

The Central Laws (Extension to Arunachal Pradesh) Act, 1993

(ACT NO. 44 OF 1993)

[*As on the* 15*th May*, 2026]

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED

G.S.R.	*for*	General Statutory Rules.
S.O.	”	Statutory Order.
Notifn.	„	Notification.

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THE CENTRAL LAWS (EXTENSION TO ARUNACHAL PRADESH) ACT, 1993

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

SECTIONS

1. Short title and commencement.
2. Extension of certain laws.
3. Construction of references to laws not in force in Arunachal Pradesh.
4. Construction of references to authorities where new authorities have been constituted.
5. Power to remove difficulties.

THE SCHEDULE.

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THE CENTRAL LAWS (EXTENSION TO ARUNACHAL PRADESH) ACT, 1993

ACT NO. 44 OF 1993

[27*th May*, 1993.]

An Act to provide for the extension of certain Central laws to the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

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

1. Short title and commencement.—(*1*) This Act may be called the Central Laws (Extension to Arunachal Pradesh) Act, 1993.

(*2*) It shall come into force on such date[1] as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

2. Extension of certain laws.—The Acts mentioned in the Schedule and all rules, orders, regulations and schemes made thereunder are hereby extended to, and shall be in force in, the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

3. Construction of references to laws not in force in Arunachal Pradesh.—Any reference in any Act, mentioned in the Schedule, to a law which is not in force in the State of Arunachal Pradesh shall, in relation to that State, be construed as a reference to the corresponding law, if any, in force in that State.

4. Construction of references to authorities where new authorities have been constituted.—Any reference by whatever form of words in any law for the time being in force in the State of Arunachal Pradesh to any authority competent at the date of the passing of that law to exercise any powers or discharge any functions in that State shall, where a corresponding new authority has been constituted by or under any law now extended to that State, have effect as if it were a reference to the new authority.

5. Power to remove difficulties.—(*1*) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of any Act now extended to the State of Arunachal Pradesh, the Central Government may, by order notified in the Official Gazette, make such provisions or give such directions as appear to it necessary for the removal of the difficulty.

(*2*) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, any such notified order may,—

(*a*) specify the corresponding authorities within the meaning of section 4;

(*b*) provide for the transfer of any matter pending immediately before the commencement of this Act before any court, tribunal or other authority, to any corresponding court, tribunal or other authority for disposal:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of two years from the date of commencement of this Act.

(*3*) Every order made under this section shall be laid before each House of Parliament.

1. 1st July, 1994, *vide* Notifn. No. S.O. 491(E), dated 1st July, 1994, *see* Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, sec. 3(*ii*).

THE SCHEDULE

(*See* section 2)

Year	No.	Short title
1	2	3
1862	3	The Government Seal Act, 1862
1873	5	The Government Savings Banks Act, 1873
1874	4	The Foreign Recruiting Act, 1874
1881	26	The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
1884	4	The Explosives Act, 1884
1885	13	The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885
1888	4	The Indian Reserve Forces Act, 1888
1905	4	The Indian Railway Board Act, 1905
1908	6	The Explosive Substances Act, 1908
1938	5	The Manoeuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, 1938
1941	25	The Railways (Local Authorities' Taxation) Act, 1941
1948	31	The National Cadet Corps Act, 1948
1948	37	The Census Act, 1948
1948	46	The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1948

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STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The operation of almost all the laws was barred in the tribal areas of North-East territories due to a number of factors including the historical ones. Under the Assam Frontier Tracts Regulations, 1880, the operation of all the laws was barred by notification in the North-East Frontiner Tracts. Certain enactments were, however, subsequently extended to the said tracts and hill areas under the provisions of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874. After the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1935, any law could extend to that territory only after a notification was issued under section 92 (*1*) of that Act. After the Constitution of India came into force, all the post-Constitutional laws were extended to that territory, subject, of course, to the extent clause contained in such laws. Many pre-Constitutional laws also came to be extended to that territory following amendment of the extent clause in such laws by Parliament from time to time. Certain pre-Constitutional laws, however, still remain to be extended.

2. Due to the aforesaid reasons, it has become necessary to extend certain pre-Constitutional Central laws to the State of Arunachal Pradesh.

3. The Bill seeks to achieve the aforesaid objects.

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