

## A Study on Socio Economic Profile of Odisha

Mr Dillip Kumar Routray

(Research Scholar)  
Lecturer in Economics  
L.N.S College, Jagatpur  
Cuttack, Odisha-753003

Dr K. C. Mishra

Assistant Professor of Economics  
M.P.C. Autonomous College  
Baripada, Odisha-757003

---

### Abstract

The socio-economic backdrop of the state presents a gloomy scenario. The state is characterized by low income, mass poverty, higher magnitude of unemployment, low human and social development. The picture of the state in terms of some of the macro indicators is much worse than that of the other states. The state still primarily depends upon agriculture for livelihood and employment. It is industrially backward with nominal industrial units, poor absorption of labour force, and low level of investment and output. Thus, the state needs a significant change in the direction and content through diversification of the structure of its economy.

**Key words:** Odisha, agriculture, industry, employment and income

---

Date of Submission: 25-02-2022

Date of Acceptance: 06-03-2022

---

### 1.1 AREA OF STUDY:

**Odisha** is located on the eastern coast of India. It is surrounded by West Bengal on the north-east, Jharkhand on the north, Chhattisgarh on the west and Andhra Pradesh on the south. Odisha has a coastline of 485 kilometers along the Bay of Bengal. It is the 8th largest state by area, and the 11th largest by population. The state has the third largest population of Scheduled Tribes in India.

The ancient kingdom of Kalinga, which was invaded by the Mauryan emperor Ashoka in 261 BC resulting in the Kalinga War, coincides with the borders of modern-day Odisha. The modern state of Odisha was established on 1 April 1936, as a province in British India, and consisted of Odia-speaking regions. 1 April is celebrated as Utkal Divas. The region is also known as **Utkal** and is mentioned in India's national anthem, "Jana Gana Mana".<sup>1</sup> Cuttack was made the capital of the region by Ananta Varman Chodaganga in c. 1135 after which the city was used as the capital by many rulers, through the British era until 1948. Thereafter, Bhubaneswar became the capital of Odisha.

The territorial map of the state was accordingly redrawn with thirteen districts in place of six old districts as in 1936. The Government of Odisha has recently carved out thirty districts in the state for administrative convenience. The present administrative set up of the state include 58 subdivisions, 317 tahsils, 314 CD blocks, 107 urban local bodies and 6227 Gram panchayats. There are in all 47,529 inhabited villages and 3820 uninhabited villages.

The economy of Odisha is the 16th-largest state economy in India with ₹4.16 lakh crore (US\$58 billion) in gross domestic product and a per capita GDP of ₹93,000 (US\$1,300). Odisha ranks 23rd among Indian states in human development index.

Odisha has an area of 155,707 square km, which is 4.87 per cent of total area of India and a coastline of 450 km. In the eastern part of the state lies the coastal plain. It extends from the Subarnarekha River in the north to the Rushikulya river in the south. The lake Chilika is part of the coastal plains. The plains are rich in fertile silt deposited by the six major rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal: Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga, Baitarani, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Rushikulya. The Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI), a Food and Agriculture Organization-recognized rice gene bank and research institute, is situated on the banks of Mahanadi in Cuttack.

Three-quarters of the state is covered in mountain ranges. Deep and broad valleys have been made in them by rivers. These valleys have fertile soil and are densely populated. Odisha also has plateaus and rolling

uplands, which have lower elevation than the plateaus. The highest point in the state is Deomali at 1,672 metres. The other high peaks are: Sinkaram (1,620 m), Golikoda (1,617 m), and Yendrika (1,582 metres).

### 1.2 LOCATION

**Odisha** is an Indian state located on the eastern coast of India situated between 17° 78' to 22° 73' North latitude and between 81° 37' to 87°53' East longitude. It neighbours the states of West Bengal and Jharkhand to the north, Chhattisgarh to the west and Andhra Pradesh to the south. The total geographical area of the state is 1,55,707 square Kms. and is home to 4,19,74 thousand souls in the year 2011. Odisha has a coastline of 485 kilometers along the Bay of Bengal. It is the 8th largest state by area, and the 11th largest by population. The state has the third largest population of Scheduled Tribes in India. The state has an area of 155,707 square km, which is 4.87 per cent of total area of India, and a coastline of 485 km. In the eastern part of the state lies the coastal plain. It extends from the Subarnarekha River in the north to the Rushikulya river in the south. The lake Chilika is part of the coastal plains. The plains are rich in fertile silt deposited by the six major rivers flowing into the Bay of Bengal: Subarnarekha, Budhabalanga, Baitarani, Brahmani, Mahanadi and Rushikulya. The Central Rice Research Institute (CRRI), a Food and Agriculture Organization-recognized rice gene bank and research institute, is situated on the banks of Mahanadi in Cuttack.

