Page 1554 - 1568 **DOI:** *https://doij.org/10.10000/IJLMH.11636*

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW MANAGEMENT & HUMANITIES

[ISSN 2581-5369]

Volume 4 | Issue 3

2021

Cross-Examination that Hurts the Witness in Case

SATYARUPA KUMARI[1]

ABSTRACT

This article is an intensity analysis of the examination and cross examination of the witness in a court trial. The examination of the witness is an elemental part of the court trial in which witness testimonies are the one of the most reliable evidence and document because the person giving the statement has personally witnessed the even happen. Section 135 to 165 of the evidence act, 1872 deal with examination and cross-examination of the witness in the case of any trial like criminal case, civil case or family case. The main goal of the cross – examination is to understand the real purpose and fact of the case in deep way. The point of cross-examination is not to get information from the witness of the case to fix what happen on direct and try to get the witness to contradict his testimony. The main motive of cross-examination is to let you tell your side of the witness's story in your way. This article will cover each section one by one along with case law.

Keywords: *Cross examination, Witness, Testimony.*

I. INTRODUCTION

With The examination of a witness by the inimical party shall be called his Cross-Examination. In law, cross-examination is the inquiry of a witness called by one's antagonist. The purpose of the cross-examination is not simply to attack an antagonist, but also to strengthen your own case. Every party has a right to cross-examine a witness produced by his foe, in order to test whether the witness has the knowledge of the things he testifies and if, is found that the witness had the means and ability to divine the facts about which he testifies, then his memory, his motives, everything may be analyze by the cross-examination in the case. In cross-examination, great elbowroom is allowed to putting questions, and the counsel may put leading questions. The object of cross-examination is to check the reliability of the witness. It is one of the principle tests which the law has concoct for the ascertainment of the truth, and it is certainly one of the most effectual. By this means that situation of the witness, for to the parties and subject of litigation, his interest, his motives, his proclivity and his prejudice, his means of

[1] Author is a student at Alliance Law School, India.

 [ISSN 2581-5369]

obtaining the correct and certain knowledge of to which he testifies how he has used those means, his powers of insightful a facts in the first instance, and of his capacity in the retaining and describing them are fully considered and foresee. Cross-examination can make or destroy the case. It is the mainstay to a successful trial of any the case. Because of the impressive potentiality inherent in cross-examination, have become the favorite courtroom device to be exploited by the series, cinema, television and any other platform. The examination of the witnesses is an essential part of the criminal trial. Witness affidavit is one of the most reliable pieces of the evidence and information because the person giving the statements has personally witnessed the event happen. Section 135[2] to section 165[3] of the Evidence Act, 1872 deals with the examination and cross-examination of the witnesses in the case.

II. ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE

Under the Evidence Act, 1872 of section 5[4] states that evidence is justifiable only when it abutment the relevant fact in the issue. It is farther provided in the Section 136[5] that judge may ask the parties if the evidence they have adduced deals with the relevant fact or not. For the evidence to be opportune in the Court, judge must be persuaded that the evidence is relevant and does help enact the relevant fact in the issue.

III. EXAMINATION ORDER

Witnesses are critical to answer the relevant questions presented to them. A question asked to the witness must be relevant to the fact in issue, and must help establish the same. Their answers when recorded are called testimonies of the witnesses. This questioning of the witness and recording their answers is described as witness examination.

IV. EXAMINATION OF WITNESS

Examination of the witness is asking the witness questions respecting relevant facts in the case and recording the statements of witnesses as evidence. There are three parts of the examination to the witness and therefore the Section 138[6] of the Evidence Act 1872 states that the witness must be examined within the following order:

[2] https://.indiankanoonorg/doc/74277/
[3] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/302809/
[4] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/94717/
[5] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/194499/
[6] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/937129/

 [ISSN 2581-5369]

