



APTI PLUS

Academy for Civil Services Pvt. Ltd.

CREATING CIVIL SERVANTS FOR THE NATION



ODISHA

ECONOMIC SURVEY

2024-25



A DETAILED ANALYSIS

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Chapter 1: State of Economy

Economic Growth

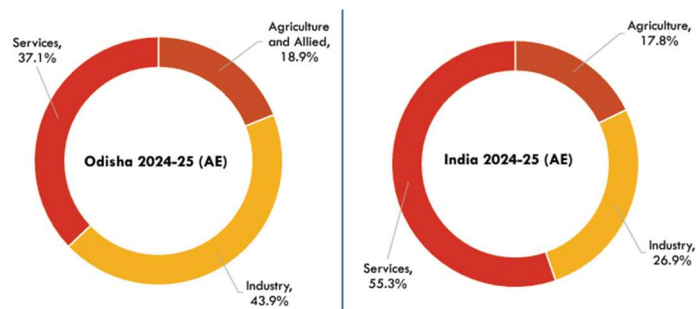
- Odisha's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is projected at Rs 9.5 lakh crores, marking a 10% increase from the previous fiscal year's (2023-24), Rs 8.6 lakh crores.
- Odisha ranked 13th out of 17 major states in 2023-24, in the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).
- In 2024-25, the State is estimated to grow at 7.2% which is higher than All-India level average of 6.4%.

Per-capita income

- In 2024-25, the per-capita income of Odisha is expected to be Rs 1,82,548. The per-capita income in 2024-25 is estimated to grow at 10.6% as against All-India growth of 8.7%.
- Odisha ranks 11th in per-capita income among major states in 2023-24, while Telangana ranks first with Rs 3,56,564, followed by Karnataka and Haryana.

Sectoral composition and growth

- The Agriculture and Allied sector contributes around 18.9% to State GVA.
 - The share of the crop sector is 11.6%.
 - Livestock at 2.6%
 - Forestry and Logging at 2.7%
 - Fishing and aquaculture at 2.1%
- The industry sector contributes to 43.9% of State GVA.
 - Mining and quarrying at 9.3%
 - Construction at 8.2%
 - Electricity, gas, water supply and other utilities at 3.3%.
- Services sector contribution to 37.1%.
 - Trade, repair, hotels and restaurants at 9.5%
 - Education, healthcare services among others at 8.1%



Odisha Growth Potential

- As of 2023-24, the state accounts for:
 - 57% of India's iron ore production (rank 1),
 - 100% of chromite production (rank 1),
 - 71% of bauxite production (rank 1),
 - 21% of coal production (rank 3), and
 - 15% of manganese ore production (rank 4).

- The state's share in India's total mineral production value rose from **32.8%** in 2017-18 to **44.7%** in 2023-24.
- As per the latest forest survey of India 2023, forest cover in Odisha stood at 52,434 square kilometres. The share of forest cover in the State is more than 33%.
- Odisha has a rich demographic dividend with 69% of the State population falling under the working age group, with approximately 26% youth.
- Odisha's budget has a **2.9% revenue surplus** and a **3.4% fiscal deficit** of GSDP for 2024-25.
- Odisha is a power surplus State with an installed capacity of 8,845 MW (captive) in 2023-24.

Table 1.3: Sectoral growth (2019-20 to 2024-25)- Odisha, 2019-20 to 2024-25

Sectors	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25(AE)
Agriculture & allied	13.5%	7.1%	2.6%	8.9%	6.9%	3.3%
Industry	-6.9%	5.9%	24.8%	5.5%	8.7%	6.1%
Services	7.2%	-11.4%	8.4%	7.6%	11.5%	10.0%

