

Macro and Fiscal Landscape of the State of Odisha



Macro and Fiscal Brief: Odisha

March 2025

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1. Summary and Overview of the State of Odisha

Demography and Employment

- Odisha has a population of 46.3 million and represents 3.3 percent of India's total population. The State's projected population growth rate at 0.6 percent is slower than the national average of 0.9 percent, as of 2022-23.
- Odisha's population density (293 persons per sq. km) and its dependency ratio (54.1 percent) are lower than their respective national averages. Majority of State's population still lives in rural areas, only 19 percent of its population resides in urban areas.
- Sex Ratio at Birth (female births per 1000 male births in a given population) in the State is lower than the national estimates as, of 2019-21.
- As of 2022-23, Odisha's annual unemployment rate at 3.9 percent is slightly above the national average (3.2 percent) and Female Labour Force Participation rate at 44.7 percent is above the national average.
- The working population in the State is predominantly concentrated in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing (48.1 percent); Services (26.1 percent); Construction (17 percent); and, Manufacturing (8 percent) sectors, as of 2022-23.

Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)

- Odisha's real GSDP has grown at an average rate of 6.6 percent during the period from 2012-13 to 2021-22, which is higher than the national average growth of 5.6 percent.
- The State's share in the country's nominal GDP has increased marginally from 2.5 percent in 1990-91 to 2.9 percent by 2021-22. Its nominal per capita income is 0.9 percent, lower than the national per capita income, as of 2021-22.
- During the period from 2013-14 to 2022-23, its agriculture, services, and manufacturing sectors have grown by 4.2, 5.1, and 11.2 percent per annum, respectively*.
- Among the major sectors, Industry sector is the largest contributor to the State's GSVA with a share of 43.3 percent followed by Services (35.1 percent) and Agriculture (21.7 percent), respectively in that order, as of 2021-22.

Source: i. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), as of August 2023; ii. (*)MoSPI, as of March 2024.

Socio-Economic Indicators (Health and Education)

- Odisha's literacy rate has increased rapidly over the decades and is close to the national average of 73 percent, as of 2011.
- As of 2016-17, the State had higher school dropout rate (28.9 percent for Classes VIII to X), but higher pass percentages of 90.1 percent for Class X compared to their respective national averages.
- The State's Gross Enrolment ratio for the Higher Education level (20.7 percent in the age group 18-23 years) is below the national average of 27.3 percent.
- The Gender parity Index (the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in higher education institutions) for people aged between 18 to 23 year, in higher education is also lower than the national average, as of 2021.
- As of 2020, life expectancy in the State at 70.3 years is close to the national average of 70 years.
- The infant mortality rate at 36 deaths per 1000 live births, is higher and total fertility rate at 1.8 children per woman, is lower compared to their respective national averages, as of 2020 and 2019-21 respectively. The percentage of fully immunized children (90.5 percent) is significantly above the national average of 76.4 percent, as of 2019-21.
- The State has made improvements on basic "quality of life" indicators - nearly 97 percent of households have access to electricity and 91 percent have access to drinking water. But, households' access to sanitation facilities (59.1 percent) is below the national average of 69.3 percent, as of 2019-21.

State of Public Finances and Tax Devolutions

- Odisha's debt-to-GSDP ratio at 16.8 percent in 2022-23 is significantly lower than that of a median State. Its contingent liabilities are also lower than those of a median State as of 2021-22. The fiscal deficit at 2.8 percent of GSDP is also lower than that of the median State as of 2022-23. Its Primary Deficit at 1.9 percent of its GSDP is at par with a median State. The State ran a Revenue Surplus of 2.3 percent of its GSDP in 2022-23, about 2 percentage points higher than the revenue surplus of a median State.
- The State's total Revenue Receipts (Own Tax, Own Non-Tax, and shared by the Centre) 21.1 percent of its GSDP are about 1.2 percentage points higher than what a median State collected in 2022-23. Its expenditure level at 24 percent of GSDP is at par with a median State.
- Debt Sustainability Analysis projections show a downward trajectory in all of the possible scenarios (where debt level, primary deficit, real GDP growth, real effective interest rate remain at their respective average levels from 2012-13 to 2021-22), including the one where the State absorbs its outstanding contingent liabilities.
- The State's share in Taxes from the Centre, as per the FC recommendations, has remained consistent at about 4.5 percent under both 14th and 15th FCs. The State's share in the total grants-in-aid increased by 0.4 percentage points to 3.1 percent under the 15th FC, compared to the 14th FC (2.7 percent)

Source: Reserve Bank of India, State Finances Report 2022-23.

Note: For calculation of median State, variable as a percentage of GSDP was computed for each State, with the median across 22 major States shown (excluding all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam).

Fiscal Rules

- As per recommendations of the 12th FC, Odisha Fiscal Responsibility Act and Budget Management (OFRBM) Act was enacted in 2005. The OFRBM requires Odisha to present a Medium-Term Fiscal Plan which provides three year rolling fiscal targets for prescribed fiscal indicators along with the budget. Since 2005, the Act has been amended in 2005, 2006, 2011, 2016, 2017, 2021, and 2022.
- **Revenue Deficit:** In 2005, the OFRBM Act required the State reduce its revenue deficit to zero within a period of five financial years ending on 31st March, 2009. In 2006, the Act was amended to include targets for annual reduction in revenue deficit on average by Rs. 285 crore. The amendment in 2011 required the State to eliminate its revenue deficit in 2011-12 and for subsequent years.
- **Fiscal Deficit:** The original Act required the State to reduce its fiscal deficit to 3 percent of GSDP between 2004 and 2009. Amendments in 2011 required Odisha to contain fiscal deficit within 3 percent of estimated GSDP from 2011-12 and onwards. 2016 amendment allowed a deficit of up to 3.5 percent of GSDP subject to the fulfillment of certain criteria prescribed by Government of India. The 2021 amendment raised the fiscal deficit limit by 2 percent – 0.5 percent unconditional and 1.5 percent conditional. The 2022 amendment allowed an additional 0.5 percent borrowing space of GSDP for the period from 2021-22 to 2024-25, subject to fulfillment of conditions linked to power sector reforms.
- **Debt:** The original Act mandated the State to limit the total debt stock to three hundred percent of the total revenue receipts of the State by the year ending 2007-08. The 2011 amendment required Odisha to fix the Debt to GDP ratio and gradually reduce it from 31 percent in 2010-11 to 29.5 percent by 2014-15. In 2017, debt-to-GSDP ratio target was capped at 25.0 percent for the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20.
- **Fiscal Discipline:** As per the State Finances Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), during the period from 2017-18 to 2021-22, the State achieved a revenue surplus in all years; maintained fiscal deficit target except in 2019-20; and, contained its total outstanding liabilities within the limits prescribed under the OFRBM Act targets. The only area, where State has failed to achieve the targets is primary surplus.

2. Demography and Employment

- Population data covers the Census period 1951 – 2011;
- Population Projections cover the period 2012 – 2023;
- Employment data covers the period 2017-18 to 2022-23.

Table 1: Area and Demography of Odisha

Indicator	Most Recent Value	As of Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2011 and 2021)	India's estimates for benchmark (iii)
Area (i)	155,707 sq. km.	2011	-	4.7% of national total
Forest Cover	52,156 sq. km.	2021	+ 0.2% points	7.3% of national total
Total Population	46.3 million persons	2023*	-	3.3% of national total
Population Growth Rate	0.6%	2023*	- 0.4% points (b/w 2012 and 2021)	0.9% (India)
Population Density (ii)	293 persons per sq. km.	2021*	-	415 persons per sq. km. (India)
Dependency Ratio	54.1%	2021*	- 8.2% points	55.7 % (India)
Sex Ratio	934 females per 1000 males	2011	-	914 females per 1000 males (India)
Urban Population	18.8 % of State population	2023*	+ 1.8% points	35.1% of total population (India)
Rural Population	81.2 % of State population	2023*	- 1.8% points	64.9% of total population (India)
Urbanization Rate	3.3%	2023*	-6.5% (b/w 2011 and 2021)	3.7% (India)

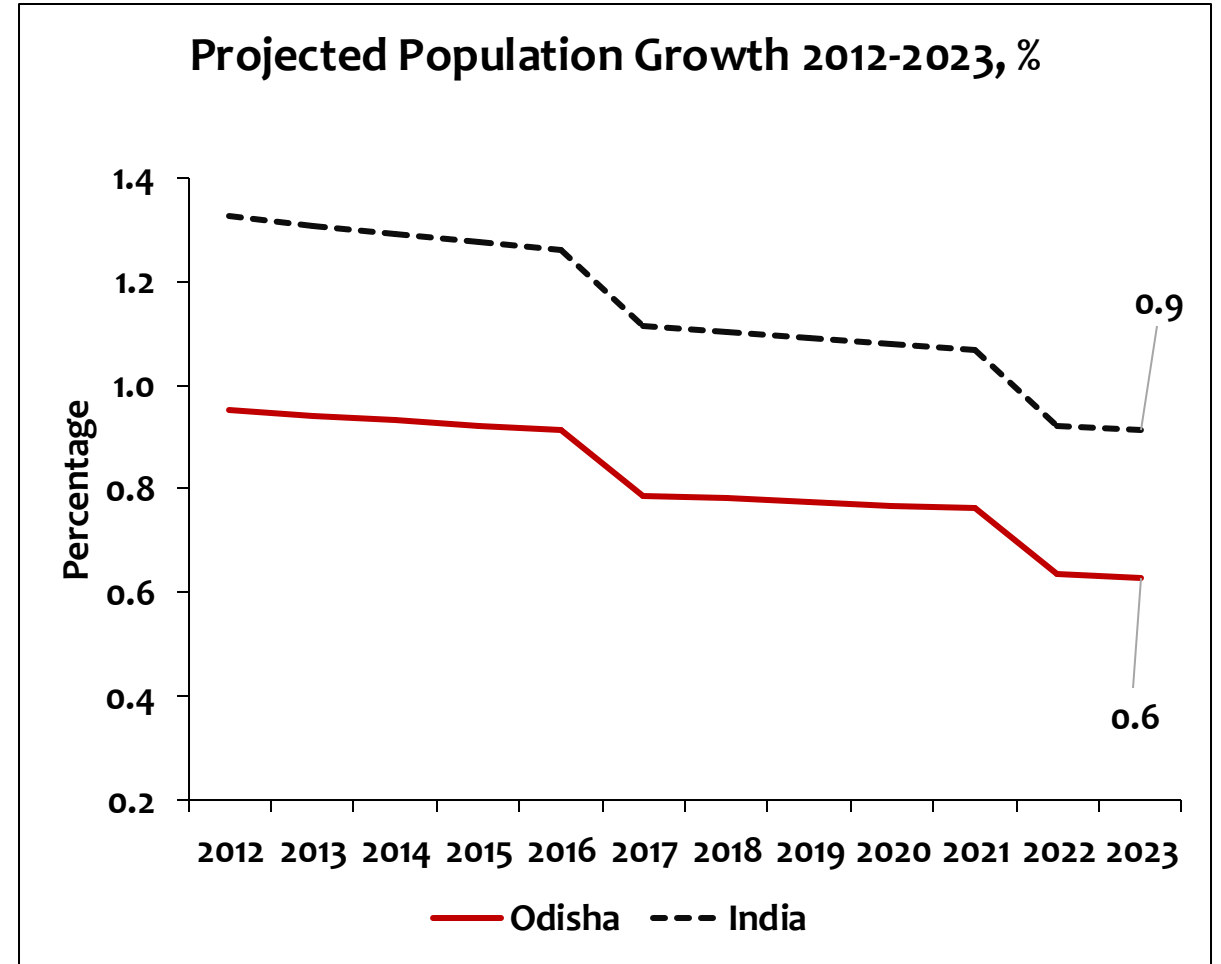
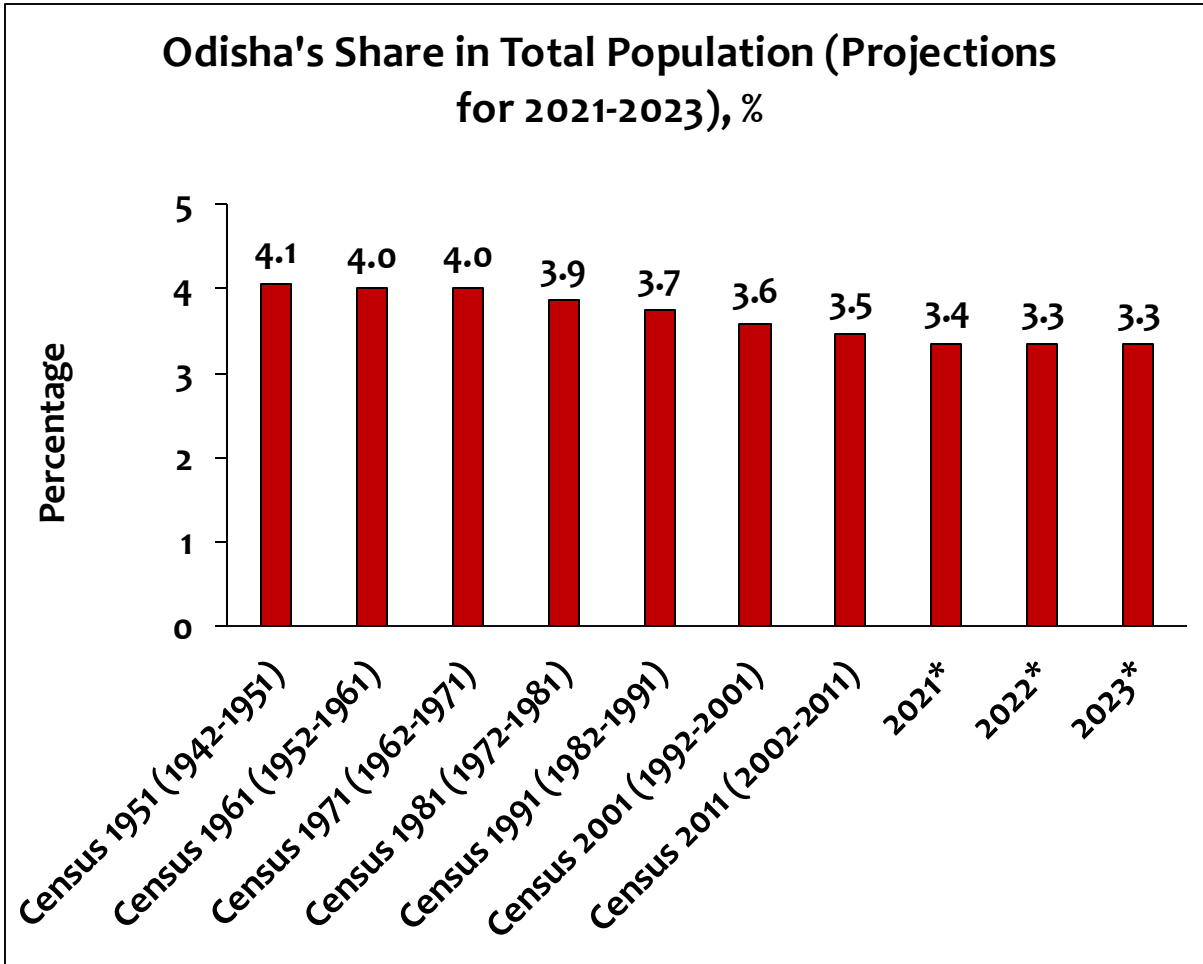
* Projected numbers are starred

Source: Census, Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and "Population Projections for Indian States 2011-2036" by the Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Note:

- i. Area figure for India (national total) includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 Sq.km under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5180 Sq.km illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 Sq.km under illegal occupation of China.
- ii. For working out the density of India, the entire area and population of those portions of Jammu & Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account, except for 2011 census.
- iii. India's estimates for benchmark pertain to the actual data for India (except for Area, Forest Cover, and Total Population where the State's share in India's estimates have been shown)

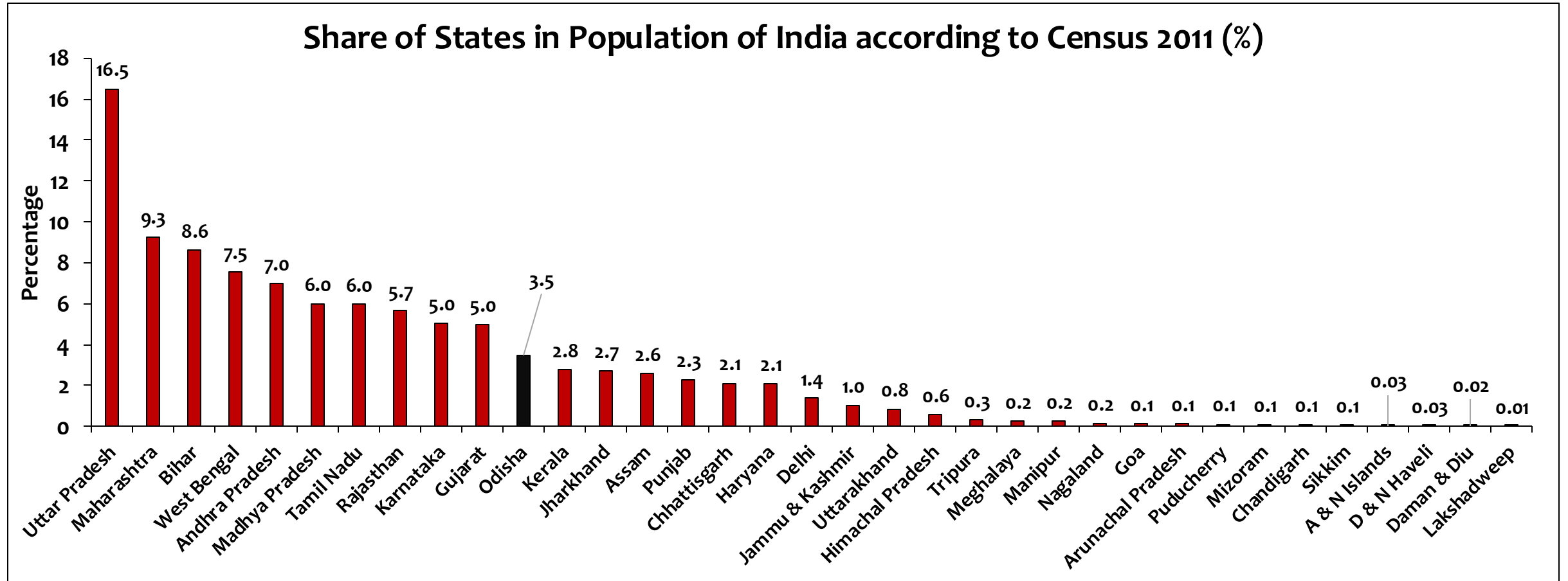
Odisha has a share of 3.3 percent of National Population and its Population Growth Rate is lower than the national average



Source: i. Census data (1951-2011) is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs; ii. Projections are sourced from the “Report of the Technical group on Population Projections” (July 2020) by National Commission on Population and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

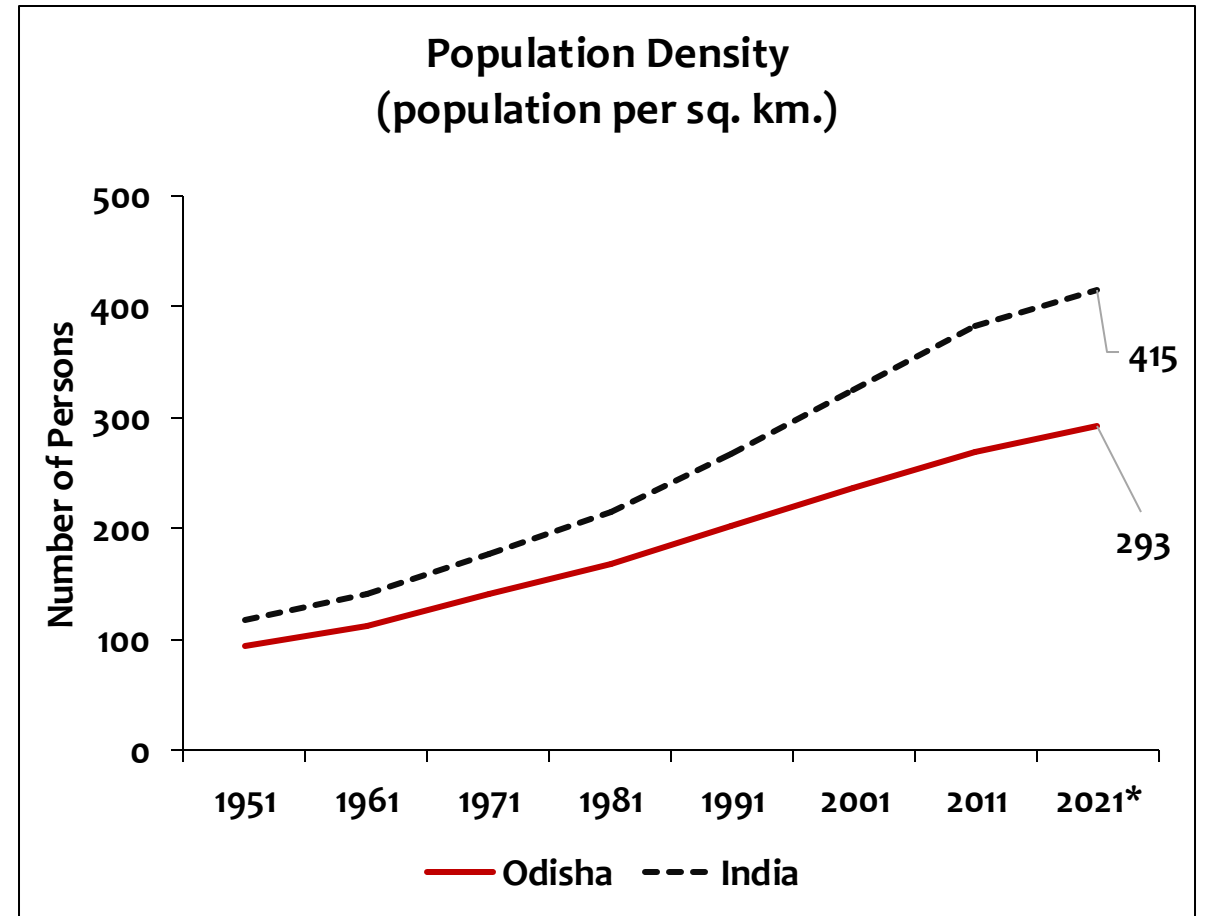
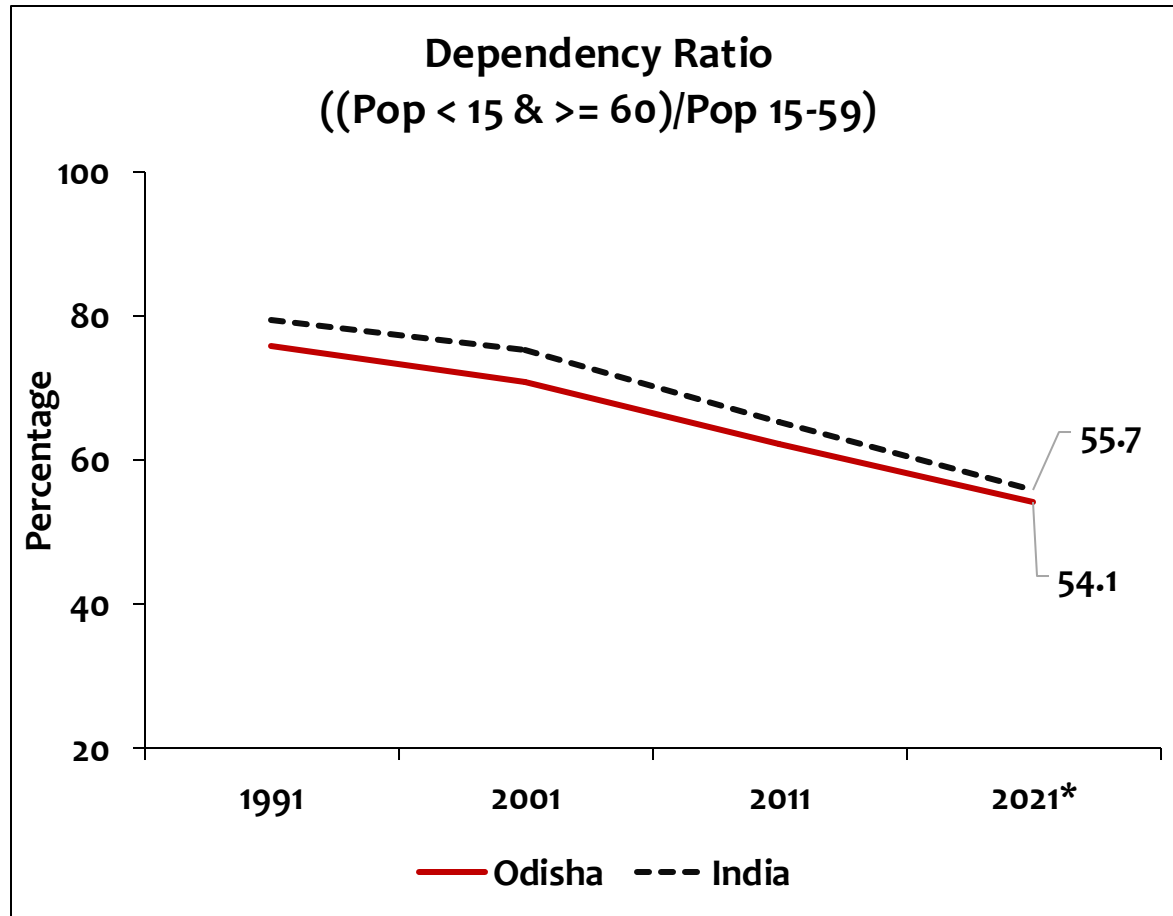
Note: i. Census Population Projections are constructed using the Cohort Component Method, where the components of population change (fertility, mortality and net migration) are used to project the base population each year separately for each birth cohort (persons born in a given year). The detailed methodology can be found in Chapter 2, [Population Projection Report 2011-2036](#).

As per Census of 2011, Odisha ranked as the eleventh-largest State in terms of its share in the total population



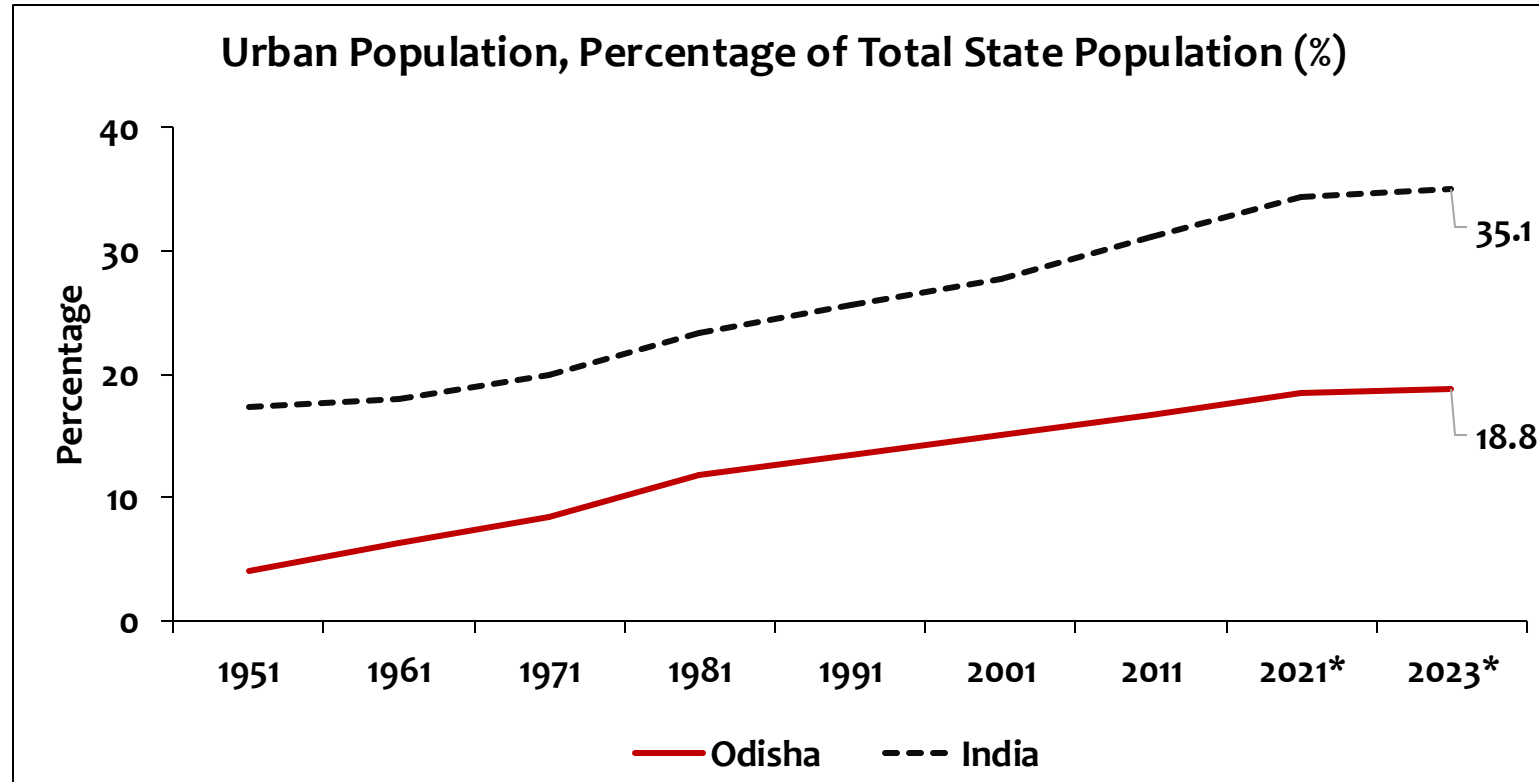
Source: Census data (1951-2011) is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Dependency Ratio in Odisha consistently remained below national estimates until 2011 and is expected to remain below national estimate in 2021*. Population Density has increased over the decades and has consistently remained below national estimates



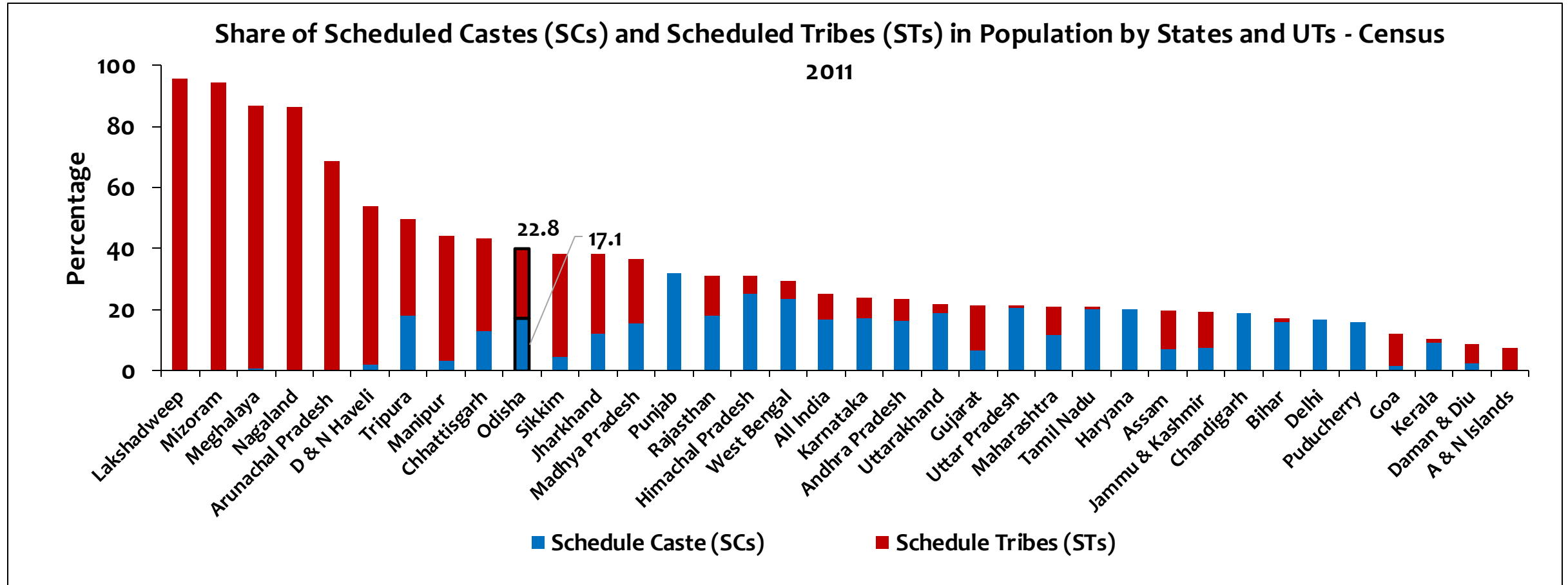
Source: Census data and “Population Projections for Indian States 2011-2036” by the Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Urban Population in Odisha has consistently remained below national estimates and the gap between the two has widened over the past three decades



Source: Census data and “Population Projections for Indian States 2011-2036” by the Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

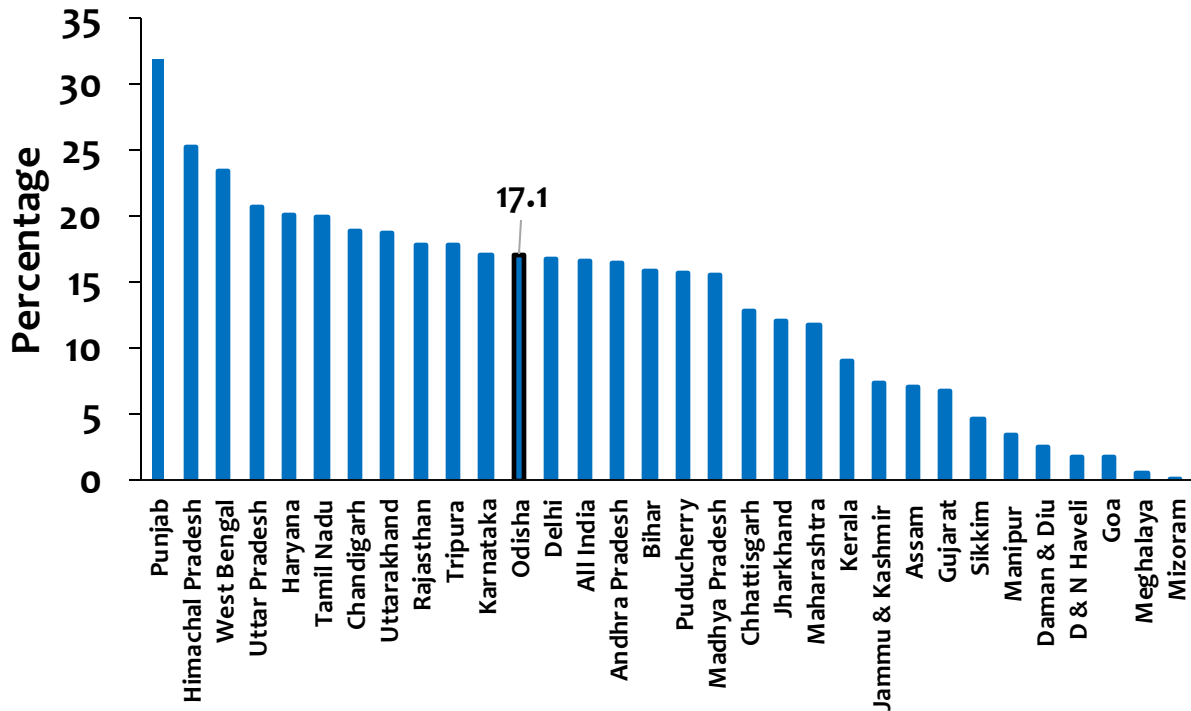
In Odisha, Scheduled Castes (SCs) constituted 17.1percent of its total population while Scheduled Tribes constituted 22.8 percent of its total population as per the 2011 Census



Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Odisha ranked as twelfth largest State with regard to the percentage of SC population and ST population

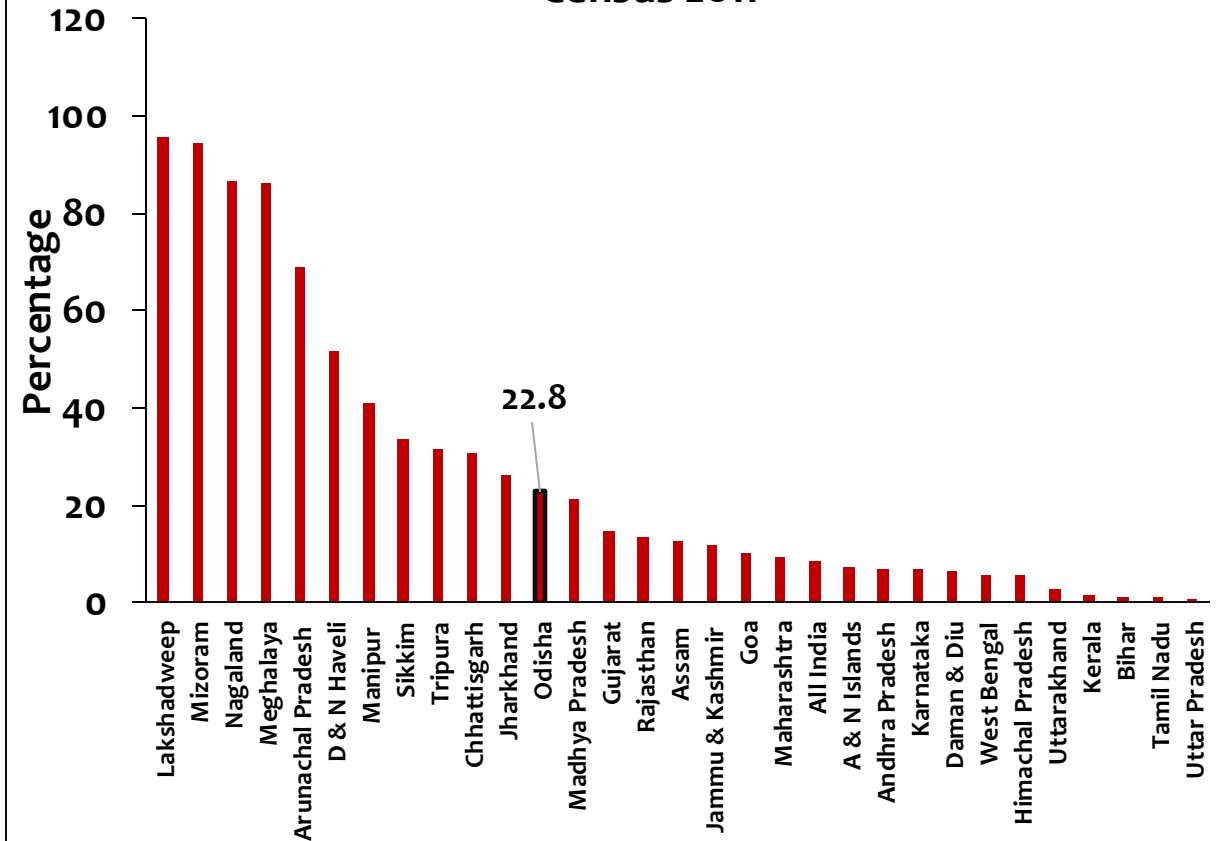
States and UTs Ranked by Proportion of SCs - Census 2011



Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Note: Census data tables on the SC population are not available for Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands.

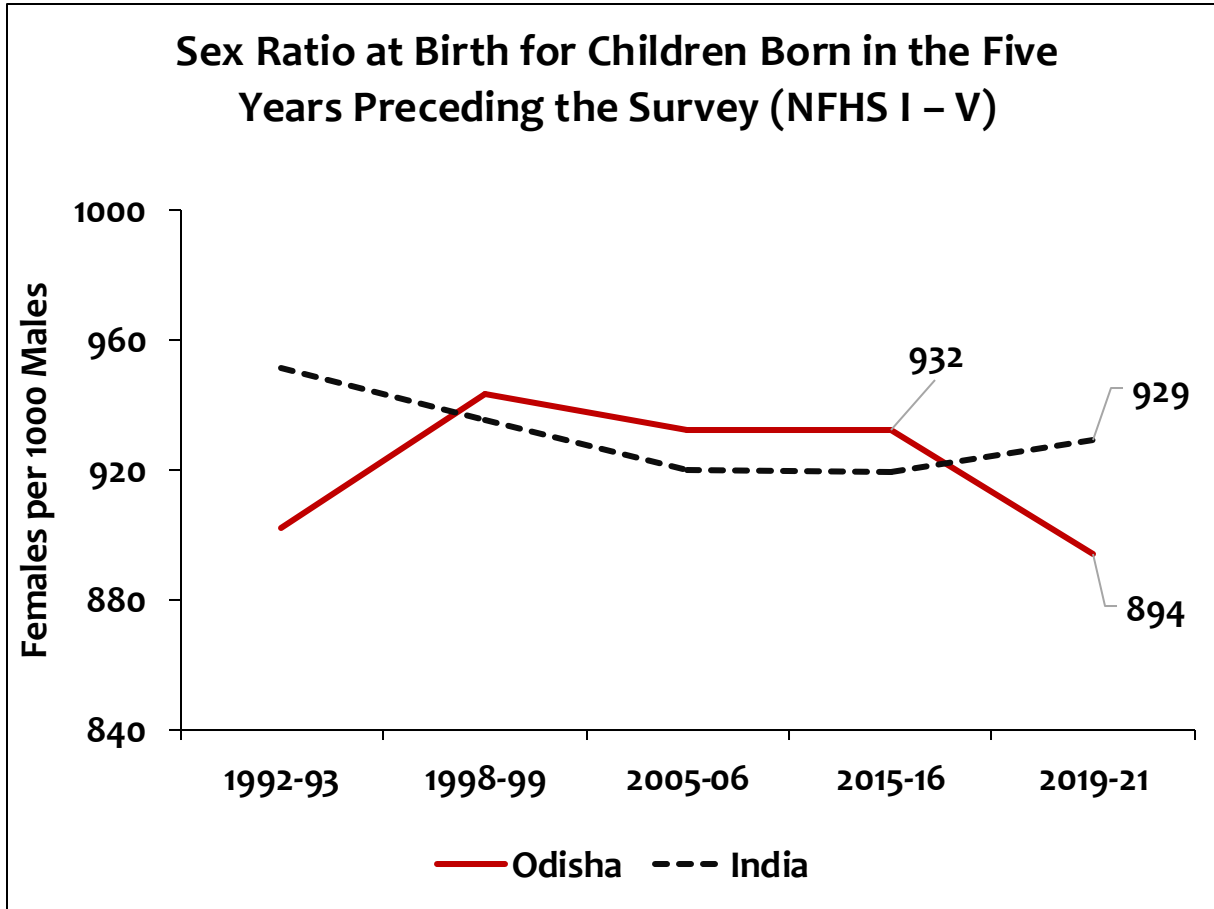
States and UTs Ranked by Proportion of STs - Census 2011



Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

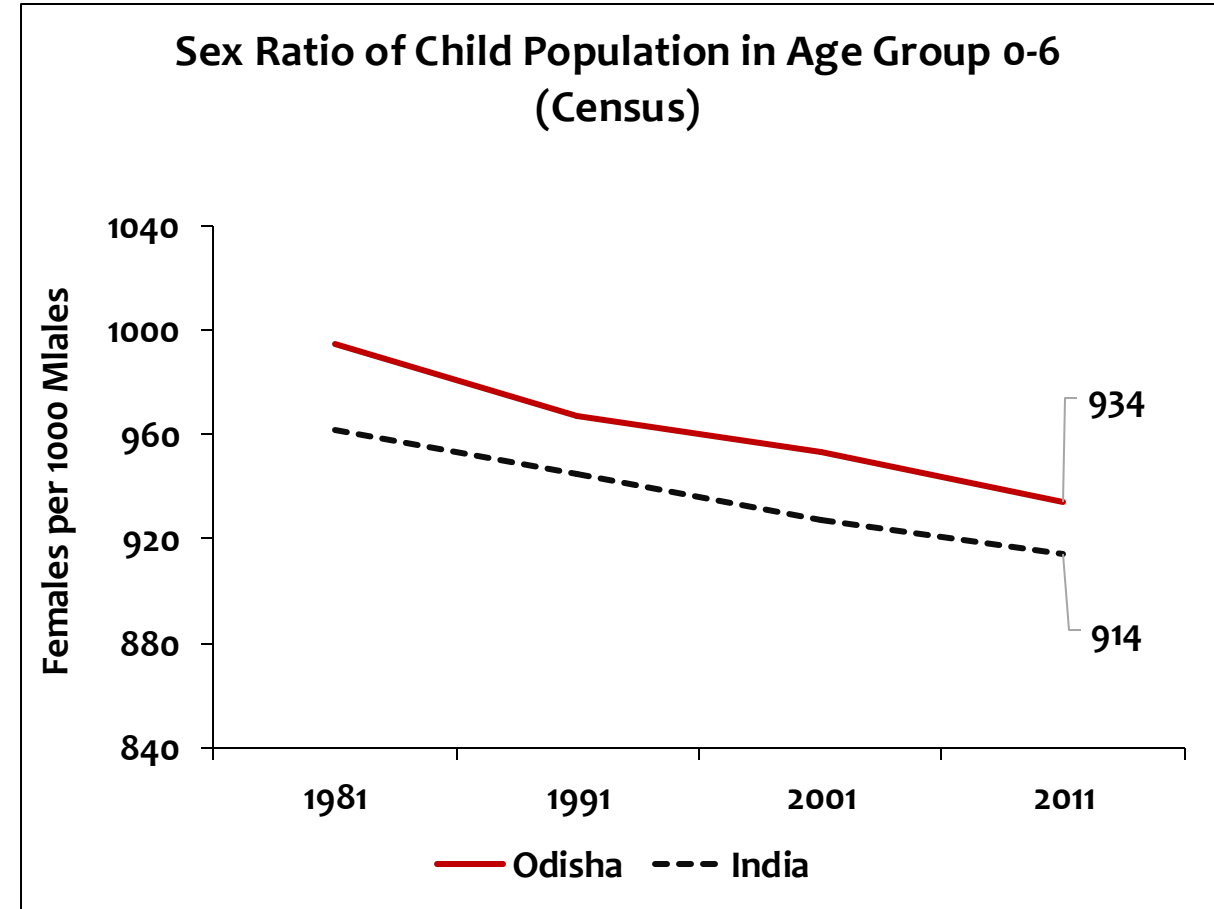
Note: As per the census data, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, and Puducherry do not report any ST population.

