

# INTEGRATING WORKSPACES AND COMMUNAL SPACES FOR IMPROVING BUILT ENVIRONMENT OF *DHOBI GHAT* COMMUNITY IN KARACHI

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## **Abstract**

*Have you ever experienced hiring a person who can take dirty clothes from your doorstep, wash them and bring them back to you ironed? In South-Asian context this type of service providers are known as DHOBIS and the place where they wash clothes is known as Ghat, this place is known as DHOBI GHAT. They live-work in communities, to earn money for their household expenses.*

*This research sheds light on the understanding of Dhobi Ghats and how they are made operational. This research demonstrates the oldest Dhobi Ghat community of Karachi along the Liyari River, site also served as only breathing space in neighbourhood comprising of concrete jungle. Since, it was considered as the largest open-air laundry in Asia. This Dhobi Ghat spreads 11 acres along fresh water river bed, but now river is much polluted. It employs 500 workers who work and live in the same neighbourhood.*

*Dhobi Ghat has served Karachi even before the time of independence. The aim of research was to specify the lack of connectivity between site and community after the working hours, and this space become deserted for neighbourhood. Furthermore, this tradition is gradually vanishing in their new generations.*

*Research is based on observations, primary data collection through various resources including interviews with community and corresponding authorities. International case studies were taken to understand the world-wide working scenario of washing culture. Secondary data sorted out through various reports, journals, books and internet.*

*The finding indicates inappropriate working conditions. Also, community suffer their living spaces for their work. This pattern of lifestyle not only disturbs the individual, but also impacting on whole society.*

*In conclusion, the Dhobi community is in need to revitalize the necessities for stability purpose. And, need to remove barrier between community and neighbourhood workspace for the betterment of livelihood.*

**Keywords:** Dhobi Ghat, Karachi, Liyari River, Communal workspaces, Traditional washing ways, cultural-specific community.

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## Introduction

Hundreds of different cultures and communities are ingredients of city's formulation. Every class has their own way of living, working and recreation.

This research paper considers under developed areas and communities. In Karachi, around 60% people live under the line of poverty and city does not have enough employment opportunities. So, they prefer to use their skills, abilities and cultural profession for their bread and butter and well-being of their families. In few low-income settlements of city, people prefer their cultural profession which can produce goods from their compact houses within their neighbourhoods. They have not sufficient standardized space for work, living and recreation. These localities are being neglected with the passage of time and no one considers them as part of society. But, ground reality is that they are serving the city and producing things which we are being utilized on daily basis. Moreover, in this kind of working class neighbourhood, there is an inappropriate infrastructure, due to which people face a lot of difficulties to earn their livelihood and boost their productivity.

Theoretical outline of above discussion was used to bind for description and analysis of cultural-specific zone of Dhobi Ghat (Washermen Colony) and its neighbourhood. In urban design, close relationships among social, economic and political processes are the increasing interests which produce public space on each scale. According to workplace strategy global director, Gary Wheeler consulting that Workplace design should enable clients to do their jobs easily, remain flexible so that end users can adjust the space according to their particular work style and be adaptable so that it can work well into the future. (Wheeler, 2006) Versatile workspace has multifaceted nature, it is not supposed only to centric workstation but at the same time acts as living and leisure space too. Hence, the great importance of space is the bind relationship of user and usage of space.

Cities are socially determined in their forms and in their processes. Some of their determinants are structural, linked to deep trends of social evolution that transcend geographic or social singularity. Others are historically and culturally very specific. And all are played out, and twisted, by social actors that oppose their interests and their values, to project the city of their dreams and to fight the space of their nightmare. (Castells, 1993) Formations of cities are dependent on its evolution by considering the parameters of social trends, the impact of history and value of their culture. Moreover, need to learn the changes in the respective study area from the passage of time and its effect on social actors by considering their area of interest.

An interesting study concludes that Communities are composed of individuals with histories, values, identities and attachments and these do not develop outside of place and play a vital role in place-based improvements and planning. (Manzo and Perkin, 2006) Understanding the development of society is not about the actual facts, trends and figures, instead the development rising by the value of past and worth of traditions impacting on a particular place, so the individual concepts are merged with the needs of improvement of a space.

