

Important Features of the “Whistle-Blowers” Resolution

- The CVC shall, as the Designated Agency, receive written complaints or disclosure on any allegation of corruption or of mis-use of office by any employee of the Central Government or of any corporation established under any Central Act, government companies, societies or local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government.
- The designated agency will ascertain the identity of the complainant; if the complainant is anonymous, it shall not take any action in the matter. • The identity of the complainant will not be revealed unless the complainant himself has made either the details of the complaint public or disclosed his identity to any other office or authority.
- While calling for further report/investigation, the Commission shall not disclose the identity of the informant and also shall request the concerned head of the organisation to keep the identity of the informant a secret, if for any reason the head comes to know the identity.
- The Commission shall be authorised to call upon the CBI or the police authorities, as considered necessary, to render all assistance to complete the investigation pursuant to the complaint received.
- If any person is aggrieved by any action on the ground that he is being victimised due to the fact that he had filed a complaint or disclosure, he may file an application before the Commission seeking redress in the matter, wherein the Commission may give suitable directions to the concerned person or the authority.
- If the Commission is of the opinion that either the complainant or the witnesses need protection, it shall issue appropriate directions to the concerned government authorities.
- In case the Commission finds the complaint to be motivated or vexatious, it shall be at liberty to take appropriate steps.
- The Commission shall not entertain or inquire into any disclosure in respect of which a formal and public inquiry has been ordered under the Public Servants Inquiries Act, 1850, or a matter that has been referred for inquiry under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.
- In the event of the identity of the informant being disclosed in spite of the Commission’s directions to the contrary, it is authorised to initiate appropriate action as per extant regulations against the person or agency making such disclosure.