### 1.3 ADMINISTRATIVE PROFILE

The state of Odisha is situated on the East Coast of India and surrounded by West Bengal in the North East, Jharkhand in the North, Andhra Pradesh on the South East, Chhattisgarh on the West and Bay of Bengal on the East. Odisha can be divided in to clear cut natural divisions (i) the Coastal plain and the north-Western plateau. The coastal plain varies in width except in Southern Ganjam district where the Eastern Ghats are the highest (Mahendra Giri 1501 metres above sea level) Orissa has 1,55,707 sq.K.M. of geographical area with 58 sub-divisions and 171 Tahasils in 30 districts. There are 6234 G.Ps. under 314 CD Blocks in the district.



**Fig 1.1 Map of India showing the location of Odisha**



Fig 1.2 Map of Odisha Showing the location of Different Districts

#### 1.4 CLIMATE AND RAINFALL

Odisha enjoys a tropical climate and the south west monsoon as well as the retreating North-East Monsoons effectively controls the climate. The coastal districts and nearby areas enjoy a temperate climate while the hilly regions and plateaus experience extremes in climate. There are also areas like Koraput and Phulbani which experience extremes in climate. There are also areas like Koraput and Phulbani which experience climate of the Himalayan type. The average summer temperature throughout the state ranges between 27<sup>o</sup> and 49<sup>o</sup> centigrade while in winter it varies between 4.4<sup>o</sup> and 15.6<sup>o</sup> centigrade.

The average annual rainfall in the state, that was around 1482mm till 2004, has come down to around 1451mm. There are wide regional variations. In the high rainfall regions of Northern Odisha, South west Odisha and coastal plains, average rainfall exceeds 1500mm while in the low rainfall regions, it is around 1300 mm. High rainfall regions mostly consists of districts like Malkangiri(1667.6mm), Boudh(1623.1mm), Mayurbhanj(1600.6mm), Balasore(1592mm), Deogarh(1582.5 mm), Koraput(1567.2mm),Jajpur(1559.9mm), Kenderapara(1556mm), Jagatsinghpur(1514.6mm) and the like while low rainfall region mostly consists of districts like Ganjam(1276.2mm), Raygada(1285.9mm), Nuapada(1286.4mm), Bolangir(1289.8mm), Kalahandi(1339.5mm) and the like.

#### 1.5 BIO-DIVERSITY

According to a Forest Survey of India report released in 2012, Odisha has 48,903 square km of forests which cover 31.41% of the state's total area. The forests are classified into: dense forest (7,060 square km), medium dense forest (21,366 square km), open forest (forest without closed canopy; 20,477 square km) and scrub forest (4,734 square km). The state also has bamboo forests (10,518 square km) and mangroves (221 square km). The state is losing its forests to timber smuggling, mining, industrialization and grazing. There have been attempts at conservation and reforestation.

Due to the climate and good rainfall, Odisha's evergreen and moist forests are suitable habitats for wild orchids. Around 130 species have been reported from the state. 97 of them are found in Mayurbhanj district alone. The Orchid House of Nandakanan Biological Park hosts some of these species.

Simlipal National Park is a protected wildlife area and tiger reserve spread over 2,750 square km of the northern part of Mayurbhanj district. It has 1078 species of plants, including 94 orchids. The sal tree is the primary tree species there. The park has 55 mammals, including barking deer, Bengal tiger, common langur, four-horned antelope, Indian bison, Indian elephant, Indian giant squirrel, Indian leopard, jungle cat, sambar deer, and wild boar. There are 304 species of birds in the park, such as the common hill myna, grey hornbill, Indian pied hornbill and Malabar pied hornbill. It also has 60 species of reptiles, notable among which are the king cobra and hill turtle. There is also a mugger crocodile breeding program in nearby Ram tirtha. The Chandaka Elephant Sanctuary is a 190 square km protected area near the capital city, Bhubaneswar. However, urban expansion and over-grazing have reduced the forests and are driving herds of elephants to migration. In 2002, there were about 80 elephants. But by 2012, their numbers had been reduced to 20. Many of the animals have migrated toward the Barbara reserve forest, Chilika, Nayagarh district, and Athagad. Some elephants have died in conflicts with villagers, while some have died during migration from being electrocuted by power lines

or hit by trains. Outside the protected area, they are killed by poachers. Besides elephants, the sanctuary also has Indian leopards, jungle cats and chitals.

