



Pearson



Primary Geography

Slums

Name:

Class:

Knowledge organiser

Vocabulary	
Developers	People who make money by building houses or repairing older houses and selling them for a profit
Drug trafficking	Selling drugs (that are not legal) on a large scale
Extreme weather	Weather that is severe and unusual, for example hurricanes or intense droughts
Landslide	Natural event when a big area of soil and/or rock slides down a steep slope
Living conditions	Things that affect the way people live, such as access to clean water, reliable electricity and sanitation
Residents	People who live in a place permanently
Sanitation	Provision of clean water and sewage systems
Sewage	Dirty water and human waste carried away from houses in pipes and drains
Slums	Places in cities where living conditions are very poor because of lack of services and overcrowding
Working conditions	The environment that people work in: for example how safe it is, and whether there is good ventilation and good lighting

The world's five largest slums	
It is estimated that between 900 million and 1.6 billion people live in slums around the world.	
Slum	Population
Orangi Town (Karachi, Pakistan)	2.4 million
Neza (Mexico City, Mexico)	1.2 million
Dharavi (Mumbai, India)	1 million
Kibera (Nairobi, Kenya)	700 thousand
Khayelitsha (Cape Town, South Africa)	400 thousand

Rocinha favela (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)	
Rio de Janeiro is home to 6.7 million people. Over 20% of people in Rio live in favelas.	
Population	Estimated: 150 thousand to 300 thousand
Location	On a steep slope in the southern part of the city
Area	Less than 2.5 km ²
Famous for	Improvements to quality of life of residents, but also gangs and crime

Dharavi slum (Mumbai, India)	
Mumbai has a population of 12 million people, and around 65% of them live in slums.	
Population	Estimated: 1 million
Location	In a central location of the city, on land that is now very valuable
Area	2.1 km ²
Famous for	Scenes from the film <i>Slumdog Millionaire</i>

Learning review

Lesson	Lesson question	You will learn...	Learning review
1	What is a slum?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What a slum is. • What slum conditions are like. • Where some large slums are located. 	
2	What are the similarities between Rocinha and Dharavi?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where Rocinha and Dharavi are located in their cities. • Some key statistics about the two slum settlements. • Some similarities between the two slums. 	
3	What challenges are faced by people living in slums?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the problems with jobs in slums are. • What the problems with housing in slums are. • What the problems with health in slums are. 	
4	What improvements can be made for people living in slums?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Why some people want to clear slums away. • Why some people don't want to leave slums. • How slums can be improved. 	
5	What next for Dharavi?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Which challenges in Dharavi you will focus on. • Which options for improving Dharavi you will focus on. • What the costs and benefits of your chosen options are. 	
6	Assessment: How far do you agree with the following statement? 'Governments around the world should clear slums away.'		

Lesson 1

What is a slum?

Who lives in slums?

Around the world, between 900 million and 1.6 billion people live in **slums** – it is hard to know for sure. Slums are found in many of the world's cities. They are where very poor people live. Slums are often overcrowded, with poor-quality housing. They usually have very bad **living conditions**. This means that inhabitants of slums often do not live in a safe and healthy environment.



- I. Globally, how many people live in slums? Write your answer.

