

**DIPLOMA IN ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION SYSTEM (CBCS-2024)**

**D.A.D.R.S. : SUMMER : 2025**

**SUBJECT: LEGAL PROVISIONS -- ARBITRATION**

Day : Wednesday

Date : 21/05/2025

**S-30242-2025**

Time : 10:00 AM-01:00 PM

Max. Marks : 80

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**N.B.**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
  - 2) All questions carry 16 marks.
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**Q.1 A)** Write short notes on **ANY TWO** of the following :

- a) UNCITRAL Model Law
- b) Arbitral Award Requirements (Section 31)
- c) Compoundable vs Non-Compoundable Disputes in Lok Adalats
- d) Seat vs. Venue in Arbitration

**OR**

**B)** Trace the genesis and evolution of Lok adalats in India. How do they promote access to justice?

**Q.2 A)** Discuss the key amendments introduced to the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 in 2015 and 2019.

**OR**

**B)** Explain the arbitration process from the initiation of proceedings to the enforcement of the award.

**Q.3 A)** What are the essential components of a valid arbitration clause? Provide drafting examples.

**OR**

**B)** Analyze the challenges to arbitral awards on the grounds of "public policy" with case laws.

**Q.4 A)** Explain the procedure for conducting a mock arbitration, including the roles of arbitrators, parties, and witnesses.

**OR**

**B)** An arbitral award was passed in favor of A against B in Singapore. B refuses to comply, arguing that the award violates India public policy. Discuss the enforcement process under the 1996 Act and the New York Convention.

**Q.5 A)** Evaluate the future of ADR in India, highlighting challenges and opportunities.

**OR**

**B)** "Arbitration is only as effective as the enforceability of its awards". Critically examine this statement in the India context.

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