sets of tourists:



a. **Luxury Glamping** (Eco-Retreat): Odisha organizes Eco-retreat at seven locations in the state to provide a tailored unique experience to visitors. Started in 2019, at present Eco-retreat is organized in Konark, Bhitarkanika, Sonapur, Satkosia, Daringbadi, Putsil and Hirakud in the State. These retreats provide leisure sports, water sports and luxury stay along with giving an experience of Odisha's culinary taste.



b. **Culinary Tourism:** The Odisha Government started "Nimantran" chain of restaurants in 2021 to popularize authentic Odia cuisine and introduce culinary tourism to the visitors and to its own people of the state. These restaurants are located at Bhubaneswar, Puri and Sambalpur with the latest one inaugurated at Delhi Haat.

c. **Promenades:** Beach side promenades are recreational spaces where people can walk, jog, bike and rejuvenate along the coastlines. As compared to promenades in foreign nations, Odisha Government has undertaken such developments in Talasari, Chandrabhaga and Ramchandi beaches in Balasore and Puri districts respectively.

d. **Cruises/Houseboats:** Odisha, with its rich river networks, lakes, and coastal areas, offers some unique opportunities for cruise tourism and houseboating, though these activities are still emerging compared to other parts of India like Kerala or Goa. At present cruise operations are

operating in Bhitarkanika, and 40-seater cruise under central scheme Swadesh Darshan has been deployed by Odisha Government as part of cruise tourism development.

e. **MICE Tourism**: (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, Exhibitions/Events): Odisha combines growing infrastructure, rich cultural heritage, government support, and improving professional services, positioning itself as an emerging MICE tourism destination. Strategic enhancements in connectivity, facilities, and marketing can help Odisha attract more business travelers and events, contributing to its overall tourism and economic growth.

Odisha has achieved a major milestone in sustainable tourism, with Pati Sonapur and Puri beaches once again securing the prestigious Blue Flag certification for 2025–26. This recognition reaffirms their standing among the world's cleanest and most environmentally responsible beaches. The achievement marks a proud moment for India, showcasing Odisha's continued commitment to eco-friendly coastal management and high-quality tourism standards

f. **Caravan Tourism**: The state has taken an innovative step in the tourism industry by launching Caravan Tourism to attract young travelers, adventure seekers, and offbeat explorers from within the state and beyond who are interested in nature and experiential tourism. The initiative supports the "Odisha by Road" campaign to promote travel and tourism across the state.



Figure 6.27: Targeted improvements aligned with key MICE drivers, Odisha



Infrastructure Development

Odisha has been developing modern convention centers and exhibition spaces, especially in Bhubaneswar, the capital city, which hosts several government and corporate events. Ongoing investments in high-quality hotels and hospitality facilities support this growth. Improved air connectivity through Biju Patnaik International Airport further enhances accessibility.



Destination Branding

Odisha's rich cultural heritage, including monuments like the Sun Temple at Konark and vibrant tribal festivals, offers a unique backdrop for MICE events.
Promoting these attractions alongside business facilities can enhance the appeal to organizers seeking authentic and engaging experiences for attendees.



Support Services & Amenities

Advances in communication infrastructure, such as improved internet connectivity and AV technology in key venues, facilitate seamless event execution.
Additionally, Odisha's focus on safety and healthcare infrastructure adds to attendee confidence.



Integrating Local Experiences

Odisha offers rich cultural programs, traditional cuisine, and natural attractions like Chilika Lake that can be incorporated into incentive tours or cultural evenings, providing MICE visitors with diverse and memorable experiences beyond the conference halls.

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

6.7.24 With a vision to conserve heritage and diversify tourism, and expand Odisha's global footprint, Odisha Government has signed Memorandum of Understandings (Figure 6.31) for promoting heritage conservation, adventure tourism and Buddhist pilgrimage circuits.

Figure 6.28: Memorandum of Understandings signed for diversifying tourism in the State

MoU with IIT-Madras

- The collaboration focuses on heritage conservation through advanced scientific techniques to preserve Odisha's iconic monuments.
- The collaboration includes sustainable reuse plans and project management consultancy to ensure long-term heritage preservation

MoU with NIWS, Goa

- The collaboration with National Institute of Water Sports, Goa, aims to boost adventure tourism.
- Leveraging Odisha's extensive coastline and water resources, the partnership will introduce global safety standards, safety audits, and training programs for adventure tourism operators and lifeguards.

MoU with LBDFI

- Light of Buddhadharma Foundation International (LBDFI) and the Odia Language, Literature & Culture Department, along with Department of Tourism has collaborated and seek to revive Odisha's Buddhist heritage.
- The collaboration will result in annual prayer at key sites enhanced visitor amenities, digital engagement infrastructure, and cultural programs highlighting Guru Padmasambhava's teachings.

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

The Odisha Homestay Establishment Scheme 2025 promotes community-based tourism by incentivizing authentic homestay experiences rooted in the state's cultural and natural heritage. The scheme addresses accommodation shortages, enhances tourist access to lesser-explored destinations, and offers traditional Odia hospitality, cuisine, indigenous arts, and immersive tribal experiences. With a ₹50 crore budget allocated for FY 2025-26 to 2028-29, the initiative generates sustainable livelihoods for communities while positioning Odisha as a premier authentic cultural tourism destination.

Central Sponsored Schemes



- Under the "Pilgrimage Rejuvenation and Spiritual, Heritage Augmentation Drive" (PRASHAD) scheme, Odisha Government has identified for development of Maa Mangala Temple, Kakatpur & Maa Kichakeswari Devi Temple, Khiching with an estimated budget of ₹ 57.5 crores and ₹ 52.9 crores respectively.
- Under Swadesh Darshan Schemes 2.0 (SDS), Odisha Government has outlaid a budget of ₹ 39.6 Crore for development of Debrigarh Wildlife Sanctuary and ₹ 65.8 crore for integrated development of Khandagiri, Udayagiri in Bhubaneswar.
- Under Special Assistance for Capital Investment (SASCI), Odisha Government has identified development of Hirakud and Satkosia with a budget of ₹ 99.9 crores each.

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

Awards & Accolades

6.75.25 Odisha has been honored with numerous prestigious awards recognizing it as one of the best travel destinations. These accolades highlight the state's rich cultural heritage, diverse landscapes, and exceptional tourism experiences, solidifying its reputation as a must-visit location for travelers from around the world.

Figure 6.29: Awards and Accolades for Odisha

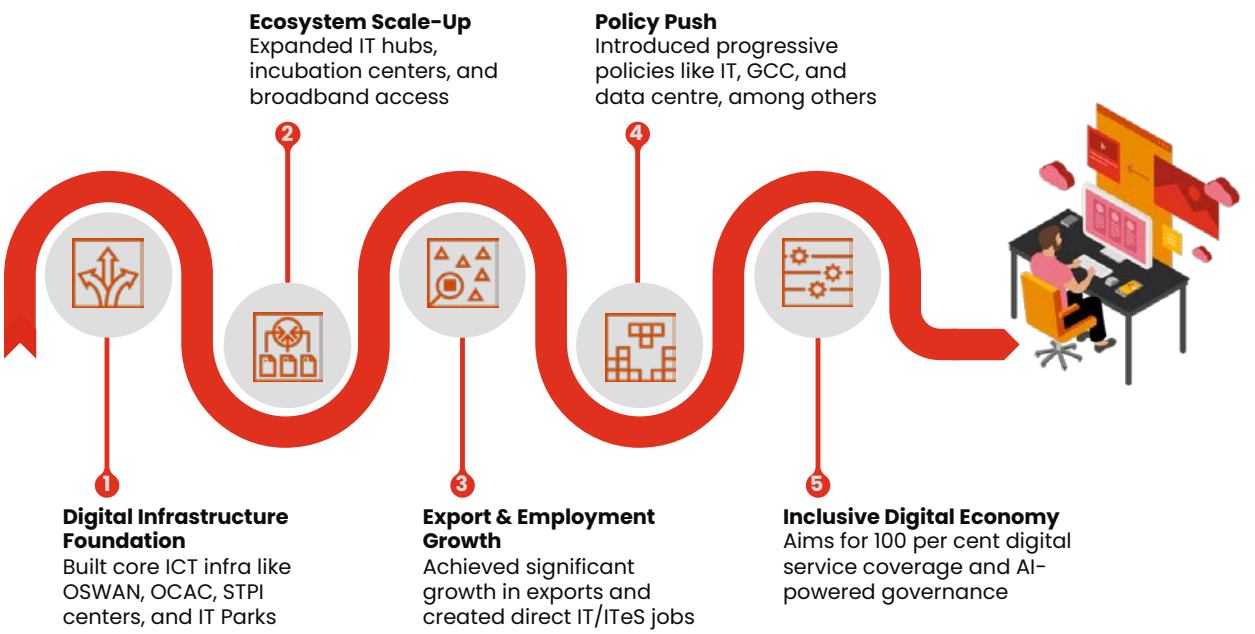


Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

6.8 TECH-ENABLED SERVICES

6.8.1 Over the years, Odisha has progressed from establishing essential Information Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure to nurturing a strong and sophisticated digital ecosystem. These foundations have propelled rapid growth in software, electronics, and semiconductor exports, increasing from ₹4,500 crore in 2019-20 to nearly ₹12,900 crore in 2023-24. At the same time, direct employment in IT and IT enabled services has grown to approximately 60 thousand and is expected to surpass 2 lakhs by 2036.

Figure 6.30: Growth story of ICT industry, Odisha



Source: Electronics & Information Technology Department, Government of Odisha

6.8.2 Odisha's IT infrastructure includes nine government notified IT towers, six privately-run towers, eight STPI centers, and major tech parks such as InfoValley and InfoCity. The launch of a FinTech hub in Bhubaneswar alone is projected to create over 50,000 jobs in financial technology and related sectors.

As per the Odisha IT policy 2025, Government of Odisha has mandate of spending 1 percent of budget by every department towards IT implementation. The E&IT department will plan and assist other departments in finding technology-driven solutions related to individual department's activities. It will identify and recommend the most appropriate technology, solution for them to improve the efficiency of the department, increase the output or can contribute to better delivery of citizen services.

6.8.3 Participation in national programs such as the India BPO Promotion Scheme has led to IT-related employment beyond Bhubaneswar to smaller cities like Balasore, and Rourkela, encouraging more balanced regional development. Moreover, Odisha is expanding high-capacity data centers certified at Tier-III and Tier-IV levels to meet growing needs for cloud services, disaster recovery, and secure digital infrastructure, reinforcing the state's reputation as a technology hub in Eastern India.

Policy Framework

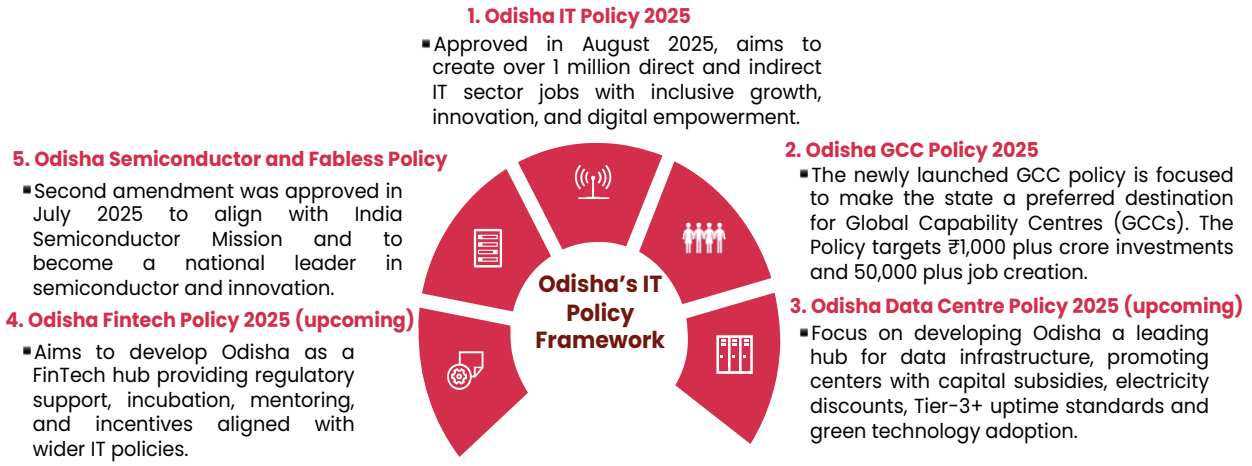
6.8.4 To maintain the momentum and accelerate these gains, Odisha introduced several forward-looking policies in domains such as IT, electronics, Global Capability Centers, and data centers to attract new investments and support innovation. Looking ahead, State is committed to achieve 100 per cent digital service coverage and embed AI-powered governance, driving an inclusive and knowledge-driven inclusive digital economy.

6.8.5 Odisha is embracing emerging technologies through AI Policy 2025, placing strong emphasis on data-driven governance and innovation. The STPI Centre of Excellence in Emerging Technologies further supports Industry 4.0 adoption and cybersecurity, supporting Odisha for its competitive position. Additionally, customized incentives such as capital subsidies, land allotments, tax reimbursements, and interest subsidies are some of the incentives to investors to establish and expand operations sustainably.

Odisha moved towards becoming an east-coast digital gateway with plans for its first undersea Cable Landing Station (CLS) at Puri, aimed at connecting Odisha directly to global submarine fiber-optic networks. The project is expected to strengthen international data connectivity, attract hyperscale data centers, and significantly reduce latency for IT, cloud, and digital services.

6.8.6 Odisha has established a solid and future-oriented policy structure to become a leading destination for ICT investments. The Odisha IT Policy 2025 focuses on generating over a million direct and indirect jobs by creating world-class infrastructure, promoting innovation, and expanding the IT ecosystem beyond the capital to Tier-II and Tier-III cities in the State. This policy provides suite of incentives, including capital subsidies, full State GST reimbursement, power and rental subsidies, as well as recruitment support emphasizing local talent. These initiatives, combined with the streamlined GO SWIFT single-window system, make Odisha an investor-friendly state that simplifies business and builds investor confidence.

Figure 6.31: Odisha's IT policy framework



Source: Electronics & Information Technology Department, Government of Odisha

6.8.7 To further strengthen the policy framework, the State has introduced the second amendment to the Semiconductor and Fabless Policy 2025, which provides enhanced fiscal support, including up to 50 per cent assistance on initial projects and performance-linked incentives aimed at attracting cutting-edge investments. Aligned with the objectives of the Indian Semiconductor Mission (ISM), this policy places strong emphasis on research and development, skill enhancement, and sustainability. Through these focused initiatives, Odisha is positioning itself as a national hub for semiconductor innovation and fabless design, promoting a vibrant ecosystem for cutting-edge technology development.

6.8.8 The State is in the process of finalizing additional sector-specific policies designed to seize emerging opportunities and broaden the ICT landscape. The Global Capability Centre (GCC) Policy 2025 targets investments exceeding ₹1,000 crore and aims to create over 50 thousand employment opportunities in strategic sectors such as BFSI, healthcare, information technology, and engineering services. Further, the upcoming Data Centre Policy 2025 seeks to position Odisha as a premier hub for data infrastructure by offering attractive incentives related to capital expenditure, electricity costs, and land acquisition, while emphasizing green technology adoption and resilient infrastructure design.

6.8.9 The upcoming FinTech Policy 2025 is poised to strengthen Odisha's standing as a hub for financial technology innovation by promoting entrepreneurship, advancing research and development, and offering dedicated mentorship and incubation support. These strategic policy initiatives underscore Odisha's commitment to fostering innovation, attracting high-value investments, and building a future-ready digital ecosystem that drives sustained economic growth.

6.8.10 Development of ICT sector is contingent on availability of digital infrastructure, particularly internet connectivity across the state and digital literacy. As per 2022-23 estimates, nearly 65.3 per cent of households had access to broadband/internet.

Box 6.5: Public digital service delivery ecosystem, Odisha

#Public Digital Service Delivery Ecosystem: Odisha has developed a citizen-centric public digital service ecosystem to improve transparency, accessibility, and efficiency. Guided by the Odisha Right to Public Services Act, it integrates multiple services across departments through advanced ICT platforms, ensuring timely and accessible service delivery. Flagship programme like Higher Education Information Management System (754 institutions onboarded), Odisha One, State Animal Helpline, e-dispatch for revolutionizing governmental communication, Ama Seba Kendras, and Go Sugam exemplify this approach by enhancing citizen engagement and improving governance through technology. A list of these flagship programmes is outlined in Figure 6.35

Figure 6.32: Flagship Digital Governance Programme, Odisha

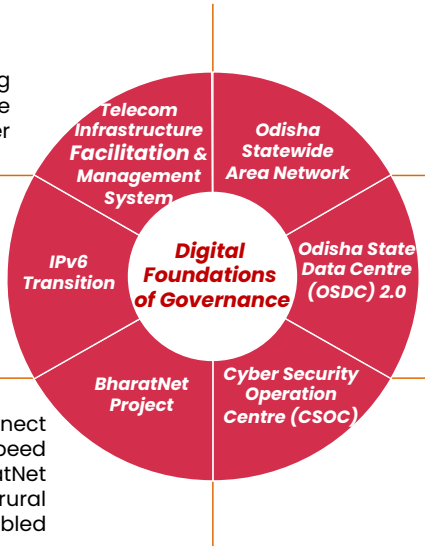


Source: Electronics & Information Technology Department, Government of Odisha

ICT Infrastructure

6.8.11 Odisha has progressively developed a comprehensive and resilient ICT infrastructure backbone that serves as the foundation for its digital governance and public service delivery initiatives. The Odisha Computer Application Centre (OCAC) plays a central role in managing core digital resources such as the Odisha State Data Centre (OSDC) and the Odisha Statewide Area Network (OSWAN). These platforms provide secure, scalable, and integrated environments for hosting a wide array of departmental applications, ensuring interoperability and robust data security across government agencies. To enhance administrative efficiency, the State has also expanded high-speed connectivity to district and block levels, strengthened Paperless office (OSWAS) implementation, and promoted the use of digital signatures, video conferencing, and other online platforms.

Figure 6.33: Digital foundations of governance



Telecom Infrastructure Facilitation and Management System (TIFMS)
A digital platform streamlining approvals for telecom infrastructure deployment, boosting mobile tower and optical fiber expansion projects.

IPv6 Transition
Progressing to the next generation IPv6 protocol across key government networks to future-proof internet addressing, security and network performance.

BharatNet Project
Implemented by the state to connect 6,805 Gram Panchayats with high-speed optical fibre broadband, BharatNet bridges the digital divide for rural Odisha, enabling broadband-enabled services across the state.

Odisha Statewide Area Network (OSWAN)
Covers government offices statewide including Secretariat, 30 district headquarters, 314 blocks, Tehsils, health institutions, municipalities etc.

Odisha State Data Centre (OSDC) 2.0
provides scalable, secure cloud and hosting infrastructure for government applications. It supports 83 racks with advanced power backup, cooling, and disaster recovery systems to ensure 99.9 per cent uptime.

Cyber Security Operation Centre (CSOC)
Operates 24x7 threat detection, security auditing, and vulnerability management supporting bug bounty programs to safeguard government applications and infrastructure.

Source: Electronics & Information Technology Department, Government of Odisha

6.8.12 The Odisha Statewide Network (OSWAN) network forms the communication backbone linking Secretariat, 30 district headquarters, 314 blocks, health institutions, urban local bodies, and other government offices. Recent upgrades include migrating all offices to MPLS connectivity, provisioning secondary bandwidth via RailTel, and implementing Software Defined Wide Area Networking (SDWAN), resulting in improved bandwidth management, enhanced security, and higher uptime. Video conferencing capabilities

National Informatics Center (NIC), Odisha was honored with 19th National Digital Transformation Gold Award- 2025 for its project, 'Odisha Disaster Resource Network - Every Life is Precious,' in the 'Crisis Response Digital Innovation Award' category.

This innovative system is designed to significantly enhance disaster preparedness, response, and recovery across Odisha.

have also been upgraded to facilitate software-based interactions across government departments.

6.8.13 To meet increasing demands for data hosting and cloud services, Odisha is expanding its State Data Centre with the Tier-III certified OSDC 2.0, equipped with advanced power backup, cooling, and security infrastructure. This facility will host multiple departmental applications with guaranteed uptime exceeding 99.9 per cent, supporting better resource utilization and reduced operational costs. Alongside this, the State's Cyber Security Operation Centre (CSOC) provides continuous real-time monitoring, vulnerability detection, and bug bounty programs to safeguard critical digital assets.

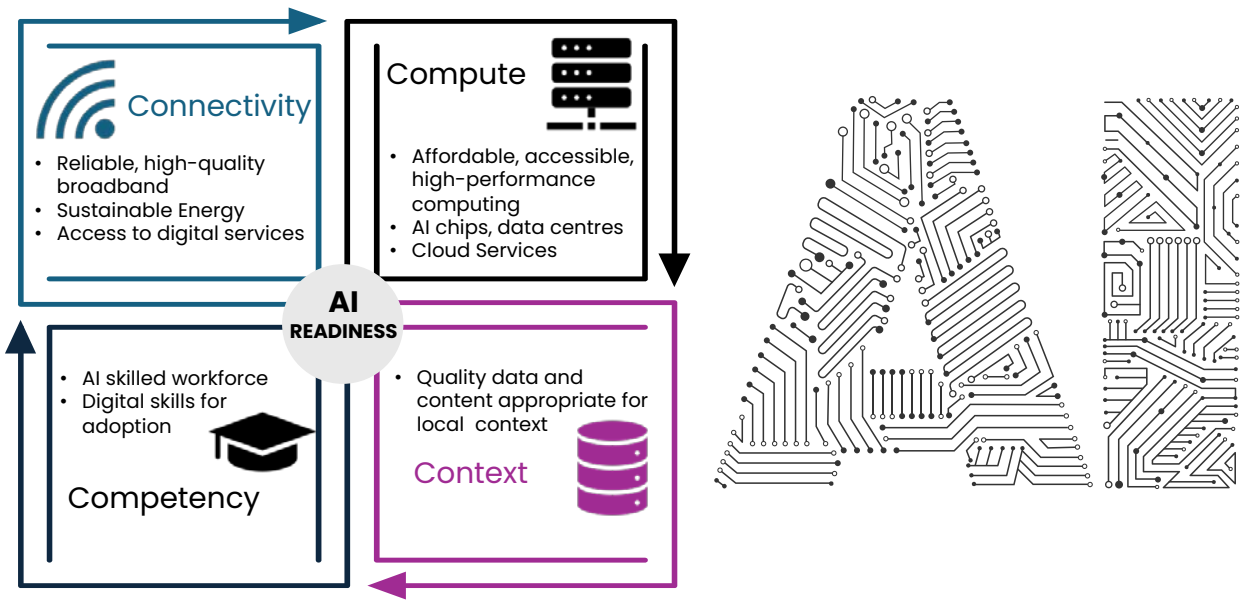
6.8.14 Broadband access has extended deeper into rural Odisha through BharatNet, connecting Gram Panchayats via fiber optic and GPON technology. The state is also migrating networks to the IPv6 internet protocol for future scalability and enhanced security. Telecom project management is streamlined through the Telecom Infrastructure Facilitation and Management System (TIFMS), ensuring efficient approvals and transparency. Collectively, these initiatives strengthen the technology foundation, powering Odisha's inclusive digital transformation.



6.9 EMBRACING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE WAVE

6.9.1 Artificial intelligence is no longer the future: it's reshaping our present. As per World Bank, Artificial Intelligence (AI) is a branch of Computer Science which is dedicated to creating systems capable of performing tasks that typically require human intelligence (Page 2, Chapter 1, Digital Progress and Trends Report 2025, World Bank). It is also used as an umbrella term for various loosely related technologies. The canvas of AI is evolving over time. There is tremendous potential for AI to transform our economies, societies and our lives particularly, the way we work, move, learn, communicate, build, and enjoy leisure.

Figure 6.34: 4 Cs framework for AI development



Source: Designed based on World Bank. 2025. Digital Progress and Trends Report 2025: Strengthening AI Foundations. Washington, DC: World Bank. doi: 10.1596/978-1-4648-2264-3. License: Creative Commons Attribution CC BY 3.0 IGO

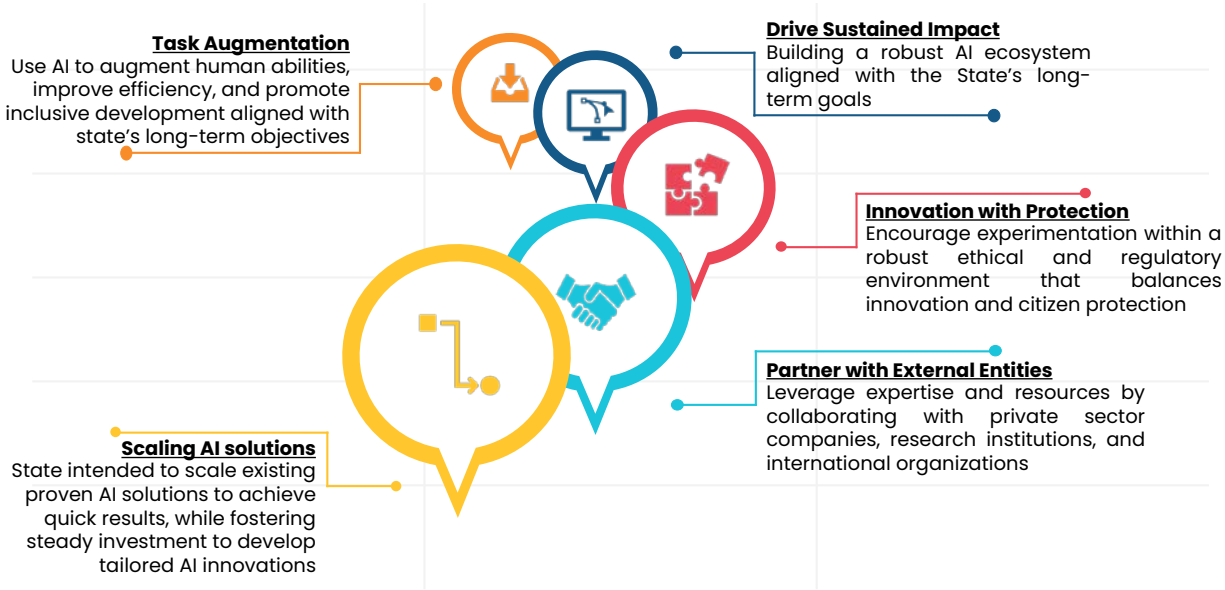
6.9.2 It is estimated that a 'positive shock' of AI could boost global GDP by 15 per cent by 2035 over 'no-shock' estimates (Page 13, The Leader's guide to value in motion, PwC, April 2025). But its adoption, adaptation and innovation is contingent on several factors such as availability of digital skills, computing infrastructure (AI chips, data centers etc.), basic digital infrastructure, regulatory regime and access to datasets. Consequently, such estimates remain susceptible to multiple assumptions and qualifying factors.

6.9.3 World Bank points towards concerning uneven progress in AI adoption, adaptation and innovation between high income countries and middle-income countries. To leverage the benefit of AI, countries needs to build foundational infrastructure for AI, i.e. 4 Cs- Connectivity, Compute, Context and Competency. Connectivity forms the core base of AI journey comprising of reliable digital infrastructure, sustainable sources of energy and cooling options (such as water), access and ownership of digital devices so that individuals, firms and governments can access AI technologies. AI models need a significant amount of computational power to process and store data to respond to a multitude of queries. This requires access to chips, data centers, servers, and cloud platforms. Context layers ensure that AI models are relevant to local conditions and governance framework. This requires widening the type of data feeding the AI models to ensure inclusivity, minimize biases, development of AI models and applications suited to local users. Last, Competency encompasses digital skills and broader capabilities essential to integrate AI into all what we do and build on that.

6.9.4 Odisha recognizes AI's potential to enhance public services, improve industrial competitiveness, and foster innovation. The state government has made AI adoption a priority to strengthen its knowledge-based economy.

6.9.5 The flagship Centre of Excellence in AI and Machine Learning, based in Bhubaneswar, serves as a hub for training, research, and industry collaborations. Odisha's Emerging Technology Centre pilots AI applications in agriculture, healthcare, education, and disaster management. The state also promotes startup incubation, innovation challenges, and supports tech entrepreneurs to develop scalable AI solutions.

Figure 6.35: Strategic goals of Odisha AI Policy

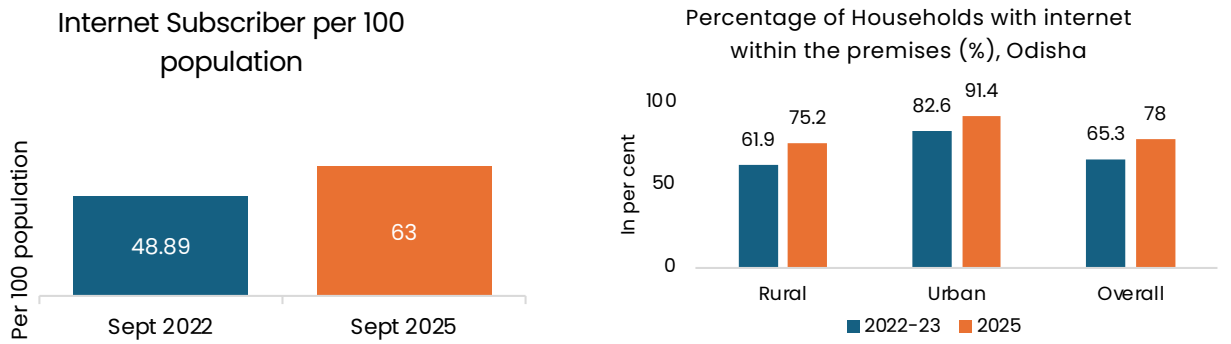


Source: Odisha Artificial Intelligence Policy, 2025

6.9.6 Odisha is building the AI foundations in the State which can deliver benefits in the long-term. The recently launched Odisha Artificial Intelligence Policy 2025 lays out a strategic plan to position Odisha as a leading AI hub in the country. The State has adopted a phased implementation approach comprising three stages: preparing the necessary systems and capabilities, executing AI initiatives effectively, and continuously monitoring outcomes to ensure lasting impact.

6.9.7 **Foundational Pillar 1 Connectivity:** Internet penetration has improved in the last three years from 48.89 internet subscribers per 100 population to 63 per 100 population. Nearly 78 per cent of households now have internet within their household premises, an increase of more than 12.7 percentage points from 2022-23. The state targets to increase internet penetration to 90 per cent by 2029 and 130 per cent by 2036.

Figure 6.36: Internet penetration in Odisha



Source: Performance Indicator Report, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, Comprehensive Annual Modular Survey 2022-23 and Telecom Survey, 2025, MoSPI, Government of India

6.9.8 Mobile phone usage has improved since 2022-23 although marginally. Among those who owned mobile phone, 78.1 per cent owned a smart phone. Government of Odisha targets to further expand smart phone ownership. This would ensure AI applications developed in the future are accessible to wider part of the population and benefits are shared with all.

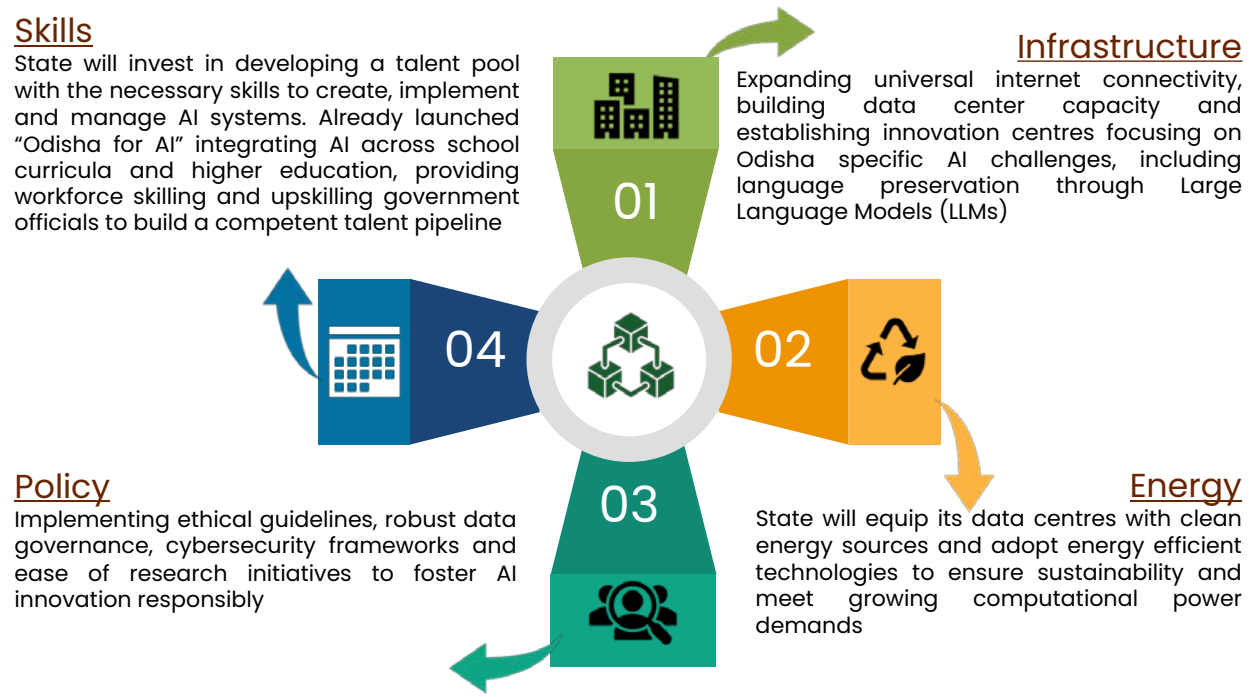
6.9.9 **Foundational Pillar 2 Compute**: Computational power will be a critical physical infrastructure to adopt, adapt and innovate various AI technologies. Odisha aims to follow a hybrid approach which balances scale, cost-efficiency, and control. Both data centers and cloud solutions shall be leveraged. Odisha currently has 5 MW computational power and aims to double to 10 MW by 2029 and reach 45 MW by 2036. AI chips are essential part of AI model development and processing. The State strives to license Tensor Processing Units or Language Processing Units which are cost effective alternative to Gross Processing Units. Tensor Processing Units (TPUs) are energy efficient, relevant for large scale citizen-facing AI services and requires limited upfront cost leveraging cloud services. Given the high energy intensity of AI computational processes, Odisha targets to achieve 50 per cent Renewable energy consumption in AI infrastructure by 2029 and scale it to 65 per cent by 2036.

6.9.10 Foundational Pillar 3 Context: AI model capabilities depend on quality, quantity and diversity of training data. More than 50 per cent of open-source AI training data are in English. India is one of few middle income countries with substantial investment in training data. In 2023, nearly USD 1 billion was invested in training data. Odisha intends to leverage the growing AI ecosystem in the country by integrating its state data platform with IndiaAI dataset platform. The State shall develop Odia-specific datasets supported by 1 lakh students enrolled in different undergraduate/postgraduate courses across the state. There shall be inter-operability frameworks and open-data platforms driving cross-sector AI innovation.

Odisha's AI Vision

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is transforming governance by boosting efficiency and innovation worldwide. Odisha aims to leverage AI to accelerate socio-economic development and improve public services

Figure 6.37: Odisha's AI ambitions



Source: Odisha Artificial Intelligence Policy 2025

6.9.11 Once training data is in place, different types of models need to be developed addressing local needs. Odisha shall develop seven AI Innovation centres who shall, among others, develop Odia and tribal large language models such as Santali, Saura and Koya. AI use cases will be developed across the priority sectors such as agriculture, education and health care, governance.



6.9.12 A dedicated AI Cell within the Electronics & Information Technology Department actively identifies high-impact AI use cases, facilitates pilot projects, and oversees the scaling of successful solutions across sectors. Several Centres of Excellence are being developed to function as focal points for advanced research, skill enhancement, industry collaboration, and startup incubation.

6.9.13 Foundational Pillar 4 Competency: Variety of digital skills would be needed to achieve AI aspirations of Odisha. Basic digital skills are needed to access information, services and participate in modern workforce and use AI-powered tools. Odisha has seen improvement in basic digital skills. Odisha has seen improvement in Digital Skill indicators over time as shown in Table 6.12.

Table 6.12: Digital Skills Indicators, 2022-23 and 2025, Odisha, in percent

Percentage of 15+ age persons who can:	2022-23	2025
Send messages (e.g. email, messaging service, SMS) with attached files using mobile or computer like devices in last three months	43.9	53.4
Used internet, at least once, in last three months	47.5	62.1
Send or receive email	34.5	34.1
Perform online banking transactions	29.2	40
Used mobile phone during last three months	76.8	78.1
Among those who used mobile phone, percentage of persons used smart phone	-	77.1

Source: Comprehensive Annual Modular Survey 2022-23 and Telecom Survey, 2025, MoSPI, Government of India

6.9.14 In order to build strong AI ready digital skills pool, the state is addressing the foundation with the aim to achieve 90 per cent of schools with AI curriculum by 2036. This includes students with exposure to specialized AI modules and computational thinking from an early age and gradually transitioning to data science, basic coding and ethics of AI in secondary classes. The State also aims for 55 per cent of science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) students specializing in AI per year by 2036. It would, however, also be critical to improve the proportion of graduates from science and technology. In 2022-23, in the age group of 21-35, nearly 30.9 per cent of graduates were from science and technology which was 37.8 per cent at All-India level. Odisha will promote India AI PhD Fellowship program. Additionally, 8,000 citizens will be trained annually in AI-related skills, while 75 per cent of government officials will be upskilled by 2029 to support effective AI adoption and management. To build a vibrant AI ecosystem, Odisha is fostering public-private partnerships, startup financing, and open data initiatives that drive innovation and collaboration.

Governance

6.9.15 The Odisha AI Mission governs the execution of the State's AI policies and programs through a structured framework. A high-level Taskforce provides strategic guidance and oversight, while an AI Cell within the Odisha Computer Application Centre (OCAC) manages day-to-day implementation activities. This governance mechanism fosters close cooperation among government departments, academia, startups, industry stakeholders, and civil society organizations.

6.9.16 Responsible AI practices are ensured through ethical frameworks addressing fairness, privacy, and transparency, aligned with the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023. AI-enabled cybersecurity centres protect critical infrastructure. Intellectual property and legal procedures are being enhanced to encourage innovation and strengthen collaboration between researchers and industry.

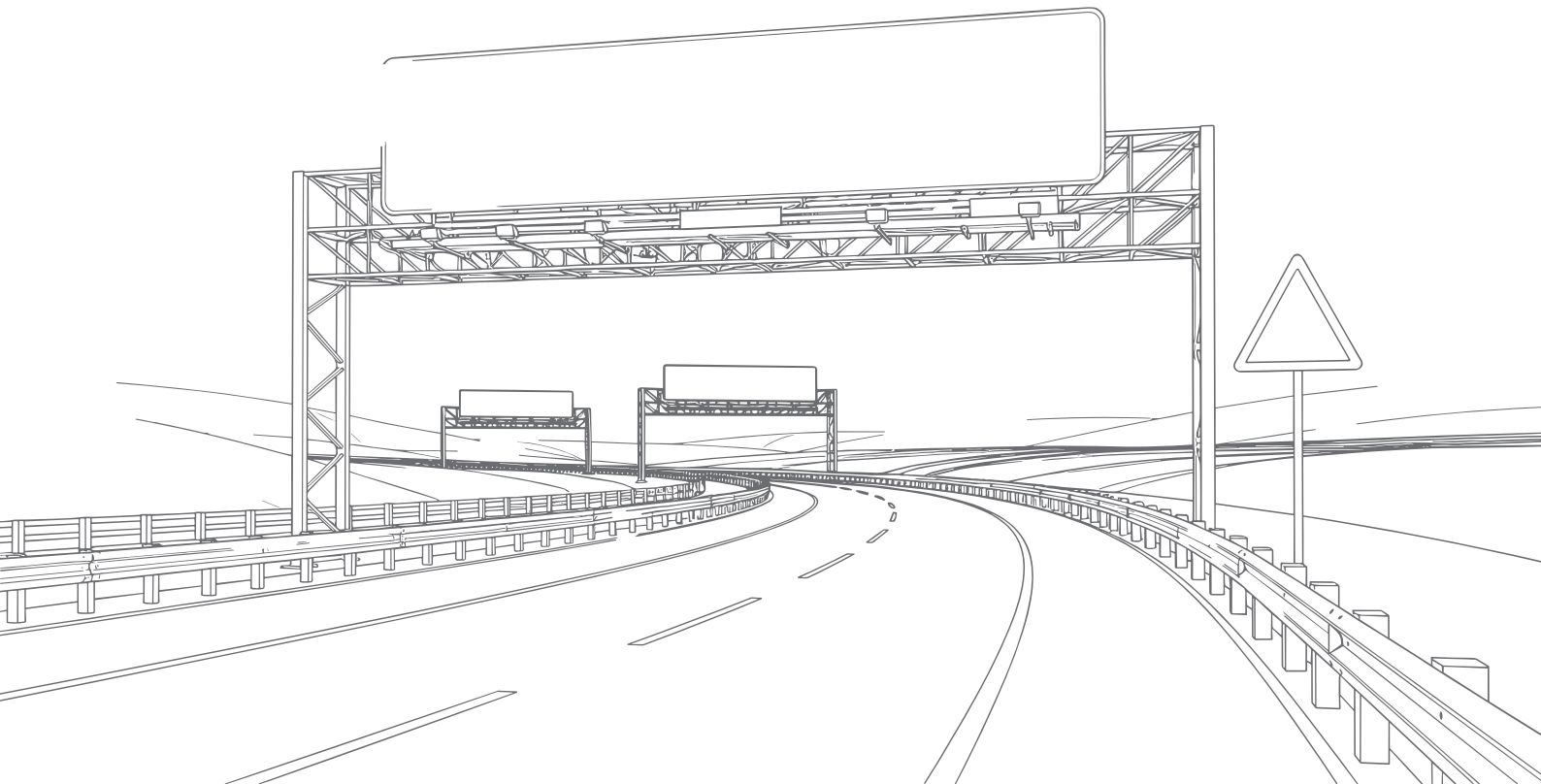
6.10 CONCLUSION

6.10.1 The services sector in Odisha has emerged as a crucial driver of economic growth, employment generation, and social development. With a significant contribution of 39.1% to the State's GSVA and robust growth across key sub-sectors such as trade, finance, tourism, and technology, this sector is transforming Odisha's economic landscape. Continued expansion of financial inclusion, supported by strong banking and cooperative networks, is facilitating equitable access to credit and financial services across rural and urban areas. Similarly, tourism is gaining momentum with increased tourist arrivals, enhanced infrastructure, and diversified offerings that promote sustainable and community-based tourism. The rapid growth of technology-enabled services, underpinned by progressive policies and digital infrastructure, is positioning Odisha as an emerging hub for IT and innovation in Eastern India.

6.10.2 Looking ahead, Odisha's strategic focus on developing advanced services, expanding investments in fintech, global capability centres, and digital governance, alongside harnessing emerging technologies such as artificial intelligence, will be vital for sustaining momentum. Strengthening skill development, improving technology adoption, and enhancing inclusive access remain key priorities for the sector to realize its full potential. By fostering a conducive ecosystem that balances growth with inclusivity, Odisha is well poised to build a resilient and diversified services economy that contributes significantly to long-term prosperity and improved quality of life for its people.

INFRASTRUCTURE ENABLING DEVELOPMENT

INFRASTRUCTURE ENABLING DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER 7

Abstract

Odisha's infrastructure development has accelerated significantly, supported by a sharp rise in capital outlay and a focused push across multiple sectors. The State has expanded its road network through upgraded highways, new expressways, and stronger rural connectivity, while the railway network has grown with new lines, full electrification, and station modernization. The introduction of six Vande Bharat trains has further enhanced high-speed connectivity across key regions including Puri, Rourkela, Berhampur, Jharsuguda, and Keonjhar.

The power sector has undergone a structural transformation, with Odisha becoming power-surplus, reducing AT&C losses to 16.5 per cent, and rapidly advancing renewable energy capacity. Air connectivity has strengthened with five operational airports and major investments under the ₹4,182-crore B-MAAN scheme, enabling direct links to 30 Indian cities and four international destinations. Odisha should prioritize last-mile connectivity and air-cargo facility to ensure that remote regions, small businesses, and emerging industries can fully benefit from the State's fast-growing aviation and logistic sector. Digital connectivity has also improved, with rising telephone subscribers and tele-density in the State.

Urban economic expansion is being reshaped by the Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Puri-Paradip Economic Region (BCPPER), envisioned as a major industrial–tourism corridor. With integrated investments in ring roads, multimodal transport, and new railway links, BCPPER is projected to contribute nearly 33 per cent of the State's GSDP by 2047, significantly strengthening Odisha's growth trajectory and positioning the region as an economic powerhouse.

7.1 INTRODUCTION

Odisha leads major states in infrastructure investment in capital outlay-to-GSDP ratio with 6.6 per cent in 2025-26.

7.1.1 Infrastructure development serves as a critical enabler of economic growth and social development. The State has undertaken several measures to improve infrastructure across various sectors, with the objective of lowering logistics costs and supporting broader economic activity. 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, signalling greater emphasis on infrastructure development

7.1.2 Odisha has expanded its road network through various programmes, improving connectivity across rural and urban areas. With the establishment of the Odisha State Highway Authority (OSHA) and a comprehensive Road Policy 2025, the state is working towards the vision of developing 75,000 kilometers of quality roads. Recently, the State has decided to upgrade all State Highways (SH) to four-lane standards and Major District Roads (MDR) and Other District Roads (ODR) to two-lane standards, which will enhance road quality and improve connectivity. In Bhubaneswar capital region, proposed 6-lane access-controlled highway from Rameswar to Tangi, and other proposed outer and inner ring roads shall reduce traffic congestion and bolster regional connectivity.

7.1.3 In the realm of energy, Odisha has emerged as a power-surplus state, showcasing steady growth in both the traditional and renewable energy sectors. The State's installed power capacity has increased from 8018.3 MW in 2020-21 to 8906.3 MW in 2024-25. Thermal sources including IPP account for 57 per cent of total installed capacity. Odisha vision aims to increase the share of new and renewable to 70 per cent in installed capacity from existing 17 per cent.

7.1.4 Urban population growth and smart city initiatives are driving urban development in the State. The state is making significant investments in urban transport, housing, water supply, and sanitation to meet the needs of its expanding urban population. Notable projects, such as Capital Region Urban Transport (CRUT) system and Mukhya Mantri Bus Seva (MBS) are significantly improving transport services across both urban and rural areas, enhancing connectivity and accessibility. Additionally, the focus on digital infrastructure is transforming Odisha into a digital powerhouse, enhancing connectivity and enabling economic opportunities for both urban and rural populations.

7.1.5 Odisha is accelerating its infrastructure development to support sustained economic growth and enhance quality of life. The state also aims to reduce regional disparities through strategic investments. These efforts are expected to advance Odisha Vision 2047, positioning the state as a model of inclusive and sustainable development.

7.2 PHYSICAL CONNECTIVITY

A. Road infrastructure

7.2.1 Road sector continues to be critical for economic growth in Odisha, enabling efficient logistic operations, enhancing market access and promoting balanced regional development. In 2025, Odisha set up the Odisha State Highway Authority (OSHA) to develop the State Highways. State has brought Odisha State Road Policy 2025 which provides a framework for road infrastructure development including efficient land management, and criteria for interdepartmental transfer of roads. These initiatives aim to build capacity, improve project execution, and enhance road quality and safety. 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. Bridge construction has also accelerated significantly, with over 600 bridges completed in the past five years and 1,034 currently under construction.

Odisha's road length increased at 2.56 per cent CAGR since 2021-22, driven primarily by rural connectivity expansion.

7.2.2 In 2024-25, the total road length comprising National Highways (NH), State Highways (SH), expressways, Major District Roads (MDRs), Other District Roads (ODRs), and rural roads increased to 1.43 lakh km in 2024-25 from 1.35 lakh km in 2021-22, reflecting 1.9 per cent CAGR. The State has 32 National Highways spanning 5,884 km, while State Highways cover 4,094 km. Rural roads make up a vast network of 1.07 lakh km in 2024-25, accounting for 75 percent of the total road length. To enhance connectivity between growth centers, there is a need to upgrade roads and expand 4-lane and 6-lane highways. 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.

7.2.3 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 district to Tiring in Mayurbhanj district and NAMO Express way to connect Paralakhemundi in the district of Gajapati to Ambabhona in the Bargrah district.



Table 7.1: Road length by categories in Odisha (length in km)

Road Type	2021-22	2024-25
National Highway	5753.0	5884.0
State Highway	4172.8	4094.0
Major District Road	2740.8	2632.0
Other District Road	18854.5	22875.9
District Roads (Major & Others)	21595.3	25498
Rural Roads	103,731	107562.5
Total (NH-SH-MD-ODR-Rural Road)	135252.2	143038.5

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

The Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Paradip-Puri Economic Region (BCPPER)) is emerging as a major industrial-tourism corridor in coastal Odisha. Government has planned several infrastructure projects to give boost to economic activities in this corridor. A network of ring roads comprising the Capital Region Ring Road, the Outer Ring Road and the Inner Ring Road is being developed to decongest the capital region, divert through-traffic, and improve connectivity among satellite growth centres, industrial areas and the Paradip Port. In parallel, new railway links such as the proposed Puri-Konark and Konark-Bhubaneswar lines are envisaged to strengthen seamless mobility across the coastal tourism circuit, while also integrating tourist flows with the capital city and the wider rail network. These multimodal investments are expected to enhance freight efficiency, improve urban mobility and catalyse industrial and tourism growth in the region.

7.2.4 The Odisha government has launched an ambitious Green Corridor initiative in 2025 to make all new road projects eco-friendly and sustainable. Under this plan, tree plantation is made mandatory along highways, district roads, and other routes. At least one per cent of the total project cost is set aside for planting trees and maintaining greenery. QR-coded signboards will be installed on National highways to ensure transparency allowing commuters to access project details easily.

Box 7.1: National Leadership in Road Safety and Transport Reforms

Odisha has emerged as a national leader in road safety and transport reforms, receiving national appreciation at the Transport Development Council Meeting in New Delhi. The State has introduced an integrated approach encompassing cashless accident care, digital governance, professional training, and technology-enabled enforcement. Odisha has pioneered cashless accident care under the **PMRAHAT** framework to ensure timely trauma treatment during the critical golden hour. This initiative reduces financial barriers and strengthens post-accident response systems across the

State. Institutional capacity building is supported through Institutes of Driving Training and Research focused on Heavy Motor Vehicle driver education. Each IDTR has been established at an approximate cost of ₹35 crore to promote systematic skill development. Certified drivers trained at IDTRs are designated as **"SuVahaks"** for professional recognition. Notably, **no road accidents have been reported so far involving trained SuVahaks**. More than 80,000 drivers have been trained under the IDTR programme. Over 4,000 trained drivers have secured employment, improving both road safety and livelihood opportunities. To strengthen enforcement, Odisha has invested ₹300 crore in the Intelligent Enforcement Management System. The system enables automated monitoring to reduce accidents and casualties. Key violations detected include over-speeding, wrong-way driving, triple riding, and riding without helmets. The enforcement system is currently operational along 688 km of road stretches. Work is in progress to extend coverage along an additional 1,007 km. Digitally enabled transport governance has improved transparency, compliance, and service efficiency. These reforms adopt a data-driven and outcome-oriented strategy to address road safety challenges.

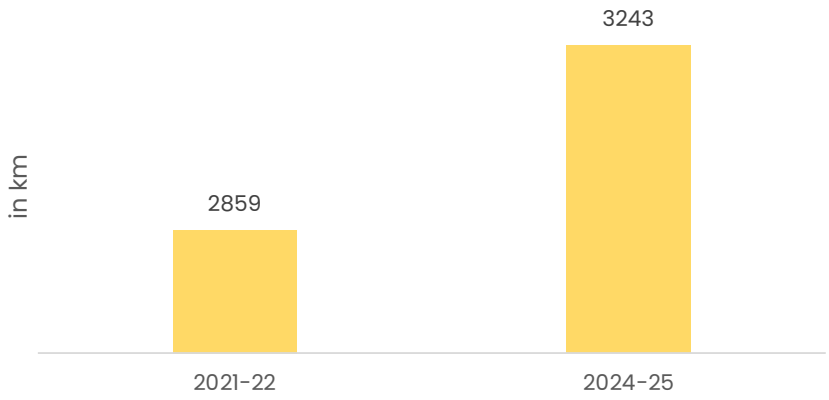
B. Railway

Odisha's rail network is being modernised through large-scale investments and the introduction of premium trains like Vande Bharat

7.2.5 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. The Berhampur - Tatanagar Vande Bharat Express train links Southern Odisha with Jharkhand's industrial hub via Keonjhar, making travel faster and more convenient. The Rourkela-Howrah Vande Bharat Express connects the steel city to Kolkata in under six hours, and its recent upgrade to 16 coaches reflects the growing demand for this route. Meanwhile, the Raipur-Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express brings western Odisha into a high-speed corridor, opening new opportunities for trade and tourism across Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Andhra Pradesh. The Puri - Rourkela Vande Bharat Express provides six-day connectivity between coastal and northwestern part of Odisha. Similarly, Puri- Howrah Vande Bharat Express enhances networking between Odisha and West Bengal. Simultaneously Bhubaneswar- Visakhapatnam Vande Bharat Express strengthens inter-state linkage between Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

7.2.6 Odisha added approximately 200 km to its rail network in 2024-25, taking the total rail length from 2,859 km in 2021-24 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.

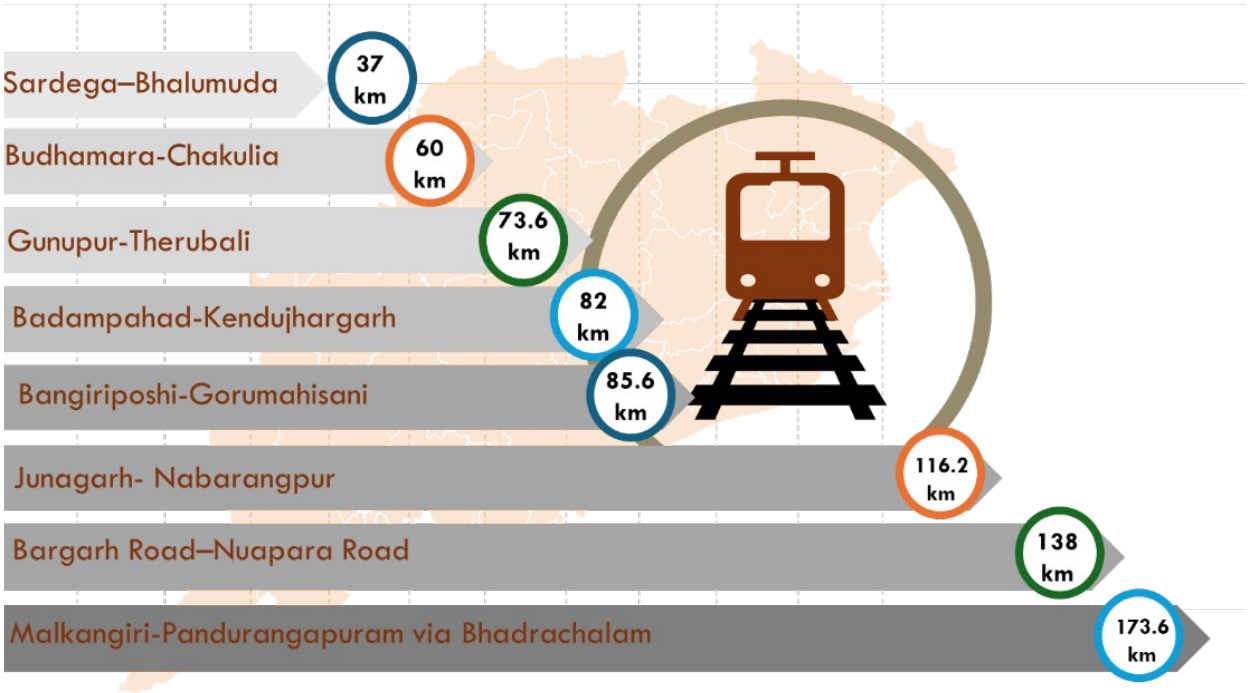
Figure 7.1: Railway route length in Odisha



Source: Odisha Rail Infrastructure Development ltd. (ORIDL), Government of Odisha

7.2.7 The proposed 32 km Puri-Konark railway line is estimated to cost ₹492 crore with financial participants of the State government. This will connect the Shree Jagannath Temple in Puri with the Sun Temple at Konark and to boost tourism along Odisha's coast. The Badampahar-Kendujhargarh line, stretching 82 km, and costing ₹2,106 crores will connect Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar districts, making it much easier to transport minerals from local mines. Additional new railway projects are detailed in Figure 7.2. Alongside eight critical projects, the Union Cabinet approved two additional multitracking projects involving the construction of third and fourth railway lines on the Sambalpur-Jarapada and Jharsuguda-Sason sections.

Figure 7.2: New railway projects sanctioned in 2024-25



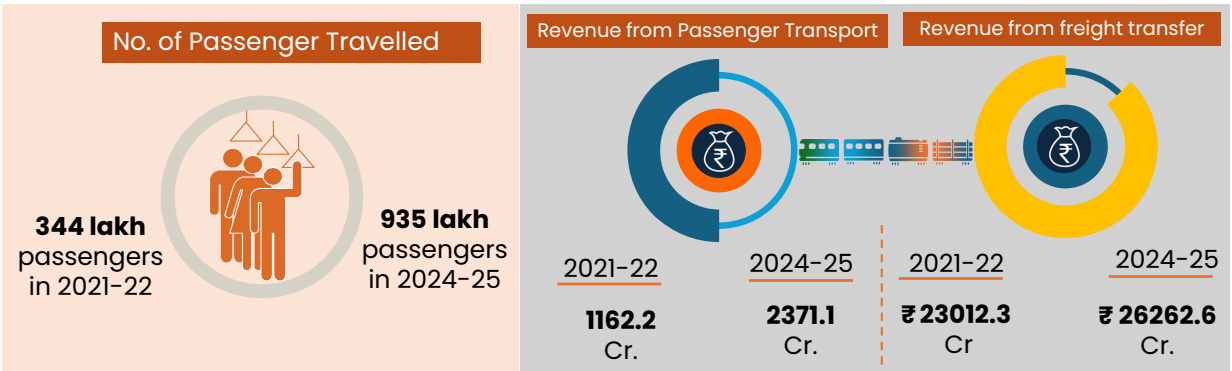
Source: Annual report, Commerce and Transport Department, Government of Odisha

7.2.8 Indian Railways is revamping Bhubaneswar Railway Station with an investment of ₹398 crore. This upgrade is part of its wider initiative to modernize 59 stations across Odisha, with a total outlay of ₹2,379 crore. The other major stations include ₹ 348 crore for Sambalpur, ₹ 303 crore for Cuttack, ₹197 crore for Balasore, and ₹ 177 crore for Puri. These upgrades will make stations more comfortable, modern, and efficient for passengers, thereby improving the overall travel experience across the state.

A State-wide station redevelopment drive is modernising 59 railway stations worth ₹ 2,379 crore investment, anchored by Bhubaneswar's ₹398 crore upgradation.

7.2.9 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, reflecting a 39 per cent CAGR during this period. Revenue from passenger earnings grew 26.8 per cent CAGR during this period. increase in passenger earnings to ₹ 2,371 crore. 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. In 2024-25, the Khurda Road Division achieved the highest traffic handling in the country, supported by record freight unloading of 581 lakh tons.

Figure 7.3: No. of passengers and the revenue collection for East Coast Railways



Source: East Coast Railways (Statistical Department)

Note: 1. The above data is for passenger & freight Traffic for East coast Railway

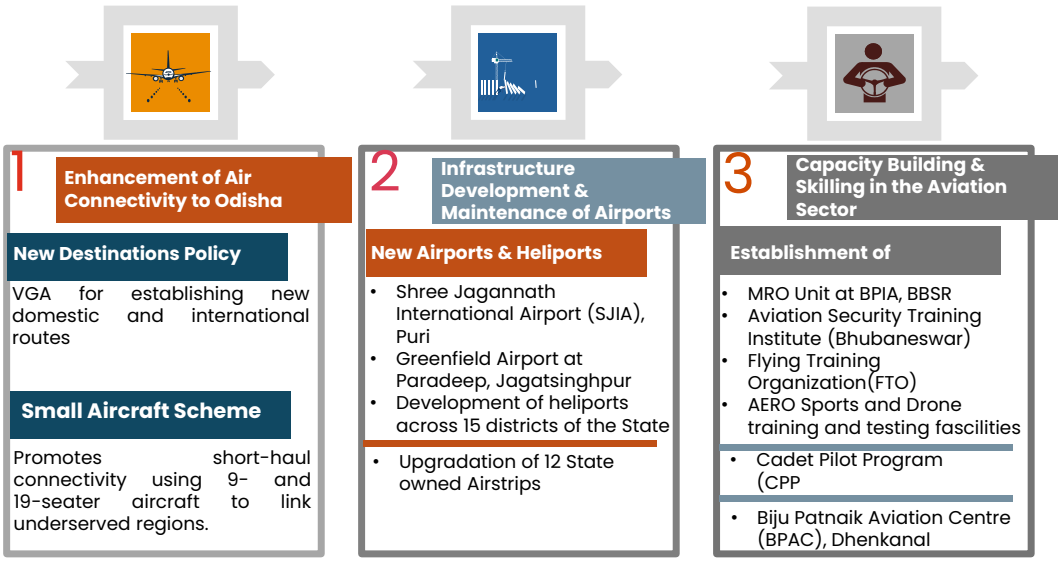
2. Above figures pertain to East coast Railway

C. Air Connectivity

7.2.10 Air connectivity in Odisha has improved significantly in recent years, driven by various policy measures and aviation schemes implemented at both the state and central levels. In 2025, the **State has launched Building and Management of Aviation Assets and Network (B-MAAN)** with significant outlay to make the State an aviation hub in eastern India. B-MAAN aims to improve entire aviation ecosystem in the State from airport infrastructure to connectivity and to manpower and skilling. Major component of the scheme is given in The State has provisioned ₹4,182 crores for this scheme for a period of 5 years (2025-30).

B-MAAN aims to improve aviation ecosystems in the State with a budget provision of Rs. 4182 crores over a period of five years

Figure 7.4: Key components of B-MAAN Scheme



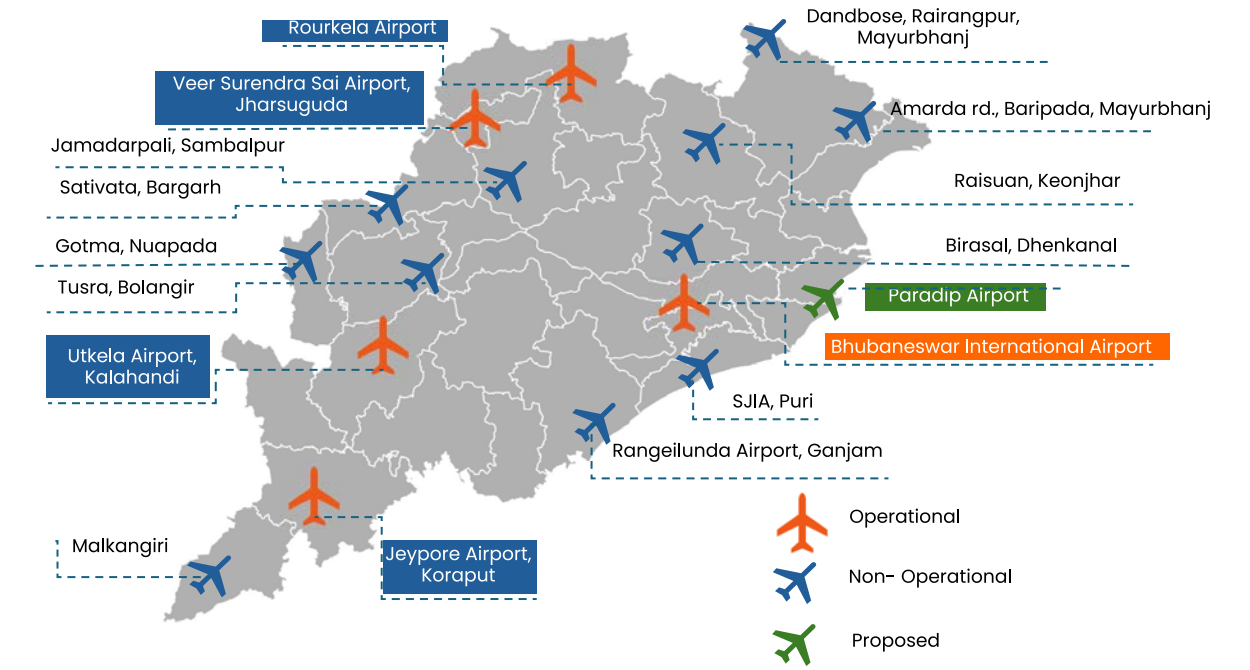
[1]*Press Information Bureau, Ministry of Railways*

Source: Commerce and Transport Department, government of Odisha

7.2.11 Number of functional airports in the State has increased to five- one international (Bhubaneswar) and four domestics (Jeypur, Rourkela, Jharsuguda and Kalahandi). Two (Bhubaneswar and Jharsuguda) are under operational control of Airport Authority of India (AAI) and while the remaining are under the control of State government. The Odisha government is establishing a greenfield international airport in Puri, which will boost tourism in the city and reduce the load on Bhubaneswar airport. In addition, the state proposes to develop 11 more airports, which is expected to enhance air connectivity across the state. Under UDAN scheme, the Dandbose airstrip in Mayurbhanj has received approval for development into a functional airport with an investment of ₹ 50 crore. Similarly, Jamadarpali in Sambalpur and Raisuan in Keonjhar are set to become Category 2B airports, with ₹ 39.08 crore and ₹ 103 crore sanctioned respectively.



Figure 7.5: Operational and under development airports, Odisha



Source: Commerce and Transport Department, Government of Odisha



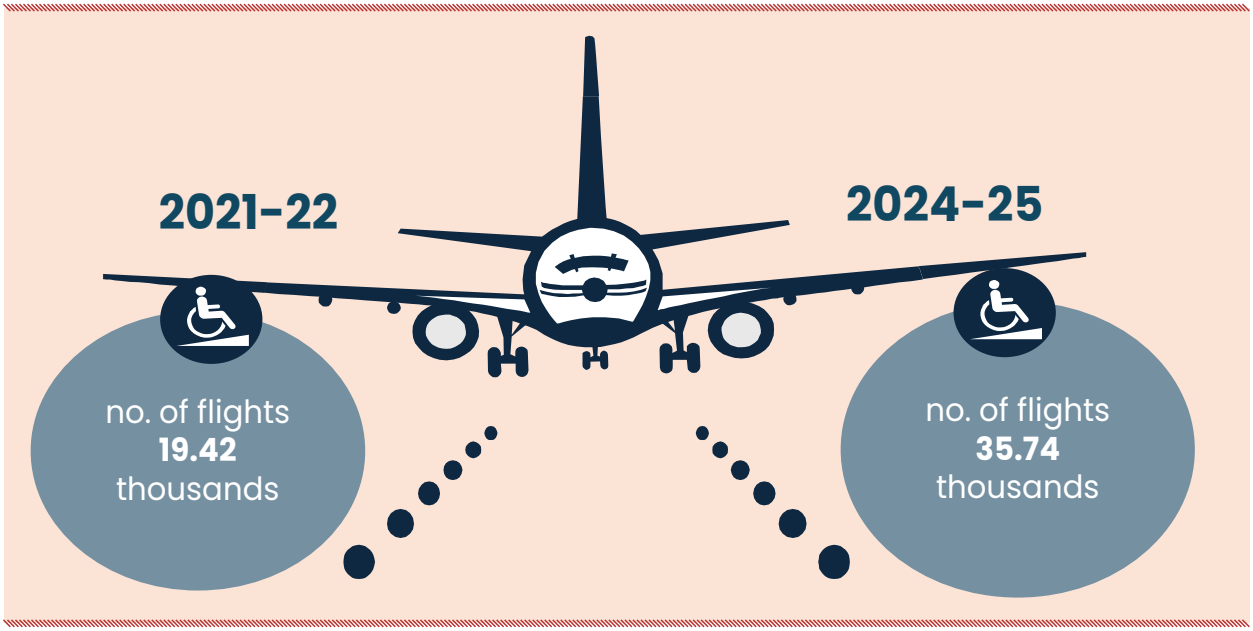
7.2.12 The number of Indian cities connected through direct flights has increased to 30 in 2024-25. Number of domestic flights operating from the State has increased from 19.4 thousand flights in 2021-22 to 34.9 thousand flights in 2024-25. In 2024-25, the number of flights operating from the state increased 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 foreign 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. Air-cargo operations at Biju Patnaik International Airport commenced on 31 January 2024, enabling direct exports of agricultural products such as fruits and vegetables. This development reconnected Odisha to major global hubs, including Dubai, Singapore, and Bangkok. In FY 2024-25, the airport managed 9,086 MT of cargo, reflecting a 7.9 per cent increase in overall air-freight volume compared to the previous year.

