here constructor overloading
will work but then meaning
of singleton class is not achived.

✠ Singleton class : when constructor is private we can not create object of that class.

	This Program will genrate a error.	
| ```
class St {
  int a;
  private St() {
    a=10;
  }
}

class StDemo {
  public static void main(String[] args){
    st obj = new St();
  }
}
``` | | ```
Class sts {
  int a;
  private sts() {
    a =10;
  }
  Public static sts getobjsts() {
    return new sts();
  }
  void show() {
    S.o.p(a);
  }
}
``` |
| adding :- int a ! <br> ```
Public St() {
  this.a=a;
}
``` | This Program will run. | ```
Class StsDemo {
  Public static void main(String[] args)
  {
    sts obj = sts.getobjsts();
    obj.show();
  }
}
``` |

in above code will make the program run but it will not be . singleton class anymore as constructor is public.