Urban Geography
Developing People & Resources: India

Dharavi Shantytown
Pupil Assessment Log

Name: _________________________________________
Class: ____________
STARTERS

- FIND the location of India and Dharavi in a world atlas or on the internet.
- What is India’s population size compared to Scotland’s?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population Size</th>
<th>Average Life Expectancy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Scotland</td>
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</tbody>
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- Find and compare the Life Expectancy for India & Britain.

Mumbai is found in India. Property in Mumbai is becoming some of the most expensive in the world. One 28 storey structure for an Indian family cost the equivalent of £2 billion. However, many of the residents of Mumbai live in illegal shanty towns. These slums are known as bustees in India.

Answer the questions in sentences:

1. Which country is Mumbai located in?

2. What has happened to property prices in Mumbai in recent years?

3. However, where do many of Mumbai’s residents live?

4. What are slums called in Mumbai?
India has a tropical climate. The coasts can be damaged by storms with hurricane force winds and torrential rain called cyclones. At the edge of Dharavi the newest arrivals come to make their homes on waste land next to water pipes in slum areas. They set up home illegally amongst waste on land that is not suitable for habitation. In the wet monsoon season these people have huge problems living on this low lying marginal land which floods easily. Many of the people here come from many parts of India as a result of the push factors and pull factors of migration.

**Answer the questions sentences:**

1. Explain how Mumbai’s climate may cause problems for the newest residents of Mumbai.

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**Higher Order Thinking Skills**

A) Which two factors might **push** people away from the countryside?
Choose from the list below.

- There are few job opportunities in the countryside.
- Many customers can be found in towns and cities.
- Drought in the countryside means the crops fail.
- Food is always available in the city.

B) Which factors might **pull** people towards the city?
Choose from the list below.

- The city provides better healthcare for families.
- There is no entertainment in the city.
- Schools are more common in the city.
- The city offers fewer jobs.
EXTENSION: Background to Dharavi

EXTENSION Choose three KEY TERMS from the unit so far.
The KEY TERMS are in **BOLD**.

Write a dictionary/online dictionary/textbook definition. Then write this in your own words. Use extra paper if you need to.

1. 

2. 

3. 

![Image of cartoon showing a scene from Dharavi with characters discussing sanitation issues.]
Topic 2: Living in Dharavi

STARTER
Which type of Tropical Storms affect Mumbai?
What type of climate does Mumbai have?

"All cities in India are loud, but nothing matches the level of Mumbai, where the traffic never stops and the horns always honk. Noise, however, is not a problem in Dharavi. The slum called Dharavi is home to one million people.

Dharavi is routinely called "the largest slum in Asia," a dubious attribution sometimes conflated into "the largest slum in the world." This is not true. Mexico City's Neza-Chalco-Itza barrio is the largest slum in the world. The Indian Government call slums "informal" housing.

Read the National Geographic Article above.

Answer the following questions:

1. How many people live in Dharavi slum?

2. Name the largest slum in the world and the country it is in.

3. What does the Indian Government optimistically call housing in the slums?
Topic 2: Living in Dharavi

Stay for a while on the three-foot-wide (one meter) lane of Rajendra Prasad Chawl, and you become acquainted with the rhythms of the place. The morning sound of devotional singing is followed by the rush of water. Until recently few people in Dharavi had piped water in their homes. Residents such as Meera Singh, who has lived on the lane for 35 years, used to walk a mile (two kilometers) to get water for the day’s cleaning and cooking. At the distant water tap she would have to pay the local "thugs" to fill her buckets. This is how it works in the bureaucratic twilight zone of informal housing. Deprived of public services because of their illegal status, slum dwellers often find themselves at the mercy of the "land mafia." There are water goons, electricity goons. In this regard, the residents of Rajendra Prasad Chawl are fortunate. These days, by DIY hook or crook, nearly every household on the street has its own water tap. And today, like every day, residents open their hoses to wash down the lane as they stand in the doorways of their homes to brush their teeth.”

Read the Article above.
Answer the following questions:

1. How did people Rajendra Prasad Chawl lane used to get water?

2. What is different about the water available in Rajendra Prasad Chawl lane compared to Scotland’s water? Hint: Do we need to pay a thug or goon every time we turn the tap on?
Topic 2: Living in Dharavi

Some facts about Dharavi:

- About 1 million people live within 1 square mile, making it the most densely populated area on planet earth
- The average wage is between $1-2US Dollars per day
- Dharavi is the most productive slum in the world. It’s has over a billion dollars of industry
- There is an average of 1 toilet per 1,450 people
- 60% of the families have lived in Dharavi for 60+ years
- The average life span is under 60 years old, due to disease and health concerns
- The slum is divided into communities by religion, with 60% Hindu, 33% Muslim and 6% Christian and 1% other
- Many businesses generate million dollar incomes ($ US Dollars)

QUIZMASTER

Write 5 questions you could ask someone using the bullet points above, notes in the unit or internet. Writer the correct answers as well.

