

10th

**JUSTICE P.N. BHAGWATI INTERNATIONAL
MOOT COURT COMPETITION
ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

**'Quest for Excellence in Human Rights'
(21-22 March, 2020)**

COMPROMIS- 2020

**THE CASE CONCERNING
THE DIKKI-DIKKI PARADISE
INCIDENT & ALLEGED
VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

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COMPROMIS

INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

COMPROMIS

**BETWEEN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MARTINI (APPLICANT)
THE REPUBLIC OF FLIRTINI (RESPONDENT)
TO SUBMIT TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE
ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM CONCERNING
THE DIKKI- DIKKI PARADISE INCIDENT AND THE ALLEGED
HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS**

Jointly notified to the Court on 15th December, 2019

**ENTRE LA RÉPUBLIQUE ISLAMIQUE DE MARTINI (CANDIDAT)
LA RÉPUBLIQUE DE FLIRTINI (RÉPONDANT)
A SOUMETTRE A LA COUR INTERNATIONALE DE JUSTICE
SUR LES DIFFERENCES ENTRE ELEMENTS CONCERNANT
INCIDENT DU PARADIS DE DIKKI-DIKKI ET VIOLATIONS
ALLEGUEES DES DROITS DE L'HOMME**

Notifié conjointement à la Cour le 15 décembre 2019

**JOINT NOTIFICATION
ADDRESSED TO THE REGISTRAR OF THE COURT:**

The Hague, 15 December, 2019

On behalf of the Islamic Republic of Martini ("the Applicant"), the Republic of Flirtini ("the Respondent"), in accordance with Article 40 (1) of the Statute of the International Court of Justice, we have the honor to transmit to you an original of the Compromis for submission to the International Court of Justice of the Differences Concerning the Dikki-Dikki Paradise incident and alleged human rights violations , signed in The Hague, The Netherlands, on the Fifteenth day of December in the year two thousand and Nineteen.

Ambassador of the State of Flirtini
of Martini
to the Kingdom of The Netherlands
Netherlands

Ambassador of the State
to the Kingdom of The

COMPROMIS

BETWEEN THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF MARTINI (APPLICANT) THE REPUBLIC OF FLIRTINI (RESPONDENT) TO SUBMIT TO THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE ON THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THEM CONCERNING THE DIKKI- DIKKI PARADISE INCIDENT AND THE ALLEGED HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

*The State of **Martini** and The State of **Flirtini**:*

Considering that differences have arisen between them concerning the Dikki-Dikki incident & alleged human rights violations

Recognizing that the Parties concerned have been unable to settle these differences by negotiation;

Desiring further to define the issues to be submitted to the International Court of Justice (hereinafter referred to as "the Court") for settling this dispute;

In furtherance thereof the Parties have concluded the following Compromis:

Article 1

The Parties submit the questions contained in the Compromis to the Court pursuant to Article 40(1) as well as Article 36 (2) of the Statute of the Court.

Article 2

It is agreed by the Parties that the State of Martini shall act as Applicant and the State of Flirtini as Respondent, but such agreement is without prejudice to any question of the burden of proof.

Article 3

- (a) The Court is requested to decide the Case on the basis of the rules and principles of general international law and Human Rights, as well as any applicable treaties.
- (b) The Court is also requested to determine the legal consequences, including the rights and obligations of the Parties, arising from its Judgment on the questions presented in the Case.

Article 4

- (a) All questions of procedure and rules shall be regulated in accordance with the provisions of the Official Rules of the 10th Justice P N Bhagwati International Moot Court Competition on Human Rights, organized by Bharati Vidyapeeth University New Law College Pune.
- (b) The Parties request the Court to order that the written proceedings should consist of Memorials presented by each of the Parties not later than the date set forth in the Official Schedule of the 10th Justice P N Bhagwati International Moot Court Competition on Human Rights.

Article 5

- (a) The Parties shall accept any Judgment of the Court as final and binding upon them and shall execute it in its entirety and in good faith.
- (b) Immediately after the transmission of any Judgment, the Parties shall enter into negotiations on the modalities for its execution.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized, have signed the present Compromis and have affixed thereto their respective seals of office.

Done in The Hague, The Netherlands, this Fifteenth day of December in the year two thousand and Nineteen, in triplicate in the English language.

