NAME: RICHARD-OGUGU EBIERELAYEFA FAITH

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LECTURER:MR MAITO YEKINI

 1.A Lebanese who has newly acquired Nigerian citizenship through naturalization, registration, etc. can have his/her newly acquired citizenship denounced if he/she violates any of the conditions stated below:

A. If any of the information presented during the process of acquiring citizenship turns out to be false, if relevant facts about he/her were omitted or if there was any false conduct during the process.

B. If he/she acquires voluntary citizenship of another nationality while still a Nigerian citizen.

C. If he/she has been abroad and has many no contact whatsoever with the home state (in this case being Nigeria).

D. If he/she voluntarily renders their service to a foreign military force , security service or foreign intelligence.

E. If he/she is adopted by adoptive parents of a different nationality that is parents who do not have Nigerian citizenship.

F. If before seven years of residency he/she is sentenced to prison for more than years that is convicted of a serious criminal offence.

G. If he/she does public service in a foreign state without permission that is public service being done in a state that is not Nigeria without permission.

H. If he/she performs acts that are contrary to the interest of the state that is if such acts are not in the best interest of Nigeria rather they are against it.

I. If he/she forcefully attempts to change the constitutional state system.

 (II)A Lebanese can however retain their newly acquired Nigerian citizenship by adhering to the following conditions

A. If he/she renders truthful facts during the process of acquiring citizenship and doesn’t leave out any implicating facts.

B. If he/she does nothing contrary to the interest of Nigeria.

C. If he/she is not found wanting of any criminal offences.

D. If he/she does not go against his loyalty to Nigeria.

E. He/she must be 18 and above.

F. He/she must be of impeccable character.

 2.Apart from social contract theory there are other theories that explain the evolution of states or try to give meaning to why states exists. These theories are stated below:

A. Divine contract theory-divine right to rule.

B. Force theory-the state was born of force.

C. Evolutionary theory-developed out of the early family.

 Force theory is the process of establishing a new state or government through the use of force. It is sometimes referred to as conquest theory. Force theory can only be said to exist when a person or group of people take control of an area such as a state and impose their beliefs and rules on the people. This theory holds that wars and aggressions by some powerful tribe were the principal factors in the creation of the state. The force or might prevailed over the right in the primitive society. A man physically stronger established his authority over the less strong persons. The strongest person in a tribe, is therefore, made the chief or leader of that tribe. After establishing the state by subjugating the other people in that place the chief used his authority in maintaining law and order and defending the state from the aggression from outside. Thus force was responsible not only for the origin of the state but for the development of the state also. The theory is supported by the German philosophers like Friedrich Hegel, Immanuel Kant, John Bernhard and Treitschke. They maintain that force and war the deciding factors in the creation of a state. Force is the origin of civil society and government represents merely the coercive organization which tends to curb and exploit the working class in order to maintain the privileged position of the propertied class. The individualists owned the theory to protect individual liberty against government encroachment. They characterized the state as a necessary evil. Their arguments were based on survival of the fittest and try to prove that it is only the strong that will survive and the weak will go to wall. The socialists on the other hand, old that the state is the outcome of the process of aggressive exploitation on the weaker by the stronger the latter constituting the propertied class who had ever manned administration and directed the machinery of the government to their own benefit. The state is the public power of offense and defense, the first task of which is the making of war and the administration of justice. War consolidates a people, reveals to each individual his relative unimportance, causes fictional hostilities to disappear and intensifies patriotism and national idealism. The force theory has two important elements these are:

I. Occupation.

ii. Colonization

 OCCUPATION these happens when the state to be acquired is invaded or otherwise’ ’occupied’’ by a foreign military or government. Force theory cannot be done over a distance because an area cannot be occupied by air, can it? Occupation is the first step in force theory that people and government are taken usually taken control of through military occupation. The occupation is usually done with the intention of brining the state in question under the governmental rule of the people occupying the state.

 COLONIZATION this the physical setting up of the community by those occupying it. Occupation usually leads to colonization as the people who have taken the state by force begin to impose their rules and beliefs and those already occupying the state. Colonization doesn’t have to necessarily be done with force but it usually results in force as people are not quick to submission to unknown people or persons. This results in the people doing the hostile takeover to show dominance by exerting as much force as needed or even more.

Criticisms of this theory include:

A. Force is not the only factor in the origin of the state.

B. No state can be permanent by bayonets and daggers. It must have the general voluntary acceptance of the people.

C. It is inconsistent with individual liberty.

D. Political consciousness rather than force is the determining factor of the origin of state.

 The following are the strengths of the force theory:

1.It compels obedience from the people as a result of this there is no little or no chaos.

2.States found it mandatory to build adequate defense and army to protect the territorial integrity of the state.

