

Bill No. 100 of 2024

THE BACKWARD AREAS DEVELOPMENT BOARD BILL, 2024

By

SHRI K. NAVASKANI, M.P.

A

BILL

*to provide for setting up of a Board for speedy development of backward areas
and for matters connected therewith or
incidental thereto.*

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Backward Areas Development Board Act, 2024.

(2) It extends to the whole of India.

5 (3) It shall come into force on such date, as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “Board” means the Backward Areas Development Board constituted under section 3; and

Short title,
extent and
commencement.

Definitions.

Establishment of Backward Areas Development Board.	(b) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act.	
	3. (1) The Central Government, to be known as Backward Area Development Board, by notification in the official gazette, establish a Board for the speedy development of all backward areas in the country.	
	(2) The Board shall consist of,—	5
	(a) a Chairman who shall be renowned economist of the country;	
	(b) not more than five members representing industry, agriculture, infrastructure, banking, planning, information technology; and	
	(c) one representative from each State where backward areas exist.	
	to be appointed by the Central Government in such manner as may be prescribed.	10
	(3) The terms and conditions of service of the Chairman and other members shall be such as may be prescribed.	
Functions of the Board.	4. (1) The Board shall identify all backward areas of the country.	
	(2) Till such time the Board identifies the backward regions in the country, the following areas shall be deemed to be backward areas in the country:—	15
	(i) Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Tirunelveli, Virudhunagar, Madurai, Dindigul, Theni district in the State of Tamil Nadu;	
	(ii) Rayalaseema in Andhra Pradesh;	
	(iii) Andaman and Nicobar Islands;	
	(iv) Lakshadweep Islands;	20
	(v) Desert district in Rajasthan and Gujarat;	
	(vi) Hilly district of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand; and	
	(vii) North Eastern States.	
Criterion for Backwardness.	5. (1) The Board shall consider the following aspects to determine of backwardness of any areas,—	25
	(i) the geographical condition;	
	(ii) the climatic condition;	
	(iii) existing industries;	
	(iv) available employment opportunities;	
	(v) agriculture including horticulture, sericulture, floriculture, aquaculture, breeding cattle farming, fishing, poultry farming, fruitculture, vegetable farming;	30
	(vi) existing infrastructure facilities;	
	(vii) available educational facilities;	
	(viii) available medical facilities; and	
	(ix) any such other aspect the Board may deem necessary for identifying region as a backward region.	35
	(2) The Board shall study the reasons for backwardness in each area and recommend an Action Plan for speedy development of the areas to the Central Government and to the respective State Governments.	
Central Government to provide funds.	6. The Central Government shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law in this behalf, provide adequate funds to the Board for carrying out the purpose of this Act.	40
Annual Report.	7. The Central Government shall place before each House of Parliament an Annual Report containing the recommendations of the Board and Action taken thereon.	
Power to make rules.	8. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.	45
	(2) Every rule made under this Act shall be laid, as soon as may be after it is made,	

before each House of Parliament, while it is in session, for a total period of thirty days which may be comprised in one session or in two or more successive sessions, and if, before the expiry of the session immediately following the session or the successive sessions aforesaid both Houses agree in making any modification in the rule or both the Houses agree that the
5 rule should not be made, the rule shall thereafter have effect only in such modified form or be of no effect, as the case may be; so, however, that any such modification or annulment shall be without prejudice to the validity of anything previously done under that rule.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Ever since India attained independence in 1947 the country has progressed in many fields. There has been considerable development and growth in industry, infrastructure, employment opportunities, medical facilities and education facilities and social welfare schemes. The standard of living of population has seen a positive growth in last 75 years. The poverty level has been contained and the literacy level has increased to a great level. The export from the country has been increasing rapidly over the years. The Make in India concept has been successful and our imports of various products has seen a significant decline in the recent years.

However it may be seen that the growth is restricted mainly to metropolitan cities, a few select States and Union Territories. There is considerable regional imbalance in the country. There are many districts in the country which do not even have a single industry. People of these areas have to migrate to other places in search of their livelihood, medical and educational facilities, etc. Therefore it is necessary that an Action Plan be carried out for the speedy development of these backward regions.

It is accordingly proposed to set up a Board which would recommend the steps to be taken by the Government for the development of backward areas.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;
July 8, 2024.

K. NAVASKANI

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

Clause 3 of the Bill seeks to make provision for setting up of a Board for development of backward areas in the country. The Bill further seeks to provide for appointment of Chairman and members of the Board. Clause 6 provides for the Central Government to provide adequate fund. The Bill, therefore, if enacted, would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India. It is estimated that a recurring expenditure of about rupees one lakh crore per annum would be involved from the Consolidated Fund of India.

A non-recurring expenditure of about rupees three lakh crore is also likely to be involved.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 8 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Bill. As the rules will relate to matters of detail only, the delegation of legislative power is of a normal character.

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(Shri K. Navaskani, M.P.)