

Janamaithri Suraksha Project

Janamaithri Suraksha Project is the name given to the Community Policing Programme being adopted by the Kerala Police.

1. Janamaithri Suraksha Project - The Objectives:

Prevention of Crimes

Furthering co-operation and mutual understanding between Police and the Community

Furthering Security-related mutual co-operation among Citizenry

2. Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi:

In every Police Station a 'Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi' should be formed. The Samithi should endeavour to undertake and implement the 'Janamaithri Suraksha Project' within the limits of the respective Police Station.

With the help of the Station House Officer, the Circle Inspector may suggest the names of persons to be included in the Samithi. The Sub-Divisional Police Officer may examine such names and such list of names will be submitted to the District Police Superintendent. After due consideration and such consultation as he may deem proper, the District Police Superintendent will constitute the Samithi and inform the concerned.

The Samithi should have proportionate representation from among women and the Schedules Castes and Tribes. Respectable citizens from the locality who are active in the educational and cultural field should be included in the committee. High School/College Headmaster/Principal, Teachers, Retired Officers, Ex-servicemen, Corporation/Ward councillors, Merchants, NGOs, Workers' representatives, Residents' Association office-bearers, postmen, Kudumbasree office bearers etc. may be included in the Committee. Preference may be given to include office bearers of Residential Associations.

Those who are involved in any criminal case should not be included in the Committee. Office bearers of any Political party need not be excluded from the Committee if they fulfil other conditions. Care should be taken to pre-empt allegations that any communal or political interest is treated with any special advantage. The structure of the Samithi should be in such a way that, ordinary citizens with civic sense and sense of social responsibility get an opportunity to utilize their talents for the greater safety of society at the local level. The process of constitution of the samithi should be above board, and the members should be persons who command the respect of the community.

The Samithi should have at least ten members, and preferably not exceed 25. From amongst the Samithi members, the District Superintendent of Police may nominate one member as the Convener. The meetings of the Samithi will be chaired by the Circle Inspector of Police and the Station House Officer will officiate as Secretary. An Additional Sub Inspector or an Assistant Sub Inspector from the Police Station may be designated as the Community Relations Officer by the Station House Officer. The Community Relations Officer should dedicate himself to the cause of implementation of the 'Janamaithri Suraksha Project' and should render all help to the Station House Officer for the success of the programme.

The Samithi may be reconstituted every two years. The District Superintendent of Police may remove any member, who involves himself in any crime case or acts involving moral turpitude.

3. Meetings of the Samithi:

The Samithi should meet at least once in a month, at a pre-announced date and place. In the meeting, the public residing in the Beat of that area, (or of other areas, if they so desire) can attend and give their suggestions. The participation of maximum number of people from the local Beat may be ensured. In case the participation of the public is very meagre, the Samithi may examine the reason for the same and give necessary advice to the Beat Officer.

The minutes of such meetings should be prepared by the Station House Officer (Secretary) and a copy of the minutes should be sent to the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Superintendent of Police. The supervisory officers should examine the minutes, assess the quality of the meeting, and in case it is felt necessary, provide advice to the Station House Officer.

The Sub-Divisional Police Officers may attend such meetings once in three months; and the Superintendents of Police may attend such meetings at least once in a year. Apart from the monthly meetings, the Samithi may hold such other meetings as and when need arises.

4. Subjects for Discussion in Samithi meetings.

The following matters may be discussed:-

Any matter concerned with security of the area - problems like theft, robbery, bootlegging, traffic offences etc. and their remedial measures.

Introducing patrolling with a view to preventing crime, traffic warden system etc.

Organizing awareness programmes to educate the public on reducing crime and about security measures to be installed / introduced.

Information regarding organised crimes, environmental crimes etc. in the area.

Disputes between individuals or groups, cases under investigation or trial etc. should not be discussed.

Decisions which are generally acceptable and which are lawful may be taken up for implementation. As far as possible, implementation should be through consensus. If it is felt that more than 20 % of the members oppose any matter such a matter need not be implemented as a Samithi activity. As the Samithi does not have any statutory authority and is only meant to facilitate better policing, the method of putting matters to vote need not be resorted to. Matters may be decided in a friendly atmosphere and divisive and partisan discussions may be avoided. In case undesirably heated discussions occur in a meeting, the next meeting may be presided over by the Sub-Divisional Police Officer.

