

These rights below are specifically outlined in part 3, **Article 38** of the Constitution of Nepal, 2015, which deals with the rights of women.

Rights of Women According to the Constitution of Nepal, 2015

1. Equal Lineage Rights:

- **Provision:** Every woman has equal rights to lineage without any gender-based discrimination.
- **Explanation:** This ensures that women have equal rights to inherit property from their parents and are not discriminated against based on their gender.

2. Right to Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health:

- **Provision:** Every woman has the right to safe motherhood and reproductive health.
- **Explanation:** This right guarantees access to necessary health services and facilities for safe motherhood and reproductive health, ensuring the well-being of women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postnatal period.

3. Protection from Violence and Exploitation:

- **Provision:** No woman shall be subjected to physical, mental, sexual, psychological, or other forms of violence or exploitation on any grounds, including religion, social, cultural tradition, practice, or any other grounds. Such acts are punishable by law, and the victim has the right to obtain compensation.
- **Explanation:** This provision protects women from all forms of violence and exploitation and ensures that perpetrators are punished by law. It also provides victims the right to seek compensation for the harm they have suffered.

4. Right to Participate in State Bodies:

- **Provision:** Women have the right to participate in all bodies of the State based on the principle of proportional inclusion.
- **Explanation:** This ensures that women have the opportunity to be represented in various state bodies and decision-making processes, promoting gender equality in governance and public administration.

5. **Right to Special Opportunities:**

- **Provision:** Women have the right to obtain special opportunities in education, health, employment, and social security based on positive discrimination.
- **Explanation:** This provision supports affirmative action to improve women's access to education, health services, employment opportunities, and social security, addressing historical and systemic inequalities.

6. **Equal Rights to Property and Family:**

- **Provision:** Spouses have equal rights to property and family.
- **Explanation:** This ensures that both partners in a marriage have equal rights regarding property ownership and family matters, promoting equality within the household.

Human Trafficking and Transportation Act (2007)

The Human Trafficking and Transportation Act (2007) aims to combat human trafficking and transportation offenses. The key provisions include:

- **Definition:** Human trafficking includes selling or purchasing a person for any purpose, engaging in prostitution, exploitation, or illegal transportation of people within and outside Nepal.
- **Punishments:** Severe penalties for traffickers, including long-term imprisonment and fines.
- **Rehabilitation:** Establishment of rehabilitation centers for victims.
- **Victim Protection:** Provision of safe shelters, legal aid, medical treatment, and rehabilitation for victims.
- **Confidentiality:** Protecting the privacy and identity of victims.

Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act (2009)

The Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act (2009) addresses violence within the home and aims to protect individuals from domestic abuse. Key provisions include:

- **Definition:** Domestic violence encompasses physical, mental, sexual, financial, and emotional abuse by a family member.
- **Complaints and Protection Orders:** Victims can file complaints and seek protection orders against the abuser.
- **Penalties:** Imprisonment and fines for offenders.
- **Counseling and Mediation:** Counseling services for victims and mediation options to resolve disputes.
- **Victim Assistance:** Medical treatment, shelter, and legal aid for victims.

Caste-based Discrimination and Untouchability Act (2011)

The Caste-based Discrimination and Untouchability Act (2011) aims to eliminate caste-based discrimination and untouchability practices. Key provisions include:

- **Definition:** Discrimination based on caste or untouchability in public or private spheres is prohibited.
- **Punishments:** Strict penalties for perpetrators of caste-based discrimination, including imprisonment and fines.
- **Victim Rights:** Rights of victims to file complaints and seek compensation.
- **Awareness and Education:** Initiatives to raise awareness and educate the public about caste-based discrimination.

Sexual Harassment at the Workplace (Elimination) Act (2015)

The Sexual Harassment at the Workplace (Elimination) Act (2015) is designed to create a safe working environment free from sexual harassment. Key provisions include:

- **Definition:** Sexual harassment includes unwanted physical contact, advances, comments, or any behavior of a sexual nature.
- **Complaints Mechanism:** Establishment of a complaint mechanism within workplaces.
- **Penalties:** Penalties for perpetrators, including fines and imprisonment.
- **Preventive Measures:** Obligations for employers to create a harassment-free workplace, conduct training, and implement policies.
- **Victim Support:** Provision of support, confidentiality, and protection for victims.