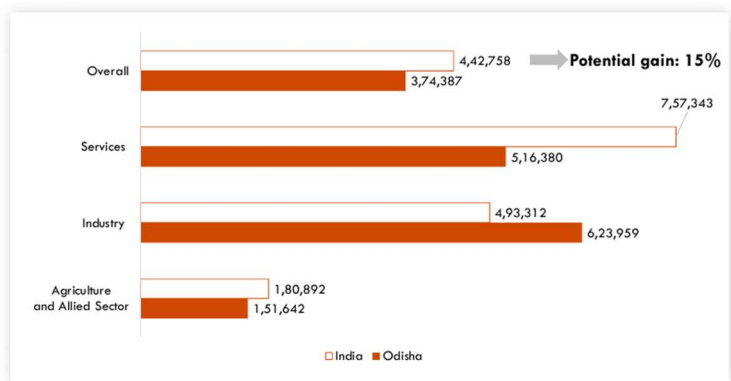
Agriculture and Allied Sector

- Nearly 49% of the workforce is directly engaged in the Agriculture and allied sector.
- Odisha's foodgrain output has grown faster than its population, but productivity lags. The state ranked **13th** among 17 major states in foodgrain productivity (kg/ha) during 2021-22.
- Fish production surged from **4.7 lakh metric tonnes (MT)** in 2014-15 to **11.2 lakh MT** in 2023-24.

Industry

- In rural areas, the industrial workforce share rose from **17.5%** in 2004-05 to **25.3%** in 2023-24. In urban areas, it grew from **26.6%** to **31.1%** over the same period.
- Odisha accounted for **40%** of India's mineral output in 2023-24.
- Industry is estimated to grow **6.1%** in 2024-25 (slightly below India's 6.2%).
- In 2021-22, **78%** of organized manufacturing value added was from basic metals.

FIGURE 1.6 Labor productivity in Odisha and India: (G(S)VA per worker), 2023-24 (in INR)



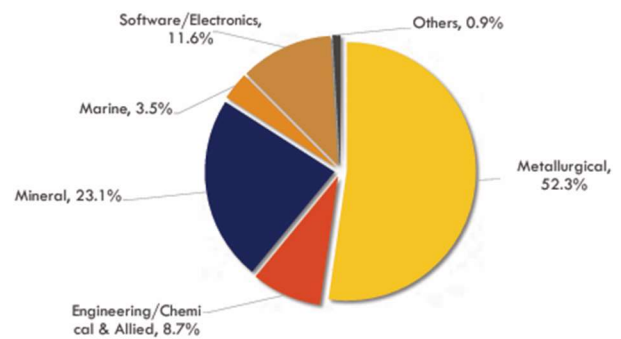
Source: Periodic Labor Force Survey 2023-24 and MoSPI, Government of India

Employment

- Out of the total labour force, almost 96% are employed.
- Out of the total employed labour force (in the age group of 15+), 60% (135.2 lakh) are self-employed and the remaining 40% are either regular wage/ salaried workers or casual workers.
- In 2023-24, Odisha recorded one of the highest female labor force participation rates at 49.4%. Odisha in 2024-25 launched a transformative scheme, SUBHADRA, which empowers women with financial support and building agency.

Exports

- Odisha ranked **8th** among Indian states in 2023-24, contributing **2.7%** to India's total merchandise exports. Gujarat (30.8%), Maharashtra (15.4%), and Tamil Nadu (10%) are at the top.
- The largest sector of exports from Odisha comprises metallurgical products, which include charge chrome, ferrochrome (FeCr), aluminium and alumina, ferromanganese etc.



Chapter 2: Fiscal Optimization: Prudence & Sustainability

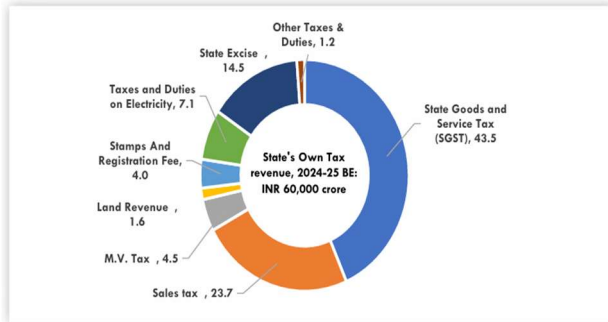
Overview of the State Finance

- The total expenditure budgeted for 2024-25 was Rs 2.65 lakh crore which was 15.2% higher than 2023-24.
- Odisha's expenditure has been witnessing consistent double-digit growth during the period 2022-23 to 2024-25, growing at an average rate of 20.0% annually.
- The major sources of borrowing of the state include 31% from both NABARD (National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development) and OMBADC (Odisha Mineral Bearing Areas Development Corporation), followed by 24% from GPF General Provident Fund, 23% from the Government of India loans, 17% from open market.

