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<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Publisher/Details</th>
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APPENDIX I

HIRED ASSASSINS

"No account of crime in Cuddapah district would be complete without some reference to the practice, unfortunately widespread of employing hired assassins for the commission of murder". The factions group(s) which have more threatening or oppressive social conditions, such as losing a power position or some privileges which only one group can get if two are contesting for the same; to exhibit supremacy over sub-groups, clan, to win an economic favour etc., the more likely the group is to resort to employing of hired assassins, where the bitter faction exists, with unrelenting animosity which makes them aim at the final removal of one of the leaders which becomes their supreme (prime) motto. "The remedy for this difficulty is found in the professional murderer". "Only assassins who have been caught have been studied, so that almost nothing is known about those who have deterred or who escape detection and capture". Keeping the above statement in view an attempt is made to study a case of
assassin who escaped detection and capture, in order to fill the gap in our existing knowledge. Poor people not having land; desire for luxurious life; reluctance to hard work; to earn more easily, to lead a comfortable life are making people to land in this criminal career.

Apart from the above, the assassins are not implicated in the offence. The faction leaders always wish to implicate the main members of the opposite faction, whether they are guilty or not. Most of the hired assassins are invariably from poverty-stricken lower communities like Mala, Madiga, Boya etc. castes, who are experts in stealthily stabbing and firing or hurling bombs or using weapons, such as axes, hunting sickles, sticks and guns. The place of residence of these assassins is well known to the faction leaders and these assassins will be attending to the tasks assigned to them even within short notices, the terms and conditions of work will not generally vary much. Only the amount of payment will vary depending upon the type of person whose life is aimed at. Even though police know that the murder is the work of an assassin, they cannot bring him before the court of law, for their powers are limited.
The hired assassin 'X' is from a Boya community aged 26 years illiterate, having athelitic body, 5'10'' in height. He has a mother aged 50 years, and an elder brother aged 32 years, two sons aged 5 and 3 years, a wife of 21 years, whom he deserted, and 10 acres of dry land. Besides he is a member of a broken family in a remote village, which is 6 km away from the nearest urban centre.