3.It maintains law and order and safety of the people

 Divine contract theory also known as divine theory of kings. It holds the belief that the state was created by God not man and that the ruler of any state is any agent of God. Obedience to the king is ordained to God and violation of it is a sin. The king is above law and no subject has any right to question his authority or his action. It is the oldest among all theories. It was universal belief with the ancient people that the king is the representative of God on earth and the state is a bliss of God. Thus the king had both political and religious entity. In the religious books also the state is said to be created by God. The divine origin of state is gleaned first in the old testament of the Bible. This theory prevailed in the old age when religion and politics were combined in the person of the king. In ancient India the kings ruled over the people according to injunction of the Dharma, which stood for both religion and politics. It is a theory of political authority and not origin of state. The words of the ruler were law and his actions were 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.

The theory of divine origin believed in and accepted thus implies:

1.That God deliberately created the state and this specific act of his grace was to save mankind from destruction.

2.That God sent his deputy to rule over mankind. The ruler was a divinely appointed agent and he was responsible for his actions to God alone whose deputy the ruler was.

Criticisms of this theory include:

A. The state is a human institution organized in an association through human agency.

B. The king is bound to rule arbitrarily as he is responsible only to God and not bound to heed public opinion.

 C. It is unrealistic because a bad ruler will continue to rule under the divine shield.

D. The new testament of the Bible reversed the divine conception of the state as ingrained in the old testament.

E. The theory is unscientific.

F. The theory runs counter to the universally accepted conception that the state is the result of a historical evolution.

 Strengths of the theory include:

A. It stimulated discipline and law-abidingness among the subjects.

B. It created moral responsibility of the rulers.

 Evolutionary theory explain that the state is a product of growth, a slow and steady evolution extending over a long period of time and ultimately shaping itself into a complex structure of a modern state. Here neither God, superior physical force, creation of evolution or expansion nor a mere expansion of the family is credited with being behind the creation of states. This theory holds that the state was not a deliberate creation. States started out of imperfect beginning through crude but improving forms of manifestation. State arouse from many sources and under various conditions and emerged almost imperceptibly. There are five important factors that pertain to the creation of a state these are:

1.kinship-deals with the expansion of families lead to new families and multiplication of families led to the expansion of clans and tribes. It was the only factor that bound the people together. The blood bond of son ship changed imperceptibly into the social bond of the wider brotherhood. The authority of the father passes into the power of the chief once more under the aegis of kinship new forms arise which transcend it. Kinship created society and society at length creates the state.

2.Property and defense-the need to protect properties lead the ancient people to form states. The necessity of acquiring property by the members of the society and protecting the property acquired with reference to the population mentioned above.

3.Religion-numbers of races were united by religion and unity is essential in the creation of states. It affected all walks 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 religion was concerned

4.Force-the use of physical force was responsible for the growth of kingdoms and empires.

5.Political consciousness-the need for regulating things and persons is felt imminently which is essential in the creation of any state.

 Strengths of this theory include:

1. It gives rational explanations to why the state exists as the formation of states is owed to five factors.

2.It is the only theory that pinpoints the exact time the state was created as a consequence of the five factors working at the same time.

The social contract theory is a contract between the people and the sovereign at the same time. There were three exponents of this theory. They were Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Jean -Jacques Rousseau who differed about the life in the slate of nature, reason for converting the state of nature to civil society and the terms of the contract. The state was the creation of the people living in a state of nature which was a lawless and order-less system. The slate of nature was controlled by unwritten laws prescribed not by men but by nature. The theory holds that people live together in society in accordance with an agreement that establishes moral and political rules of behavior. According to this theory human history is divided into two:

A. State of nature-the period before the establishment of the state. The state of nature was not a lawless condition but an inconvenient condition. Each man had to protect his own right hand there was no agreed-upon judge to settle disputes about the application of the natural law to particular controversies. It was considered gloomy by some and paradise by others

Civil society-the period subsequent to the establishment of the state. In this way, every man agreed to abide by the decisions made by the majority and to comply with the laws enacted by the people's representatives, provided they did not encroach upon his fundamental rights. In this way, the power of the ruler was curtailed.

Criticisms of the theory:

1.The theory is not born out of any historical record.

2.The contract is not the beginning of the society but the end of it.

3.It presupposes political consciousness in the state of nature even prior to the establishment of the state.

4.There cannot be any right without the state.

5.Historically, it is recorded that the society came into existence as a result of slow growth and development

Strengths of the theory:

1.It upheld the supremacy of the people.

2.It gave encouragement to rise of democracy.

3.It gave deterrent to any arbitrariness of any government.

4.It helped the growth of the modern concept of sovereignity.