## Name: Lawal Aliyu Abdulaziz

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## Course:pol 102

## Pol 102 assignment

## 1. How can a Lebanese retain or lose his/her newly acquired Nigeria citizenships.

## 2. Social contract theory explain the evolution of state what other theories explain the same the strengths.

## Answer

## Lebanese nationality Law.

## Lebanese nationality law govern the acquisition transmission and loss in Lebanese citizenships. Lebanese citizenships is the status of being a citizen of Lebanon and it can be obtained by birth or naturalization.Lebanese nationality is transmitted d by patently (father) therefore a Lebanese man who hold a Lebanese citizenships can automatically conform citizenships to his children and foreign wife only if entered in the civil acts register in the republic of Lebanon under the current law descended of Lebanese emigrants can only receive citizenships from their father and women cannot pass on citizenships to their children or foreign spouses.

## On 12 November 2015,,the parliament of Lebanon approved a draft law that would allow “foreigner” of Lebanese origin to get citizenships the minister of foreign affairs and emigrants Gebran Bassil announced on 5 may 2016 the beginning of the implementation of citizenships law for Lebanese diaspora.

## Right and Responsibilities of

## Lebanese citizens.

## Citizens of Lebanon have by law the legal right to:

## 1.live freely in Lebanon without any immigration requirements.

## 2. Gain access to free education covering primary secondary and university education.

## 3. Receive all health care benefit at any public health institutions.

## 4. Participate in the Lebanese political system

## 5. Benefit from the privileged of the free trade marker agreement between Lebanon and many Arab countries.

## 6. Own and inherit property and values in Lebanon

## 8.Enter to and exit from Lebanon through any port.

## 9.Travel to and from other countries in accordance with visa requirements

## 10. Seek consular assistances and protection abroad by Lebanon through Lebanese embassies and consulates abroad.

## Responsibilities of citizens.

## All Lebanese citizens are required by law when required by the Lebanese government to bear arm on behalf of Lebanon to perform non combatants services in the Lebanese armed forces or to preform work of national importance under civilian direction..

## The code covering the Lebanese nationality way issued in 1926.

## Acquisition of Lebanese citizenships

## Jus sanguine

## A child was born to a Lebanese father or whose paternity has been declared acquired Lebanese citizenships by descendants irrespective of her marital status.

## A child whose Lebanese citizenships depends on paternal links lose citizenships when those are cut.

## By marriage

## A foreign woman who marries a Lebanese man may apply for Lebanese citizenships after they have been married for at least one year and their marriage has been entered in the civil acts register in the republic of Lebanon.no languages test is required but the wife must show integration into the Lebanese way of life compliance with the Lebanese rule of law and that she possesses no danger to Lebanon’s internal or external security.

## The non Lebanese husband cannot acquires Lebanese citizenships by marriage to a Lebanese woman.it has been argued that to enable the Lebanese wife to pass,Lebanese citizenships to a non Lebanese husband would lead to a flood of Palestinian acquiring citizenships upsetting the delicate demographic in the country.

## Birth in Lebanon

## Birth in Lebanon does not in itself conferred Lebanese citizenships.therefore jus soli does not apply.

## Loss of Lebanese citizenships

## A Lebanese child adapted by foreign parent is considered to have lost Lebanese citizenships

## Annulled Adoption

## Where a former Lebanese citizens lost citizenships due to adoption by foreign parents and that adoption is later annulled the Lebanese citizenships is considered to never been lost

## 2 social contract theory, nearly as old as philosophy itself in the view that person mental and/ or political obligation the dependent upon a contract or agreement among them to form the society in which they lives 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 full exposition and defense by Thomas Hobbes After Hobbes John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau are the best known proponents of this enormously influential theory, which has been one of the m ost dominant theories within moral and political theory throughout the history of the modern West. In the twentieth century.moral and political theory regained philosophical momentum as a resul of John Rawls Kantian version of social contract theory, and was followed by new analysis of the subject by David Gauthier and others.

## 1. . Socrates Argument

## In the early platonic dialogue Crito Socrates makes a compelling argument as to why he must stay in prison and accept the death penalty rather than escape and go into exile in another Greek city.He personifies the Law of Athens and, speaking in their voices explain that he has acquired an overwhelming obligation to obey the Law because they have made his entire way of life, and even the fact of his very much existence possible. They made it possible for his mother and father to marry, and therefore to have legitimate children, including himself.Having been born, the city of Athens through its laws then required that his father care for and educate him.socrates’s life and the way in which the life has flourished in Athen are each dependent upon the Laws importantly however, this relationship between citizens and Law of the city are not coerced. Citizens once they have grown up, and have seen how the city conducts itself can choose whether to leave taking their property with them or stay.Staying implies an agreement to abide to by the law and accept the punishment that they mere out and having made an agreement that in itself just,Socrates assert that he must keep to this agreement that the law made and obey the laws in the case by staying and accepting the deeds.