He committed first murder when he was 17 years old by stabbing the victim to death. He killed when some other member of the deceased party who came on bail while he was 18 years. In both the cases the only benefit he got was the support from the faction leader and members who gained his services. Third, and fourth murders were committed for money; at one instance he got Rs. 10,000/- and in another case he got Rs. 40,000/-. When he committed the offence with an alli assassin, he parted Rs. 20,000/- to the taken. He has the habit of smoking, drinking and gambling. All the money he got, a major portion of was spent on his person. When the soical intercourse was denied to him by his family members, he gave a meagre amount to his brother. Two out of four
murders were committed outside the village when the victims were returning from the fields. Two others murders were committed in another his village. The first factious leader who got the services of the murderer helped him to get another assignment from another friend who is a leader of a group in a neighbouring village. Out of the four victims 3 were the important followers of the faction leader and one was a factious leader himself. Two murders were committed in the evening at 6.45 pm, the third was at 5.15 and the fourth at 5.30 am. In spite of his deep involvement in the four murders, he has never appeared before the court of law nor has he ever arrested by the police.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the Village</th>
<th>Originating Cause</th>
<th>Year</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chennuru</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signamala</td>
<td>Panchayat Election</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pathanarani palli</td>
<td>Enjoyment of mines</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gudem</td>
<td>House sites &amp; Rantha disputes</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kommaddi</td>
<td>General Elections</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>Koumanthala</td>
<td>Village supremacy</td>
<td>1944</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marrichinthala</td>
<td>Land disputes</td>
<td>1970</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ambagapalli</td>
<td>Village supremacy</td>
<td>1971</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ramanthalapalli</td>
<td>Land disputes</td>
<td>1972</td>
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<td>Krihhagaripalli</td>
<td>Panchayat Election</td>
<td>1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chinnarangapuram</td>
<td>Land disputes</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dondiavagu</td>
<td>Village supremacy</td>
<td>1965</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pamaluru</td>
<td>Social custom</td>
<td>1972</td>
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<tr>
<td>Narepalli</td>
<td>Village supremacy</td>
<td>1955</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kokatam</td>
<td>Elections</td>
<td>1968</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yerragudipadu</td>
<td>Panchayat Election</td>
<td>1960</td>
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<td>Byanapalli</td>
<td>Panchayat Elections</td>
<td>1960</td>
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</table>
C. Rajupalem | Panchayat Elections | 1965
Koduru | Panchayat Elections | 1970
Malepadu | Purchase of bus route | 1963
Potladurthy | Village supremacy | 1963
Kalamalla | Village supremacy | 1957
Talapanor | Irrigation right | 1966
Tangedupalli | Enjoyment of canal water-payment of canal cess | 1963
Moilacheru | Sivajama lands and babul trees occupied by Karnam | 1960
Payasampalli | Panchayat elections | 1970
Podarthy | Panchayat Elections | 1955
Animala | General elections | 1967
Machireddipalli | General elections | 1963
Goniavaripalli | Panchayat Election | 1958
Pagadapalli | Panchayat Election | 1955
Pendlimarri | Panchayat Election | 1967
Nandimandalam | Grazing of sheep | 1970
Machanoor | General Elections | 1964
Khajipet | Sex jealousy | 1962
Tippareddipalli | Panchayat Elections | 1964
Gopayapalli | Opening of attack shop | 1964
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<tr>
<td>Sunnapurallapalli</td>
<td>Panchayat Election</td>
<td>1970</td>
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<tr>
<td>Onlpenta</td>
<td>Mosque affairs</td>
<td>1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yerraball</td>
<td>Village supremacy</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tangutur</td>
<td>Village supremacy</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peddapasupula</td>
<td>Property dispute</td>
<td>1976</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peddadanorulu</td>
<td>Property dispute</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Devagudl</td>
<td>Running of ditch waters around the house</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J.R. Kothapalli</td>
<td>Panchayat Election</td>
<td>1974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pedamudium</td>
<td>Village supremacy</td>
<td>1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinnaventhurla</td>
<td>Village supremacy</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palur</td>
<td>Achieving superior status by a sub-caste</td>
<td>1970</td>
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<td>N. Kothapalli</td>
<td>Panchayat Elections</td>
<td>1975</td>
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<td>Koppuluru</td>
<td>Distribution of Canal water</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<td>Nallagatla</td>
<td>Village supremacy</td>
<td>1954</td>
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<td>Mandavaram</td>
<td>Religion</td>
<td>1870</td>
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### APPENDIX III

**Definition of offences under Indian Penal Code which appear frequently in faction cases**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>302</td>
<td>Punishment for murder: whoever commits murder shall be with death, or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>Attempt to murder: whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge and under such circumstances that, if he by that act caused death, he would be guilty of murder, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and, if hurt is caused to any person by such act, the offender shall be liable either to imprisonment for life, or to such punishment as is herein before mentioned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>146</td>
<td>Rioting: Whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of rioting.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>147</td>
<td>Rioting armed with deadly weapons: Whoever is guilty of rioting shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or with both.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>379</td>
<td>Punishment for theft: whoever commits theft shall be punished.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Theft in dwelling house.

Rape: A man is said to commit 'rape' who except in the case hereinafter excepted has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the five following descriptions:

Firstly - against her will.

Secondly - without her consent.

Thirdly - with her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her in fear of death, or of hurt.

Fourthly - with her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes her self to be lawfully married.

Fifthly - with or without her consent when she is under sixteen years of age.

Dishonestly receiving stolen property.

Counterfeiting device or mark used for authenticating prescribed in section 407 or possessing counterfeit marked material

Rioting armed with deadly weapon; who ever is guilty of rioting shall being armed with a deadly weapon or with any thing which used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause to death shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, are with fine, or with both.

Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt: whoever, except in the case provided for section 334, voluntarily caused hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either
description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees or with both.

Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means: whoever except in the case provided for by section 334, voluntarily caused hurt by means of any instrument for striking, stabbing, or any instrument which is used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death or by means of any poison or any corrosive substance, or by means of any explosive substance, or by means of any substance which it is deleterious to the human body to inhale or to swallow, or to receive into the blood or by means of any animal shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt: whoever except in the case provided for by section 335, voluntarily causes grievous hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>Reddi</td>
<td>Name of a Caste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamma</td>
<td>Name of a Caste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kapu</td>
<td>used as synonym to Reddi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Matati Kapu</td>
<td>A sub caste of Reddi caste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pokanati Kapu</td>
<td>A sub caste of Reddi caste</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yerramuttu</td>
<td>An agricultural tool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eete</td>
<td>Spear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Para</td>
<td>spade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pedebaku</td>
<td>Dagger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Goddali</td>
<td>Axe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MocchuGoddali</td>
<td>ordinary axe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Betecchu Goddali</td>
<td>Hatchet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gunapamu</td>
<td>crobar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gandra Goddali</td>
<td>hunting axe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Likki</td>
<td>hunting sickle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tupaki</td>
<td>gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lekka</td>
<td>money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beyara</td>
<td>hit him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Besae baby</td>
<td>finished him</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kobali</td>
<td>war cry</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Village Munisiff  Head of the village
Karanam         Village Accountant
Neerugatti      Person who does the work of watering of fields
Sivajam lands
Mathwaas        A sub sect of Hindu Religion - The followers believe in and worship 'Vishnu' one among the trinities
Salvaites       A sub sect of Hindu Religion - The followers believe in and worship 'Shiva' one among the Trinities
Gunapamu       Crobar
APPENDIX

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

I. YOUR AGE GROUP:

Very Young:

Below 16 years

A. Young:

16 - 20
20 - 25
25 - 30 years

B. Middle:

30 - 35
35 - 40
45 - 50 years

C. Old:

50 - 55
55 - 60

Above 60 years

II. YOUR RELIGION:

A. Hindu
B. Muslim
C. Christian
D. Others

III. YOUR CASTE:

A. Forward Caste
B. Backward Caste
C. Scheduled Caste
D. Scheduled Tribe
IV. YOUR EDUCATION:
   A. Illiterate
   B. Studied upto 5th Class
   C. Above 5th and below 10th Class
   D. Above 10th Class

V. YOUR MARITAL STATUS:
   A. Married
   B. Unmarried
   C. Widowed
   D. Divorced or separated
   E. Deserted

VI. YOUR OCCUPATION:
   A. Agriculture
   B. Employee
   C. Casual Labour
   D. Petty Business
   E. Others

VII. QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR FAMILY:

VII1. With whom were you living when you came here?
   A. Both parents
   B. Mother (step) - Father
   C. Mother only
   D. Father only
   E. Maternal uncle
   F. Paternal uncle
   G. Sisters' house
VII. In-law's house
   I. Living with friends
   J. Institution

VII.2 If you were not with both parents, why were not you?
   A. Both parents dead
   B. Father dead
   C. Mother dead
   D. Parents parted
   E. Living in the in-law's house as a marriage practice.
   F. Other
   G. No answer

VII.3 Did your family (or relatives) try to keep you out of trouble?
   A. Yes
   B. No
   C. No answer

VII.4 Did they ever help you or ask you to break the law?
   A. Yes
   B. No
   C. No answer

VII.5 How many brothers and sisters have you?
   A. None
   B. One
   C. Two
   D. Three
   E. Four
   F. Five
VII\textsubscript{5}  G. Six or more
       H. No/answer

VII\textsubscript{6}  Were you -
       A. Oldest child in the family ?
       B. Youngest child in the family ?
       C. In the middle ?
       D. No answer

VII\textsubscript{7}  Do you feel that your parents loved you ?
       A. Yes, loved all children
       B. Liked me better than others
       C. Liked me less than others
       D. Did not care much for their children
       E. Other (probe and write in)
       F. No answer

