

Trends and Composition of Socio-Economic Public Expenditure in Odisha

Gayatri Padhy¹, Prof. Dr. Sudhansu Sekhar Rath²

¹Ph.D Research Scholar, Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar, Odisha

²Former Professor Sambalpur University, Jyoti Vihar, Odisha

Abstract

This paper examines the trends and composition of socio-economic public expenditure in Odisha using secondary data obtained from the Odisha Budget for the period 2007–08 to 2022–23. The study analyses item-wise expenditure under both social and economic services to identify changes in sectoral priorities and the evolving structure of public spending over time. The results reveal a substantial increase in social sector expenditure, with growing emphasis on education, medical and public health, water supply and sanitation, and housing, indicating the state government's commitment to human development and basic welfare. In contrast, expenditure on economic services shows a pronounced focus on infrastructure development, particularly irrigation, roads and bridges, and ports, while allocations to agriculture, small-scale industries, tourism, and rural development remained relatively low and uneven. The overall pattern suggests that public expenditure in Odisha has been directed towards strengthening social welfare and physical infrastructure, though the limited attention to productive and employment-generating sectors points to the need for a more balanced development strategy.

Keywords: Public Expenditure, Socio-Economic Services, Social Sector, Economic Services; Odisha

Introduction

The state budget is the most important fiscal instrument through which governments translate policy priorities into concrete action. It reflects not only the economic philosophy of the state but also its commitment to social welfare, equity, and long-term development. Within the structure of a state budget, economic services and social services occupy a central position, as they directly influence productive capacity, human development, and the overall quality of life of the population. The allocation of public resources to these sectors determines the pace and inclusiveness of economic growth, particularly in developing and regionally diverse economies (Annual report, RBI).

Economic services such as agriculture, irrigation, energy, transport, rural development, and industry form the backbone of a state's productive system. Expenditure in these sectors enhances infrastructure, supports livelihood generation, improves market access, and stimulates private investment. In agrarian and backward regions, public spending on economic services is often the primary driver of income generation and employment creation. Adequate budgetary support to economic services not only strengthens the supply side of the economy but also plays a crucial role in reducing regional disparities and promoting balanced development across districts and social groups (Annual report, RBI).

Equally significant are social services, including health, education, nutrition, housing, water supply, sanitation, and social security. Investment in social services contributes to the development of human

capital, which is widely recognized as a prerequisite for sustainable economic growth. Improved health outcomes and educational attainment enhance labour productivity, reduce poverty, and promote social mobility. Moreover, social sector spending has strong redistributive effects, as it disproportionately benefits vulnerable and marginalized populations, thereby advancing social justice and inclusive growth. The need for increased budgetary allocation to economic and social services has gained renewed importance in the context of persistent poverty, inequality, and uneven development across regions. Fiscal prioritization of these sectors enables governments to address structural constraints, strengthen public service delivery, and achieve broader development goals. From a long-term perspective, underinvestment in social and economic services can lead to weakened growth prospects, poor human development indicators, and heightened intergenerational inequality. Therefore, a deliberate and sustained enhancement of budgetary allocations to these services is not merely a welfare measure but a strategic investment in the state's economic resilience and social well-being.

This chapter examines the importance of economic and social services in the state budget and provides a rationale for increased public expenditure in these sectors, emphasizing their role in fostering inclusive, equitable, and sustainable development.

The state budget serves as a critical policy instrument through which governments articulate development priorities and address region-specific socio-economic challenges. In a federal structure like India, state governments play a decisive role in the provision of economic and social services, particularly in sectors that directly affect livelihoods, human development, and welfare outcomes. For a state such as Odisha characterized by regional disparities, a significant tribal population, and historically underdeveloped regions budgetary allocation towards economic and social services assumes heightened importance.

