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PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

Presidency University Act, 2013 of the Karnataka Act No. 41 of 2013 | Established under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi | Approved By BCI
Bengaluru

Even Semester Mid Term, March 2026

Date: 10/03/2026

Time: 11:45 AM - 01:15 PM

Course Code: PGL3062

Course Name: Commercial Arbitration

Semester: Second Semester

Max. Marks: 50

Weightage: 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2
Marks	34	56

PART-A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	What is meant by the "Seat" of arbitration?	2	CO1	BT2
2	Define "Arbitrability" of disputes.	2	CO1	BT1
3	What is an "Interim Measure" in arbitration?	2	CO2	BT1
4	State one difference between Domestic and Foreign Awards.	2	CO2	BT2
5	What is meant by "Reasoned Award"?	2	CO2	BT1

PART-B: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	Examine the legal significance of the seat-venue distinction in international commercial arbitration.	10	CO1	BT4
7	Critically analyse the concept of "Arbitrability of Disputes" with reference to commercial and non-commercial disputes.	10	CO1	BT5

PART-C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	Discuss the appointment, challenge, and independence of arbitrators in ensuring impartial adjudication.	10	CO1	BT4

9	Analyse the procedural fairness requirements in issuance of notice of arbitration and pleadings.	10	CO2	BT4
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PART-D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
10	Examine the enforcement of foreign arbitral awards under international conventions.	10	CO2	BT4
11	Critically evaluate the grounds for refusing enforcement of foreign awards under public policy and procedural irregularity.	10	CO2	BT5

PART-E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Qn.No	Questions	M	CO	BT
12	<p>A multinational supply contract provides for arbitration seated in London. The tribunal issues an award granting substantial damages. The losing party approaches Indian courts arguing that the dispute was not arbitrable as it involved allegations of fraud and statutory violations.</p> <p>Analyse whether Indian courts can refuse enforcement on grounds of non-arbitrability. Discuss limits of judicial intervention at the enforcement stage.</p>	10	CO2	BT4
13	<p>An arbitral tribunal conducts proceedings virtually. One party alleges denial of opportunity to cross-examine witnesses due to technical issues and seeks setting aside of the award for violation of natural justice.</p> <p>Critically analyse whether procedural irregularities in virtual hearings justify setting aside the award.</p>	10	CO2	BT5