A study on a neighbourhood workspace which investigate the strength of inequality of relationship between social values and society which drags the nation towards disaster. Also, social stratum can increase many major social issues (Kaanchwala, 2014). According to his research the difference in status among the workspaces of different neighbourhood communities would be harmful in a manner that it can disturb the value of individual community. This fact grabs the situation of societies and turn towards the negative

development within social measures. According to the Sneha Panday and team, such communities had transformed the neighbourhood into mixed used development that works in a live-work symbiotic relationship (Panday and Bajpai, 2014). The outline describes the case of communities that changes development into the mixed land use and has the relationship of living and working conditions in a particular environment.

### **Highlighting Background with Emerging Objectives**

We spend our major part of life at work. Workplace is considered as a second home of any working adult. People work to earn shelter, education, better livelihood and cheer up energy in order to be physically healthy and strong. Worker's emotional, physical, social and psychological consequences are related to the workplace (Kaanchwala, 2014).

The Quality of work produced by a man is a result of the attributes of a good workspace. Washer men do not have standardized spaces where they can work and spend leisure hours without any boundaries of being restricted to just work and not calm out by the space. At a workplace, different kind of working stations manipulates their lives in multiple sections but they cannot figure it out because of high pressure of earning for their family. Because of severe scenarios of site, people face troubles which are affecting their psychology and surroundings.

Idea of this research begins from a point that; what initial activities can be incorporated in Dhobi Ghat which improves the neighbourhood of the area? Improvement plans and strategies should be implemented to boost the quality of space in the area under specific working conditions. In this way the concept of place making to the area can be attached. The cultural-specific case study of Dhobi Ghat evaluates the chain which is running from decades; People are working at this site for almost a century. Urban level issues that are creating obstacles for them to continue their ancestral business expanded on a site of about 11 acres.

As a result, few of them migrated to other areas of the city "The number of families has decreased as many moved to other places such as Gulberg, where they do laundry at their homes, said Raza, adding that this was what they had been doing for generations" (Javed, 2015). Remaining of them are still working and do not want to leave their heritage site. The hardships that they face anytime make them leave the site too.

### **Gauging Sense of Place: Dhobi Ghat Story, Past & Present**

"My memories of living in India before partition are of living in a Dhobi Ghat and nothing has changed after partition. I inherited this culture from my father and he, from his father. However, it may not be the scenario with generations after me because the culture of washer men settlement is fading with time."

Quote from interview by 87 years old Dhobi

This statement is reflection of dhobi's pride of being brought up in distinct culture and insecurity as he fears that upcoming generations may have different aspirations.

This site is serving as Dhobi Ghat (Washer men Colony) from a century. Before the British India divide, Hindu Delhi community of Dhobis were working here. In origin, Delhi community was the stakeholder of site. This community was further divided into two groups; Shehri and Agharia. Shehri were from old Delhi and they migrated to different areas; some of the areas were Jama Masjid, Lal Darwaza, Sheesh Mahal and Kasab Pora. Agharia was the other group whose origin was Meeruth and Halpur villages. At the same time, Muslim Dhobis worked in India. Most of the

communities served to British army and officials. They used to wash their clothes and uniforms. Very few of them worked for others e.g. Residential, hotels, industries etc.

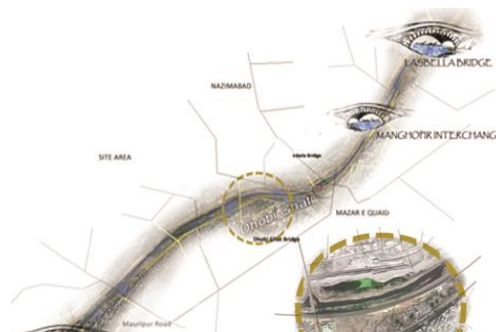
At the time of 1947 Partition, British officials gifted the land to Dhobi community; documents are reserved in the Union Council of area, but not available for reference, described by Chairperson of council, Maryam Qureshi. Before the British India Divide, both communities were intermixed. In the area of study, there was a Dhobi named Manoj who had his well here in Pakistan. Both Manoj and his well were very famous in their community, after migration, that well and Manoj's popularity was never forgotten. Today people remember both of them and that well is being used for the same purpose.