VII\textsubscript{8}  How did your parents (or the persons with whom you lived) get along with each other ?
       A. Fine, rarely quarreled
       B. Usually well, sometimes quarreled.
       C. Quarreled most of time
       D. No answer

VII\textsubscript{9}  How did your neighbouring families get along with each other ?
       A. Fine, rarely quarreled
       B. Usually well, sometimes quarreled
       C. Quarreled most of time
       D. No answer
VII10 What kind of a house did you live in when you came here?
   A. Nuclear family or one family
   B. Joint family or two family
   C. Extended family
   D. Other (Broken family)
   E. No answer

VII11 How long had you lived there?
   A. Less than six months
   B. Six months to one year
   C. One year
   D. Two years
   E. Three or more years
   F. All your life time
   G. No answer

VII12 How many times you moved in last 2
   A. Five years
   B. None
   C. One
   D. Two
   E. Three
   F. Four
   G. Five or more
   H. No answer
VII_13 Father's Occupation
   A. Agriculture
   B. Employee
   C. Casual Labour
   D. Petty Business
   E. Others

VII_14 Mother's Occupation
   A. Housewife
   B. Casual Labour
   C. Petty Business
   D. Others

VII_15 Father's Education
   A. Illiterate
   B. Studied up to 5th Class
   C. Above 5th and below 10th Class
   D. Above 10th Class

VII_16 Mother's Education
   A. Illiterate
   B. Studied up to 5th Class
   C. Above 5th and below 10th Class
   D. Above 10th Class
VIII. **QUESTIONS ABOUT LEISURE TIME ACTIVITIES:**

VIII₁ How did you spend your time outside of your home? (Note what the respondent did mostly)

A. Reading, hobbies
B. Radio, television
C. Sports or play
D. Paid entertainment
E. Working
F. Part work & play
G. Roaming in the streets, loitering
H. Gambling, hanging around gamblers
I. No answer.

VIII₂ What organisations did you belong to?

A. Active member in political party
B. Youth associations
C. Voluntary organisation
D. Religious organisation
E. Any other (specify)
F. No answer

VIII₃ What kind of gang did you go with (Associates in trouble or not in trouble)?

A. Good, none in trouble
B. Mixed, some in trouble, some not
C. Bad, most in trouble
D. No answer
VIII. Did you go around with men or women who had been sent to places like this (prisons)?
   A. Yes
   B. No
   C. No answer

VIII. Did you take part in breaking the law with the persons who had begin sent to places like this?
   A. Yes
   B. Sometimes
   C. No
   D. No answer

VIII. Did they lead you into your first trouble with the police?
   A. Yes
   B. Maybe
   C. No
   D. No answer

IX. QUESTIONS ABOUT HOW YOU CAME HERE

IX. How old were you when you started doing things against the law?
   A. Young
   B. Middle
   C. Old
   D. Don't remember
   E. No answer
IX.2 When you first got into trouble what did you do?
   A. Stealing
   B. Burglary, unlawful entry
   C. Damage to property
   D. Ungovernable
   E. Sex
   F. Injury to person
   G. Other
   H. No answer

IX.3 Why do you think you (first) got into (this) trouble?
   A. Bad companions
   B. Wanted excitement
   C. Wanted luxuries
   D. Bad habits
   E. Having fun
   F. Lack of necessities
   G. By accident
   H. Don't know
   I. Other -- Faction
   J. No answer

IX.4 How did you learn how to do these things?
   A. Peers
   B. Relatives
   C. Newspapers
   D. Movies
   E. Radio
   F. Television
IX.4 G. Comic books
    H. Magazines
    I. Other
    J. No answer

IX.5 When you first started getting into trouble, did you think about getting caught?
    A. Didn't think about it.
    B. Was scared of it
    C. Took a chance
    D. Didn't care
    E. Other
    F. No answer
    G. Do not know

IX.6 How many times were you in trouble with the police before you went to court?
    A. Never
    B. One
    C. Two
    D. Three
    E. Four
    F. Five
    G. Six or more
    H. No answer

