

## *Documentation Guide*

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## **Documentation - United Nations Committees**

The committees will be following UN-USA for the course of all committee sessions and the expected formats have been attached. Kindly go through these in detail, as to ensure appropriate following of mandates. The position paper deadlines must also be strictly adhered to, which will be conveyed to all the delegates. A few samples have been attached for your reference.

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### **1.1 Position Paper:**

A Position Paper, also called a Policy Paper is a one or two-page document that summarizes your understanding of the agenda and your country's stance on the same. A Position Paper consists of three parts (paragraphs):

1. Your country's unique understanding of the agenda.
2. Your country's relation or stance on the agenda.
3. Policies, ideas, or solutions that you would like to see in the resolution.

**(Committee Logo)**

**(Country Flag)**

**Country:** (Country Name)

**Delegate:** (Delegate's Name), (School Name)

**Committee:**

**Agenda:**

(Paragraph One)

(Paragraph Two)

(Paragraph Three)

Yours Faithfully,

(Delegate of Country Name)

(Delegate Name)

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### **Sample Position Paper:**



***Country: Republic of Turkey***

***Delegate: (Name)***

***Committee: United Nations Security Council(Historic)***

***Agenda: Situation in Vietnam***

The main question before everyone at this time is how long we have before this war starts involving all the opposing ideology countries and it escalates into a full blown war involving all the big geopolitical countries.

Today's world is starkly contrasted in political ideologies, and how they shape geopolitics. It is no surprise thus that this has led to the development of several different conflicts since the Second World War. The world is yet to recover from the wounds of the Korean war, and yet we have another war, which is anything but an ideological war, fought by using and manipulating innocent civilians.

Since its independence from the Ottoman Empire, Turkey has never been an advocate of using violence and muscle power whenever there is a political or ideological conflict. If the world is to progress, then humanity needs to be able to accept differences of opinion, freedom of a country to choose its political system and ideology.

The Vietnam war is on a double edged sword right now. If preventative measures aren't taken and the usage of violence not stopped, then this can become one of the darkest periods in history, with the killing of innocent civilians, not forgetting that it also has the capability to escalate into the Third World War. The world must act quickly, and diplomatic talks must commence to prevent this doomsday scenario from happening.

What we must also consider is that since Vietnam is of immense geopolitical importance, the more the war escalates, the greater is the threat of the usage of nuclear warheads. Considering the ever differing waves of global opinions, viz. -

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**Truman Doctrine** - effectively reorienting U.S. foreign policy, away from its usual stance of withdrawal from regional conflicts not directly involving the United States, to one of possible intervention in far away conflicts;

**The Domino Theory** - allied with the thinking that communist uprisings in one country will lead into a domino effect of other countries too becoming communist; And arguably the most devastating one -

**The Doctrine of MAD(Mutually Assured Destruction)** - a mutually understood doctrine among nations that declares that a nuclear war breakout will lead to total annihilation, which is probably the only reason countries refrain from the nuclear option;

### **Turkey's Stance**

Turkey's official position on the Vietnam War is one of neutrality. **Turkey is not directly involved in the conflict and has not provided military assistance to either side.** Despite being a member of Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO), which was established in 1954 as a regional security alliance aimed at preventing the spread of communism in Southeast Asia, Turkey has unwaveringly maintained diplomatic relations with both North and South Vietnam. Turkey does not believe that military intervention can solve the conflict, and actively reaffirms that such acts will only flare up and aggravate the conflict. This war is an ideological war as much as a military war, and the UN should act without a second wasted to prevent further escalation of the conflict and prevent casualties on each side.

### **UNO - NDA (United Nations Office for Nuclear Disarmament Affairs) & Nuclear Proliferation Treaty**

In light of the recent Tet offensive, Turkey proposes an action plan for the creation of the UNO - NDA (United Nations Office for Nuclear Disarmament Affairs) with the mandate of preventing the proliferation of weapons to conflict zones, particularly in Vietnam. This organisation will be authorised under Secretary General of the UN, via the appointment of a Special Representative, who will be an unbiased samaritan.

This organisation is also a steadfast way into the creation of a Nuclear Proliferation Treaty. With the power of nuclear weapons bestowed upon 5 nations, the delegates of Turkey propose a Nuclear Proliferation Treaty which will enable us to prevent any threat of nuclear warfare taking place in case of conflicts like these. The delegation of Turkey looks forward to discussing this treaty in the coming sessions.