Figure 7.6: No. of passengers in lakh no.



Source: Commerce and Transport Department, Government of Odisha

Figure 7.7: Number of flights in 2021-22 and 2024-25.



Source: Commerce and Transport Department, Government of Odisha

7.2.13 New destinations policy which provides viability gap funding (VGF), has been successful in increasing air connectivity in the State. Under this policy, nine new air routes were made operational in 2025. These new routes from Bhubaneswar and Jharsuguda are making travel easier enabling passenger growth. Air Star Airlines now connects Jharsuguda directly to Hyderabad, Raipur, and Lucknow, giving Western Odisha better access to major cities. From Bhubaneswar, Air India has started flights to Kochi, Jaipur, and Lucknow, linking Odisha to key cultural and business hubs. IndiGo has expanded its network by operating flights from Bhubaneswar to Indore and to Dehradun, and commencing a new route from Jharsuguda to Mumbai.

7.2.14 Odisha has undertaken several measures to strengthen aviation ecosystem in the State. To build skilled manpower for the aviation sector, the state has also finalized the Request for Proposal (RFP) for establishing Flying Training Organizations (FTOs) at state-owned airstrips, creating new opportunities for aspiring pilots. Further, Odisha is establishing Aviation Security Training Institute (ASTI) to meet the growing demand for skilled security personnel in State's expanding aviation sector.

7.2.15 The state is implementing the Small Aircraft Scheme (SAS) at its airstrips to improve connectivity to smaller towns and remote regions under the PPP framework. A Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul (MRO) facility is being developed at Biju Patnaik International Airport in collaboration with Air Works India (Engg.) Pvt. Ltd., aimed at strengthening aircraft maintenance capacity, generating employment, and reducing operational costs. To support innovation and promote adventure activities, Odisha is establishing aero sports hubs and a Drone Training and Testing Center at Rangeilunda, Ganjam, leveraging emerging technologies.

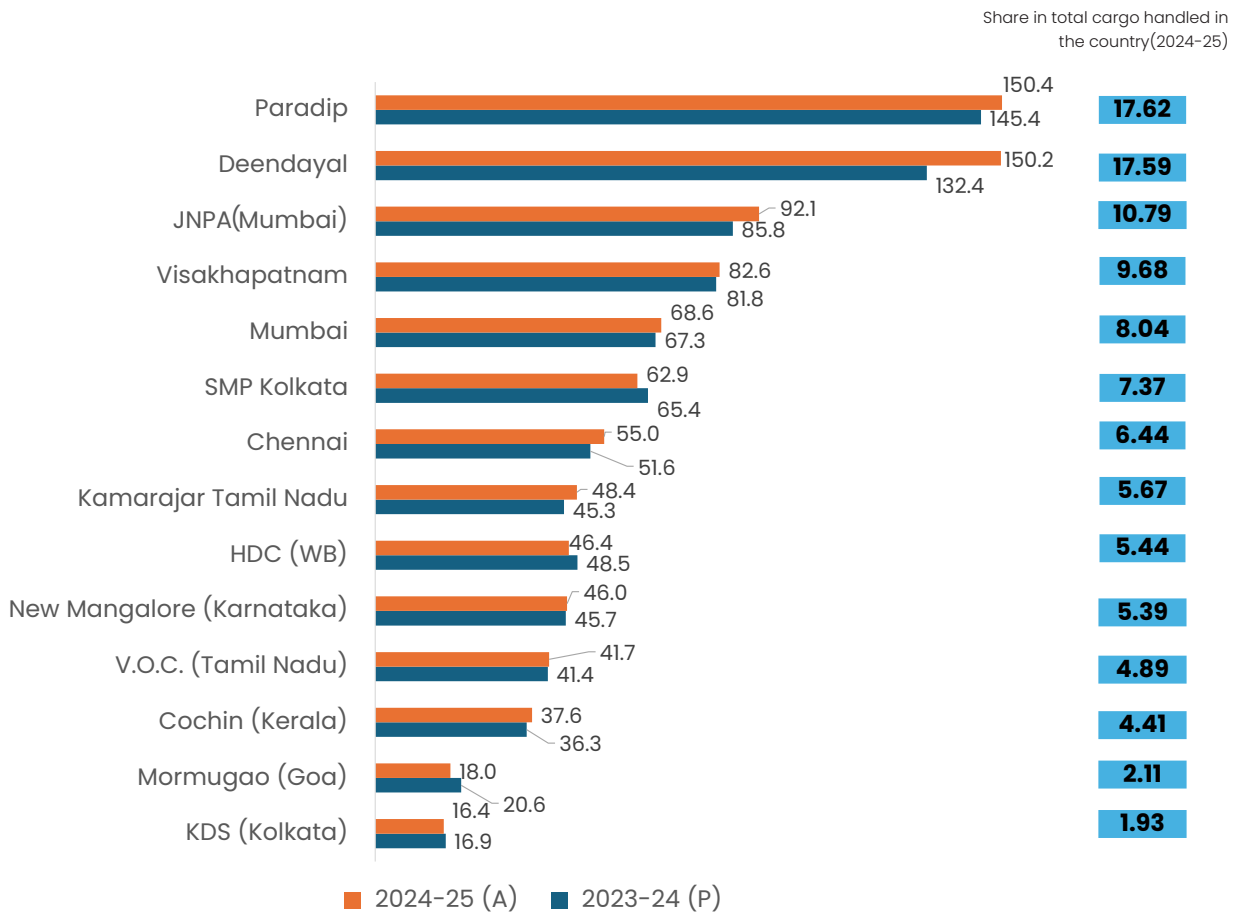
D. Port

7.2.16 Odisha has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen maritime infrastructure to support trade and economic activity. In 2025, the State signed an agreement with Paradip Port Authority, Odisha Maritime Board, and Sagarmala Finance Corporation Ltd through Special Pupose Vehicle (SPV) for the development of an all-weather Satellite Major Port at Bahuda Muhan in Chikiti tahasil of Ganjam district. With an estimated investment of ₹21,500 crore, the project is expected to augment maritime handling capacity and support port-led development. The State has planned the establishment of a National Mega Shipbuilding Cluster with an investment of ₹22,700 crore, aimed at providing integrated facilities for ship construction and repair in Kendrapara district.

7.2.17 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.



Figure 7.8: Cargo handled at major ports in India in MMT

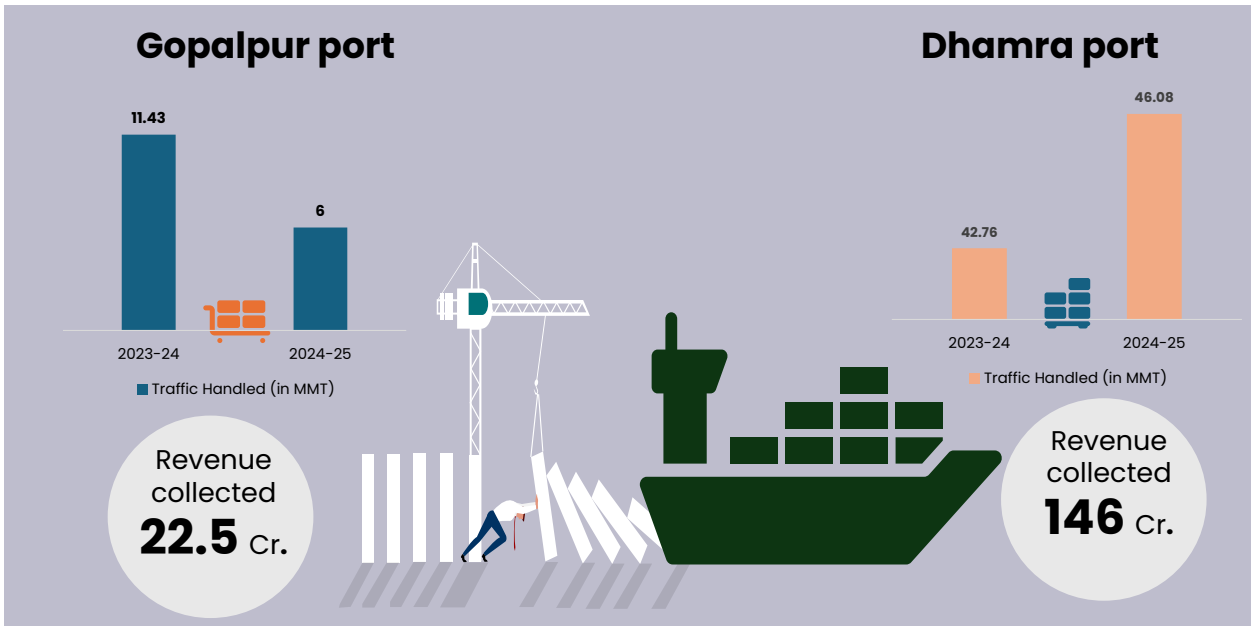


Source: Ministry of Ports, Shipping and Waterways, Government of India

7.2.18 Paradip Port is being developed as a key node for green hydrogen activities under the National Green Hydrogen Mission. A dedicated jetty is being planned for handling green hydrogen and green ammonia. The project has earmarked approximately 40 acres of land for intermediate storage and associated logistics infrastructure.

7.2.19 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.

Figure 7.9: Traffic handle capacity and revenue generation of minor port of Odisha



Source: Directorate of Port & Inland Water Transport, Government of Odisha

7.2.20 Looking forward, Odisha is positioning itself as an integrated maritime and logistics hub through the development of satellite ports, deep-draft corridors and multimodal connectivity. The state has identified new locations such as Subarnarekha, Astaranga, Bahuda and several riverine stretches for non-major port and satellite port development to complement existing capacity and support cluster-based industrialisation along the coast. The State with support from central government is connecting several ports to hinterlands and industrial clusters through railway and quality roads which will ease movement of traffic and increase efficiency.

E. Inland water Transport

7.2.21 The Government of Odisha has introduced the Odisha Inland Vessel Rules, 2025, formulated under the provisions of the Inland Vessels Act, 2021. These rules establish a regulatory framework to govern the operation, safety, and registration of inland vessels within the state. The initiative seeks to ensure safe navigation, improve compliance standards, and support efficient inland water transport.

7.2.22 For National Waterway-5 in Odisha, preparatory technical studies, including hydrographic surveys and engineering assessments, have been completed. The project is proposed to be taken forward through private sector participation under the Public-Private Partnership framework. The waterway will link Paradip and Dhamra ports with key industrial zones, including Kalinganagar and Talcher, through an inland water transport system. An MoU has been signed during Indian Maritime Week 2025, for the operationalization of the NW-5; with project cost of ₹12,000 crore will streamline coal and bulk cargo movement from Talcher to major ports. The project will ease road congestion and support regional economic growth. By shifting cargo from roads to waterways, the project is expected to reduce carbon emissions.

Box 7.2: Inland Waterway-5 and Industrial Logistics in Odisha

Odisha's industrial competitiveness is closely linked to the spatial concentration of mineral resources and the availability of efficient transport networks. Key industrial districts such as Angul, Dhenkanal, and Jajpur, located near coal and iron ore belts, and are well connected by road and rail to ports and markets. Major industrial clusters across the State support sectors such as steel, power, aluminum, and downstream manufacturing.

In this context, National Waterway-5 (NW-5) is being assessed as an alternative logistics corridor to complement existing transport modes. The waterway passes through mineral- and industry-intensive regions and offers potential for movement of bulk cargo, particularly for commodities suited to low-cost transport. Inland water transport with established industrial clusters is expected to reduce logistics costs, ease congestion on road and rail networks, and improve overall freight efficiency. The development of a multimodal logistics framework anchored around NW-5 supports Odisha's objective of strengthening industrial supply chains and enhancing long-term economic resilience.



Source: Commerce and Transport Department, Government of Odisha

7.2.23 To improve inland water transport and promote coastal tourism, the state has signed two major development agreements. The Commerce and Transport Department and the Indian Ports Association will construct a modern cruise terminal with an investment of ₹500 crore. The Paradip Port Authority and the Odisha Maritime Board will build an international cruise

terminal at Puri with an investment of ₹500 crore. These projects will ease water travel, attract tourists, and connect Odisha to the global cruise network. The initiatives mark a significant step in developing inland water transport and strengthening the state's role in tourism and trade.

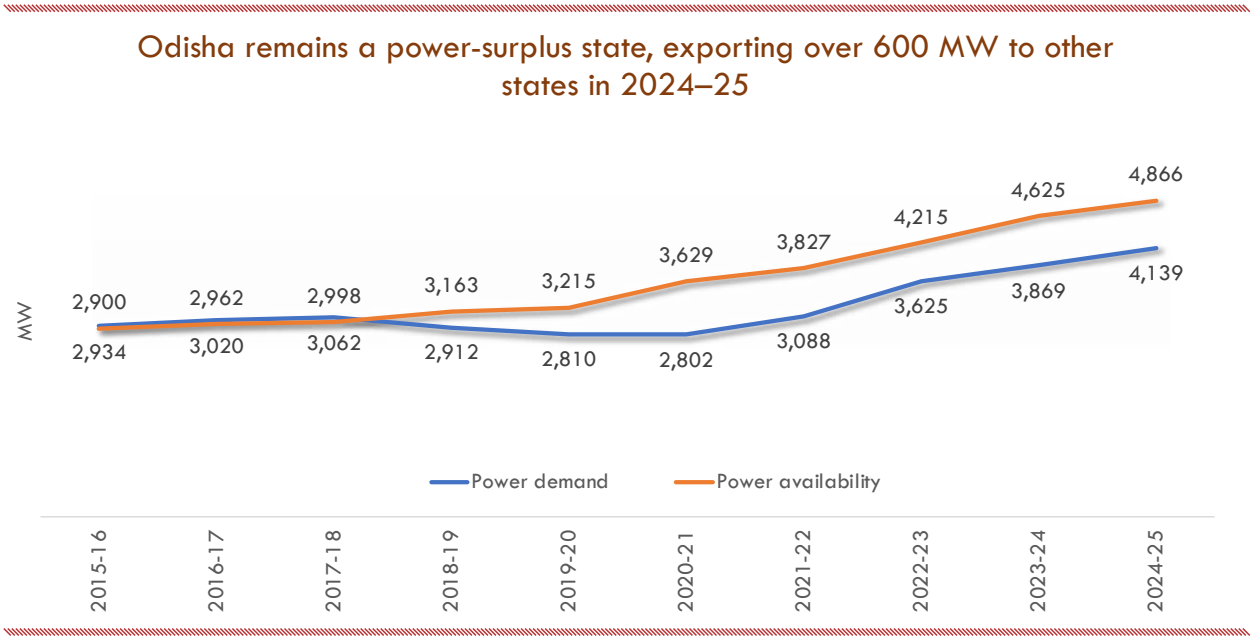
7.3 POWER SECTOR

7.3.1 Over the past decade, Odisha's power sector has undergone a structural turnaround, with the State becoming power surplus. Installed capacity has expanded, distribution reforms have deepened, and electrification has accelerated across the State. In 2024-25, the State exported over 600 MW of surplus power to other States. AT&C losses declined from 29.5 per cent in 2020-21 to 16.5 per cent in 2024-25, among the lowest levels nationally. The State is adding renewable capacity and integrating it into the grid, while scaling generation, transmission, and last-mile networks. These efforts address rising demand and improve supply reliability across sectors. Initiatives such as floating solar and pumped-hydro storage reflect a shift toward cleaner and more flexible energy systems.

With AT&C losses from 29.5 per cent to 16.5 per cent in 2024–25, Odisha's power sector reflects a marked improvement in efficiency and reliability

7.3.2 Since 2018-19, power availability has consistently exceeded demand, strengthening energy security in the State. Power availability increased from 2,900 MW in 2015-16 to 4,866 MW in 2024-25, recording a compound annual growth rate of 5.9 per cent. Power demand declined from 2,934 MW in 2015-16 to 2,802 MW in 2020-21 before recovering to 4,139 MW in 2024-25. This represents a compound annual growth rate of 3.9 per cent over the nine-year period. The widening gap between availability and demand since 2021-22 reflects Odisha's improved capacity to meet peak loads and maintain system stability. reserve margins.

Figure 7.10: Power availability and demand in Odisha (in MW)

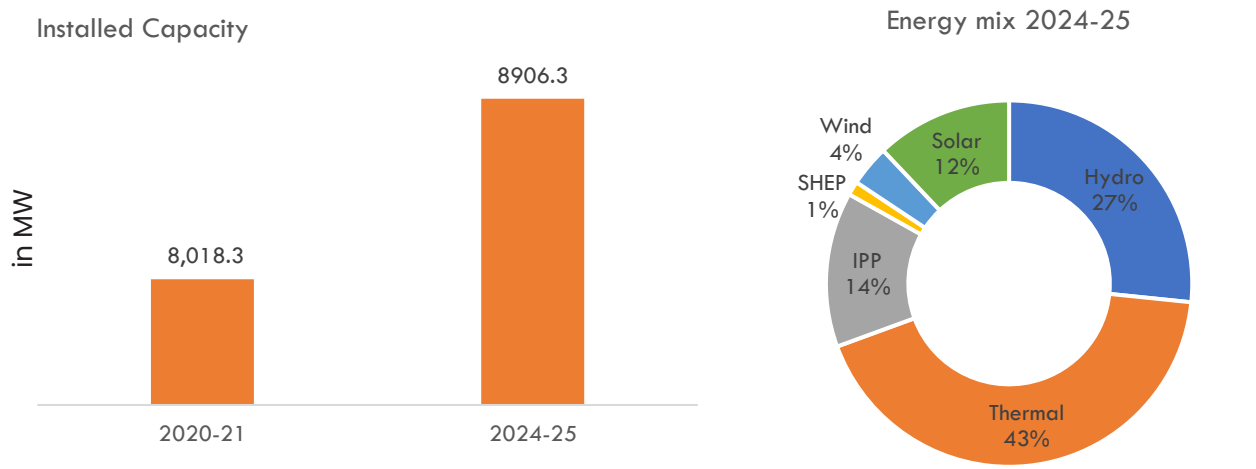


Source: GRIDCO, Government of Odisha

A. Installed Capacity & Power Generation

7.3.3 The State's installed power capacity increased to 8,906.31 MW in 2024-25, compared to 8,844.77 MW in the previous year. The increase reflects steady capacity additions during the year. Installed capacity rose from 8,018.3 MW in 2020-21 to 8,906.3 MW in 2024-25. This expansion represents a compound annual growth rate of 2.7 per cent. This growth reflects sustained investment in power infrastructure across the State. The expanded capacity supports rising demand, facilitates industrial growth, and helps maintain adequate reserve margins for grid stability.

Figure 7.11: Energy Mix and Installed capacity, Odisha



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

7.3.4 Odisha's electricity installed capacity is diversified and balances system reliability with a rising share of clean energy. As of 2024-25, thermal sources, including IPPs, account for 57 per cent of installed capacity. Renewable sources, including hydropower, contribute 43 per cent of the total installed capacity. This energy mix utilises the State's coal, wind, solar, and river resources with sustained private sector participation. Solar power contributes 12 per cent, while wind power accounts for 4 per cent of total state's share in installed capacity. Six major Independent Power Producers operate in the State with a combined installed capacity of 5,422.40 MW. The largest IPP, M/s Vedanta Ltd., operates a capacity of 2,400 MW. M/s Jindal India Thermal Power Ltd. operates 1,200 MW of installed capacity. The State has secured an allocation of 1,219.19 MW from these IPPs. This allocation represents about 22 per cent of the combined IPP capacity.

7.3.5 Power generation in the State remains thermal-dominant due to multiple structural factors. In 2024-25, thermal sources supplied 77 per cent of electricity generation. Hydropower contributed 15 per cent, while renewable sources accounted for 8 per cent of total generation. This generation pattern reflects resource availability, demand profiles, and the intermittent

nature of solar and wind resources. The thermal and hydro base ensures round-the-clock electricity supply and supports seasonal peak demand. The expanding renewable capacity is expected to gradually increase the share of green energy. These IPP arrangements strengthen installed capacity and improve power availability and system reliability across the State.

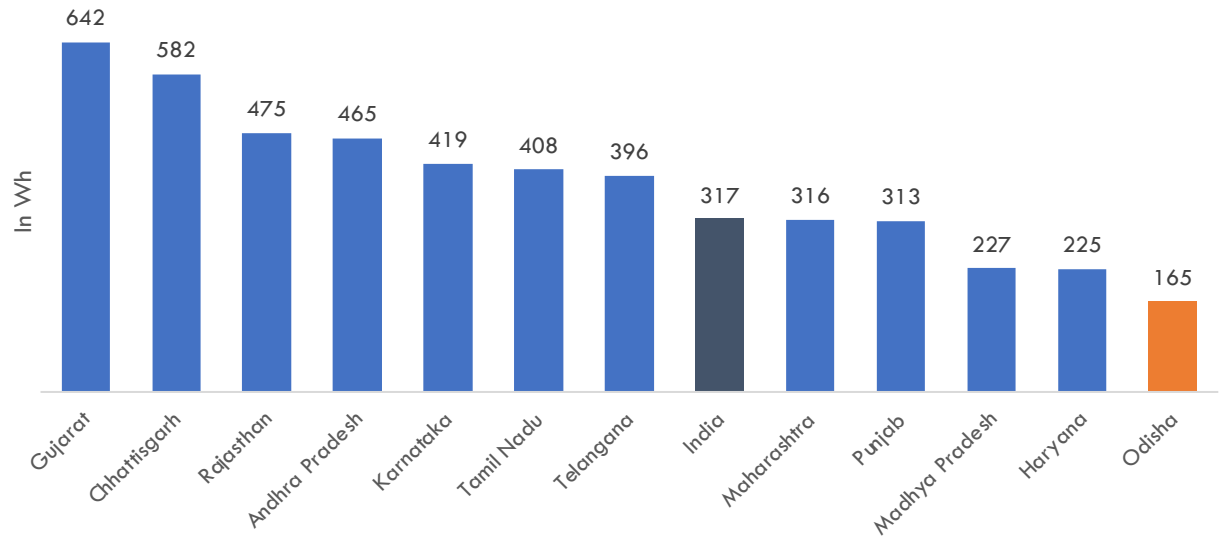
Table 2: Power Generation Mix by Major Sources

Generator source	2023-24 (MU)	2024-25 (MU)	Share in 2023-24	Share in 2024-25
Thermal (State thermal including IPPs and Central thermal)	29,457.15	31,940.44	75%	77%
Hydro (State Hydro and Central Hydro)	6,412.78	6,317.21	16%	15%
Renewables (Solar and Non solar)	3,439.78	3,382.73	9%	8%

Source: GRIDCO, Government of Odisha

7.3.6 Though the State is power surplus, Odisha's per capita installed capacity is 165 watt-hours, nearly 50 per cent below the all-India average. This reflects historical underinvestment in generation capacity and low household electricity demand. Low demand indicates latent demand as incomes rise, appliance ownership increases, and urbanisation expands. With economic growth, rural electrification, and industrial expansion, electricity demand is expected to grow steadily over the medium term. To meet future demand and ensure energy security, the State has expanded its generation project pipeline. About 6,574.5 MW of new generation capacity is under development for commissioning by FY 2030. Thermal power accounts for 2,786 MW, or 42 per cent, to support baseload power requirements. Renewable energy accounts for 3,788.5 MW, or 50 per cent, led by wind capacity of 1,894 MW and solar capacity of 1,050 MW.

Figure 7.12: Per capita Installed capacity (Wh), Odisha, India and other states, (2023-24)



Source: Calculated using data from Central Electricity Authority & MoSPI, Government of India

7.3.7 By 2030, the State's energy composition is expected to change, with renewable energy sources gaining greater importance. The share of wind power is set to increase from 4 per cent to 15 per cent by 2030. The share of solar energy is likely to rise moderately from 12 per cent to 14 per cent during the period. The share of hydropower is anticipated to decline from 27 per cent to 19 per cent of total installed capacity. The share of thermal power is expected to decline gradually from 56 per cent to 52 per cent, while remaining the dominant source. The combined share of renewable energy is estimated to increase from 44 per cent to 50 per cent of the energy mix. Wind energy is likely to emerge as the fastest-growing renewable energy source in the State.

7.3.8 Alongside this, renewable energy generation is expected to increase from the current 10 per cent to 20 per cent by 2029. Renewable energy generation is further expected to rise to 45 per cent by 2036 and reach 55 per cent of total generation by 2047. Odisha's Vision document outlines green energy targets to transform the State's energy landscape. The State plans to increase renewable energy capacity from the current 18 per cent to 70 per cent of total installed capacity by 2047. The State has undertaken several initiatives to promote renewable energy project development, as presented in Figure 7.13.

Odisha has approved India's largest green hydrogen initiative totalling to 9.3 MMT annually. The flagship Gopalpur facility will produce 1.5 MMT by 2029 with ₹20,000+ crore investment. These projects will attract over ₹10,000 crore investments and create 5,000+ jobs. The initiative will reduce CO_2 emissions by 10 MMT annually.

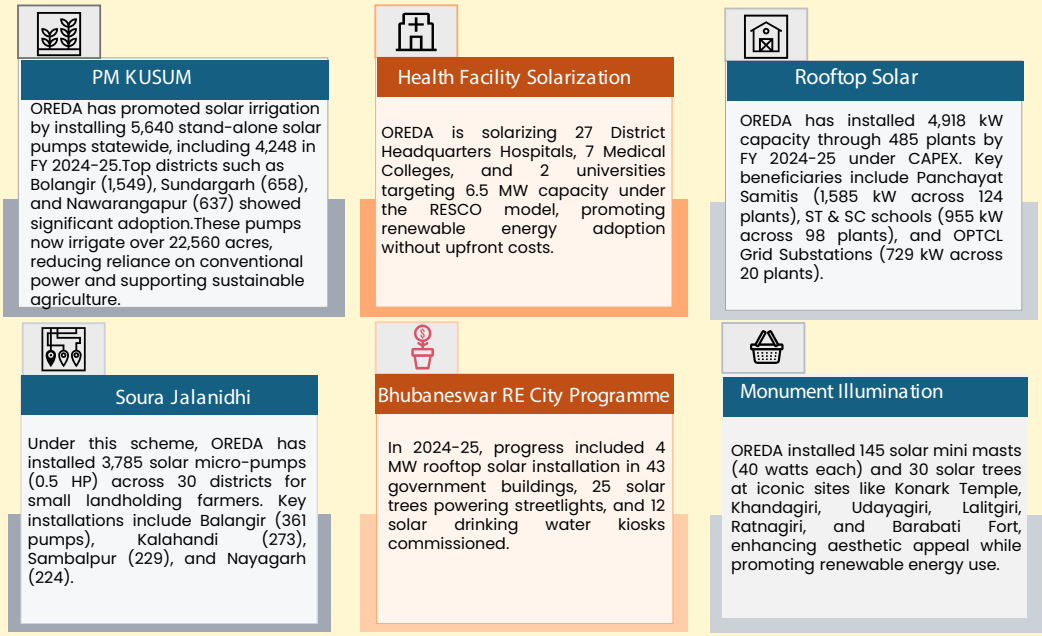
Figure 7.13: Proposed RE development projects:

Floating Solar	Wind Power	Pumped Hydro Storage	Small Hydro Projects	Battery Energy Storage
Odisha has identified 33,000 MW floating solar potential across reservoirs. The state plans to develop 2,500 MW capacity including battery storage projects. An experience center is planned at Hirakud Reservoir.	Odisha allocated 500 MW wind capacity under OREP-2022 framework. Nine proposals totaling 490.20 MW have been approved by authorities. Six of 18 planned wind assessment masts are currently installed.	Odisha has identified 28,000 MW pumped storage potential across multiple sites. GRIDCO targets 1,200 MW development by 2030 to support renewable energy integration. Major projects include 1,000 MW Masinta, 600 MW Mukhiguda, 500 MW Balimela, and 600 MW Upper Kolab.	GRIDCO targets 260 MW small hydro capacity by 2030 across 185 identified sites. The state has issued RFP for 93.95 MW through competitive bidding. An additional 100 MW procurement is planned via competitive bidding process. Consultants will be empaneled for feasibility studies of remaining sites.	Odisha secured 500 MWh BESS capacity through Ministry of Power's funding initiative. GRIDCO received full allocation within three months for 125 MW systems. The storage infrastructure will enhance grid stability and support renewable energy integration.

Source: GRIDCO, Government of Odisha

Box 7.3: Harnessing solar energy for inclusive growth

The solar capacity (comprising Solar PV and rooftop solar installations) increased consistently from 908 MW in 2020-21 to 1,074 MW in 2024-25, representing an impressive 18.3 per cent growth over the four-year period. This expansion has been supported by several comprehensive renewable energy development projects that the State has introduced across diverse solar energy applications.



B. Transmission and distribution

7.3.9 OPTCL added 1,156 MVA addition in 2025-26 in substation capacity to strengthen the transmission network. Distribution transformer capacity increased by 3,877 MVA to improve last-mile connectivity. The grid was reinforced with 2,887 circuit kilometres of 33 kV lines for medium-voltage distribution. In addition, 25,038 circuit kilometres of 11 kV lines were constructed. The low-tension network expanded by 18,470 circuit kilometres.

7.3.10 OPTCL currently manages 201 substations and aims to achieve full automation of all by 2030. Automatic Demand Management System (ADMS) was implemented in 88 substations to prevent over-drawal from national grid. The transmission network was reinforced with HTLS conductors to reduce losses and enhance capacity.

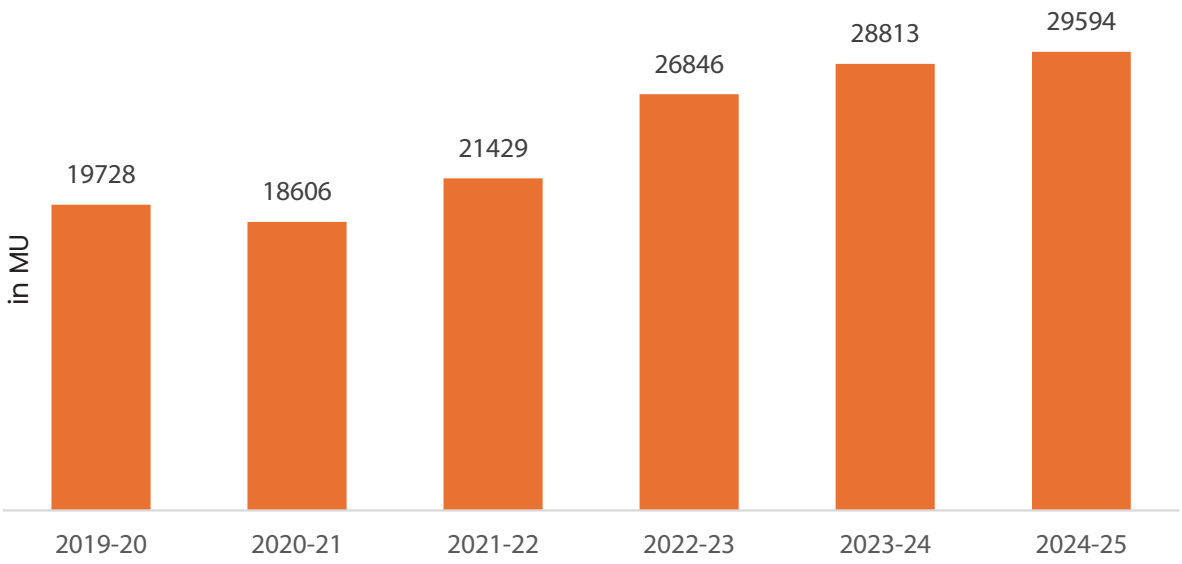
7.3.11 OPTCL strengthened disaster resilience through wind zone-6 towers and underground cabling in cyclone-prone areas. Multiple substations including Umerkote, Ghens, Mania, Cuttack were successfully upgraded with significant MVA additions. The corporation implemented renewable energy banking regulations capping RE banking at 500 MW per block.

7.3.12 The State's energy transformation strategy relies on five critical enablers towards Vision 2047: demand planning, transmission expansion, investment mobilization, green energy zones development, and inter-departmental coordination. Institutionalized demand planning through five-year cycles will meet 400k MU aggregate and 80-90 GW peak requirements. Strategic transmission expansion of ₹80-100k crore will enhance grid connectivity via competitive bidding. Corporate investment mobilization targets ₹1.8-2 lakh crore (70 per cent of total needs) through incentives and a State Green Energy Transition Fund. Specialized green energy zones and 10 per cent emission reduction through energy efficiency will drive sustainable growth. Inter-departmental coordination under the Chief Secretary and workforce skilling programs will ensure systematic implementation across sectors.

C. Power Consumption and Demand

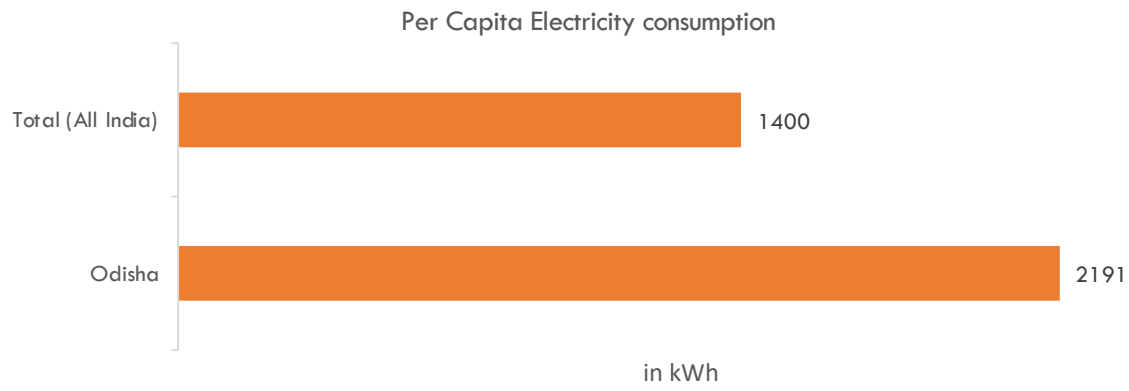
7.3.13 Power consumption signals a strong post-pandemic rebound followed by healthy normalization. After a temporary 5.7 per cent contraction in 2020-21, consumption surged by 15.2 per cent in 2021-22 and 25.3 per cent in 2022-23, reflecting an industrial revival and a broad pickup in economic activity. Growth then moderated to 7.3 per cent in 2023-24 and 2.7 per cent in 2024-25 as base effects faded and the economy shifted from rebound to a steadier expansion path. 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. This mix highlights the State's industrial base alongside resilient household and services demand.

Figure 7.14: Power Consumption over the years from 2019-20 to 2024-25



Source: GRIDCO, Government of Odisha

Figure 7.15: Per Capita Electricity consumption, Odisha and India (2023-24)



Source: All India Electricity Statistics 2025, CEA, Government of India

7.3.14 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. In the domestic sector, the average share of households with ownership of durable assets (including electronic goods like refrigerators, washing machines and air conditioning) is only 14.6 per cent , which is less than half the all-India average of 31.8 per cent . The per capita consumption is expected to increase with increase in household income. The state is preparing for this anticipated demand growth by expanding its power generation capacity.

D. Electrification of Households

7.3.15 Odisha has been working on rural electrification initiatives to enhance access to electricity in remote and rural areas. According to State DISCOMs, by 2024-25, the State had 97.6 lakh electricity consumers, up from 95.1 lakh in the previous year. Rural consumers across all sectors constitute 80 percent of the total consumer base.

7.3.16 The State has achieved notable progress in household electrification during 2024-25, with more than 99.0 per cent of households being electrified in the state. The survey for identification of left out households is being carried out and approval of DEC is being conducted for the same. total electrified. This consistent growth across both total and rural segments demonstrates the State's effective implementation of electrification programs and sustained commitment to ensuring universal energy access.

E. Promoting Electric Vehicle Adoption

7.3.17 Electric Vehicles (EVs) represent a cornerstone of Odisha's strategy to modernize its transport sector, reduce carbon emissions, and stimulate green economic growth. Transitioning to EVs not only supports climate goals aligned with India's Net Zero by 2070 commitment

but also fosters a new industrial ecosystem with job creation, technological innovation, and infrastructure expansion.

Odisha's EV push is accelerating a green mobility shift, with 2.19 lakh EVs on road and ₹340 crore in subsidies catalyzing adoption and industry growth

7.3.18 EV adoption in Odisha has increased steadily over the past few years, supported by a combination of targeted incentives, improving consumer awareness, and expansion of charging infrastructure. As of early 2025, **over 2.19 lakh EVs have been registered in the state**, spanning two-wheelers, three-wheelers, cars, commercial vehicles, and buses. To boost affordability and accelerate demand, the State Government has provided **more than ₹340 crore in subsidies to EV buyers**, driving a significant shift toward electric mobility in both personal and commercial vehicle segments.

7.3.19 Notably, uptake has been particularly strong in the two-wheeler and three-wheeler categories vehicles that are critical for urban and peri-urban mobility, last-mile connectivity, and small business logistics. At the same time, the ongoing expansion of electric buses under city bus programmes and inter-city fleets underscores the growing role of EVs in public transportation. Currently, e-buses constitute 47 per cent of total bus fleet (720 buses) under CRUT. Odisha has set target to exceed **1,000 e-buses** on road over the coming years, further strengthening the sustainability and capacity of its public transport system.

7.3.20 Building on progress under this framework, the State has now released a more ambitious **Draft Electric Vehicle Policy, 2025**, which targets **50 per cent EV adoption in new vehicle registrations by 2030.** The draft policy proposes a comprehensive set of measures across demand creation, infrastructure development, skill development, R&D support, and institutional coordination to accelerate adoption.

Odisha Extends its electrical vehicle policy 2021 till 31st March 2026:

- **Reaffirming the State's commitment to clean, green and sustainable mobility** targeting 50 per cent EV/ alternate- fuel registrations by 2029
- **Among India's Best Incentives Paperless applications**

  DBT-based disbursal, EV adoption in Odisha ~10% (above national average)
- **Boost charging infrastructure, charging infrastructure Expansion**

100 public charging stations planned, 17 operational, 31 under implementation (government offices, major highways and key corridors prioritized)

7.3.22 The policy also proposes increased incentives for EV buyers across categories, enhancements to battery-swapping support, viability gap funding for charging station developers, and support for fleet electrification in both public and private transport. The State Government has also proposed electrification of government vehicle fleets in a phased manner, reinforcing public sector leadership in clean mobility transitions.

7.4 URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND SMART CITY INITIATIVES

7.4.1 India is one among seven countries[2] where world's city population will be concentrated by 2050. As of 2025, majority of people are living in small and medium sized cities (population less than 2.5 lakhs) than megacities across the world[3]. Cities in India occupy just 3 per cent of land and contribute around 60 per cent of GDP[4]. **Odisha has nine cities with 1 lakh+ population as per 2011 census**[5]. The State is witnessing a steady pace of urbanisation, driven by demographic shifts, economic growth, and rural-to-urban migration.

7.4.2 The state's urban population, which accounted for 17 per cent in 2011, is projected to rise to about 20 per cent in 2026[6]. The State has set a target to double the urbanisation rate to 40 per cent by 2036. The State has proposed to develop new cities in Bhubaneswar region including setting up Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Puri-Paradip Economic Region (BCPPER) which will have cluster-based industries along with plan for residential houses and commercial places.

7.4.3 The concentration of urban population growth is seen in Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Rourkela, Berhampur, and emerging medium towns like Puri, Bhadrak and Balasore. As per NITI Aayog's report (2021), each percentage point increase in urban population of district is associated with 2.7 per cent of increase in district GDP[7]. The BCPPER is projected to contribute approximately 33 per cent to State GSDP by 2047. The urban region shall increase from current 20 per cent to 60 per cent of GSDP by 2047[8]. This will create employment opportunities, service demands, and infrastructure needs in the State.

The Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Puri-Paradeep-Economic Region (BCPPER) is likely to contribute about 33 per cent of Odisha's GSDP by 2047.

7.4.4 As of September 2025, the State is home to six municipal corporations with Puri being the new one. The addition of seven new municipalities namely Karanjia (Mayurbhanj), Boudh (Boudh), Bhanjanagar, Aska, Chhatrapur, Kabisuryanagar, and Polasara (all in Ganjam) takes number of municipalities to 54. 16 Notified Area Councils (NAC) have been added to the urban governance framework in 2025. In total, there are 143 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in the State. By 2029, the State aims for 80 per cent of cities with master plans, to ensure planned and sustainable development. As of 2025, twenty-two master plans are in final notification stage.



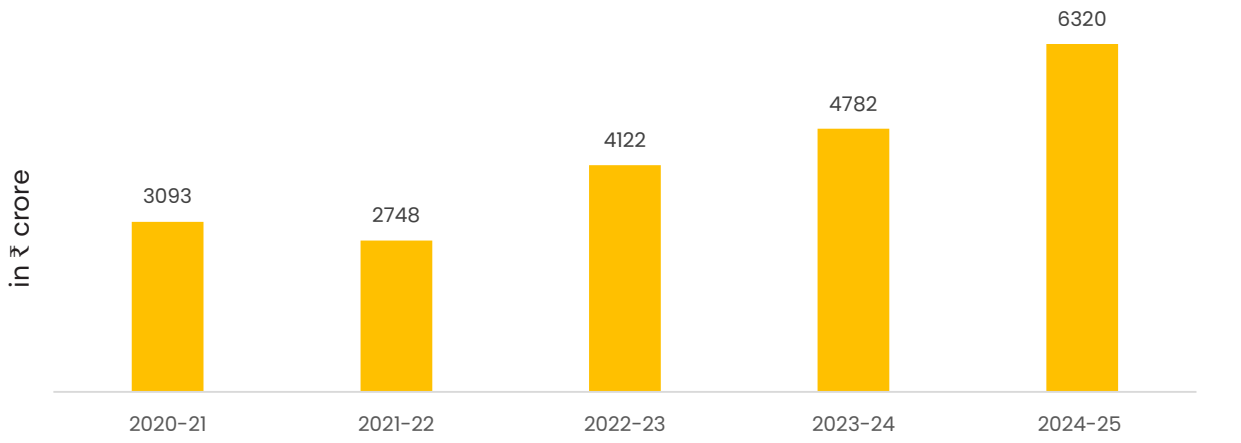
[2]Pakistan, Nigeria, DRC, Egypt, Bangladesh and Ethiopia
[3]World Urbanisation Prospects 2025
[4]United Nations 2018 Revision of World Urbanisation Prospects
[5]Census of India 2011
[6]Population projection report 2011-2036
[7]Reforms in Urban Planning Capacity in India, Niti Aayog, September 2021
[8]Odisha Vision Document

A. Urban Development Budget

7.4.5 India's cities require an estimated capital investment of USD 840 bn in urban infrastructure and municipal services till 2036 (in 2020 prices)[9] . Half of this investment is required in some of the crucial sectors namely water supply, urban roads, sewerage, and solid waste management. Odisha shows consistent upward trajectory with 104.3 per cent increase **Urban development budget** over the last 5 years. The State is committed to urban development with 32.2 per cent increase in allocations from 2023-24 to 2024-25. Significant capital expenditure is being done in urban development, water supply and sanitation, and housing.

Odisha has recorded a 104.3 per cent increase in its urban development budget over the last five years, reflecting a strong and sustained urban policy.

Figure 7.16: Budget allocations in Urban development from 2020-21 to 2024-25



Source: Annual Budget Document, Government of Odisha, Demand for Grants (Demand 13) Government of Odisha

B. Urban transport

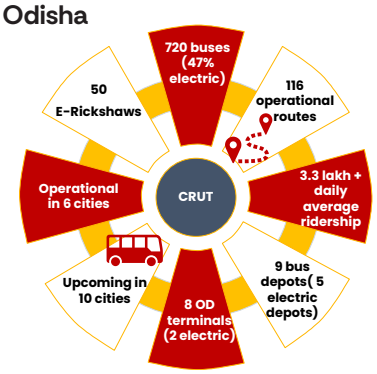
7.4.6 Urban transport operations focus on urban mobility and accessibility. Currently, 10 per cent of cities in the State are provided with public transportation. By 2029, The state aims for 25 per cent public transportation in the cities, a 15 per cent increase from the current. In Budget 2025-26, ₹ 300 crore is allocated to urban mobility for effective and efficient urban transportation in the State.

7.4.7 Capital Region Urban Transport (CRUT): CRUT is a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) that provides affordable and sustainable public transport services. As of 2025, CRUT is operational in 6 large cities namely Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Puri, Rourkela, Sambalpur, and Berhampur. Towards increasing the public transport facility, the state is expanding to Ten more cities namely Baripada, Keonjhar, Jharsuguda, Angul, Balasore, Jajpur, Rayagada, Jeypore, Bhadrak, and Balangir.

[9]Financing India's urban infrastructure needs, world Bank

7.4.8 Odisha's urban transport network varies considerably across cities in terms of scale, ridership, revenue, and adoption of sustainable mobility solutions. The introduction of electric buses across Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Berhampur, Sambalpur and Puri underscores Odisha's commitment to reduce emissions and modernizing urban mobility. However, ridership and revenue are heavily concentrated in Bhubaneswar and Rourkela, with smaller cities achieving modest outputs despite operational fleets.

Figure: 7.17: CRUT: Urban Mobility in Odisha



Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development Government of Odisha

Table 7.3: Urban Transportation in Odisha 2024-25

City	Buses	Passengers (in Cr)	Revenue (in ₹ Cr)	Employees
Capital Region (Bhubaneswar + Cuttack + Puri)	425	8.15	93.18	1713
Rourkela	100	1.47	22.51	500
Sambalpur	25	0.36	4.94	123
Berhampur	20	0.2	2.25	98

Source: Housing and Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha

7.4.9 The State is progressing towards providing last mile connectivity. Currently 5 to 7 per cent of commuters in cities use public transport systems. The state aims to increase it to 25 per cent by 2029. Last mile connectivity is an important factor in enabling the integration and accessibility of public transport[10] . The State has started E-ride service, offering feeder services and first & last mile connectivity. The proposed 50 E-rickshaws on pilot basis start plying from fixed routes less than 3 kilometers from Ama bus stops and Bus Queue Shelters (BQS) [NN3.1]in the interior local roads. Average daily ridership is of nearly 1,112 commuters. **The initiative empowers participation of women and Transgender group by supporting them in livelihood generation.**

7.4.10 Odisha has launched **'Odisha Yatri'** - as one stop application for ease of access public transport including autos, bike taxis. It leverages open-source BECKN and ONDC protocols to create an inclusive, interoperable, and citizen-centric platform. Its most innovative feature is **the zero-commission model, ensuring that drivers retain 100 per cent of their earnings.** This model not only enhances the financial security of service providers but also contributes to significant annual savings for the larger community, reinforcing Odisha's commitment to equitable and sustainable digital ecosystems

Figure: 7.18: Key Features of Odisha Yatri



Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development Government of Odisha

[10]Leveraging innovation for last mile connectivity to mass transit,2019

C. Urban Housing

By 2025, about 11.94 lakh households have been provided housing through public schemes and private provisioning.

7.4.11 Urbanisation and demographic shifts drive the demand for urban housing. In the next decade, 17 lakhs population is expected to be added to the Urban Population of the State. [NN4.1] Under various central and State government initiatives housing benefits are provided, especially to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS). Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY-U) has been the most prominent one., Under the Housing for All-Program of Action (HFAPoA) framework, the housing shortage has been reduced to 3.53 lakh units, a 48 per cent reduction from the earlier estimation in 2011. While this has addressed a large portion of demand, the remaining gap underscores the need for sustained efforts to ensure inclusive housing access, particularly for vulnerable groups.

7.4.12 Further, Under PMAY-Urban through PPP model, the State has taken initiatives for affordable housing facilities to allocate the houses to the EWS and Low-Income Group (LIG) households. Therefore, the State has developed a news scheme, namely Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban beneficiary assistance for nurturing and development of Housing units (PMAY-Urban Bandhu) to address the challenge faced in the existing schemes. In 2025-26 BE, ₹100 cr has been allocated for this.

7.4.13 The housing under this scheme will be facilitated end-to-end through a robust online **"House allotment system",** enhancing accuracy and streamlining the allotment process in accordance with the State's interventions to ensure citizen satisfaction.

Box 7.4: SAHAJOG: Strengthening Last-Mile Delivery of Welfare Schemes in Urban Odisha



Ensuring that the benefits of welfare and social protection schemes reach the most vulnerable sections of the urban population is a persistent challenge across Indian cities. Many eligible households remain excluded due to lack of awareness, documentation gaps, institutional barriers, or fragmented delivery systems. In this context, the Government of Odisha has launched SAHAJOG, a focused urban inclusion initiative under the Housing and Urban Development Department (H&UDD) to bridge the gap between the urban poor and public entitlements.

Launched in May 2025, SAHAJOG is a flagship initiative initially implemented across 44 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) spanning 8 districts i.e. Khordha, Cuttack, Ganjam, Sundargarh, Sambalpur, Keonjhar, Mayurbhanj, and Bhadrak. On 31st August 2025, the initiative was scaled up to cover all 30 districts of Odisha, benefitting approximately 15 lakh residents. To ensure last mile outreach, ensure effective dissemination of information, and enable direct delivery of services to beneficiaries. Mobile service limits have been deployed under sahajog. Each unit is supported by MSK/CSK personnel accompanying the vehicle who assist citizens with application submission and facilitate scheme linkage. These efforts are complimented by trained frontline facilitations who create awareness about eligible schemes, guide beneficiaries on required documentation and support them in accessing appropriate channels to obtain any missing documents.

Objective and Strategy

Under SAHAJOG, households are facilitated to access a comprehensive suite of government programmes including Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban), NFSA ration cards, piped water supply, Ayushman Bharat health cards, E-Shram and labour cards, PM Vishwakarma Yojana, Garima Scheme for sanitation workers, Madhubabu Pension Yojana, Sukanya Samridhi, PM Suraksha Bima Yojana, and other social protection, housing, health, and financial inclusion schemes. Linking eligible households to PMAY (U) serves as a strategic entry point for enabling access to multiple entitlements and essential documentation.

SAHAJOG

contributes to the broader urban development agenda by strengthening the social foundations of Viksit Odisha, improving welfare coverage, and enhancing inclusion. Beyond immediate social protection, the initiative is expected to generate long-term dividends through better labour productivity, financial resilience, and improved quality of life among the urban poor. As cities continue to expand and diversify economically, such initiatives are crucial to ensuring that growth remains equitable and inclusive.initiatives are crucial to ensuring that growth remains equitable and inclusive.

D. Water Supply

7.4.14 The State envisions 100 per cent water supply in semi-urban areas by 2036. In 2025-26 BE, the State allotted 733 crores for SUJALA[NN5.1]/ Water supply in the state. As of December 2025, Ministry of Jal Shakti reports Odisha with 100 per cent Urban Households with tap connection. The government is dedicated towards providing clean, reliable and safe drinking water to all urban population, which amounts to 70 lakh residents.

7.4.15 In the fiscal year 2024-25, a total of 112 urban water supply projects were completed. These projects, spanning various towns, are part of the government's ongoing commitment to provide uninterrupted and safe drinking water to entire urban population.

7.4.16 In commitment to provide continuous water supply, the State government approved ₹382.4 crore mega drinking water project for Sambalpur Municipal Corporation (SMC). The project aims to provide 24*7 safe drinking water to households across Sambalpur, Burla, and Hirakud towns under SMC.

7.4.17 The 24X7 Water Supply Program prioritizes safe drinking water, adhering to all prescribed quality standards, and establishing resilient infrastructure that is resource- efficient and sustainable for both urban and peri-urban areas. In fiscal year 2024-25, significant progress has been achieved. **114 Urban Local Bodies attained universal water coverage, with 11 ULBs successfully operating "Drink from Tap" facilities. This is in line with vision of Sustainable Development Goal SDG-6 (Clean water and sanitation) and**

114 Urban Local Bodies attained universal water coverage, with 11 ULBs successfully operating "Drink from Tap" facilities.

SDG-3 (Good health and well-being), by reduced waterborne diseases, water security and overall Public health improvement.

7.4.18 Eleven towns namely Puri, Nimapara, Berhampur, Gopalpur, Rajgangpur, Biramitrapur, Rairangpur, Champua, Hinjilicut, Sundergarh, and Anandapur have completed continuous 24x7 supply projects in 2024-25. Additionally, 13 ULBs are progressing with similar initiatives, while 308 out of 388 District Metered Areas across 24 ULBs have been commissioned during 2024-25.

7.4.19 To provide water supply to all ULBs of the State including Urban slums, 154 projects with an estimated cost of ₹511.48 Crore have been taken up under BASUDHA for 2024-25. The focus is on last-mile connectivity (reaching newly developed and rehabilitated areas) integrating with housing initiatives to ensure water supply to urban slums. Out of the 154 projects, 70 projects have been completed, and the remaining are in different stages of implementation. This presents the dedicated focus of the State to improvise the facility in supply of drinking water. The government is focusing on institutional strengthening and digital monitoring of urban water services, ensuring water quality surveillance and compliance.

E. Sewerage and Sanitation

7.4.20 Urban sanitation programme is aimed at **'Garbage Free'** Odisha to enhance the liveability of the cities through end-to-end management of the waste, adoption of 3R (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) approach. The State aims to ensure decentralization of Recycling and solid waste processing capacities through a diversified **'waste to wealth'** approach. In FY 2025-26 BE, sanitation and Waste management have been prioritised with budgetary allocation of ₹311 crore under Swachha Odisha scheme (₹ 211 Cr under Storm Water Management and ₹ 100 Cr under Liquid Waste Management).

7.4.21 During the fiscal year 2024-25, the Housing & Urban Development Department, Government of Odisha, have made progress in implementing the SBM(U) 2.0 framework. A decentralized approach to Solid Waste Management (SWM) was adopted through the establishment of Wealth Centers, which house Micro Composting Centers (MCCs) and Material Recovery Facilities (MRFs). Currently at 97.5 per cent, the state aims to achieve 100 per cent of solid waste processing by 2029.

In Swachh Survekshan 2024-25 released by Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA) Odisha secures 3 national honours for Bhubaneswar (9th among 3-10 lakh population), Aska (2nd), and Chikiti (3rd among 20k - 50k population) in cleanliness rankings.

7.4.22 In terms of waste management infrastructure, Odisha expanded its network by establishing three new Micro Composting Centres (MCCs) and two Material Recovery Facilities (MRF s) in 2024-25, bringing the total to 262 MCCs and 222 MRFs across the state. The government also introduced 956 battery-operated vehicles and 957 light commercial vehicles to enhance waste collection operations in ULBs.

7.4.23 The State has put forward progressive steps towards tackling legacy waste, with 43.18 per cent of the identified 43.45 lakh metric tons undergoing bioremediation. To strengthen faecal waste management,120 Faecal Sludge Treatment Plants (FSTPs) with a combined capacity of 2,087 kilolitres per day (KLD) have been established and made functional in 115 ULBs. Additionally, 115 ULBs achieved ODF certification, with Bhubaneswar earning the prestigious

Water Plus certification. Moreover, 16 ULBs attained GFC Star Ratings, further reinforcing the State's commitment to cleanliness and sanitation.

7.4.24 Inclusivity remained a central tenet of the State's efforts, with 6,035 women and transgender individuals from 2,866 Mission Shakti groups playing a vital role as community partners [NN6.1] in the sanitation value chain. Their participation reflects the government's commitment to ensuring equitable and inclusive sanitation practices.

7.4.25 Following the successful completion of pilot projects in Jatni and Dhenkanal, the grey water management initiative has been expanded to cover 11 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), including the two pilot cities. In these 11 ULBs, 67.36 million liters per day (MLD) of grey water is generated, of which 6.28 MLD is being effectively managed through existing grey water management (GWM) structures. The state has deployed 213 Swachha Sathis and Swachha Supervisors as plant managers to conduct household surveys, ensuring comprehensive coverage of sanitation efforts.

7.4.26 The State has made significant progress in effective management of sewage and grey water generated in all ULBs of the State. There are 5 sewered cities generating sewage volume of 339 MLD against which state has built up treatment infrastructure capacity for the capacity of 373.5 MLD. Similarly in 100 non-sewered cities 580.04 MLD of used water being generated. out of which 6.41 MLD in 11 pilot cities being managed by ULBs through existing grey water management structures.

7.4.27 Besides 1 UWM cell has been created exclusively for inhouse preparation of DPRs, monitoring and supervision of UWM structures across all ULBs. In the Koel nagar of Rourkela, Used Water Management (UWM) infrastructure is being taken up through OWSSB for treatment of used water generated in koel nagar and Jhirpani areas of the Rourkela city with STPs of 2 different capacities (8MLD and 1 MLD) respectively.

7.5 DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

An allocation of ₹100 crore has been made in 2025–26 to develop an integrated digital health infrastructure under the Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission.

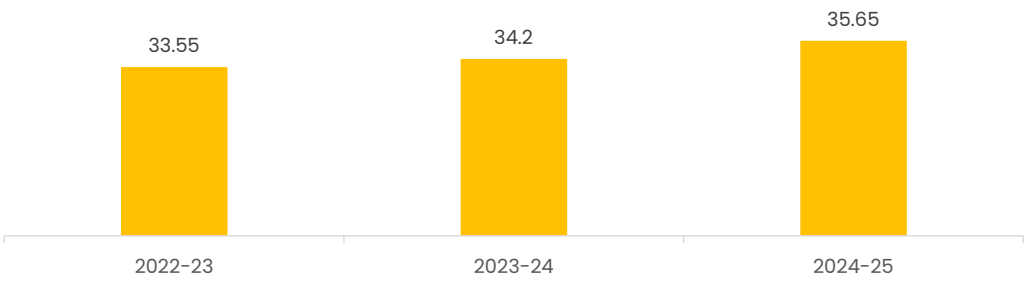
7.5.1 Odisha has made significant progress in creating digital infrastructure to support the growth of digital economy. This includes establishing technological parks, internet connectivity, and skill development centres among others. Telecom infrastructure, a vital pillar supporting both urban and rural connectivity, has improved through installation of fibre optic networks and established network coverage. The government has taken several initiatives to improve digital infrastructure in the 2025-26 budget. Prioritizing safety and security, AI-enabled CCTV control room is being established as part of modernization initiative for better surveillance.

7.5.2 Government of Odisha and Global Finance & Technology Network (GFTN), headquartered at Singapore have partnered to develop an integrated global financial technology capability hub in Bhubaneswar. The State envisions to be Eastern Indian hub for global financial services and innovation.

7.5.3 Telephone subscribers' growth serves as indicator of digital infrastructure development. As per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), Odisha's wireless and wireline subscriber

base is consistently increasing from 33.55 million in 2022-23 to 35.65 million in 2024-25. State has recorded the highest growth rate of 4.24 per cent followed by Karnataka service area with 2.98 per cent in the country. Rural subscribers are 23.29 million, contributing to 65.34 per cent of telephone subscribers in the State.

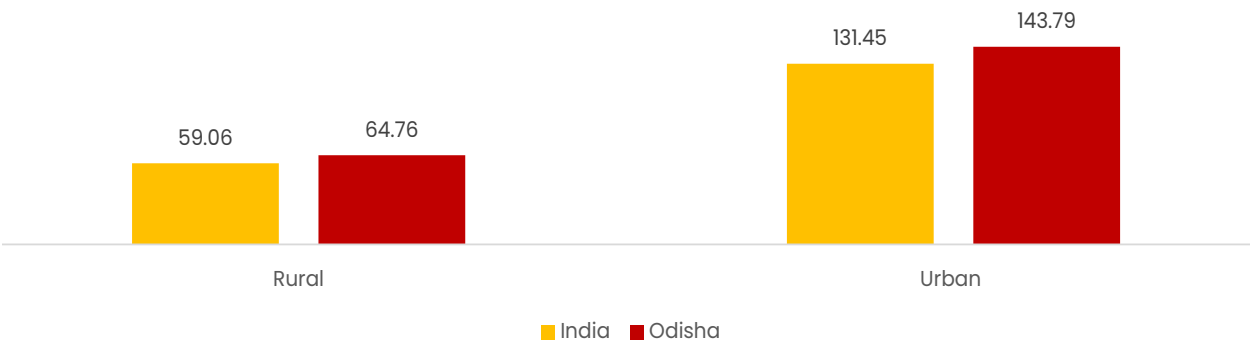
Figure 7.19: : Telephone subscribers (wireless+wireline) in Odisha, 2022-23 to 2024-25 (In million)



Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

7.5.4 As per TRAI, Total tele density of Odisha is 76.97 per cent in March 2024 and 80 per cent in March 2025. Odisha has higher tele density than the national average in both rural and urban areas. In rural regions, Odisha records 64.76 connections per 100 people compared to India's 59.06, showing a lead of about 6 percentage points. In urban areas, Odisha stands at 143.79 against India's 131.45, a difference of more than 12 percentage points. This means Odisha has stronger telecom penetration across the state, with better access in villages and cities alike. The data reflects steady progress in digital connectivity and infrastructure in Odisha.

Figure 7.20: Tele density in Odisha and India, March 2025 (per 100 population)

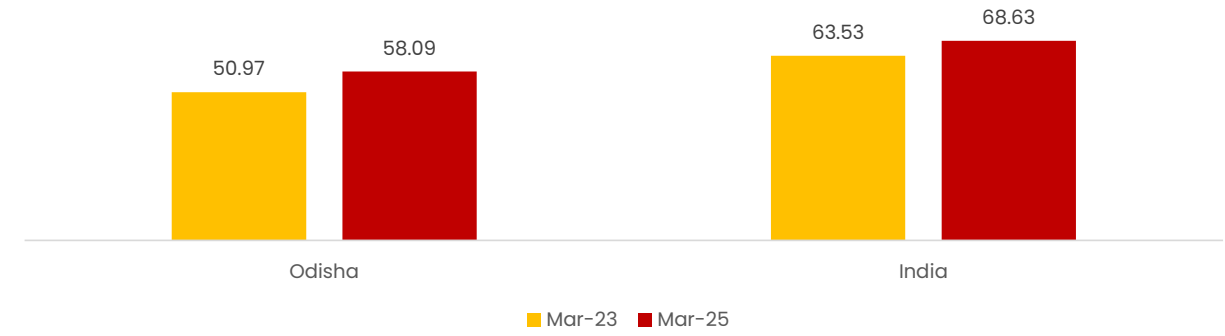


Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

7.5.5 Internet connectivity: As of March 2025, Rural internet subscribers are significantly higher than Urban internet subscribers. There are 7.79 million Urban subscribers in March 2023 and 8.78 million urban subscribers in March 2025, a increase of approximately 1 million urban subscribers from 2023 to 2025. Also, the rural subscribers have increased from 14.79 million in 2023 to 17.10 million in 2025, a increase of 2.3 million internet subscribers.

7.5.6 Internet subscription per 100 people by the end of March 2025 in Odisha is 58.09 while national average is 68.63, a 10.54 percentage points higher than Odisha. Between March 2023 and March 2025, internet subscriber density has increased in both Odisha and India. Odisha rose from 50.97 to 58.09 subscribers per 100 people, showing a growth of about 7.1 percentage points. India moved from 63.53 to 68.63 subscribers per 100 people, a rise of 5.1 percentage points. The data reflects steady improvement in Odisha's digital reach and signals that the state is catching up with national trends in internet connectivity.

Figure 7.21: Internet subscribers per 100 population, Odisha, India (March 2023 and March 2025)



Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

7.5.7 The State is developing Bhubaneswar as a fintech city, and eight tech hubs are to come up in Tier II cities. The government has also planned to develop five world-class global capability centres (GCC) hubs, starting with the Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Puri belt and the Rourkela-Jharsuguda-Sambalpur corridor to serve metal, mining, manufacturing and other key sectors.

7.6 RURAL DEVELOPMENT

7.6.1 Rural development remains central to Odisha's growth strategy, given that around 83 per cent of people live in rural areas. Strengthening rural infrastructure has therefore been a key instrument for enhancing productivity, improving access to basic services, and bridging spatial and social disparities. Over the years, Odisha has made sustained investments in rural connectivity, housing, drinking water, sanitation, and livelihood-supporting infrastructure, contributing to improvements in both economic and social indicators. In 2025, Odisha launched 'Bikashita Gaon Bikashita Odisha', a state sector scheme, to improve infrastructure development in rural areas. The scheme focuses on improving road connectivity, civic amenities, educational amenities and micro tourism development. An amount of ₹2,000 crore has been allocated for this scheme for the year 2025-26.

Bikashita Gaon Bikashita Odisha scheme launched in 2025 for integrated rural infrastructure development covering roads, amenities and micro-tourism; ₹2,000 crore provided in 2025–26.

7.6.2 Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) is a flagship rural development programme of the Government of India that provides a legal guarantee of

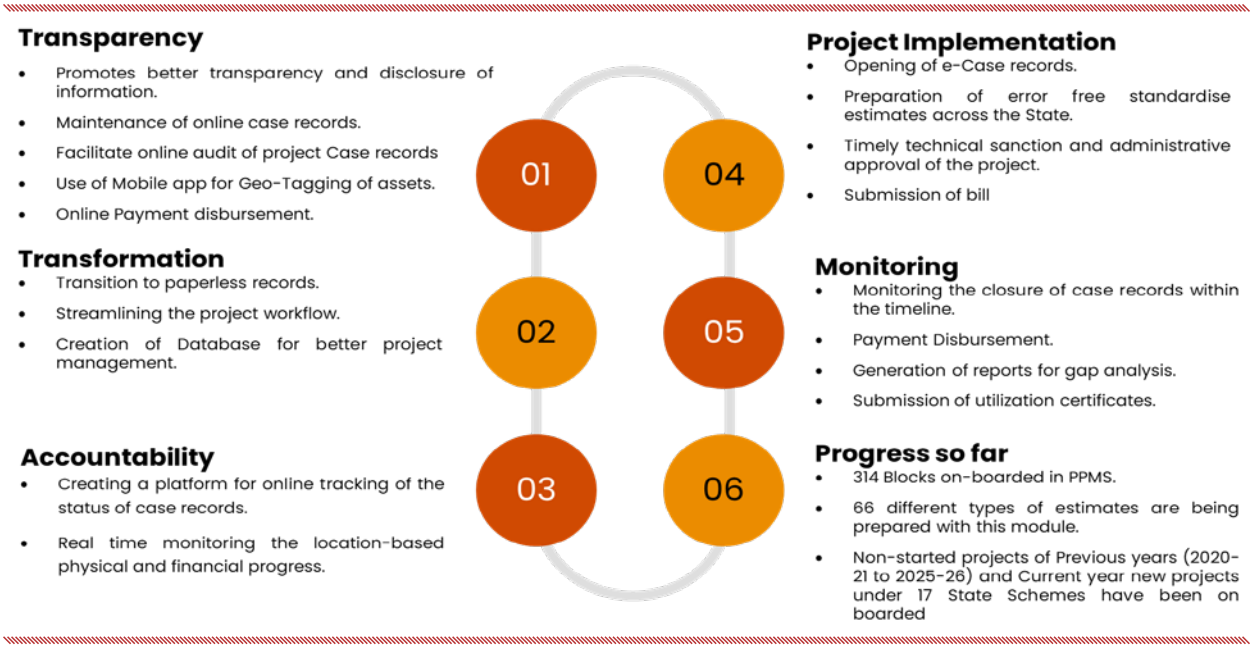
at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members are willing to undertake unskilled manual work. The scheme aims to enhance livelihood security and social protection, reduce distress migration and create durable community assets through demand-driven employment.

