

**Whistle blowers' Dilemma: contents, context, industries and regions-1991-2021:
Theoretical Support and Practical Social Cost**

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Dilemma: Every debater in any situation by philosophers, preachers, politicians, managers, regulators, scientists, and artists support the idea of while blowing (WB) when one finds wrong activities in a setting of a group, organisation, society or international institution. For example, labour laws violations, product safety/security issues, environmental problems, sexual assaults and many other similar issues motivate those debaters to encourage whistle-blowers. The logic of such support rests on the idea that whistleblowing is merits because of one's duty to oneself and society. Ironically, the practice against this theoretical ethics and logic is the opposite. First, no case of whistleblowing has ended in favour of the career of those ethical principles. Second, the very society that preaches whistleblowing punishes them. Third, almost all whistle-blower has gained disdain rather than glory. Fourth, whistle-blowers were more likely to be convicted of a crime, humiliated, physically assaulted or lead to suicide attempts. The majority at the bottom of the pyramid has lost to the minority at the top, indicating the affinity of ethics lies with the top, not the bottom.

Discourse: This short descriptive discourse is the product of this tension between the theory of ethics and the practice of societies regarding whistleblowing in organisations and nations. While we know this whistle blower's Dilemma, we are unaware of the development of whistleblowing on the timeline, its topics, industries and regions. Below, I have attempted to present those four patterns in the world—captured through the global media. The temporal patterns and contextual domains indicate meaningful data; the cross-regional patterns may not reflect the true nature of the composition of the phenomenon. The media development, coverage and culture differ across nations. The USA shows the greatest attention to whistleblowing, which does not mean it is the more unethical or ethical region. Instead, the

level of development in the media is stronger in the USA compared to other countries. Nevertheless, the ranking of these regions sets the stepping stone for those keen to explore it further.

Data: The search term used (whistle blow/blowing/blower) retrieved the data from the media from 1991 to 2021. The analytics used searched and analysed multiple dimensions of the desired data systematically. The retrieved data needed meticulous analysis, organisation and presentation. The following charts are the product of this process.

Depiction: Ranking temporal, organisational, conceptual, industrial and regional hierarchical charts based on weighted frequencies of the global (but documented) media. The WB divides societies into two types: *pure capitalists* and *polite capitalists*.