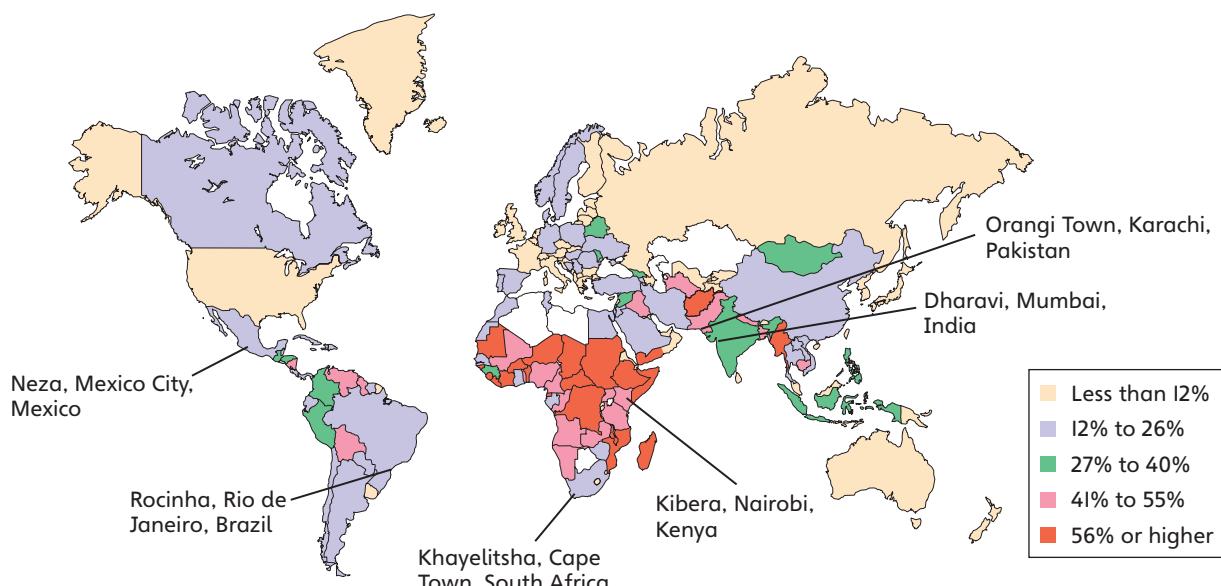
Between _____ and _____ people.

How are slums defined?

The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) says that slums are places that can't provide basic living conditions:



Where are slums located?



This map shows the percentage of the population of each country that lives in slums. It also shows the location of some of the world's biggest slums.

2. Which of these statements correctly describe what the map shows? Tick the correct answers.

- In most African countries, more than 25% of the population lives in slums.
- There are very few people living in slums in the USA, Australia or the UK.
- The map doesn't show any countries in which 56% or more of the population lives in slums.
- The map does not show the location of any actual slum settlements.

3. How many people live in each of the slums labelled on the map? Use the Knowledge organiser on page 2 to find out. Write the number next to each slum below.



Dharavi _____

Khayelitsha _____

Kibera _____

Neza _____

Orangi Town _____

Rocinha _____

Slums



4. Watch the video about Santa Marta Favela in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 'Favela' is another word for slum.



Think of words and phrases to describe what the slum is like. Write your answer.

Lesson 2

What are the similarities between Rocinha and Dharavi?



Quiz

1. Which of the following terms is another word for a slum? Tick the correct answer.
a. montanha
b. rio
c. favela
d. cidade
2. Approximately how many people in the world live in slums? Tick the correct answer.
a. between 900 million and 1.6 billion
b. between 9 million and 160 million
c. between 90 thousand and 16 million
3. Match each slum with the country in which it is located. Draw a line between them.

Slum and city

Dharavi, Mumbai

Orangi Town, Karachi

Kibera, Nairobi

Khayelitsha, Cape Town

Rocinha, Rio de Janeiro

Country

South Africa

Brazil

Pakistan

India

Kenya



4. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.

- a. In slums, it is easy and cheap to get clean water.
- b. In slums, there is often a lot of overcrowding.
- c. There aren't enough toilets for people to use in slums.

True False

True False

True False

Introducing Rocinha and Dharavi

Rocinha, in Rio de Janeiro (Brazil) and Dharavi, in Mumbai (India) are two of the biggest slums in the world. They are described as ‘cities within cities’ because they are so large and vibrant.



