

**Subject:     DISPOSAL OF INQUIRY CASES BASED ON ANONYMOUS /**  
**PSEUDONYMOUS COMPLAINTS.**

I am directed to refer to the subject noted above and to say that the following instructions may be followed during disposal of anonymous communication:-

1. Anonymous communications must invariably be files on their receipt. No action of any kind is to be taken on them and no notice of any kind is to be taken on their contents. If the communication is found to be pseudonymous (it and any previous notes etc connected with it must similarly be filed.
2. It is however reorganized, that there may be exceptional cases when anonymous/ pseudonymous communication contain allegations of a specific nature having a ring of truth, then these may be inquired into only after obtaining the orders of Administrative Secretaries /Head of Attached Department/ Commissioners /Deputy Commissioners as the case may be.
3. Local heads of Police officers in the Districts can also exercise discretion to order enquires in to anonymous and pseudonymous petition on the analogy of Deputy Commissioners in their respective jurisdictions. Since the Deputy Commissioner is the General Administrative head of the District, his orders should be obtained by the concerned head of office under his administrative control if he wants to take action on any anonymous petition.
4. Anonymous petition or letters should normally be filed except when definite allegations are made and concrete instance given.
5. In case of complaint against a civil servant, the petitioner should be asked to furnish and affidavit to the effect that all facts stated in his complaint are true and if his affidavit is proved, false he would be prepared to face legal action which could be taken against him.
6. Complaints received through anonymous /pseudonymous press should be ignored.
7. Antecedent and ordinals of a complaint should be left before an inquiry is instituted against the officials concerned.
8. News papers publishing allegations, which are proved to be baseless, should be dealt with according to the law.

I am directed to request you that strict observances of the above instructions may be ensured at all levels of Administration under your control.

## **THE PAKISTAN PENAL CODE, 1860**

False information with intent to cause public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person.

Whoever gives to any public servant any information which he knows or believes to be false , intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, such public servant :-

(a). to do or omit any thing which such public servant ought not to do or omit if the true state of facts respecting which such information is given were known by him, or

(b). to use the lawful power of such public servant to the inquiry or annoyance of any person. Shall be punished with an imprisonment or either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with, fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

## **OF DEFAMATION**

Whoever by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by sign or by visible representation, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm, or knowing or having to believe that such imputation will harm, the reputation of such person, is said, except in the cases hereinafter excepted, to defame that person.

## **OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE**

Criminal intimidation, Whoever threatens another with an injury to his person, reputation of any one in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.