- The party that called the witness examines him, this process called as examination-in-chief which is already explained in the Section 137[7] of the Indian Evidence Act 1872.
- After the integration of the examination-in-chief, if the antipode party wants to, they can take over the witness and cross-question him about his previous answers. The adverse party may ask him any question regarding all the relevant facts not an irrelevant fact also and not merely the facts discussed during the examination-in-chief. This process has been chronicle within the Section 137 of the act as cross-examination.
- If the party that called the witness sees the need to the examine the witness again after cross-examination, they may examine the witness one more time. This has been stick 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 amount assign to the cross-examination. The section farther states that if any new fact or issue arises during re-examination, the opposite party can be farther cross-examine the witness on that fact or issue of the case. In the case of Ghulam Rasool khan vs Wali Khan AIR 1983[8], it had been held by the High Court of Jammu and Kashmir that cross examination won't be necessary if the witness testimony is prima facie unacceptable. Therefore, if no relevant facts are answered by the witness or there is no reliability to his statements, his testimony can be rejected and there is no need for cross-examination in that case. The examination of a witness must be done specifically in the string mentioned under the Section 138 in the evidence act. In this case Sharadamma vs Ranchamma AIR 2007[9], it had been held that examination in chief must be done before the cross-examination of the case. The opposite is neither possible nor bearable.

V. EXAMINATION OF NON-WITNESS

(A) Section 139

Apart from witness testimonies, there are plentiful other forms of the evidence admissible in the Court of the law. Documentary evidence is described in these section 3(2)(e)[10] of the act. A person could be called just so as to be supply a document. Section 139 of the evidence Act 1872 states that such a person called in for producing evidence, does not become a witness in

[7] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1612728/
[8] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/956978/
[9] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1178146/
[10] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/35748282/

 [ISSN 2581-5369]

the case. He can be examined in order to establish the believability of the document. However, he cannot be cross-examined unless he has been called as the witness.

(B) Section 140

Section 140[11] of the Indian evidence act 1872 talk about the character of the party. "Character" of someone refers to their quality and characteristics that distinguish them. Especially mental and moral characteristics. It also includes a person's reputation in the society. The section states that the witness to a party's character can be cross-examined if the examination-in-chief has as of now been completed. The evidence of character is helpful to assist the Court in definitive value of statements given by the witnesses.

VI. LEADING QUESTIONS

While examining, cross-examining, or re-examining of the witness, the parties must refrain from asking main questions. Leading questions have been described in the section 141[12] of the evidence Act in which it's say that any question that suggests the answer which the person questioning expects to receive. One party must object if the other party asks a dominant question to the witness.

A best question suggests the witness the answer, for example:-

1. You saying Harry waaring a black robe, didn't you?

This question by itself propose that harry was wearing a black robe, this question in main for the witness to reply in which what the questioner wants.

2. What was Harry wearing?

The answer to the present question might be an equivalent because the previous one, however there are not any suggestion within the question. It is an easy question and not leading in any way. These types of question are permitted. This is because the witness must answer every question by himself, as he is the one who has witnessed the very fact. If there were a suggestion in the question, the questioner would be feeding responses to the witness.

VII. CAN NOTED QUESTIONS BE ASKED TO A WITNESS?

Even though asking leading questions is contraband by the Section 141 because it feeds the witness with responses and must be objected by the other party when asked to a witness. However, section 142[13] says that preeminent questions are often asked in an examination in

[11] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1029344/
[12] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/181136/
[13] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/900328/

 [ISSN 2581-5369]

chief, or during the re-examination if the Court permits. The section further states that main questions can be allowable by the Court in the cases where the facts are introductory or irrefutable or those in the opinion of the Court have already been amply proved. The same was supported by the High Court of Kerala in the case of Varkey Joseph vs the State of Kerela AIR 1960 Ker 301[14]. Section 142[15] of the evidence act does not mention asking main question during cross examination. However, section 143[16] of the evidence act states that main question can be asked even in the cross-examination. Leading question can't be asked in examination in chief, cross-examination, or re- examination as long as objected by the opposite party. Such question could also be asked if the opposite party doesn't object. Even when a best question has been objected, it is at the foresight of the court whether to allow it or not and the tact will not be hinder by the court of bid or alternation except in extreme case.