**Fig. 1:** Map of Dhobi Ghat  
Source: Google Earth

A “Flowing Karachi” mainly the idea of river comes in mind. Liyari has pockets all along the river in which people doing different work as they have Dairy Farming, animal markets, chicken feed preparation, open-air laundry (Dhobi Ghat), solid waste recycling industry and transport related activities (Qureshi, 1998).

Dhobi Ghat is settled along the Liyari River bed, a sweet water river is the actual attracting source therefore Dhobi community working there. The Dhobis are the habitant of area. So, they are working and living very close to their workplace. The activity of washing clothes was spread along 16 km but now this cultural profession seems to vanish; only 0.5 km land is left behind for washing.



**Fig. 2:** Working Area Comparison: Actual site and existing site  
Source: author

Dhobi Ghat's surrounding neighbourhood developed during 1980s, before that Liyari corridor was occupied by refugees in neighbourhood areas. Site is along the river and potential is that they do not have security issues because they stay at site during the night time too. Secondly, the commuting time and distance are very short; they can access their workspace at any time.



**Fig. 3:** Existing Working Conditions  
Source: author

The project of Liyari Expressway (LEW) was started in May 2002, and was estimated to be completed in 2003 for Rs. 3 billion is now costing Rs. 23 billion and completed after 15 years in January 2017. The major cause of delay in completion because of technical difficulties and encroachments. This giant project fixes the direct route from city's northern suburb to southern business hub and port. An unspecified large number of families relocate during its construction. A growth of physical and social decay was begun at the time of construction of expressway, which was demonstrated in some of neighbourhood's public spaces. In my research field, Washer men usually worked near river but after the construction of LEW, a huge structure fitted in-between site and river, even Dhobis cannot see the river easily unless crossed that 25' high expressway. Also, the horizontal measurement of working space is reduced almost 60 feet.

Nowadays, the level of vandalism and littering is so high, behaviour of uncivil residents, combined with maintenance issue of public authorities. The companionship of drug dealers and users in some of the neighbourhood's public spaces, and densification is on high rate, specifically in area of Dhobi Ghat. There is a reduction in the area available for social activities which are leading to the degradation of the neighbourhood's public environment.



**Fig. 4:** View towards Dhobi Ghat from Liyari Expressway  
Source: author

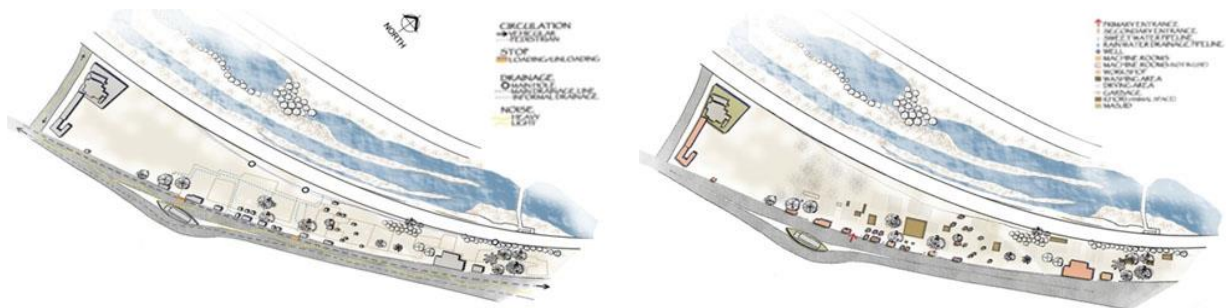


**Fig. 5:** View towards Dhobi Ghat from Mirza Adam Khan (primary) Road  
Source: author

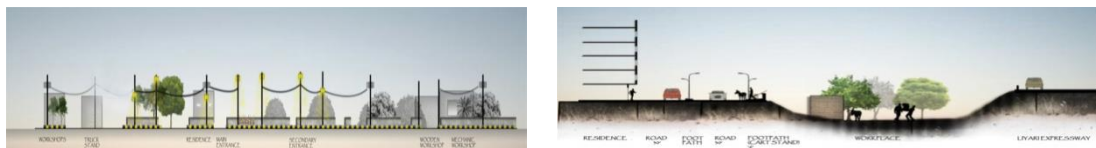
### Existing Documentation



**Fig. 6:** Orientation Pattern: Direction of air for drying clothes in summer and winter  
 Existing Natural Elements: fresh water river (polluted now) and existing vegetation on site  
 Source: author



