



**IN THE HIGH COURT OF PUNJAB AND HARYANA
AT CHANDIGARH**

ARB-641-2025

Date of decision : 06.02.2026

Reckon Industries Limited

.....Applicant

Versus

RPS Infrastructure Limited

....Respondent

CORAM: HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE SHEEL NAGU, CHIEF JUSTICE

Present: Mr. Aditya Jain, Advocate (arguing counsel)
(through video conferencing),
Mr. Prateek Gupta, Advocate (through video conferencing), and
Mr. Rajat Singla, Advocate,
for the applicant.

Mr. Sunil Chadha, Senior Advocate, (arguing counsel), with
Mr. Akshay Chadha, Advocate,
Mr. Tara Dutt, Advocate, and
Mr. Kashish Aggarwal, Advocate,
for the respondent.

SHEEL NAGU, CHIEF JUSTICE

1. Instant application u/s 11 of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 ('1996 Act' for brevity), seeks appointment of Sole Arbitrator.
2. Reply filed on behalf of the respondent by way of affidavit dated 12.01.2026, duly sworn by its authorized representative, is taken on record and perused.
3. The rival parties herein entered into Collaboration Agreement dated 22.05.2007 (Annexure P-1), Supplementary Collaboration Agreement dated 23.05.2007 (Annexure P-2) and Deed of Settlement dated 13.10.2022 (Annexure P-7), containing an arbitration clause.



3.1 Clause 19 of the Deed of Settlement dated 13.10.2022, invoked to raise the dispute, reads as under :

“19. DISPUTE RESOLUTION CLAUSE

- a. *That any dispute or difference arising between the parties as to the terms or interpretation of this Deed of Settlement or any matter or issue connected therewith or as to their rights, duties or liabilities thereunder, failing amicable resolution through mutual negotiations, shall be referred to and be settled by way of arbitration. The arbitrator shall be appointed by the parties mutually. The arbitration proceedings shall be held under the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, or any subsequent enactment or amendment thereto and the decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding upon the parties. The venue of arbitration proceedings shall be at Faridabad or Delhi NCR only and the arbitral fee and expenses connected therewith will be shared equally by the parties.”*

3.2 Dispute erupted between the parties. The applicant served notice dated 16.07.2025 (Annexure P-13) upon the respondent invoking arbitration clause and calling upon the respondents to concur but to no avail. Therefore, applicant invoked jurisdiction of this Court for appointment of an Arbitrator by filing this application.

4. Learned senior counsel for the respondent, on instructions and on the basis of affidavit dated 12.01.2026 filed on behalf of the respondent, does not dispute execution of arbitration agreement, exhaustion of remedy by applicant under the arbitration clause contained in the agreement between rival parties, service of notice, dispute between the parties being arbitrable and the cause not being a deadwood.



5. The law on the scope of examination u/s 11 (6) of 1996 Act is well settled. The Apex Court in **Vidya Drolia Vs. Durga Trading Corporation, (2021) 2 SCC 1** (paragraphs 154.2, 154.3 and 154.4) held that the Court may undertake a *prima facie* examination at this stage and reject an application where it is manifestly and ex facie certain that the arbitration agreement is non-existent, invalid or the disputes are non-arbitrable. In this context, the relevant extract of the said judgment is as follows :

“154.2 Scope of judicial review and jurisdiction of the Court under Sections 8 and 11 of the Arbitration Act is identical but extremely limited and restricted.

154.3 The general rule and principle, in view of the legislative mandate clear from Act 3 of 2016 and Act 33 of 2019, and the principle of severability and competence-competence, is that the Arbitral Tribunal is the preferred first authority to determine and decide all questions of non-arbitrability. The court has been conferred power of “second look” on aspects of non-arbitrability post the award in terms of sub-clauses (i), (ii) or (iv) of Section 34 (2) (a) or sub clause (i) of Section 34 (2) (b) of the Arbitration Act.

*154.4 Rarely as a demurrer the court may interfere at Section 8 or 11 stage when it is manifestly and ex facie certain that the arbitration agreement is **non-existent, invalid or the disputes are non-arbitrable**, though the nature and facet of non-arbitrability would, to some extent, determine the level and nature of judicial scrutiny. The restricted and limited review is to check and protect parties from being forced to arbitrate when the matter is demonstrably “non arbitrable” and to cut off the deadwood. The court by default would refer the matter when contentions relating to non-arbitrability are plainly*



arguable; when consideration in summary proceedings would be insufficient and inconclusive; when facts are contested; when the party opposing arbitration adopts delaying tactics or impairs conduct of arbitration proceedings. This is not the stage for the court to enter into a mini trial or elaborate review so as to usurp the jurisdiction of the Arbitral Tribunal but to affirm and uphold integrity and efficacy of arbitration as an alternative dispute resolution mechanism.”

