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QUESTION: HOW CAN A LABANESE RETAIN OR LOSE HIS OR HER NEWLY ACQUIRED NIGERIAN CTIZENSHIP?

SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY EXPLAINS THE EVOLUTION OF STATES, WHAT OTHER THEORY EXPLAIN THE SAME AND THEIR STRENGTH.

A citizen who is a legally recognized subject or national of a state or common wealth, either native or naturalized.

Meanwhile, on the other hand citizenship is the status of a person recognized under the custom or law as being a legal member of a souveign state or belonging to a nation.

Citizenship is a status of being a citizen which is gotten from a Latin word **city.**

Loss of citizenship which is also referred to as **LOST OF NATIONALITY** is the event of ceasing to be a citizen of a country under the nationality law of that country. The Nigerian nationality law is the law of Nigeria nationality.

A Lebanese individual either a man or a woman can possibly lose his/her Nigerian citizenship on the grounds of;

* Registered or naturalized citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of a foreign country.
* Naturalized citizen, before seven years of residence, sentence to prison for three years or more.
* Registered or naturalized citizen is convicted of acts of disloyalty to the Federal Republic of Nigeria.
* If they make false statements about statements about their pasts criminal and immigration history on their naturalization or any prior immigration application.
* Failure to fulfill certain conditions.
* For a minor, upon the loss of citizenship by the parents.
* Upon adoption by a foreign citizen, or other change in the child’s legal relation to the parents such as annulment of maturity/paternity.

There are four types of citizenship in Nigeria;

* Citizenship by birth.
* Citizenship by decent.
* Citizenship by registration.

A person may have multiple citizenships. A person who does not have citizenship of any state is said to be stateless, while one lives on state borders whose territorial status is uncertain is a border-larder. A person can be recognized or granted citizenship on a number of bases. Usually citizenship based on circumstances of birth is automatic, but in other cases on application may be required.

* Citizenship by birth.
* Citizenship by marriage.
* Citizenship by naturalization

**CITIZENSHIP BY BIRTH (jus sanguinus)**

If one or both of person’s parents are citizens of a given state, then the person may have the right to be a citizen of that state as well. Formerly this might only have applied through the paternal line, but sex equality become common since the late twentieth century.

Citizenship is granted based on ancestry or ethnicity and is related to the concept of a nation state in common in Europe. Where **jus sanguinis** holds, a person born outside a country, one or both of whose parents are citizens of the country, is also a citizen.

**CITIZENSHIP BY MARRIAGE (jus martrimonii)**

Many countries fast-track naturalization based on the marriage of a person to a citizen. Countries which are destinations for such immigration often have regulations to try to detect sham marriages, where a citizen marries a non-citizen typically for payment, without them having the intention of living together many countries (UNITED KINGDOMS, GERMANY, UNITED STATES, CANADA) allow foreign spouse is a permanent resident of the country in which citizenship is sought; others(switzerland,cuxmburg)allow foreign spouses of expatriate citizens to obtain citizenship after a certain period of marriage, and sometimes also subject to language skills and sometimes also subject to language skills and proof of cultural integration (e.g regular to this spouses country of citizenship).

**CITEZENSHIP BY NATURALIZATION**

States normally grant citizenship to people who have entered the country legally and been granted permit to stay, or been granted permit to stay, or been granted political asylum, and also lived there a specified period, some countries, naturalization is subject to conditions which may include passing a test demonstrating reasonable knowledge of the language or way of life of the lust country, good conduct (no serious criminal record) and moral.

Citizenship or naturalization which is found in the constitution -27 (1). Subject to the provisions of section 28of this constitution, any person who is qualified in accordance with the provisions of this section may apply to the president for the same of a certificate of naturalization.

* No person shall be qualified to apply for the grant of a certificate of naturalization, unless he satisfies the president that
* He is a person of full age and capacity.
* He is a person of good character.
* He has shown a clear intention of his desire to be domiciled in Nigeria;
* He has taken the Oath of allegiance prescribed in the seventh schedule to this contribution.
* He is a person who has made or is capable of making useful contribution to the advance met, progress and wellbeing of Nigeria;
* He has, immediately preceding the date of his application.

**SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY**

Social contract theory ,rarely as old as philosophy itself, s the view that persons moral and/or political obligations are dependent upon a contract or agreement among them to form the society in which they live Socrates uses something quite like a social contract argument to explain to crito why he must remain in prison and accept the death penalty. However, social contract theory is rightly associated with modern moral and political theory and is given its first full exposition and defense by **THOMAS HOBBES.**

The word social comes from the Latin word **socolis** meaning friend. When you are being social, you are everyone’s friend; the word contract is also gotten from a Latin word **contractus** agreement, something drawn up, from contra here to draw together, from trahere to draw, to draw smaller. The word theory was eclipsed bin the 19th century in favor of utilitarianism. Hegelianism and Marxism; they were revived in the 20th century, notably in the form of a thought of experiment by JOHN RAWLS. This concept was originally posed by cuaucon, as described by Plato in the Republic, book11. The theory holds that by remaining in the territory controlled by some society. Which usually has a government, people give consent to join that society and be governed by its government if any? This consent is what gives legitimacy to such a government.

Other theories that explain the strengths include;

* Darwin’s theory of evolution
* Mutation theory of de vries
* Neo-Darwinism theory.

**MUTATION THEORY OF DE VRIES**

Is one of several alternatives to evolution by natural selection that have existed both before and after the publication of Charles Darwin’s 1859 book, on the origin of species. In the theory, mutation was the source of novelty, creating new forms and new species, potentially instantaneously, in sudden jumps. This was envisaged as driving evolution, which was thought to be limited by the supply of mutation.

Before Darwin, biologists commonly believed in Salvationism, the possibility of large evolutionary jumps, including immediate speliatiion. For example in 1822 Etienne Geoffrey saint. Hillarie argued that species could be formed by sudden transformations, or what would be called macro-mutation.

**NEO-DARWINISM THEORY**

This is generally used to describe any integration of Darwin’s theory of evolution by natural selection with **Gregor Mendel’s** theory of genetics. It mostly refers to evolutionary theory from either 1895 (for the combinations of Darwin’s and WEISMANNS THEORIES OF EVOLUTION) or 1942 (the modern synthesis) though it can mean any new Darwinian and mendelian-based theory such as the current evolutionary theory. The term New-Darwinism marks the combination of natural selection and genetics as it has been variously modified since it was first proposed.

**DARWINS THEORY OF EVOLUTION**

The theory of evolution by natural selection first formulated in Darwin’s book on the origin of species in 1859, is the process by which organisms change over time as a result of changes in heritable physicals or behavioural traits charges that allow an organism to better adapt to it environment will help it survive and have more offspring formulated in Darwin’s theory. On the origin of species in 1859, is the process by which paganisms change over time as a result of changes in heritable physical or behavioural traits. Changes that allow and organism to better adapt to its environment will help it survive and have more offspring.

Evolution by natural selection is one of the best substantiated theories in the history of science disciplined, including paleontology, geology, genetics and developmental biology. The theory has two main points, said Brian Richmond curator of human origins at the American museum of natural history in New York City. All life on earth is connected and related to each other, and this diversity of life is a product of modifications of populations by natural selection, where some traits were favored in and environment over others, he said. But the theory can be described as descent with modification.

It also called or being referred to as or called the **DARWINISM** or THEORY of **NATURAL SELECTION.**