**Fig. 7:** Circulation Pattern: undefined pedestrian movement in site, even uncertain drainage pattern  
 Existing Working Pattern: informal working stations and drying spaces  
 Source: author

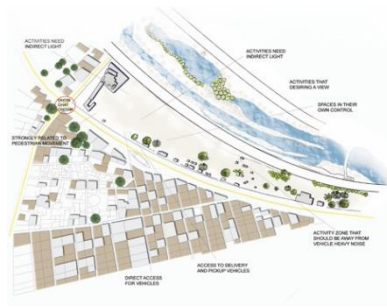


**Fig. 8:** Site Elevation & Section  
 Source: author

### Site and Influencing Neighbourhood of Dhobi Ghat Community

Since 1946, in the ending of British era from sub-continent, different communities settle along the river bank. On the south bank of river, Niazi Colony, Hasan Auliya, and Dhobi community shifted. The housing typology of these was maximum two stories. The area was not planned therefore it has organic nature of streets. While at that time residents had many opportunities to work there.

Over the past 35 years, the surrounding of Dhobi Ghat has undergone changes in material of construction and developed area as concrete jungle. The point is to understand the socio-economic and socio-spatial dynamics guiding the development of area in which the site is located.



**Fig. 9:** Neighbourhood Context  
Source: author

## Research Methodology

The methodology of research consists on multiple sections which has a vision for future upgradation. Firstly, the collection of primary data was collected within the site boundaries, January till April 2017 to gauge existing conditions and perceiving the history through narrative provided by old workers. Qualitative methods include documentation to produce maps depicting existing conditions of site. The gauging technique was used to develop for measuring the actual spaces and activities related to space. Maps illustrate the idea of orientation and circulation which Dhobis used, the identification of trees which acts as socializing spaces and the problems of neighbourhood. The study of social attributes extracted from personal stories and parameters of existing informal areas and Baithak (gathering space). General discussion with workers and residents provides comfort zone for open-ended interviews. This would give the chance to the general public to articulate their thoughts and ideas about their neighbourhood and extension of their cultural profession in a manner to serve and improve their productivity. Secondly, two types of questionnaire were introduced to Washer men and residents of area. The first one was close-structured questionnaire, it was about to develop the site and infrastructure which is in need to be maintained and solve daily basis issues of community and site. It was filled by 120 Dhobis and 75 residents. Interviewee more focus on the issue of garbage burning which is done by illegal organizations belonging to mafia for encroaching the land. On other hand interviewee enhances the issue of infrastructure maintenance which would be done by higher authorities.

In addition, specific information was collected through other type of questionnaire which is semi-structured, interviews were conducted from almost 50 old residents, 10 property owners, 8 local business men, 3 property agents, a local area-based organization group and a councillor of area. The concern of discussion was focused on the cultural aspect of space and its importance in the city on scale of open-air laundry. Hence, the area is much important in historical perspective therefore, the case of encroachment was discussed among the higher authorities. In the conclusive talk, the councillor of area stated that they have the documents of land in which clearly written that British officers gifted this land to Dhobis. But, these documents were not shown at the time of research so this land considered as conflicted piece of land.

It is important to evaluate the planning process itself for possible models to guide future community involvement (Hou and Rios 2003). The community participation process was examined through direct observation within the context of this study, and participants were

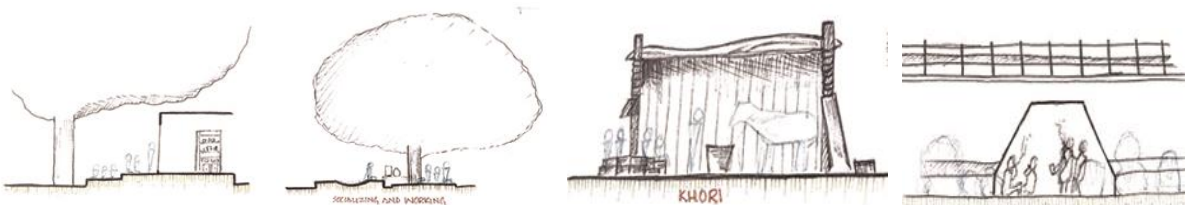
questioned on their involvement in downtown revitalization. This provided an opportunity to reflect on the effectiveness of the methods explored here (Leah R. Depriest and David L. Prytherch, 2013).

