

What are the principles of organization and operation of state bodies?

The principles of organization and operation of state bodies are:

All the representative organs of power of the State are elective and renewable;

The popular masses control the activity of the state organs, the Deputies, the Delegates and the officials;

The elect have a duty to account for their performance and can be revoked from their positions at any time;

Each state body develops, within the framework of its competence, the initiative aimed at taking advantage of local resources and possibilities and incorporating mass and social organizations into its activity;

The provisions of the higher state bodies are mandatory for the lower ones;

The lower state bodies respond to the superiors and account for their management;

The freedom of discussion, the exercise of criticism and self-criticism and the subordination of the minority to the majority govern in all collegiate state bodies.

What is the fundamental essence of the functions of the Delegates?

The fundamental essence of the functions of the Delegates to the Municipal Assemblies of the Popular Power is that, as representatives of the people, they will exercise state power. They, as a whole, will exercise government, intervene in state decisions that affect the entire community; Through these representatives, the masses will participate systematically and regularly in the affairs of government of society and in the discussion and solution of problems. Since the primary, maximum power is held by the masses of the constituency, they grant the delegated power to the Delegate to represent them in their problems, complaints and opinions.

What obligations do delegates have with their constituents?

Delegates are required to:

Maintain a real, permanent and systematic link with their constituents, attending and making viable the issues raised by them;

Work constantly to know the problems that affect their constituents and the causes that generate them; as well as to demand, when necessary, from whom it may concern, the adoption of the measures required to resolve them, in order to achieve a rapid response and contribute to raising their authority before the electors;

Meet with your constituents at least twice a year, in order to give them an account of their personal management, prior programming approved by the President of the Municipal Assembly;

Demand so that it never fails to give an explanation to each citizen who is going to request or ask for something, so that he is never lied to and explained to him with honesty and frankness, whether or not his problem can be solved;

Work systematically so that the habit of treating the public carefully is believed in all production and service centers.

What is the Popular Council?

The Popular Council is an organ of the Popular Power, local, representative, invested with the highest authority for the performance of its functions. It includes a given territorial demarcation, supports the Municipal Assembly of Popular Power in the exercise of its powers

and facilitates the best knowledge and attention of the needs and interests of the inhabitants of its area of ??action.

It represents the demarcation where it acts and is, at the same time, representative of the organs of the municipal, provincial and national Popular Power before the population, the institutions and entities based therein.

The Popular Council does not constitute an intermediate instance for the purposes of the political-administrative division and without having subordinate administrative structures, it exercises the powers and functions granted by the Constitution and laws, with the active participation of the people in the interest of the community and of the whole society.

They are made up of the Delegates elected in the constituencies that they comprise and to them may also belong representatives appointed by the mass organizations, the most important institutions and entities of the demarcation.

What are the powers and functions of the Popular Council?

The Popular Council, within the framework of its competence, has among others the following powers and functions:

- Comply with and demand compliance with the Constitution and other laws of the country, the policy established by the superior organs of the State and the mandates expressly granted by them, within the framework of their competence;

- Contribute to strengthening cohesion among the Delegates that integrate the Popular Council, support their work and provide support;

- Work actively to meet the welfare, economic, educational, cultural and social needs of the population and in the search for solutions to the problems posed;

- Demand efficiency in the development of production activities and services to entities located in their area of ??action and support, where possible, their implementation;

- Coordinate, when necessary, the actions of existing entities in your area of ??action and promote cooperation between them;

- Control and supervise the activities of the entities existing in the demarcation, regardless of their level of subordination;

- Promote the participation of the population, of the institutions and entities of the demarcation to develop initiatives that contribute to achieve the greatest progress in the tasks that are proposed, as well as to unite the efforts of all;

- To contribute in its demarcation, to the best development of the tasks of the defense;

- Contribute to the strengthening of socialist legality and internal order, for which it performs the necessary analyzes and channels the corresponding solutions;

- Support prevention and social care work;

- Stimulate neighbors, workers, students, combatants, institutions and entities that have excelled in fulfilling their social duties, in contributing to the solution of community problems, or having achieved other merits;

- Adopt decisions in its competence; the others attributed by law.