



Confederation of Indian Industry



ODISHA

ଓଡ଼ିଶା

VISION 2047

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

To spark a movement and develop a vision for Odisha@100, the Confederation of Indian Industry has set out on an ambitious task. By around 2047, CII is developing a comprehensive strategy to support India's development into an economically robust, technologically important, and morally upright global leader. The three underlying tenets of the emerging Agenda are as follows:

- Aspiration (vision) must always be greater than available resources; in other words, it must be a far-reaching goal that is not immediately clear how to achieve.
- The vision cannot be based on historical extrapolation. Instead, achieving the vision must be a process of learning and "folding in the future" as it is formed by imaginative action.
- Adopting "best practises" won't aid in the realisation of a vision that isn't a projection of the past. Instead, innovation and the creation of "new practises" are required.

The goal of Odisha@100 is to spark a movement that develops a vision for Odisha. In this process, CII is enlisting people who are passionate about and committed to nation-building and carrying out the goal in a bottom-up manner.

This is a synopsis of Odisha's "Vision 2047," as put forth by the state's residents. India is on the verge of a radical transformation. It is practically impossible to find a reliable association between historical economic patterns and current growth due to the statistical volatility caused by exponential economic expansion. This vision document has sought to identify potential and capture future aspirations of the state and its citizens in light of that recognition. This exercise, unlike similar ones in the past, did not try to predict the future using historical tendencies. Instead, it has attempted to predict the future using the feelings and hopes of the State's citizens.

BACKGROUND

The Indian state of Odisha, usually referred to as Orissa, is situated by the Bay of Bengal on the country's east coast. The Mauryan Emperor Ashoka attacked Kalinga in 261 BC, and today it is known as by this name. The contemporary state of Odisha, which is primarily made up of Odia speakers, was formed on 1 April 1936 in Kanika Palace in Cuttack, India.

1st April is therefore celebrated as Utkal Divas (Odisha Day). In terms of both territory and population, Odisha is the eleventh-largest state in India. A linguistic census indicates that 93.33% of people speak Odia, making it the official language and the language that is used the most. With the exception of the deepwater facilities at Paradip, Odisha's 480 km long coastline remains generally undisturbed and devoid of quality ports.

On India's east coast, Odisha stretches from latitudes of 17 degrees 49 to 22 degrees 34 and 81 degrees 27 to 87 degrees 29. West Bengal is to its north-east, Jharkhand is to its north, Chattisgarh is to its west, Andhra Pradesh is to its south, and the Bay of Bengal is to its east. Odisha's topography can be categorised morphologically into five regions: the coastal plains, the middle hilly region, the rolling upland, the river valleys, and the quiet plateaus.

About 85 percent of Odisha's population live in villages. In Kandhamal, Mayurbhanj, and Kalahandi districts, 94 percent of the population lives in rural areas. Only 15% of the people who live in Odisha are urban dwellers. According to the 2011 census, 73.45 percent of the state's population is literate. The state includes 102 statutory census towns among its 124 urban entities. They have an N.A.C. or a municipality. The only cities with a population of one lakh or more are seven. 37.5 percent of the state's population is employed, of whom 32.7 percent are major workers and 4.8 percent are marginal workers. The majority of the workforce in the states, whose economy is based mostly on agriculture, is made up of cultivators and agricultural labourers, with corresponding percentages of 42.2 and 28.9. The remaining people worked in cottage industries and other occupations.

ODISHA VISION 2047

In 2022, we celebrated Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav to mark the 75th anniversary of our independence. India went from being a poor, impoverished nation to becoming a developing nation over these 75 years of independence.

Odisha is a state with a unique culture and a rich history. Odisha will commemorate 100 years of independence in 2047.

