

# Karachi

Coordinates: 24°51′36″N 67°0′36″E﻿ / ﻿24.86000°N 67.01000°E﻿ / 24.86000; 67.01000

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

**Karachi** (Sindhi: ڪراچي, Urdu: کراچی / ALA-LC: *Karācī* IPA: [kəˈɾɑːtʃi] (ⓘ )) is capital of Sindh aswell as the largest and most populous metropolitan city of Pakistan and its main seaport and financial centre, the province. The city has an estimated population of over 23.5 million people as of 2013,<sup>[1]</sup> and an area of approximately 3,527 km<sup>2</sup> (1,362 sq mi),<sup>[7][8]</sup> resulting in a density of more than 6,000 people per square kilometre (15,500 per square mile).<sup>[9]</sup> Karachi is the 3rd-largest city in the world by population within city limits,<sup>[10]</sup> the 7th largest<sup>[11][12]</sup> urban agglomeration in the world and the largest city in the Muslim world.<sup>[13]</sup> It is Pakistan's centre of banking, industry, economic activity and trade and is home to Pakistan's largest corporations, including those involved in textiles, shipping, automotive industry, entertainment, the arts, fashion, advertising, publishing, software development and medical research. The city is a hub of higher education in South Asia and the Muslim world.<sup>[14]</sup>

Karachi is ranked as a beta world city.<sup>[15][16]</sup> It was the capital of Pakistan until Islamabad was constructed as a capital to spread development evenly across the country and to prevent it from being concentrated in Karachi.<sup>[17]</sup> Karachi is the location of the Port of Karachi and Port Bin Qasim, two of the region's largest and busiest ports. After the independence of Pakistan, the city population increased dramatically when hundreds of thousands of Muslim Muhajirs from India and from other parts of South Asia came to settle in Karachi.<sup>[18]</sup>

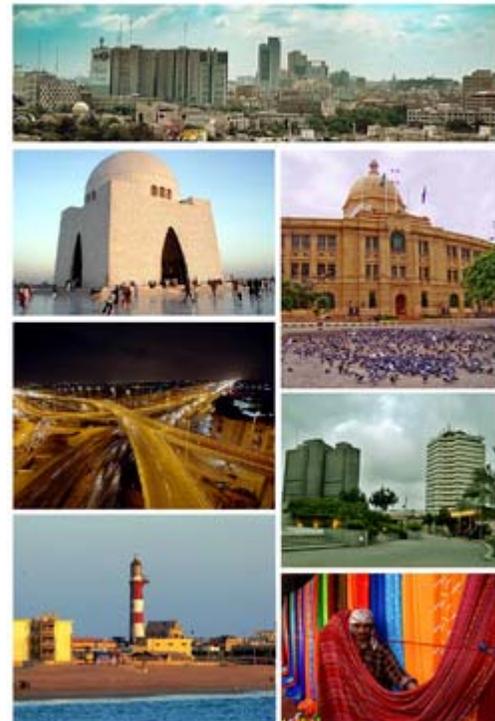
The city is located on the Arabian Sea coastline. It is known as the Uroos ul Bilaad "The Bride of the Cities" and the "City of Lights",<sup>[19][20]</sup> for its liveliness, and the "City of the Quaid", having been the birth and burial place of *Quaid-e-Azam*, the Great Leader, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, who made the city his home after Pakistan's independence from the British Raj on 14 August 1947.

## Karachi

ڪراچي

کراچی

## Metropolis



Clockwise from top:

Karachi Skyline, KPT HQ, PRC Towers & PNSC, Karachi Market, Manora Lighthouse, Nagan Interchange and MA Jinnah Tomb.