I. Look at the maps and the table and answer the questions below. Tick ‘Rocinha’ or ‘Dharavi’ (or both).

	Rocinha	Dharavi
Area	1.4 km ²	2.1 km ²
Population	200,000	1,000,000
Age of city area	Dates from 1884	Dates from around 1875

- Which slum is smaller than 3 km² in area?
Rocinha Dharavi
- Which slum is over 130 years old?
Rocinha Dharavi
- Which slum is near the sea?
Rocinha Dharavi
- Which slum is close to the city centre?
Rocinha Dharavi



2. What can you observe about Dharavi from these two photos? Write your answer.





3. What can you observe about Rocinha from these two photos? Write your answer.



Rocinha and Dharavi: similarities and differences

Both Dharavi and Rocinha are located near the centres of their cities. People living in them can walk to other city areas for work, or take a short bus trip.

The housing in both Dharavi and Rocinha is crowded with many home-made shelters. There are brick-built houses too, but these are often many years old.

There are limited facilities in both Dharavi and Rocinha. For example, there are not enough schools for all of the children and there are very few hospitals and medical clinics.

Sanitation is a problem in both slums, especially in Dharavi. People do not have toilets in their houses. There are only a few public toilets. In fact, in Dharavi, every public toilet is used by around 500 people.

There is a great deal of economic activity in both communities. Dharavi contains workshops making pottery, jewellery and clothes. Visitors come from across Rio to visit Rocinha's restaurants. Rocinha also plays an important role in Rio's carnival. Tourists come to visit both slums, but they need to be careful of crime.



4. Describe three similarities and one difference between Rocinha and Dharavi. Write your answer.

Lesson 3

What challenges are faced by people living in slums?

Quiz

1. Where is Dharavi slum? Tick the correct answer.
a. Mumbai, India c. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
b. Kolkata, India d. São Paolo, Brazil
2. Dharavi is around 2.1 km² in area. How many people live there? Tick the correct answer.
a. one thousand people
b. ten thousand people
c. one hundred thousand people
d. one million people
3. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.
a. Both Rocinha and Dharavi are far from the centres of their cities. True False
b. Both Rocinha and Dharavi are very overcrowded, with lots of people living in a small area. True False
c. While Rocinha does not have enough facilities, such as schools and medical clinics, Dharavi has lots of facilities. True False
4. In Dharavi, there are many workshops and small factories. Name one type of product that is made in Dharavi. Write your answer.

Here are two case studies about slums. Case studies are examples that give you more information.

Dharavi slum

Most people in Dharavi have jobs, but with very low wages. A main job involves sorting through rubbish for things that can be recycled. It is very tiring work, and unhealthy because of dirty **working conditions** and poisonous chemicals.



Mumbai is a very successful city and houses are very expensive. Therefore, poor people have crowded into Dharavi. A one-room house in Dharavi is five times cheaper than a one-bedroom apartment elsewhere in Mumbai.

People in Dharavi do not have any rights to live on this land so their houses are illegal. The government does not provide rubbish collection services, clean water supplies or **sewage** systems. So people dump all their waste in the river. However, the river is also used for drinking water, cooking and cleaning – so diseases such as diarrhoea and cholera are a big problem. Dharavi also floods each year because of heavy rain brought by the monsoon winds.



- I. What are the challenges faced by people living in Dharavi? Write your answer.

Rocinha favela

Rocinha is the largest favela in Brazil and may have over 200,000 **residents**. The favela is built on very steep slopes around Rio de Janeiro. It was the only land available for poor people to make their homes on. The steep slopes mean that flooding and **landslides** are common.

Most houses now have basic sanitation and electricity after the government accepted the favela as a legal part of the city. Most houses are not shacks but are made of strong materials such as bricks and cement. There isn't much flat land, so the houses are built on top of each other – some buildings are 11 stories high!

Rocinha has problems with violent crime, **drug trafficking** and gangs. There have been some improvements in recent years but gangs still control areas of the favela. Fights between security forces (the police) and gangs cause many deaths.