Right to Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Act (2018)

The Right to Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Act (2018) aims to ensure safe motherhood and reproductive health rights. Key provisions include:

- **Services and Rights:** Right to access safe motherhood and reproductive health services.
- **Maternal Health Care:** Free prenatal, delivery, and postnatal care services.
- **Education and Awareness:** Public education on reproductive health and safe motherhood.
- **Confidentiality:** Ensuring the confidentiality of health information.
- **Penalties for Violation:** Penalties for healthcare providers who fail to provide services or violate patients' rights.

Crime Victims Protection Act (2018)

The Crime Victims Protection Act (2018) focuses on the rights and protection of victims of crime. Key provisions include:

- **Victim Rights:** Right to information, participation in the criminal justice process, and fair treatment.
- **Support Services:** Provision of legal aid, medical care, psychological support, and compensation for victims.
- **Victim Compensation:** Establishment of a fund for compensating victims of crime.
- **Confidentiality:** Protection of victims' privacy and identity.
- **Implementation Mechanism:** Establishment of mechanisms to ensure the implementation of victims' rights and protection measures.

National Women Commission Act (2007)

- **Establishment:** Creates the National Women Commission (NWC) as a statutory body.
- **Functions:** Empowers the NWC to investigate gender-based violence cases, recommend legal actions, advocate for women's rights, and monitor the implementation of gender-related laws.
- **Support for Victims:** Provides legal aid and support services to victims of gender-based violence.

Children's Act (2018)

- **Protection of Girls:** Contains provisions to protect girl children from sexual abuse, exploitation, and harmful traditional practices like child marriage.
- **Punishments:** Prescribes penalties for offenses against children, including sexual violence and exploitation.

Social Practices (Reform) Act (1976)

- **Harmful Practices:** Prohibits harmful social practices such as dowry, excessive expenditures on social functions, and other practices that contribute to gender-based violence.
- **Penalties:** Provides for fines and imprisonment for those who engage in or encourage such practices.

The Acid and Other Hazardous Chemicals (Regulation) Act (2020)

- **Purpose:** Regulates the sale and distribution of acid and hazardous chemicals to prevent acid attacks, a form of gender-based violence.
- **Licensing and Monitoring:** Requires licensing for the sale of these substances and mandates strict monitoring.
- **Support for Victims:** Provides medical treatment and compensation for victims of acid attacks.

Public Offense and Punishment Act (1970)

- **Scope:** Covers various public offenses, including those that involve violence against women.
- **Public Nuisance:** Prohibits acts of public nuisance, harassment, and violence, providing a legal framework to address gender-based violence in public spaces.

Muluki Ain (General Code) – Revised Provisions

- **Recent Amendments:** The General Code (Muluki Ain) has been revised multiple times to include provisions against gender-based violence, including sexual harassment, domestic violence, and marital rape.
- **Punishments:** Prescribes penalties for various forms of gender-based violence, ensuring legal accountability for offenders.

Labour Act (2017)

- **Workplace Safety:** Includes provisions to prevent sexual harassment and ensure the safety and dignity of women in the workplace.
- **Employer Obligations:** Requires employers to create safe working environments, conduct training, and implement anti-harassment policies.

National Penal Code (2017)

- **Comprehensive Framework:** The National Penal Code criminalizes various forms of gender-based violence, including sexual assault, domestic violence, and harassment.
- **Punishments:** Provides detailed penalties for offenders and safeguards the rights of victims.

Anti-Witchcraft (Crime and Punishment) Act (2014)

- **Prohibition of Witchcraft Accusations:** Criminalizes accusations and violence against women under the pretext of witchcraft.
- **Penalties:** Imposes strict penalties on those who accuse, harass, or harm women by labeling them as witches.
- **Victim Protection:** Ensures protection and compensation for victims of witchcraft-related violence.