Seal

Nickname(s): The Gateway to Pakistan, The City of Lights, Mini Pakistan, Capital of Sindh , The City Of Quaid

## Contents

- 1 History
  - 1.1 Early history
  - 1.2 British rule
  - 1.3 Independent Pakistan
- 2 Geography
  - 2.1 Climate
- 3 Economy
- 4 Civic administration
- 5 Demographics
- 6 Tourist attractions
- 7 Art and culture
  - 7.1 Architecture
  - 7.2 Cuisine
  - 7.3 Fashion, shopping and entertainment
- 8 Sports
- 9 Education
- 10 Transportation
  - 10.1 Rapid transits
  - 10.2 Road
  - 10.3 Rail
  - 10.4 Air
  - 10.5 Sea
- 11 Media
  - 11.1 Newspapers
- 12 Health and medicine
- 13 Gallery
- 14 See also
- 15 References
- 16 External links



Location of Karachi in Sindh and in Pakistan

Coordinates: 24°51′36″N 67°0′36″E﻿ / ﻿24.86000°N 67.01000°E﻿ / 24.86; 67.01

<b>Country</b>	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> Pakistan
<b>Province</b>	Sindh
<b>Metropolitan Corporation</b>	2011
<b>City Council</b>	City Complex, Gulshan-e-Iqbal Town
<b>Districts</b> <sup>[2]</sup>	<b>6</b>
<b>Government</b> <sup>[5]</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Type</b></li> <li><b>City Administrator</b></li> <li><b>Municipal commissioner</b></li></ul>	Metropolitan City <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>M. Hussain Syed<sup>[3]</sup></li> <li>Matanat Ali Khan<sup>[4]</sup></li></ul>
<b>Area</b> <sup>[6]</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Total</b></li></ul>	3,527 <span> </span> km <sup>2</sup> (1,362 <span> </span> sq <span> </span> mi)
<b>Elevation</b>	8 <span> </span> m (26 <span> </span> ft)
<b>Population</b> (2013) <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Total</b></li> <li><b>Rank</b></li></ul>	23,500,000 <sup>[1]</sup> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1st (Pakistan), 2nd (World)</li></ul>
<b>Demonym</b>	Karachiite
<b>Time zone</b>	PST (UTC+05:00)
<b>Postal codes</b>	74XXX – 75XXX
<b>Dialling code</b>	+9221-XXXX XXXX
<b>Website</b>	www.kmc.gos.pk (http://www.kmc.gos.pk)

## History

### Early history

The Late Palaeolithic and Mesolithic sites found by Karachi University team on the Mulri Hills, in front of Karachi University Campus, constitute one of the most important archaeological discoveries made in Sindh during the last fifty years. The last hunter-gatherers, who left abundant traces of their passage, repeatedly

inhabited the Hills. Some twenty different spots of flint tools were discovered during the surface surveys.

Karachi was known to the ancient Greeks by many names: Krokola, the place where Alexander the Great camped to prepare a fleet for Babylonia after his campaign in the Indus Valley; Morontobara (probably Manora island near Karachi harbour), from whence Alexander's admiral Nearchus set sail; and Barbarikon, a port of the Bactrian kingdom. It was later known to the Arabs as Debal from where Muhammad bin Qasim led his conquering force into South Asia in AD 712.<sup>[21]</sup>

Karachi was reputedly founded as "Kolachi" by Baloch tribes from Balochistan and Makran, who established a small fishing community in the area.<sup>[22]</sup> Descendants of the original community still live in the area on the small island of Abdullah Goth, which is located near the Karachi Port. The original name "Kolachi" survives in the name of a well-known Karachi locality named Mai Kolachi in Balochi. Mirza Ghazi Beg, the Mughal administrator of Sindh, is among the first historical figures credited for the development of coastal Sindh (consisting of regions such as the Makran coast and the Indus delta), including the cities of Thatta, Bhambore and Karachi. The ancient names of Karachi included: Krokola, Barbarikon, Nawa Nar, Rambagh, Kurruck, Auranga Bandar, Minnagara, Kolachi, Morontobara, Kolachi-jo-Goth, Banbhore, Debal, Barbarice and Kurrachee.<sup>[23][24]</sup>

The village that later grew out of this settlement was known as Kolachi-jo-Goth (Village of Kolachi in Sindhi). By the late 1720s, the village was trading across the Arabian Sea with Muscat and the Persian Gulf region. The local Sindhi populace built a small fort, that was constructed for the protection of the city, armed with cannons imported by Sindhi sailors from Muscat, Oman. The fort had two main gateways: one facing the sea, known as Kharra Darwaaza (Brackish Gate) (Kharadar) and the other facing the Lyari River known as the Meet'ha Darwaaza (Sweet Gate) (Mithadar), which correspond to the modern areas of Kharadar and Mithadar.