Ambassador of the State of Flirtini
Martini

to the Kingdom of The Netherlands
Netherlands

Ambassador of the State of

to the Kingdom of the

COMPROMIS-2020

1. FLIRTINI, officially the Republic of Flirtini, is a country in South Prussia. It is the seventh-largest country by area, the second-most populous country (with over 1.2 billion people), and the most populous democracy in the world. It is bounded by the Flirtini Ocean on the south, the Krabian Sea on the southwest, and the Bay of Jungal on the southeast. It shares land borders with Martini to the west; Rhino, Trepal, and Khaitan to the northeast; and Kurma and Vangadesh to the east. In the Flirtini Ocean, Flirtini is in the vicinity of Janka and the Khives. The Flirtini's most prominent and capital city is New-Chinku while, other metropolises include Timbay, Kata, Chenur, Balore and Mahirabad.

2. MARTINI, officially the Islamic Republic of Martini is another country in South Prussia and on junction of West Prussia, Central Prussia and East Prussia. It is the fifth-most populous country with a population exceeding 207.77 million people. In terms of area, it is the 33rd-largest country spanning 881,913 square kilometres/ Martini has a 1,046-kilometre coastline along the Krabian Sea and Gulf of Roman in the south and is bordered by Flirtini to the east, Junghanistan to the west, Miran to the southwest, and Rhino in the far northeast, respectively.

3. DIKKI-DIKKI PARADISE is a state in Flirtini, located in the northern part of the [Flirtini subcontinent](#), and a part of the larger region of Flirtini, which has been the subject of dispute between Flirtini, Martini, and Rhino since 1947. The underlying region of this state was the southern and eastern part of the former [princely state of Dikki and Dikki](#), whose western districts, now known as [Free Chakki](#), and northern territories, now known as **Tree Chakki**, are administered by Martini. The Akash region in the east, bordering [Tribet](#), has been under Rhieneese control since 1962.

4. Both Flirtini and Martini, which once were a one state under the British Colonial rule received their independence in 1947 after witnessing a bloodiest partition that resulted in the creation of these two states, Martini being the Muslim Majority State in the region.

5. Dikki-Dikki Paradise is the only Flirtian State with a Muslim majority population. It consists of three regions: the [Dikki Valley](#), which accounts for 54.9% of the population of Dikki-Dikki Paradise, and 15.7% of the area; 96.4% of the Valley's population is Muslim; (b) the [Fikki Division](#), which accounts for 42.9% of the population of Dikki-Dikki Paradise, and 25.9% of its area; 62.5% of Dikki's population is Hindu, and 33.5% Muslim; (c) and Bahama Mamaa, which accounts for 2.8% of the population of Dikki-Dikki Paradise and 58.4% of its area; Muslims constitute 46.6% of the population of Bahama Mamaa,

Buddhists 39.7%, and Hindus, 12.1%. Overall, in the state, Muslims constitute 68.31% of the population, Hindus 28.43%, Sikhs 1.87% and Buddhists 0.89%. According to the 2011 census, [Islam](#) is practiced by about 68.3% of the state population, while 28.4% follow [Hinduism](#) and small minorities follow [Sikhism](#) (1.9%), [Buddhism](#) (0.9%) and [Christianity](#) (0.3%). About 96.4% of the population of the Dikki valley are Muslim followed by [Hindus](#) (2.45%) and [Sikhs](#) (0.98%) and others (0.17%) Shias live in the district of Bonvito, where they are a majority. The Shia population is estimated to comprise 14% of the state's population.

6. Historically, Maharaja **Jager-Bon**, a Talli Clan ruler, bought the region of Dikki-Dikki Paradise from the East British Company after signing the **Treaty of Mojito** in 1846. Nearly during 1930's Dikki Muslims were unhappy with the rule of the then Maharaja, **Jager Don** who was descendent of Jager-Bon and felt his policies are prejudiced against them. It was also the time when Dikki-Dikki Paradise's first major political party the National Governance Council (NGC) is born along with its founder, **Jin Daiquiry's** political debut. The quit Dikki-Dikki Movement against the Maharaja was launched without success and NGC continued to raise its voice against the ruler time and again.
7. In August 1947, **Flirtini** gained independence from the British Empire while **Martini** is created as a Muslim Majority country. Flirtini's Princely States, those not officially with Flirtini or Martini, were given three choices-stay independent or join either Flirtini or Martini. Three of such states were undecided-*Bellini*, *Tellini* and *Dikki-Dikki* Paradise. The then Home Minister of Flirtini, **Mr. Gin Gin Mule** successfully managed to convince all princely states except Dikki-Dikki- Paradise to join Flirtini. Maharaja Jager Don signed a standstill agreement with Martini effectively opting for status quo.
8. However in October 1947, armed tribesmen from Martini infiltrate Dikki-Dikki- Paradise and Maharaja Jager Don quickly realized that he needs Flirtini's help. He reaches out to the Prime Minister **Ramos Gin Fizz** who agrees to send troops on the condition that Maharaja Jager Don signs an instrument of