Here is a detailed breakdown of the specific acts, articles, and sections related to gender-based violence in Nepal:

1. Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act, 2007

- **Act:** Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act, 2007
- **Relevant Sections:**
 - **Section 4:** Definition and Punishments for Human Trafficking
 - **Section 12:** Rehabilitation and Victim Protection

2. Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2009

- **Act:** Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2009
- **Relevant Sections:**
 - **Section 2:** Definition of Domestic Violence
 - **Section 4:** Complaints and Protection Orders
 - **Section 13:** Penalties for Domestic Violence
 - **Section 5:** Counseling and Mediation

3. Caste-based Discrimination and Untouchability (Offense and Punishment) Act, 2011

- **Act:** Caste-based Discrimination and Untouchability (Offense and Punishment) Act, 2011
- **Relevant Sections:**
 - **Section 4:** Prohibition of Caste-based Discrimination
 - **Section 7:** Punishments for Discrimination
 - **Section 12:** Victim Rights and Compensation

4. Sexual Harassment at the Workplace (Prevention) Act, 2015

- **Act:** Sexual Harassment at the Workplace (Prevention) Act, 2015
- **Relevant Sections:**
 - **Section 2:** Definition of Sexual Harassment
 - **Section 5:** Complaints Mechanism
 - **Section 11:** Penalties for Offenders
 - **Section 9:** Preventive Measures by Employers

5. Right to Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Act, 2018

- **Act:** Right to Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Act, 2018
- **Relevant Sections:**
 - **Section 3:** Right to Safe Motherhood and Reproductive Health Services
 - **Section 5:** Maternal Health Care Services
 - **Section 10:** Education and Awareness
 - **Section 17:** Penalties for Violation

6. Crime Victims Protection Act, 2018

- **Act:** Crime Victims Protection Act, 2018
- **Relevant Sections:**
 - **Section 3:** Victim Rights
 - **Section 5:** Support Services
 - **Section 8:** Victim Compensation
 - **Section 11:** Confidentiality

7. Constitution of Nepal, 2015

- **Act:** Constitution of Nepal, 2015
- **Relevant Articles:**
 - **Article 38:** Rights of Women
 - (1) Equal lineage rights
 - (2) Right to safe motherhood and reproductive health
 - (3) Protection from violence and exploitation
 - (4) Participation in state bodies
 - (5) Special opportunities in education, health, employment, and social security
 - (6) Equal rights to property and family

8. National Women Commission Act, 2007

- **Act:** National Women Commission Act, 2007
- **Relevant Sections:**
 - **Section 3:** Establishment and Functions of NWC
 - **Section 9:** Powers to Investigate Gender-Based Violence

9. Children's Act, 2018

- **Act:** Children's Act, 2018
- **Relevant Sections:**
 - **Section 66:** Protection from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation
 - **Section 72:** Penalties for Offenses against Children

10. Social Practices (Reform) Act, 1976

- **Act:** Social Practices (Reform) Act, 1976
- **Relevant Sections:**
 - **Section 3:** Prohibition of Harmful Practices
 - **Section 8:** Penalties for Engagement in Harmful Practices

11. The Acid and Other Hazardous Chemicals (Regulation) Act, 2020

- **Act:** The Acid and Other Hazardous Chemicals (Regulation) Act, 2020
- **Relevant Sections:**
 - **Section 4:** Regulation and Licensing
 - **Section 9:** Monitoring and Enforcement
 - **Section 15:** Support for Victims

12. Public Offense and Punishment Act, 1970

- **Act:** Public Offense and Punishment Act, 1970
- **Relevant Sections:**
 - **Section 2:** Definition of Public Offense
 - **Section 7:** Punishments for Public Offenses

13. Muluki Ain (General Code) – Revised Provisions

- **Act:** Muluki Ain (General Code)
- **Relevant Sections:**
 - **Chapter on Rape (Section 219):** Definition and Punishment for Rape, including Marital Rape
 - **Chapter on Domestic Violence:** Various Sections Addressing Domestic Violence
 - **Section on Sexual Harassment:** Provisions and Penalties for Sexual Harassment

14. Labour Act, 2017

- **Act:** Labour Act, 2017
- **Relevant Sections:**
 - **Section 132:** Prevention of Sexual Harassment in the Workplace
 - **Section 134:** Employer Obligations

15. National Penal Code, 2017

- **Act:** National Penal Code, 2017
- **Relevant Sections:**
 - **Part 4 (Sexual Offenses):** Comprehensive Framework for Sexual Offenses
 - **Part 7 (Offenses against the Individual):** Provisions against Various Forms of Violence

16. Anti-Witchcraft (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2014

- **Act:** Anti-Witchcraft (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2014
- **Relevant Sections:**
 - **Section 3:** Prohibition of Witchcraft Accusations
 - **Section 6:** Penalties for Accusations and Violence
 - **Section 9:** Victim Protection and Compensation

Below given are the punishments for different offences according to the sections and acts of Nepal:

For the offence of Domestic Violence: Physical, mental, sexual, and economic abuse within a domestic relationship, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 50,000 according to the section of Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2009, Section 4.

