

Reading Karachi: History and Urban Transformations

Course Syllabus: Fall Semester 2024

Course listed as **Humanities AND Urban Studies Minor** Electives

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COURSE DESCRIPTION

'Reading Karachi' traces the historic and physical transformations of the city of Karachi, using different temporal moments as a lens for the urban, architectural, physical and social development of the city. By tracing changes in ways discourses and practices responded to ongoing political and economic ruptures, social, cultural and environmental changes, patterns of governance and their ensuing disruptions, the course will enable students to build an understanding of how architecture and city building has reacted and responded to these ever evolving patterns.

The course is organized around key moments that have contributed to the way the city has transformed (1) From pre-colonial to colonial and post-colonial Karachi - city growth and transformation under different political and temporal moments (2) Architecture, Master plans, Climate, Politics and Violence – thematic intersections to diversify the way the city is 'read' and talked about in popular discourse (3) The Emerging city – mired in landscapes of informality, gated enclaves, contested governance, displacements and evolving spatial forms.

The urban spectacle of interstices between place, culture and society over a historic time frame helps explain how the built fabric of a city like Karachi is the material embodiment of historic developments, politics, culture and society. **What events shaped the physical development of the city? What is the physical form of this city? What are the different ways in which the city and its architecture can be read on a macro as well as micro scale, given that different parts of the city operate with their own distinctive identity, history, architecture and governance? How can these observations enable us to critique the current planning paradigm in the city as we move towards visions for the future?** These questions, amongst others are explored through lectures, readings, workshops, projects and case studies of specific spaces in the city, with the city as a text that must be 'read'.

The course will enable student to generate a better understanding of the city they occupy and interact with, the spaces that have distinctive individual and collective memories associated with them. Students will be able to dissect the layers of built forms from different periods of history existing in harmony or occasional conflict in the present city. It will not only investigate the nature of relationship between built forms in Karachi and the city's history, climate, political contestations, migration patterns and the attempts to exert certain identities and cultures spatially, but also examine the variety of architectural languages and urban typologies that exist.

COURSE OBJECTIVES

This course will assist students in developing a nuanced historical exploration and reading of the city, through concepts of urban history, architecture, planning and development, using Karachi as a lens. It will enable them to,

- Establish an understanding of the existing literature, texts, ideas and discourses through different temporal moments of the city and their contribution to ways in which the city can be 'read'.
- Develop a contextual understanding of Karachi's historic evolution through its architecture and built environment.
- Establish intersections and relationships between climatic control, politics and urban planning interventions in the colonial and post-colonial context.
- Understand the contemporary processes of urbanization and informality in the city and how they have contributed to shaping the morphology of the city.

- Improve students' ability to articulate their reading of the city beyond subjective notions and to enable them to produce writings through rigorous and innovative research methods.

LEARNING OUTCOMES

This course will enable students to develop a better contextual understanding of their city. As a result, learnings from this course will

- Allow student to develop their own understanding of the city and its evolution, and the intersections between different aspects of the city which they (may) have previously explored in isolation.
- Aid them in interpreting the built environment in critically informed ways.
- Enable students to apply these learnings in all other related courses – whether they are on water, infrastructure or other cities.
- Equip students to understand and apply the basics of field research in their group assignments, giving them the opportunity to explore the city and also learn data collection techniques from groundwork
- Develop skills to articulate and represent their findings through visual, oral and written mediums.
- Enable them to know things about the city they may/may not have been curious about but will now learn through literature and personal engagements with the city.

ASSESSMENT

1. Reading Reviews: 20%
2. Architecture and the representation of the Empire: 10%
3. Class Participation: 20%
4. Group Project: 30%
5. Final Writeup: 20%

Group Project: Exploring layers within the city's neighborhoods

Working in groups of two/three, students will be required to select a neighborhood in the city, based on existing attachments, nostalgia, intrigue, specific interest or other reasons as the basis of their selection. Using primary and secondary modes of data collection including: archival research, old maps, photographs, oral narratives, journal/book readings, official documents, media reports amongst several other sources, students will attempt to unpack the different layers of time, morphology, sociology, politics, violence, ideology and environment. From pre-colonial to colonial, post-colonial and present day observations, students will have the opportunity to apply the knowledge gained in the course to "read" the neighborhood/site of their choosing and its physical and architectural evolution. Students may use any medium to express and present their findings, narratives and observations, which will be presented at the midterm examination date and final submissions will be taken at the end of the course in the form of a paper submission (individual) of 3000 words and a presentation in class (group). The assignment is structured to enable students to weave a story for their selected neighborhood, based on chosen keywords/indicators.

