

In certain cases where evidence is beyond the knowledge and skill of court, evidence create problem for court to come to any conclusion. In such situation court takes the help of expert evidence. Expert is a person who has high knowledge and skill in particular field. Evidence is information given by a person that proves the allegation to be true or false. So expert evidence is information or statement made by a person who is specialized in that particular field of work or which he has given that information. Expert evidence is required to assist the court when the case before it involves matters on which court does not have the requisite technical or specialist knowledge.

Expert evidence is corroborative and advisory in nature. It is not binding in all the cases. Opinion on evidence given by witness is not compulsorily binding to court. It wholly depends on the situational circumstances whether the expert evidence and opinion given by expert witness is relevant or not and what is its evidentiary value. Expert witnesses are appointed by court in only those cases where court lacks in knowledge about the case and if court feels it necessary for the interest of justice. There are requisite rules to be followed by experts in giving their expert report to the court and the court may call upon the expert for testimony. Court does not rely on this corroborative evidence but on primary evidences-documents itself produced for the inspection of the court. Expert evidence is given in both civil cases as well as in criminal cases. T

Examination of witness

Examination of a witness is asking the witness questions regarding relevant facts in the case and recording the statements of witnesses as evidence. There are three parts to the examination of a witness and [Section 138](#) of the Evidence Act states that the witness must be examined in the following order:

- First, the party that called the witness examines him, this process is called **examination-in-chief** as mentioned under [Section 137](#) of the Indian Evidence Act.
- After the completion of the examination-in-chief, if the opposite party wants to, they can take over the witness and cross-question him about his previous answers. The opposite party may ask him any question regarding all the relevant facts and not merely the facts discussed during the examination-in-chief. This process has been described in Section 137 of the act as **cross-examination**.
- If the party that called the witness sees the need to examine the witness again after cross-examination, they may examine the witness one more time. This has been laid down as **re-examination** in Section 137 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

Section 138 states that the re-examination must be directed by the Court for explaining matters referred to in cross-examination. The section further states that if any new fact or issue arises during re-examination, the opposite party can further cross-examine the witness on that fact or issue.

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