Sex Ratio at Birth (female births per 1000 male births in a given population), as per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) for Odisha is lower than the national estimates as of 2019-21. Census Sex Ratio of the child population in 0-6 age group for Odisha has remained above national estimates throughout



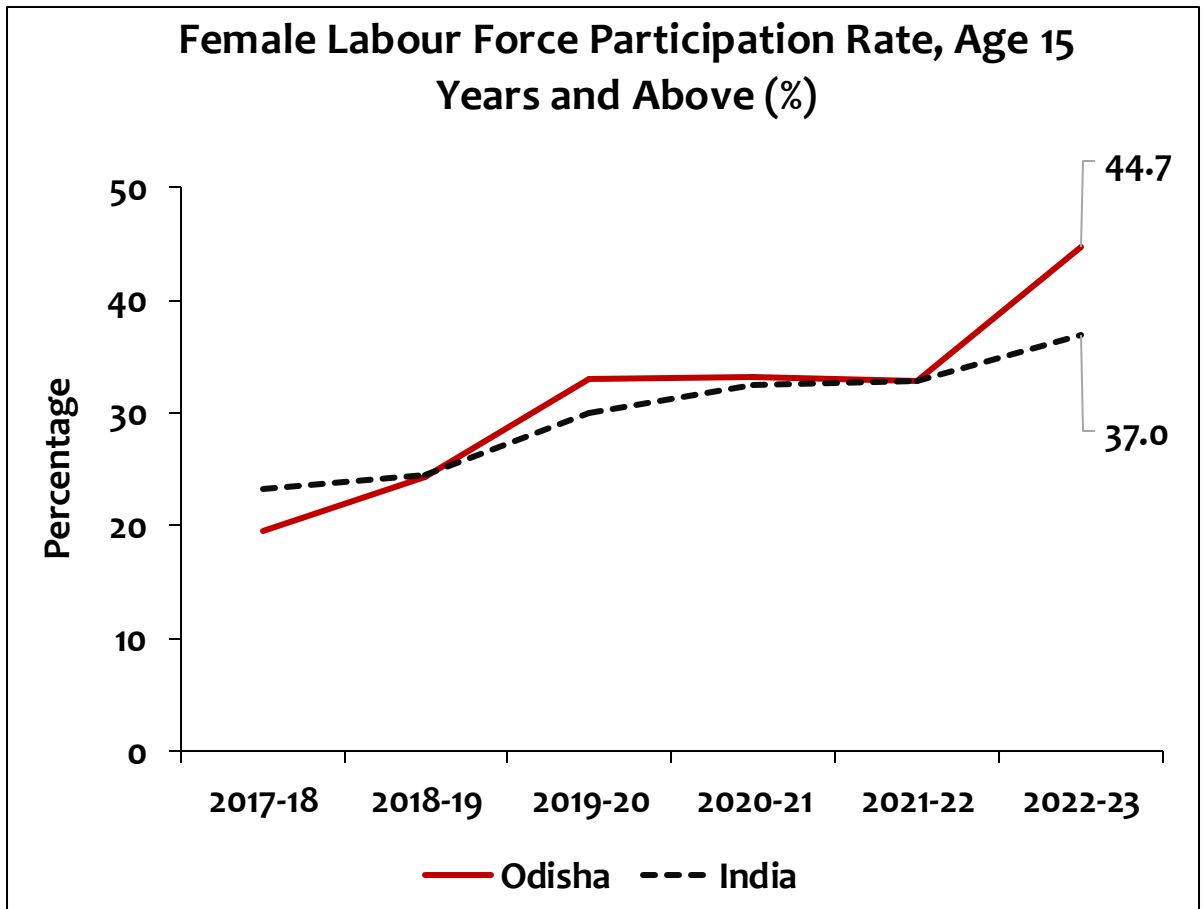
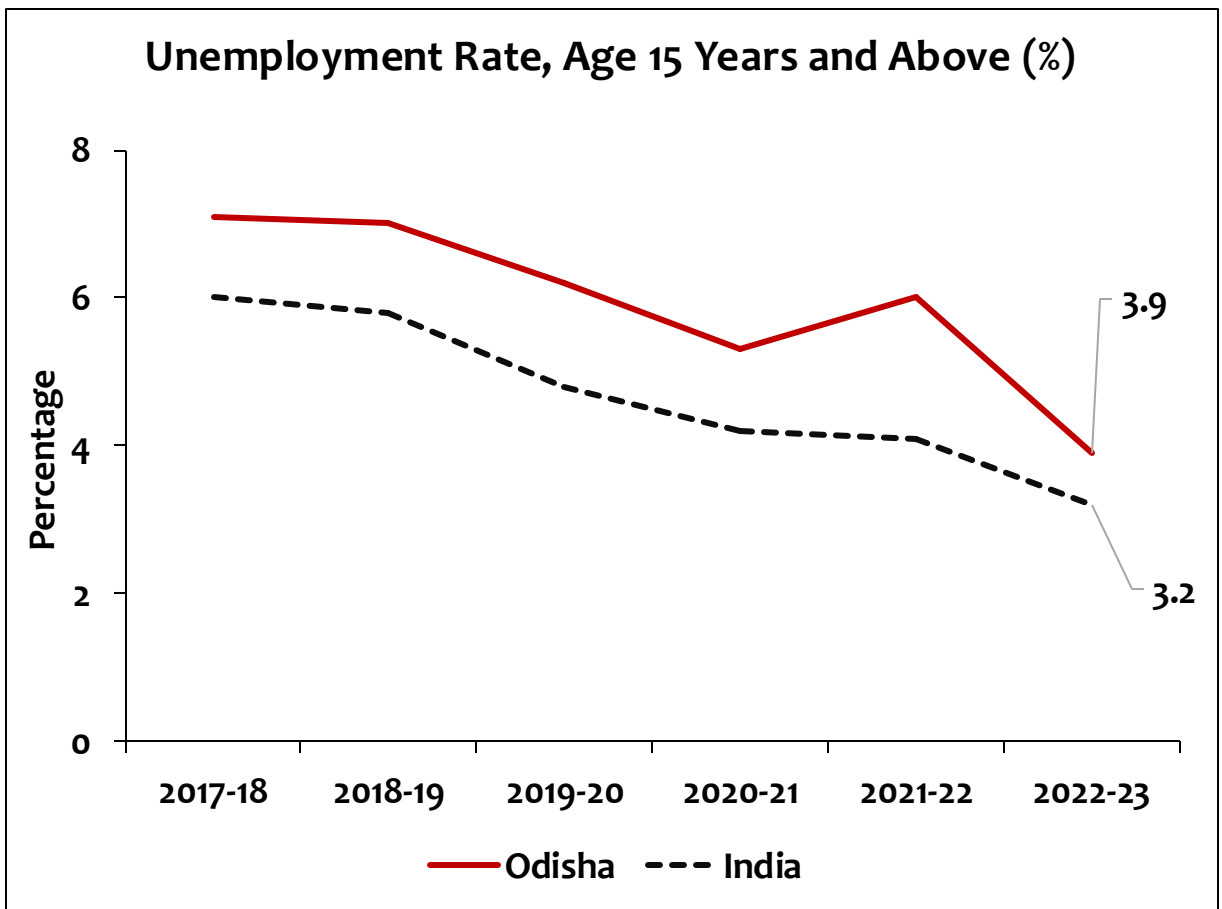
Source: NFHS I – V

Note: i. Sex ratio at Birth declined steeply in Odisha between NFHS 2015-16 and NFHS 2019-21: [As per NFHS-5, sex ratio at birth worsened for several larger States, including Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Odisha, Bihar, and Maharashtra, since NFHS-4.](#)



Source: Census

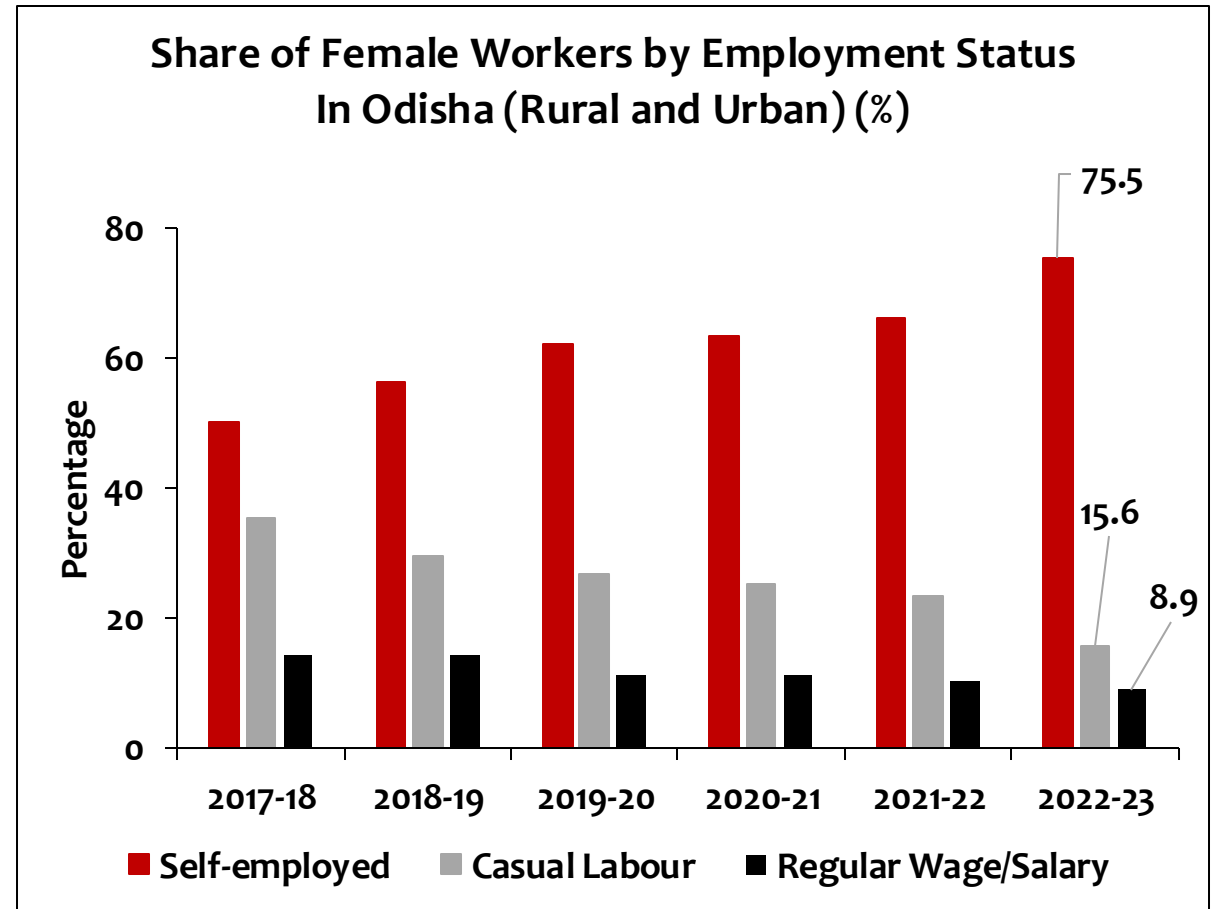
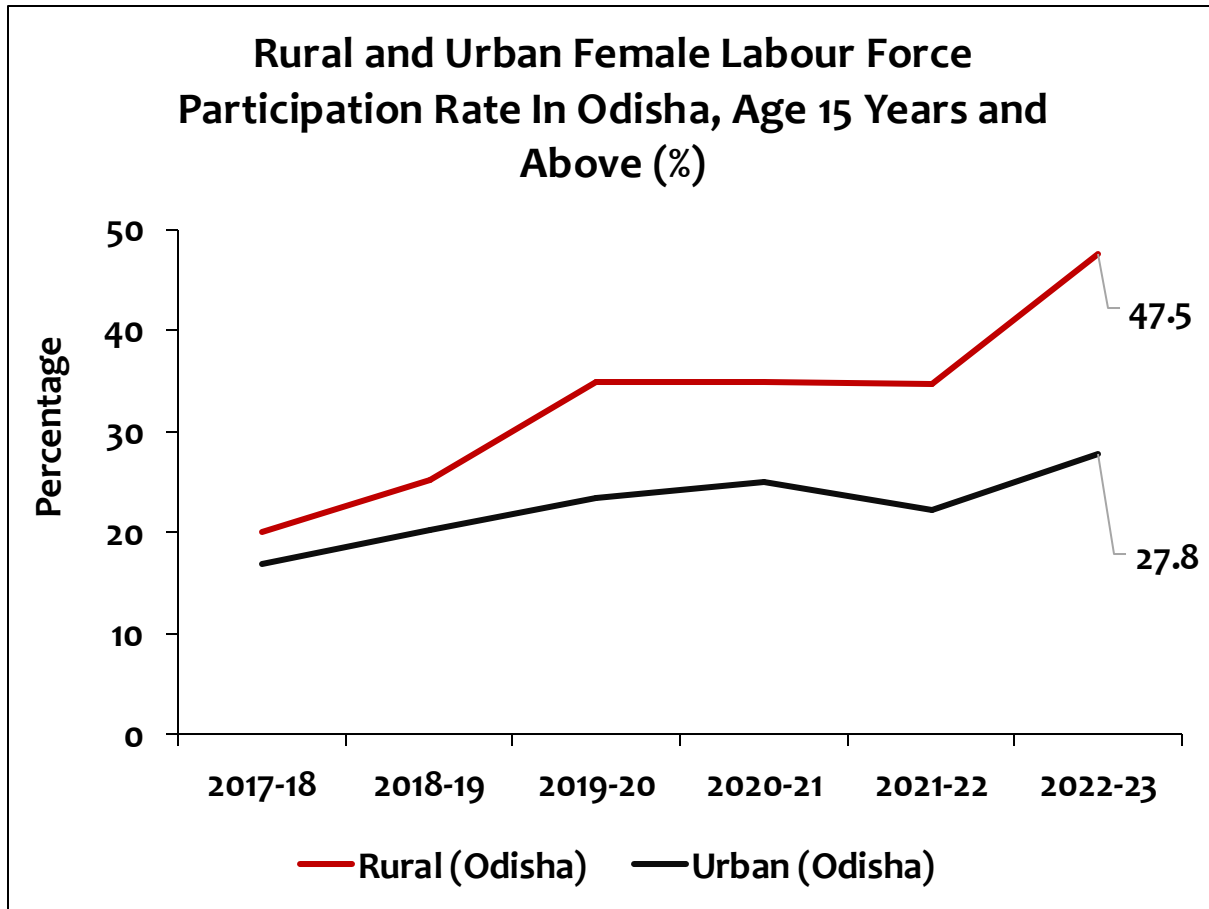
Annual Unemployment Rate for Odisha decelerated to 3.9 percent, but it remained above national estimate as of 2022-23. Female Labour Force Participation has improved sharply after 2021-22 and remained above national estimates in 2022-23



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-2023.

Note: i. Number for India has been taken directly from the source; ii. The Unemployment and Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR), is as per the Usual Status (PS+SS) approach, considering both Rural and Urban labour force for the age group 15 years and above. The PLFS uses two reference periods for measuring employment status, Principal Status (PS) and Subsidiary Status (SS). The PS+SS category combines information from both reference periods to determine the usual status of employment.

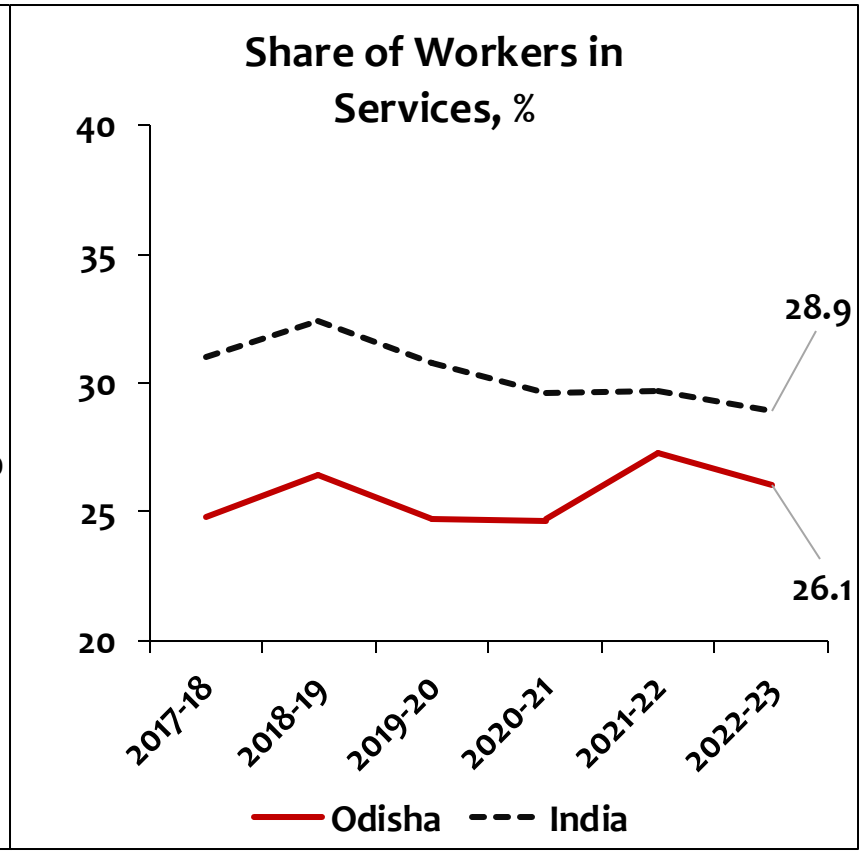
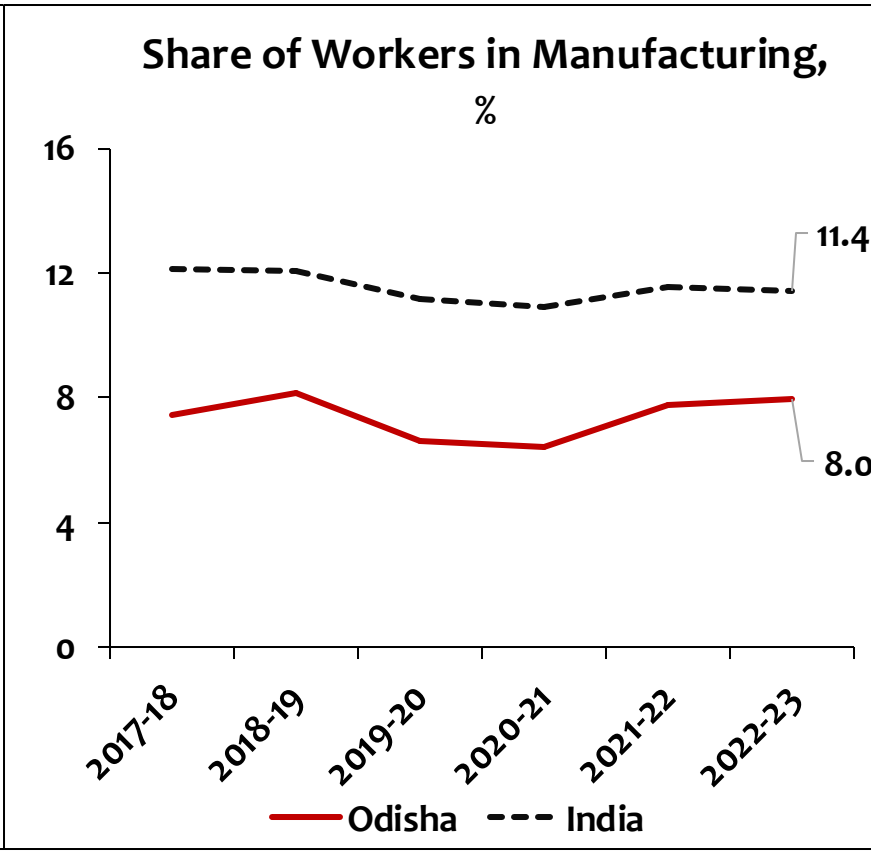
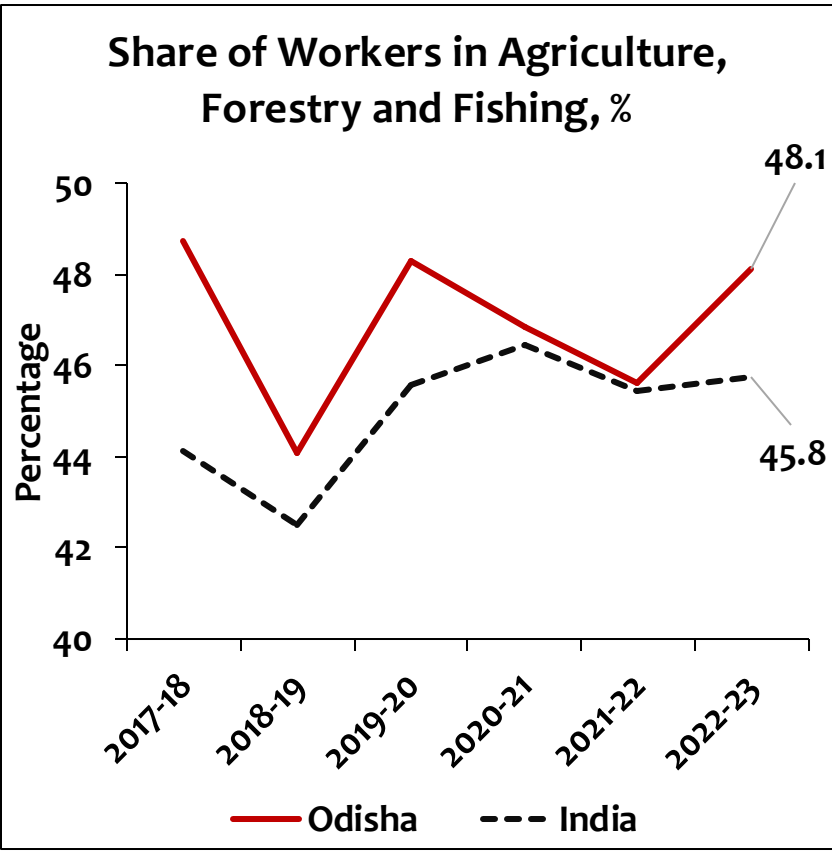
In Odisha, Female Labour Force Participation is predominantly higher in rural areas. Additionally, the majority of the female workforce comprises of Self-Employed workers



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-2023.

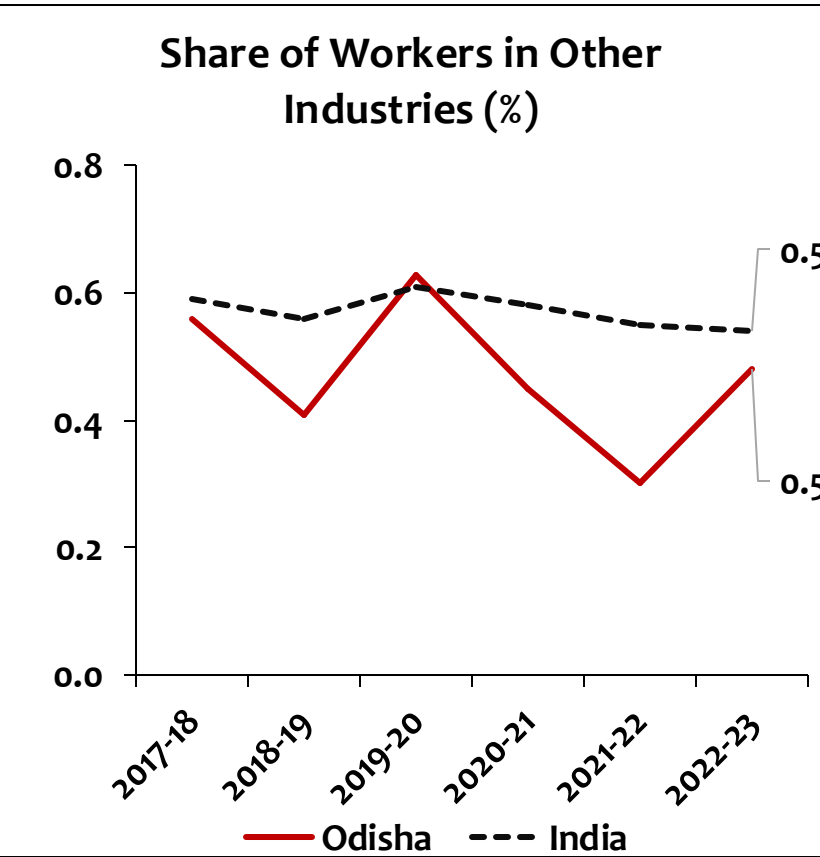
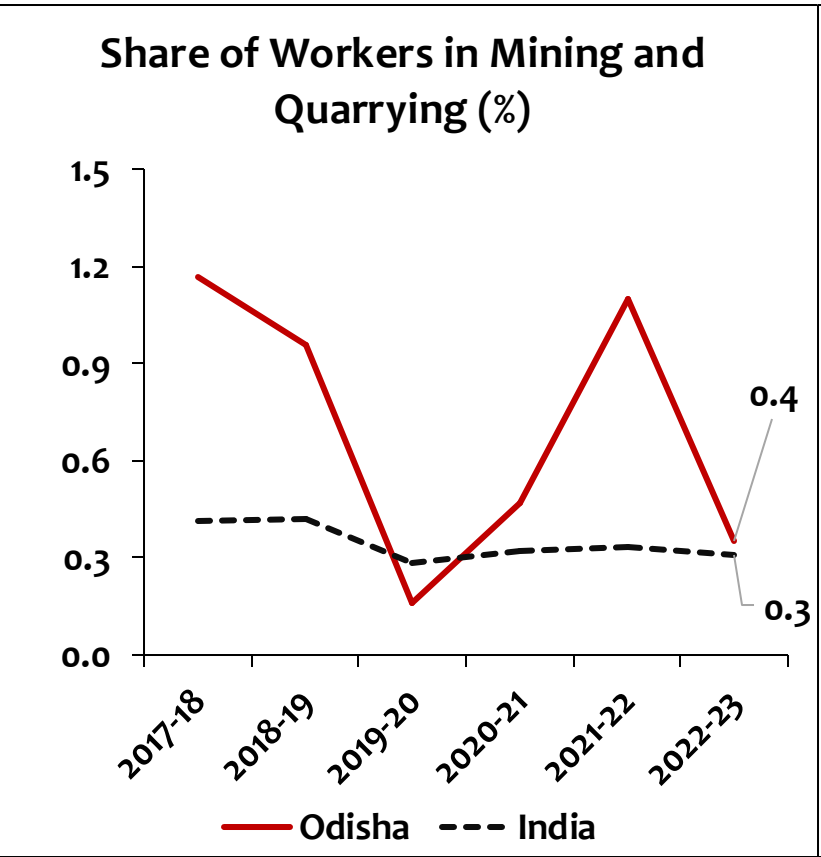
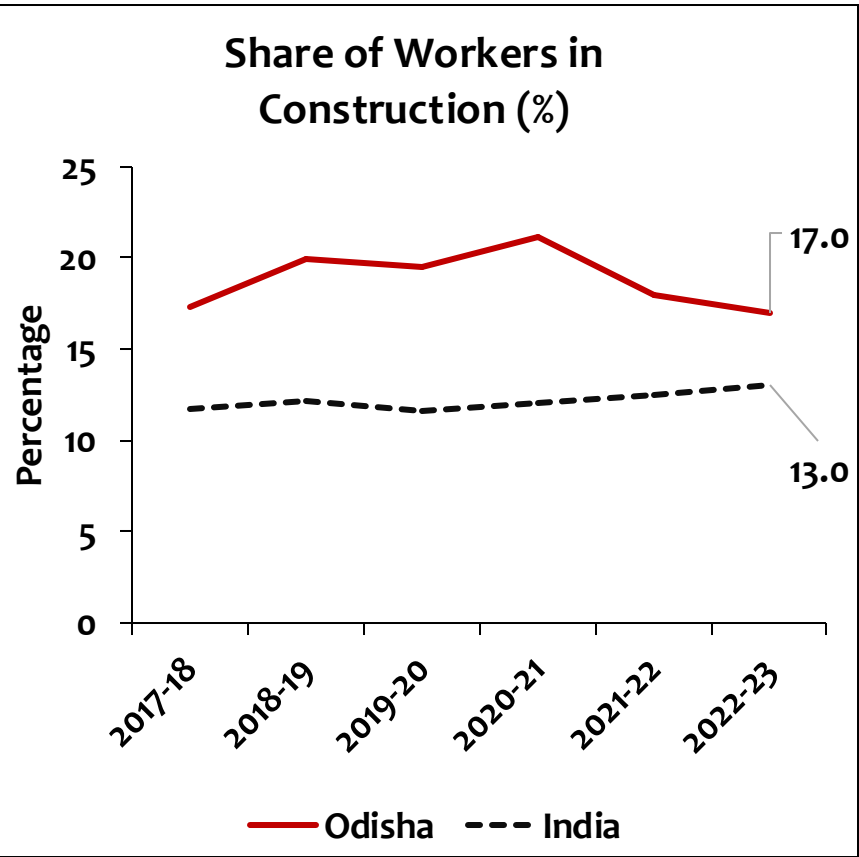
Note: i. Number for India has been taken directly from the source; ii. The Rural and Urban Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) and Distribution of Female Workers by Employment Status, is as per the Usual Status (PS+SS) approach, considering both Rural and Urban labour force for the agegroup 15 years and above. The PLFS uses two reference periods for measuring employment status, Principal Status (PS) and Subsidiary Status (SS). The PS+SS category combines information from both reference periods to determine the usual status of employment.

Working population in Odisha is predominantly concentrated in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, Services, Construction and Manufacturing sectors. Manufacturing constituted 8 percent of the total share of workers in 2022-23. The proportion of workers involved in Mining and Quarrying is small and for Other Industries it is in line with national estimates



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-2023.
 Note: i. Number for India has been taken directly from the source; ii. Services includes Transportation and Storage; Accommodation and Food Service Activities; Information and Communication; Financial and Insurance Activities; Real Estate Activities; Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities; Administrative and Support Service Activities; Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security; Education; Human Health and Social Work Activities; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods and Services Producing Activities of Households for Own Use; Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies; Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles; and other Services.

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Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-2023.

Note: i. Number for India has been taken directly from the source; ii. Other industries include, Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply; and Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities.

3. Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)

- **Income data covers the fiscal period 1990-91 – 2021-22**

Table 2A: State Domestic Product, Per Capita Income, Sectoral Shares, Inflation, FDI inflow and Exports for Odisha

Indicator	Most Recent Value	States' Average	Decadal Change, % (b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)	Source
Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	Rs. 67,088,123 (Lakh) (FY 2021-22)	Rs. 2,347,101,174 (Lakh; India) (FY 2021-22)	+156.4% growth	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal GSDP share in India's Nominal GDP, %	2.9% (FY 2021-22)	-	+0.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Real Gross State Domestic Product Growth Rate,%	6.6% (Decadal avg. b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)	5.6% (Decadal avg. b/w 2012- 13 and 2021-22 for India)	+5.9% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal Per Capita GSDP	Rs. 146,273 (FY 2021-2022)	Rs. 171,498 (India) (FY 2021-22)	+138.1% growth	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal Per Capita GSDP in India's Nominal Per Capita GSDP (Ratio)	0.9 (FY 2021-22)	-	+0.1 points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Agricultural Sector to Total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (Nominal), %	21.7% (FY 2021-22)	19.7% (FY 2021-22)	+0.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Industry Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	43.3% (FY 2021-2022)	29.3% (FY 2021-22)	+3.6% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Manufacturing Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	22.3% (FY 2021-22)	14.8% (FY 2021-22)	+5.4% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Construction Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	7.0% (FY 2021-22)	7.7% (FY 2021-22)	-1.3% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Mining and Quarrying Sector to Total GVA (Nominal), %	10.8% (FY 2021-22)	2.3% (FY 2021-22)	+0.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Services Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	35.1% (FY 2021-2022)	51.0% (FY 2021-22)	-3.8% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Services: Share of Trade and Hospitality Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	7.6% (FY 2021-2022)	11.3% (FY 2021-22)	-2.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF

Source: Data is taken from MOSPI, as of August 2023.

Note: i. States' Average for shares are simple averages of each State's/UT's share for that year; ii. States' average growth rates are calculated as the simple average of each State/UT's growth rate for that year.

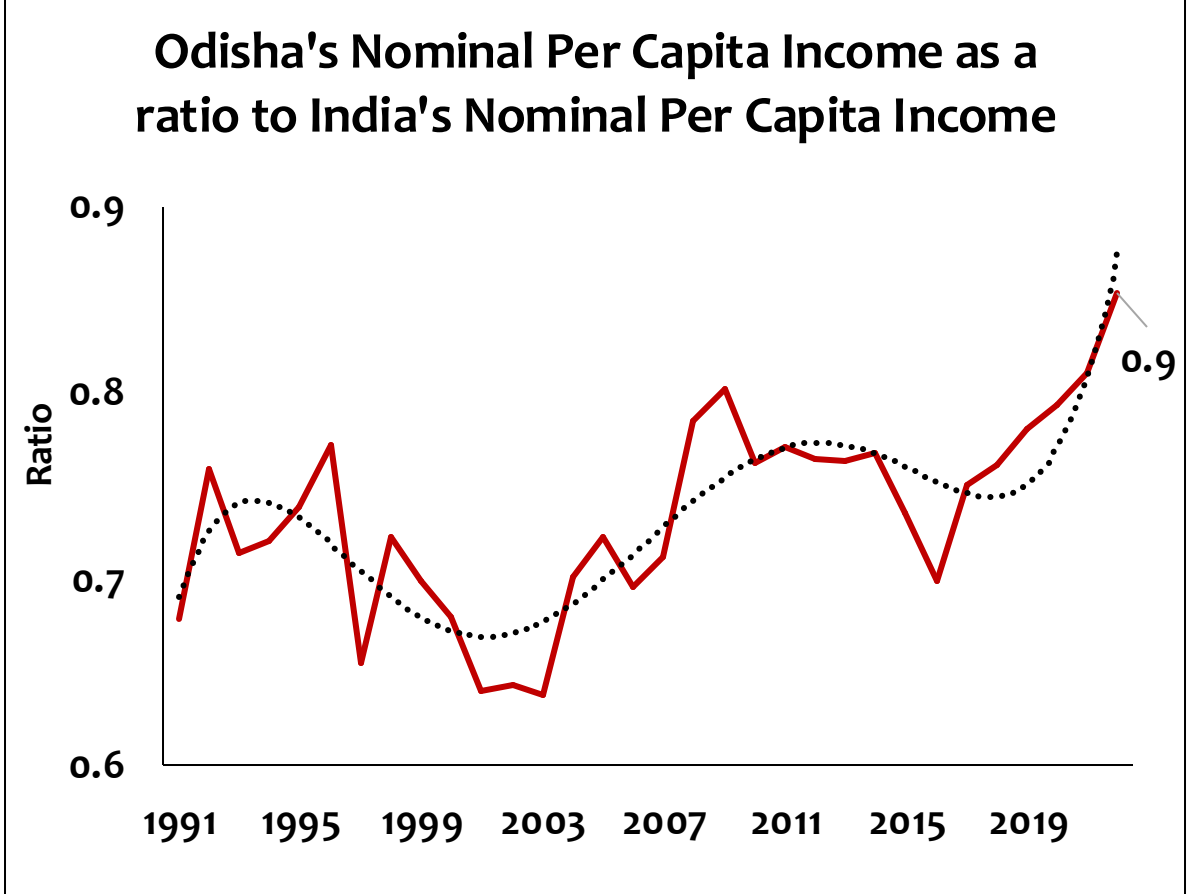
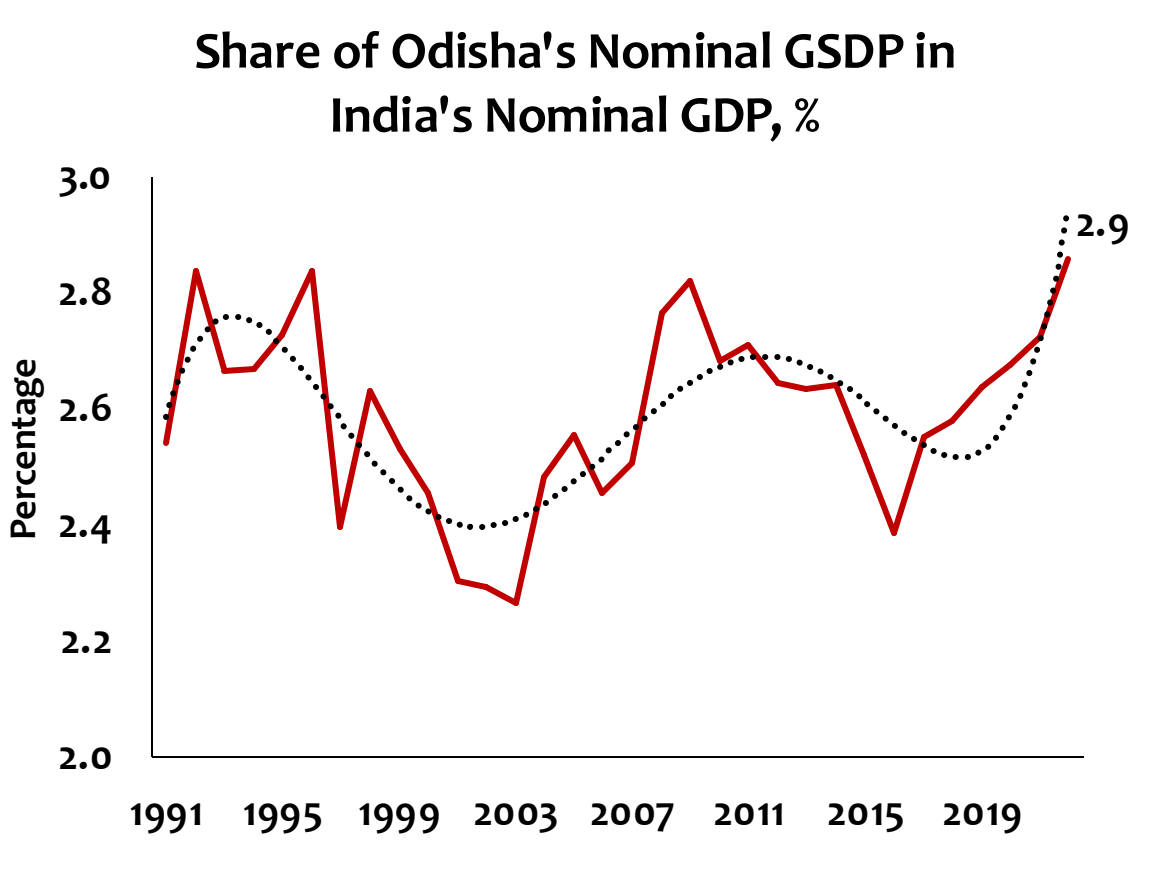
Table 2B: State Domestic Product, Per Capita Income, Sectoral Shares, Inflation, FDI inflow and Exports for Odisha

Indicator	Most Recent Value	States' Average	Decadal Change, % (b/w 2013-14 to 2022-23)	Source
Share of Agricultural Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	18.1% (FY 2022-23)	15.8% (FY 2022-23)	-1.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Industry Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	38.6% (FY 2022-23)	25.3% (FY 2022-23)	0.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Manufacturing Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	21.4% (FY 2022-23)	13.1% (FY 2022-23)	3.9% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Service Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	31.2% (FY 2022-23)	42.6% (FY 2022-23)	-5.8% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Inflation Rate	5.8% (FY 2022-23)	+ 5.5 % (FY 2022-23)	-1.5% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
FDI Inflow	0.011% of India FDI Inflow (2023-24)	3% of India FDI Inflow	-0.013% of India FDI Inflow (b/w 2020-21 and 2023-24)	DPIIT
Exports	11,223 Million \$ (2022-23)	15,346 Million \$	7,218 Million \$ (b/w 2013-14 and 2022-23)	Multiple Sources*

Source i. Data on sectoral shares to GSDP is taken from MOSPI, as of March 2024; ii. FDI data is available State-wise in a cumulative format with the starting date as December 2019 till the month and year of the DPIIT publication; iii. Multiple sources for exports are various Issues of Economic Survey, Department of Economic Affairs, (data.gov.in), Various Issues of Bulletin on Foreign Trade Statistics, Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT).

Note: i. The State average for FDI has been calculated as the sum of all States/region divided by the number of States/regions, and this is divided by India's FDI inflow, multiplied by 100; ii. Benchmark number for exports is an average of all States/UT number.

Odisha's share in India's Nominal GDP and its Nominal Per Capita Income as a ratio to India's Nominal Per Capita Income have increased by 0.3 percent points and 0.2 points respectively in 2022 compared to 1991



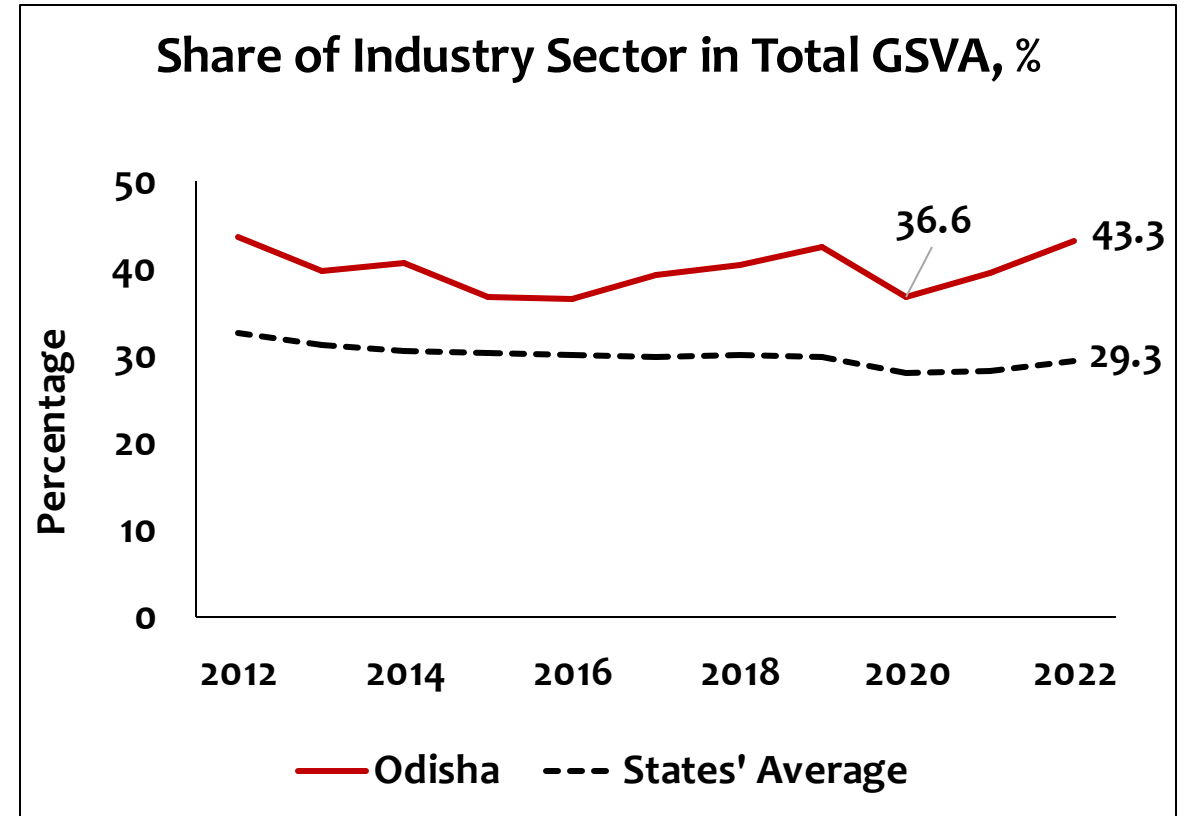
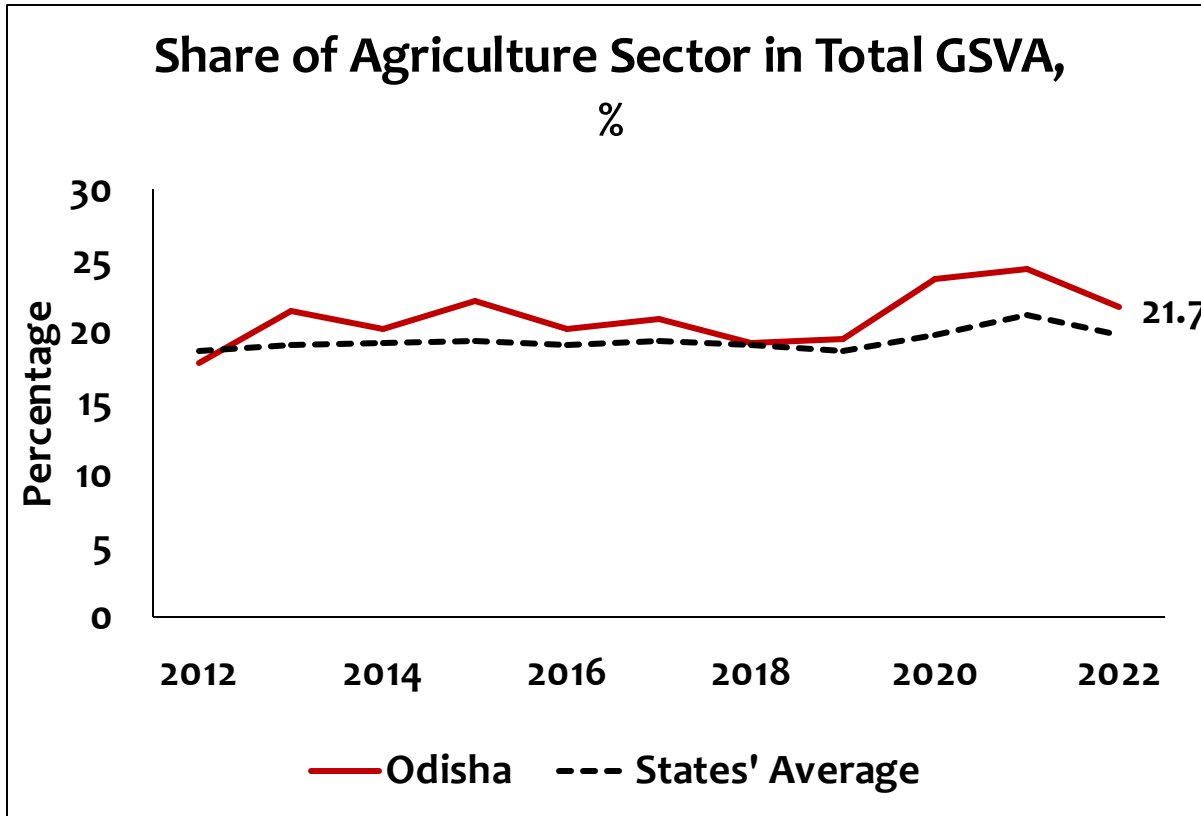
Source: The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), as of August 2023. Back series with 2011-12 base has been taken from Economic and Political Weekly Research Foundation (EPWRF).
 Note: i. GSDP refers to Gross State Domestic Product at current market prices; ii. As per EPWRF, this series is spliced with earlier GSDP series to generate the long time series; iii. National GDP is the National Gross Domestic Product of India at current market prices; iv. This series has been spliced with earlier GDP series to generate the long time series.

Sectoral Gross State Value Added (GSVA): Odisha vis-à-vis rest of India (FY2021-22)

- According to official estimates for FY 2021-22, Odisha's Industry sector has a 43.3 percent share of Odisha's GSVA, whereas the States' average stands at 29.3 percent. This sector is primarily driven by Manufacturing (22.3 percent) with minor contribution from Mining (10.8 percent), Construction (7 percent), and Electricity (3.2 percent).
- For FY 2021-22, Services sector contributes 35.1 percent share to the GSVA in Odisha, while the States' average stands at 51 percent. Within the services sector, the largest contributors are Other Services (7.7 percent); and Trade, Hotels, and Restaurants (7.6 percent).
- For FY 2021-22, Agriculture sector is 21.7 percent of its GSVA, higher than the States' average of 19.7 percent.
- For FY 2021-22, Odisha ranks 7th out of 33 States and UTs in its share of GSVA in the Industry Sector (43.3 percent) but ranks 30th in its share of GSVA in the Services sector (35.1 percent).

Note: Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is defined as the sum of the value added by each of the sectors under agriculture, industry, and services. This series currently is available at basic prices with 2011-12 base and it can be spliced with the earlier GSVA series to obtain the long-time series for this variable.

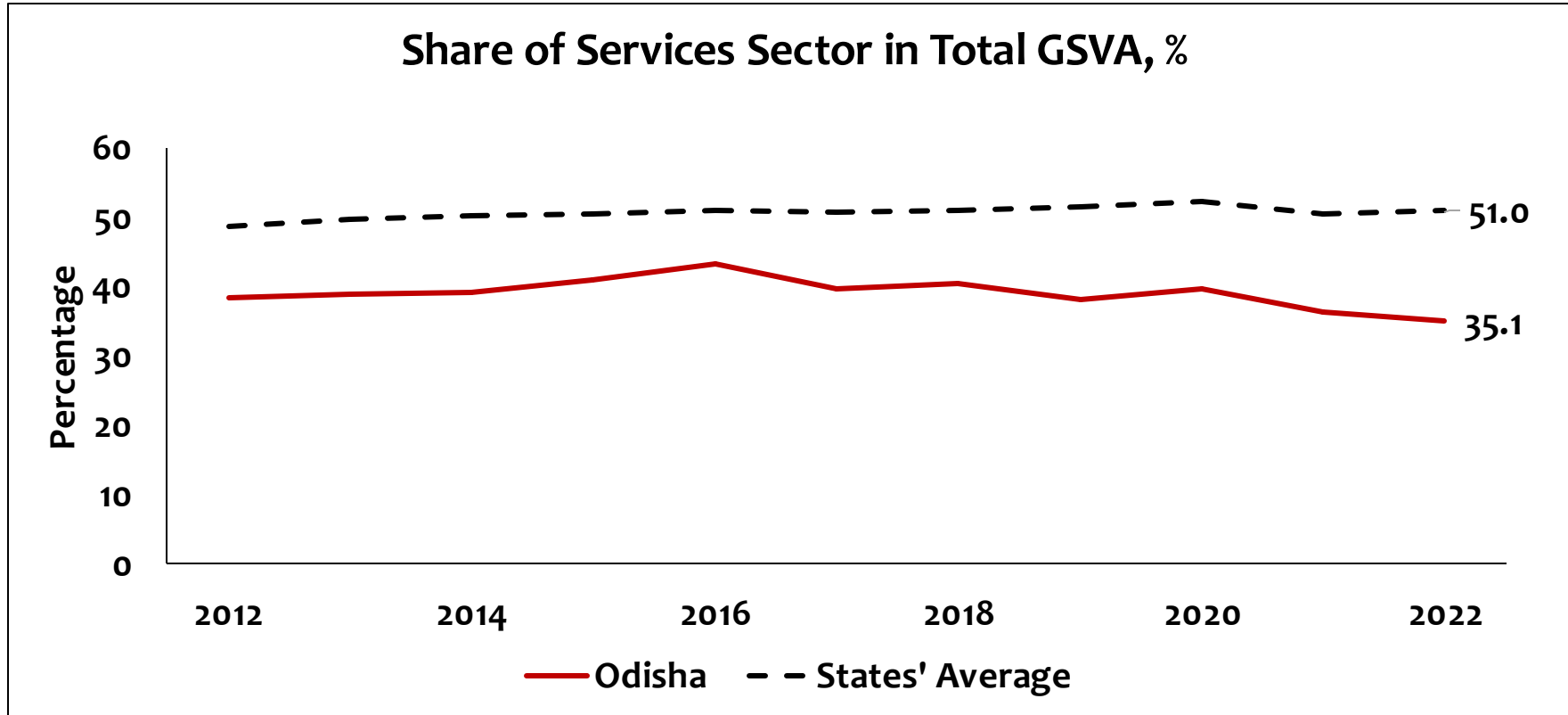
Odisha's share of both Agriculture and Industry sector in its total GSVA have remained above the average share of all States



Source: MoSPI, as of August 2023

Note: i. States' average refers to a simple average of the shares of 33 States and UTs; ii. Nominal variables have been used to calculate the shares; iii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iv. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Supply of Electricity & Water.

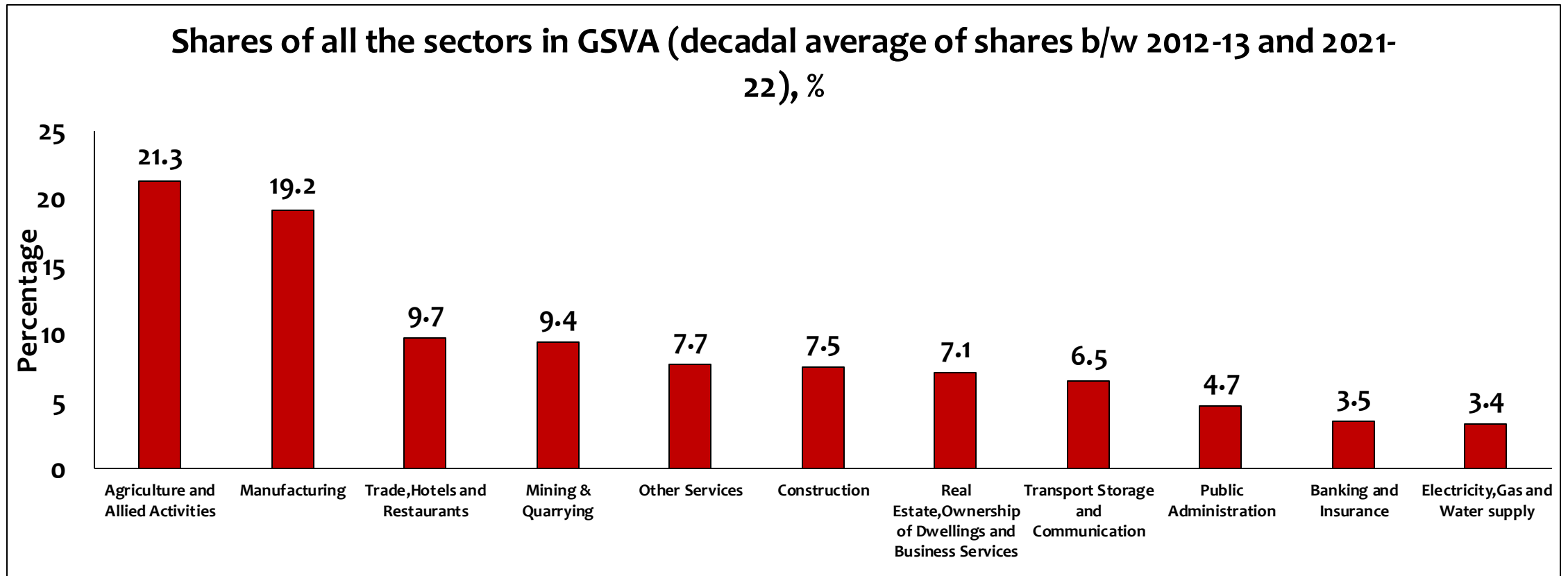
Odisha's share of the Services sector in its total GSVA has consistently been lower than the average share of all States



Source: MoSPI, as of August 2023

Note: i. States' average refers to a simple average of the shares of 33 States and UTs; ii. Nominal variables have been used to calculate the shares; iii. Services include Transport, Storage & Communications, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Banking and Financial Services, Public Administration and some other miscellaneous services.

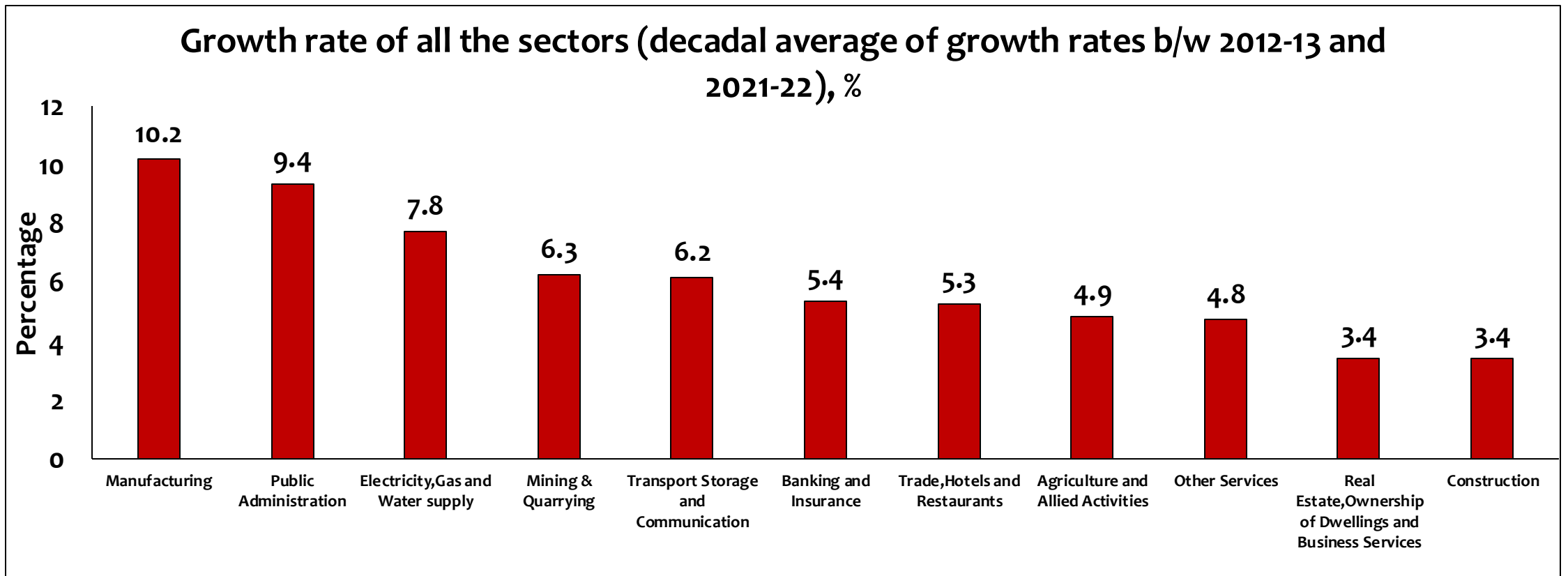
Among all the major sectors, the Agriculture and Allied Activities, and Manufacturing sector have the largest share in GSVA in the past 10 years



Source: MoSPI, as of August 2023

Note: i. Nominal variables have been used to calculate the shares; ii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iii. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Supply of Electricity & Water; iv. Services includes Transport, Storage & Communications, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Banking and Financial Services, Public Administration and some other miscellaneous services.

Out of all the major sectors, Manufacturing sector has shown the highest growth in GSVA over the last decade



Source: MoSPI, as of August 2023

Note: i. Real variables have been used to calculate the shares; ii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc. iii. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Supply of Electricity & Water; iv. Services include Transport, Storage & Communications, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Banking and Financial Services, Public Administration and some other miscellaneous services.

Table 2C: Odisha's Sectoral Growth Rates and Decadal Averages

Sector	Latest Annual Growth Rate (2019-20)	Decadal Average of Growth rates (b/w 2010-11 and 2019-20)	Decadal Average of Growth rates for India (b/w 2010-11 and 2019-20)
Agriculture	13.5%	3.9%	4.4%
Industry	-6.9%	6.4%	5.3%
Manufacturing	-11.5%	8.6%	6.0%
Services	7.3%	7.0%	7.7%
GVA	1.3%	6.0%	6.4%
GSDP	2.8%	6.9%	6.6%

Source: MoSPI as of August 2023. Back series with 2011-12 base has been taken from EPWRF.

