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Political Science Assignment

1. How can a Lebanese retain or lose his or her newly acquired Nigerian citizenship?

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 a Lebanese citizenship can automatically confer citizenship to his children and foreign wife (only if he entered in the Civil Acts Register I the Republic of Lebanon). Under the current law, descendants of Lebanese emigrants can only receive citizenship from their father and women cannot pass on citizenship to their children or foreign spouses. Article 6 of the 23 May 1926 Lebanese constitution, as amended to 19 October 1995, stipulates that “the Lebanese nationality and the manner in which it is acquired, retained and lost, shall be determined according to the law’’.

Lebanon should amend an outdated nationality law to ensure that children and spouses of Lebanese women have the same right to citizenship as those of Lebanese men. The current law discriminates against women married to foreigners, their children, and spouses, by denying citizenship to the children and spouses. Lebanon should end all forms of discrimination against Lebanese women, their children, and spouses in the nationality law.

Therefore, there are different ways one can obtain citizenship in Nigeria like by birth, naturalization and registration. Citizenship by naturalization involves a person applying for the citizenship by writing an application letter to the president of that country.

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

In moral and political philosophy, the social contract is a theory or model that originated during the Age of Enlightenment and usually concerns the legitimacy of the authority of the state over the individual. Social contract arguments tpically poits that individuals have consented, either explicity or tacitly, to surrender some of their freedoms and submit to the authority (of the ruler, or to the decision of a majority) in exchange for protection of their remaining rights or maintenance of the social order. The relation between natural and legal rigjt is often a topic of social contract theory. The term takes its name from The Social Contract (French: Du contract social ou Principles du droit politique), a 1762 book by Jean-Jacques Rousseau that discussed this concept. Although the antecedents of social contract theory are found in antiquity , in Greek and Stoic philosophy and Roman and Canon Law, the heyday of the social contract was the mid-17th to early 19th centuries, when it emerged as the leading doctrinr of politica legitimacy.