STATE PROFILE

| Sl. No. | Indicator | Year | Unit | Amount / value |
|---------|--|-----------------|----------------------|----------------|
| 1 | Geographical Area | | Sq. KM | 155707 |
| 2 | Districts | | Number | 30 |
| 3 | Subdivisions | | Number | 58 |
| 4 | Tehsils | | Number | 317 |
| 5 | C.D. Blocks | | Number | 314 |
| 6 | Urban Local Bodies | | Number | 114 |
| 7 | Gram Panchayat | | Number | 6798 |
| 8 | Villages (Inhabited) | 2011Census | Number | 47677 |
| 9 | Total Population | 2011Census | 000' | 41974 |
| 10 | Urbanisation | 2011Census | Percent | 16.7 |
| 11 | Sex Ratio | 2011Census | Female per 000' Male | 979 |
| 12 | Literacy Rate | 2011Census | percent | 72.9 |
| 13 | Density of Population | 2011Census | Sq.K.M. | 270 |
| 14 | GSDP at current price | 2019-20 (1st R) | Rs.in Crore | 521274.65 |
| 15 | GSDP at current price | 2020-21(A.E) | Rs.in Crore | 509574.29 |
| 16 | GSDP at constant price (2011-12) | 2019-20 (1st R) | Rs. in Crore | 396499.43 |
| 17 | GSDP at constantprice (2011-12) | 2020-21(A.E) | Rs. in Crore | 376998.43 |
| 18 | Growth Rate of GSDPat constant price(2011-12) | 2019-20 (1st R) | percent | 5.21 |
| 19 | Growth Rate of GSDP at constant price(2011-12) | 2020-21(AE) | Percent | (-)4.92 |
| 20 | Share of Agriculture sector to GSDP at current price | 2020-21 (AE) | percent | 21.27 |
| 21 | Share of Industry sector to GSDP at current price | 2020-21 (AE) | percent | 36.26 |
| 22 | Share of Service sector to GSDP at current price | 2020-21 (AE) | percent | 42.47 |
| 23 | Per Capita Income | | | |
| | 2020-21 (AE) | Rupees | 1,02,156 | |
| 24 | Un employment Rate(UPS)by Labour Bureau | 2018-19 | percent | 7.0 |
| | | | | |
| 25 | Poverty Ratio | 2011-12 | percent | 32.6 |
| 26 | Poverty Ratio(projected) | 2017 | percent | 26.9 |
| Sl. No. | Indicator | Year | Unit | Amount / value |
| 27 | Production of Food grains | 2019-20 | 000,M.T | 11571 |
| 28 | Net Irrigation potential created till | 2019-20 | 000, hect. | 4307 |
| 29 | Per hectare consumption of fertilizer | 2019-20 | Kg/hect. | 82.8 |
| 30 | Per capita Milk consumption | 2019-20 | Gm/day | 136 |
| 31 | Per capita egg consumption per Annum | 2019-20 | Number | 50 |
| 32 | Per capita meat consumption per Annum | 2019-20 | Kg. | 4.3 |
| 33 | Per capita fish consumption per Annum | 2019-20 | Kg. | 16.2 |

| Sl. No. | Indicator | Year | Unit | Amount/value |
|---------|--|------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 34 | Total No. of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises(MSME) | 2019-20 | Number | 57651 |
| 35 | Employment Generated under MSME | 2019-20 | Lakh Number | 16.3 |
| 36 | Index of Industrial Production(IIP) | 2018-19 March | Base 2011-12 = 100 | 225.2 |
| 37 | Installed Capacity of Power by GRIDCO | 2019-20 | Megawatt. | 7647.7 |
| 38 | Villages Electrified | 2019-20 | Percent | 100% |
| 39 | Number of Primary of Schools | 2019-20 | Number | 33,340 |
| 40 | Number of Upper Primary of Schools | 2019-20 | Number | 21,719 |
| 41 | Pupil Teacher Ratio(Primary) | 2019-20 | Ratio | 18:1 |
| 42 | Pupil Teacher Ratio(Upper Primary) | 2019-20 | Ratio | 20:1 |
| 43 | Pupil Teacher Ratio(Secondary) | 2019-20 | Ratio | 18:1 |
| 44 | Percentage of GER of girls at Primary level | 2019-20 | Percent | 101.6 |
| 45 | Percentage of GER of girls at Upper Primary level | 2019-20 | Percent | 98.3 |
| 46 | No. of Govt. Elementary Schools with Drinking Water Facility | 2019-20 | Number | 47247 |
| 47 | No. of Govt. Elementary Schools with Toilet Facility (Girl) | 2019-20 | Number | 46830 |
| 48 | Dropout Rate at Primary Schools | 2019-20 | percent | 1.6 |
| Sl.No. | Indicator | Year | Unit | Amount/ value |
| 49 | Dropout Rate at Upper Primary Schools | 2019-20 | percent | 4.6 |
| 50 | Dropout Rate at High Schools | 2018-19 | percent | 5.4 |
| 51 | Credit Deposit Ratio | 2019-20 | percent | 60.4 |
| 52 | Number of Bank Branches | 2019-20 | Number | 5450 |
| 53 | No. of Accounts under Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana | March'2020 | Lakh | 154 |
| 54 | Number of registered vehicles | 2019-20 | Lakh Number | 91.2 |
| 55 | Road density per 100 sq.km | 2019-20 | Km. | 173 |
| 56 | IMR | 2015-16 (NFHS-4) | Per 000,live births | 40 |
| 57 | MMR | 2016-18(SRS) | Per 000,live births | 150 |
| 58 | Life expectancy at birth | 2014-18 (SRS) | Years | 69.3 |
| 59 | Under 5 Mortality Rate | SRS- 2018 | Per 000,live births | 44 |
| 60 | Number of PHCs | Up to March'2020 | Number | 1324 |
| 61 | Number of CHCs | Up to March'2020 | Number | 381 |
| 62 | Number of Sub-Divisional Hospitals | Up to Oct,2016 | Number | 32 |
| 63 | Number of District Hospitals | Up to Oct,2016 | Number | 32 |
| 64 | Institutional Delivery | 2015-16(NFHS-4) | percent | 85.3 |
| 65 | Percentage of Forest area to States Geographical area | 2019 (FSI) | percent | 33.2 |
| 66 | Tele density (over all) | 2019-20 | Ratio | 76.5 |

TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

| <u>Vision Elements</u> | <u>Metrics</u> | <u>Gaps</u> |
|--|--|--|
| Nuclear & Green technology are to be vehemently used for constructive purposes | Indo-US Nuclear deal Usages of advance technology Clearing unused land for testing technology | Political Pressure Lack of finance Lack of proper education & finance |
| Nano-technology, super-conductor technology, and bio-technology are to be prioritized (with Odisha as the hub) | More Technological Institutes with good facilities Scholarships & Award for encouragement Awareness Securing the technology produced by copy rights | Lack of higher education Improper goal setting & Research Constraints of Government Policies |
| Nobel Prize | Awards & Recognition for new developments | Lack of Government aid for research |
| Research and development department is to be strengthened in order to innovate sophisticated technology | | |
| Technology | Improve the communication facility Helpful in future forecasting Provide safety & security | Creation of arms is harmful for society Creating problem through wrong way of communication |
| Medical Science | Known as second God Helpful in creativity Good hospitality | Various narcotics are made |
| Industrialization | Improve employment Solve the economic problem Create the high living Standard | Improper use of scientific technology |

EDUCATION AND SKILL DEVELOPMENT

| <u>Vision Elements</u> | <u>Metrics</u> | • <u>Gaps</u> |
|--|---|--|
| Moral Education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good co-operation between student & teacher • Discipline should be maintained • Yoga education should be provided | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of relationship between student & teacher • Indiscipline inside the campus • Lack of yoga trainer |
| Corporate Trainer Should be provided | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business information should be provided • Global information training • Provided advanced skill & training regarding current scenario | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of updated business information • Lack of corporate trainer • Lack of advanced skill |
| Education should be practical oriented | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study tour should be conducted • Develop communication Skill • Develop Vision & Mission | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vision and mission of the student are not clearly understood • Inefficient communication |
| Quality education for all, at all levels: from primary to higher education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Area Population • Literacy Rate • Primary Schools & Colleges: Lectures and faculty | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improper utilization of funds • Lack of awareness • Transportation |
| Allowing private investors for promoting education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Corporate adoption of the children from an area • Giving them training with free of cost • Providing them book, cloths , food | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of primary education • Lack of importance • No value for secular & liberal ideas |
| Establishment of Special Education Zone (SEZ) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering students through education • SEZs should be up to date | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of professional faculty • Lack of monetary assistance • Lack of technological implementation |
| No discrimination in providing education on the basis of caste or creed | | |
| Government must be proactive in education | | |
| KBK should be given optimum priority in education | | |
| Universal Literacy | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High percentage of educated people • Better economic development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better Classrooms & LABs • Access to schools in rural areas too |

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| | | |
| Skilled & Trained manpower | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide outstanding technology for future generations • 80% trained and skilled workforce by 2047 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trained lecturers • Training faculty • Modernised syllabus |
| Free education for all in primary as well as upper primary level | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better contribution for rural people | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better implementation access to modern act • More quality teachers should be appointed in the rural area |