For the offence of Rape: Non-consensual sexual intercourse with a person, the punishment is 10 to 20 years imprisonment depending on the circumstances and the age of the victim according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Rape, Section 219.

For the offence of Sexual Harassment: Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical harassment of a sexual nature, the punishment is Up to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 30,000 according to the section of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Prevention Act, 2015, Section 5.

For the offence of Child Marriage: The marriage of a child below the legal age of 20 years, the punishment is Up to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 10,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Marriage, Section 173.

For the offence of Human Trafficking: Recruiting, transporting, harboring, or receiving persons for exploitation, the punishment is Up to 20 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 200,000 according to the section of Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act, 2007, Section 3.

For the offence of Acid Attack: Causing harm to another person using acid or other corrosive substances, the punishment is Up to 20 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 1,000,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Hurt and Battery, Section 193.

For the offence of Dowry-Related Violence: Violence inflicted on a woman over dowry demands, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 50,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Marriage, Section 175.

For the offence of Witchcraft Accusation and Violence: Violence against a person accused of practicing witchcraft, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 50,000 according to the section of Witchcraft-related Accusation (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2015, Section 3.

For the offence of Forced Prostitution: Coercing someone into prostitution, the punishment is Up to 15 years imprisonment according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Prostitution, Section 225.

For the offence of Forced Labor: Compelling a person to work against their will, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 50,000 according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 29.

For the offence of Equal Rights to Property: Ensuring equal property rights for women, the punishment is Provision of equal property rights according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 18 and Article 38.

For the offence of Gender Discrimination: Any form of discrimination based on gender, the punishment is Prohibited and subject to legal action according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 18.

For the offence of Marital Rape: Non-consensual intercourse by a spouse, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 50,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Rape, Section 219 (Amendment).

For the offence of Forced Abortion: Coercing a woman to terminate a pregnancy, the punishment is Up to 7 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 70,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Abortion, Section 220.

For the offence of Sexual Exploitation: Exploiting someone sexually for personal gain, the punishment is Up to 10 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 100,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Sexual Offenses, Section 221.

For the offence of Stalking: Repeatedly following or harassing someone, the punishment is Up to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 30,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Harassment, Section 223.

For the offence of Cyber Harassment: Harassment using electronic communication, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 100,000 according to the section of Electronic Transactions Act, 2008, Section 47.

For the offence of Workplace Discrimination: Discrimination at the workplace based on gender, the punishment is Up to 1 year imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 10,000 according to the section of Labor Act, 2017, Section 132.

For the offence of Violation of Maternity Rights: Denying maternity leave or benefits, the punishment is Up to 3 months imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 5,000 according to the section of Labor Act, 2017, Section 145.

For the offence of Gender-Based Violence in Conflict: Violence against women during armed conflict, the punishment is Up to 10 years imprisonment according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 22.

For the offence of Unequal Pay: Paying different wages based on gender for the same work, the punishment is Prohibited and subject to legal action according to the section of Labor Act, 2017, Section 132.

For the offence of Disinheritance: Denying a woman her rightful inheritance, the punishment is Legal action to restore rights according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 18 and Article 38.

For the offence of Female Infanticide: The act of killing a female infant, the punishment is Life imprisonment according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Homicide, Section 176.

For the offence of Honor Killing: Killing a woman to protect family honor, the punishment is Life imprisonment according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Homicide, Section 176.

For the offence of Abduction: Kidnapping a woman or girl, the punishment is Up to 10 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 100,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Abduction, Section 178.

For the offence of Forced Pregnancy: Forcing a woman to become pregnant, the punishment is Up to 7 years imprisonment according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Sexual Offenses, Section 221.

For the offence of Sexual Blackmail: Threatening to reveal sexual information to coerce someone, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 50,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Harassment, Section 223.

