



2026:DHC:900



\$~34, 35 & 39

* **IN THE HIGH COURT OF DELHI AT NEW DELHI**

Date of decision: 03.02.2026

+ O.M.P.(I) (COMM.) 510/2025

PAPRIKA KITCHEN THROUGH ITS PROPIETOR

PRAVEEN GANDHI

.....Petitioner

Through: Mr. Manoj V George, Ms.
Shilpa Liza George, Mr. Nasib
Masih and Mr. Nishant
Mankoo, Advocates.

versus

THE REIYUKAI

.....Respondent

Through: Mr. Varun Sharma, Mr.
Vijender Parmar and Mr. Jayant
Dayal, Advocates.

+ O.M.P.(I) (COMM.) 12/2026

THE REIYUKAI

.....Petitioner

Through: Mr. Varun Sharma, Mr.
Vijender Parmar and Mr. Jayant
Dayal, Advocates.

versus

M/S PAPRIKA KITCHEN

.....Respondent

Through: Mr. Manoj V George, Ms.
Shilpa Liza George, Mr. Nasib
Masih and Mr. Nishant
Mankoo, Advocates.

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+ ARB.P. 223/2026

THE REIYUKAI

.....Petitioner

Through: Mr. Varun Sharma, Mr.
Vijender Parmar and Mr. Jayant
Dayal, Advocates.

versus

M/S PAPRIKA KITCHEN

.....Respondent

Through: Mr. Manoj V George, Ms.
Shilpa Liza George, Mr. Nasib
Masih and Mr. Nishant
Mankoo, Advocates.

CORAM:

**HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE HARISH VAIDYANATHAN
SHANKAR**

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JUDGEMENT (ORAL)

1. The present Petition bearing ARB.P. 223/2026 has been filed under Section 11(6) of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 [“**Act**”] seeking appointment of a Sole Arbitrator whereas O.M.P.(I) (COMM.) 510/2025 and O.M.P.(I) (COMM.) 12/2026 [“**present Applications**”] have been filed by the parties, respectively, under Section 9(1)(ii) of the Act seeking urgent interim reliefs at the pre-arbitration stage with *ad-interim* relief.

2. Learned counsel for the M/s Paprika Kitchen has also handed over, in this Court, two cheques for a sum of Rs. 7,50,000/- each, bearing no. 000256 and 000257 dated 10.12.2025 and 10.01.2026, respectively, in favour of The Reiyukai, drawn on ICICI bank towards



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the rents of November and December, to the learned counsel.

3. Learned counsel appearing for the parties are *ad idem* that the matter may be referred to adjudication by a learned Sole Arbitrator.

4. However, learned counsel for the parties request that their present Applications under Section 9 of the Act may be treated to be Applications under Section 17 of the Act and adjudicated at the earliest by the learned Arbitrator.

5. The material on record indicates that the parties entered into a Management Operations Agreement dated 28.04.2025 [**“Agreement”**]. Clause 21(i) of the Agreement envisages the Arbitration Clause. The same is reproduced herein under for ready reference:

“21. DISPUTE RESOLUTION

i. Any dispute arising out of or in connection with this Agreement shall be first resolved through mutual discussion. Failing which, it shall be referred to arbitration by a sole arbitrator appointed mutually in accordance with the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. The venue of arbitration shall be Delhi, and the language shall be English”

6. The material on record indicates that the Notice for invocation of the said Arbitration Clause of the Agreement under the provisions of Section 21 of the Act was duly issued on 25.12.2025 and is annexed to the present Petition as Document-3.

7. However, the Respondent did not reply to the said Section 21 Notice.

8. This Court is cognizant of the scope of interference at the stage of a Petition under Section 11 of the Act. The law with respect to the scope and standard of judicial scrutiny under Section 11(6) of the Act has been fairly well settled. A Coordinate bench of this Court, in



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Pradhaan Air Express Pvt Ltd v. Air Works India Engineering Pvt Ltd [2025 SCC OnLine Del 3022], has extensively dealt with the scope of interference at the stage of Section 11. The Court held as under:-

“9. The law with respect to the scope and standard of judicial scrutiny under Section 11(6) of the 1996 Act has been fairly well settled. The Supreme Court in the case of **SBI General Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Krish Spinning**, while considering all earlier pronouncements including the Constitutional Bench decision of seven judges in the case of **Interplay between Arbitration Agreements under the Arbitration & Conciliation Act, 1996 & the Indian Stamp Act, 1899**, **In re** has held that scope of inquiry at the stage of appointment of an Arbitrator is limited to the extent of prima facie existence of the arbitration agreement and nothing else.

10. It has unequivocally been held in paragraph no.114 in the case of **SBI General Insurance Co. Ltd** that observations made in **Vidya Drolia v. Durga Trading Corpn.**, and adopted in **NTPC Ltd. v. SPML Infra Ltd.**, that the jurisdiction of the referral court when dealing with the issue of “accord and satisfaction” under Section 11 extends to weeding out ex-facie non-arbitrable and frivolous disputes would not apply after the decision of **Re: Interplay**. The abovenoted paragraph no.114 in the case of **SBI General Insurance Co. Ltd** reads as under:-

“114. In view of the observations made by this Court in **In Re: Interplay** (supra), it is clear that the scope of enquiry at the stage of appointment of arbitrator is limited to the scrutiny of prima facie existence of the arbitration agreement, and nothing else. For this reason, we find it difficult to hold that the observations made in **Vidya Drolia** (supra) and adopted in **NTPC v. SPML** (supra) that the jurisdiction of the referral court when dealing with the issue of “accord and satisfaction” under Section 11 extends to weeding out ex-facie non-arbitrable and frivolous disputes would continue to apply despite the subsequent decision in **In Re: Interplay** (supra).”