Social services comprising health, education, nutrition, drinking water, sanitation, housing, and social security are equally vital in the context of Odisha's development trajectory. Persistent gaps in health outcomes, educational attainment, and access to basic services remain prominent in the, despite targeted interventions. Investment in social services contributes to human capital formation, which Musgrave (1959) identifies as a core function of public finance aimed at promoting allocative efficiency and distributive justice. Empirical evidence suggests that improved health and education outcomes significantly enhance labour productivity and long-term economic growth (UNDP, Human Development Reports). The Reserve Bank of India has repeatedly underlined the importance of prioritising developmental expenditure—particularly on social and economic services—in state budgets to achieve inclusive and sustainable growth (RBI, State Finances: A Study of Budgets). For backward regions, where poverty, malnutrition, and inadequate healthcare access remain entrenched, enhanced social sector spending is not merely a welfare intervention but a necessary condition for breaking the cycle of intergenerational deprivation. Moreover, social sector expenditure has strong redistributive effects, as it disproportionately benefits marginalised and vulnerable populations, including Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes, who constitute a significant share of the population in these districts.

Despite their critical role, several studies point to structural weaknesses in the level and composition of public expenditure on economic and social services in Odisha and India. Declining trends, low capital expenditure, and a growing emphasis on transfers and subsidies have raised concerns about the sustainability and developmental effectiveness of state spending (Sahu & Mahapatra, 2015; Mahapatra & Sahu, 2024; Chattopadhyay, 2018; Tripathy & Padhi, 2020; Mohapatra, 2015). Against this backdrop, the present study seeks to examine the pattern, composition, and developmental significance of public

expenditure on economic and social services in Odisha, with a view to understanding its implications for inclusive and sustainable development.

Literature Review

Studies on social sector expenditure in Odisha highlight persistent structural issues in both the level and composition of public spending. Sahu and Mahapatra (2015) provide early evidence that social expenditures in the state have declined over time, with a growing emphasis on transfer payments rather than productive investments in education and health. Extending this analysis, Mahapatra and Sahu (2024) demonstrate that although Odisha's social expenditure compares favorably with several major states, its declining trend and low capital component undermine long-term human capital formation. Their findings further reveal a gradual shift from development-oriented spending toward populist measures, largely influenced by electoral considerations, reinforcing concerns about the sustainability of the state's development strategy.

At the national level, similar patterns emerge regarding the limited effectiveness of fiscal decentralization in enhancing social sector investment. Chattopadhyay (2018) shows that despite increased fiscal autonomy and higher untied transfers to states during the 2000s, social sector expenditure in India largely remained stagnant, failing to reflect the stated policy commitment to inclusive growth. Complementing this perspective, Brahmachary (2023) observes that public spending on education and health in India continues to lag behind international benchmarks, resulting in weak human capital outcomes. While some progress has been made in elementary education, higher education and public health spending remain inadequate, highlighting the need for aggressive policy interventions and greater prioritization of social sectors.

Disaggregated analyses of expenditure composition further reveal the changing priorities within state finances. Tripathy and Padhi (2020) examine subsidy expenditure in Odisha and find uneven growth patterns across social and economic services, reflecting shifting fiscal preferences rather than a coherent welfare strategy. Their results suggest that although subsidies contribute to welfare and poverty alleviation, their expanding share within public expenditure has not necessarily translated into productive social investment. This concern is echoed in studies on fiscal reforms in Odisha, where Mohapatra (2015) notes that while fiscal consolidation under the FRBM framework helped stabilize deficits and debt levels, it did not lead to a commensurate expansion of social sector spending, resulting in only modest improvements in socio-economic outcomes.

The growth implications of social sector expenditure have also been rigorously examined. Using long-term time-series data, Sinha (2025) establishes a strong causal relationship between social sector spending and economic growth in India, with most social expenditures exhibiting bi-directional causality with per capita income. Importantly, health expenditure emerges as an exogenous driver of growth, underscoring its critical role in development. However, regional growth studies such as Sahoo and Senapati (2020) caution that post-reform economic growth in Odisha has been accompanied by rising inter-district disparities, driven largely by tertiary sector expansion. Together, these studies suggest that without sustained and well-targeted social sector investment particularly in education and health economic growth may remain uneven and insufficiently inclusive.

Data Base and Methodology

The research methodology used in this study is of secondary in nature. The data extracted for the research

ch is from the annual state budgets of Odisha in different years. The time period taken is from 2007-08 to 2022-23 only for the state Odisha. To achieve the objectives of the study, simple quantitative tools such as percentage change, growth rates, compound annual growth rate(CAGR), ratios, and trend analysis are used. Tables, figures, and inter temporal comparisons are used to ensure clarity and logical interpretation of results. The methodology also facilitates linking fiscal performance with developmental expenditure, thereby enabling an assessment of the role of fiscal reforms and resource transfers in improving Odisha’s socio-economic outcomes.