2. What are the challenges faced by people living in Rocinha? Write your answer.



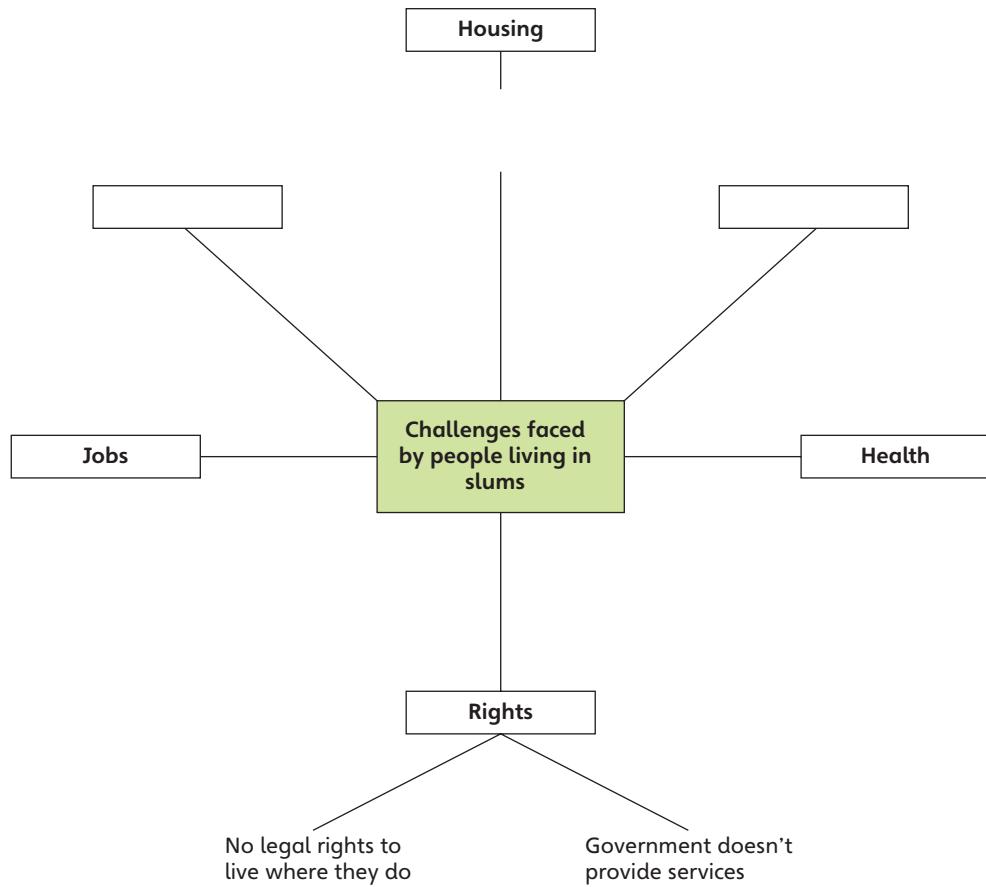
3. Read the questions below. Tick the correct answer.

- a. What do slums usually have?
 - clean water and good sewage systems
 - dirty water and only rivers and streams to carry away waste
- b. What do slums usually have?
 - regular rubbish collection services
 - no rubbish collection services
- c. What do people living in slums usually earn?
 - high wages in safe working conditions
 - low wages in dangerous or unhealthy working conditions



4. Use your answers to questions 1 and 2 to complete this spider diagram. Write your answers.

- One part has been completed for you: Rights.
- Add details to the other types of challenges.
- There is space for you to add more challenges.



5. Which of these challenges do you think is the most difficult one to fix? Write your answer.

Unit progress check in

I. Read the statement below. Tick ‘True’ or ‘False’.

Between 9 million and 160 million people in the world live in slums.

True False

2. Where is Santa Marta favela? Tick the correct answer.

- a. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
- b. Mumbai, India
- c. Karachi, Pakistan

3. Match each slum condition with its description.

Draw a line between them.

