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POL 102 Assignment:

HOW CAN A LEBANESE LOSE HIS NEWLY GOTTEN NIGERIAN CITIZENSHIP?

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**What is CITIZENSHIP?**

A citizen is a legally recognized subject or national of a state or commonwealth, either native or naturalized. Also an inhabitant of a particular state or city. A citizen is a native or naturalized member of a state or nation who owes allegiance to its government and is entitled to its protections [distinguished from aliens]. An inhabitant of a city or town especially one entitled to its privileges or franchises. 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 constituency, and is obligated to obey the laws and to fulfil his duties as called upon. Furthermore, a person who is a member of a particular country and who has rights because of being born there or because of being given rights or a person who lives in a particular town or city. A short definition is a civilian, as opposed to a soldier, public official etc or a native or inhabitant of any state. A citizen is also viewed as someone who legally belongs to a country and has rights and responsibilities there, whether they are living there or not. 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 idea of citizenship has been defined as the capacity of individuals to defend their rights in front of the governmental authority. Individual states and nations recognize citizenships of persons according to their own policies, regulations and criteria as to who is entitled to its citizenship. Citizenship is the relationship between an individual and a state to which the individual owes allegiance and in turn is entitled to its protection. Citizenship implies the status of freedom with accompanying responsibilities. Citizens have certain rights, duties, and responsibilities that are denied or only partially extended to aliens and other noncitizens residing in a country. In general, full political rights, including the right to vote and to hold public office, are predicated upon citizenship. The usual responsibilities of citizenship are allegiance, taxation, and military service. Citizenship is the most privileged form of nationality. This broader term denotes various relations between and individual and a state that do not necessarily confer political rights but do imply other privileges, particularly protection abroad. Nationality is often used as a synonym for citizenship in English although the term is sometimes understood as denoting a person’s membership of a nation. A person may have multiple citizenships. A person does who does not have citizenship of any state is said to be stateless, while one who lives on state borders whose territorial status is uncertain is a border lander.

There are different methods and ways as to acquiring citizenship of a country; taking a look,

**CITIZENSHIP BY BIRTH**: This is when an individual was born in the country and met the requirements to receive citizenship by birth. Therefore, any individual born in a particular country gains automatic citizenship despite the legal status of the parents in that country.

A LEBANESE (FORIEGNER) CAN ALSO GAIN CITIZENSHIP THROUGH:

**BY DESCENT/ REGISTRATION:** The subject in question was born in another country and become a citizen of their parent’s country. This is also known as ‘registration’ in some countries, saying this a person can get citizenship through their parents.

**AUTOMATIC**: The individual must have performed an action that resulted in receiving citizenship of the country automatically, meaning you must have been of great use to a country either by actions or showing patriotism in recession of that country, you tend to get a citizenship as a way of appreciation without even applying for it, we will use Nelson Rohihlahla Mandela as a case study.

**NATURALIZATION**: In order to be able to get this citizenship the applicant is expected to have stayed in the country for an approximate of 10 to 15 years depending on the country in question. This way is very complex because each country have in their law different requirements in order to grant citizenship by naturalization.

**A LEBANESE CAN LOSE HIS NEWLY OBTAINED CITIZENSHIP BY THE PRESIDENT FOR;**

1. The individual can be relieved of his status as a Nigerian, if within a period of having gained his citizenship is sentenced to imprisonment for a long term or as deemed fit by the court.

2. The person has shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal towards the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

3. The individual in the first few months of gaining citizenship proves to be a public nuisance and his actions are to the detriment of or has intent to cause damage to the interest of Nigeria.

4. Voluntary acquisition of another citizenship, an individual’s citizenship can be revoked if he applies for citizenship from another country which he is not from by birth but also by the way Nigerian citizenship was gotten.

**HOW A LEBANESE CAN RETAIN HIS NEWLY ACQUIRED NIGERIAN CITIZENSHIP.**

1. An individual can retain his newly acquired citizenship by simply obeying the law no matter how insignificant it may seem to the individual.

2.Being of good example and a model in the public and good recommendation as a public figure.

3.Being of approvable behaviour at all times even while considering a quiet life.

4.Not committing slander in the sense of being weary of how your opinions are voiced and can be misinterpreted.

ASSIGNMENT TWO(2): Theories explaining the State

FORCE THEORY: There is an old saying the war beget the king, the theory of force emphasizes the origin of the state in the subordination of the weak to the strong. The advocates of this theory states that, apart from being a social animal man is bellicose by nature. There is also lust for power, these two desires prompt him to exhibit his strengths and in the early stages of mankind a person physically stronger than others captured and enslaved the weak. And subjugated them. The powerful conquer the weak and this process of conquest and domination continued till the victorious tribe secures control over a definite territory of a good size under the sway of a leader. Once the state is established, force will then be used as an instrument for maintaining internal order and making it secure from any kind of external aggression. The theory here has 4 implications being; force is not only a historical factor but is the present essential feature of the state. Secondly, the states were born of force, thirdly, power is their justification, lastly the maintenance and extension of power within and without is the sole aim of the state. Since the state is a permanent institution, only moral force can be its permanent foundation.

DIVINE THEORY: The theory played a huge part in the origin of the state. Early rulers combined into themselves the authority of kings and priest’s law had a religious sanction and divine or religious law appealed to primitive man more than human law. Obedience to the state was deemed a religious duty and religious worship was supported by government. Belief in a common religion was thus a great combining factor which welded the people in the pursuit of common ends.it taught men to obey when they are not yet ready to govern themselves. The theory of divine law adds a moral tone to the functions of the state.to regard the state as the work of God is to give it a high moral status, to make it something which the citizens will revere and support, something which he may regard as the perfection of human life. The theory does not consider any other form of government except monarchy and that too absolute monarchy is antagonistic to the democratical idea which accepts consent as the basis of the state. The theory that the state and its authority has a divine origin and sanction finds equivocal support in the scriptures. There is sufficient evidence that early states were based on this conception and all political authority was connected with certain unseen powers. Religion and politics were so inextricably mixed up in the primitive society that not a little line of demarcation could separate the two.