

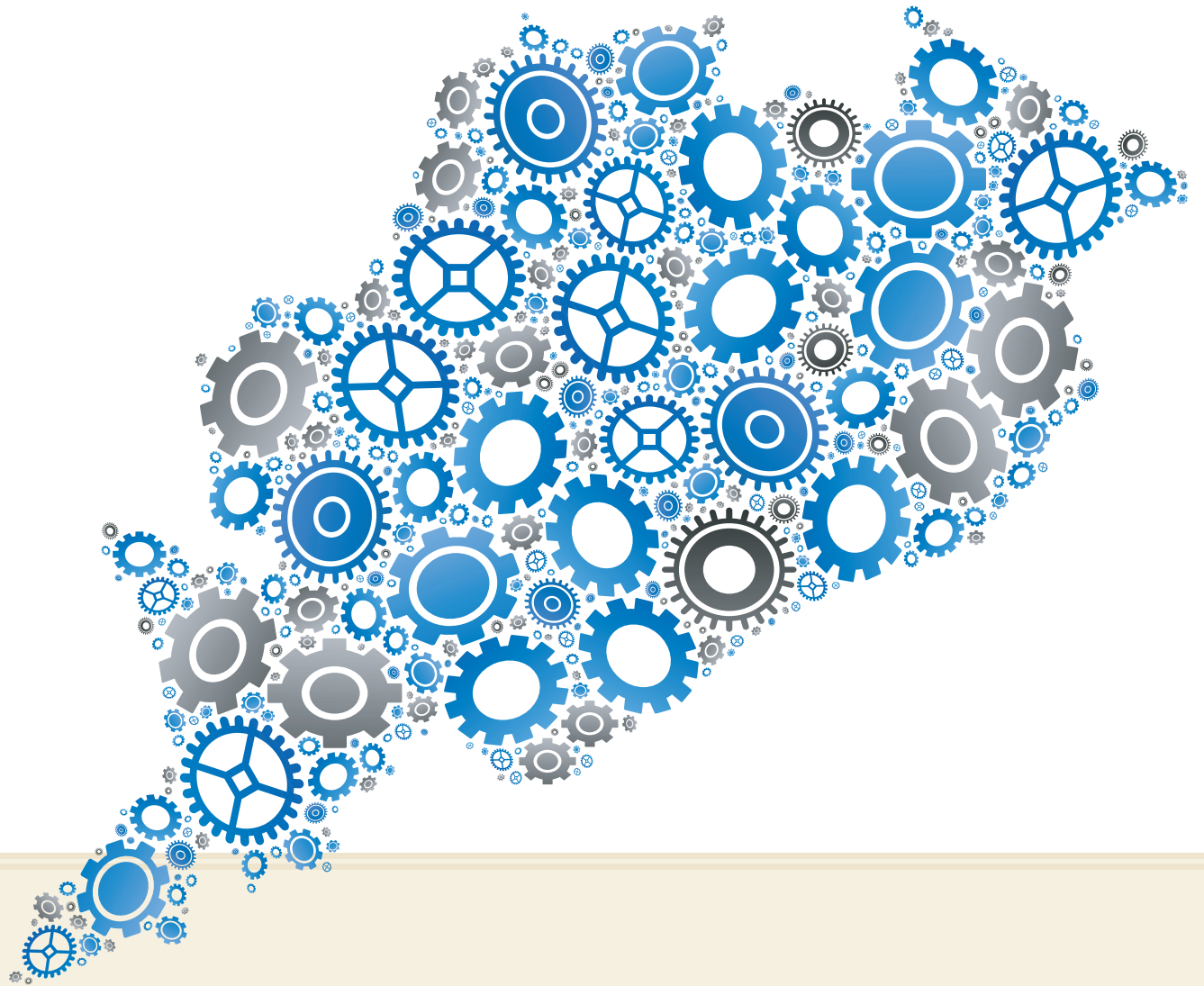


ODISHA ECONOMIC SURVEY 2024-25

Highlights and Executive Summary

Viksit Odisha for Viksit Bharat

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



Odisha Economic Survey 2024-25

HIGHLIGHTS AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Odisha Economic Survey, 2024-25 has been uploaded on <https://odisha.neva.gov.in> for circulation among Hon'ble Members of the Legislative Assembly on 15th February, 2025. The whole document is available in the website of Planning & Convergence Department at <https://pc.odisha.gov.in/publication/economic-survey-report> and in Odisha Budget website at <https://budget.odisha.gov.in>

February 2025

Directorate of Economics and Statistics
Planning and Convergence Department

GOVERNMENT OF ODISHA

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Cuttack

HIGHLIGHTS

Key Government Programmes & Benefits

FIGURE - 1 Enhancing Farmers' Welfare

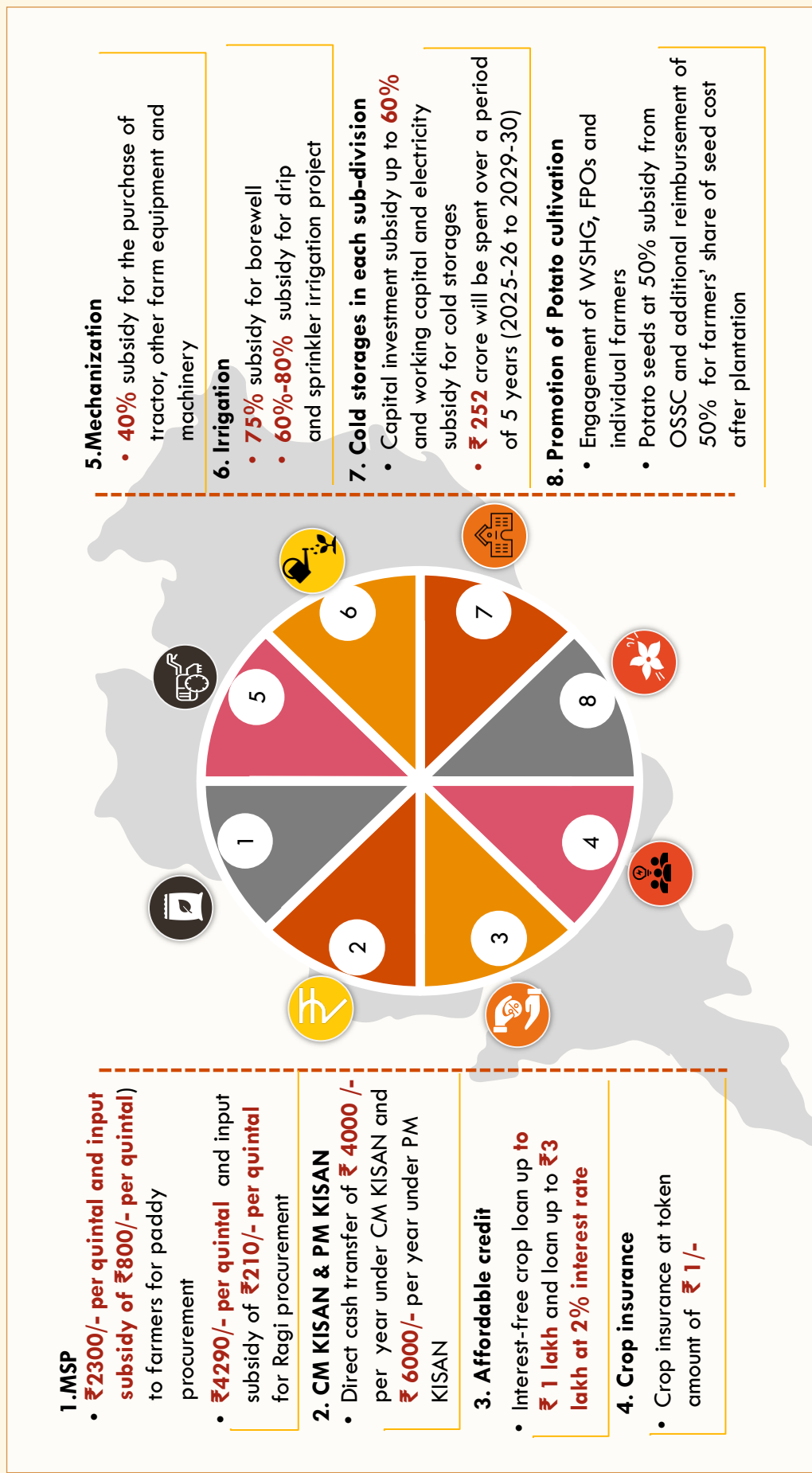
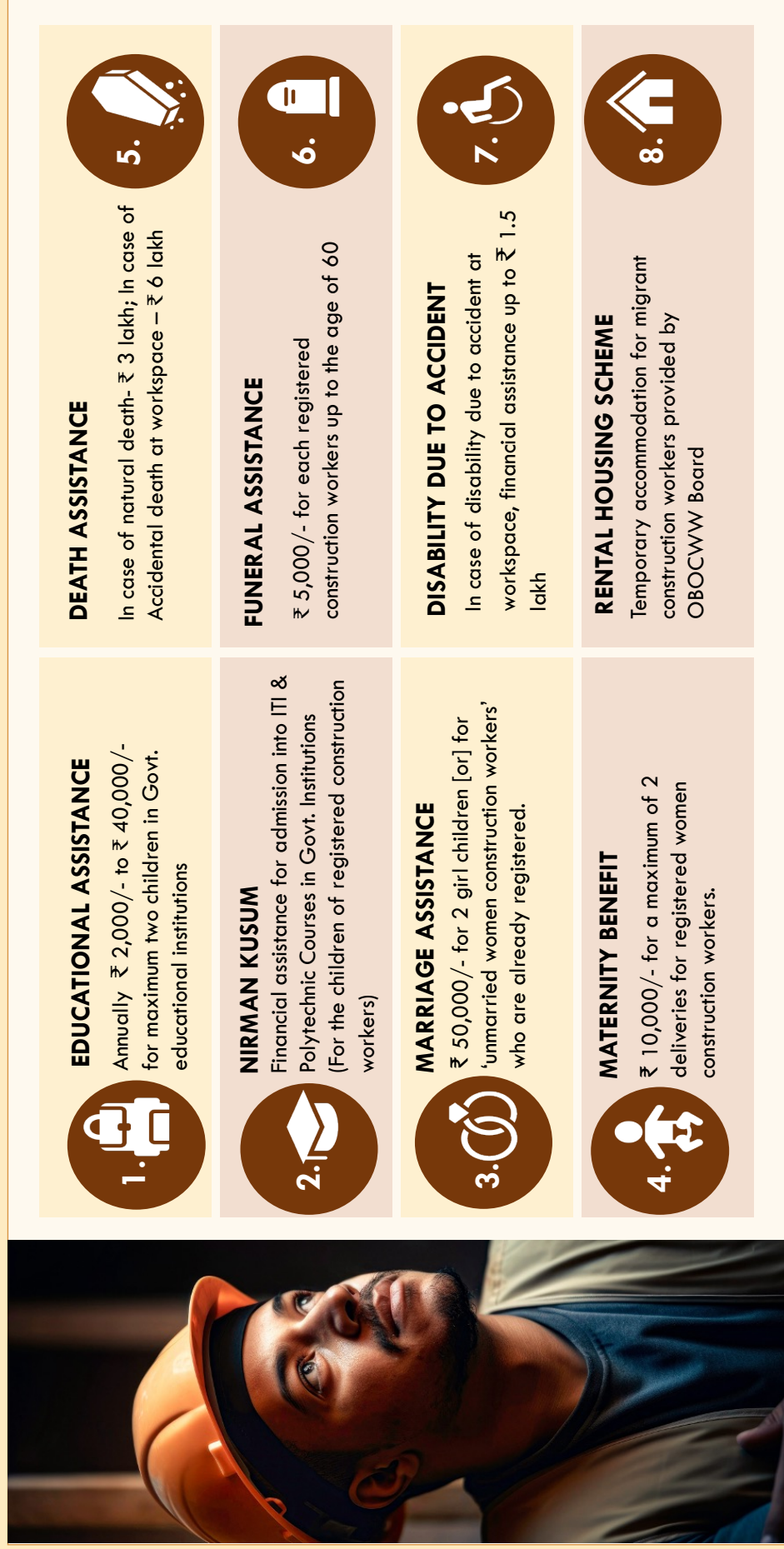


FIGURE - 2 Benefits to Construction Workers



Note: OBOWWW - Odisha Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board

FIGURE - 3 Transforming Education Landscape

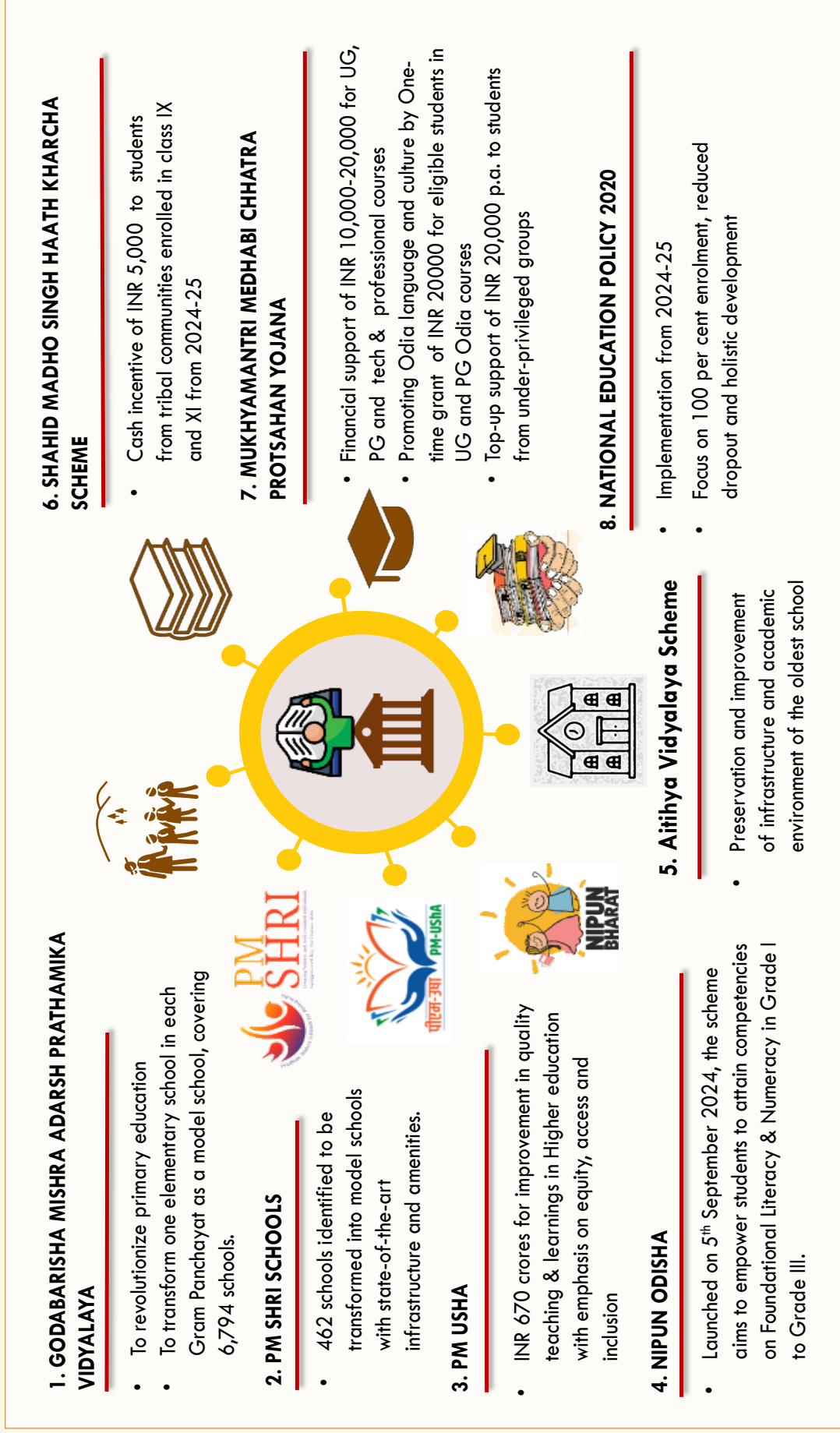


FIGURE - 4 State's focus on women-led development

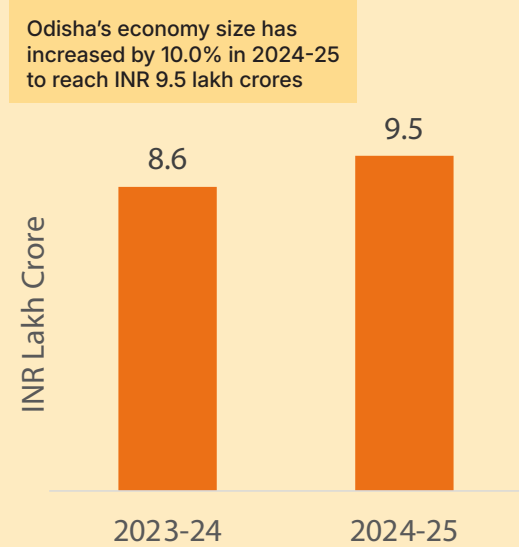


FIGURE - 5 Multifaceted Impacts of SUBHADRA



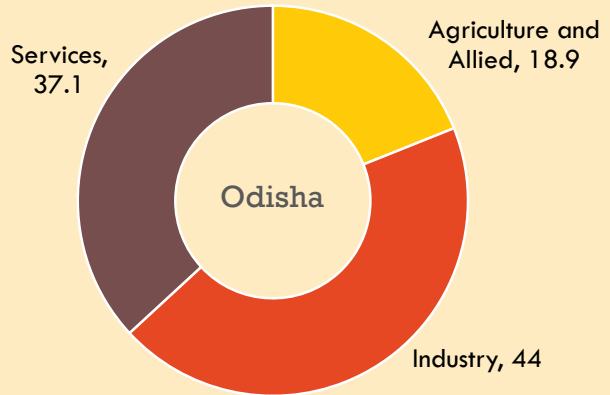
Macro-overview

FIGURE - 6 Odisha's Economy Size (GSDP at Current prices)



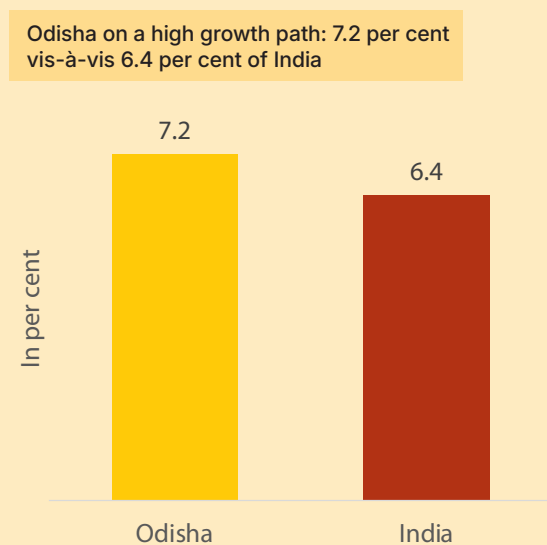
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 7 Sectoral Composition of GSVA at current prices, Odisha, 2024-25 (AE), (In per cent)



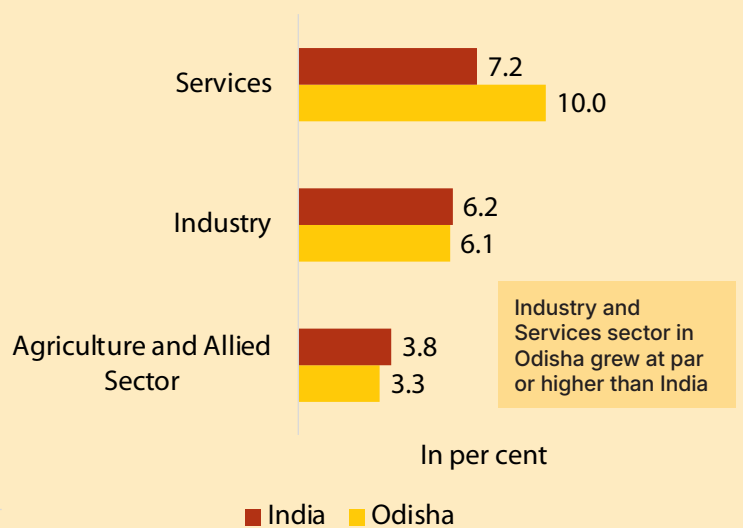
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 8 GSDP/GDP growth rate in 2024-25 (AE) at Constant prices, Odisha and India



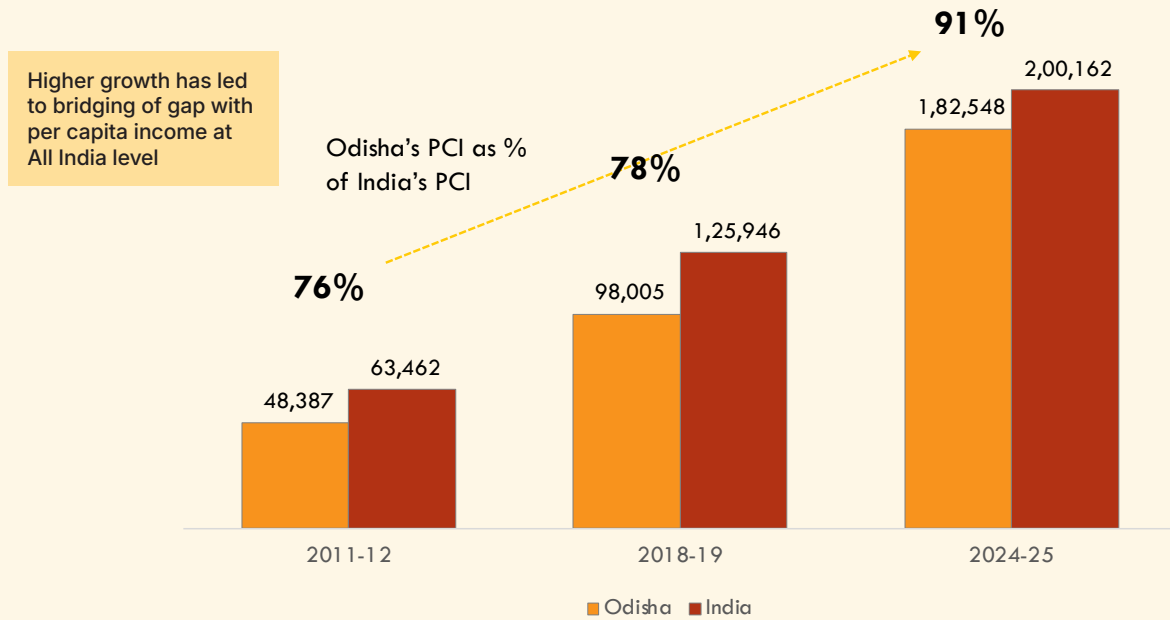
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha; Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

FIGURE - 9 Sectoral Growth rates, Odisha and India, 2024-25 (AE) at Constant prices (In per cent)



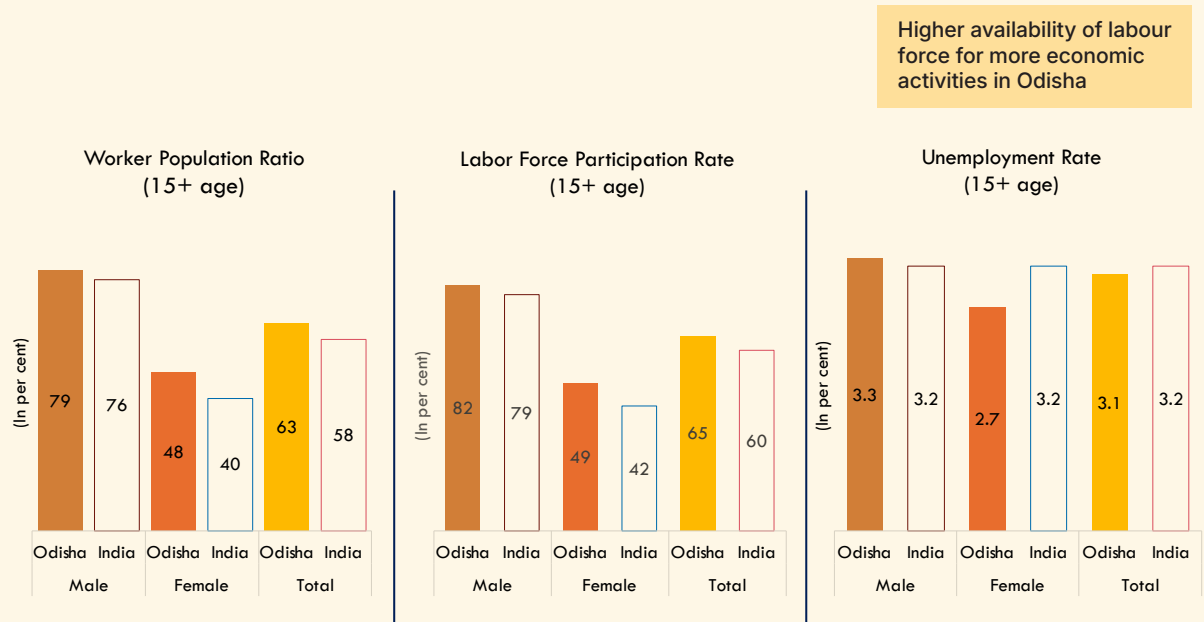
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha; Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

FIGURE - 10 Per-capita income, Odisha and India, in INR, at current prices



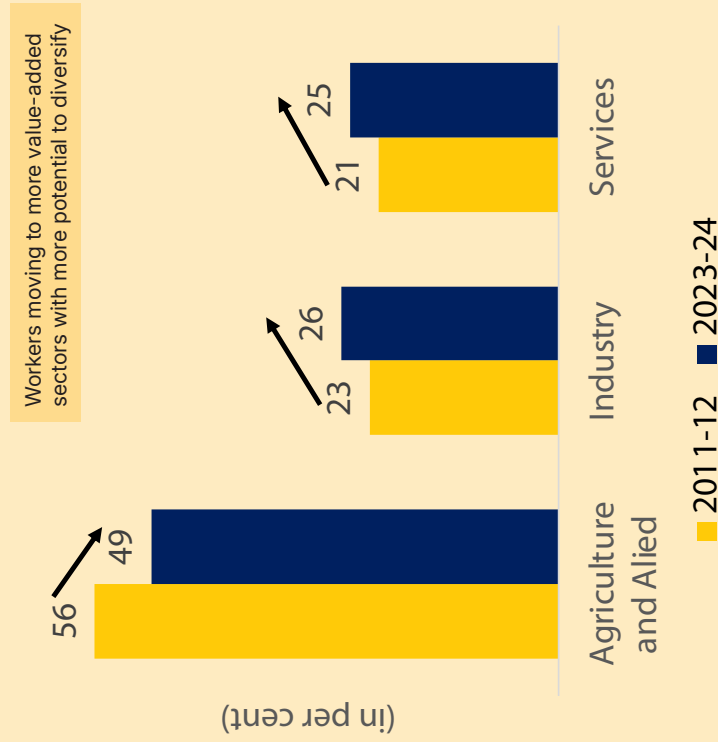
Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha and Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