Yours Faithfully,  
Delegate of Republic of Turkey  
(Delegate Name)

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## 1.2 Working Paper

Working papers can be roughly termed as a precursor to a draft resolution. A working paper is just a document containing all your solutions, but without any formalities and great flexibility in the way, it can be written. There exists no rigid format for a working paper, but a sample format has been attached for your reference:

### Working Paper (Name)

**Authors:** (Official Names of All Countries)

**Signatories:** (Official Names of All Countries)

- 1) (Solution using operative clauses)
    - a) Sub-points using a, b, c, ...
- 

## 1.3 Press Release

A press release is an extremely useful communication tool and used by journalists and press teams all over the world. Proper use of a press release can really give you a leg up when getting press and media coverage which makes an impact, especially if a press corps journalist is not present at your committee while an important moment is taking place. A press release is an official statement issued to newspapers giving information on a particular matter or event. Press releases are an underused manner of getting your story covered by the press corps in MUN. You can think of a press release as an email you send the press team in hopes that they will cover the event you are sending their way. Following is the format of a press release:

**From:** (Country Name)

**(Country's Capital)** – (Briefly Describe your Press Release)

(Elaborate the press release).

Duly Signed,

(Country's Leader)

### Sample Press Release:

**From:** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Federation of Brazil, Federation of Malaysia, United States of America, The Arab Republic of Egypt, (State of Japan)

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The United States will provide new weapons to the rebels from Myanmar, in exchange of the Japanese delegate. The military forces of the UK, USA and Brazil will be on standby, so that as soon as the rebels release the delegate of Japan, they will neutralise the rebels.

This will be done by telling the rebels to release the delegate of Japan through the corridor in Sittwe, and the delegate will be escorted back to Japan by boat through the Bay of Bengal, Andaman Sea, South China Sea and the Sea of Japan.

As soon the delegate is confirmed to be secure with the UK, Brazil, and the USA's forces, the military groups that will be on standby by the port of Sittwe will immediately launch an precise attack on the rebel group and neutralise them, thereby establishing peace once again. The weapons will then be returned to the USA.

The said countries also implore China to accept their wrongdoings from the past and all the present crisis, issue a public apology, and start taking action to make amends for their mistakes. They request China to provide humanitarian relief and financial aid to the countries affected by its past actions. The UK, USA and Brazil will also provide humanitarian and financial aid to these countries.

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### **1.4 Presidential Statement:**

A presidential statement is an official communication issued by the head of state of member nations. It is a non-binding statement that reflects the collective view of the council members on a particular issue or situation or a change in foreign policy.

There are two types of presidential statements:-

1. Single Presidential Statements:- When the presidential statement is issued by the head of state of a single member nation which caters to relevant issues corresponding to the agenda.
2. Joint Presidential Statement:- When the presidential Statement is issued by multiple heads of states of member nations.

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### **Sample Presidential Statement:**

#### **Presidential Statement 1.0**

From:- Narendra Modi

Greetings to the committee at large.

It is said, karma hits back and the best example for the saying is our dear

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neighbor, Pakistan. For decades they have been involved in supporting terrorist activities in the Indian subcontinent. Multiple terrorist attacks on India, where people died, men, women and children. But they never stopped in their endeavors, until one fine day they realized that supporting extremism won't save them from complete economic breakdown. The common Pakistani today has no money to buy flour, water and electricity at such inflated rates. India would like to extend their support in not helping Pakistan in their turmoil. It deserved everything that came to it. India would like to request Pakistan to run to the west, the same west which it begged for military support, for them to get a loan and see if they would actually get one.

India is officially declaring a military operation in Pakistan to free the Balochs from the inherent suppression they face from Pakistan and its regime.

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## **1.6 Draft Resolution**

A draft resolution represents a meticulously composed document that encapsulates proposed solutions, strategies, and measures aimed at addressing a particular global concern. Much like the official resolutions of the actual United Nations, a draft resolution serves as a pivotal tool for delegates to advocate, collaborate, and deliberate upon potential resolutions to complex international challenges. It adheres to a standardized structure, encompassing a preamble that contextualizes the issue, operative clauses that delineate proposed actions, and often includes the endorsement of co-sponsors and signatories.