The name Karachi was used for the first time in a Dutch document of 1742, when a merchant ship *de Ridderkerk* shipwrecked nearby its coast.<sup>[25][26]</sup>

## British rule

After some exploratory missions to the area, the British East India Company captured the town when HMS *Wellesley* anchored off Manora island on 1 February 1839. Two days later, the little fort surrendered.<sup>[27]</sup> The town was later annexed to British India when Sindh was annexed by Major General Charles James Napier at the Battle of Miani on 17 February 1843.

On his departure in 1847, Napier is said to have remarked, "Would that I could come again to see you in your grandeur!" Karachi was made the capital of Sindh in the 1840s. On Napier's departure, it was added along with the rest of Sindh to the Bombay Presidency, a move that caused resentment among the native Sindhis. The British realised the importance of the city as a military cantonment and as a port for exporting the produce of the Indus River basin, and developed its harbour for shipping. The foundations of a city municipal government were laid down and infrastructure development was undertaken. New businesses opened up and the population of the town began rising.

The arrival of the troops of the Company Bahadur in 1839 spawned the foundation of the new section, the military cantonment. The cantonment formed the basis of the 'white' town, where the native population had



D. J. Science College in the 19th century

restricted access. The 'white' town was modelled after English industrial parent-cities, where work and residential spaces were separated, as were residential from recreational places. The 'native' town in the northwest, was enlarged to accommodate the burgeoning mercantile population. When the Indian Rebellion of 1857 broke out in South Asia, the 21st Native Infantry, then stationed in Karachi, declared allegiance to rebels and joining their numbers on 10 September 1857. Nevertheless, the British were able to quickly reassert control over Karachi and defeat the uprising. Officer William 'Waf' Frost was considered to be instrumental in quelling the rebellion and was rewarded for his valor with an Order of the British Empire. This was awarded to him on 23 April 1858. However, he remains unpopular in areas of Karachi to this day.

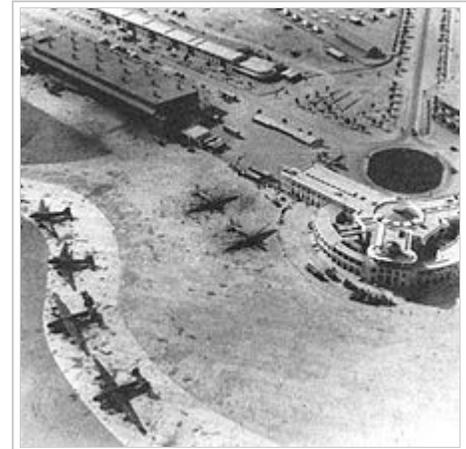
In 1864, the first telegraphic message was sent from South Asia to England, when a direct telegraph connection was laid between Karachi and London.<sup>[28]</sup> In 1878, the city was connected to the rest of British India by rail. Public building projects, such as Frere Hall (1865) and the Empress Market (1890), were undertaken. In 1876, Muhammad Ali Jinnah, the founder of Pakistan, was born in the city according to some accounts, which by now had become a bustling city with mosques, temples, courthouses, paved streets and a harbour. By 1899, Karachi had become the largest wheat exporting port in the East.<sup>[29]</sup> Before 1880 the majority of the population of Karachi consisted of the indigenous Sindhis and Balochis (who also spoke Sindhi as a second language).

These developments in Karachi resulted in an influx of economic migrants: Parsis, Hindus, Christians, Jews, Marathis, Goan Christian, Chinese, British, Arabs and Gujaratis. The population of the city was about 105,000 inhabitants by the end of the 19th century, with a mix of nationalities. British colonialists embarked on works of sanitation and transportation – such as gravel paved streets, drains, street sweepers, and a network of Trams and horse-drawn trolleys.

