

**SINGLE CITIZENSHIP:**

- ★ The Indian Constitution has established single and uniform citizenship for the whole of India. It rejects double citizenship, characteristic of some federal States like the United States.
- ★ The Indian Constitution does not recognize State citizenship. It provides for common all-India citizenship. The provision has been made to emphasize the unity and integrity of India.
- ★ The civic and political rights are equally conferred on all the citizens of India irrespective of their birth and residence in any of the units of federation or part of India. However, permanent residence in a State may entitle a person of some advantages in matters where Parliament lays down by law that in some classes of employment under a State or UT, permanent residence is an essential qualification.
- ★ Article 15(1), while prohibiting discrimination on certain grounds, does not mention residence as a ground. Thus a State is constitutionally free to confer some special benefits upon its residence in matters of employment.

CITIZENSHIP AND THE CONSTITUTION:

- ★ The Constitution does not lay down a permanent or comprehensive provision relating to citizenship in India. Articles 5 to 11 under part II of the Constitution simply describe classes of persons who would be deemed to be the citizens of India at the time of commencement of the Constitution that is on 26th January 1950 and leave the entire law of the citizenship to be regulated by law made by Parliament.

ARTICLE	PROVISION
Article 5	Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution
Article 6	Rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan
Article 7	Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan
Article 8	Rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India
Article 9	Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to be citizens
Article 10	Continuance of the rights of citizenship
Article 11	Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law

- ★ In exercise of its power, the Parliament has enacted the **Indian Citizenship Act, 1955**. This Act provides for the acquisition and loss of Indian citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution.

