NAME: ELUYEMI AISHAH OLAMIDE

COURSE TITLE: POLITICAL SCIENCSE

COURSE CODE: POL102

MATRICULATION NUMBER :19/LAW01/084

ASSIGNMENT TITLE: 1. How can a Labanese retain or lose his or her newly acquired Nigerian citizenship?

2.. social contract theory explains the evolution of states, what other theory explain the same and their strengths.

 Before we start with how a labanese retain or lose his or her newly acquired citizenship we should understand the word CITIZENSHIP.

 Citizenship is the status of a person recognized under the custom or law as being a legal member of a sovereign states or belonging to a nation. The idea of citizenship has been defined as the defined as the capacity of individual to defend their right in front of the governmental authority. Individual states and nations recognize citizenship of persons and criteria as to who is entitled to its citizenship.

 A person may have multiple citizenship. A person who does not have citizenship is said to be STATELESS, while one who lives on states borders whose territorial status is uncertain as a border-lender.

 Nationality is often used as a synonym for citizenship in English -notably in international law although the term is sometimes understood as denoting a person’s membership of a nation. In some countries, e.g. the united states, the United Kingdom, nationality and citizenship can have different meaning.

 Who are the Lebanese people: the Lebanese people are the people inhabitation or originated from Lebanon the term may also include those who had inhabited mount Lebanon and the anti-Lebanon mountain prior to the creation of the modern Lebanese status. The major religion group among the Lebanese people within Lebanese states are SHIA MUSLIMS, SUNNI MUSLIMS, MARONITE CHRISTAINS, GREEK ORTHODOX CHRISTIANS, MELKITE CHRISTAIN, DRUZE, PROTESTANT CHRISTAIN. The largest contingent of Lebanese, however, comprises a diaspora in north American, Europe, Australia and Africa, which is predominantly Maronite Christians.

 Lebanese nationality law.

Lebanese nationality law governs the acquisition, transmission and loss of Lebanese citizenship. Lebanese citizenship is the status of being a citizen of Lebanon and it can be obtained by birth or naturalization. Lebanese nationality is transmitted by paternity (father). Therefore, a Lebanese man who holds Lebanese citizenship can automatically confer citizenship to his children and foreign wife (only if entered in civil acts register in the republic of Lebanon). Under the current law, descendants of Lebanese emigrants and women cannot pass on citizenship to their children of foreign spouses.

 Right of citizens

Citizen of Lebanon have by law the legal right to:

* Live freely in Lebanon without any immigration requirements
* Gain access to free education covering primary secondary and university education
* Receive all health-care benefits at any public health institution
* Participate in the Lebanese political system
* Benefit from the privileges of the free trade market agreement between Lebanon and many Arab countries
* Get exempted from taxes with no condition of reciprocity
* Own and inherit property and values in Lebanon
* Enter to and exit from Lebanon through any port

 Responsibilities of citizens

All Lebanese citizen are required by law, when required by the Lebanese government, to bear arms on behalf of Lebanon, to perform noncombatant service in the Lebanese armed force, or to perform work of national importance under civilian direction.

 How a Lebanese retain or lose his or her newly acquired citizen

* Through disloyalty: A naturalized citizen can lose his citizenship if his activities are prejudicial to the country’s corporates existence.
* Supporting another country: if a citizen is found supporting another country engaged in war with his country, his citizenship may be deprived him.
* Imprisonment: the individual can also lose his citizenship if within a period of say 5-7 years after of becoming nationalized, he gets involved in a criminal case, resulting in his incarceration for some years.
* Treason: the nationalized citizen can equally lose his citizenship, if found guilty of this offence
* False declaration: if there is a fundamental breach of the citizenship agreement binding him e.g, false declaration
* Renouncement: the individual can lose his citizenship by renouncing it.

Loss of citizenship, also referred to as loss of nationality, is the event the nationality law of that country. It is a blanket term covering both involuntary loss of citizenship, such as through denaturalization, as well as voluntary renunciation of citizenship.

 There are generally two categories of ground for loss of citizenship\* involuntary loss may occur due to either automatic lapse of citizenship from the citizen for failure to take some action to retain citizenship, or action withdrawal of citizenship by the country. In contrast\* voluntary loss, often called relinquishment or renunciation is initiated by the citizen. It is not always easy to make a clean distinction between the two.

 Question 2

 Social contract theory explains the evolution of state, what other theory explain the same and their strengths.

