



Breach of Parliamentary Privileges

Source: [HT](#)

Formal notices of **breach of parliamentary privilege** were filed against some **MPs** following their comment on the [President address](#).

- **Breach of Parliamentary Privilege:** A **breach of privilege** occurs when someone **disregards or attacks** the **privileges, rights, or immunities** of a **member** or the **House** itself.
- **About Parliamentary Privilege:** [Parliamentary privileges and immunities](#) are **special rights** granted to **MPs** and **MLAs** to ensure their effective functioning **without external interference**.
- **Sources:**
 - **Constitution i.e., [Article 105](#), [Article 122](#), [Article 194](#), and [Article 212](#).**
 - **Parliamentary Conventions** (based on **British parliamentary practices** as of 1947).
 - **[Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business](#) ([Lok Sabha](#) and [Rajya Sabha](#))**
 - **Judicial Interpretations** ([Supreme Court](#) and [High Court](#) rulings)
 - **Statutory Laws** (laws enacted by [Parliament](#)) (Currently, there is no act of the Parliament defining parliamentary privileges).
- **Parliamentary Privilege Includes:**
 - **Individual Privileges: Freedom of Speech, Immunity from Legal Proceedings, Freedom from Arrest** etc.
 - **Collective Privileges: Secret Sittings, Inquiry Powers, Judicial Immunity** etc.
- Under **Article 87**, the President addresses both Houses of [Parliament](#) at the start of the first session **after each general election** and at the commencement of the **first session of each year**.

Read More: [Parliamentary Privileges and Immunities](#)

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