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**Assignment**

1. **How can a Lebanese retain or lose his or her newly acquired Nigerian citizenship?**
2. **Social Contract Theory explains the evolution of a state what other theories explain the same.**

Who is a citizen of a country?

A citizen is a person who is entitled to enjoy all the legal rights and privileges granted by a state to the people comprising its consistency and is obligated to obey its laws and fulfil his/her duties as called upon. Also called national. A citizen is could also be referred to as a resident of a city or town, especially one entitled to vote and enjoy other privileges there.

Citizenship could be defined as the relationship between an individual and a state to which the individual owes allegiance and in turn is entitled to its protection. Citizenship is the status of a person as recognized under the constitution of a country or a sovereign state as being a legal member of such country or state. It gives the person holding the citizenship access to all the benefits and rights stated the in the constitution of such country.

A Lebanese can retain his newly acquired citizenship by performing the right duties and actions that he must necessarily satisfy before he can be a citizen of Nigeria. Every country has its own law governing citizenship and other aspects of their nationality. It is known as national law. Based on the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, becoming a citizen of Nigeria is governed by the Nigerian Nationality law. This Law governs everything relating to citizenship and every other category of Nigerian nationality.

A Lebanese can retain his/her citizenship through registration: A Lebanon getting married to a Nigerian may register as a citizen of Nigeria but has to go through and as well satisfy certain conditions and procedures which includes residing in Nigeria and taking an oath of allegiance to Nigeria and renounce their Lebanese citizenship.

A Lebanese can retain his/her citizenship in Nigeria if he was born in Nigeria regardless of his parents being Nigerian. Citizenship could be claimed by a Lebanon through percentage notwithstanding whether the child is born within or outside Nigeria. Due to this the child cannot hold dual citizenship, that is, he cannot claim to be a Nigerian because his parents are Nigerians and hold the citizenship of another country if he is born outside Nigeria.

A Lebanese can retain his/her citizenship through marriage. For instance, having a parent who is Nigerian and the other being Lebanese. If it is the father that is Nigerian and the mother a Lebanon then the child(ren) they birth are Nigerians.

A Lebanese can retain his newly acquired citizenship through paying of tax regularly after becoming a legal citizen of Nigeria.

Also, a Lebanese can retain her citizenship in Nigeria by paying tax when it is due at all time, obeying all the rules and regulations of that country at all times.

Doing all of these without breaking any of the laws/ requirements will secure citizenship in Nigeria.

Loss of citizenship, also referred to as loss of nationality is the event of ceasing to be a citizen of a country under the nationality law of law that country. It is the blanket term covering both involuntary loss of citizenship such as denaturalization, as well as renunciation of citizenship. Rather loss of nationality is said to occur where a person ceases to be a national of the country Deprivation of nationality on grounds of conduct.

1. Deprivation of nationality on grounds of fraud or misrepresentation.
2. Renunciation(voluntary).
3. On the acquisition of another nationality(voluntary).
4. Civil service or military service for a foreign.
5. Failure to renounce another nationality on or after reaching the age of majority.
6. The loss of citizenship by parents leading to loss by a minor child.
7. Loss of nationality may be voluntary or involuntary depending on the legal and administrative context.

A Lebanese can lose his citizenship in Nigeria or be deprived of his citizenship in Nigeria if he/she has shown their selves whether by act or speech to be disloyal towards the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Doing this means the Lebanese is disloyal to the country.

If there is a war in which Nigeria was engaged, and the Lebanese unlawfully traded with the enemy or being engaged in or associated with any business that was in the opinion of the president carried on in such a manner as to assist the enemy of Nigeria in that war, or unlawfully communicating with such enemy with the intention of causing damage to the interest of Nigeria. Doing this is supporting another country and would warrant the Lebanese to lose his Nigerian citizenship.

A Lebanese can lose his citizenship in Nigeria if he/she is nationalized in Nigeria for a period of 5-7 years if he gets involved in a criminal case, and is sentenced to prison for three or more years.

A Lebanese can lose his newly acquired citizenship if he is found guilty of betraying Nigeria.

A Lebanese can lose his newly acquired citizen by renouncing it, that is rejecting something.

**Social Contract Theory**

Social contract theory says that people live together in society in accordance with an agreement that establishes moral and political rules of behavior. Some people believe that if we live according to a contract, we can morally by own our choice and not because a divine requires it. Over the centuries, philosophers as far back as Socrates have tried to describe the ideal social contract, and to explain how existing social contracts have evolved. According to Philosopher Stuart Rachels suggests that morality is the set of rules governing behavior that rational people accept, on the condition that others accept them too.

Social contracts can be explicit, such as laws or implicit, for instance; raising one’s hand to speak in class. The US constitution is often cited as an explicit example of part of America’s social contract. It sets out what the government can and cannot do. People who choose to live in America agrees to be governed by the moral and political obligations outlined in the constitutions social contract. Regardless, of whether social contracts are explicit or implicit, they provide a valuable framework for harmony in society.

It should be noted that social contract theory focuses on the relationship between the states and the society. It is a crucial element that is usually found in the ways in which the state enters into a relationship with society.

However, Social Contract Theory explains the evolution of a state and below are other theories that explain the same:

The four theories of state origin are evolutionary theory, force theory, divine right and social contract.

The vast majority of the states in the world today originate from social contract. This is essentially a constitution in which the members of the state give a mandate to the elected few to rule the country. In such states, it is important for both the leaders and the rest of the population to follow the stipulations in the constitution, which is drawn up by both parties.

The evolutionary theory of origin states that most states evolved from family or clan bound structure. As families joined to form clans and clans joined to form villages, the need for leaders and a central organizational structure developed. These families helped determine how to address still unfamiliar issues, such as water rights for crop irrigation and the distribution of other resources. They also provided increased safety and security in the society.

The force theory is also applicable in many states today. It relies on the use of aggression to come to power. This is one of the most common forms of state origin in countries that were colonized and which subsequently became independent after armed struggle. This theory is often found in a dictatorship; a type of government characterized by one person or one-party authoritarian rule. This has been achieved in some cases through forcible invasion or occupation when more dominant people take control of the political system of less powerful people. New governments can also be formed by force during revolutions within a country.

The theory of divine right states that the leaders of a state come about as a result of ordination from God. This is not such a common method of state origin these days, though it was one of the most popular in the past. The Crusades and conquests of various parts of the world by Islamic leaders are prime examples of this. This form of theory was often used in the ancient time. Some of the rulers like King James I of England. asserted that their authority came from God and thus cannot be challenged.