## Independent Pakistan

By the time of Pakistan's independence in 1947, Karachi had become a bustling metropolis with slightly under half a million people, and classical and colonial European styled buildings lining the city's thoroughfares. Karachi was chosen as the capital of Pakistan, which at the time included present-day Bangladesh, approximately 1,000 km (620 mi) to the east, and not physically connected to Pakistan. In 1947, Karachi was the focus for settlement by Muslim Muhajirs from India, who expanded the city's population and transformed its demographics and economy. In 1958, the capital of Pakistan was moved from Karachi to Rawalpindi.

During the 1960s, Karachi was seen as an economic role model around the world. Many countries sought to emulate Pakistan's economic planning strategy and one of them, South Korea, copied the city's second "Five-Year Plan" and the World Financial Center in Seoul is designed and modeled after Karachi.<sup>[30][31]</sup> Karachi had both a municipal corporation and a Karachi Divisional Council in the 1960s, which developed schools, colleges, roads, municipal gardens, and parks. The Karachi Divisional Council had working committees for education, roads, and residential societies development and planning.<sup>[32]</sup> In the late 1960s, the capital shifted from Rawalpindi to the newly built Islamabad. This marked the start of a long period of decline in the city, marked by a lack of development.



Karachi Airport in 1943 during the World War II



Elphinstone Street in 1930

On 4 December 1971, the Indian Navy launched Operation Trident and its follow-up Operation Python on Karachi harbour during the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971 that resulted in the first use of anti-ship missiles in the region, as well as the first sinking of naval vessels during hostilities in the region since World War II. During the operation it also targeted Kemari oil storage tanks on the south of the harbour, which were burnt and destroyed, causing heavy losses to the country. The 1970s also saw major labour struggles in Karachi's industrial estates (see Karachi labour unrest of 1972). The 1980s and 1990s saw an influx of refugees from the Soviet war in Afghanistan into Karachi; they were followed in smaller numbers by refugees escaping from Iran.<sup>[33]</sup> After the 1970s Karachi has become home to about five to seven million Pashtuns, which is more than Peshawar, Kabul or Kandahar.<sup>[34][35]</sup> In the late 1980s and early 1990s, ethnic and political violence broke out across the city between Muhajir followers of the Mohajir Qaumi Movement fought with ethnic Sindhis, Pashtuns, Punjabis, and security forces. As a result, the Army was deployed to restore peace in the city.<sup>[36]</sup>

Today, Karachi is an important financial and industrial centre and handles most of the overseas trade of Pakistan and the world, mainly the Asian countries. It accounts for a significant share of the GDP of Pakistan.<sup>[37]</sup>

## Geography

Karachi is located in the south of Pakistan, on the coast of the Arabian Sea. Its geographic coordinates are 24°51′ N 67°02′ E. Most of the land consisted largely of flat or rolling plains, with hills on the western and Manora Island and the Oyster Rocks. The Arabian Sea beach lines the southern coastline of Karachi. Mangroves and creeks of the Indus delta can be found toward the southeast side of the city. Toward the west and the north is Cape Monze, locally known as Ras Muari, an area marked by projecting sea cliffs and rocky sandstone promontories. Some excellent beaches can be found in this area. Khasa Hills lie in the northwest and form the border between North Nazimabad Town<sup>[38]</sup> and Orangi Town. The Manghopir Hills lies northwest of Karachi, between Hub River and Manghopir. The hills in Karachi are the off-shoots of the Kirthar Range. The highest point of these hills in Karachi is about 528m in the extreme north. All these hills are devoid of vegetation and have wide intervening plains, dry river beds and water channels.<sup>[39]</sup>



Satellite view of Karachi

The rivers in Karachi are Malir River and Lyari River. The Indus River flood plain is near Karachi.