Delegates engage in an intricate process of crafting draft resolutions, uniting their diplomatic prowess and substantive expertise to formulate comprehensive and pragmatic solutions to the issues at hand. This collaborative endeavor involves negotiations, consensus-building, and a keen awareness of diverse viewpoints, reflecting the essence of multilateral diplomacy. The draft resolution process embodies the core tenets of MUN: research, debate, negotiation, and compromise.

## **Format**

- Font:- Times New Roman
  - Size:- 14
  - Name of the DR (center aligned, bold)
  - Sponsors(bold):- Official Names
  - Signatories(bold):- Official Names (minimum 5)
  - Name of the committee
-

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- Preambulatory clauses (minimum 7)
  - First word in italics
  - Comma(,) after every point
  - Operative clauses (minimum 7)
  - First word in bold and underlined
  - Semicolon(;) after every clause and comma(,) after every sub clause
  - Numbers(1,2,3,4...) for main points, Lowercase letters (a,b,c,d....) for sub clauses and Roman numerals (i, ii, iii, iv.....) for sub-sub clauses
  - Full stop at the end only.
- 

## Sample Draft Resolution

Draft Resolution DRAFT RESOLUTION 1.0

United Nations Historic Security Council

Agenda: Situation in Vietnam

Sponsors: Ceylon, Turkey

Signatories: Chile, Spain, Iraq, United Arab Republic, India, Iran, North Vietnam, South Korea,

The Security Council,

*Recalling* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, including the Article 2(4), Article 3, Article 29, Article 51, Article 39, Chapter 6, Chapter 7 and Chapter 8;

*Considering* the devastation that would be visited upon all of mankind by a nuclear war and the consequent need to make all possible efforts to avert the danger of such a war and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples;

*Alarmed by* the death of innocent civilians, the plea of orphans and widows, the horrendous military action being carried out in Vietnam by both the South and the North;

*Deeply* disturbed by the fact that this war being an ideological war with the probability of the conflict escalating into a nuclear World War;

*Convinced* that further use of military forces and continuation of war is likely to create a recession and cause severe economics downgrading which will make economic recovery and post-war development very unlikely and tedious;



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*Taking in consideration* the dangers of weapons proliferation and the devastating effects of armed conflicts and misuse of weapons on civilian populations throughout the world;

*Noting with concern* the continuing conflict in Vietnam and the heavy toll it has and continues to take on the civilian population and the environment due to the overuse and misuse of chemical weapons such as Agent Orange and Napalm gas;

Recognizing the immense human cost of the Vietnam War, which has resulted in significant loss of life, physical and emotional scars, and economic hardship for the Vietnamese people and others involved in the conflict;

Acknowledging that the resolution of the Vietnam War requires a comprehensive and sustained effort to promote peace and reconciliation among all parties involved;

The United Nations Security Council proposes the following binding solutions:

**1) Solemnly Affirms** the creation of CMU-WMD(Containment of Manufacture and Use of - Weapons of Mass Destruction) that will create a legal framework for the control and limitation of the development, testing, production, and use of nuclear weapons -

a) All signatories to the Treaty will undertake efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons to other states, and to not assist, encourage or induce any non-nuclear-weapon state to manufacture or acquire nuclear weapons;

b) To require all signatories to the Treaty to undertake to pursue negotiations on effective measures relating to cessation of the nuclear arms race to lead to complete disarmament under strict and effective international control;

c) Undertaking to co-operate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on peaceful nuclear activities;

2) **Strongly advises** all signatories of this resolution to give recognition and establish diplomatic relations with Democratic Republic of Vietnam(North Vietnam) and Republic of Vietnam(South Vietnam);

3) **Strongly encourages** all signatories involved in the conflict to adhere to international humanitarian law and respect the rights of civilians, including their right to life, liberty, and security provided in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

4) **Proclaims** its willingness to facilitate the relocation of any displaced nationals during the time of war and the innocent families who have lost members;

5) **Establishing** :(HEAVEN) Humanitarian and Economic Aid for Vietnamese Endangered Nationals, which will be a subsidiary committee working towards

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providing aid through member states and through the following UN committees:

- a) International Development Association (IDA)
    - i. Providing credits, loans, and grants;
    - ii. Provision of funds helping build industries to recover their economy;
  - b) United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
  - c) United Nations International Children's Fund;
  - d) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
- 

## **1.7 VALID SOURCES:**

For the usage of references, quoting of facts and arguments, the United Nations Historic Security Council will be considering the following as the valid and credible sources:

- 1) All United Nations Official Websites. (cannot be denied)
- 2) Country Government Websites. (can be denied by opposing countries).
- 3) Al Jazeera, Reuters, BBC (can be denied as acceptable source by a delegate).