7.6.3 Under MNREGS, by October of the financial year 2025-26, an amount ₹2,465.31 crore has already been utilized. And out of the planned 1,200 lakh person-days, 722.35 lakh person-days of employment have been generated.

7.6.4 Rural Connectivity-All-weather Road connectivity has been a critical enabler of rural transformation in the State. Odisha has a total rural road network of 1.07 lakh km which is 75 per cent of total roads in the State. The length of rural roads has increased by around 8 per cent in 2024-25 over the previous year. Expansion of rural road networks has improved access to markets, schools, healthcare facilities, and administrative services. Further, the State has launched Mukhyamantri Bus Seva (MBS) to strengthen bus services in State particularly connectivity between Gram Panchayat and blocks. By offering free bus travel on OSRTC buses for all school students, the state is addressing two critical issues which are high dropout rates and financial constraints faced by rural student in the state.

7.6.5 Panchayati Raj Project Management System (PPMS): The Panchayati Raj Project Management System (PPMS) is a web-based workflow application developed by the PR & DW Department, launched on 04th November 2024 to strengthen e-Governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) across the State. It enables hassle-free approval and implementation of projects under various development schemes executed by the Department. PPMS improves monitoring capabilities and supports effective project management and execution. It enhances transparency, accountability, and accessibility through the use of technology. The system also provides better visibility of fund flow across different schemes.

Figure 7.22: Panchayati Raj Project Management System (PPMS)



Source: Panchayat Raj & Drinking Water Department, Government of Odisha





7.7 DISASTER MANAGEMENT

7.7.1 Odisha has emerged as a model state in disaster management in India. The State's disaster management framework demonstrates how proactive planning, community engagement and technological innovation can build resilience and minimize economic and property losses due to natural and man-made disasters. Following the establishment of the Odisha State Disaster Management Authority (OSDMA) in December 1999, the State has developed world class facilities and systems that prioritize saving lives and protecting livelihoods.

7.7.2 Odisha follows a "Zero Casualty" mission that prioritizes saving every life through systematic preparedness and efficient evacuation procedures. The State has 20 Odisha Disaster Rapid Action Force (ODRAF) units. There are about 50 highly trained, well-equipped ODRAF personnel per unit, capable of responding effectively to various types of disasters across the State. In 2025, the State govt approved the establishment of 10 new ODRAF units, presenting State's focus towards building resilient Odisha.

7.7.3 The State has established 936 multipurpose cyclones and flood shelters across 25 districts. Odisha operates an effective Early Warning Dissemination System with 122 alert siren towers in coastal areas covering 1,205 villages. The system uses advanced weather technology including Doppler radars and automatic weather stations. Beyond these foundational elements, the State has implemented numerous other technological innovations, community engagement, specialized training and multi-hazard risk initiatives that collectively form a comprehensive disaster management framework.

In 2025, The State has approved ₹ 219 crore for a new Disaster Management Complex (Biparjaya Parichalana Bhawan) in Bhubaneswar that will consolidate SRC Office, State EOC, OSDMA etc for enhanced coordination.

A.Technology Infrastructure and Digital innovation

7.7.4 Technology plays a vital role in modern disaster management by enabling accurate forecasting, real-time monitoring, and timely dissemination of early warnings. Odisha has effectively leveraged technological solutions to strengthen its disaster preparedness and response capabilities. The State operates 2 advanced Doppler Weather Radars at Paradip and Gopalpur, with two additional installations under development. These Doppler radars have transformed weather forecasting from a largely observational science to a more predictive and precise discipline.

7.7.5 The State has developed comprehensive digital platforms to ensure timely hazard communication and facilitate informed decision-making during emergencies. **SATARK Portal** provides early warnings and alerts for multiple hazards including cyclones, floods, heat waves, earthquakes, lightning, and snake bites, helping the government make quick decisions to achieve zero casualties.

7.7.6 Agricultural Risk mitigation and weather monitoring: To address agriculture related weather risks and improve crop protection measures, Odisha has expanded its digital weather monitoring network at the grassroots level. In December 2024, the State government declared unseasonal rains as natural disaster, recognizing their significant impact on agricultural production and farmer livelihoods.

7.7.7 Subsequently, in 2025, the State signed an MoU to implement the Weather Information Network Data System (WINDS), which aims to strengthen weather data infrastructure and support crop insurance programs. The system will install **434 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS)** at block level and **6,624 Automatic Rain Gauges (ARG)** at Gram Panchayat level to provide accurate weather monitoring across the State for the next 5 years. This initiative will improve weather data collection for agriculture, insurance, and disaster management sectors, with implementation handled jointly by the Agriculture and Revenue departments using existing crop insurance program funding.

B. Community Engagement

7.7.8 Community engagement forms the backbone of effective disaster management, as local participation ensures faster response, better preparedness, and sustained resilience at the grassroots level. Odisha has a comprehensive community engagement involving all sections of society in disaster preparedness. The State has **integrated disaster management education into school curriculum with regular mock drills.** Over 1 lakh volunteers at grassroots level are trained to manage disaster risk and rescue operations, including gram panchayats and women's self-help groups. Additionally, OSDMA conducts two community-led mock drills every June and November, mobilizing government departments, district collectors, NGOs and thousands of trained volunteers.

7.7.9 The State has also developed digital platforms like SAMARTH platform with support from NIC that maintains a database of trained disaster management manpower across the State. It enables GIS-based and location-specific search for quick mobilization of skilled personnel during emergencies.

C. Specialized Training and Preparedness Programs

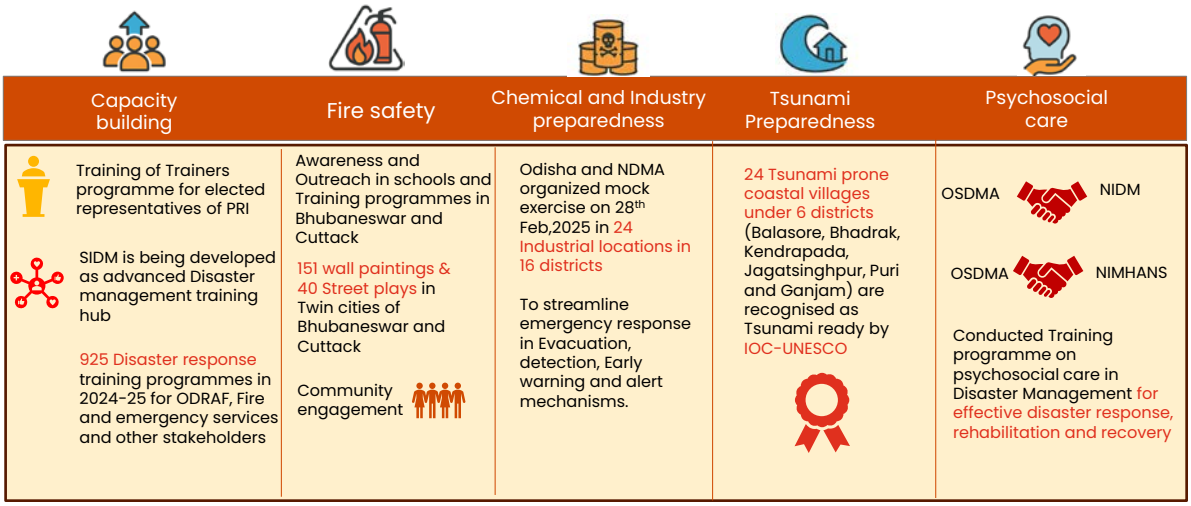
7.7.10 Odisha has developed targeted training programs and specialized preparedness initiatives to address specific disaster risks across different sectors. These focused interventions ensure that various stakeholders from government officials to industrial operators and coastal communities are equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to manage diverse hazards effectively.

7.7.11 Under Gender and Social inclusion in disaster risk reduction 612 district level officers, 1,851 block level officials, and 955 Gram Panchayat level officials and PRI members have been sensitized on mainstreaming gender and social inclusion in disaster risk reduction.

7.7.12 The State's comprehensive approach covers key areas like capacity building through training programs, fire safety measures, chemical and industrial disaster preparedness, tsunami preparedness for coastal areas, and psychosocial care support for affected populations. This strategy demonstrates Odisha's commitment to building resilience at all levels while ensuring effective disaster response across different sectors as shown in Figure 7.23.



Figure 7.23 : Specialised training and disaster preparedness programmes



Source: Odisha State Disaster Management Authority, Government of Odisha

7.7.13 Odisha's capacity building initiatives encompass other comprehensive training programs designed to strengthen disaster preparedness across multiple stakeholder groups. The "Yuva Aapda Mitra Scheme" (YAMS) aims to train young volunteers from four youth organizations namely, National Cadet Corps (NCC), National Service Scheme (NSS), Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS) and Bharat Scout & Guides (BS&G) in disaster preparedness and response. Under this programme, 45 Aapda Mitra volunteers from 16 districts of Odisha have been trained in disaster response skills and techniques. **Additionally, 39 volunteers from Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh states have been trained at the Disaster Management Training Centre (DMTC), highlighting Odisha's role in capacity building beyond its borders.**

D. Multi-Hazard Risk mitigation

7.7.14 Beyond cyclones and floods, Odisha addresses diverse hazards including heat waves, snake bites, and lightning strikes that significantly impact public health and rural communities. The State has developed targeted prevention programs and community-based interventions to reduce casualties and protect vulnerable populations from these critical risks.

7.7.15 Snake bite incidents pose a serious threat to rural communities in Odisha, particularly affecting farmers and tribal populations who face higher exposure risks during agricultural activities and in forested areas. The **Snake Bite Death Reduction Programme** has been implemented across all 30 districts with the objective of reducing fatalities through comprehensive awareness and capacity building activities. To support rescue operations and improve response capabilities, the State has developed the **SARPA APP**, which facilitates snake rescue and rehabilitation while providing critical information on anti-snake venom availability across healthcare facilities.

7.7.16 Lightning strikes pose a serious safety concern in Odisha, particularly affecting rural communities and agricultural workers who are frequently exposed to open areas during thunderstorms. The **Lightning Awareness Programme** has been implemented across all 30 districts to reduce lightning and thunderstorm-related fatalities through evidence-based

awareness and capacity building interventions in 3000 most vulnerable villages.

7.7.17 Following a successful pilot phase, the programmes are currently being implemented in 3,000 most vulnerable villages. The initiative has trained and sensitized key community stakeholders including ASHA , Anganwadi Workers, farmers, PRI members, students, teaching and non-teaching staff, and SHG members on snake bite prevention and first aid measures. This multi-stakeholder approach ensures comprehensive coverage and sustainable knowledge transfer within communities, contributing to the State's overall disaster risk reduction objectives.

7.7.18 Odisha's transformation from a disaster-prone state to a global resilience model presents how systematic planning, technology, and community participation create effective disaster management. The State's 3-tier framework, coordinated by OSDMA across 10,000 villages, empowers grassroots-level self-reliant disaster response.

7.7.19 The success of Odisha's "Zero Casualty" mission integrates cutting edge technology like Doppler radars and digital platforms (SATARK, SAMARTH) with robust community engagement involving over 1 lakh trained volunteers. Continuous improvement through 10 new ODRAF units.

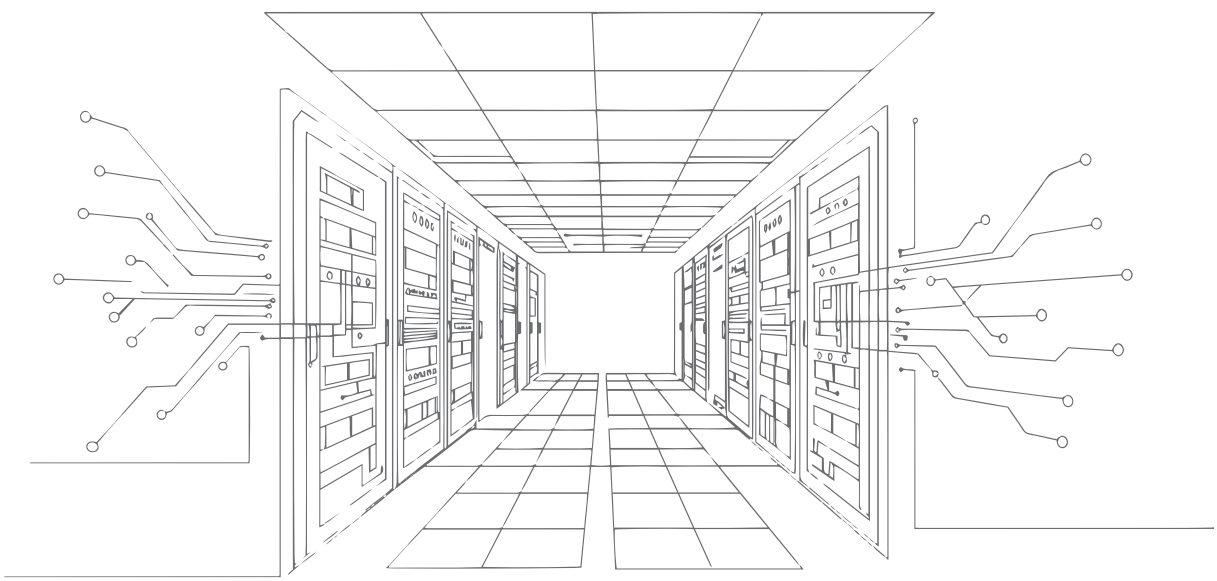
7.7.20 Odisha's multi-hazard approach addresses cyclones, floods, snake bites, and lightning strikes through targeted programs. With inclusive disaster management encompassing gender sensitivity, youth engagement through YAMS, and comprehensive capacity building, the State has successfully transformed vulnerability into resilience, establishing a replicable model for disaster-prone regions.

7.8 CONCLUSION

7.8.1 Odisha has recorded substantial progress across multiple infrastructure sectors, reflecting a sustained and focused investment strategy. Road connectivity has expanded with upgrades to highways, major district roads, and rural networks, alongside the development of expressways and ring roads that enhance regional mobility. Railways have seen modernization through new lines, electrification, and premium train services, while aviation connectivity has strengthened with new airports, expanded routes, and major investments under the B-MAAN scheme. The State's power sector has transformed into a power-surplus ecosystem with higher renewable integration, reduced AT&C losses, and expanded transmission and distribution capacity.

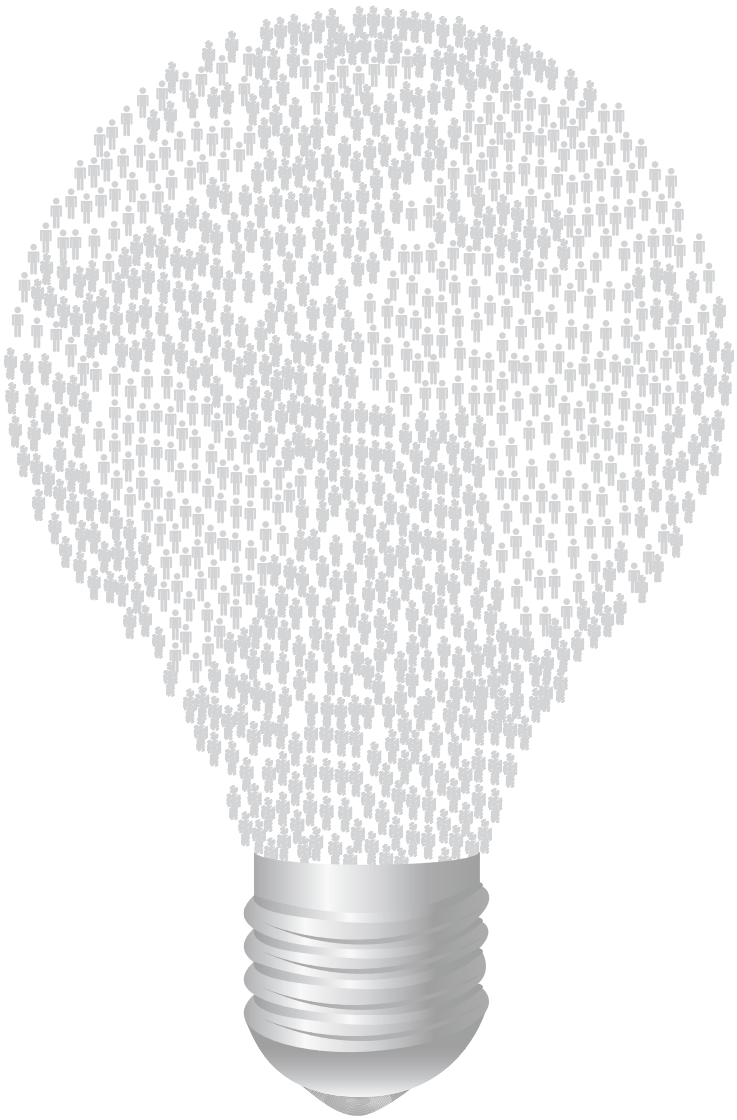
7.8.2 Odisha's urban landscape is undergoing a steady transformation, driven by population growth, economic activity, and planned urban expansion. The State's urban population, which was 17 per cent in 2011, is projected to reach around 20 per cent by 2026 and 40 per cent by 2036. To support this growth, the State has planned several new cities, expanding public transport, improved water and sanitation systems, and integrated planning.

7.8.3 Strengthening multimodal logistics through faster development of expressways, enhanced port-hinterland connectivity, and operationalisation of NW 5 will be crucial for reducing freight time and improving industrial competitiveness. Urban housing requires further expansion of affordable and EWS units, supported by streamlined digital allotment systems and scaled PPP models to bridge the remaining gaps. Achieving sustainable waste management will depend on accelerating 100% solid and liquid waste processing, expanding decentralized waste-to-wealth facilities, and deepening greywater, faecal sludge, and legacy-waste management across all ULBs.



HUMAN CAPITAL: DEMOGRAPHY, EDUCATION, AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

HUMAN CAPITAL: DEMOGRAPHY, EDUCATION, AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER 8

Abstract

Human capital serves as central driver of long-term economic growth, productivity, and structural transformation. Odisha is currently in a favourable demographic phase, with nearly 69 per cent of its population in the working-age group (15–64 years), a share expected to remain high until the mid-2030s. At the same time, the State is witnessing a gradual rise in the elderly population, with old-age dependency increasing faster than the national average. These shifts underline both the opportunity of a demographic dividend and the emerging need for forward looking planning in healthcare, social security, and care systems.

The State has expanded early childhood care and education through Sishu Vatikas and curriculum reforms aligned with the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, with emphasis on school readiness, mother-tongue based instruction, and community engagement. In school education, increased public investment, infrastructure upgrades, improved pupil–teacher ratios, and targeted programmes for foundational literacy and numeracy have strengthened access and quality. Government schools continue to play a dominant role in enrolment. Learning outcomes show consistent improvement, reflected in Odisha's rise in national rankings.

Higher education has expanded through institutional growth, governance reforms, infrastructure investments, scholarships, and digital systems. Female participation in higher education has increased substantially, and research, innovation, and industry linkages are being strengthened through Centres of Excellence, research fellowships, and technology-focused initiatives. These efforts aim to improve access, equity, and quality while aligning higher education with emerging economic sectors.

A multi-tier framework spanning short-term skilling, vocational training, higher technical education, and the World Skill Centre supports workforce readiness and global employability. Evidence from labour market data indicates clear education and skill premiums, particularly for technically trained and skilled workers, reinforcing the role of human capital investments in improving earnings and productivity. Youth development is further supported through entrepreneurship programmes and a strong emphasis on sports, where Odisha has emerged as a national hub through sustained investments in infrastructure, talent development, and event hosting.

8.1 INTRODUCTION

8.1.1 Human capital, defined as the knowledge, skills, and capabilities embodied in workers, plays a crucial role in economic growth through both neoclassical and endogenous growth theories. In Solow's model, human capital increases effective labour supply, enabling economies to reach higher steady-State income levels. While in Lucas (1988) and Romer (1990) models, human capital drives sustained growth through positive externalities and increasing returns.

8.1.2 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) defines working age population as the share of 15 to 64 year olds in the total population. According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the demographic dividend is the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the share of the working age population (15 to 64) is larger than the non-working-age share of the population (14 and younger, and 65 and older).

8.1.3 Workers with higher education, training, and experience are generally more productive and innovative. They effectively adopt new technologies and contribute significantly to total factor productivity growth. Moreover, human capital exhibits spillover effects where skilled workers enhance the productivity of their less-skilled counterparts and contribute to knowledge creation and diffusion throughout the economy. This creates a virtuous cycle where investments in education, healthcare, and training increase individual productivity and generate economy wide benefits. Human capital accumulation becomes a fundamental determinant of long term economic prosperity and convergence patterns across countries.

8.1.4 Globally, demographic transitions are reshaping labour markets and driving patterns of economic growth across nations. The World Population Prospects 2024 highlights that countries experiencing a demographic dividend are presented with a critical window of opportunity. To fully capitalize on this demographic advantage, nations must make substantial investments in education systems. They must simultaneously create sufficient decent employment opportunities for their expanding workforce.

8.1.5 India perticularly exemplifies this demographic transition. According to the World Population Report 2023, approximately two-thirds of India's population currently falls within the workingage category, representing an enormous pool of potential human capital. However, realizing the economic benefits of this youthful demographic profile requires significant investments in both education and skill development programs. Appropriate policies and investments must be implemented to enhance the productivity and employability of its vast working-age population.

8.1.6 At present, Odisha's working age population is 69.4 per cent and continues the same until 2036. Recognizing this opportunity, the State has launched several programs which enhance education, skilling and job prospects. The State is implementing comprehensive human

capital development initiatives across all educational levels. Beginning with early childhood development through Sishu Vatikas, the framework progresses to school education with Godabarish Mishra Adarsha Prathamik Vidyalaya for elementary upgrades. This educational foundation continues into higher education through Mukhyamantri Medhabi Chatra Protsahan Yojana scholarships and Uttam Chhatrabruti for international studies.

8.1.7 Skill development encompasses Odisha skill programme, CM-ASPIRE and NUA Odisha schemes for training and reskilling. The skilling ecosystem is enhanced by establishment of World Skill Center as finishing school and quality placements. Also, the Nano Unicorn programme fosters entrepreneurship ecosystems, completing an integrated pipeline from early childhood to entrepreneurship that systematically develops a skilled workforce for sustainable economic growth in the State.

8.2 DEMOGRAPHY

A. Demographic Trends and Population Dynamics

Odisha's working-age population remains stable at 69.4% until 2036, creating demographic dividend opportunities

8.2.1 Odisha's population shows decelerating growth rates, indicating a transition toward demographic maturity (Table 8.1). From a population of 4.20 crore in 2011, It is projected to reach 4.90 crore by 2036, reflecting a total increase of 0.70 crore over 25 years. However, the growth momentum is consistently declining from 8.8 per cent growth rate during 2011-21 to projected rates of 3.1 per cent in 2021-25, 2.5 per cent in 2026-31, and just 1.4 per cent in 2031-36.

8.2.2 A demographic shift is observed in the male-female population balance. In 2011, male population (2.12 crore) was marginally higher than female population (2.08 crore). This gap gradually narrows through 2026 (2.37 vs 2.34 crore) and 2031 (2.42 vs 2.41 crore). Complete convergence is projected to occur by 2036 when both male and female populations reach approximately 2.45 crore each (Table 8.1). This convergence indicates improving sex ratios, likely reflecting enhanced healthcare access, education opportunities, and reduced gender discrimination.

8.2.3 The slowing population growth coincides with Odisha's demographic dividend phase, creating favourable conditions for economic development. This demographic dividend is time-bound, requiring strategic investment in education, skill development, and job creation to maximize economic returns before the population starts ageing and dependency ratio increases.

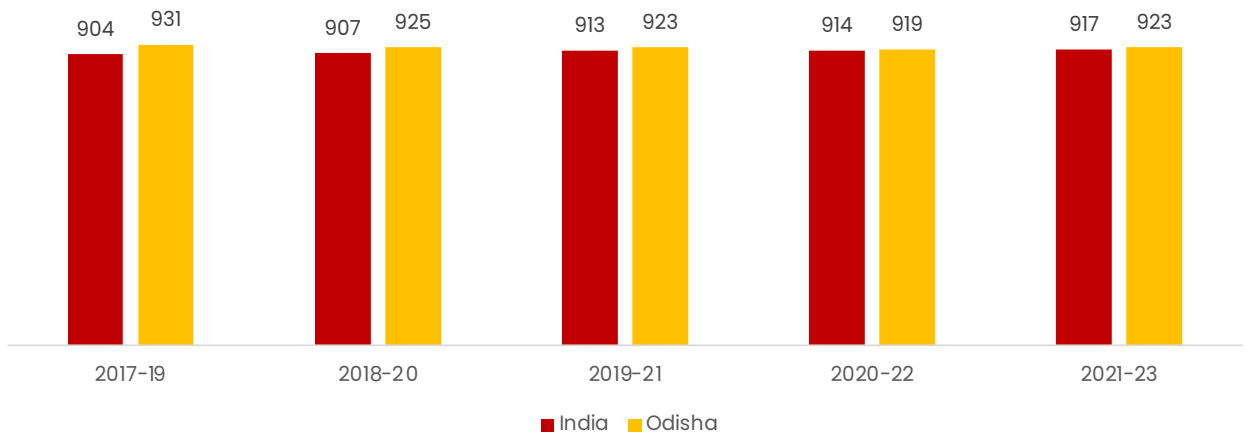
Table 8.1: Demographic Trends in Odisha, 2036 (Population in Crores)

Year	Total Population	Male	Female	Growth (%)
2011	4.20	2.12	2.08	-
2021	4.57	2.30	2.27	8.8!
2026	4.71	2.37	2.34	3.1*
2031	4.83	2.42	2.41	2.5*
2036	4.90	2.45	2.45	1.4*

Source: Population projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population, MoHFW;
**It is for 5-yeargrowth;!it is for decadal growth*

8.2.4 Sex Ratio at birth:As per the latest SRS (2023), Odisha performs better than the national average in sex ratio at birth. Sex ratio at national level has improved from 904 to 917 girls per 1000 boys between 2017-19 and 2021-23, while Odisha maintained higher levels at 931 and 923 respectively during the same period. After declining until 2020-22, Odisha's sex ratio improved in 2021-23 (Figure 8.1)

Figure 8.1: Sex ratio at birth (Female per 1000 males), India and Odisha, 2017-19 to 2021-23



Source: Sample Registration System, 2023, Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

Odisha's sex ratio at birth (923) performs better than national average (917) in 2021-23.

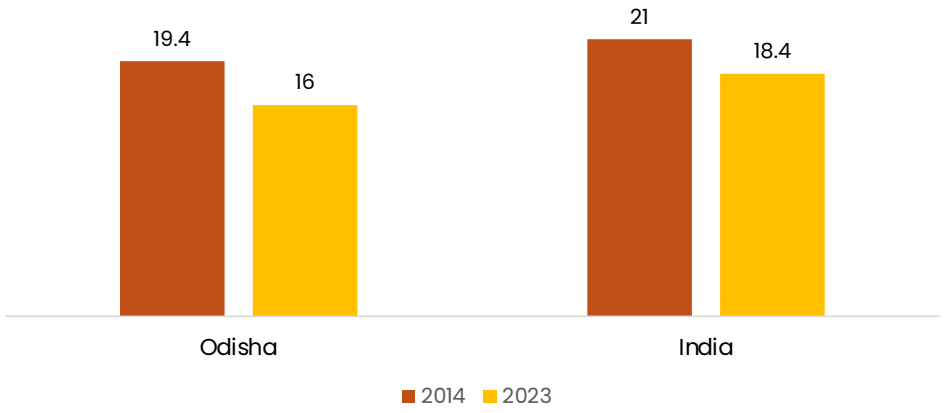
8.2.5 Odisha's improvment in sex ratio reflects success of comprehensive policy measures aimed at protecting girl children. The State has implemented Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) program alongside "Mo Gelha Jhia" (My Lovely Daughter) initiative. These programs focus on changing social attitudes toward girls through awareness campaigns and enforce strict measures against harmful practices like pre-natal sex determination and female foeticide.The multi-pronged approach combines legal enforcement along with sustained community engagement to address gender imbalance and sex ratio.

8.2.6 In Odisha, rural areas record higher sex ratios (925) compared to urban areas (914), contrasting with the national pattern where urban areas (925) outperform rural areas (914). The stronger performance in rural areas demonstrates successful community-level engagement and effective implementation of awareness initiatives at the grassroots level in the State.

8.2.7 Crude Birth Rate (CBR) Both Odisha and India experienced consistent decline in birth rates over time. India's Crude Birth Rate (CBR) declined from 21 to 18.4 births per 1,000 between 2014-2023, a reduction of 2.6 per thousand population. Odisha presented a decline from 19.4 to 16 births per 1,000 population (a 3.4-per 1000population) during same period (Figure 8.2). Odisha has maintained lower birth rates than the national average throughout this period.

8.2.8 In Odisha, rural areas record 16.9 births per 1,000 population compared to 12.1 in urban areas (4.8-point gap). At the national level, the rural-urban difference is 5.4 points (20.3 rural vs 14.9urban in 2023).The lower urban birth rate is likely driven by shifts toward nuclear families and better access to family planning services. As per NFHS -5, among all the States, Odisha along with West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh recorded highest usage of contraceptive with 74 per cent each.

Figure 8.2: Crude Birth Rate, (per 1000 population) Odisha and India, 2014, 2023



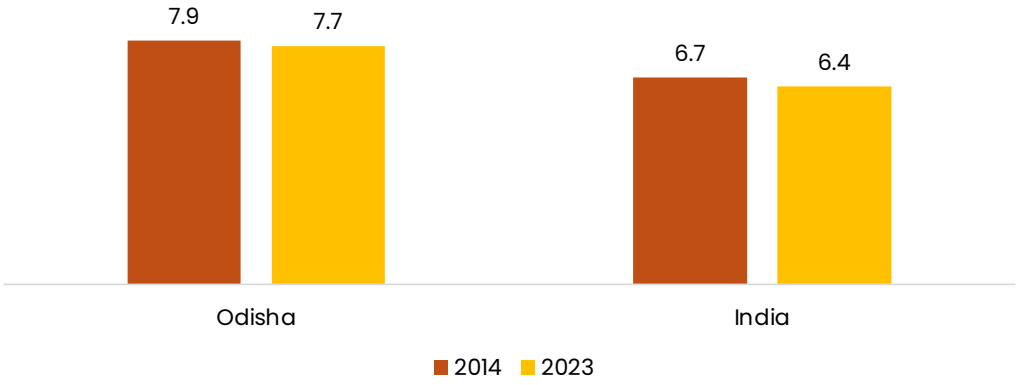
Source: Sample Registration System, 2023, office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

8.2.9 Notably, both India and Odisha showed gradual decline in death rates over the decade, though improvements were moderate. India's death rate decreased from 6.7 to 6.4 per 1,000 population between 2014 and 2023 (a reduction of 0.3 point per thousand population). Odisha recorded a decline from 7.9 to 7.7 per 1,000 population during the same period, representing a reduction of 0.2 point per thousand population (Figure 8.3).

8.2.10 Urban areas consistently show lower death rates in Odisha as well as at national level. In Odisha, rural areas have higher death rates at 8.0 per 1,000 people compared to 6.1 in urban areas. At the national level, rural areas record 6.8 deaths per 1,000 people while urban areas have 5.7 deaths per 1,000 people. This reflects better healthcare access and living conditions in urban areas.

8.2.11 Overall, These demographic shifts require strategic policy adjustments in healthcare planning, workforce development, and social security systems to capitalize on population structure changes while addressing regional disparities in health outcomes.

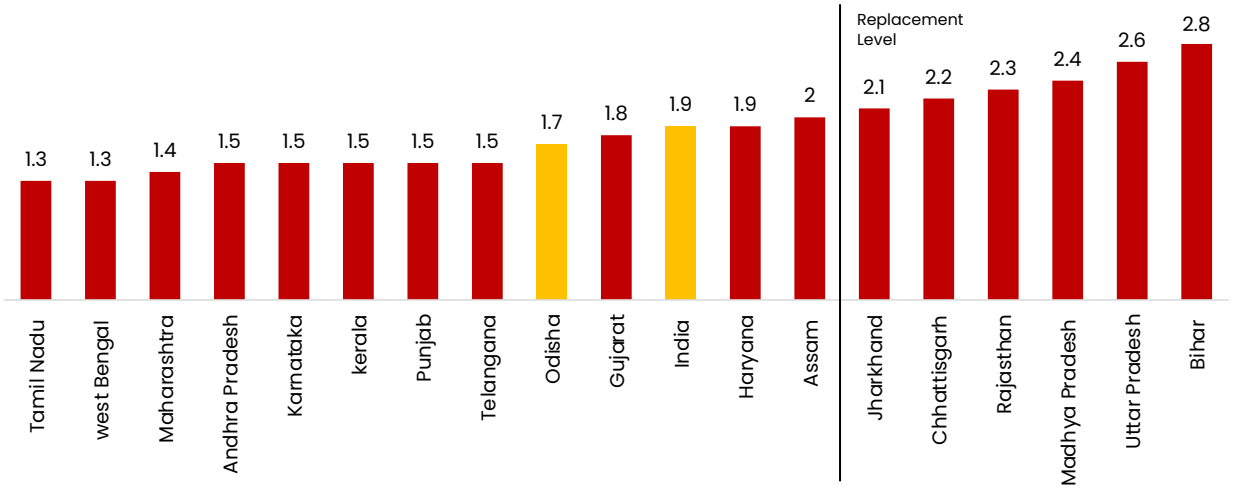
Figure 8.3: Crude Death Rate, Odisha and India, 2014, 2023



Source: Sample Registration System, 2023, office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

8.2.12 Total Fertility Rate (TFR) serves as a key indicator for population trends and health policy planning. As per SRS 2023, Odisha records a TFR of 1.7, below the national average and indicating advanced demographic transition. Six States record TFR above the replacement level of 2.1, primarily in Northern and Central regions, with Bihar leading at 2.8. India's TFR stands at 1.9, below the replacement level (Figure 8.4). Odisha's TFR aligns with the southern State level, reflecting similar demographic characteristics and transition stages

Figure 8.4 :Total Fertility rate (TFR) for major States in India, 2023



Source: Sample Registration System, 2023, office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

8.2.13 As per SRS 2023, Rural areas consistently show higher fertility rates than urban areas across all the States. Nationally, rural TFR stands at 2.2 compared to urban TFR of 1.6. Odisha follows similar pattern with rural TFR at 1.8 and urban TFR at 1.2. Odisha's urban TFR stands at 1.2 which is one of the lowest among major states in the country.

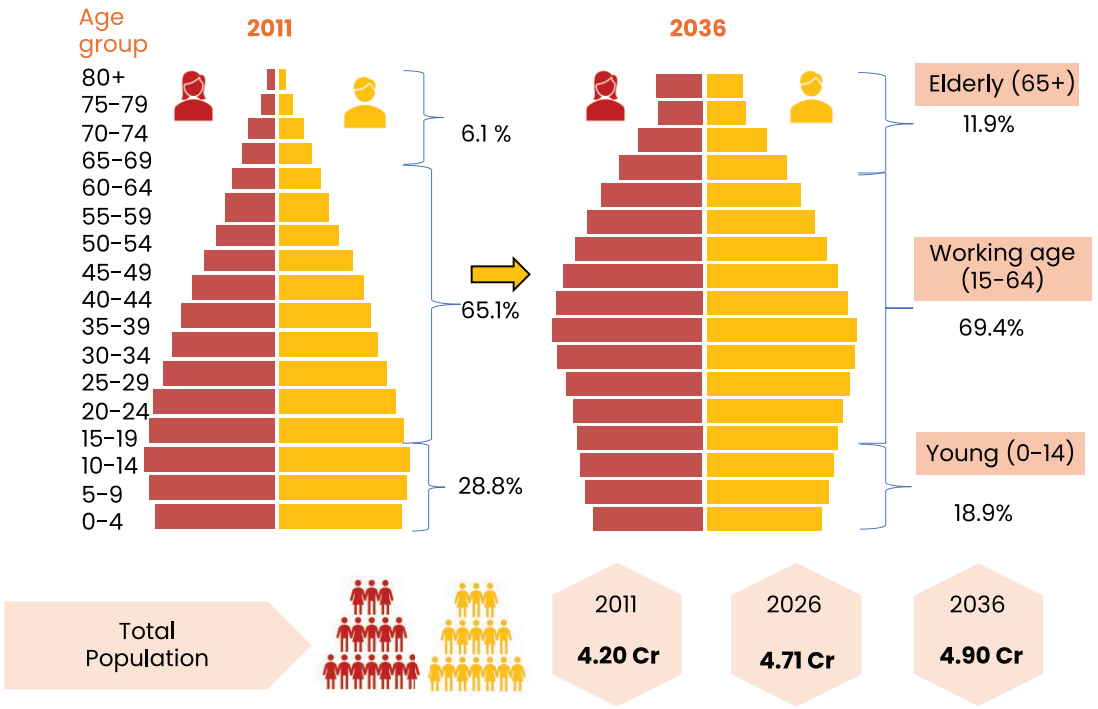
8.2.14 Declining TFR initially reduces the number of children (0-14 years), meaning fewer dependents for each working person. But over time, as fewer babies are born and people live longer with improved health facilities, the number of elderly people increase (65+ years). This changes the responsibility from taking care of children to taking care of elderly people, changing the overall age structure of the population.

B. Age Structure and Demographic Dividend

Working-age population grows from 65.1% to 69.4%, creating largest demographic group by 2036.

8.2.15 Population pyramid: Odisha's population structure presents a demographic transition. In 2011, the population exhibited a youthful profile with a broad base, resembling a triangular pyramid. By 2036, the age distribution will likely become more balanced across different cohorts, taking on a bell shape as shown in Figure 8.5. This transformation occurs as fertility rates decline and life expectancy increases. This demographic pattern mirrors the transition experienced by developed European economies in previous decades, indicating Odisha's progression through established stages of demographic change.

Figure 8.5: Population Pyramid, Odisha, 2011, 2036



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

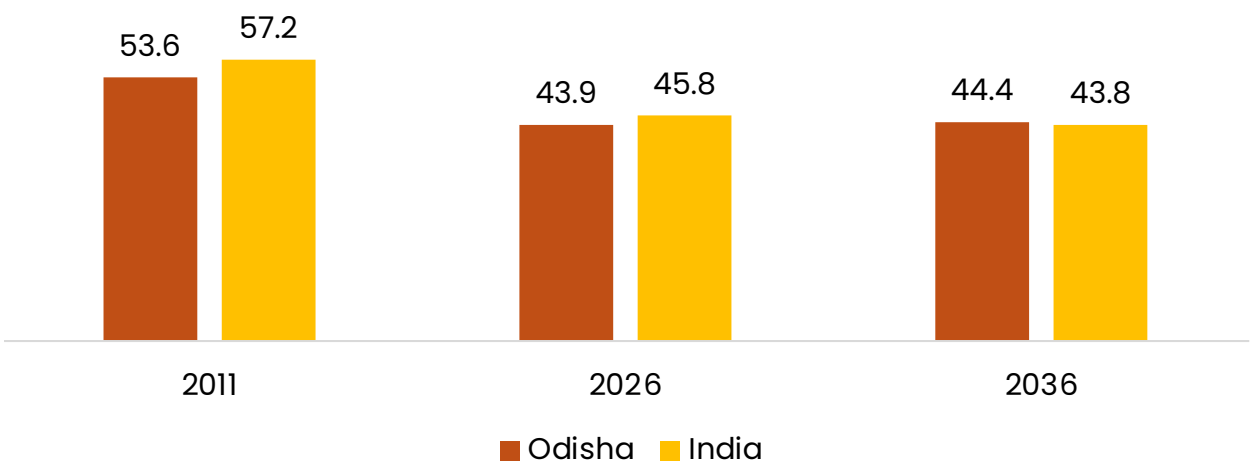
8.2.16 Young Population (0-14 years) will make up a smaller share of the population, decreasing from 28.8 per cent in 2011 to 18.9 per cent in 2036. While the working-age population (15-64 years) will likely grow from 65.1 per cent to 69.4per cent, representing the largest group in both time periods. Also, the elderly population (65+ years), is projected to increase from 6.1 per cent in 2011 to 11.9 per cent in 2036.

8.2.17 Dependency Ratio: The dependency ratio quantifies the relationship between non-working age populations and the working-age population, expressed as dependents per 100 working-age persons (15-64 years), as used by the World Bank. Young dependency measures children (0-14 years) per 100 working-age individuals, while old dependency measures elderly persons (65+ years) per 100 working-age individuals. Total dependency combines both age groups. These ratios serve as key indicators for assessing demographic pressures on economic resources, social services, and workforce dynamics.

8.2.18 The dependency ratio presents a declining trend for both Odisha and India across the projection period. In 2011, Odisha recorded 53.6 dependents per 100 working-age persons while India registered 57.2. By 2026, it is estimated to have declined to 43.9 in Odisha and 45.8 in India. Projections for 2036 indicate further convergence with Odisha at 44.4 and India at 43.8 as shown in Figure 8.6. Overall, from 2011 to 2036, Odisha achieved a net decrease of 9.2 points compared to India's larger reduction of 13.4 points.This declining pattern reflects demographic transition characterized by changing age structures.

8.2.19 The reduction in dependency ratios indicates a larger proportion of working-age population relative to dependents. This reflects demographic dividend phases that can support economic development through enhanced labour force participation and potential for increased savings and investment.

Figure 8.6: Overall dependency ratio, Odisha, India in 2011, 2026, 2036 (Per 100 persons)

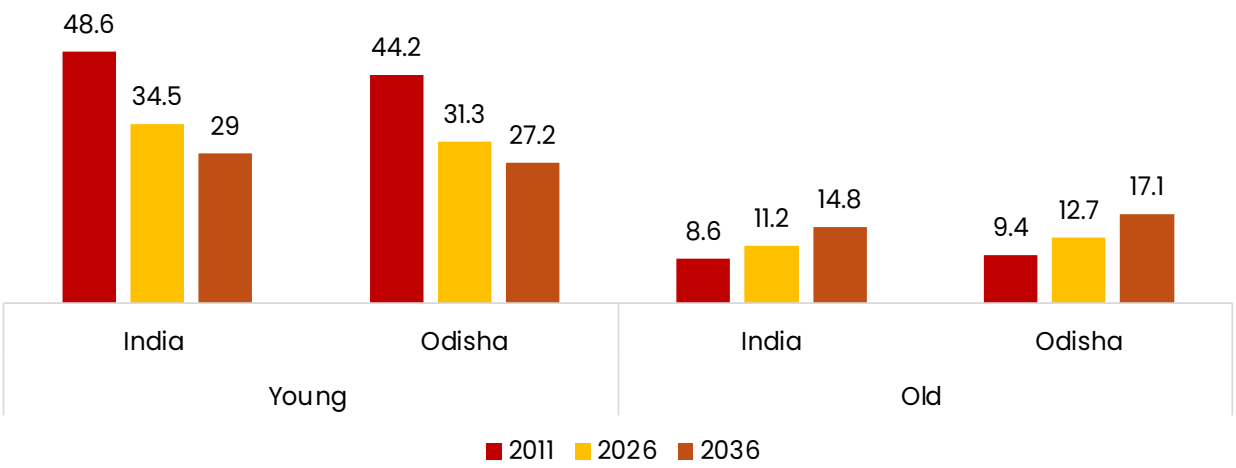


Source: Population projections for India and States 2011-2036, National Commission on Population, MoHFW

8.2.20 The young and old dependency analysis shows different trends for India and Odisha from 2011 to 2036. Young dependency ratios decline substantially for both regions, with India decreasing by 19.6 percentage points from 48.6 to 29.0 and Odisha declining by 17.0 percentage points from 44.2 to 27.2 as shown in Figure 8.7. Odisha maintains lower young dependency ratios throughout this period, indicating fewer children per working-age population.

8.2.21 Old dependency ratios increase from 2011 to 2036. India's old dependency rises by 6.2 percentage points from 8.6 to 14.8 per 100 population from 2011 to 2036, while Odisha shows a larger increase of 7.7 percentage points from 9.4 to 17.1 per 100 population during the same period (Figure 8.7). This indicates Odisha is experiencing faster population ageing compared to India. Rising old dependency requires planning for healthcare services, elderly care facilities, and support systems for the growing senior population.

Figure 8.7: Young and Old dependency from 2011 to 2036, India and Odisha



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

8.2.22 In response to these demographic and socio-economic realities, Odisha supports pensioners through two key schemes, the State-funded Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY), covering 36.75 lakh beneficiaries from various vulnerable groups, and the jointly funded National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), which covers over 20 lakh beneficiaries under old-age, widow, and disability pensions.

Total dependency ratio decreases from 57.2 to 44.4, indicating strong demographic dividend potential.

8.2.23 Recognising the evolving nature of population ageing and its close intersection with rising disability and functional limitations, the State is progressively moving towards a more integrated and systems oriented approach. As longevity increases, demands for health care, assistive services, long-term care, and social support are expected to rise, with implications for households, labour markets, and public finances. Managing ageing transition effectively will be vital for sustaining productivity, labour-force participation, and social cohesion. The emerging

direction therefore emphasises convergence across social security, health, care services, data systems, and institutional capacities, reflecting a shift from fragmented welfare interventions towards a holistic response to ageing and disability.

Box 8.1: Care economy: Unlocking a new segment for the growing economy



Odisha is experiencing a significant demographic shift, with the elderly population projected to double from 6.1 percent in 2011 to 11.9 percent by 2036. Therefore, over the next decade, robust care infrastructure will be essential to meet the needs of growing ageing population through comprehensive social security measures.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India report in 2024 that women's unpaid care and domestic work in India represents an economic value ranging from 15-17 percent of GDP. With longer life expectancy among women and a higher incidence of widowhood in older ages, the feminisation of ageing further amplifies both the demand for care and the burden of unpaid care work borne by women.

In response to this demographic transition, the State, in partnership and technical assistance from the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), is adopting a forward-looking approach to ageing that seeks to manage emerging care and protection needs and harness the potential "silver dividend" arising from longer and healthier lives. This approach is evolving around three broad and mutually reinforcing pillars, drawing on initiatives already underway as well as the emerging policy framework.

Strengthening policy, systems, and institutional convergence: Anchoring the State's response to population ageing in the ongoing revision of the Odisha Senior Citizen Policy, with a focus on convergence across social security, health, care services, disability support, and data systems to ensure a coordinated and future-ready governance framework.

- **Strengthening care and support systems**: Expanding the availability and quality of care services for older persons and persons with age-related disabilities, including the development of a trained pool of caregivers and home-based support services to enhance quality of life and functional independence.

- **Promoting active and productive ageing**: Encouraging continued participation of older persons in economic, social, and community life through skill utilisation, care roles, and experience-based engagement, thereby contributing to the silver dividend and moderating dependency pressures.

To enhance quality of life for senior citizens, the State is building a trained pool of caregivers to assist elderly people. Program Implementing Agencies have been selected to conduct training and certification programs in the East zone (Bhubaneswar) and North zone (Baripada) to provide home care and bedside assistance to needy senior citizens.

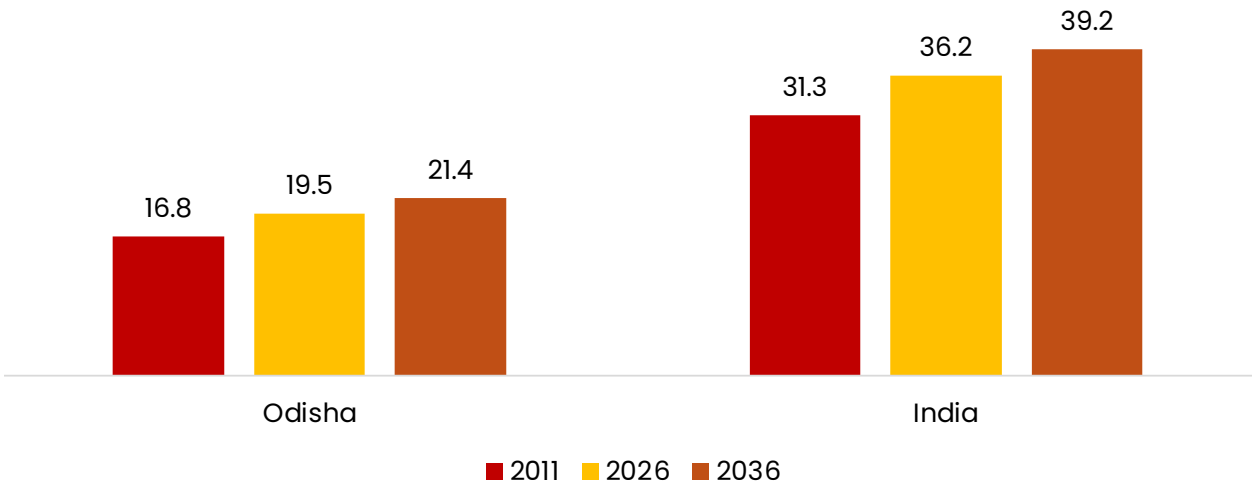
Currently, monthly pensions range from ₹ 1,000 to ₹ 1,200. But from January 2025, the pension has been revised to ₹ 3,500 per month for beneficiaries aged 80 and above or those with over 80 per cent disability, benefiting more than 5 lakh individuals. Investments in the care economy can be undertaken across a range of sectors including aging population support, care for highly dependent adults, and childcare services. The State is working to revamp the Odisha Senior Citizen Policy, and workshops have been organized with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to gather stakeholder opinions and recommendations.

Source: Social Security and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Government of Odisha

C. Rural-Urban Population Dynamics

8.2.24 Urban demographic patterns: As per population projections for India and States 2011-2036. Odisha's urban population shows steady growth from 16.8 per cent in 2011 to likely 21.4 per cent in 2036, representing an increase of 4.6 percentage points during the period. India's urban population grows from 31.3 per cent to 39.2 per cent during the same period, showing a rise of 7.9 percentage points as shown in Figure 8.8. The data indicates consistent urban population increase in Odisha, reflecting ongoing demographic transition and migration patterns from rural to urban areas, alongside natural growth in existing urban centers.

Figure 8.8: Urban population of Odisha and India from 2011 to 2036 (in per cent)



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

8.2.25 Odisha has a substantial rural population with 79.9 per cent males and 81.1 per cent females residing in rural areas in 2026. Over four-fifths of the State's total population lives in rural settings. Females demonstrate slightly higher rural concentration compared to males, creating a gender differential of 1.2 percentage points. This pattern reflects traditional settlement dynamics where rural areas typically retain higher female population shares. Male

out-migration to urban centers for employment opportunities contributes to this rural gender distribution. Whereas India has lower rural population share with 63.5 per cent males and 64.2 per cent females living in rural areas in 2026.

8.2.26 Moreover, Migration represents a vital livelihood strategy and economic phenomenon across Odisha, reflecting the State's demographic and socio-economic transition. As households seek better economic opportunities and adapt to changing agricultural patterns, migration has become an integral component of rural and urban livelihoods throughout the State. Recent data estimates in 2023, current migrants stands at 2.82 million and inclued 0.74 million return migrants, representing 17.5 per cent and 4.6 per cent of households respectively. This reveals that over one in five households are engaged in migration activities.

8.2.27 Interstate migration constitutes the largest share of Odisha's migration patterns, accounting for 58.3 per cent of current migrants. Intrastate movement follows at 40 per cent, while international migration is limited at 1.7 per cent. Employment serves as the primary motivation, driving nearly 60 per cent of migration decisions. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat, and Andhra Pradesh emerge as the main destination States for Odisha's migrant.

8.2.28 The economic significance of migration is evident through substantial remittance flows that contribute to household welfare and State economy. Approximately 67.9 per cent of migrant households receive remittances averaging ₹5,101 monthly, generating an estimated ₹772.47 crore annually for the State economy.

8.2.29 Overall, these demographic and migration patterns highlight Odisha's gradual rural-urban transition with vital development implications. These trends require balanced policy frameworks that support rural development alongside urban growth management. This requires addressing rural gender dynamics and utilizing migration contributions for balanced economic development across all regions.

8.3 QUALITY EDUCATION

8.3.1 Education plays an important role in human development. Odisha has implemented several interventions across early childhood development, school education and higher education which have contributed to improved access and quality of education. The State has made significant investments in school infrastructure, teacher recruitment and digital learning. These equip students with the skills and knowledge necessary to succeed in the modern job market. Early childhood programs lay a robust foundation for lifelong learning and development. While School education builds essential skills and knowledge for academic progression, higher education develops specialists needed for current employment opportunities. The following section examines how these educational initiatives benefit communities across the State.

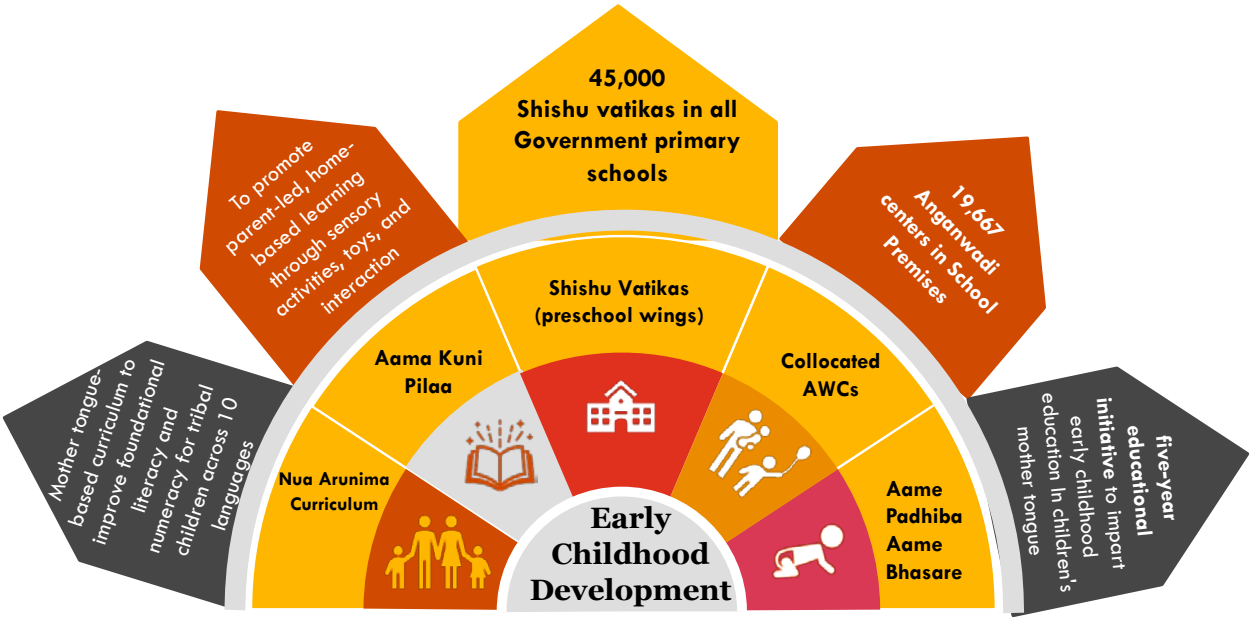
A. Early Childhood development

8.3.2 The first thousand days of life have profound impact on lifelong learning and optimal growth and development of children. During this period, proper nutrition and care influence a child's ability to grow, learn, and develop throughout life. Odisha's Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE) programme build the foundation for emotional health and lifelong learning.

8.3.3 The State is implementing the Nua Arunima curriculum, which aligns with the National Education Policy 2020. This curriculum focuses on strengthening pre-primary school readiness for children aged 3-6 years. It emphasizes mother-tongue based learning across 17 tribal languages, ensuring culturally appropriate education.

8.3.4 The flagship "Aama Kuni Pilaa" program is a comprehensive 5-year scheme designed for children under 3 years. This initiative operates through home-based, parent-led early stimulation campaigns. It includes capacity building, specially designed toy kits, assessment cards, flip books, Kuni calendar etc. The programme's components include sensitizing parents and caregivers on the importance of early years in a child's development & facilitating positive parenting practices using contextual IECs, capacity building of ICDS officials & Anganwadi Workers, and structured monitoring and evaluation. Odisha has created strong coordination between Women & Child Development and School & Mass Education departments for smooth preschool-to-primary transition, with 21,601 primary schools now having Anganwadi Centers on their premises.

Figure 8.9: Transforming early years - Integrated initiatives for foundational learning



Source: Women and Child Development Department, Government of Odisha

8.3.5 Community engagement forms the backbone of ECCE implementation, facilitated through structured monthly activities. ECCE days are celebrated twice monthly on 2nd and 19th of every month at all AWCs, Shai shaba Diwas for parents of children under three and Ankur Day for broader community involvement. The annual "Kotie Hasa" festival is celebrated on Children's Day achieved success with over 16 lakh parents and caregivers participating across all AWCs in 2024. These events foster community interaction, encourage responsive caregiving, involve fathers in childcare discussions, and promote local toys while creating inclusive home environments.

8.3.6 In 2025, Odisha has successfully established 45,000 Sishu Vatikas as early childhood education centers across all government primary schools. These centers use play-based learning and mother-tongue instruction to build pre-literacy and numeracy skills in young children. They ensure smooth transition from early childhood to primary education, providing a strong foundation for academic success.

B. School Education

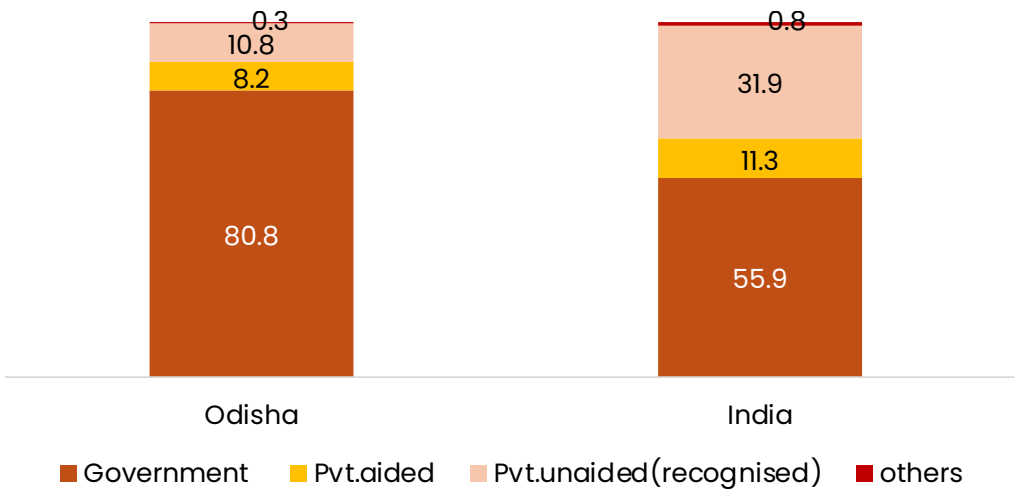
8.3.7 Odisha has prioritized strengthening its school education system to ensure quality learning opportunities for all children. The State has significantly increased its spending in School and Mass Education, with budget allocation rising from ₹22,527 crore in 2023-24 to ₹31,185 crore in 2025-26 (BE), representing a 38.4 percent increase in the last two years. This demonstrates the commitment to improving educational infrastructure, learning quality, and expanding access to education across the State.

8.3.9 Odisha government has launched several programs to strengthen education sector in the State. To improve foundational learning outcomes, the Odisha Nipun Mission has started in all government primary schools across the State to ensure every child achieves Foundational Literacy and Numeracy (FLN) skills by Grade 3. This program uses evidence-based teaching methods, regular assessments, and targeted interventions to address learning gaps early.

8.3.10 Further, Godabarish Mishra Adarsha Prathamik Vidyalaya (GMAPV) Scheme is initiated to establish one model primary school in every gram panchayat, ensuring quality education to all. This initiative aims to bridge the urban-rural education gap by providing quality educational facilities, trained teachers, and modern teaching methodologies to children in remote areas. As per UDISE+ 2024-25, Odisha has 61,565 schools serving 76.44 lakh students with 3.44 lakh teachers.

8.3.11 As per Comprehensive Modular Survey on education 2025, Odisha shows distinct enrolment patterns compared to national averages. Government schools enrol 80.8 percent of students in Odisha versus 55.9 percent nationally, a 24.9 percentage points higher. While private unaided schools serve 10.8 percent in Odisha compared to 31.9 percent nationally, reflecting 21.1 percentage points lower enrolment. Private aided schools account for 8.2 percent in Odisha versus 11.3 percent nationally, a 3.1 percentage points difference. These statistics indicate government schools play a more prominent role in Odisha's education system compared to national trends.

Figure 8.10: Distribution of students by school type, (April-June) 2025, (In per cent)



Source: Comprehensive Modular Survey: Education, 2025

8.3.12. Under the Samagra Shiksha program in 2024-25, the State upgraded 29 primary schools to upper primary level ensuring better educational progression opportunities across regions. Additionally, 21 Netaji Subash Chandra Bose Avasiya Vidyalaya (residential hostels/schools) operate across 12 districts, providing educational support to children aged 6-14 years from disadvantaged backgrounds. This ensures that economic and geographical barriers do not prevent access to quality education.

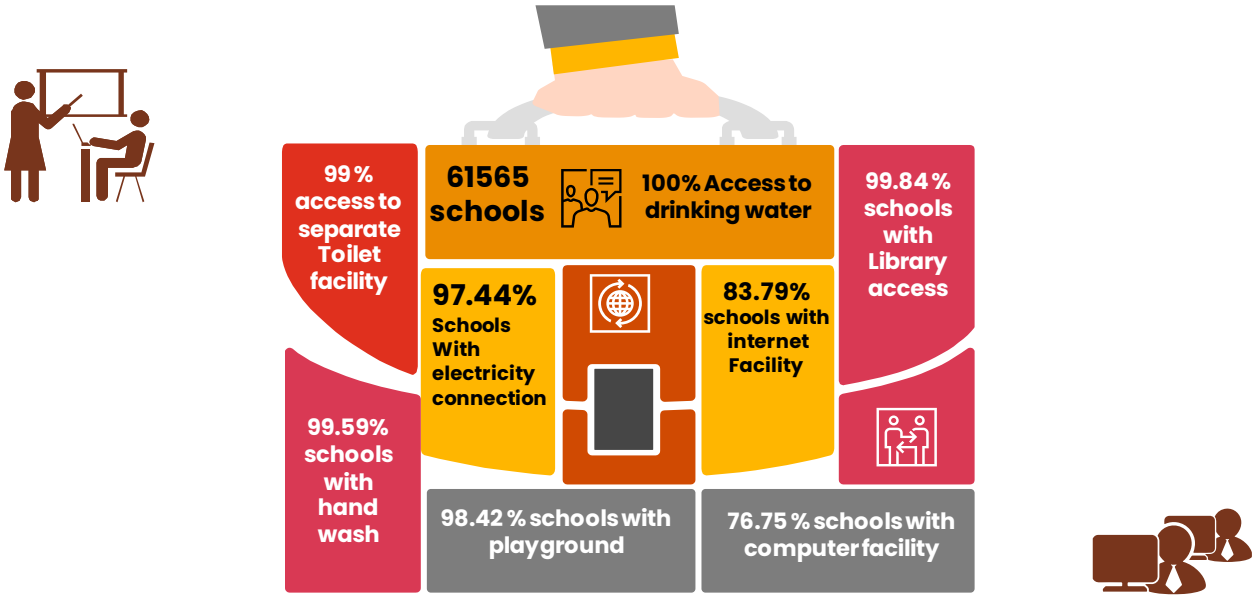
8.3.13 The State's commitment to educational excellence is demonstrated through the Odisha Adarsha Vidyalaya Sangathan (OAVS), which operates 320 CBSE affiliated schools across 314 blocks with student enrolment growing five-fold from 2016-17 to 2024-25. These institutions achieved impressive academic results with 91.8 percent pass rate for Class X and 72.05 percent for Class XII in 2025, focusing on holistic education that combines academic, physical, and aesthetic development. OAVS schools are supported by 10 skill labs for digital education and provide hostel facilities for students from remote areas, ensuring comprehensive educational access and quality throughout the State.

8.3.14 The State has significantly upgraded school infrastructure to enhance the learning environment for students. Improvements include modern classroom facilities, separate toilets, open-air auditoriums, drinking water systems, and well-equipped playgrounds. These comprehensive upgrades create conducive spaces for effective teaching and learning across all educational institutions.

8.3.15 According to UDISE+ 2024-25, all schools now have drinking water, sanitation facilities, electricity, and libraries. Additionally, 84 percent of schools have internet connectivity and 76.7 percent have computer facilities as shown in Figure 8.11. Odisha performs better than national averages in playground availability, electricity connections, internet facilities, and separate

toilet facilities for girls. Schools with computer facilities increased by 29 percent from 2023-24 to 2024-25, reflecting the State's commitment to modernizing educational infrastructure.

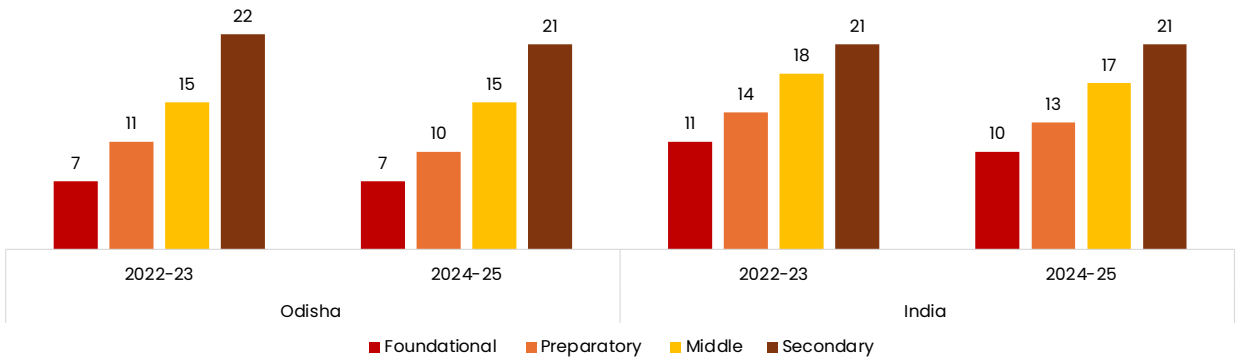
Figure 8.11: Improved infrastructure facilities in schools 2024-25



Source: Unified District Information System for Education Plus, 2024-25, MoE, Government of India

8.3.16 Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR): Effective teacher deployment plays a crucial role in ensuring quality education delivery across different school levels. Odisha maintains favourable pupil-teacher ratios well below the NEP 2020 recommendation of 1:30. In foundational education, the State has 7 students per teacher against the national average of 10 in 2024-25. As per UDISE+ 2024-25, The State performs better across preparatory (10:1 vs 13:1) and middle school levels (15:1 vs 17:1), while secondary education aligns with the national average at 21:1 as shown below.