FIGURE - 11 Odisha has conducive labor market for faster growth (2023-24)



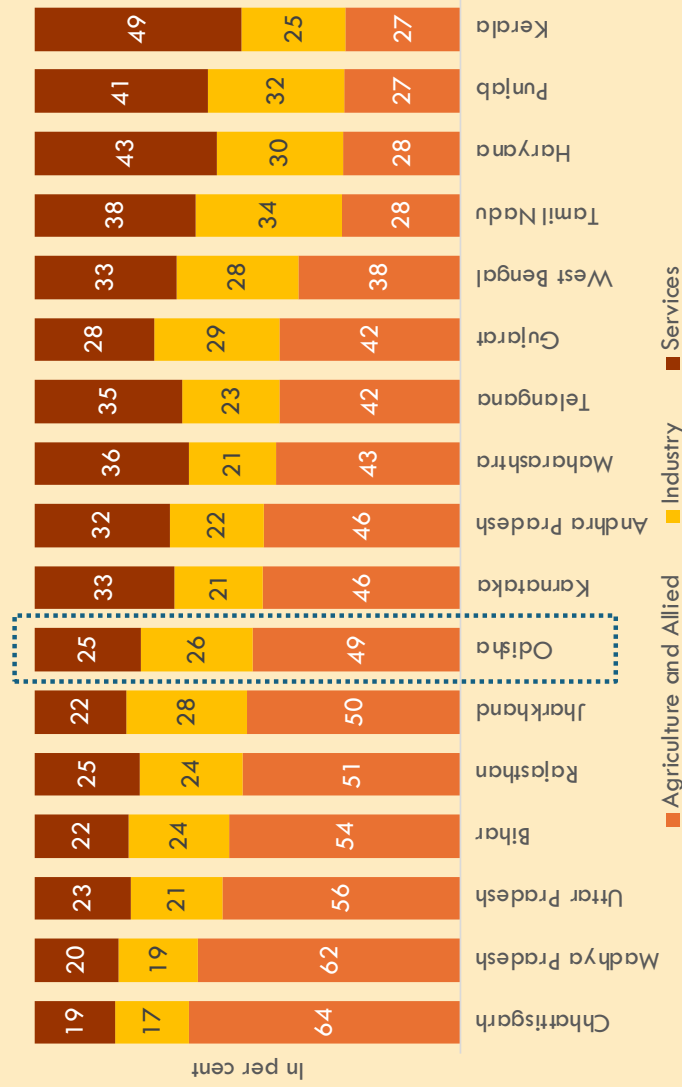
Source: Periodic Labor Force Survey, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, 2023-24

FIGURE - 12 Workforce distribution in Odisha



Source: Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2011-12 and Periodic Labor force survey, 2023-24, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

FIGURE - 13 Workforce distribution by sector across States (2023-24)



Source: Periodic Labor force survey, 2023-24, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

FIGURE - 14 Odisha offers a potential gateway for India's trade with East Asia and Pacific through port-led development initiatives

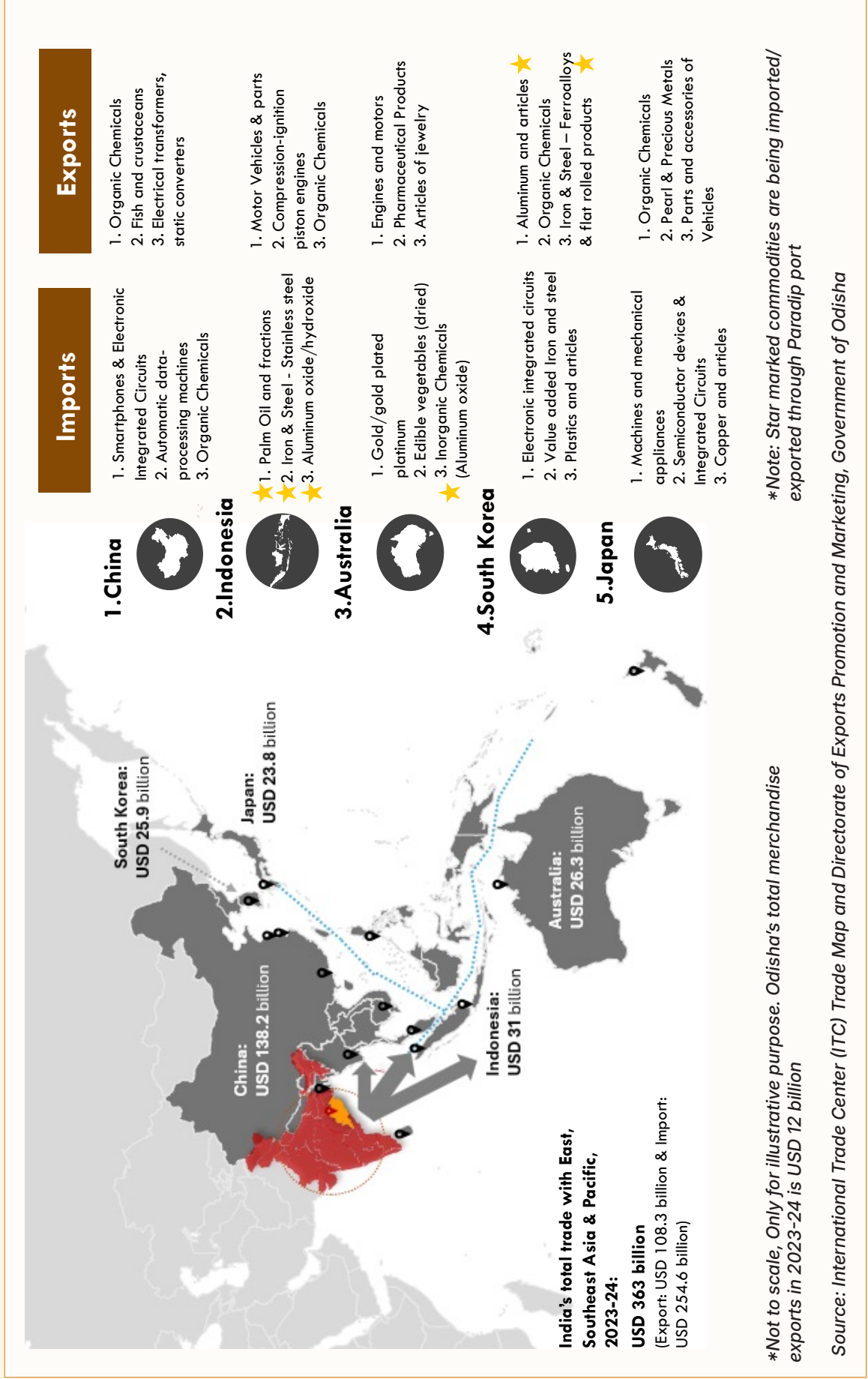


FIGURE - 15 Odisha is poised to experience rapid growth across the State in next 5-10 years

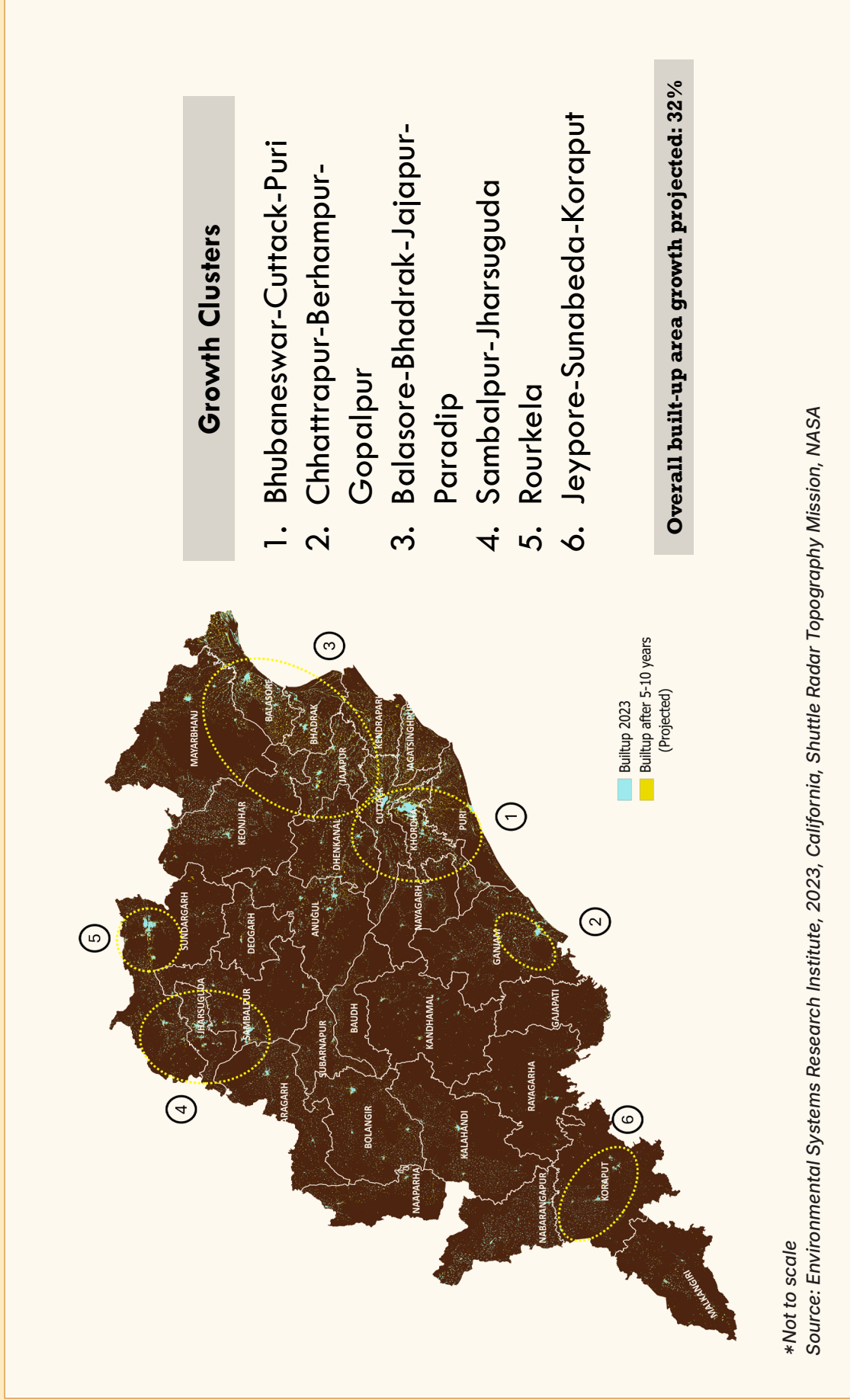
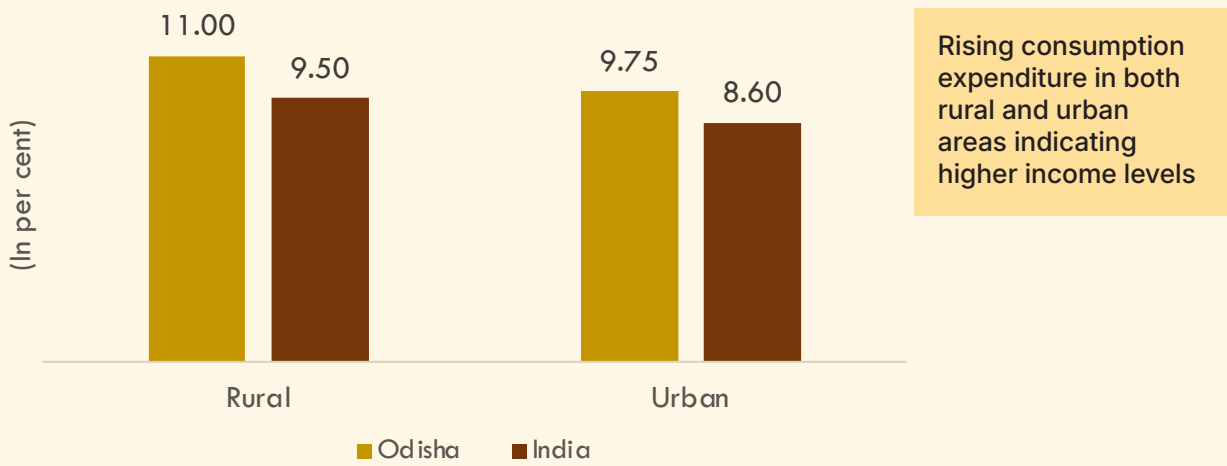
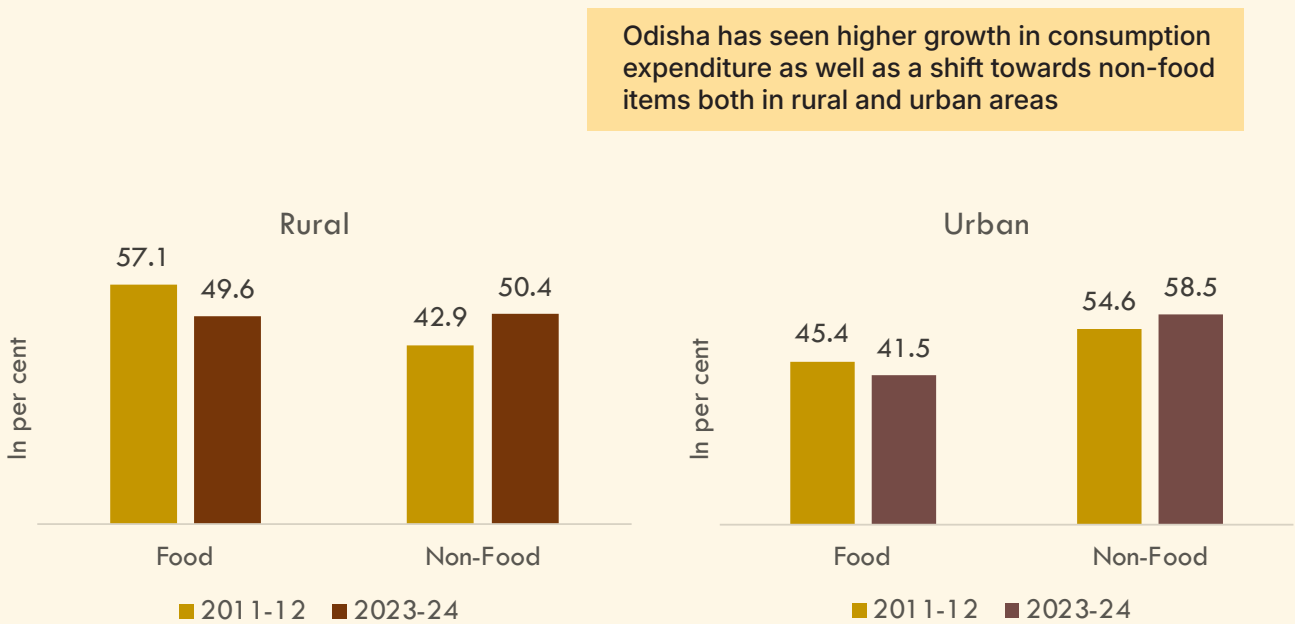


FIGURE - 16 Annual average growth in Monthly Per-Capita Consumption Expenditure (2011-12 to 2023-24), Odisha & India



Source: Household Consumption Expenditure Survey, 2011-12, 2023-24, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

FIGURE - 17 Composition of household MPCE in Odisha, (in per cent)

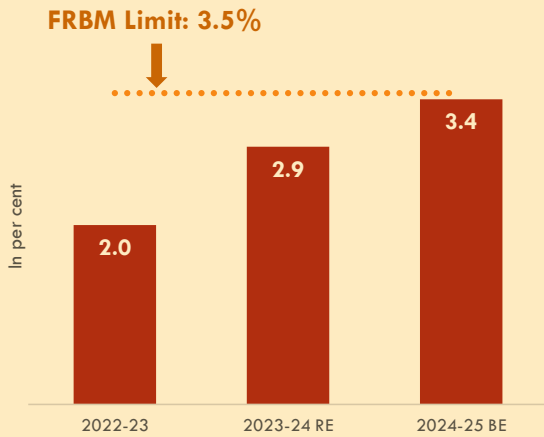


Source: Household Consumption Expenditure Survey, 2011-12, 2023-24, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

Fiscal performance

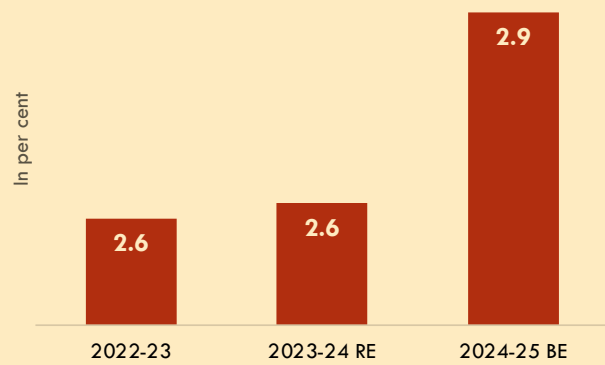
Odisha is on a stable fiscal path

FIGURE - 18 Fiscal Deficit (As % of GSDP)



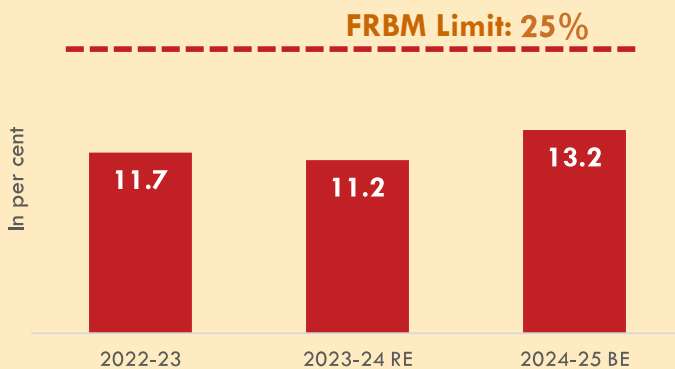
Source: Annual Budget documents, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 19 Revenue Surplus (As % of GSDP)



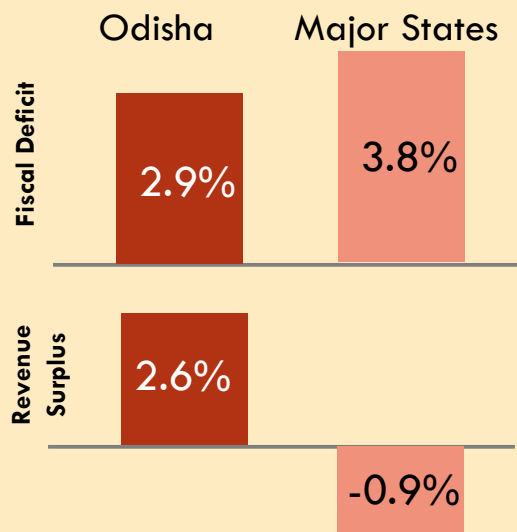
Source: Annual Budget documents, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 20 Debt-to-GSDP ratio (As % of GSDP)



Source: Annual Budget documents, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 21 Fiscal Deficit & Revenue Surplus (As % of GSDP: 2023-24 RE)

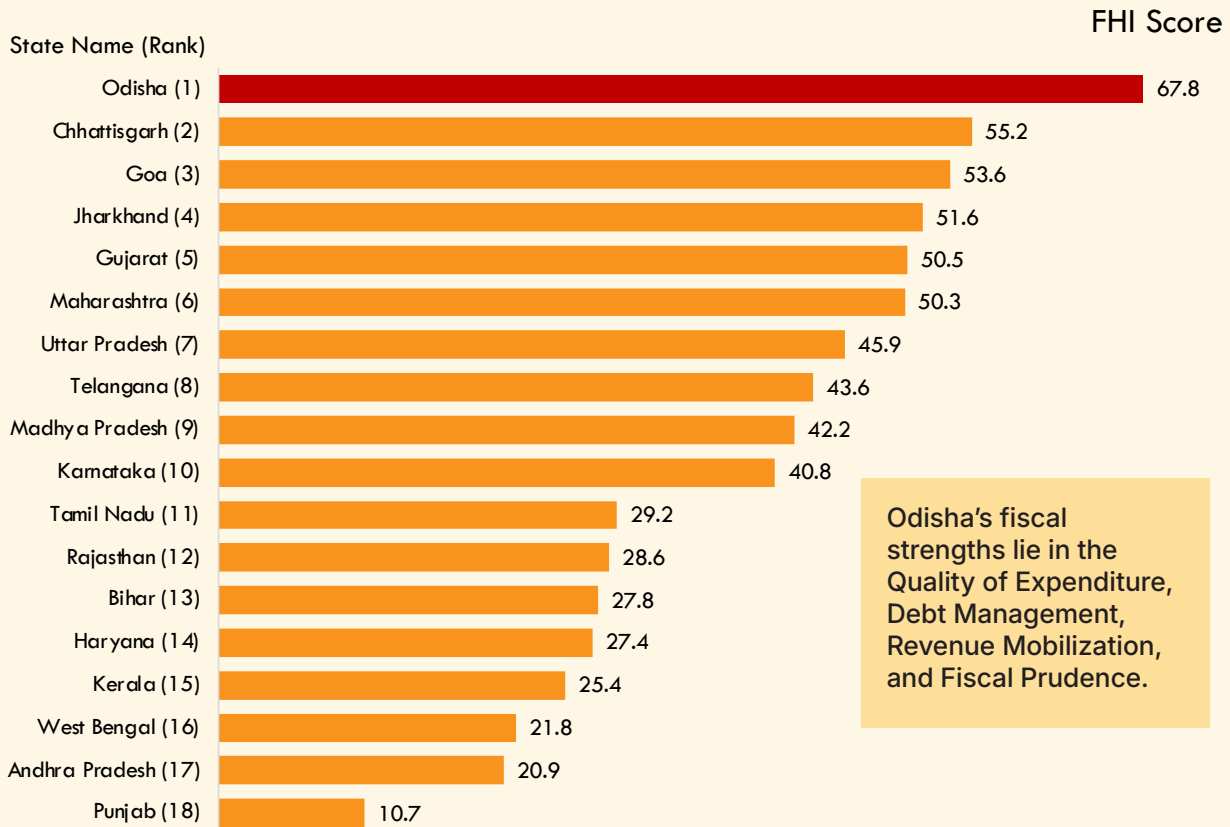


Source: Annual Budget documents, Government of Odisha; State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2024-25, Reserve Bank of India

Note: Major states include 17 states - Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

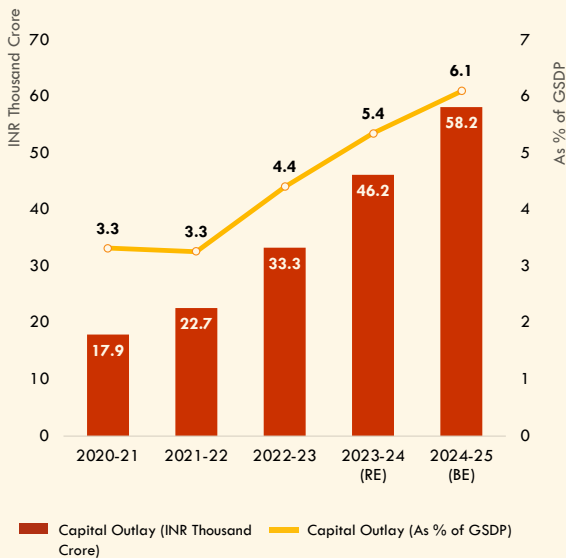
Odisha reports strong fiscal health and has the fiscal headroom to accelerate infrastructure spending to boost growth

FIGURE - 22 Odisha tops in NITI Aayog's Fiscal Health Index (FHI), 2025



Source: Fiscal Health Index 2025, NITI Aayog, Government of India, Data reference period is 2022-23

FIGURE - 23 Trend in Capital Outlay- Odisha



Source: Annual Budget documents, Government of Odisha

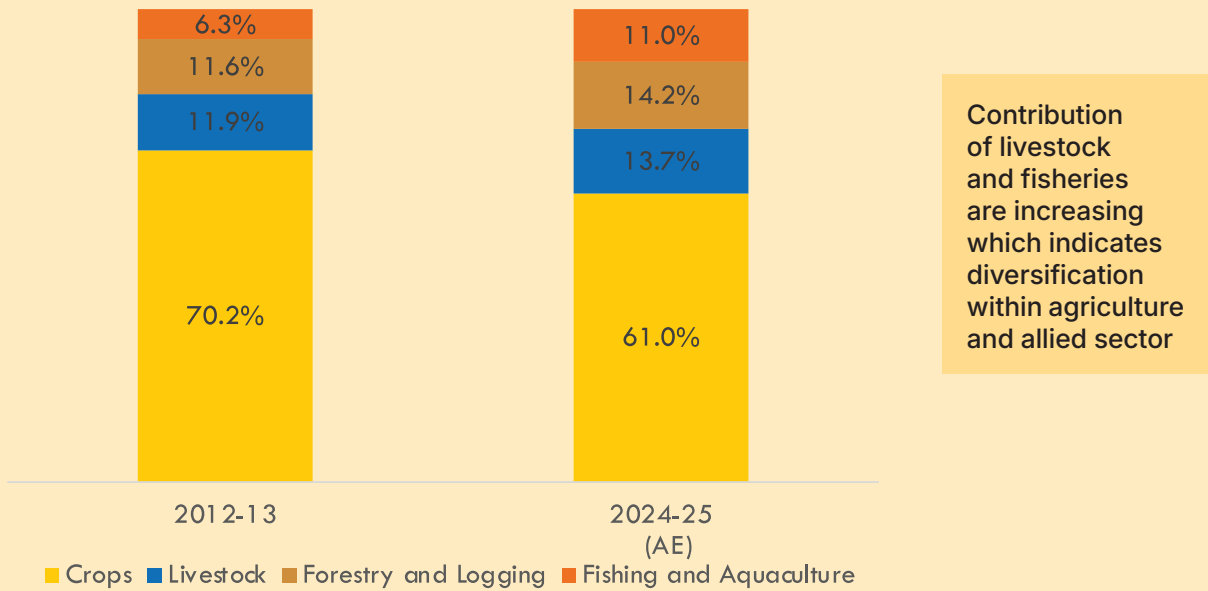
FIGURE - 24 Capital Outlay to GDP ratio: 2024-25 BE (Odisha vs Major States)