BUSINESSES

| <u>Vision Elements</u> | <u>Metrics</u> | <u>Gaps</u> |
|--|---|---|
| Knowledge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Start business with proper knowledge To develop the business in less time, apply the knowledge Increase our vision with the help of knowledge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of literacy, media, newspaper both in urban & rural area Government Participation Knowledge |
| Capital | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accessibility of capital Majority contributions by owners Capital structure, FDI inflow due to the cost of capital Capital is the vital resource for the business It will create a new environment as well as a new atmosphere It will help for the economical development Increase per capita income Government should help the business investor | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Credit policy by bank Liquidity crunch in the economy due to global impact |
| Technology | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improve our productivity use advance technology It helps maximize profit & minimize loss Use latest Technology Inspire the technology education Proper modification of business through technology | |
| Manpower | | |
| Market | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Huge potential Market Highly competitive market along with bargaining power of consumer, supplier Threat of substitutes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Odisha market in terms of global exposure is lagging too behind Needs more opening of the market Lack of proper training & developments in terms of industrial aspect Lacking in global standards & exposures which needs more focus |
| Electricity- Shifting and depending more on green electricity generation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 80% of the total electricity generation from green electricity | |

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Tourism & Hospitality- To make it a global destination of India | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approximately 90% of the tourists places of Odisha are marketed globally | |
| Steel- producing at par with global production rate | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieving 210 kg per person consumption | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 180 kg per person |
| Business by providing education | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Getting specialization in some skill Provide more employment Provide political stability | |
| Manufacturing Business | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More import | |

AGRICULTURE

Odisha is an Agrarian State. Almost 70 per cent population of the State are dependent on agriculture. The agriculture sector contributes only about 26 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), with more than 70% population dependence resulting in low per capita income in the farm sector. Consequently, there is a large disparity between the per capita income in the farm sector and the non-farm sector. Therefore, it is essential to deal with those issues which impact the income level of farmers. The National Agriculture Policy approved by the Government of India during 2000, aimed to achieve annual growth of more than 4 per cent in the agriculture sector on a sustainable basis. However, the annual growth rate achieved during the Tenth Five Year Plan averaged around 2.3 per cent. On the other hand, the non-farm sector has grown much faster. Considering the high growth of GDP in the recent past, a major reorientation in the policy is necessary to make this growth more inclusive. The decline in agriculture growth coupled with declining profitability in the agriculture sector, in the face of rapid growth of non-farm sector, is one of the major concerns. The National Policy for Farmers, 2007 has envisaged to focus more on the economic wellbeing of the farmers, rather than just on production.

The public investment in agriculture has been declining and is one of the main reasons behind the declining productivity and low capital formation in the agriculture sector. Private investment in agriculture has also been slow and must be stimulated through appropriate policies. Considering that nearly 70 per cent of India still lives in villages, agricultural growth will continue to be the engine of broad-based economic growth and development as well as of natural resources conservation, leave alone food security and poverty alleviation. Accelerated investment are needed to facilitate agricultural development.

It is quite distressing that the farmers feel at the lowest rung in the social hierarchy. It will be an important task to bring back the glory and self respect of the farming community. There are no policy tools that can achieve this directly. However, putting agriculture sector on a better path

and resurrecting its importance across the sectors will go a long way in making farming a respectable profession. In the above backdrop, a wholesome policy framework for the benefit of the farmers of the State is now brought out with a focus more on the economic well-being of the farmers, rather than just on production and growth. More than a decade has passed since the adoption of State Agriculture Policy in 1996. There have been many significant changes in the mean time in the realm of agriculture development, more so in the post-WTO regime. Therefore, this is an appropriate time to take note of the changing situation and bring out a policy to meet the present challenges in the sector.

Agriculture in Odisha

The State has about 64.09 lakh hectares of cultivable area out of total geographical area of 155.711 lakh hectares, accounting for 41.16 percent. Total cultivated area is about 61.50 lakh hectares. About 40.17 lakh hectares of cultivable area has acidic soil and approx. 4.00 lakh hectares suffers from salinity. About 3.00 lakh hectares of cultivable area suffers from water logging. Agriculture contributes about 26% in the State Gross Domestic Product (SGDP). About 65% of the workforce depends on agriculture for their employment.

The average size of holding in the State is 1.25 ha. The small and marginal farmers constitute about 83% of the farming community.

The State is divided into 10 Agro-climatic zones on the basis of soil structure, humidity, elevation, topography, vegetation, rainfall and other agroclimatic factors.

The average rainfall in the State is 1452 mm, of which about 80% is confined to monsoon months (June-September). The total irrigation potential created is 27.63 lakh hectares in Kharif and 13.31 lakh hectares in Rabi.