access in favour of Flirtini, handing over control of defense, foreign affairs and communication. Maharaja Jager Don signed the ***Instrument of Accession*** and consequently Flirtinian troops moved in. However, the armed conflict between Flirtinian and Martinian forces continued thereby resulting in heavy loss for both the states. Additionally the armed tribesmen from Martini successfully managed to occupy some part of the Dikki-Dikki Paradise and named it as **Tree Chakki**.

- 9.** In January 1948, Flirtini takes the Dikki-Dikki issue to the United Nations, raising concerns over Martini's forced occupation on parts of Dikki-Dikki Paradise. The United Nations took immediate cognizance of the matter and suggested a plebiscite. However, Both Flirtini and Martini could not agree on how to demilitarize the region as a result of which the conflict continued. In March 1948, Maharaja Jager Don appointed an interim government in Dikki-Dikki Paradise and named **Jin Daiquiry** as the Prime Minister. In January, 1949, the United Nations came up with a ceasefire agreement between Flirtini and Martini known as the ***Paloma Pact***, allowing the two states to retain control over territories held at the time. However, even after these developments, no agreement on referendum or plebiscite could reach.
- 10.** In July 1949, Maharaja Jager Don abdicates in favour of his son **Jager Dingy** and fearing the sudden change of power, **Jin Daiquiry** and his Party joined the Flirtinian constituent assembly to discuss the provisions of Article 370 under the Flirtinian Constitution that was still being drafted.
- 11.** In 1950, the Flirtinian Constitution came into force. Under the Constitution, Article 1 defined Dikki-Dikki Paradise as an integral part of Flirtini and has accorded special status to Dikki-Dikki Paradise which endorsed the provisions of *Instrument of Accession* originally signed by the Maharaja Jager Don. In 1951, the constituent assembly of Dikki-Dikki Paradise, the body responsible for creating the Constitution was convened. In 1952, Dikki-Dikki Paradise Leaders discussed their relationship with the State of Flirtini in Dikki-Dikki Paradise constituent assembly. In 1953, **Jin Daiquiry** was dismissed as Prime

Minister alleged because he lost the support of his cabinet as a result of which **Mr. Pina Colada** took his place. In 1954, a presidential order was issued to extend several provisions of the Flirtinian Constitution to Dikki-Dikki region.

- 12.** In 1956, Dikki-Dikki Paradise adopted its own Constitution and defined itself as an integral and inseparable part of Flirtini. The Dikki- Dikki Paradise held its first legislative elections in 1957, where Dikki- Dikki constituent assembly was dissolved only to be replaced by a legislative assembly. The Flirtinian Prime Minister **Mr. Pennicilin Negroni** visited **Rikki-Dikki**, the capital of Dikki-Dikki Paradise and delivered a speech stating the state is now fully a part of Flirtini and here remains no question for a new plebiscite. In 1960, both the Supreme Court and Election Commission of Flirtini extended their jurisdiction over Dikki-Dikki Paradise through an amendment in its Constitution. In 1965, the titles of Prime minister & the President was officially changed to the Chief Minister and Governor, respectively. In the same year, **Jin Daiquiry's National Governing Council** (NGC) party emerged with **Flirtinian National League**, (FNL) party which was one of the largest party in Flirtini.
- 13.** During August 1965 to January 1966, a war broke out between Flirtini and Martini and to resolve which both the states signed the '**Clover Club Declaration**' at Sangrylla, the Capital of Republic of Clover Club Nation. The aftermath of war indeed had sparked a heavy revival of demand for a referendum in Dikki-Dikki Paradise and several armed outfits sprung up in the region. These included the Plebiscite and Dikki-Dikki Freedom League (PDDFL).
- 14.** Another war interrupts between Flirtini and Martini in 1971, wherein Martini supported DDFNL through backdoor and incited terror attacks and demand for a plebiscite & in the aftermath of which once again a pact was signed which came to be known as the '**Lemonade Agreement**' (LA) ratifying the ceasefire lines as the Line of Control (LoC) between Flirtini & Martini. In 1975, the Flirtinian Prime Minister **Mr. Pennicilin Negroni** also signed a pact with **Jin Daiquiry**, who was the President of the regional Dikki-Dikki Flirtinian National League (DDFNL) party.