Source: State Finances: A Study of Budgets of 2024-25, Reserve Bank of India

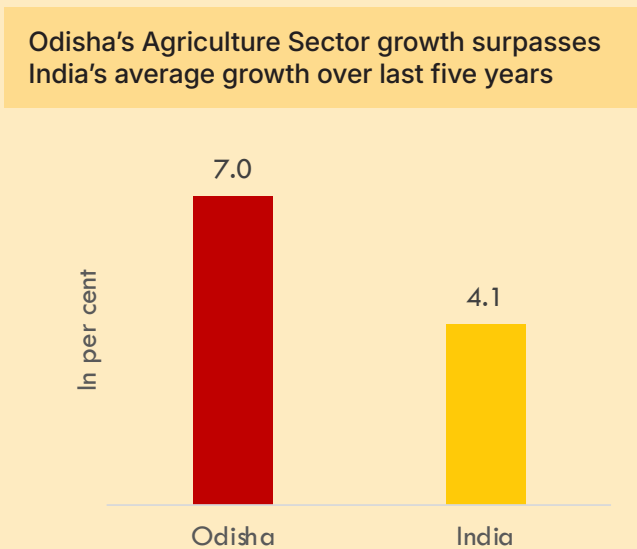
Agriculture and Allied Sectors

FIGURE - 25 Share of various sub-sectors in agriculture GVA, Odisha



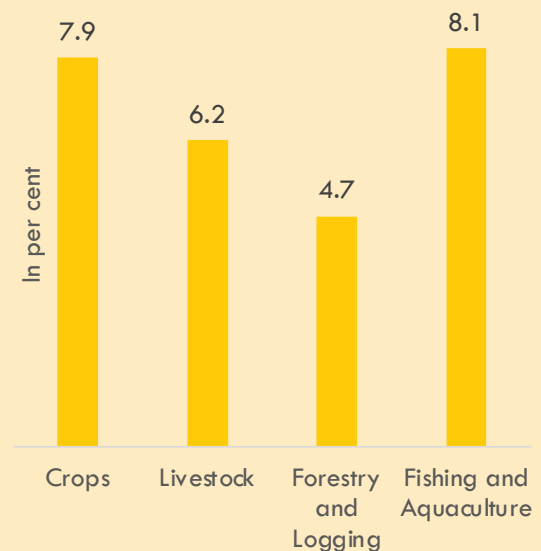
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 26 Average growth of agriculture and allied sectors: 2019-20 to 2024-25 (AE) - At constant prices, Odisha & India



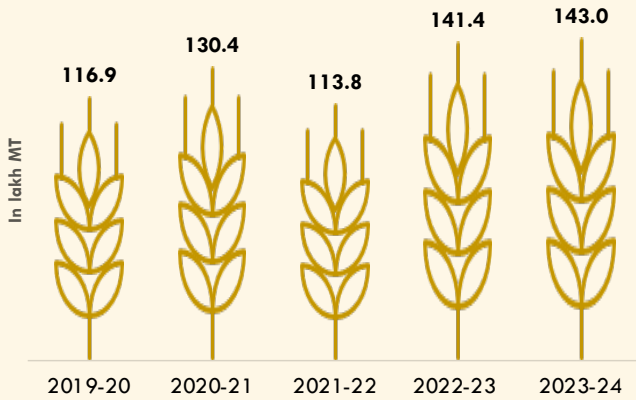
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

FIGURE - 27 Average growth rate of agriculture sub-sectors (2019-20 and 2024-25 AE) - At constant prices, Odisha



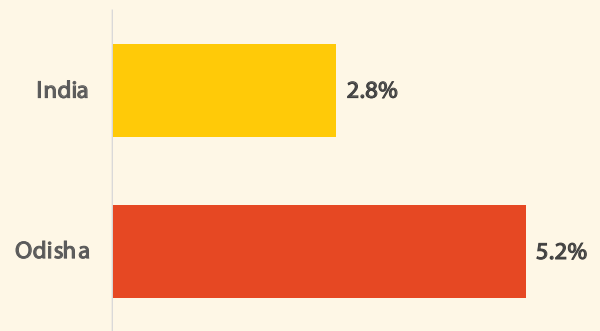
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 28 Record increase in foodgrain production in Odisha



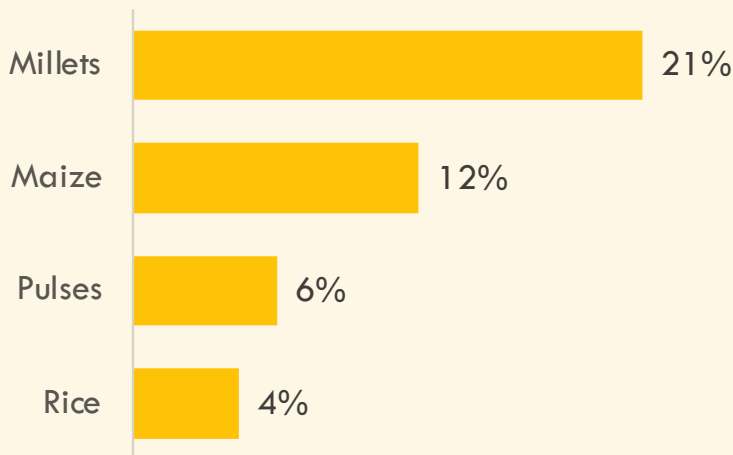
Source: Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 29 Average growth (CAGR) in Foodgrain production 2019-20 and 2023-24



Source: Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Government of Odisha, Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India

FIGURE - 30 Average Growth (CAGR) of production of crops between 2019-20 and 2023-24 in Odisha



Significant growth in pulses, maize and coarse cereals due to implementation of millet mission, Mukhyamantri Maka Mission and improvement in marketing facilities

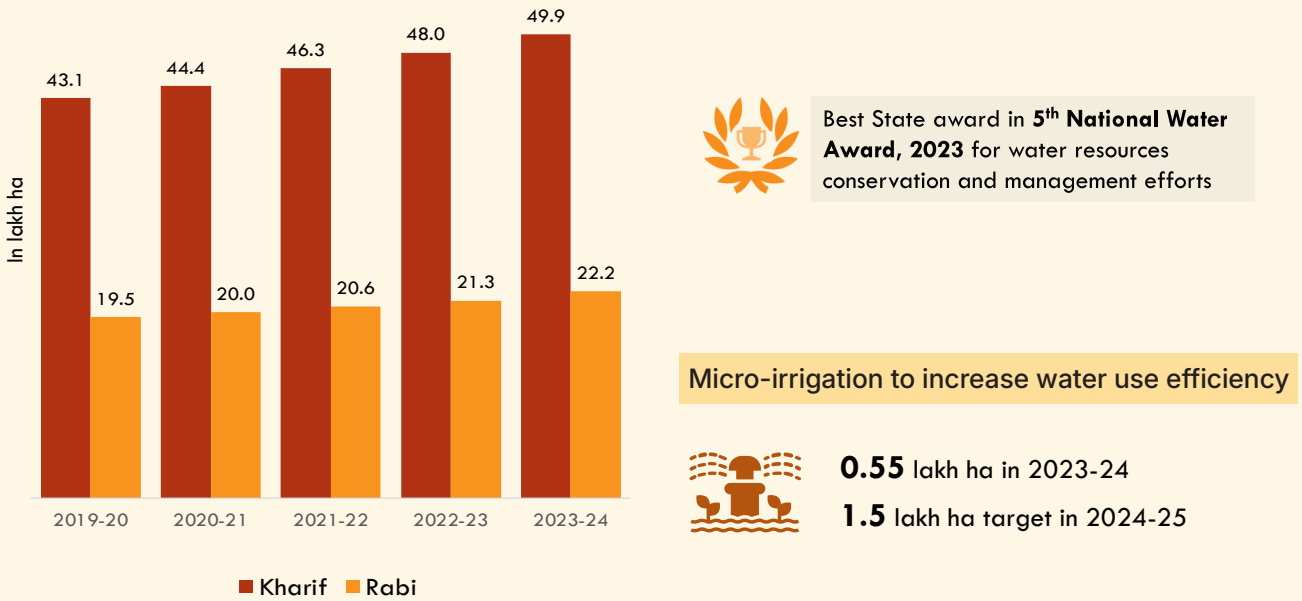
Source: Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Government of Odisha

Implementation of Samrudha Krushak Yojana, input subsidy and higher MSP, establishment of cold storages in every sub-division and increasing irrigation coverage would increase agriculture growth and foodgrain production

FIGURE - 31 Area under cultivation in Odisha

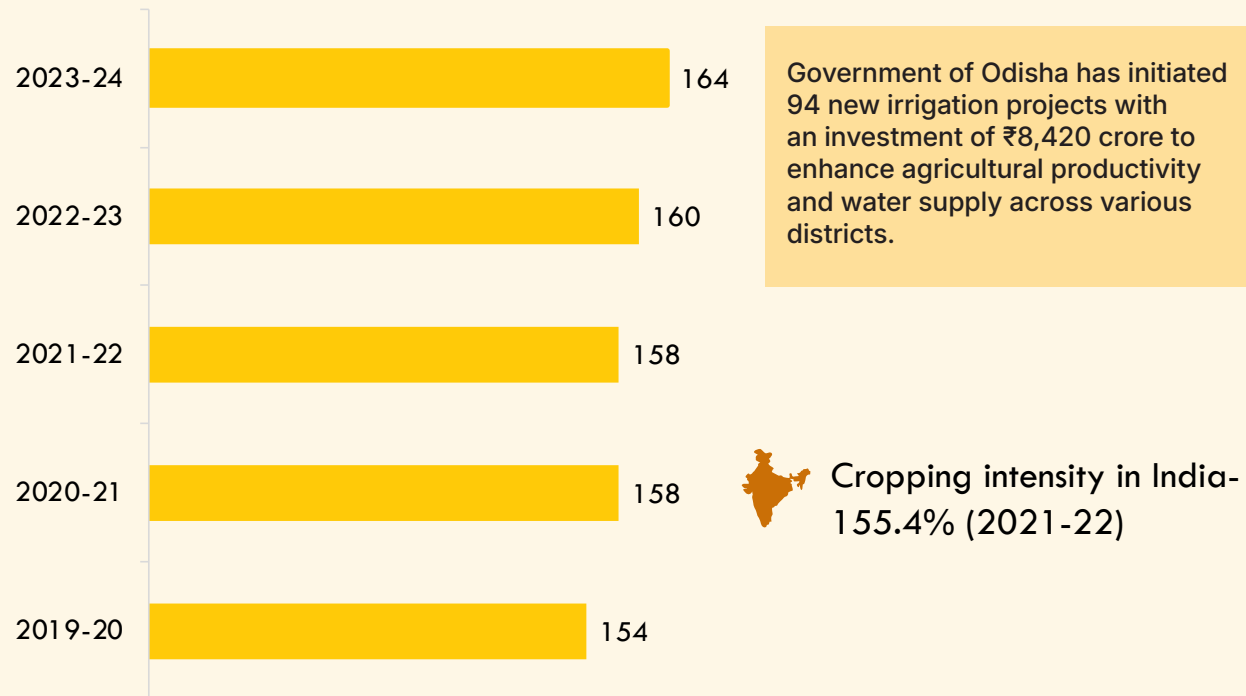
Source: Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 32 Irrigation potential created in Kharif & rabi seasons in Odisha



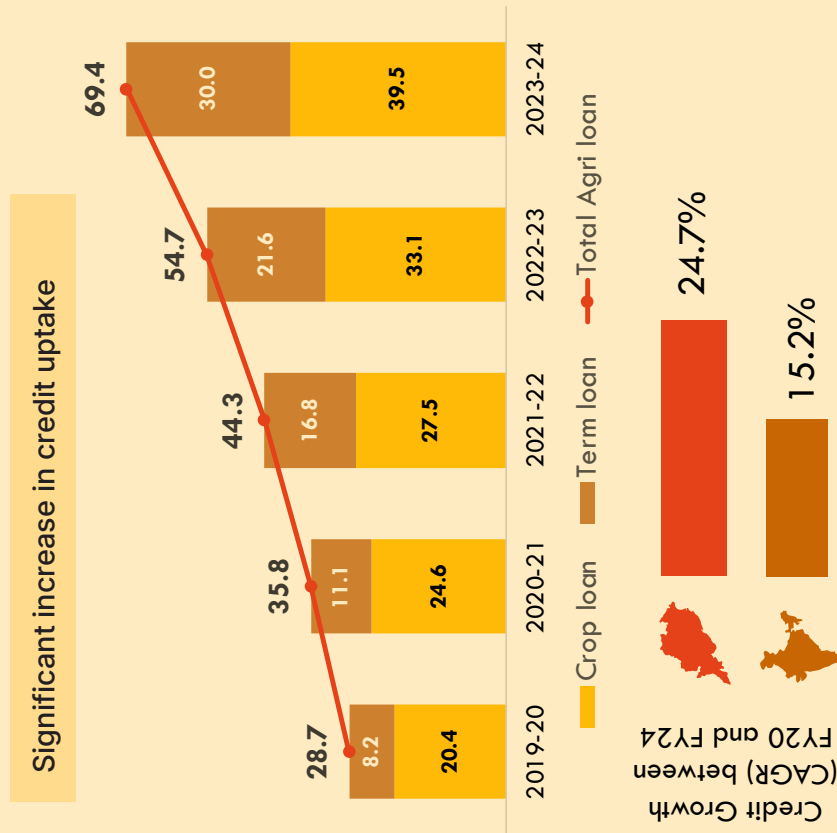
Source: Department of water resources, Government of Odisha; Directorate of horticulture, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 33 Cropping intensity increasing (in per cent), in Odisha



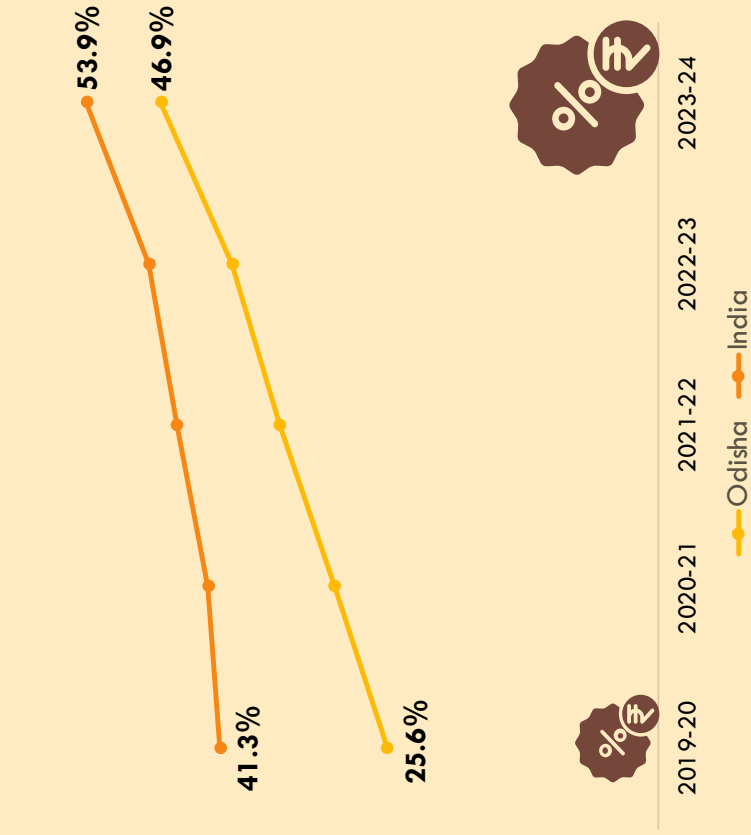
Source: Directorate of Agriculture & Food Production, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 34 Agriculture Credit disbursement (in INR thousand crore), in Odisha



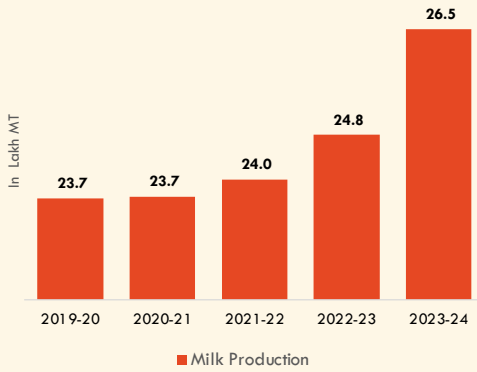
Source: SLBC, Odisha, and Reserve Bank of India

FIGURE - 35 Agriculture credit as % of Agriculture GVA, Odisha and India

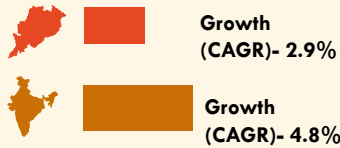


Source: SLBC, Odisha & Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Odisha, Reserve Bank of India, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India

FIGURE - 36 Milk Production in Odisha

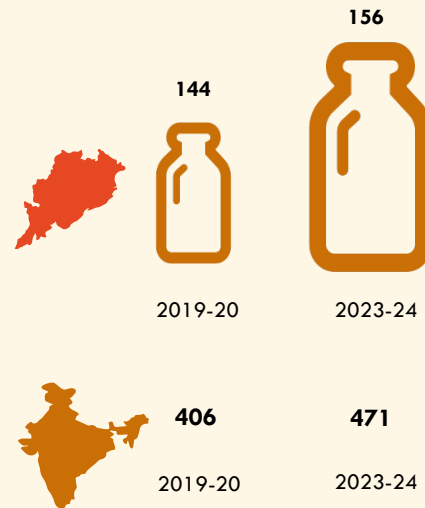


Average milk production growth rate 2019-20 to 2023-24



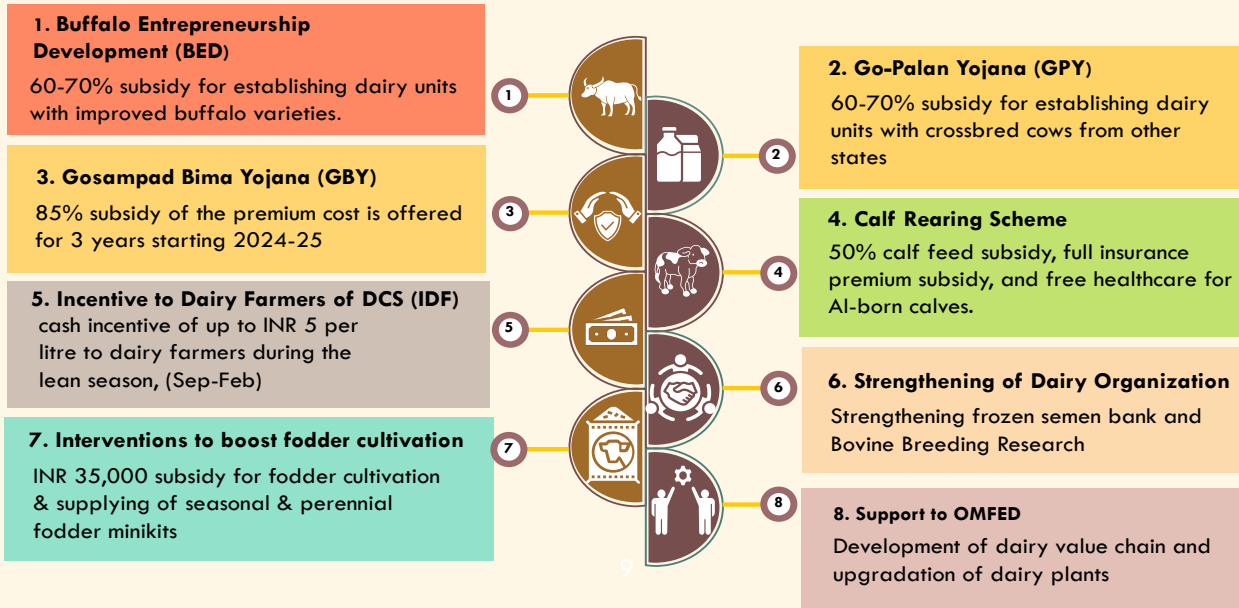
Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics - 2024, Government of India

FIGURE - 37 Per capita availability of Milk (in gms/ day)



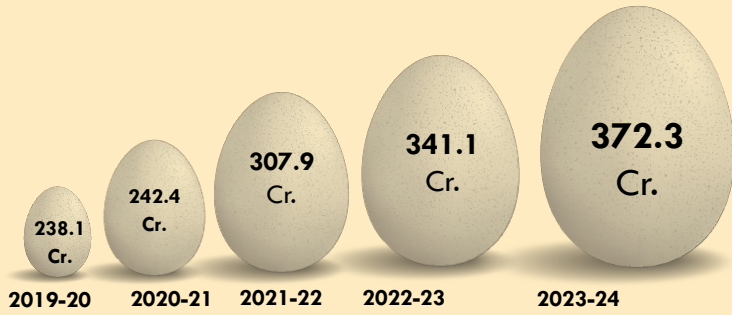
Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics - 2024, Government of India

FIGURE - 38 Key Benefits of Mukhyamantri Kamdhenu Yojana (MKY)



In 2024-25, government has launched MKY, a comprehensive scheme with a budget outlay of ₹1,423.5 crores over a period of five years, to increase milk production, per capita availability of milk and increase farmers income.

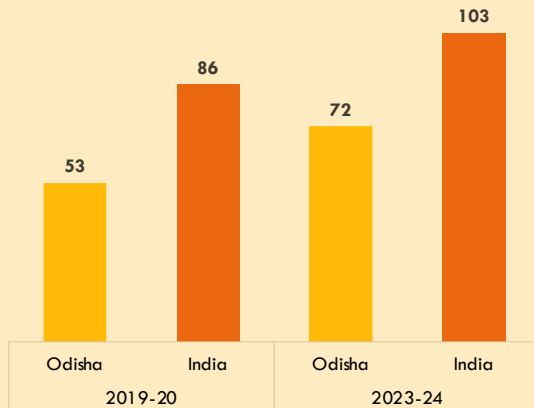
FIGURE - 39 Egg production in Odisha (in crore numbers)



Per capita egg availability in Odisha is less than all India level. There is a need to increase production to make the State self- sufficient.

Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics - 2024, Government of India

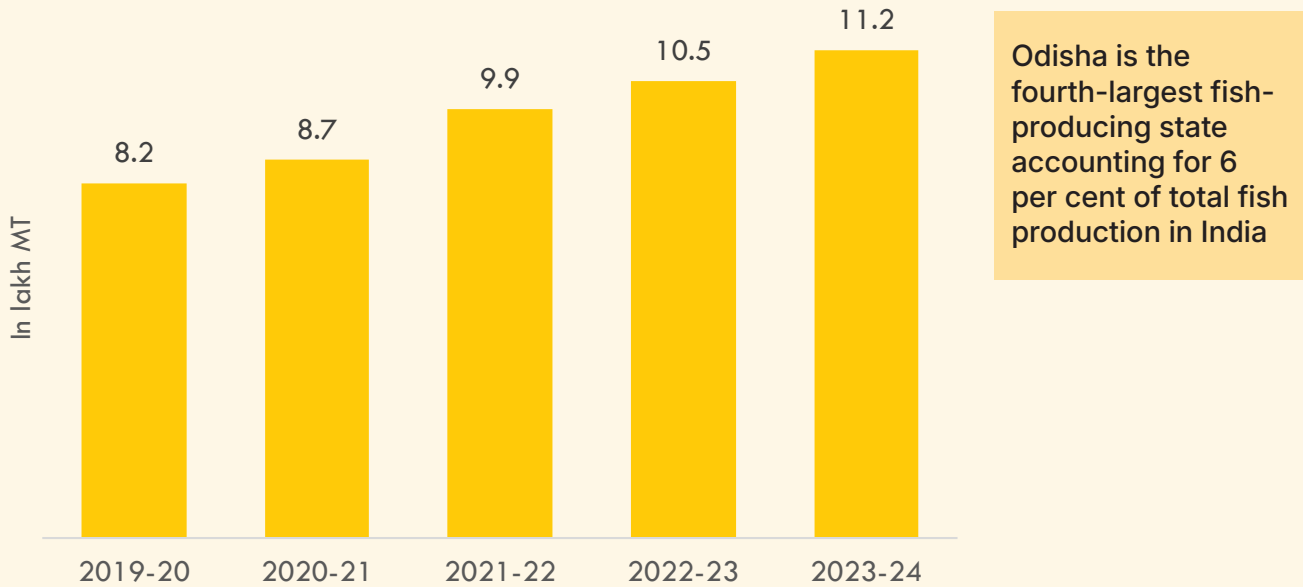
FIGURE - 40 Per capita egg availability (in nos. per year)



Source: Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics - 2020, 2024, Government of India



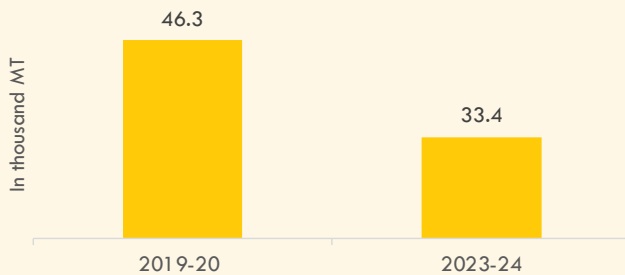
FIGURE - 41 Fish Production in Odisha



Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Odisha

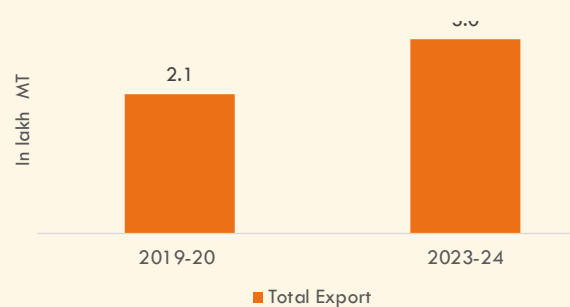
Increase in fish exports while imports have declined

FIGURE - 42 Fish imports of Odisha



Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 43 Export of fish & shrimps from Odisha

