
UNDERSTANDING THE CONCEPT OF PRIOR CONSENSUAL SEX

Vishal Singh, Amity Institute of Advanced Legal Studies

ABSTRACT

This study will look at how past sex between the victim and the accused affects court decisions in sexual assault cases. People have argued about whether past sexual history should matter in court and if it can make people think the victim is more to blame. This study will check past court rulings, laws, and writings to show the different parts of this problem. The study will compare court decisions and laws in different places to see what they have in common, what is different, and what new things are happening. It will look into how laws about sharing past sexual history in court have changed, and how courts see the rights of people to control their own sex lives. Also, the study will look at how society's views on sex, gender, and saying the victim is at fault affect court choices. By looking at how these things affect the way courts decide on sexual assault, the study wants to show that it's not easy to make fair choices in the justice system on this topic. Using ideas from the law, women's views, and numbers and facts, this study wants to join in on ongoing talks about sex attacks, saying yes, and trying to make courts fair. By giving light to the tough parts and results of thinking about past consensual sex in sex attack cases, this study wants to help make new laws, talk about policy, and look out for victims when we talk about sex attacks in our society.

INTRODUCTION

The word "consensual" is connected to the word "consent," and as a result, it is essential to have a fundamental understanding of what "consent" means. And the ways in which consent plays a very significant role in our lives and in all that we try to do.

The Indian legal definition of the term "free consent"

The mind is a sophisticated organ that performs a considerable deal of work and has a significant impact on our day-to-day lives. First, there is a thought that occurs in our minds before we carry out any action¹. We then process and analyze the notion, and if we are in agreement with the thought, we then put that thought toward action. Consenting is a term that can be used to describe the stage of agreeing with thought through the language of laypeople.

The term "consent" is defined as "the voluntary agreement or acquiescence by a person of age or with requisite mental capacity who is not under duress or coercion and who typically has knowledge or understanding," according to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary for Law².

The Civil Law

"Two or more persons are said to consent when they agree upon the same thing in the same sense," is the definition of consent that can be found in Section 13 of the Indian Contract Act³. This indicates that in order to consent, it is required for both parties to be consenting over the same subject matter and in the same manner. When attempting to discern the definition, it is necessary to understand what the term "thing" means in the definition. The same thing must be understood as the entirety of the agreement, which includes everything from the delivery of object materials and payments to any acts or deliveries of promises⁴. It is necessary for there to be *ad idem*, which is a meeting of minds, in order for a contract to be effective. The contract in question will be considered null and void if there is no *consensus ad idem*, also known as a

¹ Stevewaugh, "Consent or Character? Consent in Rape Cases Overridden by the Victims Character: An Inherent Approach by the India Courts Through an Evidence Law Perspective" *Legal Services*.

² Ward, Tara. "The right to free, prior, and informed consent: indigenous peoples' participation rights within international law." *Nw. UJ Int'l Hum. Rts.* 10 (2011): 54.

³ Indian Contract Act, 1872

⁴ Shotland, R. L., & Goodstein, L. (1992). Sexual Precedence Reduces the Perceived Legitimacy of Sexual Refusal: An Examination of Attributions Concerning Date Rape and Consensual Sex. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 18(6), 756-764.

meeting of minds, about the material terms of the contract.

Free consent is defined as consent that is not produced by coercion (section 15), undue influence (section 16), fraud (section 17), deception (section 18), or error (sections 20, 21, and 22). This definition is provided by Section 14, which is a continuation of Section 13. It is essential to bring to your attention the fact that not all consents are free consents. If the agreement is based on the same subject and is made in the same manner, then it may be considered "consent."

However, if the consent is the result of an external force such as coercion, fraud, or other similar factors, then it is not considered free consent.

The phrase "caused by" is used in the definition that is provided in Section 14, and it carries the implication that if it is owing to or because of coercion, fraud, undue influence, deception, or mistake, then such assent will not be considered to be free consent. It is essential that the external elements that are described in the section play a significant role in the process of consenting. If there were such external variables available, but they were remote or non-instrumental in getting assent, or such consent was given irrespective of pressure or undue influence, such consent will fit within the definition of free consent.