The Bhitarkanika National Park in Kendrapara district covers 650 square km, of which 150 square km are mangroves. The Gahiramatha beach in Bhitarkanika is the world's largest nesting site for olive ridley sea turtles. Other major nesting grounds for the turtle in the state are Rushikulya, in Ganjam district. and the mouth of the Devi river. The Bhitarkanika sanctuary is also noted for its large population of salt-water crocodiles. In winter, the sanctuary is also visited by migratory birds. Among the species of birds spotted in the sanctuary are the black-crowned night heron, darter, grey heron, Indian cormorant, Oriental white ibis, purple heron, and sarus crane. The possibly endangered horseshoe crab is also found in this region.

Chilika Lake is a brackish water lagoon on the east coast of Odisha with an area of 1,105 square km. It is connected to the Bay of Bengal by a 35-km-long narrow channel and is a part of the Mahanadi delta. In the dry season, the tides bring in salt water. In the rainy season, the rivers falling into the lagoon decrease its salinity. Birds from places like the Caspian Sea, Lake Baikal, other parts of Russia, Central Asia, South-East Asia, Ladakh and the Himalayas migrate to the lagoon in winter. Among the birds spotted there are Eurasian wigeon, pintail, bar-headed goose, greylag goose, flamingo, mallard and Goliath heron. The lagoon also has a small population of the endangered Irrawaddy dolphins. The state's coastal region has also had sightings of finless porpoise, bottlenose dolphin, humpback dolphin and spinner dolphin in its waters.

Satapada is situated close to the northeast cape of Chilika Lake and Bay of Bengal. It is famous for dolphin watching in their natural habitat. There is a tiny island en route for watching dolphins, where tourists often take a short stop. Apart from that, this island is also home for tiny red crabs.

### 1.6 DEMOGRAPHIC DIVERSITIES

The population of Odisha which was 316.60 lakh in 1991 increased to 368.05 lakh in 2001 and again increased to 419. 742 lakhs in 2011. Agriculture sector continues to be vital for the state. It is still the main stay of Odisha's economy. In broad sense it includes agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries and forestry sub-sectors. The share of this sector in the State's GSDP has been declining over the years and is expected to be 17.5 per cent in 2014-15 (advance estimate). It provided employment and sustenance directly and indirectly to more than 60 per cent of the population.

Sex structure shows that out of the total population of Odisha, 2,12,01,678 are male and the remaining 2,07,72,540 are females. Here the sex ratio is 979 as against the national average of 940 showing Odisha's situation better than India, as a greater number of females are there for 1000 males in the state. The population density of the state is 270, as against the national average of 382 in 2011. The literacy rate of Odisha is 73.38 per cent as per 2011 census. Out of the total literates, 82.40 per cent are males and 64.36 per cent are females. Odisha is the state where odia is spoken by about 84.11 per cent of the population. 83.3 per cent of population are living in rural Odisha and 16.7 per cent of population are living in urban Odisha. According to 2011 census, the SC and ST population in the state was 22.8 per cent and 17.1 per cent respectively. The decadal growth rate of the state population was 14 per cent.

**Table-1.1**  
**Demographic Profile**

Sl. No.	Description	Odisha	
		2001	2011
1.	Total Population	3,68,04,660	4,19,74,218
2.	Total male	1,86,60,570	2,12,01,678
3.	Total female	1,81,44,090	2,07,72,540
4.	Decadal Growth(per cent)	16.25	14
5.	Sex Ratio(No. of female per 1,000 male)	972	979
6.	Density of population	236	270
7.	Total Literacy Rate (Per cent)	63.08	73.38
8.	Male Literacy	75.35	82.4
9.	Female Literacy	50.51	64.36
10.	Rural Population	3,12,87,422(85.01)	3,49,70,562(83.3)
11.	Urban Population	55,17,238(14.99)	70,03,656(16.7)
12	SC Population (per cent)	22.13	22.8
13	ST Population (per cent)	16.53	17.1