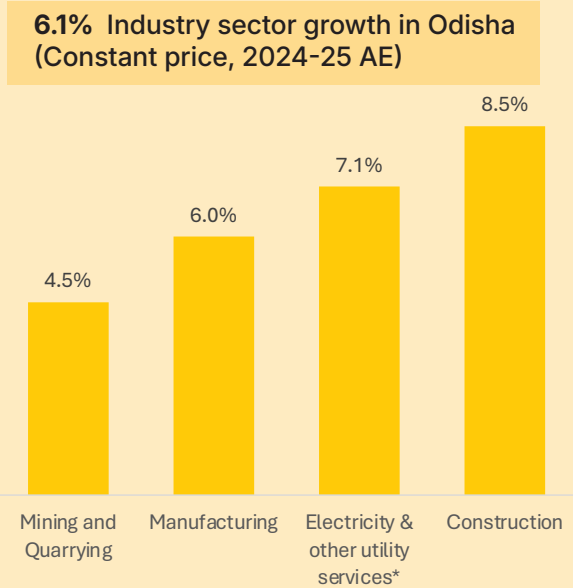


Source: Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Odisha

In 2024-25, Government has launched Mukhyamantri Maschayajibi Kalyan Yojana (MMKY), a flagship scheme comprising of 17 sub-schemes with a total budget outlay of INR 2239 crores over a period of five years to augment fish production, exports, and create employment and increase fishers' income in the State

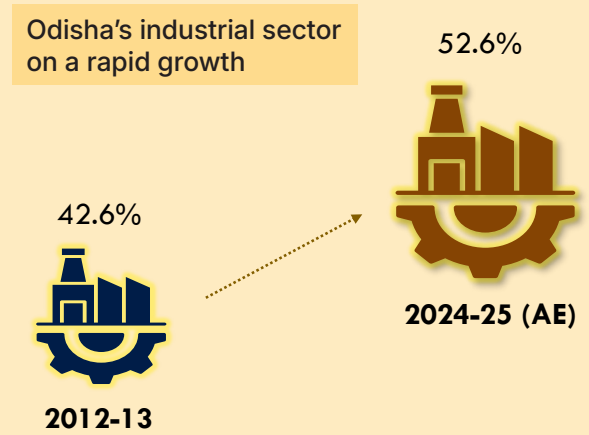
Industrial Sector

FIGURE - 44 Growth of Industry sub-sectors (2024-25 AE) At Constant prices, Odisha



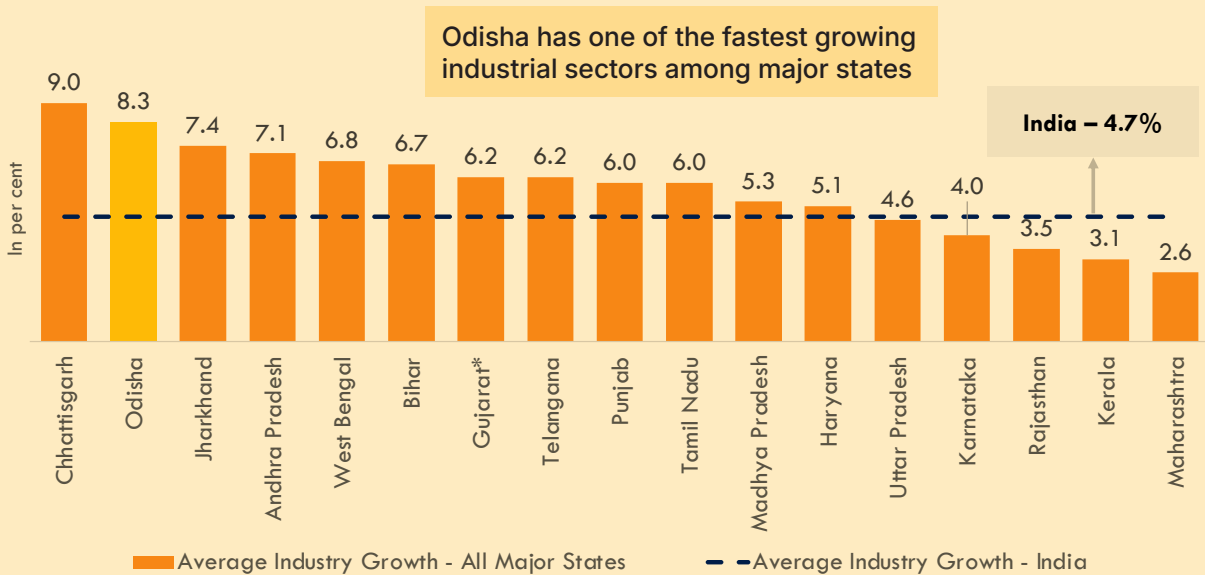
*Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 45 Share of manufacturing has increased in industrial GSVA between 2012-13 and 2024-25



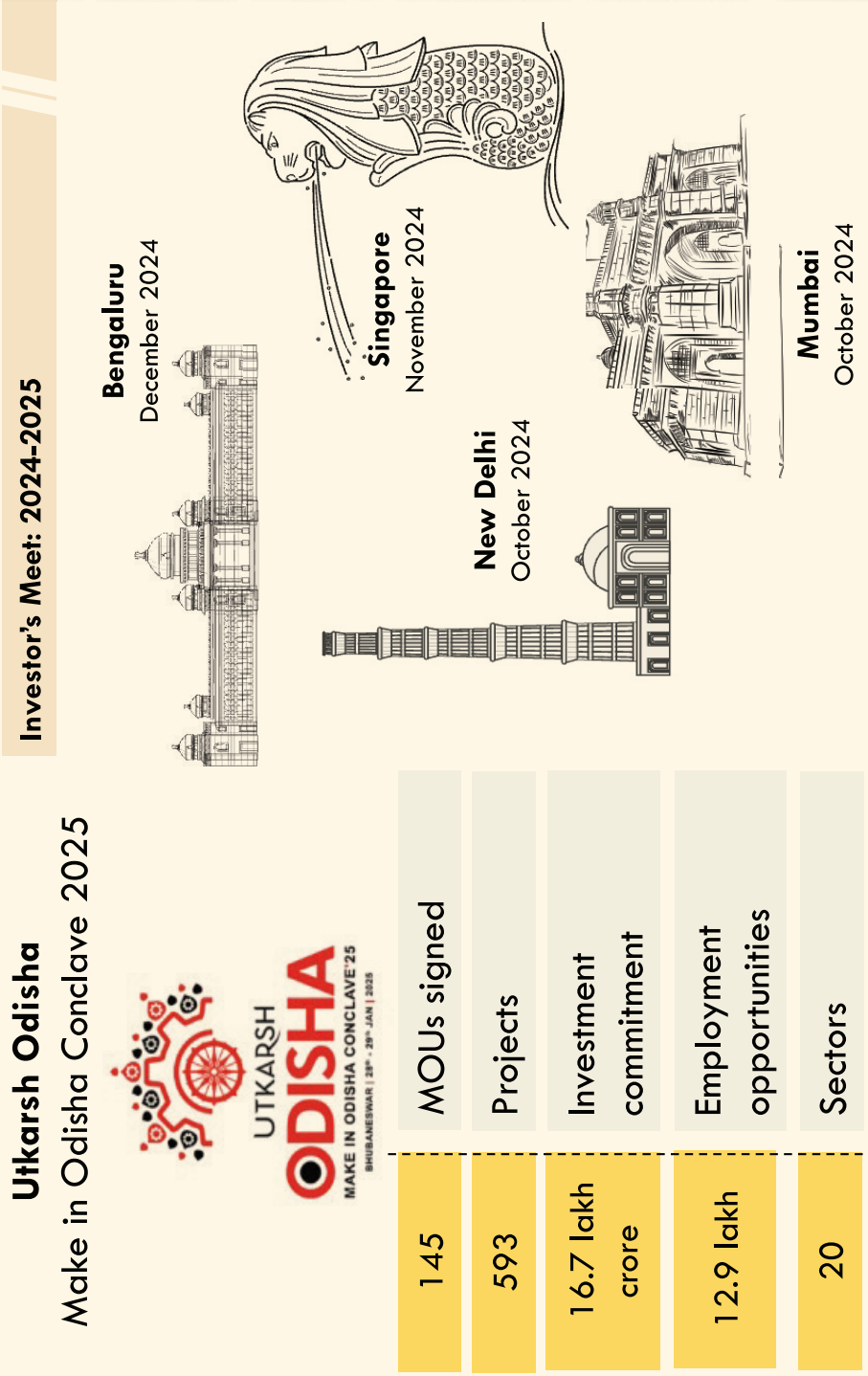
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 46 State-wise average industrial (GVA) growth (2017-18 to 2023-24)



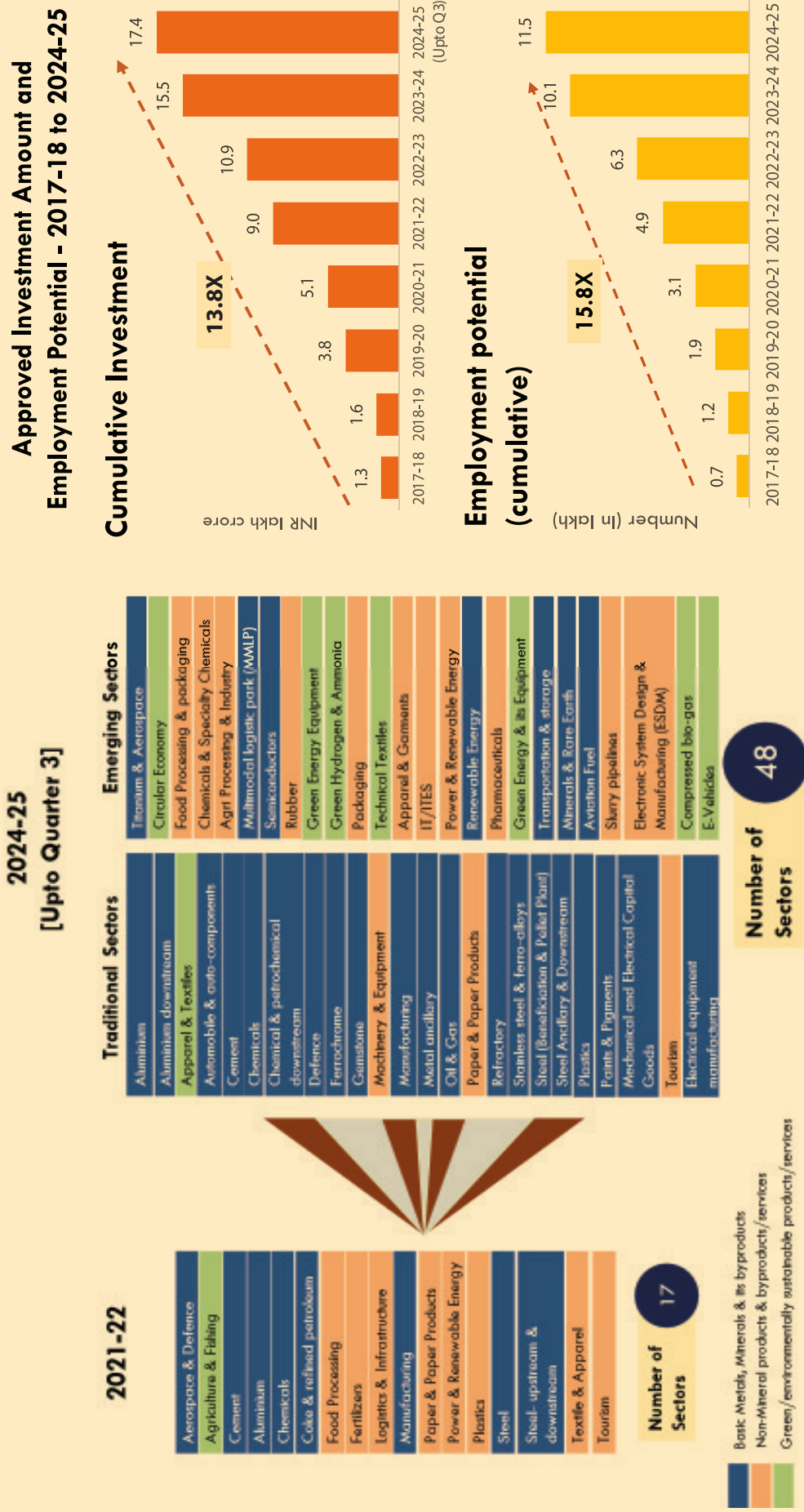
Note: *Industrial growth of Gujarat is calculated between 2017-18 and 2022-23 as data for 2023-24 is not available
Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 47 Pro-active engagement with Industry players



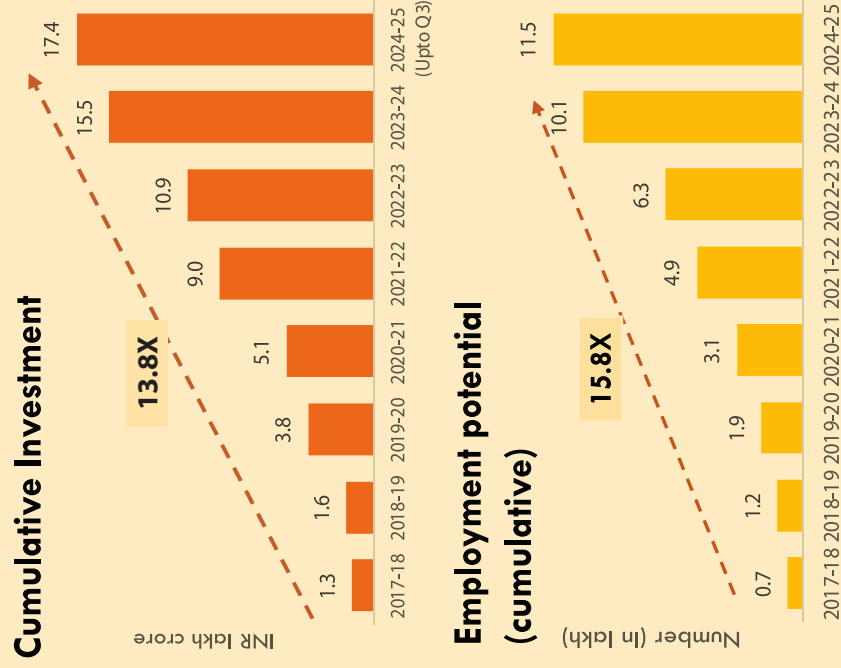
Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 48 Odisha has become an attractive investment destination in wide range of sectors



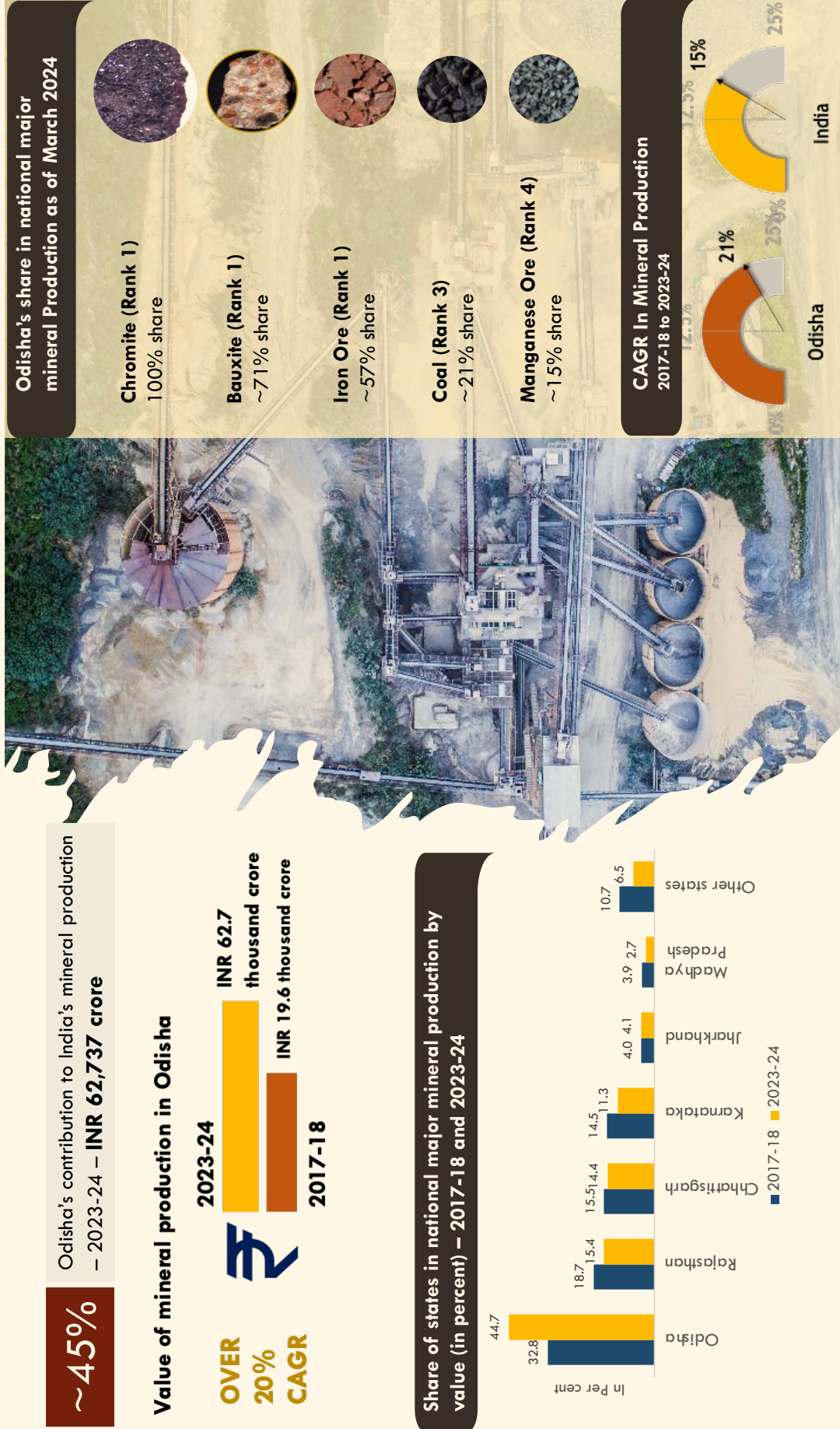
Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha

Approved Investment Amount and Employment Potential - 2017-18 to 2024-25



Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 49 Mining Sector: Powering Odisha's manufacturing



Source: Indian Bureau of Mines, India and Department of Steel & Mines, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 50 Industrial Infrastructure

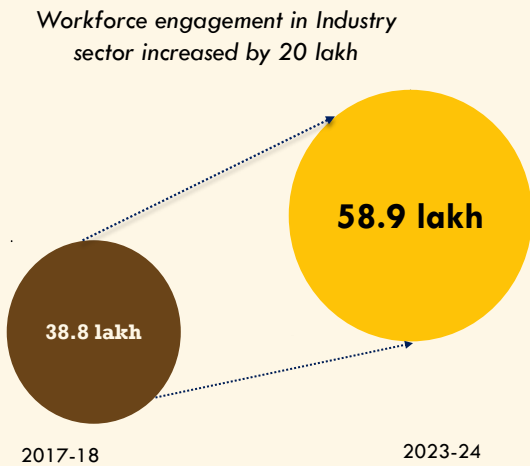
Upcoming Initiatives

- FDI Park in State Capital Region for industries like automobile, EV, semiconductor, and IT
- Two Garment Manufacturing Parks at Kalibati and Bhuinpur in Khordha District
- Mega food parks to promote ready-to-eat and ready-to-cook products
- 11 new MSME parks and enhancement of existing ones
- Multi Modal Logistics Parks (MMLPs) across 8 key locations
- 200 Acre dedicated Semiconductor Park at Aranga, near Bhubaneswar
- Industrial corridor connecting Rourkela, Sambalpur, Paradip and Dhamra by 2027



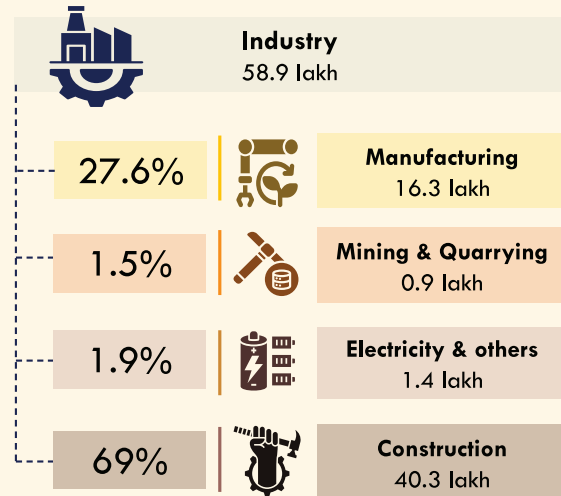
*Not to scale
Source: IPICOL, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 51 Workforce in industry sector in Odisha*



Note: *For age group 15 years and above.
Source: Periodic Labor Force Survey, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, 2017-18 and 2023-24

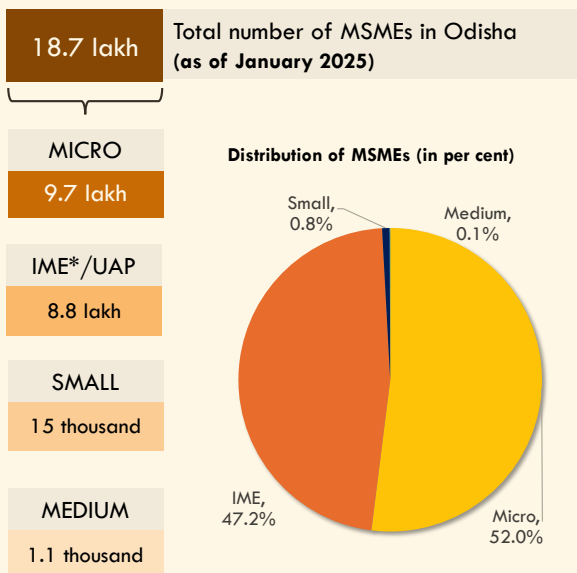
FIGURE - 52 Workforce distribution across industrial sector (2023-24)



Source: Periodic Labor Force Survey, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India, 2023-24

Manufacturing and construction are leading employment generating sub-sectors within industrial sector

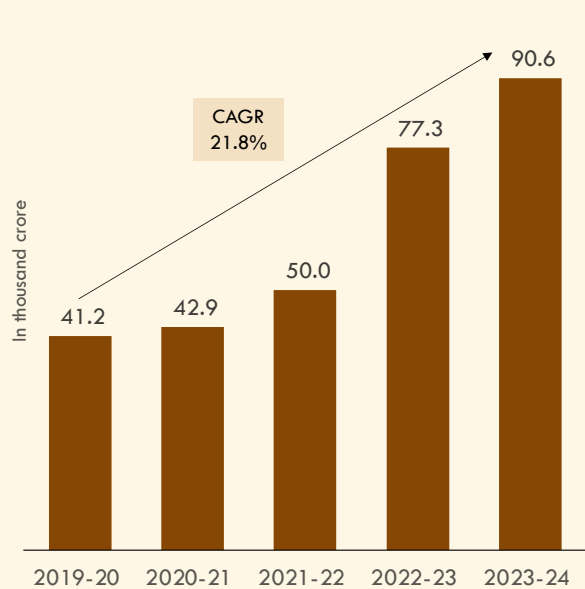
FIGURE - 53 Number of MSMEs in Odisha



Note: *IME – Informal Micro Enterprises
Source: Performance Smartboard, Ministry of MSME, Government of India

#As per Udyam Registration including Udyam Assist Platform (UAP)
Source: Performance Smartboard, Ministry of MSME, Government of India

FIGURE - 54 Advances to MSMEs in Odisha



Source: Various SLBC rounds, Odisha

FIGURE - 55 Rising Exports from Odisha

INR 54.4
thousand crore

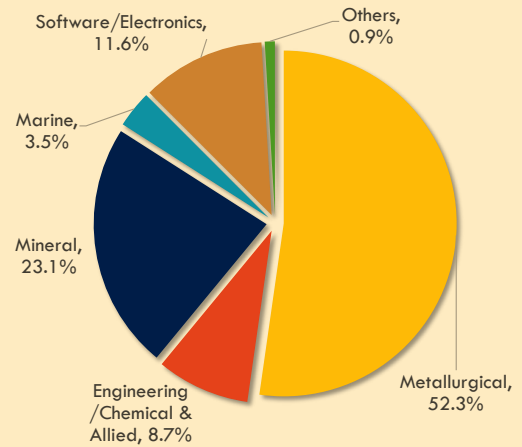
Merchandise Export Value
2024-25 (April – November)

Action Plan for Export Promotion

-  Making Odisha one of top 5 exporting states in India
-  Achieve an export target of INR 3.5 lakh crore by 2026-27
-  Constitution of State Export Promotion Committee and District Level Export Promotion Committees to devise export strategy of the State
-  Preparation of State Export Action Plan for export augmentation, with specific focus on export diversification

Source: Dashboard, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India & Directorate of Export Promotion & Marketing, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 56 Composition of Merchandise Exports - 2023-24



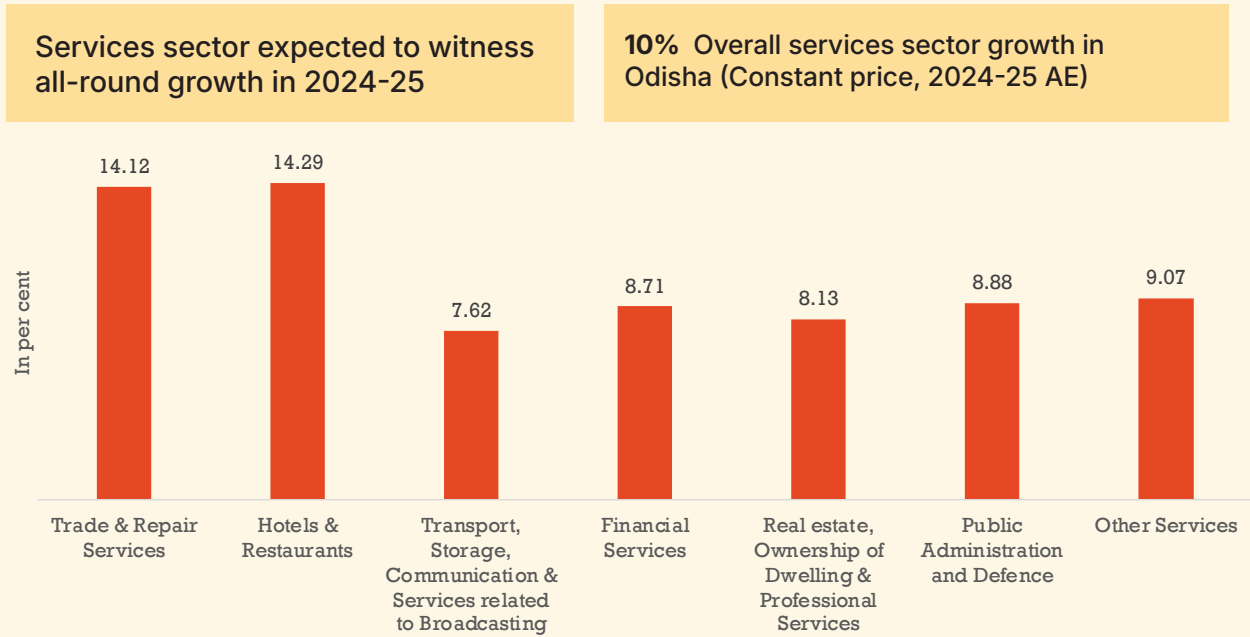
Note: *Other products include Textiles, Agriculture & forest products, Pharmaceuticals, Handlooms, & Handicrafts

