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MATRIC NO:19/law01/165

COURSE: POLITICAL SCIENCE

LEVEL: 100LEVEL

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

Some States make an exception to their normal requirements for naturalisation for individuals who have made extraordinary contributions to the State's scientific, economic, cultural or national interests, including their achievements on the sporting front. Such individuals may not be granted naturalisation upon their own application but at the initiative of the State with citizenship being granted by Parliament or the Head of State. Such cases might include individuals in public office. Where a foreign national makes such a major contribution to the interests of a State it is easy to understand why the normal requirements for naturalisation might be set aside. The individual might not have established the normal genuine and effective link with the State but will have managed to create another important link through his or her activities. That would seem to be acceptable. However in some cases individuals can obtain citizenship not through residence or the establishment of a genuine and effective link but through investment of a large sum of money in the State. Such an avenue to citizenship discriminates against the less well off and could be described as "buying a passport". So this is one way he or she can retain his newly acquired citizenship

Most States require an applicant for naturalisation to demonstrate his or her good conduct. This is expressed in different ways. In some cases the State requires an applicant to be of "good character", which is not defined, whereas in others specific reference is made to convictions for criminal offences. In general terms the requirements regarding character, besides those mentioned elsewhere in this part of the report, are intended to ensure that a successful applicant has not been engaged in undermining public safety, public order, health or morality, rights and freedoms or another person's honour or reputation. A major question which arises from these requirements is whether a conviction for a criminal offence should be a permanent barrier to an individual becoming a naturalised citizen. In some legislation the prohibition relates to offences punishable or punished by a specified term of imprisonment whereas others refer to offences committed during the period of lawful and habitual residence which makes up their residence requirement. None of these provisions in themselves are objectionable provided there is some recognition that criminals can be rehabilitated and that therefore some convictions should not be taken into consideration if they occurred some time before the application for naturalisation was being made. In some cases a person may have been

convicted of an offence which is no longer a criminal offence and yet, strictly speaking, the conviction might still weigh against the application for naturalisation. The 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness accepts that conviction of a criminal offence is a discretionary matter when considering the grant of citizenship but it needs to be considered whether the conviction of an applicant should be allowed to constitute a permanent barrier to him or her becoming a naturalised citizen. Payment of taxes and duties and alimony are other matters which are taken into consideration in deciding the "character" requirement in some States. It would be useful to consider what issues should or should not be taken into consideration when determining the "character" requirement and the way in which they should be applied. The objective should be to offer advice on what is generally regarded as being reasonable. Loyalty to the country whose nationality the applicant is seeking might also be a requirement which is largely accepted if the applicant swears or affirms an oath of allegiance prior to acquiring citizenship. Whether such an oath should be required, and its wording, are matters which are reasonably acceptable provided there is no discriminatory remarks in the oath and should be left to States to determine based upon their own history and culture. In other cases an applicant's health is also a matter for consideration. Whilst it is important that an applicant fully understands what the acquisition of a new nationality means it should be considered whether other aspects of an applicant's health are appropriate in determining the application. If an applicant is required to be "of good health", provision should be made for exceptions to be allowed where any sickness has been short-term.

Then this are ways in which he can lose it

If you do not follow the laws of the land and also if you did not automatically become Nigerian citizen, (for instance if you applied for Nigerian citizenship as a migrant), the Minister can revoke your citizenship in circumstances involving offences or fraud, and those offences are related to giving false and misleading information or fraudulent activity around your citizenship application. In other words, you haven't given the Government the full material to be able to make a proper, informed decision on your citizenship. If you are the child of a responsible parent who ceases to be a Nigerian citizen, the Minister can revoke your citizenship in some situations. These are the cases in which a dual citizen can lose their Nigerian citizenship. But for those who are still applying for a Nigerian citizenship, there are various cases in which their application can be refused.

2)Social contract theory explains the evolution of states, what other theories explains the same and their strengths

- Divine right theory

- Evolution theory
- Force theory

Divine right theory

The divine right theory holds that God created the state. God gave certain individuals of royal birth the divine right to rule. Since God divinely ordained its rulers and they were accountable to God, the population obeyed the ruler as they were required to obey God. This theory existed in many countries such as England and Europe throughout the Middle Ages.

Evolution theory

This theory states that the state evolved over time, starting with the primitive family. One person in the family was determined to be the leader of the family. On a primitive level, a basic government was formed. Over decades, the family became a clan and a clan became a tribe. The state was identified when the tribe settled in a designated area and claimed it as their own.

Force theory

This is the theory that explains that in the ancient days there was constant invasion and war in the by great warriors and by so doing dominated the weak and created such states. This theory proposes that the origin of state is developed through the use of force. One person or a small group of people claim control over the population in a specific area by force. Once the rule is well established the state is established. This theory is generally a result of war. One example: Adolf Hitler and his control over Germany that led to the attempted control of Europe, as well as the mass genocide of the Jewish population. The force theory is scientific, its application could be seen through the historical incidents. Herbert Spencers doctrine of the "Survival of the Fittest" proves and upholds the theory. Through "blood and iron" some greatest states have been established. In practice, this theory is very dangerous. It is endangering the peace and security of the world. The very basis of this theory was direction to the states towards preparation of war, war is known for destruction and killing of mankind and suppressing the moral forces. The theory justifies despotism. It is against the freedom of small nations, international peace and amity. International law rejects this theory. Interstate relations cannot be based on force. Force ceases only to be the basis of the state which does not stand on solid foundation.