

Laws related to murder in nepal

Under Nepalese law, It is strictly forbidden for any individual to intentionally cause the death of another person or engage in any act that results in another person's death. It is important to understand that even if a person intentionally inflicts severe bodily injury or harm on someone, which is likely to cause that person's death, and although the person does not immediately die but passes away later due to the consequences of the injury or harm, the responsible person will be considered as having caused the death of the other person.

In Nepal, the Muluki Criminal Code, 2074 (2017) outlines detailed punishments for various forms of homicide based on the nature and intent of the crime. Intentional homicide, as defined under Sections 177 and 178, carries the most severe penalty of life imprisonment. If a person commits homicide in the heat of passion or under grave provocation without prior planning, as per Section 179, they may face 10 to 15 years of imprisonment along with a fine ranging from NPR 100,000 to 150,000. In cases where a person causes the death of someone unintentionally but due to reckless actions, Section 181 prescribes 3 to 10 years of imprisonment and a fine of NPR 30,000 to 100,000. For deaths caused by negligence, Section 182 sets a lighter punishment of up to 3 years imprisonment and a fine not exceeding NPR 30,000. Attempts to commit murder are punishable under Section 183 with up to 10 years of imprisonment and a fine up to NPR 100,000. Furthermore, if a person under someone's guardianship is abandoned leading to death, Section 184(3) provides for up to 7 years of imprisonment and a fine up to NPR 70,000. Lastly, abetment of suicide is criminalized under Section 185 with a penalty of up to 5 years imprisonment and a fine up to NPR 50,000. These punishments reflect the seriousness with which Nepalese law treats the taking of life, while also considering the intent and circumstances behind each act.

Additionally, in situations where an act performed under circumstances that make it less likely to cause death inadvertently results in someone's death, the person responsible shall be liable to a prison term ranging from six months to two years, a fine not exceeding twenty thousand rupees, or both.

According is against the law to throw away or leave behind someone who is under your care. This applies to infants, children, disabled patients, or elderly people whom the person is responsible for. One must not do anything that endangers their safety or puts their life at risk by leaving them alone or abandoning them. It is important to provide proper care and support to those in your guardianship and not harm them by neglecting or abandoning them.

Those found guilty of committing or causing such offenses, shall be subject to a maximum prison term of three years and a fine not exceeding thirty thousand rupees. However, if the offense results in the death of the child, disabled patient, or elderly person, the offender may face a prison term not exceeding seven years and a fine not exceeding seventy thousand rupees. In cases where the throwing, abandonment, or neglect specifically leads to the death of an infant, is deemed as doing act with the

intention of causing death or act likely to cause death.

The law also prohibits the abetment of suicide. It is illegal for any person to encourage, facilitate, or create circumstances likely to lead to the commission of suicide by another individual. Those found guilty of this offense, as described, may face a prison term not exceeding five years and a fine not exceeding fifty thousand rupees.

Some cases of mysterious murder in nepal

1.Ranibari murder mystery

In this case, a couple were killed by two teenagers, in Ranibari of Kathmandu, in July 2002. It is said those two boys approached the house to murder the homeowner. They were sent away by the tenants saying the owners were not present. But, after some days, when the boys came to inquire again, in between the conversation, they took out their weapon (khukuri) and attacked them.

During this attack, the tenant, Anjali Shrestha, and her husband were killed while their four-year-old daughter was badly injured. The owner Gita Khadka knew of this attack and locked herself in the bathroom which the murderers unsuccessfully tried to breach, after which the murderers fled the scene. This case was unresolved for 12 years till it was reopened by DIG Hemanta Malla Thakuri who resolved it and sent the murderers behind the bar. But during the investigation, it was found that those murderers were paid to kill the owner of the house. Why? The answer is still unknown and this makes this case one of the mysterious cases in Nepal.

2.Nirmala Pant Murder Case

This case is a more well-known murder case in Nepal that is still mysterious. Thirteen-year-old Nirmala Pant was found dead on a sugarcane field near her home in June of 2018. Later, the autopsy concluded that she had been raped and the cause of death was cited as “throttling, leading to asphyxia and death”. Despite the traction this case gathered, the murderer and rapist are still at large and this case is still unresolved. The popular theory about this case’s unresolved status is believed to be that the crime was committed by a high-level person and destroyed all the evidence found during the investigation.

Sexual Harrasment law in nepal:

Punishment for Sexual Harassment

If any of the acts mentioned in Section 224 of Muluki Criminal Code 2074 are committed, the perpetrator can face imprisonment for up to 3 years and a fine of up to Rs. 30,000.

Key Points of Nepalese Law on Sexual Harassment:

Prohibition: Sexual harassment in any form is strictly prohibited, whether it occurs in the workplace, educational institutions, or other settings.

Reporting Mechanisms: Victims can report incidents to the police, and there are specific procedures to handle such complaints.