Figure 1: Temporal patterns of WB

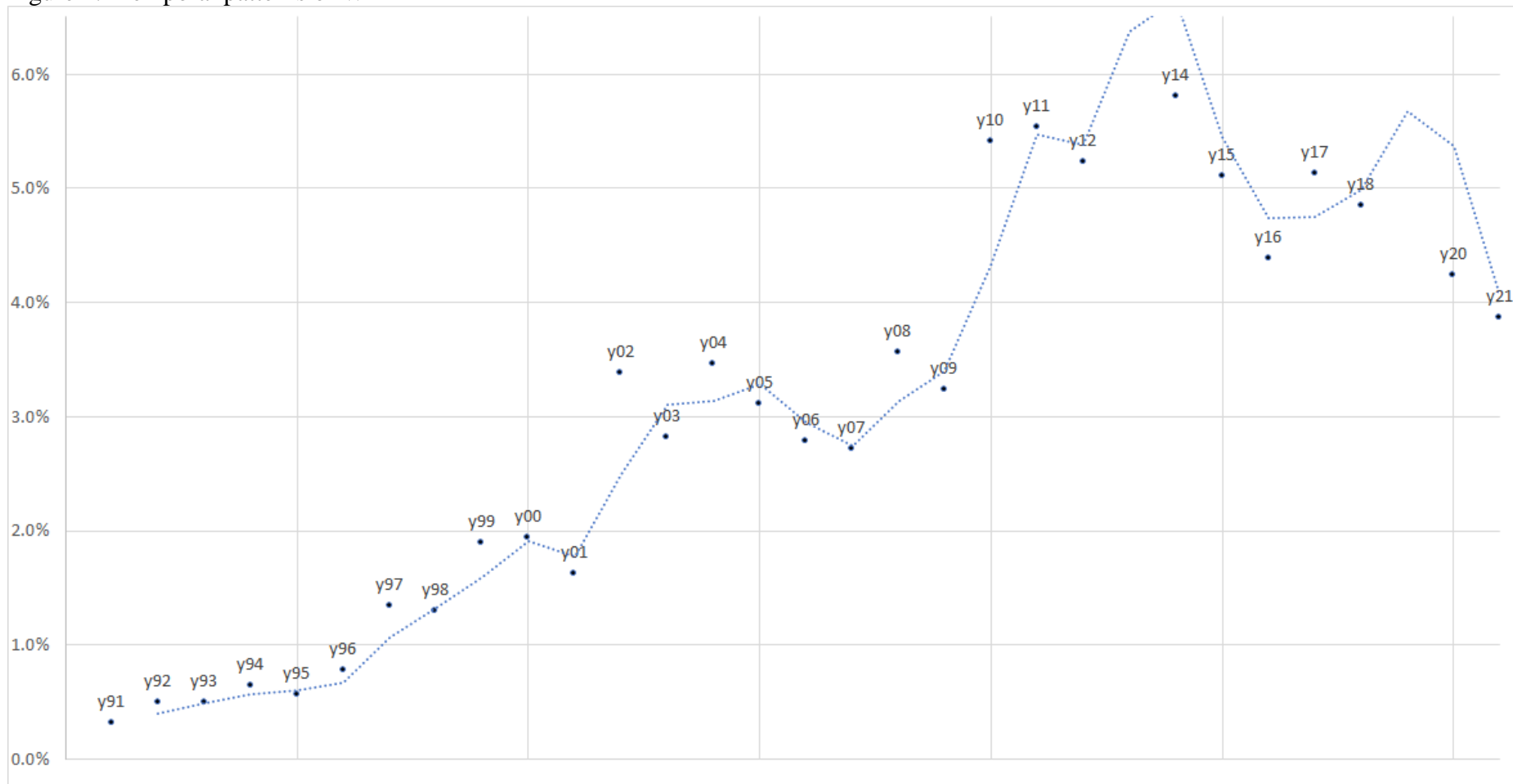
Figure 2: Organisations of WB

Figure 3: Issues of WB

Figure 4: Industries of WB

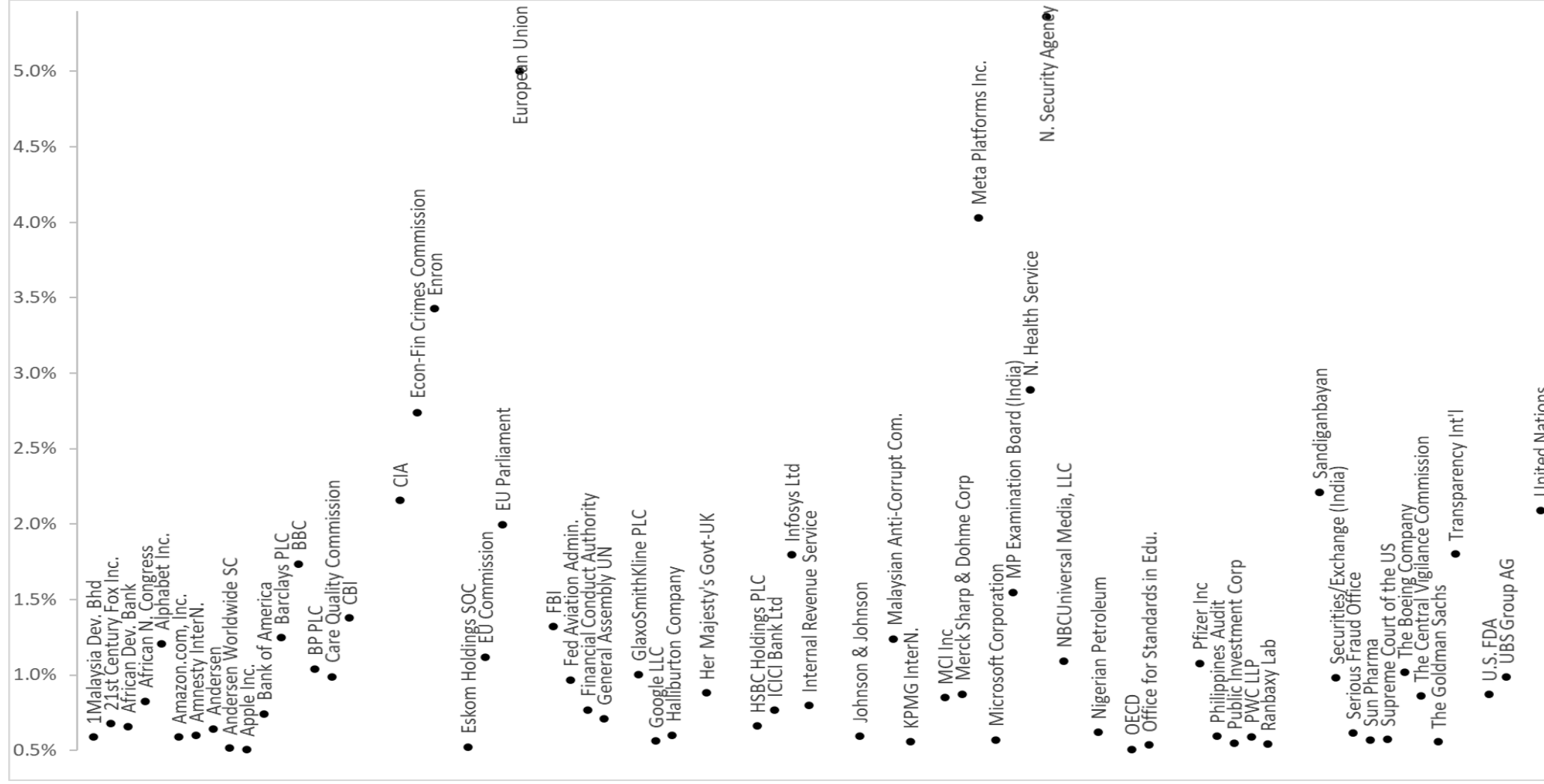