Note: i. Real variables have been used to calculate the growth rate; ii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iii. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Supply of Electricity & Water; iv. Services includes Transport, Storage & Communications, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Banking and Financial Services, Public Administration and some other miscellaneous services.

Table 2D: Odisha's Sectoral Growth Rates and Decadal Averages

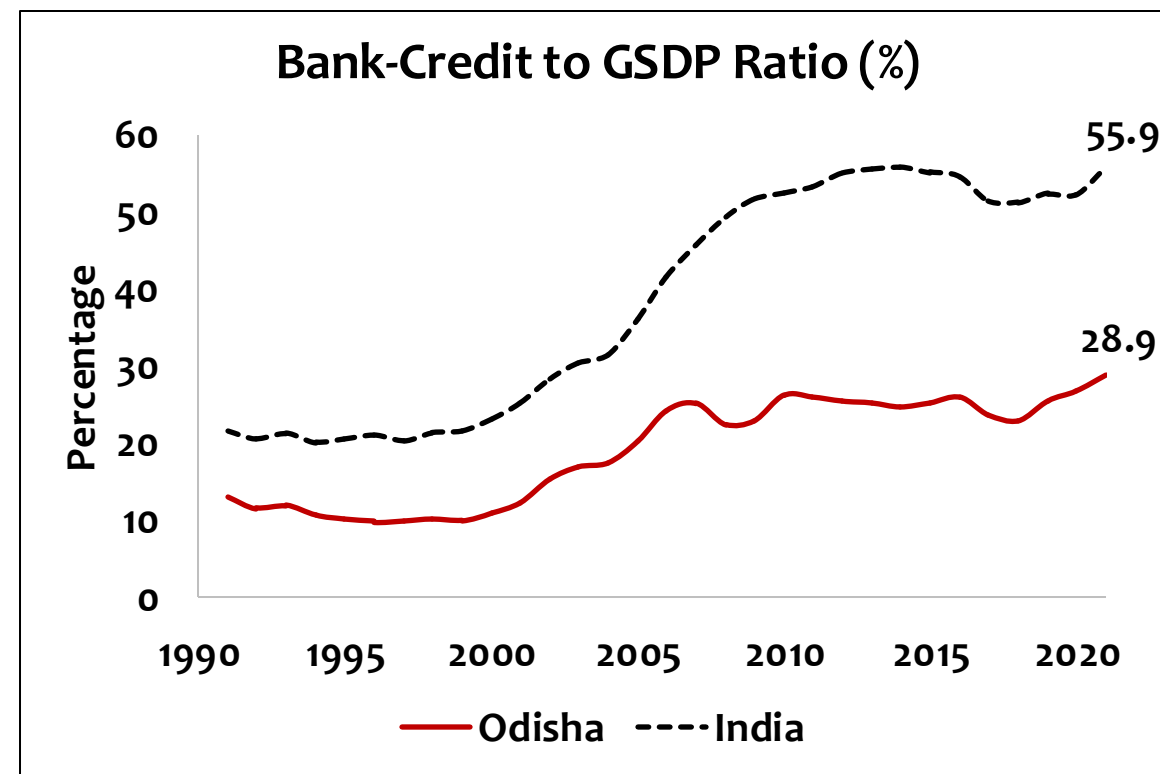
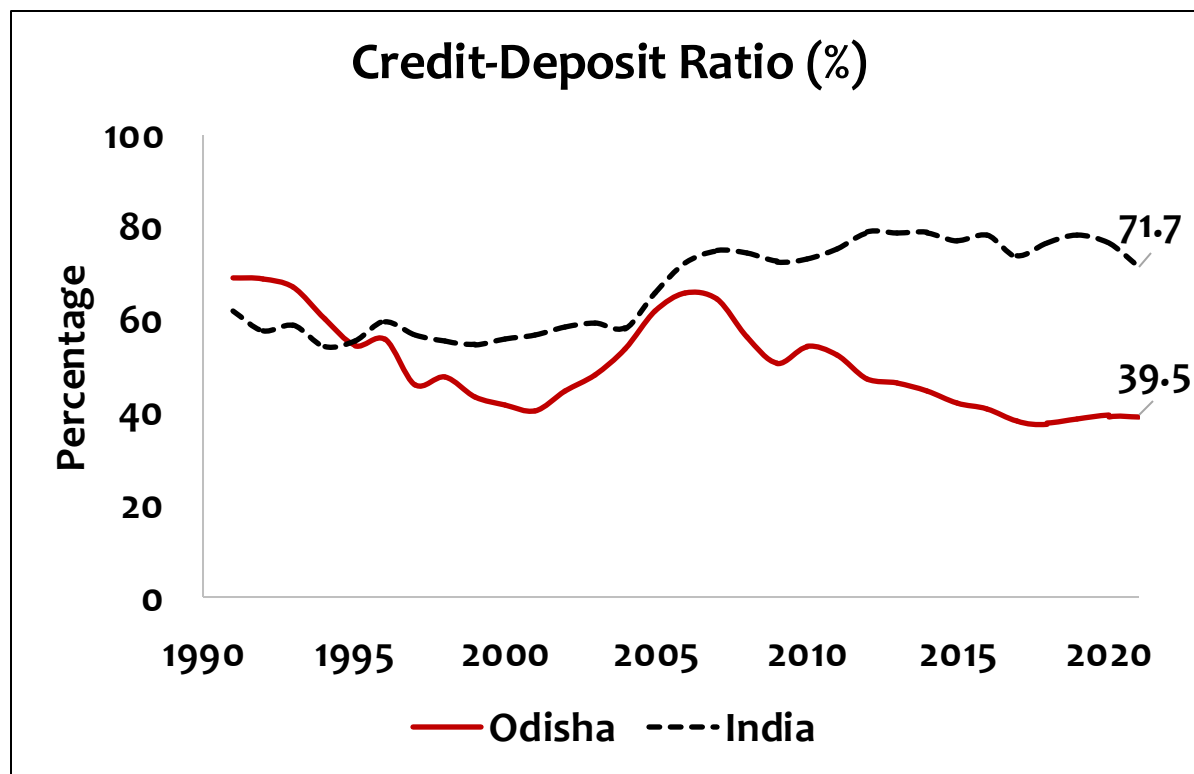
Sector	Latest Annual Growth Rate (2022-23)	Average of Growth rates (b/w 2018-19 and 2022-23)	Decadal Average of Growth rates (b/w 2013-14 and 2022-23)	Decadal Average of Growth rate for India (b/w 2013-14 and 2022-23)
Agriculture	8.9%	8.4%	4.2%	4.1%
Industry	7.2%	6.1%	8.2%	5.2%
Manufacturing	6.5%	7.2%	11.2%	5.5%
Services	7.5%	2.7%	5.1%	6.6%
GSVA	7.6%	5.0%	6.1%	5.7%
GSDP	7.9%	5.3%	6.8%	5.8%

Source: MoSPI as of March 2024. Back series with 2011-12 base has been taken from EPWRF.

Note: i. India's GVA has been calculated taking a simple sum of the three sectors. Real variables have been used to calculate the growth rate; ii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iii. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Supply of Electricity & Water; iv. Services includes Transport, Storage & Communications, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Banking and Financial Services, Public Administration and some other miscellaneous services.

Odisha's Credit-Deposit Ratio has fallen over the last decade, with a difference of over 30 percent points from the India estimate in 2021. The Credit to GSDP Ratio has also deviated further from the India estimate with a 27 percent points difference as of 2021

Indicators	Most Recent Value	Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2011-12 & 2020-21)	India
Credit - Deposit Ratio (%)	39.5%	2020-21	-7.8% points	71.7%
Credit - GSDP Ratio (%)	28.9%	2020-21	+3.4% points	55.9%

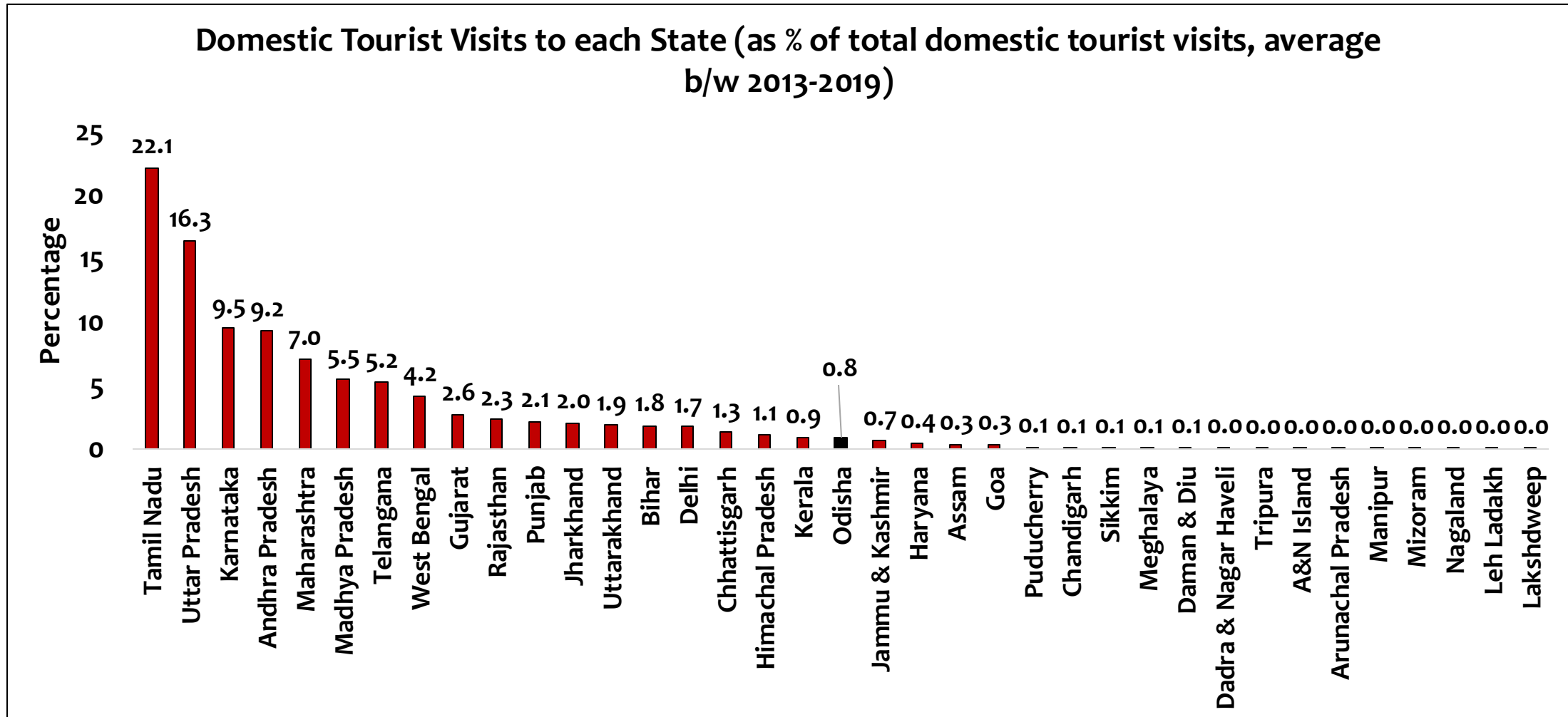


Source: Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, RBI (2020-21).
 Note: India's numbers have been taken directly from the source.

Source: i. Bank-Credit: Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, RBI (2020-21); ii. GSDP: MoSPI (2020-21). Back series with 2011-12 base has been taken from EPWRF.

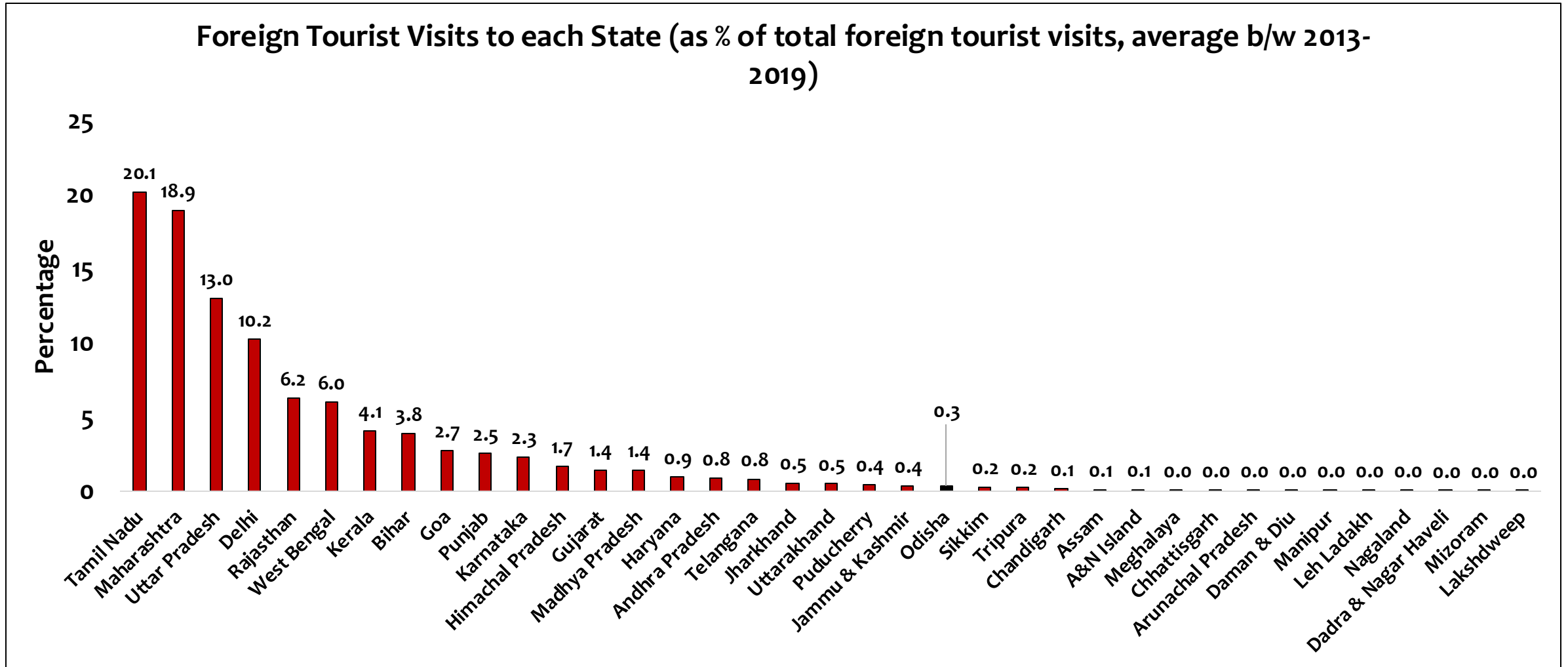
Note: The Credit variable used is Credit Outstanding as per Sanction.

Odisha holds an average 0.8 percent share of total Domestic Tourist Visits between 2013 - 2019



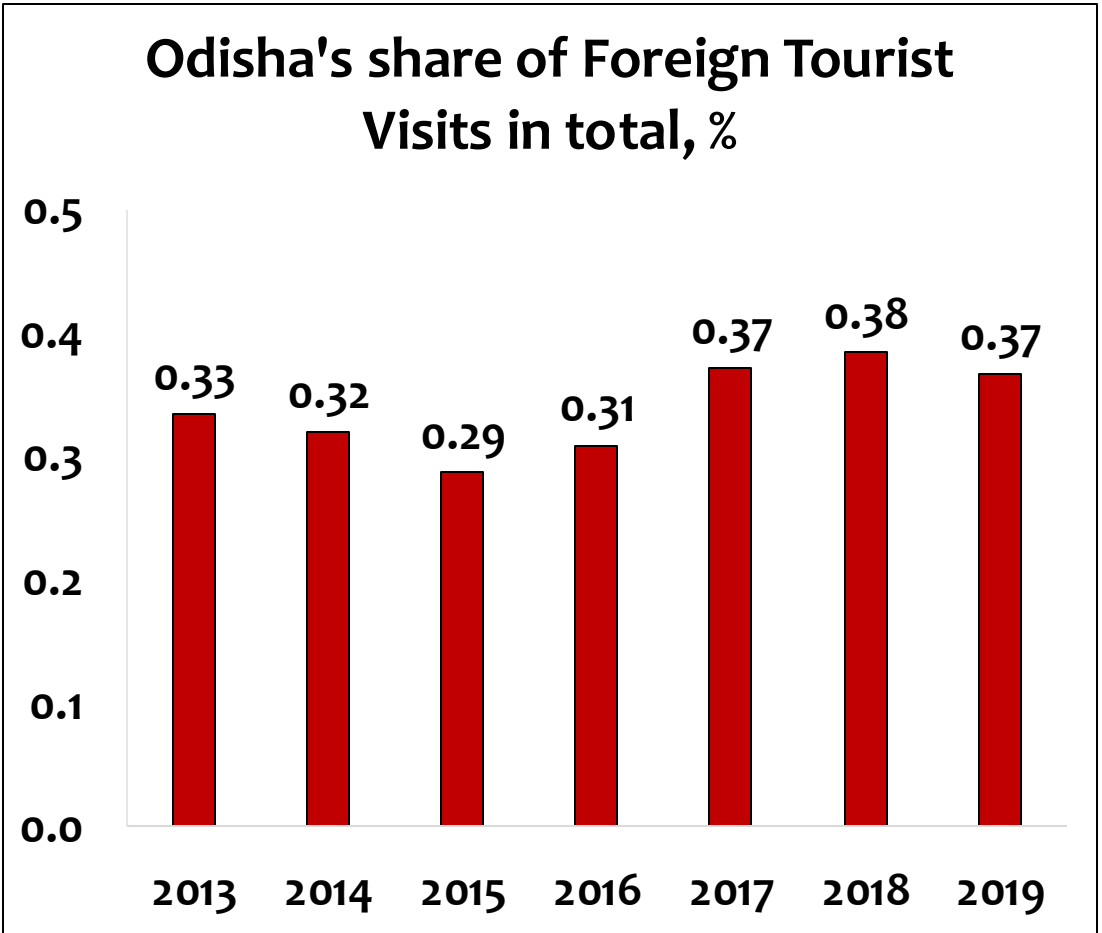
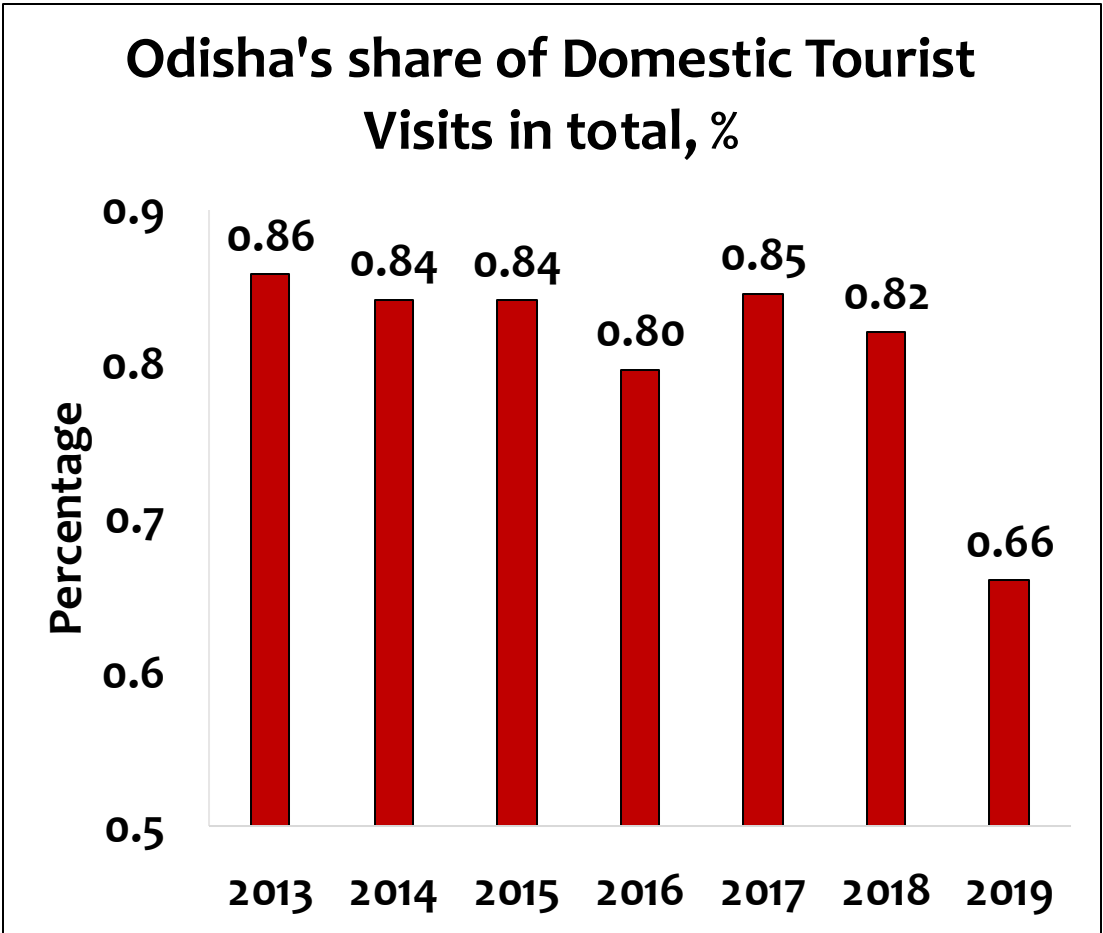
Source: Data on tourist visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013 – 2019).

Odisha holds an average 0.3 percent share of total Foreign Tourist Visits between 2013 - 2019



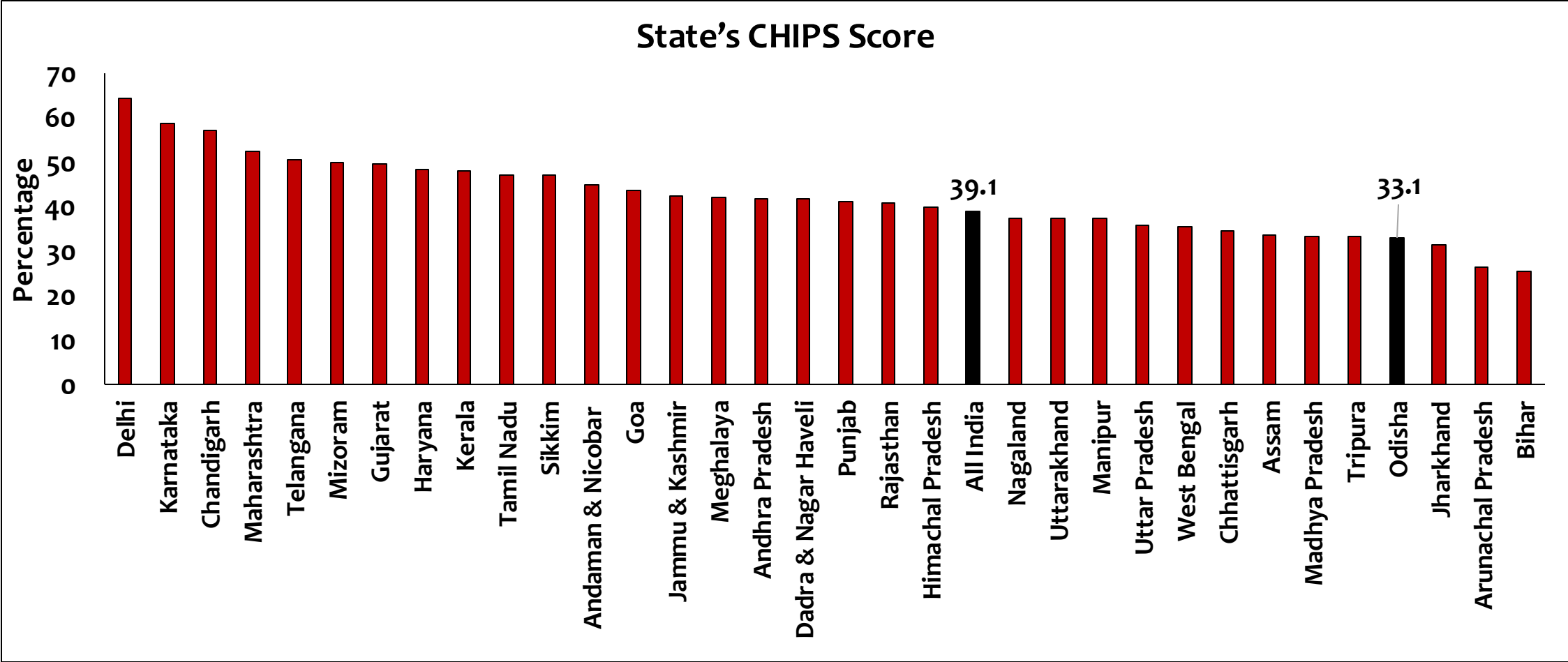
Source: Data on Tourist Visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013 – 2019).

Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits over the years in Odisha



Source: Data on Tourist Visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013 – 2019).

Odisha's CHIPS (Connect, Harness, Innovate, Protect and Sustain) score ranks among bottom four among all the States



Source : The State of India's Digital Economy Report 2024 by Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER).
 Note: 50 indicators have been used to measure the CHIPS score.

4. Socio-Economic Indicators (Education and Health)

- School Education data covers the period 2012-13 to 2016-17;
- Higher Education data covers the period 2012 to 2021;
- Health data covers the period 2011 – 2020 (SRS) and 1992-93 to 2019-21 (NFHS)

Table 3A : Education Indicators for Odisha

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change (% points)	Source
Literacy Rate	72.9% (2011)	73.0%	+9.8% points (b/w 2001 & 2011)	Census of India
Drop-Out Rates (Class VIII-X)	28.9% (2016-17)	21.1%	-21.0% points (b/w 2014-15 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Students passing Board Examinations (Class X)	90.1% (2016-17)	86.1%	+10.9% points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Student passing Board Examinations (Class XII)	82.8% (2016-17)	87.3%	-1.0% points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Higher Education)	20.7% (2021)	27.3%	+4.1% points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE
Gender Parity Index (Higher Education)	0.94 (2021)	1.05	+0.12 points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE
Colleges per 100,000 population	26 (2021)	31	+2.9 points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE

Note: i. Indicators for Higher Education are based on the population of the age group 18-23 years; ii. India number has been taken directly from the source; iii. Decadal changes are across a period of 10 years unless data is available for a lesser period; iv. All years represent corresponding survey years.

Table 3B: Health Indicators for Odisha

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change (% points)	Source
Infant Mortality Rate	36 deaths per 1000 live births (2020)	28 deaths per 1000 live births	57 deaths per 1000 live births (2011)	Sample Registration System
Total Fertility Rate	1.8 children per woman (2019-21)	2.0 children per woman	2.4 children per woman (2005-06)	NFHS
Life Expectancy	70.3 years (2020)	70 years	+6.6 years (b/w 2011 and 2020)	Sample Registration System
Children Fully Immunized	90.5% (2019-21)	76.4%	+38.7% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Improved Drinking Water Source	90.8% (2019-21)	95.9%	+12.4% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Electricity	96.3% (2019-21)	96.5%	+50.9% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Sanitation Facilities	59.1% (2019-21)	69.3%	+43.8% points	NFHS

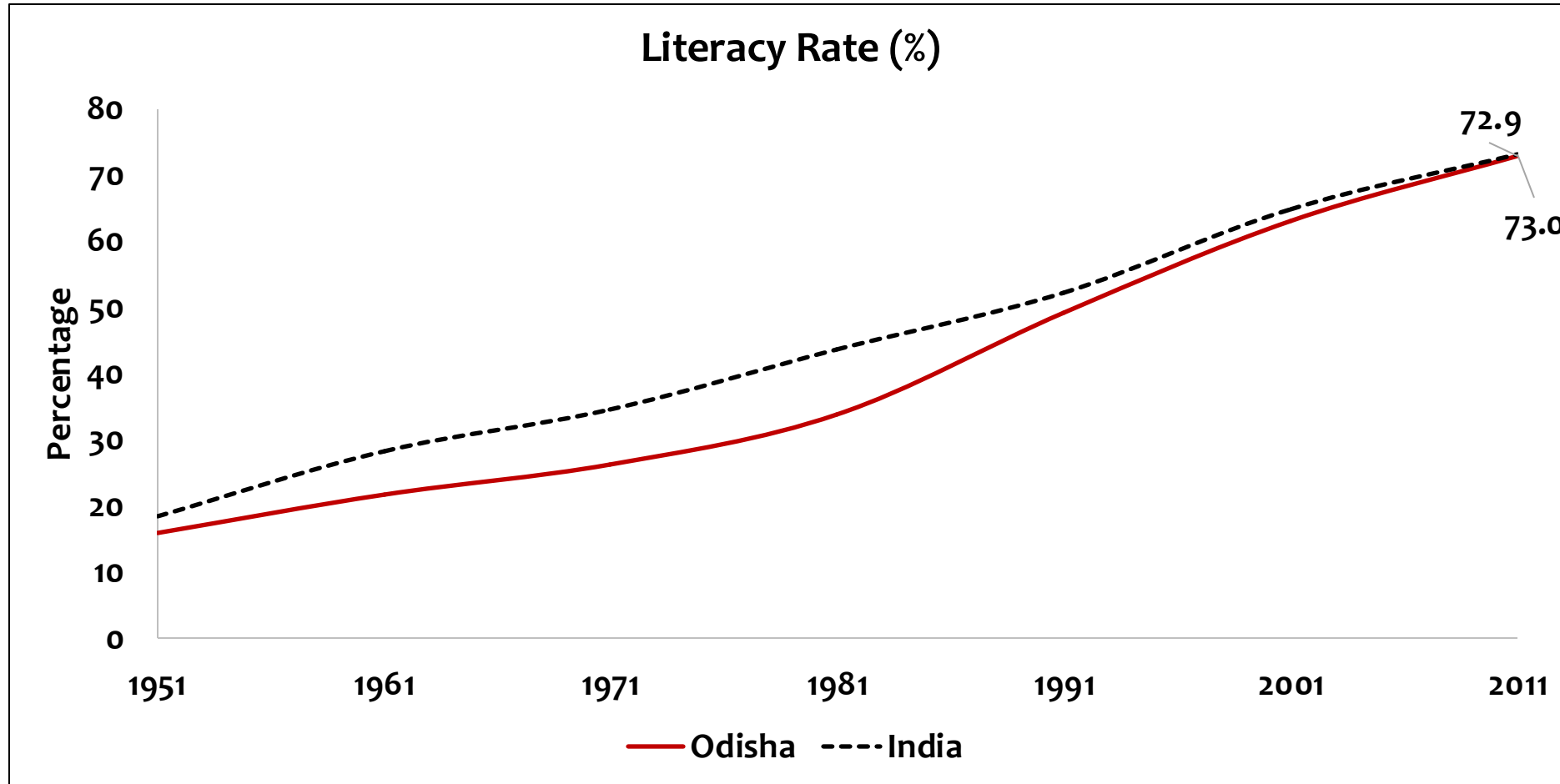
Note: i. Decadal change for NFHS variables taken from NFHS-V (2019-21) to NFHS-III (2005-06); ii. The number for India has been taken directly from the source; iii. All years represent corresponding survey years.

Table 3C: Other Socio-Economic Indicators for Odisha

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change	Source
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Elementary	19 (2016-17)	25	-10 points (b/w 2006-07 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Higher Secondary	41 (2016-17)	31	-5 points (b/w 2015-16 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Higher Education	25 (2018-19)	24	+11 points (b/w 2008-09 & 2018-19)	AISHE
Underweight Children	29.7 % (2019-21)	32.1%	-11.0 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Stunting Among Children	31.0 % (2019-21)	35.5%	-14.0 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Anaemia Among Children	64.2 % (2019-21)	67.1%	-0.8 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Anaemia Among Women	64.3 % (2019-21)	57.0%	3.1 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Under 5 Mortality Rate	41.1 deaths per 1000 live births	41.9 deaths per 1000 live births	-49.5 deaths per 1000 live births (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Infant Mortality Rate	36.3 deaths per 1000 live births	35.2 deaths per 1000 live births	-28.4 deaths per 1000 live births (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	0.07 (2019-21)	0.07	-0.07 points (b/w 2015-16 & 2019-21)	NFHS
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index	66 (2023-24)	71	+15 points (b/w 2018-19 & 2023-24)	NITI Aayog

Note: i. Indicators for Higher Education are based on the population of the age group 18-23 years; ii. India number has been taken directly from the source; iii. Decadal change for NFHS variables taken from NFHS-III (2005-06) to NFHS-V (2019-21); iv. Infant Mortality Rate in Table 3B was defined using the SRS data and the Infant Mortality Rate defined here is based on the NFHS data; v. All years represent corresponding survey years.

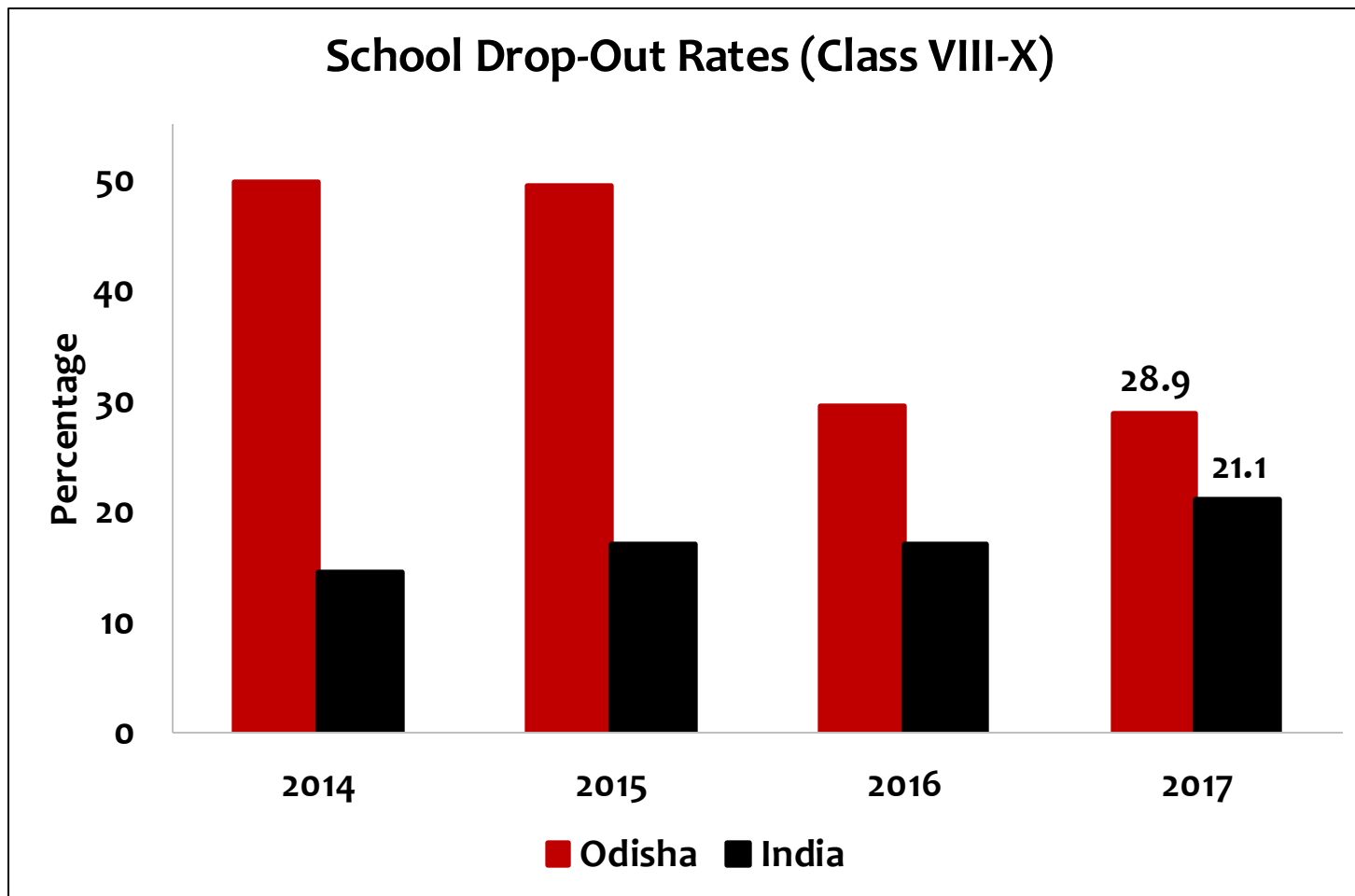
Odisha's Literacy Rate has increased rapidly over the decades and is almost equal to the national estimate



Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs (1951 – 2011).

Note: i. India number has been taken directly from the source; ii. Census Literacy Rate relates to population aged seven years and above from 1981.

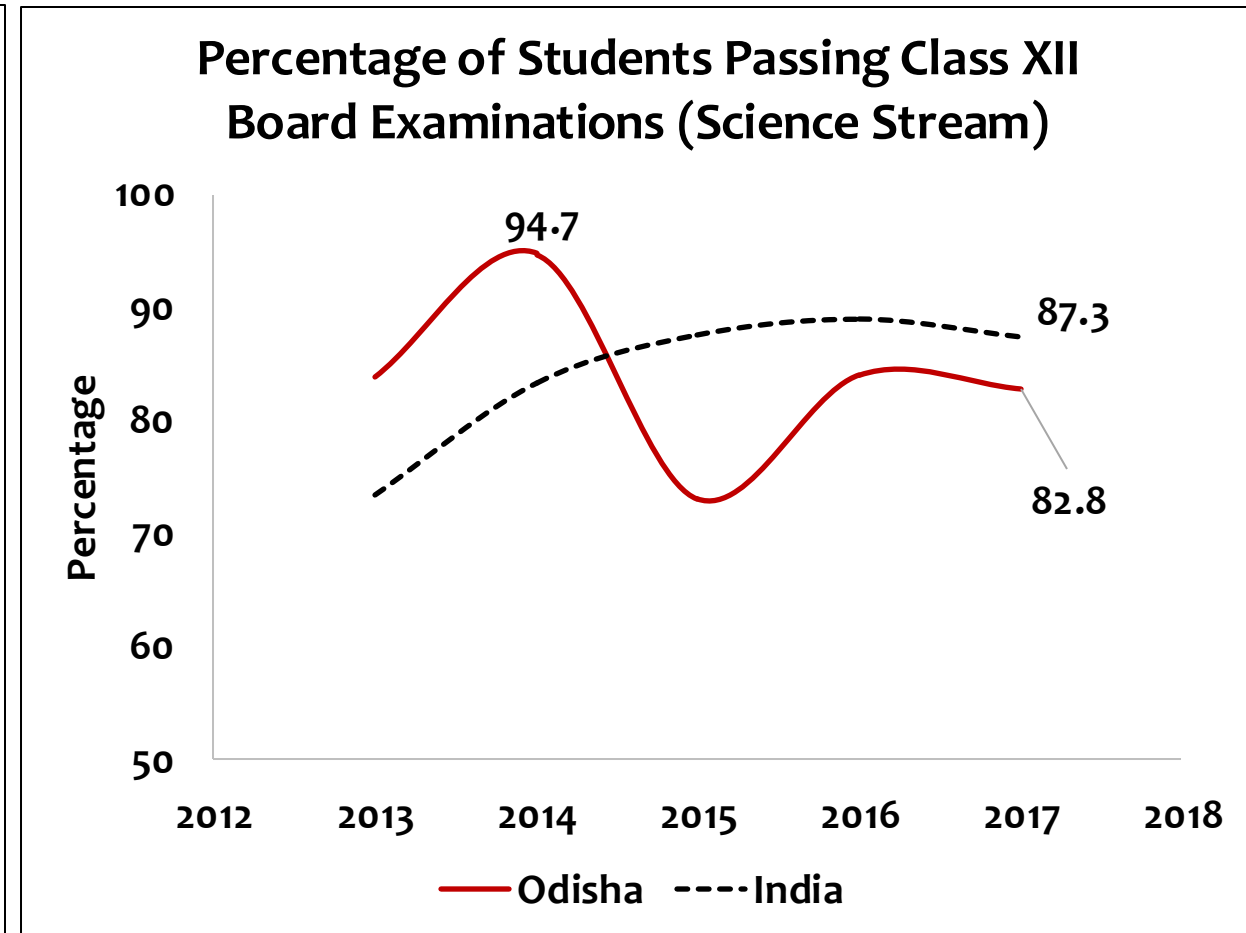
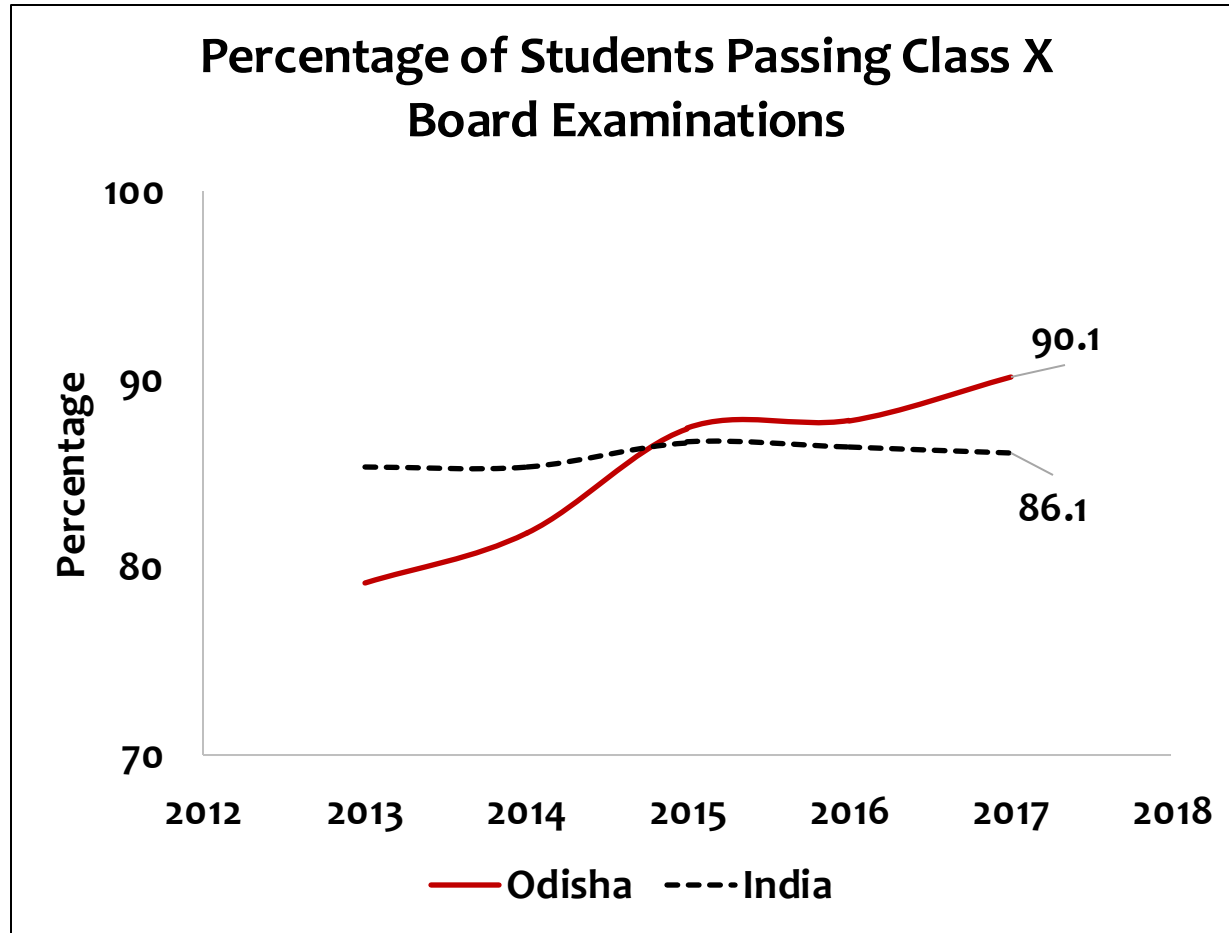
Odisha's School Dropout Rate for the Secondary (Class VIII-X) Level are higher than the national figure for the period 2013-14 to 2016-17



Source: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2015-16.

Note: i. Drop-Out Rate is defined as the proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given stage in a school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year; ii. India number has been taken directly from the source; iii. Odisha has contestable drop-out rate data over the years and the corresponding chart for Class X drop-out rate has been omitted ([Link](#)).

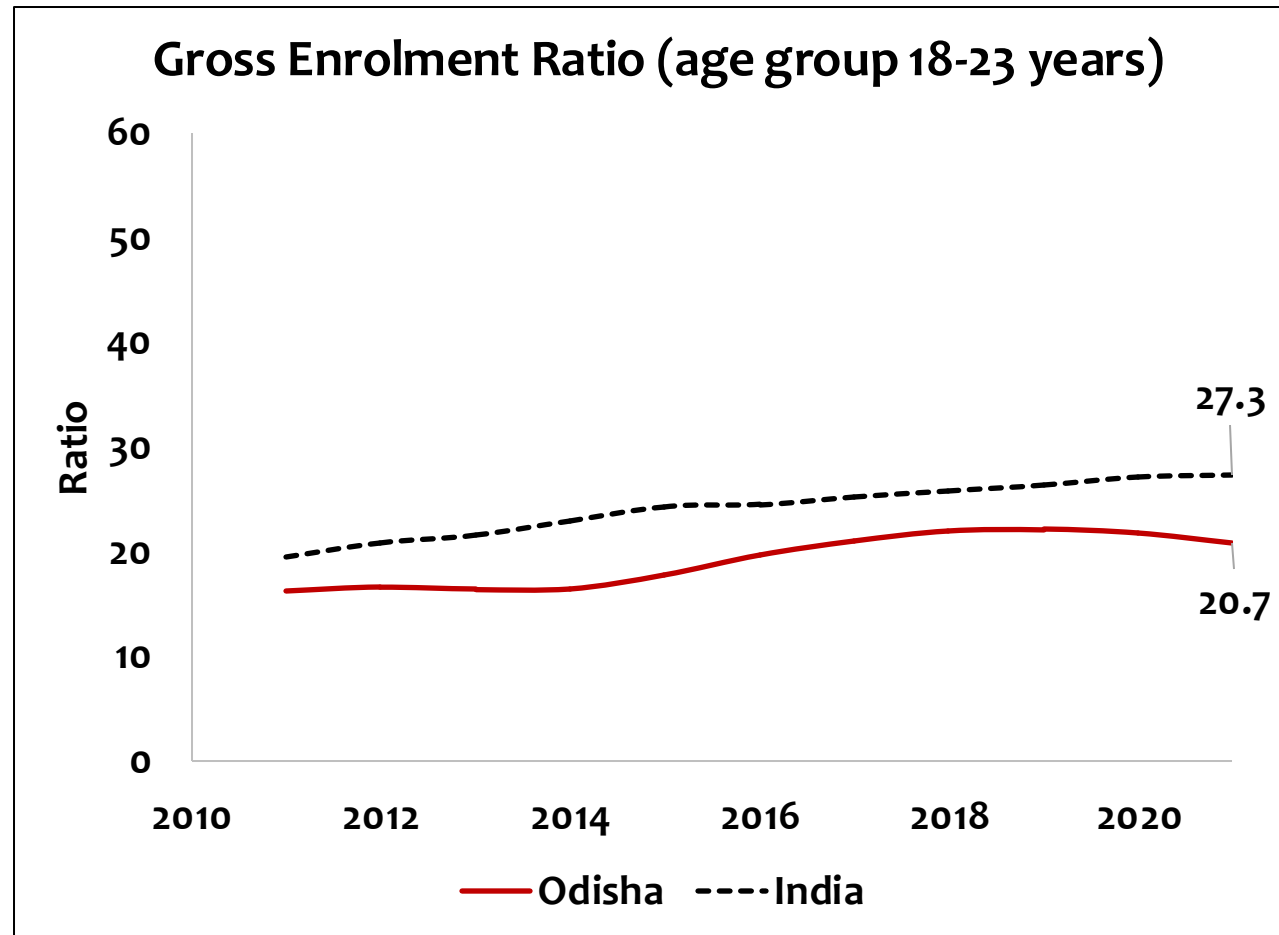
The students who pass the Secondary (Class X) Level Examinations is at 90.1 percent in Odisha which is above the national average in 2016-17. The students who pass the Higher Secondary (Class XII) Level Examinations is at 82.8 percent which is below the national average in 2016-17



Source: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2015-16.

Note: i. Percentages are a simple average of the pass percentages for boys and girls as reported separately; ii. India number has been taken directly from the source; iii. Pass percentages for Higher Secondary Level are reported separately by Stream (Science, Arts, Humanities, Vocational, Others).⁴⁴

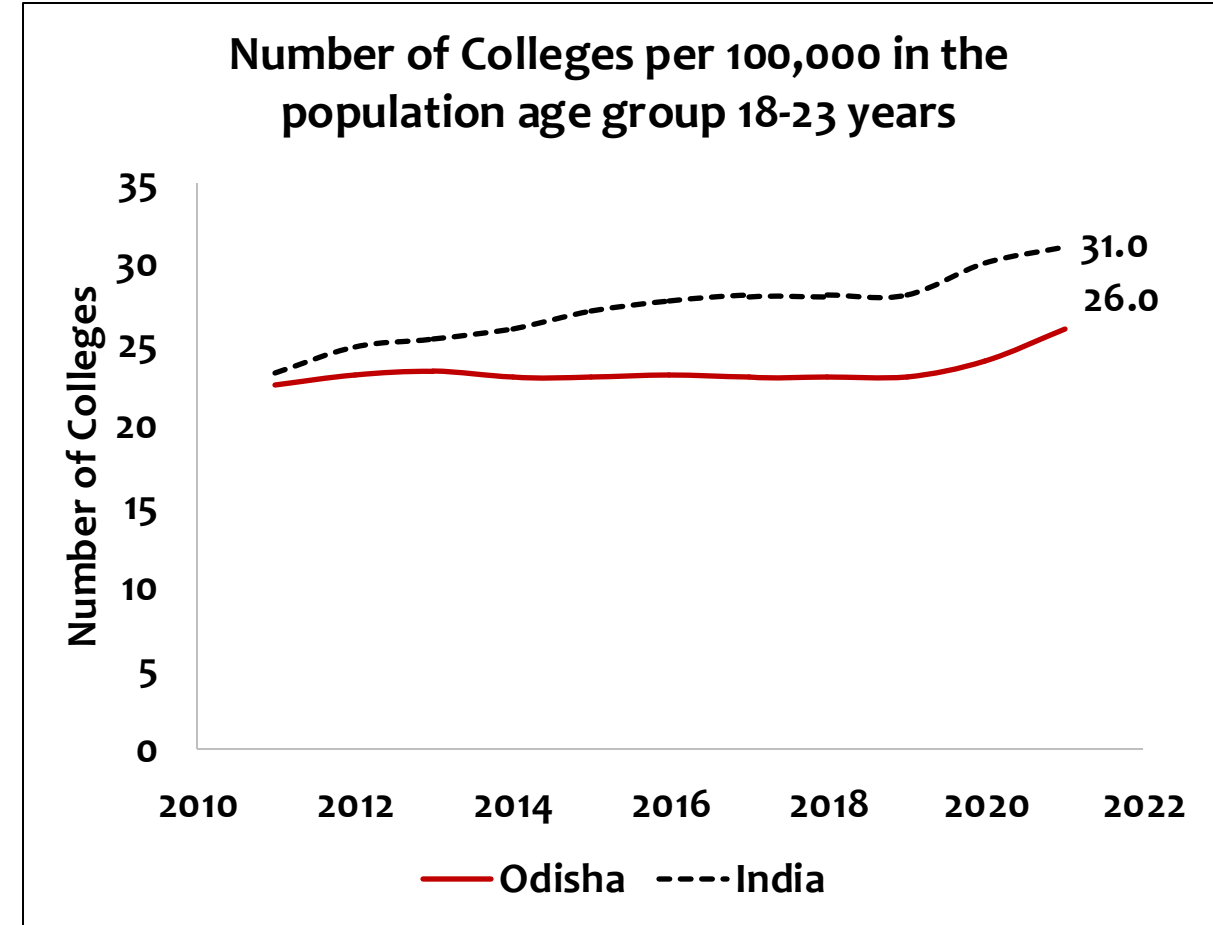
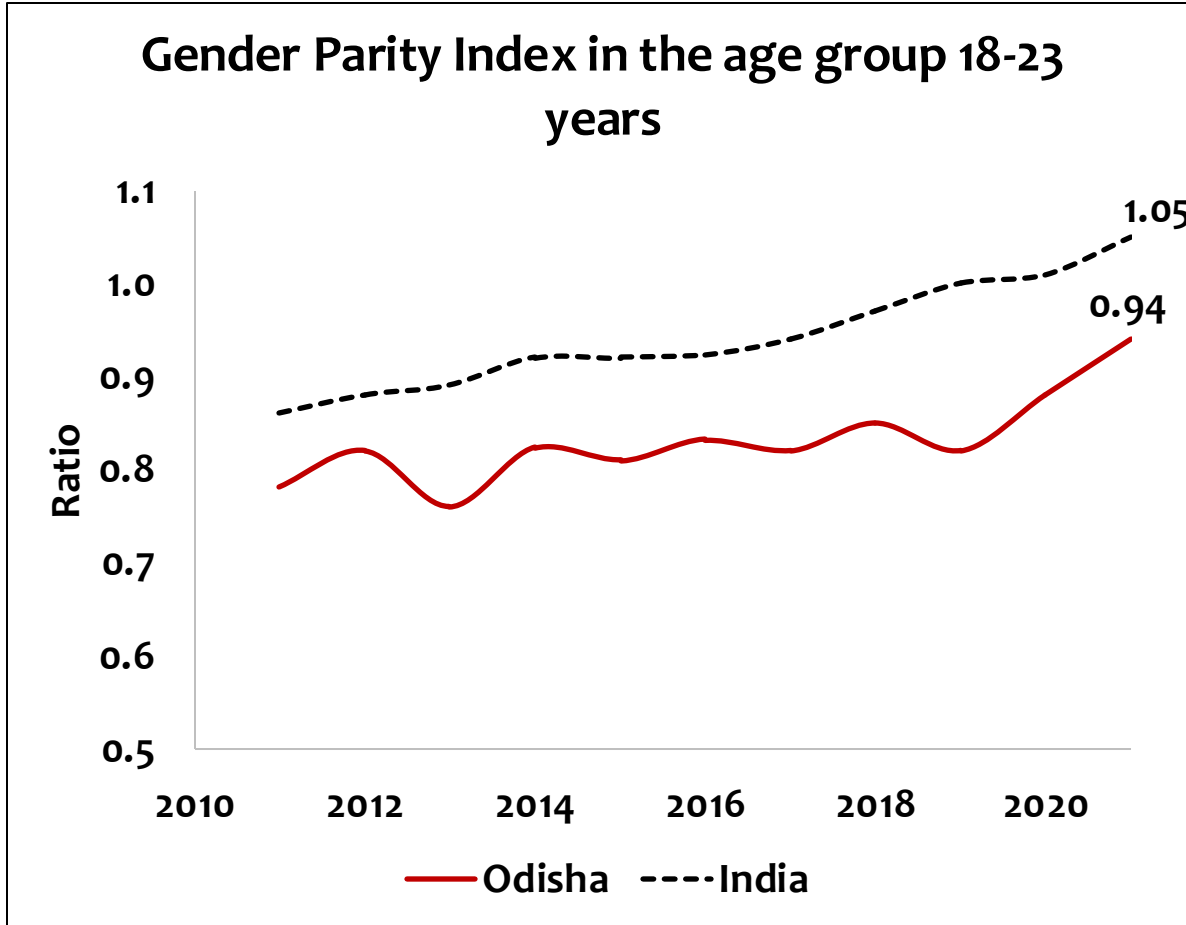
Odisha's Gross Enrolment Ratio for Higher Education (in the age group 18-23 years) was below the all-India figure over the last decade



Source: i. Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2015-16; ii. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), 2020-21.