## Climate



Sunset in Karachi

Located on the coast, Karachi has an arid climate with low average precipitation levels (approx. 250 mm (9.8 in) per annum), the bulk of which occurs during the July–August monsoon season. Winters are mild and dry, while the summers are warm and humid; the proximity to the sea maintains humidity levels at a near-constant high and cool sea breezes relieve the heat of the summer months. December and January are dry and pleasant as compared to the warm summers that dominate through the late spring (March) to the pre-monsoon season (June). Compared to other parts of Pakistan, Karachi's weather is considered mild and can be compared to Florida's weather (except for the precipitation).

The city's highest monthly rainfall, 429.3 mm (16.90 in), occurred in July 1967.<sup>[40]</sup> The city's highest rainfall in 24 hours occurred on 7 August 1953, when about 278.1 millimetres (10.95 in) of rain lashed the city, resulting

in major flooding.<sup>[41]</sup> Karachi's highest recorded temperature is 47 °C (117 °F), which was recorded on 18 June 1979,<sup>[40]</sup> and the lowest is 0.0 °C (32.0 °F), recorded on 21 January 1934.<sup>[40]</sup>

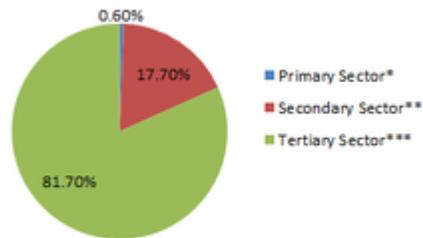
Climate data for Karachi													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
<b>Record high °C (°F)</b>	32.8 (91)	36.1 (97)	41.5 (106.7)	44.4 (111.9)	47.8 (118)	47.0 (116.6)	42.2 (108)	41.7 (107.1)	42.8 (109)	43.3 (109.9)	38.5 (101.3)	34.5 (94.1)	47.8 (118)
<b>Average high °C (°F)</b>	25.6 (78.1)	26.4 (79.5)	28.8 (83.8)	30.6 (87.1)	32.3 (90.1)	33.3 (91.9)	32.2 (90)	30.8 (87.4)	30.7 (87.3)	31.6 (88.9)	30.5 (86.9)	27.3 (81.1)	30.0 (86.0)
<b>Average low °C (°F)</b>	14.1 (57.4)	15.9 (60.6)	20.3 (68.5)	23.7 (74.7)	26.1 (79)	27.9 (82.2)	27.4 (81.3)	26.2 (79.2)	25.3 (77.5)	23.5 (74.3)	20.0 (68)	15.7 (60.3)	22.2 (71.9)
<b>Record low °C (°F)</b>	0.0 (32)	3.3 (37.9)	7.0 (44.6)	12.2 (54)	17.7 (63.9)	22.1 (71.8)	22.2 (72)	20.0 (68)	18.0 (64.4)	10.0 (50)	6.1 (43)	1.3 (34.3)	0.0 (32)
<b>Rainfall mm (inches)</b>	3.6 (0.142)	6.4 (0.252)	8.3 (0.327)	4.9 (0.193)	0 (0)	3.9 (0.154)	66.4 (2.614)	44.8 (1.764)	22.8 (0.898)	0.3 (0.012)	1.7 (0.067)	4.5 (0.177)	167.6 (6.6)
<b>Mean monthly sunshine hours</b>	270.7	249.4	271.6	277.4	299.1	231.8	155.0	147.7	218.8	283.5	273.3	272.0	2,950.3
<i>Source #1: HKO (1962–1987 normals at Manora)<sup>[42]</sup>, NOAA (sun only 1961–1990 at Jinnah Int'l)<sup>[43]</sup></i>													
<i>Source #2: PakMet (extremes, 1931–2008)<sup>[40]</sup></i>													