5. Activities of the Samithi:

Different projects, chosen as per need, may be implemented after discussions and decisions in the Samithi meetings. As per local needs, the following types of projects, inter alia, may be implemented.

Night patrolling with public co-operation

- Coordinating with private security guards
- Knowing new residents and strangers
- Fitting Burglar Alarm and security systems
- Helping senior citizens and physically challenged citizens
- Protection of women and children
- Awareness programmes
- Traffic Warden Systems
- Organising Counselling centres to resolve family discords, drinking habits etc. may be started
- Monitoring maintenance of street lights, traffic lights etc.
- Implementation of projects encouraging blood donation, eye donation, organ donation etc.
- Organising Self Defence Courses
- School -based safety & vigilance programmes
- Cooperating with Kudumbasree Units etc.
- Preventing illicit sale of liquor and drugs
- Monitoring illegal financial institutions
- Complaint Card Systems
- Disaster Management and Mitigation
- Trauma, Rescue and First Aid Projects
- Victim Support Cells

If so required, for the implementation of a particular project, sub-committees may be appointed for a particular area or for a particular project. Formation of such sub-committees can be done during the Samithi meetings and such Sub Committees can include persons appropriate to the task intended. The membership of such sub committees need not be confined to the members of the Station Level Samithi.

6. Janamaithri Beat:

A local area which includes around 500 houses may be considered as a Janamaithri Beat Unit. A Police Station jurisdiction may be divided into as many 'Janamaithri Beats' as required. One Beat area should not exceed 3 Square Kilometers. A Beat Officer should be able to cover a 'Janamaithri Beat' within a few hours' time. For example a Post Man is able to cover his beat area daily. Similarly a Beat Officer also should be able to cover his beat area completely during a day's duty.

Within 3 months of taking charge, every Beat Officer should personally know at least one member of every household in his beat. Every road, lane and by-lane in the beat should be well known to the Beat Officer. The Beat Officer should know not only the houses but also all other establishments in the beat area. He should constantly interact with service providers in the area like postmen, linemen, milkmen, gas agencies etc because they are the persons who frequent the area practically on a daily basis and should

have constant channels of communications open with them at a personal level. The Beat Officer should also keep a rough map marking the major junctions, buildings etc. of the area. He should also keep a diary containing the phone numbers and address of all important establishments and persons. A copy of the map and the diary should be kept in the Police Station also.

7. Janamaithri Beat Officer and his duties:

Each 'Janamaithri Beat' will be in charge of an Assistant Sub-Inspector or a Head Constable.

The serving of summons, execution of warrant, locating the address, handling the Complaint Box and all other duties to be performed by the police in the area will be coordinated and done by the Beat Officer, subject to the supervision by the Station House Officer.

Within 3 months of taking charge, every Beat Officer should personally know at least one member of every household in his beat. Every road, lane and by-lane in the beat should be well known to the Beat Officer. The Beat Officer should know not only the houses but also all other establishments in the beat area. He should constantly interact with service providers in the area like postmen, linemen, milkmen, gas agencies etc because they are the persons who frequent the area practically on a daily basis and should have constant channels of communications open with them at a personal level. The Beat Officer should also keep a rough map marking the major junctions, buildings etc. of the area. He should also keep a diary containing the phone numbers and address of all important establishments and persons. A copy of the map and the diary should be kept in the Police Station also.

The name and identity of the Beat Officer may be exhibited at important places in the beat area. This will help the public to know their Beat Officer.

The name and identity of the Beat Officer may be exhibited at important places in the beat area. This will help the public to know their Beat Officer.

At least thrice a week the Beat Officer should reach a pre-announced place at a pre-announced time so as to contact the public as well as to receive complaints from them. The details of such public contact programmes such as place, date, nature of complaints and suggestions received etc. may be entered in the beat diary by the Beat Officer, who may get it countersigned by the Station House Officer. Apart from the beat diary, a beat register should also be kept by the Beat Officer. This register, containing the details of daily matters, petitions etc., should be countersigned by the Station House Officer. The Beat Register should be kept in the Police Station.

For, at least 20 hours in a week, the Beat Officer should go around the beat area on foot and do his work by contacting the public. The Beat Officer should gain the confidence of the public in his area in such a manner that any common citizen would feel free to approach him in a fearless and comfortable manner.