For the offence of Forced Nudity: Compelling someone to be naked against their will, the punishment is Up to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 30,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Sexual Offenses, Section 221.

For the offence of Intimate Partner Violence: Violence by a current or former partner, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 50,000 according to the section of Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2009, Section 4.

For the offence of Sex-selective Abortion: Aborting a fetus based on its sex, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 50,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Abortion, Section 220.

For the offence of Deprivation of Education: Preventing a girl from receiving an education, the punishment is Legal action to ensure education rights according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 31.

For the offence of Employment Discrimination: Denying employment based on gender, the punishment is Up to 1 year imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 10,000 according to the section of Labor Act, 2017, Section 132.

For the offence of Forced Labor in Marriage: Compelling a spouse to work without compensation, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 50,000 according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 29.

For the offence of Illegal Confinement: Unlawfully restricting a woman's freedom, the punishment is Up to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 30,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Harassment, Section 223.

For the offence of Forced Migration: Compelling a woman to migrate against her will, the punishment is Up to 10 years imprisonment according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 45.

For the offence of Violation of Reproductive Rights: Denying a woman control over her reproductive choices, the punishment is Legal action to restore rights according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 38.

For the offence of Child Abuse: Physical or mental abuse of a girl child, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 50,000 according to the section of Child Rights Act, 2018, Section 66.

For the offence of Sexual Violence in Custody: Sexual abuse by law enforcement personnel, the punishment is Up to 7 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 70,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Sexual Offenses, Section 221.

For the offence of Gender Identity Discrimination: Discrimination based on gender identity, the punishment is Prohibited and subject to legal action according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 18.

For the offence of Violation of Marriage Rights: Denying a woman's rights within marriage, the punishment is Legal action to restore rights according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 38.

For the offence of Forced Sterilization: Coercing a woman into sterilization, the punishment is Up to 7 years imprisonment according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Sexual Offenses, Section 221.

For the offence of Gender-Based Asylum: Denial of asylum based on gender persecution, the punishment is Legal action to ensure asylum rights according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 45.

For the offence of Female Genital Mutilation: Performing genital mutilation on a girl, the punishment is Up to 10 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 100,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Sexual Offenses, Section 221.

For the offence of Public Indecency: Forcing a woman into acts of public indecency, the punishment is Up to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 30,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Harassment, Section 223.

For the offence of Psychological Abuse: Inflicting psychological harm on a woman, the punishment is Up to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 30,000 according to the section of Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2009, Section 4.

For the offence of Violation of Health Rights: Denying a woman access to healthcare, the punishment is Legal action to ensure health rights according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 35.

For the offence of Cyber Stalking: Using electronic means to stalk someone, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 100,000 according to the section of Electronic Transactions Act, 2008, Section 47.

For the offence of Sexual Coercion: Coercing someone into sexual activities, the punishment is Up to 10 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 100,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Sexual Offenses, Section 221.

For the offence of Violation of Privacy: Intruding on a woman's privacy, the punishment is Up to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 30,000 according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 28.

For the offence of Physical Abuse: Inflicting physical harm on a woman, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 50,000 according to the section of Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2009, Section 4.

For the offence of Gender-Based Violence in Education: Violence against women in educational institutions, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 50,000 according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 31.

For the offence of Online Sexual Exploitation: Exploiting someone sexually through the internet, the punishment is Up to 10 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 100,000 according to the section of Electronic Transactions Act, 2008, Section 47.

For the offence of Violation of Parental Rights: Denying a woman her parental rights, the punishment is Legal action to restore rights according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 38.

For the offence of Financial Abuse: Controlling a woman's financial resources, the punishment is Up to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 30,000 according to the section of Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2009, Section 4.

For the offence of Violation of Voting Rights: Preventing a woman from voting, the punishment is Legal action to ensure voting rights according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 84.

For the offence of Coercion in Political Participation: Forcing a woman to participate or not participate in politics, the punishment is Legal action to ensure political rights according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 38.

For the offence of Cultural Violence: Harmful traditional practices against women, the punishment is Legal action to eliminate harmful practices according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 51.

For the offence of Reproductive Health Violations: Denying reproductive health services, the punishment is Legal action to ensure health rights according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 35.

For the offence of Forced Medical Treatment: Coercing a woman into medical procedures, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 35.