Support for Victims: Legal and psychological support is available for victims of sexual harassment to help them cope with the trauma and seek justice.

Types of harassments:

Physical Sexual Harassment:

Unwanted touching, leaning over, or cornering someone.

Hugging, kissing, or stroking without consent.

Giving a massage around the neck or shoulders without permission.

Touching a person's clothing, hair, or body inappropriately.

Standing too close or brushing up against someone.

Verbal Sexual Harassment:

Making sexual comments about a person's body or clothing.

Turning work discussions to sexual topics.

Telling sexual jokes or stories.

Asking about sexual fantasies or history.

Making unwanted sexual teasing, remarks, or questions.

Non-Verbal Sexual Harassment:

Unwanted sexual looks or gestures.

Staring at someone.

Blocking a person's path or following them.

Giving personal gifts with sexual implications.

Displaying sexually suggestive visuals or making sexual gestures.

In nepal,

unwanted Sexual Statements: Dirty jokes, comments on physical attributes, spreading rumors about someone's sexual activity, or displaying sexually explicit material. Unwanted Personal Attention: Unwanted letters, phone calls, or visits with sexual intent, or pressure for sexual favors or dates. Unwanted Physical Advances: Unwelcome touching, hugging, kissing, or sexual assault are also crime which lead to the punishments

Corruption in Nepal

Nepal has taken various steps to prevent corruption ranging from the formulation of special legislation focusing on corruption (i.e. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 2002), establishing a constitutional body to act against corruption (i.e., the Commission for the Investigation of Abuse of Authority), conducting various training and awareness programmes to list a few.

The corruption law (the Prevention of Corruption Act) prohibits any civil servant from taking any amount from the service seekers. Anyone found doing it is punishable under the law. The punishment for receiving money from service seekers differs according to the amount received by the officials.

Nepal's anti-corruption law, primarily governed by the Prevention of Corruption Act, 2002 and recently amended in 2025, imposes a wide range of punishments based on the severity and nature of the offense. If a civil servant is found guilty of accepting a bribe, the punishment depends on the amount taken. For bribes up to NPR 25,000, the imprisonment is less than 3 months, while for amounts between NPR 25,000 and NPR 50,000, it ranges from 3 to 4 months. As the amount increases, the jail term also increases, reaching up to 10 years for bribes exceeding NPR 10 million. In addition, the 2025 amendment introduced a mandatory minimum imprisonment of one month even for minor bribes, closing loopholes where minor offenses were previously punished with only fines. If officials receive gifts or benefits below market value or exploit their positions, they can face up to 1 year in prison and a fine equal to the benefit received. Officials who delay decisions without valid reasons, causing harm or loss,

can now be punished with up to 6 months of imprisonment or a fine up to NPR 50,000, or both. Similarly, obstruction of investigations—such as hiding documents, misleading investigators, or interfering with processes—is punishable with up to 6 months in jail or a fine of up to NPR 25,000. Upon conviction, public officials also face administrative penalties, including automatic suspension during investigation, dismissal from service, disqualification from future government jobs, and loss of pension or retirement benefits. The law also empowers the Commission for Investigation of Abuse of Authority (CIAA) to use undercover operations, phone tapping, and video recordings as legal evidence, making it more effective in catching and prosecuting corruption-related crimes. These comprehensive punishments reflect Nepal's stronger stance against corruption and misuse of public office.

Forgery(fake document fraud)

An individual who deliberately creates a false document, electronic record, or any part thereof, intending to cause harm, injury, or loss to the public or any person, or to gain an undue advantage for themselves or others, shall be deemed to have committed forgery as per **National Penal Code, 2074 Section 276(2)**.

National Penal Code, 2074 sec 276(2b) has defined the making of false documents. These acts

- Falsely creating or altering a document, generating or transmitting an electronic record, or storing digital data in a manner that misleads others into believing it was made, written, signed, or sealed by anyone other than an actual individual or authority.
- To unlawfully or fraudulently add, remove, modify, erase, obscure, or alter any content in a document or electronic record without proper authorization.
- To manipulate or induce someone to create, sign, seal, or modify a document, knowing that due to mental illness, intoxication, or deception, they are incapable of understanding its contents.
- To create or utilize an envelope, document, or seal that has been signed and issued for a purpose different from its intended use.

Punishment

in Nepal, the National Penal Code 2074 outlines strict punishments for document-related offenses. Under **Section 276**, forgery of documents—defined as creating or altering a document or electronic record with intent to deceive—is a criminal offense. If the forged document is authenticated by the President, the offender may face up to **10 years of imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 100,000**. Forgery of court judgments or orders carries a penalty of up to **8 years in prison and a fine up to NPR 80,000**, while forgery of other public or government documents may result in **7 years of imprisonment and a fine up to NPR 70,000**. Forgery of private documents can lead to **5 years of imprisonment and a fine up to NPR 50,000**. In addition to these penalties, offenders are required to return any property obtained through such forgery, and if the property has already been disposed of, they must pay restitution equivalent to the value.