The Beat Officer should be a role model to any citizen as far as his manners, etiquette and character are concerned

8. District Advisory Samithi:

At the District level, an Advisory Committee headed by the District Superintendent of Police should be formed to ensure proper supervision regarding the functioning of 'Janamaithri Suraksha Project'.

Members of Parliament, Members of Legislative Assembly, Municipal Chairmen / Mayor as well as other important personalities nominated by the Superintendent of Police may be included in the Committee.

The committee may consist of 10 to 20 members. This committee may convene a meeting once in three months and review the working of Janamaithri Suraksha Samithies of the concerned District and give necessary suggestions, instructions etc. for improvement of their performance

Annexure - I

Subjects which shall not be discussed in Janamaithri Samithi Meetings

(To be exhibited at the meeting places)

- No discussion should be done about cases which are under investigation or trial or about the accused in such cases
- Any private dispute between individuals and remedial measures for such disputes should not be discussed
- No discussion, accusing any individual or organization, should be held about any petition / crime case which is already registered / given to the Police Station

- The behaviour, conduct or working of any individual should not be discussed
- The deeds of any political/social organisation should not be criticised
- Under no circumstances, the Samithi Meeting should function like an unofficial Court. Hence no effort should be made to resolve the problems relating to criminal activities of any person during the Committee Meeting
- Discussion as to who are to be included in rowdy history sheets/ police records/ under provisions of Goonda Act, or as to who are to be treated as accused in crime cases shall not be permitted in the meeting

Annexure - II

Activities to be undertaken by a Beat Officer

The Beat Officer may talk to the public frequently (near ration shops, Post Offices, schools, community halls etc.) regarding the programmes to be implemented / already being implemented under the 'Janamaithri Suraksha Project'

From the knowledge gained through experience and contacts in the beat area, the Beat Officer may find out appropriate projects for his beat area and such projects may be presented in the Samithi Meeting by him. He may also take the lead in implementing such projects

Whenever there is some natural calamity, outbreak of contagious diseases etc. in his beat area, the Beat Officer may immediately inform the same to the concerned authorities and also give leadership in taking remedial actions

In case the Beat Officer gets any intelligence regarding communal tensions, social unrest etc. in his area, he may immediately inform the same to the Station House Officer

In case any information is received with regard to development of problems in connection with festivals, melas etc. the same may be informed to the Station House Officer

The Beat Officer may inform the Station House Officer about any type of crime or dangerous activity taking place within his beat area.

The Beat Officer may visit internet cafes, phone booths, parallel educational institutions, cinema theatres, video shops and other places where students and youngsters may gather and he may keep a friendly watch to prevent any wrong tendencies in such places

In case the Beat Officer notices school children visiting video cassette shops, pan masala shops etc. or smoking in public places the Beat Officer may give them proper advice and if necessary, alert parents appropriately

When taxi drivers go for trips at night along with strangers the drivers may be advised to record the name, address and signature of such persons in the taxi stand to ensure the safety of the drivers,

The name and addresses of all the strangers who come and stay in the area for doing construction work, jewellery work etc. may be collected with the help of the contractors who bring them. Such information can be handed over to the Station House Officer

The names and address of persons who come and stay as household help etc. from outside the locality may be collected and kept

Annexure - III

What should not be done by a Beat Officer

He should not discuss or pass on information, publicly or privately about any case under investigation or trial in the Police Station/Court

He should not pass on any information about any person to be arrested by the Police / to be included in the array of accused / goonda list etc.

Secret information or personal information regarding any person should not be collected or discussed

The Beat Officer's opinion about any of the individuals or organisations in the locality should not be discussed either publicly or privately by the Beat Officer

Under no circumstances should a Beat Officer enter a woman's house in his area without the presence of a Woman Police Officer or a woman Samithi Member

The Beat Officer should not try to negotiate and settle any issue connected with a criminal case registered already. However in case an accused in a criminal case again troubles the victim, the Beat Officer should take immediate remedial measures to help the Station House Officer in preventing the same

The Beat Officer should not make public the names of any person who gives him secret information. He should never share such information with the public in the beat even during private conversations. Regarding investigation of crime cases, political issues etc. the Beat Officer should not share his views with members of the public.

