

# The History of Tort law

The 'Law of Torts' owes its origin to the Common Law of England. It is well developed in the UK, USA and other advanced Countries. In India, Law of Torts is non codified, like other branches of law eg: Indian Contract ACT, 1872 and Indian Penal Code 1860. It is still in the process of development.



# Meaning of Tort



The term '**Tort**' means a wrongful act committed by a person, causing injury or damage to another one. A tort is a Civil wrong that can be remedied by awarding damages. The civil wrongs result in harm to a person or property.

The person who commits or is guilty of a tort is called a "tortfeasor".

The person who suffered injury or damage by a tortfeasor is called injured or aggrieved.

Tort is a common law term and its equivalent in Civil Law is "Delict".

In general, the victim of a tortious act is the plaintiff in a tort case.

As a general rule, all persons have the capacity to sue and be sued in a tort.

Tort Law provides an avenue for an injured person of a remedy. It does not provide a guarantee of recovery.



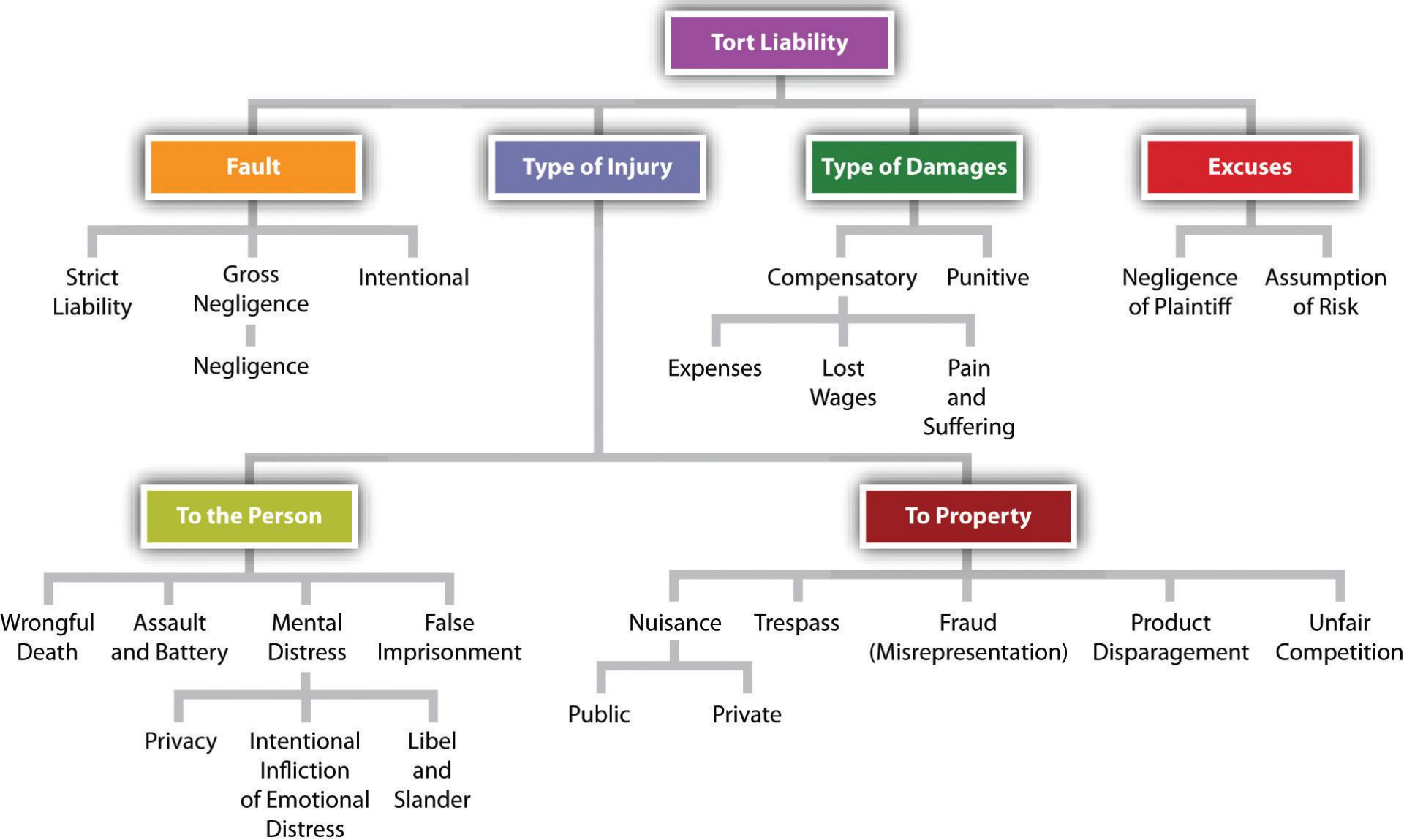
# Torts



1. Medical negligence
2. Negligent damage to private property
3. Negligence misstatements

## Specific Torts

1. Trespass
2. Assault
3. Negligence



# The difference between Tort Law And Criminal Law



## The parties involved:

The state brings an action  
in Crime

A private individuals bring  
an action in tort

## The standart of proof

Higher in  
Criminal Law

## The outcomes

A criminal action can  
result in conviction and  
punishment.

An action in tort may  
result in liability on the  
part of the defendant  
and damages awarded  
to the claimant