The Penal Code under the Criminal Law

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) acts as a rulebook outlining various crimes and their corresponding punishments. Interestingly, the concept of "free consent" isn't explicitly defined within the code itself. However, Section 90 sheds light on situations where someone's agreement isn't considered freely given. This section lays out three key scenarios. Firstly, if someone consents due to fear of harm or because of a misunderstanding, and the other person is aware of or suspects this fear or misunderstanding, the consent isn't valid under the IPC. Secondly, consent from someone who is too intoxicated or mentally unwell to comprehend the act they're agreeing to isn't considered free consent either. Finally, the IPC generally doesn't recognize consent from a person under 12 years old, unless specific circumstances within the law suggest otherwise.

This means that any consent of this kind that is obtained in any of the following ways will not be considered consent in accordance with the Code: under fear of injury or misconception, or

the person who is doing the wrong is aware that the person is under the fear of injury or misconception; by an insane person; or by a child who is younger than 12 years old.

In the significant legal case of *Suresh v. the State of UP* (2001)⁵, the Supreme Court determined that the testimony of a 5-year-old can be accepted as evidence. This decision was based on the fact that the child demonstrated the ability to understand and grasp the questions posed to her, as well as the underlying purpose behind asking those questions.

In the *Himmat Sukhadeo v. State of Maharashtra* (2009)⁶ case, the Supreme Court declared that it is crucial for a kid to possess the ability to distinguish between moral correctness and moral incorrectness. If the youngster possesses the ability to provide testimony while under oath, it is imperative that he comprehends his duty to the government and the sacredness of the court in which he is providing his testimony. The Supreme Court has recently emphasised the need of conducting a preliminary assessment of juvenile witnesses prior to obtaining their testimony.

Apprehension of harm or a misunderstanding of the facts

Contrary to the law of contracts, the consent cannot be invalidated by fraudulent activity or undue persuasion.

There are other sections that are responsible for dealing with offences related to the same. On the other hand, the permission that was provided out of fear of being hurt will be invalidated if it was gained under fear of being hurt.

As a result of the fact that both the adult and the kid are overcome by fear, the court decided in the case of *R v. Day*⁷ that an adult surrendering to an outrage is comparable to a child submitting to a powerful man. However, the court ruled that such submission does not constitute consent.

Similar to the last point, permission is of no use if it is founded on a false depiction of the facts. Let's say a doctor misrepresented a medicine and told the patient that the medicine would cure him. The patient believed the doctor's representation, and as a result, the patient consumed the medicine and passed away⁸. In this scenario, the doctor cannot use the defence that the patient

⁵ (2001) 3 SCC 673

⁶ (2008) 12 SCC 565

⁷ *R v. Day*, [2015] EWCA Crim 1646.

⁸ Vanessa E. Munro, "Concerning Consent: Standards of Permissibility in Sexual Relations" 25 *Oxford Journal of Legal Studies* 335-352 (2005).

consented to the act because the patient's consent was based on a misrepresentation or a misconception.

In the case of Deelip Singh and Dilip Kumar versus the State of Bihar, the court analyzed Section 90 of the Indian Penal Code, which explains situations where consent isn't considered freely given. The court noted that this section has two key parts. The first part focuses on the circumstances surrounding the consent itself. It says that consent isn't valid if it's obtained through fear of harm or because of a misconception of facts. The second part highlights the knowledge of the person committing the act. For consent to be considered invalid under Section 90, the perpetrator must be aware of, or at least have reason to believe, that the consent was given due to fear or misunderstanding⁹. The only time that such consent will not be considered free consent is when both of the conditions have been established or proven.

Similar arguments have been made in the case of Deepak Gulati versus the State of Haryana.

Consent given by a person who is mentally ill or by a kid who is younger than 12 years old is not to be considered free consent. The origins can be traced back to sections 82, 83, and 84 of the Indian Penal Code.

These sections state that any wrongdoer under the age of seven years, between the age group of seven and twelve years, who has not attained the maturity and of unsound mind, shall not be tried under the Code. This is because the law presumes that individuals in this category do not have the capacity to comprehend the nature and intensity of the act that they are committing. In a similar vein, those who are unable to discern the nature of the activities to which they are consenting are unable to offer free assent because they are unable to judge the nature of the acts.

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) creates a clear distinction regarding consent based on age. Section 90 establishes that anyone under 12 cannot provide valid consent. In contrast, Section 87 seems to suggest that consent from someone above 18 is sufficient. However, the IPC lacks a clear provision addressing consent specifically for those between 12 and 18 years old, creating a

⁹ Gupta, Siddharth, Vanshita Kalra, and Ruchika Ranjan. "Sexual Offences: Critical Analysis of Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code." *Jus Corpus LJ 2* (2021): 400.

legal gray area for this age group.¹⁰.