		Revenue Side	
1	Revenue Receipts (a+b+c+d)	2,11,000	79.6
	a. State Own Tax Revenue	60,000	22.6
	b. State Own Non-Tax Revenue	58,000	21.9
	Total Own Revenue (a+b)	1,18,000	44.5
	c. Shared Tax	55,232	20.8
	d. Grants-in-Aid	37,768	14.3
	Total Central Transfer (c+d)	93,000	35.1
2	Capital Receipts (a+b)	43,000	16.2
	a. Recovery of Loans	505	0
	b. Borrowings and Other Liabilities	42,495	16.0
3	Net Receipt from Public Account	11,000	4.2
4	Total Receipts (1+2+3)	2,65,000	100.0

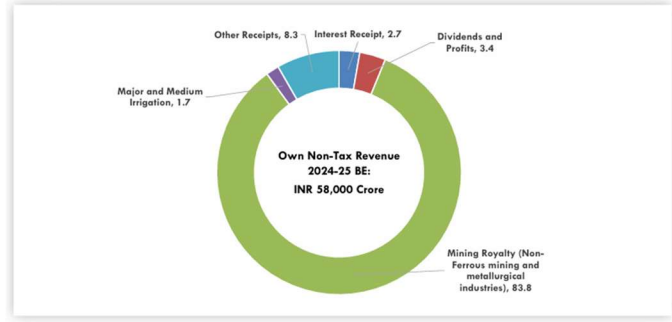
Odisha's own tax Revenue

Figure 2.4 Composition of State's own tax revenues, Odisha, 2024-25 BE, In per cent



Note: BE: Budget Estimates. Source: Annual Budget documents, Government of Odisha

Figure 2.5 Composition of State's own non-tax revenues, Odisha, 2024-25 BE, In per cent



Note: BE: Budget Estimates. Source: Annual Budget documents, Government of Odisha

Major grants from the central government

In 2024-25, the State government has budgeted for nearly Rs 37,768 crores of grants from the centre.

Expenditure

- Revenue expenditure is the largest component of the state's total expenditure.
- Social sector expenditure as a percentage of GSDP rose from 11% in 2015-16 to 13.5% in 2024-25.

Table 2.2: Major grants from central government, Odisha, 2024-25 BE

#	Item	Amount (INR Crore)	Share (Per cent)
1	Samagra Sikshya Abhiyan	4231	11.2
2	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Rural	3914	10.4
3	National Rural Health Mission	3145	8.3
4	Compensation of Revenue Loss on implementation of GST	3000	7.9
5	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana	2807	7.4
6	15th FC Grants for Rural Local Bodies	2713	7.2
7	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act	2099	5.6
8	Grants towards State Disaster Response Fund	1857	4.9
9	Integrated Child Development Scheme	1710	4.5
10	National Social Assistance Programme	1483	3.9
11	National Rural Livelihood Mission	1447	3.8
12	15th FC sector specific grants	1350	3.6
13	National Programme to Nutritional Support to Primary Education	1228	3.3
14	15th FC Grants for Urban Local Bodies	1091	2.9

Expenditure Side			
5	Total Expenditure (6+7)	2,65,000	100.0
6	Revenue Expenditure of which	1,83,563	69.3
	a. Interest Payments	5,500	2.1
	b. Pensions	21,940	8.3
7	Capital Expenditure of which	81,437	30.7
	a. Capital outlay	58,195	22.0
	b. Debt Repayment	21,092	8.0
	c. Loans & Advances	2150	0.8

Chapter 3: Agriculture and Allied Sectors: Making Food Production System Climate Resilient

- Agriculture remains the cornerstone of Odisha's economy, employing almost half of the workforce (49%), and supporting over 60% of the population.
- Agriculture and allied sectors in Odisha are estimated to grow at 3.3% in 2024-25 which is similar to the all India level growth rate.
- Small and marginal farmers constitute about 93% of the farming community and women constitute 55% of the total workforce in agriculture.
- Net sown area in Odisha stood at 55.9 lakh ha in 2023-24 accounting for 36% of the total geographical area in the State.
- The cropping pattern is dominated by paddy production in Odisha. The relative share of paddy in GCA has declined from 48% in 201920 to 45% in 2023-24. Pulses are the second most important crops grown in the State accounting for 23% of GCA in 2023-24.