The grading/submissions for the semester project will be as follows:

- Choice of area/neighborhood – Week 4 (5%)
To include the boundary of your study, keywords you will explore and 5 resources for secondary research.
- Progress on literature review/secondary/archival research – Week 6 (15%)
To include all collected literature, pictures, maps, history, news readings.
- Progress on fieldwork, primary data collection. First Draft submission – Week 7 (25%)
Compiled paper with text, references, maps, all collected information. Word limit: 2000 words
- Second progress of fieldwork/primary research – Week 9 (10%)

Discussion on data students plan to collect, preliminary observations, questionnaire, target group/stakeholders, initial mapping exercise.

- Third progress on fieldwork/primary research – Week 11 (10%)
At least 5 interviews in-depth interviews (show transcriptions/synopsis of responses and emerging themes), mapping progress, discussion on how collected information will be displayed/visualized/presented. Gaps, contradictions observed?
- Paper Presentations and submissions – Week 13/14 (20% + 15%)
Presentation time limit - 15min
INDIVIDUAL Paper submission (on a specific aspect of the findings) Word limit - 3000words

Class Participation will be awarded on the following basis:

- Class discussion on assigned readings – (5%)
- Class Review – (5%)
- Class activity – (5%)
- Overall engagement and response in class – (5%)

Weekly Lecture Outline

Week	Lecture Outline
1.	<p>Perspectives on the City</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) General Discussion of Syllabus and course outline 2) Distributions of readings 3) Students' perception and idea of the city and their learning from this course.
2.	<p>Theories on which is course will build up</p> <p><i>The purpose of these readings is to get the students to build a theoretical perspective on the course and things they should keep in mind through the weeks. These theories will help link narratives of Karachi's growth, history and urban fabric to the ways in which the city can be read and thought about. How can these theories be extended to read spaces in a city that is layered in overlapping complexities? We use this as the basis of our inquiry to dig deeper into creating understandings of cities.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. X. Chen, et. al. (2013). Introduction to Cities: How Place and Space Shape Human Experience. 2. Djokovic, B. (2011). On How to Read the City. 3. Ward, K., (2014). Researching the City
3.	<p>The Pre-Colonial City: Reflections from oral narratives</p> <p><i>Much is known about colonial Karachi, but we must go further back and look at the pre-colonial city to understand the consequent transformation of the built environment. How were oral histories disregarded in colonial narratives of the city's history? How can we look at climate, architecture and identities in pre-colonial era and their impact on the spatial change of the city? The knowledge of the past will engender students to develop better understandings of the present and planning for the future.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ibrahim, A., (2013). Prehistoric Karachi. Studies on Karachi. 2. Akhtar and Dhanani., (2016). Discoveries of Neolithic Settlements in Malir River Valley, Sindh 3. Baillie, A.F., (1890). Kurachee, Past, Present and Future. 4. Hasan, A., (1984, 1992, 2009, 2022). Karachi before the British Conquest and other resources
4.	<p>The Colonial City – Architecture, Climate and Planning</p> <p><i>The colonial city comprised layers of underlying factors including climate, geology, geography and other physical factors. How did nature and architecture intersect in the colonial city as the colonizers attempted to control elements of the natural environment using built forms? How can we see the city through discourses on climate, colonialism and tropical architecture to observe the long lasting impacts it had on the city of today? We use readings from other colonized cities to derive conclusions and observations for Karachi.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Endfield and Mahony., (2017). Climate and Colonialism 2. Metcalf, T., (1984). Architecture and the representation of the Empire
5.	<p>The Colonial City – Power, Planning and the Dual City Narrative</p> <p><i>The Dual City narrative has several layers of underlying factors including climate, political, planning and governance ideologies amongst several others as observed in the previous lecture. What were visions of the new 'city' in the colonial mind? Through a rich discussion, we will use readings to tease out different ways in which this dual city narrative and the consequent planning of the city can be better understood, examined and critiqued.</i></p>