Results and Discussions

Item-wise Expenditure in Social Services in Odisha (2007-08 to 2021-22)

Expenditure on social services in Odisha from 2007-08 to 2021-22 reflects the state government’s sustained efforts to improve human development, healthcare, education, housing, sanitation, and social welfare. Analyzing item-wise allocations provides insights into shifting policy priorities, sectoral focus, and the government’s response to emerging developmental needs. Over this period, spending patterns indicate significant attention to medical and public health, water supply and sanitation, and education, alongside steady support for housing, urban development, labour, and other social programs. Variations in expenditure across years highlight strategic reallocations and the state’s approach to balancing immediate welfare demands with long-term social infrastructure development.

Table 1: Social Services – Item-wise Expenditure (2007-08 to 2014–15)

Items	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
(In ₹ ‘000)								
Education, SportsArt& culture	419464 (35.19)	106528 (9.32)	14884 1 (13.40)	259809 (20.21)	211834 (14.19)	890961 (46.75)	758621 (36.62)	188701 (12.03)
Medical and public health	142783 (11.98)	321805 (28.18)	12961 8 (11.68)	195488 (15.21)	371195 (24.85)	105510 (5.53)	287075 (13.86)	331791 (21.16)
Family welfare	2618 (0.21)	1757 (0.15)	963 (0.09)	3251 (0.26)	793 (0.06)	758 (0.04)	3688 (0.18)	1006 (0,07)
Water supply and sanitation	401719 (33.70)	487414 (42.67)	54866 2 (49.41)	539832 (42.01)	566669 (37.94)	560152 (29.40)	619930 (29.93)	668087 (42.59)
Housing	121005 (10.15)	121614 (10.65)	118780 (10.69)	122426 (9.52)	126567 (8.47)	130334 (6.83)	143609 (6.93)	142675 (9.09)
Urban development	4470 (0.37)	6636 (0.58)	8413 (0.76)	6464 (0.50)	34744 (2.32)	57737 (3.03)	53650 (2.59)	56024 (3.57)
Information and publicity	6087 (0.51)	4430 (0.38)	11606 (1.04)	6644 (0.51)	4400 (0.29)	5074 (0.27)	3514 (0.17)	4500 (0.28)
Labour and employment	52634 (4.41)	50059 (4.38)	78073 (7.03)	85932 (6.68)	99770 (6.68)	95148 (4.99)	97816 (4.72)	105727 (6.74)
Social security and	2683	3212	3487	4257	7937	5537	1823	684

welfare	(0.22)	(0.28)	(0.31)	(0.33)	(0.53)	(0.29)	(0.09)	(0.04)
Other social services	38858 (3.26)	38731 (3.40)	61956 (5.58)	61087 (4.75)	69406 (4.64)	54634 (2.86)	101540 (4.90)	69398 (4.42)
Total social services	119232 1 (100)	114222 6 (100)	111039 9 (100)	128519 0 (100)	149331 5 (100)	190584 5 (100)	207126 6 (100)	156829 3 (100)

Source: Odisha budget

Figure in the parenthesis shows the % share

Table 1 covers the period 2007–08 to 2014–15 and reflects both expansion and reallocation within social services expenditure, which increased from ₹1,192,321 thousand in 2007–08 to ₹1,568,293 thousand in 2014–15. During this phase, water supply and sanitation emerged as the largest expenditure item, accounting for as much as 49.41 per cent in 2009–10 and remaining above 29 per cent in most years. Expenditure on medical and public health showed noticeable variation, peaking at 28.18 per cent in 2008–09 and 24.85 per cent in 2011–12, indicating rising attention to healthcare. Education-related expenditure fluctuated considerably, ranging from 9.32 per cent in 2008–09 to 46.75 per cent in 2012–13, suggesting shifting policy priorities. Other heads such as housing, labour and employment and urban development gradually gained importance, though their shares remained moderate.