In case an individual in the beat area violates any traffic rule or indulges in any criminal activity, he should never try to help such persons escape the clutches of law.

The Beat Officer may receive petitions from the public, enter the same in the beat register and hand over the same to the Station House Officer. Under no circumstances should the Beat Officer show the petition to the counter petitioner.

The Beat Officer's duty is to help the Station House Officer resolve the petition in the Police Station. The Beat Officer should not discuss the petition at the places where he conducts his beat meetings and he should not try to settle the petitions at such places.

In case the public from a beat come to the Police Station, they can contact the Beat Officer. However they are free to contact any Police Officer and they need not seek the permission of the Beat Officer to meet the Station House Officer or other Police Officers.

Annexure - IV

Establishments with which the Janamaithri Samithi may cooperate

- Juvenile Justice Board
- Free Legal Aid Cell
- Blood Banks
- Rehabilitation Centres for Women
- Helpline and Rehabilitation Centres for children
- Kudumbasree / Self Help groups for women
- Hospitals
- Fire Force
- Disaster management facilities and organizations
- Public information channels in the District Collectorate
- Organisations like Red Cross, N.C.C. etc.
- N.G.O.s working in the field of traffic accident prevention and trauma care
- Ex-service men organizations
- Pensioners' organizations
- Senior Citizens' organizations
- Schools and colleges

Annexure - V

Some projects which may be implemented under Janamaithri Suraksha Samithi

From amongst the projects mentioned below, those suitable for a particular locality may be selected by the Station House Officers and Beat Officers and placed before the Janamaithri Samithi. Suitable projects may be selected after consultation and discussion in the Janamaithri Samithi meetings. Apart from the projects mentioned below, other projects which can be implemented according to local needs may also be taken up.

1. Janamaithri Night Patrolling Project:

This project envisages ensuring the security of a place with the cooperation of the inhabitants of that place. Along with night patrol Police Constables, the 'Janamaithri patrolling group' can do night patrolling. The Beat Officer also may engage himself in night patrolling along with the Janamaithri Patrol team whenever possible. From a Janamaithri Beat area a list of able bodied males who are not involved in any crime cases may be prepared by the Beat Officer. In every ward, a route may be decided for night patrolling and everyday by turns a group of 4 - 5 persons may be deputed. During night patrol in case anybody is found in suspicious circumstances, the same may be informed by the group to the Police Station. In case any vehicle is found in unusual circumstances, the registration number and other

identifying information may be passed on to the Police Station. In case any establishment or place is found to be occupied by anti-social elements or thieves the same may also be informed to the Police Station. The group members should equip themselves with torches etc. while doing night patrol. The group members may also inform the Police Station about wandering groups, about those who encroach revenue land, about any seemingly illegal constructions going on at night etc. In case the incident requires immediate attention of the Police, the Police may take necessary action then and there. In case the matter can be dealt with later the Beat Officer may enquire about the same on the subsequent day.

2. Coordinating private security guards:

In a beat area, a number of private security guards may be on duty. They might have been engaged by houses, commercial establishments etc. for their security independently or from various security agencies. Every Beat Officer should collect the complete address and other details of all the private security guards as well as the agencies engaging them and such details should be kept in a register. The details of work in which they were engaged earlier, their home address etc. should be collected and kept. While on the beat, the Beat Officer may contact the security guards and discuss with them the security problems in the area. Moreover the Janamaithri night patrol groups may also liaise with the private security guards and exchange information. The Station House Officers can brief and debrief private security guards on matters related to security.

3. Building up infrastructure for security:

Those who have engaged private security guards in shopping complex, flats etc. may be interested in installing other security features also. Such persons and others who are yet to opt for any security measures, may all be invited and discussions held about installing burglar alarms, security cameras, security lights etc. Such awareness would encourage them to install necessary security measures in their premises.

The Police Control Room can provide service to houses / establishments fitted with burglar alarm. Apart from the Police Control Room, alarms could be connected to the mobile phones of private security guards, relatives, friends etc. By discussing such matters in the Janamaithri meetings, such security systems could be popularised.

1. Stranger Check Programme:

The security vulnerability in an area may be proportional to the number of strangers and floating population in the area. Many strangers migrate to growing cities in search of jobs. The contractors who bring such labourers should be contacted to collect the complete address and photos of such labourers and such data should be kept by the Beat Officer.