Figure 8.12: Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) across educational levels, Odisha, India, 2022-23, 2024-25



Source: Unified District Information System for Education Plus 2022-23 and 2024-25, MoE, Government of India

8.3.17 Between 2022-23 and 2024-25, Odisha has maintained these ratios with improvements at the preparatory level, from 11:1 to 10:1. The favourable teacher distribution pattern enhances classroom instruction quality by enabling individualized student attention. This approach contributes to improved learning outcomes, particularly at foundational levels where personalized guidance is crucial. Such focused attention helps students build strong core academic skills that form the basis for future educational success.

Odisha maintains favorable pupil-teacher ratios well below NEP 2020 recommendation of 1:30.

8.3.18 Moreover, Odisha has made progress in reducing schools with single teacher from 3,725 in 2022-23 to 1,089 in 2024-25, representing a decline of 70.8 percent. This improvement indicates better teacher deployment and resource allocation, ensuring more schools have adequate teaching staff to deliver quality education across different subjects and grade levels.

Single teacher schools reduced by 70.8% from 3,725 to 1,089 between 2022-23 to 2024-25

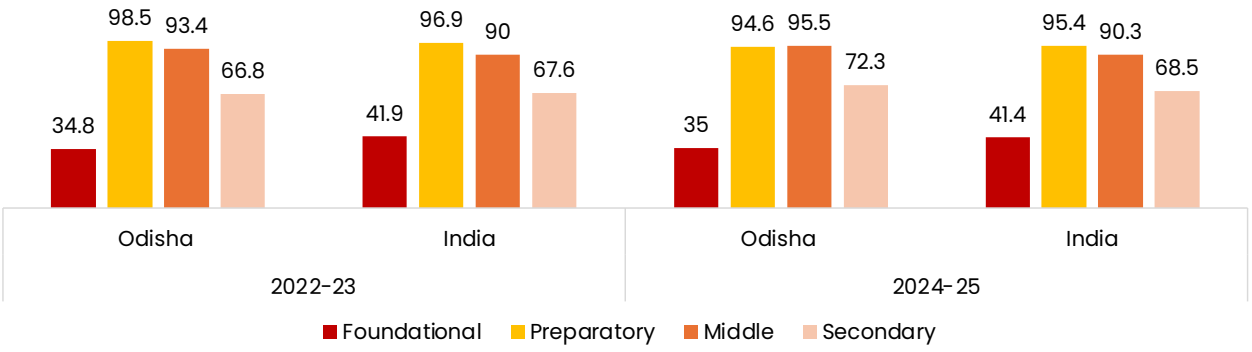
8.3.19 Gross Enrolment Ratio: Odisha's education system continues to expand access and improve quality across all levels of schooling.

8.3.20 Odisha's Gross Enrolment Ratio presents mixed patterns across education stages. In foundational education level(Pre-primary to Class II), the State recorded 35 per cent GER in UDISE+ 2024-25, with a 0.2 percent increase from 2022-23. While national average decreased by 0.5 per cent (41.9 vs 41.4) during the same period. Similarly, at the preparatory level (Class III to V), Odisha experienced a 3.9 per cent decline (98.5 vs 94.6) in GER compared to 1.5 per cent nationally (96.9 vs 95.4) (Figure 8.13).

8.3.21 Moreover,in middle educational level (Class VI to VIII) Odisha's GER increased by 2.1 per cent (93.4 vs 95.5) from 2022-23 to 2024-25 and national average has slightly increased by 0.3 per cent (90 vs 90.3). At middle educational level, GER of Odisha is 5.2 percentage points higher than national average, achieving Odisha Vision target. Similarly, at secondary educational level GER of Odisha has increased by 5.5 percentage points (72.3 vs 66.8) while national average has increased by 0.9 percentage points (68.5 vs 67.6) from 2022-23 to 2024-25 as shown below.



Figure 8.13: Overall Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), 2022-23 and 2024-25 (in Per cent)



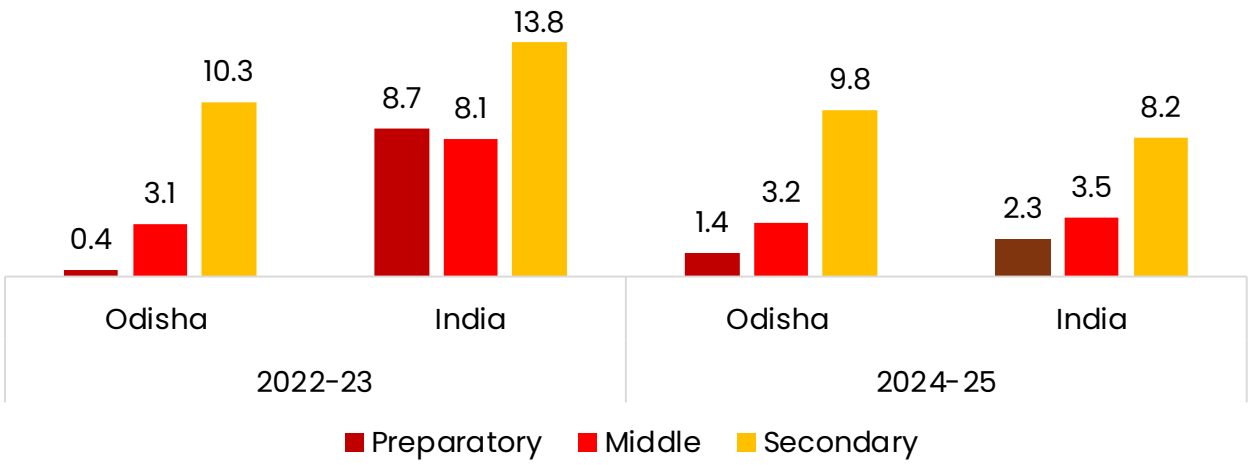
Source: Unified District Education System for Education Plus 2022-23 and 2024-25, MoE, Government of India

8.3.22 Dropout rate: Reducing dropout rates is essential for achieving universal education and maximizing human capital development across the State. According to UDISE+ data from 2022-23 to 2024-25, Odisha shows improvement at the secondary level with reduced dropout rates. This improvement aligns with national trends toward better educational completion rates. At the preparatory level, dropout rates increased by 1 percentage point (0.4 vs 1.4) in Odisha compared to a 6.4 percent decrease nationally (8.7 vs 2.3). while at the middle educational level Odisha recorded a 0.1 percentage points increase (3.1 vs 3.2) against a 4.6 percentage points decline (8.1 vs3.5) at national level as shown in Figure 8.14. At the secondary level, dropout rates in Odisha decreased by 0.5 percentage points (10.3 vs 9.8) while at national level it decreased by 5.6 percentage points (13.8 vs 8.2).

8.3.23 Odisha has partnered with the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) to establish flexible learning environments and alternative educational pathways. This collaboration provides inclusive learning opportunities for students requiring non-traditional educational approaches. The initiative aims to improve student completion rates across all education levels throughout the State.



Figure 8.14: Dropout rates in Odisha and India, 2022-23 and 2024-25 (in per cent)



Note: As per National Educational Policy 2020 (New structure)
Source: Unified District Education System for Education Plus 2022-23 and 2024-25, MoE, Government of India

Table 8.2:Achievements of the Higher secondary education (Class 11 and 12) in 2024-25

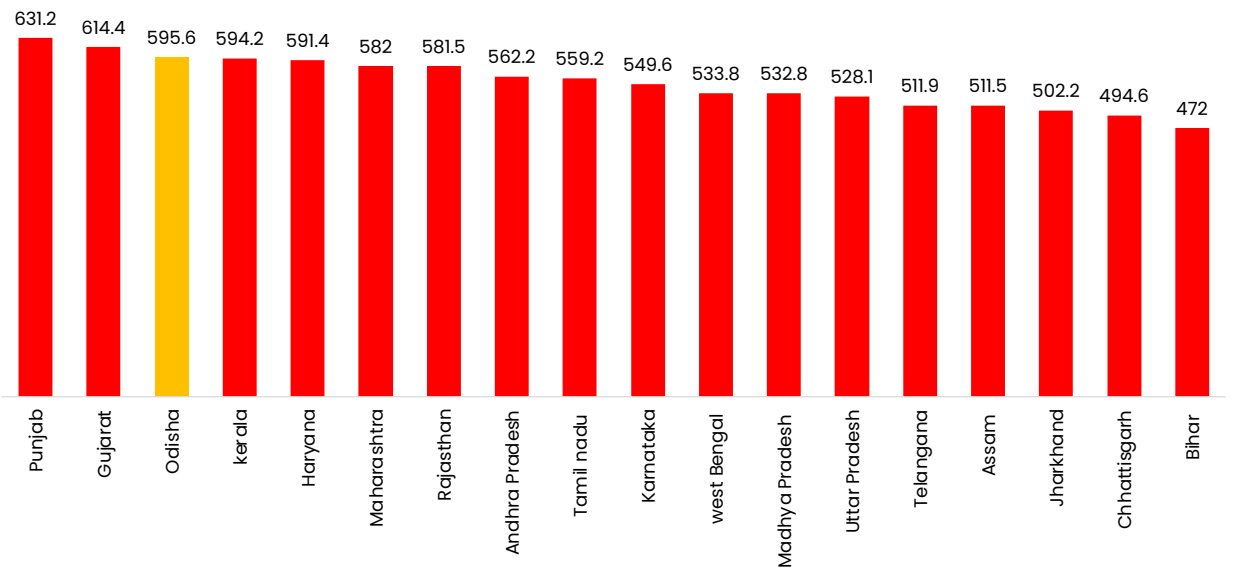
Pathani Samantha Mathematics Talent scholarship (PSMTS):The scholarship was awarded to top 1000 students based on overall academic performance and excellence in Mathematics. In 2024-25, 4000 students from class XI and 962 students from class XII were granted the scholarship via DBT. e-Certificates were issued through the Odisha State Scholarship Portal to recognize academic excellence.	
Junior Merit Scholarship: The Junior Merit scholarship initiative provided assistance to10,000 poor and meritorious students, offering ₹3000annually for 2 years. During the year, 5,365 students from class XI and 8,972 students from class XII benefited under the scheme	
Upgradation of High schools to Higher secondary schools:In the academic year 2024-25, a significant milestone was achieved with the upgradation of 89 high schools into Higher Secondary Schools, making them functional to accommodate Class-XI and XII education.	
Sikhya Jyoti Portal:A holistic digital platform designed to support Higher Secondary students and teachers. It offers a range of interactive features, including Q&A forums, multimedia resources, video lectures, PDF notes, and open discussion spaces to foster enhanced digital learning. To ensure effective implementation, principals and faculty members have received dedicated training on the platform's usage.	

Source: Directorate of Higher secondary education, Odisha

8.3.24 Quality Learning Outcomes: Improving learning outcomes is essential for achieving SDG-4 on quality education and supports NEP 2020's emphasis on student-centered learning. Learning outcomes measure how well students acquire knowledge, skills, and competencies during their education. In this aspect, Odisha has improved in learning outcomes across education levels through digital education, skill labs, and improved school environments.

8.3.25 According to the Performance Grade Index (PGI) 2.0 released in June 2025, Odisha ranks 5th among all States and Union Territories and 3rd among the major States. The State has improved from 19th position in 2019 to 3rd among major States in 2023-24, scoring 595.6 out of 1000 points, placing behind only Punjab and Gujarat as shown in Figure 8.15. Odisha is placed in the Prachesta-3 category alongside 9 other States. This shows consistent progress in educational performance and quality improvement across the education system.

Figure 8.15: Performance Grading Index 2.0 among major States in India, 2025 (score for 1000)



Source: Ministry of Education, Government of India

8.3.26 Odisha features among the top 10 high-performing States in Grades 3, 6, and 9 in PARAKH Rastriya Sarvekshan 2024. At the district level, Anugul and Kalahandi rank among the top 50 performing districts in India in Grade 6 category. Notably, Kalahandi is among top 50 performing districts in Grade 9. However, Malkangiri and Gajapati are among the 50 districts requiring improvement in Grades 3 and 9 respectively.

AI (Artificial Intelligence) learning and competency development are being integrated into schools through PARAKH Udyam Sansaar initiatives. Interactive classroom tools such as 'Jaadu Pedi' are being used to make learning more engaging. This play-based learning toolkit has improved learning outcomes at the foundational level up to Grade V

C. Higher Education and Research

8.3.27 Odisha is transforming higher education sector with a focus on quality, access, equity, and inclusivity. The State's strategic priorities encompass quality learning, research innovation, industry-academia linkages, entrepreneurship development, and infrastructure modernization to create a comprehensive educational ecosystem. In 2025-26, the State allocated ₹375 crores for infrastructure enhancement across universities and colleges. Additionally, provisions of ₹40 crores for quality education modernization and ₹20 crores for laboratory grants are provided. A pioneering initiative includes establishing tribal language laboratories in State universities with ₹10 crore allocation to preserve and promote indigenous languages.

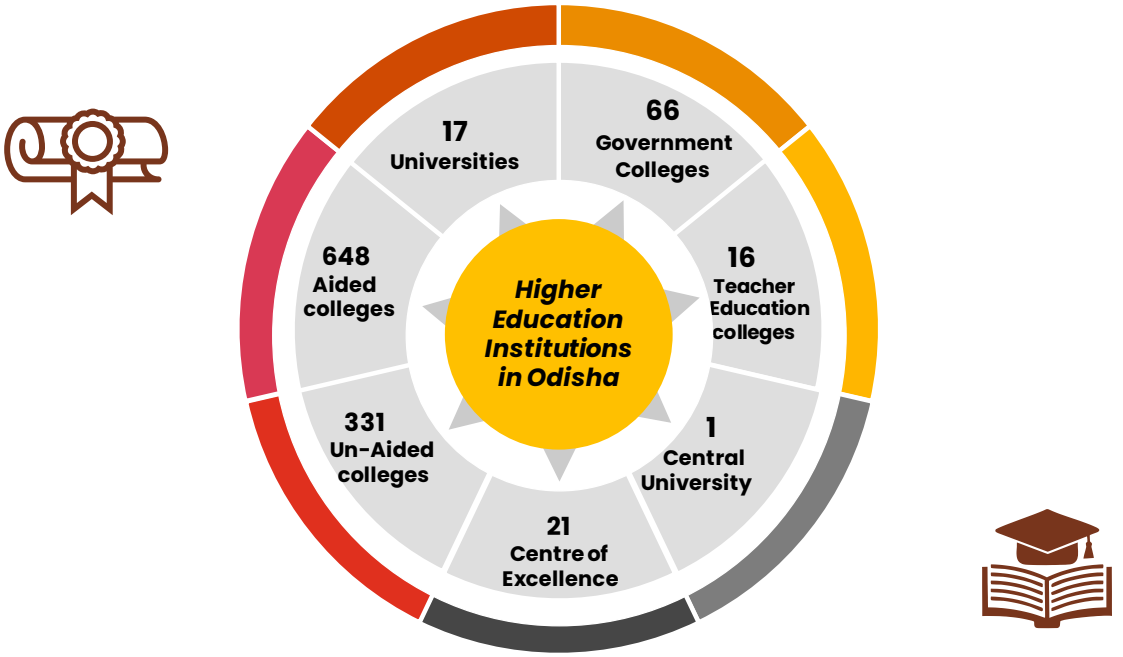
8.3.28 Recently, The Government of Odisha enacted the Universities (Amendment) Act 2024, effective from April 2025. The Act improves academic governance and operational efficiency in universities by granting greater autonomy while streamlining academic processes.University senates have been brought back to allow shared decision-making in governance. These changes are aimed at decentralising power, enhancing university autonomy, and encouraging democratic participation in university management. This strengthens Odisha's higher education system for better results and transparency



8.3.29 Odisha's higher education landscape comprises 1,100 institutions across various categories. The largest segment consists of 648 aided colleges, representing the backbone of higher education in the State. There are 331 Un-aided colleges in the State. The State has 66 government colleges offering affordable quality education under various streams. The university sector includes 17 State universities and one central university, while 16 teacher education colleges prepare quality educators. Additionally, 21 Centres of Excellence promote specialized research and advanced learning. This institutional mix demonstrates Odisha's balanced approach to public-private higher education delivery as shown Figure 8.16.

8.3.30 In alignment with NEP 2020, several universities in Odisha have integrated the Indian Knowledge System (IKS) into their curriculam to promote traditional knowledge in Ayurveda, Yoga, Mathematics, Vedas, and Upanishads. Rama Devi University offers a multidisciplinary course on Bhagavad Gita philosophy, while Vikram Dev University provides courses on Indian society, Vedic studies, and Sri Jagannath Sanskruti. Utkal University has partnered with the Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences (CCRAS) to preserve ancient manuscripts. These initiatives encourage scientific validation of traditional practices while preserving India's cultural heritage and enhancing the country's soft power.

Figure 8.16: Higher Education Institutions in Odisha



Source: Department of Higher Education, Odisha

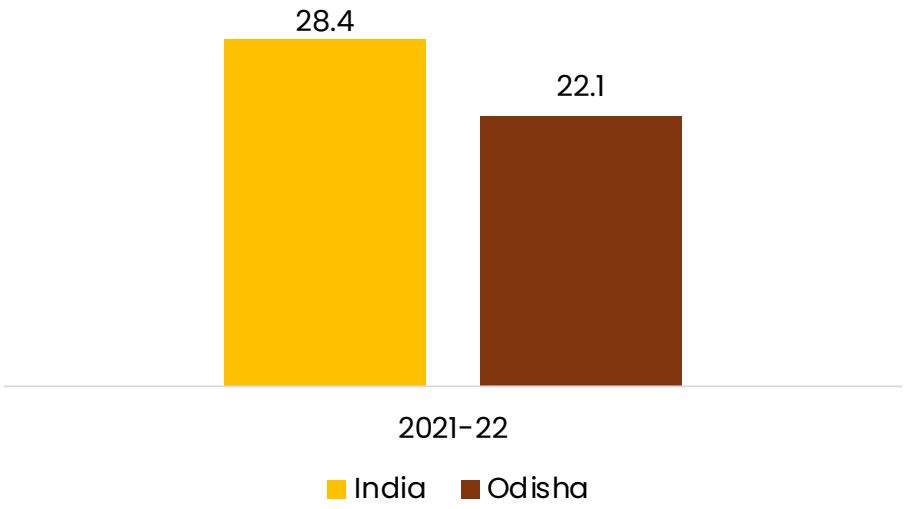
8.3.31 Infrastructure upgradation:In 2024-25, The State established 18 new government colleges in previously uncovered blocks, addressing geographical gaps and providing local access to quality education in remote areas. Under the Pradhan Mantri Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (PM-USHA), Odisha has received approval for ₹676.70 crore with interest across 38 projects to enhance higher education quality, access, and equity. The funding is distributed across four

components. ₹400 crore for Multi-Disciplinary Education and Research Universities (MERU) covering four universities namely Ravenshaw, Berhampur, Maharaja Sriram Chandra Bhanja Deo, and Sambalpur. While ₹100 crore for Grants to Strengthen Universities (GSU) supporting five universities, ₹120 crore for Grants to Strengthen Colleges (GSC) benefiting 24 colleges, and ₹50 crore for Gender Inclusion and Equity Initiatives (GIEI) across five institutions.

8.3.32 Gross Enrolment Ratio: Odisha's higher education shows progress in expanding access and maintaining quality. As Per All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE 2022), GER of Odisha is 22.1, 6.3 per cent less than national average of 28.4 as shown in Figure 8.17. In 2024-25, Odisha's higher education institutions under higher education department enrolled over 2 lakh students across all the institutions. The enrolment shows male students accounting for 41.5 per cent (85,604) and female students representing 58.5 per cent (1,20,517), 17 percentage points higher than male students. Further, the State aims to increase GER to 35 per cent by 2029 in line with Viksit Odisha 2036 & 2047.

8.3.33 Also, as per AISHE 2022, Odisha has a PTR of 25:1, slightly higher than the national average of 26:1. Odisha has committed to improving this ratio to 20:1 by 2029 to enhance educational quality and ensure effective learning outcomes. Odisha has 27 colleges per lakh population compared to the national average of 30 colleges per lakh population in higher education.

Figure 8.17: Gross Enrolment Ratio In Higher Education, Odisha, India, 2021-22



Source: All India Survey on Higher Education 2021-22, Ministry of Education, Government of India

8.3.34 To support continued growth in higher education access and quality standards, the State has developed the Higher Education Information Management System (HIMS), in July 2025. HIMS is an integrated digital solution covering over 1,000 government and non-government colleges that integrates with the Student Academic Management System (SAMS) and Scholarship Portal. The system captures comprehensive data on colleges, students, and faculty to ensure governance, transparency, and improved service delivery through centralized data management.

8.3.35 Scholarshipship Schemes: Scholarships are vital investments that help build skilled human resources for the State. By supporting students financially, scholarships create a trained workforce that contributes to the State's economic development and growth. In 2025-26, ₹ 74.4 crore have been disbursed to 51,648 students in higher education under multiple schemes and sub-schemes

8.3.36 Odisha has built a strong education support system through several key schemes that provide scholarships to students. The Mukhyamantri Medhabi Chhatra Protsahana Yojana is the main umbrella scheme that includes three programs namely e-Medhabruti, Vyasakabi Fakir Mohan Bhasabruti, and Gopabandhu Sikhya Sahayata Yojana. In 2025-26, the schemes supported 47,762 students with ₹61.8 crore disbursements These 3 sub-schemes together provided educational support to 56,833 students with ₹72.9 crores in 2024-25. In 2025-26, ₹105 crores areallocated under this umbrella scheme.

8.3.37 In parallel, the Godabarisha Vidyarthi Protsahana Yojana provided laptops to 13,973 meritorious Class XII students with ₹42.2 crores investment. In 2025-26, The State has allocated ₹45 crores to support 15,000 meritorious +2 students under this initiative. The State has also focused on civil services preparation through the Free UPSC Coaching Scheme, which achieved success with 83 out of 200 students from the first batch securing government positions. Table 8.3 highlights some of the other key achievements in higher education in 2024-25.

Table 8.3: Other Key highlights of Higher Education 2024-25

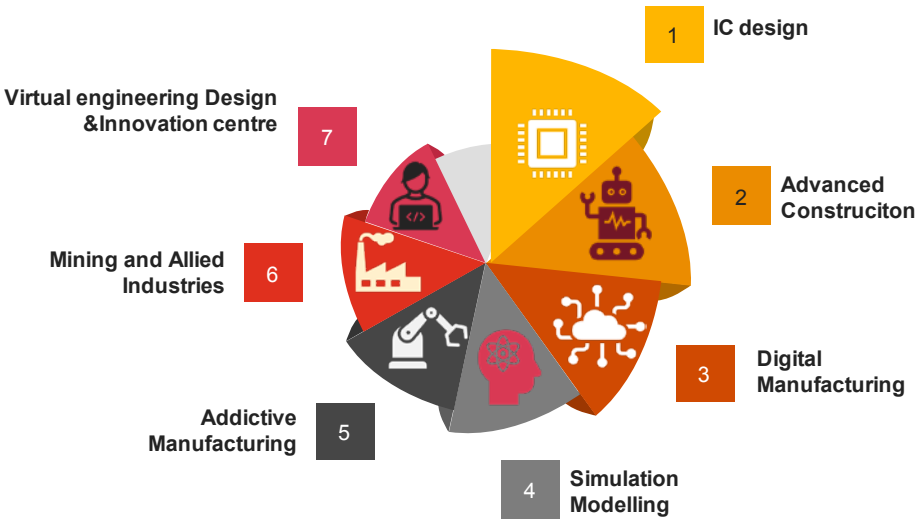
11.25 per cent reservation for Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBC) students in admission process of Higher education institutions, re-inforcing the principles of equity and inclusion based on constitutional rights and social justice	
Vyasa Kabi Fakir Mohan Bhasabruti Scholarship has been expanded for students outside Odisha to promote excellence in Odia language, offering ₹20,000 for UG and ₹30,000 for PG Odia Honours students. In 2025-26, the initiative provided scholarship to 3,817 students with total assistance of ₹9.38 crore.	
Wi-Fi connectivity was provided to universities and 113 Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) significantly enhancing digital learning infrastructure. Also, Infrastructure projects worth ₹675 crore were sanctioned for Higher Education Institutions for construction of classrooms, hostels, girls' toilets, multipurpose halls, and inclusive amenities like disabled-friendly facilities.	
The National Education Policy (NEP) 2020 was implemented in all undergraduate programs with a flexible four-year curriculum, promoting multidisciplinary learning and regional language inclusion.	

Self-defence clubs were opened in all degree colleges to empower young women by creating awareness regarding multi-faceted challenges like cybercrime, cybersecurity.	
Industry linked training and Placement initiatives: In collaboration with the BFSI sector Skill council and BFSI, and NSE internships were offered to 5,000 students across 58 colleges, enhancing industry exposure and practical learning. 748 and 286 students are placed through BOPT and BFSI respectively. 375 students were offered training at GFTN from 84 HEIs. 177 students are selected for placement phase wise. 12,863 and 30,000 students have completed the course on NASSCOM and COURSERA platform respectively.	

Source: Department of Higher Education, Odisha

8.3.38 Center of Excellence in Higher Technical Institutions: The State has established Centers of Excellence (CoE) in its higher technical institutions to foster innovation, research, and skill development aligned with industry requirements and emerging technologies. These centers serve as hubs for advanced learning, collaborative research, and knowledge creation, bridging the gap between academic excellence and industry needs.

Figure 8.18: Centre of Excellences in Higher Technical Institutions



Source: Department of Higher Education in Odisha

8.3.39 Currently, seven CoEs are established across various technical institutions in the State as shown in figure above. Each CoE operates through strategic partnerships with leading industry players. These collaborations provide students with hands-on training opportunities, internships, industry exposure, joint research projects, and access to cutting-edge technologies and certification programs. The CoEs offer specialized laboratory infrastructure, advanced

equipment, and structured curricula designed to meet industry standards. Students benefit from expert-led training programs, workshops, technical seminars, and direct interaction with technology partners, ensuring they develop industry-ready competencies and skills essential for the modern workforce.

8.3.40 Research and Innovation are fundamental to economic development, creating skilled and adaptable workforces that drive productivity growth. Strategic investments in research and development enhance the technical capabilities of workers while developing critical problem-solving skills essential for economic competitiveness.

8.3.41 Odisha is building a world-class research system in vital areas like mining, aerospace, food processing, clean energy, and ocean-based industries. The sixth Odisha Research Conclave 2025 at Berhampur University featured 600 research poster presentations, dialogues on innovation,entrepreneurship, and academia industry linkage under NEP 2020.

8.3.42 In 2025-26, the Odisha government has given financial help of ₹ 10 lakh each to 60 teachers from universities and colleges. Box 8.2 shows the details of Mukhya Mantri Research and Innovation Fellowship Programme. Under MRIP, 300 Ph.D. students have received research fellowships, while ₹276.78 lakh has been distributed among 11 Research Centers of Excellence (RCOEs). The Higher Education Department and Odisha State Higher Education Council are running this program together. The goal is to strengthen research in the State and support new ideas as per the National Education Policy 2020.

Box 8.2: Centre of Excellences in Higher Technical Institutions

Mukhyamantri Research and Innovation Programme (MRIP)



1. Mukhyamantri Research Fellowship (MRF)

The component aims to attract and retain talented research scholars within the State's higher education system.

Awarded to eligible full time Ph.D. scholars registered in State Public Universities of Odisha. Fellowship is provided for 4 years

2. Mukhyamantri Research and Innovation (MRI)- Faculty Research Grant



MRI is to promote innovation, applied research, and problem solving research

Funding is provided to faculty members of State Public Universities and Colleges.

Financial assistance is provided for a fixed project duration, generally up to two years, depending on the nature of the project.

Research across disciplines namely Science and Technology, Social Sciences, Humanities, and interdisciplinary areas

Source: Higher Education department, Government of Odisha

Seven Centers of Excellence established across technical institutions with industry partnerships worth crores.

8.3.43 Central University of Odisha (CUO) signed a memorandum of understanding with four central universities in August 2025. This collaboration aims to enhance higher education and research activities across the participating institutions. In budget 2025-26, the State has proposed establishing a comprehensive research ecosystem starting with the Odisha State Research Fund of ₹20 crore to support faculty-student collaborations. Building on this foundation, the budget proposes ₹23 crore for the Chief Minister Research and Innovation Fellowship Plan to fund individual researchers and innovative projects across the State.

8.3.44 Further, the State proposes strengthening higher education with ₹5 crore for international programs and student exchanges. In advanced technology, the 2025-26 budget proposes ₹50 crore for DeepTech initiatives in AI, blockchain, and robotics, alongside the flagship Odisha AI Mission with ₹20 crore to make the State India's AI leader.



8.3.45 Science and Technology: The Science and Technology Department serves as the nodal agency for promoting scientific research, innovation, and technological development in Odisha. The department functions through the State Council on Science & Technology, Odisha Space Application Centre (ORSAC), Odisha Bigyan Academy, Institute of Mathematics and Applications, Biotechnology Cell, and a network of planetariums and science centres across the state.

8.3.46 Biotechnology is the vital focus with allocations of ₹231.60 crore in 2025-26. The Odisha Biotechnology Policy 2024 guides this effort for progress in Science and Technology. A five-year umbrella scheme in Bio-technology will support research, innovation, entrepreneurship, and investment in the State. Funding is provided for R&D projects, institutional collaborations, Centres of Excellence, Bio-Incubation Centres, and Biotech Finishing Schools. The Odisha Marine Biotechnology Research & Innovation Corridor (OMBRIC) will use the State's 575 km coastline to explore marine resources. IIM Sambalpur will prepare the first Odisha Bioeconomy Report.

Table 8.4: Key achievements of Science and Technology 2024-25

The Odisha Biotech Policy, 2024 along with its operational guidelines, was notified, providing a comprehensive framework for developing the biotechnology ecosystem.	
District Science Centres and Planetariums were constructed in four districts- Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar, Koraput, Rayagada	
District Science Centre-cum-Planetarium is being constructed in three districts, namely Ganjam, Balangir and Rourkela and one District Science Centre is also being constructed in Bhadrak district	
The Pathani Samanta Planetarium building received a structural safety certificate from IIT Bhubaneswar.	

8.3.47 The State Council on Science & Technology supports scholarships, fellowships, R&D projects, seminars, and workshops. Major infrastructure projects include Technology Bhawan, District Science Centres, a planetarium at Khandapada in Nayagarh district, and a Science City. ORSAC continues to lead in space technology applications such as satellite imagery, GIS, and geospatial services. The Odisha Bigyan Academy promotes science outreach through exhibitions, publications, and awards. Planetariums are being expanded with mobile units and support for the APJ Abdul Kalam Planetarium at Burla. The State is working to build a strong bioeconomy and expand public engagement with science.

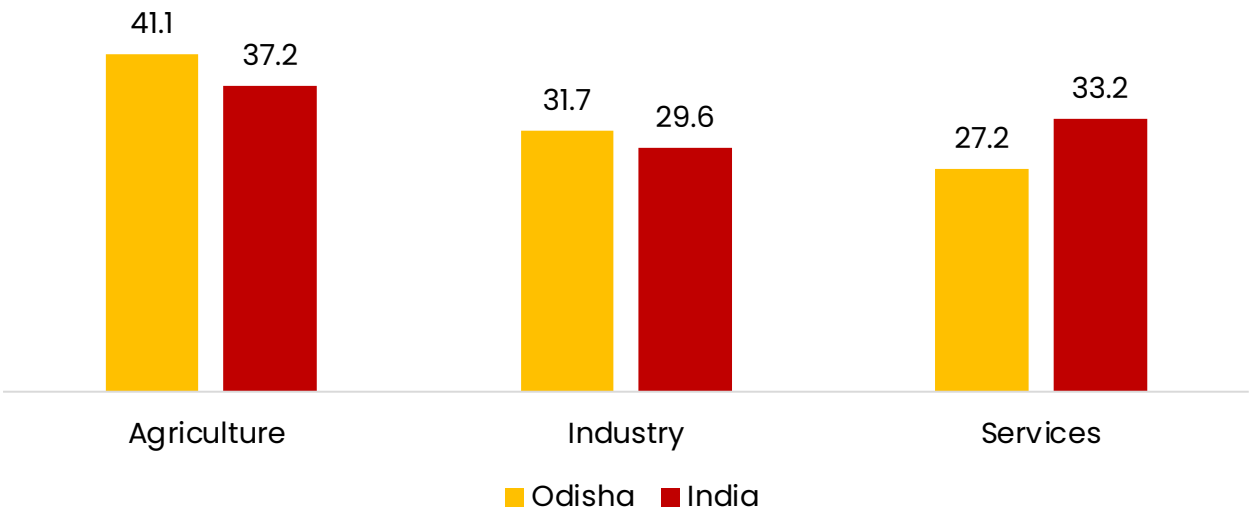
8.4 YOUTH EMPLOYMENT, SKILLING AND WORKFORCE READINESS

A. Youth Employment

8.4.1 Odisha has increased its investment in Skill Development and Technical Education, with budget allocation increasing from ₹1,206 crore in 2023-24 to ₹1,785 crore in 2025-26 (BE), representing a 48 percent rise over two previous years. This reflects the State's focus on building skilled workforce and strengthening technical education to meet industry demands and employment opportunities.

8.4.2 Sectoral Distribution of Workforce-As per Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2023-24, Odisha has 58.8 lakh youth (15-29) in labour force, which is 25.5 per cent of total labour force in the State. Agriculture accounts per 41.1 per cent of youth workforce in Odisha's economy versus 37.2 per cent nationally. The industrial sector employs 31.7 per cent youth workforce compared to India's 29.6 per cent, reflecting Odisha's mineral resources and manufacturing activities. The services sector employs 27.2 per cent compared to the national average of 33.2per cent, indicating scope for growth in IT, financial services, and other service industries.

Figure 8.19: Youth (15-29) Workforcedistribution by sector 2023-24 (in Per cent)

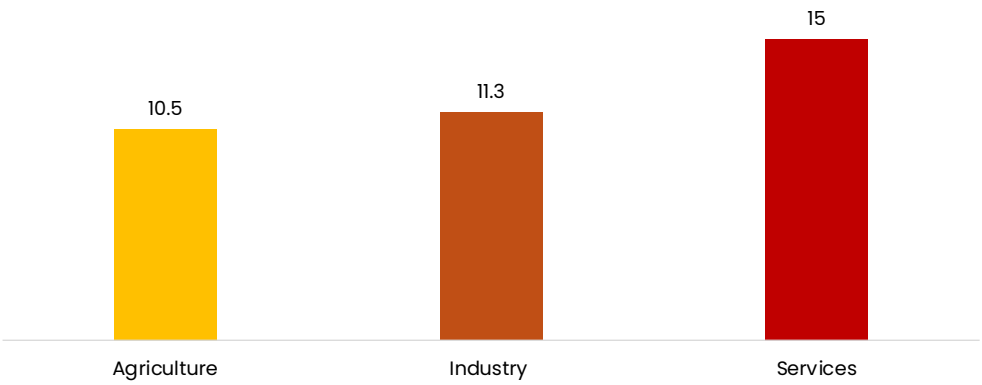


Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey Report 2023-24, MoSPI

8.4.3 Recent trends indicate a gradual shift in youth employment towards non-agricultural sectors. Employment growth has been strongest in the services sector in 2023-24, registering an increase of about 15 per cent, highlighting the growing importance of services as a key driver of job creation for young workers. This is followed by manufacturing, which recorded employment growth of around 12 per cent, reflecting expanding opportunities in industrial and value-added activities. Agriculture also witnessed positive employment growth of approximately 11 per cent,

although much of this employment continues to be low-productivity and informal in nature. These trends underline the need to accelerate structural transformation while improving the quality of employment across sectors.

Figure 8.20: Sectoral Employment growth among youth workforces from 2022-23 to 2023-24 (in %)



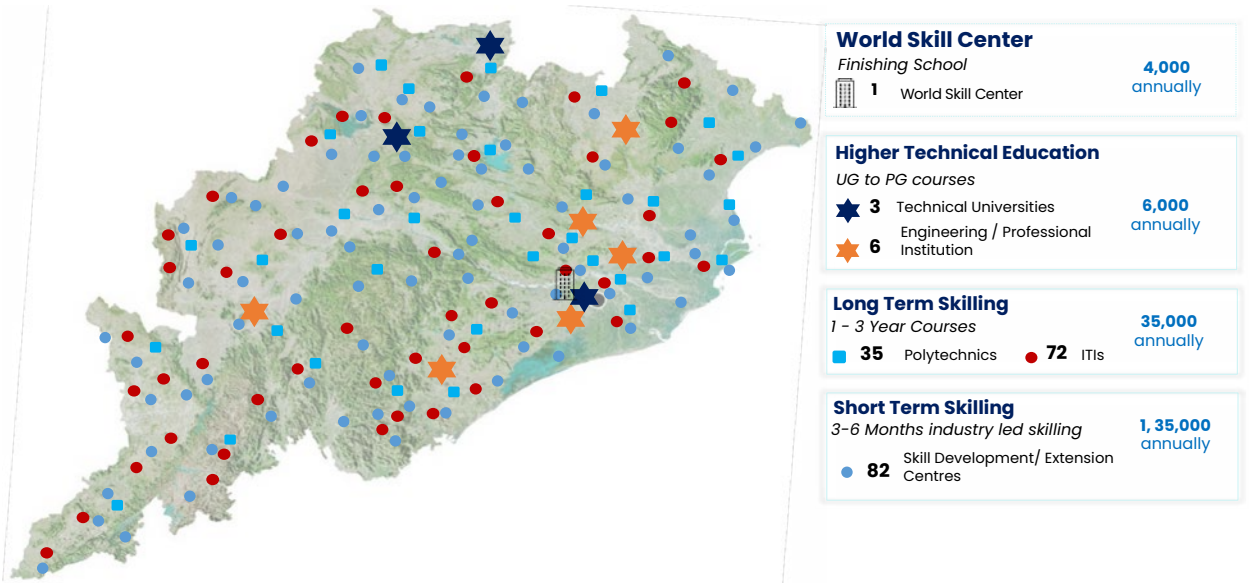
Source- Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2023-24, MoSPI, Government of India

B. Skilling

8.4.4 Skilling Ecosystem: In response to the diverse skill requirements of an ever-changinglabour market, Odisha has adopted a multi-tier skilling framework encompassing short-term skilling, long-term vocational training, higher technical education, and world skill centre. This layered approach is designed to cater to the heterogeneity of youth ranging from early school leavers and first-time job seekers to technically trained graduates and working professionals.



Figure 8.21: Overview of skilling ecosystem



Source: Department of SD&TE, Government of Odisha

Multi-tier skilling framework includes 72 Government ITIs, 35 Government Polytechnics, and 82 Skill Development Centres.

8.4.5 Short-term skilling programmes focus on improving employability by imparting job-oriented skills aligned with local, national and international demand. These programmes are particularly relevant for youth Not in employment and training (NEET), informal workers, and those seeking entry into the workforce. Short term skilling programs of 300-600 hours are offered by various Project Implementing Agencies (PIA) through a network of 82 Skill development/extension centres and other training centres benefiting 35,000 youth annually. Long-term vocational training, delivered through formal institutions like Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs) and polytechnics, provides structured skill acquisition in industrial and service-sector trades, enabling deeper competencies and improved career progression.

8.4.6 Higher technical education forms the apex of the skilling pyramid and plays a critical role in building advanced and specialised skills required for manufacturing, infrastructure, healthcare, information technology, and emerging sectors. The State has developed a strong institutional base comprising 72 Government Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs), 35 Government Polytechnics, and 82 Skill Development Centres. In addition, Odisha hosts three technical universities and six engineering and professional institutions, which contribute significantly to the supply of high-skilled human resources and support innovation and technology diffusion.

8.4.7 To strengthen workforce readiness and global employability, the State has established the World Skill Centre (WSC) in partnership with ITE Education Services (ITEES), Singapore, as a finishing school for advanced skill training. The WSC provides high-end, industry-relevant training to students primarily from ITIs and Polytechnics. By aligning curricula and training standards with international benchmarks, the Centre prepares skilled youth for global placements as well as

high-productivity domestic employment, thereby enhancing Odisha's integration with global skill value chains. The intake capacity has increased to 4000 students annually and placement percentage of students is above 90 per cent since its establishment in 2021 with more than 232 students placed overseas in countries like U.A.E., Singapore etc.

Table 8.5: World skill centre placement, 2021 to 2024

Batch	Number of Trades	Number of Students certified (in no.)	Placement (%)
November 2021	3	213	82
September 2022	6	347	94
March 2023	6	399	90
November 2023	7	909	97
March 2024	7	233	99
September 2024	7	1220	92

Source: World Skill Center, SD&TE, Government of Odisha

World Skill Centre achieves 90%+ placement rates with international partnerships and advanced training

8.4.8 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 in partnership with various agencies including Coursera across skilling and educational institutions, enabling students to acquire industry-relevant skills. More than 2.6 lakh candidates from ITIs Polytechnics, Engineering colleges, HEIs enrolled through digital skilling programme in last 3 years.

Box 8.3: Achievements of World Skill Center

From local Aspirations to International success

Bhagyashree Rout, from a middle-class family, pursued Civil Engineering at Government Polytechnic, Jajpur. During her 6th semester, she discovered World Skill Center and cleared the entrance exam. She enrolled in Mechanical & Electrical Service course despite her Civil background. **Through dedication and perseverance, she secured an internship at Sembcorp Pte Ltd, Singapore, earning $800 SGD monthly in Electrical & Instrumentation.** Currently working as a Maintenance Engineer at Tata Steel, her journey demonstrates how skill development programs enable successful career transitions across engineering disciplines.

Rajesh Kumar Pradhan from Nayapali, Bhubaneswar, belongs to a humble family with his father Bijaya working as a gardener and mother Namita as a homemaker. A proud graduate of the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration (ACR) branch, 2nd Batch (2022-2023) at

World Skill Centre Bhubaneswar he gained life-changing practical knowledge on chillers, AHUs, FAHUs, and industrial components. Currently working as an HVAC Electrician with Emrill Services LLC in Dubai, he earns ₹52,000-54,000 monthly. His proudest moment comes during emergencies when management says, " Call the boy from World Skill Center, he will handle it," showcasing the exceptional trust and respect earned through his training at WSC.

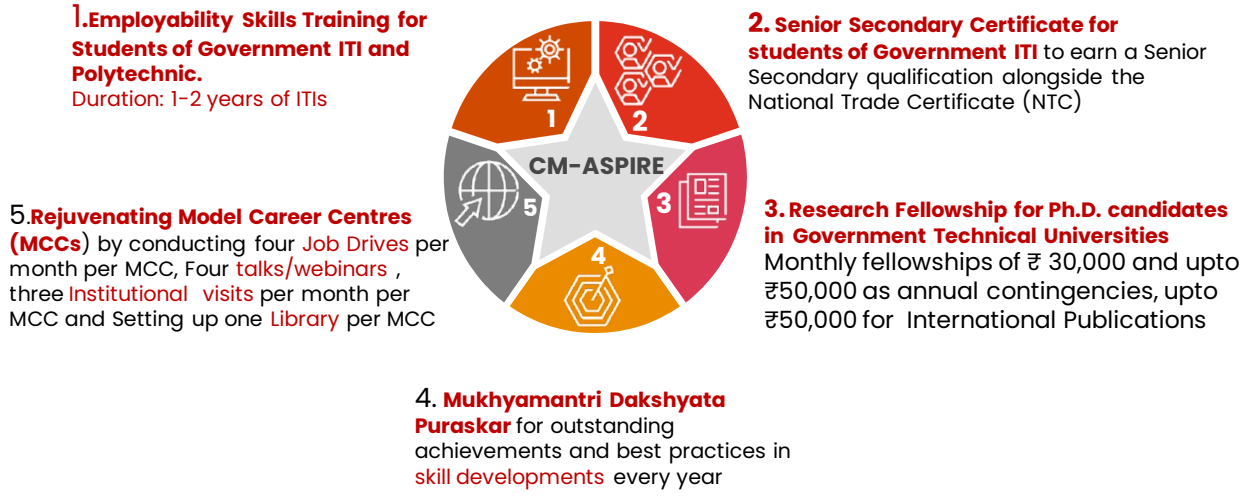
Source: World Skill Center, Government of Odisha

8.4.9 Initiatives: Under the Pradhan Mantri Skilling and Employability Transformation through Upgraded ITIs (PM-SETU), a scheme of Government of India, the State government will be revamping 10 ITIs under the 'hub and spoke' model. This network is set to provide high end infrastructure, innovation labs, Training of Trainers, advanced digital learning, and Industry aligned training. Under the scheme, National Skill Training Institute (NSTI), Bhubaneswar is set to be developed as National Centre of Excellence.

8.4.10 Further, under the Utkarsh ITI Yojana of the State Government, 5 existing Government ITIs will be upgraded at a cost of ₹ 500 crores where new courses will be introduced in emerging areas and infrastructure will be upgraded to make them industry ready. CoEs will be established in 25 Government ITIs in the State at a total cost of ₹ 200 crores, funded from the State Budget

8.4.11 To empower youth of Odisha, equipping them with rapidly evolving job market,the State is implementing The Chief Minister's Augmenting Soft Skill and Promoting Innovation, Research & Excellence (CM-ASPIRE). This is an umbrella scheme aimed at enhancing employability,career counselling, student mobility and fostering research and innovation in the skill development and technical education landscape. This scheme is being implemented across all 30 districts between financial year 2025-26 to 2027-28.

Figure 8.22: CM Aspire components



Source: Department of Skill Development and Technical Education

C. Education and skill premium in Odisha

8.4.12 The existence of education and skill premiums in labour markets has been extensively documented in economic literature. As per Human Capital Theory, individuals who invest in education and training enhance their productivity, thereby command higher wages in the labour market (Becker, 1964). The Signaling Theory argues that education serves as a credible signal of worker ability and quality to employers (Spence, 1973). The interaction of supply and demand forces further amplifies these premiums, as high-skilled workers remain relatively scarce while demand for specialized expertise continues to grow in knowledge-intensive economies

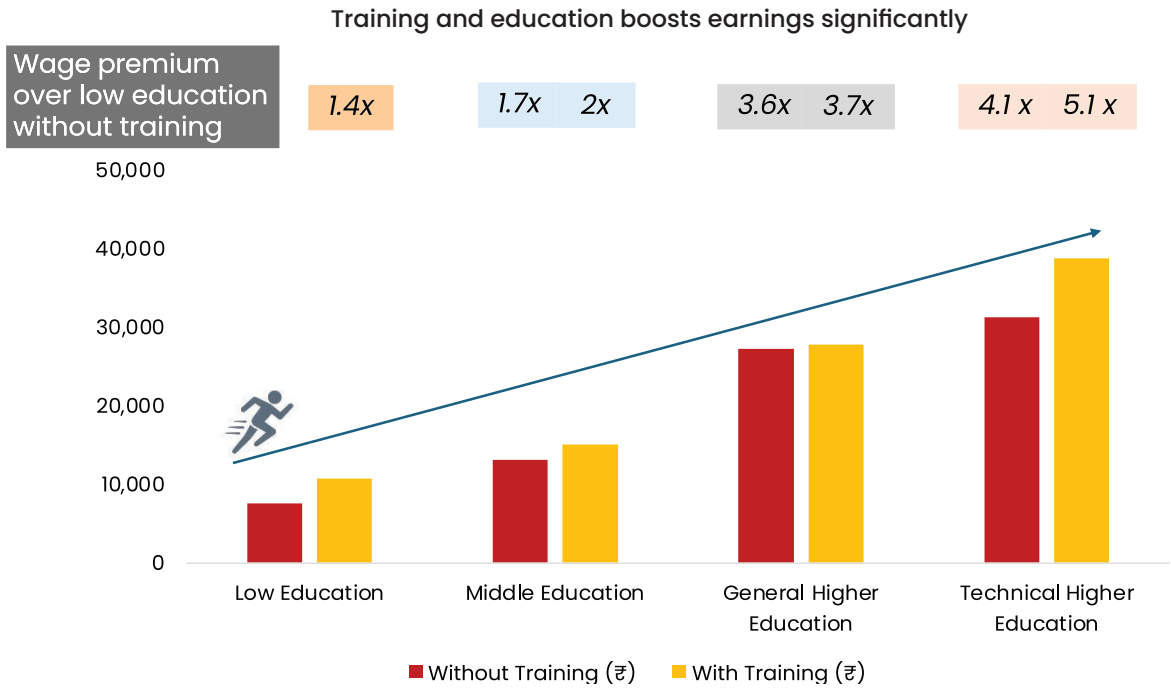
8.4.13 However, the returns to educational investment or skilling do not materialize immediately, characterized by a significant gestation period. Individuals must first complete their educational programs or training before realizing wage premiums, creating an intertemporal trade-off between current costs and future benefits. This delayed realisation aspect makes education a long-term human capital investment strategy. This also creates a myopic view that education and skilling is not yielding the desired result.

8.4.14 However, Odisha government has demonstrated substantial commitment to education and skilling development with significant budgetary increases in 2024-25 and 2025-26. School and Mass Education witnessed remarkable growth with total allocations rising to over ₹31,000 crores, while Skill Development and Technical Education funding increased steadily. Higher Education Department maintained consistent increase in investments levels, ensuring continued support for universities and advanced learning institutions, reflecting the State's strategic investment in human capital development to harness educational wage premiums.

8.4.15 Using the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS, 2024) data for regular salaried workers, the data presents, whether those who are educated and skilled are commanding higher wage premium in the labour market vis-à-vis lower education and training. In Figure 8.23, the analysis of educational wage premiums in Odisha reveals a pronounced and systematic relationship between educational attainment and earning potential. This shows the critical importance of human capital development in the State's economic landscape. As per Periodic Labour Force Survey 2024, Education and training significantly boost monthly earnings of regular salaried employees in Odisha. Using low education without training as the baseline, it is observed that average earnings rise progressively from lower education to higher education levels, and training consistently adds a premium across education levels.

8.4.16 For instance, Individuals with low education see their income rise from a 1x(baseline) to 1.4x when they receive additional training. Those with middle education earn from 1.7x (without training) to 2x (with Training) Individuals with general higher-education graduates experience a modest lift from 3.6x (without training) to 3.7x (with training) from the baseline. The most pronounced effect appears among technical higher-education holders, whose incomes jump from 4.1x (without training) to 5.1x after training. Together, these multipliers demonstrate that combining higher educational attainment with focused skill development delivers the highest economic returns for Odisha's workforce.

Figure 8.23: 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).

Box 8.4: Demographic Dividend and Human Capital Strategy: Odisha Vision 2036 & 2047

Leveraging Demographic Advantage:

Odisha possesses a strategic demographic dividend with 69% of its population in the working-age group and over 200,000 graduates joining the workforce annually. This young, dynamic population serves as the backbone for the State's economic transformation, with particular emphasis on women's empowerment and inclusive participation. The Vision targets increasing overall Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) from 63% to 82% by 2047, while women's LFPR aims to reach 70%. This demographic strength will enable creation of over one crore new jobs, expanding total employment from 2.2 crore to 3.3 crore positions across high-value manufacturing, IT/ITeS, advanced industries, and knowledge-based services.

Skill Hub for the world:

The "Skilled in Odisha, Skilling for the World" strategy establishes a comprehensive skilling ecosystem positioning the State as a global hub. Key infrastructure includes seven World Skill Centre campuses, industry-driven Centres of Excellence across all 314 blocks in ITIs/ITCs and scaling annual government skilling capacity to 250,000 beneficiaries. The framework emphasizes world-class institutions delivering industry-relevant curriculum through strategic partnerships with leading companies for curriculum design, hands-on training, and apprenticeships.

Strategic Implementation and Global Integration

The holistic approach targets facilitating overseas placements for 100,000 youth by 2047 while ensuring domestic employment growth. The strategy promotes inclusive skilling practices, establishes aspirational pathways in educational institutes, and provides lifelong learning opportunities through dedicated Skill Universities and Centres of Excellence. This comprehensive human capital development directly supports Odisha's economic transformation goal of becoming a USD 1.5 trillion economy by 2047.

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

D. Youth and Sports



8.4.17 Odisha has become a leading State in India's sports development, earning the title "Sports Capital of India" . The State has focused on building sports infrastructure and supporting athletes at all levels. This approach includes creating facilities, identifying talent from rural areas, hosting major events, and helping athletes achieve success on national and international stages. The State's vision goes beyond just building sports facilities. It aims to make sports part of daily life for all citizens. Through budget allocation, policy planning, and community programs, Odisha has created opportunities for athletes from all backgrounds to compete and excel.

8.4.18 The government has allocated ₹831.23 crore for Sports and Youth Services for 2025-26. Every block in the State will get sports facilities for Cricket, Volleyball, Football, and Athletics. Each block will also have indoor halls for Badminton, Table Tennis, and other sports. The total amount of ₹4,124 crore will be spent over 5 years to create these facilities. In 2025-26, ₹458 crore has been allocated for building the block-level stadiums.

8.4.19 The Odisha Sports Policy has been formulated in September 2024 with objectives of enhancing sports infrastructure, promoting sporting talent, and fostering a culture of physical fitness and competitive excellence across the State. This policy serves as the foundational

framework for sports development and ensures coordinated efforts across all levels of government and sporting organizations.

8.4.20 The Chief Minister's Trophy (CM Trophy) 2.0 is a renewed initiative aimed at expanding sports reach and promoting strong community participation. This program has been enhanced with new sports additions, Football, Kho-Kho, Kabaddi, and Volleyball. The program witnesses participation of over one lakh athletes from block to State level, embodying the mission to identify and nurture talent from grassroots to global recognition.

8.4.21 The government supports athletes through a structured financial recognition program. In the year 2025-26, the Biju Patnaik sports Awards recipients received ₹19 lakh in total at National Sports Day 2025 ceremony, while 14 athletes were honored with ₹35.23 lakh for their excellent performances. A sum of ₹44 Lakhs was awarded to 4 players, who were part of the winning Indian Team at the inaugural Blind Women's T20 World Cup. This structured approach to recognition motivates athletes across different levels and strengthens Odisha's commitment to sporting excellence.

8.4.22 Infrastructure development: The government has initiated an ambitious block-level infrastructure development program where every block in Odisha will receive State-of-the-art sports facilities. These facilities will include Cricket grounds, Volleyball courts, Football fields, Athletics tracks, and indoor halls equipped for Badminton, Table Tennis, and other sporting activities. Currently, administrative approval amounting to ₹795.56 crore has been accorded for 47 block level stadiums up to January 2026.

8.4.23 The department has proposed for establishment of Regional Sports Hubs, to provide world class facilities across different regions, ensuring equitable access to quality sports infrastructure throughout the State. Recognizing swimming as both a life skill and competitive sport, it has been planned to construct 13 Nos of Olympic size 50m swimming pool in 13 District Headquarters aimed at strengthening grassroots swimming infrastructure across the State to ensure every district has adequate swimming facilities, providing swimmers with competitive advantages in aquatic events. Administrative approval amounting to ₹160.85 crore has been accorded for construction of 7 swimming pools up to January 2026.

8.4.24 Construction of Sports complex: The State is constructing sports complex at Vyasnagar stadium, Jajpur, and at Tora, Bargarh. The State is also constructing three archery academies at Rairangpur (Mayurbhanj), Naranpur (Keonjhar), and Bonai (Sundargarh). Major events and Tournaments: Odisha has established itself as a preferred destination for prestigious international sporting events. The State hosted India's maiden World Athletics Continental Tour on August 10, 2025, in Bhubaneswar. The 28th edition of ITTF-ATTU Asian Championships was successfully conducted from October 11-15, 2025, at Kalinga's Indoor Athletics Stadium, showcasing the State's world-class infrastructure capabilities. Further, Odisha hosted the BWF Super 100 Odisha Masters, and 30th National Road Cycling Championship at Sambalpur.

8.4.25 The State has successfully organized multiple high-profile national championships. The Sports and Youth Services Department, in collaboration with Odisha Police, hosted the 73rd All India Police Hockey Championship 2025 from April 7-15. Other significant events included the



Kalinga Super Cup, 78th National Senior Aquatic Championship, 57th Senior National Kho Kho Championship for Men and Women 2025, the 18th AICFB National Chess Championship 2025, 40th National Junior Athletics Championships and International Yoga Day -2025. Aitihya Ganadouda was organized on April 5, 2025, to create awareness of Odisha's rich cultural heritage, demonstrating the integration of sports with cultural identity. State Youth Festival 2025 was organised where around 900 participants competed in 7 categories from December 24 -26, 2025.

8.4.26 Athletic excellence and achievements: In 2024-25, Odisha's athletes have achieved success across multiple disciplines. Animesh Kujur became the first Indian male sprinter to compete at World Athletics Championships, setting national records in 100m (10.18s) and 200m (20.32s). Srabani Nanda and Animesh Kujur each bagged a silver and a bronze at the Asian Athletics Championships, in Women's 4x100m relay and 200m event respectively.Preetismita Bhoi won Gold at Asian Weightlifting Championships 2025 andcreated new World recordat 3rd Asian Youth Games, Bahrain. Further, Odisha's Junior Men's Hockey Team won their first-ever silver medal at the 15th Hockey India Junior Men's National Championship 2025, held in Jalandhar, Punjab. At the 38thNational Games, Odisha achieved its best performance with 46 medals including 14 gold, and ranked 12th. Athletes excelled in weightlifting, gymnastics, chess, and para-badminton at international levels.

8.4.27 Pranati Nayak clinched the bronze medal in the women's vault event at the Asian Artistic Gymnastics Championships 2025. Odisha's Rosan Kujur, Adrohit Ekka, Anmol Ekka and Rohit Kullu were a part of the bronze-winning Indian squad at the FIH Hockey Men's Junior World Cup Tamil Nadu 2025. Also, 16-yr-old Weightlifting Champion Jyotsna Sabar been conferred with the prestigious Pradhan Mantri Rashtriya Bal Puraskar by the Hon'ble President of India Smt. Droupadi Murmu, for setting a new Asian Youth Record at 2024 Asian Youth Weightlifting Championships, along with numerous other laurels that she has won for India.

8.4.28 The integration of sports initiatives with cultural preservation, community engagement, and educational programs demonstrates a comprehensive development model that facilitates athlete production while contributing to broader socio-economic outcomes. Through sustained governmental investment, strategic implementation, and community involvement, Odisha maintains its significant position in India's sporting landscape while developing athletes capable of national and international representation.

8.5 CONCLUSION

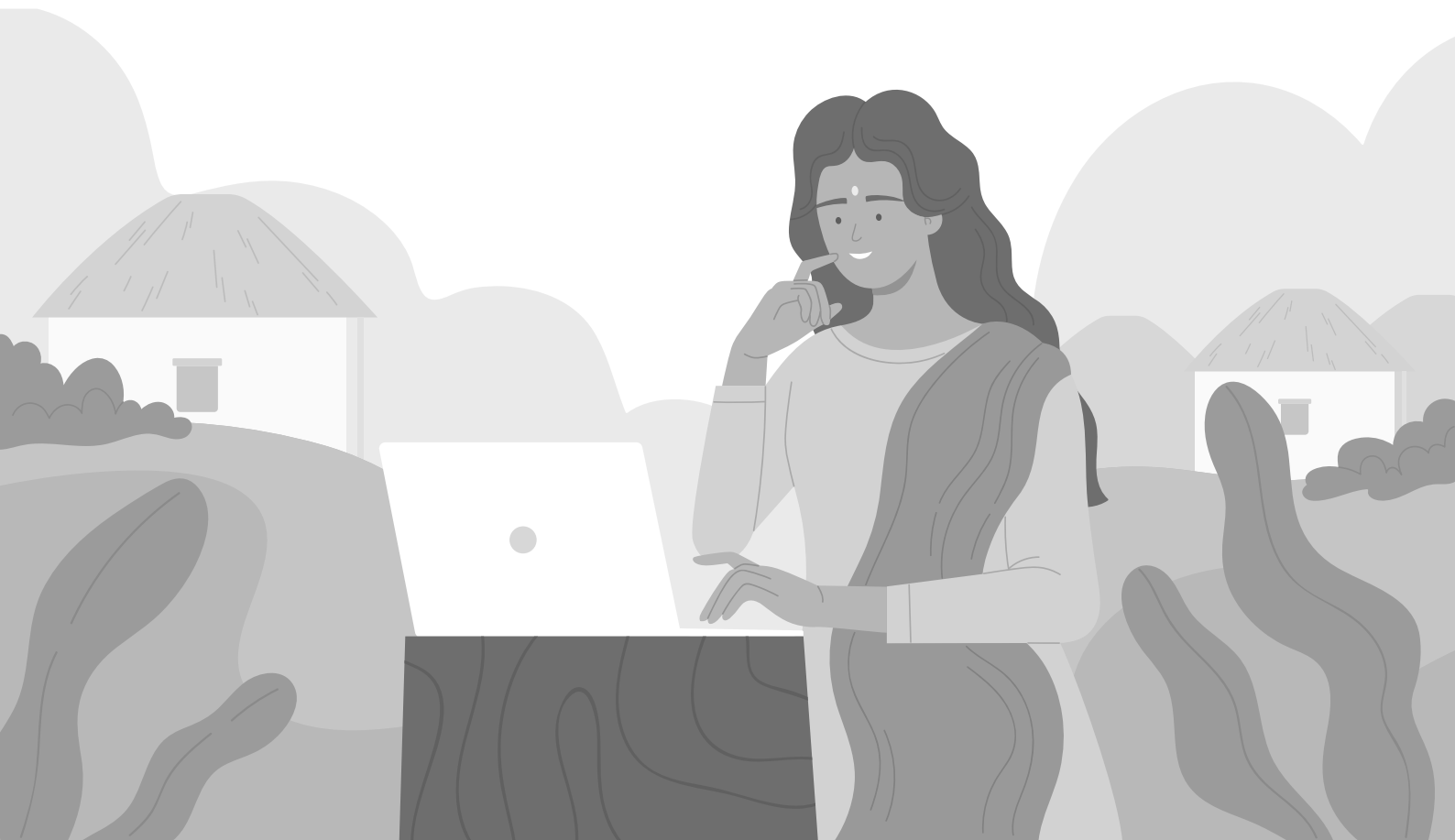
8.5.1 Odisha's demographic landscape is undergoing a significant and promising transformation. The state's population growth rate is steadily decelerating, with projections indicating a population of 4.90 crore by 2036, while the male-female population gap is narrowing toward convergence. Key demographic indicators including a declining birth rate, death rate and a total fertility rate below the national average reconfirms that Odisha is well into an advanced stage of demographic transition. The improving sex ratio at birth, declining dependency ratios, and a gradual shift from rural to urban settlement patterns further underscore the state's evolving population dynamics. This demographic dividend phase presents a unique window of opportunity for accelerating economic growth and development.

8.5.2 The state has made strides in leveraging this demographic advantage through substantial investments in education, skill development, and youth empowerment. Early childhood development initiatives like the Nua Arunima curriculum and 'Aama Kuni Pilaa' program combined with significant upgrades in school infrastructure and higher education are among major initatives undertaken by the State government. This reflects that the state is building a strong human capital foundation. Simultaneously, the multi-tier skilling ecosystem and the gradual shift of youth employment towards non-agricultural sectors indicate a positive shift in skilling and employment. Odisha's emergence as a leading hub for sports development and international sporting events further amplifies the state's commitment to holistic youth development. Taken together, these demographic trends, educational reforms, skilling initiatives, and sports investments position Odisha to harness its demographic dividend effectively.



SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT



CHAPTER 9

Abstract

Odisha places strong emphasis on social development alongside economic progress. These efforts are underpinned by the commitment to Leave No One Behind (LNOB), drawn from the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The impact of these efforts is reflected across various dimensions such as enhanced standard of living to improvements in healthcare outcomes and empowerment of marginalised population.

Over the past decade, households across the State have experienced an increase in ownership of durable assets, particularly in two-wheelers, cars, mobile phones, refrigerators, air conditioners, etc., ensuring families enjoy a better quality of life. The State has been able to improve access to basic services. A growing number of households today have functional tap water connections, proper sanitation, and clean cooking fuel, things that quietly but significantly reshape daily life.

Beyond these material gains, Odisha has ensured access to quality healthcare services, led by key initiatives including the integrated Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) and Gopabandhu Jana Arogya Yojana (GJAY). The outcomes are particularly encouraging in the area of child health indicators, reflected in a decline in Neonatal Mortality Rate, or Under-5 Mortality Rate (U5MR).

Further, State has undertaken a multi-pronged approach to empowerment of marginalised population resting on three pillars: facilitating economic participation, imparting education and skilling, and building a supportive ecosystem. These measures have facilitated economic participation and educational achievement among individuals across gender categories, as well as for ST and SC communities. Between 2019 and 2024, women began allocating a greater share of their time to employment and learning, gradually moving away from unpaid domestic responsibilities. 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 point increase. These efforts are part of a broader vision, which seeks to ensure that the State sustains its economic growth, and that all its residents benefit from the same in an inclusive and equitable manner.

9.1 INTRODUCTION

9.1.1 Social development is significantly influenced by various economic and social factors, including economic growth, quality of education, health, social capital, and social networks. Government policies play a crucial role in determining the evolution of these factors. Odisha has implemented various policies and initiatives to promote social development over the years.

9.1.2 Guided by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the principle of Leaving No One Behind (LNOB), Odisha has integrated Agenda 2030 into its planning and governance framework. The State launched the Odisha SDG Indicator Framework (OSIF) aligning national priorities with the State needs. The implementation is anchored by the Planning and Convergence Department with support from the SDG Cell across departments and districts. These measures have contributed to improvements in SDG performance, with gains in poverty reduction (SDG 1), employment outcomes (SDG 8), and sustainable production and consumption (SDG 12). Odisha has made strides in improving economic well-being and living standards of its people. Household Consumption Expenditure Survey reveals that households have moved beyond subsistence level of consumption, with rising durable goods ownership across both rural and urban areas.

9.1.3 Odisha has also focused on strengthening the healthcare system. Flagship programs, such as the integrated Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY) and Gopabandhu Jana Arogya Yojana (GJAY), provides quality treatment free of cost to more than 90 per cent of housholds in Odisha. The State has also expanded healthcare infrastructure through the establishment of new medical colleges and the upgradation of hospitals under the Ama Hospital Scheme. Further, quality assurance is ensured through initiatives such as the NIRMAL Scheme and focus on National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS) certification. Maternal, newborn, child, and adolescent health are prioritised through programs including MAMATA-PMMVY (Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna), Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY), Anaemia Mukta Lakhya Abhiyan (AMLAN), SUPPOSHIT Mission, among others.

9.1.4 The State is committed to empowering women and has made progress in enhancing women's workforce participation and overall quality of life. According to the latest Time Use survey (TUS)[1]2024, women are reallocating time from unpaid domestic work to paid employment, leisure, and social participation. Initiatives like SUBHADRA, Lakhpati Didi, and skilling programs such as Sudakshya have supported women's engagement in learning, entrepreneurship, and employment. These efforts are reinforced via a supportive ecosystem including safe workplace and community crèches and Sakhi Niwas (women's hostel) that enable women to balance professional and personal responsibilities. The State has also implemented reforms, including the amendment to the Odisha Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, allowing women to work night shifts under adequate safety measures.

[1] The Time Use Survey (TUS) is conducted by the National Statistics Office (NSO), under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).

9.1.5 Odisha has made efforts to uplift vulnerable communities, particularly Scheduled Tribes (ST) and Scheduled Castes (SC) populations, through educational, employment and livelihood initiatives. The State has implemented schemes like the Shahid Madho Singh Haath Kharcha Yojana, which provides financial support to ST students to reduce dropouts, and PRAYAS, which offers skill and employability training to SC youth. Additionally, the Mukhyamantri Janajati Jeebika Mission promotes livelihood opportunities through a cluster-based approach to boost income and living standards of ST households.