The secondary data was collected through two academic reports, which enhances the subject of research; the several working cultural communities in Karachi. Extracted from reports that many communities in Karachi have only the vision to earn bread and butter, but few communities realize the fact that their deprived condition need to stable which also helps them to stable their neighbourhood, this job should be done by them. But after all that fact they compromise their living spaces into earning their lives because they do not have specific platform. Also, data gathered from different articles about workplace formulas and developing surrounding in neighbourhood, and power to be productive. In which communities should follow the standards and need to learn how to make their spaces flexible for living as well as working. Model of an international case study from India were seen to make objective more comprehensive and depict the basis of community skills which are source of their bread and butter. The related project of Mahalaxmi Dhobi Ghat was studied, which would become the complex for Dhobis where they have separate zones for living and working with standard parameters.

## Social Processes and Dhobis Socio-Spatial Context

### Socializing Aspect

The existing natural elements are the actual space where they can find cooling effects and relaxation of mind from scorching rays of sun and hectic routine in hot and dry weather.



**Fig. 10:** Socializing spaces: informal way of socializing under existing trees and other shading spaces  
Source: author

### Existing Cubicles

The existing infrastructure of working pattern is depleted. The structures of washing and soaking clothes are eroded and having irregular open-drainage pattern which causes wild plantation along drainage lines.



**Fig. 11:** Washing stations  
Source: author

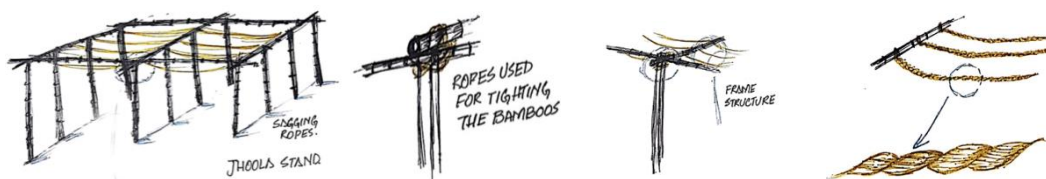


### Existing Drying Stands

Different kinds of drying stand are seen at site, techniques of making drying stands are in vernacular manufacturing. The tactics of binding bamboos through ropes and rooted in land with support of enlarge nails are considered the best use of raw materials to make stands.



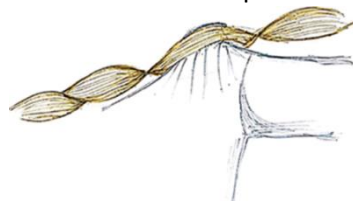
**Fig. 12:** Tanaway Stand: it has straight ropes without sagging, tie end to end on the cross of Bamboos  
Source: author



**Fig. 13:** Jhoola Stand: sagging ropes between bamboos  
Source: author

### Clipping Technique

The efficient way of clipping on clothes is to tie a piece of cloth in overlapping ropes. This technique is affordable as reduces washer men expenses because they do not need to buy clips on a large scale.



**Fig. 14:** Overlap the ropes and put the corner of cloth in between  
Source: author

### Washing Process of Dhobis

#### TRANSPORTATION; DRAG WOODEN CART TO FIX DONKEY:

Usually cart is used for the transportation purpose. Dhobi drags the cart from the informal stand (footpath) and then fix it with donkey and carry the bundles of cloth on that and distribute them to their client's place.

#### CARRY BUNDLES OF CLOTHES ON THEIR BACK:

Place bundle of clothes on their back, from the entrance of workspace till their work stations.