Table 2: Social Services – Item-wise Expenditure (2015–16 to 2022–23)

Items	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
(In ₹ '000)								
Education, Sports, Art and culture	668920 (28.67)	307863 (14.73)	238832 (11.44)	259254 (11.69)	265640 (11.68)	616044 (24.54)	455093 (19.03)	666297 (20.60)
Medical and public health	527028 (22.58)	508295 (24.33)	577940 (27.70)	498537 (22.48)	711048 (31.27)	769951 (30.67)	782489 (32.72)	886351 (27.41)
Family welfare	709 (0.03)	494 (0.02)	472 (0.02)	125 (0.006)	1073 (0.05)	235 (0.009)	1912 (0.08)	6334 (0.19)
Water supply and sanitation	741764 (31.79)	864193 (41.36)	853803 (40.92)	965369 (43.54)	669628 (29.44)	528417 (21.04)	717011 (29.98)	711691 (22.01)
Housing	141018 (6.04)	156125 (7.47)	160362 (7.68)	177584 (8.009)	188036 (8.27)	193962 (7.72)	243160 (10.17)	293367 (9.07)
Urban development	25797 (1.10)	21146 (1.02)	28351 (1.36)	19568 (0.89)	42296 (1.85)	50193 (1.99)	53303 (2.22)	133273 (4.12)
Information and publicity	4991 (0.21)	3183 (0.15)	2157 (0.10)	1845 (0.09)	2862 (0.12)	859 (0.03)	898 (0.03)	4748 (0.14)
Labour and employment	154880 (6.63)	118773 (5.68)	115998 (5.56)	132758 (5.98)	145572 (6.40)	157057 (6.25)	77512 (3.24)	160646 (4.97)
Social security and welfare	1677 (0.08)	823 (0.04)	2248 (0.10)	2878 (0.12)	7188 (0.31)	30130 (1.20)	35759 (1.49)	21998 (0.68)
Other social services	66426	108137	106174	159274	240851	163483	23902	348280

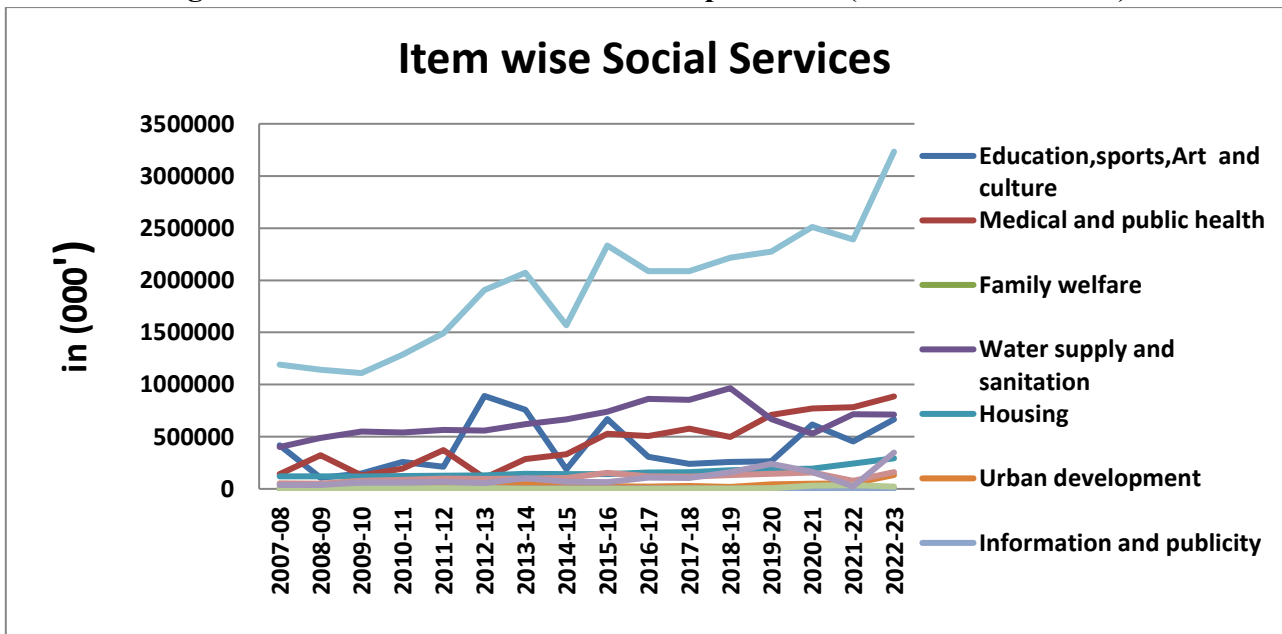
	(2.84)	(5.17)	(5.09)	(7.19)	(10.59)	(6.51)	(0.99)	(10.77)
Total social services	2333210	2089032	2086337	2217192	2274194	2510331	2391039	3232985
	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)	(100)