Crop	2019-20 (lakh ha)	2023-24 (lakh ha)	Percentage Change
Paddy	39.4	40.9	3.7%
Pulses	19.2	20.6	7.2%
Maize	2.5	3.0	20.0%
Millets	1.6	2.6	67.9%
Cotton	1.7	2.4	39.0%
Potato	0.3	0.4	37.5%
Vegetables	6.8	7.7	11.9%
Spices	1.7	2.1	26.2%

Crop Production

- Odisha emerged as a foodgrain surplus State.
- Odisha is a leading state in rice production, ranking fifth among all Indian states and accounts for 8% share in Indian rice production.
- Groundnut accounted for 70% of Odisha's total oilseed production in 2023-24.
- Odisha ranks as the 7th largest vegetable producer in India, contributing 5.2% share to national production.
- Odisha is the second largest producer of brinjal in the country with 17% share in national production.

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%)

In Odisha, fertilizer consumption (NPK) reached 70.6 kg/ha in 2023-24, increased from 66.2 kg/ha in 2022-23, but still lower than the national average of 137.1 kg/ha 2020-21.

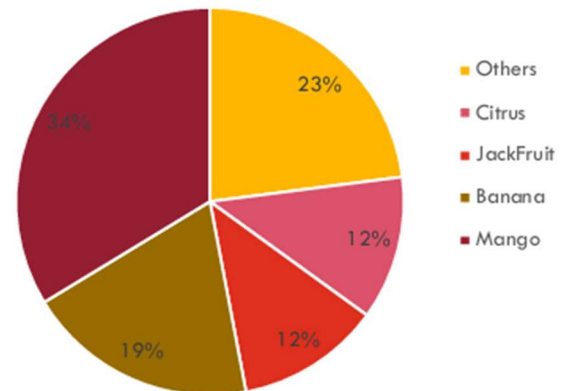
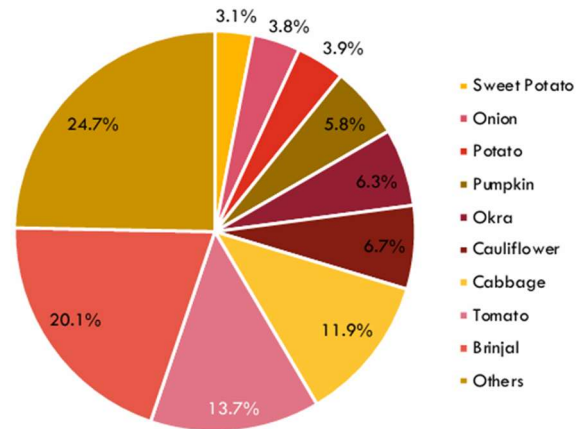
At present, 35 functional cold storages, with a combined capacity of 1.7 lakh MT, are operational across both the private and public sectors. The government has decided to establish cold storage at each subdivision level as a priority under various schemes.

Milk production in Odisha grew at 6.4% in 2023-24 over the previous year, against a 3.8% growth rate at the national level.

The per capita availability of milk has increased from 144 gram/day in 2019-20 to 156 gram/day in 2023-24. But this is significantly lower than the national average of 471 grams/day.

Odisha now contributes 2.6% to the national egg production.

Odisha is the fourth-largest fish-producing state accounting for 6% of total fish production in India, followed by Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, and Karnataka.



Chapter 4: Forest Environment & Climate Change: Sustainability and Resilience

- As per the latest ISFR (India State of Forest Report) In 2023, the **forest and tree area in Odisha stood at 58,597 sq km which is 37.6% of its total geographical area.**
- Forest area accounts for 33.7% of geographical area while tree cover constitutes a 3.9% share in total geographical area.

13 out of the 30 districts in Odisha have forest cover exceeding 33% of their total geographical area, Kandhamal 67.3% and Gajapati 57.8% are the leading districts in terms of forested area.

According to ISFR 2023, Mangroves are predominantly found in five districts of Odisha, namely 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).