#### KNEE-DOWN; SORTING CLOTHES:

Cloths received from customers are dumped at a common place. Further, dhobis get together and sort the clothes based on type of clothes, colour of the cloths and stains on the clothes.

#### CHECKING CLOTHES:

Clothes are investigated with stains, damages and the tags which have the markings of damages.

**KNEE-DEEP; IN SOAPY WATER:**

Manual method for washing garments are by hand, dhobi advance in the cubical which is brimming with sudsy water which contains diverse sort of chemicals and used to wash garments.

**BRUSHING; FOR REMOVING THE STAINS:**

The clothes are rubbed by the help of jute brushes depending on the material of cloth. Cleaning is done physically.

**DIPPING; SOAK CLOTHES IN CUBICAL:**

Various solutes dissolved in water for example, surfs, starch, comfort etc. then plunging clothes for 2-4 minutes and then flushed off in clean water tanks.

**HYDRO OR TWITCHING; DRYING CLOTHES:**

Usually when clothes washed manually then hung on the drying stands. On the other hand, in the modern way the clothes are then put into Hydro machines to squeeze out excess water. Waste water is discharged into the sewage without any treatment. The clothes are then hung on the rope to dry.

**IRONING; AT THEIR HOMES:**

Each Dhobi carry their own order at their home. Where family all members sort out the clothes from the arranged pile. Heavy iron boxes and Steam irons are used to irons depending on type of clothes.

**PACKAGING; SORTING ORDERS OF EVERY HOME OR INDUSTRIES:**

Once they are ironed, they are folded and kept in individual bundle of cloth. Each bundle is marked according to the tag number. These bundles are arranged in their workspace for easy dispatching.

**Regular Working Cycle**



**Fig. 15:** Starting stage: Laundry Pick-up, Tagging on Clothes & Detergents  
Source: author



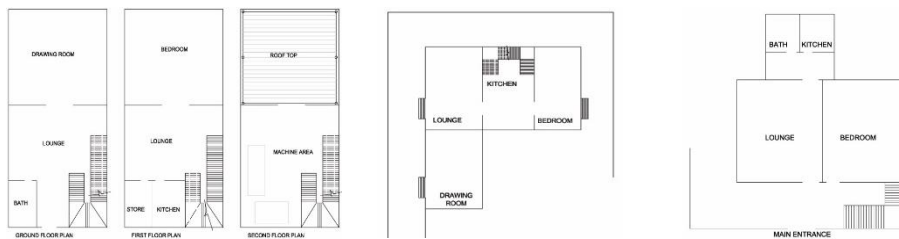
**Fig. 16:** Middle Stage: Washing & Drying  
Source: author



**Fig. 17:** Ending Stages: Put off Clothes from Ropes & Ironing and Packaging  
 Source: author

### Existing Houses Layouts

The working scenario at site is male dominant but this cultural-profession also involved women. In early days, the condition of site was easily accessible and workable for women but after the passage of time, due to lack of law and order situation the working condition for women became miserable. Nowadays, women participated in the same manner for their production task. They have done ironing, packaging and other activities related to profession at home. The housing units are about 60 yards and 80 yards. The spaces in house can be used for multi-purpose as to live in that space and work as well. Families are suffering in the sense that their private and work life disturb and could not find leisure in livelihood.



**Fig. 18:** Residential Layouts: illustrate the idea of housing Pattern  
 Source: author



**Fig. 19:** Working Conditions in houses: Suffering Private Places  
 Source: author

### Serving Areas in City



**Fig. 20:** Importance: Service extended to different nodes of city  
 Source: author

## Economic Analysis

The analysis of economy extracted from existing consideration of their income and expenditure on products, transportation and other requirements on site. Estimated amount of benefit is not as much because the cost of washing each cloth is not so high to spend that minimum amount of earned benefit, in transportation and buying products for washing.