Further, in **Vidya Darolia’s** case (supra), it was held as under :

“244. Before we part, the conclusions reached, with respect to Question 1, are :

244.1 Sections 8 and 11 of the Act have the same ambit with respect to judicial interference.

244.2 Usually, subject matter arbitrability cannot be decided at the stage of Section 8 or 11 of the Act, unless it is a clear case of deadwood.

244.3 The court, under Sections 8 and 11, has to refer a matter to arbitration or to appoint an arbitrator, as the case may be, unless a party has established a prima facie (summary findings) case of non existence of valid arbitration agreement, by summarily portraying a strong case that he is entitled to such a finding.

244.4 The court should refer a matter if the validity of the arbitration agreement cannot be determined on a prima facie basis, as laid down above i.e. “when in doubt, do refer”.

244.5 The scope of the court to examine the prima facie validity of an arbitration agreement includes only :

244.5.1 Whether the arbitration agreement was in writing?

Or

244.5.2 xxx xxx xxx



244.5.3 Whether the core contractual ingredients qua the arbitration agreement were fulfilled?

244.5.4 On rare occasions, whether the subject matter of dispute is arbitrable?”

6. In **NTPC Ltd. Vs. SPML Infra Ltd. (2003) 2 SCC 453**, the Apex Court while relying on the principle laid down in **Vidya Drolia** (supra) judgment, has reiterated :

“26. As general rule and a principle, the arbitral tribunal is the preferred first authority to determine and decide all questions of non-arbitrability. As an exception to the rule, and rarely as a demurrer, the referral court may reject claims which are manifestly and ex-facie non-arbitrable.”

7. Similarly, in **DLF Home Developers Ltd. Vs. Rajapura Homes (P) Ltd., (2021) 2 SCC 675**, the Apex Court reiterated that :

“19. To say it differently, this Court or a High Court, as the case may be, are not expected to act mechanically merely to deliver a purported dispute raised by an applicant at the doors of the chosen Arbitrator. On the contrary, the Court(s) are obliged to apply their mind to the core preliminary issues, albeit, within the framework of Section 11 (6-A) of the Act. Such a review, as already clarified by this Court, is not intended to usurp the jurisdiction of the Arbitral Tribunal but is aimed at streamlining the process of arbitration. Therefore, even when an arbitration agreement exists, it would not prevent the court to decline a prayer for reference if the dispute in question does not correlate to the said agreement.”

8. Pre-requisites for invoking power u/s 11 (6) of 1996 Act appear to be satisfied.

9. Accordingly, this application is allowed.



10. Mr. Justice Ajay Rastogi, former Judge of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India, residing at House No. A-6, 1st Floor, Anand Niketan, New Delhi – 110021 (second address : House No. 69, Sector 10-A, Chandigarh), Mobile No. 92109 06290, is hereby appointed as Sole Arbitrator to adjudicate the disputes arising between the parties, subject to compliance of the statutory requirements under 1996 Act before proceeding ahead.
11. Parties are directed to appear before the learned Arbitrator on date, time and place to be fixed by the Arbitrator at his convenience.
12. The Arbitrator is appointed with the liberty to determine jurisdiction, including ruling on any objections with respect to the existence or validity of the arbitration agreement and the scope of the Arbitrator’s authority in accordance with Section 16 of 1996 Act.
13. The Arbitrator shall be paid fee in accordance with the Fourth Schedule of 1996 Act, as amended from time to time, or fee as agreed to by the parties.
14. The Arbitrator is requested to complete the arbitral proceedings as per time limit stipulated u/s 29-A of 1996 Act.
15. Any observation made hereinabove is meant merely for passing this order and shall not be construed as expression on merits of the dispute.
16. A request letter along with copy of this order be sent to Mr. Justice Ajay Rastogi, former Judge of the Hon’ble Supreme Court of India.

(SHEEL NAGU)
CHIEF JUSTICE

February 06, 2026
narotam

Whether speaking/reasoned	Yes/No
Whether reportable	Yes/No