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A. D. King (1975). The Colonial Bungalow-Compound Complex — A Case Study in the Cultural Use of Space 2. Lari & Lari (1996). Dual City, Karachi during the British Raj. 3. Viqar, S., (2011). Interrogating Conceptions of 'Modernity' and 'Tradition' in the Production of the Built Environment in South Asia.
6.	<p>Post-Colonial Karachi – Modernity, post-modernism and the search for order in the Capital City</p> <p><i>As the first capital of the newly formed state, Karachi witnessed a number of urban planning interventions and different schemes for satellite towns to resettle the hordes of refugees that flocked the city. How did the shifting of the capital alter the way the city was conceptualized by planners and architects? We look at some of these transformations and attempts (successful and unsuccessful) in the post-colonial city.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anwar, N.H., (2014). The postcolonial City in South Asia 2. Khan and Karimi (2017). Karachi: The transformation and spatial politics of a post-colonial migrant city 3. Daechsel, M., (2015) Chapter 5 Islam and development in urban space: planning 'official' Karachi in the 1950s.
7.	<p>City Identity: Establishing an Architectural Language through international architects and local designers</p> <p><i>As the new capital, Karachi also witnessed several attempts to establish a distinct and long lasting identity for the city. The desire to move away from colonial built forms and language by reassessing concepts of modernity and tradition in the post-colonial context witnessed the emergence of new forms of disorders and conflicts. How can we look at the emerging planning and design practice as reflections of this process of identity creation? Does the city possess a singular representation of identity?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Daechsel, M., (2015) Chapter 5 Islam and development in urban space: planning 'official' Karachi in the 1950s. 2. Viqar, Sarwat. (2019). Unsettling Streetscapes: Everyday Occupations of Public Space in Karachi
8.	Mid-Term (Assignment submission)
9.	<p>Informality, Land Contestations and housing issues</p> <p><i>Issues of land, infrastructure, livelihood, planning and contested governance structures that are tied to informality and the uncertainties, 'disorder' and strengths that emerge out of it, how has infrastructure and development planning contributed to different forms of displacement in the city? With over 62 percent of Karachi living in informal settlements, how does this urban majority contribute to the reading of the city and its built environment, materiality and architecture?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hasan, A et al. (2015). Karachi: The Land Issue. 2. Hasan, A., (1992). <i>Seven Reports on Housing - Report One Government Housing Policies for Karachi and the Informal Sector in Housing</i>. Karachi: OPP-RTI 3. Gazdar, H., Mallah, H. B., (2013). <i>Informality and Political Violence in Karachi</i>
10.	Development, Displacements and Climate Risk Mitigation

	<p><i>How are issues of informality, development and climate risks intersecting today to create new problems of evictions and displacements for already disadvantaged populations? We look at how some recent projects have contributed to further fractures in the city and the role of other players in this entire process.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anwar et al., (2021). <i>Land, Governance & the Gendered Politics of Displacement in Urban Pakistan</i>. 2. Lyari-Highway of Tears, Online, Documentary (Centre on Housing Rights and Evictions, Karachi., 2006).
11.	<p>Contested Governance: A look at Karachi's governance landscape</p> <p><i>How does the complexity of the governance landscape in Karachi add to its planning and design problems? It is only through a better and nuanced understanding of the several overlapping and contesting governance institutes that operate in the city and govern land, infrastructure, planning and reforms that students can attempt to answer this question.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hasan, A., (2002). <i>Understanding Karachi: Planning and Reform for the Future</i> (Karachi: City Press, 2002) 2. Hussain, A., (2016). <i>Urbanization and Governance of Institutions in Karachi</i>. 3. Hasan, A. (2021). <i>The Judiciary and the Poor</i>. [online] Arif Hasan. Available at: http://arifhasan.org/development/the-judiciary-and-the-poor.
12.	<p>Reading the City through Master Plans</p> <p><i>Karachi has witnessed over 6 master plans throughout its history, some notified, while the others have remained on paper as the city continues to grow organically on its own. What were the proposed plans and how effective has their implementation been in the city? How can we make nuanced assessments of these plans to identify gaps in city planning? Can the city even be 'planned' through Masterplans? A rich discussion coming out of these questions will help students develop their own perspectives on city planning exercises and their loopholes.</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Herbert, J., (1982). <i>The Karachi Development Programme: 1976-1985: An Interim Appraisal</i>. 2. Kazimi et al., (ed) <i>A Functional Analysis of Karachi Land Use Plan</i> 3. ECIL. (2007). <i>Karachi Master Plan 2000</i>.
13.	<p>New Spatial Forms in the city: Dual City of gated enclaves</p> <p><i>While the bureaucracy and governance 'modus operandi' remains inherently colonial in nature, similar practices can occasionally be observed in the domain of urban planning. In the postcolonial context, the dual city concept attempts to hide the informal city by creating protected enclaves within the city or at considerable distances from it, intended to be inhabited by a certain socio-economic group. With security and freedom used as the basis for their creation, how does this juxtaposition of building and living patterns further create opportunities for connectivity and separateness?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Anwar, N.H. & Viqar, S., (2014). <i>Producing cosmopolitan Karachi: freedom, security and urban redevelopment in the post-colonial metropolis</i>. 2. Shafaat, S., (2021). <i>Inclusive gentrification: presenting the 'absent' in the urban development of Karachi</i>.
14.	<p>Discussions on learnings from the course, new developments and ways forward</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ahmed, N., (2016). <i>Karachi: From the Prism of Urban Design</i>