## These views in the Crito and republic might seem at first glances inconsistent in the former dialogue Socrates uses a social contract types of argument to show why it is just for him to remain in prison whereas in the latter he rejects social contract as the sources of justice.These two views are, however reconcilable.from socrate point of view a just man is one who will among others things recognize his obligations to the state by obeying its laws.

## 2. Modern social contact Theory

## a Thomas Hobbes

## Thomas Hobbes, 1588-1679, lived during the most crucial period of Early Modern England’s history. The English civil war waged from 1642- 1648. To describe this conflict in the most general of terms it was clash between the king and his supporters, the Monarchist who preferred the traditional authority of a monarchy.

## According to Hobbes the justification for political obligations is this given that men are naturally self - interested yet they are rational they will choose to submit to the authority of a sovereign in order to be able to live in a civil society which is conducive to their owns interests.Hobbes argue for this by imaging men in their natural state or in other words the state of Nature in the states which is purely hypothetical according to Hobbes they are more or less equal to one another strongest man can be killed in his sleep) there are limited resources and yet there is no power able to force the men to corporate

## Given his rather revere view of human nature,Hobbes non thesis manages to create an argument that makes civil society.along with all its advantages possibles event of his England he also managed to argue for a continuation of the traditional form of authority that his society had along since enjoyed while nonthesisless placing it on what he saw as a far more acceptable foundation.

## b John Locke

## For Hobbes the necessity of an absolute authority, in the form of a sovereign followed from the utter brutality of the state of Nature. The state is Nature was completely intolerable and so rational men would be willingly to submit themselves even ti absolute authority in order to escape it.for John Locke 1632-1704 the state of Nature is a very different types of places and so his argument concerning the social contract and the nature of men’s relationships to authority are consequently quite different

## Locke’s most important and influential political writing are contained in his Two Treaties on Government.

## C Jean Jeaques Rousseau

## Jean Jacques 1712- 1778 lived and writes during what was arguably the headiest period in the intellectual history of modern France the enlightenment. He was one of the bright light of that intellectual movement,contributing articles to Encyclopedia of Diderot and participating in the salons in Paris where the great intellectual question of his day were pursued.

## Rousseau has two distinct social contract theories.

## The first is found in his essay discourse on the origin and foundation of inequality Among Men commonly referred to as the second discourse and in an account of the moral and political evolution of human being over time from the state of nature to modern society.

## Rousseau wrote the second Discourse in response to an essay contest sponsored by the academy of Dijon.

## 3. Most recent social contract theories

## a John Rawls’ A Theory of Justice

## In 1972 the publication of John Rawls extremely additional,having argued that any rational person inhabiting the original position and placing him or herself behind the veil of ignorance can discover the two principles of justice,Rawls has constructed what is perhaps the most abstract version of a social contract theory. It is highly abstract because rather than demonstrating that we would or even have signed to a contra to establish society,it instead shows us what we must be willingly to accept as rational persons in order to be constrained by justice and therefore capable of living in a well ordered city

## b David Gauthier

## To his 1986 book moral by agreement David Gauthier set out to renew Hobbesian moral and political philosophy. In this book, he make a strong argument that Hobbes as right:we can understand both politics and morality as founded upon an agreement between exclusively self interested yet rational persons. He improves upon Hobbes argument,however by showing that we can establish morality,without the external enforcement mechanism of the sovereign. Hobbes argued that men’s passion were so strong as to makes cooperation between them always in danger of breaking down, and thus that a sovereign was necessary to force compliance.

## 4. Contemporary critiques of social contract Theories

## Given the longstanding and widespread influence that social contract theory has had,it comes as no surprise that it is also the objects of many critiques from a variety of philosophical perspective.

## Feminist and rare conscious philosopher,in particular have made important argument concerning the substance and viability of social contract theory

## a feminist argument

## For the most part feminists resist any simple or universal definition. In general through feminist take women’s experience seriously, as well as the impact that theories and practices have for women’s lives.

## •The sexual contact

## Carole patemans in 1998 book the sexual contract argues that lying beneath the myth of the idealized contract,as described by Hobbes,Locke,and Rousseau,is a more fundamental contract concerning men’s relationship to women.Contract theory represents itself as being opposed.

## b Race conscious argument

## Charles Mills 1997.The Racial Contract is a critique not only of the history of western political thought,institutions and practices but more specifically of the history of social contra theory.It is inspired by Carole pateman’s The Sexual contract and seek to show that non whites have a similar relationship to the social contract as do women.As such it also calls into question the supposed universality of the liberal individual who is the agent of contract theory.

## Mills central argument for a that there exist a racial contract that is even more fundamental to western society than the social contract.