Source- Census of India-2001 & 2011

Figures in Parentheses indicate Percentage of the state

### **1.6.1 Culture**

Odisha is famous in the world for its rich culture. Odisha symbolises epitome of art and culture. Odishi dance, Dalkhai, Ghoomra, Ranapa and Chaunacha are famous. Festivals like Ratha Yatra, Jhulana Purnima, Ashokastami, Chandan Yatra, snana Purnima, Raja parba, Dusehera Parba, Konark festival and many other festivals are the reflections of the religious of Odisha people which make them happy and jolly even though poor. Odisha is famous for its handloom products and Tussar, Silver filigree, Patachitra, Paintings, Golden Glass work handicrafts and sand art have got world recognition.

### **1.7 LAND UTILISATION PATTERN**

Land Use Pattern of the state of Odisha is explained here. Of the total geographical area of 155.71 lakh hectare, forest area as per official record stood at 58.13 lakh hectare that has increased from 54.76 lakh hectare in 1990-91. On the other hand, area under miscellaneous tree crop has declined from 8.59 hectare to 3.42 hectare while that of permanent pastures and cultivable waste have declined from 7.26 and 5.97 lakh hectare to 4.94 and 3.75 lakh hectare respectively. So also, the net sown area has gone down from 63.04 to 53.31 hectare. On the other hand, land put to non-agricultural use has increased from 7.46 lakh hectare to 12.98 lakh hectare. Similarly, area under barren and unculturable land has gone up to 8.40 lakh hectare in 2012-13 from 4.99 lakh hectare while area under current fallow has significantly increased from 1.50 lakh hectare in 1990-91 to 7.56 lakh hectare in 2013-14. Area under other fallow and land put to non-agricultural use has led to a significant fall in net area sown, causing an adverse impact on agricultural production. This has been the result of lack of interest towards the agriculture among the rural folks.

### **1.8 AGRICULTURE**

Odisha economy is still dominated by agriculture. This sector is the prime mover of the state's economy. About 70 per cent of the population of the state is dependent on agriculture. Rice is the major crop. The state contributes one-tenth of the rice production in India. Besides, rice, pulses, oilseeds, jute, mesta, sugarcane, coconut and turmeric are important crops. Because of susceptibility of the state to natural calamities, the food grains production generally fluctuates from year to year. Frequent natural shocks like cyclones, droughts and high floods cause wide annual variation in the growth of primary sector in Odisha. Food grains mostly cover the cultivated area of the state. Through the yield rate of food grain in Odisha has increased a little, it is below the average yield rates in the main states and the all-India level. The state has ample scope to boost horticultural crops. The major constraint is the inadequate irrigation facilities and absence of scientific and systematic water management.

#### **1.8.1 Irrigation**

Irrigation is a crucially important input for enhancing agricultural productivity. The state had assessed that 49.90 lakh hectare could be brought under irrigation through major medium and minor (lift and flow) irrigation projects. By the end of 2011-12 about 45.93 lakh hectare net irrigation potential had been created and about 67 per cent had been utilised. The net irrigation potential created had increased by 9.87 lakh hectare from 36.06 lakh hectare in 2000-01 to 45.93 lakh hectare in 2011-12. Out of 45.93 lakh hectare net irrigation potential, created by the end of 2011-12, 19.86 lakh hectare (43.3%) had been created through major and medium (flow), 6.51 lakh hectare (14.2%) through minor (flow) and 8.36 (18.2%) through minor (lift) irrigation projects.

To rationalise the irrigation development in the state a programme was initiated during 2005-06 for providing irrigation facilities to at least 35 per cent of the cultivable area of every block by 2015. To achieve the objective within the short period, new schemes with short gestation period via construction of check dams, deep borewells and mega lift schemes had been started. The Jananidhi programme which is being implemented in the state, encouraged farmers to go for creation of captive irrigation sources through shallow tube wells, bore wells, dug wells and river lift / surface lift projects by way of administering back-ended subsidy against creation of such assets.