	<p>2. Hasan, A., Pervaiz, A., Raza, M., (2017). <i>Drivers of climate change vulnerability at different scales in Karachi</i>. Working Paper 2017</p> <p>3. Brohi, N., (2013). Interruptive Geographies: Women in the interstices of Karachi's urban spaces. <i>Studies on Karachi: Papers Presented at the Karachi Conference 2013</i>. Ed. Sabiah Askari</p>
15.	Class Presentations
16.	Final Exam / Paper Submission

COMPLETE LIST OF READINGS AND RESOURCES FOR THE COURSE

Pre Colonial

- Baillie, A.F., (1890). *Kurachee, Past, Present and Future*. 1997th ed. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- Hasan, Arif (1984). A Changing Cityscape. *Star Special Report*, 07 June, 1984. Available at: <http://arifhasan.org/articles/a-changing-cityscape>
- Lari & Lari (1996). *Dual City, Karachi during the British Raj*. Karachi
- Khuhro & Mooraj (1997). *Karachi: Megacity of our times*. Oxford University Press.
- Biagi, Paolo (2003-4). Mesolithic Settlement of Sindh (Pakistan): A Preliminary Assessment. *PRAEHISTORIA*, Vol 4-5.
- Ibrahim, Asma., (2013). Prehistoric Karachi. *Studies on Karachi: Papers Presented at the Karachi Conference 2013*. Ed. Sabiah Askari
- Husain, Rumana., (2013). Myths and legends associated with a few communities in Karachi. *Studies on Karachi: Papers Presented at the Karachi Conference 2013*. Ed. Sabiah Askari
- Akhtar, S. and Dhanani, MR (2016). Discoveries of Neolithic Settlements in Malir River Valley, Sindh, Pakistan. *Grassroots*, Vol 20, No II.
- Hasan, A., (2022). *Karachi Before the British Conquest*. Karachi: Institute of Historical and Social Research.

Colonial

- King, A. D. (1975). The Colonial Bungalow-Compound Complex—A Case Study in the Cultural Use of Space. *Indian Anthropologist*, 5(1), 39-67.
- Metcalf, T. R. (1984). Architecture and the representation of empire: India, 1860-1910. *Representations*, 6, 37-65.
- Chang, J. H., & King, A. D. (2011). Towards a genealogy of tropical architecture: Historical fragments of power-knowledge, built environment and climate in the British colonial territories. *Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography*, 32(3), 283-300.
- Mahony, M., & Endfield, G. (2018). Climate and colonialism. *Wiley Interdisciplinary Reviews: Climate Change*, 9(2), e510.
- N. Al Sayyad (ed.) *Forms of Dominance: on the Architecture and Urbanism of the Colonial Enterprise*, pp. 183-210.

Karachi Specific

- Lari & Lari (1996). *Dual City, Karachi during the British Raj*. Karachi
- Cheema, Y., (2007). *The historical quarters of Karachi*. Oxford University Press, Karachi.