During Janamaithri meetings public may be requested to provide information about renting of houses to strangers. Awareness may be created that if the public could ensure that there is no unknown person in his locality, the security of the area could be ensured to a great extent. Those agencies providing home nurses, house maids etc. should also be given awareness classes. Such agencies should engage people for work only after verifying their complete address.

2. Protection of senior citizens:

In many localities senior citizens live alone. The Beat Officer may collect information about such citizens. Their address, phone numbers etc. may be kept in a separate register. Their issues may be placed before the Samithi and the Samithi can decide on the best course of action to look after their welfare, and chalk out a plan of community visits, assistance, emergency contacts etc. The neighbours also can be told to bring to the notice of the police any difficulties faced by such senior citizens. Helpline numbers can also be prescribed for reliable, round the clock responses.

3. Security and welfare of women and children:

Women's Control Room and Women's Helpline may be established and popularised through Janamaithri Samithis. In the Janamaithri Samithi meeting, the security issues relating to women and children can be discussed and strategies devised to counter the threats and to minimize the risk. Helpline numbers can be prescribed and exhibited on the Janamaithri notice boards. The Samithis may take the initiative to conduct legal literacy programmes etc. for women and children with the help of Panchayaths/ Municipalities, Kudumbasree units, educational institutions etc.

By seeking the services of socially committed Clinical Psychologists etc., the Samithis may take the initiative to start Family Counselling Centres.

4. Crime Stopper System:

Every District has a Crime Stopper System with a toll free telephone number (1090). The public can ring up and inform the police about crimes through this number. The person giving information need not reveal his identity. But the person will get a secret code number. By mentioning this code number, the person can again contact Crime Stopper Number after two or three days and find out the action taken by the police on his information. If Crime Stopper System is popularised through Janamaithri Project, the police will be able to stop crimes, arrest criminals and detect crimes by collecting information from public. The number 1090 may be exhibited on all Janamaithri notice boards. Moreover the Beat Officer should inform the public about the existence of such a facility. He should also reassure the public that the informant's identity would remain confidential. Information about illicit distillation, distribution of illicit arrack, ganja trade, explosives etc. could be passed on to the police by the public without any difficulty. They can also register their petitions regarding traffic, offences against women etc. through the Crime stopper System. This is an excellent opportunity for the public to participate in prevention of crimes and Janamaithri Samithis will be able to popularize the same.

5. Traffic Warden System:

All responsible citizens would like to associate themselves with projects meant to improve traffic in their locality. To enable such citizens to render such free service, Traffic Warden System exists in many advanced countries. This is a system in which trained citizens and students perform traffic control duty for three or four hours in a week in their neighbourhood. The Traffic Wardens are given badges for identity. Selected school / college students or other citizens may be given adequate traffic training through special programmes and these trained personnel can be deputed to assist the Police in traffic control. The service should be completely voluntary. Such programmes will be very useful to control crowd in front of schools and colleges during peak hours. Such programmes would also help in inculcating proper traffic culture among the student community as well as among the citizens. The Janamaithri Samithis may organise awareness programmes for students, drivers and every type of road users with the help of Traffic Wardens. This programme may also help in encouraging the people to bring to the notice of the concerned authorities, traffic related problems such as road engineering defects, frequent occurrence of accidents at any particular spot, absence of street lights, traffic signal lights etc. Samithis may also organise film shows on traffic which will help to inculcate desirable traffic culture among the citizens.

6. Blood Donation Programme:

Programmes encouraging blood donation may be organised with the cooperation of the Health Department, NGOs etc. The blood group, phone number and address of willing blood donors may be collected by the Samithi and kept in a register by the Beat Officers in every Police Station. Whenever a need arises, people can contact the Police Station and utilise this facility. The local hospitals can also be requested to co-operate in this activity. This will be highly beneficial at the time of natural calamities or accidents.

