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Assignment

1. How can a Lebanese retain or lose his or her newly acquired Nigerian citizenship?
2. Social Contract theory explains the evolution of states, what other theories explain the same, and their strengths.
3. How can a Lebanese retain or lose his or her newly acquired Nigerian citizenship?

A Lebanese who newly acquired the Nigerian citizenship can retain his or her Nigerian citizenship by doing the various things mentioned below:

* Obeying the laws of the Nigerian constitution- He or she should obey all the laws, rules and principles of the Nigerian constitution. He or she should respect all the Nigerians leaders and obey their dictates.
* Performing his or her duties and obligations- As a new Nigerian citizen, he or she should perform his or her duties and obligations as a citizen of Nigeria.
* Defending his or her country: Since the Lebanese has acquired a Nigerian citizenship, it is his or her job to defend their country, Nigeria at all times.
* Respecting the leaders: Also, the Lebanese who newly acquired the Nigerian citizenship, is expected respect all the leaders in Nigeria and also respect their dictates.
* Fulfilling tax obligations: He or she is required to pay his or her taxes as a citizen of the country, Nigeria.

On the other hand, a Lebanese who newly acquired the Nigerian citizenship can lose his or her Nigerian citizenship by doing the various things mentioned below:

* By being convicted of certain crimes: The Lebanese can lose his Nigerian citizenship if after becoming naturalized, gets involved in a criminal case and is being arrested and imprisoned.
* By committing treason: Treason is the crime of betraying one’s country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government. If he or she commits this crime, he or she can lose their Nigerian citizenship.
* Through disloyalty: A naturalized Lebanese can lose his or her Nigerian citizenship if his activities are prejudicial to Nigeria’s corporate existence.
* Through false declaration: He or she can lose his or her citizenship if there is a fundamental breach of the citizenship agreement binding him or her.
* By supporting another country: Another way a Lebanese can lose his or her newly acquired Nigerian citizenship is if he or she is found supporting another country engaged in a war with Nigeria. The citizenship may be deprived from him or her.
* Through renouncement: The individual can lose his or her citizenship by renouncing it. Renunciation is the voluntary and deliberate act of relinquishing one’s citizenship or nationality.

1. Social Contract theory explains the evolution of states, what other theories explain the same, and their strengths.

Apart from the Social Contract theory, other theories that explain the evolution of states include:

* The divine right theory

This is seen to be the oldest theory about the origin and evolution of states. This theory is also known as the theory of divine right of Kings. The exponents of this theory believe that the state did not come into being by any effort of man. It was believed that God created the state as he did everything else. He was to appoint certain persons as kings to rule over others. It was believed that the king was “the shadow of God on earth”. As the ruler was the deputy of God, obedience to him was held to be a religious duty and resistance to sin. The advocates of this theory, in this way, placed the ruler above the people as well as law. Nothing on earth could limit his will and restrict his power. His word was law and his actions were always just and benevolent. To complain against the authority of the ruler and to characterize his actions as unjust was a sin for which there was divine punishment. This theory is seen to be a political and religious doctrine of royal and political legitimacy. It asserts that a monarch is subject to no earthly authority, deriving his right to rule directly from the will of God. Generally, in this theory, God created the state and gave those of royal birth sovereignty over the state.

Strengths

* Belief in a common religion was a great combining factor which welded the people in the pursuit of common ends.
* It promoted obedience to the state and laws as it was seen as a religious duty.

However, this theory was later discredited and was replaced by the Social Contract theory.

* The Force theory

The force theory is the process of establishing a new government or country through the use of force. This process involves one group of people entering into an area and making everyone else within that territory submit to the new government and social system. In this theory, states were created by powerful leaders who forced people to accept their sovereignty. Leacock gives a matter of fact explanation of the Force theory when he says that historically it means that government is the outcome of human aggression, that the beginnings of the state are to be sought in the capture and enslavement of man by man, in the conquest and subjugation of feebler tribes and generally speaking in the self-seeking domination acquired by superior physical force. The progressive growth from tribe to kingdom, and from kingdom to empire is but a continuation of the same process. The force theory entails that states were created by powerful leaders who forced people to accept their sovereignty. The theory of force, therefore, traces the origin and development of the state to conquest and justices its authority, by the proposition that might is right.

However, a criticism of this theory is that it opposed to individual liberty.

Strengths

* This force used in this theory helped in maintaining law and order and punishing those who violate laws.
* Force was needed in order to defend the orders of the state and without it a state and without it a state can neither exist nor function.
* This theory has a considerable amount of truth because war and conquest have gone a long way in building of states in all ages.
* Evolutionary theory

This theory conceived the state coming into existence as the result of natural evolution. It explains the state as 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. According to this theory, the states grew out of family groups and placed sovereignty in the hands of the oldest and wisest. According to this theory, state is a historical growth and a product of gradual process of social development. The state evolved from simple basic social structures. The state was not a deliberate creation rather it evolved over a long period of time. The State started out of imperfect beginning through crude but improving forms of manifestation. Factors that contributed in the origin and development of state according to this theory include; kinship, religion, war or force, property or economic factors and political consciousness.

. Kinship- Blood relationship played a considerate part in early civic development. It brought members of family together.

. Religion- It helped unification of political communities. Religion reinforced sense of unity and respect for authority.

. War or force- Military was used for defense and conquest. A sense of loyalty to the ruler was established. It helped in development of political sovereignty.

. Property or economic factors- Protection of property from military raid played an important role in state building.

. Political consciousness- The awareness to have a common authority to meet certain common ends helped in state building.

These various factors helped in the unification of communities and people living together in peace and harmony. Generally, in this theory, the state is the product of history and it was formed by social evolution.

Strengths

* To trace the origin of state to one factor is seen to be wrong but the gradual realization of human nature is better as what was done in the evolutionary theory.
* This theory encouraged the unification of communities and people living together in peace.