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



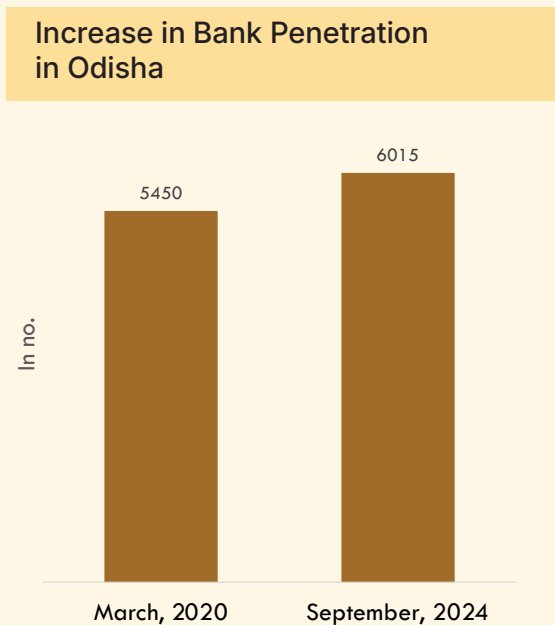
Services Sector

FIGURE - 57 Growth of Services sub-sectors (2024-25 AE) at Constant prices - Odisha



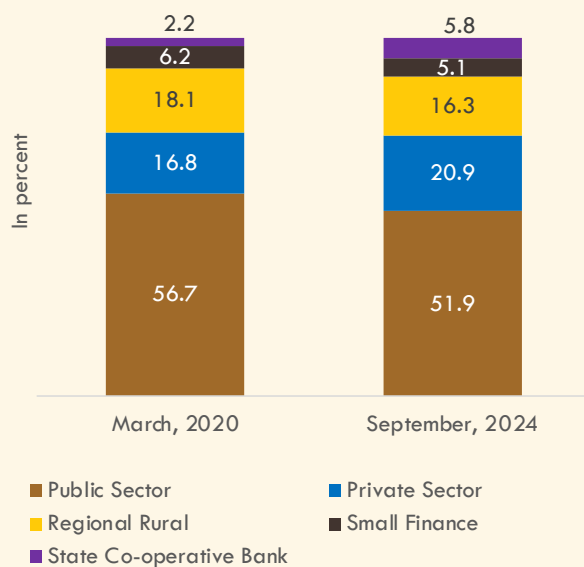
Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 58 Number of Bank branches in Odisha



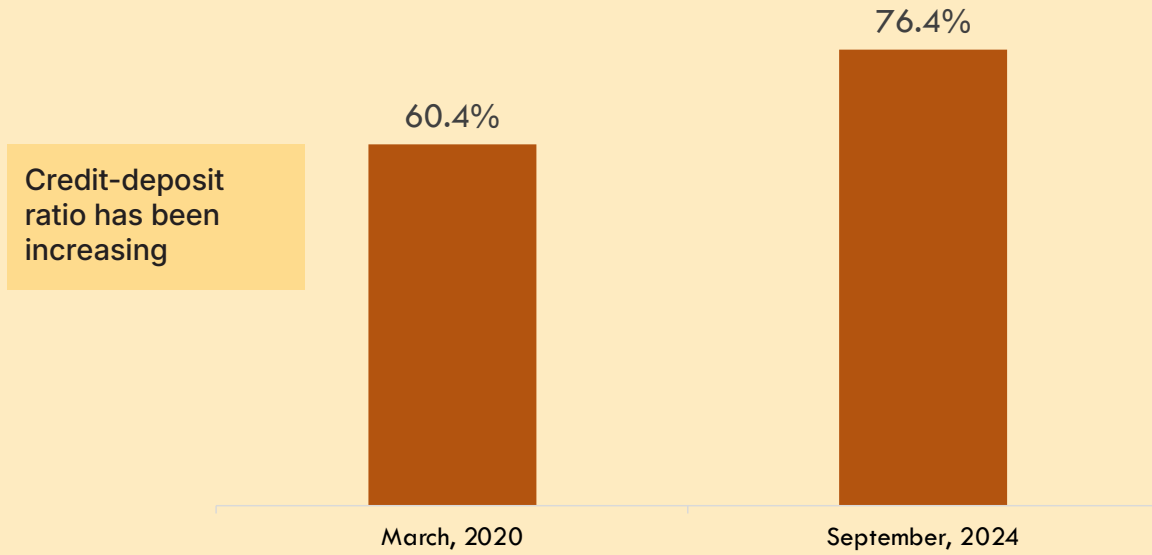
Source: SLBC report, Odisha

FIGURE - 59 Bank branches by institution in Odisha



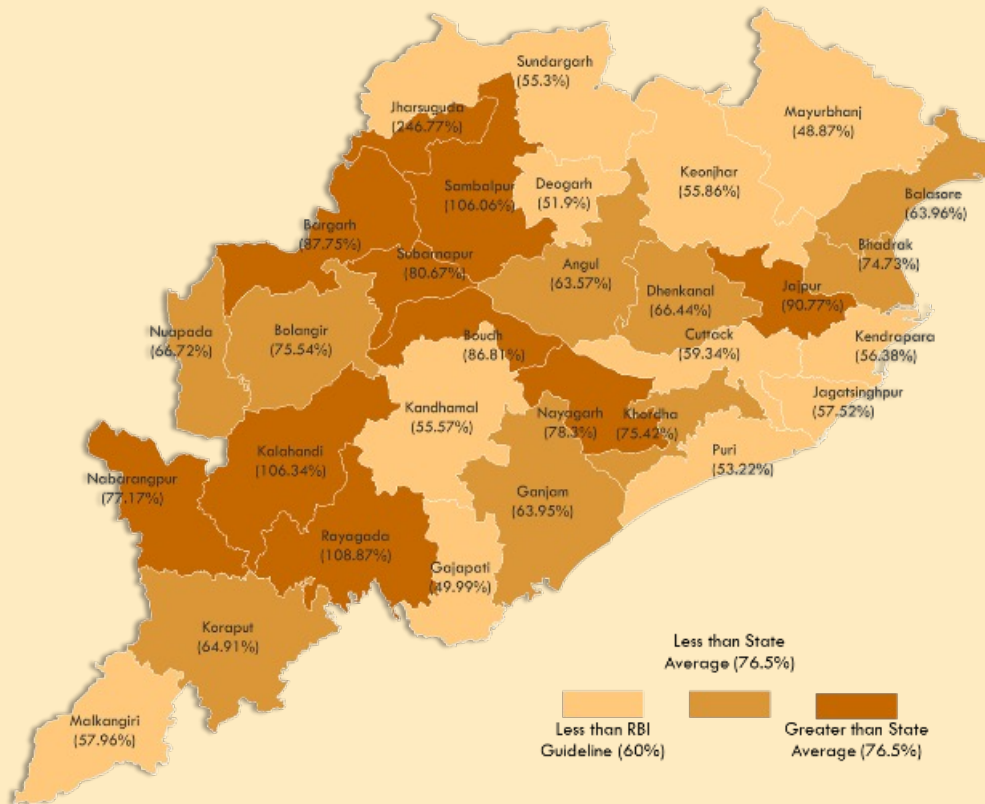
Source: SLBC report, Odisha

FIGURE - 60 Credit-deposit ratio in Odisha



Source: SLBC report, Odisha

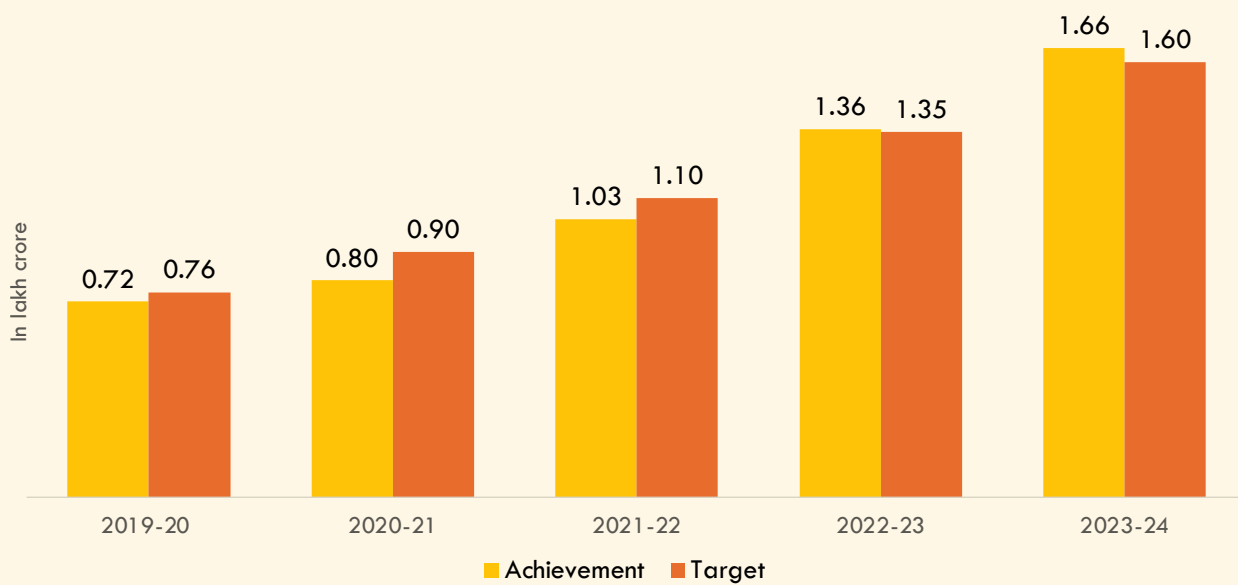
FIGURE - 61 Credit deposit ratio by district in 2023-24



*Not to scale

Source: SLBC report, Odisha

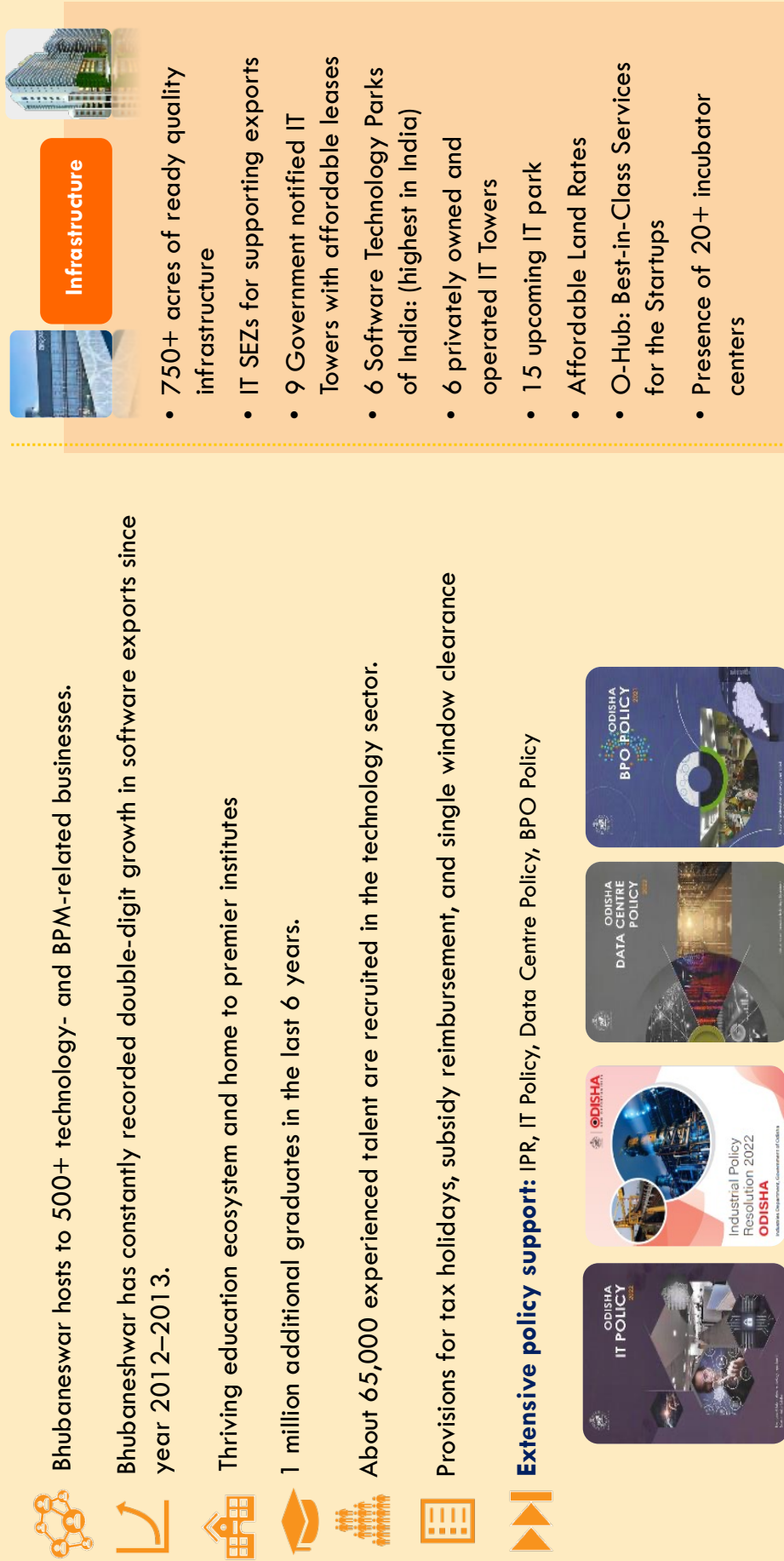
FIGURE - 62 Achievement of priority sector lending and target in Odisha



Source: SLBC report, Odisha



FIGURE - 63 Bhubaneswar as the next hub for IT/ITeS driven by conducive polices and quality infrastructure



Source: NASSCOM 2023 and E&IT Department, Government of Odisha

Infrastructure

FIGURE - 64 Improvement in Railway & Road Connectivity in Odisha



Source: Works Department and Commerce & Transport Department, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 65 Increased Air Connectivity in Odisha

Five Operational Airport and several under development including green field international airport in Puri



*Not to scale

Source: Commerce & Transport Department, Government of Odisha

Odisha received “**Best State**” award for its proactive approach in “Regional Connectivity Scheme” at the Wings India 2024, Asia’s largest event on civil aviation

Increased connectivity with cities in India and abroad

22 cities across India

Four International destinations

Dubai ✈️
Singapore ✈️
Bangkok ✈️
Kuala Lumpur ✈️

New Destination Policy 2024

5 direct flights from Bhubaneswar –
Dehradun, Indore, Kochi, Jeypore & Lucknow

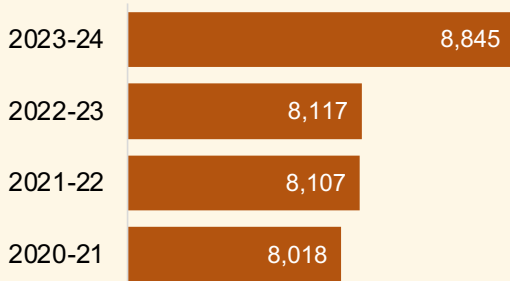
4 direct flights from Jharsuguda –
Hyderabad, Mumbai, Raipur and Lucknow

FIGURE - 66 Development of Ports and Inland Waterways



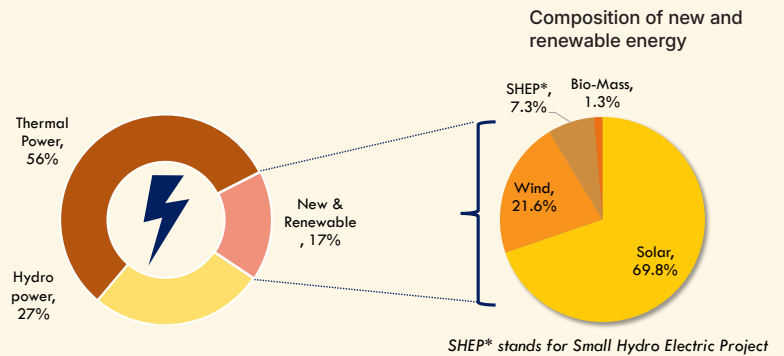
Source: Directorate Ports & Inland Water Transport, Commerce & Transport Department, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 67 Installed Power Capacity (MW)



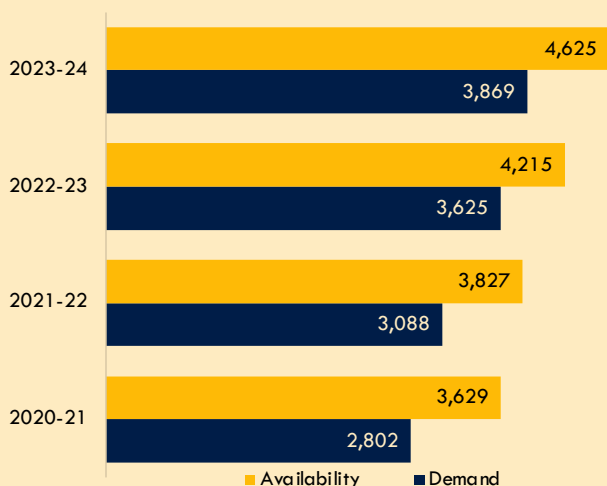
Source: GRIDCO, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 68 Installed Power Capacity (MW) by Sources (2023-24)



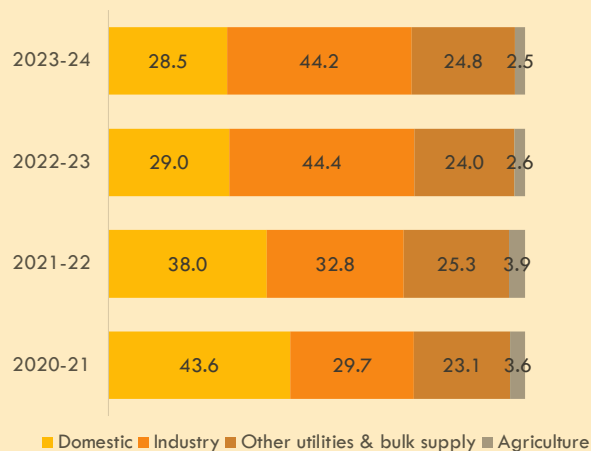
Source: GRIDCO, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 69 Power availability & Power Demand (MW)



Source: GRIDCO, Government of Odisha

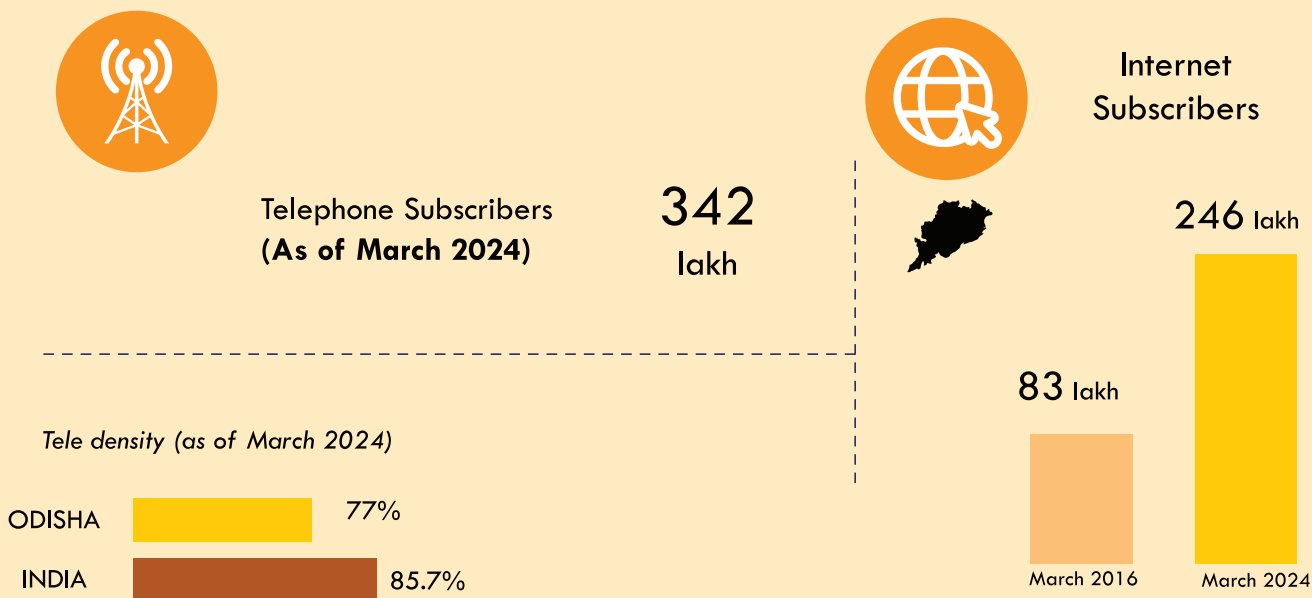
FIGURE - 70 Share of power consumption by sector (in per cent)



*Other utilities and bulk supply include commercial, public lighting, railways, public water works, bulk supply & others

Source: DISCOMs, Odisha

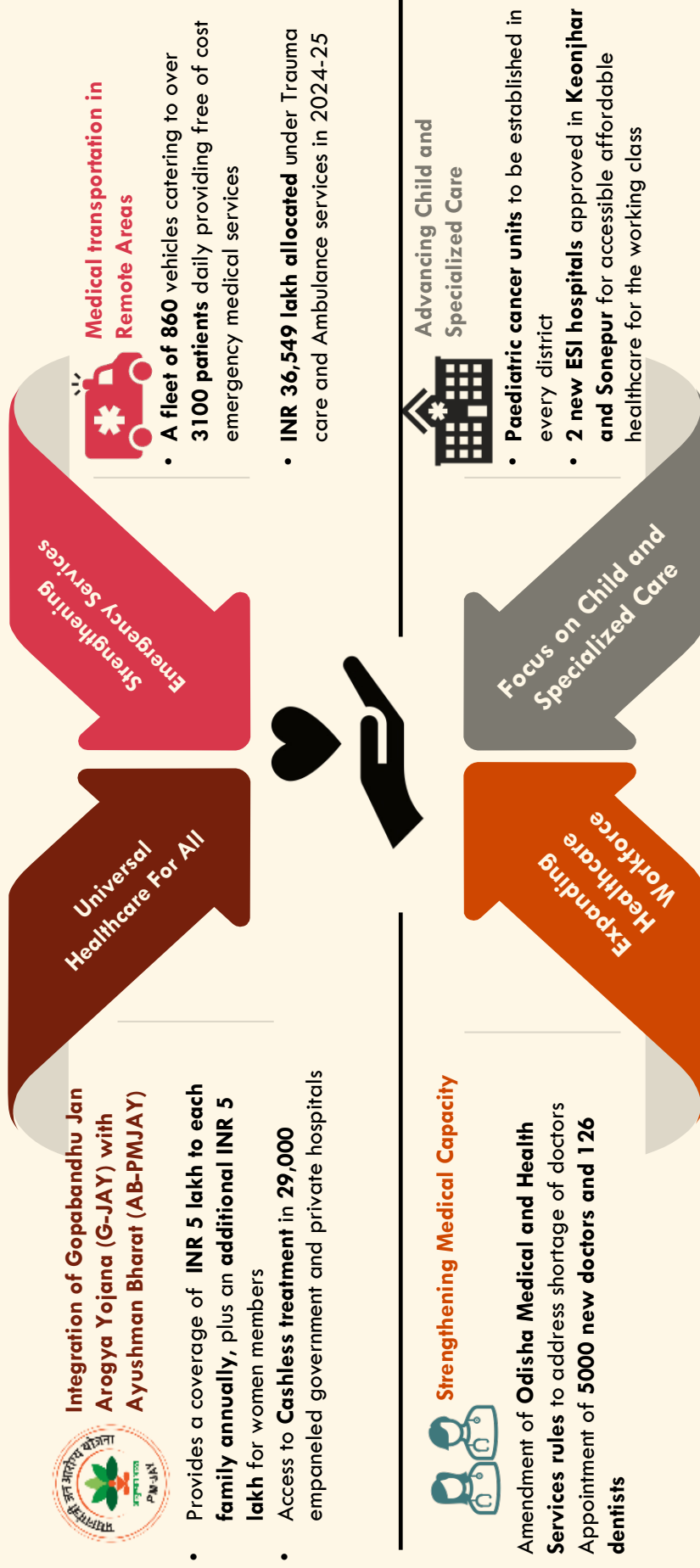
FIGURE - 71 Digital Infrastructure



Source: Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, Government of India

Social

FIGURE - 72 Strengthening Health Sector in Odisha



Ayushman Arogya Mandir to provide primary health care services up to the last mile in Odisha

Source: Health and Family Welfare Department, Government of Odisha

FIGURE - 73 Support for the Vulnerable Groups



Source: Social Security & Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Department, ST & SC Development, Minorities & Backward Classes Welfare Department, Government of Odisha

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



CHAPTER 1

STATE OF THE ECONOMY: A MACRO VIEW

Growth

Odisha's economy is estimated to be INR 9.5 lakh crore in 2024-25 which is nearly USD 113 billion. In 2024-25, the economy is expected to grow at 7.2 per cent in real terms. This is higher than 6.4 per cent growth rate at All-India level.



All sectors of the economy have shown robust growth in 2024-25. Agriculture and allied sectors which constitute nearly 19 per cent of State's economy grew at 3.3 per cent. This is similar to the growth experienced at All-India level. Industry sector, on the other hand, constituting nearly 44 per cent, grew at 6.1 per cent which is similar to All-India level growth in this sector. Services sector, constituted around 37 per cent of State economy and is estimated to grow at double digit growth of 10 per cent. Robust growth in hotels and restaurants, trade and repair are the major contributors to double digit growth in service sector. Globally, developed economies have higher share of service sector in their economy's composition. For example, in 2021, share of service sector in gross value added of United States was 77.6 per cent. Higher growth in services sector is an indication of economy's transition towards higher growth trajectory.

Per-capita income

Per-capita income has gone up by 10.6 per cent in 2024-25 reaching the level of INR 1.83 lakhs reducing the gap with India's per-capita income to single digit (8.8 per cent). In comparison with other states, Odisha stands at 11th position in per-capita income terms based on 2023-24 data which is available for all states. If Odisha manages to accelerate per-capita income growth by 1.0 percentage points higher than the current growth rate, State can reduce the gap with India's per-capita income within next three years.