Consenting adults can freely enter romantic or marital relationships. Sharing emotions and intimacy is a natural part of such relationships. In today's world, sexual expression within these relationships is widely accepted.

An Understanding of The Concept of Earlier Consenting Sexual Activity

The Problem of Assuming Consent in Long-Term Relationships

Long-term relationships can lead to misunderstandings about consent. In some cases, a man might be in a relationship for so long that he mistakenly assumes his partner always wants sex and doesn't need to ask for permission. This can be a serious issue. In other situations, a man with controlling tendencies might believe he has the right to sex whenever he wants, regardless of his partner's wishes. These scenarios highlight the importance of ongoing communication and respect for consent, even in long-term relationships.

False Promises of Marriage as Rape

Another issue is the use of deception to obtain sex. If a man makes a false promise of marriage to initiate a sexual relationship with a woman, and then breaks the promise, this can be considered rape under Section 66 of the Indian Penal Code (Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita). This law recognizes that sex obtained through manipulation or deceit is not consensual.

Existing Laws and Distinctions

Indian courts have already been treating situations like false promises of marriage as rape for years, using existing laws. However, the new provision clarifies the legal consequences of such actions. It's important to note that courts differentiate between situations where the promise to marry was always a lie and situations where the man genuinely intended to marry but faced unforeseen obstacles like parental disapproval or caste differences.

Consideration in Cases Involving Sexual Assault

In sexual assault cases, a victim's past consensual sexual history often takes center stage,

¹⁰ Setia, Puneet, Avneesh Gupta, and Anil Aggrawal. "Can a Child Above 12 years Give Consent for Routine, Elective Surgery? Yes, Says the Indian Penal Code." *The Indian Journal of Pediatrics* 81 (2014): 950-950.

significantly impacting the legal proceedings. This chapter delves into the various ways prior consensual sexual activity can influence these cases. It explores how it affects the burden of proof, the complexities of consent and coercion, the potential for victim blaming and stereotyping, and the role of intersectionality in these situations.

The Onus of Proof

In sexual assault trials, the prosecution must conclusively prove the defendant's guilt. However, a past history of consensual sexual activity between the accused and the victim can complicate this. Courts might struggle to distinguish between past consensual encounters and the alleged assault, especially when prior sexual history is introduced as evidence.

This raises concerns about the reliability of such evidence and the potential for the victim to be unfairly judged.

Consent and the Use of Force

In sexual assault cases, the key factor is the lack of consent. While past consensual encounters can happen, it's crucial to remember that consent isn't a one-time thing. It should be freely given, informed, and ongoing throughout the encounter. A common misconception is that prior consent automatically implies ongoing consent. This mistake can lead to victim blaming and fails to acknowledge that even in past consensual relationships, force or non-consensual acts can still occur.¹¹ This highlights the complexity of determining consent in cases involving sexual assault.

Assaulting the Victim and Making Stereotypes

Bringing up a victim's past consensual sexual experiences can fuel victim blaming and stereotyping. This happens when the victim's character and sexual history are put under a microscope to discredit their claims of assault. This reinforces harmful beliefs about sexual assault, such as the stereotype that people who are sexually active or seen as "promiscuous" are less likely to be telling the truth or don't deserve sympathy. Victim blaming not only weakens the credibility of survivors, but also discourages them from reporting their assault and

¹¹ Deeks, Ashley S. "Consent to the use of force and international law supremacy." *Harv. Int'l LJ* 54 (2013): 1.

seeking justice.

Implications for the Legal Procedures

Sexual history becomes a double-edged sword in legal proceedings for sexual assault. The prosecution must navigate complex rules to prevent victim shaming while presenting evidence. On the other hand, the defense might use the victim's past consensual activity to cast doubt on their claims. Considering the adversarial nature of the legal system, judges have a critical role in balancing the relevance of this evidence with ensuring a fair trial for both sides.