11. Ex-facie frivolity and dishonesty are the issues, which have been held to be within the scope of the Arbitral Tribunal which is equally capable of deciding upon the appreciation of evidence adduced by the parties. While considering the aforesaid pronouncements of the Supreme Court, the Supreme Court in the



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case of **Goqii Technologies (P) Ltd. v. Sokrati Technologies (P) Ltd.**, however, has held that the referral Courts under Section 11 must not be misused by one party in order to force other parties to the arbitration agreement to participate in a time-consuming and costly arbitration process. Few instances have been delineated such as, the adjudication of a non-existent and malafide claim through arbitration. The Court, however, in order to balance the limited scope of judicial interference of the referral Court with the interest of the parties who might be constrained to participate in the arbitration proceedings, has held that the Arbitral Tribunal eventually may direct that the costs of the arbitration shall be borne by the party which the Arbitral Tribunal finds to have abused the process of law and caused unnecessary harassment to the other parties to the arbitration.

12. It is thus seen that the Supreme Court has deferred the adjudication of aspects relating to frivolous, non-existent and malafide claims from the referral stage till the arbitration proceedings eventually come to an end. The relevant extracts of **Goqii Technologies (P) Ltd.** reads as under:-

“20. As observed in *Krish Spg. [SBI General Insurance Co. Ltd. v. Krish Spg., (2024) 12 SCC 1 : 2024 SCC OnLine SC 1754 : 2024 INSC 532]*, frivolity in litigation too is an aspect which the referral court should not decide at the stage of Section 11 as the arbitrator is equally, if not more, competent to adjudicate the same.

21. Before we conclude, we must clarify that the limited jurisdiction of the referral courts under Section 11 must not be misused by parties in order to force other parties to the arbitration agreement to participate in a time consuming and costly arbitration process. This is possible in instances, including but not limited to, where the claimant canvasses the adjudication of non-existent and mala fide claims through arbitration.

22. With a view to balance the limited scope of judicial interference of the referral courts with the interests of the parties who might be constrained to participate in the arbitration proceedings, the Arbitral Tribunal may direct that the costs of the arbitration shall be borne by the party which the Tribunal ultimately finds to have abused the process of law and caused unnecessary harassment to the other party to the arbitration. Having said that, it is clarified that the



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aforesaid is not to be construed as a determination of the merits of the matter before us, which the Arbitral Tribunal will rightfully be equipped to determine.”

13. *In view of the aforesaid, the scope at the stage of Section 11 proceedings is akin to the eye of the needle test and is limited to the extent of finding a prima facie existence of the arbitration agreement and nothing beyond it. The jurisdictional contours of the referral Court, as meticulously delineated under the 1996 Act and further crystallised through a consistent line of authoritative pronouncements by the Supreme Court, are unequivocally confined to a prima facie examination of the existence of an arbitration agreement. These boundaries are not merely procedural safeguards but fundamental to upholding the autonomy of the arbitral process. Any transgression beyond this limited judicial threshold would not only contravene the legislative intent enshrined in Section 8 and Section 11 of the 1996 Act but also risk undermining the sanctity and efficiency of arbitration as a preferred mode of dispute resolution. The referral Court must, therefore, exercise restraint and refrain from venturing into the merits of the dispute or adjudicating issues that fall squarely within the jurisdictional domain of the arbitral tribunal. It is thus seen that the scope of enquiry at the referral stage is conservative in nature. A similar view has also been expressed by the Supreme Court in the case of **Ajay Madhusudan Patel v. Jyotrindra S. Patel**”.*

9. In view of the fact that disputes have arisen *inter se* the parties, there being an arbitration clause stipulated in the Agreement and as the respective parties are *ad idem* that the matter may be referred to adjudication by a learned Sole Arbitrator, there is no impediment in appointing the sole Arbitrator.

10. **Ms. Nisha Bhambhani**, Advocate, is appointed as the sole Arbitrator, to adjudicate upon the disputes *inter se* the parties.

11. Learned Arbitrator is requested to enter into the reference and adjudicate upon the present Applications filed under Section 9 of the Act, treating them as Applications under Section 17 of the Act, at the earliest, since it is contended that continuance of the cooking activities



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being carried out by M/s Paprika Kitchen constitutes a fire hazard.

12. The said proceedings shall be conducted under the aegis of the Delhi International Arbitration Centre [“**DIAC**”] and would abide by the rules and regulations of the DIAC.

13. The Registry is directed to send a copy of this order to the learned Arbitrator through all permissible modes, including through e-mail.

14. The learned sole Arbitrator may proceed with the arbitration proceedings, subject to furnishing to the parties the requisite disclosures as required under Section 12(2) of the Act.

15. The learned sole Arbitrator shall be entitled to fee in accordance with the Fourth Schedule of the Act or as may otherwise be agreed to between the parties and the learned sole Arbitrator.

16. The parties shall share the learned sole Arbitrator’s fee and arbitral costs, equally.

17. All rights and contentions of the parties in relation to the claims/counter-claims are kept open, to be decided by the learned Arbitrator on their merits, in accordance with law.

18. Needless to say, nothing in this order shall be construed as an expression of opinion of this Court on the merits of the controversy between the parties.

19. It is directed that *status quo* shall be maintained until the learned Arbitrator adjudicates upon the present Applications which are, as stated, to be treated as Applications filed under Section 17 of the Act.

20. Accordingly, the present Petition, along with all pending Application(s), if any, are disposed of in aforesaid terms.



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21. A photocopy of the Order passed today be kept in the connected matters.

HARISH VAIDYANATHAN SHANKAR, J.
JANUARY 23, 2026/ v/her/dj

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