The State has designated 8,380.7 sq km as protected areas, covering 13.7% of the forest area and 5.4% of its total geographical area for the protection of wildlife.

Odisha is the **third largest producer of Kendu leaves in the country**, contributing to about 20% of the national production. The Kendu leaves from Bolangir district are renowned for their high quality in India.

Odisha has six Ramsar sites: Chilika Lake, Bhitarkanika Mangroves, Hirakud Reservoir, Ansupa Lake, Tampara Lake, and Satkosia Gorge.

Gupteswar Forest in Koraput became the state's fourth Biodiversity Heritage Site in 2024. Mandasaru BHS in the Kandhamal district, Mahendragiri BHS in the Gajapati district, and Gandhamardan BHS in the Bargarh and Balangir districts.

Table 4.1 Forest Cover by Type of Forests, Odisha, in Sq Km

Type	2021	2023
Very Dense Forest	7,227	7,224
Moderately Dense Forest	21,027	21,066
Open Forest	24,027	24,144
Total Forest Cover	52,282	52,434
Tree Cover	5,757	6,163
Total Forest and Tree cover	58,038	58,597
Forest Area as per cent of Geographical Area (%)	33.57	33.67
Forest and Tree Area as per cent of Geographical Area (%)	37.27	37.63
Total Geographical Area	155,707	155,707

Source: Forest Survey of India, Dehradun, India

Figure 4.1 District wise forest cover in Odisha, (in per cent), 2023

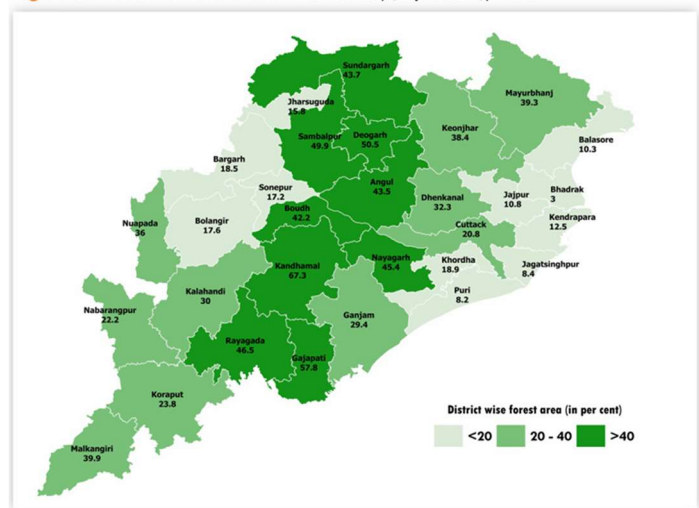


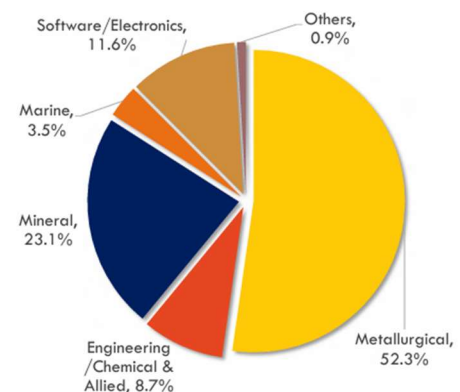
Figure 4.7 Climate Change Action Plan 2021-30 and Sectoral Priorities, Odisha

Agriculture i. Increase knowledge & capacity ii. Development of micro & drip irrigation iii. Promotion of stress tolerant varieties & organic farming	Fisheries & Animal resources i. Livelihood support to marine fishers ii. R&D on disease early warning system iii. Upgradation fish seed hatchery for early breeding.
Forestry i. Increasing forest cover by plantation programme ii. Increase mangrove cover and coastal biodiversity iii. Bamboo regeneration and conservation	Water Resources i. Increase irrigational efficiency ii. Flood protection and anti erosion, drainage system improvement
Coastal & Disaster management i. Construction of disaster resilient public infrastructure ii. Development of integrated capacity building protocol covering SHGs, college & school volunteers and officials	Health i. Measure and manage vector borne & water borne diseases ii. Strengthening approaches to deal with heat related stress
Energy i. Promotion of grid connected wind power ii. Amplify solar energy generation potential	Urban Development i. Augmenting integrated sewerage project ii. Developing urban storm water drainage iii. Improve green space, parks iv. Housing for all
Transport i. Encourage e-rickshaws, electric vehicles & CNG use ii. Phasing out old vehicles for emission reduction iii. Strengthening enforcement wing for emission level check	Industries i. Develop a mechanism of maintaining green belt in industrial clusters. ii. Preparation of regional environmental management plans for major industrial clusters.
Mining i. Prepare action plan for sustainable mining ii. Conducting study on potential of coal bed methane	Waste management i. Awareness creation for various types waste and their management. ii. Management of municipal solid waste