The credibility will be as per the order mentioned, with the UN data and publications being the most credible and irrefutable sources, while government websites and internationally acclaimed and credible sources like BBC can be refuted by a country's representative in accordance with its foreign policies.

## **United Nations Historic Security Council**

### **2.1 Directives**

MUN Crisis Directives are written requests that are sent to, read by, approved, or denied. Directives are your main tool for affecting the crisis. To have the best chance of getting your directives accepted by the backroom they need to be clear, concise, and well-written. The objective of directives is to further your cabinet's goals and/or your personal goals. Some of the actions you will want to achieve through directives will be complex and require multiple steps. In those cases you need to build up towards your goal.

Directives do not count unless they are approved by the crisis backroom. Whether you want to contact a character in another cabinet, move your troops, establish spy networks, hire bodyguards, publish press releases, or assassinate a member of your cabinet, you have to do it through directives. No request, or instruction, sent in a directive becomes "true" unless you either get a positive reply from the backroom, or you see the outcome of your directive in the crisis news.

MUN Crisis is a specialized committee of quick decisions and fast-paced action where a lot can happen quickly. Directives are what drive the story forward.

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Well-written and relevant directives can bring your character glory. Poorly written directives will result in defeat or even character death.

The directives you write need to be plausible and consistent with your character's abilities and goals. To be most effective, you need to balance pragmatism, your long-term goals, and how you see your character developing. However, if your request is within your character's assets and abilities, a successful directive boils down to how good your idea is and how well your directive is written. The rules for effective directive writing are below.

## **1. Provide Clear Instructions**

Once you have a clear idea of what you want to achieve – write it clearly. One way of knowing if your writing is to the point, or how much information to put in a directive, is to imagine that you are the one receiving the orders. For example, if you are writing a directive to have an agent steal important papers, put yourself in the shoes of the thief and think of how much detail you would need, and what equipment you require to carry out the plan. You do not need to go into overly specific detail. For example, you do not need to write obvious points such as carrying food or basic life necessities. Make sure to have the key details as you write instructions the reader can follow. When your idea is clear the backroom can properly evaluate your plans.

## **2. Be Concise and to the Point**

Try to keep your directives from getting too long, while still being detailed enough to not leave room for misinterpretation. For example, don't write "I want to kill person B". Instead, use the information you know about them and write a plan. Where do you find them? Who should be the one to do the action? What is the weapon? Is there a contingency plan? Try to fill in as many plot holes as possible without writing an essay. When the plan is complex it will need to be built up in a series of steps.

## **3. Create Your Plan Step-by-Step**

You cannot create the most profitable business, build the best spy network, pull off the coup of the century, or steal the crown jewels through just one directive.

To continue with the crown jewels example: First, you might want to hire a spy. Then you might want to send that spy to work as castle staff to learn everything about the security around the jewels. Your spy will need to learn what security mechanisms exist, as well as the routines, rounds, and habits of the guards. Once you receive information, exploit it to create a successful plan and cover your tracks.

## **4. One Issue Per Directive**

If you have to juggle your private affairs, spy on another character, and troop movements all at the same time, use separate directives for each issue. Not including multiple issues in one directive makes it easier for the backroom to

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process your directives and get back to you sooner. It also makes it easier for the backroom to track different directives and leaves less room for confusion or for directives to get lost.

### **5. When in Doubt, Refer to Your Previous Directives**

When in the thick of it, don't be afraid to remind the backroom of what already happened. This can be especially useful when you know different backroom staff members are answering your directives. It is best to do this briefly, either in the opening sentence or right at the end.