**Table 7: Type of Clothes and Rates**

Types of Clothes	Rate of Per Piece of Cloth (in PKR)	Hand-Washing Clothes Per Day	Machine Washing Clothes Per Day	No. of Total Pieces of Clothes Per Day
Suite (lady)	40/= - 50/=			
Suite (men)	40/=			
Towel	15/= - 20/=			
Sheet	50/=(double bed) 25/=(single bed)	8000 approx.	17000 approx.	25000 approx.
Catering	1000/=(tent shade) 300/=(tent partition)			
Carpet	5/=(per sq. ft)			

**Table 2: Products name and Rates**

Product Name	Amount (In Kg/Litre)	Price (in PKR)
Soap	6 in. bar - 12 in. Bar	40/= - 80/=
Surf (excel, bonus, tide etc)	2 kg	400/= - 410/=
Soda	1 kg	47/=
Caustic (powder)	1 kg	90/=
Surphonic	1kg	240/=
Bleach (liquid & powder)	1.5 litre & 1 kg	20/= & 70/=
Starch	1 kg	75/=
Acid	0.5 litre	30/=
Comfort (powder & liquid)	1 kg & 1.5 litre	90/= & 280/=

**Table 3: Mode of Transportation and Rates**

Mode of Transportation	Fuel Usage	Km in Per Litre/kg	Price (in PKR)
Suzuki Hi-roof (own/rent)	Petrol	12 km in 1 litre	94/=
	CNG	15 km in 1 kg	82/=
Motor Bike	Petrol	12 km in 1 litre	94/=
Auto (Rickshaw)	Petrol	12 km in 1 litre	94/=
	CNG	15 km in 1 kg	82/=
Donkey Cart	Grass	1 kg	40/=
	Barley	¼ quarter	45/=
	Ban	1 kg	60/=

## **Conclusive Research Outcomes**

The strategic area of Liyari having Dhobi Ghat has scope of development. If this area gets developed, it becomes a source of revitalization in the same working neighbourhood of city. The government should look into these matters as these are sensitive issues rising over the passage of time; they need to be controlled by the supervising authority. It has high value by the real estate market, which elaborates that site as specific socio-spatial context. It can also add the number of organizations who would be interested in the renewal of other downtown neighbourhoods of the city.

The aim of research paper is to discuss the importance of past, neglecting present conditions and planning for future. The outcomes extracted from present condition to justify the need to target the problems and showing the practical ways to overcome on the highlighted issues. The point here is to elaborate some insights into how people of Dhobi Ghat and organization perceive light into the dark areas by their own experience.

**LOST HISTORIC VALUE:** A concern is to revitalize the historic influence and to enhance the obscured cultural values of washing tradition. In early era, that washer men colony considered as the largest Dhobi Ghat in Asia and a remarkable place but after the passage of time its essence is blurred. Now Mumbai Dhobi Ghat is considered as the largest Dhobi Ghat of Asia (Pandey and Bajpai, 2014). At some point, in different passages of time, multiple settlements came but the impact of Dhobi settlement remains till now. One of the reasons of declining of site is a black period when site faced gang wars and mafia- police operations in neighbourhood.

**RICHNESS IN ECOLOGY WITH RESPECT TO WORKSPACE AND COMMUNAL SPACE:** The ecology of area sustains the idea of green effect on site i.e. the open-drainage lines have wild plantation along it and large number of green shades at site declaring the fertile nature of land. The soil category has bulk of minerals which provide consolation to washer men in searing rays of sun. Another potential is noticed that existing river helps to maintain the water table which makes fresh water accessible in well for washing purpose.

**A DEVELOPED CORRIDOR THAT SERVES AS BOTH WORKSPACE AND COMMUNAL SPACE:** Site has multiple axis to incorporate community recreation at workplace in different time zones, that factor is neglected, so there is a need to define the axis for both the users.

**WORKSPACE SPATIALLY NOT CONNECTED WITH RECREATIONAL SPACE:** Neighbourhood has the only breathing space, which is this site. The bond between community and workspace can contribute to their leisure, if site would be sensitively-designed to overcome the need of relaxation space for washer men at site and women at house. It also invites and enhances the relationship between individual and social setting.

**UTILIZATION OF EXISTING NATURAL ELEMENTS FOR IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF WORKSPACE AND LIVELIHOOD:** Dhobi Ghat has rich resources of natural elements; these elements can be useful for making communal interaction points. Also, it caters shelter for relaxation and working space together. One major potential is, Urn bushes, which grows in large number used as medicine and also as medical treatment or as painkiller, method is to roast the leaf and add salt to it, then tie that leaf on the part of body which is painful.