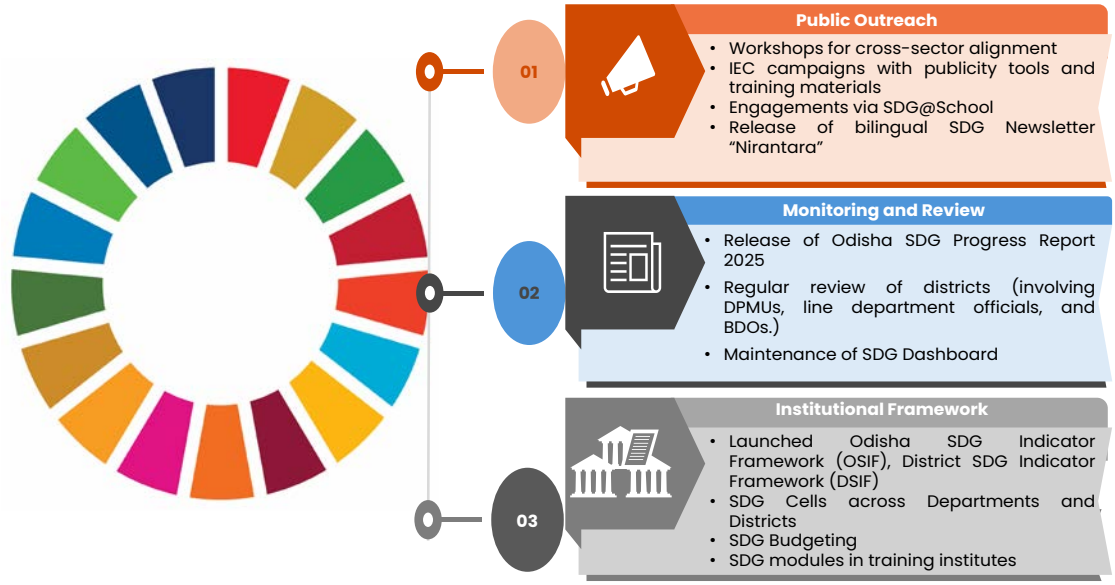
9.2 SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDG) IN ODISHA

9.2.1 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) offer a roadmap to address the world's pressing challenges, including poverty, inequality, and climate change. SDGs consist of 17 goals and 169 targets aimed at creating a better and more sustainable future for everyone by 2030. A key principle of this agenda is the commitment to 'Leave No One Behind' (LNOB). In India, NITI Aayog monitors SDG progress via the National Indicator Framework (NIF), while states play a crucial role in implementation.

9.2.2 Odisha has aligned its policies with Agenda 2030 and put in place an institutional mechanism for accelerating achievement of SDGs in the State. The State launched the Odisha SDG Indicator Framework (OSIF) in 2019, which was later updated to OSIF 2.0 in 2023, encompassing 311 indicators (293 unique) to align national priorities with the State needs. The SDG implementation is anchored by the Planning and Convergence Department and supported through SDG Cell across departments and districts. To support the implementation of OSIF 2.0, the State has developed several tools and manuals such as Mastering Metadata, which clearly defines computation methods, measurement units, data sources, reporting periodicity, and indicator directionality for each indicator. This ensures consistency, accuracy, and cross-sectoral comparability across the SDG monitoring system.

9.2.3 To localise the SDGs at the grassroot level, the State has also developed the District SDG Indicator Framework (DSIF) in consultation with line departments, district administrations, UN agencies, academia, and civil society organisations. The DSIF encompasses 183 indicators designed to facilitate comprehensive district-level SDG monitoring. Additionally, SDG dashboard has been developed to track key indicators, enabling timely decision-making and strengthening accountability across departments.

Figure 9.1: Interventions to accelerate SDG implementation in Odisha



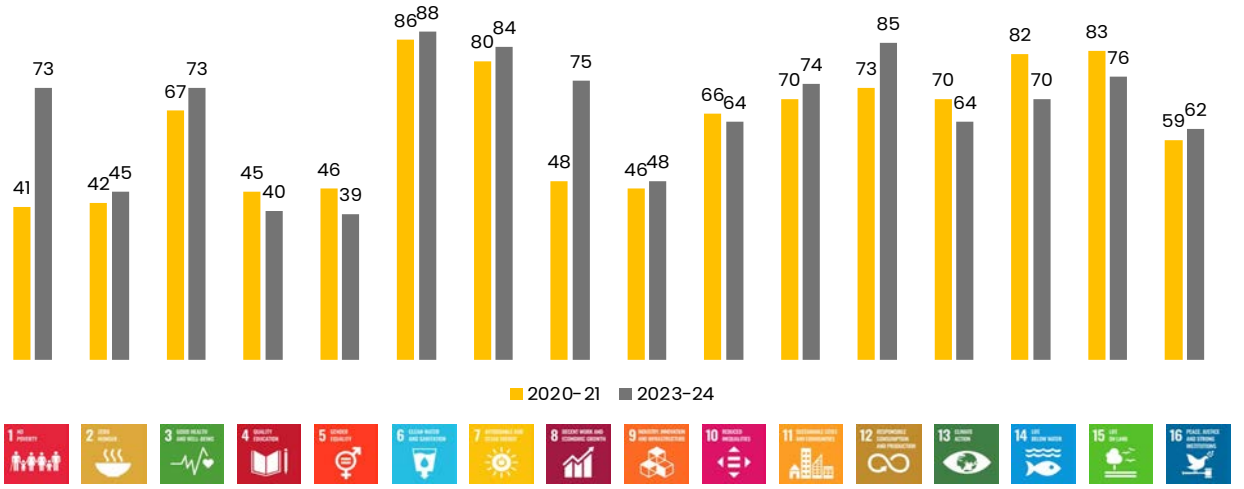
Source: SDG Cell, Planning and Convergence Department, Government of Odisha

Between 2020-21 and 2023-24, Odisha's composite score on NITI Aayog's SDG India Index has increased from 61 to 66, placing the State in Frontrunner category.

9.2.4 Awareness and sensitisation about SDGs are critical for ensuring their acceptance and effective implementation. The State has organised numerous workshops at both national and state levels, complemented by Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) campaigns and outreach programs. Additionally, SDG training modules have been integrated across 12 major training institutes, reaching over 4,000 officials. These efforts have enhanced understanding of SDGs and strengthened engagement across departments as well as within communities. Other key interventions about SDG implementation efforts are highlighted in Figure 9.1.

9.2.5 Between 2020-21 and 2023-24, considerable progress is evident, particularly in SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 12 (Responsible Consumption and Production). This is reflected in a sharp reduction in multidimensional poverty, stronger labour market outcomes, and advances in waste management and circularity. Performance on SDGs like Gender Equality (SDG 5), and Quality Education (SDG 4) has declined, suggesting a pressing need to bolster policies that empower women, and improve educational outcomes.

Figure 9.2: Indicator-wise SDG score, Odisha



Source:SDG India Index 2020-21 and 2023-24, NITI Aayog, Government of India

9.3 INCREASED PROSPERITY

9.3.1 Closely aligned with the objectives of Sustainable Development Goal 1 (No Poverty), Odisha has made progress in reducing multidimensional poverty. The multidimensional poverty headcount ratio has declined from 29.34 to 15.68 per cent between 2015-16 and 2019-21. During this period, 62.6 lakh people were lifted out of multidimensional poverty.

9.3.2 Rising consumption expenditure further reflects improving living standards in Odisha. Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) in Odisha has increased significantly in both rural and urban areas, with growth outpacing the average for India between 2011-12 and 2023-24. Importantly, the share of non-food expenditure has increased, while the share of food expenditure has declined. Within the food basket, there is a gradual shift towards protein-rich and higher-value items such as milk, eggs, fish, meat, and pulses, reflecting improved dietary quality. Together, these trends point to rising incomes, improved nutritional outcomes, and a structural transition towards higher prosperity.

9.3.3 Asset ownership patterns also reflect rising household prosperity in Odisha. Between 2011-12[2] and 2023-24, household two-wheeler ownership has increased from about 12 per cent to over 44 per cent in rural areas, and from 38 per cent to nearly 60 per cent in urban areas (Table 9.1). Car ownership, though modest, has also experienced an increase, from 0.5 per cent in rural areas and 6.2 per cent of urban areas to 1.1 per cent and 9.6 per cent, respectively.

[2]It is pertinent to note that both rounds of survey are not strictly comparable. This objective here is to assess trend in ownership of durable assets.

9.3.4 Ownership of household durables such as refrigerators, washing machines, and air conditioners (AC) has grown. Urban households in Odisha report refrigerator ownership of 46.3 per cent and AC ownership of 36.7 per cent, while rural households report increased ownership.

Rising ownership of durable assets reflects improved living standards and economic confidence.

9.3.5 Digital connectivity has expanded rapidly. Mobile phone ownership in rural areas increased from roughly 57 per cent in 2011-12 to nearly 86 per cent in 2023-24, while in urban areas, mobile ownership rose from around 86 per cent to 95 per cent during the same period. Laptops and PCs have also become more common, though growth rate is modest, signalling gradual deepening of digital participation. Overall, these trends demonstrate that an increasing number of households are acquiring durable assets that enhance convenience and quality of life.

Table 9.1: Household Ownership of Durable Assets, in per cent

Categories	Rural		Urban	
	2011-12	2023-24	2011-12	2023-24
Mobility and Transportation				
Two Wheeler*	11.9	44.4	38.4	59.2
Car	0.6	1.1	6.2	9.6
Household Appliances				
Refrigerator	4.5	15.4	34.2	46.3
Air Conditioner	3.0	10.8	21.5	36.7
Washing Machine	0.7	2.7	16.3	25.2
Personal Goods				
Mobile Phone	57.4	85.9	85.5	95.0
Laptop/PC	0.5	1.4	11.5	17.1

Source: Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) 2023-24, NSS 68th Round, MoSPI, Government of India,
** Two Wheeler includes both motorcycle and scooter*

9.4 QUALITY HEALTHCARE FOR ALL

9.4.1 Closely aligned with the objectives of Sustainable Development Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being), Odisha has prioritised the expansion and modernisation of its healthcare system to ensure equitable access to quality health services. This commitment is reflected in a sustained increase in public health expenditure[3], from ₹6.2 thousand crore in 2019-20 to ₹19.7 thousand crore in 2024-25 (RE). This investment has supported the establishment of new medical colleges, the upgradation of health facilities, and the strengthening of service delivery systems. Flagship

initiatives such as the integrated Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana, and Gopabandhu Jana Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY-GJAY) have further ensured that health services are accessible and inclusive.

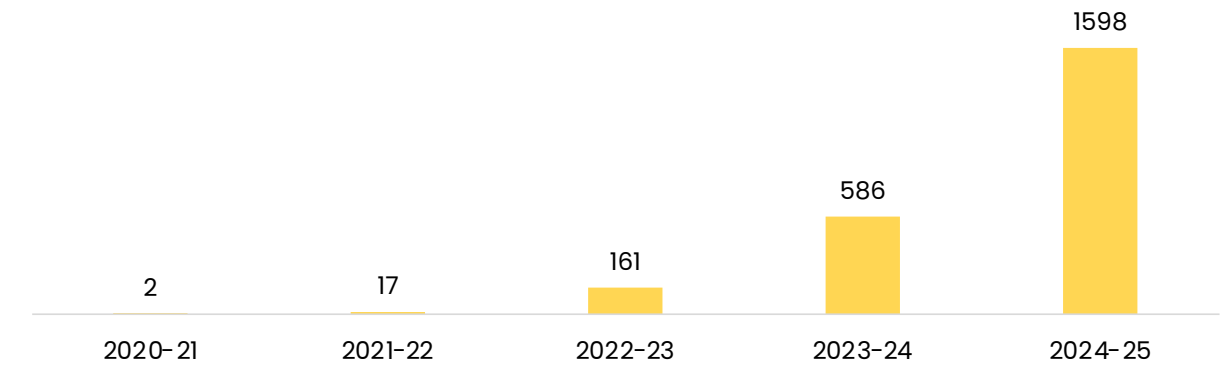
Healthcare Infrastructure

9.4.2 Odisha has made strides in developing and revamping healthcare infrastructure across both rural and urban areas. As of 2025-26, the State has over 8,500 public healthcare facilities, with further expansion plans underway.

9.4.3 A key initiative in this regard is the Ama Hospital Scheme, which targets the upgradation of 149 health institutions including District Headquarters Hospitals (DHH), Sub-District Hospitals (SDH), and Community Health Centres (CHC). The target is to subsequently extend this scheme to cover all public health facilities in the future. Additionally, efforts are underway to procure modern equipment and diagnostic machines for DHHs to enhance quality service delivery.

9.4.4 Complementing physical upgrades, the State's NIRMAL Scheme addresses dimensions of patient safety and quality care by promoting clean, infection-free hospital environments across all public healthcare facilities. The scheme is structured into three progressive tiers, NIRMAL, NIRMAL+, and NIRMAL++, encompassing a comprehensive network of healthcare facilities. The initial level encompasses District Headquarters Hospitals (DHHs), Sub-District Hospitals (SDHs), Community Health Centres (CHCs), Primary Health Centres (PHCs), and Sub-Centres (SCs). The other tiers extend coverage to medical colleges, tertiary public hospitals, and specialised healthcare institutions. Through this initiative, the State is also working to meet the national quality benchmarks, including National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS). During 2024-25, a total of 1,598 health facilities were certified under NQAS, a substantial increase from over 586 facilities in 2023-24. The certified facilities span the spectrum of DHHs, SDHs, CHCs, PHCs, and SCs.

Figure 9.3: Number of health institutions certified under National Quality Assurance Standards (NQAS)



Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Odisha

[3]Public health expenditure is estimated as the sum of two components: (i) Medical and Public Health, and (ii) Family Welfare.

9.4.5 Emergency care services form another vital component of healthcare. The State's Emergency Medical Ambulance Service (EMAS), with a fleet of 860 ambulances, ensures that critical patients receive timely care in emergency situations. The State has set a target to reduce the average ambulance response time from 30 minutes to 20 minutes. Further, to expand healthcare access for remote and underserved populations, Mobile Health Units (MHUs), under the Swasthya Sanjog scheme, provide monthly fixed-day primary care services in identified villages. Staffed with doctors and paramedical personnel and equipped with essential medicines, these MHUs bring healthcare directly to communities in hard-to-reach areas.

9.4.6 The State's medical education infrastructure, comprising 22 medical colleges, 1 AIIMS, and 4 dental colleges across both public and private sectors, play a vital role in bolstering Odisha's healthcare system (Table 9.2). Annually, these institutions train 3,025 doctors, ensuring a steady supply of qualified healthcare workers. Additionally, the State plans to develop a roadmap within the next 12 months to establish a medical college in every district, thereby strengthening the skilled healthcare workforce.

Table 9.2: Medical Education Infrastructure and Student Intake for 2024-25

Category	Program	Government		Private (including PPP)	
		Number	Intake	Number	Intake
Medical College	-	17	1,925	6	1,100
Pharmacy College	-	1	60	107	5,420
Nursing College	B.Sc	8	750	262	16,048
	M.Sc	3	125	25	755
Nursing School	-			345	20,005
ANM Training Centres	-	21	840	216	9,870

Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Odisha

9.4.7 The State's nursing education infrastructure plays a key role in meeting the growing demand for skilled nursing professionals. While government colleges have moderate intake capacities, private institutions significantly expand enrolment opportunities. Annually, the government institutions train 750 nurses through B.Sc. programs, whereas the private sector trains over 16,000 nurses (Table 9.2).

9.4.8 Investment in human resources is prioritised through ongoing capacity building programs, including targeted training for ICU and nursing personnel, ensuring healthcare providers are skilled and able to optimise infrastructure advancements. Additionally, healthcare workers willing to serve in remote areas are supported with incentives and enhanced accommodation funded by dedicated corpus fund.

Equity and Access to Health Services

9.4.9 Odisha has undertaken measures to overcome financial, geographic, and social barriers that impede access to healthcare. Central to this progress is the integrated Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) and Gopabandhu Jana Arogya Yojana (GJAY), which was launched in 2025 alongside the Ayushman Vay Vandana Yojana (AVVY).

9.4.10 Under the AB-PMJAY-GJAY, 1.03 crore families comprising 3.46 crore beneficiaries (including all NFSA/ SFSS beneficiaries and beneficiaries of other State health schemes) are covered with an entitlement of ₹5 lakh per family per year, and an additional ₹5 lakh per year for women members, ensuring free hospitalisation at all government and empanelled private hospitals. Complementing this, the Ayushman Vay Vandana Yojana (AVVY) provides similar benefits to all senior citizens aged 70 and above, irrespective of their socio-economic status, including taxpayers and pensioners.

As of January 2026, 1.63 crore AB-PMJAY-GJAY cards have been distributed, placing Odisha first at the national level, while 6.76 lakh beneficiaries have been enrolled under AVVY, ranking the State sixth nationwide.

9.4.11 Cashless treatments are available through an extensive network of 32,000 empanelled hospitals nationwide, including all government hospitals and 771 private empanelled hospitals in Odisha. So far, around 7.21 lakh beneficiaries have availed health services under AB-PMJAY-GJAY, with a total expenditure of ₹2.8 thousand crore. Under AVVY, 18,966 beneficiaries have received treatment, amounting to an expenditure of ₹113.03 crore.

9.4.12 Additionally, Odisha offers a wide range of essential healthcare services free of cost, including medicines, diagnostic tests, and specialised treatments such as cancer care. Through the Niramaya program, the State ensures the availability of 1,087 essential medicines across all public health facilities. Since its launch in 2018, the initiative has benefited over 40 crore patients, reducing the financial burden of accessing essential treatments. Complementing the provision of free medicines, the State provides extensive diagnostic support through the Nidaan program, which benefits about 4 crore patients annually. The program provides access to critical diagnostic tests including CT scans, MRIs, X-rays, and advanced pathology services free of cost at public health facilities, in line with the designated level of care.

9.4.13 Odisha has also strengthened healthcare access for populations in underserved, remote, and hard-to-reach areas. To bridge geographic barriers, the State operates 177 Mobile Health Units (MHUs), covering over 5,500 locations and delivering essential primary healthcare services at the doorstep. It is complemented by the Mukhya Mantri Bayu Swasthya Seva scheme[4], which leverages air connectivity to provide timely specialist consultations and medical care to patients in inaccessible regions. Emergency response mechanisms have also been enhanced through the deployment of air, boat, and bike ambulances, ensuring rapid medical evacuation across diverse terrains. In addition, the Pradhan Mantri Janjati Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM JANMAN) specifically address the needs of Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), delivering essential healthcare services through dedicated MHUs across 55 identified blocks.

[4]The scheme is currently implemented across four districts - Nuapada, Kalahandi, Nabarangpur, and Malkangiri in a pilot mode.

9.4.14 The State has also prioritised the prevention, early detection, and management of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Under the National Sickle Cell Disease Mission, over 41 lakh individuals were screened in 2024-25, and 4.07 lakh sickle cell cards were distributed during the same period. Similarly, under the National Program for Non-communicable Diseases (NP-NCD), all individual above 30 years of age are screened through Population Based Screening for Hypertension, Diabetes, Common Cancers (Oral, Breast and Cervical) at village and Sub Health Centre levels by trained Community Health Officers (CHOs), Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs), and Medical Officers (Table 9.3).

9.4.15 For diseases requiring specialised care, such as cancer, the State has established District Day Care Cancer Chemotherapy Centres (DCCCs) across all DHHs, Rourkela Government Hospital (RGH), and Capital Hospital in Bhubaneswar where trained Medical Officers and Nursing Officers provide chemotherapy services to cancer patients. To date, approximately 78,000 patients have benefitted from chemotherapy services. To ensure accessibility, all drugs and diagnostic procedures are provided entirely free of cost to beneficiaries at these centres. Furthermore, cloud-based Tele-ECG services are provided under the Prevention and Control of Cardiovascular Diseases program through a Hub-and-Spoke model, comprising 4 Hubs and 133 Spokes across CHCs, SDH and DHHs.

Table 9.3: Non-communicable Diseases Screening and Diagnosis, 2024-25, in Lakhs

Non-Communicable Diseases	Individuals Screened	Individuals Diagnosed and in Treatment
Hypertension	203.8	22.1
Diabetes	203.9	12.5
Oral cancer	200.7	0.3
Breast cancer	103.1	0.1
Cervical cancer	41.0	0.1

Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Odisha

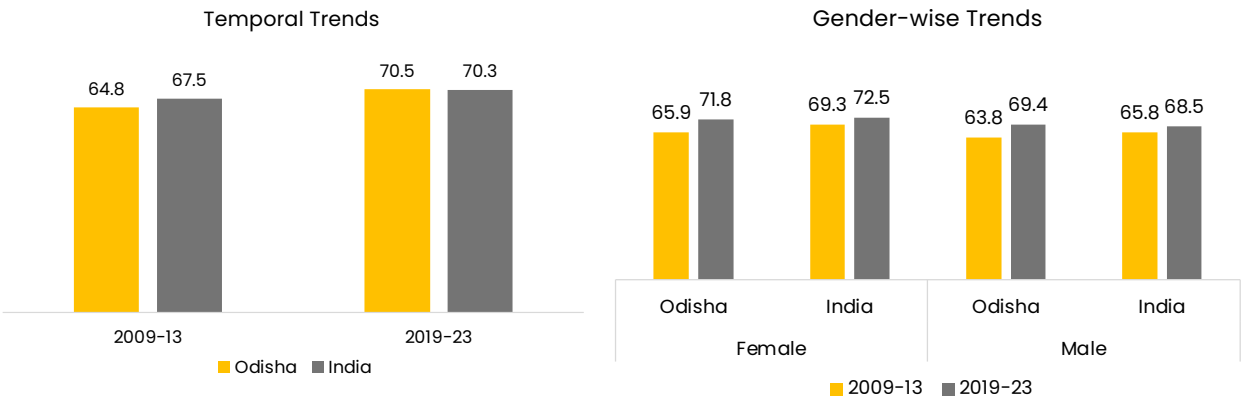
Health Impact and Outcomes

9.4.16 Life expectancy as a health indicator, reflects the influence of public policies, healthcare systems, and broader socio-economic factors. According to latest Sample Registration System (SRS) data, Odisha's life expectancy at birth[5] increased from 64.8 years in 2009-13 to 70.5 years in 2019-23, reflecting an improvement of 5.7 years. In comparison, India's life expectancy rose from 67.5 years to 70.3 years over the same period, an improvement of 2.8 years, placing Odisha marginally above the national average.

Odisha's life expectancy increased from 64.8 years (2009-13) to 70.5 years (2019-23), surpassing India's 70.3 years.

[5]Life expectancy at birth indicates the number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life.

Figure 9.4: Life expectancy at birth, Odisha and India, in years



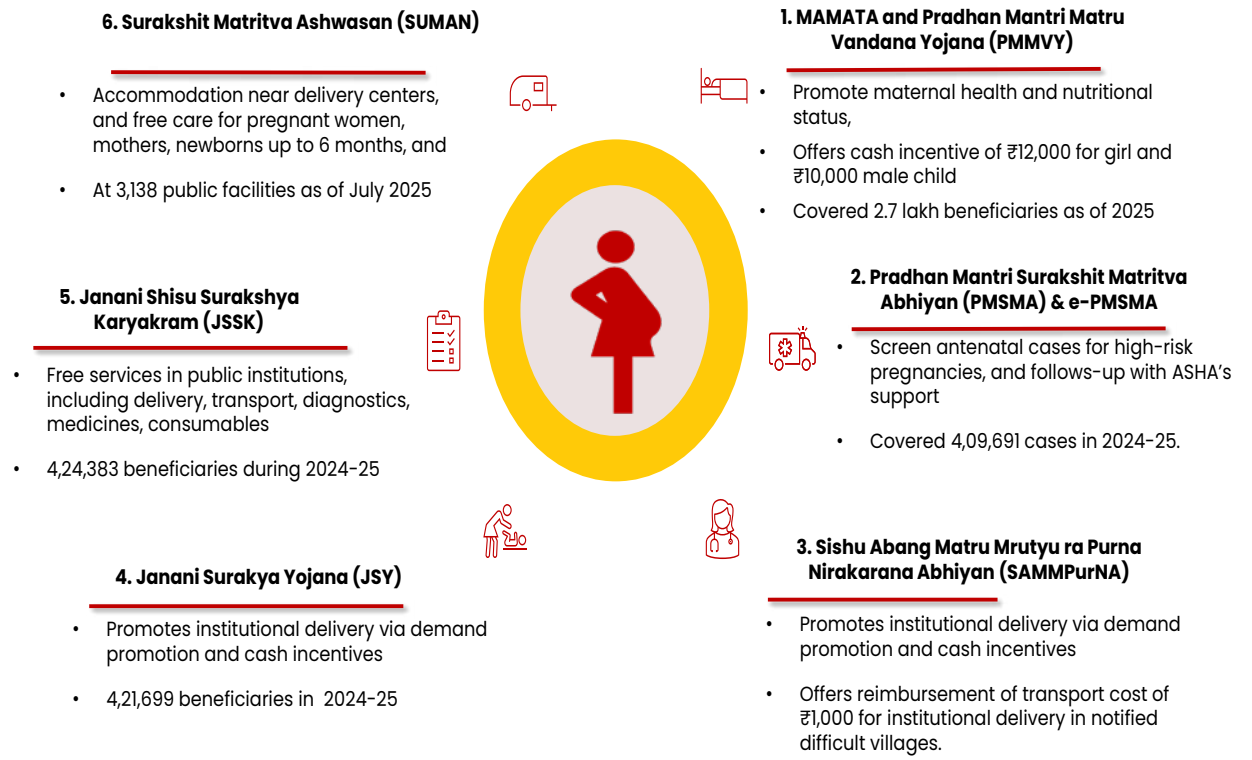
Source:Sample Registration System (SRS) Based Abridged Life Tables 2009-13 and 2019-23 , Government of India

9.4.17 Maternal health is a core pillar of the Reproductive, Maternal, Newborn, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCH) framework[6]. Investment in maternal health helps improve the survival and well-being of mothers, while laying the foundation for children's development and long-term well-being. Within this framework, family planning is a key public health intervention that supports maternal health by enabling optimal timing and spacing of births, thereby lowering women's exposure to high-risk pregnancies. Recognising this, the State has prioritised expanding access to and use of reversible contraceptive methods. To encourage adoption of modern contraceptives, several awareness and engagement initiatives have been implemented at the community level. One such activity is the organisation of Sasu-Bohu Sammelans (mother-in-law and daughter-in-law gatherings) at the village level, fostering open discussions on family planning and reproductive health within families. Additionally, the distribution of Naba Dampati Kit to newly married couples provide families with essential information and resources.

9.4.18 In addition to family planning initiatives, the State has implemented various demand-side schemes to improve access to maternal healthcare services. Key programs include MAMATA-PMMVY (Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana) scheme, jointly implemented since April 2025, which provides wage compensation and supports health and nutritional status of pregnant and lactating women. Benefits are provided for the first two pregnancies, with an enhanced amount of ₹12,000 for the birth of a girl child, compared to ₹10,000 for a male child. To further strengthen safe childbirth, the Janani Suraksha Yojana (JSY) promotes institutional deliveries by providing ₹1,400 in rural and ₹1,000 in urban areas to women delivering in government health facilities.

[6]The RMNCH framework emphasises a continuum of care, spanning pre-conception, pregnancy, childbirth, postnatal care, and early childhood, to improve health outcomes for women and their children.

Figure 9.5: Major maternal health interventions

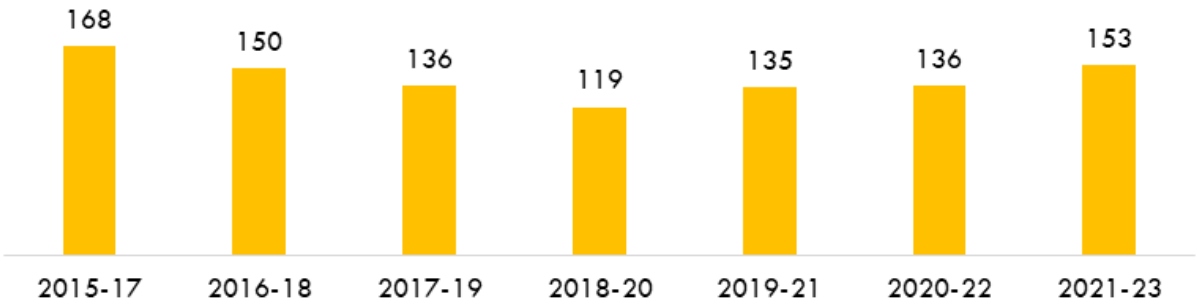


Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Odisha

9.4.19 Odisha has also strengthened the institutional foundations of maternal healthcare through the expansion of specialised Maternal and Child Health (MCH) wings, the operationalisation of delivery points, among others. Of the targeted 72 MCH wings, 53 (73.6 per cent) are now operational. The State has also prioritised the functionalisation of 1,190 delivery points, with 442 (37.1 per cent) currently active, alongside 4 medical colleges providing delivery services. Emergency obstetric care capacity has also expanded, with 74 of 94 First Referral Units (FRUs) (78.7 per cent) offering caesarean sections, supported by 51 blood banks and 42 blood storage units statewide. However, while substantial investments have expanded coverage and infrastructure for maternal health services, improvements in the Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)[7] have been gradual (Figure 9.6).

[7]Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is derived as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births

Figure 9.6: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), in number of deaths per 1,00,000 live births



Source: Sample Registration System (SRS) Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality, Government of India

9.4.20 Child health interventions in Odisha follow a lifecycle approach, ensuring care from birth through early childhood (Figure 9.7). The State has strengthened newborn care through a tiered system: Newborn Care Corners (NBCC) for immediate postnatal support, Stabilisation Units (NBSU) for managing sick newborns, and Special Newborn Care Units (SNCU) for critically ill infants, complemented by Kangaroo Mother Care (KMC) to promote early breastfeeding and care. Specialised services in Paediatric and Neonatal ICUs are provided to critically ill children. Further, home-based monitoring and interventions are undertaken, including STOP Diarrhoea and Social Awareness and Action to Neutralise Pneumonia Successfully (SAANS), focusing on early detection and reduction of diarrhoeal diseases.

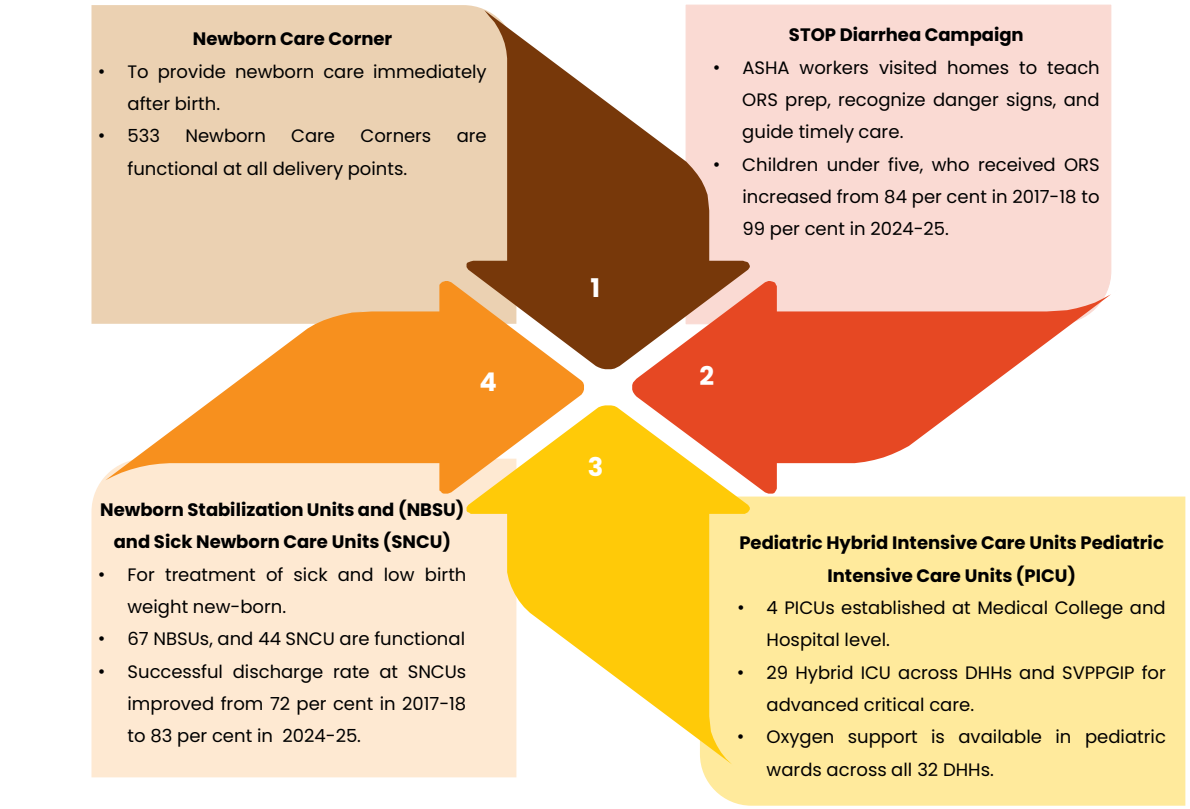
9.4.21 Between 2019 and 2023, Odisha achieved reduction in key child mortality indicators, including Neonatal Mortality Rate (NMR)[8], Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)[9] and Under 5 Mortality Rate (U5MR)[10]. The NMR fell from 30 to 21 per 1,000 live births, while the IMR decreased from 38 to 30 per 1,000 live births (Figure 9.8). The U5MR also declined from 43 to 35 per 1,000 live births over the same time. These improvements reflect the State's efforts to strengthen maternal and newborn healthcare services, alongside investments in immunisation, nutrition, etc.

[8]Neo-natal mortality Rate (NMR) is the number of neonatal deaths during a specific period per 1,000 live births in that year. Neonatal deaths are deaths occurring during the neonatal period - commencing at birth and ending 28 completed days after birth.

[9]Infant mortality rate (or IMR) is defined as the number of infant deaths per 1,000 live births during the specific period.

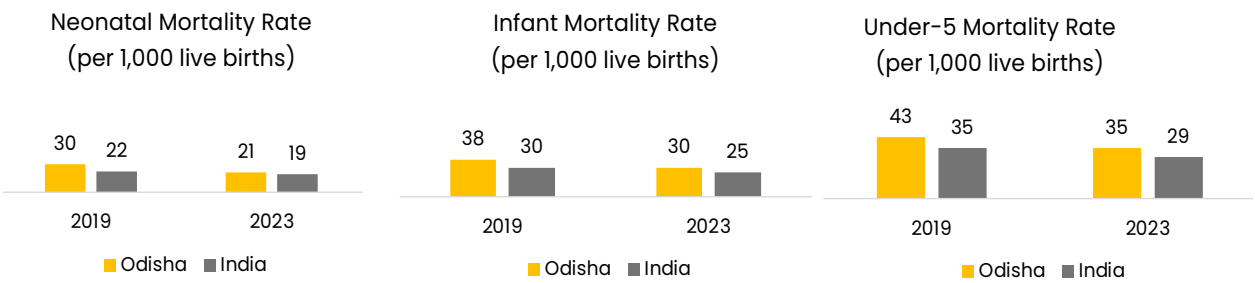
[10]Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) is defined as the number deaths of children aged below five years per 1000 live births during the specific period.

Figure 9.7: Key child health interventions



Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Odisha

Figure 9.8: Child health indicators, Odisha and India, in numbers



Source: Sample Registration System (SRS) Statistical Report 2019 and 2023, Government of India

9.4.22 Nutrition is vital for children's health outcomes. Over the years, Odisha has implemented several initiatives to strengthen child nutrition and well-being. The Nutrition Budget, a key initiative, reflects the State's commitment to this cause. Odisha has allocated ₹72.5 thousand crore under the Nutrition Budget, marking a 10 per cent increase over the previous year and representing 26.3 per cent of the Budget 2025-26.

9.4.23 Further, Odisha has implemented schemes such as the Supplementary Nutrition Programme (SNP), which provides take-home rations or hot cooked meals for children aged 6 months to 6 years. Building on this, the Mukhyamantri Sampoorna Pushti Yojana (MSPY) offers enhanced support, including take-home rations and egg supplementation, targeting severely malnourished and underweight children. It's sub-component, the Pada Pusti Karyakram (PPK), further extends nutritional support to preschool children in hard-to-reach villages. Additionally, micronutrient deficiencies and anaemia are addressed through the National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI), and Anaemia Mukta Lakshya Abhiyan (AMLAN), which focus on supplementation, screening, and therapeutic intervention.

Figure 9.9: Key nutrition interventions focusing on child

Mukhyamantri Sampoorna Pushti Yojana (MSPY)

- Transform nutritional outcomes via take home ration for high-risk groups
- Implemented across all 338 ICDS projects

Provision of Supplements

- **National Iron Plus Initiative (NIPI):** IFA for children (6 months – 9 years)
- Coverage of 76 per cent (6-59 months), 81 per cent(5-9 years*) in 2024-25
- **Vitamin supplementation** for children 9 months - 5 years
- Coverage of 98.1 per cent in 2024-25

**Administered to children at all Govt. & Govt. Aided schools*



POSHAN ABHIYAAN

- Reduce undernutrition and improve nutritional outcomes among high-risk groups
- Enrolled 41.6 Lakh beneficiaries to avail services during 2024-25

Anaemia Mukta Lakshya Abhiyan (AMLAN)

- Screens for hemoglobin levels and provision of therapeutic doses to high-risk groups
- 1.5 crore screened; 33 lakh therapeutic doses distributed

Source: Department of Health and Family Welfare, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Odisha

9.4.24 It is equally important to highlight Poshan Abhiyaan, which aims to improve nutritional outcomes among children (aged 0-6 years), as well as adolescents, pregnant women, and lactating mothers. To ensure effective implementation, a dedicated workforce has been deployed at all Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) projects and at district levels, utilising the IT-based POSHAN Tracker tool. In 2024-25, a total of around 4 lakh beneficiaries were enrolled to access services under Poshan Abhiyaan, with over 99 per cent authenticated through Aadhaar verification.

SUPOSHIT Odisha Mission (SOM)

The State has initiated the SUPOSHIT Odisha Mission (SOM) to tackle severe wasting of and underweight among children. An Anganwadi Centre (AWC) is designated as SUPOSHIT when it reports no cases of severe wasting or severe underweight. Further, a sector achieves SUPOSHIT status when more than 80 per cent of its AWCs meet this criterion. To ensure transparency and data integrity, the SOM Monitoring Dashboard was launched in 2025, featuring independent third-party validation mechanisms for credibility of the reported data.

9.4.25 Adolescent health encompasses the well-being of individuals between 10 to 19 years of age. The State has undertaken various initiatives to promote adolescent health and well-being. A key intervention, the ADVIKA scheme adopts an inclusive, gender-sensitive approach, empowering around 23 lakh adolescents, both girls and boys, through weekly sessions at Anganwadi centres. Health and nutrition form one of its four core thematic areas, alongside life skills and self-development, gender and rights, and digital and financial literacy.

9.4.26 Complementing this, the Mukhyamantri Sampoorna Pushti Yojana (MSPY) provides for take-home rations for nutritional support to adolescent girls, tailored to whether they reside in aspirational or non-aspirational districts. Additionally, the Scheme for Adolescent Girls (SAG) adopts a life-cycle approach to combat malnutrition, targeting girls aged 14 to 18 in ten aspirational districts with monthly take-home ration to improve their nutritional status.

9.4.27 Another key intervention is the Anaemia Mukta Lakshya Abhiyan (AMLAN), which focuses on early detection of anaemia in high-risk groups, including adolescent girls, through systematic screening. The program facilitates timely treatment by providing therapeutic doses of iron and essential nutrients. To date overall, 1.5 crore individuals have been screened, and 33 lakh therapeutic doses distributed across the State.

9.5 QUALITY OF LIFE AND WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

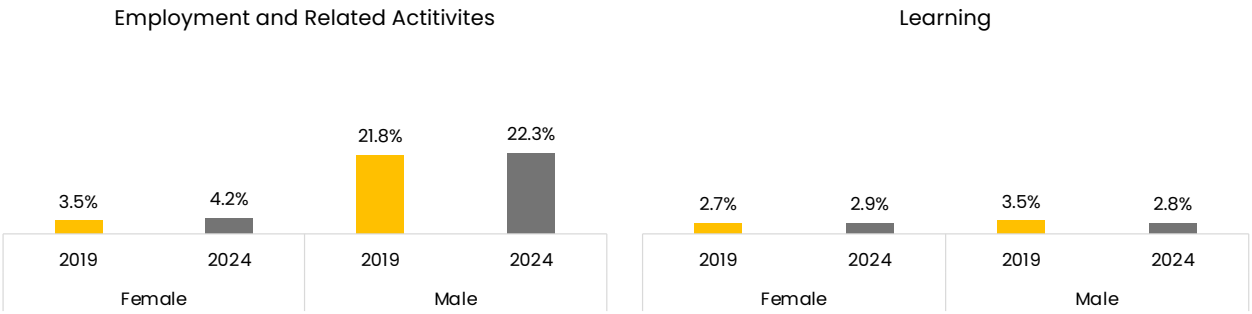
9.5.1 Closely aligned with the objectives of Sustainable Development Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Odisha has made efforts to enhance women's workforce participation and overall quality of life. According to the Time Use Survey (TUS), women are increasingly reallocating time from unpaid domestic work toward paid employment, leisure, and social activities. These trends are supported by policy focus on and resource allocation towards women empowerment. For instance, the Gender Budget 2025-26, at ₹89.9 thousand crore, is 18.8 per cent higher than the previous year, signalling the State's commitment to women empowerment.

Time and Well-Being

9.5.2 The Time Use Survey (TUS) 2024 indicates an improvement in quality of life for all genders, especially women. Between 2019 and 2024, women increased the proportion of their daily time devoted to employment and related activities, including work in household enterprises. Further, the proportion of time spent on learning also increased between 2019 and 2024.

Enhanced quality of women's life through greater social and cultural engagement, increased time spent on employment, and reduced time spent on chores.

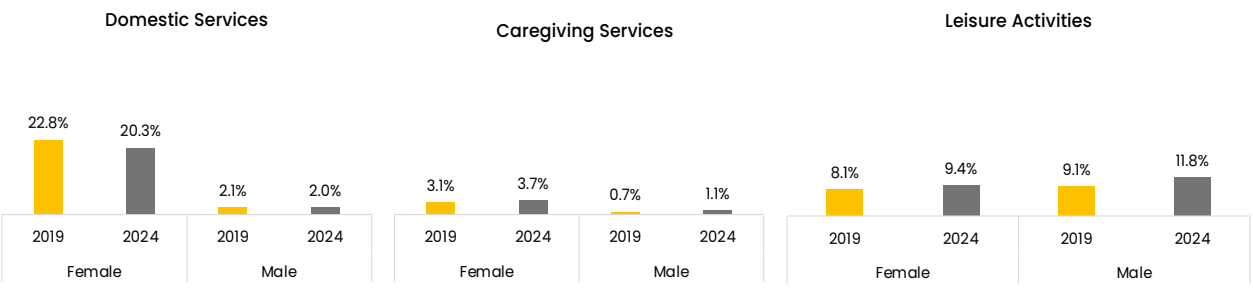
Figure 9.10: Share of time spent daily on various daily activities, Odisha, in per cent



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

9.5.3 Over the same period, the share of daily time women devoted to unpaid domestic work declined, potentially reflecting the effects of labour-saving technologies (Figure 9.11). Nonetheless, women continue to shoulder the majority of caregiving responsibilities, particularly childcare, highlighting the persistent expectation that they remain central to family care. For women to actively engage in economic activities, therefore it is important to provide a supportive ecosystem, including childcare services.

Figure 9.11: Share of time spent daily on domestic services, caregiving, and leisure activities, Odisha, in per cent



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

9.5.4 In addition, women allocated a larger share of their day to leisure, cultural, and social activities, while time devoted to self-care, including adequate sleep, remained stable, supporting overall well-being. These patterns indicate that women are increasingly participating in economic activities as well as reclaiming time for personal and social activities in daily life.

Economic Participation

9.5.5 Enhancing labour force participation and fostering entrepreneurship are critical drivers of women's economic empowerment. Odisha has implemented several initiatives to support women's financial independence, livelihoods, and entrepreneurship. Mission Shakti is the State's umbrella women empowerment program, aimed at strengthening women's Self-Help Groups

(SHGs). As of 2024-25, Mission Shakti comprises over 6 lakh SHGs with a membership of 70 lakh women. Key schemes under this initiative include Subhadra Yojana and Lakhpati Didi.

9.5.6 The flagship scheme, SUBHADRA, provides ₹50,000 in financial support over five years (until 2028-29) to women aged 21 to 60, advancing their economic empowerment. This initiative complements broader efforts to promote financial autonomy and productive asset creation among women. In 2025, over ₹10 thousand crore was disbursed to more than 1 crore beneficiaries, with payments timed to coincide with key occasions, enhancing both visibility and outreach.

9.5.7 A state-wide survey, SUBHADRA Samikhya, conducted jointly by the Department of Women and Child Development and the Department of Higher Education, assessed the scheme's impact using a sample of approximately 22,000 beneficiaries. The findings reveal that the initiative has effectively empowered women by promoting productive use of funds, enhancing financial autonomy, and increasing confidence in money management. As a result, there has been an increase in investments in livelihoods and asset creation, highlighting the scheme's critical role in fostering sustainable economic empowerment.

Figure 9.12: Findings on SUBDHRA based on impact assessment



Productive use & asset creation	Financial Autonomy & decision-making	Confidence & influencing factors
Around 80% of funds are channelled for productive use, including livelihoods, education, and household asset creation.	Approximately 65% of women report a clear improvement in their financial autonomy after receiving funds	An overwhelming 98% of beneficiaries report increased confidence in handling money and greater preparedness for the future.
Nearly 80% of women aspire to use future transfers for business expansion and asset creation.	Independent financial agency increases with age, while joint household decisions continue to be the prevailing pattern.	Educational attainment and stage of life strongly influence how effectively beneficiaries deploy SUBHADRA funds.

Source: Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Odisha

9.5.8 The Lakhpati Didi scheme is another key initiative aimed at empowering rural women by promoting entrepreneurship and livelihoods, in alignment with the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Rural Livelihood Mission (DAY-NRLM). The scheme seeks to improve the economic prospects of women in self-help groups by enabling them to earn an annual income of ₹1 lakh. While the target is to create 25 lakh Lakhpati Didis by 2027, 16.42 lakh women have already achieved this milestone in Odisha.

Lakhpati Didi: Lusa Gannik's Path to Economic Empowerment

Lusa Gannik from Rengalik village leveraged the Lakhpati Didi initiative to receive enterprise training and credit through the Community Investment Fund (CIF). She started a successful business, earning ₹12.55 lakh annually. Her income supports her family and their education, exemplifying the impact of women's economic empowerment.



The State organised the Subhadra Shakti Mela in 2025, along with 4 regional melas in Puri, Sambalpur, Bolangir, and Malkangiri. The events showcased products from 892 SHGs and generated around ₹8.9 crore in sales.

9.5.9 Entrepreneurship and market linkage initiatives have helped women SHGs to operate micro enterprises such as Subhadra Shakti Cafés, Retail Marts, Millet Shakti Centres, as well as engage in organic farming, floriculture, handicrafts, and textile production. These activities have contributed to product diversification and income generation among SHGs. To strengthen these initiatives, SHGs receive capacity-building training at the block level. During 2024-25, 498 SHG members received basic training on SHG/Federation management, institutional strengthening and leadership. Additionally, 200 SHGs were trained in cafe management, and 72 SHG members received bakery training.

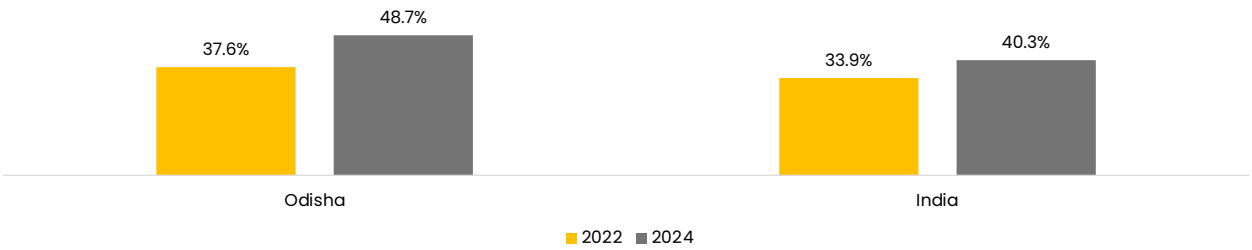
9.5.10 The State also engages the SHGs to provide goods and services across various departments. SHGs deliver services across 19 departments, including paddy procurement, take-home rations production and supply, school uniforms supply, electricity meter reading and bill collection, among others. This generated around ₹4.4 thousand crore in business for SHGs in 2024-25.

9.5.11 To facilitate these activities and expand SHG operations, the State provides financial support through various schemes. Under the SHG bank linkage program, 3.52 Lakh SHGs received finance totalling ₹17.5 thousand crore in 2024-25. In addition, the Mission Shakti Loan Scheme offers interest-free loans up to ₹10 lakh, with nearly ₹300 crore disbursed as interest reimbursement during the same year.

9.5.12 The Women Entrepreneurship Platform (WEP), an initiative by NITI Aayog, is expected to complement these initiatives by providing a public-private partnership (PPP) based aggregator platform to promote women entrepreneurship. It addresses six key ecosystem needs including Access to Finance, Market Linkages, Training and Skilling, Mentoring and Networking, Compliance and Legal Assistance, and Business Development Services bridging gaps in information and providing continuous support to aspiring women entrepreneurs. With in-principle approval for a State chapter and the formation of Steering and Executive Committees, a State hub of WEP will be set up to bring together government, private, and community initiatives, to support and grow women's entrepreneurship.

9.5.13 Together, these initiatives have contributed to a measurable rise in women's labour force participation rate in Odisha. Between 2022 and 2024, the female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) rose from 37.6 per cent to 48.7 per cent, accounting for a 11.1 percentage points increase. Moreover, Odisha has made progress in closing the gender gap in labour force participation, reducing the difference between male and female LFPR from 41 percentage points in 2022 to 32.9 percentage points in 2024.

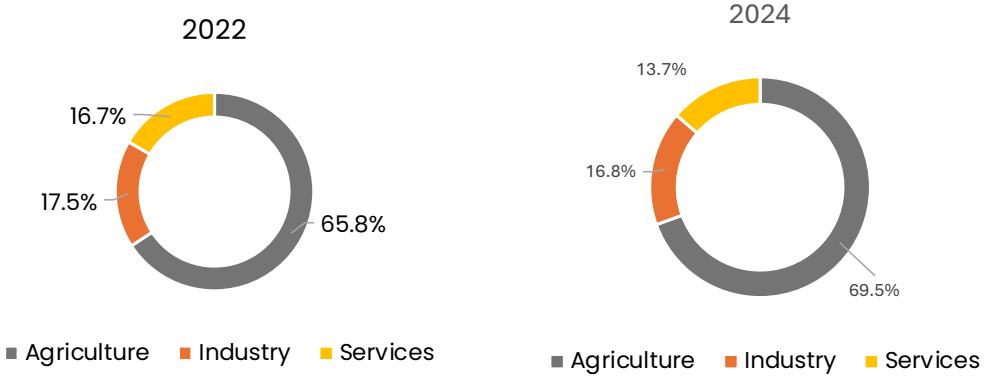
Figure 9.13: Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR), Odisha and India for age group 15 years and above, in per cent



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

9.5.14 While Odisha has made progress in women's participation, the structure of employment indicates areas for improvement. The female workforce is heavily concentrated in self-employment (74 per cent) and casual labour (17.9 per cent), with a comparatively smaller share of regular wage jobs (8.1 per cent). These patterns may be partly influenced by the sectoral distribution, according to PLFS 2024, the majority of women continue to be engaged in the agricultural sector (69.5 per cent). Further, the industrial sector employs 16.8 per cent of female workers, while the service sector accounts for 13.7 per cent,

Figure 9.14: Sectoral composition of female workforce, Odisha, in per cent



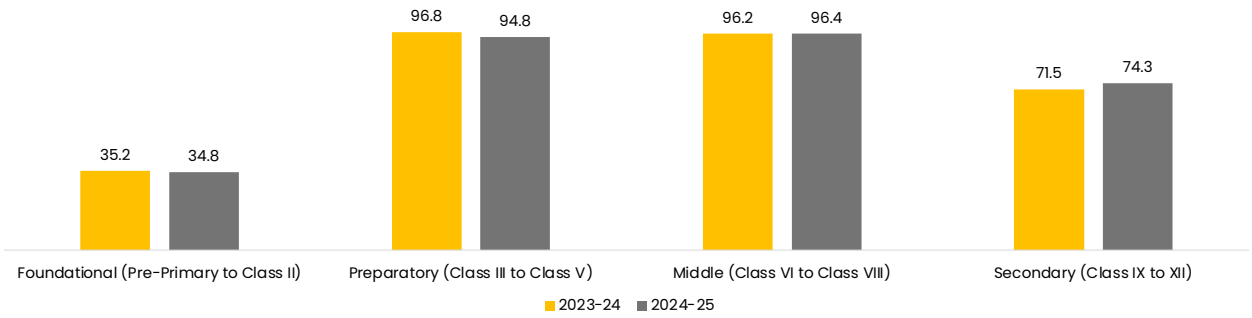
Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) 2022 and 2024, MoSPI, Government of India

Education and Skilling

9.5.15 Investment in girls' education remain critical to dismantling barriers and fostering women empowerment. Between 2017-18 and 2023-24, Odisha's female literacy rate increased from 70 per cent to 73.3 per cent, though still below the male literacy rate of 84.9 per cent, reflecting progress.

9.5.16 Between 2023-24 and 2024-25, the female Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) has remained largely stable across all stages of schooling. At the foundational stage, enrolment for girls remains around 35 per cent, similar to boys, highlighting a persistent challenge in early schooling. In contrast, near-universal enrolment has been achieved at the preparatory (Classes 3-5) and middle (Classes 6-8) levels. At the secondary level, GER for girls (74.3 per cent) declines compared to these stages but continues to be higher than that of boys (70.4 per cent). This pattern suggests that while early-stage enrolment requires interventions, efforts to support female retention in higher grades are yielding positive results. Further, in higher education, women made up over 58 per cent of the more than 2 lakhs enrolled in 2024-25.

Figure 9.15: Female gross enrolment ratio (GER), Odisha, in per cent



Source: Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+) 2023-24 and 2024-25, Ministry of Education, Government of India.

9.5.17 Building on the progress in education, the State has advanced skilling and vocational training initiatives. The Sudakshya scheme, for instance, has boosted female participation in technical education by offering financial support, including maintenance allowances during training and apprenticeships, and post-placement incentives. As a result, female enrolment in government ITIs and polytechnics rose to 28 per cent and 32 per cent respectively in 2025-26, up from 6 percent in ITI in 2016-17 and 18 per cent in polytechnic in 2022-23.

Iron Girls of Odisha



6 Girls from Govt. ITI Barbil, trained in trades such as Electrician, Fitter, and Mechanic Machine Tool, under the Sudakshya scheme, have successfully secured employment with JSW Steel. Their achievement demonstrates the impact of targeted technical education programs in and promoting gender-inclusive workforce participation

9.5.18 Complementing these efforts, the Placement Linked Training Program (PLTP), which targets youth, has offered demand-driven, short-term skills training ranging from 2 to 6 months. Over the past three years, more than 28,000 candidates have been trained under PLTP, with female participation increasing from 29 per cent in 2021-22 to 73 per cent in 2024-25. This initiative has equipped women with industry-relevant skills across sectors such as apparel, construction, and healthcare.

Support Ecosystem

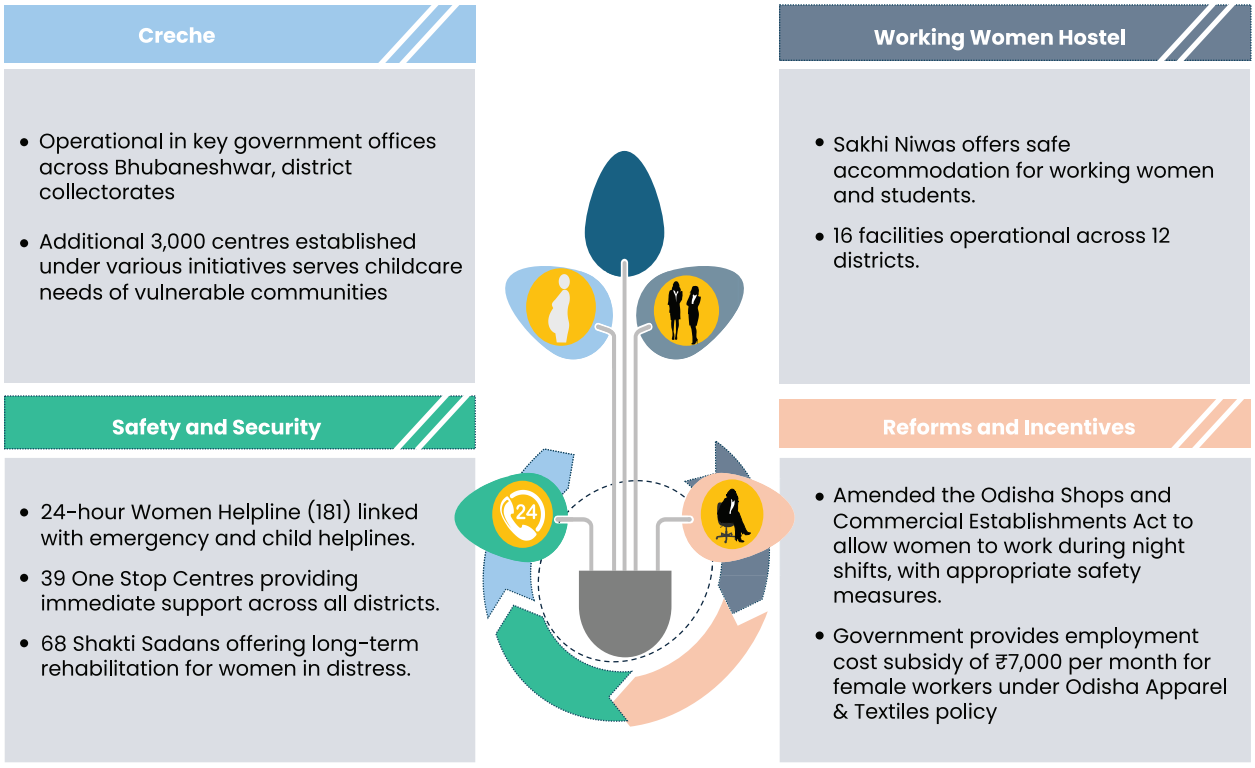
9.5.19 Anchored in the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 (Section 11A) and the Prarambh Odisha Policy, the State has made efforts to institutionalise workplace and community crèche facilities to enhance women's workforce participation. Operational crèches are currently established at key government offices in Bhubaneswar, including Lokaseva Bhawan, Krushi Bhawan, and Kharavela Bhawan, and at district collectorates such as Jharsuguda and Keonjhar. To scale this initiative across all 30 districts, the State has allocated a one-time grant of ₹3 lakh per district for 2025-26 to facilitate crèche establishment. Simultaneously, the formulation of the KALIKA Odisha State Care Policy is underway to provide a comprehensive regulatory framework that will ensure quality standards for childcare centres serving children aged six months to six years.

9.5.20 The centrally sponsored Palna program, DMF-funded crèches in mining-affected areas of Keonjhar, and Odisha Mineral Bearing Area Development Corporation (OMBADC) supported facilities in tribal districts address childcare needs in vulnerable communities. To date, these initiatives have operationalised over 3,000 crèche centres, empowering women, particularly from marginalised groups, to balance caregiving responsibilities alongside gainful employment.

9.5.21 The State has also established Sakhi Niwas hostels to provide safe and conveniently located accommodation for working women and those pursuing higher education or vocational training. Currently, 16 hostels are operational across 12 districts of the State.

9.5.22 Fostering safe and supportive environments remains another key priority. At its core, the 24-hour Women Helpline (181), linked with the Emergency Response Support System (ERSS 112), operates at state and district levels to provide timely assistance and information to women in need. Complementing this, 39 One Stop Centres (OSCs) across 30 districts provide immediate support to women in distress, including temporary shelter, police assistance, medical care, counselling, and legal assistance. For long-term relief and rehabilitation, the State provides Shakti Sadans, which are dedicated to survivors of violence, women in distress, and trafficked women.

Figure 9.16: Initiatives for strengthening ecosystem



Source: Department of Women and Child Development, Government of Odisha

9.5.23 In 2025, the Odisha Shops and Commercial Establishments Act was amended and, among other provisions, lifted restrictions on women working night shifts, subject to safeguards to ensure women's safety and compliance with any additional state directives. The reform applies to establishments with 20 or more employees. Furthermore, under the Odisha Apparel and Textiles Policy, the State provides an employment cost subsidy of ₹7,000 per month for female workers, further supporting women's employment.

9.6 ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES

9.6.1 Closely aligned with the objectives of Sustainable Development Goal 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), and Sustainable Development Goal 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), Odisha has narrowed disparities in access to essential services across both rural and urban areas. Today, a greater number of homes have functional tap water connections, access to clean and safe sanitation facilities, and use clean cooking fuels.

9.6.2 Housing is recognised as a fundamental right under the ambit of the Right to Life guaranteed by Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. The State is committed to providing pucca houses to all eligible households under various initiatives, including the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin (PMAY-G), Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN) among others (Figure 9.17). In 2025, the State launched the Antyodaya Gruha Yojana, targeting

below poverty line families that had remained outside the coverage of earlier housing schemes. Building on this commitment, the State has constructed over 12 lakh houses over the past five years, reflecting steady progress (Figure 9.18).

Figure 9.17: Initiatives to ensure housing for all

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G)

- Launched in 2016-17 to provide pucca houses to rural families living in kutcha/dilapidated houses.
- By 2024-25, **23.6 lakh** houses were constructed

Pradhan Mantri Janjati Adivasi Nyaya Maha Abhiyan (PM-JANMAN)

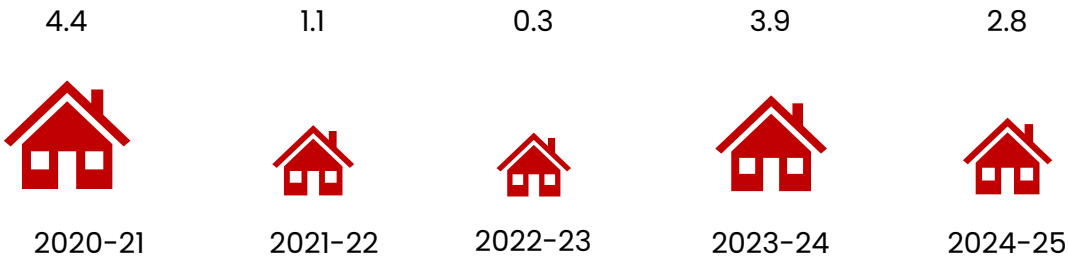
- Launched in 2023-24 targeting Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs).
- By 2024-25, **9,958** houses were constructed

Antyodaya Gruha Yojana

- Targets rural families that are not covered under PMAY-G or other initiatives.
- In 2024-25, target was to construct around **60,000** houses.

Source: Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water, Government of Odisha

Figure 9.18: Houses constructed in rural areas, in lakhs



Source: Panchayati Raj and Drinking Water, Government of Odisha

9.6.3 State has made progress in expanding access to affordable housing across the Urban Local Bodies. As of 2025, nearly 11.9 lakh houses have been provided through public schemes and private provisioning. Of these, 18,150 were completed in 2024-25.

9.6.4 Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) are critical determinants of public health, quality of life, and nutritional outcomes. The State is promoting this agenda through a range of targeted initiatives, including the Jal Jeevan Mission, Basudha scheme, AMRUT, SUJAL, Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G), among others.

9.6.5 Odisha aims to provide piped water supply connections to all households by 2026 through initiatives such as the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), Basudha scheme, AMRUT, and SUJAL. According to the Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) dashboard, as of January 2026, about 77 percent of rural households, equivalent to 68 lakh households, have tap water connections, up from just 3 per cent in 2019. In urban areas, the State aims to cover all 115 urban local bodies with household tap connections, ensuring 24x7 potable water supply under AMRUT and SUJAL. As of 2025, 24x7 water supply projects have been completed in 11 towns across the State.

11 towns have completed 24x7 piped water supply projects, including Puri, Nimapara, Berhampur, Gopalpur, Rajgangpur, Biramitrapur, Rairangpur, Champua, Hinjilicut, Sundergarh, and Anandapur.

Figure 9.19: Access to tap water supply in rural areas

	As of 15 Aug 2019	As of 25 Nov 2025
Number of households with tap water connections (in lakhs)	3.1	68.4
Percentage of households with tap water connection (%)	3.5	77.1

Source: Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) Dashboard (Data accessed on 24.01.2026)

9.6.6 Access to sanitation in Odisha has improved over the last decade, largely driven by the implementation of the Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin (SBM-G). The State has achieved Open Defecation Free (ODF) status, reflecting near-universal household toilet coverage in rural areas. Building on this, Odisha has progressed towards ODF Plus and ODF Plus Model Villages status, emphasising the sustained use of toilets and improved solid and liquid waste management (SLWM). As part of this effort, 1,08460 individual household latrines (IHHLs) and 582 community sanitary complexes (CSCs) were constructed in 2024 25. These initiatives have contributed to 44,933 villages being declared ODF Plus Model Villages.

9.6.7 In 2025-26, Odisha launched 'Swacha Odisha' to enhance solid, liquid and wastewater management in towns and cities. The initiative focuses on 100 per cent bioremediation of legacy waste, establishment of bio-gas plants in major cities, and enhancement of overall solid waste management systems.

Transforming Waste to Wealth

At the Pokhariput Wealth Centre, sacred flower waste is transformed into eco-friendly products, preventing it from entering rivers and drains. The facility, with a daily capacity of 400-500 kg, collects post-worship flowers from temples (including the Lingaraj Temple), households. etc. The flowers are then dried, powdered, and crafted into incense sticks (Agarbatti) and natural Gulal. Any leftover material is composted into organic manure, ensuring zero waste. Operated by a local Self-Help Group, the facility provides marginalised women with meaningful livelihoods and steady incomes, while fostering technical and entrepreneurial skills.

9.6.8 Access to clean energy is crucial. Clean cooking fuel reduces household air pollution, a major cause of respiratory illnesses and premature deaths, especially among women and children. It also eases the burden of fuel collection and frees time for productive activities.

9.6.9 In Odisha, access to clean cooking fuels has grown owing to the Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana (Ujjwala) and Ujjwala 2.0, with LPG now available in 80.3 per cent of households . As of 1st July 2025, Odisha has 100.7 lakh active domestic LPG connections, including around 55.5 lakh connections under PMUY scheme . However, rural coverage lags urban areas, highlighting the need for strategies to improve availability, affordability, and awareness while building on existing progress.

9.7 PROMOTING SOCIAL EQUITY AND INCLUSION

9.7.1 Aligned with Sustainable Development Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities), Odisha prioritises social inclusion and empowerment of vulnerable communities. Targeted initiatives for Scheduled Tribes (ST), Scheduled Castes (SC), minorities, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups aim to improve education, health, livelihoods, housing, and social security.

Empowerment of ST and SC Population

9.7.2 As per 2011 census, Odisha ranks third in ST population and eleventh in SC population. These populations together make up nearly 40 per cent of the State's population, with STs comprising 22.85 per cent and SCs 17.13 per cent. The State is home to 64 distinct ST and 89 SC communities. Notably, the State also has 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs), the highest number in the country. Odisha has introduced various measures to address historical social disadvantages and promote equality of opportunity among ST and SC population.