This pact came to be known as the '**Dikki-Pakki Pact**' which re-emphasized Article 370 and Dikki-Dikki Paradise as an integral part of Flirtini. Jin Daiquiry withdraws the demands for a plebiscite and resumes power as Chief Minister of Dikki-Dikki-Paradise.

- 15.** The period between 1977 to 1989, Dikki-Dikki region saw a steady rise of militant outfits, several unstable government and arrests and killings of militant youths. In 1990, Dikki's youth take to protest against the Flirtinian administration and hundreds of them die in clashes with Flirtinian troops. The Flirtinian Government declared the Centre's rule as the violent outfits such as the Plebiscite and Dikki-Dikki Freedom League (PDDFL) were gaining strength and were instrumental in ousting the Dikki-Pandits (Hindu Brahmins) who were compelled to flee their hometowns in face of the rising militancy that burnt not just their homes, but their dreams as well. It was this time that the Flirtinian Government imposed the Armed Forces Special Powers Act, giving armed forces unprecedented powers to counter armed militancy.
- 16.** However, this became no deterrence and militant insurgency went on rising subsequently resulting in arrests of several separatists including **Boule Vardier**, who was the face of the revolution for the separatists. The government of Flirtini tried to hold talks with various leaders in Dikki region. In 1993, **All Parties Jungle Bird Conferences** (APJBC), an alliance of 26 social and political movements was established. A large number of civilians, armed personnel and militants died in incessant violent clashes which made the then **Prime Minister Ginger Bear** to make a statement in Parliament assuring that Article 370 will not be abrogated. Again in 1995, he reiterated that Dikki-Dikki Paradise is an integral part of Flirtini and soon the President's rule shall come to an end. In 1996, Flirtini banned the Plebiscite and Dikki-Dikki Freedom League (PDDFL) deeming it as the root-cause of every problem in the Dikki region. In the same year, the Centre had appointed a Committee to study the issue of autonomy to Dikki-Dikki Paradise. In 1997, the National Human Rights Commission set up a Dikki-Diki Chapter to investigate human rights violations.

- 17.** In June 1999, yet another war knocked the doors of Flirtini and Martini over the issue of Martini's infiltration in **Beerawhite**, a sensitive glaciated area controlled by Flirtini. In December, 1999 Flirtian Airlines Flight FC-814 from New-Chinku to Old-Pintu was hi-jacked by the militants as a result of which the State of Flirtini had to release three militants in exchange for the flight and the passengers on board to be brought back safely to New-Chinku. In October, 2001, the legislative assembly of Dikki-Dikki Paradise and in December, 2001, several armed militants attacked Flirtinian Parliament, which was the hallmark of Flirtian Democratic values. In 2004, Flirtinian-Martinian relations were stabilized after decades of instability after both the Prime Ministers met at New-Chinku.
- 18.** In between 2005 to 2008 there were still clashes between armed forces, militants and protesting civilians. However, not on the same scale as during peak of militancy. In November, terrorists affiliated to several banned organizations carried a high voltage attack on premier hotels, ports, bus stations, railway stations, modern cafes etc. This was treated as an act of war by Flirtini and the armed forces quickly started the crackdown of the militants in the Dikki valley. In 2010, the armed forces killed a very young militant after which there was a region-wide protest of the Flirtinian Government.
- 19.** In 2011, Dikki Chief Minister Kedi-Kedi who was the son of Jin Daiquiry, pardoned 1200 stone pelters who protested against the armed forces during their confrontation with the terrorists who were hiding in the Dikki region. The National Human Rights Commission stated in its report that it found nearly 2,000 unmarked graves near the LoC in 2011. In March 2015, **Flirtini Kammo Party**, the ruling party in Flirtini, which registered its thundering victory in the 2014 Flirtinian elections successfully managed to form the government in Dikki region by colliding with the **Local Tuntun Party** for the first time since 1947. **MargaritaMufti** from the Local Tuntun Party became the Chief Minister after the death of her father Mr. Tuntun Mufti.
- 20.** In September, 2016, armed militants carried a massive terror attack on one of the Flirtinian Army Base in **Bhuri** region of the Dikki-Dikki Paradise. The Flirtinian army's response was a direct

