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**Constitution of India Art 194 - Powers, privileges, etc,  
of the Houses of Legislatures 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 the Legislature, there shall be freedom of speech in the Legislature of every State.**

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

**(3) In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State, and of the members and the committees of a House of such Legislature, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the Legislature 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 26 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 the Legislature of a State or any committee thereof as they apply in relation to members of that Legislature.**

SYNOPSIS

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Power & Privileges: Legislative privileges serves a distinct purpose. They are exercised to safeguard the integrity of legislative functions against obstructions which could be caused by members of the house as well as non-members, *Amarinder Singh v. Punjab Vidhan Sabha*, (2010) 6 SCC 113.