

# Highlights of Odisha Economic Survey, 2020-21

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## Odisha's Economy: A Macro Glance

- During 2012-13 to 2019-20, Odisha's economy has grown at an average rate of **7.1 percent but expected to contract at -4.92 per cent in 2020-21 (Advance Estimates)**.
- Odisha witnessed a faster growth rate as compared to national average of 6.6 per cent during 2012-13 to 2019-20. It indicates that **between 2012-13 and 2019-20, Odisha's economy grew at an average annual rate of 7.1 percent, a rate faster than the national average of 6.6 per cent and 13 other states of the country.**
- During same period, Per Capita Income of Odisha increased by 115.60 percent higher than the per capita income growth of India at 111.51 per cent from Rs. 63,462 to Rs. 1,34,226.
- During 2004-05 to 2011-12, the State have achieved poverty reduction i.e. by 24.6 percentage points, relative to the national level reduction of 15.3 percentage points.
- Unemployment rate in the state moderated from 7.1 percent in 2017-18 to 7.0 percent in 2018-19 in consonance with national trend.

## Agriculture, Rural Poverty and Development

- As per the advanced estimate of 2020-21, the growth of Agriculture and Allied sector is expected to contract by -6.54% (at 2011-12 constant prices) as compared to 11.92% in 2019-20 (1st Revised Estimates).
- The rural poverty in Odisha is reduced by 25 percentage points between 2004-05 and 2011-12 which is much higher than the national reduction of 16 percentage points.

## Industrial Development and Mineral Resources

- The Annual Average growth rate of the Industry sector during the last 9 years has been 5.36% as against 3.77% at National level.
- Mineral Exploration programmes have been executed by the Directorate of Geology for minerals like Coal, Manganese, Chromites, Limestone, Graphite, China clay, Fireclay, decorative stones etc. for up-scaling of resources during 2019-20.

- The Integrated Mines & Mineral Management System (i3MS) Project serves as one of the primary drivers of “ease of doing business” and a classic example of good governance under 5T principles adopted by the State Govt.
- Odisha contributed around 25 % of total major mineral produced in the country.
- In the Steel Industries, Odisha stands today as the largest steel and stainless steel producer in the country. Also, Odisha is the highest producer of Aluminium in the country today with two large Aluminium plants.

### **Export Performance**

- The value of goods exported from Odisha exhibits an increasing trend from 2011-12 to 2017-18. Metallurgical products, Mineral products, Electronics products, Engineering Chemical & Allied and Marine Products are the key exports from Odisha. Value of exports and growth has risen from Rs. 16,207.32 crores to Rs. 52,677.09 crores in the year 2011-12 to 2017-18 respectively.
- The share in value of the top five exports stood at 99% in total exports viz., Metallurgical (48%), Mineral (28%), Electronics and software (9%), Engineering Chemical & Allied (8.5%) and Marine Products (6%).

### **Tackling Urban Poor and Infrastructure**

- There has been a remarkable reduction in urban poverty between 2004-05 and 2011-12. To transform the lives of urban residents, the Hon’ble Chief Minister has initiated ‘5T’ with close alignment of UN SDGs such as No Poverty, Zero hunger, Good Health & Well-being, clean water and sanitation, Decent work and Economic Growth, Industry, Innovation and infrastructure, sustainable cities and communities.
- Revamping of urban road transport system, Urban sanitation programmes, JAGA Mission, AAHAAR, DAY-NULM for reduction of poverty and vulnerability of the urban poor households.
- Odisha won the “World Habitat Award” for global recognition of its ambitious unique initiative - Jaga Mission for granting land right certificate to urban poor family living in slums.

### **Growing Services Sector**

- The Services Sector continued as the largest contributor to the State's economy since 2011-12. Its share to the GSDP has been estimated to be at 42.5% in 2020-21 (Advance Estimate) against 40.7% in 2019-20 (first Revised Estimate).
- The sector witnessed highest real growth of 9.42% in 2015-16, and 6.92% in 2019-20 (first Revised Estimate).
- Trades, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants is the leading sub-sectors in Services sector.

### **Social Sector, Human Development and Quality of Life**

- There is a significant improvement in life expectancy at birth from 64.8 years during 2009-2013 to 69.3 years during 2014-18.
- The Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) of Odisha is decreasing and now at 40 as compared to 41 in India.
- The Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) of Odisha has been consistently declining.
- Dropout rates for primary education improved to 1.55 in 2019-20 from 5.42 in 2018-19.

### **Governance and Building Institutions**

- The Government of Odisha is making continuous effort to improve the quality of Governance through adoption of 5T charter based on the philosophy of optimal utilization of Technology, Teamwork, Transparency and Time leading to Transformation in a Citizen centric governance model intended to provide effective service delivery.
- MoSarkar,' which literally translates into "My Government", is an important transformative initiative under the 5T programme.
- Devolution of power to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and empowering of these local self-governments have been a priority of the State Government.

### **Resources for Development**

- Revenue receipts during 2011-12 to 2019-20 has been growing at an annual average rate of 13.7%. During 2019-20 RE, SGST collection witnessed a growth of 14.7%, indicating state's commitment to achieve higher tax efficiency.
- A double-digit growth (14.9%) is witnessed in expenditure of the State over the period from 2011-12 to 2019-20 (Revised Estimate).

- 74% of total expenditure is utilised for developmental purposes focusing on education, healthcare, rural development, irrigation, transportation, etc.
- Capital outlay has been growing at an annual average of 24.3% during the period 2011-12 to 2019-20 Revised Estimates.

### **Outlook for future**

- The state needs to make a long stride in economic growth with much faster pace than the national average over a long period of time.