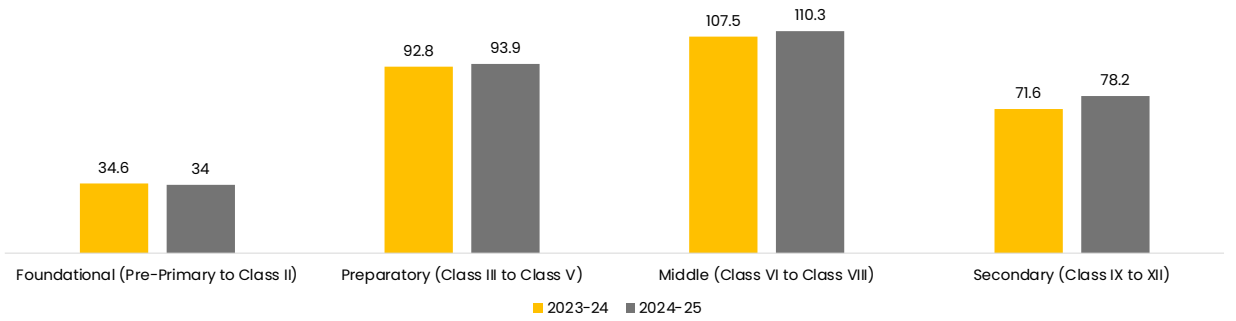
Education and Skilling

9.7.3 Between 2023-24 and 2024-25, trends in GER reveal a consistent pattern. Enrolment at the foundational stage remains critically low for both groups, with GER at around 35 per cent, mirroring overall enrolment at this level (Figure 9.20, Figure 9.21). Participation improves substantially at the preparatory and middle stages, where GERs approach or exceed 100 per cent, indicating near-universal access. At the secondary level, GERs drop markedly, pointing to persistent hurdles in retention and transition. However, the upward trend in the past year, particularly among ST students, signals gradual progress in sustaining participation beyond elementary education (Figure 9.21).

[11]Answers to Rajya Sabha questions by Union Minister for Petroleum and Natural Gas, accessed on 26th Dec 2025. https://www.pib.gov.in/Pressreleaseshare.aspx?PRID=1694710&reg=3&lang=2

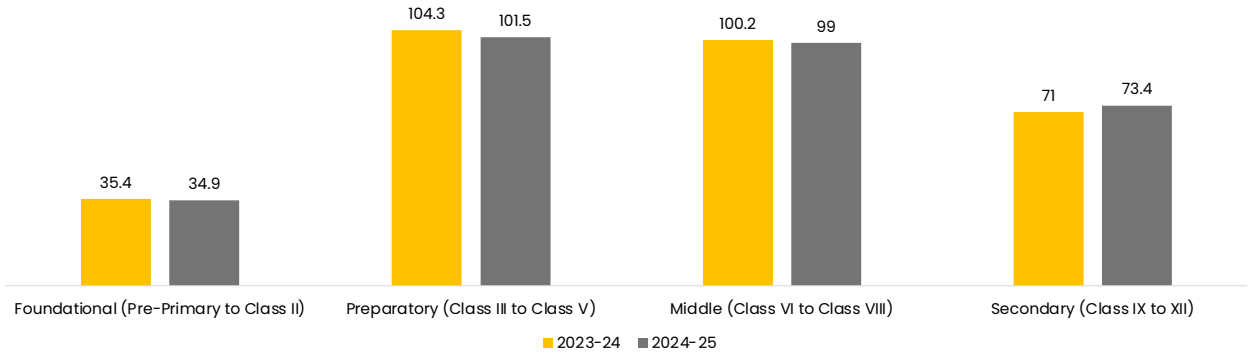
[12]LPG Profile report, FY 2025-26 (Apr-Jun), Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, GoI

Figure 9.20: Gross enrolment ratio (GER), Scheduled Tribe (ST), in per cent



Source: Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+) 2023-24 and 2024-25, Ministry of Education, Government of India.

Figure 9.21: Gross enrolment ratio (GER), Scheduled Caste (SC), in per cent



Source: Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE+) 2023-24 and 2024-25, Ministry of Education, Government of India.

9.7.4 In 2024-25, more than 2 lakh students enrolled in higher education, including over 70,000 students from ST and SC population, who together constituted 34.3 per cent of total enrolment. Notably, female enrolment surpasses male enrolment, indicating the rising participation of women from ST and SC population in higher education.

9.7.5 To support educational continuity and completion, Odisha has established residential schooling facilities for students from ST and SC population. The ST and SC Development Department manages 1,763 educational institutions, including 1,612 residential schools. Presently, around 5,967 hostels operate in the State, providing accommodation to around 5.46 lakh students, of whom around 3.12 lakh are girls (57 per cent).

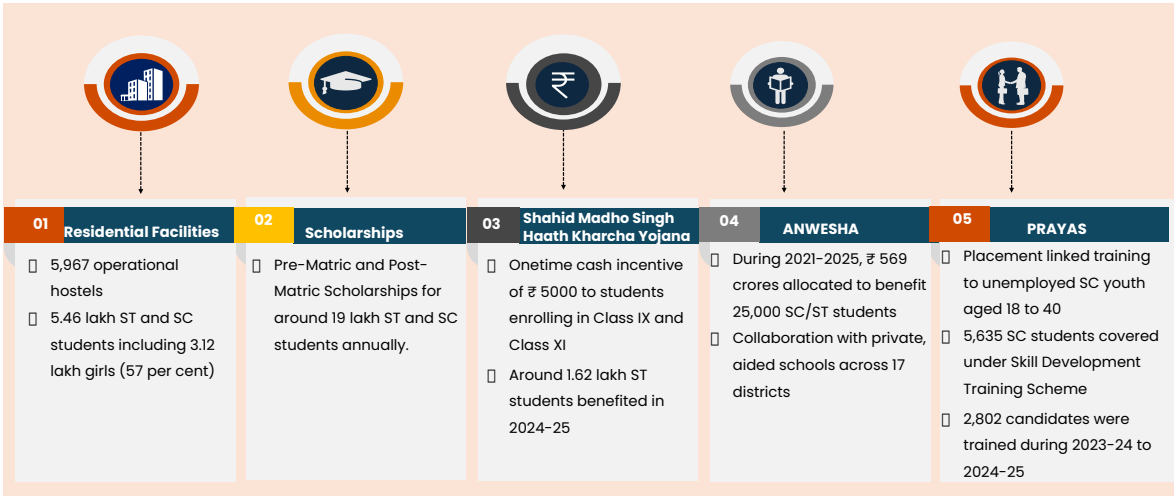
9.7.6 Scholarships are also extended through a range of schemes, benefiting nearly 19 lakh students each year. Under the pre-matric scholarship program, students residing in hostels from classes I to X receive assistance specifically towards mess expenses. In parallel, day scholars from classes VI to X are supported through scholarships aimed at meeting basic educational costs. To maintain adequacy over time, scholarship rates are periodically revised to account for

inflation. In this context, recent enhancements provide ₹17,000 per annum for female boarders and ₹16,000 per annum for male boarders.

9.7.7 In addition to regular scholarships, the Mukhyamantri Medhabi Chatra Protshana Yojana provides additional cash incentives to eligible girl students in classes IX and X, to promote completion of secondary education. Further, in 2025, the State has implemented the Shahid Madho Singh Haath Kharcha Yojana to reduce dropout rates among ST students by offering a one-time cash incentive of ₹5,000 to students enrolling in Classes IX and XI. In 2024-25, around 1.62 lakh ST students benefited from this initiative.

9.7.8 At the post-matric level, scholarships support students pursuing ITI, postgraduate, and professional/technical courses such as MBA, MBBS, MCA, Law, and M.Tech. These scholarships cover admission, tuition, and non-refundable compulsory fees, thereby reducing the cost of higher education. Students also receive a maintenance allowance to meet day-to-day educational expenses.

Figure 9.22: Scholarships and facilities for SC and ST students



Source: Department of ST and SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department, Government of Odisha

9.7.9 The State has partnered with private schools in urban centers and district headquarters across 17 districts to deliver quality education to ST and SC children. The initiative was launched for a five-year period (2015-16 to 2019-20) to benefit 23,000 students by facilitating access to English-medium education and modern learning standards for underprivileged children. The program has since been extended up to 2025 with an estimated budget of ₹569 crore, covering 25,000 students. Currently, around 22,340 students are enrolled in 170 public schools under this scheme.

9.7.10 Placement linked employability training is provided under PRAYAS to unemployed SC youth in the age group of 18 to 40 years in Odisha. The objective of this initiative is to enhance livelihood opportunities for the population by enhancing their employability and entrepreneurial skills. A total of 5,635 SC students has been covered under Skill Development Training Scheme.

Of these, 3,239 trainees underwent short-term training, and 418 trainees completed long-term training. Additionally, 139 individuals have been trained at the World Skills Centre. During the years 2023-24 and 2024-25, a total of 2,802 candidates were trained.

Economic Participation and improvement

9.7.11 According to the 2024 PLFS data, ST and SC population constitute 46 per cent of Odisha's workforce. Notably, during this period, the share of SC and ST population employed in the industrial sector increased from 28.3 per cent to 31.7 per cent, signalling a gradual but positive shift towards industrial employment. Meanwhile, the agriculture and services sectors recorded modest adjustments in their respective shares over the period. 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.

Table 9.4: Sectoral Distribution of SC and ST Workforce, in per cent

Year	Agriculture	Industry	Services
2022	55.2	28.3	16.4
2024	53.1	31.7	15.1

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey 2022-23 and 2023-24, MoSPI, Government of India

9.7.12 There has also been a notable improvement in the quality of employment among ST and SC workers. The proportion engaged as regular salaried employees increased from 8 per cent in 2022 to 10 per cent in 2024, pointing to enhanced access to more stable and formal employment opportunities. Concurrently, the share of self-employed individuals decreased from 60.3 per cent to 58.7 per cent, while casual labour remained at around 31 per cent.

Table 9.5: Distribution of SC and ST Workforce by Type of Employment, in per cent

Year	Self-Employed	Regular Salaried	Casual Labour
2022	60.3	8.0	31.7
2024	58.7	10.0	31.3

Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey 2022-23 and 2023-24, MoSPI, Government of India

9.7.13 Odisha has implemented interventions to enhance economic participation and empowerment of SC and ST population. Under the Mukhyamantri Janajati Jeebika Mission, the State aims to improve the income and living standards of over 1.5 lakh tribal households through diversified livelihoods opportunities using a cluster-based approach. The mission has a total outlay of ₹500 crore over three years, including an allocation of ₹210 crores for 2025-26.

Table 9.6: Initiatives Promoting Economic Participation and Empowerment among ST And SC Population

Initiative	Objective	Details
OSFDC's Income Generating Scheme	Provide sustainable livelihoods for SC women Self Help Groups through bank-financed projects.	50% financial assistance up to ₹50,000 per beneficiary Supports activities in agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, fishery, industry, services, and business sectors.
Odisha Tribal Empowerment and Livelihoods Programme Plus (OTELP Plus)	Improve livelihoods and food security of poor tribal households through sustainable resource management along with off-farm and non-farm enterprise development	Operated via government-NGO partnership in 18 backward blocks across five districts covering 699 villages and 310 Minor Water Structures in 2024-25
Odisha PVTG Empowerment and Livelihoods Improvement Programme (OPELIP)	Enhance livelihoods and reduce poverty among Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)	6741 (SHGs), 735 Cluster Level Federations(CLFs) & 89 Gram Panchayat Level Federations(GPLFs) formed and capacitated Spent 669 crore in FY 2024-25
Mission Jeevika / Mukhya Mantri Jana Jati Jeevika Mission (MMJJM)	Enhance tribal livelihoods by promoting both land-based and non-land-based economic activities to foster self-reliance	Janajati Jeevika Parishads (JJPs) are formed at cluster level, with 50% women's representation Mukhya Mantri Jana Jati Jeevika Mission (MMJJM) sanctioned with ₹ 500 crore to scale and sustain tribal livelihood programs, for 2023-26.

Source: Department of ST and SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department, Government of Odisha

Social Protection and Welfare

9.7.14 The Pradhan Mantri Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAAGY) aims to transform tribal villages into model villages through holistic development. The scheme focuses on providing essential infrastructure and services, including education, healthcare, sanitation, drinking water, and sustainable livelihoods. A key objective is to uplift tribal communities while preserving their cultural heritage. Needs are assessed through a comprehensive Need Assessment exercise, based on which Village Development Plans (VDPs) are formulated. Each VDP receives a grant of about ₹20.38 lakhs, inclusive of 2 per cent for administrative costs. In Odisha, 1,653 villages have been approved under PMAAGY. Between 2021-22 and 2023-24, 784 VDPs were approved, with 387 VDPs submitted for approval in 2024-25.

Habitat Rights granted to nine (09) Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)- Juang in Keonjhar and Jajpur districts, Chuktia Bhunjia in Nuapada, Soura in Gajapati, Mankidia and Hill Kharia in Mayurbhanj, Bonda in Malkangiri, Kutia Kandh in Kandhamal and Paudi Bhuyan in Deogarh district.

9.7.15 Complementing these efforts, the Odisha PVTG Nutritional Improvement Programme (OPNIP), launched under OPELIP, aims to improve health and nutrition among 13 Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in Odisha, focusing on the critical first 1,000 days of life. The program is implemented across 89 Gram Panchayats through 17 Micro Project Agencies in 12 districts. It includes three key interventions: community-based creches for children aged 6 months to 3 years (Matru Sishu Poshan Kendra cum Creches), maternal spot feeding centres for pregnant and lactating women, and spot feeding centres for children aged 3 to 6 years. The coverage includes 61 creches serving 841 beneficiaries, 161 maternal feeding centres with 991 beneficiaries, and 111 spot feeding centres reaching 615 beneficiaries. In 2024-25, an expenditure of ₹96.6 lakh was incurred, benefiting a total of 2,524 families.

From Isolation to Prosperity:
The Economic Transformation of Telgudu Village



The PM JANMAN initiative has brought major change to Telgudu, a small village in Rayagada district. For years, the village's 104 residents lived with poor connectivity, often remaining cut off during the monsoon. This isolation caused crop losses and limited their ability to reach markets and earn better incomes.

The completion of a 2.5 kilometer all weather road in May 2025 marked a turning point. The new road has improved daily life and opened new economic opportunities. Farmers now reach major mandis in Puttasing and Gunupur with ease, earning about 30 per cent more by selling produce at fair prices and avoiding losses from spoilage. The road has also supported women's self help groups, who now travel to district centers for training and sell handicrafts in larger markets.

The experience of Telgudu shows how last mile road connectivity can reduce poverty and link remote villages to the wider economy. By addressing long standing challenges in hilly terrain, the PM JANMAN initiative has helped integrate Telgudu into mainstream economic activity and set a strong base for future growth.

Welfare of Elderly Population

9.7.16 India is experiencing rapid growth in both the number and proportion of elderly population, defined as individuals aged 65 and above. A recent NITI Aayog report highlights that a declining fertility rate (below 2.0) and an increasing life expectancy (over 70 years) are driving this shift. Odisha's demographic transition is more advanced than the national average, with fertility rate already below replacement level (about 1.7) and life expectancy exceeding 70 years. The State's elderly population is projected to nearly double from 6.1 per cent in 2011 to 11.9 per cent by 2036. This transition underscores an urgent need for targeted measures to ensure the well-being of State's growing aging population.

9.7.17 In response, Odisha has implemented two key schemes to support pensioners. The Madhu Babu Pension Yojana (MBPY), a State-funded scheme, covers about 36.75 lakh beneficiaries from various vulnerable groups. In addition, the National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), administered jointly by the central and state governments, supports over 20 lakh beneficiaries under old-age, widow, and disability pensions. Currently, monthly pensions range from ₹1,000 to ₹1,200. In a further effort to enhance support, from January 2025, pensions for beneficiaries aged 80 and above or those with over 80 per cent disability have been revised to ₹3,500 per month.

9.7.18 Odisha is also strengthening caregiving and support services for older adults. Accordingly, the State has launched a three-month geriatric caregiver training program for youth, widows, and single women, aiming to train 400 caregivers annually. The curriculum covers physical and mental elder care, including wound management, counselling, and physiotherapy, currently operating in East and North zones and expanding further. Additionally, the National Helpline for Senior Citizens (Elder line 14567) offers 12-hour daily support in Odisha, providing free information, legal aid, emotional support, and intervention in abuse cases. Additional key interventions supporting various vulnerable populations are highlighted in Figure 9.23.

Figure 9.23: Key interventions for vulnerable population segments

Vulnerable Group	Initiative	Details
Drug Addicts	DISHA	• Provides Skill upgradation, self-employment support, outreach & awareness (de-addiction, moral education, yoga, youth activities, substance abuse prevention) • 11 Drug Recovery Centers have been established
Persons with Disabilities (PwDs)	Rehabilitation/Therapeutic Services	• State Institute of Disability Rehabilitation (SIDR) and 16 District Disability Rehabilitation Centres (DDRCs) • Advance Rehabilitation Centers in Baripada, Mayurbhanj, Bhawanipatna, and Kalahandi districts.
	Support and Livelihood Initiatives	• 201 BBSA camps in 2024-25: 1.04 lakh PwDs registered; 85,000 assisted. • Aids & Appliances: 5,020 distributed to beneficiaries. • 500 e-Rickshaws provided to PwDs across 30 districts
Transgender Persons	Sweekruti Scheme	• to create an enabling environment ensuring equal opportunity, social justice, empowerment, prevention of begging, and providing better livelihood options.
	State Transgender Welfare Board	• Constituted to protect the best interests of the transgender community in accordance with the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019. • 2,594 ID cards issued across the state

Source: Social Security and Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (SSEPD) Department, Government of Odisha

9.8 PROMOTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SOCIAL COHESION

9.8.1 Odisha is bestowed with rich and diverse heritage that spans thousands of years, including a 3,000-year-old Buddhist legacy, more than 1,000 temples, over 20 distinct dance forms, tribal paintings, sculptures, folk music, handicrafts, and handloom products. These cultural assets play a role in shaping Odisha's identity, fostering social cohesion, and contributing to its economic development.

9.8.2 Central to Odisha's cultural pride is the Jagannath culture, rooted in the ancient city of Puri, home to the Lord Jagannath Temple. This tradition is characterised by devotion, inclusivity, and unity, exemplified by the annual Rath Yatra festival, which attracts thousands of devotees from around the world. The Jagannath culture has a profound influence on the State's art, music, dance, and cuisine, while also promoting social integration and spiritual engagement.

9.8.3 The State has undertaken several initiatives to preserve its cultural heritage and ensure that Odisha's cultural legacy endures for future generations:

Language Promotion and Cultural Identity

- Formation of the Odia Asmita Corpus Fund with an allocation of ₹200 crore, dedicated to strengthening Odia cultural identity, heritage projects, and language promotion initiatives.
- Continued development and expansion of digital Odia dictionaries, comprehensive word banks, and language tools to promote the use of Odia across administrative offices and educational institutions statewide.
- All official work, including correspondences and notifications, from Block level to State level, is carried out in Odia language.
- Strategic plans in pipeline for the establishment of Odia Chairs in prominent national and international universities to encourage academic research and global awareness of the Odia language and literature.
- Approval granted for establishing the Odia Translation Academy and the Palm Leaf Manuscript Museum, aimed at preserving, translating, and showcasing important literary manuscripts and historical documents.
- Odisha Sahitya Akademi published nine major literary works, enriching the corpus of Odia literature and academic resources available to researchers and the public.
- Odisha Paribar, a policy for the Global Odia Diaspora is in process. Further, a dedicated portal, and a 24x7 Call Center are underway to support the Non-Resident Odia community.

Institutional Development and Infrastructure Upgradation

- Cadre norms for the Directorate of Museums have been approved, enabling better administration and management of museum staff and preservation practices.
- Construction of Odia Asmita Bhavan approved. It is a dedicated cultural complex designed to serve as a central hub for Odia arts, cultural activities, exhibitions, and events.
- CTMS 2.0 Modernisation: The Cultural Team Management System website is undergoing modernisation with AI integration to streamline management processes and enhance service quality.
- Dedicated websites for Odisha Sangeet Natak Akademi, Odisha Sahitya Akademi, and Odisha Lalit Kala Akademi were unveiled to enhance accessibility and outreach.
- "Mandap Booking Website" was launched to facilitate online reservations of Bhanjakala Mandap, Rabindra Mandap, and Utkal Mandap, streamlining event management and user experience.
- Odisha State Museum inaugurated nine new galleries equipped with advanced audiovisual technologies to improve visitor interaction and educational experiences.
- Odisha State Archives strengthened preservation systems and expanded digital access to historical records, facilitating easier research and safeguarding cultural documents.
- Harekrushna Mahatab State Library expanded its reading infrastructure and outreach programs.
- Utkal Sangeet Mahavidyalaya inaugurated a modern Audio and Chroma Recording Studio to support music training, composition, and preservation of traditional and contemporary performing arts.
- Utkal University of Culture strengthened cultural and academic collaborations by signing Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with institutions in Assam, such as Srimanta Sankaradeva Kalakshetra Society, for joint research, cultural exchange, and training in visual and performing arts.
- Approval for establishing a branch of the prestigious National School of Drama (NSD) in Bhubaneswar.

Festival Support, Arts Promotion, and Cultural Events

- Increased financial assistance for major cultural festivals, with allocations including ₹ 7 crore for Durga Puja Mandaps, ₹ 2 crore for Bali Yatra, ₹ 1.58 crore for Shital Sasthi, ₹ 1 crore for Dhanu Yatra, and ₹ 50 lakh for Lanka Podi, promoting regional participation and enhanced tourism promotion.
- Launch of the Kalakar Gaurav Nidhi scheme dedicated to the preservation of endangered performing arts.
- Monthly honorarium of ₹ 30,000 introduced from January 2025 for all living Padma awardees from Odisha as recognition of their distinguished contributions to arts, culture, and society.

- Odisha Sangeet Natak Akademi organised prominent cultural festivals such as Bharatiyam and Sri Jagannathayan, which celebrate patriotic music and foster cultural pride among citizens.
- Guru Kelucharan Mahapatra Odissi Research Centre actively engaged in research, documentation, and training programs in Odissi dance and music, regularly hosting workshops and performances by eminent artists and students.

Figure 9.24: Major programmes and activities for Promotion of Cultural Heritage in 2025-26

- Odisha participated as a Partner State for the first time at the **International Geeta Mahotsav** in Kurukshetra, Haryana, showcasing the State's art, handloom, tourism, and food traditions.
- **Bali Yatra** officially listed by the Sangeet Natak Akademi; formal proposal submitted to the Ministry of Culture for inclusion in UNESCO's List of Intangible Cultural Heritage.
- Under the **Har Ghar Tiranga** programme national flags were produced by women's self-help groups across districts, with a total expenditure of INR 15.5 crore.
- **Odisha State Film Awards** for 2020, 2021, and 2022 conferred.
- **Odia Pakhya, 2025:** First statewide Odia Fortnight recorded over 3 lakh online quiz participants and 5 lakh selfie uploads.
- 6th **Odisha State Book Festival** featured special pavilions promoting Odia literature, history, and cultural heritage with strong public engagement.
- Approval granted for installation of **20 bronze statues** of prominent Baraputras across Odisha.
- **Baraputra Aitihya Grama Yojana** launched to develop native villages of eminent personalities into heritage villages with museums and cultural infrastructure.
- Tripartite MoU signed between Department of Culture, Department of Tourism, and Light of Buddha Foundation International to promote **Buddhist tourism.**

Source: Odia Language Literature & Culture Department, Government of Odisha

9.9 CONCLUSION

9.9.1 The cognition that economic growth must be complemented by social development is ingrained in Odisha's policies and interventions, and the State has been able to make progress across various dimensions of social development.

9.9.2 From the expansion of household durable asset ownership to the saturation of basic necessities, there has been an improvement in economic well-being across the State. Simultaneously, the State has been able to address and improve the quality of services that contribute to human capital development. The State's sustained investment in healthcare, including initiatives such as the integrated Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB PM-JAY) and Gopabandhu Jana Arogya Yojana (GJAY), Ama Hospital Scheme and NIRMAL Scheme reflects a deep commitment to improving the well-being of its citizens. The results are showing particularly in falling child mortality rates. Simultaneously, Odisha's focus on women's empowerment through transformative programs such as Mission Shakti, SUBHADRA, and Lakhpati Didi has yielded tangible results, with the female labor force participation rate rising sharply from 37.6 per cent to 48.7 per cent between 2022 and 2024, signaling a meaningful shift toward gender equity and economic independence.

9.9.3 Flagship programs like the Jal Jeevan Mission, Basudha, AMRUT, SUJAL, and Swachh Bharat Mission-Gramin are working to bridge the rural-urban divide by ensuring that every household has access to clean water, sanitation, and pucca housing. For vulnerable communities, particularly Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, targeted schemes such as Shahid Madho Singh Haath Kharcha Yojana and PRAYAS are playing a pivotal role in fostering empowerment and reducing long-standing disparities

9.9.4 Moving forward, impending shifts in demographic composition and technological innovations could impact and reshape the socio-economic fabric of our society. It is important to ensure that individuals and communities are equipped to navigate these changes, and benefits from emerging transformations. Beyond ensuring access to education and skilling, as well as healthcare services, it is equally important to build a safety net. It will help empower and uplift those who risk falling through the cracks, reinforcing the commitment to leave no one behind.

STATISTICAL APPENDIX

Chapter 1 State of Economy: A Macro View

Table 1.1: Key aggregates of state domestic product at current prices (Contd.)

(INR lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Gross State Value Added at basic prices	22023169	24916295	28044263	29520164	30450599	35497589	39087730
2.	Taxes on Products	2031089	2340292	2715614	3082180	3529971	4920611	6124238
3.	Less Subsidies on Products	955550	1086627	1112340	1177349	1125620	1137833	1172436
4.	Gross State Domestic Product (1+2-3)	23098708	26169960	29647538	31424995	32854950	39280367	44039532
5.	Consumption of Fixed Capital	2676113	2838712	3549800	3932653	4457048	5047197	5287839
6.	Net State Value Added at basic prices (1-5)	19347056	22077583	24494463	25587511	25993551	30450392	33799890
7.	Net State Domestic Product (4-5)	20422595	23331248	26097737	27492342	28397902	34233170	38751692
8.	Population (Lakh)	422.07	426.05	430.04	434.01	438.00	441.68	445.14
9.	Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product (Rupees)	54727	61425	68941	72406	75011	88934	98934
10.	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (Rupees)	48387	54762	60687	63345	64835	77507	87055

Key aggregates of state domestic product at current prices (Continued from previous table)

(INR lakh)

Sl No	Item	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (2nd RE)	2024-25 (1st RE)	2025-26 AE
1	2	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
1.	Gross State Value Added at basic prices	44786570	47448237	48084169	61703839	63470304	72393310	79121943	86191086
2.	Taxes on Products	6312958	7646961	8098252	10310565	10731153	12096980	13420042	14887300
3.	Less Subsidies on Products	1238402	1345027	2163904	2461396	2461567	2405045	2236326	2236256
4.	Gross State Domestic Product (1+2-3)	49861126	53750171	54018517	69553008	71739890	82085246	90305659	98842130
5.	Consumption of Fixed Capital	5896251	6450688	7004011	8200290	9394682	10035750	10375571	11016116
6.	Net State Value Added at basic prices (1-5)	38890319	40997549	41080157	53503549	54075622	62357560	68746372	75174970
7.	Net State Domestic Product (4-5)	43964875	47299483	47014505	61352718	62345208	72049495	79930088	87826014
8.	Population (Lakh)	448.60	452.05	455.52	458.65	461.56	464.46	467.36	470.26
9.	Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product (Rupees)	111148	118903	118586	151647	155429	176733	193225	210186
10.	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (Rupees)	98005	104633	103211	133768	135075	155125	171025	186761

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

Table 1.2: Percentage share of Gross Value Added by economic activity (at current prices)

Sl. No.	Economic Activity	Percentage Share														
		2011 -12	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018 -19	2019 -20	2020 -21	2021 -22	2022 -23	2023-24 (2nd RE)	2024-25 (1st RE)	2025-26 (A)
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	17.9	21.4	20.2	22.2	20.2	20.9	19.2	19.4	23.6	24.3	19.3	20.6	20.5	20.1	19.6
1.1	Crops	11.6	15.1	13.6	15.0	12.4	13.3	11.3	11.3	14.8	14.8	11.5	12.3	12.7	12.3	12.0
1.2	Livestock	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7
1.3	Forestry and Logging	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	2.5	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2
2	Mining and Quarrying	12.0	10.7	10.2	9.2	9.4	9.3	8.9	9.2	8.2	8.2	10.3	11.0	10.2	9.9	9.5
	Primary	29.9	32.1	30.5	31.4	29.6	30.2	28.0	28.7	31.9	32.5	29.6	31.6	30.7	29.9	29.1
3	Manufacturing	18.7	16.9	18.4	16.0	15.3	19.0	20.5	23.2	18.7	21.8	26.6	18.1	19.4	18.7	18.8
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.4	4.0	3.7	3.4	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
5	Construction	9.4	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.0	6.5	7.2	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.6
	Secondary	31.6	29.0	30.4	27.5	27.1	30.1	31.4	33.2	28.4	31.2	36.8	30.2	32.0	31.5	31.7
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	9.2	9.8	9.9	10.3	11.0	10.0	10.2	10.0	10.3	7.8	7.5	9.1	8.6	8.5	8.6
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	8.3	8.9	9.0	9.4	10.1	9.1	9.4	9.2	9.4	7.4	7.1	8.2	7.7	7.6	7.5
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.9	7.4	7.1	7.0	5.9	6.1	5.8	6.0	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.8
7.1	Railways	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	3.5	3.4	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.7
7.2.1	Road transport	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8
7.2.2	Water transport	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
7.2.3	Air transport	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.2.4	Services Incidental to Transport	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
7.3	Storage	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
7.4	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
8	Financial Services	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2
9	Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.2	6.7	6.4	6.3	5.5	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.2
10	Public Administration and Defence	3.9	3.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3
11	Other Services	7.9	7.6	6.9	7.3	7.8	7.4	8.2	7.8	8.6	7.9	7.4	8.3	8.2	8.9	9.1
	Tertiary	38.5	38.9	39.1	41.1	43.3	39.7	40.5	38.1	39.8	36.3	33.6	38.2	37.4	38.6	39.1
12	TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

Table 1.3: Key aggregates of State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices (Contd.)

(INR Lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Gross State Value Added at basic prices	22023169	23191892	25256176	25584002	27464169	31097941	32735286
2.	Taxes on Products	2031089	2136425	2257786	2398864	2582087	3430016	4175807
3.	Less Subsidies on Products	955550	991969	924810	916332	823363	793151	799425
4.	Gross State Domestic Product (1+2-3)	23098708	24336348	26589153	27066534	29222893	33734806	36111668
5.	Consumption of Fixed Capital	2676113	2706241	3276966	3473460	3903726	4399981	4492479
6.	Net State Value Added at basic prices (1-5)	19347056	20485651	21979211	22110541	23560444	26697959	28242807
7.	Net State Domestic Product (4-5)	20422595	21630107	23312187	23593074	25319167	29334825	31619189
8.	Population (Lakh)	422.07	426.05	430.04	434.01	438	441.68	445.14
9.	Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product (Rupees)	54727	57121	61829	62364	66719	76378	81124
10.	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (Rupees)	48387	50769	54209	54361	57806	66416	71032

Key aggregates of State Domestic Product at constant (2011-12) prices (Continued from previous table)

(₹ Lakh)

Sl. No.	Item	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (2nd RE)	2024-25 (1st RE)	2025-26 (A)
1.	Gross State Value Added at basic prices	35299658	35736190	35401877	40798731	40802537	44758689	47896323	51405082
2.	Taxes on Products	4196933	4861684	4770822	5891302	5784730	6120405	6397729	7095778
3.	Less Subsidies on Products	823305	855124	1274794	1406405	1326931	1216820	1066123	1065873
4.	Gross State Domestic Product (1+2-3)	38673286	39742750	38897906	45283628	45260335	49662274	53227930	57434986
5.	Consumption of Fixed Capital	4839345	5188579	5496943	6061608	6309277	6686332	7012211	7284123
6.	Net State Value Added at basic prices (1-5)	30460313	30547610	29904935	34737123	34493259	38072357	40884112	44120959
7.	Net State Domestic Product (4-5)	33833941	34554171	33400963	39222021	38951058	42975942	46215719	50150863
8.	Population (Lakh)	448.6	452.05	455.52	458.65	461.56	464.46	467.36	470.26
9.	Per Capita Gross State Domestic Product (Rupees)	86209	87917	85392	98732	98059	106925	113891	122135
10.	Per Capita Net State Domestic Product (Rupees)	75421	76439	73325	85516	84390	92529	98887	106645

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

Table 1.4: Gross State Value Added by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices (Contd.)

(INR lakh)

SL No	Economic Activity	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3934537	4558109	4368529	4711024	4111533	4930742	4389513
1.1	Crops	2555039	3153542	2864360	3154054	2454137	3025226	2417149
1.2	Livestock	538911	550337	603389	581686	609794	628974	681784
1.3	Forestry and Logging	572223	552477	604105	638507	675204	822447	758933
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	268365	301753	296675	336777	372398	454096	531646
2.	Mining and Quarrying	2648738	2596740	3097752	2851914	3674187	4179914	3805346
	Primary	6583276	7154850	7466281	7562938	7785720	9110657	8194858
3.	Manufacturing	4116404	3985120	4830204	4374503	4840719	6449059	7773873
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	775701	924884	987637	919544	1105926	1189992	1172431
5.	Construction	2059629	2009633	2144855	2138636	2146416	2300759	2493035
	Secondary	6951734	6919638	7962695	7432683	8093061	9939810	11439339
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	2035854	2274231	2454254	2652360	3052006	3165618	3475494
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	1838866	2071553	2245248	2435870	2806083	2899397	3188573
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	196989	202677	209006	216490	245923	266221	286921
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	1347538	1509441	1639446	1841387	2037154	2168882	2316191
7.1	Railways	179466	222896	247615	297269	336282	285709	305253
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	819369	914347	966706	1045914	1123670	1302119	1457009
7.2.1	Road transport	693450	780615	830026	884837	951901	1098650	1197971
7.2.2	Water transport	41962	41416	39866	43673	41228	64074	75113
7.2.3	Air transport	3421	7031	4939	8143	15811	17349	20550
7.2.4	Services Incidental to Transport	80536	85284	91875	109262	114730	122047	163374
7.3	Storage	13967	14039	14304	13838	15730	19924	20259
7.4	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	334737	358160	410822	484366	561472	561130	533670
8.	Financial Services	796303	898381	929172	1018384	1097064	1065757	1152675
9.	Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	1707147	1770647	1889542	2002383	2154941	2310192	2450903
10.	Public Administration and Defence	863077	923056	1249332	1340689	1434156	1445570	1529026
11.	Other Services	1738239	1741648	1665455	1733178	1810066	1891454	2176801
	Tertiary	8488159	9117405	9827201	10588381	11585388	12047474	13101089
12	TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices	22023169	23191892	25256176	25584002	27464169	31097941	32735286
13	Gross State Domestic Product	23098708	24336348	26589153	27066534	29222893	33734806	36111668
14	Per capita GSDP (Rupees)	54727	57121	61829	62364	66719	76378	81124

Gross State Value Added by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices (Continued from previous table)

(INR Lakh)

SL No	Economic Activity	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (2nd RE)	2024-25 (1st RE)	2025-26 (A)
1.	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4773229	5418966	5804000	5954399	6587552	7027834	7317665	7702714
1.1	Crops	2622730	3108768	3423807	3358724	3856526	4129327	4253980	4471146
1.2	Livestock	757037	791433	793188	872969	940910	1020071	1099036	1150956
1.3	Forestry and Logging	815486	887646	931365	971316	986267	1015296	1050085	1103451
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	577977	631119	655640	751389	803849	863140	914565	977161
2.	Mining and Quarrying	4184511	4020284	3649479	4457128	5678804	5856284	6123314	6210429
	Primary	8957740	9439250	9453478	10411526	12266356	12884118	13440979	13913143
3.	Manufacturing	9214682	8152166	9630983	12001907	8367557	9760397	10286725	11141815
4.	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	1075432	1112798	1169476	1533319	1602063	1697604	1784676	1879254
5.	Construction	2592606	2597611	2364815	2995062	3293407	3846522	4214469	4609379
	Secondary	12882720	11862576	13165274	16530288	13263027	15304523	16285870	17630448
6.	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	3757458	4006859	3048101	3333852	3772247	4122330	4372748	4769536
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	3441003	3669670	2891134	3127306	3416140	3695164	3887647	4190321
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	316455	337189	156967	206545	356108	427167	485100	579216
7.	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	2128965	2199825	1842191	2312157	2529750	2781542	3001416	3254864
7.1	Railways	305144	299597	274810	344780	421014	471097	512722	558667
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	1281676	1291787	950939	1295253	1359968	1499423	1619543	1756500
7.2.1	Road transport	1031087	1016188	704318	1018335	1053317	1143048	1235353	1339889
7.2.2	Water transport	94645	100080	101257	123446	135801	145905	156621	168063
7.2.3	Air transport	12540	20510	11540	8976	12701	24902	27089	31113
7.2.4	Services Incidental to Transport	143404	155009	133824	144496	158149	185567	200481	217435
7.3	Storage	22719	23436	23790	24397	22911	26256	28043	30313
7.4	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	519426	585005	592652	647728	725858	784766	841107	909384
8.	Financial Services	1212766	1302456	1351594	1352347	1472817	1678254	1888091	2113684
9.	Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	2489709	2507947	2459773	2427348	2645724	2872599	3138636	3449389
10.	Public Administration and Defence	1628944	1889011	1854505	1800126	1920261	1985070	2239125	2436653
11.	Other Services	2241357	2528266	2226961	2631087	2932354	3130254	3529458	3837363
	Tertiary	13459199	14434364	12783125	13856917	15273153	16570048	18169474	19861491
12	TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices	35299658	35736190	35401877	40798731	40802537	44758689	47896323	51405082
13	Gross State Domestic Product	38673286	39742750	38897906	45283628	45260335	49662274	53227930	57434986
14	Per capita GSDP (Rupees)	86209	87917	85392	98732	98059	106925	113891	122135

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

Table 1. 5: Growth rate of State Value Added by economic activity at constant (2011-12) prices

Sl. No.	Economic Activity	Growth over previous year (in per cent)													
		2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018 -19	2019 -20	2020 -21	2021 -22	2022 -23	2023 -24 (2nd RE)	2024 -25 (1st RE)	2025 -26 (A)
1	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.8	-4.2	7.8	-12.7	19.9	-11.0	8.7	13.5	7.1	2.6	10.6	6.7	4.1	5.3
1.1	Crops	23.4	-9.2	10.1	-22.2	23.3	-20.1	8.5	18.5	10.1	-1.9	14.8	7.1	3.0	5.1
1.2	Livestock	2.1	9.6	-3.6	4.8	3.1	8.4	11.0	4.5	0.2	10.1	7.8	8.4	7.7	4.7
1.3	Forestry and Logging	-3.5	9.3	5.7	5.7	21.8	-7.7	7.5	8.8	4.9	4.3	1.5	2.9	3.4	5.1
1.4	Fishing and Aquaculture	12.4	-1.7	13.5	10.6	21.9	17.1	8.7	9.2	3.9	14.6	7.0	7.4	6.0	6.8
2	Mining and Quarrying	-2.0	19.3	-7.9	28.8	13.8	-9.0	10.0	-3.9	-9.2	22.1	27.4	3.1	4.6	1.4
	Primary	8.7	4.4	1.3	2.9	17.0	-10.1	9.3	5.4	0.2	10.1	17.8	5.0	4.3	3.5
3	Manufacturing	-3.2	21.2	-9.4	10.7	33.2	20.5	18.5	-11.5	18.1	24.6	-30.3	16.6	5.4	8.3
4	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services	19.2	6.8	-6.9	20.3	7.6	-1.5	-8.3	3.5	5.1	31.1	4.5	6.0	5.1	5.3
5	Construction	-2.4	6.7	-0.3	0.4	7.2	8.4	4.0	0.2	-9.0	26.7	10.0	16.8	9.6	9.4
	Secondary	-0.5	15.1	-6.7	8.9	22.8	15.1	12.6	-7.9	11.0	25.6	-19.8	15.4	6.4	8.3
6	Trade, Repair, Hotels and Restaurants	11.7	7.9	8.1	15.1	3.7	9.8	8.1	6.6	-23.9	9.4	13.1	9.3	6.1	9.1
6.1	Trade & Repair Services	12.7	8.4	8.5	15.2	3.3	10.0	7.9	6.6	-21.2	8.2	9.2	8.2	5.2	7.8
6.2	Hotels & Restaurants	2.9	3.1	3.6	13.6	8.3	7.8	10.3	6.6	-53.4	31.6	72.4	20.0	13.6	19.4
7	Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	12.0	8.6	12.3	10.6	6.5	6.8	-8.1	3.3	-16.3	25.5	9.4	10.0	7.9	8.4
7.1	Railways	24.2	11.1	20.1	13.1	-15.0	6.8	0.0	-1.8	-8.3	25.5	22.1	11.9	8.8	9.0
7.2	Transport by means other than Railways	11.6	5.7	8.2	7.4	15.9	11.9	-12.0	0.8	-26.4	36.2	5.0	10.3	8.0	8.5
7.2.1	Road transport	12.6	6.3	6.6	7.6	15.4	9.0	-13.9	-1.4	-30.7	44.6	3.4	8.5	8.1	8.5
7.2.2	Water transport	-1.3	-3.7	9.6	-5.6	55.4	17.2	26.0	5.7	1.2	21.9	10.0	7.4	7.3	7.3
7.2.3	Air transport	105.5	-29.8	64.9	94.2	9.7	18.5	-39.0	63.6	-43.7	-22.2	41.5	96.1	8.8	14.9
7.2.4	Services Incidental to Transport	5.9	7.7	18.9	5.0	6.4	33.9	-12.2	8.1	-13.7	8.0	9.4	17.3	8.0	8.5
7.3	Storage	0.5	1.9	-3.3	13.7	26.7	1.7	12.1	3.2	1.5	2.5	-6.1	14.6	6.8	8.1
7.4	Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	7.0	14.7	17.9	15.9	-0.1	-4.9	-2.7	12.6	1.3	9.3	12.1	8.1	7.2	8.1
8	Financial Services	12.8	3.4	9.6	7.7	-2.9	8.2	5.2	7.4	3.8	0.1	8.9	13.9	12.5	11.9
9	Real estate, Ownership of Dwelling & Professional Services	3.7	6.7	6.0	7.6	7.2	6.1	1.6	0.7	-1.9	-1.3	9.0	8.6	9.3	9.9
10	Public Administration and Defence	6.9	35.3	7.3	7.0	0.8	5.8	6.5	16.0	-1.8	-2.9	6.7	3.4	12.8	8.8
11	Other Services	0.2	-4.4	4.1	4.4	4.5	15.1	3.0	12.8	-11.9	18.1	11.5	6.7	12.8	8.7
	Tertiary	7.4	7.8	7.7	9.4	4.0	8.7	2.7	7.2	-11.4	8.4	10.2	8.5	9.7	9.3
12	TOTAL GSVA at Basic Prices	5.3	8.9	1.3	7.3	13.2	5.3	7.8	1.2	-0.9	15.2	0.0	9.7	7.0	7.3
13	Gross State Domestic Product	5.4	9.3	1.8	8.0	15.4	7.0	7.1	2.8	-2.1	16.4	-0.1	9.7	7.2	7.9
14	Per capita GSDP	4.4	8.2	0.9	7.0	14.5	6.2	6.3	2.0	-2.9	15.6	-0.7	9.0	6.5	7.2

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

Chapter 2 Fiscal Developments: Resilience and Adaptive Management

Table 2.1: Odisha Budget at a Glance

(INR Crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
		Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals
1	Revenue Receipts (a+b+c+d)	40267	43937	48947	56998	68941	74299	85204
	a. State Own Tax Revenue	13443	15034	16892	19828	22545	22852	27914
	b. State Own Non-Tax Revenue	6443	8078	8379	8071	8711	8043	8398
	c. Share in Central Taxes	12229	13965	15247	16181	23556	28321	31272
	d. Union Grants	8152	6860	8429	12918	14129	15082	17620
2	Capital Receipts (a+b)	1486	2022	2547	7737	10018	11312	13119
	a. Recovery of Loans	132	142	257	92	228	89	257
	b. Borrowings (Public Debt Receipts) of which	1354	1880	2290	7646	9790	11223	12862
	i. Internal Debt (Market loans etc.)	1121	1436	1740	7117	9051	10320	12013
	ii. Loans from GoI	233	444	551	529	739	903	848
3	Total Receipts (1+2)	41753	45959	51494	64735	78960	85612	98323
4	Total Expenditure (5+6)	42105	47256	56131	66680	79114	86728	97511
5	Revenue Expenditure of which	34660	38238	45618	51136	58806	65041	71837
	a. Interest Payments	2576	2807	2888	2810	3343	4035	4988
6	Capital Expenditure (a+b+c)	7445	9018	10513	15544	20308	21687	25674
	a. Capital Outlay	4496	5622	7756	11075	17090	18471	21109
	b. Debt Repayment of which	2328	3180	2293	4111	2881	2962	2690
	i. Internal Debt (Market loans etc.)	1781	2666	1775	3461	2254	2292	1982
	ii. Loans from GoI	547	514	518	650	628	670	708
	c. Loans and Advances	621	216	464	358	337	254	1875
7	Revenue Balance (1-5)	5607	5699	3329	5862	10136	9259	13367
	As % of GSDP	2.4	2.2	1.1	1.9	3.1	2.4	3.0
8	Fiscal Balance [(7+2b) -(6a+6c)]	622	3.6	-4634	-5479	-7063	-9377	-9359
	As % of GSDP	0.3	0.0	-1.6	-1.7	-2.1	-2.4	-2.1
9	Primary Balance [8-5a]	3198	2811	-1745	-2668	-3720	-5342	-4371
	As % of GSDP	1.4	1.1	-0.6	-0.8	-1.1	-1.4	-1.0
10	GSDP Nominal (Rs. Crore)	230987	261700	296475	314250	328550	392804	440395

Note: "-" indicates deficit "+" indicates surplus. RE- Revised Estimates and BE- Budget Estimates.

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

Odisha Budget at a Glance (Continued from previous table)

(INR Crore)

Sl. No.	Item	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26
		Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	BE
1	Revenue Receipts (a+b+c+d)	99546	101568	104387	153060	150462	179,593	183,963	232,000
	a. State Own Tax Revenue	30318	32315	34258	40748	46554	54,427	56,516	66,000
	b. State Own Non-Tax Revenue	14277	14647	19518	54257	42720	53,011	51,221	60,000
	c. Share in Central Taxes	35354	30453	27543	38145	42989	107,438	107,737	126,000
	d. Union Grants	19598	24152	23068	19910	18200	51,144	58,270	64,408
2	Capital Receipts (a+b)	10308	14966	21002	14346	6179	18,683	42,732	47,000
	a. Recovery of Loans	305	287	684	1566	832	559	665	600
	b. Borrowings (Public Debt Receipts) of which	10003	14679	20318	12780	5347	18,123	42,732	46,400
	i. Internal Debt (Market loans etc.)	9020	13721	15191	5174	4328	13821	34,996	38250
	ii. Loans from GoI	983	958	5127	7606	1019	4302	7,737	8150
3	Total Receipts (1+2)	109854	116534	125389	167406	156641	204405	226868	290000
4	Total Expenditure (5+6)	113948	125168	124109	153797	180440	204130	227021	290000
5	Revenue Expenditure of which	85356	99137	95311	109588	131006	148832	161312	200200
	a. Interest Payments	5800	6063	6644	6342	5502	5181	5399	6500
6	Capital Expenditure (a+b+c)	28592	26030	28798	44209	49434	55299	65709	89800
	a. Capital Outlay	23482	20277	17949	22725	33349	43273	45481	65012
	b. Debt Repayment of which	3940	4494	9252	19798	13927	9235	17351	23200
	i. Internal Debt (Market loans etc.)	3183	3546	8265	18718	12774	8368	16509	19000
	ii. Loans from GoI	757	947	987	1080	1153	867	842	4200
	c. Loans and Advances	1170	1259	1597	1686	2158	2790	2877	1588
7	Revenue Balance (1-5)	14190	2430	9076	43472	19456	30761	22651	31800
	As % of GSDP	2.8	0.5	1.7	6.3	2.6	3.7	2.5	3.2
8	Fiscal Balance [(7+2b)-(6a+6c)]	-10157	-18819	-9786	20627	-15219	-14743	-25042	-34200
	As % of GSDP	-2.0	-3.5	-1.8	3.0	-2.0	-1.8	-2.8	-3.5
9	Primary Balance [8-5a]	-4357	-12756	-3142	26970	-9717	-9562	-19643	-27700
	As % of GSDP	-0.9	-2.4	-0.6	3.9	-1.3	-1.2	-2.2	-2.8
10	GSDP Nominal (Rs. Crore)	498611	537502	540185	695530	756286	820852	903057	988421

Note: "-" indicates deficit "+" indicates surplus. BE- Budget Estimates.

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

Table 2.2: Composition of Expenditure - Odisha

(INR Crore)

Year	Total Expenditure	Developmental Expenditure	Social Services	Economic Services	Non-Developmental Expenditure (General Services)	Grants to Local Bodies and PRIs	Debt Repayment	Loans & Advances
1	2 (3+6+7+8+9)	3 (4+5)	4	5	6	7	8	9
2011-12	42105	27308	14995	12313	11187	661	2328	621
2012-13	47256	30444	16181	14262	12774	641	3180	216
2013-14	56131	38323	20446	17876	14159	892	2293	464
2014-15	66680	46474	23253	23222	14919	817	4111	358
2015-16	79114	59497	27572	31925	15484	916	2881	337
2016-17	86728	65410	30601	34809	17089	1012	2962	254
2017-18	97511	70958	33758	37200	20725	1263	2690	1875
2018-19	113949	82693	40972	41721	24783	1363	3940	1170
2019-20	125168	88574	48781	39793	29407	1434	4494	1259
2020-21	124109	82791	44424	38366	29139	1330	9252	1597
2021-22	153797	96961	53315	43647	33839	1513	19798	1686
2022-23	180440	113504	61061	52443	49268	1584	13927	2158
2023-24	204130	146965	72954	74010	43591	1550	9235	2790
2024-25	227021	163148	91404	71744	41831	1814	17351	2877
2025-26 (BE)	290000	210324	118677	91647	53057	1831	23200	1588

Note: B.E.: Budget Estimates.

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

Table 2.3: Debt to GSDP ratio and Interest Payment to Revenue Receipts Ratio - Odisha

Year	Debt Stock (In ₹ Crore)	Debt stock as % of GSDP	Interest Payments as % of Revenue Receipt (IP/RR)	FRBM Debt Threshold	FRBM IP/RR ratio Limit
2011-12	38589	16.7%	6.4%	25.0%	15.0%
2012-13	37980	14.5%	6.4%	25.0%	15.0%
2013-14	38666	13.0%	5.9%	25.0%	15.0%
2014-15	43273	13.8%	4.9%	25.0%	15.0%
2015-16	52017	15.8%	4.8%	25.0%	15.0%
2016-17	62135	15.8%	5.4%	25.0%	15.0%
2017-18	73865	16.8%	5.9%	25.0%	15.0%
2018-19	81675	16.4%	5.8%	25.0%	15.0%
2019-20	92775	17.3%	6.0%	25.0%	15.0%
2020-21	104452	19.3%	6.4%	25.0%	15.0%
2021-22	97205	14.0%	4.1%	25.0%	15.0%
2022-23	88165	11.7%	3.7%	25.0%	15.0%
2023-24	96310	11.7%	2.9%	25.0%	15.0%
2024-25 (RE)	110714	12.3%	2.5%	25.0%	15.0%
2025-26 (BE)	134914	13.6%	2.8%	25.0%	15.0%

Note: B.E.: Budget Estimates.

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

Table 2.4: Key Fiscal Indicator Ratios - Odisha

Year	Tax/ GSDP	Non-Tax/ GSDP	Total Own Revenue/ GSDP	Share Tax/ GSDP	Union Grants/ GSDP	Total Transfer from Centre/ GSDP	Total Revenue Receipt/ GSDP
2011-12	11.1%	6.3%	8.6%	5.3%	3.5%	8.8%	17.4%
2012-13	11.1%	5.7%	8.8%	5.3%	2.6%	8.0%	16.8%
2013-14	10.8%	5.7%	8.5%	5.1%	2.8%	8.0%	16.5%
2014-15	11.5%	6.7%	8.9%	5.1%	4.1%	9.3%	18.1%
2015-16	14.0%	7.0%	9.5%	7.2%	4.3%	11.5%	21.0%
2016-17	13.0%	5.9%	7.9%	7.2%	3.8%	11.0%	18.9%
2017-18	13.4%	5.9%	8.2%	7.1%	4.0%	11.1%	19.3%
2018-19	13.2%	6.8%	8.9%	7.1%	3.9%	11.0%	20.0%
2019-20	11.7%	7.2%	8.7%	5.7%	4.5%	10.2%	18.9%
2020-21	11.4%	7.9%	10.0%	5.1%	4.3%	9.4%	19.3%
2021-22	11.3%	10.7%	13.7%	5.5%	2.9%	8.3%	22.0%
2022-23	11.8%	8.1%	11.8%	5.7%	2.4%	8.1%	19.9%
2023-24	12.9%	9.0%	13.1%	6.2%	2.6%	8.8%	21.9%
2024-25	12.7%	7.7%	11.9%	6.5%	2.0%	8.4%	20.4%
2025-26 (BE)	13.2%	10.3%	12.7%	6.5%	4.2%	10.7%	23.5%

Note: BE: Budget Estimates.

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

Table 2.5: Social Sector Expenditure* - Odisha

Item	2011 -12	2012 -13	2013 -14	2014 -15	2015 -16	2016 -17	2017 -18	2018 -19	2019 -20	2020 -21	2021 -22	2022 -23	2023 -24	2024 -25	2025-26 BE
(₹ Crore)															
Social Sector Expenditure	18051	19659	24810	29249	36253	39639	45162	54094	61036	58174	66786	72562	78600	114116	121678
Education	6910	7304	8438	10183	11557	12169	14534	17020	17987	17824	19720	25078	27285	27945	37310
Health	1362	1765	1957	3187	3681	4729	4927	5703	6185	7875	10433	12318	15914	19731	22909
Water Supply and Sanitation	651	776	1283	1587	2667	3231	3337	5096	7100	4480	6994	5788	5505	11733	11287
Others	9128	9814	13132	14292	18349	19510	22365	26275	29763	27995	29639	29378	29897	54707	50172
As per cent of Total Expenditure															
Social Sector Expenditure	45.4	44.6	46.1	46.7	47.6	47.2	47.6	49.2	50.6	50.6	49.8	43.6	40.3	54.4	45.6
Education	17.4	16.6	15.7	16.3	15.2	14.5	15.3	15.5	14.9	15.5	14.7	15.1	14.0	13.3	14.0
Health	3.4	4.0	3.6	5.1	4.8	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.1	6.9	7.8	7.4	8.2	9.4	8.6
Water Supply and Sanitation	1.6	1.8	2.4	2.5	3.5	3.8	3.5	4.6	5.9	3.9	5.2	3.5	2.8	5.6	4.2
Others	22.9	22.3	24.4	22.8	24.1	23.2	23.6	23.9	24.7	24.4	22.1	17.6	15.3	26.1	18.8
As per cent of GSDP															
Social Sector Expenditure	7.8	7.5	8.4	9.3	11.0	10.1	10.3	10.8	11.4	10.8	9.6	9.6	9.6	12.6	12.3
Education	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.5	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	2.8	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.8
Health	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.3
Water Supply and Sanitation	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.1
Others	4.0	3.8	4.4	4.5	5.6	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.2	4.3	3.9	3.6	6.1	5.1

Note: RE- Revised Estimates and BE- Budget Estimates.

**Social sector expenditure includes expenditure on social services, rural development and food storage and warehousing under revenue expenditure, capital outlay and loans and advances by the State Governments.*

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

Table 2.6: State's own tax revenues - Odisha

(INR Crore)

Year	State's Own Tax Revenue	SGST	Sales Taxes (VAT)	State Excise	Stamp duty & Registration fees	Motor Vehicle Tax	Taxes on Goods & Passengers	Electricity duty	Land Revenue	Other
1	2 (3 to 11)	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2011-12	13443	-	8197	1379	498	788	1312	552	521	195
2012-13	15034	-	9685	1499	545	746	1343	590	420	207
2013-14	16892	-	10729	1780	605	860	1613	670	431	203
2014-15	19828	-	11817	2035	800	910	1711	1723	646	187
2015-16	22527	-	13097	2547	2157	1044	1663	1212	589	218
2016-17	22852	-	13402	2786	1364	1216	1761	1637	460	227
2017-18	27914	6609	11522	3221	1037	1535	1260	1970	542	218
2018-19	30318	11943	7310	3925	1237	1746	182	3258	511	206
2019-20	32315	13204	7455	4495	1435	1836	133	2820	721	216
2020-21	34258	13043	7777	4053	2942	1526	146	3938	603	229
2021-22	40748	16392	10000	5528	2419	1664	111	3717	664	254
2022-23	46554	18601	12023	6455	1997	2133	115	4210	739	282
2023-24	54427	23896	12714	7215	2127	2478	112	4474	1123	288
2024-25	56516	25061	13089	8195	1987	2669	72	4340	785	317
2025-26 (BE)	66000	28175	15970	9754	2610	3034	250	4635	980	593

Note: BE- Budget Estimates.

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

Table 2.7: State's own non-tax revenues - Odisha

(INR Crore)

Year	State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	Interest Receipts	Dividend & Profit	Mining Royalty (Non-Ferrous mining and metallurgical industries)	Major and Medium Irrigation	Other Receipts
1	2 (3 to 7)	3	4	5	6	7
2011-12	6443	576	286	4589	323	669
2012-13	8078	588	565	5696	388	842
2013-14	8379	1241	452	5519	436	730
2014-15	8071	331	1076	5310	616	738
2015-16	8711	560	553	5800	686	1112
2016-17	8043	427	566	4928	722	1400
2017-18	8398	601	66	6132	663	936
2018-19	14277	1462	544	10495	669	1107
2019-20	14647	1487	321	11022	702	1116
2020-21	19518	1262	1063	13795	796	2602
2021-22	54257	1823	523	48645	790	2475
2022-23	42720	1657	585	37644	909	1925
2023-24	53011	921	1800	45046	936	4308
2024-25	51221	501	4523	41052	1017	4129
2025-26 (BE)	60000	1706	3300	47468	1296	6229

Note: B.E.: Budget Estimates.

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

Chapter 3 Agriculture, Livestock and Forestry

Table 3.1: Area under major crops in Odisha

(in 000' ha)

Year	Paddy	Millets	Other cereals	Pulses	Oilseeds	Fibre	Vegetables	Fruits	Spices	Others
2010-11	4225.6	207.4	270.2	2079.7	770.6	107.8	698.6	318.7	154.4	197.4
2011-12	4004.5	198.1	276.5	2003.6	765.0	134.3	690.0	326.9	154.9	195.4
2012-13	4022.8	201.0	294.9	2041.9	750.5	148.2	688.1	329.3	155.9	197.1
2013-14	4180.2	195.6	292.3	2088.3	752.4	151.8	677.3	325.8	155.3	192.3
2014-15	4166.2	188.0	279.5	2080.7	741.5	195.9	668.4	327.2	166.8	202.5
2015-16	3941.5	180.9	242.7	1864.7	630.6	144.2	650.9	328.9	161.5	192.1
2016-17	3962.7	173.0	255.2	1986.8	630.7	151.0	651.1	329.1	159.5	187.6
2017-18	3766.3	150.9	250.5	2047.4	603.3	160.1	651.5	329.3	161.6	188.9
2018-19	3859.4	160.0	253.6	1951.5	590.0	173.7	644.2	323.7	159.0	184.0
2019-20	3940.7	157.4	256.5	1922.2	602.0	182.7	683.5	351.3	169.7	188.6
2020-21	4029.4	166.4	262.5	1903.3	652.5	184.7	685.6	345.8	170.0	190.8
2021-22	3947.7	187.0	274.4	1903.8	562.7	209.1	690.6	354.1	170.1	191.2
2022-23	4064.1	229.2	284.8	1960.4	533.0	230.7	691.4	343.1	170.4	190.1
2023-24	4087.0	264.3	306.8	2060.2	548.9	249.9	765.0	358.2	214.1	236.6
2024-25	4124.1	270.8	303.2	2106.7	561.8	252.9	790.7	375.3	226.5	228.8

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Government of Odisha

Table 3.2: District wise area under Major Crops

(In '000 ha)

Sl. No.	District	Paddy	Cereals	Pulses	Foodgrains	Groundnut	Oilseed	Fibres	Vegetables
1	Angul	121.03	128.38	72.02	200.4	10.42	35.34	0.4	33.63
2	Balasore	231.3	232.07	21.79	253.86	8.94	18.24	0.76	28.13
3	Bargarh	350.97	360.94	80.73	441.67	20.47	29.14	5.79	13.05
4	Bhadrak	146.16	146.66	25.11	171.77	0.11	1.87	0.41	27.62
5	Bolangir	180.9	200.16	148.06	348.22	8.40	14.52	71.6	34.7
6	Boudh	65.65	67.48	45.22	112.7	1.16	4.47	6.8	26.34
7	Cuttack	108.57	110.99	92.3	203.29	8.96	12.77	0.77	26.72
8	Deogarh	38.68	40.2	29.2	69.4	4.03	17.07	0.07	13.98
9	Dhenkanal	89.83	98.46	91.63	190.09	16.93	33.37	0.35	30.05
10	Gajapati	40.85	63.86	20.79	84.65	1.39	6.14	2.84	20.64
11	Ganjam	289.21	349.26	227.77	577.03	15.24	43.79	3.17	36.95
12	Jagatsinghpur	80.26	80.51	65.03	145.54	2.11	2.46	0.06	21.5
13	Jajpur	135.36	137.33	49.8	187.13	19.45	21.28	0.81	26.47

(In '000 ha)

Sl. No.	District	Paddy	Cereals	Pulses	Foodgrains	Groundnut	Oilseed	Fibres	Vegetables
14	Jharsuguda	37.27	41.37	20.51	61.88	1.43	7.76	0.08	12.41
15	Kalahandi	255.76	282.23	204.81	487.04	19.63	40.69	72.01	29.97
16	Kandhamal	36.68	62.65	26.82	89.47	1.82	24.51	0.64	29.99
17	Kendrapara	122.08	122.43	100.63	223.06	3.12	5.48	0.74	13.06
18	Keonjhar	156.01	186.65	82.75	269.4	3.98	32.53	2.24	54.09
19	Khordha	91.62	92.4	48.38	140.78	0.94	1.94		25.12
20	Koraput	131.12	250.77	37.23	288	2.79	27.11	1.49	37.23
21	Malkangiri	120.15	144.13	19.25	163.38	18.37	31.42	0.06	21.68
22	Mayurbhanj	301.11	315.51	73.46	388.97	3.93	16.2	0.82	32.92
23	Nabarangpur	126.95	207.81	32.02	239.83	1.41	4.22	0.29	10.81
24	Nayagarh	88.91	98.33	78.23	176.56	0.75	5.06	0.06	20.23
25	Nuapada	115.13	130.63	90.1	220.73	12.97	22.55	20.22	17.92
26	Puri	120.16	120.64	53.97	174.61	5.04	6.14	0.01	14.95
27	Rayagada	54.86	101.13	39.74	140.87	1.58	18.75	51.38	22.91
28	Sambalpur	122.67	129.45	54.13	183.58	2.11	26.69	0.07	17.62
29	Subarnapur	145.55	147.32	48.12	195.44	2.17	9.12	5.52	27.73
30	Sundargarh	182.25	208.47	80.58	289.05	4.54	28.35	0.49	36.67
TOTAL	4087.05	4658.22	2060.18	6718.4	204.19	548.9	249.95	765.09	

Source: Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Department of Agriculture & Farmers Empowerment, Government of Odisha

Table 3.3: Cropping intensity of Odisha

Years	Cropping Intensity (in per cent)
2015-16	150
2016-17	151
2017-18	156
2018-19	156
2019-20	154
2020-21	158
2021-22	158
2022-23	160
2023-24	164
2024-25	165

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Government of Odisha

Table 3.4: District wise cropping intensity of Odisha

Sl. No.	District	2022-23			2023-24			2024-25		
		Net area sown (in ha)	Gross cropped area (in ha)	Cropping Intensity (%)	Net area sown (in ha)	Gross cropped area (in ha)	Cropping Intensity (%)	Net area sown (in ha).)	Gross cropped area (in ha)	Cropping Intensity (%)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	167
1	Angul	191	306	160	190	315	166	187	313	164
2	Balasore	300	442	147	336	503	150	202	328	152
3	Bargarh	147	205	139	153	219	143	345	503	137
4	Bhadrak	320	463	145	343	489	143	149	219	142
5	Bolangir	183	303	166	192	323	168	342	493	183
6	Boudh	89	156	175	89	162	182	87	159	204
7	Cuttack	134	267	199	139	274	197	135	275	175
8	Deogarh	67	117	175	67	116	173	67	117	177
9	Dhenkanal	151	270	179	162	289	178	167	295	201
10	Gajapati	75	134	179	76	151	199	76	153	201
11	Ganjam	406	671	165	406	709	175	406	717	177
12	Jagatsinghpur	83	170	205	87	180	207	86	185	215
13	Jajpur	127	224	176	145	255	176	145	258	178
14	Jharsuguda	64	92	144	61	94	154	64	98	155
15	Kalahandi	378	662	175	378	659	174	378	668	177
16	Kandhamal	121	201	166	113	198	175	119	206	173
17	Kendrapara	131	244	186	133	253	190	132	248	188
18	Keonjhar	266	378	142	265	395	149	265	399	151
19	Khordha	92	181	197	100	195	195	105	201	191
20	Koraput	269	386	143	295	420	142	299	421	140
21	Malkangiri	142	265	187	142	251	177	142	257	180
22	Mayurbhanj	383	483	126	364	487	134	372	506	136
23	Nuapada	186	277	149	186	279	150	189	310	164
24	Nayagarh	121	235	194	116	232	200	115	231	201
25	Nabrangpur	189	288	152	189	301	159	186	290	156
26	Puri	94	214	228	94	217	231	94	221	235
27	Rayagada	185	269	145	193	283	147	190	284	149
28	Sambalpur	181	246	136	179	256	143	184	265	144
29	Subarnapur	128	249	195	128	251	196	128	258	202
30	Sundargarh	260	365	140	271	388	143	273	402	147
	Odisha	5463	8763	160	5592	9144	164	5629	9280	165

Source: Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Government of Odisha

Table 3.5: Production of major crops

(in lakh MT)

Crop	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Rice	97.5	110.0	92.9	119.3	115.4	118.6
Wheat	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Maize	7.3	8.3	8.7	8.6	11.3	11.7
Ragi	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.3	2.8	3.01
Other Cereals		0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Millets	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0		
Total (A) Cereals	106.4	119.9	103.5	130.6	129.9	133.9
Gram	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7
Arhar	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	2.2
Other Pulses	0.7	8.7	8.8	9.0	10.8	13.7
Total (B)	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.7	13.0	16.6
Total Food grains (A+B)	116.9	130.4	113.8	141.4	143.0	150.5
Groundnut	3.9	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.2	4.2
Sesamum	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Rapeseed and Mustard	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5		0.8
Caster Seeds	0.04	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04	0.0
Other Oilseeds	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6
Total (C) Oilseeds	5.7	4.8	5.1	5.1	6.0	6.2
Cotton	5.8	5.5	6.3	7.0	8.1	8.2
Jute	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Other Fibres	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.44	0.5
Total (D) Fibres	6.7	6.5	7.5	8.2	9.3	9.3
Sugarcane	13.7	15.0	15.4	14.4	16.3	14.5
Tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Potato	3.1	3.0	3.3	3.3	4.2	4.9
Chillis	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.2	1.3
Ginger	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.7

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Government of Odisha

Table 3.6: District wise Paddy production, 2024-25

	in '000 MT
Districts	**Total production**
Angul	492.27
Balasore	973.97
Bargarh	1919.63
Bhadrak	480.68
Bolangir	719.92
Boudh	330.74
Cuttack	559.29
Deogarh	152.33
Dhenkanal	511.11
Gajapati	114.94
Ganjam	1086.06
Jagatsinghpur	329.30
Jajpur	446.60
Jharsuguda	140.68
Kalahandi	1228.07
Kandhamal	117.72
Kendrapara	468.61
Keonjhar	826.83
Khordha	419.27
Koraput	612.46
Malkangiri	479.55
Mayurbhanj	1362.92
Nabarangpur	509.06
Nayagarh	347.22
Nuapada	365.24
Puri	574.32
Rayagada	229.88
Sambalpur	564.45
Subarnapur	751.94
Sundargarh	508.22
TOTAL	**17623.28**

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Odisha & Directorate of Horticulture, Odisha

Table 3.7: Year wise Paddy procurement

In lakh MT

Year	Paddy Procurement (in Lakh MT)
2013-14	42.0
2014-15	52.5
2015-16	50.9
2016-17	54.3
2017-18	49.1
2018-19	65.5
2019-20	70.6
2020-21	77.3
2021-22	71.0
2022-23	79.2
2023-24	70.8
2024-25	92.6

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

Table 3.8: Year-wise Ragi Procurement

Year	Quantity Procurement (In Quintal)
2020-21	203843.7
2021-22	323019.1
2022-23	501360.8
2023-24	398834.3
2024-25	878273.0

Source: Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Ltd.