Source: Odisha budget

Figure in the parenthesis shows the % share

Table 2 shows that total social services expenditure in Odisha increased significantly from ₹2,333,210 thousand in 2015–16 to ₹3,232,985 thousand in 2022–23, reflecting a strengthened focus on health, education, and basic amenities. Medical and public health emerged as a key priority, with its share rising above 30% during 2019–20 and 2020–21, particularly in response to heightened healthcare demands. Water supply and sanitation maintained a substantial share, while education, sports, and culture showed moderate recovery, accounting for 20–25% of expenditure in recent years. Housing, urban development, and labour and employment gradually increased, indicating broader social sector engagement, whereas family welfare, information, and social security remained marginal. Complementing this, economic services covering agriculture, irrigation, power, industry, mining, infrastructure, and tourism also reflect targeted allocations, with major irrigation, medium irrigation, forestry, coal and lignite, roads, tourism, and research constituting the largest shares, highlighting the state’s continued investment in both productive infrastructure and social welfare to promote inclusive development.

Figure 1: Social Services – Item-wise Expenditure (2007-08 to 2022–23)



Item-wise Expenditure in Economic Services in Odisha (2007-08 to 2021-22)

Trends in item-wise expenditure in economic services in Odisha from 2007-08 to 2021-22, measured in thousand rupees, reveal the state’s investment priorities across various sectors. Economic services include agriculture, irrigation, power, industries, transport, and rural development programs. Analyzing these expenditures provides insights into government policy focus, allocation strategies, and developmental initiatives over time. Significant variations in spending highlight shifts in priorities,

major infrastructure projects, and the evolving needs of the state across sectors such as crop and animal husbandry, irrigation, power, transport, and small-scale industries.