- Viqar, S., (2010). *Modernity and Its Discontents: Colonial Spatial Order In Karachi*. Traditional Dwellings and Settlements Review, 2010
- Viqar, S., (2011). *Interrogating Conceptions of 'Modernity' and 'Tradition' in the Production of the Built Environment in South Asia*. Karachi, 2011. 6th Seminar on Urban and Regional Planning organized by Department of Architecture and Planning, NED University.
- Boivin, Michel., (2013). Shaping a New Karachi with the Merchants: Mercantile Communities and the dynamics of Colonial Urbanization (1851-1921). *Studies on Karachi: Papers Presented at the Karachi Conference 2013*. Ed. Sabiah Askari

Post-Colonial

- Anwar, N.H., (2014). *The postcolonial City in South Asia*. Singapore Journal of Tropical Geography, March. pp.1-17.
- Khan, SS; Karimi, K; (2015) *Karachi: The transformation and spatial politics of a Post-colonial migrant city*. In: Karimi, K and Vaughan, L and Sailer, K and Palaiologou, K and Bolton, T, (eds.) Proceedings of the 10th International Space Syntax Symposium (SSS10).
- Daechsel, M. (2015). 5 Islam and development in urban space: planning 'official' Karachi in the 1950s. In *Cities in South Asia* (pp. 80-99). Routledge.
- Soomro, T. A., & Soomro, M. A. (2018). Planning failure of satellite town: A case study of Korangi, Karachi-Pakistan. *Mehran University Research Journal of Engineering & Technology*, 37(1), 209-222.

Violence

- Kaker, S., (2014). Enclaves, insecurity and violence in Karachi.
- Yusuf, H., (2016). City of lights: Nostalgia, Violence and Karachi's Competing Imaginaries.
- Gayer, L., (2014) *Karachi: Ordered Disorder and the Struggle for the City*, New Delhi: Hurst & Co. Publishers
- Budhani, A. A., Gazdar, H., Kaker, S. A., Mallah, H. B., (2010) *The Open City: Social Networks and Violence in Karachi*. Working Paper no. 70, Crisis States Research Center, DESTIN, London School of Economics.

Architecture, Post-Modernism and Identity

- Shahzad, S., (2011). *Urban Growth and Social Change: A Case Study of Karachi City*. Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities.
- Sadiq, A., Shakir, M., Ahmed, S., (2010). *Gated Living in the Context of Karachi*. Journal of Research in Architecture and Planning, NED University.
- Anwar, N.H. & Viqar, S., (2014). *Producing cosmopolitan Karachi: freedom, security and urban redevelopment in the post-colonial metropolis*. South Asian History and Culture, 5(3), pp.328-48.
- Sarwat Viqar (2014) *Constructing Lyari: place, governance and identity in a Karachi neighborhood*, South Asian History and Culture, 5:3, 365-383..
- Gandhi, A., (2015) Chapter 16: *The postcolonial street: patterns, modes and forms*. In *Cities in South Asia 2015*, Routledge.
- Ahmed, S., (2017), *Urban Morphologies, Design Qualities and the Decision Making Process in Relationship to maqamiat: Case of Karachi, Pakistan*. Engineering Science And Technology International Research Journal, Vol.1, No.1, Apr, 2017.
- Hasan, A., (2019). *Residential segregation in Mithi and Karachi, Pakistan*. Environment & Urbanization Copyright © 2019 International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). Vol 31(2): 635–638.
- Khan, N., (2020). *Sindh in Karachi: A topography of separateness, connectivity, and juxtaposition*. Environment and Planning C: Politics and Space.
- Shafaat, S., (2021). *Inclusive gentrification: presenting the 'absent' in the urban development of Karachi*. South Asia @ LSE (26 Jul 2021). Blog Entry.
- Avermaete, T., (2020). *Monuments of Country, Climate and Culture: Michel Écochard and the Design of the Postcolonial Tropolis*

Governance

- Hasan, A., (2002). *Understanding Karachi: Planning and Reform for the Future* (Karachi: City Press, 2002)
- Hasan, A., (2005). *The political and institutional blockages to good governance: the case of the Lyari expressway in Karachi.*
- Ansari, J., (2009). *Revisiting Urban Planning in South Asia.* Regional study prepared for Revisiting Urban Planning: Global Report on Human Settlements 2009
- Daechsel, M., (2015) *Chapter 5 Islam and development in urban space: planning 'official' Karachi in the 1950s.* In *Cities in South Asia 2015*, Routledge.
- Soomro, T. A., Soomro, M. A., (2018). *Planning failure of satellite town: A case study of Korangi, Karachi-Pakistan.* Mehran University Research Journal Of Engineering & Technology.
- Hussain, A., (2016). *Urbanization and Governance of Institutions in Karachi.* Journal of Independent Studies & Research: Management & Social Sciences & Economics . Jul-Dec2016, Vol. 14 Issue 2, p96-110. 15p.
- Brown, A., Ahmed, S., (2016) *Local government dissolution in Karachi: chasm or catalyst?* Third World Thematics: A TWQ Journal, 1:6, 879-897.