The total food grain production in the State during 2007-08 is estimated to be 92.13 lakh tones which is approx. 4.06 percent of national food grain production. Rice is the main crop of the state. Agriculture in Odisha is characterized by low productivity on account of various factors.

These factors include problematic soil (acidic, saline & waterlogged), lack of assured irrigation, low seed replacement rate, low level of fertilizer consumption (53 kg/ha. against national average of 113 kg/ha.), low level of mechanization etc. The serious gaps in yield potential and the technology transfer provide an opportunity to the State to increase production and productivity substantially.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Overall development of the state is the main objective of State government since independence. Earlier the main thrust for development was laid on Agriculture, Industry, Communication , Education, Health and Allied sectors but soon it was realized that the all round development of the country is possible only through the development of rural areas. Keeping this in view Panchayati Raj Institutions have been introduced under the 73rd Amendment Act of the Constitution of India. It is believed that the development of the country is possible by strengthening the democratic structure of society through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). The effective PRI system may take necessary measures to improve the rural infrastructure, improve income of rural households and delivery systems pertaining to education, health & safety mechanisms. Odisha Government has taken many steps to develop rural Odisha and for this Department of Rural Development and Panchyati Raj and Drinking water has been setup. In this unit, we will discuss about the structure and functioning of these two Departments of Government of Odisha which are mainly involved in rural development activities.

The Rural Development Department was created on 1st July 1990 to deal with Minor Irrigation, Lift Irrigation, Rural Road, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation sectors. Later, in 1996, the Department was restructured and Minor Irrigation and Lift Irrigation were transferred to Water Resources Department, thus bringing together all irrigation works under one Department. The Rural Development Department in its present form consists of two organisations, (i) Rural Works and (ii) Rural Water Supply & Sanitation. The Rural Water Supply & Sanitation organization implements rural drinking water supply programme by utilizing the outlay under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), Special Central Assistance (SCA) under Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) for KBK districts and Swajaldhara. It also implements rural sanitation programme under the centrally sponsored Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC). Besides implementing the schemes and programmes in currency, both these organizations provide emergency support service during natural calamities. For the successful implementation of community-based and demand-responsive programmes such as Swajaldhara and Total

Sanitation Campaign, Odisha State Water and Sanitation Mission, a registered society under the aegis of Rural Development Department, was constituted. The Mission works in collaboration with UNICEF and other agencies concerned. In order to improve the quality of life in rural areas and address the multidimensional problems of people living in those areas, several programmes have been conceived and implemented. The success of a rural development programme largely depends upon organizational arrangements and adoption of an appropriate strategy for optimum utilization of resources and opportunities.

Main functions of the Department:

Provide potable drinking water in rural areas and provide connectivity to unconnected rural habitations.

Maintain rural roads and government buildings in rural areas.

Organizations working under this Department:

There are mainly two organisations working under this Department. They are :

- (i) Rural Water Supply and Sanitation (RWS&S) Organisation and
- (ii) Rural Works (RW) Organisation

Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Organisation

- Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Organisation deals with rural water supply and rural sanitation.
- Drinking water supply is a state subject. The efforts to provide all rural habitations with potable water free from chemical and bacteriological contamination are supplemented by the grant-in-aid received under the centrally sponsored plan.

Organisations working under RWSS

There are two organisations working under RWS&S. They are:

- Chief Engineer, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation.
- Chief Engineer, Odisha State Water and Sanitation Mission.

Functions of Chief Engineer, RWS&S

He is in overall charge of rural water supply and Sanitation organisation. He looks after the establishment matter. He looks after the providing potable drinking water supply to the rural habitations under different schemes. He is also in charge of monitoring all activities under this wing.

Functions of Chief Engineer, OSWSM

“Odisha State Water & Sanitation Mission” (OSW&SM) referred as “State Mission has been constituted and established in R.D. Department for providing overall policy guidance for community led and participatory WATSAN projects.

The Rural Development Department was created on 1st July 1990 to deal with Minor Irrigation, Lift Irrigation, Rural Road, Rural Water Supply and Sanitation sectors. Later, in 1996, the Department was restructured and Minor Irrigation and Lift Irrigation were transferred to Water Resources Department, thus bringing together all irrigation works under one Department. The Rural Development Department in its present form consists of two organisations, (i) Rural Works and (ii) Rural Water Supply & Sanitation. The Panchayati Raj Department (PRD) in Odisha came into existence in 1994. It interacts mainly with two ministries at the central level—the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) and the Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR). It is considered an important department not only because of the quantum of funds that it handles but also for the

fact that its activities have a direct bearing on rural development and poverty alleviation. It is also the nodal department through which endeavours are made for grassroots democracy and decentralization of power through PRIs.