One of the important schemes of the government to reduce the burden of increasing expenditure on irrigation and involve the farmers in operation and maintenance of the structures of Water Resource Department is the formation of Water Users' Association or PANI PANCHAYAT. Till the end of July 2015, 20394 Pani Panchayats or WUAs of the state had been formed handed over to farmers. Out of these 20,394 WUAs, 1787 were under Major & Medium Irrigation Projects. 1,883 were under minor irrigation projects and rest 16,724 were under Odisha Lift Irrigation Corporation. As this number is increasing day by day due to formation of new WUAs, this figure had reached 17,911 by the end of December 2016. But these figures include both operable and defunct Pani Panchayats under OLIC. District wise number of Pani Panchayats and area covered by them was presented here in Table No.1.2.

**Table-1.2**  
**Position of Pani Panchayats in respect of OLIC as on 31<sup>ST</sup> December,2016.**

SL.No.	Name of the District (s)	No. of Pani Panchayats	Area covered in Hectare (s)
1	Rayagada	642	12935
2	Koraput	780	16270
3	Nawarangpur	672	13758
4	Malkangiri	156	3129
5	Kalahandi	727	16658
6	Nua pada	338	6744
7	Bolangir	782	16997
8	Sonepur	678	17329
9	Balasore	1436	28021
10	Bhadrak	708	16110
11	Mayurbhanj	1142	23977
12	Puri	646	15106
13	Khurda	323	7385
14	Nayagarh	404	8788
15	Cuttack	958	24476
16	Jagatsinghpur	414	8373
17	Kendra Para	1163	26774
18	Jajpur	864	18982
19	Ganjam	1078	18453
20	Gajapati	216	4070
21	Kandhamal	342	6956
22	Boudh	387	9994
23	Dhenkanal	520	13178
24	Angul	412	12148
25	Keonjhar	443	8714
26	Sambalpur	359	8862
27	Bargarh	553	13991
28	Deogarh	119	2576
29	Jharsuguda	116	3022
30	Sundargarh	533	13522
	Total	17911	3,96,698

Source: -Directorate of O L I C, Bhubaneswar.

## 2.9 INDUSTRY AND MINING

Industry has a vital role to play in Odisha economy. In fact, the industry sector in Odisha has emerged as a major driver of the state's economy in recent years. This can be attributed to the industry-oriented policies since 1980s, impact of the economic reforms in 1990s, rising demand for industrial products on account of rise in income level and above all the rich mineral resource endowment of the state. Odisha now occupies the first place in the country in aluminium both in production capacity and output. Prior to the reform era (before 1991) Odisha has only a few mineral based industries like Rourkela steel plant, National Aluminium company (NALCO), Paradeep Phosphates Limited (PPL) and the ferro manganese industry. It is only after the production of the policy of Liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) as the new reform measures, Odisha could wake up to a new era of industrialisation. During 1995-96, Odisha received the largest amount of private investments in India and ranked sixth in foreign investment. The industrial Policy resolution (IPR) 2007 envisages a robust policy framework for Industrial promotion and investment facilities including creation of an enabling environment. As a result, a large number of investment proposals are being received in the state for setting up mineral based industries such as steel, power, cement, alumina and aluminium. Big industrial houses like Vedant, Jindal and Pohanga Steel Company (POSCO) of South Korea are in pipeline. The growth of Micro Small and medium enterprises (MSME) has been recognised as engine of growth all over the country and Odisha government is also taking positive steps for the growth of this sub sectors. Thus, it would be correct to say that Odisha has been shaping itself to achieve the higher growth trajectory through a balance between agriculture, mining and industrial sectors in the economy.

Odisha is richly endowed with large varieties of minerals which include Chromite, Bauxite, Graphite, Iron ore, Manganese Ore, Limestone, Clay, Quartz, Coal, Nickel, Copper, Lead and many precious stones and

coloured gemstones. Coal constitutes the lion's share (88 per cent) of all mineral deposits, followed by Iron ore and Bauxite. Through Odisha lags behind developed states, the GSDP of the states is rising but at uneven pace. So, also the per capita income is rising. There has been a perceptible fall in the share of agriculture and rise in the share of other two sectors in GSDP. We have now witnessed a service led growth of the state economy. Though poverty ratio is high, it is also going down.

## **2.10 SERVICE SECTOR**

The service sector now dominates the state's economy, its share in the real GDSP is more than 51 percent in 2014-15. It is the shining sector of the economy covering a series of sub sectors like banking and insurance, real estate, public administration, trade, hotels and restaurants, construction, transport and communication and other services. Apart from its ever-increasing share in state sectors, Tourism has a huge growth potential in Odisha. It has the capacity to generate employment on a large scale. However, the growth in the sector is not encouraging. Anyhow, the growth potential and employment generation capacity of the service sector is to be tapped optimally for the economic resurgence of the state economy.