### **6. Use Exact Numbers**

Whenever numbers are involved, use exact numbers, not percentages. This applies to committee/joint directives with other delegates (e.g. moving troops). Providing exact numbers will also make the backroom's job easier, resulting in a faster response. This is especially helpful in latter stages of a crisis when a lot of plans happen simultaneously, which could get convoluted. In short, be as clear and concise as you can to get the message across, create a step-by-step plan, don't mix multiple ideas into a single directive, refer to previous directives and use exact numbers.

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## **Sample Directive:**

### **PUBLIC DIRECTIVE 1.0**

**Authors:** People's Republic of China, Russian Federation,

**Co-author:** Islamic Republic of Pakistan,

**Signatories:** Kingdom of Thailand, Republic of Indonesia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, The Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Kingdom of Cambodia, Mongolia, Republic of Union of Myanmar,

1. **Requests** the de-militarisation of the conflict, to be implemented as follows:
  - a. The United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, given the threat posed by their nuclear arsenal, should immediately redirect their arsenal away from the countries of Thailand and Vietnam,
  - b. The Kingdom of Thailand and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the condition of the redirection of the nuclear arsenal of the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland will also withdraw their troops from the border,

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- c. Treaties like the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty and the Open Skies Treaty provide frameworks for arms control and transparency which should be adhered to by both sides of the conflict,
- d. Before formal disarmament, all the involved countries must also engage in bilateral and trilateral talks, which will be mediated by an independent country appointed by the UNESCAP to oversee the smooth functioning of such negotiations,
- e. Establishing regional security mechanisms can also help maintain peace and stability after disarmament, cooperation and dialogue among countries can prevent arms races and address potential threats,
- f. The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and Nuclear Weapon Free Zone must be adhered to by the United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Kingdom of Thailand, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which are all signatories of the same treaty;
- 1. **Calls for** the United Nations Security Council to provide peacekeeping forces to the conflicted region under the following guidelines:
  - a. The peace-keeping forces will be deployed under the sovereignty, guaranteed by the United Nations Charter, which is binding on all member nations,
  - b. The six countries on the Mekong River to provide necessary liberties and rights to the peacekeeping forces,
  - c. The UNAMA (United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan) while not having a direct role in the conflicted countries, its mandate extends to the border areas with Myanmar which must be extended to include Vietnam and Thailand to ensure internal stability,
  - d. The violation of the rights of the peacekeeping forces will be a direct action against the United Nations, with stringent sanctions being implemented;
- 1. **Urges** the World Health Organization, International Maritime Organization, and the United Nations Development Program to provide the necessary aid to help in the rebuilding of the catastrophe:
  - a. Collaborative and rebuilding efforts must be taken across Mekong countries to conserve biodiversity which includes over 1,200 species of fish and numerous endangered species, given that cross-border conservation initiatives have shown a 25% increase in biodiversity preservation in similar affected regions,
  - b. Rebuilding funds provided will be utilized for the upgradation of the mitigation facilities and upgrade of the standards on which dams are built;
- 1. **Recommends** the inspection of the dams built on the Mekong River and their structural stability:
  - a. The creation of new and revised standards for the dams built in the Mekong River taking into consideration regional dynamics and new structural requirements,
  - b. The ICOLD (International Commission on Large Dams) to undertake the task of the study of the revised standards for all dams constructed in South-East

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Asia taking into consideration the earthquakes occurring and their impact on the structure of a dam,

- c. The International Water Resources Association (IWRA) in order to promote sustainable water resource management and development in line with its mandate to provide new guidelines for the standards relating to dam planning, designing and operations,
- d. The inspection according to the standards required by the World Commission on Dams (WCD) to safeguard the dam from breaking down in case of natural calamities,
- e. Upgradation of dams, storage facilities, and reservoirs to be undertaken by the countries where dams are found to require changes;
1. **Appeals** for the dissolution of the MRC (Mekong River Commission) and its replacement by the LMC (Lancang Mekong Cooperation) as follows:
  - a. Given the failure of the Mekong River Commission in the management of this catastrophe, the LMC should be the primary governing body since all six countries are active and permanent members of this cooperation,
  - b. The focus of the LMC under its mandate will not just be restricted to the governance of the Mekong River but will also be focusing on economic cooperation, sustainable development, social development, and regional integration,
  - c. Governed by China with all 6 Mekong countries being active members with equal say, under the LMC, the goals are to enhance trade and investment, improve connectivity (transport, energy, telecommunications), promote industrial cooperation and value chain development and facilitate cross-border economic cooperation, promote sustainable agriculture and development, enhance water management, addressing climate change and its effect and strengthening cooperation between members.