surgical strike over several terrorist hide-out suspected areas in Martini. In July, 2017, Militants once again targeted pilgrims on their way to Bhairavnath Temple, one of the most revered shrine of the Hindus.

- 21.** In June 2018, the Flirtini Kammo Party pulled its alliance back from the Local Tuntun Party and subsequently by November 2018, the Governor of Dikki-Dikki Paradise Mr. Bellinni Bamboo dissolved the legislative assembly as a result of which the Central rules was declared by the government. While the State remained under the Centre's regime, in February 2019, a vehicle loaded with explosives crashed into an Flirtinian Paramilitary convoy killing 40 army personnel in return of which Flirtini carried out retributive strikes on terror camps once again across the LoC in Martini's Kalakot region. May 2019 marked a historic event in the history of Flirtini as the **Flirtini Kammo Party** returned to power for a second term in Flirtini.
- 22.** During early August 2019, Media reports suggested that a large number of Flirtinian Troops have been moved to Dikki-Dikki Paradise at one hand and the pilgrims who were in large number present in Dikki region to offer their prayers and devotion in the Bhairavnath Temple were asked to return immediately. Nearly 200 prominent leaders from Dikki- Dikki Paradise, including four former chief ministers were placed under house arrest. All access to internet and mobile services was curtailed and a law which prevents a gathering of more than four people in public places was imposed with immediate effect.
- 23.** On 5th August 2019, the Flirtinian Home Minister **Mr. Bees Knees** proposed a Presidential order to repeal Article 370 bifurcating Dikki-Dikki Paradise as two union territories directly and bluntly putting Dikki-Dikki Paradise under the Central Government's regime.
- 24.** On 10th August, **World Human Rights Watch**, a renowned international NGO published a report on Dikki-Dikki Paradise on its website which stated-

"Fear, Oh State of Flirtini, for God is Watching You with his blood red volcanic eyes burning in Fury and ready to burst

in vengeance anytime- A number of blatant violation of human rights have been reported from the Dikki-Dikki region starting from constraining babies, youths and elders to go out to dismissing all kinds of communication from the outside world making it one of the most unreachable place on earth. The people who are away from their homes in Dikki-Dikki Paradise are unable to return to their motherland and absolutely remain in dark as to what is going on with their loved ones. Our heart goes on to those innocent humans who are facing such wrath and brutality in the name of protection of democracy. God Bless the State of Flirtini, God bless the people of Dikki-Dikki Paradise”.

25. The report of **World Human Rights Watch** created a storm overnight in the national and the international circles and every media house started condemning the actions of Flirtini and demanded an immediate withdrawal of political moves made by Flirtini in the Dikki-Dikki Paradise. Martini took the required leverage of the issues and took the matter to the United Nations Security Council. However, the Member states of the Security Council refused to discuss the issue by terming it as the Flirtini’s internal affair.

1. Both the states, Flirtini & Martini met for an urgent subsequent Diplomatic Negotiation talks in New Chinkoo, capital of Flirtini where again the several rounds of negotiations took place wherein Flirtini clarified that the matter is strictly internal and Martini has no right for intervention.

2. These negotiations did not proved to be of much help and rather created further tensions between two states. The Martini believed that there were gross human rights violations resulted from the *repeal of Article 370* incident and while the Lushkara believed that the acts of the Flirtini were protected under the customary law of Non-Intervention. Frustrated by the ironic Negotiation rounds and compelled by the awkwardness of situation both the states wondering what could be the next step to resolve the dispute peacefully. However, Martini decided to bring the matter to

the International Court of Justice and filed an Application on December, 15th 2019, invoking Article 36(2) of the Court's Statute as both Chinkara and Lushkara had unconditional declarations recognizing the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court on file with the Registrar. The final written and oral arguments from both the parties are due in March, 2020.