The State is poised for rapid growth in the years ahead. The key drivers to growth, i.e. land, labour, capital, resources, infrastructure are supportive. In 2023, built-up area was nearly 4.3 per cent of 1.55 lakh sq. km. of geographical area¹. In the last six years, size of workforce has gone up from 1.47 crores to 2.22 crores. Odisha has added nearly 1 million graduates since

¹ <https://odisha.gov.in/odisha-profile/topography>

2017-18 (growing at a CAGR of 7 per cent which is fourth highest among the 17 major states). This can open opportunities for Odisha to venture into tradeable services and reap benefits of scale economies.

Employment



Odisha has shown improvement in various employment indicators. Labor force participation rate and Worker Population ratio are higher than All-India average both for male and female. In Odisha, a higher proportion of the population tends to be employed across the working age (15+) compared to the All-India average.

Enablers to growth

The State is developing infrastructure to fuel growth in Agriculture, Industry and Services sector. Irrigation is considered as most critical infrastructure to boost agricultural productivity. Government of Odisha has initiated 94 new irrigation projects with an investment of INR 8,420 crores to enhance agricultural productivity and water supply across various districts.

Odisha is known for its mining industry and mineral based manufacturing. The State produces 21 per cent of coal in India and 57 per cent of Iron Ore (2023-24). State is developing future relevant industrial infrastructure to attract industries in diversified sectors. Some of the planned interventions are FDI park in state capital region to attract industries such as automobiles, electric vehicles, and IT, garment manufacturing parks, dedicated semiconductor parks, Multi Modal Logistics Parks for facilitating trade and logistics across eight key locations under 'Connect Odisha' Scheme. Government of India allocated nearly INR 10,586 crores to strengthen rail infrastructure in Odisha in 2024-25 Budget. Eight new rail projects worth INR 19,000 crores connecting the unconnected aspirational districts and tribal areas were approved. Three more Vande Bharat Express trains are planned to improve connectivity in the State. Four new National Highways totalling 360 km were announced.



IT, Tourism and financial services are key pillars to service sector growth. India is one of most attractive destinations for Global Capability Centres. Odisha, is therefore rightfully, investing to make the State most preferred destination. The State aims to develop cutting-edge hubs in the Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Puri tri-city area, as well as in Berhampur and the Sambalpur-Jharsuguda-Rourkela

corridor. Odisha has six Software Technology Parks - Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Balasore, Berhampur, Koraput, and Jajpur. Additionally, two more parks in Sambalpur and Angul are coming up. The State also has a state-of-the-art incubation centre, O-Hub, which provides robust support for startups. State's transformative program under SUBHADRA transferring INR 10,000 annually to women through Direct Benefit Transfer is developing digital footprint which can be important data point for Fintech companies to leverage in assessing credit worthiness and thereby lend to underserved segment for micro entrepreneurship.

Tourism is highly contingent on transport connectivity. State is upgrading three air strips for commercial operations (Rangeilunda in Ganjam), Amarda (Mayurbhanj), Dandbose (Mayurbhanj) and nine new domestic routes have been added for the State in the new destination policy. This is expected to significantly boost flow of tourists across the State and not only towards Puri and Bhubaneswar.

Cities as Engine of growth

Cities are commonly cited as engines of growth. Cities facilitate peer-learning amongst workers, firms, students and other stakeholders. Odisha has significant potential for accelerated urbanisation (currently nearly 18 per cent). Based on growth in built-up area since 2017, Odisha could see six clusters of rapid growth in built-up area in another 5-10 years. These include (i) Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Puri (48.71 per cent), (ii) Chhatarpur-Berhampur-Gopalpur (31.22 per cent), (iii) Balasore-Bhadrak-Jajpur-Paradip (38.36 per cent), (iv) Sambalpur-Jharsuguda (34.67 per cent), (v) Rourkela (24.85 per cent), and (vi) Jeypore-Sunabeda-Koraput (33.62 per cent). This is expected to drive demand for various consumer services such as real estate services, financial services, personal care services, entertainment services etc. In the last 11 years (2011-12 to 2022-23), consumption of various kinds of services has gone up. There is a significant increase in share of non-food items in household consumption basket. Share of non-food items has gone up to 50.4 per cent in 2023-24 from 49.6 per cent in 2011-12 in case of rural areas and in urban areas to 58.5 per cent from 41.5 per cent. With increase in income, non-food items experience enhanced share in consumption basket.



Fiscal

Odisha has one of the lowest debt to GSDP ratio in the country. Last available estimates for investment rate (2019-20) in Odisha suggests that Gross Fixed Capital Formation (i.e., investment or GFCF) to GSDP is nearly 31.9 per cent. State is moving towards addressing two macro-economic constraints with respect to capital infusion in the State. First, State is using fiscal headroom to boost investment through public spending. In 2024-25 (BE), the State budgeted for INR 58,195 crores of capital outlay (nearly 6.1 per cent of GSDP) which is one of the highest in the country. Recently, Government of India has also announced series of infrastructure investment plans in railways, ports, national highways and airports. This is expected to crowd-in private investment supported by various policy reforms to move the State on a high growth path. Second, State is improving capital efficiency (i.e. output generated with 1 INR unit of capital invested). This is made possible through diversification to less capital-intensive sectors, building local production capability across the spectrum through knowledge sharing, technology transfer from players closer to the frontier and enhance local competitiveness.



Exports



In the world economy, over time Global Value Chain have gained importance. Instead of entire products being produced in one country, specific tasks are being performed leveraging specialisation in respective countries. As an example, Apple's i-phone components are produced in more than 50 separate countries. Participation in global value chain not only expands the market size but also boost productivity since firms need to compete with global players. Odisha's exports to GSDP in 2023-24 was 12 per cent as compared with 22 per cent at All-India level. Odisha has significant advantages which export-oriented industries can leverage. First, long coastline provides easy access to East Asia and Pacific region. Second, availability of land at affordable rates in comparison to its peers makes Odisha preferred destination. Odisha can be the eastern gateway to India both for exports and imports. With the focus on enhancing software exports and diversifying manufacturing basket, and Odisha's natural advantages, exports are expected to accelerate and contribute to State GDP closer to All-India average.

Consumer Demand

Odisha ranks 15th in terms of monthly per-capita consumption expenditure in rural areas and 11th in urban areas in 2023-24. State has launched a transformative scheme, SUBHADRA, cash transfer to women in the age group of 21-60 which will both lead to women empowerment and boost consumer demand. As per the estimates of marginal propensity to consume (MPC), households in first three out of five quantiles have MPC of 0.73, i.e. 1 per cent increase in income leads to 0.73 per cent increase in consumption². MPC goes down with income as consumer's saving propensity goes up. In the highest quantile, MPC is 0.15. Under SUBHADRA Scheme, State intends to deliver INR 5,000 bi-annually for 5 years to 1 crore women. This implies allocation of INR 50,000 crore over five years. SUBHADRA could lead to additional consumption demand of INR 7295 crores. Consumption of one individual is income of another individual. Therefore, the businesses meeting the increased consumption would also experience additional income and would further consume and virtuous cycle continues. Through various methods, it is estimated that SUBHADRA over the period of five years likely to lead to Gross Output impact of INR 1-1.5 lakh crore.



Literature suggests that cash transfer scheme to women creates significant socio-economic impacts. With the receipt of additional income, individual can then establish or expand businesses, thereby enhancing their income. Odisha has seen substantial growth in agriculture women cultivators (nearly 87 per cent) in the last 4-5 years. An additional reliable source of income could incentivize them to invest in their farming activities and earn more.

² Since estimates for Odisha are not available, India level estimates for 2011-12 are used for analysis.

Source: Buragohain, T., & Das, G. K. (2018). Pattern of households' savings: a tale of two surveys.,

Inflation

Global supply chain disruptions, extreme weather conditions and uneven rainfall have put upward pressures on inflation. Food inflation has been the primary driver of inflation. In 2024-25 (Apr-Dec), CPI inflation in Odisha is estimated to be 6.5 per cent. As per Union Economic Survey 2024-25, food inflation is expected to ease in the near term with seasonal easing of vegetable prices and Kharif harvest arrivals.



Reserve Bank of India is positive about inflation outlook. As per the January 2025 Monetary Policy Statement, inflation in 2024-25 is expected to be 4.8 per cent moderating from 5.4 per cent in 2023-24. In 2025-26, Reserve Bank of India expects inflation to be 4.2 per cent assuming normal monsoon.

Outlook



Odisha has the potential to achieve higher growth rates in the medium term by capitalizing on various opportunities. The State is expected to grow at 8-8.5 per cent real growth in 2025-26. The State can pave the way for a higher growth trajectory by leveraging its critical minerals for future industries, extensive coastline, advantageous demographic profile. Odisha's numerous natural attractions make it an appealing destination for tourists with diverse interests. Significant returns are anticipated from investments in essential infrastructure development, including multi-modal logistics parks, ports, inland waterways, digital and rail connectivity, and port capacity. Additionally, industry-relevant workforce training, including for women, in emerging sectors can play a crucial role in transforming Odisha's economy.



FISCAL OPTIMISATION: PRUDENCE & SUSTAINABILITY

Key Fiscal Indicators

Odisha budgeted an outlay of INR 2.65 lakh crore for 2024-25 (BE), which accounts for approximately 28 per cent of the state's economy. This budget has been designed to promote the overall development of the state, aiming for higher economic growth, prosperity for its people, and maintaining the fiscal discipline. Odisha has adhered to prudent fiscal management principles that include keeping the fiscal deficit of 3.4 per cent and revenue surplus of 2.9 per cent of GSDP in 2024-25 BE within prescribed limits, ensuring high-quality expenditure, maintaining debt at a sustainable level, and utilising borrowed funds for productive capital expenditure growth.



State's Revenue Receipts



In 2024-25 BE, Odisha's revenue receipts reached INR 2.11 lakh crore, marking 13.7 per cent increase over 2023-24 RE. This growth is due to increases in both own tax and non-tax revenues. Over time, there has been a shift in the composition of revenue receipts. The state's own revenue contribution has declined from 62 per cent in 2021-22 to 56 per cent in 2024-25 BE, while the share of central transfers (both share in union taxes and grants from Centre) has increased from 38 per cent to 44 per cent during the same period.

Key Revenue Indicators

The major portion of State's revenue receipts come from tax revenue which include both the state's own taxes and shared taxes. The tax revenue is estimated at INR 1.15 lakh crore whereas non-tax revenue is estimated to be INR 95,768 crore in 2024-25 BE. The tax revenue is expected to increase by 10.8 per cent in 2024-25 BE over 2023-24 RE while the non-tax revenue is expected to increase by 17.5 per cent during the same period. Tax revenues as per cent of GSDP has gone up from 11.8 per cent in 2022-23 to 12.1 per cent in 2024-25 BE. Similarly, non-tax revenues as per cent of GSDP has gone up from 8.1 per cent in 2022-23 to 10.1 per cent in 2024-25 BE.



In 2024-25 BE, out of INR 1.15 lakh crore of tax revenue, state budgeted INR 60,000 crore from its own sources and nearly INR 55,232 crore from tax devolution. The State GST is the

leading source of the state's own tax revenue, followed by sales tax/VAT and state excise duty, collectively accounting for over 82 per cent of state's own tax revenue in 2024-25 BE. The tax buoyancy of own tax revenue during the period 2022-23 to 2023-24 RE was more than 1(1.3).

In 2024-25 BE, state budgeted for nearly INR 58,000 crores of own non-tax revenues. This is nearly 27.5 per cent of revenue receipts. Mining royalties constituted nearly 84 per cent of total own non-tax revenues in 2024-25 BE. Odisha's non-tax revenue is steadily increasing, primarily due to increased income from mining leases. This expanded fiscal capacity has allowed the state to invest in crucial economic sectors, including infrastructure development, and to provide incentives for MSMEs and companies to develop industrial clusters across the state.

Central transfers to the state consist of the state's share in the divisible pool of taxes and grants from the central government. In the 2024-25 BE, Odisha has budgeted to receive central transfers totalling INR 93,000 crore. These transfers make up about 35.1 per cent of the state's budget, with approximately 21 per cent coming from the state's share in the divisible pool of taxes and around 14 per cent from central grants. Specifically, the state budgeted INR 55,232 crore from the divisible pool of taxes and approximately INR 37,768 crore for grants from the central government for 2024-25 BE. These grants were primarily aimed at several key areas, including (i) Samagra Sikshya Abhiyan, (ii) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Rural, (iii) National Rural Health Mission, (iv) GST compensation, and (v) Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana etc.

State's Expenditure

On the expenditure side, out of the total expenditure of INR 2.65 lakh crore budgeted for 2024-25 BE, revenue expenditure was projected to make up about INR 1.83 lakh crore, or 69.3 per



cent of total expenditure. Capital outlay was estimated at INR 58,195 crore, representing 22 per cent of total expenditure. Total expenditure in 2024-25 BE increased by 15.2 per cent compared to the 2023-24 RE. This growth was largely driven by 26.1 per cent rise in capital outlay, while revenue expenditure was projected to grow by 12.6 per cent over the 2023-24 RE. Odisha's total expenditure to GSDP ratio stood at 28 per cent (25.7 per cent excluding debt repayment), an increase of 4.9 percentage point over 2020-21. The capital outlay increased from 4.4 per cent of GSDP in 2022-23 RE to 6.1 per cent in 2024-25 BE. Nearly 73 per cent of the total expenditure was dedicated to development purposes, encompassing both revenue expenditure and capital outlay, as well as loans and advances provided to local governments for development initiatives. As per 2024-25 BE, Odisha is the second highest among major states and above the average of all-States & UTs in terms of developmental spending as percentage of GSDP. Approximately, about 18.6 per cent of the total expenditure was allocated to non-development areas such as pensions, secretariat services, police, and interest payments. Nearly 0.7 per cent of total expenditure is in the form of grants to local bodies and remaining 8.0 per cent of total expenditure was meant for repayment of debt.

Odisha's social sector expenditure stood at INR 1.28 lakh crores in 2024-25 BE. This is nearly 23.6 per cent higher than 2023-24 RE. Social sector expenditure as a percentage of GSDP increased from 12.0 per cent in 2023-24 RE to 13.5 per cent in 2024-25 BE. Notable increases

were observed in medical, public health & family welfare, and water supply & sanitation, with expenditure as a percentage of GSDP growing from 1.9 per cent and 1.1 per cent in 2023-24 RE to 2.2 per cent and 1.2 per cent, respectively, in 2024-25 BE. Social sector expenditure grew at a compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of 15.0 per cent during the past decade (2015-16 to 2024-25 BE).

Debt stock

Odisha has maintained its debt-to-GSDP ratio below the 25 per cent threshold prescribed by the Central Finance Commission and Odisha's FRBM Act, 2005. The debt-to-GSDP ratio stood at 13.2 per cent in 2024-25 BE and lowest among all major states in India. Similarly, interest payment to revenue receipt ratio, or IP/RR ratio (2.6 per cent) has remained within the stipulated threshold (15 per cent) in 2024-25 BE. The composition of debt stock has also witnessed a transition from some of the high-cost borrowing sources to low-cost borrowing sources. The major sources of borrowing of the state include 31 per cent both from NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) and OMBADC (Odisha Mineral Bearing Areas Development Corporation), followed by 24 per cent from GPF (General Provident Fund), 23 per cent as Government of India loans, 17 per cent from open market, and remaining 5 per cent from NSSF (National Small Savings Fund).



Fiscal Reforms

With a hope for a solid fiscal foundation, the Government of Odisha undertook a series of reforms to improve its public finance management. The government has recently adopted the alternative fund flow mechanism named the SNA-SPARSH Model for implementing Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS). Odisha is the first State in the country to adopt this model for implementation of select Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The mechanism ensures 'just-in-time' release of funds through integration of PFMS, State IFMS, and the RBI's e-Kuber system to the Scheme Implementing Agency. The fund, both Central and State Share, is released directly to beneficiaries and vendors just in time. The state has also developed the Just-in-Time Funding System (JITFS) functionality in IFMS. The objective of JITFS is to ensure the 'just-in-time' release of funds from the State Government Account to the bank accounts of beneficiaries.



Going forward, the state has indicated that its fiscal policy will be guided by the principle of long-term fiscal sustainability, considering the need for increased capital spending to stimulate economic growth. Notably, Odisha ranks first in the Fiscal Health Index (FHI) 2025 report, published by the National Institution for Transforming India (NITI Aayog), with the highest overall FHI score of 67.8. Odisha is an achiever in terms of fiscal health among Indian states, reflecting its effective management of public finances, adherence to fiscal discipline, and ability to maintain sustainable growth and development through prudent financial policies.

AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED SECTORS: MAKING FOOD PRODUCTION SYSTEM CLIMATE RESILIENT

Gross value addition and growth

Agriculture is the backbone of Odisha's economy, supporting over 60 per cent of the population and employing half of the workforce. With around 1.1 crore farmers and agricultural laborers, the State's development hinges on empowering its farmers. Government has implemented several measures for the development of sector including implementing "Samruddha Krushak Odisha" recently to provide remunerative prices for paddy in their bank account through DBT ensuring transparent procurement and timely payments.



In a significant move during Kharif 2024, the government announced to give input subsidy of INR 800 per quintal over and above MSP of INR 2300, reflecting its commitment to boosting farmers' incomes. Alongside, cash transfers of INR 10,000 per year under CM-KISAN and PM-KISAN schemes provide crucial financial support for input purchases, aiming to enhance farmers' financial stability and production levels.



The agriculture and allied sectors contribute 19 per cent to state gross value added (GVA) in 2024-25. The sector is estimated to grow at 3.3 per cent in 2024-25 which is similar to all India level growth rate. Within, agriculture, livestock and fisheries are expected to register robust growth reflecting their growing importance in driving agriculture growth. Livestock sector is projected to grow by 6.2 per cent, while fisheries and forestry are each expected to expand by 6.7 per cent in 2024-25. These figures emphasize the need for prioritizing fisheries and livestock to drive agriculture growth rate in the State.

Cropping pattern

Net sown area in Odisha increased to 55.9 lakh hectares in 2023-24 accounting for 36 per cent of total geographical area, marking a 2.4 per cent rise from the previous year. Gross cropped area (GCA) has also increased to 91.4 lakh ha in 2023-24 growing by 4.3 per cent over the previous year, attributed to improved irrigation facilities and agricultural programs like rice fallow management programme. Cropping intensity has increased from 154 per cent in 2019-20 to 164 per cent in 2023-24.



Although paddy remains the dominant crop, there is a noticeable shift towards crop diversification. Paddy's share in GCA expectedly came down from 48 per cent to 45 per cent between 2019-20 and 2023-24, while cultivation of coarse cereals, maize, and cotton increased significantly. Pulses, which are the second most important crop category grown in the State account for 23 per cent of GCA in 2023-24 while horticulture now accounts for 12 per cent of GCA. There has been notable increase in acreage for cotton, which grew by 39 per cent, and spices, which saw a 26 per cent growth between 2019-20 and 2023-24. This highlights horticulture's role in enhancing farmers' income through higher prices and yields. The state's agricultural strategy emphasizes the growth of horticulture and high-value crops to improve farmers' income and well-being, aligning with government initiatives to support these areas.

Major crop production



Odisha has shown remarkable progress in foodgrain production over the recent years and emerged as a foodgrain surplus State. Foodgrain production has reached a record high of 143 lakh metric tonnes (MT) in 2023-24 from 116.9 lakh MT in 2019-20, reflecting CAGR of 5.2 per cent. The state ranks fifth in rice production in India, contributing 8 per cent to the national output. Rice production has increased from 97.6 lakh MT in 2019-20 to 115.4 lakh MT in 2023-24, with a CAGR of 4.3 per cent.

Significant growth has been seen in maize and coarse cereals production, driven by initiatives such as Maka Mission and Shree Anna Abhiyan. Maize production has surged by 11.5 per cent CAGR from 7.3 lakh MT in 2019-20 to 11.3 lakh MT in 2023-24, while coarse cereals production has more than doubled to reach 3.2 lakh MT during this period. In the oilseed sector, led by groundnut, there has been a slight increase in production despite reduction in cultivation area between 2019-20 and 2023-24. The state has been actively promoting oil palm cultivation under various schemes. Oil palm area has increased to 8.8 thousand ha in 2023-24 from 6.7 thousand ha in 2019-20, reflecting 7.1 per cent CAGR. Production of oil palm has increased from 23.2 MT in 2019-20 to 30.7 MT in 2023-24, a CAGR of 7.3 per cent.

Odisha has witnessed remarkable growth in vegetable production over the years, with production increasing from 97.34 lakh MT in 2019-20 to 109.3 lakh MT in 2023-24, reflecting 3 per cent CAGR. Odisha ranks as the seventh-largest vegetable producer in India, contributing 5.2 per cent share to national production. The State is a leading producer of brinjal, cabbage, pumpkin, mushroom, and sweet potato. Odisha has shown consistent growth in fruits production, increasing from 24.8 lakh MT in 2019-20 to 26.36 lakh MT in 2023-24 with a total cultivation area of 370.98 thousand ha. The state's fruit production is dominated by four major fruits: citrus, jackfruit, banana, and mango, which collectively account for a significant share of the output (77 per cent). These achievements highlight Odisha's strategic agricultural advancements and commitment to productivity and sustainability.



Key Inputs



Irrigation coverage: The state has significantly enhanced its irrigation potential by investing in various projects, increasing coverage from 62.6 lakh ha in 2019-20 to 72.2 lakh ha (both Kharif & rabi) in 2023-24 covering around 79 per cent of GCA. The implementation of Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana (PMKSY) has improved water use efficiency, expanding sprinkler and drip irrigation from 8,489 ha in 2019-20 to 53,733 ha in 2023-24. Government of Odisha has initiated 94 new irrigation projects with an investment of INR 8,420 crore to increase irrigation coverage and enhance agricultural productivity and growth.

Credit: The government has introduced several schemes like interest subvention scheme, Balaram, SAFAL, etc., for increasing credit flow to agriculture in the State. Agricultural loan disbursement surged from INR 28.7 thousand crores in 2019-20 to INR 69.4 thousand crores in 2023-24, with a pivotal shift towards term loans, indicating a focus on agricultural capital formation. As a result, ratio of agricultural credit to agriculture GVA has increased from 25.6 per cent in 2019-20 to 46.9 per cent in 2023-24.



Mechanisation: Notably, subsidy disbursement for machinery purchases nearly tripled from INR 213.9 crore in 2019-20 to INR 624.9 crore in 2023-24, enhancing mechanization in the State. During 2023-24, an impressive 96,862 machines have been supplied under subsidy benefiting 74,334 farmers. Besides, the government is promoting the establishment of custom hiring centres by giving capital investment subsidies to make mechanisation economically viable for small holders. **Currently, there are 2,800 CHCs in operation across Odisha. These efforts are transforming the agricultural landscape, ensuring that farmers can overcome labour challenges and improve productivity sustainably.**



Market access is critical to ensure sale of farmers' produce at fair prices, reduces middlemen exploitation, and encourages crop diversification and innovation. The State has 66 Regulated Market Committees (RMCs) operating along with e-trading under eNAM. The Government has undertaken several initiatives for improving post-harvest management practices and reducing post-harvest losses through infrastructure development like building warehouses, cold storages etc which will benefit farmers. Government has brought in a cold storage policy in 2024 and aims to establish one cold storage in every sub-division in the State.

Milk Production

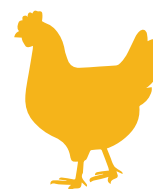


Odisha's milk production grew by 6.4 per cent in 2023-24 outpacing the national growth rate of 3.8 per cent. Between 2019-20 and 2023-24, Odisha's milk production has increased from 23.7 lakh MT to 26.4 lakh MT, reflecting a CAGR of 2.7 per cent. Despite this progress, the state's per capita milk availability at 156 grams/day in 2023-24 is still significantly below the national average of 471 grams/day, indicating upside potential for future growth.

To address this gap and boost the dairy sector, the government launched initiatives such as GOMATA and Mukhyamantri Kamdhenu Yojana (MKY) etc, aimed at increasing milk production and per capita availability of milk through increasing population of high-yielding cows, improving health and feed management, infrastructure among others. Additionally, the Buffalo Rearing Scheme under MKY aims to enhance buffalo milk production by providing subsidies for the establishment of small dairy units with improved buffalo breeds, thereby diversifying milk sources. Currently, buffalo milk contributes only 2.1 per cent to Odisha's milk production, compared to 43.6 per cent nationally. These initiatives are expected to significantly bolster the dairy sector's growth in Odisha, addressing existing challenges like lower average yields per in-milk animal and optimizing cattle genetics and management practices.

Poultry Sector

Poultry sector in Odisha has seen a tremendous growth over the years through large-scale promotion of poultry hubs and boosting entrepreneurship development, as well as strategic promotion of commercial, semi-commercial, and small-scale poultry units. Egg production in 2023-24 has seen a remarkable 9.2 per cent increase, surpassing the national growth rate of 6.8 per cent. Odisha now contributes 2.6 per cent to national egg production. Between 2019-20 and 2023-24, the state's egg production grew by impressive 11.8 per cent CAGR, with production rising from 238 crore to 372 crore eggs.



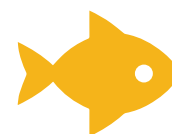
A major driver of this growth is the commercial poultry farming sector, which accounts for 88 per cent of Odisha's egg output. The number of commercial poultry layer farms in the state has significantly increased from 61 in 2011-12 to 171 today. While commercial poultry remains dominant, there are ample opportunities to diversify and increase egg production through alternative sources such as ducks, quails, backyard poultry and country chickens etc. By exploring these avenues, Odisha can not only meet the rising demand for eggs but also supplement farmers' income.



In 2023-24, Odisha's meat production increased by an impressive 6.8 per cent compared to the previous year, reaching 2.4 lakh MT, whereas India's meat production grew by 5.1 per cent. In Odisha, the composition of meat production is primarily poultry (56 per cent), followed by goat/sheep (42 per cent), with pig meat making up the remainder.

Fisheries

Odisha is the fourth-largest fish-producing state in India, contributing 6 per cent to the national output, with fish production increasing by 6.8 per cent in 2023-24, surpassing the national growth rate of 4.1 per cent. Over the last five years, production rose from 8.2 lakh MT to 11.2 lakh MT, with a CAGR of 8.3 per cent against 6.6 per cent growth rate at national level.