Water supplies	Not enough – hundreds of people can share one
Housing	Dirty and not safe to drink
Toilets	Shacks that offer little protection from bad weather

4. Where are two of the biggest slums in the world?

Tick the correct answer.

- a. Brazil and India
- b. Brazil and South Africa
- c. India and Pakistan

5. Read the statement below. Tick ‘True’ or ‘False’.

Rocinha has a population of less than three hundred thousand.

True False

6. Read the statement below. Tick ‘True’ or ‘False’.

There are enough schools for all the children in Dharavi and Rocinha.

True False

7. Which of these are challenges faced by people who live in slums? Tick the two correct answers.

- a. plenty of job opportunities, with very high wages
- b. diseases caused by dirty water supplies and poor sanitation
- c. crowded housing

8. Read the statement below. Tick 'True' or 'False'.

Tourists from wealthy countries go on tours around slums.

True False

Lesson 4

What improvements can be made for people living in slums?



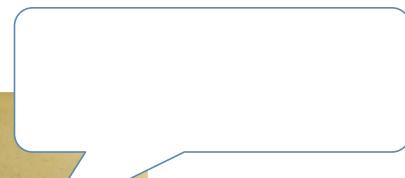
Quiz

1. Which of the two case-study slums is built on steep slopes? Tick the correct answer.
a. Rocinha b. Dharavi
2. In which of the slums do many people earn money sorting through other people's rubbish for things that can be recycled? Tick the correct answer.
a. Rocinha b. Dharavi
3. In which of the slums do most houses now have basic sanitation, electricity and walls made of bricks and cement? Tick the correct answer.
a. Rocinha b. Dharavi
4. Which of the slums has lots of problems with disease because the government hasn't provided sanitation services? Tick the correct answer.
a. Rocinha b. Dharavi
5. In which of the slums is a one-room house five times cheaper than a one-bedroom apartment elsewhere in the city? Tick the correct answer.
a. Rocinha b. Dharavi



I. This woman lives in Dharavi with her husband and three young children. She works making brushes, which she sells in Mumbai's busy city centre. You have asked her what she would like to change in Dharavi to make it a less challenging place to live.

Write in the speech bubble what you think she might say to answer your question.



Different views about improvements

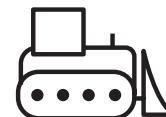
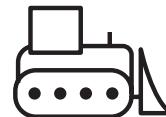
People do not agree on how to improve the lives of people living in slums.

Governments do not like slums. Slums can be places where there is crime and violence. They look bad and give their city a bad reputation.

Developers do not like slums. They want to build apartments and shops on slum land, which they can sell to wealthier people for lots of money.



Governments and developers would like to clear away slums and make people move somewhere else.



However, many of the people who live there do not want to move. They want to stay where they are, but have better services: proper homes, clean water and sanitation, electricity, affordable schools and healthcare.



2. Why do governments and developers want to bulldoze slums and move slum residents somewhere else? Write your answer.

Advantages and disadvantages of clearing away slums

The government has offered people in Dharavi new apartments to live in if they agree to the slum being cleared with bulldozers. However, many people in Dharavi do not want to go to the new apartments, which are far away from Mumbai's centre.



This is a photo of an apartment block in Mumbai. It has been built for people who used to live in a slum. There are advantages and disadvantages of living here.



3. Read the advantages and disadvantages of the new apartments. Why do you think people in Dharavi may not want to move to new apartments? Write your answer.

Improving Rocinha

In Rocinha, the government has helped people living there to improve conditions.

- The government provides bricks and cement for free. Local people use them to make their houses stronger, or build new houses.
- Charities have helped by setting up schools. A good education helps young people get good jobs.
- The government provides basic electricity, clean water and sanitation.
- The government has given some people living in Rocinha legal rights to live in their houses.
- The police come into the favela to try to stop the gangs committing crimes.
- These improvements have encouraged businesses to move into the favela. Now there are more jobs in the favela, and more services like banks and rubbish collection.