 Social contract theory, nearly as old as philosophy itself ,is the view that persons moral and/or political obligation are depending upon a contract or agreement among them to form the society in which they live. Three Enlightenment thinkers are usually created with establishing a standard view of social contract theories: Thomas Hobbes John Locke, and jean-Jacques Rosseau. They each had different interpretation of social contract, but the underlying idea was similer.

 Where did the state come from? Here are the 4 main theories on how the state originated:

First, we need to name them:

* The force theory- the state was born of force
* The evolutional theory: developed out of the early family
* The divine right theory- divine right to rule
* The social contract theory- the state arose out of a voluntary act of free people.
* Matriarchal and patriarchal theory

 THE FORCE THEORY

* The state was born to force
* Based upon the idea that one person/small group claimed control over an area and forced everyone within that area to submit to their rule.
* Once their rule was established all 4 characteristics of the state were present.

 According to this theory, the state originated due to force exerted by the strong over the weak. The idea contained in the statement is that war begat the kin; the same view is expressed by hume, Oppenheim, jenks- bernhardy and trietschke are the exponents of force theory. A number of rulers also believed in this theory. The powerful conquered the weak state is the outcome of the process of aggressive exploitation of the weaker by the stronger. Might without right is antagonist to individual liberty.

 There were other factors besides force which helped the expansion of the state. Similarity force alone is not the basis of state and its cannot be maintain by force.

 Criticism

Force indeed has played an important part in the origin and development of the state. Some of the greatest empires of today have been established through blood and iron.

 The theory of force unduly emphasis the principle of the survival of the fittest. It means that might is right and those who are physically weak should go to the wall. It is dangerous to employ such a principle in the internal existence of the state. Every state will be at perpetual war with the rest. This is a condition of chaos, pure and simple endangering the peace and security of the word. The attention and efforts of every states will be directed towards war if it comes. War which is an alias for murder, glorifies brute process, suppressing the moral forces. The is the mean self of man and not his real self.

 THE EVOLUTIONARY THEORY

Five theory in explanation of the origin of state, but no single theory offers an adequate explanation. The theory which explains and is now accepted as a convincing origin of the state, is the historical or evolutionary theory. It explains the states is the product of growth, a slow and steady evolution extending over a long period of time and ultimately shaping itself into the complex structure of a modern state. This theory is more scientific. the state is neither the handiwork of God, nor the result of superior physical force, nor the creation of evolution or convention, nor a mere expansion of the family. The state is not a mere artificial mechanical creation but an institution of natural growth or historical evolution says professor garner.

 There were a number of factors which helped the evolution of the state. They were Kinship, Religion, War, Migration economic activities and political consciousness. The important factors which contributed to the growth of the states.

 Kinship: kingship is the most important and was based upon blood relationship and kingship was the first strongest bond unity. Family constituted the first link in the process of the evolution of the family arose new families and the multiplication of families led to the formation of clans and tribes. Kinship was the only factor which bound the people together.

RELIGION: Religion provided the bond of unity in early society. It also affected all works of life. The worship of a common ancestor and common goods created a sense of social solidarity. There was fear in the hearts of men as far as religious practices, affairs and faith in uniting people. In the early days a number of races are united by religion and unity was essential for the creation of state.

FORCE: force also played an important part in the evolution of the state. It was the of physical force that was responsible for the growth of kingdoms and empires.

PROPERTY AND DEFENCE: property and depence played a vital role in the evolution of state in ancient times particularly among the people who were nomands and wagabonds and tribals. Prof. laski has referred to the necessity of society and protecting the property aequired with reference to the population mentioned above.

This led to making adjustments in the social system and relationship between the members of different group. The need to protect property ultimately compelled the ancient people to establish the state.

POLITICAL CONSCIOUSNESS: the last is political consciousness arising from the fundamental needs of life for protection and order.

a definite territory in pursuit of their, subsistence and a desire to secure it from encroachment by others. The need for regulating things and persons is felt imminently and this is the essence of political consciousness.

CONCLUTION: It follows that many factors help the growth of the state. No single factor alone was responsible for its origin. Sometimes all and sometimes many of them help the process by which uncivilized society was transformed into a state.

All of this theories which seek to explain the origin of states, the evolutionary theory is the most satisfactory We the people settle down on.

 DIVINE THEORY

The divine theory of origin of state, though one of the earliest,has a simple explanation to offer. It is a theory of political authority and not a theory of the origin of the state. The state, its advocates maintain, was created by GOD and government by his deputy or vicegerent, it was his will that men should live in the word in a state of political society and he sent his deputy to rule over them.