Note: i. GER is the total enrolment in a particular stage of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official age-group of the population which corresponds to the given stage of education in a given year. It is the general level of participation per stage of education; ii. The Higher Education GER represents share of enrollees to the total population in the age group 18-23 years; iii. India number has been taken directly from the source; iv. Odisha's GER data for Higher Secondary is not available for the period 2013-2016 and the corresponding chart has been omitted here.

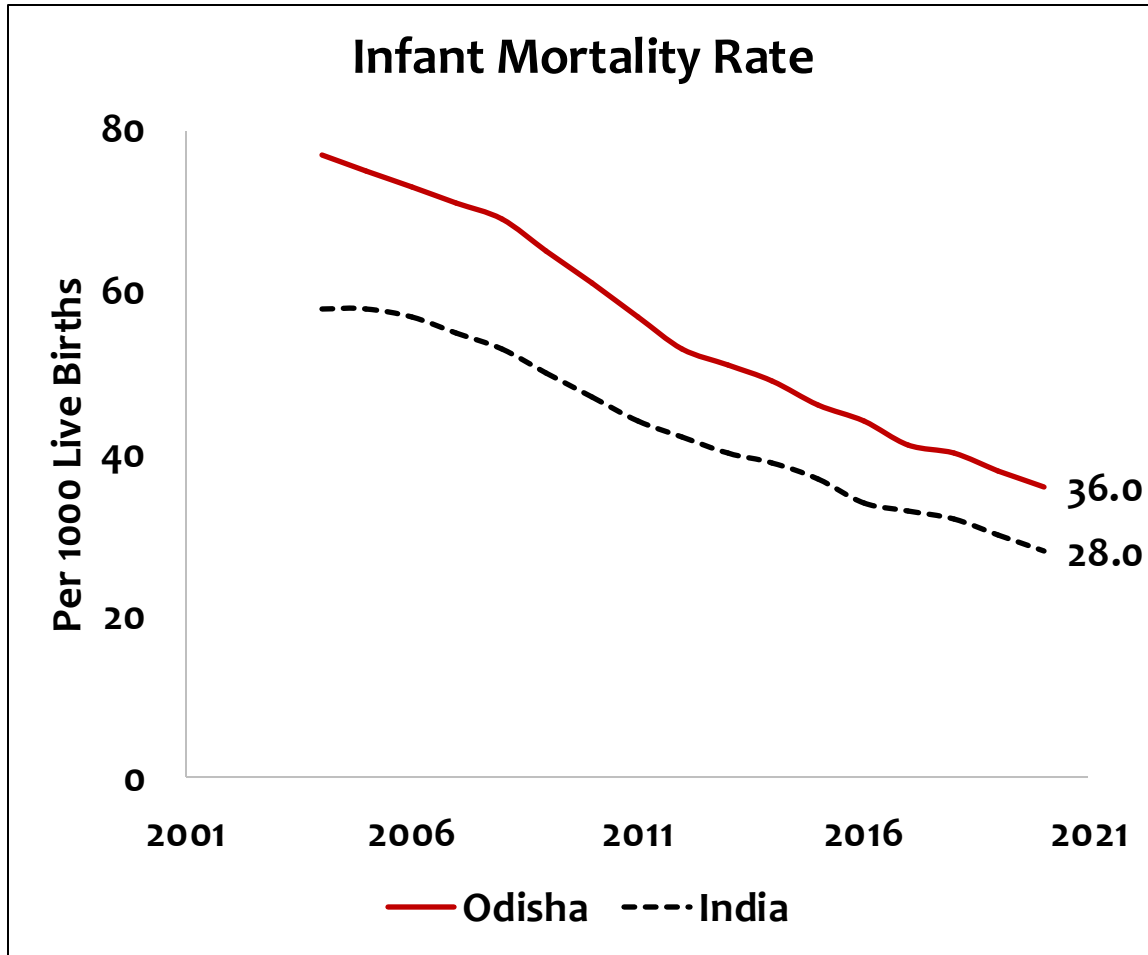
In terms of Gender Parity Index (the share of girls to boys enrolled at Higher Education institutions in the age group 18-23 years), Odisha is below the national benchmark across the last decade. Odisha has lower average college density (26) per 100,000 people in the age-group 18-23 years compared to the national average (31) as of 2021



Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), 2020-21

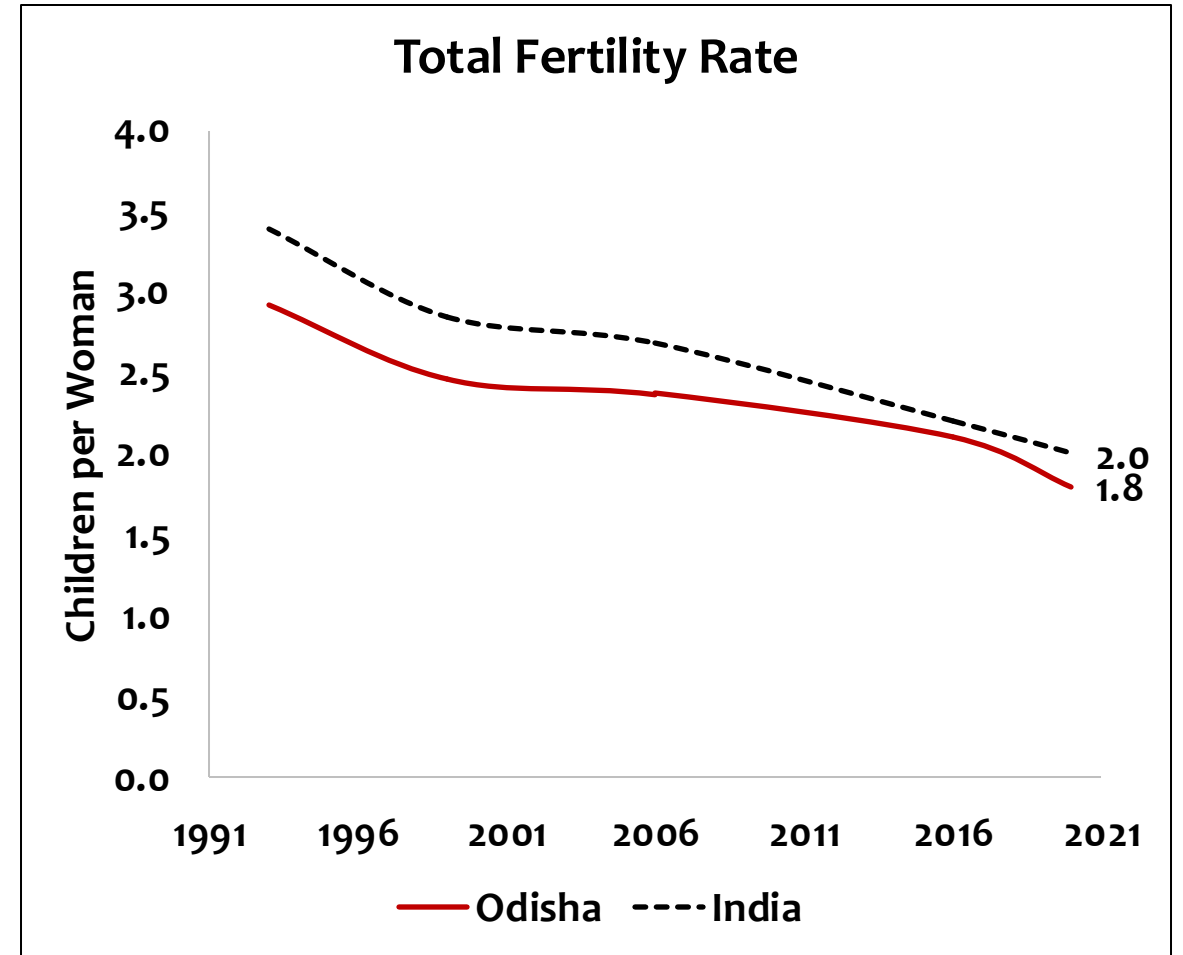
Note: The number for India has been taken directly from the source.

Odisha has seen a decline in Infant Mortality and Total Fertility Rate over their respective decades. While Odisha is in a better position compared to the national benchmark in terms of Total Fertility Rate, it is in a worse position compared to the national benchmark in terms of Infant Mortality Rate



Source: Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin, Ministry of Home Affairs, 2020.

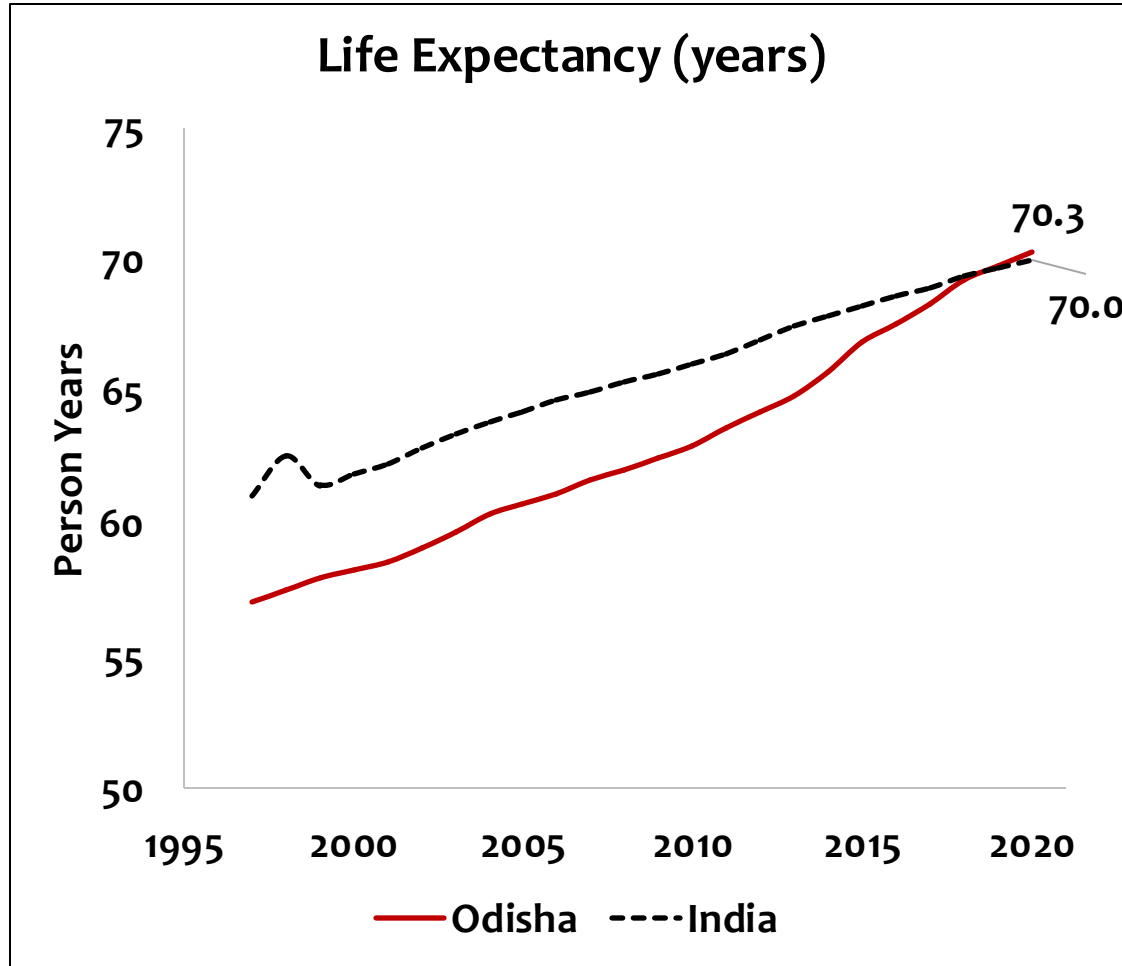
Note: India Number has been taken directly from the source



Source: National Family Health Survey (I - V).

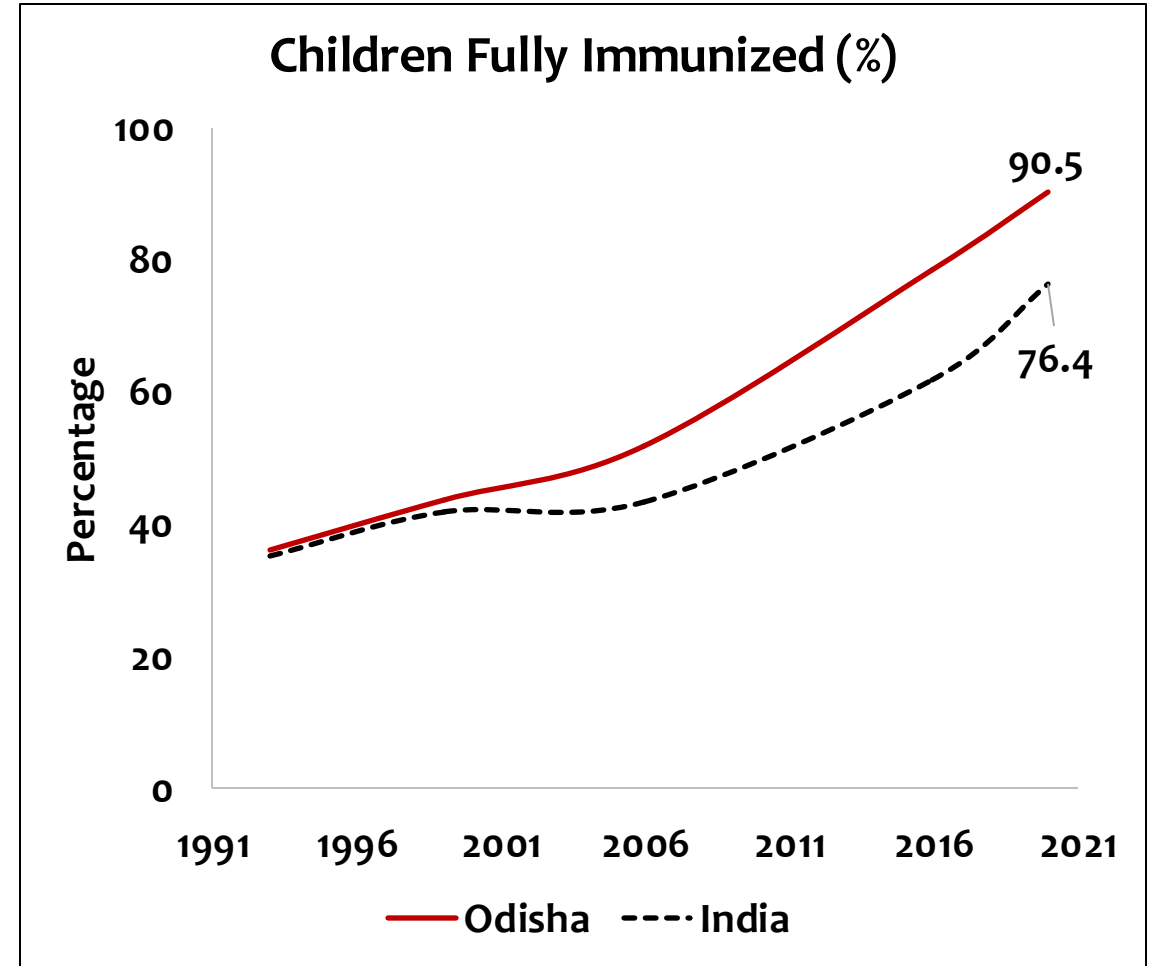
Note: India Number has been taken directly from the source

Life expectancy in Odisha was slightly higher than an average Indian in 2020 though it has mostly remained below the national benchmark. For children (12-23 months) fully immunized with all basic vaccinations, Odisha is placed significantly higher than the national average as of 2019-21



Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin, Ministry of Home Affairs, 2020.

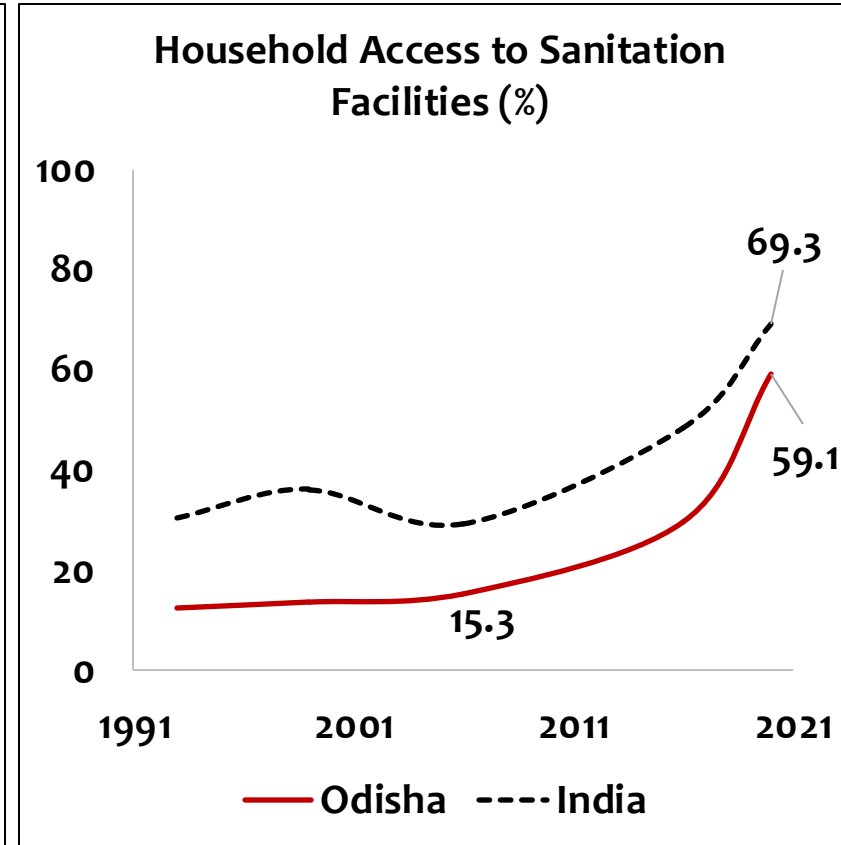
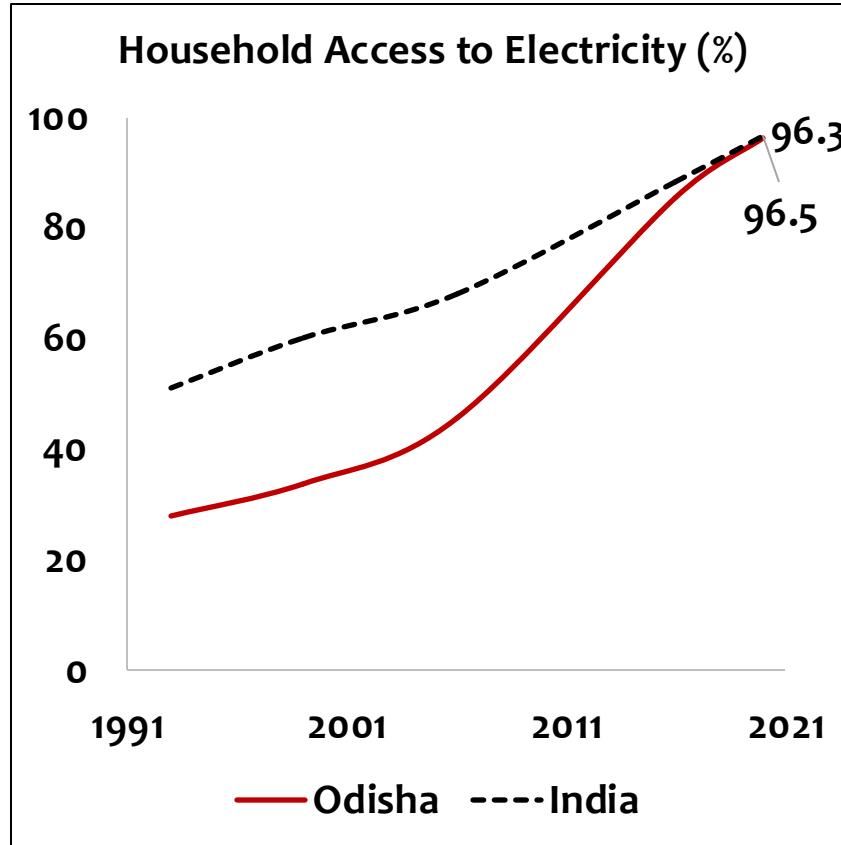
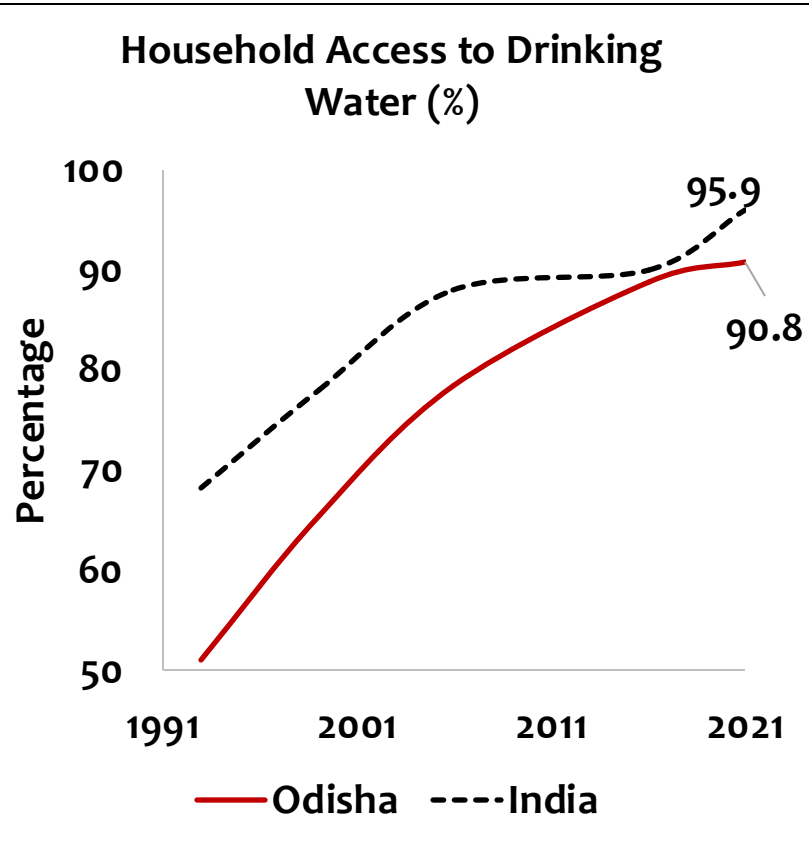
Note: India number has been taken directly from the source.



Source: National Family Health Survey (I – V).

Note: India number has been taken directly from the source.

Odisha has improved on basic “quality of life” indicators. Nearly 97,91 percent , and 60 percent households have access to electricity, drinking water and sanitation respectively. While provision of these amenities have improved over time, these always remained below the national average



Source: National Family Health Survey (I – V).

Note: i. India number has been taken directly from the source.; ii. Drinking water and sanitation refers to improved sources and facilities respectively as defined in NFHS.

5. Fiscal Indicators

- **Fiscal Data covers the fiscal period 1990-91 to 2022-23**
- **Benchmark includes all 29 States (all Union Territories are excluded)**

Table 4A: Deficits, Revenue, Expenditure, Debt, Subsidies and Off-Budget Borrowings for Odisha

Indicators	Most Recent Value (% of GSDP)	For Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2013-14 & 2022-23)	States' Median (All States)	States' Median (Larger States)	All States/UTs (% of National GDP)
Fiscal Deficit, % of GSDP	2.8 %	2022-23	+ 1.3 % points	3.8 %	3.6%	3.4 %
Primary Deficit, % of GSDP	1.9 %	2022-23	+ 1.3 % points	1.9 %	1.6%	1.7 %
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-), % of GSDP	+ 2.3 %	2022-23	+ 1.1 % points	0.3 %	-0.4%	- 0.5 %
Total Revenue Receipts, % of GSDP	21.1 %	2022-23	+ 4.6 % points	19.9 %	15.3%	14.4 %
Own Tax Revenue, % of GSDP	6.1 %	2022-23	+ 0.4 % points	6.3 %	6.4%	6.6 %
Own Non Tax Revenue, % of GSDP	6.0 %	2022-23	+ 3.2 % points	1.2 %	1.1%	1.0 %
Total Expenditure, % of GSDP	24.0 %	2022-23	+ 5.8 % points	24.0 %	19.3%	17.8 %
Revenue Expenditure, % of GSDP	18.8 %	2022-23	+ 3.5 % points	18.8 %	16.9 %	14.8 %
Capital Expenditure, % of GSDP	5.2 %	2022-23	+ 2.4 % points	4.0 %	3.4%	3.0 %
Capital Expenditure, % of Total Exp	21.5 %	2022-23	+ 6.2 % points	17.6 %	16.1%	16.7 %
Total Public Debt, % of GSDP	16.8 %	2022-23	- 0.3 % points	32.1 %	30.7%	27.5 %
Contingent Liabilities, % of GSDP	0.9 %	2021-22	+ 0.1 % points	1.6 %	1.7%	3.8 %

Source: Data is taken from State Finances Report (SFR), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), as of December 2023.

Note: i. Median of All States includes all 29 States (all Union Territories are excluded); ii. Median of 22 States excludes the North Eastern States, except Assam; iii. All States/UTs shows the sum of 29 States, Delhi and Puducherry, expressed as a % of national gross domestic product; iv. Most Recent Values are the Revised Estimates for 2022-23 (except for Contingent Liabilities, for which the most recent value is for 2021-22).

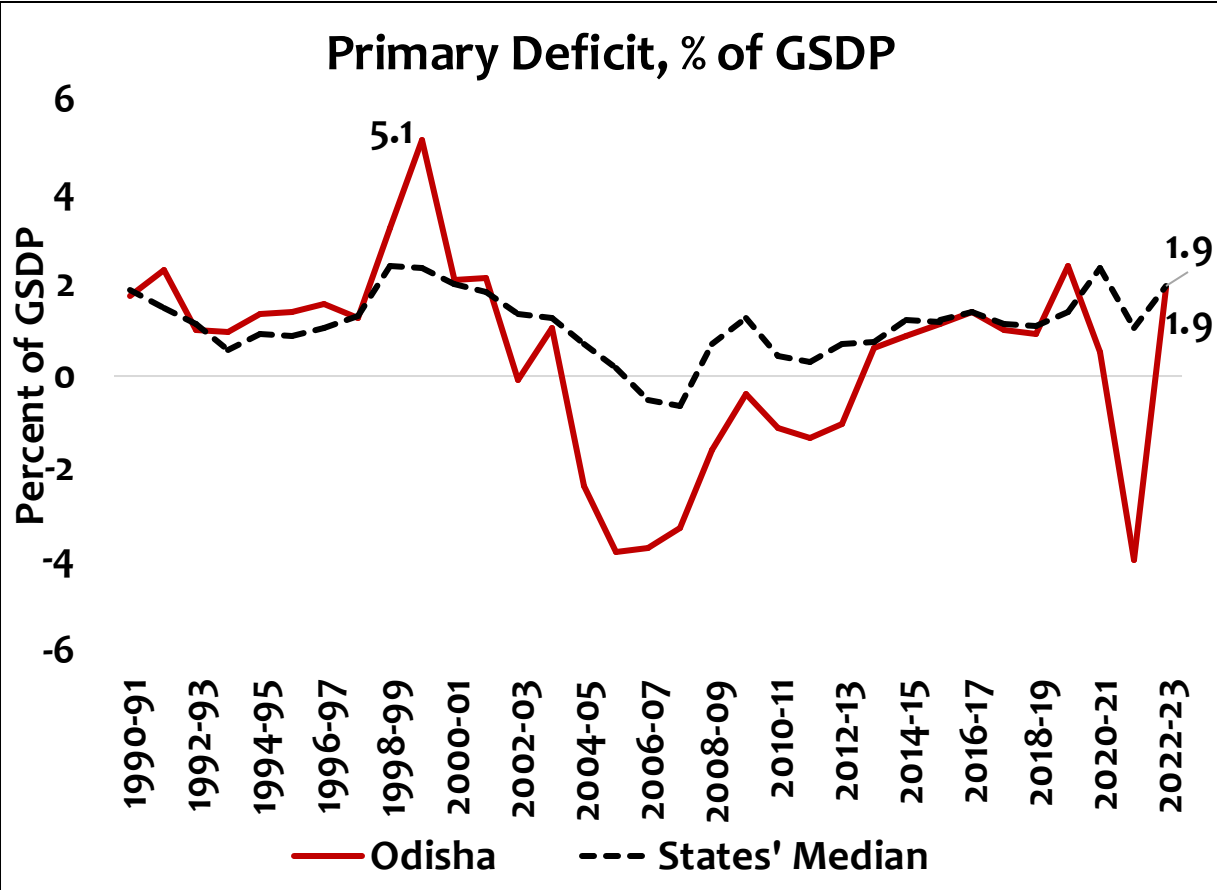
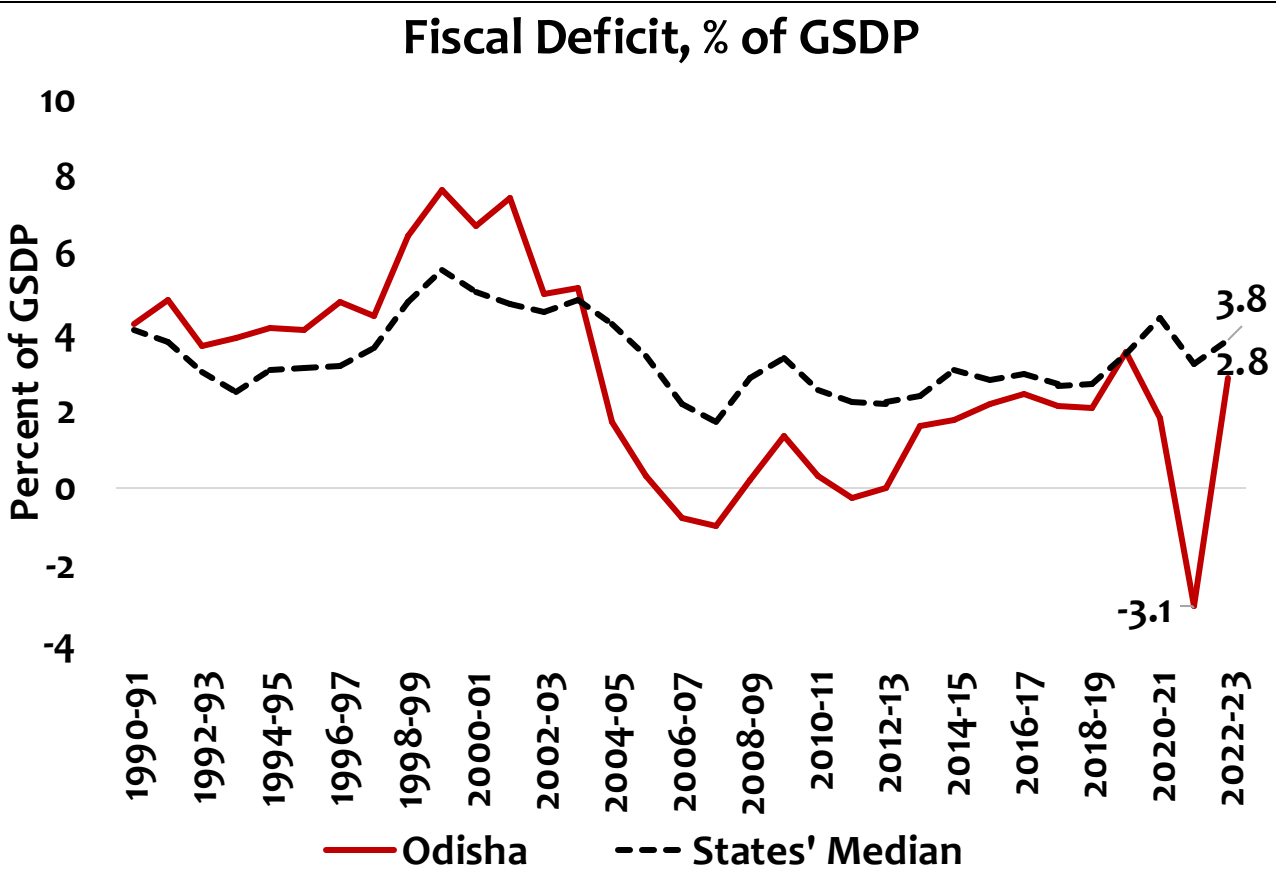
Table 4B: Deficits, Revenue, Expenditure, Debt, Subsidies and Off-Budget Borrowings for Odisha

Indicators	Most Recent Value (% of GSDP)	For Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2013-14 & 2022-23)	States' Median (All States)	States' Median (Larger States)	All States/UT's (% of National GDP)
Committed Expenditure, % of GSDP	7.7%	2022-23	+0.3% points	9.2%	8.1%	6.9%
Committed Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	31.3%	2022-23	-9.1% points	42.4%	40.9%	38.6%
Subsidies, % of GSDP	0.5%	2022-23	+0.01% points (b/w 2018-19 & 2022-23)	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%
Subsidies, % of Total Expenditure	2.2%	2022-23	-0.2% points (b/w 2018-19 & 2022-23)	3.7%	5.8%	8.2%
Off-Budget Borrowings, % of GSDP	-	2022-23	-	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Per Capita Social Expenditure	Rs. 18627	2022-23	+Rs. 12858	Rs. 18949	Rs. 2606	Rs. 6514
Per Capita Health Expenditure	Rs. 2847	2022-23	+Rs. 2392	Rs. 17385	Rs. 2494	Rs. 5669
Per Capita Education Expenditure	Rs. 5671	2022-23	+Rs. 3709	Rs. 17585	Rs. 2421	Rs. 5700
Social Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	46.2%	2022-23	+0.1% points	43.9%	45.6%	45.3%
Health Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	7.1%	2022-23	+3.4% points	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%
Education Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	14.1%	2022-23	-1.6% points	14.6%	14.8%	14.7%
Buoyancy for Revenue Expenditure with GSDP - ratio	3.7%	2022-23	+1.0% points	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%

Source: i. Subsidies, Wage and Salaries, Pension, Social sector expenditure, Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare, Education expenditure, Total Expenditure data are from the RBI's SFR, as of December 2023; ii. Off-Budget Borrowing data is from Ministry of Expenditure (2021-22); iii. Data for Population and GSDP are taken from MoSPI.

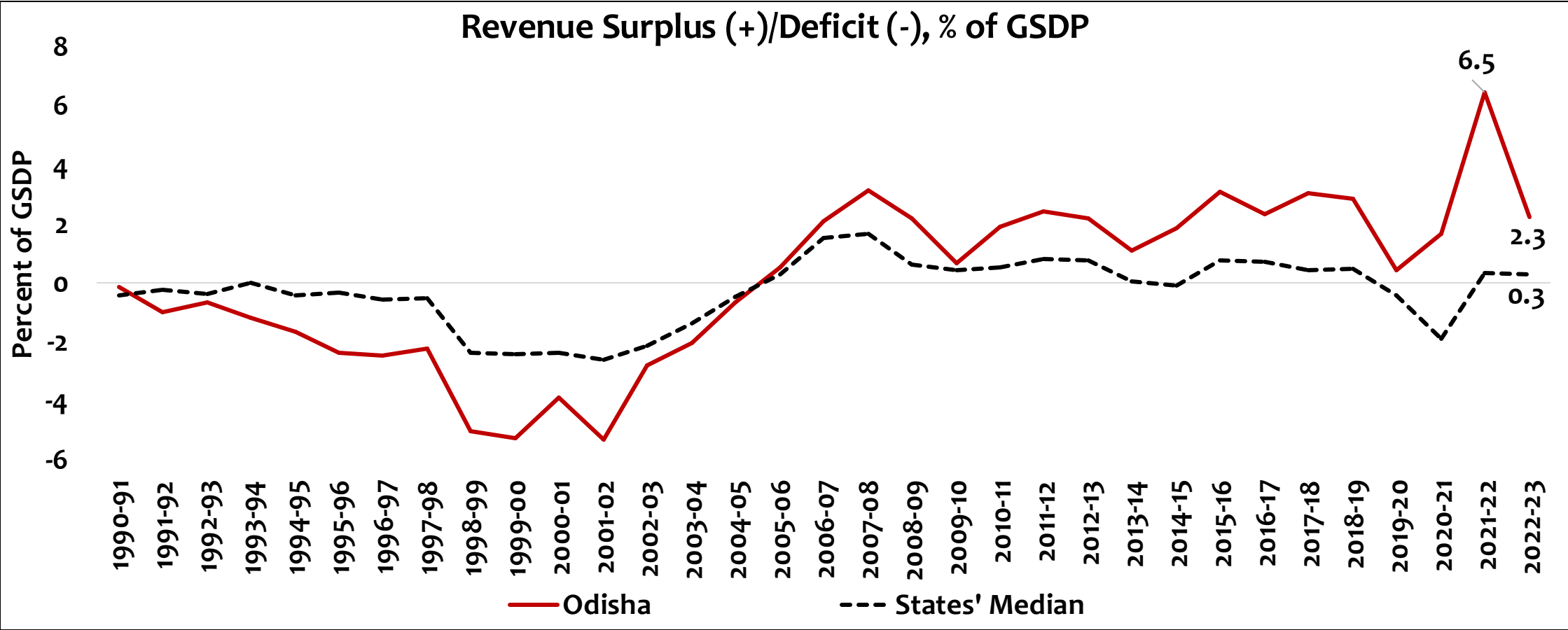
Note: i. Median of All States includes all 29 States (all Union Territories are excluded); ii. Median of 22 States excludes the North Eastern States, except Assam; iii. All States/UTs shows the sum of 29 States, Delhi and Puducherry, expressed as a % of national gross domestic product; iv. Committed Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Wage, Salaries, and Pension; v. Health Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare; vi. Social, Health, and Education Expenditures are calculated as per capita values by dividing the respective expenditure by the population; vii. Total Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Revenue Expenditure (RevEx), Capital Outlay, and Loans and Advances; viii. The Buoyancy of RevEx is calculated as the ratio between the year-on-year growth rate of Revenue Expenditure and that of GSDP.

In 2022-23, Odisha ran a Fiscal Deficit of 2.8 percent of its GSDP, 1 percentage point lower than a median State. Its Primary Deficit at 1.9 percent of its GSDP was at par with a median State



Source: i. Fiscal Deficit is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
 Note: i. Primary Deficit is calculated (Fiscal Deficit – Interest Payments). Interest Payments is sourced from RBI SFR; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded); iii. There was a spike in Own Non-Tax Revenue in 2021-22 owing to substantially high revenue from non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries which could have led to a decline in the fiscal deficit in 2021-22 ([Odisha Budget Analysis 2022-23, PRS](#)).

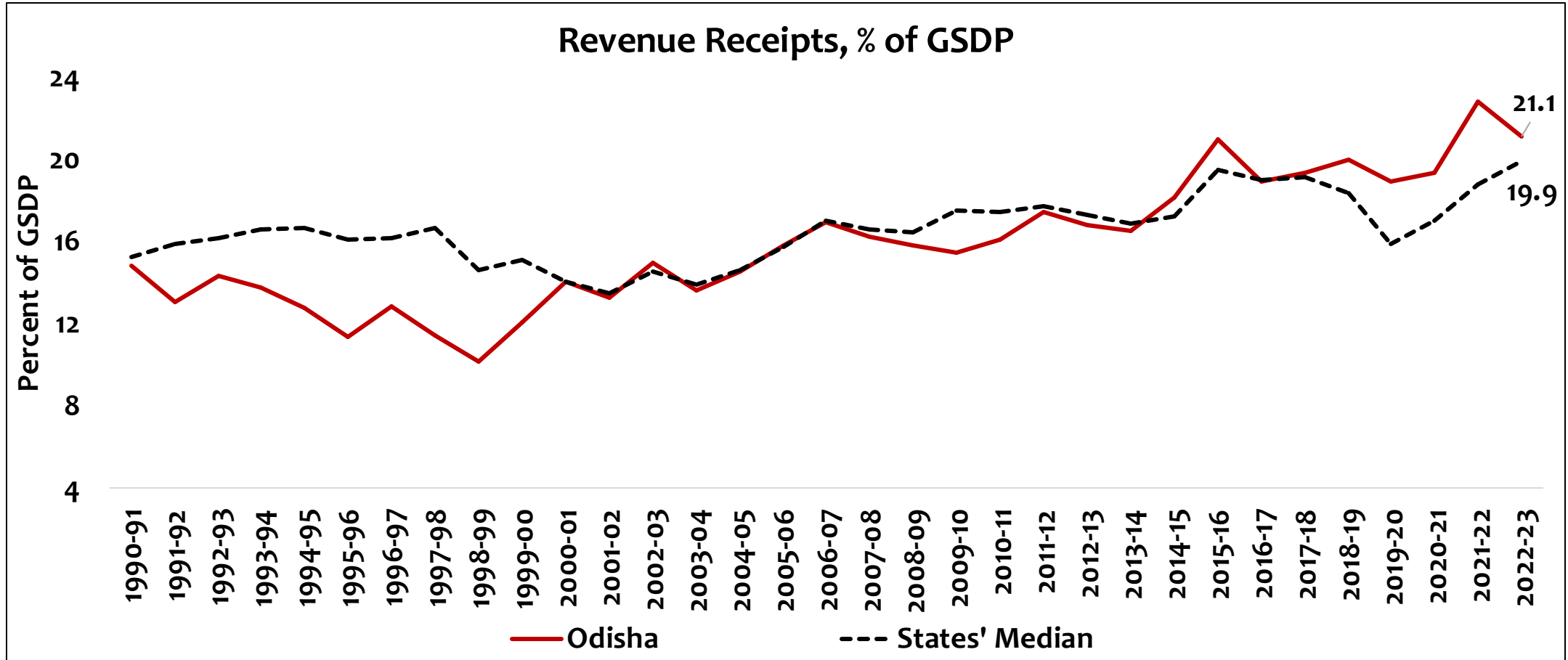
Odisha ran a Revenue Surplus 2.3 percent of its GSDP in 2022-23, 2 percentage points higher than the revenue surplus of a median State



Source: i. Revenue Deficit is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded); ii. There was a spike in Own Non-Tax Revenue in 2021-22 owing to substantially high revenue from non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries which explains the increase in Revenue Surplus in that year ([Odisha Budget Analysis 2022-23, PRS](#)).

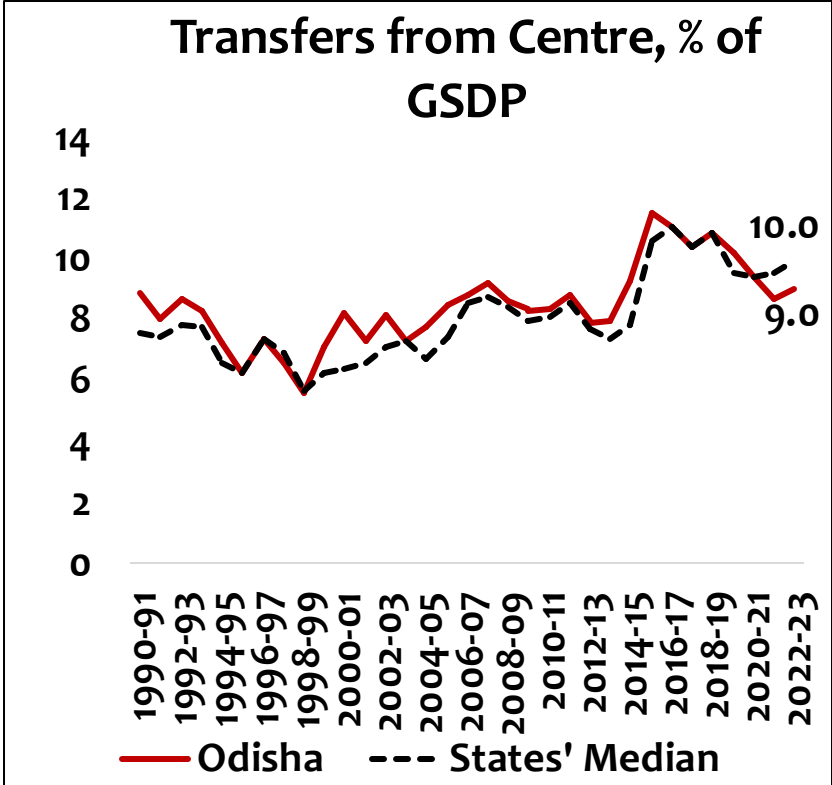
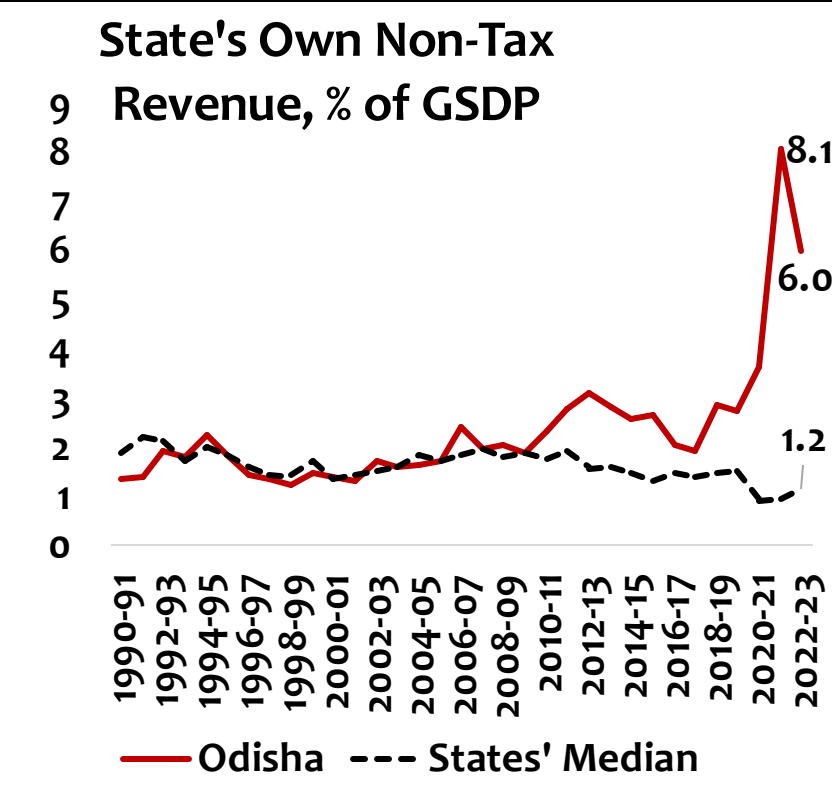
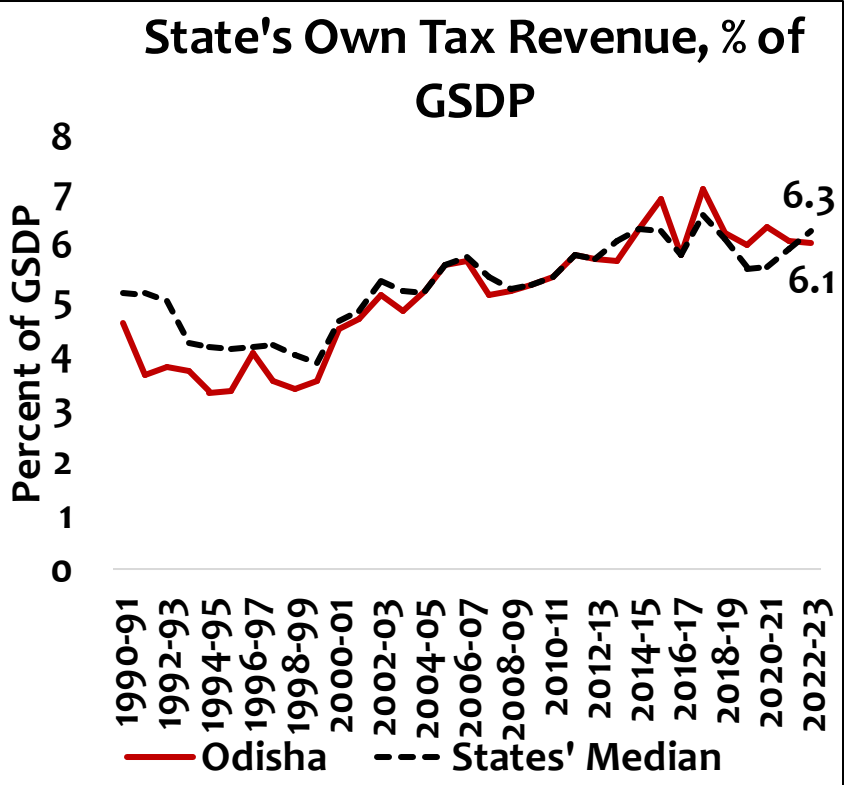
In 2022-23, Odisha's total Revenue Receipts (Own Tax, Own Non-Tax, and shared by the Centre) were about 1.2 percentage points higher than what a median State collected, at 21.1 percent of its GSDP



Source: i. Revenue Receipts from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

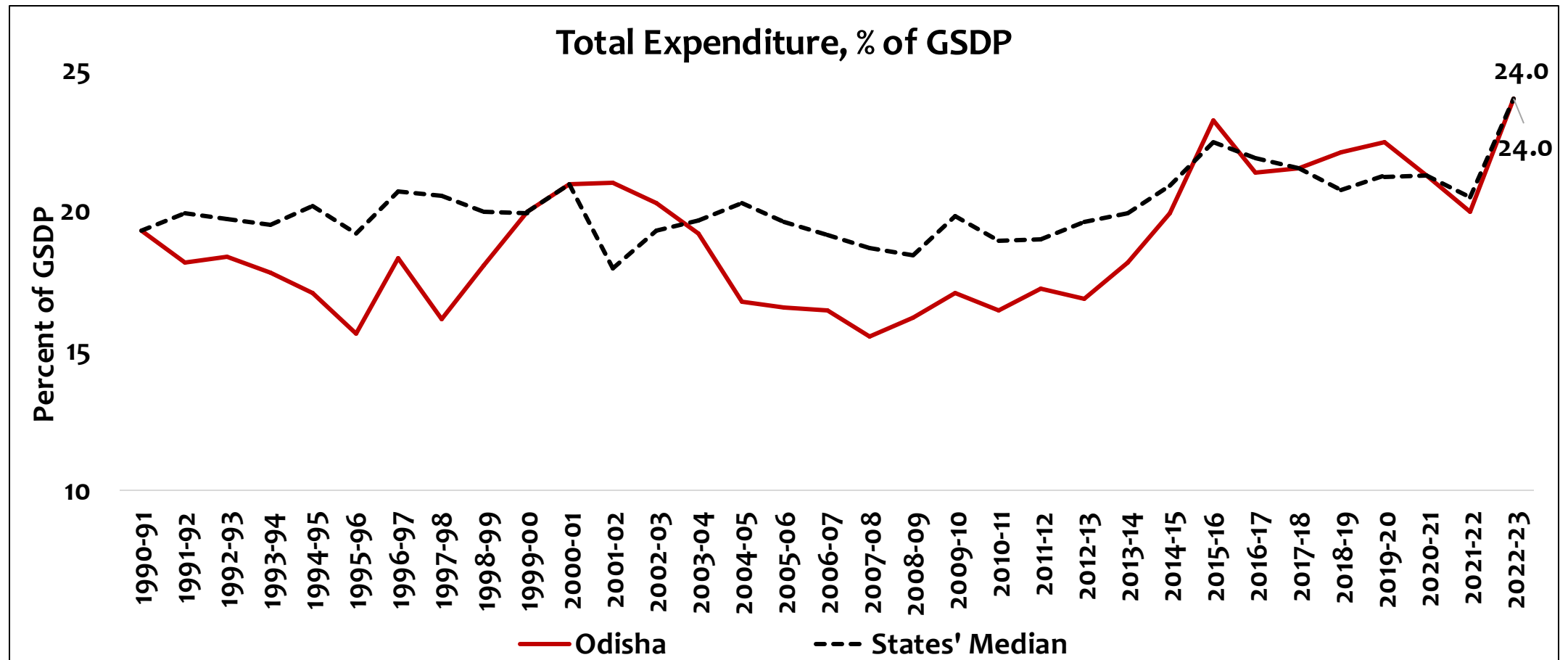
Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded); ii. There was a spike in Own Non-Tax Revenue in 2021-22 owing to substantially high revenue from non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries which explains the increase in Revenue Receipts that year ([Odisha Budget Analysis 2022-23, PRS](#)).