Chapter 5: Industry – Focusing Employment and Growth

- Between 2017-18 and 2024-25, the industry sector in Odisha grew at a higher rate (8%) as compared to the All-India level (4.9%).
- The industry sector in Odisha employed around 26 per cent of the State workforce as per PLFS 2023-24.
- Within industries, workforce participation in the construction sector is the highest – 69%, followed by manufacturing (27.6%), electricity and other utility services (1.9%), and mining & quarrying (1.5%).
- Odisha is blessed with one-third of the total iron-ore reserves of the country and contributed to more than 53.7% of the total Iron ore production by quantity in 2023-24.
- The State holds the first position in the production of Steel and Stainless Steel in India.
- Production of coal and manganese ore, constituted a share of nearly 21% and 15% in the national production, in 2023-24.
- District-level analysis of mineral production in 2023-24 across Odisha shows that nearly 50% of coal production in the State is derived from the Angul district.
- Keonjhar was a major producer of minerals such as Manganese Ore (85.9%) and Iron Ore (57.1%).
- Bauxite was majorly produced across Koraput – 60% and Rayagada – 40%
- Chromite is majorly extracted from Jajpur (99.3%)
- Odisha has reserves for 11 out of 30 critical mineral elements notified by the Government of India for economic development and national security.
- Jharsuguda exports about 85% of the state's total aluminium exports.
- Odisha was the 8th highest exporting State of India in 2023-24, registering a share of 2.7% of India's overall merchandise exports.

Composition of State Exports, 2023-24, in per cent



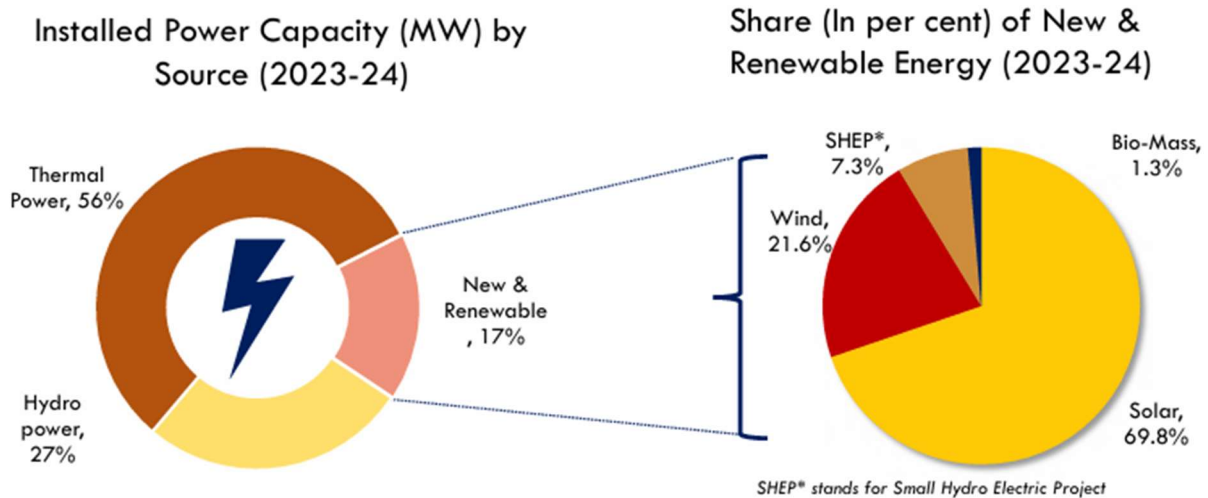
Chapter 6: Services sector: Prosperity and Inclusivity

- In the fiscal year 2024-25, the service sector is projected to grow at 10.0 per cent, surpassing the average growth of 5.6% observed over the past decade.
- In 2023-24, the services sector accounts for 25% of the workforce.
- According to the Comprehensive Annual Modular Survey 2022-23, 95.7% of Odisha's population over the age of 18 have a bank account, and 95.5% of women in Odisha over the age of 18 have bank accounts.
- The **percentage of indebted households in Odisha is 35%**, as compared to the all-India average of 30%.