7. School / College Jagratha Samithis:

Vigilance cells could be organised in the schools and colleges so as to train students in responsive and responsible citizenship. The Suraksha Samithi can organise a meeting of school / college authorities and talk about the project. Under the leadership of teachers, Jagratha Samithis may be organised including selected children. These Jagratha Samithis can organise awareness programme on traffic, legal literacy etc. with the help of the Samithi. Classes on unarmed combat, yoga etc. can also be organised. Complaint Boxes can be kept in the schools and colleges which should be regularly opened by the Beat Officer. Problems of students during bus journey etc. can be solved in this way. As a part of the project, School Traffic Clubs and School Traffic Wardens may also be encouraged. The Jagratha Samithis can help the students do social service along with the people of the locality. The Jagratha Samithis can also popularize Crime Stopper and Helpline telephone numbers among students so as to encourage the students to pass on the information to the Police to prevent crime.

8. Vanitha Jagratha Samithis:

With the help of Women Police and the Beat Officers in the Police Station, the Janamaithri Samithis may form Vanitha Jagratha Samithis. A woman Sub-Inspector or woman Police Constable may be made advisor of the Vanitha Jagratha Samithi. In the Vanitha Jagratha Samithi meetings the Beat Officer/the Station House Officer may participate. With the cooperation of Kudumbasree Units, NGOs Panchayath / Corporation etc. legal literacy classes can be organised for the women. Through the activities of the Jagratha Samithis, women can be given awareness about how to move safely as well as how to respond to atrocities committed against them. The Jagratha Samithis can popularise the Vanitha Helpline number. They can also spread awareness about the existence of the Vanitha Control Room, Family Counselling Centres etc. Through Jagratha Samithis women would be able to report crimes against them and it can also be ensured that women get justice.

9. Security for Taxi/Auto Drivers & other labour:

Special programmes can be organised for the security of auto/taxi drivers. Through awareness programmes the taxi drivers themselves can be educated to take the initiative to keep the addresses and if necessary to keep the fingerprint of the strangers while going on night trips. Programmes can also be organised for the security of a locality with the help of workers who regularly frequent the locality. If awareness is given to railway porters, porters in the Bus Stand etc. they can help the Samithi when they spot any suspicious activity.

If regular drivers are given awareness programme on traffic rules and regulations it would help reduce accident rates. Moreover if they have confidence in the Samithi and the Police they may also pass on information on crimes and criminals.

10. Anti Drug / Liquor Programme:

Sale of drug / liquor / pan masala in the premises of school / college as well as sale of pornographic literature and compact disk are great menaces. The Janamaithri Samithis can organise programmes against such menace either independently or with the cooperation of other organizations working in the field. Pan masala can be banned with the cooperation of panachayaths. With the help of school Jagratha Samithis, the sale of such products near the schools can be detected and prevented. Awareness programmes against drugs and liquor can also be organised through Janamaithri projects. Information about crimes such as sale of drugs may be passed on to the Police through crime stopper system or directly to the Beat Officer or the Station House Officer.

11. Complaint Box:

Complaint boxes could be kept at places like Ration Shops, Post Offices, Bus Stands, Railway Stations, Schools, Colleges etc. Such complaint boxes should be promptly opened and complaints should be handed over to the Station House Officer by the Beat Officer. It should be ensured that remedial measures are promptly taken.

12. Disaster Mitigation Voluntary Committee:

Keeping ready a group of young volunteers who are trained and willing to work during natural disasters, man made disasters, traffic accidents etc. would help the Police in managing such crisis situations in a better fashion. Through Janamaithri projects, awareness programmes on first aid, emergency evacuation, disaster mitigation etc. may be organised.

13. Victim Support Cell:

The victims of crimes may require various types of assistance. For example a girl subjected to an offence in her own house by her relatives may require rehabilitation. Emergency medical aid, counselling, temporary rehabilitation etc. may also be required in certain cases. Some times legal advice may be required. To support victims in such cases the Samithis can form Victim Support Cells including NGOs, Advocates etc. The Beat Officer can bring to the notice of the Station House Officer the cases which may need the support of the Victim Support Cell.

14. Environment Friendly Samithi:

As times change, it is certain that protection of environment and prevention of related acts of public nuisance would be an important responsibility of the Police. Banning of plastic, sand mining etc. cannot be implemented without the cooperation of the public. Through awareness programmes it is possible to develop such an atmosphere where the people themselves come forward to protect their environment. The Janamaithri Samithis may organise environmental awareness classes. Through School Jagratha Samithis, Vanitha Jagratha Samithis etc., such programmes could be popularised. The Samithi will be able to act as a catalyst in promoting such environmental awareness. Thus it would be possible to implement environmental protection laws with the cooperation of the public.