Odisha's Own Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue, and Transfers from Centre are 6.1, 6, and 9 percent of its GSDP respectively. Its Own Non-Tax Revenues are higher than a median State. Transfers from Centre constitute 43 percent of their total Revenue Receipts



Source: i. Own-Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue, and Transfers from the Centre from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
 Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded); ii. Transfers from the Centre include both Tax and Non-Tax transfers; iii. The spike in Own Non-Tax Revenue in 2021-22 is owing to substantially high revenue from non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries ([Odisha Budget Analysis 2022-23, PRS](#)).

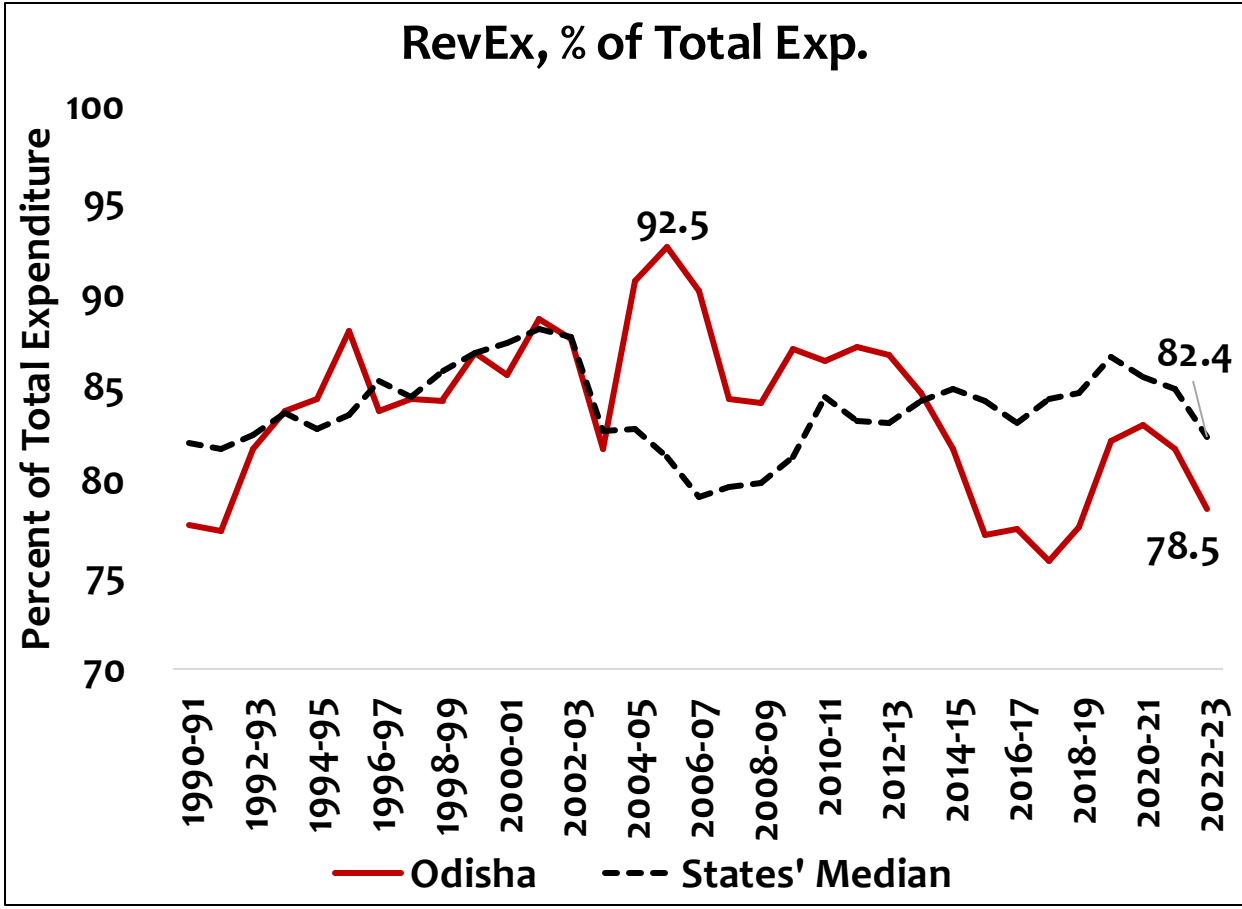
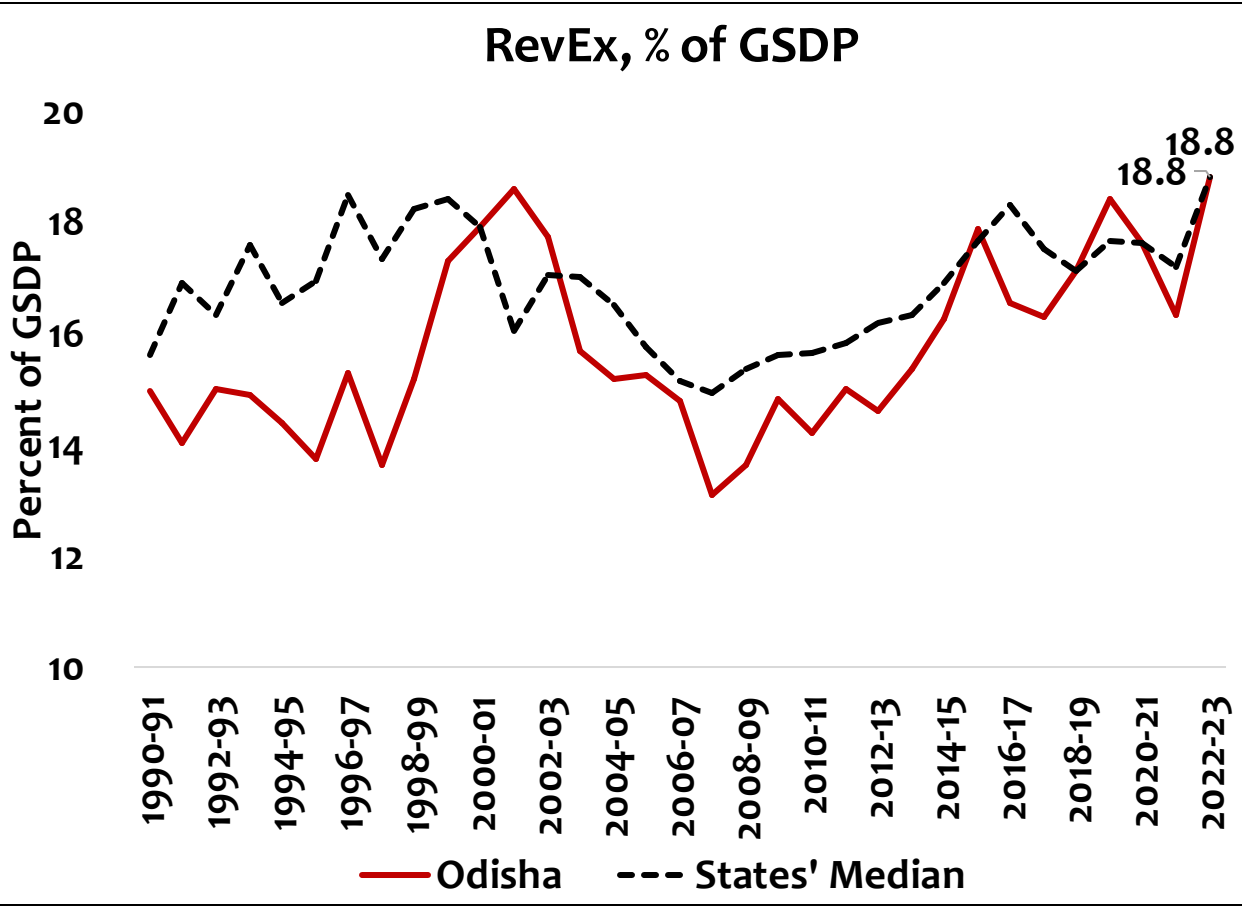
In 2022-23, Odisha's Expenditure was at par with a median State, at 24 percent of its GSDP



Source: i. Total Expenditure is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as Revenue Expenditure (RevEx) plus Capital expenditure (CapEx); ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded).

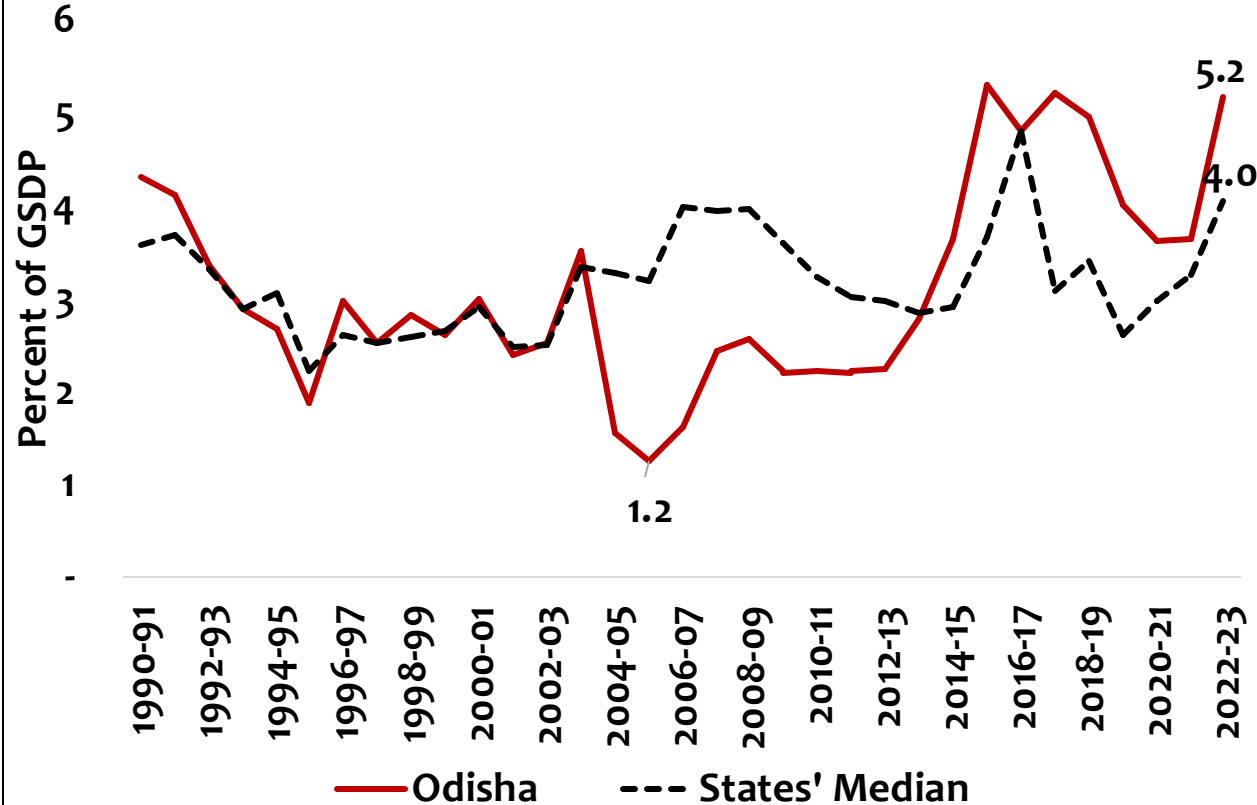
Odisha's RevEx is 18.8 percent of its GSDP, at par with a median State, and RevEx at 78.5 percent of its Total Expenditure was 4 percentage points lower than a median State in 2022-23



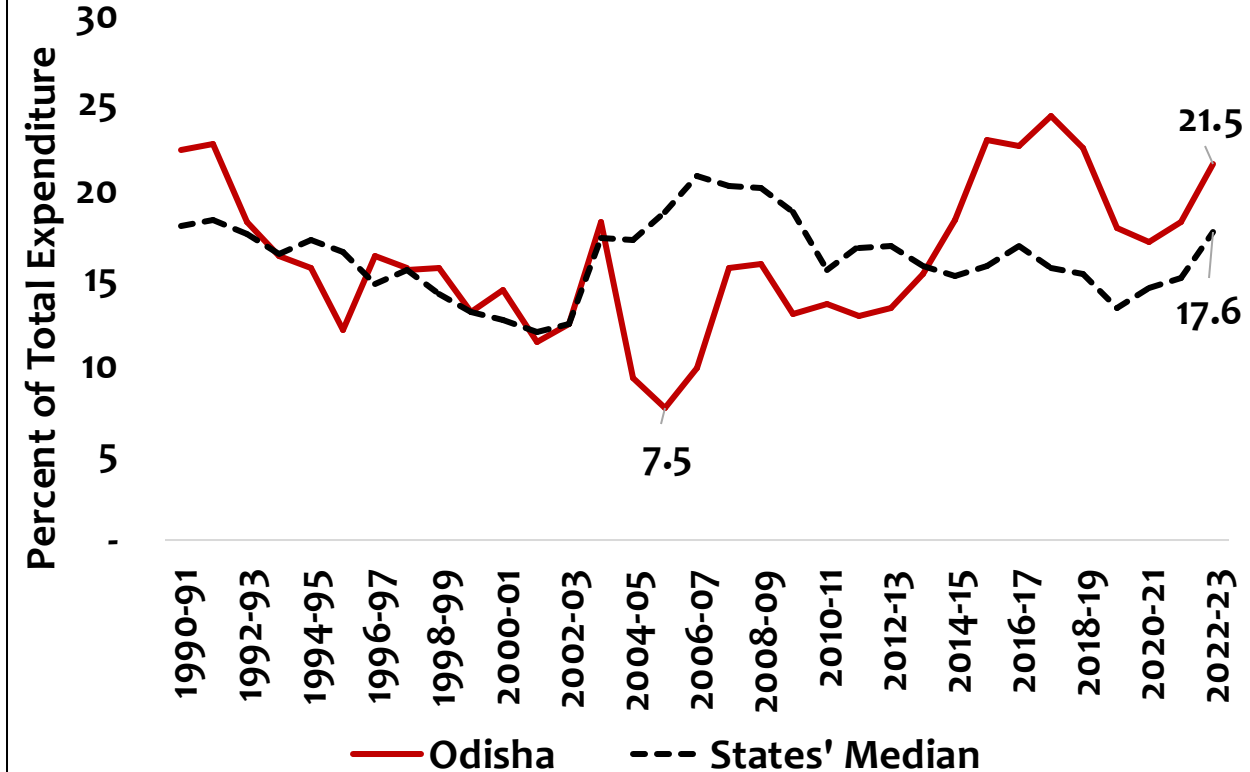
Source: i. Revenue Expenditure is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
 Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx + CapEx; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded).

In 2022-23, Odisha's CapEx at 5.2 percent of its GSDP, was about 1.2 percentage points higher than what a median State spent on CapEx, and as a percent of the Total Expenditure is was 4 percentage points higher than a median State

CapEx, % of GSDP



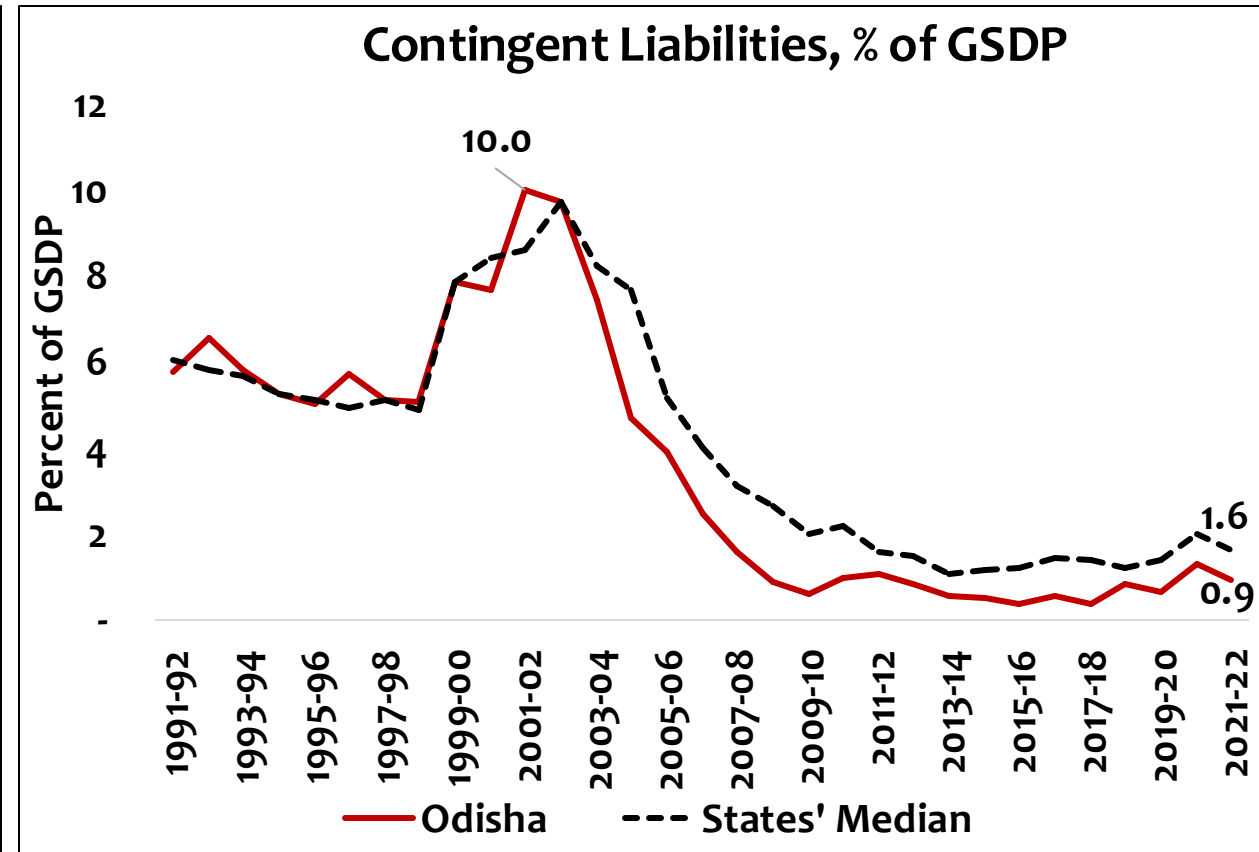
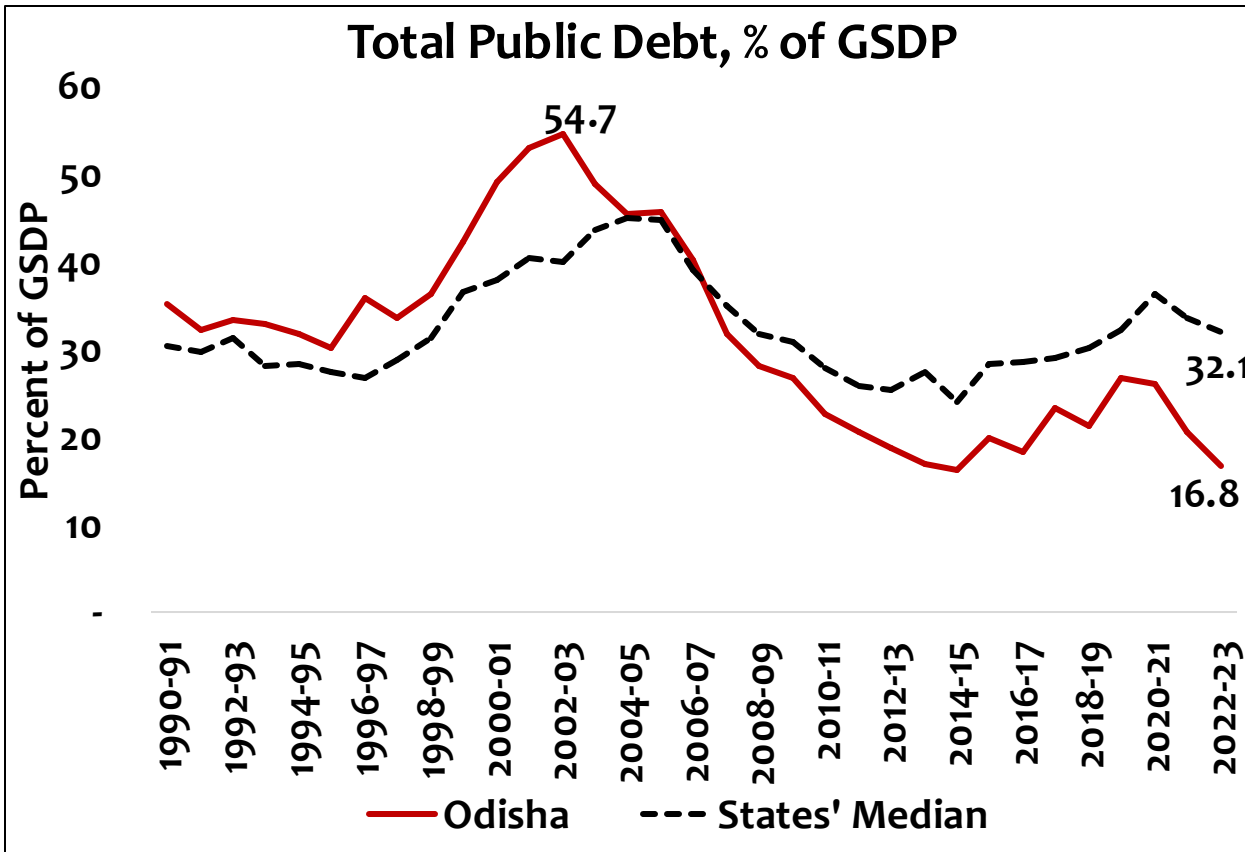
CapEx, % of Total Exp.



Source: i. CapEx is calculated as Capital Outlay + Loans and Advances given by the State government and the data for both is taken from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx + CapEx; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded).

Odisha's Public Debt has seen a steady decline since 2003, and as of 2022-23 was 16.8 percent of its GSDP, about half that of a median State. Its contingent liabilities also noted a steady decline since 2002, and in 2021-22 was 0.9 percent of its GSDP, 0.7 percentage points lower than a median State



Source: i. Public Debt and State-wise contingent liabilities data has been taken from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded).

Debt Sustainability Assessment

- Extrapolations of the debt-to-GSDP ratio are used as a way of thinking about debt sustainability, using the equation: $\Delta b_t = \frac{b_{t-1}(r_t - g_t)}{1 + g_t} + pd_t^*$
- A baseline scenario assumes real GDP growth, the real effective interest rate and primary deficit will be at the same levels for the next five years as their respective averages from 2012-13 to 2021-22.
- Second scenario assumes faster GDP growth to the tune of half a standard deviation over the average growth between 2012-13 to 2021-22.
- Third scenario assumes a favorable change of half a standard deviation to the primary deficit over the average deficit between 2012-13 to 2021-22.
- Fourth scenario assumes baseline plus outstanding contingent liabilities in 2021-22 will be absorbed (by 20 percent) each year in the next five years.
- A fifth scenario, by combining scenarios two and three.

Note: i. b_t is the debt-to-GSDP ratio, pd_t is the primary-deficit-to-GSDP ratio (deficit net of interest payment), g_t is growth of real GSDP, and r_t is the real effective interest rate on public debt; all in year t ; ii. Δb_t is the change in debt-to-GSDP ratio between t and $t-1$; iii. The exercise is based on the assumption that g , r , and pd are exogenous, that is, they are not impacted by the level of debt.

Odisha Debt Evolution (2012-13 to 2021-22)

Averages and standard deviations of key parameters

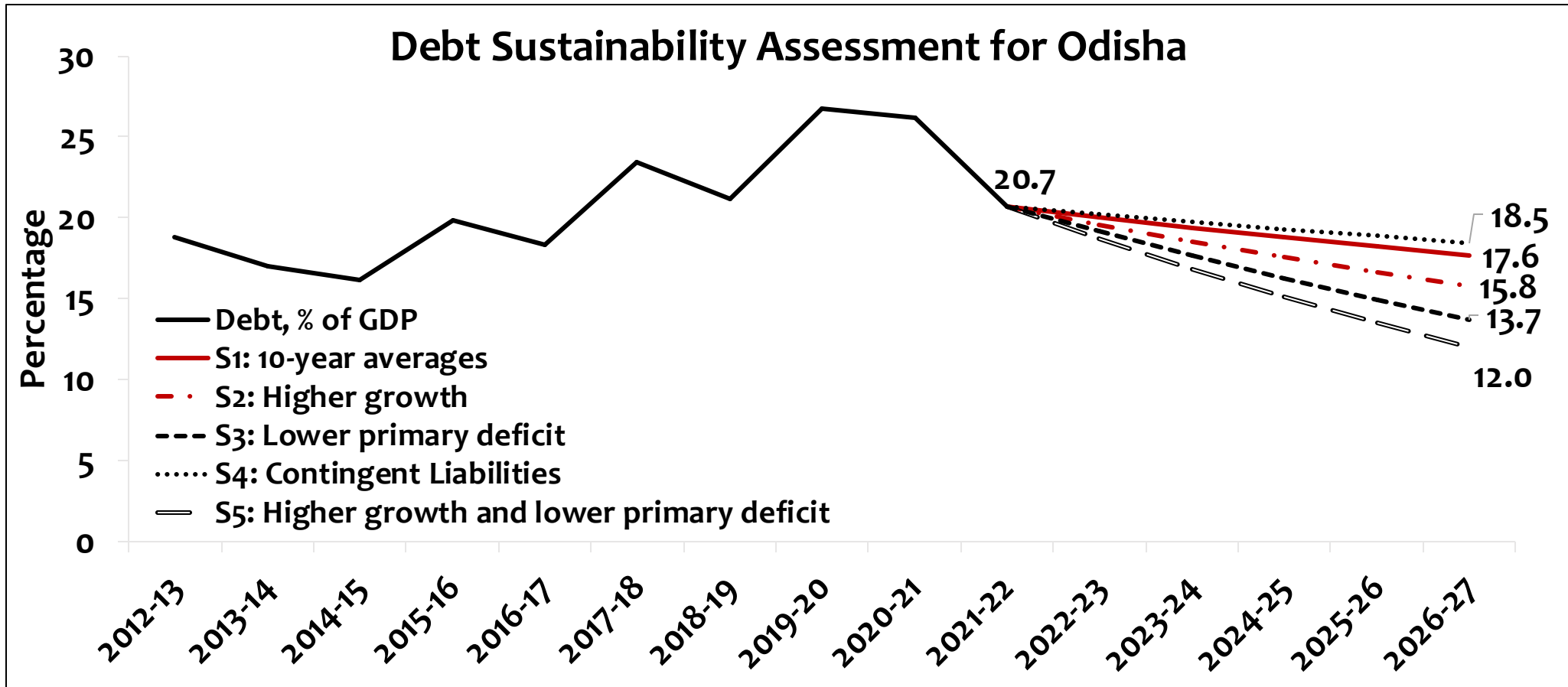
	Ten-year average and std. deviations (2012-13 to 2021-22)		Five-year average and std. deviations (2017-18 to 2021-22)	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
Nominal GDP growth (γ)	11.5	7.1	11.6	8.7
Deflator growth (π)	4.5	3.7	5.9	3.4
Real GDP growth (g)	6.6	5.0	5.2	5.1
Effective interest rate (e)	5.8	0.7	5.6	0.9
Real effective interest rate (r)	1.2	4.2	-0.4	3.9
Primary deficit (pd)	0.4	1.8	0.1	2.4
Growth-effective interest differential ($g-\hat{e}$)	5.3	6.8	5.6	8.4
Contingent Liabilities (CL) as of 2021-22	0.9	-	-	-
Percentage points of CL absorbed each year for 5 years	0.18	-	-	-

Different scenarios for conducting debt sustainability assessments

Scenarios	Debt level in 2021-22 (bt-1)	Primary Deficit (pd)	Real GDP growth (g)	Real Effective Interest Rate (r)	Change in Debt in first year (2022-23)	Cumulative change in Debt in next five years
Baseline (Scenario 1): 10-year averages (2012-13 to 2021-22)	20.7	0.4	6.6	1.2	-0.68	-3.09
Scenario 2: Higher growth (increasing growth by half a standard deviation over baseline)	20.7	0.4	9.1	1.2	-1.13	-4.91
Scenario 3: Lower Primary Deficit (reducing primary deficit by half a standard deviation over baseline)	20.7	-0.5	6.6	1.2	-1.56	-7.07
Scenario 4: Contingent Liabilities in 2021-22 are absorbed 20% in each year	20.7	0.4	6.6	1.2	-0.50	-2.26
Scenario 5: Lower Primary Deficit and Higher Growth	20.7	-0.5	9.1	1.2	-2.01	-8.72

Note: In Scenario 2, half a standard deviation of 10-year average of real GDP growth rate is added as a positive growth shock. In Scenario 3, half a standard deviation of 10-year average of primary deficit is removed as a positive fiscal shock. In Scenario 4, 0.18 percentage points of Contingent Liabilities are assumed to be taken on by the government in each fiscal year.

For Odisha, the debt sustainability assessments project its debt to GSDP ratio to be on a downward trajectory in all of the possible scenarios, including the one where the State absorbs its outstanding contingent liabilities

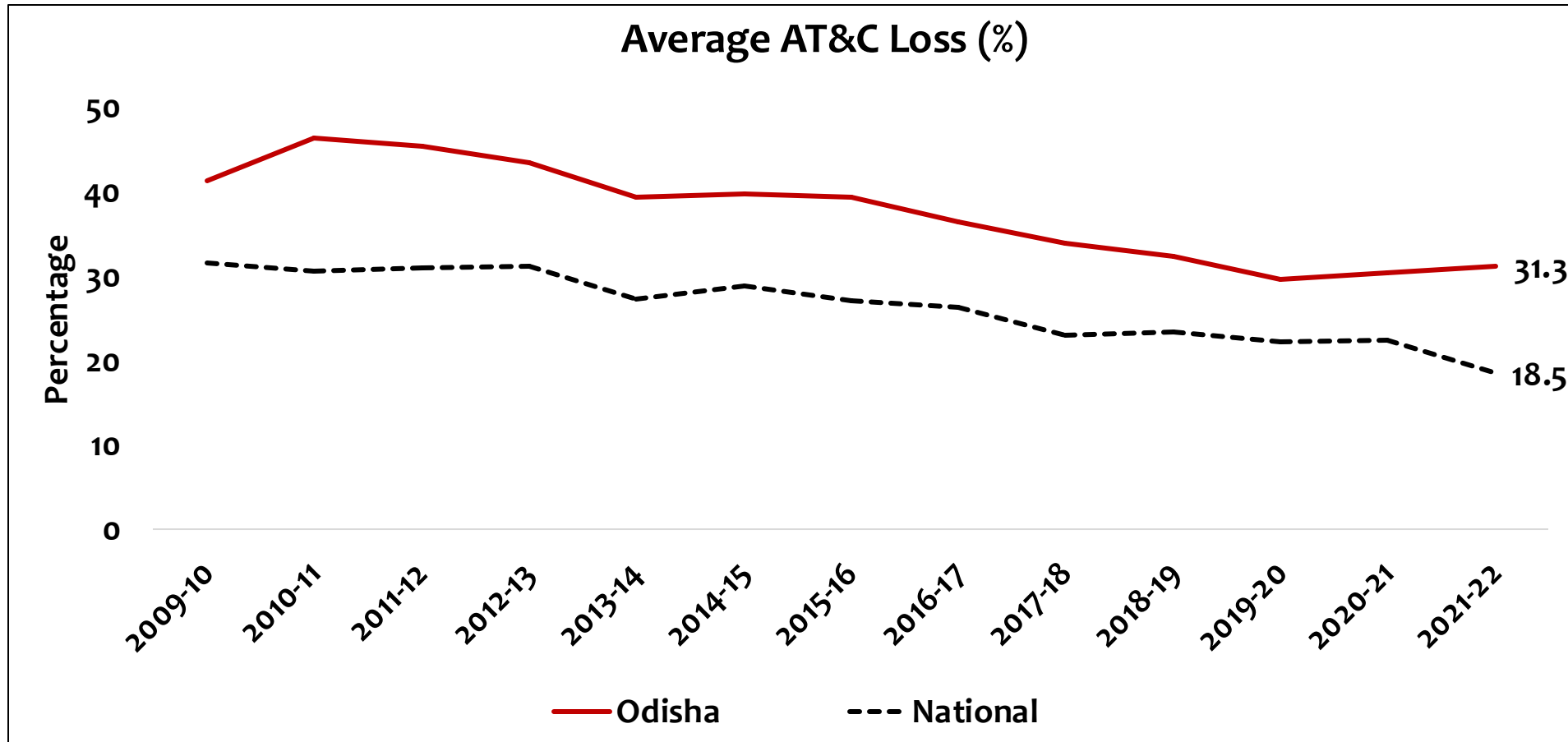


Note: In Scenario 2, half a standard deviation of 10-year average of real GDP growth rate is added as a positive growth shock. In Scenario 3, half a standard deviation of 10-year average of primary deficit is removed as a positive fiscal shock. In Scenario 4, 0.18 percentage points of Contingent Liabilities are assumed to be taken on by the government in each fiscal year

Odisha: Power Sector

- The State has four distribution utility/companies (DISCOMs) operated as joint ventures/public-private partnerships between Tata Power and the Government of Odisha – TP (Tata Power) Central, TP Southern, TP Northern, and TP Western Odisha Distribution Limited.
- Their AT&C Losses have been declining consistently since 2013-14, and is at about 31 percent as of 2021-22, over 12 percentage points higher than the national average AT&C Loss.
- Per the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme's portal, Odisha has not signed up for the scheme.

The average Aggregate Technical & Commercial Losses (AT&C) of the DISCOMs in Odisha are higher than the national average, standing at 31.3 percent in 2021-22



Source: PFC Report on Performance of State Power Utilities (2009-10 to 2021-22).

Note: i. The figure shows the average AT&C Loss across the four DISCOMs in Odisha; ii. The National average is across all DISCOMs in the 29 States and 2 Union Territories (Delhi & Puducherry).

6. Devolution to Odisha from Centre in 14th and 15th Finance Commission (FC)

Tax Devolution Criteria of 14th and 15th FC to all States

- The Net Proceeds of all taxes¹ collected by the Union are shareable with the States, and constitute the divisible pool of taxes.
- The 14th FC placed the States' share of tax devolution to 42 percent of the divisible pool, and the 15th FC adjusted it to 41 percent of the divisible pool due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu & Kashmir.
- Below table highlights the tax devolution matrix used by the two FCs, and the corresponding weights for each criteria.

Criteria	14th FC (2015-20)	15th FC (2021-26)
Income Distance	50	45
Area	15	15
Population (1971)	17.5	0
Population (2011) ²	10	15
Demographic Performance	0	12.5
Forest Cover	7.5	0
Forest and Ecology	0	10
Tax and fiscal efforts ³	0	2.5
Total	100	100

Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

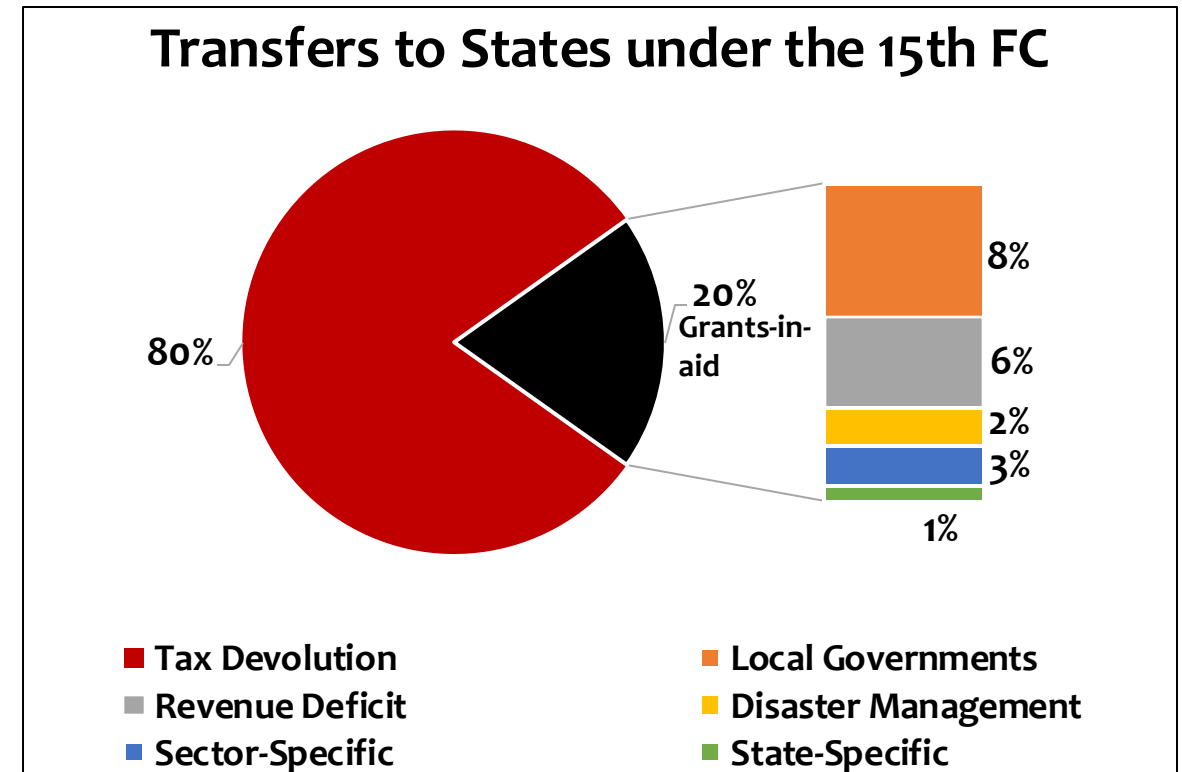
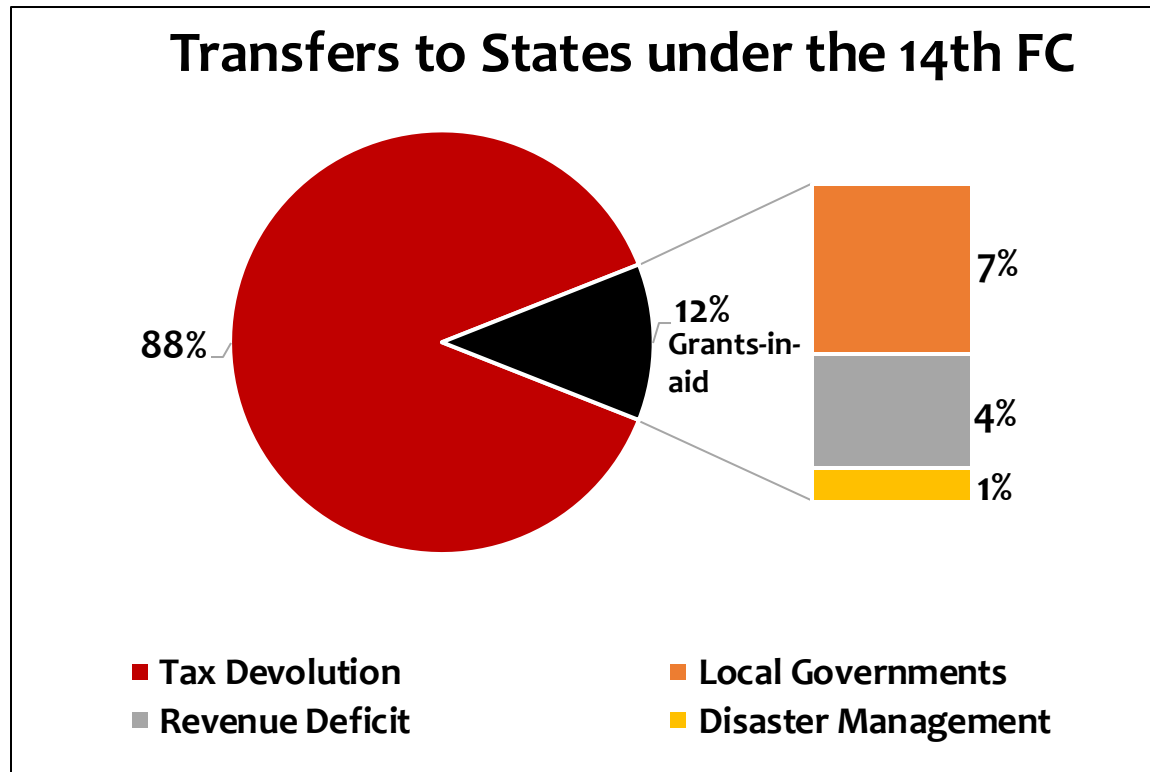
Note: i. Per Articles 270 and 279, Net Proceeds of taxes is defined as all the taxes, except cess and surcharges, reduced by the cost of collection; ii. 14th FC used the term “demographic change” which was defined as Population in 2011; iii. The 15th FC reintroduced the “tax and fiscal efforts” criteria. The definitions of all criteria can be referred to from the [15th FC Report](#).

Grants-in-Aid

- There were three types of grants recommended by the 14th FC – revenue deficit grants, grants for local governments, and grants for disaster management. The 15th FC, in addition to the three, also recommended sector-specific and State-specific grants.
 1. **Revenue-deficit grants:** Post tax devolution, those States which remain in a state of revenue deficit, are allocated this grant in the magnitude of their deficit (estimated for the award period based on the projected revenues and tax devolution).
 2. **Grants for Local Governments:** These are distributed between the rural and urban local bodies (65:35 ratio per the 15th FC). The States' shares are calculated with 90 percent weightage given to population and 10 percent to area.
 3. **Grants for Disaster Management:** The corpus of the State Disaster Response Fund (envisaged under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, which covers both natural and man-made disasters) is recommended by the FC per Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Under the 14th FC, it was recommended that Centre contribute 90 percent of the SDRF and States provide the remaining 10 percent. The 15th FC reinstated the previous sharing arrangement, wherein Centre's contribution to SDRF for General Category States is 75 percent contribution and it remains 90 percent for the North-Eastern and Himalayan States.
 4. **Sector-Specific Grants:** The 15th FC reinstated recommendations for social sectors like health and education, rural economy (encouraging agricultural reforms and grants for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana), administrative and governance reforms (for judiciary, improved statistics, and incentivizing aspirational districts and blocks).
 5. **State-Specific Grants:** To help States address special needs and overcome cost disabilities, State-specific grants were recommended by the 15th Finance Commission. These span six broad areas: a) social needs, b) administrative governance and related infrastructure, c) conservation and sustainable use of water, drainage and sanitation, d) preserving culture and historical monuments, e) high-cost physical infrastructure, and f) tourism.

Source: 14th and 15th FC reports.

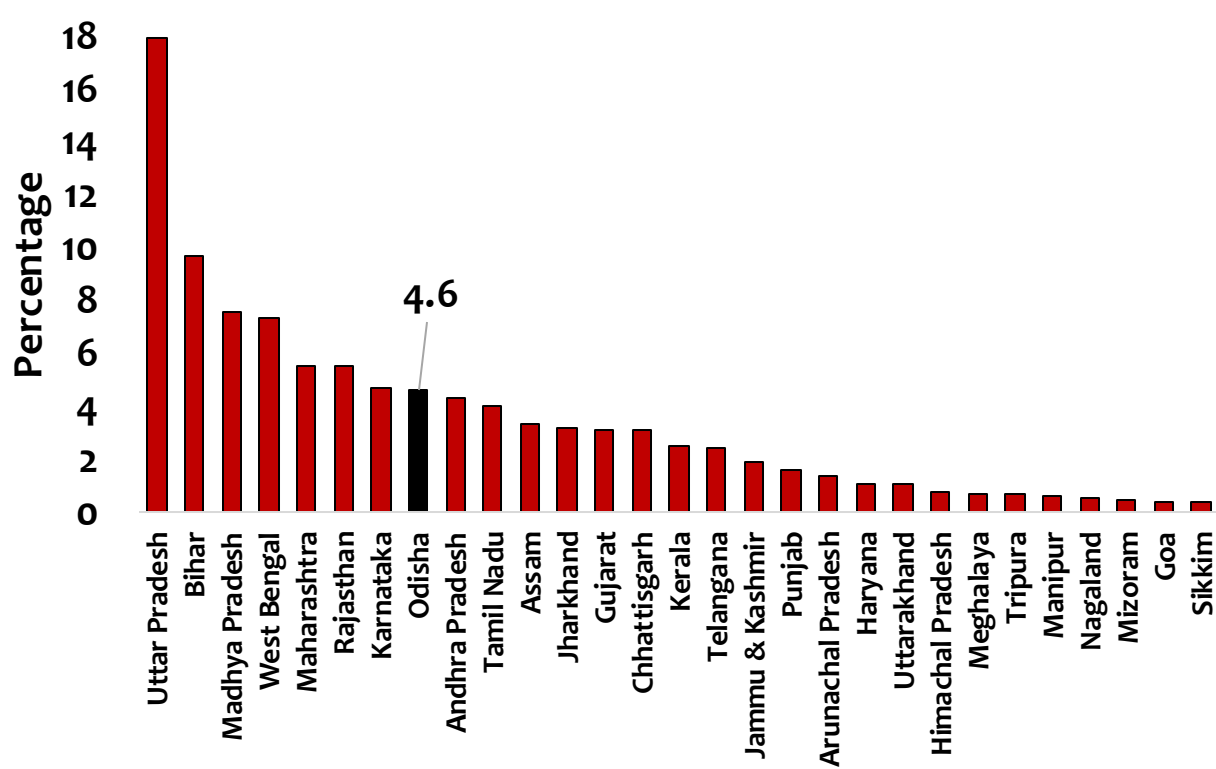
Proposed transfers from the Centre to all States: 15th FC reinstated recommendations on Sector-Specific and State-Specific grants, which 14th FC had excluded from the Grants-in-Aid to States, thus increasing the Share of Grants in the total transfers recommended from Centre to States to 20 percent



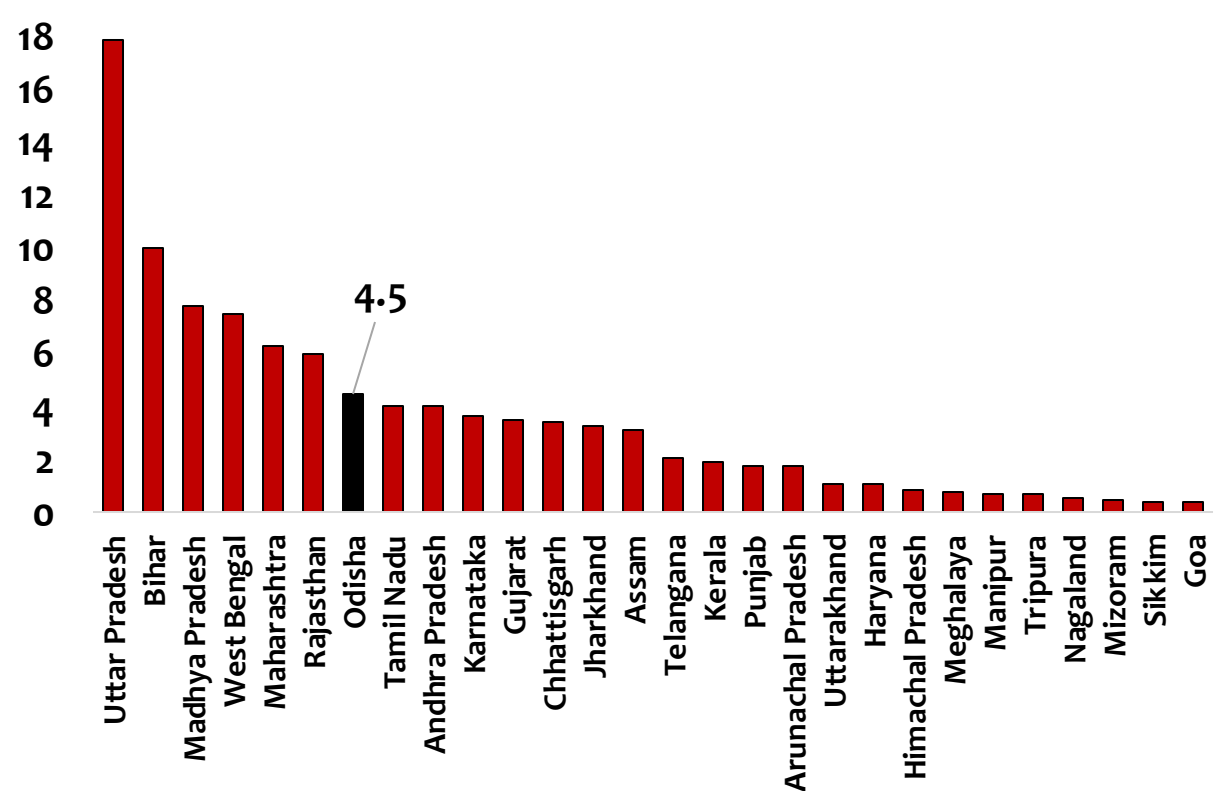
- Sector-Specific Grants are further divided into three categories:
 - Social Sector - health and education
 - Rural Economy - agriculture reforms, self reliance, export & sustainability, and PMGSY roads
 - Governance and Administrative Reforms - judiciary, statistics, aspirational districts and blocks

Odisha's share in Taxes from Centre, as per the FC recommendations, remained consistent at about 4.5 percent under both 14th and 15th FC recommendations

States' Shares under the 14th FC



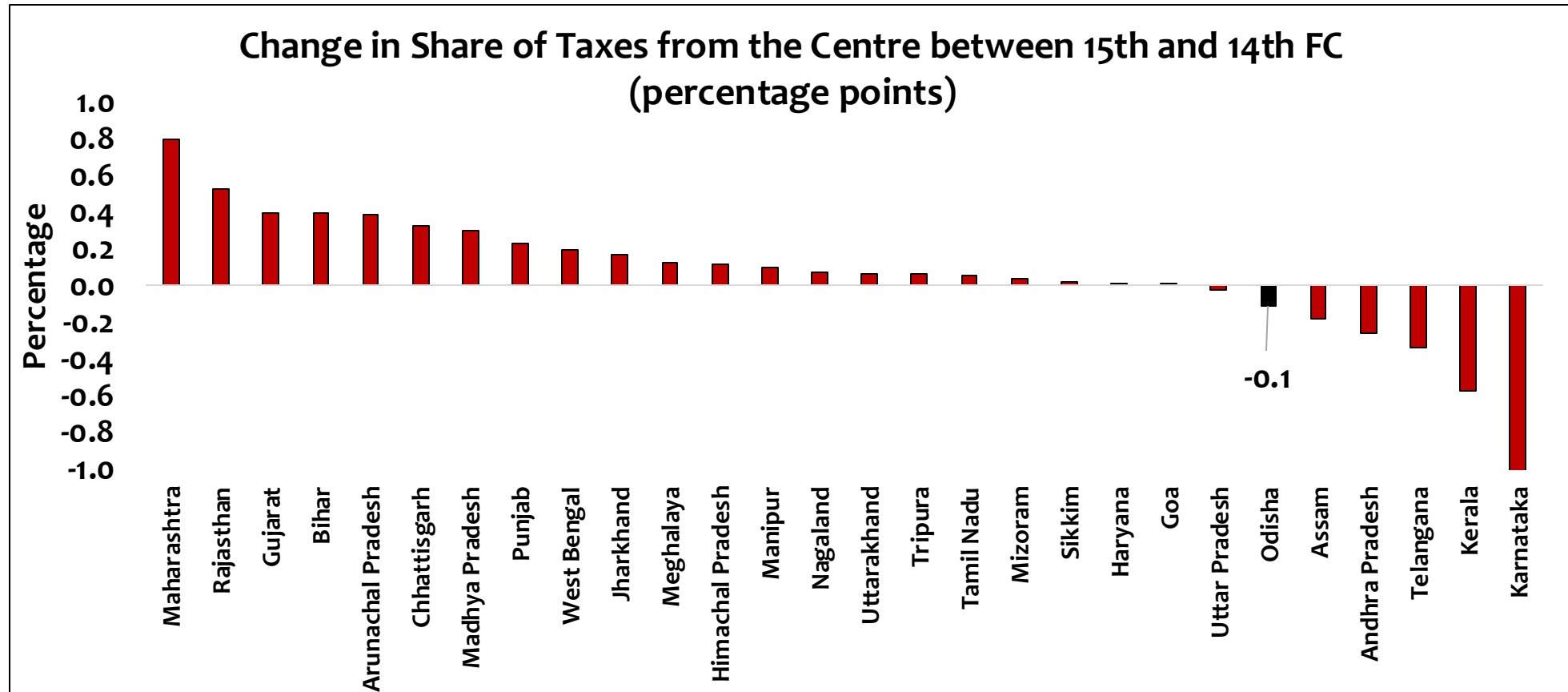
States' Shares under the 15th FC



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of taxes from the Centre.

