

democratic participation of people in their development should receive due support from the international community,

1. *Considers* that, in the light of the above-mentioned resolutions popular participation connotes the voluntary and democratic involvement of people in:

(a) Contributing to the development effort;

(b) Sharing equitably in the benefits derived therefrom;

(c) Decision-making in respect of setting goals, formulating policies, and planning and implementing economic and social development programmes;

2. *Notes in particular* that, to be effective, popular participation should be consciously promoted by Governments with full recognition of civil, political, social economic and cultural rights and through innovative measures, including structural changes and institutional reform and development, as well as through the encouragement of all forms of education, particularly compulsory primary education, designed to involve actively all segments of society;

3. *Recognizes* that international co-operation in this field can be greatly facilitated by the systematic study, analysis and exchange of information and experience connected with popular participation as it operates in varying social, cultural, economic and political contexts;

4. *Recommends* that the Governments of Member States:

(a) Adopt popular participation as a basic policy measure in national development strategy;

(b) Encourage the widest possible active participation of all individuals and national non-governmental organizations, such as trade unions and youth and women's organizations, in the development process in setting goals, formulating policies and implementing plans;

(c) Include popular participation as an integral element in local, regional and national development plans and programmes in ways that will ensure maximum citizen participation consistent with the requirements of economic growth, social equity and administrative efficiency;

(d) Adopt measures, including structural changes and institutional arrangements, that will facilitate the contribution of the people to the development effort, their equitable sharing in the benefits derived therefrom and their involvement in making decisions on those matters which directly affect their economic advancement and social progress;

(e) Encourage the study, documentation and dissemination, for the information and benefit of other Member States, of innovative measures adopted by them for promoting popular participation in development and for monitoring and assessing their effectiveness;

(f) Encourage organized training programmes to impart to government officials and local leaders knowledge and skills in promoting and sustaining effective participation by the people in national, regional and local development plans and programmes;

5. *Recommends* that the United Nations Development Programme, the specialized agencies, particularly the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and other international technical and financial assistance programmes and agencies, consider popular participation as a distinct category for the

purpose of technical co-operation and encourage Member States to request development assistance in this field;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in implementing the work programme and medium-term objectives of the Organization and within the available resources, to give priority to:

(a) Research and study that will lead to the development of a viable concept of and policy measures for popular participation that will enhance its effectiveness in the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade and future global development strategies;

(b) Strengthen the competence of the Secretariat in providing technical support to projects for international co-operation referred to in paragraph 5 above, including, in particular:

(i) Promoting wide citizen involvement in development efforts through such measures as community development and similar programmes designed to facilitate voluntary participation by the people in the development effort;

(ii) Giving special attention to the problems of the rural poor, marginal groups and dwellers in urban shanty-towns;

(iii) Developing institutions at the local and regional levels designed to facilitate and sustain decision-making from below;

(iv) Helping to strengthen channels of communication between the people and the Government;

(v) Developing methodologies for assessing the impact of developing programmes on the intended beneficiaries;

(vi) Developing schemes and materials for training both local people and development officials in promoting and sustaining popular participation in development programmes;

(c) Promoting the exchange of knowledge and experience among countries in regard to innovative programmes and practices in furthering popular participation in development, utilizing *inter alia*, the global network of centres for research and training in regional development established under Economic and Social Council resolution 1582 (L) of 21 May 1971;

7. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Council at its sixty-second session, through the Commission for Social Development, on progress made in implementing the present resolution.