VIII. ORAL EVIDENCE OF WRITTEN DOCUMENTS

Section 144[17] of the evidence act 1872 states that any witness may be asked questions respecting the overtone of the evidence or contract that is not present in the evidence. If the witness gives statements regarding such documents, it must be produced before the Court trial. The antithesis party can object to such evidence until it has been produced in the Court trial.

For example:

- Harry claims that heard Hermoine telling Ron that "Tom has drafted the letter threatening to kill my family and I will kill him before he can do all". This statement is germane in showing Hermoine's intention for the murder, and evidence may be given for it, though no other evidence is given about the letter.

If the witness is giving evidence regarding a contract, grant or any other propensity of property he may be asked whether there is a documentation of the same. If he answers with yes, then section 91[18] of the evidence Act 1872 becomes applicable and oral evidence of the terms of the said evidence will not be allowable. In this case Atul Bora vs Akan Bora AIR 2007 Gau 51 (2007) GIR 424[19], in which the Court held that Section 144 of the evidence act 1872 has no

[14] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/849511/
[15] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/900328/
[16] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/259863/
[17] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/926866/
[18] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/205529/
[19] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/49383/

 [ISSN 2581-5369]

application when the witness is desired to be cross-examined by the election petitioner, has not been asked any question on any contract, grant or other propensity of the property.

IX. CROSS-EXAMINATION ON PREVIOUS STATEMENTS

Every statement given by a witness must be reduced to the writing. He can on a later stage of cross examination be rectify on his prior made statements. Section 145[20] of the evidence act 1872 states that such discrepancy can be made in the relevant questions without showing the writings to the witness before they are proved. Once the evidence has been proved in the court, there is no use of contravene the witness then. In the case of Purshottam Jethanand vs The State Of Kutch[21], the Court said that this section does not help the accused to get the statements made during the investigation, but it does help him to use such statements in the case he somehow procure them. The statement on which the witness is being disproved must be the relevant to the matter of issue.

X. LAWFUL QUESTIONS

The witness's statements will be taken as the evidence by the Court, but it must be proved that the witness is actually telling the truth. Section 146[22] of the evidence act states that during cross examination of the witness, he may be in extension to the introductory questions also be asked questions that try to:

- Test his credibility or sincerity.
- Understand more about the witness and his position in the life.
- To shake his credit by questioning his spirit.

Even though the answers to these questions have the quantity to directly or indirectly accuse or expose him or directly or indirectly edge him to fine or forfeiture, the witness is the compelled to answer such questions of the case. However, the section does not permit to cite any evidence or ask any questions in cross examination that may include the victim's moral character or previous sexual involvement with any person.

XI. IS THE WITNESS COMPELLED TO ANSWER?

Section 147[23] of the evidence Act 1872 said that if any question related to a relevant issue of the case, then Section 132[24] shall be applicable. Section 132 of the evidence act 1872 says that

[20] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1110615/
[21] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/471346/
[22] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/130551/
[23] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1593780/
[24] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/921930/

 [ISSN 2581-5369]

the witness will not be pardoned from answering any of the question on the grounds that the answer potency criminalize him to a penalty or forfeiture on any question respecting a relevant issue of the case. The stipulation of the section says that no such answer shall subject him to arrest or prosecution or be proved against him in any criminal procedure. Apart from pursuit for giving false document by his statements. It is cited in the Section 148[25] of the evidence Act, 1872 stated that the Court must be decide whether a witness should be compelled to answer or not in the case. This statute provides the witness with protection from combative cross examination. He is not obligated to answer questions that:

- Injures his character, or
- Doubts his reliability.

In Bombay court said that the Cotton Manufacturing Co. vs R.B Motilal Shivlal AIR 1915 P.C.1[26], it has been pointed out that such questions relate to the relevant facts and are the relevant only to the issue whether the witness should or should not be believed in the case. In cases where the decision is completely dependent on the oral evidence, it is most important to the answer such questions. On that situation, court will decide when a witness is necessitating answering questions and if the questions tend to criminalize him in any way, he cannot be litigate on that basis of his testimony. He has been granted protection by the statute.