Odisha had a 0.1 percentage point fall in Tax Devolution shares between the 14th and 15th Finance Commission recommendations



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

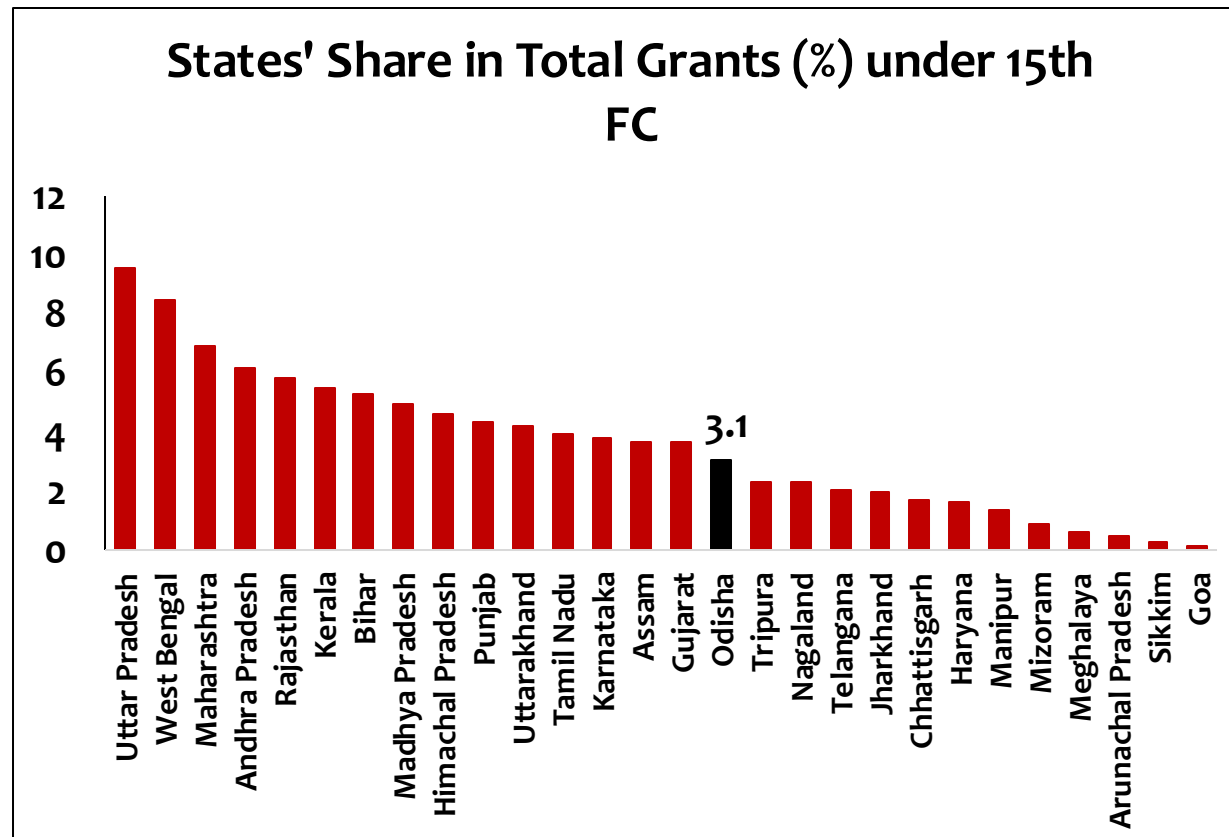
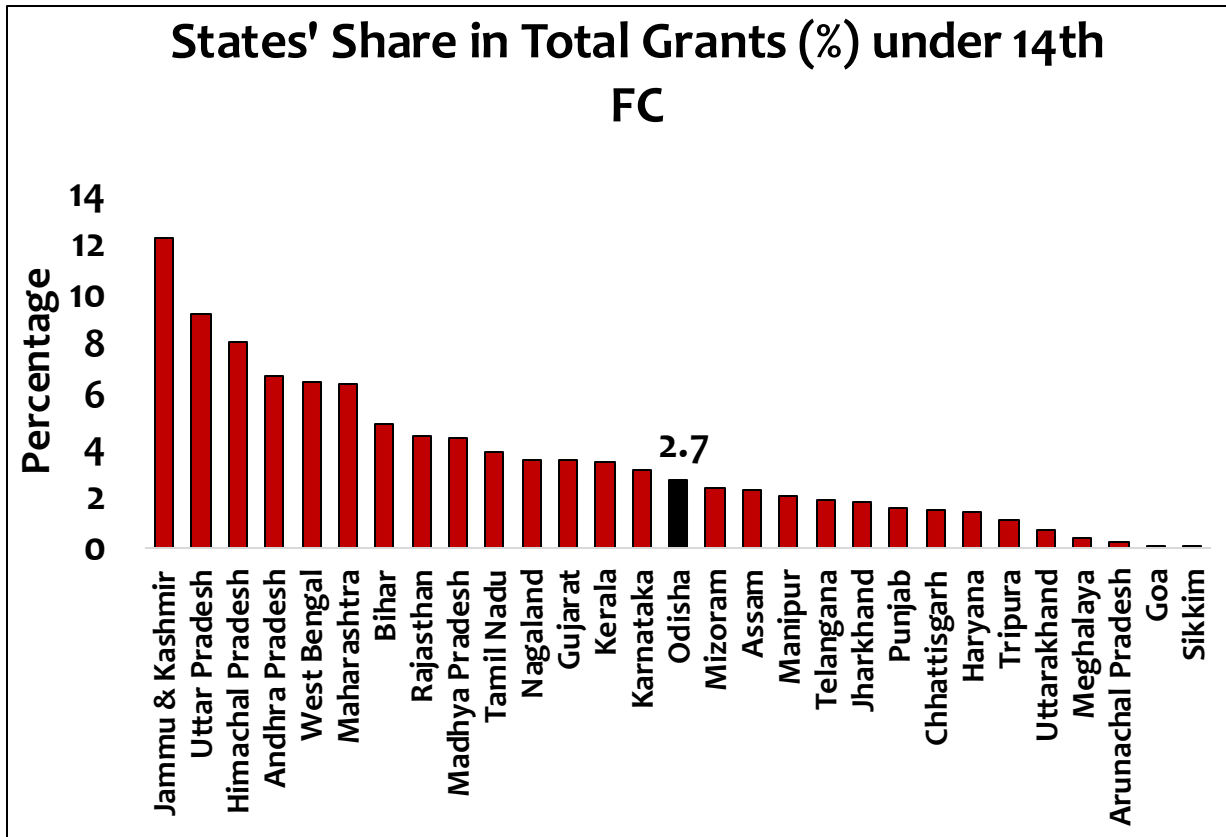
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of taxes from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

Grants-in-Aid: Odisha

- There were three types of grants recommended by the 14th FC – revenue deficit grants, grants for local governments, and grants for disaster management. The 15th FC, in addition to the three, also recommended sector-specific and State-specific grants.
- **Total:** The State's share in the total grants-in-aid **increased by 0.4 percentage points** under the 15th FC, compared to the 14th FC, at **3.1 percent**.
 1. **Revenue-deficit grants:** Odisha *did not receive any revenue deficit grants* under both the 14th and 15th FC recommendations on account of running a revenue surplus for over a decade.
 2. **Grants for Local Governments:** Its shares in the grants for local governments has remained consistent between the 14th and 15th FC, standing at **3.7 percent under the 15th FC recommendations**.
 3. **Grants for Disaster Management:** Odisha **received 7.2 percent of the total grants for disaster management** under the 15th FC recommendations, an increase of 0.5 percentage points from the 14th FC recommendations.
 4. **Sector-Specific Grants:** Per the 15th FC recommendations, it receives **4 percent of the total sectoral grants**. It received 7.1 percent of the grants for the maintenance of PMGSY roads, followed by 4.1 percent of the grants for judiciary. Other sector-specific grants and the State's shares in each include grants for statistics (3.8 percent), health and education grants (3.1 percent), and agricultural performance incentive grants (2.8 percent).
 5. **State-specific Grants:** Odisha received **Rs. 1,775 crore in State-Specific Grants (3.6 percent of the total)**, Rs 800 crore of which was directed towards Early Warning Dissemination System in cyclone-prone areas. The remaining grants were distributed among proposal for destination development at Hirakud Reservoir, Sambalpur (200), pilgrim facilitation in and around Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri (175), and Rs 150 crore each for preservation and development of Sun temple at Konark, Barabati Moat preservation and development of surrounding historical places, Cuttack, storm water drainage system in Sambalpur Municipal Area, and construction of high level bridge over Indravati River near Kenduguda in Nabrangapur district.

Source: 14th and 15th FC reports.

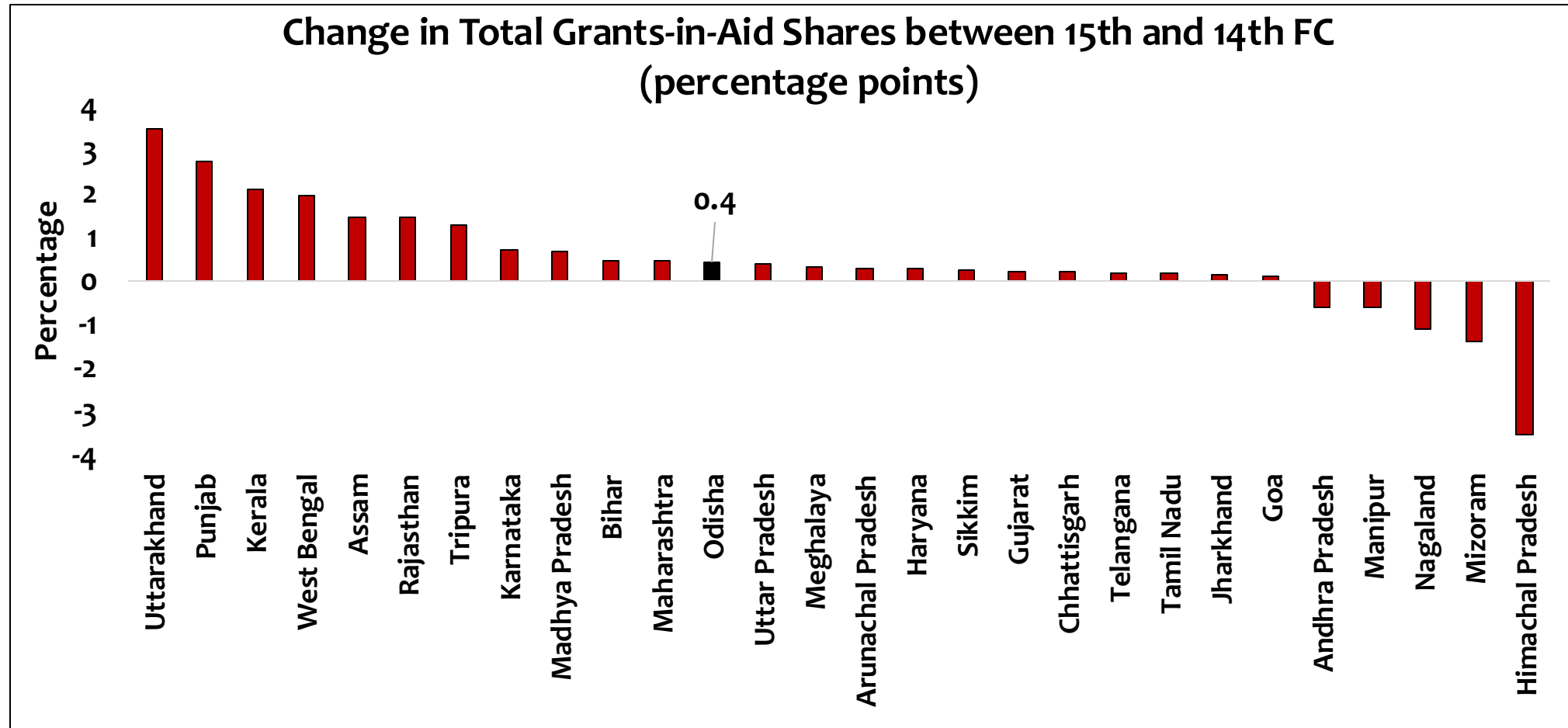
Odisha noted an increase of 0.4 percentage points in its share of the Total Grants-in-Aid recommended between 14th and 15th FCs



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: i. Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of grants-in-aid from the Centre; ii. An amount of Rs.16,400 crore is not included in the total Grants-in-aids figure for the 15th FC. This comprises of three grants (a) School Education (Rs.4,800 crore), (b) Grants for aspirational districts and blocks (Rs.3,150 crore) and (c) Local Bodies grants for (i) Incubation of new Cities (Rs. 8,000 Crore) and (ii) National Data Centre (Rs. 450 Crore). These were not included in the table which reports the State-wise shares in the 15th FC Report.

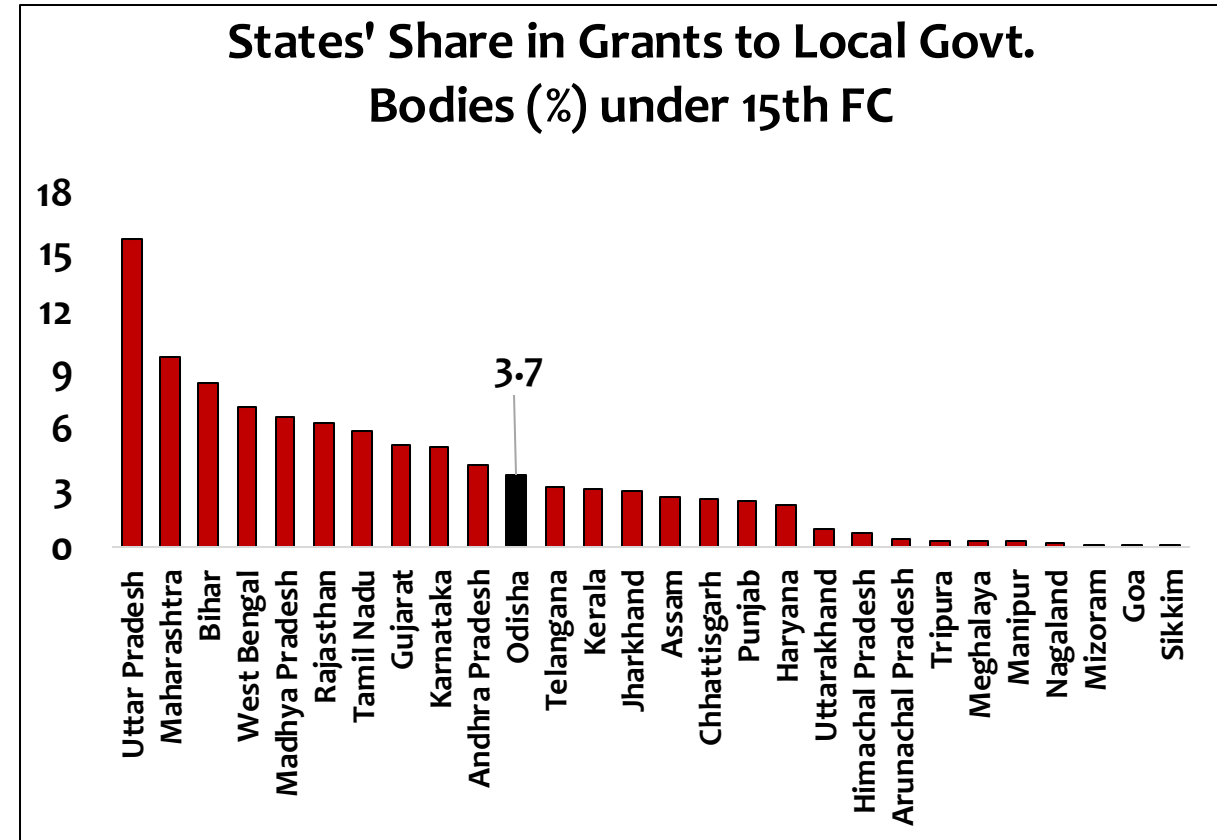
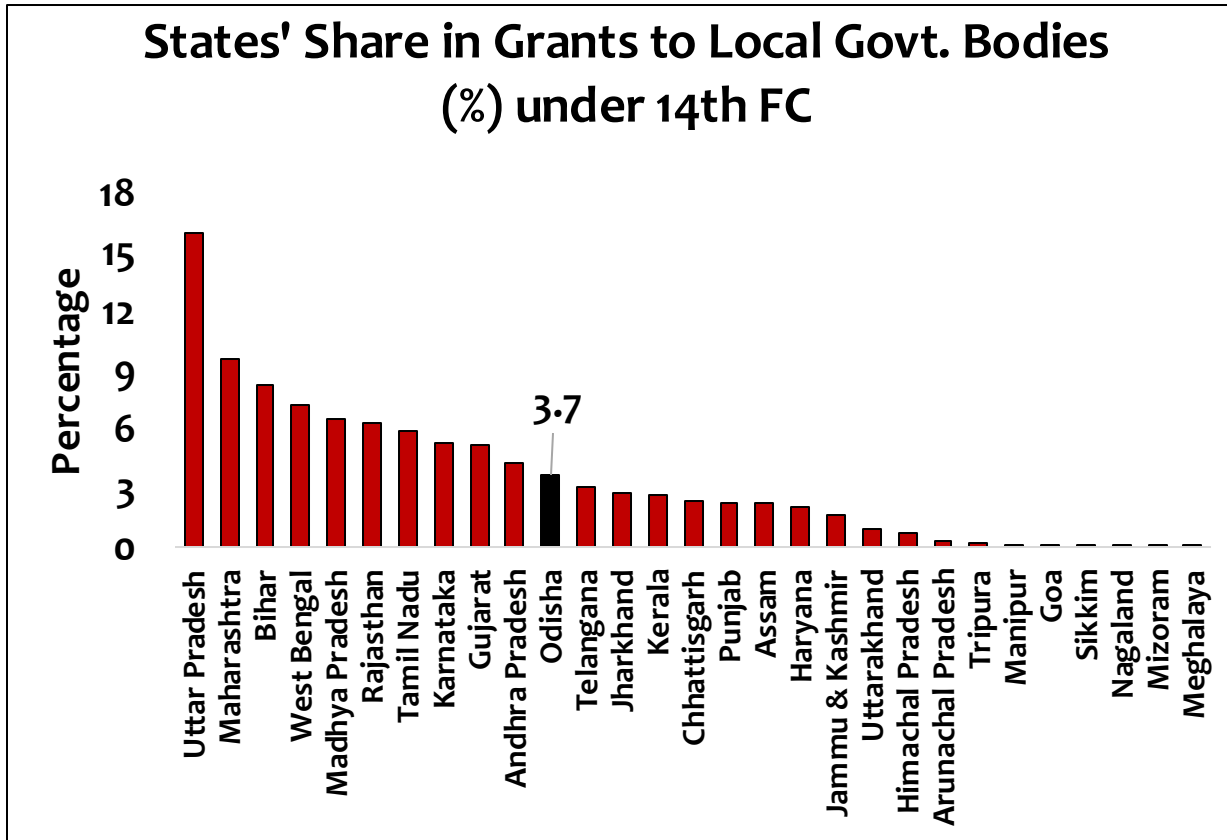
Odisha had a 0.4 percentage point rise in Total Grants-in-Aid shares between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of grants-in-aid from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

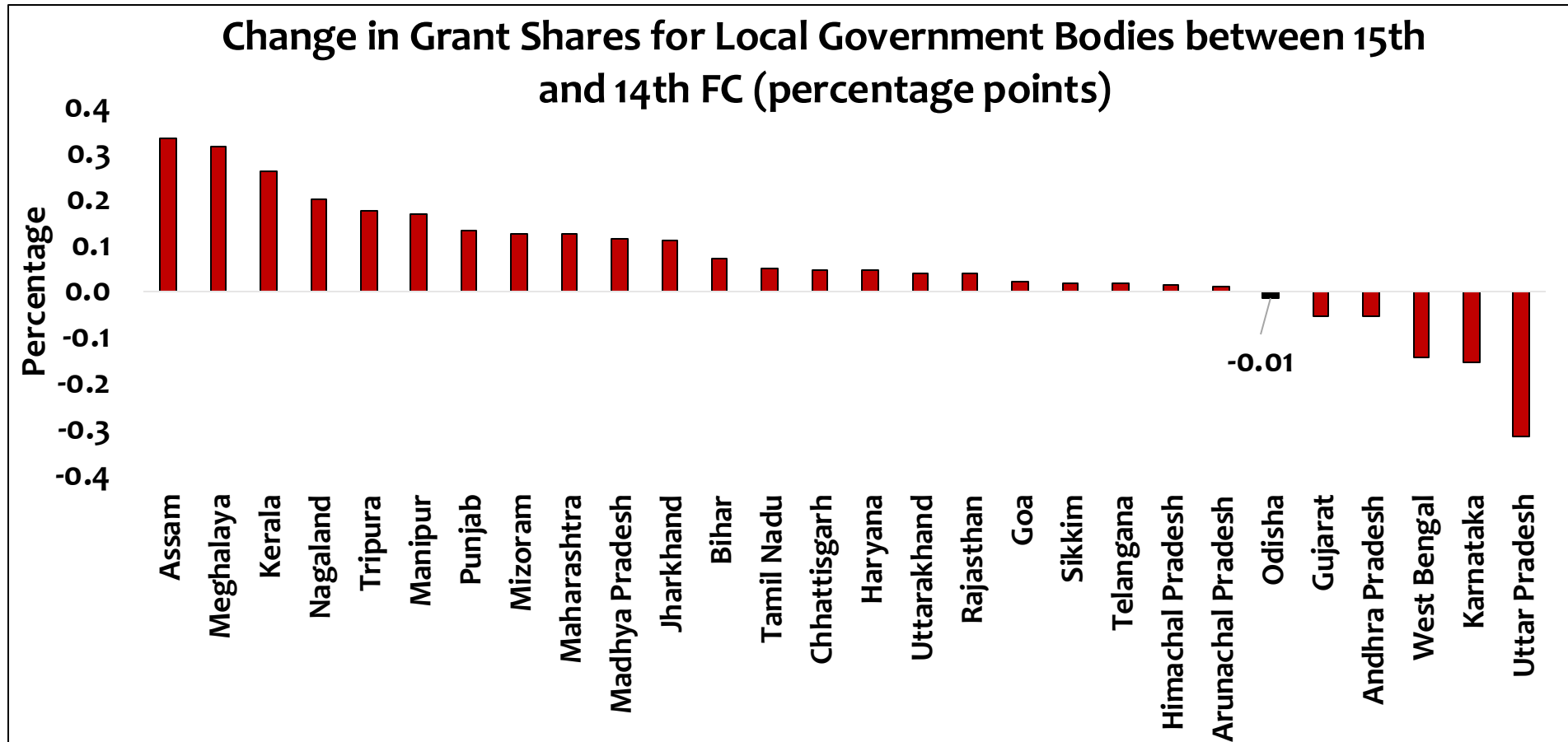
Odisha's share in Grants to Local Government Bodies from the Centre remained consistent at 3.7 percent between 14th and 15th FCs



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: i. An amount of Rs. 8,450 crore is not included in the grants for Local Bodies, these include (a) Incubation of new Cities (Rs. 8,000 Crore) and (b) National Data Centre (Rs. 450 Crore). These were not included in the table which reports the State-wise shares in the 15th FC Report.

Odisha had 0.01 percentage point change in Local Government Bodies' Grants between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations

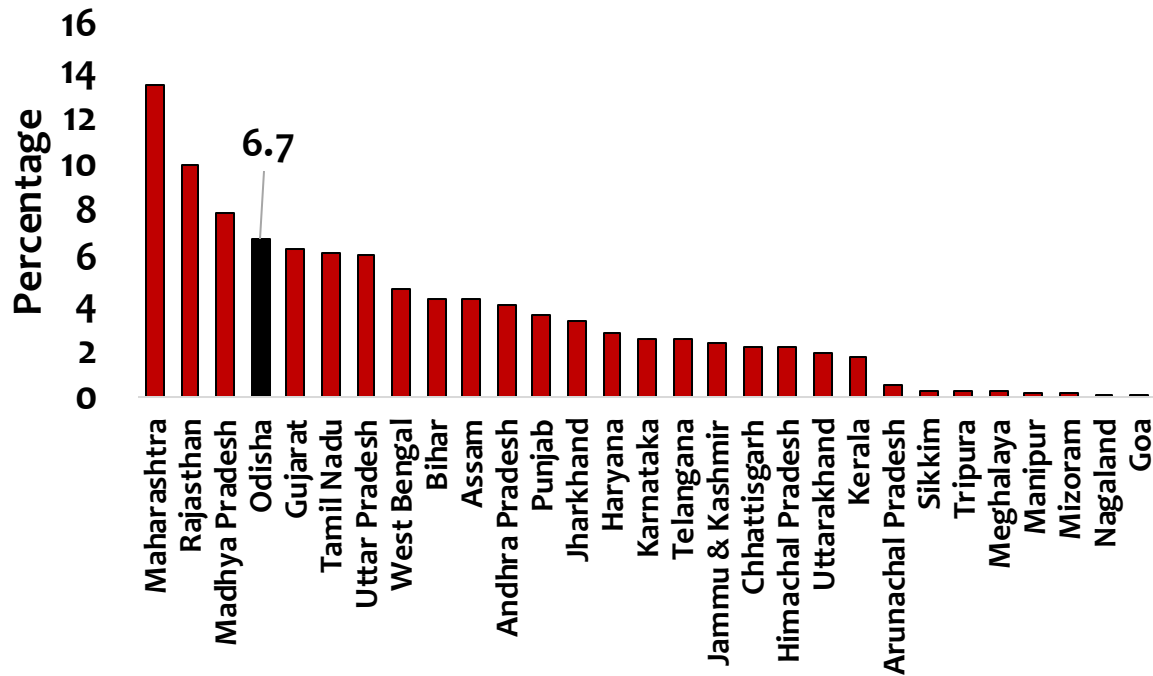


Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

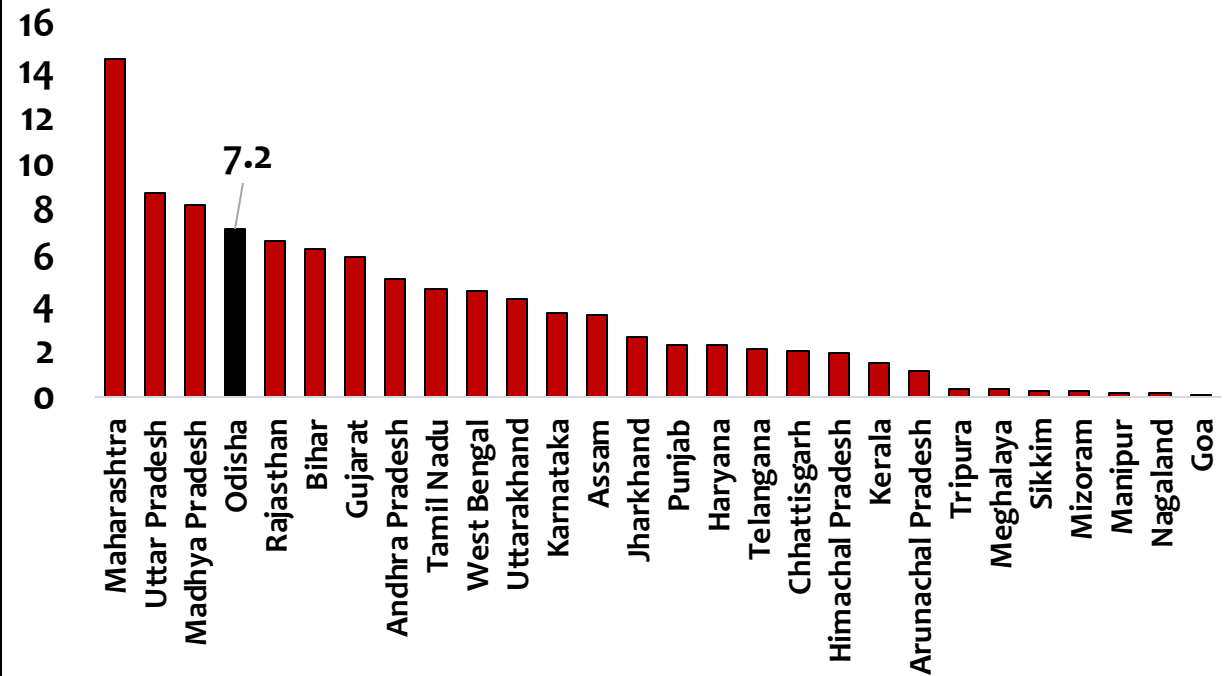
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of Local Government Bodies' Grants from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

Odisha's recommended share in the Grants for Disaster Management from the Centre increased from 6.7 percent by 14th FC to 7.2 percent by 15th FC

States' Share in Disaster Management Grants (%) under 14th FC



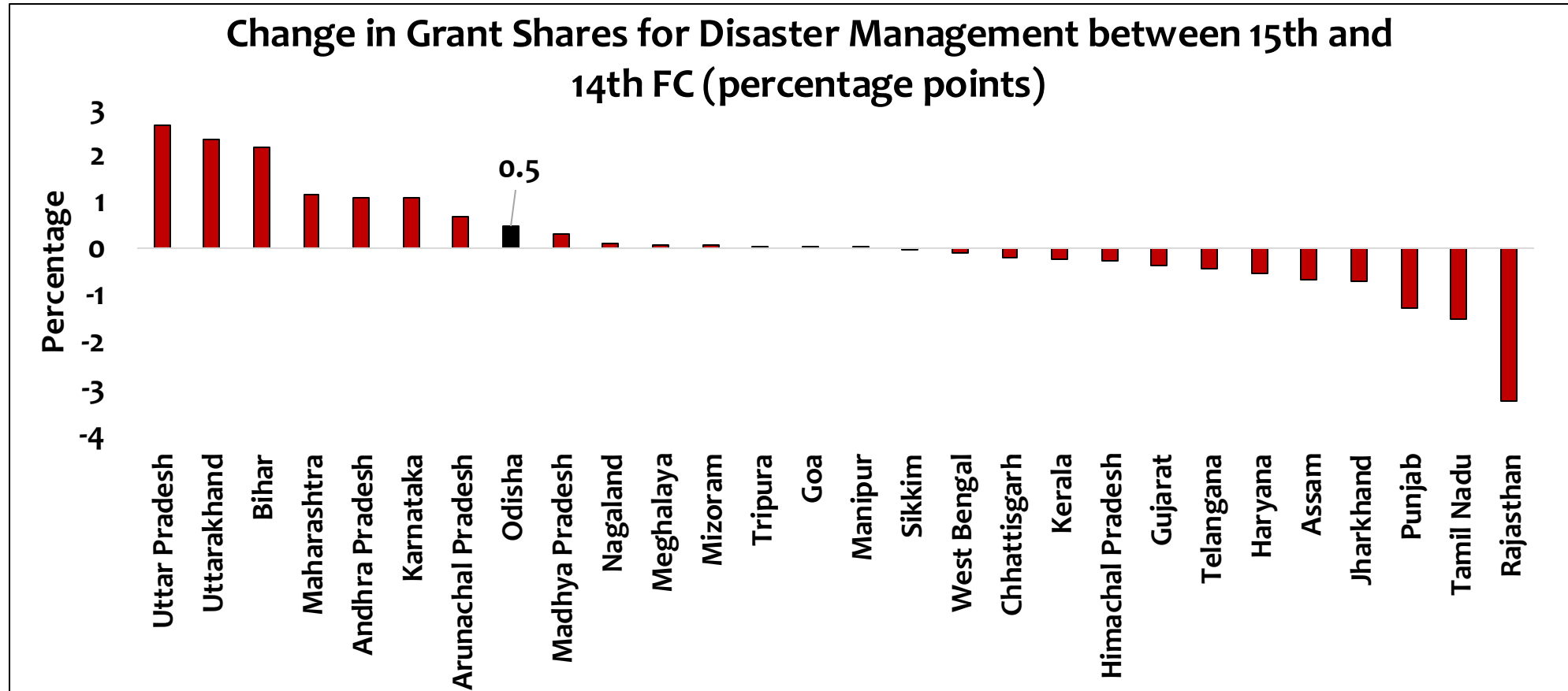
States' Share in Disaster Management Grants (%) under 15th FC



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: A Disaster Risk Index is calculated for all States, taking into consideration the natural calamities different States are prone to, poverty, and other factors. This index is then weighed by a factor accounting for the aggregate expenditure of States on disaster management, area and population, to calculate the States' shares in disaster management grants.

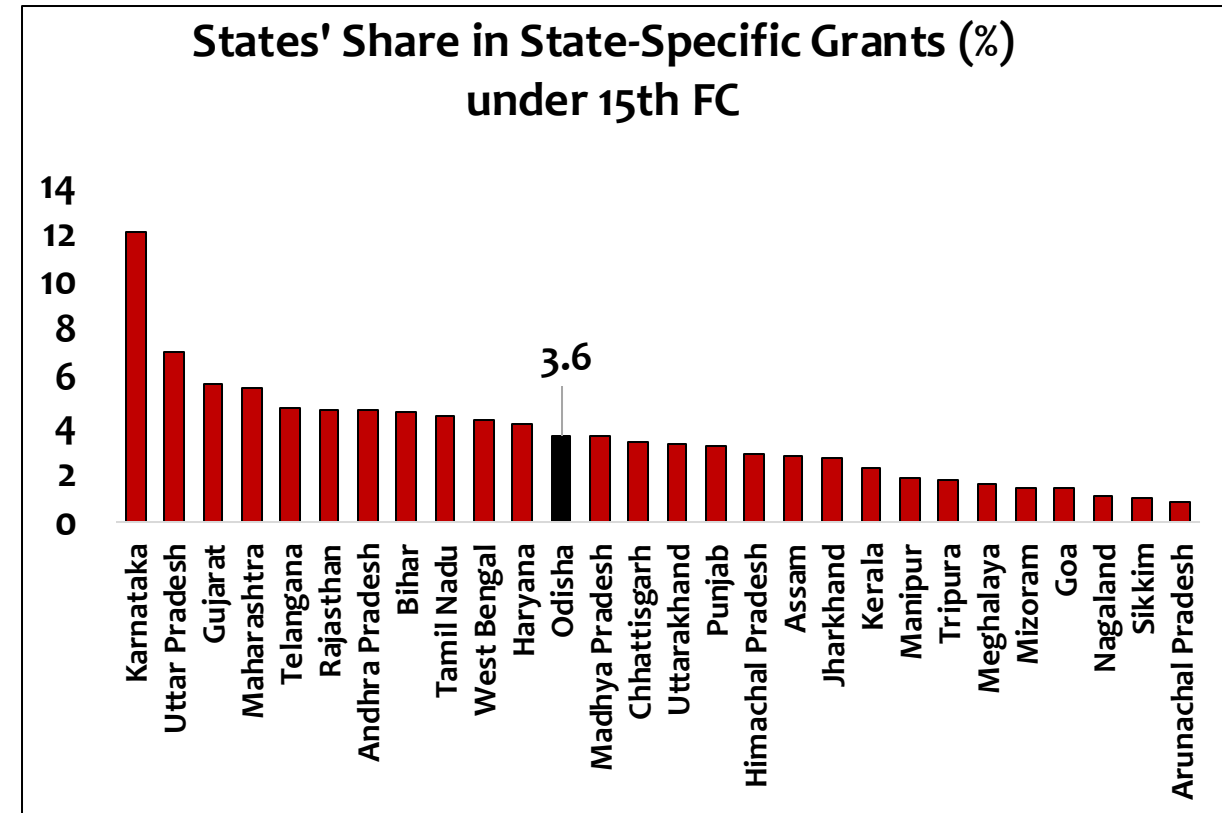
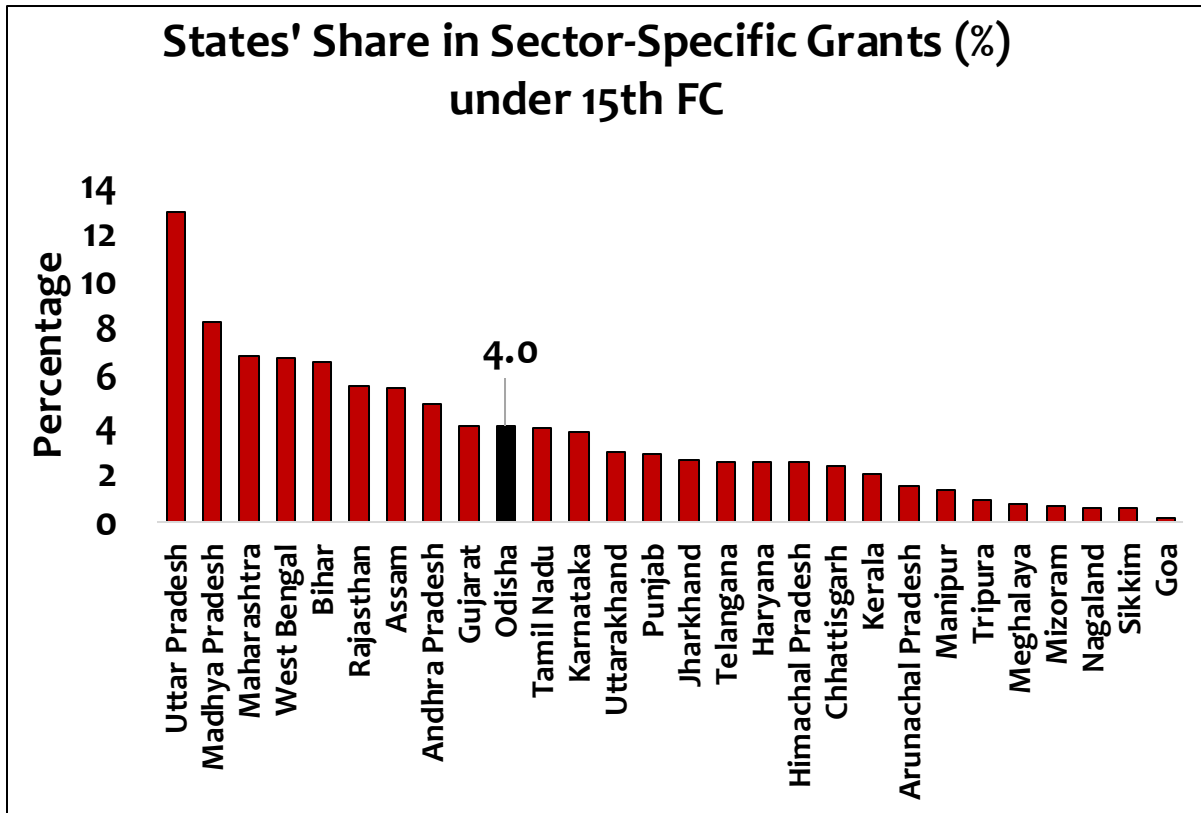
Odisha had a 0.5 percentage point* increase in Grants for Disaster Management between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: i. Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of Disaster Management Grants from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart; ii. (*) Figures are rounded off to nearest one decimal point.

Odisha's share in Sector-Specific Grants is 4 percent of the total under 15th FC. It received 7.1 percent of the grants for the maintenance of PMGSY roads, followed by 4.1 percent of the grants for judiciary. A total of Rs. 1,775 crore was recommended in State-Specific grants, Rs. 800 crore of which was directed towards Early Warning Dissemination System in cyclone-prone areas



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: i. Other sector-specific grants and the State's shares in each include grants for statistics (3.8 percent), health and education grants (3.1 percent), and agricultural performance incentive grants (2.8 percent); ii. The remaining State-specific grants were distributed among proposal for destination development at Hirakud Reservoir, Sambalpur (Rs. 200 crore), pilgrim facilitation in and around Shree Jagannath Temple, Puri (Rs. 175 crore), and Rs. 150 crore each for preservation and development of Sun temple at Konark, Barabati Moat preservation and development of surrounding historical places, Cuttack, storm water drainage system in Sambalpur Municipal Area, and construction of high level bridge over Indravati River near Kenduguda in Nabrangapur district.

Climate Change under the FC

- Looking at the last two decades, there has been a shift in how the issue of climate change has been addressed by different Finance Commissions.
- **12th and 13th FCs**
 - The **12th FC** recommended grants worth Rs 1,000 crore to be shared by States for the Maintenance of Forests, in addition to what the States were spending through their respective forest departments. The amount was distributed among the States based on their forest area, and it was to be spent for preservation of forest wealth [refer to Chapter 10, pg. 175, 184-185].
 - Expanding on the same, the **13th FC** recommended Environment Grants worth Rs. 15,000 crore to States, which covered three areas: protection of forests, renewable energy, and water sector management (Rs. 5,000 crore each) [refer pg. 205 (table 12.1), pg. 210-217].
- **14th and 15th FCs**
 - The **14th FC** approached climate change and sustainable economic development from a fiscal perspective, and with the view that tax devolution should be the primary route of transfer of resources to States, increased the States' share in the divisible pool to 42 percent (from 32 percent under the 13th FC) [refer pg. 31 (point 2.33), pg. 103, 107 (point 8.27), pg. 180 (point 12.34-12.35)].
 - Forest cover was introduced as a criteria for tax devolution by the 14th FC, to continue accounting for concerns related to climate change and to encourage States to maintain higher forest covers. They assigned 7.5 percent weight to forest cover in the tax devolution matrix.
 - The **15th FC** maintained this recommendation, and assigned a higher weight of 10 percent to forest and ecology in the tax devolution matrix.
 - The 15th FC also made State-specific grant recommendations (based on specific requests from States). Very few of them are categorized under climate-change, and some others align with one or more of the three environment goals specified by the 13th FC: Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 355 crore, renewable energy), Goa (Rs. 500 crore, alternative power sources, waste management), Jharkhand (Rs. 700 crore, renewable energy), Kerala (Rs. 500 crore, forest conservation), Maharashtra (Rs. 500 crore, forest conservation), Punjab (Rs. 390 crore, includes support for reduction in environment pollution caused by stubble burning), Rajasthan (Rs. 400 crore, integrated water management), Tamil Nadu (Rs. 200 crore, revamping water bodies to adapt to climate change) [refer Annex 10.9, pg. 803-810 (summary), Annex 10.10, pg. 811-837].

7. Odisha Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005

Status of Fiscal Rule in Odisha

- Following the Twelfth Finance Commission's recommendations for prudent fiscal management, the Odisha State Government enacted the **Odisha Fiscal Responsibility Act and Budget Management Act (FRBM)** in 2005, in line with Union Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

The OFRBM, 2005 prescribed the following fiscal targets for the State Government:

1. **Revenue Deficit:** Reduce revenue deficit to nil within a period of five financial years beginning from 1st April, 2004 and ending on 31st March, 2009
2. **Fiscal Deficit:** reduce fiscal deficit to not more than three percent of the estimated gross State domestic product within a period of five financial years beginning from 1st April, 2004 and ending on 31st March 2009; reduce fiscal deficit by 1.5 percent of GSDP in each of the financial years during the given period
3. **Primary Surplus:** generate a primary surplus of over two percent of GSDP by the year ending on 31st March, 2008
4. Other important monitorable targets included in the Act:
 1. The ratio of salary to State's own revenue is to be reduced to eighty percent by the year ending 31st day of March, 2008
 2. the ratio of non-interest committed revenue expenditure to State's own and Mandated Revenue is to be reduced to fifty-five percent by the year ending 31st day of March, 2008;
 3. the ratio of revenue deficit to revenue receipt is to be reduced to zero percent by the year ending 31st day of March, 2009
5. In order to bring the debt stock to a sustainable level, interest payment as a percentage of revenue receipt is to be limited to eighteen to twenty-five percent;
6. The total debt stock shall be limited to three hundred percent of the total revenue receipt of the State by the year ending 2007-08:

Source: The Odisha Government Gazette, State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG.

Status of Fiscal Rule in Odisha

- The OFRBM requires the State Government to present before the Odisha Legislative Assembly a **Medium Term Fiscal Plan (MTFP)** which provides three year rolling fiscal targets for prescribed fiscal indicators along with the budget
- The OFRBM Act was amended in 2006 to include targets for annual reduction of revenue deficit on average being Rs. 285 crore.

➤ 2011 Amendment

- In a subsequent amendment in 2011, the State was required to maintain revenue deficit at zero for the financial year, 2011-12 and for subsequent financial years, and contain fiscal deficit within 3 percent of estimated GSDP from 2011-12 and onwards.
- Additionally, targets relating to the annual reduction of fiscal deficit to GSDP ratio by 1.5 percent, primary deficit, and revenue deficit to revenue receipts ratio were omitted.
- To bring down the debt stock to a sustainable level, the State was required to limit interest payments as a percentage of revenue receipts to 15 percent.
- The State was further required to notify the debt GSDP ratio limit fixed by the Finance Commission and guidelines, if any, issued by the Government of India from time to time, and ensure that the debt GSDP ratio are maintained in accordance with the said limit. Consequently, the State Government fixed the limit of debt to GSDP ratio at 31 percent in 2010-11, 30.6 percent in 2011-12, 30.2 percent in 2012-13, 29.8 percent in 2013-14, and 29.5 percent in 2014-15, accepting the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

Status of Fiscal Rule in Odisha

- In 2016, the Act was amended to modify the fiscal deficit target as per the following:
- Provided that for any given financial year for which the borrowing limits are to be fixed if the debt-GSDP ratio is less than or equal to 25 per cent in the preceding financial year, the fiscal deficit may go up further by 0.25 per cent on the GSDP, beyond the 3 per cent target set in the Act, when there is no revenue deficit in the said year and the immediate preceding financial year. Provided also that for a given financial year for which the borrowing limits are to be fixed if the interest payments are less than or equal to 10 per cent of the revenue receipts in the preceding financial year, the fiscal deficit may go up further by 0.25 per cent on the GSDP, when there is no revenue deficit in the said year and the immediate preceding financial year. Additionally, if the Central Government requires the State Government to take over the debt of any State Public Sector Undertaking or Utility in a particular financial year, the fiscal deficit limit as fixed in this section may go up by the amount of debt taken over by the State Government in that financial year.
- In 2017, in pursuit of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the State Government fixed the debt to GSDP ratio as “less than or equal to 25 percent” during the period 2015-16 to 2019-20.

Source: The Odisha Government Gazette, State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG.

Status of Fiscal Rule in Odisha

- The Act was amended in 2021 due to the adverse effects of COVID-19 on the resources of the State Government. The Government of India had decided to provide relaxation in borrowing limits by increasing an additional Borrowing Limit of up to 2.0 per cent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the year 2020-2021. However, the relaxation in borrowing limits was partly unconditional to the extent of 0.5 per cent and the remaining 1.5 per cent is conditional to the implementation of specific State Level Reforms a) Implementation of One Nation One Ration Card System; b) Ease of doing business reform; c) Urban Local body/utility reforms; and d) Power Sector reforms. The weightage of each reform will be 0.25 per cent of GSDP totaling to 1 per cent. The remaining borrowing limit of 0.50 per cent will be conditional to the undertaking of at least 3 out of the above-named reforms.
- Additionally, under the amendment, the State could borrow 50-year interest free loan under the “Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure” of the Central Government during 2020-21 for financing infrastructure projects of the State. This would be allowed over and above all limits prescribed for fiscal deficit debt stock.
- An amendment in 2022 allowed the State Government to avail additional borrowing space of 0.5 % of GSDP during the four year period from 2021-22 to 2024-25, subject to fulfillment of conditions linked to power sector reforms in Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) prescribed by Government of India from time to time. The State’s unutilized borrowing amount would be further carried forward within the award period of the Fifteenth Finance Commission.

Source: The Odisha Government Gazette, State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG.

State Finances Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) for Odisha

Table 1.5: Compliance with provisions of State FRBM Act

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal targets set in the Act	Achievement (₹ in crore)				
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+) (₹ in crore)	Revenue Surplus	13,367	14,190	2,430	9,076	43,471
		□	□	□	□	□
Fiscal Deficit (-) / Surplus (+) (as percentage of GSDP)	3 per cent (5 per cent for 2020-21)	-2.12	-2.04	-3.45	-1.80	3.23
		□	□	×	□	□
Ratio of total outstanding debt to GSDP (in per cent)	25 per cent	22.03	21.71	23.09	22.61	17.21 ²
		□	□	□	□	□
Interest payment as percentage of Revenue Receipts	15 per cent	5.85	5.83	5.97	6.36	4.14
		□	□	□	□	□
Ratio of Salary to State's Own Revenue	80 per cent	48.74	43.50	44.39	39.34	24.86
		□	□	□	□	□
Primary Surplus as a percent of GSDP	2 per cent	-0.99	-0.87	-2.34	-0.58	4.22
		×	×	×	×	□

Source: FRBM Act and Finance Accounts of respective years, Government of Odisha

Source: State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG for 2021-22.

Recommendations by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)

- The CAG had the following recommendations as per the State Finances Audit Report for 2021-22:
 - Government should take necessary steps to transfer Land Revenue Cess to Local Bodies and Labour Welfare Cess to Board's Account.
 - Government should take necessary steps to credit interest to Reserve Funds and Deposit Accounts.
 - It is imperative for the State Government to review the classification of expenditure met out of grants-in-aid and take necessary corrective action in formulating its budget and booking its expenditure in this regard, to ensure that its fiscal parameters like revenue surplus and fiscal surplus reflect the correct position of its finances.
 - The Government should review the budget preparation exercise, so that the persisting gap between estimates and actuals may be bridged.
 - Capital Expenditure is known to have the highest multiplier effect in the economy and the impact of Capital Expenditure is higher in stimulating economic activities of the Government. Being a Revenue and Fiscal Surplus State, Government of Odisha has a lot of scope to augment its Capital Expenditure and, therefore, the Government needs to explore all the possibilities to augment its Capital Expenditure.

Status of Fiscal Rule in Odisha

- **Revenue surplus** in 2023-24 is estimated to be 3.1 percent of GSDP (Rs. 26,739 crore), higher than the revised estimate for 2022-23 (2.3 percent of GSDP). In 2022-23, the revenue surplus is expected to be lower than the budget estimate (2.5 percent of GSDP).
- **Fiscal deficit** for 2023-24 is targeted at 3 percent of GSDP (Rs. 25,844 crore). In 2022-23, as per the revised estimates, fiscal deficit is expected to be 2.9% of GSDP, marginally lower than the budget estimate of 3 percent of GSDP. The State had a fiscal surplus of Rs. 20,627 crore in 2021-22 (3.1 percent of GSDP). This was due to a significant increase in the State's own non-tax revenue (mainly mining) and lower expenditure than budgeted.
- At the end of 2023-24, the **outstanding public debt** is estimated to be 13.1 percent of GSDP, higher than the revised estimate for 2022-23 (12.7 percent of GSDP). The outstanding public debt has lowered significantly as compared to 2020-21 (19.2 percent of GSDP). This is due to significantly high non-tax revenue since 2021-22 (mainly revenue from mining), which has reduced the dependence on borrowings to fund expenditure. Outstanding public debt is projected to rise to 15.8 percent of GSDP at the end of 2025-26.
- At the end of December 2022, **outstanding guarantees** are expected to be 0.67 percent of GSDP.