TOURISM

Odisha, the home of tribal culture, historic customs, pilgrimages, beaches, wildlife sanctuaries, and artistic expressions, has long been a popular tourist destination for its temples and artwork. Every location in the state, from its capital city Bhubaneswar to Cuttack, Konark, Puri, Rourkela, and Sambalpur, has a unique religious and historical significance that draws pilgrims and tourists from all over the world. Numerous hotel and hospitality businesses and individuals have developed various five-star, deluxe, luxury, and budget hotels in various cities that are close to the main tourist attractions for visitors that travel to Odisha to study the deity and spirituality. It's interesting to note that these well-known hotels and resorts are also renowned for offering the best MICE in Odisha, which can help your company flourish.

Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions are a very successful and well-planned arrangement when it comes to MICE tourism in Odisha. Numerous business organisations and entrepreneurs choose holding trade shows, annual meetings, and other types of commercial events in a chosen and revered state city. In addition to making sound plans for business expansion, they also give their staff members a chance to refresh their bodies and minds by doing this. Hotels like Puri, Bhubaneswar, Cuttack, and other popular tourist locations are also prepared to offer them all the cutting-edge amenities needed to host successful corporate gatherings.

More and more global corporations are moving to Odisha due to the state's cutting-edge infrastructure, first-rate venues, and abundance of tools needed to make the event successful. Locations for conferences in Odisha in Puri, Bhubaneswar, and Cuttack, conference rooms in various hotels are nicely furnished with modern and upscale meeting amenities. A few of the additional services provided by MICE in Odisha include fully furnished and well-equipped conference halls with a capacity of more than 1000 sittings (depending on the hotel), contemporary technologies and cutting-edge gadgets, Internet connection, comfortable chairs, conference tables, and Wi-Fi connection, among other things. Advanced communication systems, laptops, PC tablets (on demand), PCs, and all other contemporary amenities are offered to ensure that your meeting is successful and memorable.

Each hotel's staff members are pleasant and well-educated, and they go above and beyond to cater to the needs of visitors who travel to Odisha to attend business events. Due to its modern Conference Halls and corporate meeting spaces, the majority of hotels in Puri and Bhubaneswar are ideal for MICE in Odisha. Any business event in Odisha would unquestionably be the greatest choice for the ideal refreshment while also making smart future plans for overall business success.

ODISHA TOURISM has developed appealing and cost-effective packages for all types of business event organisation in Odisha with the goal of advancing MICE in that state and making your corporate events memorable and successful. Additionally, we provide appealing and cost-effective packages that can be customised to meet your needs and budget. So save yourself some time and choose the greatest package available.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND URBANIZATION

Infrastructure (economic infrastructure, such as energy, transport and communication, trains, roads, ports, airports, dams, and power plants, as well as social infrastructure, such as education, health and medical facilities, etc.) is crucial for accelerating development. The state government is correct to have prioritised pani, sadak, and bijli. A number of targeted

programmes are currently being implemented to strengthen e-governance initiatives in the state by building the necessary IT infrastructure, improving the rail network, upgrading urban infrastructure, and enhancing road connectivity in both economically underdeveloped and under-connected hinterlands and industrial hubs. Odisha was the first state to implement reforms in the electricity sector, and the nation recognises it as having a mature power sector.

| <u>Vision Elements</u> | <u>Metrics</u> | <u>Gaps</u> |
|---|--|---|
| Basic Infrastructure: Road, Rail, Water and Air should be developed more and be easily accessible to all | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Connectivity upto the grass-root level • Developed connectivity to all the tourists' places in order to attract more tourists to the state • Water Communication reduces the environmental pollution • Develop Business communication • Financial help from Government | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political issues in different areas • Corruption • Price hike • improper use of money • materials are to be good enough |
| Technological Infrastructure: Electricity, Telecom, Irrigation and Banking are to be modernized | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convert to cyber city- Every person, including people in rural areas should know how to operate a computer • Mass media Development • Universal brotherhood due to proper communication | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of Money • Illiteracy • Lack of good coach • Media should be more active • lack of good connectivity |
| Identify usable & non-usable lands (4.7% Max) and putting unusable land for infrastructure development in order to optimize utility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper utilization of those lands for development | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal use of irrigation land • Non cooperation |
| Social Infrastructure: Health, Education and Agriculture are to be upgraded | | |
| Establishment of seaport | | |
| Construction of Storage facility | | |
| Bridges are to be made strongly to avoid accidents | | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arrangement of vocational training / technological information/ upgradation | | |
| Proper training in technical institutes | | |
| Capacity utilization by any units (Land, Resources) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Time management for critical activities • Proper planning and Good engineers | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The contractors should be work properly |