4. What do you think the woman from Dharavi would say about the ways in which Rocinha has been improved? Would she like them to be used in Dharavi, too? Write in the speech bubble what you think she might say to answer your questions.



Lesson 5

What next for Dharavi?

Quiz

I. Match each challenge of living in a slum with its solution. Draw a line between them.

Challenges	Solutions
Lack of education	Government provision of bricks and cement
Poorly constructed housing	Government permission to legally live in their homes
Threat of eviction	More police patrols in the area
Frequent violent crimes	Schools set up by charities

2. Which statement explains why developers want slums to be cleared? Tick the correct answer.

- Slums are on very steep slopes or land that often gets flooded.
- Slums are on valuable land because of where they are in the city.
- There are many businesses in slums that make a lot of money.

3. Which one of these is an advantage of moving slum residents to new apartments in other parts of the city? Tick the correct answer.

- They are far from the city centre.
- There is no space for workshops.
- They have a strong construction.



I. You know a lot about the challenges facing people living in Dharavi. Sort them into this chart: most important to fix to least important to fix. Write your answers.

Here are a few examples of challenges in Dharavi:

- No sanitation, so river water carries diseases.
- Not enough schools so children don't get a good education.
- Unsafe housing that doesn't protect people from **extreme weather**.
- Very overcrowded living conditions.



2. Imagine you are responsible for the improvement of a 1 km² area of Dharavi slum, with a population of **500,000 people (10,000 families)** and **3,000** small businesses.

You have a budget of **£50,000** for one year.

Decide what you think are the top three challenges. Use the information on page 25 to work out how to use your budget to overcome these challenges. Complete the table. An example has been given to help you.

Challenge	Solution	How many people / families does it help?	Cost
Lack of education opportunities for children	Give small sums of money to slum families so they can afford school fees for their children.	1,000	£10,000

Give small sums of money to slum families so they can afford school fees for their children. Cost: £10 per family	Build new toilet blocks so there are more public toilets for slum neighbourhoods. Cost: £700 for one 15-toilet block	Give families new apartments to live in, in another part of the city. Cost: £15,000 to build apartments for 500 families
Put in underground pipes to bring in clean water and carry away sewage. Cost: £48,000 per km ²	Put underground electricity cables into the slum. Cost: £9,000 per km ²	Organise rubbish collection services for the slum. Cost: £10 per family
Provide free bricks and cement for families to use, making their houses stronger and easier to clean. Cost: £10 per family	Provide more police patrols in the slum to reduce gang violence and crime. Cost: £40,000	Build a new health centre and pay the salaries of three medics: can treat 12,000 people a year. Cost: £25,000
Bulldoze slum areas and provide security teams to prevent slum residents from moving back in. Cost: £12,000 per km ²	Pay landowners of slum areas for their land and give slum residents legal rights to the land they live on. Cost: £50,000 per km ²	Give small sums of money to businesses to make their workplaces safer. Cost: £100 per business



3. Use the work you've done in this lesson to write a report about your plans for Dharavi. Your report should include:
 - the three challenges that you have picked as the most important to be fixed
 - the solutions you have selected to fix these three challenges
 - the cost of these solutions and how many people / families / businesses you will help
 - the reasons why these are the correct solutions to use.

Lesson 6

Unit check out



How far do you agree with the following statement?
'Governments around the world should clear slums away.'

Key words

affordable	living conditions
challenges	residents
clearance	rights to land
developers	sanitation
government	water supply

Title: How far do you agree with the following statement?
'Governments around the world should clear slums away.'

Introduction

- What is a slum?
- Where are some examples of slums?