Considerations pertaining to intersectionality

The text emphasizes how factors like race, gender identity, sexual orientation, and social class all intertwine (intersectionality) to shape a person's experience with sexual assault and the legal system. Marginalized communities and those with overlapping minority identities are especially vulnerable. For instance, the LGBTQ+ community might face weaponization of their sexual history in court, deepening existing biases and hindering access to justice. The burden of proof, views of consent, victim blaming narratives, legal proceedings, and intersectionality considerations are all impacted by prior consenting sexual encounters¹², which carry major relevance in cases involving sexual assault. Recognising the complications that surround the use of such evidence is absolutely necessary in order to guarantee that survivors will receive outcomes that are fair and equitable within the process of the criminal justice system.

Certain circumstances have also resulted in the fabrication of rape cases, including the following:

Despite the strengthening of laws to deal with the menace of sexual violence that threatens the lives of innocent women and girls, a new problem that threatens the lives of innocents seems to be developing rapidly across the country. men and boys. This new problem is false accusations of rape. As a result of the redefinition of rape, most reported rape cases in India are "rape with false promise of marriage". In this type of rape, a woman who has been in a long-term relationship with a man claims that she agreed to have sex with him because he promised

¹² Place, Katie R. "Toward a framework for listening with consideration for intersectionality: Insights from public relations professionals in borderland spaces." *Journal of Public Relations Research* 34, no. 1-2 (2022): 4-19.

to marry her, and now that he has broken his promise, he will not marry her. . , he raped her. His word is sufficient proof, and he need not produce any proof of his promise to fulfill his obligation. According to the National Criminal Records Bureau, the percentage of "rape under the false promise of marriage" increased from 22.1% in 2015 to 51% in 2019. These cases account for 55 to 85 percent of the total number of rape cases filed in certain states. In most of these situations, the man was found not guilty of the charges. On the other hand, they are not entitled to compensation for the months and years they spent in prison for a crime they did not commit. 2018. In 2016, the Rajasthan Police told the Rajasthan High Court that during the investigation, 43 percent of the accused persons were identified. the rape cases were found to be fictitious. In 2019, state police closed a comparable number of rape cases after determining that the charges against them were unfounded. 2019. In 2010, Bombay High Court Justice Sadhana Jadhav said that women who filed false rape cases should be punished. He made this statement in response to the fact that "recently, there have been a number of cases pending in the High Court where victims have filed rape complaints and claimed that they entered into relationships after the promise of marriage". Sometimes in relationships between two consenting adults, such complaints are made immediately and then withdrawn.¹³ This is a general pattern that misleads society. Before dismissing the case, the court asked the police to be careful and first verify the authenticity of the rape complaint. At the time of the trial, the woman was not yet 75 years old. "The mere fact that the woman was raped has now been accepted as gospel truth and the accused has been arrested and tried," said Delhi court magistrate Virender Bhat, who was charged with the grand in July 2013. This has led to an increase in the number of theft complaints. In 2016, Justice Nivedita Anil Sharma gave the following statement: "Now is the time to make laws to protect and restore the rights of people accused in cases of false confiscation, so the fact that everyone is fighting to protect the honor of women."¹⁴

Although laws are made to protect women, the power and integrity of men is never discussed. Some women abuse the protection they receive. In another case, the court asked whether people who were falsely accused of rape, and later cleared of the charges, should be considered "rape

¹³ Amy R. Ramapuram, "Victim-Offender Relationships in Sexual Assault and Subsequent Disclosure and Reporting Styles Disclosure and Reporting Styles" *John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY Academic Works CUNY Academic Works* 1-30 (2017).

¹⁴ Landgraf, S., von Treskow, I. & Osterheider, M. "Sex in a Relationship" versus "Sex During a One-Night Stand": The Link Between Mental Representations of Consensual Sexuality, Mating Strategies, and Sexual Experience in Heterosexual Women and Men. *Arch Sex Behav* 47, 725–736 (2018).

victims" who are often referred to as victims. Violation is a "false violation".The False Violation Problem. Claims are spreading rapidly across India.

Many men and their families have been affected by this problem. It is an organized gang led by women who work with lawyers, media and law enforcement for the purpose of ensnaring men and extorting money through false claims of extortion. These claims are also active in marital disputes with the aim of forcing the husband and his family to hand over large sums of money.