HEALTH

| <u>Vision Elements</u> | <u>Metrics</u> | <u>Gaps</u> |
|--|--|---|
| Reduction of Infant Mortality and improvement in maternal care | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The new-born baby who dies within one year • Social & Biological Factor affect infant mortality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infant rate reducing day by day in society • If infant mortality increases, then we don't get our young generation to develop our society • Improper care |
| Controlling HIV AIDS (Human Immune Virus, Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Migration • Lack of consciousness • Lack of education • It affects young generation |
| No malnutrition (due to over nutrition & under nutrition) | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Due to Financial Problem • Lack of Health Facility • Due to malnutrition population decreases • Malnutrition affects mentally as well as physically • Children of poor family don't get nutrition • Lack of healthy food • Price hike |
| Healthy environment | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The environment in which we work should be properly maintained • Harmful chemicals & gases should be kept away from the human beings • First aid facility should be provided in any organization | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmful Gases • Industry, Motor vehicle • Polluted air |
| Promoting rural health | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of good doctor • No proper medical facility • Lack of good medicine store |
| Primary health service for all | | |
| Wide reach of health facilities to all citizen and setting up hospitals with world-class health facilities, Connectivity to special health-centers | | |
| Medical insurance for all to cover expenses | | |

| | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Removal of vector-borne diseases | | |
|----------------------------------|--|--|

GOVERNANCE & PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Our country's founding fathers wanted it to be just, free, and egalitarian. For our residents today, the ideas and values outlined in our preamble to the constitution are just as significant and legitimate as they were more than 60 years ago. We must make sure that our society is egalitarian in all ways and that we, as citizens, uphold civic principles.

A society without a sense of "alienation" based on geography, gender, caste, or ethnicity has been demanded by people all over the nation. Everyone should feel like they are a part of one India and support the democratic ideals upon which our country was built.

So that nobody feels above the law, the rule of law must be carefully upheld. Strict punishments must be implemented to serve as deterrents for those who break the law. The laws that are still in effect today must be prioritised over those that are out of date.

The lack of public knowledge, the inadequate IT infrastructure in government facilities, and the proliferation of administrative powers are the main obstacles that must be solved. Each and every person should receive better, faster, and time-bound delivery of public services in a way that is both fair and transparent.

The younger generation's active participation can provide our developmental initiatives with a much-needed boost. Many people expressed their wish for different school-level initiatives to increase pupils' awareness of legal and political issues.

To ensure that politicians conform to certain fundamental minimal requirements, there was an almost universal call. Parties shouldn't be allowed to field candidates with criminal histories and no politician should have a criminal history. People believe that political leaders should have a retirement age just like other professions.

The vast majority of people in our country today view politics as a filthy game and do not hold our leaders in high regard as role models. They witness political parties engaging in deceit and horse-trading, lawsuits being brought against elected officials, and disorderly

conduct in the legislature. Therefore, it is not surprising to observe poor voter turnout at elections, particularly among the young and educated population. It is time for an influx of youthful, morally upright leaders who can rekindle public confidence in our democratic institutions.

| <u>Vision Elements</u> | <u>Metrics</u> | <u>Gaps</u> |
|---|---|---|
| Political Stability | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strong political structure • Unity among the legislative members • Service attitude of the members | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not aware of the power of opponent parties • corruption of Government in service areas • Clashes among political party |
| Development Sector | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Balance between Industrial & Public sector • Government Invitation to the Private investors • Transport & Communication | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lacking air transport • Centralisation of Industries • Government Unable to provide proper infrastructure |
| Social Services | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing the literacy rate • Eradication of poverty • Creating job opportunity | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the rate of quality schools & colleges • Improper distribution of wealth • Corruption in selection procedure |
| Attention to minor issues too | | |
| All officials should be proficient in computer usage | | |
| Efficient and quick action by ensuring effective utilization of national and state resources for public welfare | | |
| Unbiased approach | | |
| New technology to support activities | | |

ROLE OF CII IN ODISHA

To make sure that industrialization is seen as a platform to launch the process of equitable and sustainable growth, the CII's role is crucial. To ensure improved quality of life for the populace, CII's objectives are to act as a catalyst in all efforts to eradicate poverty, create jobs, and promote entrepreneurship.