Figure 2: Trend analysis of Major Items in Economic Services

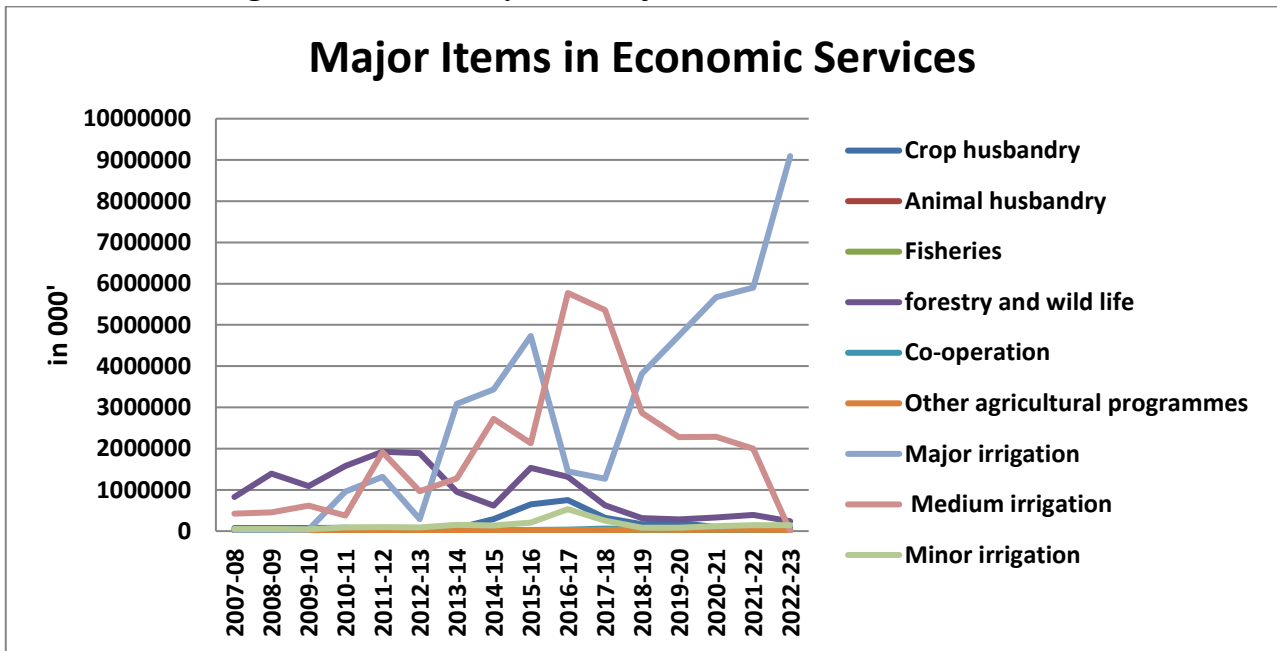


Figure 3: Trend analysis of other Items in Economic Services

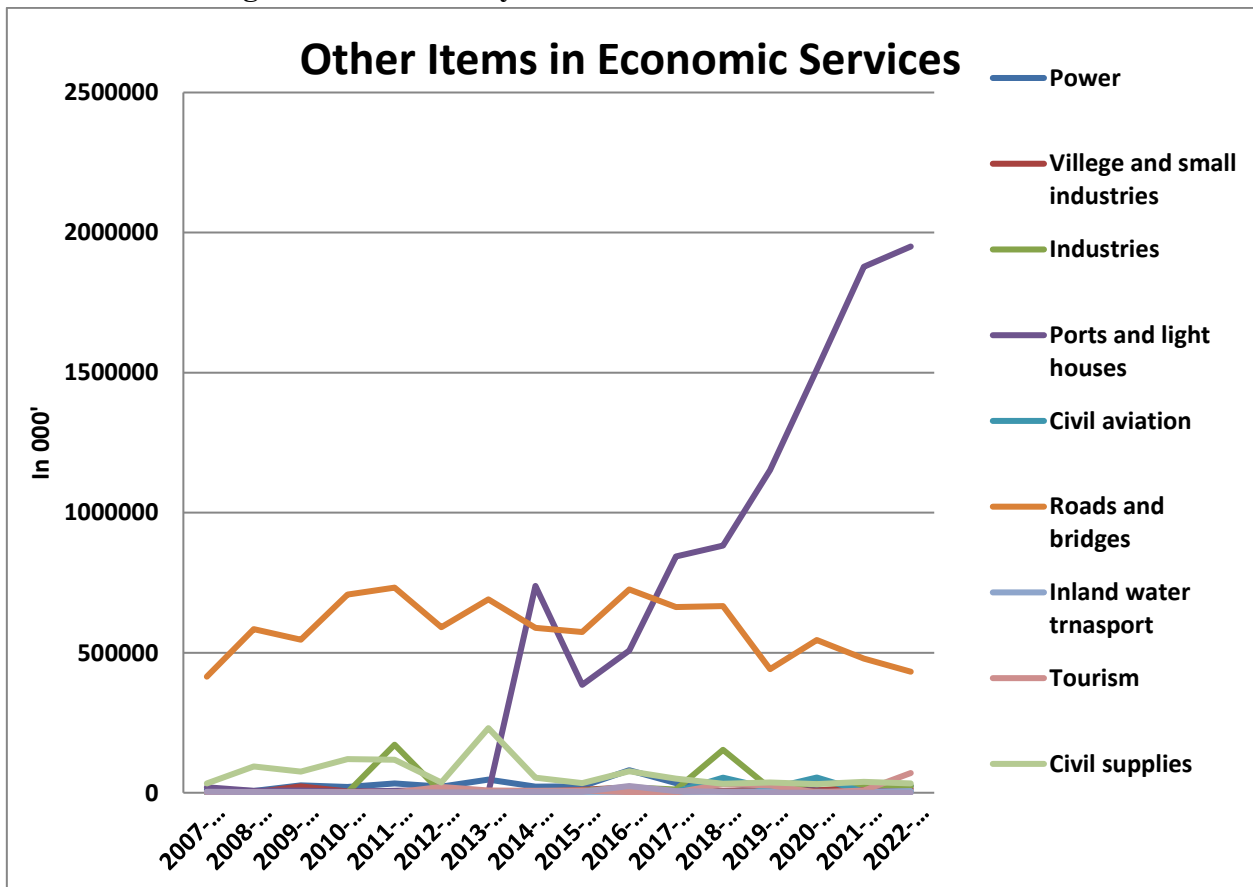


Table 3: Percentage Share of Item-wise Expenditure in major Economic Services of Odisha (2007-08 to 2022-23)

