

16.9.2021

Single citizenship :-

unlike other federal countries like United States of America, India does not have double citizenship. It ^{envisages} ~~envisages~~ only single citizenship. which shows single citizenship is one of the ~~for~~ feature which force national unity, ~~inte~~ and integrity in India.

Emergency provision :-

One of the unique feature of the constitution of India is the emergency provisions @ Article 352, 356 and 360 which can be proclaimed by the President & article 352 ^{deals with the emergency which can be} proclaimed to meet a grave situation arising out of external aggression or internal disturbance.

⑥ Article 356 ~~impose~~ empowers the President to ~~impose~~ impose President rule in a state where is a breakdown of constitutional machinery and there by to assume administration of the ^{state} policy into his own hand.

⑦ Article 360 contains provisions for declaration of internal emergency in the country to take over the accurate financial crisis in the country.

Common All India services :- In order to preserve the unitary character of the country, the constitution has created common all India services like IFS, IAS,

IPS and IAS and other central services are recruited on the basis of competitive examinations organized by an impartial organisation called union public service commission. In the case of the state there is a similar selection body state public service commission, say in case of Assam the Assam Public Service Commission, which holds competitive examination to select the state government of service commission. Through common all India services examinations.

Some other special provisions:-

The COI contain some special provisions where special status is given to Jammu & Kashmir under the article 370 which is centralized by the elect election machinery called election commission of Part 15 where ~~lawless~~ of audit commission and account controller and ~~and~~ an which maintain by audit and account general in the article 148-151 and establishment of inter-state council to deal with inter-state dispute article 263.

Secularism:- Secularism is the ~~the~~ hallmark of Indian constitution. People professing different religions have the freedom of religious worship of their own ~~choice~~ ~~choice~~ choice. This very principle has been adopted in the constitution where all religions enjoy equal respect. However, the word "secularism" was ~~never~~ nowhere mentioned in the constitution when it came into force. The ~~the~~ word "secularism" has been added to the preamble of the constitution through ~~the~~ ~~section~~ 44th amendment which is passed in the 1976.

Sarvodaya:- It refers to the welfare of all. It is different from the welfare of the majority. It ~~seeks to~~ ~~the~~ achieve the welfare of all without exception. This concept ~~is~~ ~~was~~ ~~for~~ so, Sarvodaya is a part of Indian constitution that achieve welfare without any form of hesitation or different ideology of the people in their mind.

Socialism:- Almost all ~~for~~ parties of India profess to promote democratic socialism. This principles are included in the directive principle of state policy, ~~and~~ however the word socialism is ~~preamble~~ in the constitution through 42nd amendment.

Spiritualism:- Spiritualism creates a feeling of sacrifice, peace, non-violence, tolerance, and cooperation which is the basic feature of Indian ~~&~~ philosophy.

De-centralisation :-

The Panchayati Raj system in India has achieved the objective of de-centralisation. The concept of cottage industries has been laid down in the Directive Principles of State Policy which refers to de-centralisation.

Liberalism :-

Liberalism refers to Indian content, to self-government, secularism, nationalism, and ~~incorporates~~ economic reforms. All these elements have been incorporated in Indian Constitution by virtue of which we want to establish a ~~or self~~ welfare state in India.

Mixed - economy :-

Co-existence is the salient feature of our ideology system where private and public sector works simultaneously in Indian constitution.

Gandhism :-

It represents an ethical & moral India. Mahatma Gandhi advocated untouchability, cottage industry, prohibition, adult education and upliftment of villages. We want a society free of exploitation and de-centralise in character, ~~so that therefore all these Gandhian~~ ~~philosophy~~ so that it gain an honourable place in constitution.