Many men have committed suicide under false pretenses of suicide, but lawmakers seem unaware of this growing problem. Historically, India's Supreme Court has been highly critical of the misuse of 498A, also known as the Dowry Prohibition Act. It has been called "righteous terrorism." To prevent arrests in violation of IPC 498A, the Supreme Court issued some guidelines in 2014. If steps are not taken to prevent misuse of the rape law, IPC 376 will become IPC 498A. This is especially true for women who actually suffer from epilepsy. It is amazing that we are doing everything to protect the daughters of India. But we must not remain ignorant of the sufferings of India's children.

When it comes to rape, is consent or no consent required?

According to the explanation clause of section 375, "—Consent means an unequivocal voluntary agreement when the woman communicates willingness to participate in the specific sexual act by words, gestures, or any form of verbal or non-verbal communication: Provided that a woman who does not physically resist to the act of penetration shall not by the reason only of that fact be regarded as consenting to the sexual activity by virtue of the fact that she does not physically resist to the act of penetration." According to Section 114A of the Evidence Act¹⁵, once it has been shown that the accused has engaged in sexual activity, the burden of proof lies with the accused to demonstrate that they gave their consent. As stated in Section 146 of the Evidence Act, it is not permissible to challenge the general moral character of the victim, and it is not to be used as a determining factor in determining whether or not a rape was committed.

In spite of the fact that there are regulations that are so progressive, there is always a loophole through which injustice manifests itself. There is not much room for misunderstanding in

¹⁵ Indian Evidence Act, 1872

situations where there is either consent or denial that is expressed explicitly¹⁶. The part of the definition that states "agreement by gestures or any form of nonverbal communication" is the element that the judiciary is responsible for interpreting in order to determine whether or not there was consent. A grey area is created when it comes to implied consent or nonverbal communication, and it is the responsibility of the judiciary to determine if the consent or rejection was given.

Despite the fact that the Supreme Court of India cleared the accused of the charges of rape in the case of *Suresh v. the State of UP*¹⁷, the accused was exonerated of the charges of rape on the grounds that the person against whom the rape was charged was deemed to be habitual to sexual intercourse, and as a result, her voluntary permission was implied. Regarding the gang rape case that occurred at Jindal University, the verdict handed down by the Punjab and Haryana High court exemplifies the highest level of patriarchy that is pervasive in the culture. On the basis of the fact that the victim smokes, drinks alcohol, and possesses condoms and sex toys, her character and her denial of having these kinds of sexual encounters were called into question.

In the case of *Mahmood Farooqui v. State*¹⁸, the Delhi High Court ruled that sexual intercourse does not constitute rape under section 375. This decision was made due to the fact that "an expression of disinclination alone, that if a feeble one, may not be sufficient to establish rape... When it comes to the behaviour of women, it is not unheard of that a weak "no" could be seen as a "yes." This ruling by the Delhi High Court, which interpreted a woman's meek nay as a yes, is rather stunning and terrible in terms of setting a precedent.

Examining past consensual sexual activity in the context of cases of sexual violence reveals a complex interplay between legal principles, social norms and ethical considerations. Throughout this study, it becomes clear that handling evidence of past sexual history is fraught with challenges and consequences that extend beyond the courtroom. The analysis highlights evolving legal standards related to the admissibility and relevance of past sexual behavior in court. try to find a balance between protecting the rights of both the accused and the survivor. Although the introduction of rape protection laws has attempted to protect survivors from

¹⁶ Beres, M. A. (2014). Rethinking the concept of consent for anti-sexual violence activism and education. *Feminism & Psychology*, 24(3), 373-389. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0959353514539652>

¹⁷ *Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra*, AIR 1979 SC 185

¹⁸ *Mahmood Farooqui v. State*, CRL.A.944/2016

unwarranted intrusions into their sexual past, challenges remain to ensure consistent and fair application across jurisdictions. In addition, the intersection of legal considerations and social attitudes regarding sexuality and gender dynamics highlights a broader. thing the cultural context in which cases of sexual violence occur. Dominant narratives of victim blaming and gender stigmatization can influence legal decision-making, potentially perpetuating injustice to survivors and undermining efforts to combat gender-based violence. Amid these challenges, however, are opportunities for progress and reform. By developing a deeper understanding of the complexities of pre-agreement issues, policy makers, lawyers and activists can move towards a victim-centred approach that prioritizes the rights, dignity and autonomy of survivors. This requires moving toward comprehensive legal reforms, educational initiatives, and cultural interventions designed to challenge harmful stereotypes and promote a more just and compassionate response to gender-based violence in society. Finally, understanding the concept of prior consensual sexual abuse requires understanding. . nuances of legal, social and ethical dimensions. By tackling these complex issues with empathy, honesty, and a commitment to justice, we can work toward a future where survivors are empowered, perpetrators are held accountable, and sexual violence is unequivocally condemned.