*1948th plenary meeting
6 May 1975*

1930 (LVIII). Capital punishment

The Economic and Social Council,

Recalling article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which affirms everyone's right to life, and article 6 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,⁷⁷ which also affirms the right to life as inherent to every human being,

Recalling also its resolution 1745 (LIV) of 16 May 1973, which confirms the continuing interest of the United Nations in the study of the question of capital punishment to be made on the basis of updated and

⁷⁷ General Assembly resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

analytical reports of the Secretary-General at five-year intervals,

Having considered the report submitted by the Secretary-General under the aforementioned resolution,⁷⁸

Sharing the views expressed in the report that:

(a) Since the issuance of the United Nations reports of 1962 and 1967 on capital punishment a majority of Member States have gradually shifted from a concern about the issue of the death penalty to one favouring the eventual abolition of this punishment,

(b) The total number of offences for which the death penalty can be imposed has been progressively declining in many parts of the world,

Noting with satisfaction that in the period 1969-1973 further progress has been made in some countries by abolishing capital punishment either totally or for ordinary crimes, or by suspending it, or by restricting the number of capital offences,

Noting with interest that a certain number of retentionist countries provided information on death sentences and the execution of the death penalty, thus co-operating fully in the study undertaken by the Secretary-General, and that the death sentences of a considerable number of convicted persons have been commuted to life imprisonment or that pardon was granted,

Noting also with interest that in some countries studies concerning capital punishment are being undertaken within the context of the drafting of new penal legislation,

1. *Reaffirms* the principle established in Council resolutions 1574 (L) of 20 May 1971 and 1745 (LIV) of 16 May 1973 that the main objective to be pursued in the field of capital punishment is that of progressively restricting the number of offences for which the death penalty might be imposed, with a view to the desirability of abolishing this punishment;

2. *Requests* the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to study, with the co-operation of the United Nations Social Defence Research Institute and other research centres:

(a) Appropriate ways to analyse existing trends not only in the position of Member States on this matter at a given moment but also in the progress made towards the restriction of the number of capital offences, so that the attitudes of Member States in the field of capital punishment may be fully reflected;

(b) Ways and means to stimulate the carrying out of studies concerning capital punishment, especially in countries where new penal legislation is being elaborated;

3. *Invites* Member States which have not yet done so to reply to the questionnaire provided by the Secretary-General for the preparation of the aforementioned report, so that the 1980 report may provide a global picture of the use and trends of capital punishment;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2857 (XXVI) of 20 December 1971, to proceed with the report on practices and statutory rules which may govern the right of a person sentenced to capital punishment to petition for pardon, commutation or reprieve, and to report on these questions to the Economic and Social

⁷⁸ E/5616 and Corr.1 and 2 and Add.1.

Council at the latest at its sixty-eighth session, together with the basic 1980 report on capital punishment.

1948th plenary meeting
6 May 1975

1931 (LVIII). Report of the International Narcotics Control Board

The Economic and Social Council,

Having considered the report of the International Narcotics Control Board on its work in 1974,⁷⁹

Recalling its resolution 1843 (LVI) of 15 May 1974,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* for the contribution to international drug control made by the International Narcotics Control Board during 1974;

2. *Commends* the Board on its comprehensive and informative report for 1974;

3. *Recommends* that report to the urgent and serious attention of all Member States.

1948th plenary meeting
6 May 1975

1932 (LVIII). Illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances

The Economic and Social Council,

Noting the variety of means used by international traffickers to try to conceal drugs travelling from the places of production or processing to the illicit consumer markets from discovery by the national law enforcement agencies,

Considering the difficulties for the services concerned of detecting persons engaged in the illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances,

Believing that close international co-operation is required if the development of this traffic is to be combated with the best chances of success,

Noting the agreements worked out under the auspices of the competent international bodies, such as the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) and the Customs Co-operation Council,

1. *Invites* States to take into consideration the pertinent recommendations and resolutions as adopted by the organs of the United Nations as well as by other competent international bodies;

2. *Further recommends* States to co-operate closely in a co-ordinated campaign providing for an exchange of information likely to facilitate the detection and suppression of the international illicit traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.

1948th plenary meeting
6 May 1975

1933 (LVIII). Cannabis problem

The Economic and Social Council,

Referring to the provision of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961,⁸⁰ in particular to article 2, paragraphs 1 and 5, article 4 (b) and (c) and article 35 (b) and (c),

⁷⁹ E/INCB/25 (United Nations publication, Sales No.: E.75.XI.3).

⁸⁰ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 520, No. 7515, p. 151.