FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

COURSE:BA.LL.B

Semester : VIII th

SUBJECT: Cyber Law

SUBJECT CODE:BAL-805

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Lecture-8

A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas:

- The global pattern of urban change.

- Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.

- Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push-pull theory), natural increase.

- The emergence of megacities.

Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.

Lagos:

A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:

- the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally

- the growth of the city

- causes of growth: natural increase and migration

- How has urbanisation helped Nigeria to develop?

- how urban growth has created opportunities:

  - social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy

  - economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development

- how urban growth has created challenges:

  - How has the growth of Lagos caused inequality?

  - managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements

  - providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy

  - providing access to services – health and education

  - reducing unemployment and crime

  - managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion

  - An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.

Mumbai:

A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:

- the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally

- the growth of the city

- causes of growth: natural increase and migration

- how urban growth has created opportunities:

- social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy
  - economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development
- how urban growth has created challenges?
- An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor

Rio de Janeiro:

A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:

- the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally
- causes of growth: natural increase and migration
- how urban growth has created opportunities:
  - social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy
  - economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development
- how urban growth has created challenges?
- An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor

Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges:

Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.

A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate:

- the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world – London
- impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city
- how urban change has created opportunities:
  - social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems
  - environmental: urban greening
- how urban change has created challenges:
  - social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment
  - environmental: dereliction, building on brown eld and green eld sites, waste disposal
  - the impact of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements.

An example of an urban regeneration project to show:

- reasons why the area needed regeneration

- the main features of the project.

Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport:

Features of sustainable urban living:
- water and energy conservation
- waste recycling
- creating green space
- how urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.

Second Thought

Paris: French children, parents and teachers are battling with internet connection problems across the country after an abrupt nationwide switch to online learning saturated networks and embarrassed the government.

Paris prosecutors opened an investigation Wednesday into possible hacking into key systems, and the government's cybersecurity agency is also investigating. Education Minister Jean-Michel Blanquer announced cyberattacks on a state distance-learning network and blamed overwhelmed private networks and servers for other glitches.

But frustrated parents and teachers are blaming bad planning, too.

"They didn't think ahead," said middle-school history and geography teacher Maela Vercoustre, who hasn't been able to convene a full-size class for two days. "I hope tomorrow will be better."

After more than seven months of in-person class, the switch on Tuesday to all-online learning for all of France's 12 million pupils was plagued with problems. Some were solved by Wednesday, but the Education Ministry announced a second day of cyberattacks on the state-run distance learning network, and said multiple regions were still suffering erratic and slow connections.

For Esther Baumad of Open Digital Education, a leading online teaching platform, the reason was simple: "There were too many people connected at the same time," she told broadcaster *France-Info*.

Parents shared advice on class WhatsApp chats and vented on social networks. Teachers muddled through with smaller-than-usual classes because some children couldn't log on, or had to cancel classes altogether.

"I had to reload, reload, reload," Vercoustre said, while pupils lucky enough to connect "waited, waited, waited" in the online waiting room. Then three parents called during class to say their kids were locked out of the system. Then colleagues complained, too.

"Everyone is getting annoyed," she told *The Associated Press*. "We too are sick of this."

SELF-TEST QUESTIONS

S.NO	Question	Option (a)	Option (b)
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

Answers: 1-(),2-(), 3-(),4-(),5-()