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ANSWERS.

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

A citizen is a legal member of a state who has rights. Citizenship is the status of a person recognized under the custom or law as being a legal member of a sovereign state or belonging to a nation. The concept of citizenship first arose in towns and city- states of ancient Greece, where it is generally applied to property owners. Citizenship is the state of being a member of a particular social, political, national, or human resource community. The term describing all citizens as a whole is citizenry. Citizenship can be acquired through:

* Birth.
* Registration/Marriage. A Lebanese can acquire Nigerian citizenship when he or she marries from within the country.
* Naturalization. A Lebanese can acquire Nigerian citizenship by living in Nigeria for at least up to fifteen years and also be familiar with the customs and languages of Nigeria and must be able to support himself or herself.
* Citizenship by conferment. This is a type of citizenship in which a person is given a citizenship by the government based on the good performance of the citizen in any social activity which include sports.

A Lebanese individual acquires his or her newly acquired Nigerian citizenship through registration or marriage or naturalization. A Lebanese individual can lose his newly acquired citizenship when he or she goes against the following.

* Through disloyalty: A Lebanese citizen can lose his newly acquired Nigerian citizenship if the citizen is not honest to the state about certain things.
* Supporting another country: A Lebanese citizen who acquires Nigerian citizenship will have to support Nigeria and Lebanon and not any other country. If the Lebanese supports another country, he will lose his citizenship.
* Imprisonment: A Lebanese citizen who acquires Nigerian citizenship can lose his citizenship if he is involved in a criminal case and can be incarcerated for a period of five (5) - seven (7) years.
* Treason: A Lebanese citizen loses his Nigerian citizenship if he or she is found guilty of treason. This is an attempt to overthrow the government by force and being convicted by a court of law or tribunal may be deprived of his citizenship by the president although subject to the fact that such a person is not a citizen by birth.
* False declaration: A Lebanese can lose his or her Nigerian citizenship if he has a false declaration about different things concerning the state.
* Oath of allegiance: Whenever a person pledges his allegiance or loyalty to another country, he adherently or inadvertently relinquishes his citizenship of his earlier country. Tis can overtly be carried out by joining the armed forces of the country or accepting jobs where an oath of allegiance or other form declaration of allegiance is required.
* Renunciation: A Lebanese citizen can lose his or her Nigerian citizenship if he decides to renounce the Nigerian citizenship. The procedure for renunciation of citizenship in Nigeria include the following:

1. Visit to the appropriate authority that is the Ministry of interior, Nigerian immigration service or the Nigerian embassy in the country where the person resides.
2. Fill the application form with complete information which must be signed and certified before a magistrate.

Condition for renunciation are as follows:

1. Eligibility: Such a person must be aged 18 years and above.
2. Such a person must be of sound mind.
3. Such a person must have acquired or would likely be granted citizenship n another country.
4. Social Contract theory explains the evolution of state, which other theory explains the same and their strength.

A state is an organized political community acting under a government. A federated state is a territorial, constitutional community that forms part of a federation. Such states differ from sovereign states, in that they have transferred a portion of their sovereign powers to a federal government.

Theories that explain the evolution of states are as follows:

* Force theory: This process of establishing a new state or government through the use of force is what's known as **force theory**, which is also sometimes referred to as *conquest theory*. The force was born of force. It is based upon the idea that one person or a group claimed control over and an area and forced everyone within that area to submit to their rule. States were created by powerful leaders who forced people to accept their sovereignty. Historical examples of people who practiced the force theory are The Romans, Nazi Germany and Soviet Union etc. One important element of force theory is **occupation** by a foreign military or government. For example, when the German Army invaded France in 1940, they took control of the people and government through military occupation. This occupation was done with the intention of bringing France under Nazi governmental rule, but was overthrown by Allied forces in 1944.
* Evolutionary theory: This theory states that the head of the household was the “Government”. Eventually this “lead” family evolved into a network of related clans and tribes who inhabited a piece of land- thus creating the state. The state grew out of family group and placed sovereignty in the hands of the oldest and wisest. Historical examples are; Native American tribes, Brazilian tribal societies etc. Their strength comes from the family.
* Divine theory: The theory of divine right was developed by [James VI of Scotland](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/James_I_of_England) (1567–1625), and came to the fore in England under his reign as James I of England. The divine right of kings, divine right, or God's mandate is a political and religious doctrine of royal and [political legitimacy](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Political_legitimacy). It stems from a specific metaphysical framework in which the king (or queen) is pre-selected as an heir prior to their birth. By pre-selecting the king's physical manifestation, the governed populace actively (rather than merely passively) hands the metaphysical selection of the king's soul – which will inhabit the body and thereby rule them – over to God. In this way, the "divine right" originates as a metaphysical act of humility or submission towards the [Godhead](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/God).