Figure 5: Regions of WB

Figure 1: Temporal patterns of WB



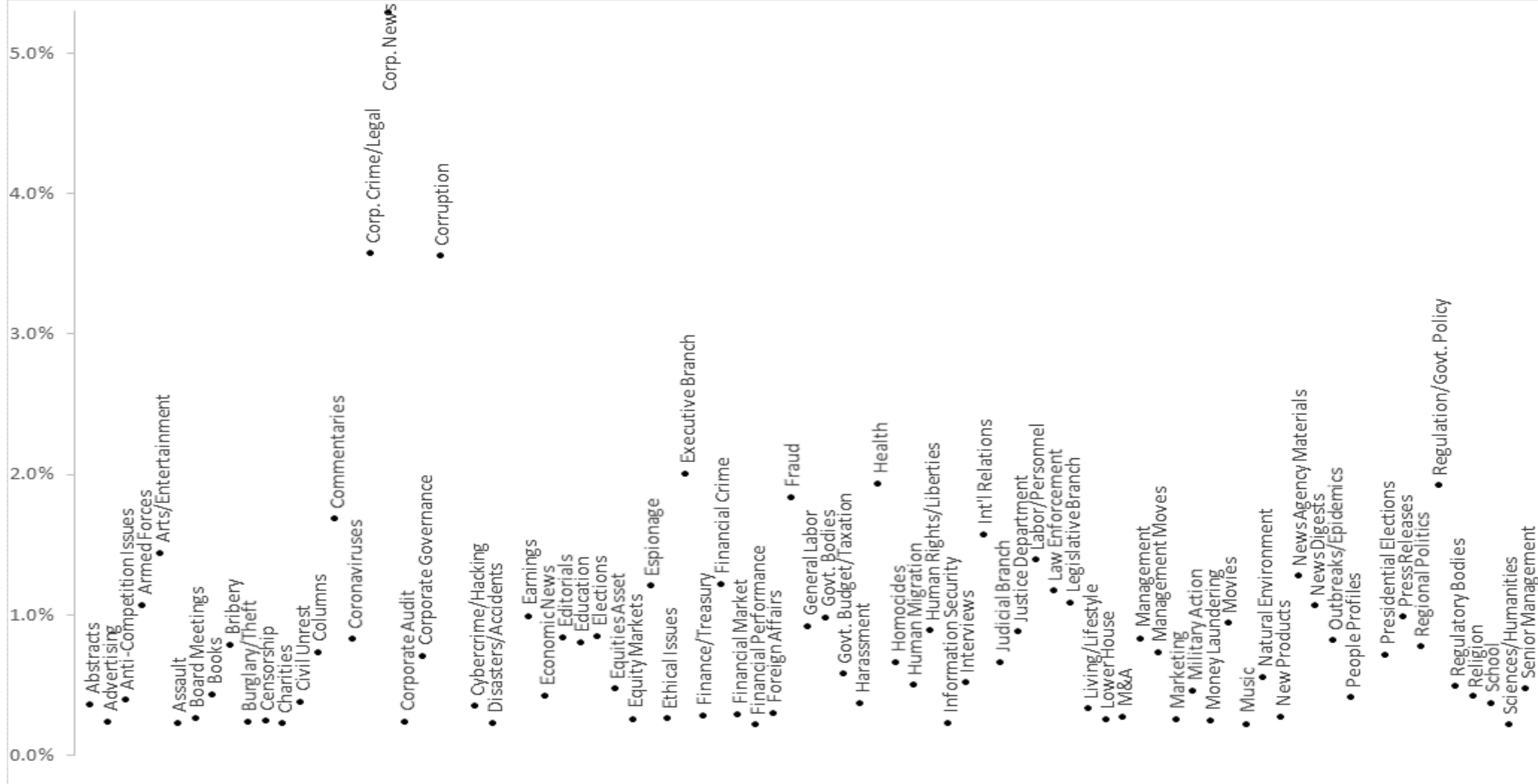
Note: 2-moving averages (trendline), 2013 more than other years, and subsequently declining. N=172757

