On 21st February, 1974 AASU submitted to the Chief Minister of Assam a 21-point charter of Demands. People of Assam have come to know something about this charter. AASU kept the all-round welfare of the people. In view and considered various aspects while preparing the charter. In the first place, the hope that the general condition of the people would improve after independence is now lost. Everyday many people are falling below the poverty line. All so called programmes to eradicate poverty have ended in smoke. Thus people are disillusioned about their leaders so called socialist slogans.

Though the 21-point charter of demands paid attention to social problems of Assam the basic demands applied to the country as a whole. So it would be wrong for other states to condemn a charter as merely regional. It was the firm conviction of SU that if the people of Assam started agitation on the basis of these demands, people of other states would also follow suit.

A long struggle was necessary to implement the charter. SU was not interested in creating disorder in the state by banding immediate fulfilment of charter. Despite propaganda
by the vested interests AASU made it clear that all demands could not be met in a day.

The charter of demands was the object of criticism from various interested quarters because AASU was never against criticism of the charter. It believe that constructive criticism would strengthen the reasonable foundation of the charter. As a result of such reflection AASU divided the demands into three groups. The first demand in the charter was regarded as basic policy guide. Other demands were minor modification in words were grouped into long term and short term demands. AASU would go on fighting for the long term demands but it wanted immediate implementation of the short term demands and the present agitational programme would ceaselessly continue until the short-term demands were met.

Twenty one points charter of demands :-

Basic policy guide :

1. To establish general Economic equality through genuine socialist methods by avoiding mixed economy in the country.

2. To hand over the land to the genuine farmers through execution of the land reform acts. To bring about increase in the agricultural field by giving all farmers scientific knowledge and lending technical help.
3. To facilitate irrigation and increase production of hydro-electricity by controlling floods.

4. To establish industrial complexes in the state under the public sector.

5. To nationalise the industries of big capitalists.

6. To nationalise foreign industries without paying any compensation.

7. To remove obstacles in the present system of issue of licence for industrial undertakings and raw materials.

8. To introduce an educational system which is devoid of discrimination, useful and job-oriented.

9. To introduce the system of giving loans by nationalised banks on easy terms.

10. To implement govt. take over of collection and distribution of all essential food stuff.

11. To take over the collection and distribution of other essential articles of daily use and to fix their price in the light of the purchasing power of the people in general.

12. The Govt. must make all necessary arrangements for the development of backward areas and backward classes.
13. To strengthen inland water transport and bring about a harmony between water transport and land transport.

14. To stop eviction of cultivators from areas, like Daiyong, Kaki, Rengma, Mingmang, Mridangpara, Philbari etc.

15. The Govt. must desist from signing any settlement like the interim border agreement between Assam which is detrimental to the interest of the people of border areas.

Short-term special demands:

16. Local people should be employed in all Government jobs below the scale of Rs. 500.

17. To stop the folow of outsider to the state.

18. (a) To strengthen transport by establishing B-Q-lines and building bridges over the Brahmaputra at Pancharatna-Jogighopa and Silghat-Bhomoraguri.

(b) To extend M.Q.lines from Sicharto Iribam.

(c) To established a Division of N.F.Railway at Rangia.

19. To established refinaries near oil fields to refining the entire amount of oil produced in Assam.

20. A juidicial enquary should be ordered into the tragic death of Nilima Bora a girl students of class IX of Daying
High School as a result of crucial eviction and the guilty should be punished.

21. Demand relating to food stuff:

(a) To distribute through consumer Co-operatives or fair price shops 3 Kg. of rice at the rate of Rs. 1.20 per Kg. and 2 Kg. of atta at the rate of 0.75 per Kg. per head per week.

(b) To distribute sugar at controlled prices in both villages and towns.

(c) To stop distribution of items unfit for human consumption and destroy them in public places.

(d) To establish butter stock godowns for essential commodities in all districts to meet emergent situations.

(e) To increase the central quota food stuff and essential commodities for the state of Assam.

Our aim is to established Economic equality. Our struggle is only for Economically weaker section.

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