Items	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Crop husbandry	0.56	0.43	0.31	0.23	0.09	0.07	0.11	0.47
Animal husbandry	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.04
Fisheries	0.16	0.21	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.03
Forestry and wild life	6.24	8.38	4.76	4.22	3.68	2.97	1.54	0.99
Co-operation	0.17	0.12	0.09	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.04
Other agricultural programmes	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.03
Major irrigation	0.13	0.11	0.15	2.57	2.52	0.46	4.98	5.55
Medium irrigation	3.17	2.74	2.71	1.01	3.66	9.21	7.52	4.39
Minor irrigation	0.37	0.32	0.19	0.24	0.19	0.14	0.24	0.22

Items	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Crop husbandry	0.93	1.2	0.45	0.14	0.17	0.06	0.02	0.03
Animal husbandry	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
Fisheries	0.02	0.04	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.01
Forestry and wild life	2.2	2.1	0.88	0.28	0.24	0.22	0.08	0.06
Co-operation	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.01
Other agricultural programmes	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01
Major irrigation	6.79	2.31	1.78	3.34	3.95	3.78	1.16	2.31
Medium irrigation	3.06	9.21	7.52	2.51	1.9	1.52	0.39	0
Minor irrigation	0.3	0.85	0.36	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.03	0.04

This table 3 shows the pattern of item-wise expenditure in economic services in Odisha from 2007–08 to 2022–23. It indicates that expenditure on crop husbandry, animal husbandry, and fisheries remained very low throughout the period, generally below 1%. Forestry and wildlife initially had a higher share, reaching 8.38% in 2008–09, but gradually declined to only 0.06% by 2022–23. Expenditure on major and medium irrigation showed fluctuations, with major irrigation peaking at 6.79% in 2015–16 and medium irrigation reaching 9.21% in 2016–17, while minor irrigation consistently received minimal allocation, below 1%. The table thus reflects a trend of low investment in direct agricultural activities, sporadic but targeted focus on irrigation projects, and a steady decline in forestry-related expenditure over the years.

Table 4: Percentage Share of Item-wise Expenditure in other Economic Services of Odisha (2007-08 to 2022-23)

Items	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Power	0.08	0.04	0.12	0.06	0.06	0.03	0.08	0.04
Village and small industries	0.01	0.01	0.1	0.01	0.01	0	0	0.01
Industries	0.01	0	0	0	0.33	0	0	0
Ports and light houses	0.15	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.02	0	1.19
Civil aviation	0	0	0	0	0	0.01	0.01	0
Roads and bridges	3.13	3.51	2.39	1.89	1.4	0.93	1.12	0.95
Inland water transport	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0.01
Tourism	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0.03	0.01	0.01
Civil supplies	0.25	0.57	0.33	0.32	0.23	0.06	0.37	0.09
Other rural development programmes	0.02	0.01	0.01	0	0	0.04	0.01	0.01

Items	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Power	0.03	0.13	0.05	0.03	0.01	0.01	0	0.01
Village and small industries	0.01	0.03	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0	0
Industries	0.01	0.03	0.02	0.13	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Ports and light houses	0.55	0.81	1.18	0.77	0.96	1.01	0.37	0.5
Civil aviation	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.04	0	0
Roads and bridges	0.82	1.16	0.93	0.58	0.37	0.36	0.09	0.11
Inland water transport	0	0.01	0.01	0	0	0	0	0
Tourism	0.01	0	0	0.03	0.02	0	0	0.02
Civil supplies	0.05	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.01
Other rural development programmes	0	0.04	0.01	0	0	0	0	0

This table 4 shows the percentage share of item-wise expenditure in other economic services in Odisha from 2007–08 to 2022–23. It indicates that roads and bridges consistently received the highest share, ranging from 0.95% to 3.51%, highlighting the state’s sustained focus on connectivity and infrastructure. Ports and light houses also accounted for a significant and fluctuating share, peaking at 1.19% in 2014–15 and maintaining a presence above 0.5% in most years, reflecting investments in maritime infrastructure. Expenditure on power, industries, civil aviation, tourism, inland water transport, and civil supplies remained minimal, mostly below 0.5%, showing limited allocation to these sectors. Village and small industries and other rural development programmes received negligible shares, often below 0.1%, indicating low prioritization. Overall, the table reflects a clear trend of infrastructure-oriented spending dominating other economic services, while direct support for industrial development, tourism, and rural development remained very low and sporadic over the 16-year period.

