

Parliamentary Privileges

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGES

Parliamentary privileges are special rights, immunities, and exemptions enjoyed by MPs, MLAs and their committees.

Constitutional Provision_

Article 105: For MP's

Article 194: For MP's

Grants only civil immunity for statements or acts performed in course of duty.

Sources of Power

- (Constitutional provisions
- Various laws made by Parliament
- Rules of both Houses
- Parliamentary conventions
- Judicial interpretations

Privileges of Individual Members

- Freedom of Speech in Parliament
- MP/Committee immune from legal proceedings regarding statements or voting
- Immune from court proceedings regarding publication of reports, papers, votes, or proceedings by either House of Parliament
- Courts prohibited from questioning Parliamentary proceedings validity due to alleged procedural irregularities
- Members immune from arrest in civil cases during a House or Committee meeting and 40 days before or after its session

Collective Privilege of House

- House has right to be promptly informed about a Member's arrest, detention, conviction, imprisonment, and release
- Immunity from arrest and service of legal process within precincts of House without obtaining permission of Chairman/ Speaker
- Protection of publication of proceedings of secret sitting of House
- Evidence presented to Parliamentary Committee, along with report and proceedings, must remain confidential until officially laid on House's Table
- Members/officers of the House require House's permission to present documents or testify in court regarding House proceedings

Important Judgements

- State of Kerala vs. K. Ajith Case (2021) SC emphasised that privileges and immunities should not be used to exempt individuals from the general criminal law applicable to all citizens



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