The state achieved self-sufficiency in fish seed production, with fry production tripling from 94.7 crore in 2019-20 to 310 crore in 2023-24, and spawn production tripling from 347.2 crore to 1094.9 crore in the same period, facilitated by government incentives and support for both public and private hatcheries.

Odisha's fisheries exports grew by 10.2 per cent in 2023-24, reaching 2.98 lakh MT, with initiatives such as the introduction of exotic species like the American white-legged shrimp boosting export volumes and values, enhancing the state's presence in global markets. In terms of value marine exports from Odisha has increased from INR 3243.3 crores in 2019-20 to INR 3954.6 crore in 2023-24, reflecting a CAGR of 5.1 per cent during this period.

Further, the State has launched a flagship scheme "Mukhyamantri Maschyajibi Kalyan Yojana" (MMKY) to revitalise the fisheries sector with a budget of INR 2239 crores over five years, focusing on boosting production, socio-economic development, women empowerment, and infrastructure development in the fisheries sector.



FOREST, ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE: SUSTAINABILITY AND RESILIENCE

Forestry and Tree Cover

Odisha has a substantial forest and tree cover of 58,597 sq. km., accounting for 37.6 per cent of its total geographical area, as reported in ISFR 2023. The forest area and tree cover in the state occupy an area of 52,434 sq. km and 6,163 sq. km respectively. The State has seen a significant increase in forest and tree cover of 559 sq. km between 2021 and 2023, ranking it the third highest in the country for such growth. Odisha is one of the few States that adhere to the National Forest Policy of 1988 by maintaining a forest cover of over 33 per cent, thereby contributing to environmental stability and sustainable development.



Among districts, Ganjam and Rayagada have experienced notable increases in forest cover since 2021, with additions of 240 sq. km and 145 sq. km, respectively. Thirteen out of the 30 districts in Odisha have forest cover exceeding 33 per cent of their total geographical area. Kandhamal (with 67.3 per cent), and Gajapati (57.8 per cent), are the leading districts in Odisha in terms of forested area.

The state has actively contributed to forest conservation and expansion through the implementation of afforestation activities, prevention of forest fires, and promotion of forest protection units. . During 2023-24, a total of 5877.5 ha AR Plantation, 37513.6 ANR with gap plantation, 3111.9 RKM Avenue Plantation have been achieved under different plantation schemes. Besides, 408.6 lakh seedlings have been distributed to the public and institutions to create Green Belt in the state. Further, 254.4 lakh seedlings were planted by various departments in the State. During 2024-25 , 1.95 crore saplings have been planted under various afforestation schemes and 2.33 crore seedlings have been distributed.

Mangroves coverage



Mangrove forests in Odisha play a vital role protecting coastal regions against soil erosion and climate change impacts, while supporting a diverse range of species and significantly contributing to carbon sequestration. Between 2011 and 2023, Odisha's mangrove cover has increased from 222 sq. km to 259.1 sq. km, demonstrating 17 per cent growth rate. This growth reflects the

state's ongoing efforts in natural regeneration and plantation activities. Predominantly found in five districts-Kendrapara (212.7 sq. km), Bhadrak (32.4 sq. km), Jagatsinghpur (8.4 sq. km), Balasore (4.8 sq. km), and Puri (0.7 sq. km)-these mangroves are crucial for local ecology and community livelihoods, providing protection against natural disasters.

Protection of wildlife

Odisha, with 37.6 per cent forest cover, is a biodiversity hotspot supporting iconic species like Bengal tiger, Indian elephant, and Olive Ridley Sea turtles. The state has designated 8,380.7 sq.km as protected areas, covering 13.7 per cent of its forest area for protection of wildlife. Odisha employs both in-situ and ex-situ conservation methods for protection of wildlife. Under in-situ conservation, the state features one National Park, 19 Sanctuaries, two Tiger Reserves, one Biosphere Reserve, two Conservation Reserves, and three Elephant Reserves. Further, Odisha plans to expand its conservation efforts with new protected areas, including a National Park, three Sanctuaries, two Tiger Reserves, and a Biosphere Reserve, emphasizing its dedication to conserving biodiversity. The state has established 10 zoos and botanical gardens to facilitate ex-situ conservation, providing safe environments for breeding and research of various species.



Odisha has introduced several measures to protect wildlife from poaching, depredation and other threats. These include deploying 629 anti-poaching/depredation/elephant squads, engaging community through various programs, and implementing innovative initiatives such as 'Jana Surakhya Gaja Rakhya' and 'Gaja Sathi'. Additionally, the State employs advanced technologies like AI and drones to track wildlife movement and protect them from various threats. These efforts are supported by infrastructure developments like solar fencing, watch towers and 'ANUKAMPA' online portal for payment of compensation to wildlife victims etc, illustrating a comprehensive approach towards wildlife protection.

Habitat development is a cornerstone of Odisha's protection strategy, focusing on restoring degraded forests, creating green corridors, and conserving wetlands and grasslands. Notable efforts in the state include the creation of 130 new water bodies and the renovation of 273 existing ones, along with the establishment of 1,250 hectares of fodder plantations and 337 hectares of mangrove plantations through various state programs. Additionally, Rapid Response Teams and Mobile Veterinary Services (MVS) are also active in rescuing and rehabilitating wildlife.

Forest and Livelihood

Forests not only protect the environment and conserve biodiversity but also play a vital role in supporting the livelihoods of communities, especially of the tribal people living in and around forested areas. Odisha has the 3rd highest tribal population in the country accounting for 22.8 per cent of its total population.



The state institutions like Odisha Forest Development Corporation (OFDC), Odisha Forestry Sector Development Society (OFSDS), and Odisha Bamboo Development Agency (OBDA) among others are playing a key role in providing sustainable livelihoods opportunities for the tribal people.

Odisha is the third largest producer of Kendu leaves in the country and this industry generates an annual employment of about 100 lakh man days. The Government of Odisha has earmarked a total of INR 100 crores for FY 2024-25 under the "Kendupatra Tolali Kalyana Yojana" to support the Kendu leaf trade.

Conservation of Ecosystems

Odisha's diverse ecosystems, spanning forests, wetlands, and coastal areas, play a critical role in providing essential services such as food, water, air purification, climate regulation, and cultural enrichment. With six Ramsar sites, including the renowned Chilika Lake and Hirakud Reservoir, Odisha prioritizes the conservation of wetlands, which are vital for flood control, groundwater recharge, and carbon sequestration. The Odisha Wetland Development Authority leads the efforts in protecting these ecosystems by leveraging community participation and implementing innovative projects including eco-friendly developments at Govindpur 'Birds Village.'



Home to thousands of plant and animal species, Odisha actively protects its biodiversity through organizations like the Odisha Biodiversity Board and the Regional Plant Resource Centre. Key initiatives include the development of Biodiversity Heritage Sites, conservation of flora and fauna, and the creation of 7,256 Peoples Biodiversity Registers to document local bio-resources.

Odisha's conservation strategy emphasizes community involvement and education, with programs like Eco-clubs and Energy clubs in schools fostering environmental awareness. The Centre for Environmental Studies enhances public understanding through educational materials and films on promoting sustainable practices and traditional values to conserve the state's natural heritage.

Climate change



Odisha is vulnerable to climate change due to its geographical location and the risks of climate change. The state experiences a wide range of extreme weather events, from cyclones and floods to heat waves and droughts. Climate change has the potential to derail economic growth and development in the State. The State has undertaken several measures to address this vulnerability and mitigate climate change impacts by implementing State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC), climate budget, promoting EV and renewable energy among others. These initiatives are designed to support projects focused on climate mitigation and adaptation.

Odisha was the first State in the country to develop a Climate Change Action Plan, initially introduced for the period 2010-2015, now updated for the period 2021 to 2030. The State Action Plan on Climate Change (SAPCC) aligns with the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) and Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030, thereby ensuring a cohesive and integrated approach to climate resilience. The plan outlines strategies and actionable targets across 12 key priority areas, with an envisaged expenditure of 2.45 lakh crore on both mitigation and adaptation measures. Some of the key measures include increasing forest cover, construction of disaster resilient infrastructure, promoting solar and grid connected wind power, encouraging EV, sustainable mining, waste management, climate smart agriculture among others.

INDUSTRY: FOCUSING EMPLOYMENT & GROWTH

Industrial performance

The industrial sector size is nearly INR 3.7 lakh crore, accounting for 43.9 per cent of the total gross state value added in 2024-25. The Sector is estimated to grow at 6.1 per cent in 2024-25. The sector comprises four sub-sectors, i.e. mining, manufacturing, construction and electricity, gas, water supply & other utility services. Manufacturing constitutes 52.6 per cent followed by mining at 21.2 per cent, construction 18.6 per cent and remaining electricity, gas, water supply and other utility constituting 7.5 per cent of Industrial GSVA in 2024-25. Manufacturing sector grew at nearly 6 per cent, construction at 8.5 per cent, mining by 4.5 per cent and electricity and other utilities by 7.1 per cent in 2024-25.

At macro-level, Odisha's industrial sector is 26 per cent more productive than All-India average. This is due to high capital intensity in Odisha's industrial sector, particularly in mining and mineral based manufacturing. The sector also has significant potential to create more productive jobs especially for surplus labour in the agriculture and allied sector. Since 2017-18, additional 20 lakh workers have joined the industrial sector, majority in the construction sector (nearly 15.5 lakh). State's industrial policy is, therefore, geared towards diversification to labour intensive sectors as well as high-tech sectors creating quality jobs for all.

Industrial policy

In the last two centuries, industrial policy has been frequently used globally to promote specific sectors/industries through tax incentives, subsidies, regulation/de-regulation and infrastructure development. Recently, advanced economies have also introduced industrial policies to promote specific sectors.

United States under the Chips Act 2022 aimed at bolstering the domestic semiconductor industry in which significant resources are dedicated towards research and development, funding to support semiconductor manufacturing. Industrial policy can also extend to trade policy including imposition of tariffs on specific products as to protect domestic industry and counter other countries' protectionist measures.

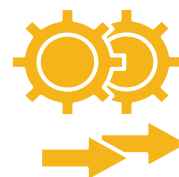
Odisha's Industrial policy is intended to enhance resilience of the industrial sector of the State by leveraging mineral resources of the State, creating value in the downstream industries,



venturing into high-tech/medium-tech industries such as semiconductor, green hydrogen, speciality steel, data centres, aerospace and defence, chemicals and petrochemicals. The State can be eastern gateway for India's trade with East Asia and Pacific region. Government of Odisha is also providing lucrative incentives to the investors particularly capital investment subsidy. In priority sectors such as speciality steels, ship building, agro-processing, IT, ITeS and data centres, the government finances 20 per cent of capital investment (excluding the land and building cost). In thrust sectors such as green energy equipment and green hydrogen and green ammonia, aerospace and defence, biotechnology, technical textiles, the State finances 30 per cent of capital investment in plant and machinery (excluding land and building costs). Apart from this, several other incentives are provided such as stamp duty relaxation, top-up subsidies on sustainable production practices. This is on top of various subsidies and incentives provided by Government of India.

Odisha satisfies all the conditions for rapid industrial growth. Odisha is resource rich and known for its mining industry. The State produced nearly 21 per cent of Coal and more than 50 per cent of Iron Ore in 2023-24. Government of India has identified 30 critical minerals which will play important role in India's development and national security using the parameters of economic importance and supply risks. Odisha has reserves of 11 out of the 30 identified minerals. These include cobalt, copper, graphite, nickel, rare earth elements, silicon, tin, titanium, platinum group elements, vanadium and zircon.

Government of Odisha is conscious of ease of doing business and has particularly focussed on 'Speed' of doing business. Government of Odisha appreciates that firms not only compete with peers in the domestic market but also with global players. Therefore, time is of essence. Odisha Government is therefore taking steps towards streamlined regulatory processes through robust single window system, leveraging technology to ease use of government services, reaping the benefits of end-to-end digital governance, alignment of regulations, and speedy decision making. Government of Odisha is supporting investors from 'concept' to 'commissioning.' Recent amendments to the IPR framework extend incentives and introduce sector-specific policies for industries like semiconductors, minerals, food processing, textiles, electronics, IT/ITeS, and electric vehicles. To ensure a hassle-free business environment, Odisha has streamlined compliance through its GO SWIFT online portal, reducing 1,764 compliance requirements and repealing 206 redundant acts and policies in 2024.



Industrial Investment

Odisha is witnessing a wave of industrial investment in recent times. Between June 2024 and January 2025, the State government approved 133 new investments worth more than INR 2.4 lakh crore with an employment potential of more than 1.8 lakh. Apart from investments in metal and metal downstream industries, the State was instrumental in attracting investments in sectors such as Agri, Food & Seafood Processing, Green Energy Equipment, Apparels & Textiles, Renewable Energy, ESDM and others.



Utkarsh Odisha

Odisha hosted a flagship investment forum - Utkarsh Odisha: Make in Odisha Conclave 2025 in January 2025, which was designed to drive economic growth and elevate Odisha as a globally competitive investment destination. The conclave was aimed to attract both domestic and international investments across a diverse range of sectors, positioning Odisha as the industrial powerhouse of Eastern India. As a precursor to this, the State organized a series of investment summits and roadshows in Delhi, Mumbai, Singapore, and Bengaluru, receiving overwhelming response. Odisha is strategically investing in new-age industries to reshape its economic landscape and foster sustainable growth. This initiative aligns with the State's vision to enhance industrial diversification and boost productivity.

Utkarsh Conclave had focused sessions on Mining and Metallurgy, Chemicals and Petrochemicals, IT/ITeS and ESDM, Textiles and Apparel, Renewable Energy and Green Fuels, Agri Industry and Food Processing, Tourism Development, Healthcare, Pharmaceuticals & Biotechnology, Circular Economy, Industrial Infrastructure, Film and Media, and Countries-of-Focus.

Three plenary sessions, i.e. Start-Up Odisha, Skilled in Odisha, and Women Entrepreneurship enabled by SUBHADRA were held. Further, Government of Odisha also had 3 roundtable discussions, i.e. CEOs Roundtable, Women Business Leaders' Roundtable, and Editors' Roundtable.

Government of Odisha received total of 593 project proposals. The conclave attracted delegates from over 16 countries, including representatives from the Partner Countries – Singapore, Malaysia, and Australia. Over 100 foreign delegates participated in the conclave. The other countries represented by delegation include Bangladesh, Belarus, Egypt, El Salvador, Italy, Japan, Kazakhstan, Nepal, Rwanda, Somalia, USA, Venezuela, Zimbabwe. Utkarsh Odisha resulted in successfully signing of 145 Memorandum of Understanding covering INR 16.7 lakh crores of investment commitment and potential to create 12.9 lakh jobs across 20 sectors.

Mining and quarrying

Odisha is a mineral rich State with Mining and Quarrying accounting for 9.3 per cent of GSVA and 21.2 per cent of Industry GVA in 2024-25 (AE). As per Indian Bureau of Mines, the State contributed the largest volume of mineral production (excluding fuel oil and atomic minerals) in India, accounting for 44.7 per cent (INR 62,737 crore) in 2023-24.



Odisha is the highest producer of Steel (41.2 MMT), Stainless Steel (2.2 MMT) and Alumina & Aluminium (9.1 MMT) in the country. The State focuses on maximizing the value of its mineral reserves by fostering downstream processing industries such as steel, aluminium, and ferroalloys. A significant step in this direction is the recently inducted Long-Term Linkage Policy for Minerals. This would ensure sustainable supply of raw materials like iron ore, chromite ore, and bauxite to downstream metal industries from State production for at least five years, with further options of extension. With the advent of progressive policies, Odisha envisions in contributing approximately one-third of the national steel production target of 300 million tonnes by 2030-31, aligning with the National Steel Policy's ambitions. The State also

anticipates a significant increase in per capita steel consumption, positioning itself as a key player in transforming India into a global steel powerhouse.

Manufacturing in Odisha

Manufacturing is the largest sub-sector within industry in Odisha. It constitutes 52.6 per cent of the industry GVA and 23.1 per cent of the State's overall GSVA in 2024-25 (AE). The manufacturing sector in Odisha grew at an average rate of 11 per cent against 5.2 per cent at All-India level between 2020-21 and 2024-25 (AE).



Odisha is rapidly transforming its industrial sector with healthy balance of mineral and non-mineral industries. By 2024-25 (Up to third quarter), around 48 sectors received investment approvals in the State, which are broadly categorized under (i) basic metals, minerals & byproducts – steel and aluminium downstream, automobile & components, defence, oil and gas, mechanical and electrical capital goods etc. (ii) non-mineral products & byproducts – Food processing, tourism, ITeS, apparel and garments, power and renewable energy, pharmaceuticals etc. and (iii) green/environmentally sustainable products – green energy equipment, green hydrogen and ammonia, technical textiles, electric vehicle, compressed bio-gas etc. As mentioned in Chapter 1, Odisha offers availability of land at affordable prices relative to its peers. Further, Odisha given current stage of development has ample availability of basic resources such as power. The long coastline and plans to develop various minor ports in the coming years provides strong investment opportunity at the current juncture.

Construction

While manufacturing is an important sector for productivity enhancement and growth, construction on the other hand has been an important employment generator. The Sector is commonly considered as entry point for surplus unskilled labour from Agriculture and Allied Sector. The Sector employed 18 per cent of total workforce in Odisha. Government of Odisha has placed emphasis on cities as engine of growth. Construction sector would therefore experience significant growth in the coming years. Further, State is accelerating public spending on infrastructure to crowd-in private investment. In 2024-25 BE, State has budgeted to spend INR 58,195 crore (nearly 6.1 per cent of GSDP). This will boost construction activity. Built-up area is 4.6 per cent of total geographical area of the State in 2023. The State intends to achieve balanced development by establishing various economic corridors across different parts of the State. As Odisha approaches on its path of prosperity in the coming decades, households, firms and government demand for construction would grow exponentially. The State offers high return to investment for players operating in the construction sector given current stage of development and vision set for 2036 and 2047.



Industrial Infrastructure and support

In Odisha, 130 industrial estates are operating in strategic locations with an area of 12,128 acres and 1,542 number of buildup sheds. Odisha offers ample opportunity for leading players to diversify their supply chain and neutralise rising cost of production in other geographies. To further stimulate economic growth, several infrastructure development initiatives are underway. These plans include: (i) creation of an FDI Park in the State Capital Region to attract industries in sectors such as automobiles, electric vehicles, semiconductors, and IT; (ii) establishment of two Garment Manufacturing Parks in Kalibati and Bhuinpur within Khordha District; (iii) development of mega food parks to support ready-to-eat and ready-to-cook food production; (iv) construction of a dedicated 200-acre Semiconductor Park at Aranga near Bhubaneswar, (v) multi-modal logistics parks across 8 key locations, and (vi) industrial corridor connecting Rourkela, Sambalpur, Paradip and Dhamra by 2027. In a landmark moment for India's technological advancement, the nation celebrated the launch of its first Integrated Silicon Carbide Manufacturing Facility at Info Valley EMC Bhubaneswar in September 2024, marking a new era of innovation and growth.



MSME & Exports

While large enterprises support in taking the State closer to technology frontier and enhance productivity, micro, small and medium enterprises play an important role in job creation. As of 31st January 2025, more than 18.7 lakh MSMEs are registered on the Udyam Registration portal, including informal micro enterprises (IMEs) registered on the Udyam Assist Platform (UAP).



To establish Modern Multi-Sector Industrial Parks at strategic locations, the State Government has set up 11 new MSME parks, while also upgrading existing ones. These parks offer comprehensive facilities that can scale according to operational needs, along with a range of attractive amenities to boost industrial growth.

During the period, Apr-Nov 2024-25, total merchandise exports was to the tune of INR 54.4 thousand crores. Key export contributors in 2023-24 were metallurgical products (52.3 per cent), minerals (23.1 per cent), engineering, chemical, and allied products (8.7 per cent), electronics and software (11.6 per cent), and marine products (3.5 per cent). Odisha is taking several steps to be among the league of top 5 exporting states in India and achieve an export target of INR 3.5 lakh crore by 2026-27. State has constituted State Export Promotion Committee and District Level Export Promotion Committees to devise export strategy of the State, and preparing State Export Action Plan for export augmentation, with specific focus on export diversification. Odisha is implementing a sector-specific strategy to diversify exports, supported by enhanced multi-modal connectivity, including access to Paradip, Dhamra, and Gopalpur ports, increased cargo capacity at Bhubaneswar airport, and improved road networks.



SERVICES: PROSPERITY AND INCLUSIVITY

As per World Bank, among the high-income group countries, services sector contributes on an average 70 per cent to national GDP. In Odisha, share of service sector is 37.1 per cent of GSVA (2024-25 AE). Therefore, as Odisha moves on its path of higher economic growth, service sector is expected to play important role in the State economy.

In 2024-25 (AE), Service sector in Odisha registered double digit growth at 10 per cent as compared with 7.2 per cent at All-India level. High growth in service sector was well-balanced across sub-sectors. This is a healthy sign reflecting resilience of service sector in Odisha. Hotels and restaurants sub-sector grew at 14.3 per cent, trade and repair services grew at 14.1 per cent. Financial services grew at 8.7 per cent and real estate, professional, IT services grew by 8.1 per cent in 2024-25 (AE).

With increase in income, consumer demand for various value-added services such as tour and travel, financial services, personal care services, IT services increase. In the last 11 years (2011-12 to 2022-23), household per-capita monthly expenditure on digital services has grown at a CAGR of 13.7 per cent, personal domestic services at 13.6 per cent, personal care services at 13.3 per cent, medical services at 12.7 per cent, education services at 10.3 per cent respectively in rural areas. The services sector is poised for rapid growth on a sustained basis.

Financial Services

The financial services is an important sub-sector within Services. The Sector is undergoing significant transformation in Odisha, driven by strategic initiatives and policy interventions aimed at enhancing financial inclusion and economic growth. The State has made concerted efforts to improve access to financial services, particularly in rural and underserved segment. The Odisha State Cooperative Bank (OSCB) and District Central Cooperative Banks play a pivotal role in providing short-term agricultural credit, supporting farmers with crop loans and other financial services. The cooperative credit structure is being expanded with the registration of new Primary Agriculture Cooperative Societies (PACS) and Large Sized Adivasi Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies (LAMPCS) to bring financial services closer to the rural population.



State's financial sector is performing well in delivering access to financial services across segments. As of Sept 2024, Credit deposit ratio was 76.35 per cent as against the benchmark of 60 per cent. Share of private sector branches have gone up from 16.8 per cent in March 2020 to 20.9 per cent in September 2024. Increasing participation of private sector banks indicates delivery of relatively better quality services at lower cost. Priority sector lending was 40 per cent of Adjusted Net Bank Credit as against the benchmark of 40 per cent. Similarly, agriculture advance was 27.3 per cent of adjusted net bank credit as against the benchmark of 18 per cent. Within Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, share of micro-enterprises in MSME advances was 10.3 per cent as against the benchmark of 7.5 per cent. Lastly, share of weaker sections in adjusted net bank credit was 31.1 per cent as against the benchmark of 12 per cent.

In addition to supporting traditional sectors, Odisha is leveraging digital technology to enhance the delivery of financial services. Initiatives like the Vidya Lakshmi portal facilitate education loans, while the Stand-Up India scheme supports entrepreneurship among Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women. The state is also focusing on financial literacy and digital inclusion, with NABARD providing grant support for financial literacy camps and digital infrastructure development. These efforts aim to bridge the gap between urban and rural areas, ensuring that all citizens have access to essential financial services.

The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY) led account ownership has grown significantly, with 2.27 crore account holders as of 29 Jan 2025. Financial services sector in Odisha is poised for growth, driven by strategic initiatives, policy support, and a focus on financial inclusion. The state's efforts to enhance credit flow, support entrepreneurship, and leverage digital technology are expected to yield substantial economic benefits and improve the quality of life for its citizens.



Tourism Sector

Tourism in Odisha is a vibrant sector, characterized by its rich cultural heritage, diverse ecosystems, and strategic initiatives aimed at enhancing its appeal to both domestic and international tourists. The State is home to over 1,000 ancient temples, which make Odisha a destination for spiritual tourism. The annual Ratha Yatra in Puri attracts over 10 lakh devotees, highlighting the State's spiritual significance. Additionally, Odisha's Buddhist Circuit, featuring the Dhauli Shanti Stupa and the Buddhist triangle of Lalitgiri, Ratnagiri, and Udayagiri, underscores its historical importance with the spread of Buddhism to Southeast Asia.

Art and craft tourism is another key aspect of Odisha's tourism landscape. Known as Utkala, the land of artistic excellence, Odisha boasts 51 art forms, many of which have received Geographical Indication (GI) tags. This rich artistic heritage is a major draw for tourists interested in traditional crafts and cultural experiences. The State also celebrates major ethnic and tribal festivals such as Nuakhai, Parab, and Mondei, which offer unique insights into the diverse cultural tapestry of Odisha.

Beach tourism is a growing sub-sector in Odisha, with two Blue Flag certified beaches: Golden Beach in Puri and Sonapur Beach in Ganjam. These beaches are equipped with modern amenities

and are part of the state's efforts to promote sustainable tourism. The development of beach shacks at destinations like Gopalpur, Sonapur, Paradeep, Chandipur, and Talsari further enhance the beach tourism experience, offering visitors a blend of relaxation and adventure.

Wildlife and birdwatching tourism are also significant, with Odisha hosting two national parks, 18 wildlife sanctuaries, and two tiger reserves. Chilika Lake, Asia's largest brackish water lake, is a major attraction, drawing over a million migratory birds annually. The State's commitment to preserving its natural heritage is evident in its efforts to develop eco-tourism and nature camps, providing tourists with opportunities to explore Odisha's rich biodiversity. Odisha's tourism policy, launched in 2022, focuses on balanced development through infrastructure creation and promotion. The policy ensures the approval of key tourism projects through the Special Single Window Clearance Committee and the State Level Single Window Clearance Authority, facilitating a streamlined process for investors.



The State has also made significant strides in branding, promotion, and publicity to boost tourism. A 360-degree communication strategy has been employed, utilizing platforms such as print, TV, social media, and roadshows. Familiarization trips for tour operators and travel agents have been organized to showcase Odisha's tourism potential. Additionally, strategic branding initiatives have been carried out in major airports, cities, and transportation hubs across India.

Digital platforms play a crucial role in Odisha's tourism strategy. The Odisha Tourism portal showcases the state's vibrant heritage, offering live streaming of annual festivals like Ratha Yatra and the Konark Festival. The online booking engine, Book Odisha, provides a user-friendly registration page for events like the National Chilika Bird Festival. Social media platforms are actively used to promote new initiatives and engaging with a global audience. Safety and security are paramount in Odisha's tourism strategy. The Department of Tourism provides training to lifeguard associations and has implemented safety measures at beaches, including watch towers, lifeguards, and safe bathing zones. A Tourist Emergency Fund has been created to assist tourists during disaster situations. These measures ensure a safe and enjoyable experience for visitors, enhancing Odisha's reputation as a tourist-friendly destination.