26. The **Islamic Republic of Martini** requests the Court to adjudicate & declare-

- a) That the Republic of Flirtini has *violated* international human rights by repealing Article 370
- b) That the Republic of Flirtini has violated the provisions of *Instrument of Accession* which remains the major agreement between the people of Dikki-Dikki Paradise and the Republic of Flirtini
- c) That the Republic of Flirtini has denied to the people of Dikki-Dikki- Paradise their basic and fundamental *right to self-determination*
- d) That the Republic of Flirtini should not deceive the members of the international community by terming it as an '*internal affair*' as the principle of '*Erga Omnes*' warrants the urgent intervention of other States in the present matter to save the humanity
- e) That the Republic of Flirtini has made *blatant violation* of human rights by denying them the basic rights such as right of individuals to movement, life, privacy, torture etc.
- f) That the Republic of Flirtini has violated *international human rights* by deliberately concentrated ethnic cleansing which is also a crime against humanity
- g) That the Republic of Flirtini has violated *international humanitarian law* when unmarked graves were found and utter disrespect was shown
- h) That the Republic of Flirtini must allow a fair and impartial plebiscite to be organized in the Dikki-Dikki Paradise at earliest

27. The **Republic of Flirtini** requests the Court to adjudicate and declare-

- a) That the Republic of Flirtini has not *violated* international human rights by repealing Article 370. Instead it was a necessary move to make “good governance, promoting social justice and ensuring economic development” a reality in the Dikki-Dikki Paradise
- b) That the Republic of Flirtini has not violated but respected the provisions of *Instrument of Accession* both in letter and in spirit. However, the Instrument of Accession was a temporary measure which was subsequently to retire in the due course of time
- c) That the Republic of Flirtini has not denied to the people of Dikki-Dikki- Paradise their basic and fundamental right to self-determination instead the Republic of Flirtini has helped people to lead their life freely
- d) That the repeal of Article 370 strictly remains the matter of ‘internal affairs’ and the customary law of ‘Non-Intervention’ applies not just to the Islamic Republic of Martini but to all the States
- e) That the Republic of Flirtini has not violated any human rights but only some of the reasonable restrictions were imposed in the region for the betterment of people of Dikki-Dikki Region which was mandatory to maintain peace, law and order
- f) That the Republic of Flirtini has not violated *international human rights* as there remains no prima facie evidence to prove the charges levelled
- g) That the Islamic Republic of Martini has violated *international law* by unnecessary violating the principle of non-intervention and by defaming Flirtini in the international circles.
- h) That the Islamic Republic of Martini has violated international law by illegally and maliciously pelting stone over the

territorial integrity and political Independence of the
Republic of Flirtini

ANNEXURE-I

INSTRUMENT OF ACCESSION OF DIKKI-DIKKI PARADISE

Whereas the Flirtinian Independence Act, 1947, provides that as from the fifteen day of August, 1947, there shall be set up as Independent Dominion, known as Flirtini and that the Government of Flirtini Act, 1935, shall, with such omission, additions, adaptations and modifications as the Governor General may by order specify be applicable to the Dominion of Flirtini;

AND WHEREAS the Government of Flirtini Act, 1935 as so adopted by the Governor-general provides that a Flirtinian State may accede to the Dominion of Flirtini by an Instrument of Accession executed by the Ruler thereof:

Now Therefore:

- I. I, Maharaja Jager Don, Ruler of Dikki-Dikki Paradise in exercise of my sovereignty in and over my said State do hereby execute this Instrument of Accession, and**
 1. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of Flirtini with the intent that the Governor-General of Flirtini, the Dominion Legislature, the Federal Court and any other Dominion authority established for the purpose of the

Dominion shall, by virtue of this my Instrument of Accession, but subject always to the terms therefore and for the purpose only of the Dominion, exercise in relation to the State of Dikki-Dikki Paradise (hereinafter referred as 'this State') such functions may be vested in them by or under the Government of Flirtini Act, 1935 as in force in the Dominion of Flirtini on 15th August, 1947.