## **2.11 INFRASTRUCTURE**

The availability of adequate infrastructural facilities is a pre-condition to rapid economic development. All the sectors like primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors are heavily dependent on infrastructural facilities for their growth. There are two types of infrastructure- (i) Economic Infrastructure which includes Power/Electricity, transport, communication and banking (ii) Social infrastructure which includes education and health.

### **2.11.1 Power**

The power scenario in the state is very promising. Out of total power generated, Hydroelectricity constitutes the highest share in total. Odisha has been pioneer in power sector reforms. In comparison to many other states, the availability of power in Odisha is better and continues to improve. During early years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century (2001-02 to 2007-08) the state had surplus power, but now things have changed. With ever increasing demand for power, the state is facing acute power shortage especially during the summer season. Compared to 2002-03, the state's total consumption of power has increased by 111 per cent by the end of 2013-14. In order to make the state self-sufficient in power generation, state government has taken a number of measures for creating additional power generation capacity.

### **2.11.2 Transport and Communication**

The progress and prosperity of an economy depends much upon the facilities of transport and communication.

#### **2.11.2.1 Roads**

Road density of Odisha is better than the all-India average. But the state lags in surface road density. The total road length covers 3596km NH, 29 km State express highways and 3855km State highways.

#### **2.11.2.2 Railways**

The Odisha railway network is a part of the East Coast Railways, which is the largest carrier of commercial load in both freight as well as passenger traffic in the country. Odisha has rail lines of 2,339km including 91km narrow gauge. Railway density in the state is 15km per thousand Bhubaneswar-Cuttack metro railway project has got the approval and on PPP basis it would be completed. MoU has been signed. It is a welcome step of the government.

#### **2.11.2.3 Aviation**

The expansion and modernization of Bhubaneswar airport is in progress. It has been declared as an international airport. Direct link is available from Bhubaneswar to places like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore and Hyderabad. Besides, there are 13 airstrips and 16 helipads at different places in the state for landing of state government airlines and helicopters.

#### **2.11.2.4 Ports**

Paradeep is the only major port of the state. Gopalpur has been developed as an all-weather port. Besides, government has identified 15 potential sites for development of ports in the state. Establishment of a mega port at Dhamara is in the pipeline.

#### **2.11.2.5 Tele-Communication**

There has been rapid expansion of tele-density and telephone network in the state. Tele density is equal to the number of telephone connections per 100 population. The over-all tele-density of the state by the end of March 2014 was 60.90 per cent as against the all India average of 75.23 per cent. Cell phones constitute about 75 per cent of total telephone connections in the state.

The modern growth is linked with Information Technology (IT). This is being encouraged in public administration. Two software technology parks are in operation: one at Bhubaneswar and the other at Rourkela. Four leading IT companies via, TCS, Infosys, Wipro and Tech-Mahindra have already established their

development centres in the state. Many other reputed companies have shown their interest to open their centres. Bhubaneswar is likely to get Silicon Valley status shortly.

### **2.11.3 Banking and Insurance**

In Odisha, there are three major types of banks, viz. Co-operative banks, Commercial banks and Regional Rural Banks (RRB). There are 25 public sector banks, 11 private sector banks and 5(RRBs) having 3938 branches in the state in 2013-14. The commercial bank density is about 10658. The state co-operative bank, the apex bank of the co-operative society in the state has 5 branches. In the co-operative sectors, the Primary Agricultural Co-operative Societies (PACSs) at the village level provide credit to farmers, artisans, fisherman etc. and many others. There were 2,708(PACS) including 214 Large Sized Multi-Purpose Co-operative societies (LAMPS) and 6 farmers Service Co-operative Societies (FSCS), 17 District Central Co-operative Banks with 323 branches. Between commercial banks and co-operative bank, it is later who take the lead in advancing loans to agriculture and to weaker sections of the community. There are 5 RRBs with 951 branches in the state to provide credit mostly in the rural sector. Apart from these banks, there are state level Non-Banking financial Institution, viz. Odisha state financial Corporation (OSFC), Odisha Rural Housing and Development Corporation (ORHDC) and Private Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs). Among national level Non-Banking Financial Institutions, Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI), National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD), Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) and Bhubaneswar Stock Exchange are operating in Odisha. Thus, Odisha has a well spread net-work of banking and non-banking financial sector in the state.