<p>Paragraph 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are some challenges of living in slums? Think about living conditions, water supplies, sanitation and land rights.• Give an example from Dharavi or Rocinha.	
<p>Paragraph 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the advantages of clearing slums away and moving people to new homes?	
<p>Paragraph 3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the disadvantages of clearing slums away and moving people to new homes?	
<p>Extension</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are some other ways of improving slums that don't involve clearing them?• Give examples from Rocinha.	
<p>Conclusion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How far do you agree with the statement?• Are there more advantages or disadvantages to clearing away slums – including Rocinha and Dharavi?• Are there better ways to make improvements?	

Slums

Acknowledgments

The publisher would like to thank the following individuals and organisations for their kind permission to reproduce their photographs:

Israel Carlito/Shutterstock, Israel Carlito/Shutterstock, Yury Birukov/Shutterstock, Jsvideos/Shutterstock, Israel Carlito/Shutterstock, YAY Media AS/Alamy Stock Vector, Nestign/Alamy Stock Vecto, Elena Odareeva/Shutterstock, Pra_Deep/Shutterstock, Matyas Rehak/Shutterstock, Dabldy/Shutterstock, Israel Carlito/Shutterstock, Manoej Paateel/Shutterstock, ErenMotion/Shutterstock, Israel Carlito/Shutterstock, Elena Odareeva/Shutterstock, DIVYAKANT SOLANKI/EPA-EFE/Shutterstock, Elena Odareeva/Shutterstock, Israel Carlito/Shutterstock, Israel Carlito/Shutterstock.

Published by Pearson Education Limited, 80 Strand, London, WC2R 0RL.

www.pearsonschools.co.uk

Text and Illustration © Pearson Education Limited 2021

Produced by Oriel Square Limited

Typeset and illustrated by Jouve India

Developed at Reach Academy Trust and written by practising teachers and subject leaders

This publication is protected by copyright, and permission should be obtained from the publisher prior to any prohibited reproduction, storage in a retrieval system, or transmission in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise. For information regarding permissions, request forms and the appropriate contacts, please visit <https://www.pearson.com/us/contact-us/permissions.html> Pearson Education Limited Rights and Permissions Department.

Unless otherwise indicated herein, any third party trademarks that may appear in this work are the property of their respective owners and any references to third party trademarks, logos or other trade dress are for demonstrative or descriptive purposes only. Such references are not intended to imply any sponsorship, endorsement, authorisation, or promotion of Pearson Education Limited products by the owners of such marks, or any relationship between the owner and Pearson Education Limited or its affiliates, authors, licensees or distributors.

First published 2021

Copyright notice

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced in any form or by any means (including photocopying or storing it in any medium by electronic means and whether or not transiently or incidentally to some other use of this publication) without the written permission of the copyright owner, except in accordance with the provisions of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 or under the terms of a licence issued by the Copyright Licensing Agency, Barnards Inn, 86 Fetter Lane, London EC4A 1EN (www.cla.co.uk). Applications for the copyright owner's written permission should be addressed to the publisher.

Note from the publisher

Pearson has robust editorial processes, including answer and fact checks, to ensure the accuracy of the content in this publication, and every effort is made to ensure this publication is free of errors. We are, however, only human, and occasionally errors do occur. Pearson is not liable for any misunderstandings that arise as a result of errors in this publication, but it is our priority to ensure that the content is accurate. If you spot an error, please do contact us at resourcescorrections@pearson.com so we can make sure it is corrected.



Primary Geography

Slums

Pearson Primary Geography is a proven, intelligently sequenced curriculum that helps every child learn, and remember more. These units will help you become a successful Geographer!

These workbooks provide a resource to support teaching and to evidence children's learning through the unit, by providing:

- Knowledge Organisers to support learning substantive knowledge across the unit
- Clear, levelled texts and images to follow teaching material
- Retrieval Practice 'Quizzes' every lesson to build retention
- Mid Unit check-ins - for formative assessment
- End of Unit summative tasks

For more about Pearson Primary Geography, and the Geography resources that sit alongside these, please visit:

pearsonschools.co.uk/PrimaryHistGeog

www.pearsonschools.co.uk
myorders@pearson.com