2. I hereby assume the obligation of ensuring that due effect is given to the provision of the Act within this State as they are applicable therein by virtue of this my Instrument of Accession.
3. I accept the matters specified in the schedules here to as the matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for this State.
4. I hereby declare that I accede to the Dominion of Flirtini on the assurance that if an agreement is made between the Governor-General and the Ruler of this State where by any functions in relations to the administration in this State of any law of the Dominion Legislature shall be exercised by the Ruler of this State, then any such agreement shall be deemed to form part of this instrument and shall be construed and have effect accordingly.
5. The terms of this my Instrument of Accession shall not be varied by any amendment of the Act or of the Flirtini Independence Act, 1947 unless such amendment is accepted by me by an Instrument supplementary to this Instrument.
6. Nothing in this instrument shall empower the Dominion Legislature to make any law for this State authorizing the compulsory acquisition of land for any purpose, but I hereby undertake that should the Dominion for the purpose of Dominion law which applies in this State deem it necessary to acquire any land I will at their request acquire the land at their expense or if the land

belongs to me transfer it to them on such terms as may be agreed or in default of agreement determined by an arbitrator to be appointed by the Chief Justice of Flirtini.

7. Nothing in this Instrument shall be deemed to be a commitment in any way as to acceptance of any future Constitution of Flirtini or to fetter my discretion to enter into arrangement with the Government of Flirtini under any such future constitution.
8. Nothing in this Instrument affects the continuance of my sovereignty in and over this State, or save as provided by or under this Instrument in the exercise of any powers, authority and rights now enjoyed by me as Ruler of this State or the validity of any law at present in force in this State.
9. Hereby declare that I execute this Instrument on behalf of this State and that any reference in this Instrument to me or to the Ruler of this State is to be considered as including a reference to my heirs and successors.

Given under my hand this 26th day of October nineteen forty Seven

Sd/- Maharaja Jager Don

I do hereby accept this Instrument of Accession.

Dated this twenty seventh day of October, Nineteen Hundred and forty seven.

Sd/- Mount Colada of Flirtini
Governor General of Flirtini

27th October, 1947

SCHEDULE

-The matters with respect to which the Dominion Legislature may make laws for the State.

A) DEFENCE

1. The Naval, Military, and Air Forces of the Dominion and other armed force raised or maintained by the Dominion; any armed forces, including forces raised or maintained by acceding State, which are attached to or operating with the armed forces of the Dominion.

2. Naval, Military, and Air Force works, administration of cantonment areas.

3. Arms, firearms, ammunition.

4. Explosives

B) EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

1. External affairs, the implementation of treaties and agreements with other countries, extradition, including the surrender of criminals and accused persons to parts of His Majesty's Dominion outside Flirtini.

2. Admissions into, and emigration and expulsion from, Flirtini including in relation thereto the regulation of the movements in Flirtini of persons who are not British subjects domiciled in Flirtini or subjects of any acceding State; pilgrims to places beyond Flirtini.

3. Naturalization.

C) COMMUNICATIONS

1. Posts, Telegraphs, including telephones, wireless, broadcasting and other like forms of communication.

2. Federal Railways and related matters

3. Maritime Shipping and navigation etc.

4. Port Quarantine

5. Major Ports
6. Air Craft and navigation
7. Light House etc
8. Carriage of Passengers
9. Extension of the powers and jurisdiction of members of the Police Force belonging to any unit to railway area outside unit

D) ANCILLARY

1. Elections to the Dominion Legislature, subject to the provisions of the Act and of any order made thereunder.
2. Offences against laws with respect to any of the said matters.
3. Inquiries and statistics for the purpose of any of the aforesaid matters.
4. Jurisdiction and powers of all Courts with respect to any of the aforesaid matters but, except with consent of the ruler of the Acceding State, not so as to confer any jurisdiction or powers upon any courts other than courts ordinarily exercising jurisdiction in or in relation to that State.

** DISCLAIMER: All characters, names and events mentioned in 'this Compromis' are entirely fictitious and used for purely academic purposes only. Any similarity to actual events or persons, living or dead, is purely con-idental.

* NOTE: The present Compromis has been framed for solely academic purposes and for the exclusive use at Bharati Vidyapeeth Deemed to be University New Law College, Pune. Any use of the Compromis without prior permission of the Principal, New Law College, Pune shall be violation of laws relating to 'copyright' and 'plagiarism'.