Table 5A: Fiscal Parameters set in the FRBM Act in various years

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal Parameters set in the Act				
	2005	2006	2011	2016	2017
Revenue Deficit (Rs crore)	Reduce revenue deficit to nil within a period of five financial years beginning from 1st April, 2004 and ending on 31st March, 2009	Reduce revenue deficit to nil within a period of five financial years beginning from 1st April, 2004 and ending on 31st March, 2009 with annual reduction of revenue deficit on average being Rs 285 crore	In addition, maintain revenue deficit at zero for the financial year, 2011-12 and for subsequent financial years.	No change	No change
Fiscal Deficit (as percentage of GSDP)	reduce fiscal deficit to not more than three percent of the estimated gross State domestic product within a period of five financial years beginning from 1st April, 2004 and ending on 31st March 2009; reduce fiscal deficit by 1.5 percent of GSDP in each of the financial years during the given period		contain fiscal deficit within 3 percent of estimated GSDP from 2011-12 and onwards	<i>Inter alia:</i> The fiscal deficit to GSDP ratio of the State could be a maximum of 3.5 percent.	No change
Total Outstanding Debt (as percentage of GSDP)			limit debt to GSDP ratio at 31.0 % in 2010-11, 30.6 % in 2011-12, 30.2 % in 2012-13, 29.8 % in 2013-14, and 29.5 % in 2014-15	No change	“less than or equal to 25 percent” during the period 2015-16 to 2019-20

Source: The Odisha Government Gazette, State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG.

Table 5B: Fiscal Parameters set in the FRBM Act in various years

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal Parameters set in the Act	
	2021	2022
Revenue Deficit (Rs crore)	No change	No change
Fiscal Deficit (as percentage of GSDP)	<p>Enhanced fiscal deficit of 2 percent over and above the limit of 3 percent of GSDP for 2020-21 subject to conditions by Government of India.</p> <p>Additionally, the State could borrow 50-year interest free loan under the “Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure” of the Central Government during 2020-21 for financing infrastructure projects of the State. This would be allowed over and above all limits prescribed for fiscal deficit debt stock.</p>	<p>The State Government could avail additional borrowing space of 0.5 percent of GSDP during the four year period from 2021-22 to 2024-25, subject to fulfillment of conditions linked to power sector reforms in Distribution Companies (DISCOMS) prescribed by Government of India from time to time.</p> <p>The State’s unutilized borrowing amount would be further carried forward within the award period of the Fifteenth Finance Commission</p>
Total Outstanding Debt (as percentage of GSDP)	No change	No change

Source: The Odisha Government Gazette, State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG.

8. Extra Slides on Fiscal Indicators

- Fiscal Data covers the fiscal period 1990-91 - 2022-23

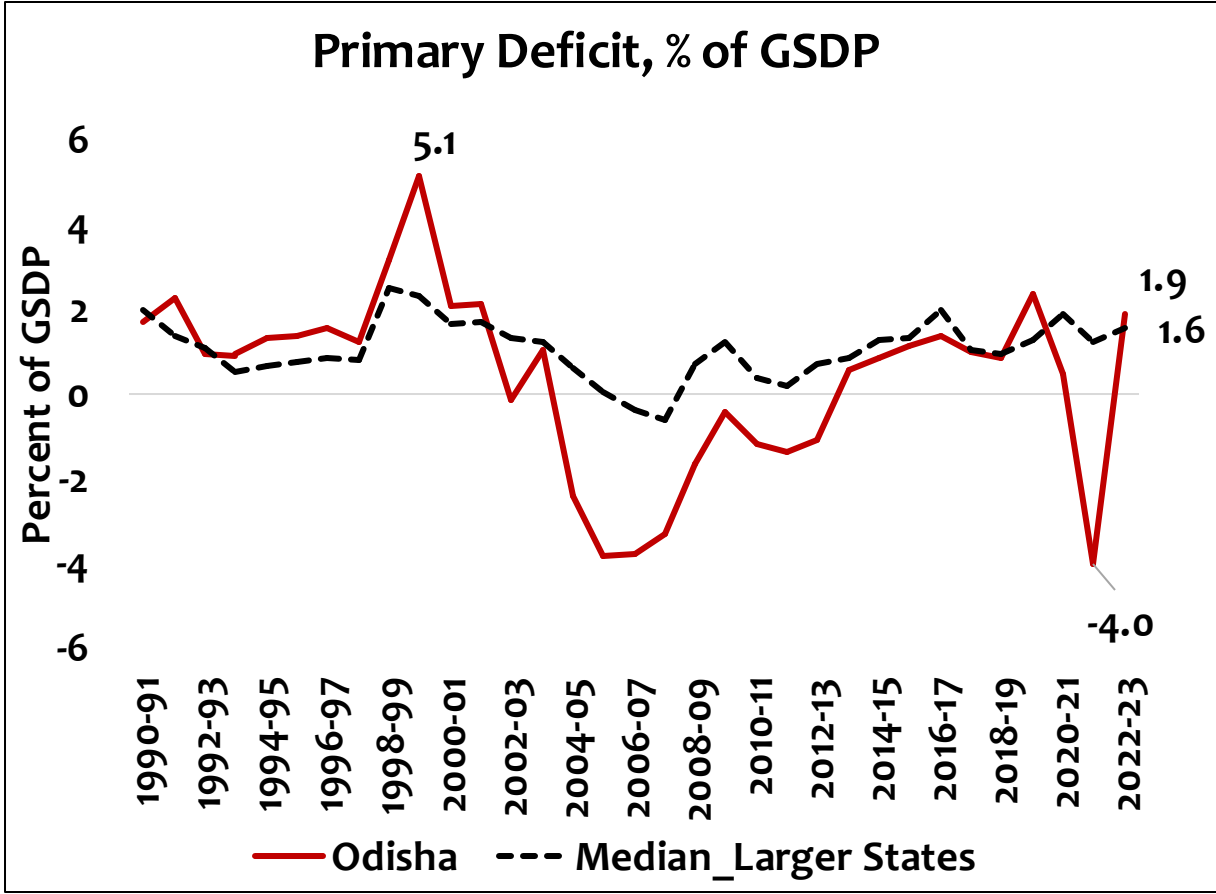
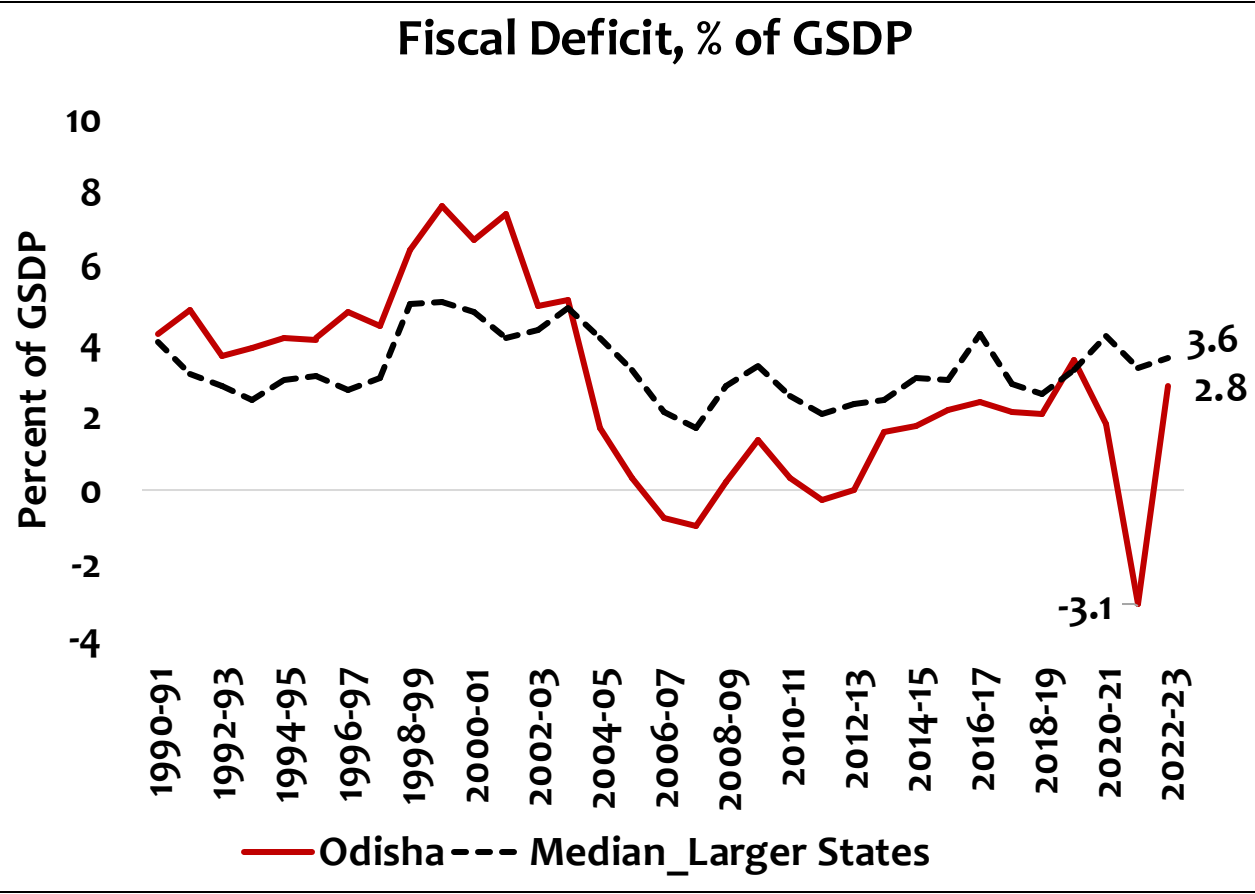
Fiscal Indicators

(I) Benchmarked with respect to *Median of Larger States*

Note: In Section 5, the benchmark was defined as the median of all States. This variable was computed as a percentage of GSDP for each State, and the median was taken across 29 States (excluding all Union Territories).

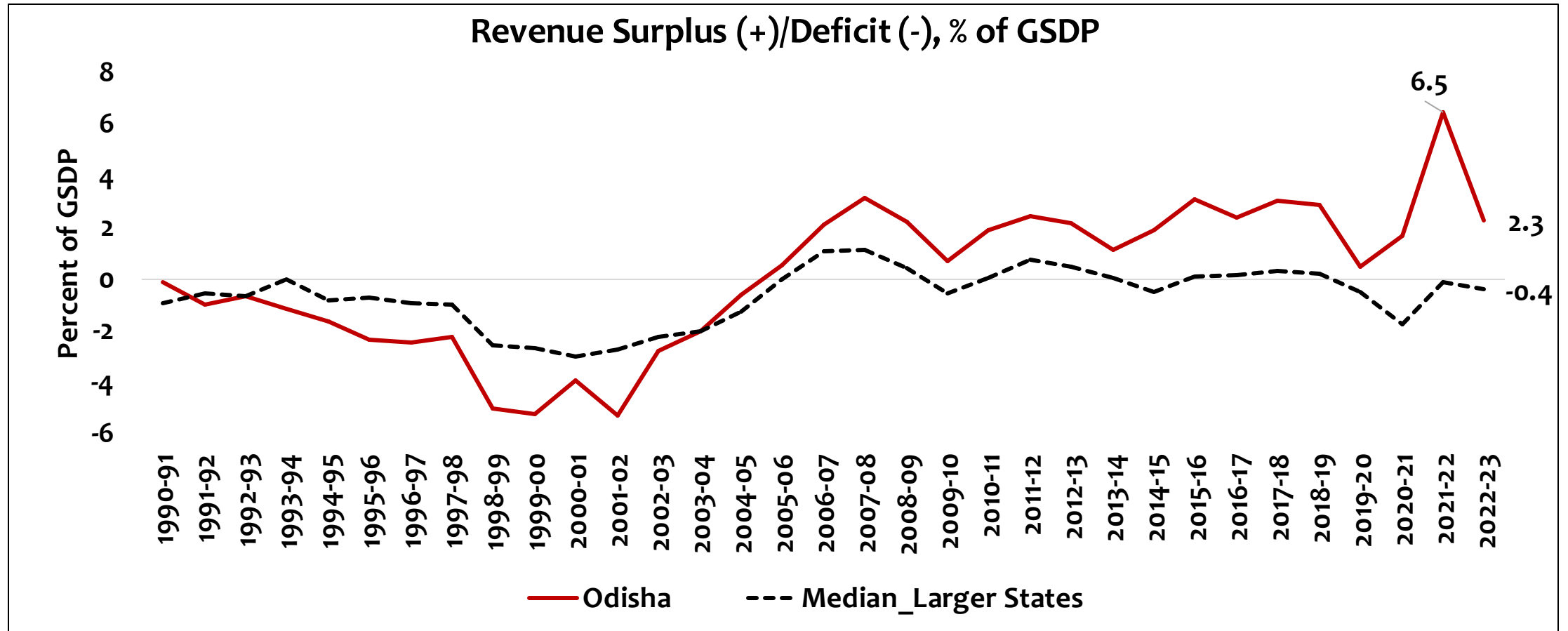
In contrast, the benchmark in this section refers to the median of larger States only. This variable was computed as a percentage of GSDP for each State, and the median was taken across 22 major States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal).

In 2022-23, Odisha ran a Fiscal Deficit of 2.8 percent of its GSDP, 0.8 percentage point lower than a median State. Its Primary Deficit at 1.9 percent of its GSDP is slightly higher than that of median State



Source: i. Fiscal Deficit is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
 Note: i. Primary Deficit is calculated (Fiscal Deficit – Interest Payments). Interest Payments is sourced from RBI SFR; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 larger States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); iii. There was a spike in Own Non-Tax Revenue in 2021-22 owing to substantially high revenue from non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries which could have led to a decline in the fiscal deficit in 2021-22 ([Odisha Budget Analysis 2022-23, PRS](#)).

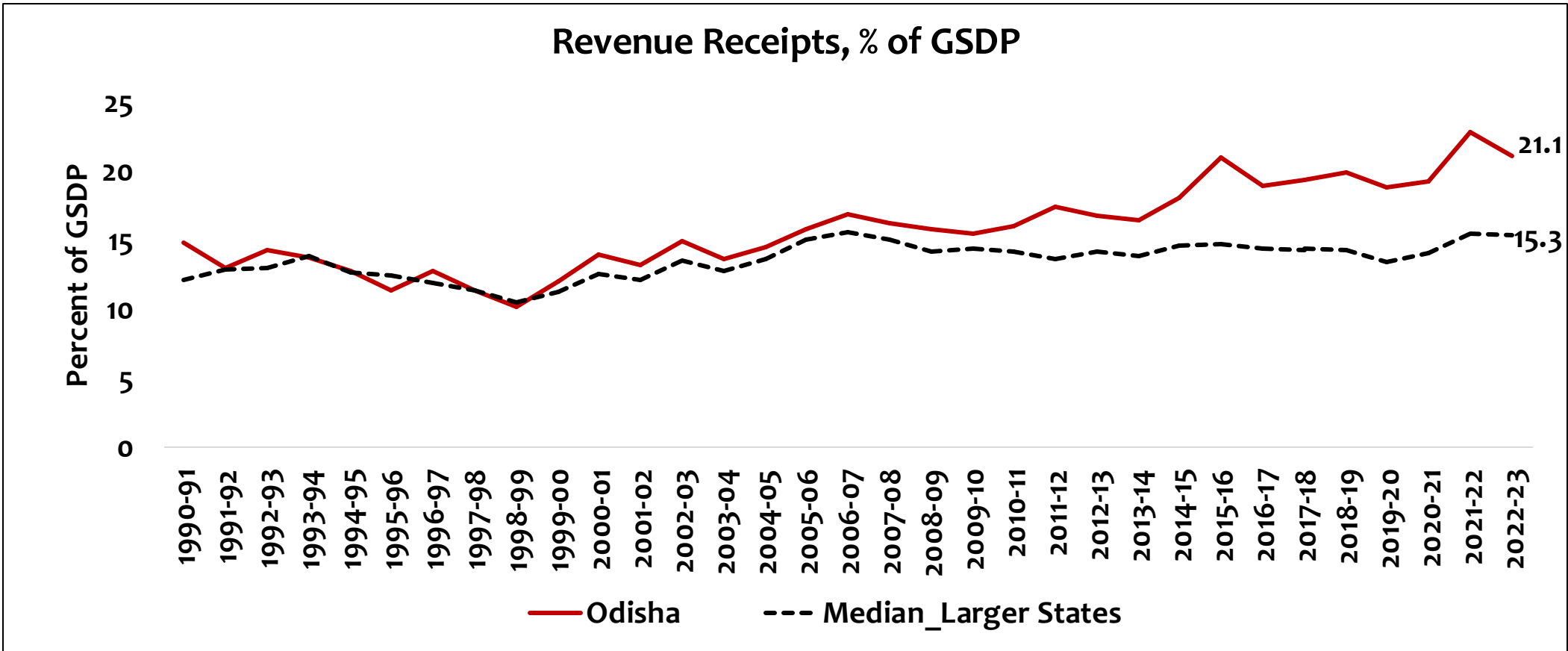
Odisha ran a Revenue Surplus 2.3 percent of its GSDP in 2022-23, while a median State ran a Revenue Deficit of 0.4 percent of its GSDP



Source: i. Revenue Deficit is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP – MoSPI (2022-23).

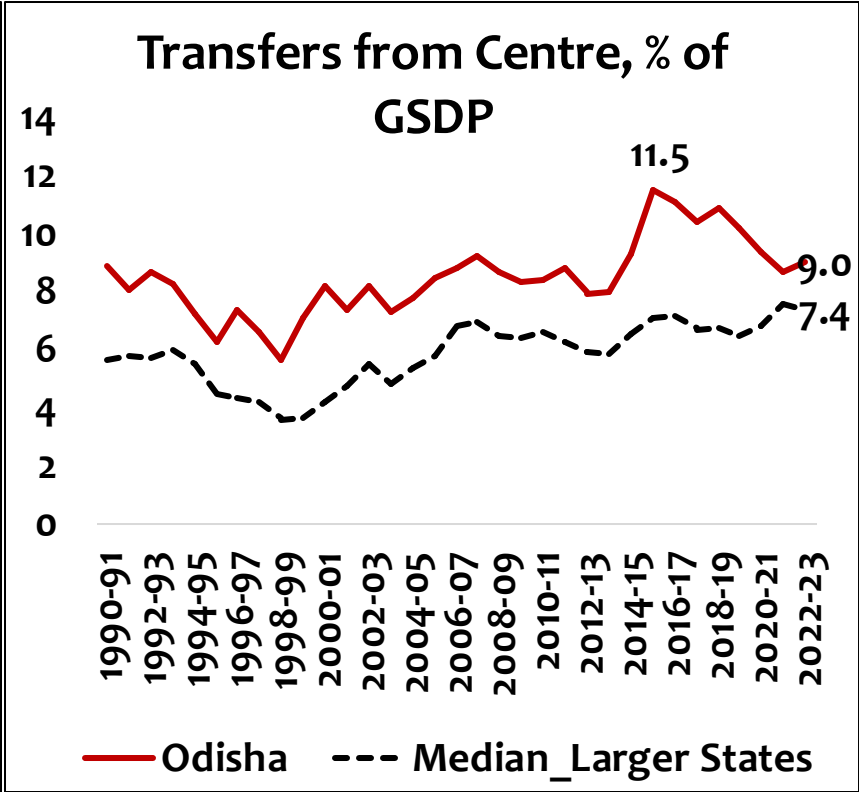
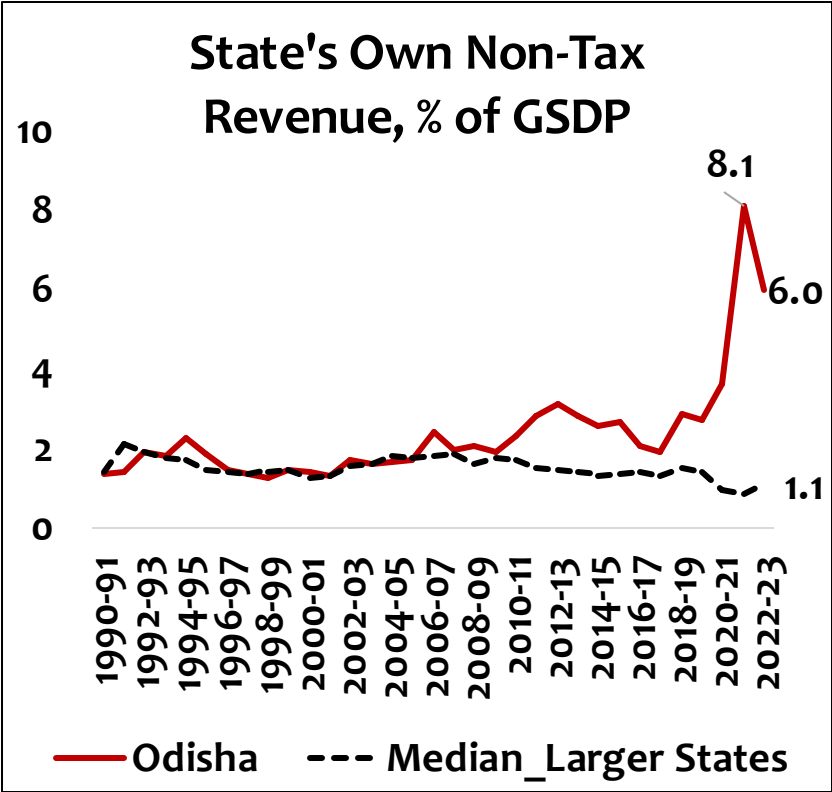
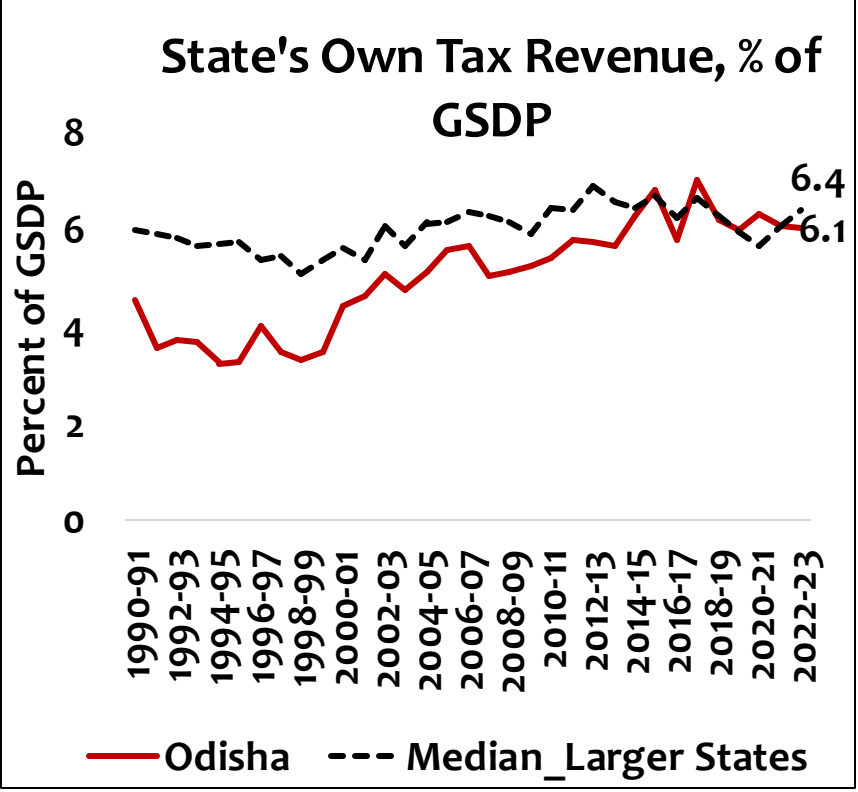
Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 larger States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); ii. There was a spike in Own Non-Tax Revenue in 2021-22 owing to substantially high revenue from non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries which explains the increase in Revenue Surplus in that year ([Odisha Budget Analysis 2022-23, PRS](#)).

In 2022-23, Odisha's total Revenue Receipts (Own Tax, Own Non-Tax, and shared by the Centre) were about 5.8 percentage points higher than what a median State collected, at 21.1 percent of its GSDP



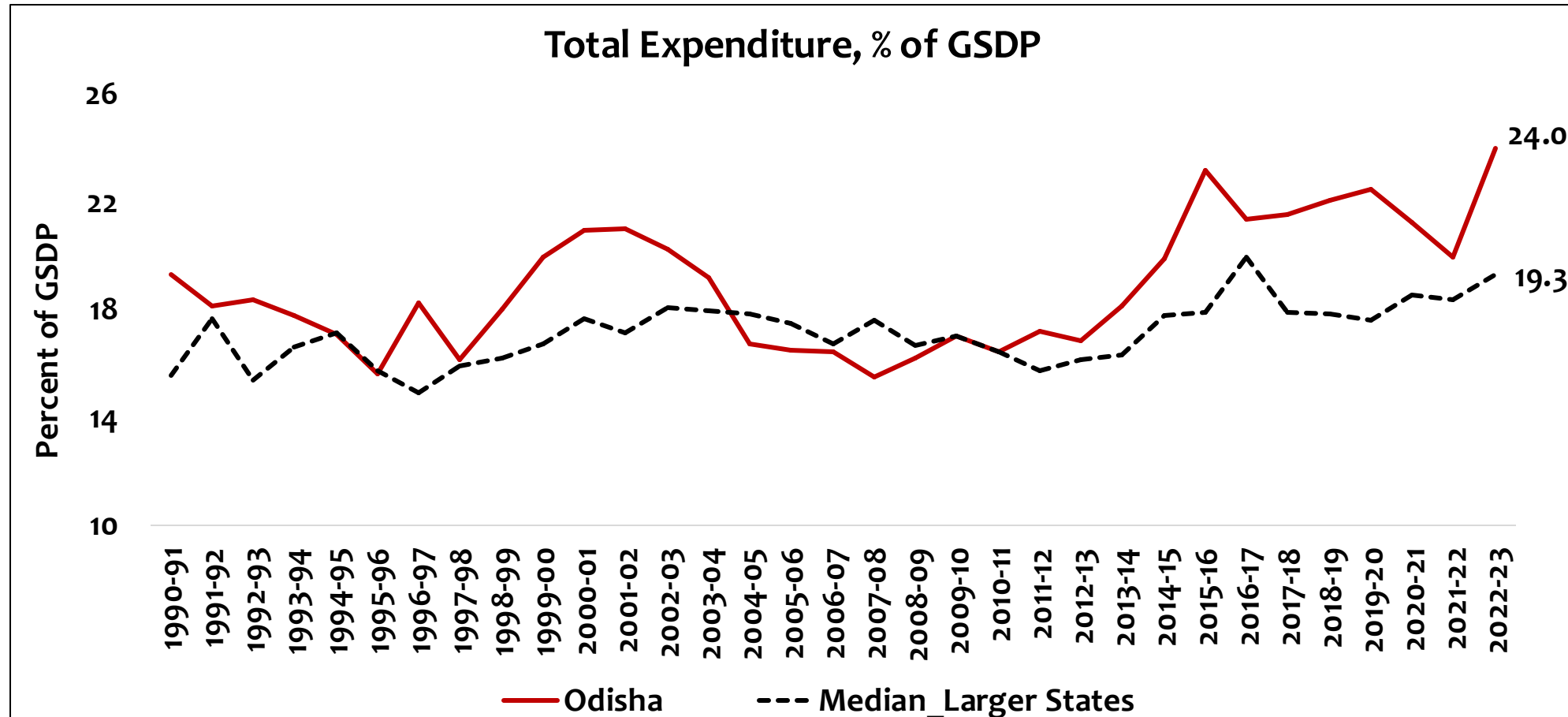
Source: i. Revenue Receipts from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
 Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 major States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); ii. There was a spike in Own Non-Tax Revenue in 2021-22 owing to substantially high revenue from non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries which explains the increase in Revenue Receipts that year ([Odisha Budget Analysis 2022-23, PRS](#)).

Odisha's Own Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue, and Transfers from Centre are 6.1, 6, and 9 percent of its GSDP respectively. Transfers from Centre constitute 43 percent of their total Revenue Receipts



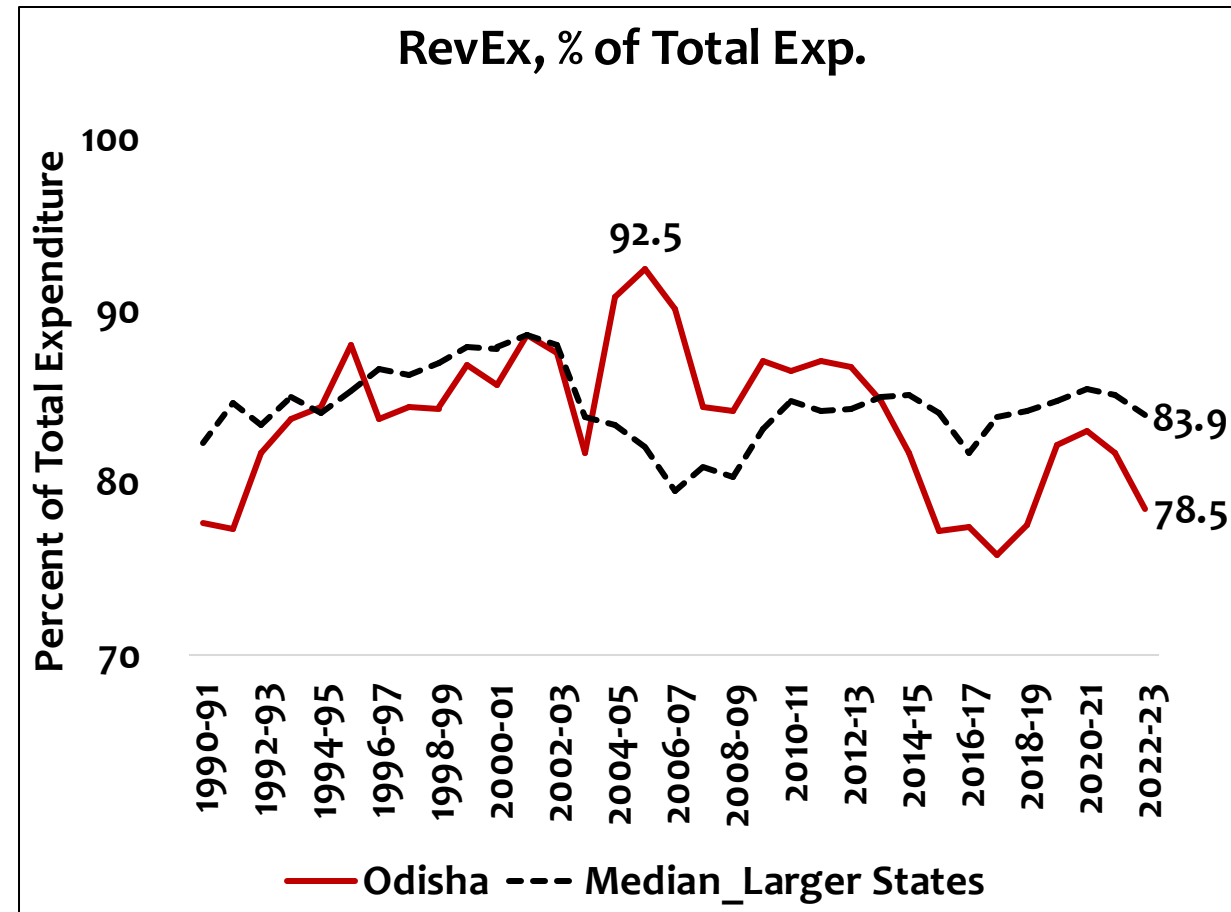
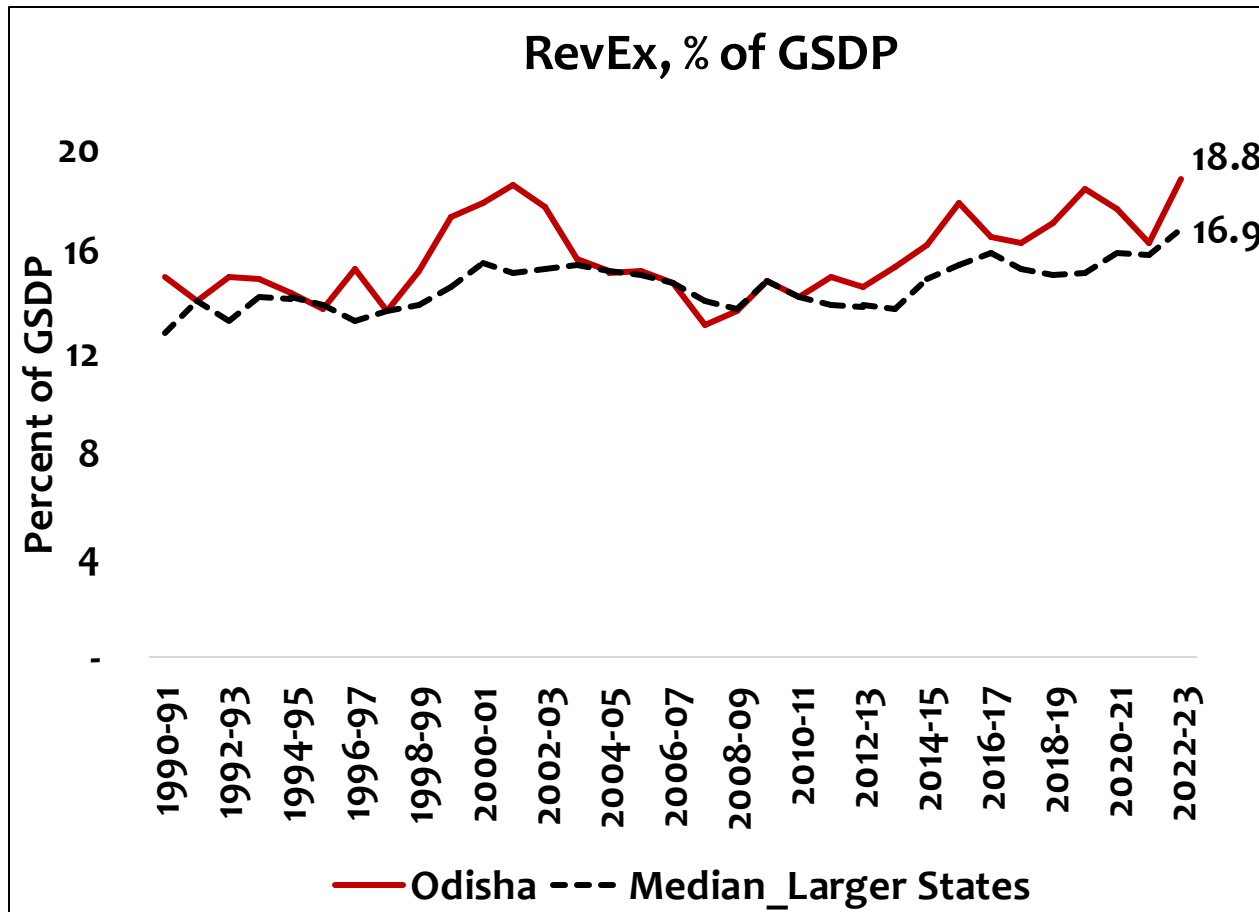
Source: i. Own-Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue, and Transfers from the Centre from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
 Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 major States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); ii. Transfers from the Centre include both Tax and Non-Tax transfers; iii. The spike in Own Non-Tax Revenue in 2021-22 is owing to substantially high revenue from non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries ([Odisha Budget Analysis 2022-23, PRS](#)).

In 2022-23, Odisha's Expenditure was higher than a median State, at 24 percent of its GSDP



Source: i. Total Expenditure is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as Revenue Expenditure (RevEx) plus Capital expenditure (CapEx); ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 major States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded).

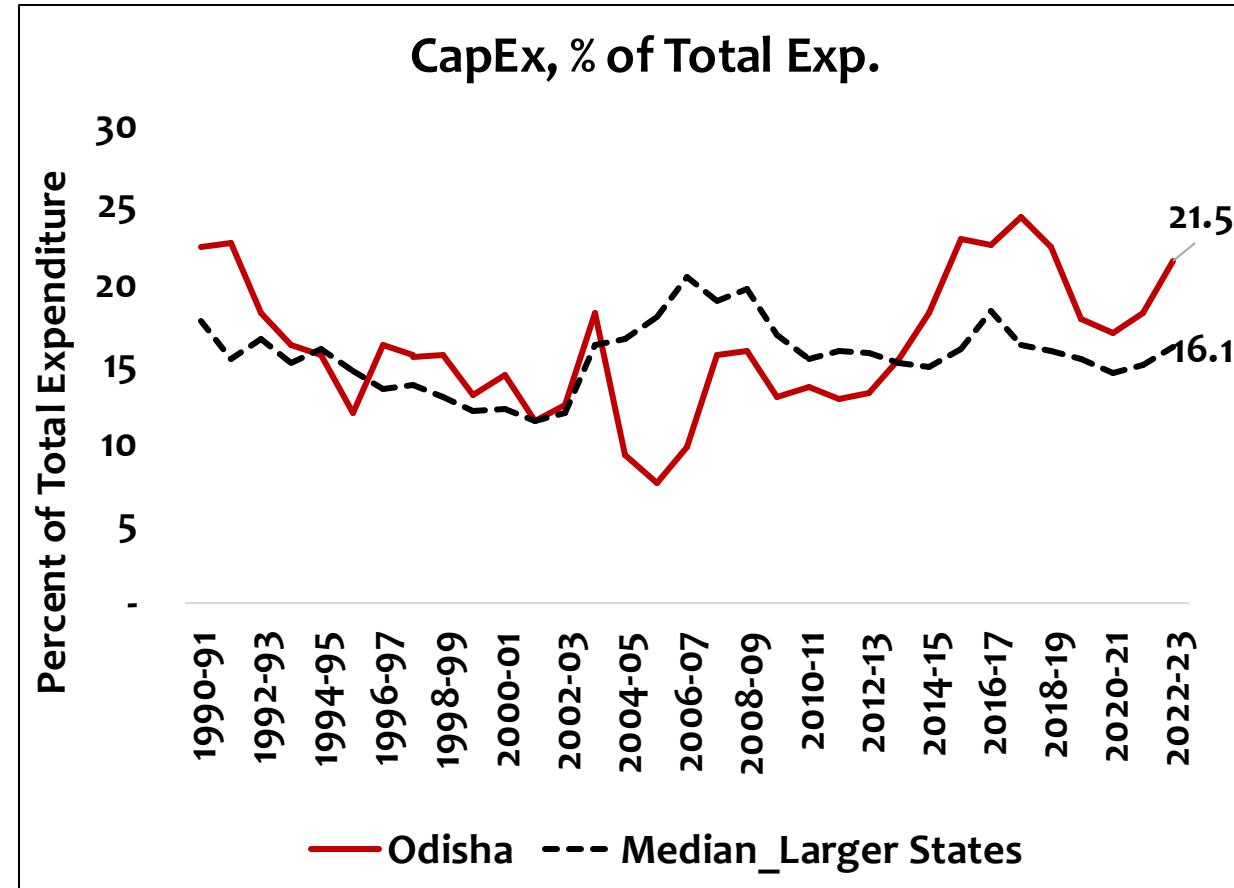
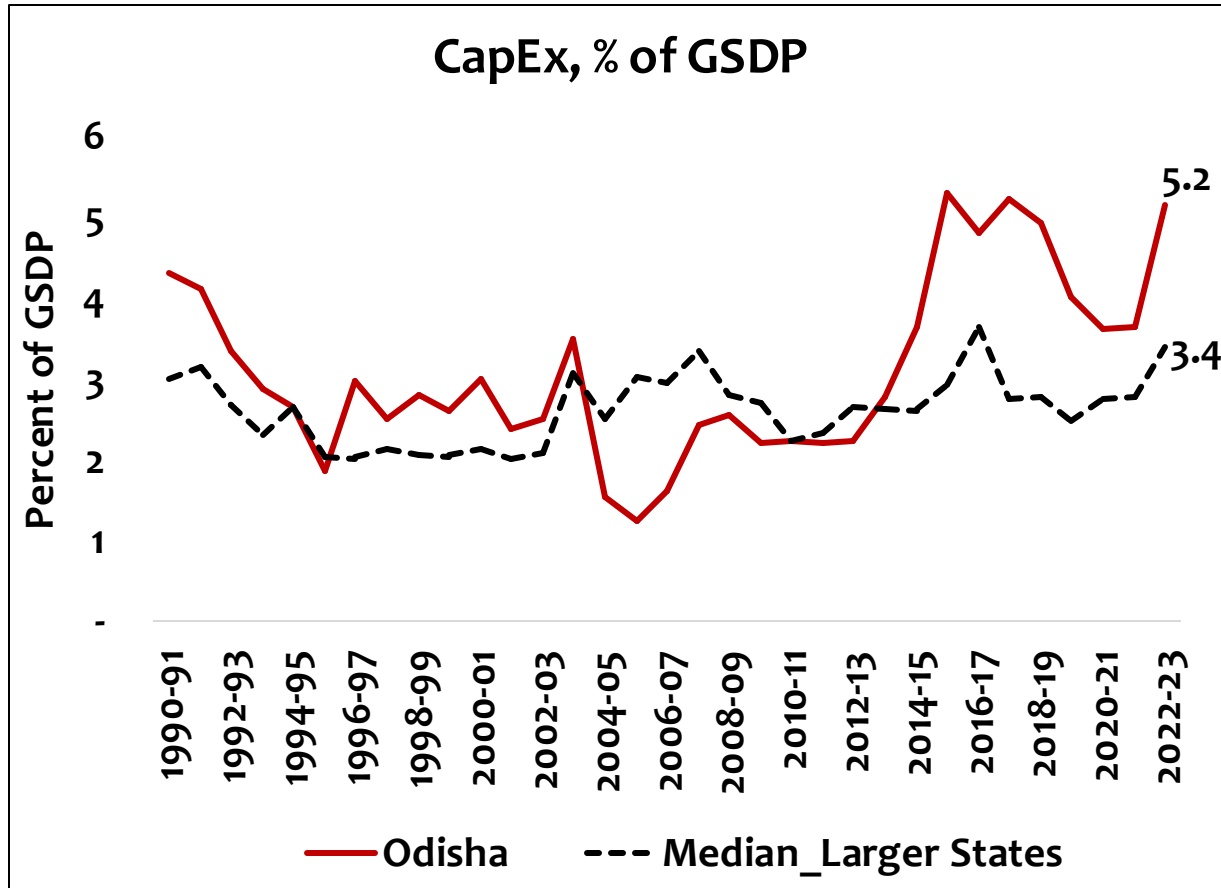
Odisha's RevEx is 18.8 percent of its GSDP, is higher than a median State, and RevEx at 78.5 percent of its Total Expenditure was 5.4 percentage points lower than a median State in 2022-23



Source: i. RevEx is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx + CapEx; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 major States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded).

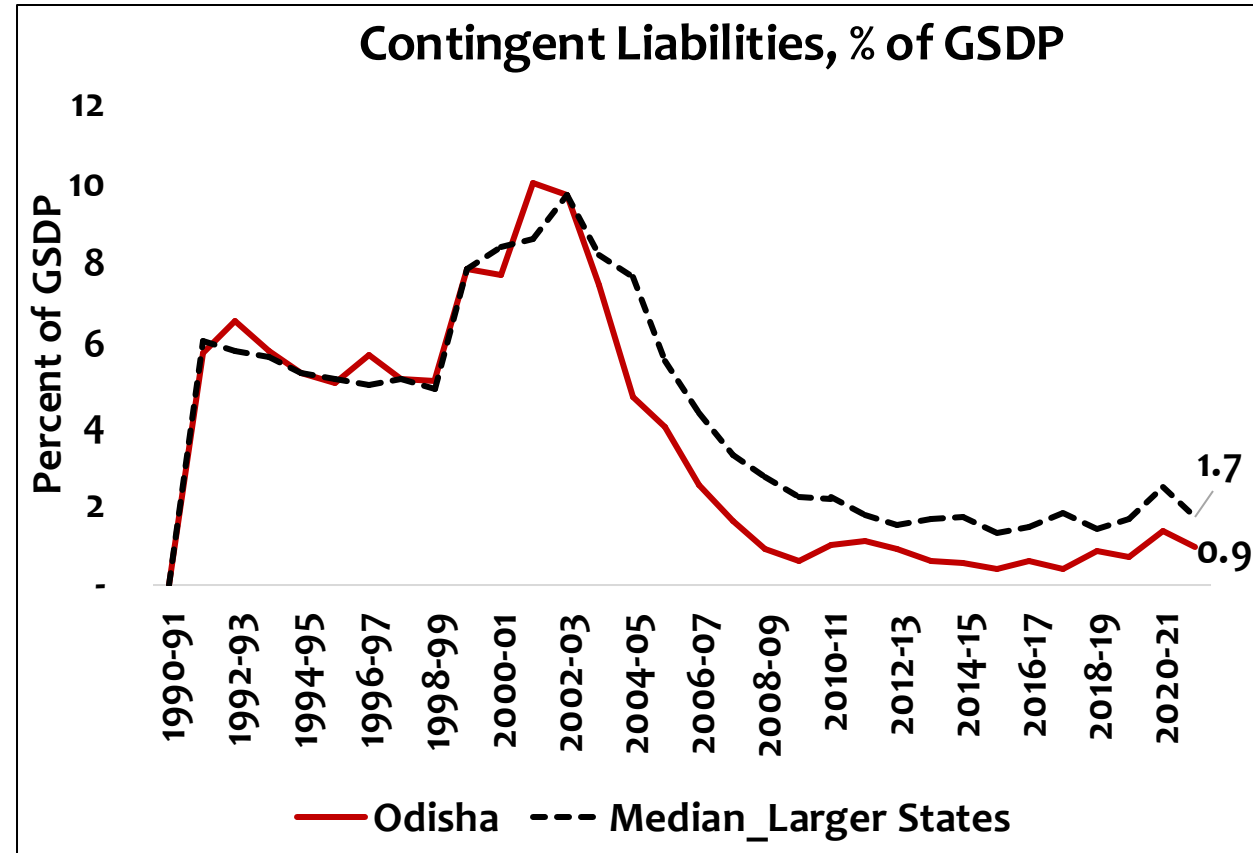
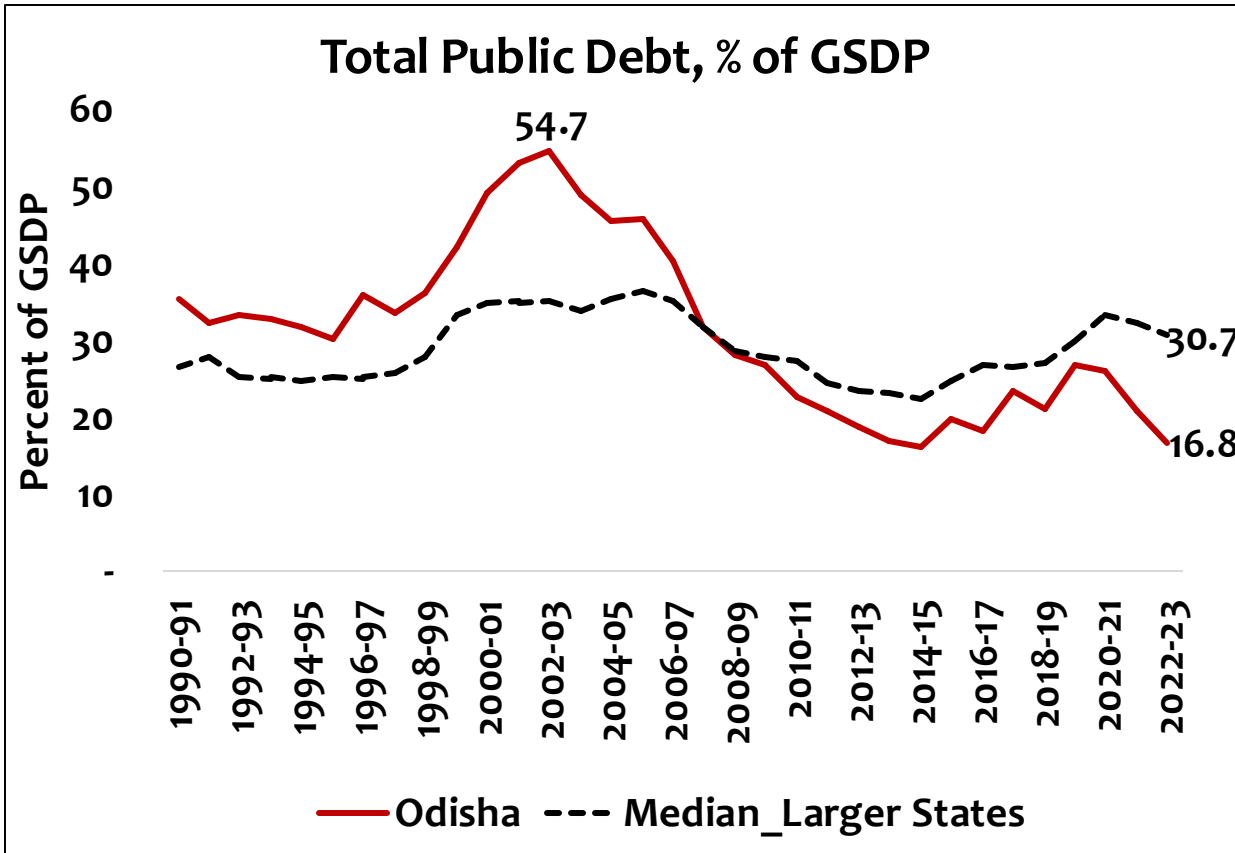
In 2022-23, Odisha's CapEx at 5.2 percent of its GSDP, was 1.8 percentage points higher than what a median State spent on CapEx, and as percent of the Total Expenditure was 5.4 percentage points higher than a median State



Source: i. CapEx is calculated as Capital Outlay + Loans and Advances given by the State government and the data for both is taken from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx + CapEx; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 major States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded).

Odisha's Public Debt has seen a steady decline since 2003, and as of 2022-23 was 16.8 percent of its GSDP, about half that of a median State. Its contingent liabilities also noted a steady decline since 2002, and in 2021-22 was 0.8 percent of its GSDP, 0.8 percentage points lower than a median State



Source: i. Public Debt and State-wise contingent liabilities data has been taken from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 major States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded).

