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In Yugoslavia socio-political system is based on free associated labour and workers self-management in all fields of social activity and also in social reproduction on the whole. Social property is the basis of the overall system and includes means of production, means to meet the needs of joint and common concern as well as natural resources. A worker equally pools his labour with other workers, governs his labour, conditions and results from his labour in order to satisfy his individual and joint needs.

The political system and the overall political power are directly connected to the position and interest of working class and working people. Delegation is an institutional form, by which such position of associated labour in the sphere of political relations has been provided for. Delegation has been elected by workers in the base, where they live and work /in organizations of associated labour and other associations, local communities, social organs/. Delegation assigns delegates among itself, they are appointed to communal, provincial, republican and federal assemblies /socio-political communities/ which are organs of social self-management and the supreme organs of authority at the relevant level. Delegations also assign their delegates to assemblies of self-management interest unions, where workers in industry are associated with those employed in social services /health, education, social security, science, culture and so forth/ in order to reach agreements to meet different social and other needs, to develop social activities, directly or indirectly influencing productivity of work and quality of living. The relation between users and givers of the services is realized by free exchange of labour.