Possession or use of forged documents is covered under **Section 277**, which states that knowingly using forged documents with intent to deceive is punishable by up to **3 years in prison and a fine up to NPR 30,000**. Those who use forged documents are treated as if they committed the forgery themselves. Similarly, **Section 279** criminalizes fraud involving false claims or the use of fabricated information to harm others or gain personal benefits. This offense also carries a punishment of up to **3 years imprisonment and a fine up to NPR 30,000**, along with compensation or restitution.

Furthermore, accomplices who knowingly assist in the creation or use of fraudulent documents face **half the punishment** of the main offender. Courts also have the authority to order offenders to pay **reasonable compensation** to victims of document-related fraud or

forgery. These laws aim to safeguard trust in official documentation and deter document misuse in both public and private sectors.

Fraud

In Nepal, **fraud** is criminalized under **Section 279 of the National Penal Code 2074**. Fraud is defined as any act of deliberately deceiving someone through false or misleading information—such as fake documents, forged signatures, incorrect dates, or falsified rights—to obtain benefits or cause loss to another individual or entity. If a person commits such an act with the intent to deprive someone of their property, rights, or legal entitlement, they may face **up to 3 years of imprisonment and a fine of up to NPR 30,000**, or both. Additionally, if the person has gained any form of property or advantage through the act of fraud, they are legally required to return it to the rightful owner. In cases where the property has already been consumed or transferred, the offender must provide equivalent restitution from their own assets.

Importantly, **any individual who uses or attempts to use a fraudulent document** is treated as if they had committed the fraudulent act themselves, and are subject to the same punishment. Moreover, those who assist in the preparation, planning, or use of fraudulent information—while being aware of the deceit—are considered **accomplices**, and can be penalized with **up to half of the principal punishment**. The law also empowers the court to order additional **compensation for victims**, ensuring that the harmed parties are fairly reimbursed. These legal provisions are designed to prevent dishonest practices in both personal and institutional settings, and to uphold the integrity of legal, financial, and administrative systems in Nepal.

Cyber crime

If someone becomes a victim of cybercrime in Nepal, they have several legal protections and clear steps they can follow to seek justice and support. Nepal's primary cyber laws are the *Electronic Transactions Act, 2063 (ETA)* and the *Muluki Penal Code, 2074*, which define various cyber offenses and their penalties. Crimes such as hacking, unauthorized system access, spreading harmful or abusive content, cyberbullying, and privacy violations are punishable by imprisonment ranging from one to five years and fines up to NPR 200,000, depending on the severity and nature of the offense.

The first thing a victim should do is gather and preserve all relevant evidence—screenshots, chat logs, emails, transaction records, user handles, or any digital footprint left by the perpetrator. This evidence will be crucial during the investigation and legal process. The victim should then report the crime to the **Nepal Police Cyber Bureau** in Kathmandu, which handles most cybercrime cases, or file a complaint at the nearest police station. The Cyber Bureau has an email and online complaint system (cyberbureau@nepalpolice.gov.np), and once a complaint is submitted, the authorities begin tracking digital clues like IP addresses and user activity to identify the offender. If necessary, courts can authorize arrests or the seizure of digital devices.

Victims are also encouraged to submit a **Victim Impact Report** under Nepal's *Crime Victim Protection Act, 2075 (2018)*. This report outlines how the crime affected them—

psychologically, financially, socially, or physically—and can serve as the basis for requesting compensation. Courts may grant both interim relief (such as emergency medical care or counseling costs) and full compensation (covering legal expenses, therapy, lost income, and other damages), which must be paid within 35 days of the offender’s conviction. Victims also have specific rights during this process: they must be informed of case progress, allowed to participate in legal proceedings, and protected from further harm or intimidation. There is even a **Victim Support Fund** to assist those in need of financial, legal, or psychological aid.

In different situations, the victim’s response may vary. For harassment, online threats, or bullying, victims should document everything and file under relevant cybercrime laws like ETA §47 or the Muluki Penal Code. In cases of online scams or financial fraud, transaction records and bank details are key for investigation and prosecution. If someone’s privacy is violated—such as by sharing fake content, hacking accounts, or impersonation—they should quickly file a report, and the Cyber Bureau may coordinate with online platforms to remove the material or block access. Throughout this process, victims should consider consulting a lawyer to guide them through complaint drafting, evidence submission, and compensation claims.

Taking immediate action is crucial. Reporting the incident quickly not only helps prevent further harm but also increases the chance of catching the perpetrator. Victims should not hesitate to assert their rights, request updates from the authorities, and use all available legal and support mechanisms to achieve justice and healing.