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**Constitution of India Art 105 - Powers, privileges, etc,  
of the Houses of Parliament and of the members and  
committees thereof**

**(1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament, there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament.**

**(2) No member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof, and no person shall be so liable in respect of the publication by or under the authority of either House of Parliament of any report, paper, votes or proceedings.**

**(3) In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of that House and of its members and committees immediately before the coming into force of section 15 of the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978.**

**(4) The provisions of clauses (1), (2) and (3) shall apply in relation to persons who by virtue of this Constitution have the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of, a House of Parliament or any committee thereof as they apply in relation to members of Parliament.**

**SYNOPSIS**

**Nature:** Freedom of Speech in Parliament under Article 105(1) is absolute and independent of Article 19, P.V. Narasimha Rao v. State (CBI/SPE), (1998) 4 SCC 626: 1998 SCC (Cri) 1108.

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Object: For the purposes of Article 105(3), a conviction under penal laws or detention under Emergency laws must be deemed to be valid till it is set aside, Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain, 1975 Supp SCC 1.