### **2.11.4 Education**

Education is an important input for human resource development. Education in Odisha has been expanding rapidly. Along with the expansion of general education viz, primary, secondary and higher education, technical education is receiving high priority in the state. Higher education in Odisha comprises degree and post graduate level education. The number of universities in the public sector has increased to 15 including 7 newly established universities/institutions. Besides, two Technical Universities under the administration of state government. (i) Veer Surendra Sai University, Burla and (ii) Biju Pattnaik University of technology (BPUT) at Rourkela are functioning. Technical education is imparted through engineering colleges, engineering schools, Polytechnics, Industrial training institutions (ITIs), Industrial Training Centres (ITCs) and vocational educational institutions and universities. 610 ITIs/ITCs with 67,251 sanctioned intake capacity have also been providing craftsmanship training for skill development of youths. One Indian Institute of Management (IIM) is established in the state.

### **2.11.5 Health**

Health is an important determinant of well-being and Odisha is lagging behind others in this aspect. In the health care sector, the government has been taking steps to bring about considerable improvement in health infrastructure and accessibility of health care services in state. The disease burden of the state is quite high and so is the IMR and MMR. Since 2005, the government along with the private sector has come forward to improve, the infrastructural facilities in the state. There are 35 District headquarters Hospitals and medical college, 105 sub-divisional and other hospitals, 377 Community health Centres, 1227 Primary health centres, 199 Mobile health units, 16537 beds in hospitals, 619 Ayurvedic hospitals and dispensaries, and 561 homeopathic hospitals and dispensaries in the State. All these apart, world class medical institution like All-India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), The Apollo Health Centre, The Kalinga Hospital, The Hi-tech medical college at Bhubaneswar and many others have added expansion of medical facilities in the state. Many new projects are in the pipeline. Yet, Odisha has to do a lot in improving health care system in the State, as it still lags behind many states in some demographic variables.

## **2.12 CONCLUSION**

From the above discussion it is concluded that the state is rich in natural resources. The agro-climatic condition and topography are also favourable for exploitation of natural resources. However, the fragmented holding and insufficient irrigational facilities are the main obstacles for agricultural development. Modern methods of farming, adoption of large scale farm mechanism could not pick up to the desired extent due to the fragmentation of land holdings. Agriculture is the predominant sector but has remained stagnant. On the other hand, there is dearth of industries in the state. Though there is the existence of some small scale and cottage industries in the state, these industries are traditional in nature. They are not equipped with advanced technology. There is dearth of heavy or large-scale industries in the state. The state famous for its pilgrimage has not earned any industrial or commercial importance. The Sun temple of Konark, famous Jagannath temple, Lingaraj temple, Similipal national forest, Bhitara Kanika and Sea beach of Puri are the main tourist attraction

places. Thus, tourism is an expanding and vibrant sector. But it is not sufficient to absorb the growing population. To absorb the growing population and for improving the standard of living, the productivity of agriculture has to be increased but lack of irrigation acts as a stumbling block on the path of agricultural development. Further whatever irrigation facilities are available that is not properly managed. Hence irrigation management through WUAs are the need of the hour for widening the livelihood options among the rural people.

The analysis of the socio-economic backdrop of the state presents a gloomy scenario. The state is characterized by low income, mass poverty, higher magnitude of unemployment, low human and social development. The picture of the state in terms of some of the macro indicators is much worse than that of the other states. The state still primarily depends upon agriculture for livelihood and employment. It is industrially backward with nominal industrial units, poor absorption of labour force, and low level of investment and output. Thus, the state needs a significant change in the direction and content through diversification of the structure of its economy.

#### **REFERENCE**

- [1]. Mishra K.C. (2020), "Socio-economic profile of Puri District of Odisha", EPRA International journal of Economic and Business Review (JEER), Vol.8, No.12, pp.25-38.
- [2]. Odisha Gazetteer
- [3]. Odisha Economic Survey, 2018-19, Government of Odisha
- [4]. Statistical Abstract of different Districts of Odisha.2015

Mr Dillip Kumar Routray and Dr. Kailash Chandra Mishra "A Study on Socio Economic Profile of Odisha." *IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IOSR-JHSS)*, 27(03), 2022, pp. 10-