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Are women really legally aware is a critical question. All the national newspapers are embedded with news about violence against women, which include both domestic and professional fronts. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act-2005 defines violence as any act, omission or commission or conduct of any adult male person of the family, which harms or injures or endangers the health, safety, life, limb or well-being, whether mental or physical of the women or tends to do so and includes causing physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional. A total of Forty one questions were framed related to level of harassment and legal awareness among the women of different professions was assessed. A set of representative questions included as mentioned below Alice Edwards, Violence Against Women under International Human Rights Law, Cambridge University Press, 2011, pp. 36-87.

Intersectionality has been developed as a concept in the United States from the perspective of Black feminist legal scholars and how American anti-discrimination law was and is unable and/or unwilling to accommodate the perspective of women of color and their specific experiences of discrimination. This concept has had a broad success beyond the legal and American domain. Background: Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), also known as domestic violence, spousal abuse, and relationship violence, among other names, is becoming a widely recognized social and public health problem. Theory and practice suggest it is vital that the issue be addressed comprehensively in both the healthcare and socio-legal contexts. The theoretical perspectives underlying inquiries into the nature and etiology of the IPV phenomenon are of fundamental importance in promoting our understanding of how to prevent, reduce, or eliminate the problem.

Objectives: The present article aims to provide a critical overview of the existing theories, methodological frameworks, typologies, and definitions of Intimate Partner Violence. Global and Regional Trends in Women’s Legal Protection Against Domestic Violence and Sexual Harassment is part of a series of studies that examine the roles that laws, policies, and specific programs or interventions may play toward ending violence against women. This is done through both multi-country analysis and country case studies. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 seems to be radical in Indian context as it not only categorises harms or injuries or danger to health, safety, life, limb or well-being, whether mental or physical, of the aggrieved person including causing physical abuse, sexual abuse, verbal and emotional abuse and economic abuse; prohibition or restriction to continued access to resources.