Table 3.9: District-wise Ragi Procurement

Year	Ragi Quantity Produced (In Qtls.)
ANGUL	6019
BALASORE	493
BARGARH	32582
BHADRAK	126
BOLANGIR	35433
BOUDH	2257
CUTTACK	1084
DEOGARH	600
DHENKANAL	6050
GAJAPATI	50415
GANJAM	40847
JAGATSINGHPUR	200
JAJPUR	589
JHARSUGUDA	8259
KALAHANDI	62315
KANDHAMAL	28421
KENDRAPARA	150
KEONJHAR	19808
KHORDHA	468
KORAPUT	255661
MALKANGIRI	56992
MAYURBHANJ	21006
NAWARANGPUR	37583
NAYAGARH	6809
NUAPADA	22219
PURI	300
RAYAGADA	87252
SAMBALPUR	3471
SUBARNAPUR	1120
SUNDARGARH	89745
Total	878273

Source: Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation of Odisha Ltd.

Table 3.10: Irrigation Potential Created (IPC)

In 000' ha

Year	Kharif	Rabi
2011-12	3089.3	1528.9
2012-13	3130.5	1573.6
2013-14	3352.9	1651.8
2014-15	3486.1	1698.3
2015-16	3647.4	1754.1
2016-17	3887.0	1868.0
2017-18	4048.0	1869.0
2018-19	4190.0	1910.0
2019-20	4307.0	1951.0
2020-21	4438.0	2000.0
2021-22	4628.0	2061.0
2022-23	4797.9	2126.9
2023-24	4993.2	2223.4
2024-25	5134.32	2283.68

Source: Water Resource Department, and Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Government of Odisha

Table 3.11: Irrigation Potential Created (IPC)

in 000' ha

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Kharif	Rabi
1	Angul	135.44	53.39
2	Balasore	233.26	134.75
3	Bargarh	406.65	195.11
4	Bhadrak	164.36	57.12
5	Bolangir	245.53	86.87
6	Boudh	121.49	34.08
7	Cuttack	234.88	126.87
8	Deogarh	58.15	24.00
9	Dhenkanal	177.74	95.70
10	Gajpati	49.73	13.63
11	Ganjam	375.99	85.32
12	Jagatsinghpur	90.28	60.68
13	Jajpur	198.84	102.91
14	Jharsuguda	56.07	20.64
15	Kalahandi	306.99	150.48

16	Kandhamal	53.00	23.31
17	Kendrapada	155.67	89.53
18	Keonjhar	171.05	72.89
19	Khurda	115.19	55.82
20	Koraput	172.64	105.48
21	Malkangiri	126.00	52.38
22	Mayurbhanj	326.62	138.86
23	Nabarangpur	119.25	53.86
24	Nayagarh	84.81	35.68
25	Nuapada	132.53	46.73
26	Puri	178.34	112.28
27	Rayagada	100.56	39.54
28	Sambalpur	156.92	69.10
29	Subarnapur	164.06	66.49
30	Sundargarh	222.27	80.17
Odisha		5134.32	2283.68

Source: Water Resource Department, and Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Government of Odisha

Table 3.12: Total Fertilizer consumption per ha of land

Year	N (Kg/Ha)	P (Kg/Ha)	K (Kg/Ha)	Total NPK (Kg/Ha)
2019-20	43.5	19.4	8.9	71.8
2020-21	43.7	22.5	10.7	76.9
2021-22	44.1	21.2	8.4	73.7
2022-23	42.7	18.6	4.9	66.2
2023-24	40.8	20.4	4.7	70.59
2024-25	42.6	19.9	5.1	78.2

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and food production, Odisha.

Table 3.13: District consumption of Fertilizers and Pesticides in 2024-25

Districts	Fertilizer Consumption (in MT)			Amount of Pesticide Consumption in the year 2024-25 (technical grade ai in MT)	Consumption per hectare	
	Nitrogenous (N)	Phosphatic (P)	Potassic (K)		Fertilizers (in kg/ha)	Pesticides (in kg/ha)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Angul	4.71	2.36	0.47	17.31	26.50	0.08
Balasore	23.69	15.23	5.55	64.44	139.60	0.26
Bargarh	47.26	22.12	4.54	187.52	144.05	0.54
Bhadrak	15.64	9.72	2.14	42.2	143.31	0.24
Bolangir	20.54	9.63	3.90	126.21	72.29	0.36
Boudh	3.83	1.85	0.44	14.17	40.36	0.16
Cuttack	11.24	3.84	1.39	75.43	64.16	0.40
Deogarh	4.54	2.22	0.41	8.31	67.65	0.12
Dhenkanal	5.73	2.92	0.50	10.12	34.30	0.05
Gajapati	4.16	1.68	0.20	10.1	49.10	0.13
Ganjam	27.25	8.79	1.84	50.11	55.63	0.12
Jagatsinghpur	5.24	2.85	0.70	17.34	49.48	0.17
Jajpur	9.56	5.62	1.63	36.13	67.87	0.25
Jharsuguda	4.05	1.93	0.44	28.21	71.22	0.32
Kalahandi	33.42	14.87	3.95	104.46	80.89	0.28
Kandhamal	1.21	1.26	0.21	23.41	15.05	0.18
Kendrapara	5.73	2.90	0.36	15.56	37.48	0.10
Keonjhar	11.18	6.09	1.09	11.34	49.39	0.04
Khordha	6.45	3.88	0.62	37.38	61.85	0.29
Koraput	19.37	10.26	3.34	74.27	87.79	0.24
Malkangiri	7.77	3.17	0.65	39.38	50.98	0.28
Mayurbhanj	16.25	9.13	2.76	39.37	60.47	0.09
Nabarangpur	48.58	14.56	5.37	27.22	250.12	0.15
Nayagarh	7.60	4.55	0.40	31.42	61.25	0.23
Nuapada	9.10	3.50	0.61	18.35	44.47	0.10
Puri	13.27	8.55	2.21	71.61	118.96	0.38
Rayagada	10.92	4.08	0.90	36.55	65.75	0.19
Sambalpur	25.39	11.63	2.23	51.48	157.24	0.27
Subarnapur	14.30	5.85	1.10	31.81	85.33	0.25
Sundargarh	8.35	4.32	1.35	32.11	37.14	0.10
Odisha	426.31	199.35	51.28	1333.32	78.21	0.22

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and food production, Government of Odisha

Table 3.14: Milk production of Odisha

Year	Production in lakh MT	Growth Rate
2012-13	17.8	
2013-14	18.6	4.3%
2014-15	19.0	2.3%
2015-16	19.4	1.8%
2016-17	20.0	3.3%
2017-18	20.9	4.3%
2018-19	23.1	10.7%
2019-20	23.7	2.6%
2020-21	23.7	0.1%
2021-22	24.0	1.2%
2022-23	24.8	3.1%
2023-24	26.4	6.4%
2024-25	27.1	2.9%

Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics-2024, Government of India

Table 3.15: Meat production in Odisha

Year	Production in '000 MT	Growth Rate
2011-12	138.0	
2012-13	141.8	2.8%
2013-14	153.8	8.5%
2014-15	162.5	5.6%
2015-16	166.8	2.6%
2016-17	176.0	5.5%
2017-18	183.4	4.2%
2018-19	201.8	10.0%
2019-20	205.2	1.7%
2020-21	213.1	3.9%
2021-22	216.2	1.5%
2022-23	226.9	4.9%
2023-24	242.3	6.8%
2024-25	277.6	14.6%

Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics- 2024, Government of India

Table 3.16: Egg production in Odisha (in crore Nos.)

Year	Egg Production in Crore nos.	Growth Rate	Per capita Availability of Eggs (Nos/Annum)
2012-13	232		57
2013-14	234	0.9%	60
2014-15	192	-17.9%	45
2015-16	195	1.6%	44
2016-17	197	1.0%	45
2017-18	206.2	4.7%	47
2018-19	234.5	13.7%	53
2019-20	238.1	1.5%	53
2020-21	242.4	1.8%	53
2021-22	307.9	27.0%	67
2022-23	341.1	10.7%	74
2023-24	372.3	9.2%	80
2024-25	406.1	9.1%	84

Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics- 2024, Government of India

Table 3.17: Credit disbursement

(INR Crore)

Year	Crop loan	Term loan	Total loan
2000-01	611	172	783
2001-02	754	175	929
2002-03	922	151	1073
2003-04	1124	149	1273
2004-05	1498	200	1698
2005-06	2111	590	2701
2006-07	2494	965	3458
2007-08	2666	991	3657
2008-09	2614	836	3451
2009-10	3945	1419	5364
2010-11	5449	1303	6752
2011-12	6852	1668	8520
2012-13	8457	1997	10454
2013-14	8916	3665	12582
2014-15	11303	3725	15028
2015-16	15869	5780	21649
2016-17	15534	4451	19985
2017-18	16530	6134	22664
2018-19	18732	7621	26354
2019-20	20433	8248	28681
2020-21	24618	11138	35756
2021-22	27462	16795	44258
2022-23	33138	21579	54717
2023-24	39470	29967	69437
2024-25	44972	31095	76067

Source: SLBC-2024, Odisha & Directorate of Economics and statistics, Government of Odisha

Table 3.18: Purchase of farm implements under subsidy

In Nos

Year	Tractor	Power Tiller	Combine Harvester (RH-axis)	Rotavator
2011-12	9,231	11,257	78	96
2012-13	11,085	12,503	103	469
2013-14	11,891	13,032	399	4,553
2014-15	10,325	14,388	264	4,631
2015-16	11,688	9,166	407	5,003
2016-17	12,800	6,296	495	6,885
2017-18	1,964	9,382	1,207	7,784
2018-19	1,755	10,712	949	9,990
2019-20	1,450	9,061	934	3,834
2020-21	1,856	9,599	1,384	3,965
2021-22	1,250	10,714	766	3,470
2022-23	1,299	11,650	161	3,235
2023-24	7,011	11,651	314	4,681
2024-25	7827	11755	309	7169

Source: Directorate of Agriculture and Food Production, Government of Odisha

Table 3.19: Forest coverage by type of forest

In square km

Forest Class	2019	2021	2023
Very Dense Forest	6970	7213	7,224
Moderately Dense Forest	21552	20995	21,066
Open Forest	23097	23948	24,144
Total Forest Cover	51619	52156	52,434
Tree Cover	4,648	5004	6,163
Total Geographical Area	155707	155707	155,707
Forest Area as % of Geographical Area	33.2%	33.5	33.67%
Forest and Tree Area as % of Geographical Area	36.1%	36.7%	37.63%

Source: Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, India

Table 3.20: District- wise Forest Cover in Odisha in 2025

(In Sq.KM)

District	Very Dense Forest	Mod. Dense Forest	Open Forest	Total
Angul	371.48	1373.67	1028.79	2773.94
Bolangir	69.07	227.59	860.62	1157.28
Balasore	22.63	132.14	237.41	392.18
Bargarh	175.97	374.94	531.34	1082.25
Boudh	266.01	569.03	472.48	1307.52
Bhadrak	0.12	9.14	65.39	74.65
Cuttack	51.98	233.51	532.80	818.29
Deogarh	193.13	672.19	618.64	1483.96
Dhenkanal	172.60	436.89	829.78	1439.27
Gajapati	328.49	722.53	1447.78	2498.80
Ganjam	174.74	1114.20	1126.75	2415.69
Jagatsinghpur	0.00	4.83	136.11	140.94
Jajpur	5.49	74.20	232.96	312.65
Jharsuguda	2.75	169.72	156.42	328.89
Kalahandi	368.10	713.87	1294.94	2376.91
Kandhamal	653.03	2598.55	2150.45	5402.03
Kendrapara	81.55	86.53	161.10	329.18
Keonjhar	290.04	1412.30	1486.74	3189.08
Khordha	22.19	188.73	319.48	530.40
Koraput	52.23	549.61	1493.45	2095.29
Malkangiri	159.66	707.40	1444.44	2311.50
Mayurbhanj	1329.22	1743.49	1026.03	4098.74
Nabarangpur	154.08	424.95	597.50	1176.53
Nayagarh	191.33	981.82	593.98	1767.13
Nuapada	106.25	536.46	745.54	1388.25
Puri	0.00	53.63	231.40	285.03
Rayagada	385.49	1185.77	1714.99	3286.25
Sambalpur	536.47	1724.59	1059.23	3320.29
Subarnapur	43.08	195.52	164.17	402.77
Sundargarh	1017.24	1847.75	1382.88	4247.87
Grand Total	7224.42	21065.55	24143.59	52433.56

**Area figure calculated without normalization factor.*
Source: India State of Forest Report,2023, Government of India

Chapter 4 Blue economy

Table 4.1: : Fish production by sources in Odisha

In 000' MT

Year	Inland fish production		Marine fish	Total Inland fish	Total (Marine +Inland)
	Fresh water	Brackish water			
2013-14	263.9	30.0	120.0	293.9	413.9
2014-15	301.0	35.4	133.2	336.3	469.5
2015-16	336.2	40.3	144.8	376.5	521.3
2016-17	393.7	61.3	153.1	455.0	608.1
2017-18	454.2	79.9	150.8	534.1	685.0
2018-19	506.6	94.0	158.3	600.6	759.0
2019-20	543.1	116.1	157.3	659.2	816.5
2020-21	575.0	125.5	172.5	700.5	873.0
2021-22	649.6	139.6	200.6	789.2	989.8
2022-23	689.9	149.2	213.0	839.1	1052.1
2023-24	734.2	162.3	227.0	896.6	1123.5
2024-25	783.7	168.9	239.2	952.6	1191.8

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Odisha

Table 4.2 : Fish export to other states and countries

In '000 MT

Year	Marine fish	Fresh Water fish	Brackish Water fish	Total Fish & Shrimp Export	Import of freshwater fish
2013-14	56.7	25.9	19.9	102.5	26.5
2014-15	65.7	24.6	25.4	115.6	38.1
2015-16	74.6	24.3	28.9	127.7	46.3
2016-17	78.9	25.4	47.4	151.7	35.2
2017-18	87.5	43.6	61.8	192.8	40.7
2018-19	88.8	45.0	64.1	197.9	49.6
2019-20	85.0	50.4	77.9	213.2	46.3
2020-21	89.0	45.3	80.8	215.1	43.0
2021-22	107.3	53.8	93.9	255.1	50.5
2022-23	105.7	54.1	110.8	270.6	39.6
2023-24	112.9	64.4	120.8	298.1	33.4
2024-25	120.8	72.8	121.2	314.88	29.73

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Odisha

Table 4.3: Fish Spawn and Fry production (in Crore Nos), Odisha

Year	Spawn Production	Fry Production
2017-18	382.3	80.8
2018-19	388.8	89.6
2019-20	347.2	94.7
2020-21	481.6	119.4
2021-22	510.3	151.0
2022-23	928.8	278.6
2023-24	1094.9	310.0
2024-25	1119.3	330.2

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Odisha

Table 4.4: Fish export to other states and countries

Export and Import of Fish									
Year	Fish export to other States and outside the Country					Export to outside country		Import of freshwater fish	
	Marine fish (In '000 MT)	Fresh Water fish (In '000 MT)	Brackish Water fish (In '000 MT)	Total Export (In '000 MT)	Value of total exports (Rs. In Crore)	Total exports outsite the country (in '000 MT)	Value of total exports (in Rs crore)	Quantity of total imports (In '000 MT)	Value of total imports (Rs. In Crore)
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11
2022-23 (up to Mar 23)	105.70	54.13	110.75	270.57	10830.79	102.45	3512.13	39.56	569.74
2023-24 (up to Mar 24)	112.88	64.42	435.46	612.76	8940.03	354.50	929.73	33.42	472.72
2024-25 (up to Mar 25)	120.82	72.83	121.24	314.88	7166.63	116.61	3209.14	29.73	865.36

Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Odisha

Chapter 5 Odisha's Industrial Sector: Growth, Investment and Innovation

Table 5.1: Value of Mineral production of Major states

In 000' MT

State Name	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Odisha	16019.5	19610.1	30444.83	32755.55	30043.57	58550.5	54143.46	65062.14	64785.19
Rajasthan	9653.2	11177.75	12999.83	12500.29	15731.05	18723.86	20903.09	21940.98	23868.87
Chhattisgarh	7068	9241.13	10827.54	11125.16	14310.94	23023.22	18511.21	20181.25	20724.05
Karnataka	5552.2	8680.92	8480.31	8128.64	10832.18	17571.56	13357.49	16260.72	18248.16
Jharkhand	1716	2415.67	3116.63	3118.41	3044.41	5789.87	5160.29	5809.89	5105.01
Madhya Pradesh	1814.6	2318.64	2609.49	2506.26	2656.82	3239.26	3348.4	3897.68	4061.73
Maharashtra	1116	1240.53	1310.52	1123.54	1205.09	1919.69	3359.69	5533.81	6395.10
Andhra Pradesh	933.1	1143.51	1302.83	1074.49	979.45	1181.85	1350	1552.39	1526.02
Tamil Nadu	747.8	655.3	723.01	666.02	624.89	684.39	820.39	929.47	825.31
Gujarat	857.6	785.05	739.93	652.68	652.295	677.63	714.63	752.89	854.13
Telangana	502.6	554.96	613.99	520.99	497.24	568.32	587.8	560.71	540.92
Meghalaya	254.1	286.3	295.05	296.63	268.97	287.27	412.77	475.56	520.25
Himachal Pradesh	218.6	246.65	251.95	275.31	263.3	297.25	276.25	301.56	312.53
Uttar Pradesh	51.5	77.38	84.84	75.34	89.61	67.54	68.91	70.08	57.07
All India	47788.8	59830.52	73952.15	74965.79	81434.73	132747.65	123176.95	143510.58	148185.25

Source: Monthly Statistics of Mineral production, IBM Nagpur

Table 5. 2: Share of Mineral production in All-India

(In percentage)

State Name	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Odisha	33.5	32.78	41.17	43.69	36.89	44.11	43.96	45.34	43.72
Rajasthan	20.2	18.68	17.58	16.67	19.32	14.1	16.97	15.29	16.11
Chhattisgarh	14.8	15.45	14.64	14.84	17.57	17.34	15.03	14.06	13.99
Karnataka	11.6	14.51	11.47	10.84	13.3	13.24	10.84	11.33	12.31
Jharkhand	3.6	4.04	4.21	4.16	3.74	4.36	4.19	4.05	3.45
Madhya Pradesh	3.8	3.88	3.53	3.34	3.26	2.44	2.72	2.72	2.74
Maharashtra	2.3	2.07	1.77	1.5	1.48	1.45	2.73	3.86	4.32
Andhra Pradesh	2	1.91	1.76	1.43	1.2	0.89	1.1	1.08	1.03
Tamil Nadu	1.6	1.1	0.98	0.89	0.77	0.52	0.67	0.65	0.56
Gujarat	1.8	1.31	1	0.87	0.8	0.51	0.58	0.52	0.58
Telangana	1.1	0.93	0.83	0.69	0.61	0.43	0.48	0.39	0.37
Meghalaya	0.5	0.48	0.4	0.4	0.33	0.22	0.34	0.33	0.35
Himachal Pradesh	0.5	0.41	0.34	0.37	0.32	0.22	0.22	0.21	0.21
Uttar Pradesh	0.1	0.13	0.11	0.1	0.11	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.04
All India	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Source: Monthly Statistics of Mineral production, IBM Nagpur

Table 5.3: Output of manufacturing sector by industry (NIC 2 digit) in Odisha

Sl. No.	Manufacturing sector	NIC 2-digit code	(₹ lakh)						
			2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Manufacturing of crop and animal product, hunting etc.	01	42553	42670	34191	33504	58279	125224	131520
2	Manufacture of food products	10	1012200	1262538	1403833	1501340	2192627	2149583	3024745
3	Manufacture of beverages	11	98529	181130	196710	138611	170577	237546	327804
4	Manufacture of tobacco products	12	12010	10139	9026	7452	9751	47310	37331
5	Manufacture of textiles	13	25389	23392	25867	23153	25171	21815	20587
6	Manufacture of wearing apparel	14	3093	2136	3090	2824	11674	47407	42572
7	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials	16	4935	2674	2644	2510	4394	7876	16215
8	Manufacture of paper and paper products	17	346948	393130	356602	302653	438962	544635	513807
9	Printing and reproduction of recorded media	18	17269	18392	17551	11977	14569	17116	17538
10	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	19	4115824	6091068	6141787	4247975	7519698	9821622	9885609
11	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	20	1188177	1478344	1531407	1249776	2312431	2691618	1865328

12	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	21	5254	5152	5843	6449	14400	9572	10953
13	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products	22	231231	107190	138505	113665	199646	240994	236379
14	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	23	524929	1413108	614035	737579	932962	1134066	1985431
15	Manufacture of Basic Metals	24	12660959	16995015	15226143	17402807	30939573	31457791	32059505
16	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment	25	71725	119663	206849	90193	262311	159169	174550
17	Manufacture of electrical equipment	27	1228129	684130	750640	581267	581802	685266	397951
18	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.	28	29221	43218	71591	68801	88355	135785	161334
19	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	29	11512	30470	11987	10309	12548	15205	17012
20	Manufacture of other transport equipment	30	14712	20255	15232	12519	19749	27495	28270
21	Manufacture of furniture	31	8670	18571	17497	17039	20347	21871	25522
22	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	33	20169	28581	59	1212	5685	5856	5973
Other			1323599	1268025	889744	895878	1044199	1223090	1223090
All			22997037	30238991	27670833	27459491	46879708	50827910	50827910

Source Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) Various Rounds

Table 5.4: Major mineral production by major Indian states in 2024-25

In Lakh tonnes

States	Bauxite	Coal	Chromite	Limestone	Manganese Ore	Iron ore	Others (Graphite)
Andhra Pradesh				592.28	4.29	0.41	
Assam		2.00		19.72			
Bihar				9.65			
Chhattisgarh	10.64	2049.19		489.38		386.80	0.00
Goa						9.54	
Gujarat	21.71			240.05			
Himachal Pradesh				132.58			
Jammu & Kashmir		0.12		13.39			
Jharkhand	18.49	2061.90		0.03		194.50	0.00
Karnataka				399.01	6.10	458.91	
Kerala				2.97			
Madhya Pradesh	5.56	1675.73		625.59	9.91	68.99	
Maharashtra	11.06	707.23		206.85	11.52	113.57	
Meghalaya				113.03			
Odisha	179.59	2696.88	30.26	88.93	6.08	1592.24	0.34
Rajasthan				1039.06	0.03	12.62	
Tamil Nadu				249.76			0.51
Telangana		715.08		244.84	0.08		
Uttar Pradesh		208.70		26.35			
West Bengal		360.04					
India	247.05	10476.87	30.26	4493.49	38.02	2893.98	0.85

Source: Annual Report of IBM, Govt. of India

Table 5. 5: Performance of manufacturing sectors of all India and Odisha

Sl. No.	Indicators	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		All India	Odisha	All India	Odisha	All India	Odisha	All India	Odisha	All India	Odisha
1	Number of Registered Factories (in numbers)	246504	3079	250454	3246	249987	3204	253,334	3,244	260,061	3,281
2	Fixed Capital (₹lakh)	364135165	31867015	369438562	30458251	372635444	31214693	412,179,458	33,207,116	462,409,035	36,809,621
4	Total output (₹lakh)	898330129	27670833	880921387	27459491	1192715147	46879708	1,448,660,228	50,827,910	1,532,716,609	52,278,111
5	Total Input (₹ lakh)	749755617	23481405	719206541	21661576	987917996	36870413	1,228,954,623	43,908,870	1,286,883,003	44,410,135
6	Gross Value Added (₹ lakh)	148574512	4189428	161714846	5797915	204797151	10009295	219,705,606	6,919,041	245,833,606	7,867,976
7	Net Value Added (₹ lakh)	121264771	2727609	133578860	4140243	174832466	8278568	188,041,113	5,098,057	210,314,335	5,846,487
8	Total no. of Employees (in numbers)	16624291	281911	16089700	279366	17215350	320646	18,494,962	330,687	19,589,131	377,053
9	Output/Input (Ratio)	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.18	1.16	1.19	1.18

Source: Annual Survey of India, Various Rounds, MoSPI Government of India

Table 5. 6: Geological exploration in Odisha during 2022-23 & 2023-24 & 2024-25

Item of work	Achievement/area covered/Samples collected		
	2022-23 (up to March,2023)	2023-24 (up to March,2024)	2024-25 (up to March,2025)
1	2	3	4
No. of geological explorations (Nos.)	21	18	15
Geological mapping (1:25,000/1:10,000/12,500)	109.25 sq km	232.45 sq km	130 sq km
Detailed geological (1:5000/1:4000/1:2000)	10.2292 sq km	4.7954 sq km	13.535 sq km
Trial excavation	465 Cu. m	476.30 cu. m	575.06 cu. m
Drilling	21,266.4 m (Total)	8827.10 m (Total)	20776.2 m (Out sourcing)
	[973.15 m (In house)	[173.1m (In house)	
	20,293.25 m (Outsourcing)]	8654 m (Outsourcing)]	
Sampling-mineral rock (Nos.)	12,359Nos.	7064 Nos.	9423 Nos.
Sampling-coal	132.45m	------	------
Geophysical survey	1.23 sq km	1.71 sq km	8.182 sq km
i) Investigation Reports approved(50m x 10m)	15	23	20
ii) Approval of Mining Plans of Minor Minerals other than decorative stones	545	263	146
Technical evaluation of prospecting reports	------	24	15
Finalization of geological reports of auctionable blocks			12
Identification of mineral blocks for up gradation of	78	58	13
No. of Gems tested in a laboratory	689	667	841
Testing charge collected	Rs. 4,06,510/-	Rs. 3,93,530/-	Rs. 4,96,190/-
Rock Sample	153	178	142
Heavy minerals	------	------	------

Source: Directorate of Mines & Geology (Geological Wing), Government of Odisha

Table 5. 7: Total resources, production and rates of production of important minerals (In million tonnes)

Minerals/Ores	Total resources in Million Tonne	Production in Million tonnes during	Rate of Production to total resources (%)
	2024-25 (Upto March, 2025)	2024-25 (Upto March, 2025)	2024-25 (Upto March, 2025)
1	2	3	4
Iron ore	10196.64	178.992	1.8%
Chromite	311.574	3.187	1.0%
Coal	98961.211	263.020	0.3%
Bauxite	2787.346	17.934	0.6%
Lime stone	2168.519	8.981	0.4%
Dolomite	927.261	0.685	0.1%
Fire clay	210.264		-
Quartz	75.782	0.015	0.020%
Quartzite	143.287	0.169	0.1%
Mineral sands	405.472	0.398	0.1%
Graphite	32.739	0.166	0.5%
Manganese ores	256.176	0.618	0.2%

*Source: Director of Mines and Geology, Odisha. Resource data collected from Geology, ** Production of coal collected from Circle Mining Offices*

Table 5. 8: Mineral resources scenario in Odisha - 2023-24

Mineral	Total resources (mt)	District	Area
Asbestos	0.0567	Keonjhar	Gopalpur area
Basemetal	50.421	Sundargarh	Sargipalli
		Mayurbhanj	Kesarpur, Dudhisol, Madansahi
		Deogarh	Adash, Rampali
Bauxite	2787.346	Sundargarh	Kadalia, Tantra, Kusumdihi, Jaldihi, Kamando, Mundajoda Khandadhar Block-A,B,C,D,G etc
		Keonjhar	Dholkata Pahar, Kendudihi-Parulipada
		Balangir-Bargarh	Gandhamardan
		Koraput	Panchapatmali, Pottangi, Balada, Maliparbat, Kodingamali, Kakrimali, Sagrgighatimali, Barhaparhu, Phulabandha & Medamgundi, Tarapani(west), Dasmantpur etc
		Rayagada	Baphalimali, Sasubohumali, Pasangamali, Budharajamali, Tikiguda, Nunapaimali, Kathakhal, Manjimali,Lakhirishi etc
		Kalahandi-Rayagada	Sijimali, Kutrumali
		Kalahandi	Karlapat-Pollingpadar, Kishanmali, Kanigumma, Lingapadar East, Sambarmali, SindhiPadar, etc
		Malkangiri	Korkonda
		Kandhamal	Demoli, Anamini, Hatishal, Talisaru,Ushabali, Sindhiguda etc

Mineral	Total resources (mt)	District	Area
China clay	286.151	Keonjhar	Dengura, Sundi, Mursuan, Keonjhar-garh
		Sundargarh	Gopalpur area
		Mayurbhanj	Ramchandrapur
		Koraput	Sorisapadar, Debdhara
		Nabrangpur	Debadhara, Chandardhara, Tangiri, etc
		Boudha	Harbhanga
		Sambalpur	Jakhipali, Raila
		Baragarh	Karana, Khola
		Balangir	Bhaludungri
Chromite	311.574	Keonjhar	Baula, Nuasahi, Bangur etc
		Jajpur	Kaliapani, Talangi, Bhimtangar etc
		Dhenkanal	Maulabhanj, Dangakata, Birasal etc
		Balasore	Rangamatia, Bhalukasuni etc
Coal (CMPDI L source)	98961.211	Jharsuguda, Sambalpur & Anugul, Dhenkanal, Deogarh	IB valley coal field & Talcher coal field
			Talcher coal field, Nalini Block, Patrapada Block
Cobalt	31	Jajpur	Sukinda Valley
Dolomite	927.261	Keonjhar	Dolomite
		Sundargarh	Litibera, Biramitrapur, Raibaga, Lephripara, Dubelbera, banki, Banarae etc.
		Koraput	Kaisara, Sulei, Singipali etc
		Sambalpur	Kaisara, Sulei, Singipali etc
		Baragarh	Nuapda-putka
Dunite/ Pyroxenite	12.094	Sundargarh	Rajbasa
		Jajpur	Sukinda Ultramafic complex
Fire clay	210.264	Sundargarh	Ib valley coal field
		Sambalpur	Ib valley coal field
		Jharsuguda	Ib valley coal field
		Dhenkanal	Talcher coal field
		Anugul	Kaniha, Handapa, Ballanda, Badadungri, etc
		Cuttack	Baouda-kandarpur, Talabasta, Dampara, Athgarh
		Nayagada	Raghunathpur, Sunadol, Sanatungi
		Khordha	Jagarnnath prasad-Ghuranga

Mineral	Total resources (mt)	District	Area
Graphite	32.739	Dhenkanal	Dandatopa, Karabira etc
		Balangir	Lakhanpur, Telenpalli, Dhanmunda, Sargimunda, Tamiya, Rengali, Uchhabapalli- Thakurpalli, Larambha-Kanaital and Pudapadar-Bharatbahal, Hardatal, Dandapani, Salepali etc
		Rayagada	Bandhamandi, Bhoragam, Jagdalpur, Gundurgam,Malimunda, Panchubai, Birli, Bondili, Sargiguda, Kutragarh, etc
		Kalahandi	Sattapali, Laikera, Dengasatta, Lamer-Panga
		Boudha	Ambagam, Rajakhandi, Debenmal etc
		Kandhamal	Madaguda, Matrugam, Saradapur, Mahabali, Kenduguda, Dakka etc
		Baragarh	Temrimal, Dahigaon etc
		Deogarh	Adash, Rampali
Iron ore	10196.640	Keonjhar	Jajang, Roida-Bhadrasahi,Thakurani, Jurudi, Unchabali, Khandbandh, Roida-I, Kedasala, Kendudihi, Jalahudi, Putulipani, Roida-D, Balita, Gadadharpur etc
		Sundargarh	Baliapahar, Mankarnacha, Netrabandha, Jhumka-Pathriposi, Patabeda, Kenamenta, Deogarh, Khandadhar Block-A, Khandadhar Block-B, Khandadhar Sub Block - G, Patamunda west, Dengula, Jaldihi-Tantigram, Ganua, Barpada South etc
		Mayurbhanj	Badampahar, Suleipat, Gorumahisani etc
		Jajpur	Daitari, Tamka
		Nabrangpur	Hirapur
Limestone	2168.519	Sundargarh	Biramitrapur, Kutra, Lanjibarna, Bimta etc
		Balangir	Pipalmunda & Lukapada, Telipadar, Kantabanji
		Koraput	Sunki-Umpavalley, Gupteswar-Godaghati, Dumajodi-Kundajodi, etc
		Malkangiri	Uskalvagu-kottametta
		Nuapada	Putka, Deobahal, Garmura etc.
		Sambalpur	Sulai
		Baragarh	Dunguri, Nuapada-putaka, Jampalli- Pikirijharan,Behera-Banjhipali, NE Saramsilipara, Pujaripali etc.
Manganese	256.176	Sundargarh	Orahuri, sarkunda, patamunda, Podadihi, Lashi, Deogarh, Dengula, Patamunda west, Khandadhar Sub Block – C, Nuagaon, Barpada South etc
		Keonjhar	Joda, Sarkanda, Roida, Siljhora-Kalimati, Guruda, jajang, Balani, Laserda-Pacheri, Katasahi, Roida- D, Kendudihi-Parulipada etc
		Balangir	Dungiripali, Rengali, Dandapani, Champasar, Bairapalli, Bimta, Tamiya, Uchhabapalli- Thakurpalli, Larambha-Kanaital and Pudapadar- Bharatbahal, Hardatal, Dandapani etc.
		Koraput	Kutinga, Debjhola, Mandhara etc
		Rayagada	Runkunibori, Mnadhara, Nishikhal, Periguda, Kutinga, etc
		Sambalpur	Kandhal mines

Mineral	Total resources (mt)	District	Area
Mineral Sand	405.472	Balasore	Udaypur
		Ganjam	Gopalpur,Chatrapur,Kantiagada, Jhatipadar,Palur
		Puri	Bhramhandeo, Nabha,Hunda,Bramhagiri , Nuanai-Kadua etc
		Jagathsinghpur	Dhenkia- Nuagaon sector
		Kendrapada	Gahirmatha
Nickel	181.640	Keonjhar	Baula-Nuasahi Comlex
		Mayurbhanj	Simlipal Complex
		Jajpur	Sukinda Valley, Dump of Sukrangi Chromite Mines
		Deogarh	Adash
PGM (tonnes)	14.2	Keonjhar	Baula-Nuasahi Comlex
Pyrophyllite	13.731	Keonjhar	Anjer, Rampakot, Nitigotha, Raduan, Madrangajodi, Jamudiha etc
Quartz	75.782	Keonjhar	Anjer etc
		Sundargarh	Amjhor, Lathikata, Lephripara etc
		Mayurbhanj	Mudrajodi-Pokharia, Bhatuabeda-Chiringdihi, Thaparsahi, Jamuti etc
		Nabrangpur	Jharigaon, chacha etc
		Balangir	Kadalimunda, Saintal & Talagarh area
		Boudha	Bausuni, Lomarajhala etc
		Subarnapur	Burbuda
		Anugul	Pallalahara,
		Sambalpur	Jujumura, Huma etc
		Rayagada	Gatigurha-Tadema, Arjunaguda, Balapada etc
		Kalahandi	Dabjharan
Quartzite	143.287	Dhenkanal	Karanda etc
		Jajpur	Gopapura,
		Nabrangpur	Jharigaon, Chacha etc
		Jharsuguda	Bagdihi, Chuinpalli, Kanaktora and Bhramanipalli
		Kalahandi	Batigurha, Moter etc
		Keonjhar	Barpada, Baliparbat, Bhaliadihi, Raruanguda etc
		Sundargarh	Barsuan, Bhalulath etc
		Mayurbhanj	Dubulabera, Bhagbandha etc
		Sambalpur	Knajijhara etc
		Koraput	Ramgiri & Dalapur
Tin	0.016	Malkangiri	Vedurpali, Salimi,Temurpali, MV 79, Kaliaguda
Vanadium	5.235	Mayurbhanj	Kumardubi, Beteijaharan, Jashipur etc
		Balangir	Dandapani

Mineral	Total resources (mt)	District	Area
Decorative Stone	288.4974 mcu.m	Anugul	Gobinda, Durgapur, Panasahi, Nalataranga etc
		Dhenkanal	Rasol and GiridharprasadMahapara, Haripur, Radhadeipur, Tulasipal, Sarpa
		Gajapati	Tentulikhunti, Derab(w), Derab(E), Baharpada- Jamurhiha, Nuagan(Nuagad), Paramkanda South, Paramkanda North, Lingipur, Garabandha-Metu hill, Lausahi, Jhadpada, Deulakhani, Kampoguda- I, Kampoguda-II, Rajsitapur etc
		Ganjam	Gudiapali areas, Dakhsinapura, Lanja and adjoining areas, Sukunda, Lathi and adjoing areas, Badadumula, Kandasara, Dasipura & Gurubudi etc
		Nabrangpur	Cheptiamba, Karlapada etc
		Nuapada	Bhaira, Dalipathara area, Damarakhola
		Cuttack	Murdamekha, Jagannathaprasad, Saradapura, Patna, Jogibahali etc
		Nayagada	Chaupali, Mardarajpur, Khuntabandha, Singhapada, Kantilo etc
		Kandhamal	Pandimaha, Nilungia, Gambuli, Kurumungia, Kulakand, Tudipaju etc
		Boudha	Bakapali, Chataranga, Baisipada etc
		Sambalpur	Badamal, Bhoipali, Chanchanapali, Sahaspur, Salesinha
		Subarnapur	Gaudagada, Mahukhandi, Sarasadadar etc
		Keonjhar	Kalikaparasad
		Mayurbhanj	Madrangajodi, Khaparasahi
		Malkangiri	Peta
		Koraput	Barniput, Beragaon, Santoshpur, Gangarajpur, Ajjai, Girigan etc
		Artisan grade stone	
		Khordha	Bhogpur, Kurumpada
		Jajpur	Chandia, Sukhuaparha, Teligarh etc
		Cuttack	Govindpur
		Mayurbhanj	Jamuti Sialagothani, Kesana
		Ganjam	Mathura-A,B,C,D

Source: Directorate of Mines & Geology (Geological Wing)

Table 5. 9: District-wise Break-up of Extraction and Value of Major Minerals in Odisha during 2024-25 (Up to March,2025) (Provisional) (Qty. in Lakh Metric Tonne, Value in Rs. Crore)

District	Chromite		Coal		Iron-Ore		Manganese Ore		Bauxite	
	Qty	Value*	Qty	Value**	Qty	Value*	Qty	Value*	Qty	Value*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Angul			1,145.158	1647.99						
Dhenkanal	0.001	0.10								
Jajpur	31.704	5872.28			50.804	2146.98				
Jharsuguda			591.176	1015.78						
Keonjhar	0.166	30.68			1,003.996	42428.87	5.443	755.44		
Koraput									103.017	2135.53
Mayurbhanja					16.698	705.65				
Sundargarh			721.843	-	718.419	30360.39				
Sambalpur			172.022	842.50						
Bolangiri										
Rayagada							0.001	0.10	76.323	1582.17
Total	31.87	5,903.06	2,630.20	3,506.27	1,789.92	75,641.90	5.44	755.54	179.34	3,717.71

Table 5.10: Information on loom, investment, production & employment generation in Handloom sector under Co-operative fold

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of looms		Production (in lakh sq.mtr.)		Employment generation (in No.)	
		2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	7	8	9	10
	Athagarh	8783	9167	11.42	13.38	18298	18385
0	Cuttack	1024	1038	1.49	1.44	1754	1780
1	Total Cuttack	9807	10205	12.91	14.82	20052	20165
2	Jagatsinghpur	428	441	1.49	1.35	856	885
3	Jajpur	2143	2191	11.44	14.46	4228	4330
4	Kendrapara	547	548	0.96	0.82	916	1050
5	Angul	355	355	0.3	0.28	626	650
6	Dhenkanal	193	193	0.2	0.26	318	320
7	Balasore	910	962	1.27	2.26	1774	1800
8	Bhadrak	193	189	0.32	1.26	386	384
9	Bargarh	11104	11104	27.89	26.02	24773	24876
10	Sambalpur	285	285	0.01	0.01	230	230
11	Bolangir	2676	2676	3.97	3.22	5245	5250
12	Boudh	2533	2413	2.04	2.09	3948	4000
13	Kandhmal	38	38	0.01	0.01	40	45
14	Ganjam	569	552	2.35	2.14	1140	1120
15	Kalahandi	165	165	1.8	1.7	230	230
16	Nuapada	356	356	1.43	1.3	550	620
17	Khurda	1380	1396	2.44	2.35	1986	2100
18	Puri	353	379	2.1	2.36	702	710
19	Keonjhar	345	345	0.21	0.21	130	150
20	Mayurbhanj	627	627	1.73	1.65	602	650
21	Koraput	73	73	0.19	0.12	60	120
22	Nawarangpur	133	133	0.09	0.08	472	366
23	Nayagarh	1236	1236	6.07	3.84	1828	2020
24	Subarnapur	4499	4570	2.72	3.07	9552	9554
25	Sundergarh	45	45	0.23	0.28	90	90
26	Jharsuguda	135	195	0.1	0.09	230	235
	Total	41128	41672	84.27	86.05	80964	81950

NB-There is no Handloom activity in the Co-Operative fold of Gajapati, Raygoda, Deogarh & Malkangiri District.
Source: Directorate of Textiles, Government of Odisha

Table 5.11: Handloom Scenario in Odisha (2023-24) (up to March 2024)

Sl. No.	Items	2023-24 (up to Mar 24)	2024-25 (up to Mar 25)
1	Total No. of weaver	126,873	128,074
2	Total no of Looms	57,801	58,649
3	Total no of Households engaged	68,141	69,206
4	No of work force :Weaving	57,896	58,778
5	Preparatory	68,977	69,296
6	No. of Handloom Blocks	246	246
7	No of Handloom Clusters	70	70
	Mega	1	1
	Mini	35	35
	Block Level	34	34
8	No of SHG	658	658
9	Members of SHG	7637	7637
10	Status of PWCS/ Year		
	a) No of Working PWCS	579	583
	b) Membership in Working PWCS	69798	72028
	c)Total Looms	41128	42634
	d) Active Looms	34272	35074
	e) Working Looms i) Cotton	10213	9927
	ii) Silk	2750	3351
	Total	12963	13278
11	Total Production in Coop. in Lakh Rs.	26695.58	28823.28
	Outside Coop fold Others in Lakh Rs.	22335.01	22352.3
	Total Production in the State in lakh Rs.	49030.59	51175.58
12	Total Sale through PWCS In Lakh Rs.	5799.81	6780.57
	Total Sale through Marketing Organisation (Boyanika, Serifed & S. Bastralaya) in lakh Rs.	30195.67	32577.8
	Total Sale in the State in Lakh Rs.	35995.48	39358.37
13	Purchase of Yarn (Cooperative fold) i) in lakh Kg.	6.25	6.8
	ii) Lakh Rs.	6793.97	7494.82
14	Productivity/Loom/Annum(P/L/A)Sqr.Mt	650.08	647.99
15	No of Newly Registered PWCS	8	4

Source: Directorate of Textiles, Government of Odisha

Table 5.12: Information on Product wise Export from Odisha

Sl. No.	Category of products	2023-24			2024-25 (up to March 2025)		
		Value (Rs. in Crore)	% on total Value of 2023-24	No. of countries to which exported	Value (Rs. in Crore)	% on total Value of 2024-25	No. of countries to which exported
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Metallurgical	58366.83	55.29	73	49398.22	53.47	86
2	Engineering /Chemical & Allied	9739.98	9.23	106	7022.75	7.60	114
3	Mineral	25774.70	24.41	31	23047.67	24.95	47
4	Agriculture & Forest	297.24	0.28	34	508.94	0.55	49
5	Marine	3860.65	3.66	40	4614.33	4.99	47
6	Handloom	0.48	0.00	6	0.44	0.00	6
7	Handicraft	0.89	0.00	13	1.82	0.00	24
8	Textile	706.80	0.67	19	755.13	0.82	29
9	Pharmaceutical	15.24	0.01	42	18.31	0.02	62
10	Software's/Electronics	6777.35	6.42	27	6937.71	7.51	30
11	Others	29.17	0.03	30	78.87	0.09	50
	Total	105569.33	100	146	92384.19	100	157

Sources: - DGCI&S, Kolkata & STPI, BBSR.

Table 6.1: Bank-wise key indicators by the end of 31.03.2025

(INR crore)

Banks	Total branches	Deposit	Advance Utilized in the State	CD Ratio	Total Finance to Agrl.	Adv. To MSME	Adv. To MSME Services Sector.	Adv. To weaker section.	Adv. To DRI	Adv. To women	Adv. To SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Public Sector	3191	399808.1	269560.04	67.42	43479.18	71149.63	42222.99	95559.37	45.6	51752.11	9864.21
Private Sector	1293	136595.85	100324.56	73.45	14956.08	26269.17	14434.36	17166.45	1058.64	33181.63	6897.05
RRBs	979	28126.89	16245.96	57.76	7852.45	3200.62	1399.57	13041.08	2840.73	7095.33	2333.12
RIDF (NABARD)	-	-	16324.21		16324.21	-	-	0	0	0	0
Total Small Finance Bank	351	2533.54	4489.77	177.21	2457.88	624.63	395.08	2410.62	0	1131.42	532.62
Total commercial Bank Branches	5814	567064.38	406944.54	71.76	85069.8	101244.05	58452	128177.52	3944.97	93160.49	19627
Total Co-operative Bank	348	30935.04	38922.68	125.82	21414.52	155.80	1.59	20796.84	0	4765.20	5851.96
Grand Total	6162	597999.42	445867.22	74.56	106484.32	101399.85	58453.59	148974.36	3944.97	97925.69	25478.96

Source: SLBC, 179th Issue, March, 2025

Table 6.2: District Wise Banking Statistics

Sl. No.	District	As of 31.03.2024			As of 31.03.2025		
		No of branches	Deposits (in INR Crores)	Advances (in INR Crores)	No of branches	Deposits (in INR Crores)	Advances (in INR Crores)
1	Angul	196	18954.8	12049.4	203	21,041.42	13,288.79
2	Balasore	284	18995.9	12149.8	299	21,367.78	13,651.03
3	Bargarh	187	8554.9	7506.7	207	9,809.02	8,247.86
4	Bhadrak	166	9131.1	6824.1	173	10,586.83	7,345.91
5	Bolangir	196	9861.2	7449.4	205	11,028.74	8,291.08
6	Boudh	52	1851.1	1616.8	55	2,176.52	1,835.17
7	Cuttack	475	40779.4	24200.3	502	44,918.35	27,857.75
8	Deogarh	44	2012	1044.2	44	2,357.83	1,118.50
9	Dhenkanal	151	8948.5	5945.7	155	9,927.82	7,221.89
10	Gajapati	69	3283.1	1641.3	68	3,440.89	1,598.56
11	Ganjam	471	29545	18895.3	483	33,005.32	20,942.39
12	Jagatsinghpur	174	14299	8224.7	176	14,570.11	9,025.00
13	Jajpur	235	14472.2	13137	241	16,729.82	14,284.14
14	Jharsuguda	105	8165.1	20149	109	8,829.49	17,199.53
15	Kalahandi	172	6542.4	6957.3	178	7,252.68	8,050.85
16	Kandhamal	78	3380.8	1878.6	81	3,718.79	2,134.23
17	Kendrapara	147	9079.6	5119.5	151	10,211.97	5,651.84
18	Keonjhar	229	15797.2	8824	236	18,200.16	9,906.93
19	Khordha	755	182989.2	138012.4	770	215,019.09	159,223.50
20	Koraput	148	8442.2	5479.9	157	9,350.65	5,976.31
21	Malkangiri	60	2398	1389.9	66	2,837.86	1,569.51
22	Mayurbhanj	295	16104	7870.7	311	17,944.52	8,667.63
23	Nabarangpur	90	3279.8	2531.1	96	3,745.14	2,786.84
24	Nayagarh	142	5493.5	4301.4	144	6,237.25	4,775.38
25	Nuapada	75	2667.7	1779.9	79	3,012.40	1,968.86
26	Puri	247	14045.5	7475.7	254	15,617.81	8,234.57
27	Rayagada	113	5159.5	5617	119	6,055.05	3,573.27
28	Sambalpur	208	28810.5	30556.4	216	31,904.74	29,878.15
29	Subarnapur	84	3077.5	2482.5	87	3,546.14	2,818.54
30	Sundargarh	279	31358.8	17342.1	297	33,555.22	22,419.00
	Total	5927	527479.1	388442.2	6162	597,999.41	445,867.22

Source: SLBC, 175th round, 2024
SLBC, 179th Issue, March 2025

Table 6.3: District Wise no. of Branch/BC, ATM Network as of March 2025

Sl. No.	District	Branches				Banking Correspondent				ATMS					
		Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Total Branches	Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Total BC			Rural	Semi Urban	Urban	Total ATMs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	Angul	112	86	5	203	918	105	107	1130	810	320	76	190	8	274
2	Balasore	180	64	55	299	1890	336	298	2524	1829	689	108	88	189	385
3	Bargarh	126	75	6	207	988	161	33	1182	964	216	48	152	5	205
4	Bhadrak	113	26	34	173	1322	140	182	1644	1229	397	61	29	153	243
5	Bolangir	104	96	5	205	1395	447	179	2021	1696	325	24	181	1	206
6	Boudh	32	22	1	55	280	54	2	336	265	64	4	47	0	51
7	Cuttack	240	41	221	502	1857	117	627	2601	1940	660	171	69	410	650
8	Deogarh	24	19	1	44	178	49	1	228	161	70	10	34	0	44
9	Dhenkanal	96	58	1	155	706	111	7	824	614	208	55	122	1	178
10	Gajapati	42	24	2	68	341	104	0	445	301	146	27	55	5	87
11	Ganjam	218	154	111	483	2434	401	429	3264	2577	731	119	224	271	614
12	Jagatsinghpur	118	56	2	176	1389	125	268	1782	1339	442	85	145	3	233
13	Jajpur	175	64	2	241	1964	190	306	2460	1876	618	131	189	2	322
14	Jharsuguda	38	68	3	109	251	54	31	336	256	78	10	132	4	146
15	Kalahandi	108	67	3	178	1445	121	125	1691	1466	222	80	89	1	170
16	Kandhamal	42	39	0	81	403	197	26	626	494	131	9	79	0	88
17	Kendrapara	104	46	1	151	725	212	103	1040	711	329	62	136	3	201
18	Keonjhar	128	108	0	236	1355	158	299	1812	1484	328	70	211	0	281
19	Khordha	184	71	515	770	1433	149	1121	2703	1826	872	149	170	948	1267
20	Koraput	84	67	6	157	1041	144	135	1320	1094	222	27	139	3	169
21	Malkangiri	42	22	2	66	419	86	7	512	423	87	14	40	0	54
22	Mayurbhanj	206	53	52	311	1739	234	505	2478	1855	618	114	96	106	316
23	Nabarangpur	54	40	2	96	499	150	2	651	539	106	8	63	1	72
24	Nayagarh	100	44	0	144	936	355	160	1451	1173	277	74	85	0	159
25	Nuapada	46	33	0	79	463	77	1	541	425	111	30	44	0	74
26	Puri	161	30	63	254	1580	137	498	2215	1672	548	106	49	157	312
27	Rayagada	73	44	2	119	524	62	28	614	522	90	36	93	1	130
28	Sambalpur	82	34	100	216	480	69	163	712	546	162	29	48	176	253
29	Sonepur	53	31	3	87	609	112	57	778	686	84	18	77	1	96
30	Sundargarh	131	55	111	297	909	172	118	1199	865	331	86	120	204	410
	Total	3216	1637	1309	6162	30473	4829	5818	41120	31638	9482	1841	3196	2653	7690

Source: SLBC,179th Issue, March 2025

Table 6.4: Progress report on no. of accounts opened in Odisha under PMJDY as of March 2025

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Rural A/C	Urban A/C	Male A/C	Female A/C	Total A/C	Total Deposit	Zero Balance Account	Rupay Card Issued	Aadhaar Seeded
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Angul	575,372	119,058	311,081	383,349	694,430	4,683,701,135.49	39,687	540,400	607,543
2	Bolangir	898,015	308,514	528,060	678,469	1,206,529	4,802,766,913.98	77,801	900,770	1,021,958
3	Balashwar	1,165,402	337,742	608,189	894,955	1,503,144	8,147,194,523.33	91,240	1,135,854	1,287,285
4	Bargarh	780,213	162,941	430,395	512,759	943,154	3,981,128,378.38	57,726	674,493	801,648
5	Boudh	737,822	316,746	445,464	609,104	1,054,568	5,088,833,805.29	71,881	801,270	884,836
6	Bhadrak	280,556	25,793	138,283	168,066	306,349	1,512,895,649.29	21,498	222,745	267,357
7	Cuttack	906,156	281,881	498,852	689,185	1,188,037	6,957,096,117.25	92,308	854,773	993,180
8	Deogarh	128,173	26,635	71,139	83,669	154,808	908,765,286.25	11,753	99,903	129,546
9	Dhenkanal	599,653	151,184	329,714	421,123	750,837	4,317,906,171.12	44,198	545,750	661,379
10	Gajapati	258,077	21,212	120,528	158,761	279,289	1,268,849,343.50	16,285	190,452	235,561
11	Ganjam	909,443	693,154	655,073	947,524	1,602,597	8,057,355,346.96	107,154	1,149,281	1,338,136
12	Jagatsinghpur	542,459	55,895	252,080	346,274	598,354	3,708,853,837.76	40,305	413,342	489,672
13	Jajpur	1,008,023	94,870	457,097	645,796	1,102,893	5,786,734,064.18	86,182	757,079	918,288
14	Jharsuguda	207,256	55,879	117,876	145,259	263,135	1,765,218,754.42	18,631	171,431	227,335
15	Kalahandi	660,827	160,157	345,603	475,381	820,984	2,516,142,534.53	43,629	558,890	704,848
16	Kandhamal	269,333	57,344	138,291	188,386	326,677	1,519,895,401.32	17,153	216,970	280,401
17	Kendrapara	655,436	116,272	313,724	457,984	771,708	4,824,096,394.00	47,625	594,460	661,249
18	Keonjhar	663,653	151,604	345,751	469,506	815,257	4,700,579,446.36	46,799	636,353	675,849
19	Khordha	547,631	467,748	452,536	562,843	1,015,379	5,372,190,544.86	96,784	708,796	817,206
20	Koraput	705,969	145,527	388,532	462,964	851,496	2,322,297,631.25	80,250	522,877	711,840
21	Malkangiri	348,513	38,759	174,101	213,171	387,272	1,531,764,846.96	30,422	242,592	341,789
22	Mayurbhanj	1,077,236	191,627	550,188	718,675	1,268,863	7,558,012,860.94	86,924	898,078	1,105,308
23	Nabarangpur	806,655	98,011	413,737	490,929	904,666	2,325,131,281.92	85,783	603,602	750,380
24	Nayagarh	494,294	45,752	237,199	302,847	540,046	2,827,049,552.69	35,464	380,182	455,736
25	Nuapada	347,979	85,050	192,959	240,070	433,029	1,714,926,925.50	24,123	294,691	374,107
26	Puri	676,928	155,660	351,693	480,895	832,588	4,253,499,144.34	69,317	565,768	691,128
27	Rayagada	386,810	73,159	195,738	264,231	459,969	1,909,970,149.25	29,485	313,022	403,589
28	Sambalpur	313,175	162,441	199,053	276,563	475,616	2,791,012,797.54	33,322	330,091	395,057
29	Subarnapur	391,448	51,584	200,877	242,155	443,032	1,835,045,678.73	30,502	319,680	382,500
30	Sundargarh	628,215	261,893	385,735	504,373	890,108	6,053,623,340.20	57,002	652,120	766,076
	Total	17,970,722	4,914,092	9,849,548	13,035,266	22,884,814	115,042,537,857.59	1,591,233	16,295,715	19,380,787

Source: FI Plan Portal, Department of Finance Services, Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Table 6.5: Tourist Composition and Inflow of money via Tourist spending in Odisha

Year	Tourist (in nos.)			Growth Rate (%)	Inflow of money (INR crore)			Growth Rate (%)
	Domestic	Foreign	Total		Domestic	Foreign	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2008-09	6,482,213	42,303	6,524,516	4.3	3254.6	135.4	3390.1	6.1
2009-10	7,104,079	47,105	7,151,184	9.6	3566.8	150.8	3717.7	9.7
2010-11	7,770,741	53,212	7,823,953	9.4	3901.6	170.3	4072.0	9.5
2011-12	8,472,208	62,816	8,535,024	9.1	4253.8	201.1	4454.9	9.4
2012-13	9,291,734	65,522	9,357,256	9.6	4665.2	209.8	4875.1	9.4
2013-14	10,064,072	67,400	10,131,472	8.3	10288.6	308.9	10597.5	117.4
2014-15	11,051,351	72,215	11,123,566	9.8	11297.9	331.0	11628.9	9.7
2015-16	12,067,695	67,364	12,135,059	9.1	12336.9	308.7	12645.7	8.7
2016-17	13,112,728	77,496	13,190,224	8.7	13405.2	355.2	13760.4	8.8
2017-18	14,261,546	102,995	14,364,541	8.9	14579.7	472.1	15051.8	9.4
2018-19	15,509,529	113,721	15,623,250	8.8	15441.6	474.0	15915.6	5.7
2019-20	15,035,593	100,567	15,136,160	(-)3.1	14969.8	419.2	15389.0	(-)3.3
2020-21	2,376,523	652	2,377,175	(-)84.3	2366.1	2.7	2368.9	(-)84.6
2021-22	3,898,770	3,153	3,901,923	64.1	3881.7	13.1	3894.9	64.4
2022-23	8,587,087	37,267	8,624,354	121.0	8549.5	155.3	8704.8	123.5
2023-24	9966328	47847	10014175	16.1	9922.7	199.4	10122.2	16.28
2024-25	11,327,009	56,547	11,383,556	13.67	11277.45	235.69	11513.14	13.74

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

Table 6.6: State-Wise Break-Up of Domestic Tourist Visiting the State

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Tourist during 2022	Proportion to total (in%)	Tourist during 2023	Proportion to total (in%)	Tourist during 2024	Proportion to total (in %)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	West Bengal	1101508	14	1359524	13.98%	1539834	14.00%
2	Andhra Pradesh	195125	2.48	241183	2.48%	272770	2.48%
3	Telangana	80248	1.02	101194	1.04%	112186	1.02%
4	Bihar	124314	1.58	152663	1.57%	173780	1.58%
5	Jharkhand	160508	2.04	199394	2.05%	224378	2.04%
6	Madhya Pradesh	196700	2.5	240126	2.47%	274972	2.50%
7	Chhattisgarh	180963	2.3	226680	2.33%	252974	2.30%
8	Maharashtra	206140	2.62	252801	2.60%	288169	2.62%
9	Uttar Pradesh	180177	2.29	224708	2.31%	251871	2.29%
10	Uttarakhand	81041	1.03	101169	1.04%	113289	1.03%
11	Tamil Nadu	125884	1.6	156598	1.61%	175981	1.60%
12	Karnataka	94414	1.2	117702	1.21%	131987	1.20%
13	Gujarat	86547	1.1	107981	1.11%	120988	1.10%
14	Rajasthan	62946	0.8	78800	0.81%	87993	0.80%
15	Assam	33043	0.42	41846	0.43%	46196	0.42%
16	Punjab	39342	0.5	49623	0.51%	54994	0.50%
17	Haryana	19670	0.25	25314	0.26%	27495	0.25%
18	Kerala	23602	0.3	30174	0.31%	32997	0.30%
19	New Delhi	35404	0.45	44763	0.46%	49494	0.45%
20	Tripura	11017	0.14	14614	0.15%	15399	0.14%
21	Goa	2362	0.03	3918	0.04%	3297	0.03%
22	Puducherry	3449	0.04	4188	0.04%	4713	0.04%
23	Jammu & Kashmir	3146	0.04	3893	0.04%	4400	0.04%
24	Other States/ UTs.	99916	1.27	111513	1.15%	139680	1.27%
25	Odisha	4720443	60	5834815	60.00%	6598982	60.00%
	Total	7867909	100	9725184	100.00%	10998819	100.00%

Source: Statistical Bulletin, 2024, Department of Tourism, Odisha

Table 6.7: District wise Hotel position in Odisha during 2024

Sl. No.	District	HSG Hotels/ Rooms/ Beds	MSG Hotels/ Rooms/ Beds	LSG Hotels/ Rooms/ Beds	Total Hotels Rooms/ Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Angul	07 / 518 / 1036	10 / 251 / 518	21 / 471 / 836	38 / 1240 / 2390
2	Balasore	35/716/1481	56/857/1863	49/702/1312	140/2275/4656
3	Baragarh	01/20/42	17/408/838	24/327/647	42/755/1527
4	Bhadrak	09/281/559	28/429/838	24/262/552	61/972/1949
5	Balangir	12/375/762	17/304/612	29/495/849	58/1174/2223
6	Boudh	NIL	01 / 10 / 20	09 / 137 / 248	10 / 147 / 268
7	Cuttack	14/359/687	19/553/999	63/1277/2521	96/2189/4207
8	Dhenkanal	01/30/60	05/61/122	03/79/131	09/170/313
9	Deogarh	NIL	03/59/115	03/59/101	06/118/216
10	Gajapati	01 / 23 / 43	02/46/80	10/175/307	13 / 244 / 430
11	Ganjam	07/217/463	29/685/1398	54/1005/1875	90/1907/3736
12	Jagatsinghpur	08/294/601	09/180/348	12/135/259	29/609/1208
13	Jajpur	14/733/1441	10/167/339	21/369/644	45/1269/2424
14	Jharsuguda	14/640/1293	15/394/790	23/492/845	52/1526/2928
15	Kalahandi	01/42/84	07/235/475	34/584/1011	42/861/1570
16	Kandhamal	06 / 113 / 221	15 / 222 / 488	16 / 350/ 597	37 / 685 / 1306
17	Kendrapara	11/73/154	08/101/228	10/74/141	29/248/523
18	Keonjhar	16/340/685	21/314/601	39/588/1049	76/1242/2335
19	Khurda	86/3547/7014	175/2925/5830	102/1530/3254	363/8002/16098
20	Koraput	19/327/656	15/320/645	39/852/1437	73/1499/2738
21	Malkangiri	Nil	Nil	08/217/398	08/217/398
22	Mayurbhanj	26/371/860	24/302/661	28/589/1037	78/1262/2558
23	Nuapada	Nil	02/38/76	12/153/278	14/191/354
24	Nawarangpur	01/08/16	09/231/470	07/177/288	17/416/774
25	Nayagarh	03/54/108	05/54/108	13/174/310	21/282/526
26	Puri	192/7119/15799	220/4242/9232	400/6000/13767	812/17361/38798
27	Rayagada	3/106/212	5/135/273	31/649/1221	39/890/1706
28	Sambalpur	16/497/994	13/255/515	34/654/1161	63/1406/2670
29	Subarnapur	Nil	03/61/122	07/142/262	10/203/384
30	Sundargarh	20/891/1785	29/656/1271	60/1113/1985	109/2660/5041
	Total:				

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

Table 6.8: Tourist Centre of Odisha (Identified by Tourism Department)

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Identified centre	Name of the Place
1	2	3	4
1	Angul	16	Angul, Banarpal, Bhimkand, Binikei, Bulajhar, Deulajhari, Handa- papatrapada, Hingulapitha, Khuludi, Rengali, Talcher ,Tikarpada and Derjang,Purunagarh-Mandargiri,Maa Ramachandi Pitha,Narayan Sevashram
2	Balangir	11	Balangir, Gaikhai M.I.P. , Harishankar, Jogisarada, Patnagarh, Ranipur-Jharial, Saintala , Turekela ,Bhimadunguri ,Kumuda Pahad,Chandili Pahada.
3	Balasore	22	Ayodhya,Balaramgadi,Balasore,Bardhanpur,Bhusandeswar, Chandaneswar, Chandipur,Chasakhanda,Chowmukh Dagara, In- chudi, Kasaphal, Kupari, Langaleswar, Laxmananath, Panchalin- geswar, Raibania, Remuna, Sajanagarh, Talasari , Tripisagadia , Gud and Tudugadia (sahidpitha)
4	Baragarh	13	Baragarh, Debrigarh, Devdarha, Gaisima, Ganiapali, Nrusimhan- ath , Papanga, Barapali , Chikhili & Bindhyabasini Hill (Pa- had)-Giri Gabardhan Pitha-Baseikelagarh,Dadhibaman Temple,Kedranath Siva Temple,Baishnodevi Temple
5	Bhadrak	12	Aradi, Aharpada (Bhadrakali), Bhadrak, Chandabali, Dhamanagar, Dhamara, Guamala Nuasasan, Iswarpur (Dappanaikani) ,Eram (Raktatirtha),Saheed Nagar(Lunia), Devi Patna Mangala Devi Barahi and Gohiratikiri.
6	Boudh	3	Boudh, Charichhak (Purunakatak) and Charisambhu
7	Cuttack	30	Amageikuda, Ansupa, Banki, Bhattarika, Chhapachikana, Choud- war, Cuttack, Dhabaleswar, Kakudiapada, Kukudanga, Lalitgiri, Naraj, Nemala, Niali-Madhab, Paramahansa, Satakosia, Simhan- ath, Deojhar, Jayapur (Pragalapitha), Sapanpur , Damadamanip- itha at Mangarajpur, Prasanna Purussottam Dev (Lord Jagannath Dev),Sri Sapneswar Dev, Sri Sri Ramanath Dev - Baidyanath Dev , Maninag Cave at Jalauka Hill , Baldev Jew - Hanuman Jew at Umar , Maa Dhakulei pitha at Pratapnagari,Satyabhamapur,Baladevjew Temple -Shri Dadhibaman Jew Temple,Sri Binod Bihari Temple -Manikeswar Temple -Shri Birabhadreswar Temple
8	Deogarh	2	Pradhanpat, Kailash
9	Dhenkanal	11	Dhenkanal, Joranda, Kapilas, Kualo, Ladagarh, Ramial, Saptasa- jya, Saranga, Bhuban, Brahmapura and Sapua
10	Gajapati	5	Gandahati, Harabhangi, Mahendragiri, Paralakhemundi, and Jeerango (Chandragiri) - Khasada waterfall.
11	Ganjam	23	Antarapada,Aryapalli, Athagada Patna, Berhampur, Buguda, Chilika (Rambha), Girisola, Gopalpur, Huma-Kantiagada, Jauga- da, Kulada, Mahurikalua, Mantridi, Narayani, Nirmaljhar, Pati-Sonapur, Potagarh, Taptapani , Taratarini, Ujjaleswar-Ghodahada Dam , Humari Tampara, and Nija Bankeswari,Maa Balkumari Pitha
12	Jagatsinghpur	7	Garh Kujanga (Kunjabehari Matha), Jagatsinghpur, Jhankada, Paradeep , Paradeepgarh (Sandhakuda) , Chandapur and Siali Beach
13	Jajpur	19	Ashokajhar, Baruneswarpitha, Chandikhol, Chhatia, Gokarnika, Jajpur, Kuransa, Mahavinayak, Patharajpur, Ratnagiri - Udayagiri, Satyapira, Singhapur, Vyasa Sarobar (Jajpur Road), Langudi., Abhimanyu Samant Singhar Smruti Pitha, Neulapur-Tarapur-Deuli Panturi, Vajragiri-Galagali Sankha-Kantigadia, Kayama Rad- hanagar, and Olasuni-Gangi Hill
14	Jharsuguda	5	Gujapahar, Jharsuguda, Kuilighugar, Pikalghugar, and Vikramkhol.
15	Kalahandi	17	Amathagarh, Ampani, Asurgarh, Belkhandi, Bhawanipatna, Dhar- magarh, Gudahandi(Dokrichanchara), Jakam, Junagarh, Karlapat, Kusurla, Mardiguda, Phurlijharan, Rabandarh, Sapagaranda, Talguda and Thuamul-Rampur.
16	Kandhamal	6	Balaskumpa, Belghar, Chakapada, Daringibadi, Phulbani and Pu- tudi.