## Economy

Karachi is the financial and commercial capital of Pakistan.<sup>[44]</sup> In line with its status as a major port and the country's largest metropolis, it accounts for a lion's share of Pakistan's revenue. According to the Federal Board of Revenue's 2006–2007 year book, tax and customs units in Karachi were responsible for 46.75% of direct taxes, 33.65% of federal excise tax, and 23.38% of domestic sales tax.<sup>[45]</sup> Karachi accounts for 75.14% of customs duty and 79% of sales tax on imports.<sup>[45]</sup> Therefore, Karachi collects 53.38% of the total collections of the Federal Board of Revenue, out of which 53.33% are customs duty and sales tax on imports.<sup>[45]</sup> (Note: Revenue collected from Karachi includes revenue from some other areas since the Large Tax Unit (LTU) Karachi and Regional Tax Offices (RTOs) Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur & Quetta cover the entire province of Sindh and Balochistan).<sup>[45]</sup> Karachi's indigenous contribution to national revenue is around 25%.<sup>[37]</sup>

Karachi's contribution to Pakistan's manufacturing sector amounts to approximately 30 percent.<sup>[46]</sup> A substantial part of Sindh's gross domestic product (GDP) is attributed to Karachi<sup>[47][48]</sup> (the GDP of Sindh as a percentage of Pakistan's total GDP has traditionally hovered around 28%–30%; for more information, see economy of Sindh).<sup>[47][48][49][50]</sup> Karachi's GDP is around 20% of the total GDP of Pakistan.<sup>[37][51]</sup> A PricewaterhouseCoopers study released in 2009, which surveyed the 2008 GDP of the top cities in the world, calculated Karachi's GDP (PPP) to be \$78 billion<sup>[52]</sup> (projected to be \$193 billion in 2025 at a growth rate of 5.5%).<sup>[52]</sup> It confirmed Karachi's status as Pakistan's largest economy, well ahead of the next two biggest cities Lahore and Faisalabad, which had a reported GDP (PPP) in 2008 of \$40 billion and \$14 billion, respectively.<sup>[52]</sup> Karachi's high GDP is based on its industrial base, with a high dependency on the financial sector. Textiles,

### Composition of Karachi's Economy (2006/07)



\* Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries and Livestock, Mining and Quarrying.

\*\* Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity and Gas Distribution.

\*\*\* Transport, Storage and Communications; Wholesale and Retail Trade; Ownership of Dwelling; Banking and Insurance; Public Administration and defence; Professional, Social and Community Services.

Composition of Karachi's economy

cement, steel, heavy machinery, chemicals, food, banking and insurance are the major segments contributing to Karachi's GDP. In February 2007, the World Bank identified Karachi as the most business-friendly city in Pakistan.<sup>[53]</sup>

Karachi is the nerve center of Pakistan's economy. The economic stagnation caused by political anarchy, ethnic strife and resultant military operation during the late 1980s and 1990s led to an exit of industry from Karachi. Most of

Pakistan's public and private banks are headquartered on Karachi's I. I. Chundrigar Road; according to a 2001 report, nearly 60% of the cashflow of the Pakistani economy takes place on I. I. Chundrigar Road. Most major foreign multinational corporations operating in Pakistan have their headquarters in Karachi. The Karachi Stock Exchange is the largest stock exchange in Pakistan, and is considered by many economists to be one of the prime reasons for Pakistan's 8% GDP growth across 2005.<sup>[54]</sup> A recent report by Credit Suisse on Pakistan's stock market is a testimonial to its strong fundamentals, estimating Pakistan's relative return on equities at 26.7 percent, compared to Asia's 11 percent.<sup>[55]</sup>

Karachi has seen an expansion of information and communications technology and electronic media and has become the software outsourcing hub of Pakistan. Call centres for foreign companies have been targeted as a significant area of growth, with the government making efforts to reduce taxes by as much as 10% to gain foreign investments in the IT sector.

<sup>[56][57]</sup> Many of Pakistan's independent television and radio stations are based in Karachi, including world-popular Business Plus, AAJ News, Geo TV, KTN,<sup>[58]</sup> Sindh TV,<sup>[59]</sup> CNBC Pakistan, TV ONE, ARY Digital, Indus Television Network, Samaa TV and Dawn News, as well as several local stations.