Master plans:

- Herbert, J., (1982). *The Karachi Development Programme: 1976-1985: An Interim Appraisal.* Urban Planning Practice In Developing Countries, edited by J.L. Taylor, D.G. Williams:
- Kazimi et al., (ed) *A Functional Analysis of Karachi Land Use Plan*
- ECIL. (2007). *Karachi Master Plan 2000.*

Informality

- Hasan, A., (1992). *Seven Reports on Housing - Report One Government Housing Policies for Karachi and the Informal Sector in Housing.* Karachi: OPP-RTI
- Hasan, A., Raza, M., (2012). *Karachi: The Land Issue.* IIED
- Gazdar, H., Mallah, H. B., (2013). *Informality and Political Violence in Karachi*
- Zeiderman, A., Kaker, S. A., Silver, J., Wood, A., (2015). *Uncertainty and Urban Life.* Public Culture (2015) 27 (2 (76)): 281–304.
- Hasan, A., (2020). *Chapter 6: The changing nature of informal settlements in the megapolis in South Asia: the case of Karachi, Pakistan.* In *Communities, Land and Social Innovation: Land Taking and Land Making in an Urbanizing World.* Ed. Pieter Van den Broeck, Asiya Sadiq, Ide Hiergens, Monica Quintana Molina, Han Verschure and Frank Moolaert.
- Farooqui, U. M., (2020). *Precarious Pipes: Go Precarious Pipes: Governance, Informance, Informality, and the Politics of Access In Karachi.* Dissertation for University of Massachusetts Amherst.
- Ahmed, N., Ahmed, S., Ahmed, S., (2021). *Examining challenges experienced by street vendors in the global south: Case of Karachi.* Urban Design and Planning ISSN 1755-0793 | E-ISSN 1755-0807 Volume 174 Issue 1, February, 2021, pp. 15-24.

New Perspectives

- Ahmed, N.,(2008). *Karachi in 2020: approaching planning as a project.* Proceedings of the Institution of Civil Engineers - Urban Design and Planning 2008 161:3, 123-129
- Qureshi, S., (2010). *The fast growing megacity Karachi as a frontier of environmental challenges: Urbanization and contemporary urbanism issues.*
- Verkaaik, O., Jaffri, Y., (2011). *Sacrifice and Dystopia: Imagining Karachi through Edhi.* Urban Navigations Edition 1st Edition.
- Ahmed, N., (2016). *Karachi: From the Prism of Urban Design*
- Hasan, A., Pervaiz, A., Raza, M., (2017). *Drivers of climate change vulnerability at different scales in Karachi.* Working Paper 2017
- Brohi, N., (2013). *Interruptive Geographies: Women in the interstices of Karachi's urban spaces.* *Studies on Karachi: Papers Presented at the Karachi Conference 2013.* Ed. Sabiah Askari
- Ilyas, F., (2019). *Karachi and The Making of a Woman: Gender analysis of city's public buses.* Thesis.
- Naeem, A., (2020). *Evolution and repercussions of the heritage designation process in Sindh, Pakistan, Lessons from Karachi and Shikarpur.* In the Routledge Handbook on Historic Urban Landscapes in the Asia-Pacific.

Theoretical Framework and ways of thinking

- Jacobs, J., (1996). *Edge of empire: Postcolonialism and the city*. London: Routledge.
- Lefebvre, H., (1974/1991). *The Production of Space*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Duncan, J.S., (1990). *The City as Text: The Politics of Landscape Interpretation in the Kandyan Kingdom*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Gottdiener, M. & Lagopoulos, A.P., (1986). *The City and the Sign: An Introduction to Urban Semiotics*. New York: Columbia University Press.
- Kusno, A., (2000). *Behind the Postcolonial: Architecture, Urban Space and Political Cultures in Indonesia*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Qazimi, S., (2014). *Sense of place and place identity*. *European Journal of Social Sciences Education and Research*, 1(1).