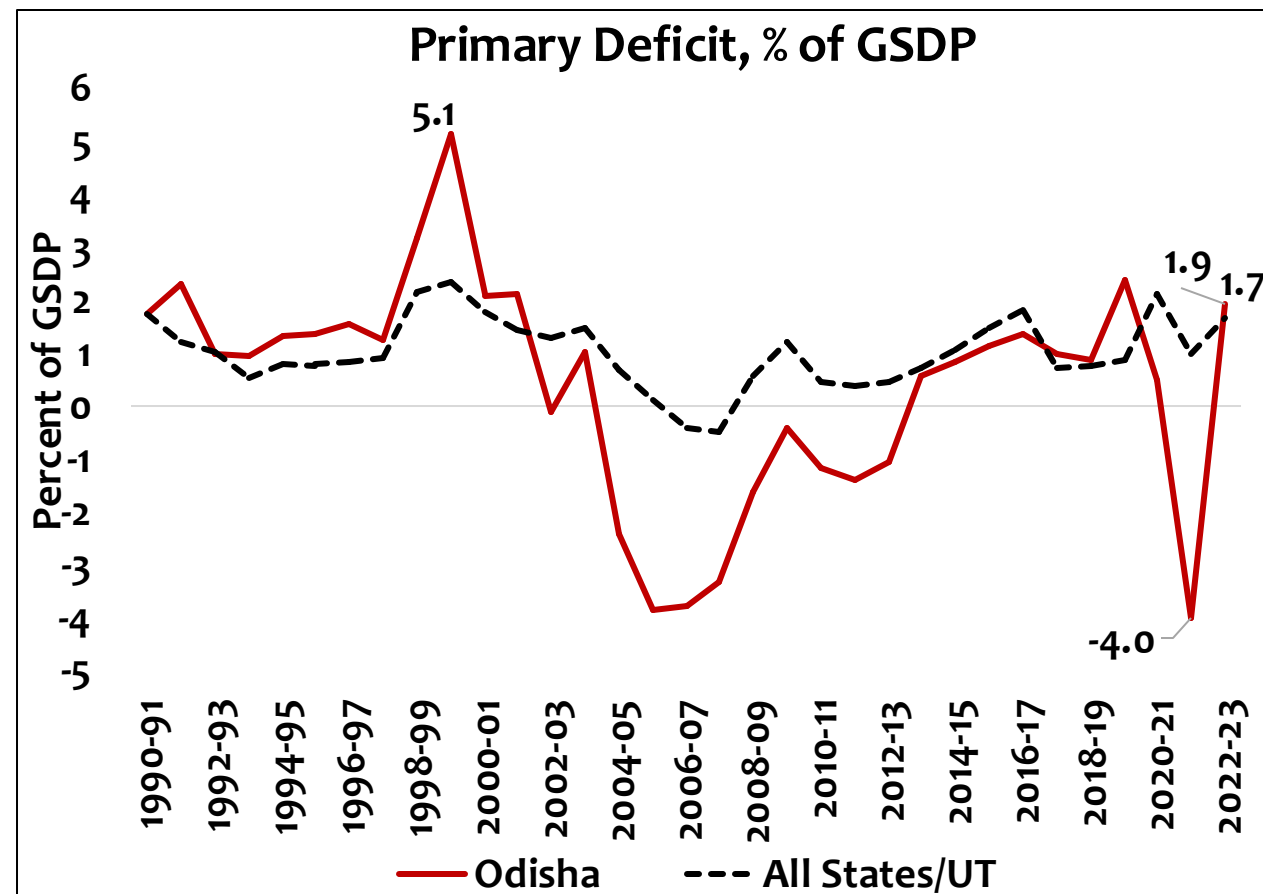
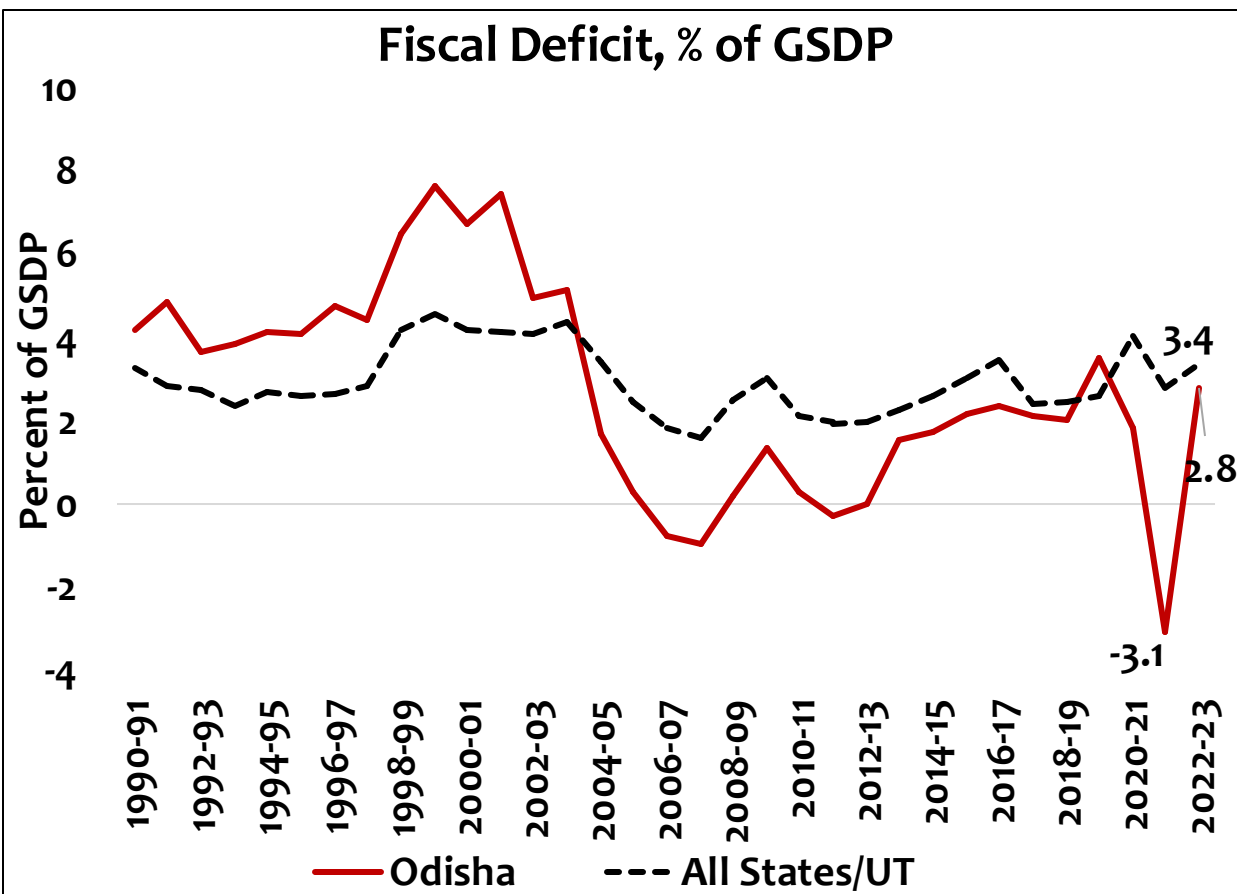
Fiscal Indicators

(II) Benchmarked with respect to *All States/UTs*

Note: In Section 5, the benchmark was defined as the median of all States. This variable was computed as a percentage of GSDP for each State, and the median was taken across 29 States (excluding all Union Territories).

In contrast, the benchmark in this section refers to the All States/UTs number, taken as available from the source and expressed as a percentage of national Gross Domestic Product.

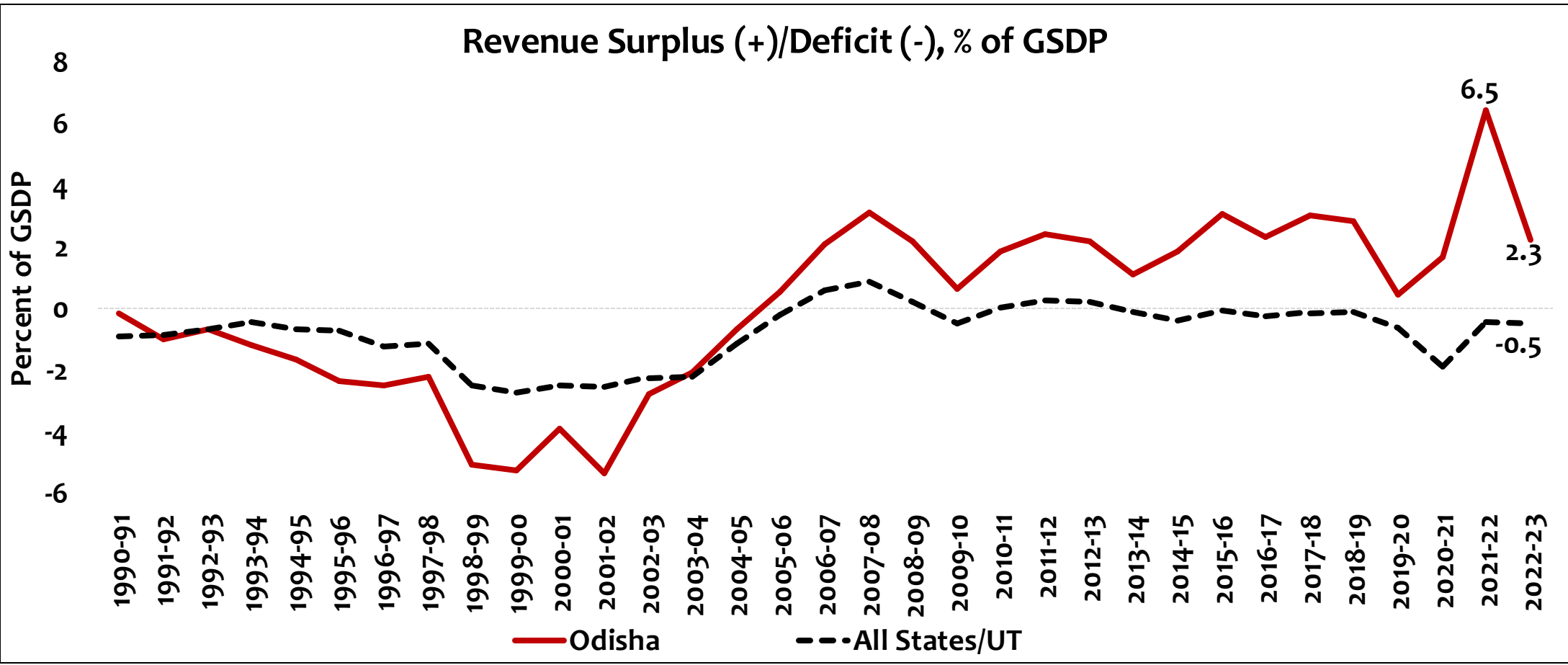
In 2022-23, Odisha ran a Fiscal Deficit of 2.8 percent of its GSDP, lower than an average State by 0.6 percentage points, and its Primary Deficit at 1.9 percent of its GSDP was at par with an average State



Source: i. Fiscal Deficit is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. Primary Deficit calculated (Fiscal Deficit – Interest Payments). Interest Payments was sourced from RBI SFR.

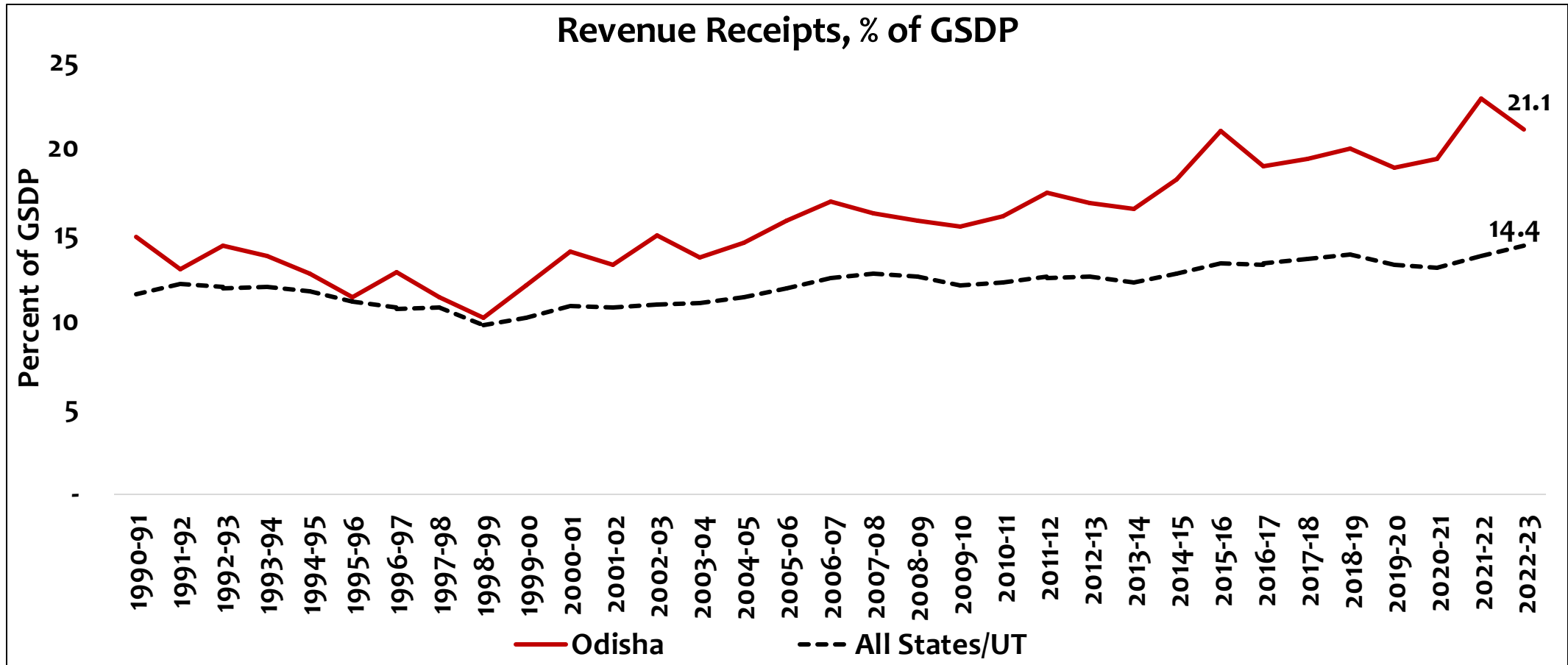
Note: i. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI; ii. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product; iii. There was a spike in Own Non-Tax Revenue in 2021-22 owing to substantially high revenue from non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries which could have led to a decline in the fiscal deficit in 2021-22 ([Odisha Budget Analysis 2022-23](#), PRS).

Odisha ran a Revenue Surplus was 2.3 percent of its GSDP in 2022-23, while an average State ran a revenue deficit 0.5 percent of its GSDP



Source: i. Revenue Deficit from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
 Note: i. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product; ii. There was a spike in Own Non-Tax Revenue in 2021-22 owing to substantially high revenue from non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries which explains increase in Revenue Surplus 2021-22 ([Odisha Budget Analysis 2022-23, PRS](#)). 104

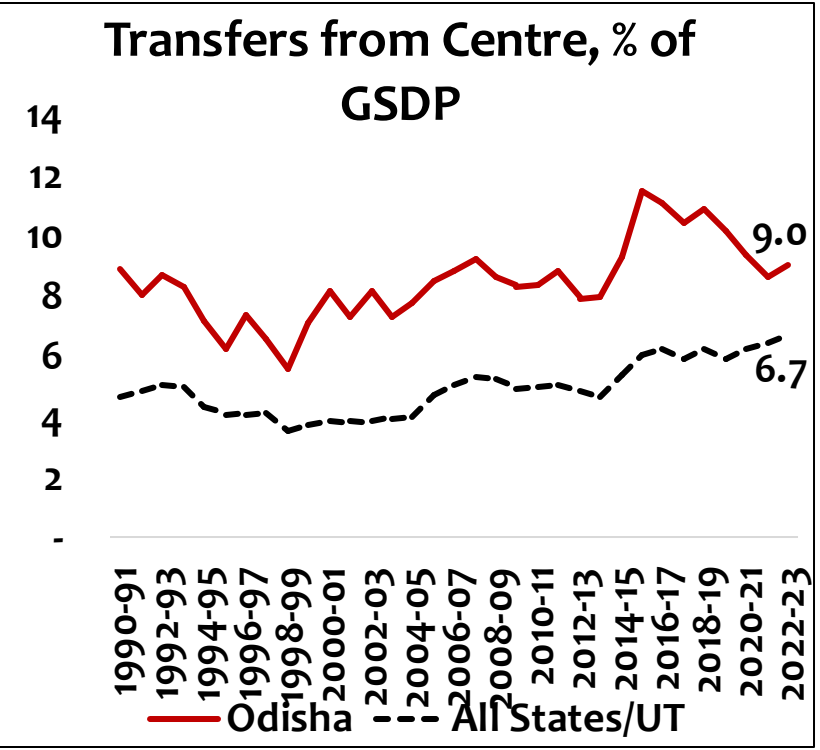
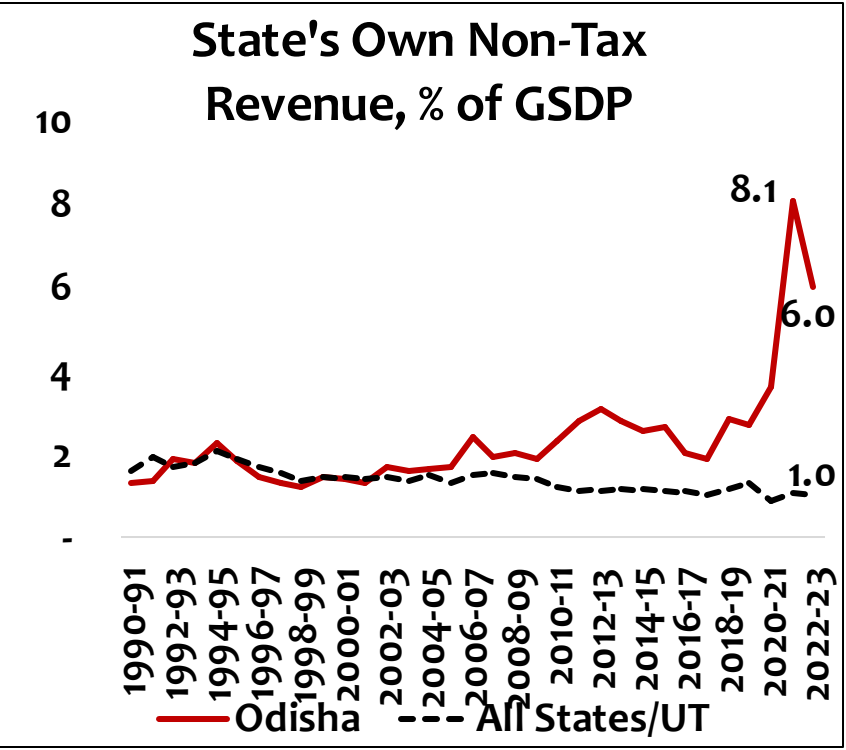
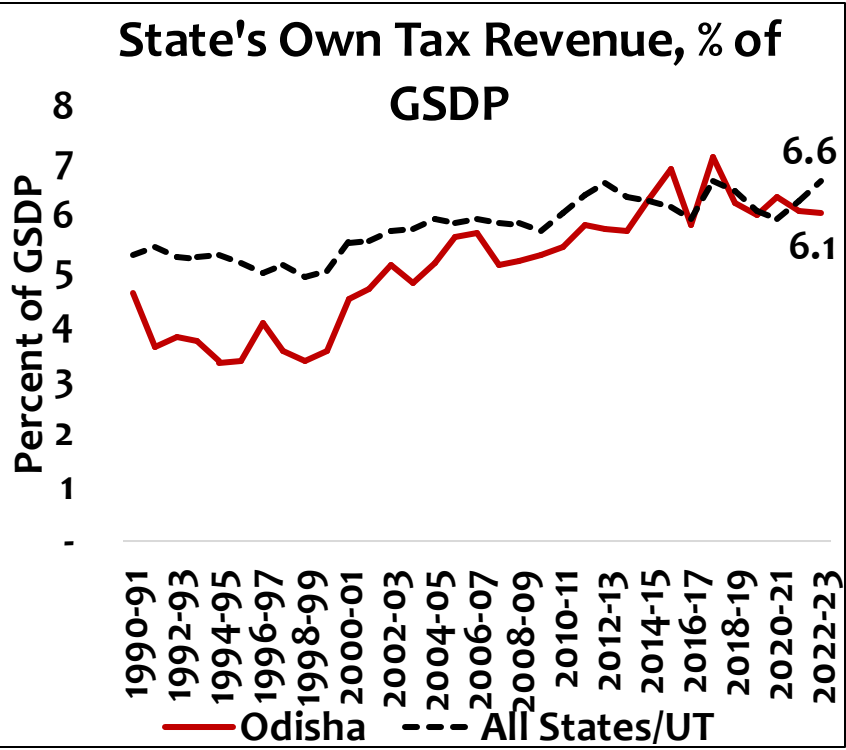
Odisha's total Revenue Receipts (Own Tax, Own Non-Tax, and shared by the Centre) was nearly 7 percentage points higher than what an average State collected, at 21.1 of its GSDP in 2022-23



Source: i. Revenue Receipts from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

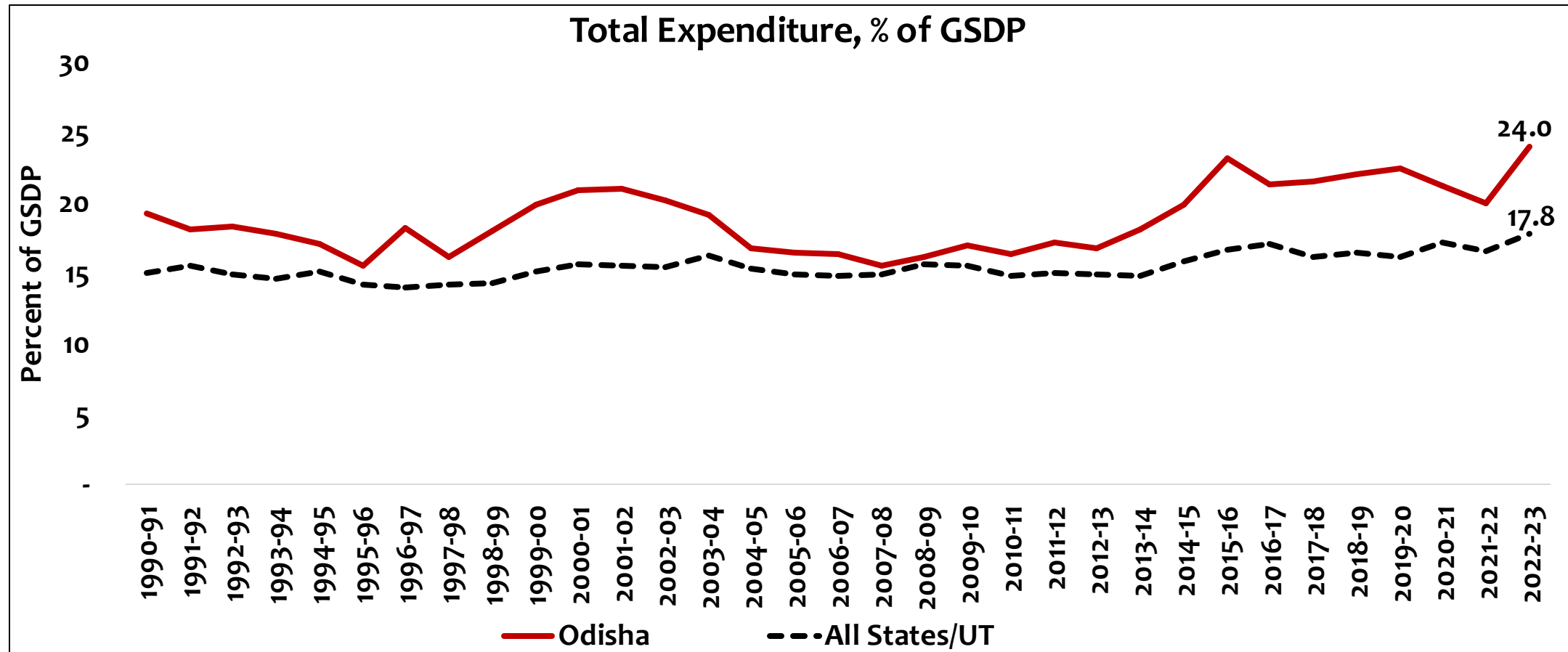
Note: i. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product; ii. There was a spike in Own Non-Tax Revenue in 2021-22 owing to substantially high revenue from non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries that explains increase in Revenue Receipts in 2021-22 ([Odisha Budget Analysis 2022-23, PRS](#)).

Odisha's Own Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue and Transfers from Centre were 6.1, 6 and 9 percent of its GSDP respectively. Both Non-Tax Revenue and Transfers from Centre are higher than an average State. Transfers from the Centre to Odisha constitute 43 percent of its total Revenue Receipts



Source: i. Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue, and Transfers from Centre from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. The State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
 Note: i. Transfers from the Centre include both tax- and non-tax revenue transfers; ii. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product; iii. There was a spike in Own Non-Tax Revenue in 2021-22 is owing to substantially high revenue from non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries in 2021-22 ([Odisha Budget Analysis 2022-23, PRS](#)).

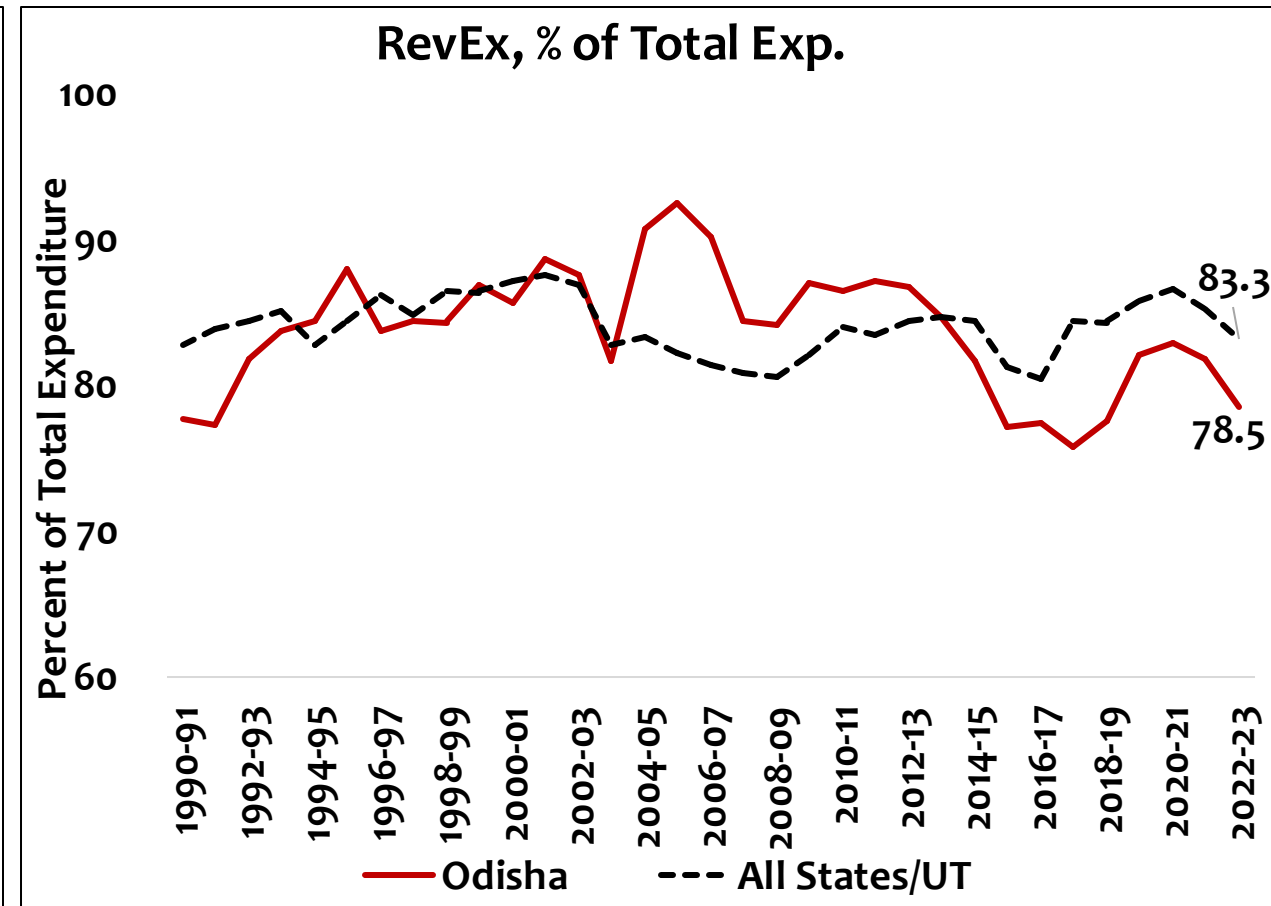
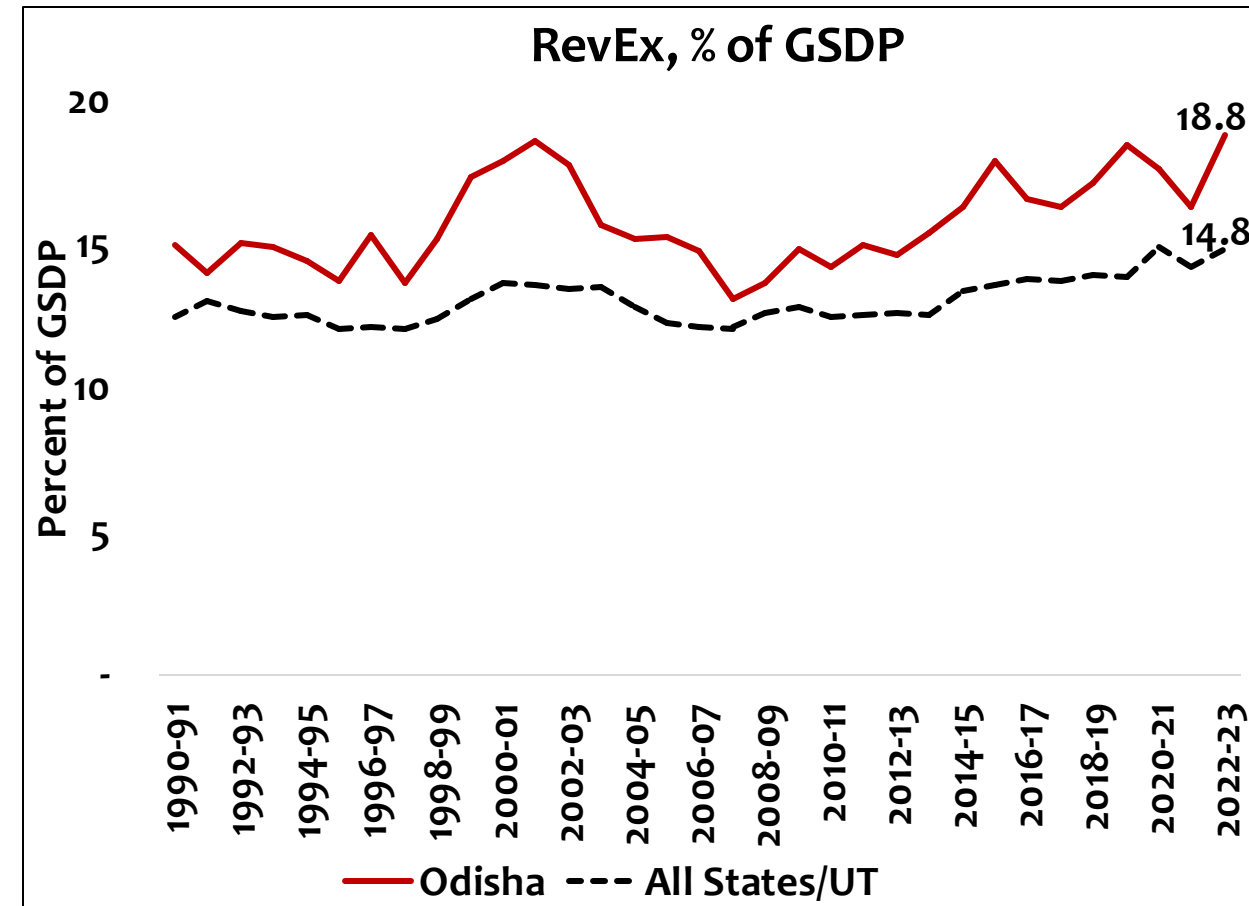
In 2022-23, Odisha's Expenditure was 24 percent of its GSDP, about 6 percentage points higher than an average State



Source: i. Total Expenditure is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. The State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

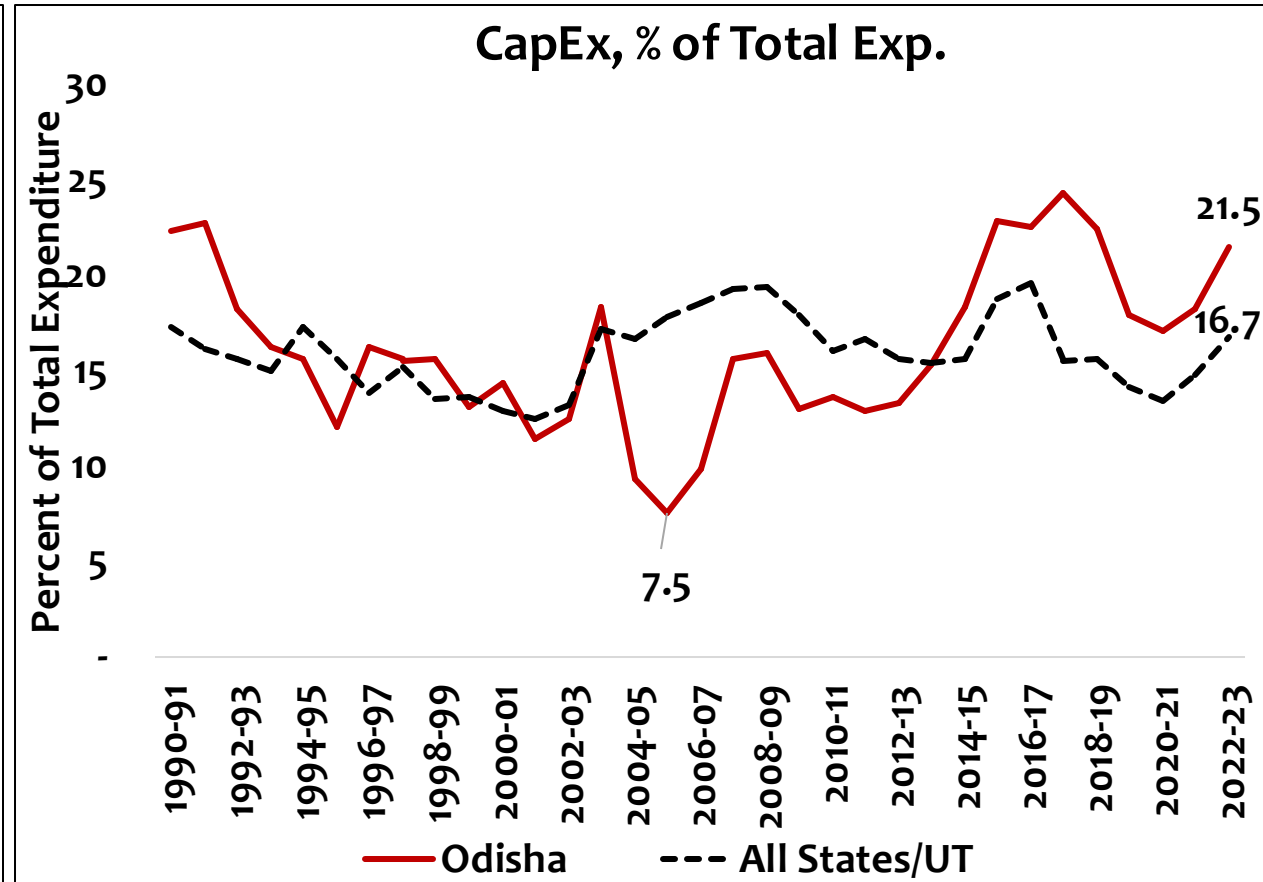
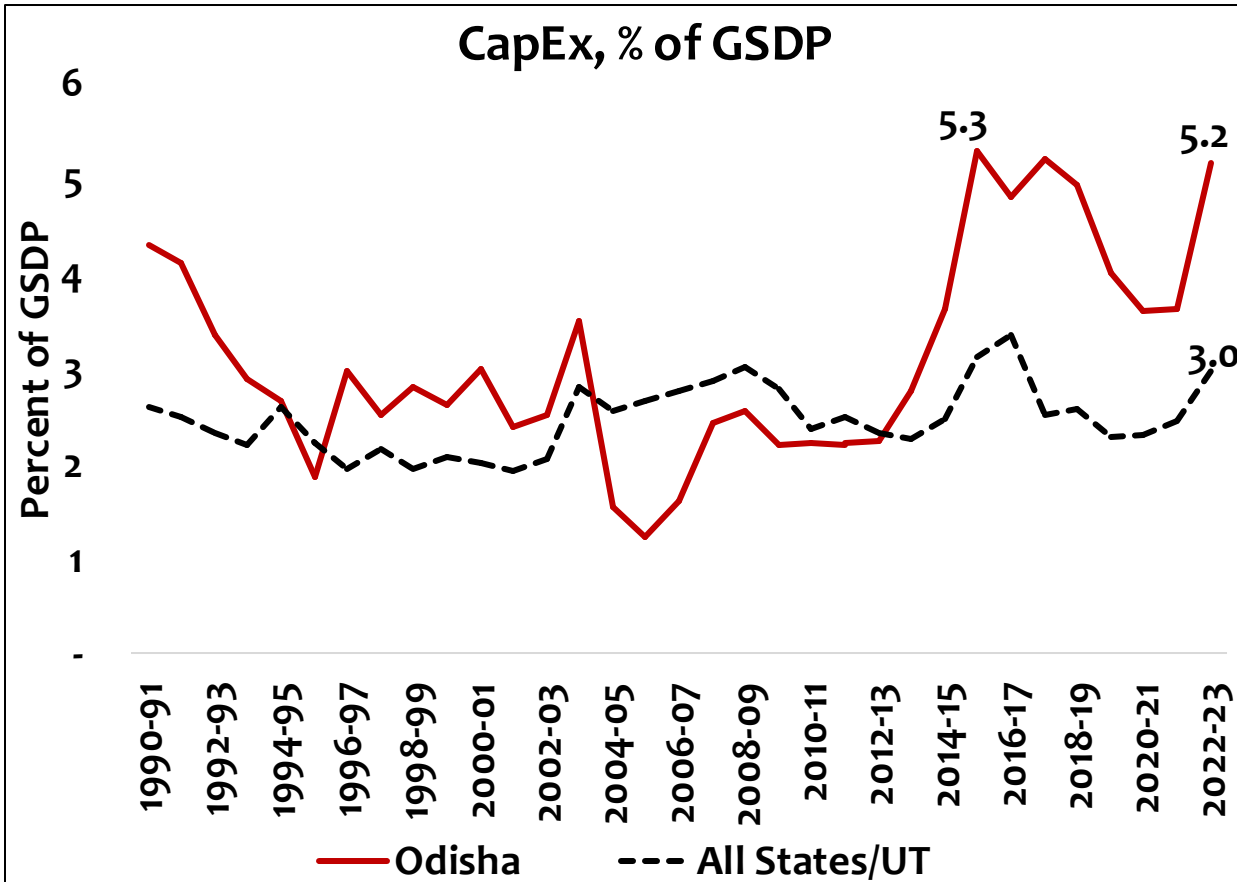
Note: i. The Total Expenditure is calculated as sum of revenue expenditure (RevEx) and capital expenditure (CapEx); ii. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product.

Odisha's RevEx is 18.8 percent of its GSDP, 4 percentage points higher other States' average, while its RevEx as a percent of the Total Expenditure is about 5 percentage points lower than an average State, as of 2022-23



Source: i. Revenue Expenditure is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
 Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx + CapEx; ii. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product.

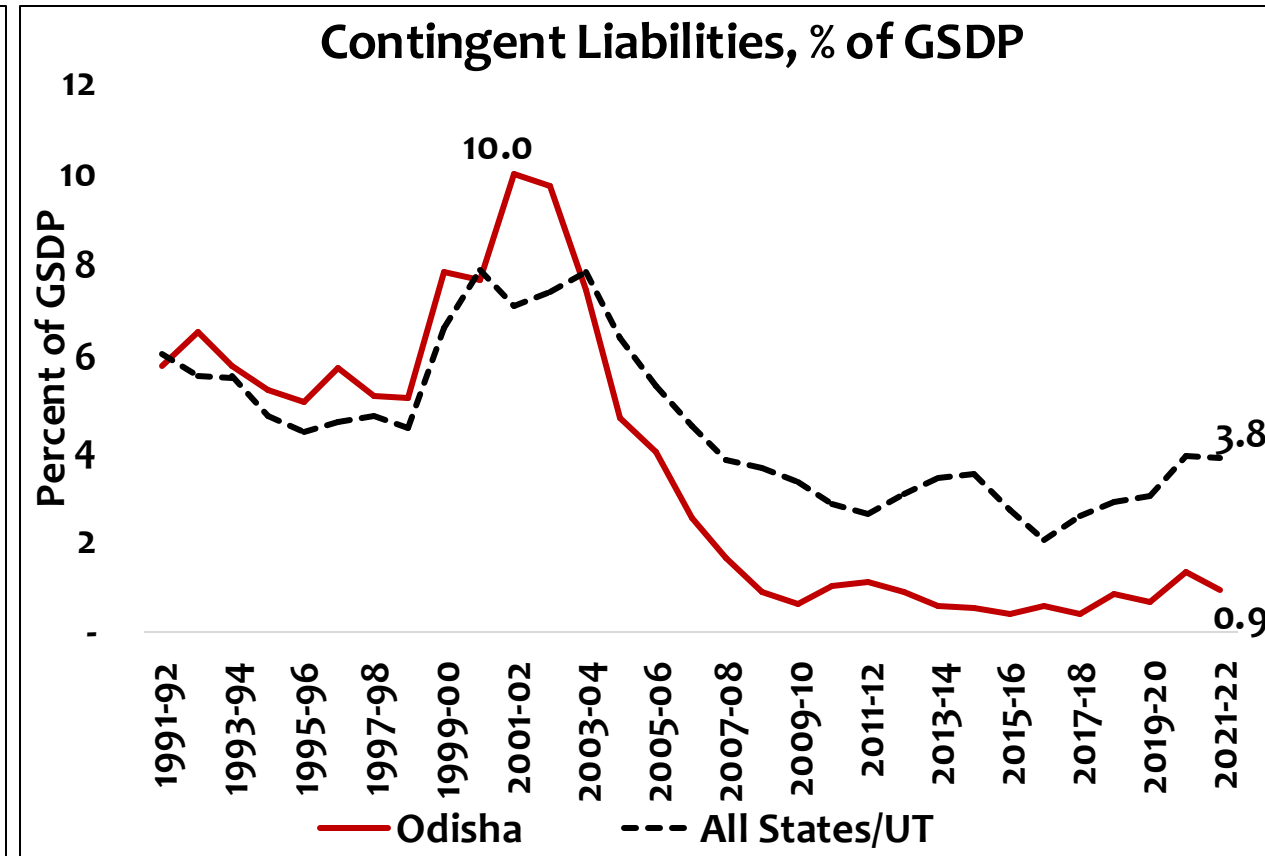
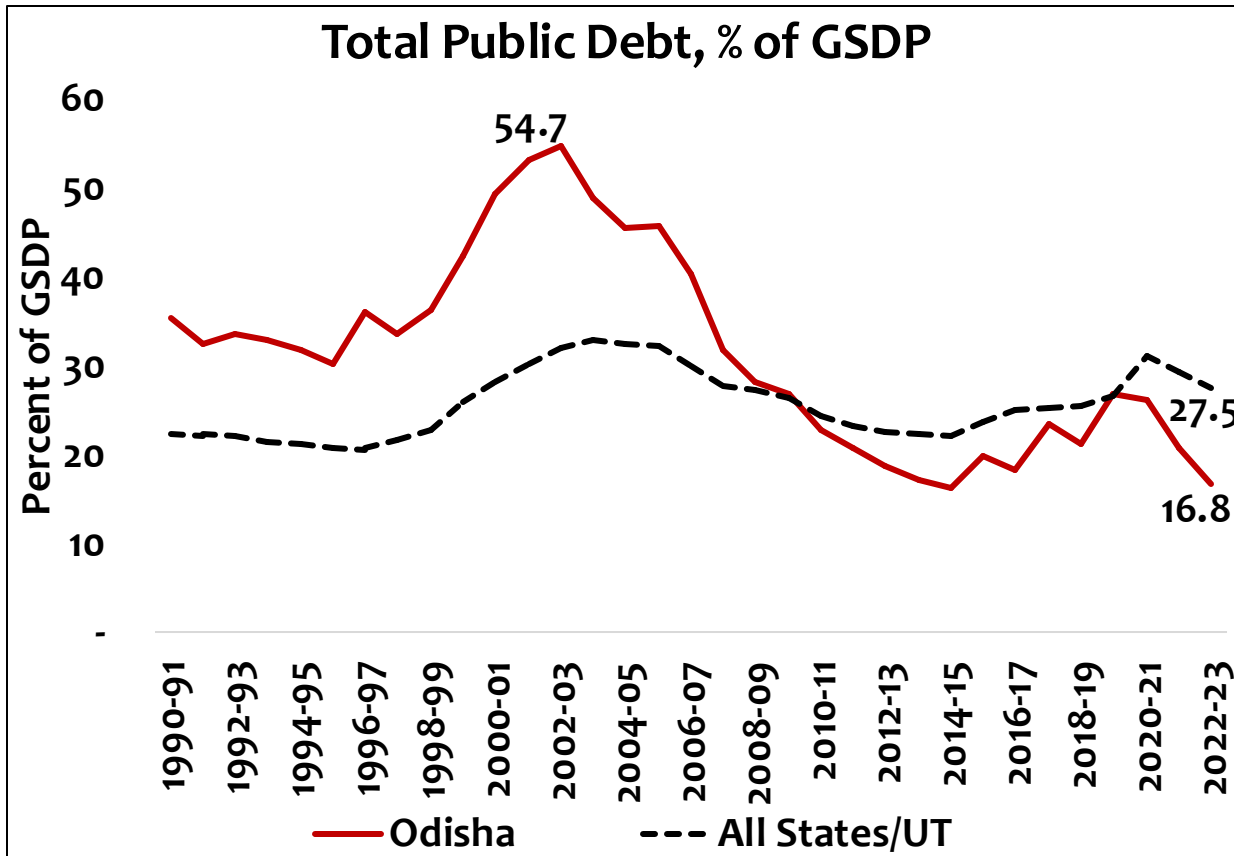
Odisha's CapEx is 5.2 percent of its GSDP, about 2.2 percentage points more than what an average State spends on CapEx (as percent of the GSDP)



Source: i. Capex is calculated as Capital Outlay + Loans and Advances given by the State government and the data for both is taken from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx + CapEx; ii. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product.

Odisha's Public Debt has seen a steady decline since 2003, and as of 2022-23 was 16.8 percent of its GSDP (over 10 percentage points lower than the average of other States). Its contingent liabilities were 3 percentage points lower than an average State, at 0.9 percent of its GSDP as of 2021-22



Source: i. Public Debt and State-wise contingent liabilities data has been taken from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product.

9. Annexure

Glossary of Select Terms

Variable	Section	Definition
Dependency Ratio	Demography and Employment	The dependency ratio is the number of dependents—comprising children aged 0-14 years and older adults aged 60 years and above—per 100 individuals in the working-age population (15-59 years).
Sex Ratio	Demography and Employment	The Child Sex Ratio from Census is the number of females per 1,000 males in the age group of 0-6 years. The NFHS Sex Ratio at Birth is the number of female births per 1,000 male births for children born in the last five years preceding the survey.
Unemployment Rate	Demography and Employment	The unemployment rate measures the proportion of unemployed individuals within the labour force, aged 15 years and above, based on the Usual Status (PS+SS) approach. This method integrates data from both the Principal Status (PS) and Subsidiary Status (SS) across rural and urban areas.
Female Labour Force Participation Rate	Demography and Employment	The Female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) refers to the percentage of females aged 15 years and above who are part of the labour force, either working or actively seeking/available for work, relative to the total female population in the same age group. It is measured using the Usual Status (PS+SS) approach, which combines data from the Principal Status (PS) and Subsidiary Status (SS) to account for both rural and urban areas.
Urbanization Rate	Demography and Employment	The urbanization rate is the annual percentage change in the proportion of the population that lives in urban areas.
SDG Index	Demography and Employment	The SDG Index calculates goal-specific scores for the 16 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) across 113 indicators set by MoSPI to combine into composite scores, ranging from 0 to 100 representing the overall performance of a State. The higher the score, the closer the State is to meeting the SDG targets.

Glossary of Select Terms

Variable	Section	Definition
MPI	Demography and Employment	The National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is calculated by multiplying the Headcount Ratio (proportion of multidimensionally poor people) and the Intensity of Poverty (the average percentage of deprivations experienced by poor individuals) across 12 indicators of health, education and living standards.
Inflation Rate	Economic Structure	The Inflation Rate is calculated as the annual growth rate of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which has been calculated by averaging the monthly CPI values for each financial year.
GSDP	Economic Structure	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), at current market prices with 2011-12 as the base year, represents the total value of goods and services produced within a State. This series has been spliced with earlier GSDP series to generate the long time series.
GSVA	Economic Structure	Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is the sum of the value added by all sectors—agriculture, industry, and services—at current market prices with 2011-12 as the base year. This series has been spliced with earlier GSDP series to generate the long time series.
Decadal Average of Growth Rates	Economic Structure	The decadal average of growth rates is calculated using real variables to determine the shares of sectors. It represents the simple average of the annual growth rates over a ten-year period, from 2013-14 to 2022-23.
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	Trade	Investment through capital instruments by a resident outside India in an unlisted Indian company; or in 10 percent or more of the post-issue paid-up equity capital of a listed Indian company. Additionally, in case an existing investment by a resident outside India in capital instruments of a listed Indian company falls to a level below 10 percent, the investment shall continue to be treated as FDI.
Exports	Trade	Exports refer to transactions where goods are supplied with/without leaving the country, and payment for these supplies is received either in Indian rupees or in freely convertible foreign exchange.

Glossary of Select Terms

Variable	Section	Definition
Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Socio-Economic Indicators (Education)	The Pupil-Teacher Ratio is the average number of students (pupils) per teacher in a school or educational institution.
Infant Mortality Rate	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	The probability of a child dying between birth and the first birthday, expressed per 1,000 live births.
Under-Five Mortality Rate	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	The probability of a child dying between birth and the fifth birthday, expressed per 1,000 live births.
Total Fertility Rate	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	The average number of children a woman is expected to have by the end of her childbearing years, assuming she experiences the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive life. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated based on the three years preceding the survey, using detailed birth histories provided by women.
Children Fully Immunized	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	Includes children aged 12-23 months who have received one dose of Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG) vaccine for tuberculosis, three doses of DPT vaccine for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, three doses for polio vaccine and one dose of measles vaccine at any time before the survey.
Underweight Children	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	Children under five years whose weight-for-age score is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight.
Stunting among Children	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	Children under age five years whose height-for-age score is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted).

Glossary of Select Terms

Variable	Section	Definition
Anaemia among Children, Anaemia among Women	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	Children under five years and Women aged 15-49 years with haemoglobin levels below 11 grams/decilitre are considered anaemic.
Fiscal Deficit	Fiscal Indicators	Fiscal Deficit is calculated as the difference between the total expenditure and the total revenue (excluding borrowings).
Primary Deficit	Fiscal Indicators	Primary Deficit is calculated as the difference between fiscal deficit and interest payments.
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	Fiscal Indicators	Revenue Surplus/Deficit is a measure of the difference between the revenue receipts and revenue expenditure.
Total Revenue Receipts	Fiscal Indicators	Total Revenue Receipts is calculated as the sum of own tax revenue, own non-tax revenue and transfers from the centre.
Own Tax Revenue	Fiscal Indicators	Own Tax Revenue is the revenue collected by the government through taxes.
Own Non Tax Revenue	Fiscal Indicators	Own Non-Tax Revenue is the revenue collected by the government from non-tax sources like various services, fees, and penalties.
Revenue Expenditure	Fiscal Indicators	Revenue Expenditure refers to government spending that is incurred for the regular functioning of its departments and services, meeting its operational needs, and fulfilling its recurring liabilities.

Glossary of Select Terms

Variable	Section	Definition
Transfers from the Centre	Fiscal Indicators	Transfers from the Centre refer to central taxes and grants devolved to States as untied funds for States to spend according to their discretion, under the recommendations of the Finance Commission.
Capital Expenditure	Fiscal Indicators	Capital Expenditure refers to government spending on creating physical and financial assets or reducing its liabilities.
Total Public Debt	Fiscal Indicators	Public debt include borrowings and other financial commitments arising from past fiscal operations that are yet to be repaid at a given point in time.
Contingent Liabilities	Fiscal Indicators	Contingent Liabilities are the commitments made by State governments to repay loans or other liabilities incurred by entities such as public sector undertakings (PSUs), corporations, local bodies, or other organizations if they fail to meet their debt obligations.
Off-Budget Borrowings	Fiscal Indicators	Off-Budget Borrowings involve the government taking on debt through entities, public sector undertakings (PSUs), or other off-budget mechanisms, rather than directly from the government's own borrowing channels that are not included in the official government budget.
Health Expenditure	Fiscal Indicators	Health Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Medical, Public Health, and Family Welfare expenditure.
Subsidies	Fiscal Indicators	Subsidies are financial assistance provided by the government to individuals, businesses, or sectors to support the production, consumption, or pricing of specific goods and services.
Buoyancy of Revenue Expenditure with GSDP	Fiscal Indicators	The Buoyancy of Revenue Expenditure is calculated as the ratio between the year-on-year growth rate of Revenue Expenditure and that of GSDP.
Committed Expenditure	Fiscal Indicators	Committed Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Wages, Salaries, and Pensions.

List of Acronyms

- **AISHE** All India Survey on Higher Education
- **AT&C** Aggregate Technical & Commercial
- **BSR** Basic Statistical Returns
- **CAG** Comptroller and Auditor General
- **CapEx** Capital Expenditure
- **CHIPS** Connect, Harness, Innovate, Protect and Sustain
- **DGFT** Directorate General of Foreign Trade
- **DISCOMS** Distribution Utilities/Companies
- **EPWRF** Economic and Political Weekly Research Foundation
- **FC** Finance Commission
- **FLPR** Female Labour Participation Rate
- **FRA** Fiscal Responsibility Act
- **GPI** Gender Parity Index
- **GSDP** Gross State Domestic Product
- **GDP** Gross Domestic Product
- **GSVA** Gross State Value Added
- **GVA** Gross Value Added

List of Acronyms

- **MoSPI** Ministry of Statistical Programme and Implementation
- **MPI** Multidimensional Poverty Index
- **MTFP** Medium Term Fiscal Policy
- **NFHS** National Family Health Survey
- **PFC** Power Finance Corporation
- **PLFS** Periodic Labour Force Survey
- **RBI** Reserve Bank of India
- **RevEx** Revenue Expenditure
- **SDG** Sustainable Development Goal
- **SFR** State Finances Report
- **SPSE** State Public Sector Enterprises
- **SRS** Sample Registration System
- **SC** Scheduled Caste
- **ST** Scheduled Tribe
- **UDAY** Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana
- **U-DISE** Unified District Information System for Education

Selected Research Topics

STATE REPORT

DATA REPOSITORY

NCAER-NITI AAYOG STATE FISCAL AND ECONOMIC DASHBOARD

Research & Commentary

- Paper
- Op-eds
- Presentations

This a product of the NCAER-NITI States' Economic Forum. Prepared under the team led by Dr Poonam Gupta and Dr Anil Sharma, comprising of Dr Arjita Chandna, Dr Janani Rangan, Dr Jayanta Talukder, Ayesha Ahmed, S Priyadarshini, Aakansha Atal, Aliva Smruti, Shubhashree Jha, Sneha Jyoti Kundu and Rochelle Prakash; Product Design by Devanshi Mankotia; Co-ordination by Pooja Singh; IT Support by Praveen Sachdeva; Webpage by Mesmer Studios and Tableau Dashboards by Uneecops Business Solutions. Comments are welcome at stateseconforum@ncaer.org.