Conclusion

The analysis of public expenditure on socio-economic services in Odisha over the period 2007–08 to 2022–23 reveals a clear reorientation of the state's spending priorities towards human development and basic infrastructure. Within social services, sustained increases in total expenditure reflect the government's commitment to improving education, healthcare, water supply and sanitation, and housing. Medical and public health emerged as a major priority in the later years, particularly during and after the COVID-19 period, while water supply and sanitation consistently accounted for a substantial share, underscoring the emphasis on public health and living conditions. Although education expenditure exhibited fluctuations, it continued to remain one of the core components of social sector spending. Other segments such as housing, urban development, and labour and employment gradually gained importance, indicating a broad-based approach to social welfare, even as allocations to family welfare, information, and social security remained relatively marginal.

In the case of economic services, expenditure patterns highlight a strong infrastructure-oriented development strategy. Major and medium irrigation, roads and bridges, and ports and lighthouses dominated allocations, reflecting the state's focus on enhancing productive capacity, connectivity, and trade-related infrastructure. Conversely, direct agricultural activities such as crop husbandry, animal husbandry, and fisheries, along with village and small industries, tourism, and other rural development programmes, received consistently low shares, suggesting limited emphasis on micro-level productive support.

References

1. Ahluwalia, M. S. (2000). *Economic performance of states in post-reforms period*. Economic and Political Weekly, 35(19), 1637–1648.
2. C. P. (2022). *Macroeconomic and socio-economic impacts of COVID-19 on the Indian economy*. Indian Economic Journal, 70(1), 95–112.
3. Mahapatra, S. K., & Sahu, P. (2024). Social Expenditures in Odisha: Populism Versus Human Capital Formation. *Review of Development and Change*, 29(1), 67-85.
4. Chattopadhyay, S. (2018). Social sector expenditure in India in the 2000s: Trends and implications. *Journal of Development Policy and Practice*, 3(1), 16-40.
5. Tripathy, U., & Laxmi Padhi, P. (2020). Volume and Composition of Public Expenditure on Subsidies: Subsidizing Social and Economic Services in Odisha. *International Journal of Management*, 11(9).
6. Sahu, P., & Mahapatra, S. K. (2015). *Social Expenditures at Sub-National Level: An Experience from Indian state of Odisha* (No. 998). Quaderni-Working Paper DSE.
7. De, A., & Endow, T. (2008). Public expenditure on education in India: Recent trends and outcomes.
8. Padhi, B., & Panda, S. (2021). Employment and economic growth dynamics in Odisha, India. *Journal of Public Affairs*, 21(2), e2168.
9. Brahmachary, A. (2023). Trends of Social Sector Expenditures in India and Its Impact on Human Development Indicators. In *Social Sector Development and Governance* (pp. 13-29). Routledge India.
10. Khan, S. H. E. E. B. A. (2008). *Trends of Public Expenditure in Social Sector-A Case Study of Uttar Pradesh* (Doctoral dissertation, Doctoral dissertation, Department of Economics, Aligarh Muslim University, India).
11. Mohapatra, D. R. (2015). An Empirical Analysis of Progress and Prospects of the Economy of Odisha State of India. *European Academic Research*, 2(11).

12. Sinha, J. K. The Growth Effects of Social Sector Spending in India. *Economics*, 1(1), 55-84.
13. Bhoi, S. K. An Empirical Analysis of the Public Expenditure and Economic Growth of Odisha (1981-2017): Does Public Expenditure Causes Economic Growth?. *Economics of Sustainable Agriculture and Environment*, 185.
14. Goswami, B., & Bezbaruah, M. P. (2011). Social sector expenditures and their impact on human development: the Indian experience. *Indian Journal of Human Development*, 5(2), 365-385.
15. Shariff, A., Ghosh, P. K., & Mondal, S. K. (2002). *Indian public expenditures on social sector and poverty alleviation programmes during the 1990s*. London: Overseas Development Institute.