Odisha's tourism sector is poised for significant growth, driven by strategic initiatives, infrastructure development, and a commitment to preserving its cultural and natural heritage. The state's efforts to enhance its tourism offerings and promote Odisha as a premier destination for eco- and cultural tourism are expected to yield substantial economic benefits and create numerous employment opportunities in the coming years.

Software Technology Park in Bhubaneswar

Odisha is advancing as a preferred IT outsourcing destination, creating employment opportunities. The Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) in Bhubaneswar is a pivotal initiative aimed at fostering innovation and supporting the growth of IT/ITES/ESDM industries in Odisha. Odisha has six STPI Centres - Bhubaneswar, Rourkela, Balasore, Berhampur, Koraput, Jajpur – and two more are coming up in Sambalpur and Angul. The State offers expansive IT infrastructure, with over 750 acres dedicated to IT SEZs, multiple IT towers, and competitively priced



land and lease rates. The State also has a state-of-the-art incubation center, O-Hub, which provides robust support for startups. These strategic assets emphasize Odisha's attractiveness as a premier destination for IT innovation and growth

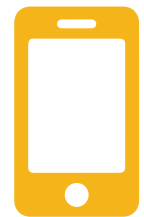
The STPI has commenced the construction of an Innovation Tower, which will provide around 1.3 lakh square feet of next-generation incubation space. This facility is designed to cater to the needs of IT industries, promoting startups and IT enterprises through its incubation programs, Centers of Excellence, and other supporting services. The Innovation Tower will play a crucial role in creating a high-potential ecosystem that encourages innovation, product development, and skill enhancement, thereby boosting the growth of startups and SMEs in the region. This initiative aligns with the state's vision of harnessing economic potential through sophisticated IT infrastructure, ultimately contributing to overall development of Odisha and the country.

Bhubaneswar ranks third among emerging cities for Science and Technology graduates and leads alongside Lucknow in Management graduates, supporting the state's IT sector growth. Exports from STPI is expected to surge to INR 8,400 crores in 2024-25 from INR 7,500 crores in 2023-24 with 12 per cent growth, highlighting STPI's export potential. Based on text mining of open jobs in Odisha in September 2024 on one of the largest job portals, it is found that more than 30 per cent of open jobs relate to IT jobs (BPO etc.).

The government is continuously enhancing its incentive structures to attract substantial investments in IT/ITeS, GCC, and the FinTech domains by amending policies and formulating new ones based on industry feedback. The upcoming IT, GCC, and FinTech policies will provide enhanced subsidies for land, electricity, SGST, recruitment, marketing, R&D, internet connectivity, among others. These comprehensive measures aim to reduce operational costs, reinforce infrastructure, and position the region as a highly competitive hub for IT, GCC, and FinTech.

Bhubaneswar as preferred destination for IT/ITeS

Bhubaneswar has emerged as a preferred destination for IT/ITES due to its technical prowess, talent availability, thriving technology ecosystem, and high social and living index. Odisha is recognized as a top performer in Start-up Ranking, with Start-up Bhubaneswar as its leading platform. The city hosts over 200 technology and BPM-related businesses, supported by Grade A office infrastructure and dedicated technology SEZs like Infocity and IDCO Knowledge Park. Bhubaneswar is also home to over 20 incubators and premier institutes such as IIT Bhubaneswar, enhancing its competitive edge in innovation. The technology ecosystem is diverse, with industries ranging from agriculture to IT-enabled services contributing to the economy. Furthermore, the city offers a thriving education system with over 2,500 schools, a robust medical ecosystem, and a relatively low cost of living, making it an attractive location for professionals and businesses alike.



IIT-Bhubaneswar, established by the Government of Odisha, is an important player in filling the talent requirements in the State. It is a premier institute dedicated to providing quality education and research in the fields of Information Technology and Electronics. The institution

plays a crucial role in meeting the growing demand for skilled professionals in these sectors, contributing to the state's vision of becoming a leading IT destination. As part of its commitment to fostering innovation and academic excellence, IIT-Bhubaneswar collaborates with industry and academia to enhance the quality of manpower development. This collaboration is integral to the state's broader strategy of creating a robust tech ecosystem that supports the growth of IT industries and startups, thereby driving economic development in Odisha.

The upcoming Odisha GCC Policy aims to attract Global Capability Centres (GCCs) by developing cutting-edge hubs in the Bhubaneswar-Cuttack-Puri tri-city area, as well as in Berhampur and the Sambalpur-Jharsuguda-Rourkela corridor. The goal is to create a thriving business environment that promotes economic growth, technological innovation, and job creation by capitalizing on the state's unique strengths. The policy will offer a range of incentives, including capital subsidies, recruitment assistance, human capital upskilling, internships, R&D support, marketing aid, patent registration, and reimbursement of PF/ESI, among others.

Government as consumer of IT/ITeS services

State is leveraging digital technology to enhance the delivery of public services, ensuring efficiency, transparency, and accessibility. One of the key initiatives is the implementation of the Odisha Right to Public Service (ORTPS) Act, which provides a legal framework for citizens to access various public services seamlessly. The ORTPS online module includes a dynamic dashboard, e-Appeal, and e-Revision modules, allowing for real-time monitoring and dispute resolution regarding service delivery delays. Additionally, the Odisha One Portal serves as a one-stop access point for government-to-citizen (G2C) services, integrating over 214 services with plans to expand further. This portal, along with the extensive network of Mo Seba Kendras, ensures that citizens can access essential services like birth and death certificates, bill payments, and more, conveniently and cost-effectively at the grassroots level.



Furthermore, the state has developed several digital platforms to streamline service delivery across various sectors. The Social Protection Delivery Platform (SPDP) leverages artificial intelligence and Aadhaar-based verification to efficiently identify and disburse benefits to eligible beneficiaries, as seen in the Subhadra Scheme. The e-District 3.0 initiative aims to enhance service delivery at the district level by automating workflows and improving information quality. Other digital systems, such as the Student Academic Management System and the State Scholarship Portal, unify processes like admissions and scholarship management, ensuring transparency and reducing manual interventions. These initiatives reflect Odisha's commitment to harnessing digital technology to improve governance and provide citizens with timely and efficient public services.

Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) enhances the fintech ecosystem for service delivery across the state. Key initiatives include the Gopabandhu Jan Arogya Yojana (GJAY), CM-KISAN, and SUBHADRA, all aimed at driving financial and social inclusion by integrating technology with financial services. These efforts position Odisha as an aspirer in leveraging technology for economic growth and improved service delivery.

Technology Infrastructure

Odisha has outlined ambitious plans for developing tech infrastructure to bolster the state's economic and technological landscape. A significant focus is on establishing Tech Business Parks in tier 2 and tier 3 cities, aiming to decentralize IT growth and stimulate regional economic development. These parks will provide structured support infrastructures, enhancing the state's capacity to attract IT and electronics industries.

Moreover, the state plans to develop a network of Tier-IV data centers in Bhubaneswar and other locations, providing high-tech infrastructure for IT/ITeS industries. The establishment of Centers of Excellence (CoEs) is also a key component of the tech infrastructure development. These CoEs will focus on areas such as chip design, skill development in future technologies, and promoting research in the Odia language across various domains. Additionally, a new IT park/IT zone is planned to accommodate organizations focusing on AI, ML, Industry 4.0, and other next-generation technologies. These initiatives reflect Odisha's commitment to creating a robust tech ecosystem that supports innovation, entrepreneurship, and economic growth.



INFRASTRUCTURE: FOSTERING GROWTH

Overview

Odisha has witnessed significant infrastructural development over the years, contributing to its economic transformation. Odisha's strategic location, with a long coastline and vast mineral reserves makes it a vital hub for trade and industry. The government has implemented several measures to bolster infrastructure development, including expansion of road and rail networks, development of ports, and establishment of industrial corridors among others. Odisha has been recognized as an 'Achiever' State among coastal states in Logistics Ease Across Different States (LEADS) 2024 report, reflecting its significant progress in advancing in infrastructure ecosystem.



In 2024-25 budget, Odisha has increased its capital investment outlay for infrastructure by an impressive 26 per cent to INR 58 thousand crores, which constitutes 22 per cent of the total expenditure. In terms of capital outlay to GSDP, Odisha ranks first among major states in India with 6.2 per cent. This increase in capital outlay underscores the Government's focus on enhancing infrastructure development

Road Connectivity

Road infrastructure in Odisha is considered as a top priority. Total expenditure on 'Roads & Bridges' in the State increased from INR 7,996 crores in 2019-20 to INR 19,456 crores in 2024-25(BE). Total road length comprising of National Highways, State Highways, district roads and rural roads in the State, stood at 1.4 lakh km in 2023-24. Between 2019-20 and 2023-24, length of national highways in Odisha increased by 905 km, at a CAGR of 3 per cent. Additionally, road widening of national highways is also in progress with 471 km, 437 km and 67 km being upgraded to 4 lane, 6 lane and 8 lanes respectively. Envisioning an execution of 75,000 km of road across Odisha, State has identified the following projects, which includes eight – laning, access controlled, Bhubaneswar-Puri highway (60 km) stretch at NH – 316, Coastal Highway Project under Bharatmala Pariyojana from Tangi to Digha, Rourkela-Paradeep economic corridor and major Highway Road connectivity



proposals across 7 identified locations. Towards strengthening rural roads, Government of Odisha implements multiple flagship programmes that includes Mukhya Mantri Sadak Yojana (MMSY), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) and others.

Public Transport System



The State is undertaking several initiatives to provide safe, convenient and affordable bus services to people in both rural and urban areas through strengthening OSRTC, CRUT and launching of Gramanchal Paribahan Scheme. Odisha State Road Transport Corporation (ORSTC), a State public sector undertaking, has been running buses across major routes including inter-state buses connecting Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. In 2023-24, OSRTC had a fleet size of 2,077 buses running in more than 250 different routes across the State. Number of passengers travelled by OSRTC has increased from around 90 lakhs in 2022-23 to 103 lakhs in 2023-24. The government recently launched Gramanchal Paribahan Scheme (GPS) with aim to connect all Gram Panchayats of the State (GPs) with the State capital through an integrated public transport system. Around 6,720 out of 6,798 GPs are linked at present, catering almost 4.5 crore citizens with seamless access to markets, healthcare, and in embarking socio-economic developments. Capital Region Urban Transport (CRUT) provides inter and intra city transports in Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, Khordha, Pipili, Puri, Konark, Rourkela, Sambalpur & Berhampur. A notable development in recent times by CRUT is deployment of 200 e-Buses, which are expected to contribute to a more eco-friendly and efficient transit system. Government is also taking concerted efforts to ensure road safety through initiatives such as Project Rakshak, Suvahak program, Enforcement through Intelligent Enforcement Management System (IEMS) and good Samaritan policy. Odisha is coming up with integrated truck terminals in 23 locations to alleviate traffic congestion and reduce accidents. An MoU with National Highway Logistics Management Ltd. (NHLML) has been signed in this regard during Utkarsh Odisha – Make In Odisha Conclave 2025 for operation and maintenance of truck terminals.

Railways



Odisha is expanding its railway infrastructure by increasing rail network and focusing on connecting the unconnected districts and tribal areas of the State. Boudh, which was earlier not connected via railway line is now connected through Khordha Road – Bolangir railway line, while Kandhamal is set to be connected through the Gopalpur – Rairakhol line. Government has been working to connect the three remaining districts via railway network. Government has set a record allocation of INR 10.6 thousand crore in 2024-25 for railway infrastructure development in the State. Recently, eight new railway projects were approved in 9 districts viz. Bargarh, Nuapada, Sundargarh, Rayagada, Kalahandi, Nabarangpur, Mayurbhanj, Keonjhar and Malkangiri which would further improve connectivity in these regions.

Railway length in Odisha increased from 2,652 km in 2019-20 to 3,093 km in 2023-24, growing at a CAGR of 4 per cent. In 2023-24, total number of passengers travelled by railways from Odisha stood 8.6 crore, marking 57.7 per cent CAGR since 2021-22. In 2023-24, revenue collected from passenger transport by rail in Odisha amounted to INR 2,204 crore, reflecting

a growth rate of 37.7 per cent CAGR since 2021-22. Revenue from freight transport during the same period grew by 6.3 per cent CAGR to reach INR 25,986 crore in 2023-24. Odisha is ranked first among states in India in terms of total outward movement of commodities in 2022-23, with a share of 17.1 per cent.

Air connectivity

Odisha's civil aviation sector has been growing rapidly aided by increased investment and implementation of New Destination Policy, Civil Aviation Policy and UDAN Scheme among others. The State has five operational airports including one international airport at present. Apart from these, the State is developing 10 additional airstrips across State along with a greenfield international airport in Puri to improve air connectivity in the State. Odisha is connected to 22 cities within India via direct flights. Currently, direct flights from Odisha to four international destinations viz. Bangkok, Dubai, Singapore and Kuala Lumpur have been established with the State providing Viability Gap Funding (VGF) support for first three destinations.



Odisha recently brought New Destination Policy 2024 offering incentives to airlines launching new domestic and international flights from the State. This would significantly improve air connectivity in the State, both domestic and international, and ensures access to air travel across Odisha. Under the new policy, direct flight on eight domestic routes have been approved from Bhubaneswar and Jharsuguda, which will boost air travel and tourism in the State. Number of passengers travelling by air from Odisha has increased significantly from 21.6 lakh in 2017-18 to 41.6 lakh passengers in 2023-24, growing at a CAGR of 47 per cent. Further, Odisha is developing Biju Patnaik Aviation Centre (BPAC) in Birasal, Dhenkanal to position Odisha as a hub for pilot, simulator, aircraft maintenance trainings and other aviation related trainings in India.

Ports

Odisha has one major port – Paradip and two non-major ports – Dhamra and Gopalpur operating in the State. Odisha is also developing a dedicated riverine port in Mahanadi River for catering to ship building and repair services. The State is envisioning capacity enhancement of these ports along with developing Multi Modal Logistic Parks (MMLPs) across 8 strategic locations towards optimizing supply chain and ensuring supply driven infrastructure for seamless movement of manufacturing produce.

In 2023-24, Paradip port handled 145.4 MMT of cargo, ranking first in terms of cargo volume among all ports in India. Notably, exports from Paradip surged from 18 MMT in 2019-20 to 76.4 MMT in 2023-24, reflecting a robust CAGR of 43.6 per cent. Further, the State is envisioning to develop Paradip port as a Green Hydrogen Hub with technology driven smart initiatives. Dhamra Port, with a present capacity of 45 MMTPA, stands as the sole LNG import terminal in eastern India. Dhamra Port has set a record by handling 4.6 MMT cargo in July 2024, the highest-ever monthly cargo handled by it since inception. Gopalpur port has a cargo handling capacity of 20 MMTPA, handling bulk cargoes. However, the State envisages the port to realize its real potential with an increase in cargo handling capacity up to 50 MMT apart from its gradual transformation into a multi-cargo handling port. Gopalpur handled 11.4 MMT of traffic in 2023-24.



Telecommunications

Odisha's telecommunication subscribers increased from 271 lakhs in March 2012 to 342 lakhs in March 2024. The percentage of rural subscribers in the State is 66.2 percent, which is second highest in the country after Bihar. Rural tele-density in the State increased from 35.2 percent in March 2012 to 62.2 per cent in March 2024, growing at a CAGR of 4.9 percent. This is 3rd highest across all major States in India after Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. Overall tele-density in Odisha is 77 per cent as against 85.7 per cent at All-India level. Number of internet subscribers per 100 population in Odisha increased by 2.6 times from 19.5 in 2016 to 51 in 2024. There is need to further improve telecommunication infrastructure in the State in order to drive digital economy including fintech and edtech across the State.



Energy Sector

The State has made significant efforts in expanding its energy infrastructure, emphasizing sustainability and improving efficiency. Odisha's total installed power capacity has increased by almost 9 percent to reach 8,844.8 MW in 2023-24 from the previous year. Thermal power contributes 56 percent of the total installed capacity in the State, followed by Hydro power (27 percent) and new and renewable energy sources (17 percent). Within the new & renewable energy sources, Solar energy contributes the highest with nearly 70 percent share, followed by wind energy (21.6 percent). Further, the State plans to add approximately 11 GW of renewable energy capacity by 2030, supported by fiscal incentives under the Odisha Renewable Energy Policy 2022.

Odisha remained a power surplus state with availability of power exceeding the demand. During 2023-24, Odisha had 4,625 MW of power available, while the demand was 3,869 MW. Electricity consumption of Odisha has increased approximately by 7 per cent in 2023-24 over the previous year aided by increasing urbanization and use of appliances etc. Per capita consumption of electricity of the State stands at 2,419 kWh in the State which is higher than the national average of 1331 kWh. Delivering electricity connection to the last mile, the State has 70.7 lakh domestic household connections in the rural areas against 14.11 domestic household connections in the urban areas.

Odisha has a robust electricity transmission and distribution mechanism. Through a robust network of electricity transmission, Odisha has been able to reduce the transmission losses from 5 per cent in 2007-08 to 3.1 per cent in 2023-24, which is lowest in the country.

Urban Infrastructure

Odisha is witnessing a steady rise in urbanization, projected to increase from 18.5 per cent in 2021 to 21.5 per cent by 2036, necessitating significant urban infrastructure development to address future demands. Government has undertaken several initiatives to ensure housing, access to safe drinking water, sanitation and proper waste management in the cities. Under, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban (PMAY-U), more than 1.8 lakh houses have been sanctioned and nearly 1.3 lakh houses have been completed in 2023-24. Under PMAY-U 2.0, the Government of Odisha plans to provide 5 lakh houses to beneficiaries. Further, the State has prioritized 100 per cent



piped water supply for urban areas, with 109 Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) achieving universal coverage. The State manages water distribution through WATCO and PHEO, supported by the Jalasathi initiative, with 60,658 water tests completed in 2023-24 to ensure safe drinking water. Effective sewerage management is bolstered by 12 STPs and 112 FSTPs, with a capacity of 373.5 MLD and 0.3 MLD, respectively. Urban sanitation efforts include the 'Ama Sahara' application for monitoring and engaging 5,985 women from SHGs in solid waste management. Further, GARIMA scheme supports Core Sanitation Workers (CSWs) by providing safety equipment and training.



SOCIAL SECTOR: ADVANCING WELLBEING



Government of Odisha's policy decisions and strategic initiatives in 2024-25 reflect its commitment to achieving inclusive growth, ensuring that 'no one is left behind'. For 2024-25 (BE), the State Government has allocated INR 1.29 lakh crore for 'Social Sector Expenditure', which is an increase of 23.3 per cent over the previous year's expenditure (2023-24 RE) of INR 1.05 lakh crore.

Odisha has made progress in poverty eradication and social inclusion, successfully reducing multidimensional poverty and lifting approximately 6.26 million people out of poverty as per the latest report available. This achievement ranks Odisha among the top four states in India in poverty reduction. The State has excelled in the 'Aspirational Districts and Blocks Programmes', with all aspirational districts receiving awards totalling INR 142 crore for their outstanding performance, and aspirational blocks receiving an additional allocation of INR 75 crores. According to the SDG India Index by NITI Aayog, Odisha has shown significant progress on SDG 1 (No Poverty), moving from 'Aspirant' to 'Front-Runner' category with a score of 73. The State's overall score improved from 61 to 66 between 2020-21 and 2023-24.



Health



Government of Odisha is integrating the 'Gopabandhu Jan Arogya Yojana (G-JAY)' with the 'Ayushman Bharat Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (AB-PMJAY)' to provide comprehensive healthcare coverage for its citizens. This initiative focuses on making quality healthcare accessible to socially and economically disadvantaged groups, thereby improving overall health outcomes and quality of life. For 2024-25 (BE), Odisha has earmarked INR 21.1 thousand crores for health sector expenditure, marking a 29.6 per cent increase over the previous year and accounting for 2.23 per cent of the State's GDP. This is an increase from 1.9 per cent in 2023-24 RE. Government of Odisha is focussing on both increasing the health spending as well as its efficiency. To provide medical transport service in remote areas, a fleet of 860 vehicles, catering to over 3100 patients daily is providing free of cost emergency medical service with an average response time of 20 minutes. Government of Odisha will establish paediatric cancer units in the hospitals across all the districts. The life expectancy rate (70.3 years) in Odisha

is higher than the national average. The rates of stunting, wasting, and underweight among children under five have decreased and stand below the national average, as per NFHS-5. Key health indicators such as the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) and infant mortality rate (IMR) have declined but remain above the national average. Odisha Government has launched many new healthcare initiatives to reduce health disparities within the State.

Education

Education remains a top priority for the State, with an expenditure of INR 32.3 thousand crore for 2024-25 BE, reflecting an 8.3 per cent increase from the previous year. The Government has launched the 'Godabarisha Mishra Adarsh Prathamik Vidyalaya Yojana' to establish modern primary schools in every panchayat, providing a strong educational foundation for future generations.



Under the 'PM Shri initiative', 462 schools are being developed as model institutions with advanced infrastructure and pedagogy aligned with National Education Policy (NEP) 2020. The State's Nipun Odisha initiative, part of the NIPUN Bharat Mission, focuses on strengthening foundational literacy and numeracy skills for students in Grades I to III, emphasizing reading proficiency, basic arithmetic, and comprehension. The PM POSHAN scheme addresses the nutritional needs of 4.5 million children across 50,862 schools, with Women Self-Help Groups (SHGs) playing a crucial role in meal preparation and delivery. Mukhyamantri Medhabi Chhatra Protsahan Yojana aims to provide scholarships to meritorious students to help them excel in education. To strengthen the school education system, Odisha Government has recruited over 20,000 teachers under various schemes during the year 2024-25. This large-scale recruitment is a massive step towards improving Pupil-Teacher Ratio, ensuring better learning outcomes and securing a bright future for Odisha's children. According to the ASER 2024, 40 per cent of students in Standard III can read Standard II level text, which is higher than the all-India average of 27 per cent. According to Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2024, 37.7 per cent of Standard III children in Odisha can perform at least subtraction, a significant improvement from 29.3 per cent in 2022, once again exceeding the national average of 33.7 per cent. In Standard V, 59.5 per cent of children in Odisha can read a Standard II level text, compared to 48.7 per cent at All-India level.



Odisha has achieved higher Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the preparatory (97.1), middle (96.7), and secondary (70.2) levels compared to the national average. However, GER at foundational level (35.4) remains a challenge and it is below the all-India GER (41.5). According to the UDISE Plus report for 2023-

24, dropout rates have gone down across all the levels and are currently below the all-India average. In higher education, Odisha's GER increased from 17.7 per cent in 2014-15 to 22.1 per cent in 2021-22, but it is less than the national average of 27.8 per cent. The PM-USHA initiative provides financial assistance to higher education institutions, aiming to enhance infrastructure and academic excellence and boost availability of skilled workforce.

Schemes like 'Sudakshya', are strengthening the State's skill development eco-system. Girls' participation in technical institutions such as ITIs and Polytechnics have exceeded 30 per cent, showing progress towards gender parity in technical education.

Women Empowerment

Empowering women is central to Odisha's Vision, positioning them as key drivers of growth. The 'SUBHADRA' scheme is a flagship initiative aimed at empowering women through financial support, digital literacy, and access to social safety nets. Government of Odisha is providing INR 10,000 p.a. for five years to 1 crore eligible women to achieve financial independence. The scheme is expected to have multi-faceted impact (i) macro-economic impact of ₹ 1-1.5 lakh crores, (ii) financial safety net to women and their families and improving their socio-economic profile, (iii) enhanced women participation in decision-making processes, creating opportunities for growth, (iv) enhanced financial inclusion by encouraging financial independence, enabling economic empowerment.



Self-Help Groups (SHGs) play a pivotal role in community development and women's empowerment, with the 'Lakhpati Didi Yojana' strengthening these groups by providing financial support and resources. More than 5 lakh women benefitted from Lakhpati Didi Scheme. As per the NHFS-5, only 24.9 per cent of women have ever used the internet, compared to 50.7 per cent of men. This gap restricts women's access to information, education, and economic opportunities, further intensifying gender inequality. The State is making strides in enhancing women's representation in managerial roles, surpassing the national average, indicating growing gender diversity at leadership levels.

Support for Vulnerable Social Groups



The State is committed to uplifting vulnerable communities, particularly Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST), through targeted programmes. Odisha is providing residential education for ST and SC students through 1,738 residential schools and 5,848 hostels, serving over 5.40 lakhs students from primary to senior secondary levels. Nearly 70 per cent of these schools are situated in 12 districts with high tribal populations, which helps address accessibility issues and alleviate financial burdens on families. This incentive amount is envisioned to encourage greater enrolment and completion of Secondary and Higher Secondary education by ST students. Under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India, the Tribal Affairs department has approved the establishment of 114 Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRSs) in Odisha, the highest number for any state in the country. Currently, 47 of these schools are operational across 17 districts, covering 11,450 students. An additional 52 EMRSs are under construction. To further support education among Scheduled Tribe (ST) students, the State Government has introduced the 'Shahid Madho Singh Haath Kharcha' scheme. This initiative offers a one-time incentive of INR 5,000 to ST students enrolling in Class IX and Class XI. The scheme aims to encourage higher enrolment and completion rates of secondary and higher secondary education among ST students. In addition, Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnata Grama will be implemented with an aim to improve health, education, livelihoods, and social infrastructure within tribal regions. Around 7,667 tribal villages located in 27 districts will be benefitted.

Government of Odisha is implementing diverse initiatives to ensure social security for marginalised groups, including beggars, destitute individuals, widows, senior citizens, and persons with disabilities.

The Government is also taking steps to increase the employment in the State. Employment drives like the 'Nijukti Mela', which distributed 25,767 appointment letters, are crucial in providing employment opportunities and fostering economic independence among vulnerable populations.

Access to Basic Services

Odisha has made considerable progress in ensuring access to improved drinking water, with 91.1 per cent of households having access. The State has improved sanitation access, with 60.5 per cent of households having improved facilities, a significant rise from 30 per cent in 2015-16. Various initiatives ensure social security for marginalized groups, including support for persons with disabilities, the elderly, and the transgender community.



Sports

In the field of sports, the Government of Odisha has made substantial investments to establish the State as a 'Sports Hub'. The allocation for sports and youth services in the 2024-25 fiscal year was INR 1,315 crore, marking a significant increase from the previous year. The State has developed specialized centres for badminton and kho-kho, alongside plans to enhance grassroots sports infrastructure across all blocks, including cricket, volleyball, and football facilities