XII. QUESTIONS MUST BE ON REASONABLE GROUNDS

No question must be asked to the accused without any feasible ground as the told in the section 149 [27]of the Evidence Act 1872. The section states that any questions referred to Section 148 are to be asked only when there are reasonable grounds to ask such questions that efficacy injure the witness's character or expose him. To understand the provision better, let us look at illustrations of Section 149 of the evidence act 1872:

- A barrister is abreast by an advocate that the witness is the dacoit. This is the reasonable ground to ask whether the witness is the dacoit.
- When nothing is known about a witness and he is aimlessly asked whether he is a dacoit. There are no reasonable grounds for this question.

It is clear upon the reading of this illustration that this Section of the evidence act of 1872 also intends to protect the witness from getting his character injured in the case. Further, section

[25] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/115231/
[26] https://www.casemine.com/judgement/in/56b49612607dba348f01671c
[27] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1060179/

150 [28]of the evidence act 1872 said that if any barrister, pleader, vakil or attorney asks such questions related to case as mentioned above, without any reasonable grounds, then the Court must report the matter to the High Court or other rule to which such advocate is the subject in the exercise of his profession.

XIII. FORBIDDEN QUESTIONS

The Court has been conferred with the power under section 151[29] of the evidence act 1872 to forbid such questions that are indecent or scandalous. In the case of Mohammad mina vs Emperor AIR 1926 Bom 178[30], it was held that these questions may only be allowed if they are related in the matter of the relevant fact of the case, or essential for finding out whether some fact in issue exists. The Court can also enjoin questions that are intended to insult or annoy as stated in the section 152[31] of the evidence act 1872. The section further states that the Court might deprive a question even if it is proper, but the Court thinks that it is needlessly offensive in the form.

XIV. QUESTIONS SHOULD NOT ATTACK THE WITNESS'S CHARACTER

A question asked during an examination of the witness must inaugurate the fact in case, it should not be asked solely to shake his credit or injure his personality. It state in this section 153[32] of the evidence Act 1872. It says that if any question has been asked and the witness has answered it and it only causes injury to the witness's personality, no documentation shall be given to the repudiate him. Unless he answers falsely in the case, in which the case he will be charged for giving false assurance in the case.

There are two omission to this section, which are:

- If a witness has been asked whether or not he was previously condemn. On denial of the witness, the evidence respecting the proof of his previous sentiment can be given.
- If a witness has been asked a question that indict is equality, on denial of witness, he may be contradicted. It means that if a party has ample grounds to believe that the witness is not candid, they may contradict him and try to furnish the proof.

In the case of the State of Karnaaka vs K. Yarappa Reddy SCR 359[33], the Supreme Court added

[28]https://blog.ipleaders.in/examination-and-cross-examination-of-witnesses-under-the-indian-evidence-act/#Introduction
[29] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/894348/
[30] https://indiankanoon.org/docfragment/226040/?formInput=prejudge
[31] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1124413/
[32] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/858398/
[33] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/339710/

 [ISSN 2581-5369]

that the basic prerequisite for adducing such paradoxical evidence is that the witness, whose equality is in question, must be conferred with the evidence and asked about it and he should have denied it. Without adopting such exploratory measures, it would be meaningless and unfair to bring the new witness to speak something fresh about the witness already examined.

To understand this better, here is a hypothetical situation:

- B claims to have seen Q at Bangalore on a certain date,
- B is asked whether he himself was at Ranchi that very day or not,
- B denies it,
- Evidence is adduced to show B was actually in Ranchi.

The evidence is the justifiable, not as contravene B on the fact which affects his credit but as contravene the alleged fact that he saw Q in Bangalore on that same date.

