

The Indian Penal Code 1860

**Section 320 - GRIEVOUS HURT The following kinds of hurt only are designated as "grievous"--
First--Emasculation Secondly--Permanent**

Raj). For the application of clause seventhly, it is not necessary that the bone should be cut through and through or that the crack must extend from the outer to the inner surface or that there should be displacement of any fragment of the bone. Any break or splintering of the bone, rupture or fissure in it would amount to fracture within the meaning of this clause. Harilal, AIR 1970 SC 1969. Victim assaulted by a gandasa at the time when he was wearing and putting on a turban. Due to this, he was saved but it did leave a head injury behind. Medical evidence showed that there was a deep cut involving the whole of outer table and reaching up to the inner table. The fracture was within the meaning of seventhly clause under s. 320 IPC. The High Court altered the conviction of the accused from that under s. 324 IPC to owe under s. 326.--Naib Singh v. State of Punjab AIR 1986 SC 2192 Where the medical evidence showed that the injury on the forehead which caused death was by a lathi and not by an iron rod as deposed to by witnesses and the internal injury could not be correlated to the external injury caused by the accused, it was held to be a fit case where the accused should be convicted only under s. 325 IPC--Mohinder Singh, 1985 Cri.LJ 1903 (SC). Injury caused to the abdomen is grievous in nature, since it is the vital part of human body--Vasu Dev v. State 1982 DRJ 1501