GSDP of Odisha at Current Prices

- **CAGR**: 8.53%
- **2016-17**: 6.901
- **2017-18**: 6.670
- **2018-19**: 4.481
- **2019-20**: 4.985
- **2020-21**: 5.454

GSVA Composition by Sector at Current Prices

- **2011-12**:
  - Primary: 38.54%
  - Secondary: 9.65%
  - Tertiary: 61.81%
- **2020-21**: (Note: Data not provided)

Merchandise Export from Odisha (US$ million)

- **2010**: 6.66
- **2021**: 10.22

### ADVANTAGES

- **Facilitating infrastructure**
  - In Union Budget 2021, Odisha allocated 6.4% of its total expenditure on health, (higher than the average allocation for health by other states (5.2%)), 7.5% on rural development (higher than the average allocation for rural development by other states (6.1%)) and 7.8% on roads and bridges (higher than the average allocation by states (4.3%)).

- **High economic growth**
  - The state’s GSDP increased at a CAGR of 8.53% between 2016-17 and 2020-21.
  - The tertiary sector was the key contributor (42.16%) to the state’s GSDP in 2020-21.

- **Policy, fiscal incentives and initiatives**
  - The state has sector-specific policies for IT and micro, small and medium enterprises.
  - The state Government has constituted ‘Team Odisha’ to help with investment promotion.
  - The state has a literacy rate of 72.87% in line with the national average.
  - Large number of skilled labourers.

- **Rich labour pool**
  - The state has a literacy rate of 72.87% in line with the national average.
  - Large number of skilled labourers.

### KEY GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

- **Excise Policy 2018**
  - Provide necessary support to exporting industries with the aim of providing a boost to exports.

- **Export Policy 2017**
  - Adopt excise duty, fee structure and guidelines for the settlement of excise shops and establishments.

- **Renewable Energy Policy 2016**
  - Create an environment conducive to public/private/community participation, research and development (R&D) and investment in renewable energy.

- **Odisha Tourism Policy 2016**
  - Promote sustainable tourism with a view to create employment opportunities and to bring about socio-economic benefits to the community.

- **Odisha Electric Vehicle Policy, 2021**
  - To achieve adoption of 20% battery electric vehicles in all vehicle registrations by 2025.

### GOVERNMENT VISION FOR THE STATE

- **Skill Development**
  - To foster technical and vocational education and skill development programmes.

- **Infrastructure**
  - To improve connectivity by increasing road and rail density and to improve passenger services.

- **Government Services**
  - To enhance the use of Information Technology (IT) to ensure transparency and speed.

- **Industrial Development**
  - To develop industrial parks with quality infrastructure, encourage micro-enterprises as ancillaries and pave the way for cost and technology orientation by encouraging competition.