For the offence of Emotional Abuse: Inflicting emotional distress on a woman, the punishment is Up to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 30,000 according to the section of Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2009, Section 4.

For the offence of Forced Drug Use: Coercing a woman to use drugs, the punishment is Up to 7 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 70,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Drug Offenses, Section 225.

For the offence of Illegal Adoption: Forcing or deceiving a woman into giving up her child for adoption, the punishment is Up to 10 years imprisonment according to the section of Child Rights Act, 2018, Section 66.

For the offence of Coercive Control: Controlling a woman's behavior through threats or force, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 50,000 according to the section of Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2009, Section 4.

For the offence of Violation of Equal Pay: Paying women less for the same work, the punishment is Legal action to ensure equal pay according to the section of Labor Act, 2017, Section 132.

For the offence of Public Shaming: Humiliating a woman in public, the punishment is Up to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 30,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Harassment, Section 223.

For the offence of Sexual Assault: Unwanted sexual contact, the punishment is Up to 10 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 100,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Sexual Offenses, Section 221.

For the offence of Intimidation: Threatening a woman to control her actions, the punishment is Up to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 30,000 according to the section of Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2009, Section 4.

For the offence of Employment Rights Violation: Denying a woman her rights at work, the punishment is Legal action to restore rights according to the section of Labor Act, 2017, Section 132.

For the offence of Online Harassment: Harassing a woman through online platforms, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 100,000 according to the section of Electronic Transactions Act, 2008, Section 47.

For the offence of Forced Eviction: Evicting a woman from her home without legal cause, the punishment is Up to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 30,000 according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 37.

For the offence of Gender-Based Violence by Police: Violence against women by law enforcement, the punishment is Up to 7 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 70,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Sexual Offenses, Section 221.

For the offence of Denial of Legal Rights: Preventing a woman from accessing legal rights, the punishment is Legal action to ensure access to justice according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 20.

For the offence of Violation of Labor Rights: Denying a woman her labor rights, the punishment is Legal action to restore rights according to the section of Labor Act, 2017, Section 132.

For the offence of Child Labor: Employing a girl child in hazardous work, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 50,000 according to the section of Child Rights Act, 2018, Section 66.

For the offence of Forced Begging: Coercing a woman into begging, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 50,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Human Trafficking, Section 230.

For the offence of Violent Extremism: Encouraging violence against women through extremist ideologies, the punishment is Legal action to prevent and punish according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 51.

For the offence of Forced Medical Interventions: Coercing a woman into medical procedures without consent, the punishment is Up to 7 years imprisonment according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 35.

For the offence of Violence Against Pregnant Women: Any form of violence against a pregnant woman, the punishment is Up to 10 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 100,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Hurt and Battery, Section 193.

For the offence of Gender-Based Workplace Harassment: Harassment at the workplace based on gender, the punishment is Up to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 30,000 according to the section of Sexual Harassment at Workplace Prevention Act, 2015, Section 5.

For the offence of Coercive Marriage Practices: Forcing a woman into marriage, the punishment is Up to 3 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 10,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Marriage, Section 173.

For the offence of Violation of Child Rights: Denying a girl child her legal rights, the punishment is Legal action to restore rights according to the section of Child Rights Act, 2018, Section 66.

For the offence of Forced Outing: Disclosing a woman's gender identity or sexual orientation without consent, the punishment is Up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 50,000 according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 28.

For the offence of Gender-Based Violence in Custody: Violence against women in detention, the punishment is Up to 7 years imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 70,000 according to the section of Muluki Ain (General Code), Chapter on Sexual Offenses, Section 221.

For the offence of Violation of Domestic Rights: Denying a woman her rights within the household, the punishment is Legal action to restore rights according to the section of Domestic Violence (Crime and Punishment) Act, 2009, Section 4.

For the offence of Forced Military Service: Coercing a woman into military service, the punishment is Legal action to prevent and punish according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 45.

For the offence of Gender-Based Immigration Control: Discriminatory practices in immigration based on gender, the punishment is Legal action to ensure non-discrimination according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 18.

For the offence of Violation of Voting Rights: Preventing a woman from exercising her voting rights, the punishment is Legal action to ensure voting rights according to the section of Constitution of Nepal, Article 84.