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## 2.2 Communiqué

A delegate or the committee can send formal messages (not simply a note) to delegates or countries that are not part of the committee. The formal message will be handled by the Staff (the delegate would send the Communiqué to the Backroom) who will respond to it.

Staff will also send communiqués to delegates with new information or other intelligence, along with instructions on how to use that information. Communiqués sent by the entire committees must first be approved through a vote, (2/3 majority needed).

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## Sample Communiqué

To: Crisis/Backroom

From: Vladimir Putin

Communiqué to Chinese President

Mr. President, I would like to strike an arms trade agreement with you. I would like to order 65 new Chinese fighter aircrafts for the sum of \$200 billion. I would also like to request your aid when we launch our invasion of Japan.

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## AIPPM

### 3.1 Sample Position Paper

**COMMITTEE : All India Political Parties Meet**

**AGENDA : Amendments to the Farm Reform Bills 2020**

मर रहे हैं सीमा पर जवान और खेतों में किसान,  
जिसे हिंदू इस दुखी मन से भी मेरा भारत महान।

**Currently, we reside in a political climate characterized by a focus on promises rather than development. One such promise made by the ruling BJP regime was “अच्छे दिन” for farmers. In response, the BJP regime passed the three farm bills, which were met with strong opposition from the Indian National Congress (INC). The INC’s stance was unequivocal: “repeal or nothing.”**

The formulation of the three farm bills raises concerns about the lack of consensus and consultation. None of the states, opposition political parties, farmer organizations, or other stakeholders were consulted before their passage. These draconian laws undermine the spirit of cooperative federalism, as evidenced by the resentment expressed by member parties of the BJP’s own National Democratic Alliance (NDA).

The manner in which the bills were passed further underscores the lack of consensus and transparency. The bills were passed without any discussion, voting, or introspection. Before sufficient debate and deliberation could take place, the bills were moved for voting. The voting process, which involved a voice vote despite opposition from MPs and a demand for a division of votes, violated Rajya Sabha

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rules of procedure. This marked a dark day in the history of Indian Parliamentary Democracy.

Furthermore, the bills are being touted as pro-farmer legislation, but their true impact on Indian agricultural infrastructure and farming community is alarming. These bills serve as the foundation for the destruction of APMC mandi infrastructure, the silent killing of the Minimum Support Price (MSP) mechanism, and the gradual handover of Indian agriculture to private entities. This makes Indian agriculture vulnerable to exploitation and leaves farmers at the mercy of corporations.

The opposition to these bills is not limited to a few farmer organizations or political parties, as the ruling regime claims. Instead, it encompasses 10 central trade unions, led by the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), along with their sectoral federations. These include the Bar Council of Delhi, the Supreme Court Bar Association, the All India Bank Employees Association (AIBEA), the All India Bank Officers Confederation (AIBOC), and Swadeshi Jagaran Manch, an RSS-affiliated economic union. All of these organizations have consistently demonstrated unwavering support for the protesting farmers and have vehemently opposed these undemocratic, unjust, and unacceptable laws.

The concerns raised about the potential threats to Mandis and Minimum Support Price (MSP) are not merely speculative but are grounded in lessons learned from the failure of the Bihar model. The APMC Act was revoked in 2006, and the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER)'s 2019 report, "Agricultural Diagnostics of the State of Bihar," clearly demonstrates that the implementation of the APMC reforms in 2006 by the Nitish Kumar-led NDA government resulted in no significant improvement in farmers' incomes. Furthermore, it did not enhance the agro-infrastructure of Bihar or reduce price volatility.

While the Congress party acknowledges the need for reforms in the agricultural sector, it is crucial to distinguish between genuine reforms and deregulation that would entrust the entire mechanism to corporations. Stringent checks must be implemented to ensure that contract farming remains a viable alternative channel for farmers to sell their produce without becoming a means of exploitation. Additionally, a well-enacted dispute resolution mechanism is essential.

Furthermore, we urge the implementation of the M.S. Swaminathan Committee reforms that legalize MSP and ensure that it is at least 50% more than the weighted average cost of production.