Figure 2: Organisations and WB in the media coverage



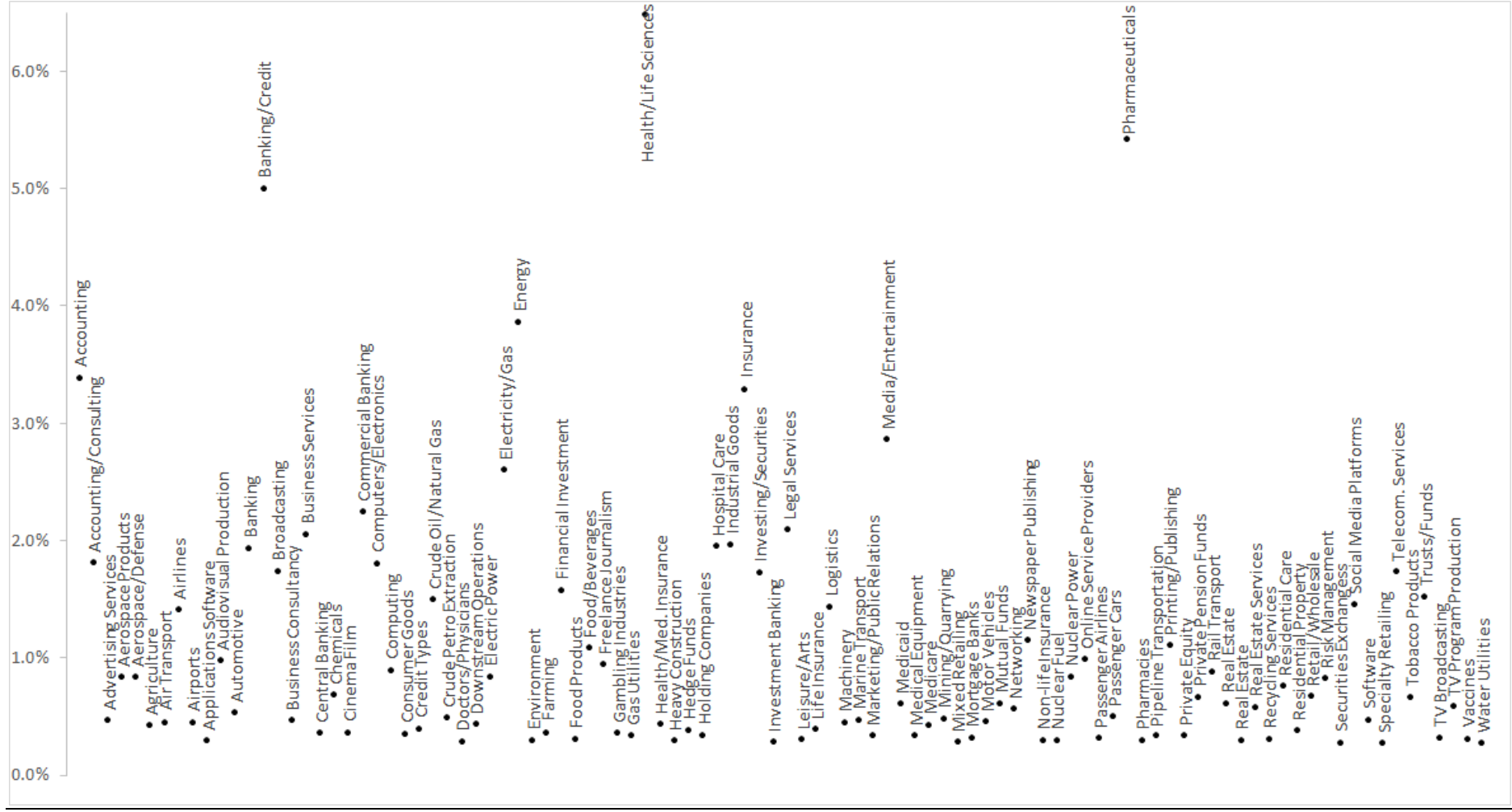
N=172757

Figure 3: Issues of WB in the media



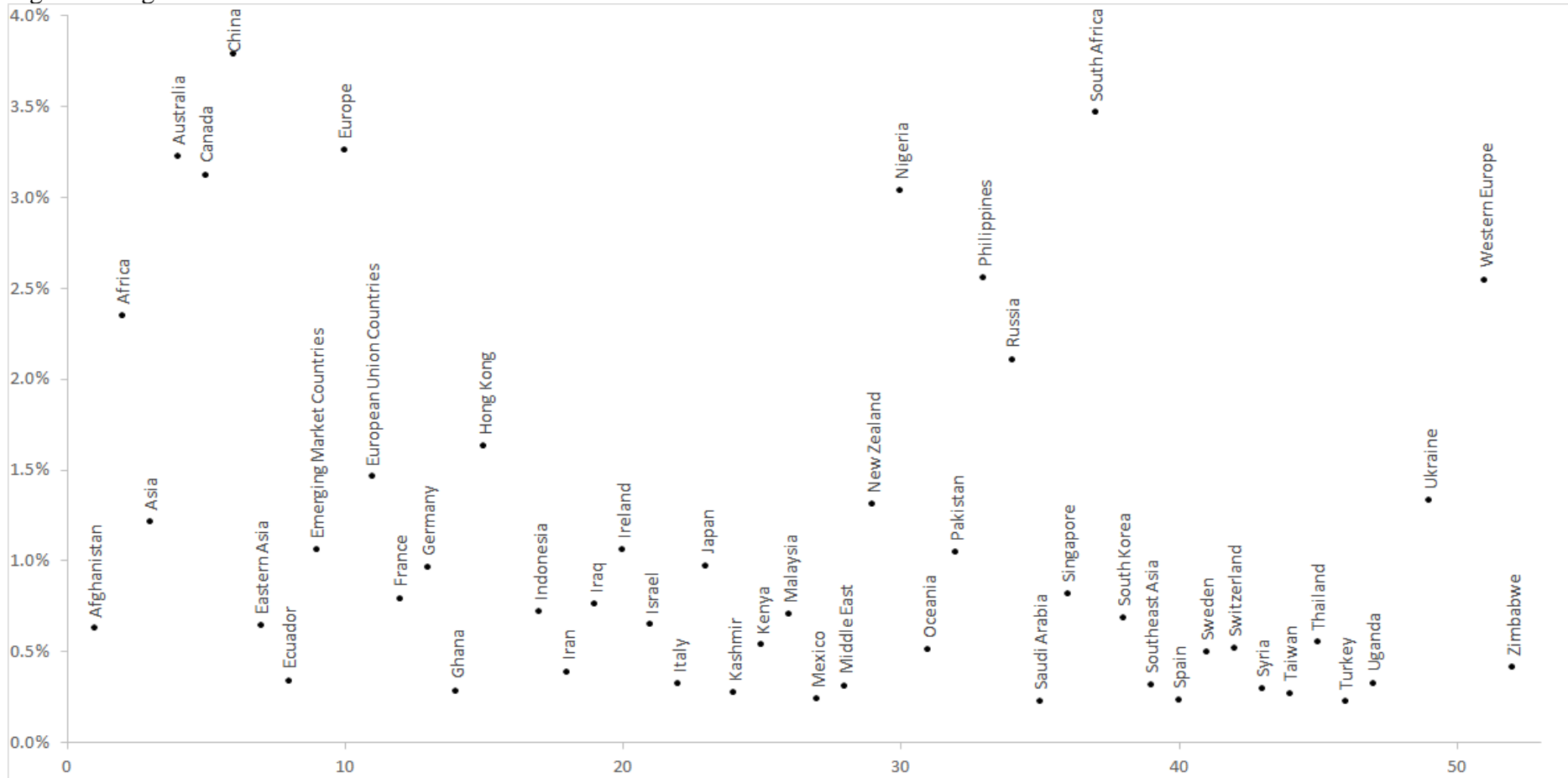
Note: Domestic Politics (11%), Crime/Legal Action (9%), Political/General news (9%); N=172757

Figure 4: Industries & WB



N=172757

Figure 5: Regions & WB



Note: USA (27%), UK (11%), India (7%)