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Identified centre	Name of the Place
1	2	3	4
17	Kendrapara	12	Aul.(Ali), Bhitarkanika, Kendrapara ,Tamala Sasan,Santhapura, Kudanagari, Sakhibata, Gadadhar Pitha, Karteswar Matha , An- dhabara , Goteswar Pitha and Hukitola-Batighar
18	Keonjhar	22	Badaghagara, Deogaon (Kosalaswar), Ghatagaon, Gonasika, Gundichaghai, Hadagada, Handibhanga, Kanjipani, Keon- jhar, Khandadhar, Murga Mahadev, Podasingidi (Garhchandi-Chakratirtha), Rajnagar, Sanaghagara, Sarai (Kesari Kunda)and Sitabinjhi,Tenteinali Waterfall,Giridibandaha Waterfall,Kaijoda Waterfall,Kainjhra Waterfall ,Barahatipira Siva Temple,Daragadasila,Dabarchua Dam
19	Khurda	19	Atri, Banapur, Barunei (Khurda), Bhubaneswar, Bhusandapur, Chilika (Barkul), Dhauli, Gadamanatri, Hirapur, Jaydev Kenduli, Khandagiri - Udayagiri, Kosalasuni Thakuranipitha, Nandankanan, Rameswar, Mundiapada (Mandangiri), Salia Dam - Berbera Hills,,Shree Ananta Purussottam Dev(Jagulai Patna), Sankata Mochan Mahavir Temple and Shisu Ananta Pitha (Balipatna)
20	Koraput	13	Bagra, Deomali, Duduma (Machhakund), Gupteswar, Jalaput, Koraput, Nandapur, Suai, Sunabeda,Gulmi, Kechela, Raja Cave and Balda Cave.
21	Malkangiri	6	Balimela, Chitrakonda, Malkangiri, Motu, Raja-Rani Bandha and Satiguda.
22	Mayurbhanj	19	Bangiriposhi, Baripada, Bhimakunda, Bisoi, Deokunda, Haripur, Jamsola, Jashipur, Khiching, Kuchai, Kuliana, Manatri, Rairang- pur, Similipal, Samibrukhya , Suleipat.,Merumatha, Alkudar and Sitakunda
23	Nuapada	7	Budhikomna, Nuapada, Patalaganga, Patora, Sindursil, Thipakhol and Yogimath.
24	Nawarangpur	5	Kelia, Nawarangpur, Papadahandi, Podagarh and Umarkote.
25	Nayagarh	15	Baramul, Odagaon, Jamupatna, Kantilo, Kuturi, Kuanria, Nay- agarh, Ranapur, Sarankul, Tarabalo, Udayapur ,Sidhamula,Pan- chupalli Pargana and Jogi Jogiani,Mundia Hanumn
26	Puri	21	Astaranga, Balighai, Baliharachandi, Barala (Balunkeswar Pitha), Biswanath Hill, Beleswar, Brahmagiri, Chaurasi,Chilika (Satapa- da), Jahaniapira, Kakatpur, Konark, Kuruma, Manikapatna, Pipili, Puri, Raghurajpur, Ramachandi, Satyabadi (Sakhigopal) , Baliga- on(Bhakta Dasia Smruti Pitha) and Maa Mangala Temple(Ma- trushaktipitha)
27	Rayagada	7	Bissamkatak, Chatikona, Devagiri, Hatipathar (Rayagada), Mina- jhola, Niyamgiri Hills and Padmapur.
28	Sambalpur	9	Chipilima, Gudguda, Hirakud, Huma, Kandhara, Sambalpur, Ushakothi (Badarama), Bhima Mandali,Devjharan Waterfall
29	Subarnapur	8	Binika (Papakshya Ghat), Chandalipat Puja Dunguri, Charada, Khaliapalli, Kotsamalai (Patali Jagannath Pitha), Chudakhai Pa had and Maa Metakani
30	Sundargarh	13	Chhatri Hill, Darjeeng, Deodaraha, Ghogar, Junagarh, Khan- dadhar, Mandira, Miriglotah, Rourkela, Sundargarh, Ushakothi, Vedavyasa and Amco-Simco
	Total	378	

Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Odisha

Chapter 7 Infrastructure- Enabling Development

Table 7. 1: Road Length from 2000-01 to 2024-25

(length in Kms)

Sl. No.	Year	National Highway	State Highway	Major District Road	Other District Road
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	2000-01	2739.5	5048.7	3676.8	4576.5
2	2001-02	2739.5	5048.7	3676.8	6176.5
3	2002-03	3175.5	5048.7	3287.6	6153.4
4	2003-04	3175.5	5048.7	3287.6	6138.4
5	2004-05	3557.5	5014.5	3287.6	6138.4
6	2005-06	3592.0	5102.5	3189.5	6122.4
7	2006-07	3592.0	3887.0	4277.2	6314.0
8	2007-08	3595.0	3887.0	4277.2	6314.0
9	2008-09	3595.0	3887.0	4277.2	6314.0
10	2009-10	3592.9	3686.9	4057.1	6812.7
11	2010-11	3594.2	3686.9	4057.1	6812.7
12	2011-12	3594.2	3695.5	4198.3	7024.8
13	2012-13	3593.3	3607.1	4298.0	7521.9
14	2013-14	3593.3	5124.6	2805.3	8589.8
15	2014-15	3876.5	4840.5	2820.7	9805.0
16	2015-16	4510.7	4175.9	2696.7	11997.9
17	2016-17	4855.3	4139.0	2627.0	13666.8
18	2017-18	4857.4	4137.5	2815.9	15328.7
19	2018-19	4848.1	4143.1	2811.8	18835.0
20	2019-20	4848.1	4172.8	2781.0	18840.8
21	2020-21	5753.0	4124.4	2631.4	18792.4
22	2021-22	5753.0	4172.8	2740.8	18854.5
23	2022-23	5753.0	4106.5	2631.2	18870.4
24	2023-24	5753.0	4091.6	2632.0	22855.6
25	2024-25	5884.0	4094.0	2632.0	22875.9

Source: Works Department, Govt. of Odisha and C.E., National Highway, Bhubaneswar

Table 7. 2: District wise Road Length from 2023-24 to 2024-25

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Expressways		State Highway		Major District Roads		Other District Roads		Rural Roads (by RD Department)	
		Length (In Km 2023-24	Length (In Km.)-2024-25	Length (In Km 2023-24	Length (In Km.)-2024-25	Length (In Km 2023-24	Length (In Km.)-2024-25	Length (In Km 2023-24	Length (In Km.)-2024-25	Length (In Km 2023-24	Length (In Km.)-2024-25
		Length (In Km 2023-24	Length (In Km.)-2024-25	Length (In Km 2023-24	Length (In Km.)-2024-25	Length (In Km 2023-24	Length (In Km.)-2024-25	Length (In Km 2023-24	Length (In Km.)-2024-25	Length (In Km 2023-24	Length (In Km.)-2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Angul	0	0	159.8	159.8	30.9	30.9	1249.4	1249.4	2083.8	2558.8
2	Balasore	0	0	115.6	115.6	107.1	107.1	676.7	709.5	4631.2	5080.9
3	Baragarh	0	0	176.8	176.8	44.1	44.1	592.4	592.4	3652.8	3777.0
4	Bhadrak	0	0	165.9	165.9	66.3	66.3	484.3	484.3	2789.8	3286.5
5	Bolangir	0	0	133.9	133.9	124.6	124.6	923.5	923.5	4006.8	4285.4
6	Boudh	0	0	90.7	90.7	0.0	0.0	378.7	378.7	1075.0	1287.1
7	Cuttack	0	0	178.6	178.6	133.8	133.8	1040.5	1040.5	4091.1	4167.4
8	Deogarh	0	0	75.9	75.9	37.9	37.9	622.4	622.4	677.8	1094.1
9	Dhenkanal	0	0	10.8	10.8	101.5	101.5	858.7	858.7	2130.0	2727.6
10	Gajapati	0	0	112.8	112.8	68.3	68.3	357.2	357.2	2592.4	3044.1
11	Ganjam	0	0	491.9	491.9	91.4	91.4	1394.3	1398.6	6654.1	6658.0
12	Jagatsinghpur	0	0	60.6	60.6	34.9	34.9	313.4	313.4	2486.1	2246.7
13	Jajpur	0	0	31.1	31.1	56.6	56.6	1258.0	1260.5	3229.8	3398.6
14	Jharsuguda	0	0	26.8	26.8	4.0	4.0	1033.0	1026.4	603.2	1016.1
15	Kalahandi	0	0	237.9	237.9	187.7	187.7	897.9	897.9	4147.5	4641.0
16	Kandhamal	0	0	201.8	201.8	77.0	77.0	542.6	542.6	3142.9	3255.0
17	Kendrapada	0	0	57.6	57.6	44.4	44.4	646.7	629.2	3105.6	3355.0
18	Keonjhar	17.9	17.9	52.3	52.3	53.4	53.4	1112.1	1112.9	4283.4	4597.7
19	Khurdha	0	0	40.4	40.4	239.5	239.6	877.6	866.5	2528.0	2634.5
20	Koraput	0	0	168.0	168.0	132.1	132.1	916.3	916.3	5099.6	5493.9
21	Malkangiri	0	0	84.4	86.9	83.4	83.4	318.4	321.5	3106.1	3602.7
22	Mayurbhanj	0	0	240.2	240.2	139.7	139.7	957.2	957.2	7861.3	7174.7
23	Nabarangapur	0	0	122.6	122.6	63.8	63.8	572.5	572.5	3723.6	3946.9
24	Nayagarh	0	0	112.6	112.6	73.5	73.5	655.7	655.7	2182.2	2328.2
25	Nuapada	0	0	142.3	142.3	17.3	17.3	343.2	343.2	1743.6	2255.5
26	Puri	0	0	66.9	66.9	77.4	77.4	542.0	542.0	3626.3	3768.8
27	Rayagada	0	0	269.7	269.7	121.7	121.7	418.2	427.5	4733.4	4693.4
28	Sambalpur	0	0	158.6	158.6	138.2	138.2	1554.9	1556.4	2255.0	3391.6
29	Sonepur	0	0	47.8	47.8	37.2	37.2	484.8	485.8	1716.1	1970.3
30	Sundargarh	0	0	257.2	257.2	244.1	244.1	833.0	833.0	5487.8	5825.1
	Odisha	17.9	17.9	4091.6	4094.0	2631.9	2631.9	22855.6	22875.9	99446.4	107562.5

Source: EIC,Roads, Bhubaneswar & EIC, Rural Development, Government of Odisha

Table 7.3: Railway Statistics of Odisha

Year	Total Route Length (in km)	Double/ Multiple Line Route Length	Electrified Route Length (in km)	No. of Railway Station (in number)	No. of Passenger Travelled (in crore)	Revenue from Passenger Transport (in crore)
2018-19	2623	1505	2293	301	10	1528
2019-20	2652	1575	2422	303	10	1534
2020-21	2846	1686	2750	322	1	439
2021-22	2859	1733	2789	324	3	1162
2022-23	2992	1870	2940	337	8	1976
2023-24	3039	1947	2987	341	9	2204
2024-25	3243	2070	3201	348	9	2371
2024-25	3243	2070	3201	348	9	2371

Source: ORIDL, Government of Odisha

Table 7.4: Cargo handled at Paradip Port (in Million tonnes)

Year	Import	Export	Coastal	Total
2015-16	46.4	0.8	28.9	76.1
2016-17	53.9	10.2	25.5	88.9
2017-18	60.6	9.8	31.5	101.9
2018-19	62.0	9.0	38.3	109.3
2019-20	59.3	18.0	35.4	112.7
2020-21	57.6	57.0	30.8	114.6
2021-22	59.3	56.8	42.2	116.1
2022-23	67.7	67.6	58.4	135.4
2023-24	69.0	76.4	59.2	145.4
2024-25	67.9	18.5	63.4	150.4

Source: Paradip Port Trust

Table 7.5: Cargo handled at Minor Port (in Million tonnes)

Port	Year	Import	Export	Coastal	Total
Dhamara	2016-17	14.36	3.61	3.44	21.41
	2017-18	14.38	3.21	3.86	21.45
	2018-19	12.75	3.94	3.98	20.67
	2019-20	18.45	7.91	3.35	29.71
	2020-21	20.87	8.3	3.21	32.38
	2021-22	23.8	7.53	2.11	33.44
	2022-23	20.71	7.78	2.79	31.28
	2023-24	28.87	9.02	4.87	42.76
	2024-25	27.66	9.99	8.43	46.08
Gopalpur	2017-18	0.28	0.74	0.03	1.05
	2018-19	0.66	0.44	0.04	1.14
	2019-20	1.01	0.4	0.1	1.51
	2020-21	2.34	2.89	0.32	5.55
	2021-22	3.1	7.17	0.38	10.65
	2022-23	3.96	3.55	0.52	8.03
	2023-24	4.4	6.43	0.59	11.43
	2024-25	2.57	3.13	0.3	6

Source: Directorate of Port & Inland Water Transport, Odisha

Table 7.6: State wise installed capacity of power (in MW) and per capita availability of power in Kilowatt-Hour

State/Union Territory	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Installed Capacity	Per capita availability	Installed Capacity	Per capita availability	Installed Capacity	Per capita availability	Installed Capacity	Per capita availability	Installed Capacity	Per capita availability	Installed Capacity	Per capita availability	Installed Capacity	Per capita availability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	10	11	12	13
Andaman and Nicobar Island	57	850.1	57	850.1	75	850.1	75	876.7	128	929.8	128	984.4	1,014.9	128
Andhra Pradesh	24184	1289.4	24854	1321.9	25484	1254.5	25727	1378.6	26676	1452.8	27544	1623.0	1,481.6	28,409
Arunachal Pradesh	337	618.4	379	539.2	765	514.0	771	629.8	773	644.3	773	733.4	666.2	784
Assam	1710	295.3	1757	296.9	1794	313.7	1844	346.0	1851	366.4	2038	395.8	356.2	2,371
Bihar	4566	287.3	5792	303.8	6321	327.7	7323	344.5	7555	373.4	7514	394.1	343.9	7,895
Chandigarh	198	1480.1	207	1631.8	215	1434.9	225	1519.9	228	1689.8	235	1692.0	1,568.8	250
Chhattisgarh	14044	1021	12835	1163.6	13076	1176.8	13372	1231.7	13803	1506.5	14154	1561.1	1,414.6	14,330
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	276	18424.8	493	19085.5	509	16071.3	503	19986.9	503	29103.7	772**	29,667.8**	14,563.8	778 **
Daman and Diu	206	10526.5	224	10592.3	256	9147.9	256	10672.6	256	0.0		.		.
Delhi	7237	1926.9	7582	1974.4	7590	1764.1	7617	1857.8	6893	2097.2	6931	2118.4	1,758.0	7,017
Goa	567	2936.1	581	2975.8	596	2793.1	608	3046.4	615	3197.0	649	3508.0	3,417.6	662
Gujarat	32291	1930.5	35211	1890.4	37893	1852.0	42208	2051.9	45913	2288.3	52425	2413.6	2,098.7	57,701
Haryana	11268	2116.7	12290	2149.3	12481	2094.7	12990	2177.5	13008	2403.9	13485	2510.1	2,293.5	14,153
Himachal Pradesh	4068	1402.7	4007	1509.9	4155	1477.4	4532	1763.3	4490	1828.9	4498	1861.7	1,802.8	4,826
Jammu and Kashmir & Ladakh	3394	1264.5	3417	1316.6	3478	1394.5	3510	1492.5	3516	1564.6	3850	1574.7	1,480.2	3,607
Jharkhand	1774	256.7	2514	268.2	2548	292.5	2735	320	2666	371.4	2984	420.4	378.6	3,008
Karnataka	28075	1172.7	29825	1190.7	30091	1125.9	30578	1184.6	31493	1237.6	32844	1536.5	1,357.3	35,388
Kerala	5083	746.2	5696	787.2	5837	752.3	5956	796.4	6386	831.2	6669	926.5	880.3	7,470

NA.: Not Applicable.

Note: State totals may not tally with All India due to exclusion of certain items like Damodar Valley Corporation, etc.

**: Per Capita Availability of Power is worked out based on Census Population and the population for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana drawn from both Governments' portals for the years 2014-15 and 2018-19.*

Source: Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power, Government of India

State/Union Territory	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Installed Capacity	Per capita availability	Installed Capacity	Per capita availability	Installed Capacity	Per capita availability	Installed Capacity	Per capita availability	Installed Capacity	Per capita availability	Installed Capacity	Per capita availability	Installed Capacity	Per capita availability
Lakshadweep	1	714	1	714.0	1	869.2	3	869.2	30	869.2	32	953.6	1,014.5	32
Madhya Pradesh	23334	1042.3	24821	1043.9	25489	1143.5	25385	1184.9	25646	1260.4	27109	1365.8	1,190.6	28,603
Maharashtra	44144	1407.4	43496	1380.8	44166	1340.7	43446	1537.8	45546	1659.3	47801	1841.5	1,584.2	53,332
Manipur	259	332.8	268	341.0	262	360.3	278	378.9	238	375.2	270	369.3	328.9	271
Meghalaya	582	658.9	609	695.3	616	675.4	621	752.7	578	752.7	652	698.8	606.7	652
Mizoram	206	605.9	212	613.5	207	689.9	234	613.2	242	622.8	265	619.6	568.0	265
Nagaland	170	408.5	175	415.7	179	422.4	206	437.9	208	448.2	208	465.7	417.2	208
Odisha	7654	757.6	8567	700.4	8594	704.1	7808	904.1	7781	1004.3	8125	985.5	920.4	8,335
Puducherry	370	2210.6	375	2282.8	380	2120.8	385	2321.6	407	2450.1	428	2771.7	2,109.3	432
Punjab	13432	1995.2	14205	2047.7	14389	2105.6	14512	2251	14245	2496.6	14456	2509.9	2,503.4	14,562
Rajasthan	22589	1160.6	25360	1183.9	26045	1241.9	33544	1301.7	38999	1458.4	43417	1556.4	1,386.3	51,288
Sikkim	962	842.5	674	885.7	678	872.9	743	968.1	705	936.4	799	891.3	820.1	782
Tamil Nadu	31059	1514.8	32840	1506.9	33695	1401.4	35139	1520.6	37514	1588.7	39806	1748.7	1,691.7	42,772
Telangana	15826	1888.4	16024	1941.7	17218	1904.5	18069	2004.9	18066	2211.9	19519	2398.1	2,306.1	20,403
Tripura	752	500.4	764	411.8	724	402.5	674	429.7	589	421.5	646	459.8	463.7	649
Uttar Pradesh	25130	581.9	26162	606.2	27896	618.1	29230	642.8	29912	716.6	31426	743.0	692.2	33,820
Uttarakhand	3403	1359.4	3550	1421	3731	1365.8	3950	1524.9	4203	1520.9	4459	1535.6	1,423.2	4,538
West Bengal	10568	570.1	11027	587.2	11037	572.9	10700	599.7	10714	670.0	10800	738.7	714.0	11,000
ALL INDIA	356100	1028.9	370106	1042.6	382151	1031.4	399497	1115.3	416059	1221.0	441970	1340.4	1,208.2	475,212

Table 7.7: Demand, Availability and Installed capacity of Power (in MW)

Year	Demand (Estimated)	Availability of Power from different sources					Installed Capacity
		State Sector	Central Sector	Other Sources	Purchase from Captive Plants of the State	Total	
2015-16	2,934	1,466	1,275	85	75	2,900	5,593
2016-17	3,020	1,851	998	28	85	2,962	5,509
2017-18	3,062	1,674	1,205	74	45	2,998	5,811
2018-19	2,912	1,771	1,079	259	54	3,163	6,012
2019-20	2,810	2,184	765	206	60	3,215	7,672
2020-21	2,802	2,671	882	15	61	3,629	8,018
2021-22	3,088	2,376	1,279	107	66	3,827	8,107
2022-23	3,625	2,403	1,676	88	49	4,215	8,117
2023-24	3,869	2,554	1,882	138	51	4,625	8,845
2024-25	4,139	2,769	1,867	174	57	4,866	8,906

Source: GRIDCO, Odisha

Table 7.8: Sector wise power consumption (in MU)

Year	Domestic	Commercial	Industrial	Public Lighting	Irrigation & Agriculture	Railways	Public water works	Bulk Supply & others	Total
2016-17	6296	2035	5793	92	338	1118	260	411	16343
2017-18	6757	2145	6425	100	422	1177	254	449	17729
2018-19	7108	2363	7252	117	580	1206	298	446	19370
2019-20	7543	2405	6713	128	614	1452	316	557	19728
2020-21	8113	2029	5529	136	670	1368	312	451	18608
2021-22	8153	2553	7044	144	833	1859	408	458	21451
2022-23	7632	3074	12082	207	701	2128	455	554	26833
2023-24	8204.55	3609.77	12743.90	210.63	710.89	2244.13	527.01	561.81	28813
2024-25	9241.41	3939.38	11430.88	246.95	946.60	2394.14	639.91	754.52	29594

Source: GRIDCO, Odisha

Table 7.9: Percentage of projected urban population to total population of Odisha by sex (2011 -2036)

Year	Person	Male	Female	Gender Gap in Urbanization
1	2	3	4	5
2011	16.8	17.2	16.3	0.9
2012	16.9	17.4	16.4	1.0
2013	17.1	17.7	16.5	1.2
2014	17.3	18.0	16.6	1.3
2015	17.5	18.2	16.7	1.5
2016	17.6	18.5	16.8	1.7
2017	17.8	18.8	16.9	1.8
2018	18.0	19.0	17.0	2.0
2019	18.2	19.3	17.1	2.2
2020	18.4	19.6	17.3	2.3
2021	18.6	19.9	17.4	2.5
2022	18.8	20.1	17.5	2.7
2023	19.0	20.4	17.6	2.9
2024	19.1	20.7	17.7	3.0
2025	19.3	21.0	17.8	3.2
2026	19.5	21.3	17.9	3.4
2027	19.7	21.6	18.0	3.6
2028	19.9	21.9	18.2	3.8
2029	20.1	22.2	18.3	4.0
2030	20.3	22.5	18.4	4.2
2031	20.5	22.9	18.5	4.4
2032	20.7	23.2	18.6	4.6
2033	21.0	23.5	18.8	4.8
2034	21.2	23.8	18.9	5.0
2035	21.4	24.2	19.0	5.2
2036	21.6	24.5	19.1	5.4

Note: Values in Percentage

Source: Report of Tech group on population projection, July,2020, National commission on population, Ministry of Health & Family welfare, July, 2020

Table 7.10: State wise Telephones per 100 Population

(As at end-March)

State/Union Territory	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 #
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	77.19	79.52	84.15	86.40	97.18	97.21	97.55	97.88	99.56	93.63	93.02	94.73	94.09
Assam	46.51	48.74	53.95	57.64	66.97	76.87	68.81	70.01	70.86	68.50	70.73	74.02	72.82
Bihar	45.72	46.10	51.20	54.36	60.99	63.16	59.95	59.04	53.57	52.87	55.23	57.16	56.27
Chhattisgarh**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	87.23	90.54	95.61	100.06	113.71	112.45	107.21	103.51	99.18	95.08	92.58	91.53	89.72
Haryana	76.44	81.44	82.67	85.88	91.01	84.44	97.66	96.14	95.24	92.24	89.61	88.93	86.37
Himachal Pradesh	105.39	105.59	114.52	127.61	147.86	174.46	146.37	148.85	152.50	138.44	119.69	119.43	119.38
Jammu & Kashmir	58.57	66.8	76.93	80.02	95.91	109.19	89.43	92.91	89.01	88.55	88.94	89.08	89.55
Jharkhand**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	91.24	92.45	97.54	101.89	113.39	109.05	110.04	108.19	105.85	100.10	101.91	103.2	103.95
Kerala	96.09	96.19	95.41	102.33	114.75	121.61	126.15	123.19	129.45	125.15	122.13	121.65	118.99
Madhya Pradesh	53.55	56.04	60.25	64.23	67.07	67.02	70.11	69.40	68.87	67.35	66.73	68.71	68.25
Maharashtra	73.97	77.32	80.75	87.06	95.88	95.50	92.83	91.55	95.83	93.35	92.8	95.04	93.26
North East-I	67.78	69.97	77.00	80.22	89.94	98.06	84.17	83.37	81.11	77.35	79.71	80.55	79.23
North East-II**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Odisha	60.21	60.90	66.85	69.09	80.74	80.28	75.74	76.58	78.46	74.99	75.74	76.97	78.15
Punjab	103.00	107.22	103.79	106.10	118.28	123.45	125.35	123.52	125.27	118.57	115.32	114.36	110.84

State/Union Territory	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 #
Rajasthan	70.85	75.39	77.76	83.36	92.02	87.83	85.34	85.88	84.14	79.62	79.45	82.16	79.25
Tamil Nadu	108.17	111.14	117.52	118.13	128.41	136.36	116.94	115.45	108.22	103.69	103.46	103.23	102.09
Uttarakhand**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh-(E&W)	56.83	57.27	60.51	65.83	74.03	71.36	68.63	66.20	68.09	67.69	66.12	67.03	65.96
West Bengal	54.18	55.13	60.69	63.16	73.59	73.73	71.39	67.80	68.50	68.77	69.35	71.09	70.3
Kolkata**	145.86	142.67	150.20	163.56	188.37	182.97	165.51	159.69	163.86	143.38	140.09	134.59	127.7
Chennai**	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delhi	221.64	226.84	237.99	236.29	257.76	254.49	238.57	236.98	282.01	267.63	273.53	279.57	277
Mumbai	152.44	151.9	147.81	149.6	166.77	163.0	165.62	161.48	158.26	139.95	135.17	130.01	123.42
ALL INDIA	73.32	75.23	79.36	83.4	93.01	93.3	90.10	88.66	88.15	84.87	84.51	85.65	84.36

#: Data till Nov 30th, 2025

***: Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, North East-II, Uttarakhand, Kolkata and Chennai are included in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, North East-I, Uttar Pradesh [E&W], West Bengal and Tamil Nadu, respectively.*

Source: Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communication, Government of India.

Collected from Statistics of Indian States by RBI

Table 7.11: Persondays of Employment Generated under MGNREGS in Odisha

Year	No. of Persondays Generated (in lakh)									
Year	SCs	% to Total	STs	% to Total	Others	% to Total	Total	Women	%age Share of Women	Total SC / ST
2015-16	141.8	15.9%	372.8	41.8%	378.1	42.4%	892.7	339.4	38.0%	57.6%
2016-17	124.3	16.1%	292.3	37.8%	356.8	46.1%	773.4	307.9	39.8%	53.9%
2017-18	152.9	16.6%	338.7	36.7%	430.5	46.7%	922.1	386.0	41.9%	53.3%
2018-19	133.7	16.1%	294.6	35.5%	402.0	48.4%	830.3	348.6	42.0%	51.6%
2019-20	171.7	15.4%	397.9	35.7%	544.3	48.9%	1113.9	482.3	43.3%	51.1%
2020-21	292.6	14.1%	743.8	35.7%	1044.3	50.2%	2080.7	931.0	44.7%	49.8%
2021-22	271.6	13.7%	697.5	35.3%	1008.6	51.0%	1977.7	912.6	46.1%	49.0%
2022-23	261.80	14.13	648.03	34.98	942.90	50.89	1852.73	888.63	47.96	49.11
2023-24	267.37	14.62	626.23	34.25	934.94	51.13	1828.54	897.04	49.06	48.87
2024-25	168.99	14.16	465.22	38.99	558.83	46.84	1193.04	577.04	48.37	53.16

Source: PR & DW Department, Government of Odisha

Table 7.12: District Wise Cyclone/ Flood Shelters (MCS/ MFS) by OSDMA as on 31.03.2025

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters (MCS) & Godown	No. of Multipurpose Flood Shelters(MFS)	Total
1	Balasore	116	28	144
2	Baragarh	0	3	3
3	Bhadrak	83	23	106
4	Boudh	0	4	4
5	Cuttack	4	25	29
6	Dhenkanal	0	8	8
7	Gajapati	3	3	6
8	Ganjam	78	32	110
9	Jagatsinghpur	25	20	45
10	Jajpur	5	24	29
11	Jharsuguda	0	2	2
12	Kalahandi	0	4	4

Sl. No	Name of the District	No. of Multipurpose Cyclone Shelters (MCS) & Godown	No. of Multipurpose Flood Shelters(MFS)	Total
13	Kendrapara	102	27	129
14	Keonjhar	0	4	4
15	Khordha	36	15	51
16	Koraput	0	3	3
17	Malkangiri	0	4	4
18	Mayurbhanj	0	10	10
19	Nabarangpur	0	10	10
20	Nayagarh	4	13	17
21	Nuapara	0	1	1
22	Puri	146	33	179
23	Rayagada	0	3	3
24	Sambalpur	0	4	4
25	Subarnapur	0	6	6
	Total	602	309	911

Source: Odisha State Disaster Management Agency (OSDMA)

Chapter 8 Human Capital: Demography, Education, and Skill Development

Table 8.1: District Wise School, Enrolment and Teacher of all Management (2024-25)

SL NO	DISTRICT NAME	PRIMARY SCHOOL			UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL			SECONDARY SCHOOL			HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL		
		NO. OF SCHOOL	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TEACHER	NO. OF SCHOOL	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TEACHER	NO. OF SCHOOL	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TEACHER	NO. OF SCHOOL	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TEACHER
1	Angul	746	97287	3623	669	63640	3760	269	38337	2224	85	23537	686
2	Balasore	1395	171805	5836	1184	114426	7039	567	69301	4219	168	52424	1447
3	Baragarh	732	99095	3668	723	64569	3661	334	41242	2733	99	30463	823
4	Bhadrak	887	116733	3910	751	76500	4798	342	48184	2571	97	28930	713
5	Bolangir	1079	134961	4470	906	85163	4998	381	53210	3061	128	37968	923
6	Boudh	350	34743	1451	321	22397	1377	75	14381	641	29	8871	218
7	Cuttack	1081	170414	6000	1013	114676	7288	557	70595	4888	166	61159	1746
8	Deogarh	244	23974	919	237	15066	1290	87	9144	665	31	6396	224
9	Dhenkanal	636	87108	3154	664	56766	3193	272	35254	1945	79	25035	658
10	Gajapati	533	47039	2494	272	31904	1800	154	18440	1214	46	11467	260
11	Ganjam	1762	249351	8125	1290	164771	9142	639	101379	5229	196	74229	1724
12	Jagatsinghpur	533	67291	2962	521	46052	3179	276	27811	2167	70	20356	582
13	Jajpur	1000	143968	4685	929	92330	5718	474	56646	3718	129	43093	1159
14	Jharsuguda	306	40966	1693	276	27035	1696	128	16678	1202	52	9632	363
15	Kalahandi	1356	133730	4975	776	80391	4327	321	47725	2970	127	32823	842
16	Kandhamal	917	68634	3239	631	45365	2493	211	25758	1561	60	18001	351

SL NO	DISTRICT NAME	PRIMARY SCHOOL			UPPER PRIMARY SCHOOL			SECONDARY SCHOOL			HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL		
		NO. OF SCHOOL	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TEACHER	NO. OF SCHOOL	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TEACHER	NO. OF SCHOOL	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TEACHER	NO. OF SCHOOL	ENROLMENT	NO. OF TEACHER
17	Kendrapara	859	100776	3374	732	66817	4311	366	40110	2657	103	28036	928
18	Keonjhar	1575	160854	5639	1000	101412	5313	492	57392	3731	110	33727	944
19	Khurda	706	181954	6044	803	125493	7437	355	77050	4526	219	78681	2661
20	Koraput	1347	134096	4719	760	79611	3954	278	41796	2209	91	24986	574
21	Malkangiri	796	65260	2454	406	43770	1784	125	20845	962	45	12479	290
22	Mayurbhanj	2559	204831	7939	1344	128584	7377	643	71814	4969	171	56913	1540
23	Nawarangpur	1099	130391	3573	580	78668	3562	223	47247	1672	63	17965	398
24	Nayagarh	600	61917	2387	433	42047	2794	244	25784	1907	65	22622	637
25	Nuapada	439	63950	2050	444	41017	2126	154	19122	1202	49	14783	318
26	Puri	1172	105683	4680	862	70641	4609	371	44698	3157	115	37541	997
27	Rayagada	1135	91040	3919	559	54050	2821	216	28166	1681	76	17865	536
28	Sambalpur	690	76984	3115	528	50512	3107	226	29930	1980	89	27519	828
29	Sonepur	454	45061	1913	383	28736	1916	135	18106	988	58	16173	428
30	Sundargarh	1419	150929	6408	855	103322	4860	417	62205	3862	158	45878	1333
Grand Total		28407	3260825	119418	20852	2115731	121730	9332	1258350	76511	2974	919552	25131

Source: UDISE+ 2024-25, existing structure

Table 8.2: Placement Linked Training Programme under Skill Development Authority

Year	No. of PIAs	Achievement	2024-25 (up to March 2025)
		Trained	Placed
2014-15	25	10601	2000
2015-16	30	13181	2217
2016-17	13	8662	1340
2017-18	22	14178	4304
2018-19	17	9048	4037
2019-20	22	9256	4000
2020-21	20	3115	1449
2021-22	18	5451	1733
2022-23	22	10399	3964
2023-24	30	8108	3922
2024-25	42	14757	5074

Source: Skill Development & Technical Education Department

Table 8.3: Performance of High Schools of ST & SC Dev. Deptt in the Annual High School Certificate Exam (AHSCE) 2025

Category	Schedule Tribe			Schedule Caste			OTHERS			TOTAL		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
Students on Roll	8639	14908	23517	1175	1859	3034	925	1204	2128	10739	17971	28710
Students Appeared	8503	14803	23306	1148	1845	2993	903	1190	2093	10554	17838	28392
Students Passed	8355	14704	23059	1121	1815	2936	864	1147	2011	10340	17666	28006
Percentage of Pass (%)	98.26	99.33	98.94	97.65	98.37	98.1	95.68	96.39	96.08	97.97	99.04	98.64

Source: ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department, Odisha

Table 8.4: Educational Institutions under ST and SC Development, M&BCW Department in 2024-25

Sl. No.	Category of Schools	Classes up to	No. of Schools
1	2	3	4
1	Ekalabya Model Residential Schools	V	47
2	Upgrade Higher Secondary Schools	XII	70
3	High Schools	X	241
	Girls High Schools (Co-education)	X	188
4	Ashram Schools	VIII	744
5	Teachers Training Institute		1
6	Sevashrams	V	463
7	Kalinga Model Residential Schools (KMRS)	XII	8
8	Others (Specify) – Biju Pattnaik Adarsha Vidyalaya (BPAV)	XII	1
	Total		1763

Source: ST & SC Development Department, Odisha

Table 8.5: Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) by Gender and Level of School Education, 2024-25: All Social Groups

India/State/ UT	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) - Overall											
	Foundational* (Pre-Primary to Class II)			Preparatory (Class III to Class V)			Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)			Secondary (Class IX to XII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
India	41.4	41.4	41.4	93.8	97.0	95.4	88.3	92.5	90.3	66.8	70.5	68.5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	67.9	66.6	67.3	83.2	84.1	83.6	89.4	95.0	92.1	82.9	96.2	89.1
Andhra Pradesh	48.9	48.2	48.5	90.6	91.7	91.1	100.1	102.0	101.0	76.7	80.4	78.5
Arunachal Pradesh	73.2	72.7	73.0	99.7	102.5	101.1	83.4	90.5	86.9	54.1	59.4	56.7
Assam	52.6	53.8	53.2	105.2	111.8	108.4	84.6	98.2	91.1	55.0	68.2	61.5
Bihar	24.6	24.3	24.5	84.4	88.8	86.5	65.9	72.2	68.9	41.9	47.6	44.7
Chandigarh	59.9	62.6	61.2	102.8	114.4	108.0	112.0	131.2	120.3	99.9	120.7	108.7
Chhattisgarh	48.0	47.7	47.9	89.1	90.6	89.9	89.6	93.0	91.3	60.2	71.2	65.6
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	61.4	58.8	60.2	106.3	109.5	107.8	107.3	117.3	111.8	73.4	105.1	86.4
Delhi	50.0	54.8	52.2	100.5	110.1	104.8	113.1	122.0	117.1	88.3	95.7	91.7
Goa	72.2	69.6	70.9	118.0	118.1	118.1	112.6	120.3	116.2	95.8	106.4	100.8
Gujarat	35.5	36.7	36.1	90.1	95.8	92.7	90.9	95.1	92.8	60.7	61.4	61.0
Haryana	45.0	45.9	45.4	94.7	98.7	96.5	100.8	104.6	102.5	79.8	82.4	81.0
Himachal Pradesh	70.4	70.0	70.2	104.5	106.9	105.6	101.4	105.4	103.2	90.9	96.5	93.6
Jammu and Kashmir	94.1	92.3	93.2	104.4	107.6	105.9	74.9	80.0	77.3	53.8	56.8	55.2
Jharkhand	38.6	37.3	38.0	95.9	97.6	96.7	81.2	85.3	83.1	58.0	63.2	60.6

India/State/UT	Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) - Overall											
	Foundational* (Pre-Primary to Class II)			Preparatory (Class III to Class V)			Middle (Class VI to Class VIII)			Secondary (Class IX to XII)		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Karnataka	41.5	41.9	41.7	106.6	109.0	107.7	101.8	103.9	102.8	77.5	85.3	81.3
Kerala	56.8	56.5	56.6	93.1	93.6	93.3	97.8	100.1	98.9	92.7	95.5	94.1
Ladakh	88.2	83.2	85.7	106.6	109.1	107.8	76.8	93.0	84.3	63.1	78.2	70.4
Lakshadweep	63.0	63.6	63.3	103.1	96.2	99.7	80.9	81.3	81.1	64.4	66.3	65.3
Madhya Pradesh	40.5	38.4	39.5	80.5	81.4	81.0	81.1	82.7	81.8	55.9	57.6	56.7
Maharashtra	39.8	41.9	40.8	101.9	109.3	105.3	94.5	98.9	96.5	81.6	82.6	82.1
Manipur	91.5	92.3	91.9	128.9	133.1	130.9	90.2	95.6	92.8	67.2	70.2	68.7
Meghalaya	126.2	124.2	125.3	161.2	167.0	164.0	105.0	126.8	115.6	52.6	72.7	62.5
Mizoram	99.0	100.7	99.9	121.7	122.4	122.0	101.9	106.9	104.3	68.3	79.3	73.7
Nagaland	80.4	81.4	80.9	85.4	89.0	87.1	67.1	75.2	71.0	46.6	54.8	50.5
Odisha	35.2	34.8	35.0	94.4	94.8	94.6	94.8	96.4	95.5	70.4	74.3	72.3
Puducherry	66.6	64.1	65.3	91.1	92.5	91.8	96.1	101.4	98.6	91.0	103.5	96.9
Punjab	81.3	80.9	81.1	104.3	106.0	105.1	100.0	103.2	101.5	83.4	89.0	86.0
Rajasthan	41.4	40.4	40.9	92.4	96.0	94.1	90.9	93.5	92.1	75.1	73.2	74.2
Sikkim	91.1	89.5	90.3	95.0	91.4	93.3	74.3	77.5	75.8	56.7	63.7	60.2
Tamil Nadu	54.0	54.6	54.3	90.5	93.0	91.7	96.4	98.9	97.6	86.2	92.8	89.4
Telangana	63.9	63.2	63.6	109.0	112.2	110.5	109.9	113.5	111.6	80.6	86.8	83.6
Tripura	55.7	56.2	56.0	115.8	118.7	117.2	96.4	103.7	99.9	63.4	72.3	67.7
Uttar Pradesh	31.9	31.2	31.6	89.6	91.8	90.6	81.8	86.3	83.9	61.0	60.8	60.9
Uttarakhand	58.8	59.7	59.2	109.7	116.1	112.6	101.0	107.2	103.9	84.2	90.4	87.1
West Bengal	52.6	53.9	53.2	107.2	109.3	108.2	99.1	103.8	101.4	70.0	80.6	75.2

Source: UDISE+ 2024-25

**: GER is calculated using Pre-Primary enrolments in recognized schools as reported by States/UTs, it excludes for Anganwadi enrolments and enrolments in standalone Private Pre-Primary Schools*

Table 8.6: State wise Gender Parity Index of Gross Enrollment Ratio by Level of School Education, 2024-25

State/Union Territory	Foundational	Preparatory	Middle	Secondary
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Andhra Pradesh	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Arunachal Pradesh	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Assam	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Bihar	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Chandigarh	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Chhattisgarh	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.4
Delhi	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Goa	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Gujarat	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0
Haryana	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Himachal Pradesh	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Jammu and Kashmir	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Jharkhand	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Karnataka	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Kerala	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Ladakh	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2
Lakshadweep	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0
Madhya Pradesh	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0
Maharashtra	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
Manipur	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Meghalaya	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.4
Mizoram	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
Nagaland	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2
Odisha	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Puducherry	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Punjab	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1

State/Union Territory	Foundational	Preparatory	Middle	Secondary
Rajasthan	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Sikkim	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Tamil Nadu	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Telangana	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1
Tripura	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1
Uttar Pradesh	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
Uttarakhand	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
West Bengal	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
ALL INDIA	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1

Notes: 1. Data up to 2021–22 correspond to the earlier system of classification - Primary (Grades 1-5), Upper Primary (Grades 6-8), Elementary (Grades 1-8), Secondary (Grades 9-10), and Higher Secondary (Grades 11-12). Data from 2022–23 onwards are compiled as per the NEP 2020 framework, which restructures schooling into Foundational (Pre-school + Grades 1-2), Preparatory (Grades 3-5), Middle (Grades 6-8), and Secondary (Grades 9-12) stages.

2. The Gender Parity Index (GPI) measured as ratio of GER of girls to GER of boys, with a value above 1 indicates proportionally higher participation of girls as compared to boys.

Source: Report on Unified District Information System for Education Plus (UDISE+) 2024-25, Ministry of Education, Government of India (UDISE+ is an updated and improved version of UDISE).

Chapter 9 Social Development

Table 9.1: Interstate Comparison of IMR

(per thousand live births)

Name of the States	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2023
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andhra Pradesh	43	41	39	39	37	34	32	29	25	24	19
Assam	55	55	54	49	47	44	44	41	40	36	30
Bihar	44	43	42	42	42	38	35	32	29	27	23
Gujrat	41	38	36	35	33	30	30	28	25	23	20
Haryana	44	42	41	36	36	33	30	30	27	28	26
Karnataka	35	32	31	29	28	24	25	23	21	17	14
Kerala	12	12	12	12	12	10	10	7	6	6	5
Madhya Pradesh	59	56	54	52	50	47	47	48	46	43	37
Maharashtra	25	25	24	22	21	19	19	19	17	16	14
Odisha	57	53	51	49	46	44	41	40	38	36	30
Punjab	30	28	26	24	23	21	21	20	19	18	17
Rajasthan	52	49	47	46	43	41	38	37	35	32	29
Tamil Nadu	22	21	21	20	19	17	16	15	15	13	12
Uttar Pradesh	57	53	50	48	46	43	41	43	41	38	37
West Bengal	32	32	31	28	26	25	24	22	20	19	17
India	44	42	40	39	37	34	33	32	30	28	25

Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin

Table 9.2: Odisha status on nutritional indicators (NFHS-5 vis -a-vis NFHS-4)

Indicators	Odisha		India	Improvement / Decline (NFHS-4 to NFHS-5)-	
Name of the States	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	Odisha	Odisha Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
Maternity Care (for last birth in the 5 years before the survey)					
1. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 100 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	60.8	36.5	44.1	24.3	improved
2. Mothers who consumed iron folic acid for 180 days or more when they were pregnant (%)	34.4	4.2	26	30.2	Improved
Child Vaccinations and Vitamin A Supplementation					
3. Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccinated or mother's recall (%)	90.5	78.6	76.4	11.9	Improved
4.a Children age 12-23 months who have received three doses of rotavirus vaccine (%)	88.1	na	36.4		
4.b. Children age 9-35 months who received a vitamin A dose in the last 6 months (%)	87.1	75.6	71.2	11.5	Improved
Child Feeding Practices and Nutritional Status of children					
5. Children under age 3 years breastfed within one hour of birth15 (%)	68.5	68.5	41.8	0	Change
6. Children under age 6 months exclusively breastfed (%)	72.9	65.6	63.7	7.3	Improved
7. Children age 6-8 months receiving solid or semi- solid food and brestmilk (%)	67.5	54.9	45.9	12.6	Improved
8. Breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 16, 17(%)	20.3	8.9	11.1	11.4	Improved
9. Non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months receiving adequate diet 16,17 (%)	22.5	5	12.7	17.5	Improved
10. Total children age 6-23 months receiving an adequate diet 16, 17 (%)	20.4	8.5	11.3	11.9	Improved
11. Children under 5 years who are stunted (height-for-age)18 (%)	31	34.1	35.5	-3.1	Improved

Indicators	Odisha		India	Improvement / Decline (NFHS-4 to NFHS-5)-	
Name of the States	NFHS-5 (2020-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2020-21)	Odisha	Odisha Status
12. Children under 5 years who are wasted (weight-for-height) 18 (%)	18.1	20.4	19.3	-2.3	Improved
13. Children under 5 years who are underweight (weight-for-age)18 (%)	29.7	34.4	32.1	-4.7	Improved
Nutritional Status of Adults (age 15-49 years)					
14. Women whose Body Mass Index (BMI) is below normal (BMI <18.5 kg/ m2)21 (%)	20.8	26.5	18.7	-5.7	Improved
Anaemia among Children and Adults					
15. Children age 6-59 months who are anaemic (<11.0g/d)22(%)	64.2	44.6	67.1	19.6	Increase
16. Pregnant women age 15-49 years who are anaemic (<11.0 g/d) 22 %	61.8	47.6	52.2	14.2	Increase
16. All women age 15-49 years who are anaemic 22 %	64.3	51	57	13.3	Increase

Source: National Family Health Survey- 4 (2015-16) & 5 (2019-21)

Table 9.3: Progress of immunization programme in Odisha (in lakhs)

Programmes	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TT(PW)	7.67	7.73	7.14	7.55	7.32	7.3	6.7	6.85	6.9	6.7	6.68	6.74	6.45	6.2	5.97
DPT/ pentavalent3	7.17	7.27	7.58	7.01	7.23	5.33	6.74	6.49	6.61	6.6	6.67	6.54	6.69	6.2	5.96
Polio	7.2	6.61	7.44	7.03	7.24	6.88	6.72	6.49	6.5	6.65	6.64	6.54	6.68	6.1	5.96
BCG	7.85	8.02	7.4	7.3	7.34	7.03	6.62	6.38	6.39	6.23	6.3	6.25	6.08	6.0	5.63
Measles	6.98	7.08	7.57	6.86	7.08	6.85	6.8	4.72	5.32	6.75	6.86	6.98	7.00	6.6	6.18
DT/DPT5	5.68	5.53	6.39	6.19	6.24	6.46	7.19	4.9	5.99	5.75	6.79	6.89	7.39	7.2	7.02
TT (10 Yrs)	8.74	7.62	7.78	6.78	6.78	6.5	6.12	5.33	5.43	8.08	5.6	6.49	8.14	8.5	8.31
TT (16 Yrs)	8.15	7.22	7.77	6.77	6.58	6.16	5.82	5.13	5.11	7.67	5.11	5.83	7.61	8.1	7.90

Source: National Family Health Survey- 4 (2015-16) & 5 (2019-21)

Table 9.4: Infant mortality rates (per 1000 livebirths) across states and UTs of India

States/UTs	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)	Absolute change
Maharashtra	43.7	37.5	23.7	23.2	20.5
Madhya Pradesh	86.1	69.5	51.2	41.3	44.8
Gujarat	62.6	49.7	34.2	31.2	31.4
Bihar	72.9	61.7	48.1	46.8	26.1
Odisha	81	64.7	39.6	36.3	44.7
Punjab	57.1	41.7	29.2	28	29.1
West Bengal	48.7	48	27.5	22	26.7
Telangana	--	--	27.7	26.4	--
Assam	69.5	66.1	47.6	31.9	37.6
Chhattisgarh	--	70.8	54	44.3	-44.3
Kerala	16.3	15.3	5.6	4.4	11.9
Rajasthan	80.4	65.3	41.3	30.3	50.1
Karnataka	51.5	43.2	26.9	25.4	26.1
Jharkhand	--	68.7	43.8	37.9	-37.9
Uttar Pradesh	86.7	72.7	63.5	50.4	36.3
Andhra Pradesh	65.8	53.5	34.9	30.3	35.5
Haryana	56.8	41.7	32.8	33.3	23.5
Tamil Nadu	48.2	30.4	20.2	18.6	29.6
India	67.6	57	40.7	35.2	32.4

Source: The National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India

Table 9.5: District wise no. of health institutions (As on September, 2025)

Sl. No	District	MCH	DHH	SDH	CHC	UCHC	Total	PHC / OH/ UPHC				IDH	Sub Center
								OH	PHC (N)	UPHC	Total		
1	Angul		1	3	9		9		31	2	33		166
2	Balasore	1	1	1	17		17		71	4	75		275
3	Baragarh		1	1	17		17		47	2	49		204
4	Bhadrak		1		7		7	2	50	3	55		178
5	Bolangir	1	1	2	15		15	2	44	2	48		226
6	Boudh		1		5		5		12		12		67
7	Cuttack	1	1	2	19	2	21	3	57	14	74	1	332
8	Deogarh		1		4		4	1	7		8		42
9	Dhenkanal		1	2	10		10	4	33	1	38		167
10	Gajapati		1		8		8	1	20	1	22		136
11	Ganjam	1	1	4	28		28		93	8	101		460
12	Jagatsinpur		1		11		11		35	2	37		189
13	Jajpur	1	1		12		12	3	61	2	66		260
14	Jharsuguda		1		6		6		16	4	20		66
15	Kalahandi	1	1	1	17		17	2	43	1	46	1	242
16	Kandhamal		1	1	14		14	4	36	1	41		172
17	Kendrapara		1	1	8		8	1	45	2	48		227
18	Keonjhar	1	1	2	17		17	6	59	4	69		351
19	Khurda		2	1	12	4	16	8	43	24	75		202
20	Koraput	1	1		16		16		48	4	52		307

Sl. No	District	MCH	DHH	SDH	CHC	UCHC	Total	PHC / OH/ UPHC				IDH	Sub Center
								OH	PHC (N)	UPHC	Total		
21	Malkangiri		1	2	6		6	3	24	1	28		158
22	Mayurbhanj	1	1	3	28		28	4	82	4	90		589
23	Nawarangpur		1	1	10		10	1	40	1	42		289
24	Nayagarh		1		12		12		38		38	1	166
25	Nuapada		1	1	5		5		17		17		95
26	Puri	1	1		16		16	3	44	5	52	1	241
27	Rayagada		1	1	11		11	2	36	3	41		235
28	Sambalpur	1	1	2	11		11		28	8	36	1	167
29	Sonepur		1	1	5		5	2	18		20		89
30	Sundargarh	1	2	1	20	1	21	3	56	13	72		390
Odisha		12	32	33	376	7	383	55	1234	116	1405	5	6688

Source: NHM,Odisha

Table 9.6: Status on key indicators: Odisha & India

Sl. No.	Indicators	Odisha		India
		NFHS-5 (2019-21)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Total fertility rate (children per woman)	1.8	2.1	2
2	Neonatal mortality rate (NNMR)	27	28.2	24.9
3	Infant mortality rate (IMR)	36.3	39.6	35.2
4	Under-five mortality rate (U5MR)	41.1	48.1	41.9
5	Mothers who had an antenatal check-up in the first trimester (%)	76.9	64	70
6	Mothers who had at least 4 antenatal care visits (%)	78.1	61.9	58.1
7	Institutional births (%)	92.2	85.3	88.6
8	Children age 12-23 months fully vaccinated based on information from either vaccination card or mother's recall11 (%)	90.5	78.6	76.4
9	Women age 15-24 years who use hygienic methods of protection during their menstrual period26 (%)	81.5	47.4	77.3
10	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	136 SRS 2017-19	150 SRS 2016-18	103 SRS 2017-19
		153 SRS 2021-23	136 SRS 2020-22	88 SRS 2021-23

Source: National Family Health Survey,4 (2015-16) & 5 (2019-21)

Table 9.7: State-wise maternal mortality ratio

Year	1999-01	2001-03	2004-06	2007-09	2010-12	2011-13	2014-16	2015-17	2016-18	2017-19	2018-20	2020-22	2021-23
Andhra Pradesh	220	195	154	134	110	92	74	74	65	58	45	47	30
Assam	398	490	480	390	328	300	237	229	215	205	195	125	110
Bihar	400	371	312	261	219	208	165	165	149	130	118	91	104
Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	159	160	137	141	146
Gujarat	202	172	160	148	122	112	91	87	75	70	57	55	51
Haryana	176	162	186	153	146	127	101	98	91	96	110	89	89
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76	71	61	56	50	54
Karnataka	266	228	213	178	144	133	108	97	92	83	69	58	68
Kerala	149	110	95	81	66	61	46	42	43	30	19	18	30
Madhya Pradesh	407	379	335	269	230	221	173	188	173	163	173	159	142
Maharashtra	169	149	130	104	87	68	61	55	46	38	33	36	36
Odisha	424	358	303	258	235	222	180	168	150	136	119	136	153
Punjab	177	178	192	172	155	141	122	122	129	114	105	92	90
Rajasthan	501	445	388	318	255	244	199	186	164	141	113	87	86
Tamil Nadu	167	134	111	97	90	79	66	63	60	58	54	38	35
Telangana	-	-	-	-	-	-	81	76	63	56	43	50	59
Uttar Pradesh	539	517	440	359	292	285	201	216	197	167	167	141	141
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	89	99	101	103	104	91
West Bengal	218	194	141	145	117	113	101	94	98	109	103	105	104
Others	-	-	-	160	136	126	97	96	85	77	77	81	86
ALL INDIA	327	301	254	212	178	167	130	122	113	103	97	88	88

Note: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) is derived as the proportion of maternal deaths per 1,00,000 live births reported under the SRS.

Source: Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality, Sample Registration System, Office of Registrar General, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

N.B.: -Collected from Statistics of Indian States, RBI

Table 9.8: State-wise total fertility rate

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Andhra Pradesh	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Assam	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
Bihar	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.1	3	3.0	3.0	2.8
Chhattisgarh	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2
Delhi	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2
Gujarat	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2	2.0	1.9	1.8
Haryana	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2	2.0	2.0	1.9
Himachal Pradesh	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6
Jammu & Kashmir	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Jharkhand	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1
Karnataka	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Kerala	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Madhya Pradesh	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4
Maharashtra	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Odisha	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Punjab	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Rajasthan	3	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.3
Tamil Nadu	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3
Telangana	-	-	-	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5
Uttar Pradesh	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
Uttarakhand	-	-	-	2	2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
West Bengal	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
ALL INDIA	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2	2.0	2.0	1.9

Note: Total Fertility Rate is defined as number of children that would be born per woman, assuming no female mortality at childbearing age during the reference period.

Source: National Health Profile and SRS Statistical Reports various issues, Office of Registrar General, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

N.B.: -Collected from Statistics of Indian States, BI

Table 9.9: State-wise children aged 6-59 months who are anemic

(in per cent)

State/Union Territory	NFHS 3 (2005-06)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	NFHS 5 (2019-21)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-	49.0	40.0
Andhra Pradesh	70.8	58.6	63.2
Arunachal Pradesh	56.9	54.2	56.6
Assam	69.4	35.7	68.4
Bihar	78.0	63.5	69.4
Chandigarh	-	73.1	54.6
Chhattisgarh	71.2	41.6	67.2
Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	-	82.0	75.8
Delhi	57.0	59.7	69.2
Goa	38.2	48.3	53.2
Gujarat	69.7	62.6	79.7
Haryana	72.3	71.7	70.4
Himachal Pradesh	54.4	53.7	55.4
Jammu & Kashmir	58.5	53.8	72.7
Jharkhand	70.3	69.9	67.5
Karnataka	70.3	60.9	65.5
Kerala	44.5	35.7	39.4
Ladakh	-	91.4	92.5
Lakshadweep	-	53.6	43.1
Madhya Pradesh	74.0	68.9	72.7
Maharashtra	63.4	53.8	68.9
Manipur	41.1	23.9	42.8

(in per cent)

State/Union Territory	NFHS 3 (2005-06)	NFHS 4 (2015-16)	NFHS 5 (2019-21)
Meghalaya	63.8	48.0	45.1
Mizoram	43.8	19.3	46.4
Nagaland	-	26.4	42.7
Odisha	65.0	44.6	64.2
Puducherry	-	44.9	64.0
Punjab	66.4	56.6	71.1
Rajasthan	69.6	60.3	71.5
Sikkim	58.1	55.1	56.4
Tamil Nadu	64.2	50.7	57.4
Telangana	-	60.7	70.0
Tripura	62.9	48.3	64.3
Uttar Pradesh	73.9	63.2	66.4
Uttarakhand	60.7	59.8	58.8
West Bengal	61.0	54.2	69.0
ALL INDIA	69.0	58.6	67.1

Notes: Anemia is identified with Hemoglobin <11.0 g/dl (grams per deciliter (g/dl)). As NFHS uses capillary blood for estimation of anemia, the results of NFHS-5 need not be compared with other surveys using venous blood.

Source: National Family Health Surveys (NFHS), various rounds.

N.B.: -Collected from Statistics of Indian States, RBI

Table 9.10: State-wise social sector expenditure (in INR crore)

State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	57,520	62,800	72,856	76,759	78,797	86,832	86,746	1,02,621.5	1,23,830.6	1,31,318.8	1,59,461.5
Arunachal Pradesh	3,358	4,148	5,476	6,372	5,678	6,174	7,945	8,791	10,103	12,337	10,544
Assam	20,218	26,363	27,845	30,245	37,051	35,565	40,743	60,547	52,395	70,373	70,191
Bihar	52,710	60,567	68,232	75,530	71,949	86,407	1,01,086.8	1,15,792.3	1,17,509.7	1,84,588.3	1,57,911.1
Chhattisgarh	27,500	31,898	35,128	32,448	39,224	36,370	40,167	47,601	57,818	80,241	88,568
Goa	3,677	3,946	5,007	5,144	5,080	5,547	6,857	6,581	7,436	9,202	9,150
Gujarat	53,459	56,037	60,617	66,841	71,782	75,896	82,675	97,489	1,09,626.1	1,28,498.5	1,47,152.2
Haryana	25,505	30,505	35,435	38,815	45,550	42,860	48,756	51,361	58,966	64,063	78,075
Himachal Pradesh	9,966	12,024	12,635	14,212	14,847	16,260	17,485	21,794	20,612	24,201	21,869
Jharkhand	21,898	29,554	29,352	30,220	32,816	34,403	33,886	41,402	45,620	64,206	79,701
Karnataka	59,433	70,666	76,437	90,875	87,834	87,158	1,10,959.0	1,10,016.6	1,26,417.3	1,54,118.1	1,66,573.6
Kerala	33,088	39,058	40,844	43,871	38,543	57,259	60,602	58,259	51,474	60,996	71,750
Madhya Pradesh	55,552	65,249	74,636	76,630	85,162	94,627	1,04,546.7	1,10,119.2	1,28,761.8	1,56,856.0	1,79,305.1
Maharashtra	93,316	1,04,677.0	1,06,624.0	1,26,835.1	1,44,035.4	1,43,019.2	1,64,205.5	2,00,140.5	2,28,483.7	3,15,338.0	3,07,908.5
Manipur	3,072	3,302	4,298	4,468	4,634	6,623	7,085	7,896	6,293	12,561	9,635
Meghalaya	3,237	4,895	4,575	5,242	4,898	5,898	7,327	7,671	9,772	11,358	12,822
Mizoram	2,891	3,077	3,814	4,064	4,493	4,144	4,234	4,414	4,928	7,166	5,258
Nagaland	2,725	3,583	4,480	4,172	4,405	4,468	5,010	5,506	6,201	7,095	6,856
Odisha	36,253	39,639	45,162	54,094	61,036	58,174	66,786	73,648	94,687	1,29,891.8	1,40,025.6
Punjab	16,284	48,269	17,390	21,073	21,655	25,378	30,216	34,946	35,028	41,149	43,567

State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25 (RE)	2025-26 (BE)
Rajasthan	62,258	67,522	76,233	84,468	87,068	93,918	1,13,623.3	1,15,988.7	1,24,719.6	1,67,401.6	1,89,015.6
Sikkim	1,604	1,838	2,274	2,601	2,720	3,168	3,117	4,169	4,455	5,811	5,288
Tamil Nadu	70,058	69,689	71,793	86,229	86,392	1,07,549.6	1,14,967.8	1,18,871.0	1,31,226.5	1,54,750.6	1,63,615.6
Telangana	42,510	47,949	50,204	56,887	57,910	63,445	71,533	74,517	77,521	1,07,946.3	1,40,878.7
Tripura	5,690	5,951	5,868	6,374	6,687	7,117	8,144	9,472	9,795	13,234	14,468
Uttar Pradesh	1,08,196.3	1,29,756.3	1,17,089.2	1,34,473.4	1,42,287.7	1,43,517.0	1,69,095.2	2,03,235.4	2,23,902.2	2,56,512.0	3,02,502.1
Uttarakhand	13,402	14,509	15,423	17,508	17,475	20,433	21,795	24,701	27,648	31,495	32,944
West Bengal	67,837	74,698	87,845	94,698	96,429	1,04,229.6	1,25,507.7	1,38,600.3	1,38,036.2	1,73,831.3	2,02,948.3
Jammu and Kashmir	15,721	16,020	18,579	23,568	23,711	24,677	25,699	28,954	30,080	38,579	44,018
NCT Delhi	17,636	19,608	22,285	25,264	27,357	28,164	32,519	33,800	32,673	34,807	54,062
Puducherry	2,466	2,359	2,499	2,748	2,821	2,810	3,051	3,749	4,224	5,029	4,911

A: Actual. RE: Revised Estimates. BE: Budget Estimates.

Notes: 1. Figures in respect of Jammu & Kashmir relate to revised estimates from 2004-05 to 2009-10.

2. Figures in respect of Manipur relate to revised estimates from 2004-05 to 2008-09.

3. Figures in respect of Jharkhand relate to revised estimates from 2004-05 to 2010-11.

Sources: 'Handbook of Statistics on State Government Finances-2010' and 'State Finances: A Study of Budgets', Reserve Bank of India, various issues.

Collected from Statistics of Indian States, RBI

Table 9.11: Under five mortality rates across states and UTs of India

(per 1000 livebirths)

States/UTs	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Andhra Pradesh	85.5	63.2	40.8	35.2
Assam	89.5	85	56.5	39.1
Bihar	105.1	84.8	58.1	56.4
Chhattisgarh		90.3	64.3	50.4
Gujarat	85.1	60.9	43.5	37.6
Haryana	76.8	52.3	41.1	38.7
Jharkhand		93	54.3	45.4
Karnataka	69.8	54.7	31.5	29.5
Kerala	18.8	16.3	7.1	5.2
Madhya Pradesh	137.6	94.2	64.6	49.2
Maharashtra	58.1		28.7	28
Odisha	104.4	90.6	48.1	41.1
Punjab	72.1	52	33.2	32.7
Rajasthan	114.9	85.4	50.7	37.6
Tamil Nadu	63.3	35.5	26.8	22.3
Telangana			31.7	29.4
Uttar Pradesh	122.5	96.4	78.1	59.8
West Bengal	67.6	59.6	31.8	25.4
India	94.9	74	49.7	41.9

Source: NFHS reports, MoH & FW

Table 9.12: State-wise Institutional births

State/union territory	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Andhra Pradesh	49.8	64.4	91.5	96.5
Assam	17.6	22.4	70.6	84.1
Bihar	14.6	19.9	63.8	76.2
Chhattisgarh		14.3	70.2	85.7
Gujarat	46.3	52.7	88.5	94.3
Haryana	22.4	35.7	80.4	94.9
Jharkhand		18.3	61.9	75.8
Karnataka	51.1	64.7	94	97
Kerala	93	99.3	99.8	99.8
Madhya Pradesh	20.1	26.2	80.8	90.7
Maharashtra	52.6	64.6	90.3	94.7
Odisha	22.6	35.6	85.3	92.2
Punjab	37.5	51.3	90.5	94.3
Rajasthan	21.5	29.6	84	94.9
Tamil Nadu	79.3	87.8	98.9	99.6
Telangana		-	91.5	97
Uttar Pradesh	15.5	20.6	67.8	83.4
West Bengal	40.1	42	75.2	91.7
India	33.6	38.7	78.9	88.6

Source: Various Round of NFHS (India Report)

Table 9.13: Percentage of Children aged 12-23 months fully immunized

(in per cent)

State/union territory	NFHS-2 (1998-99)	NFHS-3 (2005-06)	NFHS-4 (2015-16)	NFHS-5 (2019-21)
Haryana	62.7	65.3	62.2	76.9
Punjab	72.1	60.1	89	76.2
Rajasthan	17.3	26.5	54.8	80.5
Chhattisgarh		48.7	76.4	79.7
Madhya Pradesh	22.4	40.3	53.6	77.4
Uttar Pradesh	21.2	23	51.1	69.9
Bihar	11	32.8	61.7	71
Jharkhand		34.2	61.9	74.1
Odisha	43.7	51.8	78.6	90.7
West Bengal	43.8	64.3	84.4	88.2
Assam	17	31.4	47.1	66.7
Gujarat	53	45.2	50.4	76.4
Maharashtra	78.4	58.8	56.2	73.6
Andhra Pradesh	58.7	46	65.2	73.2
Karnataka	60	55	62.6	84.3
Kerala	79.7	75.3	82.1	78.4
Tamil Nadu		80.9	69.7	89.4
Telangana			67.5	79.1
India	42	43.5	62	76.6

Source: Various Round of NFHS Report

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