MINOR ISSUES ON SITE CREATING MAJOR PROBLEMS: Several complications at site make it more challenging.

- (a) In particular, garbage is a prominent issue at the site; when it burnt, the smell and pollution disturb the activities and also the fumes of burning garbage layers on washed clothes so Dhobis need to wash it again and again. Another issue from the smoke, it increases the accident rate on expressway, there should be proper maintenance of garbage on the site.
- (b) Hence, drainage lines under the expressway and underpass becomes dark and deserted which creates negative impact on the site.
- (c) Numbers of drug addicts are gradually increasing on daily basis. The specific dark underpass and drainage lines are the most used sitting spaces for druggies.

The above outcomes of research referred the above analysis but the considered research is not only confining to the land of Dhobi Ghat, but it serves beyond because it is mainly based on the idea of how workspace in the low-income sector operates. As mentioned earlier these people who work as service providers to high income or middle-income group are deprived of their basic necessities of life.

This research put forth an opinion that a work space is not a platform/area to just work but these are spaces in which a man/woman spent their lives from dawn till dusk. With lack of infrastructure, the potential of growth among the people in these areas are relatively low. For any space to act as a pivot point for society it is supposed to be aesthetically appealing and of proper infrastructure. These sorts of spaces can act as an eye-catching point for not only local visitors but tourist too. The point being how much society owns these low-income groups and under privileged people is to be considered. In addition, a rich landscape can add to the well-being of that area which will promote health.

This research has multi-aspects in which one would consider as the implication of road networking, which is considered beyond the idea of research. The low-income settlement does not have efficient transportation so they used carts which create more difficulty for them and wasted their time in travelling from one area to another.

Furthermore, Dharavi is an example of low-income settlement where people used their skills for their livelihoods. Another example is Machar Colony, a slum settlement who played an important role in export of fisheries. The works produced by people living in shanty towns have great skill that marks them as genius. Therefore, organising their spaces to get maximum outcome and to increase their productivity is the main concern that can be applied not just to Dhobi Ghat but to the rest of the workspaces of the world.

## **Conclusion**

### INTENTIONAL CULTIVATION FOR TOMORROW

Numerous small community based working classes are operating in the cities of Pakistan, to earn their livelihood. They not only earn the bread and butter for their family but had to live by the places since it's their very own space when they old grow with time.

In light of urgency, policy can be tempted by 'Quick Fix' revitalization strategies that are not sensitive to the complexities and multiplicities of place and sense of place (Leah R. Depriest and David L. Prytherch, 2013).

For repository of community culture and profession which are under the pressure of strategy makers, it may be greater than vanishing cities and argue for future revitalization. The methodology was the initial existing observation and collected the narration from the stakeholder of site. Also, discussing the future revitalization plans from high authorities. The project traced in a practical approach where the design practice delivered in steps of collecting perceptions of locals and articulating the sense of future.

This research sums up on two major factor that include the preservation of the historic value of Dhobi Ghat which will result in stability of economy, land value and their culture, and also livelihood of residents will improve. But threats (gang war, land mafia) will remain there due to the poor management of the controlling authorities. These threats are the major reasons in the discouragement of various fund providers or NGO's to work on the site. The other factor was to create a space inside the site for community interaction purpose. There is a barrier which is discussed in the paper that the connection between community and workspace is lost somewhere, the aim of collaboration of working with relaxing environment would be need to fix. The certain potential is, security threat is at minimum points and also the heightened visual field could be introduced to make workspace more focus space for neighbourhood, community and also for city.

In order to strengthen individual, firstly should enhance the capability of comfort or relaxation space, then to create a better environment for work, a contextual and affordable communal workspace where workers can easily meet their daily tasks, needs and enjoy a cup of tea under the joy of existing natural elements. With the concern of Dhobi Ghat, the struggle of understanding, planning and designing is promoted for the purpose of revitalization. The low-income, culturally specific community of Dhobi Ghat would be planned as, an interactive workspace which offer livelihood to the residents as well as workers it will become the facades which define the urban spaces in the pockets of city.

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