IX.7 Were you given a fair break by the police?
    A. Yes
    B. Usually
    C. Sometimes
    D. No
    E. No answer
IX. Do you feel you have been sent here unfairly?
   A. Yes
   B. No
   C. Don't know
   D. No answer

IX. How many times were you in court before you came here?
   A. Never
   B. One
   C. Two
   D. Three
   F. Five
   G. Six or more
   H. No answer

IX. Were you put on probation before coming here?
   A. Yes
   B. No
   C. No answer

IX. Have you been on parole since you came here?
   A. Yes
   B. No
   C. No answer

IX. Whose fault is it that you are here?
   A. Police
   B. Court
   C. My own
   D. Opposition (factions opposition)
Your Length of Sentence

A. Under 1 month
B. 1 - 6 months
C. 7 - 1 year
D. 1 - 3 years
E. 3 - 5 years
F. 5 - 10 years
G. Above 10 years
H. Life imprisonment

If answer is (a)

a. Stabbing - knife/axe/spear/dagger
b. Shooting - gun/pistol/rifle
C. Beating - Stick/stone/iron-rod/crow-bar/cycle chain
E. Throwing in water
F. Using explosives like bombs
G. Setting fire to the victim's house
H. Pushing the victim from the moving vehicle/train

Your 'nature of Offence'

A. Murder
B. Decoity
C. Robbery
D. Theft
E. Hurt
F. Rape
II. G. Cheating
   H. Kidnapping
   I. Under exercise act
   J. Under railway act
   K. Under municipal act
   L. Under gambling act
   M. Others

XII. Causes of crime as seen by you (specify the cause which led you to commit your present offence)

   A. Provocation by paramour
   B. Domestic rivalries
   C. Political rivalries
   D. Sex Jealousy
   E. Land disputes
   F. Village supremacy
   G. In moment of heat
   H. By accident
   I. Vilification by victim
   J. To save some body
   K. Fear of social contempt
   L. Mental aberration
   M. Husband's unfaithfulness
   N. Wife's unfaithfulness
   O. To preserve the prestige of the family

XIII. Questions about the court procedure

XIII. Who informed about the incident to the police?
   A. Self confession
XIII_1  B. Victims relatives
        C. Village municif/karanam
        D. Eye witness
        E. Opposition faction members

XIII_2  Have you engaged a lawyer?
        A. Yes
        B. No
        If yes go to XIII_3

XIII_3  How much has been spent to hire the services of lawyer?
        A. 2 - 5
        B. 5 - 10
        C. 10-15
        D. 15- 20
        E. 20- 25
        F. 25- 30

XIII_4  Did you take a bail
        A. Yes
        B. No
        If yes go to XIII_5

XIII_5  Who gave the security?
        A. Relatives
        B. Faction leaders
        C. Community members
        D. Others
XIII₆ How much amount was paid for your bail?  
A. Rs. 500 - 1000  
B. 1,000 - 2000  
C. 2000 - 3000  
D. 3000 - 4000  
E. 4000 - 5000  
F. 8000  

XIII₇ Who supported you during the trial period?  
A. Relatives  
B. Faction Leaders  
C. Community members  
D. Others  

XIII₈ In which court your case was tried?  
A. Sessions court  
B.  
C.  
D.  

XIII₉ Have you appealed to the higher court?  
A. Yes  
B. No  
If yes go to XIII₁₀  

XIII₁₀ What was the outcome?  
A. Upholding lower courts verdict  
B. Reducing the sentence  
C. Pending trial
XIII  What was the time taken by the court to decide your case?
A. Below 1 year
B. 1 - 2
C. 2 - 3
D. 3 - 4
E. 4 - 5
F. 5 years and above

VICTIM:

XIV  Was the victim
A. Your relative
B. Your community member
C. Not related

XIV  Victim's age

XIV  Victim's sex
A. M.
B. F.

XIV  Victim
A. Married
B. Not married

XIV  Did the victim provoked you to commit your present offence.
A. Yes
B. No