- In Odisha, 33% of outstanding cash debt comes from non-institutional sources, which is higher than the national average of 25.4%.
- Odisha plans to develop six major tourism circuits to boost its attractiveness as a tourist destination: Buddhist circuit, art and craft circuit, beach circuit, temples, ethnic and tribal tourism, and wildlife and birding tourism.

Chapter 7: Infrastructure- Fostering growth

- The length of national highways in Odisha is 5,753 km and that of state highways is 4,112 km in 2023-24.
- Odisha envisages to construction of 500 new bridges under the ‘Setu Bandhan Yojana’ as part of its Viksit Odisha @ 2036 ambitions for achieving rural road connectivity.
- Odisha has provided free land for the establishment of an Electric Loco workshop near Narla in the Kalahandi district.
- In terms of district-wise length of railway routes in Odisha, Sundargarh tops the list with a 9.9% share. This is followed by Koraput 7.9 %, Rayagada 6.7%.
- Odisha launched the New Destination Policy 2024 to enhance air connectivity in the State with different cities in India and abroad.
- Odisha has 2,425 km of rivers, canals and lakes of which 64.1% are navigable as of 2023-24.
- Overall teledensity of Odisha 77% is lower than the all-India average of 85.7% as of March 2024.
- Hydropower projects constitute 27% of the total allocation of power generation to the State while new and renewable energy sources constitute a 17% share.
- Solar energy is the largest contributor under the new and renewable energy sources accounting for almost 70% of the power generated.



Odisha’s per capita electricity consumption stands at 2,419 kWh and is nearly double the national average of 1,331 kWh.

Odisha's urban population was approximately 8.1 million in 2021, accounting for 18.5% of the total population. Projections indicate that by 2036, it will increase to 21.5%.

The coverage of rural households with piped water supply under the Jal Jeevan Mission increased to 73% in 2023-24.

Chapter 8: Social Sector- Advancing wellbeing

- Aspirational Districts Program (ADP) launched by NITI Aayog in 2018, covering 10 districts of Odisha in 2018. Total 112 across India.
- The Aspirational Blocks Program launched by NITI Aayog covers 29 blocks across 16 districts in Odisha.
- Odisha has witnessed significant progress in reducing multidimensional poverty to 15.68%, lifting 62.6 lakh people out of multi-dimensional poverty during the period of 2015-16 to 2019-20.
- The infant mortality rate (IMR) dropped from 51 per 1,000 live births in 2013 to 36 per 1,000 live births in 2020.
- The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) decreased from 180 per 100,000 live births in 2014 to 119 per 100,000 live births in 2020.
- **Education spending as a percentage of GSDP has remained stable, fluctuating around 3 to 3.5%.**
- The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) has declined from 2.0 in 2015 to 1.8 in 2020 during the same period. TFR of India 2.0.
- Stunting in children under 5 varies widely, from 44.3% in Malkangiri to 13.2% in Jagatsinghpur, with over 40% of children stunted in 20% of districts.
- Wasting rates range from 28.5% in Mayurbhanj to 7.9% in Kendrapara.
- Underweight varies from 46.6% in Nabarangapur to 11% in Jagatsinghapur.
- Coastal districts exhibit low rates of stunting, wasting, and being underweight.
- Tribal areas under the 5th Schedule Area show higher rates- 40.8% stunted, 21% wasted, and 40.4% underweight, exceeding State averages.
- As a percentage of GDP, Education allocation has slightly decreased to 3.5% in 2024-25 from 3.6% in 2023-24.

Figure 8.32 Literacy Rate, Odisha and India, 2017-18 and 2023-24 (in per cent)