Others question whether industrialization should be considered a mainstream development strategy. CII recognises that there has recently been "audible" opposition to the purchase of substantial land parcels for industrial use. Furthermore, the occurrence is not exclusive to Odisha.

One must realise that many of the projected mineral processing industries are located in previously underdeveloped and impoverished areas. The recent influx of investments suggests a transformation from a monetised economy to an industrial economy in just five years, although it took such regions a long fifty years since independence to go from a barter nature of economy & sustenance to a monetised economy. Such quick changes do provide a problem, and as a result, there is opposition everywhere. Moreover, in these underdeveloped areas, land has served as a sentimental and emotional as well as a financial asset. Additionally, due to the nature of contemporary technology-intensive and less job-friendly projects, direct employment in exchange for land for each project-affected person has become impractical.

The CII shall support the various parties' careful and creative handling of the entire issue of large-scale land acquisition. The difficulty for the private sector is to first reduce the amount of land needed based on accurate evaluations and then secondly establish the essential "relationship" with the local populace. CII aims to ensure appropriate equity and a continuous flow of benefits for the general population.

CII will also pursue clusterization initiatives in Odisha, especially those that are targeted at MSMEs. The key to boosting the competitiveness of Odisha MSMEs is to create functional, energetic clusters with shared infrastructure, high-quality service delivery, planned marketing

connections, and pooled technical knowledge. In order to facilitate the adoption of MSME clusters while integrating multiple government programmes, CII will serve as a link between its large member companies.

Each year, the CII Odisha State Council will make an effort to start two demonstration projects. These initiatives will serve as platforms to highlight how industry interventions add value for the State. Choosing the initiatives will take into account their social influence as well. Because building community capacity and peripheral infrastructure is seen as a long-term strategy to raise business returns to scale, CII shall advise its member firms to actively participate in these initiatives. This will improve the very environment in which they live & function.

WAY FORWARD

In a summary, the key vision components that emerged are:

- Information empowerment;
- Annual concrete goals for furthering the vision;
- Growth stimulation;
- Excellence in governance;
- Creating a welcoming and active atmosphere for Vision 2047.

The CII Odisha@100 task force will involve professionals and stakeholders in the aforementioned areas to develop a strategy for advancing the vision as expressed by the inhabitants of Odisha. In order to move the transformation process ahead and work at many levels to put the suggestions/plans into action, it would be necessary to recruit partners in the government, private sector, NGOs, academicians, and other groups.

A portion of the team working on VISION 2047 should remain, according to participants in the visioning exercise. The support of the state's top leaders is crucial to the realisation of VISION 2047, which reflects the aspirations of the Odisha populace.

The following points would be covered by the future journey, according to the vision document:

1. Engagement

- a. Sharing the vision report with the administration at all levels.
- b. Starting a conversation and forging a consensus to support the ambitions of the people.
- c. Involving the neighbourhood to promote residents' ambitions.
- d. Actively seeking out new volunteers to expand Odisha@100's impact.

2. Setting the agenda

- a. Examining the state of several developmental demands at the moment.

- b. Determine pertinent initiatives to be undertaken district-by-district.
- c. Get different institutions to align their agenda with the state vision by talking about opportunities for partnership between the government, business, and society.

3. Implementation

- a. Begin initiatives to address significant local developmental needs.
- b. Monitor project progress on a regular basis using pre-established metrics.
- c. Find and share "next practises" with other project teams across the nation

CONCLUSION

Odisha's population is in manageable limits. But the growth rate needs to be checked by providing universal elementary education and a well-spread network of hospitals, dispensaries and other public health facilities before 2047. Illiteracy among women and Tribals is very high which has to be eradicated by 2047. The inter-district imbalances are glaring. The developmental distances generate frustration, distress, and social tensions. The present-day movements in parts of Odisha for separate Autonomous Councils for west, North and South Odisha regions; and even total separation; are due to accumulated neglect. Balanced development must take place to check regional dissatisfaction. The urban-rural divide needs to be bridged.