CONCLUSION

Examining prior consensual sexual activity in the context of sexual assault cases unveils a complex interplay among legal principles, societal norms, and ethical considerations. This exploration underscores the challenges and broader implications associated with handling prior sexual history evidence, which extend beyond mere courtroom proceedings.

The analysis underscores the evolving legal standards concerning the admissibility and relevance of prior sexual conduct. Courts grapple with the delicate task of balancing the rights of both the accused and the survivor. Despite the introduction of rape shield laws aimed at protecting survivors from undue scrutiny of their sexual past, ensuring consistent and equitable application remains a persistent challenge across jurisdictions.

Furthermore, the intersection of legal considerations with societal attitudes towards sexuality and gender dynamics emphasizes the broader cultural context shaping sexual assault cases. Dominant narratives of victim-blaming and sexual stigma have the potential to sway judicial decision-making, perpetuating injustices against survivors and hindering efforts to combat sexual violence.

Nevertheless, amidst these obstacles lie opportunities for progress and reform. Deepening our understanding of the complexities surrounding prior consensual sex can pave the way for victim-centered approaches prioritizing survivors' rights, dignity, and autonomy. This necessitates comprehensive legal reforms, educational initiatives, and cultural interventions aimed at challenging harmful stereotypes and fostering a more compassionate response to sexual assault within society.

In essence, grappling with the concept of prior consensual sex in sexual assault cases demands a nuanced understanding of the legal, social, and ethical dimensions at play. Confronting these complexities with empathy, integrity, and a commitment to justice can drive us towards a future where survivors are empowered, perpetrators are held accountable, and sexual violence is unequivocally condemned.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Indian Evidence Act, 1872
- Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) 56, Act, 2000
- Indian Contract Act, 1872
- Stevewaugh, "Consent or Character? Consent in Rape Cases Overridden by the Victims Character: An Inherent Approach by the India Courts Through an Evidence Law Perspective" Legal Services.
- **Ward, Tara. "The right to free, prior, and informed consent: indigenous peoples' participation rights within international law." *Nw. UJ Int'l Hum. Rts.* 10 (2011): 54.**
- Shotland, R. L., & Goodstein, L. (1992). Sexual Precedence Reduces the Perceived Legitimacy of Sexual Refusal: An Examination of Attributions Concerning Date Rape and Consensual Sex. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 18(6), 756-764.
- Kimberly Brooke Hollifield, "The Effect of Prior Consensual Sex Between the Victim and the Offender on the Prosecutor's Decision to File Charges in Sexual Assault Cases." Semantic Scholar (2003).
- Jha, P." A critical analysis of the protection of children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012" Issue 1 Indian JL & Legal Rsch. 5
- Stevewaugh, "Consent or Character? Consent in Rape Cases Overridden by the Victims Character: An Inherent Approach by the India Courts Through an Evidence Law Perspective" Legal Services.
- Amy R. Ramapuram, "Victim-Offender Relationships in Sexual Assault and Subsequent Disclosure and Reporting Styles Disclosure and Reporting Styles" *John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY Academic Works CUNY Academic Works* 1-30 (2017).

- Landgraf, S., von Treskow, I. & Osterheider, M. "Sex in a Relationship" versus "Sex During a One-Night Stand": The Link Between Mental Representations of Consensual Sexuality, Mating Strategies, and Sexual Experience in Heterosexual Women and Men. *Arch Sex Behav* 47, 725–736 (2018).
- Place, Katie R. "Toward a framework for listening with consideration for intersectionality: Insights from public relations professionals in borderland spaces." *Journal of Public Relations Research* 34, no. 1-2 (2022): 4-19.
- Deeks, Ashley S. "Consent to the use of force and international law supremacy." *Harv. Int'l LJ* 54 (2013): 1.
- Setia, Puneet, Avneesh Gupta, and Anil Aggrawal. "Can a Child Above 12 years Give Consent for Routine, Elective Surgery? Yes, Says the Indian Penal Code." *The Indian Journal of Pediatrics* 81 (2014): 950-950.