XV. QUESTIONS BY A PARTY TO HIS OWN WITNESS

In the section, 154[34] of the Evidence Act 1872 state that a party who calls a witness to ask any question to their own witness like they are cross-examining him. Sometimes a witness can turn hostile and it is necessary for the party to call a witness to cross-examine him if such a position happens. In the case of Sat Paul vs Delhi Administration AIR 1976 SC 294 [35], the Supreme Court give the point in this section and defined a hostile witness as one who is not willing, to tell the truth when a party calls him. For the main reason of the cross examination under this section, there must be adequacy evidence to show that the witness is not telling the truth and he has turned hostile as held in Atul Bora v. Akan Bora[36] case. In the case State of Rajasthan v. Bhera[37], the Court observed that a previous testimony of a hostile witness could be used as document or information as they are still on record. If the party does not curb the hostility of the witness, then it is upon the Court to find out the truth. The Section clearly states that it is the vigilance of the Court to allow such cross-examination or not. In the case of Mattam Ravi vs Mattam Raja Yellaiah 2017 (4) ALD 655[38], the Court held that:

- The Courts have the legal accountability to exercise their unrestricted powers in the judicious manner by proper application of the mind and keeping in the view the attending assets.

[34] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1646837/
[35] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/996233/
[36] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/49383/
[37] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1182892/
[38] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/174829014/

 [ISSN 2581-5369]

- Permission for the cross examination with regard of the Section 154 of the evidence act 1872 cannot and should not be granted on mere asking.

XVI. IMPEACHING CREDIT OF WITNESSES

If the witness has turned hostile, his credit can be arraign by the opposite party of the case, or by the party that calls him (subject to permission from the Court). Section 155[39] of the evidence law provides three ways of doing so:

1. By calling such person who can from their personal participation and knowledge testify against a witness and establish the witness in the question is inappropriate of the credit.
2. By furnishing proof that, the witness has taken a bribe, or has acknowledged taking a bribe, or any other to turn hostile.
3. By showing inconsistency in his former statements and contrive, he to the extent permitted by Section 153 of the evidence law says that as held in the case of Zahira Habibullah Sheikh v. State of Gujarat[40].

XVII. CORROBORATION OF EVIDENCE

Sometimes merely asking the most relevant fact that may not be abundant to obtain all the necessary facts from the witness. Some questions that do not seem very much connected to the relevant fact can be asked if they help substantiate such fact. Section 156[41] allows parties with the permission of the Court to beat around the bush a little with the intention of the connecting the dots and endowing the relevant fact in the issue. Previous statements given by the witness can also be the use to justify the later evidence regarding the same fact as the prescribed under Section 157[42] of the Act 1872. The preceding statements do not need to be given to the Court, it can be any conversation regarding the facts of the case. In the case of Rameshwar vs State of Rajasthan 1952 AIR 54, 1954 SCR 377[43], a young girl had been raped and she had told her mother about it. Later that statement of the girl given to her mother was corroborated together with her other statements so as to determine the case. It is stated in the Section 158[44] of

[39] http://www.aaptaxlaw.com/Evidence-Act-1872/section-154-155-156-evidence-act-question-by-party-to-his-own-witness-impeaching-credit-questions-tending-to-corroborate-evidence-admissible-sec-154-155-156-of-indian-evidence-act-1872.html
[40] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1067991/
[41] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/288317/
[42] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1002421/
[43] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1420504/
[44] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1686746/

 [ISSN 2581-5369]

the evidence act 1872in which any affidavit which has relevant under section 32[45] or section 33[46] and has abide proved, all matters have to be proved in order to confirm or negate it, or for reprimand or crediting the person that made such statement, to the extent as if that person had been called as the witness.

XVIII. REFRESHING MEMORY

We humans sometimes tend to forget things and it is hugely important to preserve remembering the entirety of the facts in case. If we have been on that time we case call as the witness. Someone's life could be at the line and our statements may help the Court serve justice to the someone. A witness may be under a lot of the pressure and due to all the stress, he might need to refresh his mind.

(A) Section 159

Section 159[47] of the Evidence Act talk about that witness can refresh his remembrance while under examination of the case. He may do so by referring to any writing made by himself at the time of the event taking place respecting which he has been questioned, or a while later as long as the Court contemplate it to be fresh in his memory or in his mind. The witness can also assign to someone else's notes groomed within the prior time frame, and decide whether it is correct or not. The section farther says that the witness may use a copy or photocopy of the evidence with the permission of the Court in order to refresh his memory or his mind. The word 'writing' for the well-being of this section includes printed matter. A witness who heard a speech may ask his memory by pertaining to a newspaper account of it if he read it soon afterwards, and if, at the time he read it, he perceive it to be correct.

