

what is arbitration? Discuss the extent of judicial intervention in arbitration.

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Arbitration is a form of alternative dispute resolution (ADR) in which parties agree to have their disputes resolved by an independent third party known as an arbitrator. The parties agree to submit their dispute to arbitration in lieu of going to court, and the arbitrator's decision is binding on the parties.

The extent of judicial intervention in arbitration depends on the arbitration agreement between the parties and the law governing the arbitration. In general, courts are reluctant to intervene in the arbitration process, as the parties have agreed to submit their dispute to an arbitrator and have agreed to be bound by the arbitrator's decision.

Under the Indian Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, courts may only intervene in arbitration proceedings in limited circumstances, such as when a party challenges the validity of the arbitration agreement or when there is a dispute regarding the appointment of the arbitrator.

Courts may also intervene in the arbitration process to enforce or set aside the arbitrator's award. An award may be set aside if the arbitrator exceeded his or her authority or if the award is in conflict with public

policy. Courts may also set aside an award if the arbitrator was biased or the proceedings were conducted in a manner that was contrary to natural justice.

In summary, the extent of judicial intervention in arbitration depends on the arbitration agreement between the parties and the law governing the arbitration. In general, courts are reluctant to intervene in the arbitration process, but may do so in limited circumstances, such as to enforce or set aside an arbitrator's award.

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