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***Political science (pol 102) assignment.***

***QUESTION 1:***

The Nigerian nationality law is the law in Nigeria which concerns citizenship and other categories of Nigerian nationality. There are various ways to acquire citizenship in a country of choice which has been sang like sung in the ears of students, these means of acquiring citizenship can be listed down as follows.

* Birth
* Registration
* Naturalization

For a former citizen of any other country who wishes to become a citizen of Nigeria he has to be naturalized and this applies to a Lebanese who wants to become a citizen of Nigeria as the question asked, but however there must be a process that would be followed in order for him or her to acquire this citizenship subject to section 28 of the 1999 constitution as amended which states that “any person who is qualified in accordance with the provisions of this section of the constitution may apply to the president for the certificate of naturalization” some of this processes include;

1. He is a person of full age and capacity
2. He is a person of good character
3. He has shown a clear intention of his desire to be domiciled in Nigeria
4. He is in the opinion of the governor of the state where he is or he proposes to be resident, also accepted by the community in which he is to live permanently, and has been assimilated into the way of life of Nigerians in that particular federation.
5. He is a person who would add to the development of the state Nigeria.
6. He has taken the oath of allegiance prescribed in the seventh schedule to this constitution
7. He has immediately preceding the date of his application which entails that he has lived in Nigeria for a continuous period of fifteen years.

After acquiring citizenship in Nigeria one should however note that he or she can still lose this citizenship and this applies to anyone that has been naturalized as a citizen of Nigeria, some of the ways in which one can lose his or her citizenship are as follows;

1. A person shall forfeit his Nigerian citizenship if, not being a citizen of Nigeria by birth he acquires or retains the citizenship or nationality of a country other than Nigeria which he isn’t a citizen by birth.
2. He or she can also lose his citizenship if he is of full age and wishes to renounce his Nigerian citizenship
3. The president on the federal republic of Nigeria may deprive a person, other than a person who is a citizen of Nigeria by birth or by registration if he is satisfied that such a person has, within a period of after becoming naturalized, been sentenced to imprisonment for a term of not less than three years.
4. The person has showed himself by act or speech to be disloyal towards the federal republic of Nigeria.

***QUESTION 2:***

Apart from the social contract theory there are three other theories that talk about the origins of government and the state, these theories include:

1. The evolutionary theory
2. The force theory and
3. The divine right theory.
4. The evolutionary theory: According to this theory the government originates from a family or clan bound structure which can explain the formation of the world’s first political structures. These earliest and very loosely formed governments were the results of a shift from hunter gathered societies to more settled agricultural societies. As families joined to form clans and clans to form villages, the need for a leader and a central organizational structure arose. These leaders helped determine how to address still unfamiliar issues, such as water rights for crop irrigation and the distribution of other resources. They also provided an increased sense of safety and security for the society. In many early societies these first states developed monarchies, with rule based on membership in a ruling family. In modern times, some governments continue to be led by a succession of members from the same family. For example, in the monarchy of Saudi Arabia, the king has been descending from one particular family since 1744.
5. The force theory: this is an idea that government originates from taking control of the state by force and is often found in dictatorship. A type of government characterized by only one person or one party authoritant rule. Historically, this has been achieved in some cases through force able invasion or occupation when a more dominant people or people or state seeks control of the political system of a less powerful people or state, imposing its governmental system on that group. New governments can also be formed by force during revolutions or coups within a country. A coup is the overthrow of an established government, and the resulting leader or dictator is most often a military figure. In some cases, governments created by force take on some characteristics of a monarchy, with government power handed down within the dictator’s family.
6. The divine right theory: Government originates with power vested in an individual by God or gods. Generally, monarchs lead governments of this type. This theory was followed in ancient times, including by the ancient Egyptians and Maya. The idea of divine rights experienced a resurgence in western Europe in the 16th to the 18th centuries, when king James I of England, several French monarchs and other rulers asserted that their authority came directly from God and thus couldn’t be challenged.