(B) Section 160[48]

A section states that the witness must be announce to the facts that were specified in that such document as cited in the Section 159 of the evidence act 1872. It is irrelevant whether he commemorate all the facts that were recorded with every little detail as long as he is certain that the facts have been recorded correctly by him in the case. To better understand this section, we need to look into the illustration provided in the section 59 of the evidence act 1872, which says:

[45] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1686746/
[46] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/800773/
[47] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1945359/
[48] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/788391/

 [ISSN 2581-5369]

- A book keeper will need to announce the facts that he has recorded in the books regularly kept during the course of his business.
- He potency not be able to remember every detail about his entry, but as long as he knows that the facts of the case entered were correct and the book was kept accurately, he is good to go.

The fundamental difference between Section 159 and Section 160 of the evidence act 1872 is that:

- The former talks about the reminiscence of the memory of witness and not the evidence.
- Whereas, in the document itself becomes evidence of the facts mentioned therein.

(C) Section 161[49]

This section states that any writing or document cited within last two sections above must be composed and devote to the opposite party if they require it. The antagonistic party may also cross examine the witness over the document if the need it. When the document is formed under Section 161 of the evidence act1872, it becomes subject to the general analysis and cross-examination by the adverse party. However, the cross-examination on the chunk referred to by the witness does not make the document or evidence against the cross-examiner in the case.

XIX. PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS

(A) Section 162[50]

This section is basically deal in the evidence law in which it said that a witness when summoned to produce the document must produce it if he has it in his custody. If they have any objections with regard to its production or adequacy, the Court will deal with it. The Court may also probe the document unless it refers to the matters of the state. In case the documents or evidence need to be translated, it can be done so by a translator who must keep the contents intimate. If the translator exposure the content of the said document or evidence, he shall be charged under Section 166[51], Indian Penal Court for disobeying in the law.

[49] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/357596/
[50] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1762984/
[51] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/570574/

 [ISSN 2581-5369]

(B) Section 163[52]

This section acknowledgment that when the party asks another party for a document to be produced, and it has been produced and inspected by the party that asked for it, he must give it as evidence if the party producing thinks fit in the case.

(C) Section 164[53]

This Section talks about the consequences when the party upon receiving the notice to the produce of the document or evidence, does not do so.

If under the introductory position:

- Ron does not give the evidence to Harry.
- Later, Ron wants to use that document or information as evidence, he will not be able to do so without Harry's consent.

XX. POWER OF THE JUDGE

Section 165[54] of the Evidence Act 1872 talks about the power of the judge to mannerism questions and order the management of the evidence. In order seek proof of the relevant facts not an irrelevant fact, the judge may ask any question that suits him in the case. It does not pursue whether the question posed by him is relevant or irrelevant. The question may be asked at any time during the trial court by their respected advocate, it may take any form and he could ask anyone, be it the witness or the parties of the case. However, the judge cannot stifle the witness to the answer of his questions and his decisions should not be exclusively based on his questions. The decisions must be on the base of relevant facts of the case.

XXI. CONCLUSION

Examination of the witnesses is very important for any case whether it belongs to the civil or criminal or any other nature and both the procedural law explain the examination of the witnesses. **Section 135** to **166** of the **Indian Evidence Act** 1872 analyze the examination of the witnesses in which act cover all the things, like who can first examine the witnesses during the examination of witnesses, what are the relevant facts that are accepted during the examination of the witnesses, what are the questions asked by an advocate during the cross-examination of the witnesses , what questions are not asked during the cross-examination and also tells the power of the judges during the examination of the witnesses and at last give the

[52] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1218353/
[53] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/228024/
[54] https://indiankanoon.org/doc/302809/

 [ISSN 2581-5369]

provision related to the power of the jury and detective to asked the question during the examination of witnesses in the case. Efficient cross-examination can make the difference between winning and losing the trial. Although cross-examination can be the part of the trial that is the most fun for experienced trial lawyers, preparing good cross-examination takes a lot of the hard work.

*****

 [ISSN 2581-5369]