Higher Order Thinking Skills

Watch the film on Youtube:
Kevin McCloud: Slumming It.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Im0tHRs9Bng

Answer the following questions:

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

a) Who is more responsible for global warming—Scottish people or the residents of Dharavi? Justify your choice.

b) What skills would you like to learn to help children in Dharavi, give reasons for your choice.

EXTENSION Write a three paragraph summary about Dharavi’s location, it’s residents and businesses.
Dharavi is by FAR the most productive slum in the world, with the annual turnover of business valued at $1 billion USD per year. The slum produces goods that are exported all around India and the world, and life wasn’t so bad for the people who call this place home. The slum is split up between the industrial part and the residential part. The industrial part is chaotic, hot, dirty and smelly. There are over 7,000 different businesses and 15,000 single-room factories in the slum that are filled with thousands of citizens working their butt off without air conditioning. When I was walking through the industrial part, I only saw men. Men were everywhere. When I asked my tour guide why there are only guys working, he said that women are forbidden to work in the factories of Dharavi.

The most common businesses in the industrial part are pottery, leather, plastic and steel. But there are several smaller industries that reuse EVERYTHING to produce something else. I’m talking about every kind of material that you can think of is somehow reused in Dharavi. You know all of that waste that we throw away in the West? It all ends up in a place like Dharavi and reproduced into a new product. It was amazing to see this happening with my own two eyes.

I'm not just talking about paper, plastic, leather, aluminium and glass. Those are the obvious things. I saw factories that were using parts of old-school cassette tapes from the 90s. The work environment for nearly all people is extremely hazardous and unsafe, which leads to diseases and fatalities. During the tour, they took us into a room where workers were burning coal over a running fire and I could hardly breathe; I had to stick my nose under my shirt to gasp for air. It must have been 150 degrees Fahrenheit inside the room, and the workers didn’t even wear a mask because they couldn’t afford one. Their lungs must’ve been completely black.

Higher Order Thinking Skills

USE THE NOTE ABOVE AND BULLET POINTS ON THE PREVIOUS PAGE TO FIND YOUR INFORMATION

Write a script for a 3 minute video blog tour of Dharavi with the title:

“Should we demolish Dharavi slum and redevelop the site?”

EXTENSION
1. Summarise Dharavi’s industry into five sentences.
2. Reduce your five sentences to five words.
3. Print a picture of Dharavi. Paste it onto some poster paper and ADD LABELS to show what you have learned. Or complete a poster in WORD or PUBLISHER.
Topic 4: Dharavi’s Positives and Negatives

In the slum people have to live with many problems. People have to go to the toilet in the street and there are open sewers. Children play amongst sewage waste and doctors deal with 4,000 cases a day of diphtheria and typhoid. Next to the open sewers are water pipes, which can crack and take in sewage. There are also toxic wastes in the slum including hugely dangerous heavy metals released by industry. The houses often have no windows, asbestos roofs (which is dangerous if broken) and no planning to fit fire regulations.

Water is a big problem for Mumbai’s population, standpipes come on at 5:30am for 2 hours as water is rationed. These standpipes are shared between many people. Rubbish is everywhere and most areas lack sanitation (removal of human waste and rubbish) and excrement and rats are found on the street. 500 people share one public latrine.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Name two diseases which are rampant in Dharavi.
2. Identify two other hazards of living in Dharavi.
3. What does “a lack of sanitation mean?”
Topic 4: Dharavi’s Positives and Negatives

The Positives of Dharavi Slum

There are positives, informal shopping areas exist where it is possible to buy anything you might need. There are also mosques catering for people’s religious needs.

There is a pottery area of Dharavi slum which has a community centre. Dharavi has a village feel despite its high population density and has a central social square. Family life dominates, and there can be as many as 5 people per room. Rooms within houses have multiple functions, including living, working and sleeping. Communal living generates a sense of community. The buildings in this part of the slum are all of different heights and colours, adding interest and diversity.

85% of people have a job in the slum and work Locally, and some have even managed to become millionaires.

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Give three positives of living in Dharavi.
2. What percent of people in Dharavi are employed?

Higher Order Thinking Skills

Answer on poster paper or in WORD or PUBLISHER.

A) Do the benefits of Dharavi outweigh the negatives? Justify your answer.

B) If you were responsible for developing Dharavi—what would be your top three priorities? Give reasons for each.

EXTENSION

Open the website:
https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2014/nov/25/dharavi-mumbai-mini-factories-slum

Write a short story of 250 words about the life of a young person working in a factory in Dharavi.

• What is home life like?
• Give a description of working conditions in a typical factory.
Revision Question 1.
Name a shanty town in a developing country.

Revision Question 2.
Describe the living conditions in a shanty town in India.

Revision Question 3.
Give examples of push factors that force people to leave the countryside.

Revision Question 4.
Give examples of pull factors which attract people to move to cities.