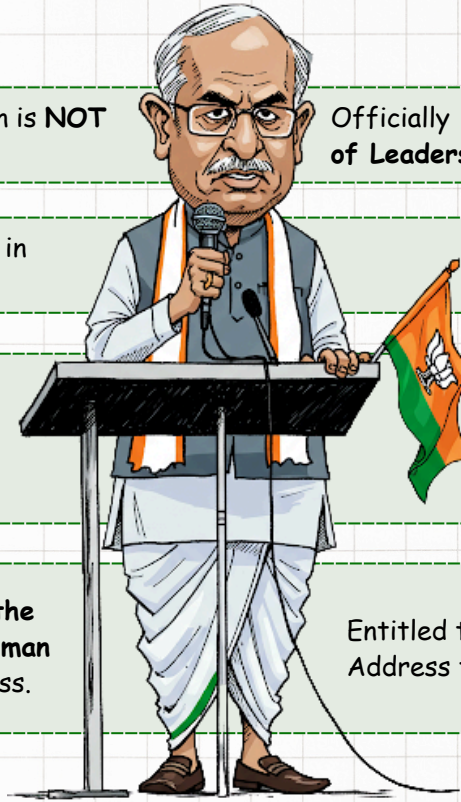


LEADER OF OPPOSITION



Office of the leader of the opposition is **NOT** mentioned in the Constitution.

Officially described in **The Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977**.

Recognized for the **1st time** in **1969** in the Parliament of India.

Ranks at **No. 7** in order of Precedence.

Conventionally, a party must have at **least 10% of the MPs in the House** to qualify for the post of Leader of Opposition.

Receive salary and allowances equivalent to a cabinet minister under the **1954 Act**.

Member of the **RS or LS** who leads the **majority party**, recognized by **Chairman or Speaker**. **No formal** election process.

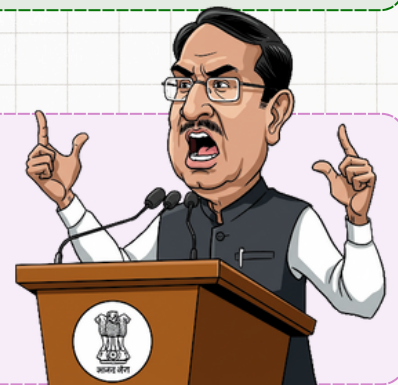
Entitled to a front-row seat during the President's Address to both Houses of Parliament.

SIGNIFICANCE OF LEADER OF OPPOSITION

Serves as the primary **representative of the opposition** in the House.

Provides an **alternative perspective** on governance, policies, and legislation.

Acts as a shadow Prime Minister with a shadow cabinet.



PARTICIPATES IN COMMITTEES SUCH AS:

1

Public Accounts Committee

2

Public Undertakings Committee

3

Estimates Committee

4

Joint Parliamentary Committees

Represents dissent in Prime Minister-led committees for key appointments:

1

Director of CBI

2

Lokpal

3

Central Vigilance Commissioner & Chief Information Commissioner

4

Chairperson and Members of the National Human Rights Commission