Karachi has large industrial zones such as Karachi Export Processing Zone, SITE, Korangi, Northern Bypass Industrial Zone, Bin Qasim and North Karachi, located on the fringes of the main city.<sup>[60]</sup> Its primary areas of industry are textiles, pharmaceuticals, steel, and automobiles. In addition, Karachi has a cottage industry and there is a Free Zone with an annual growth rate of nearly 6.5%. The Karachi Expo Centre hosts regional and international exhibitions.<sup>[61]</sup>



Bahria Icon Tower



Karachi Downtown



Habib Bank Plaza

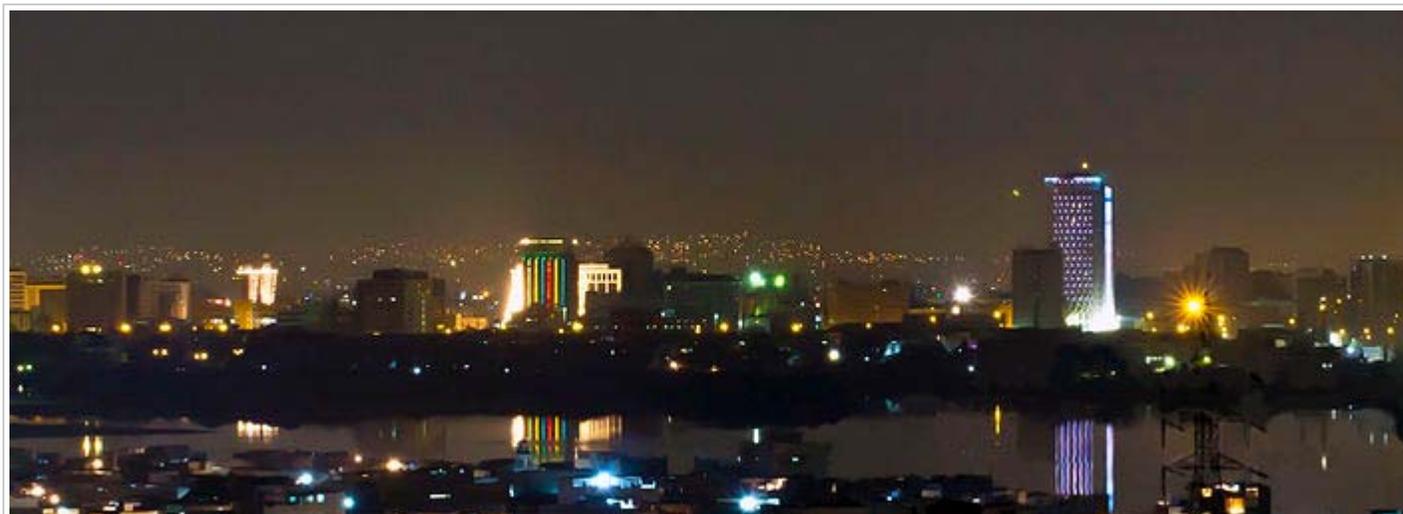
Name of Estate	Location	Established	Area in acres
SITE Karachi	SITE Town	1947	4700 <sup>[62]</sup>
Korangi Industrial Area	Korangi Town	1960	8500 <sup>[63]</sup>
Landhi Industrial Area	Landhi Town	1949	11000 <sup>[64]</sup>
North Karachi Industrial Area	New Karachi Town	1974	725 <sup>[65]</sup>
Federal B Industrial Area	Gulberg Town	1987	[66]
Korangi Creek Industrial Park	Korangi Creek Cantonment		250 <sup>[67]</sup>
Bin Qasim Industrial Zone	Bin Qasim Town	1970	25000 <sup>[68]</sup>
Karachi Export Processing Zone	Landhi Town	1980 <sup>[69]</sup>	315 <sup>[70]</sup>
Pakistan Textile City	Bin Qasim Town	2004	1250 <sup>[71]</sup>
West Wharf Industrial Area	Keamari Town		430
SITE Super Highway Phase-I	Super Highway	1983	300 <sup>[72]</sup>
SITE Super Highway Phase-II	Super Highway	1992	1000 <sup>[72]</sup>



MCB Tower

There are development projects proposed, approved and under construction in Karachi. Among projects of note, Emaar Properties is proposing to invest \$43bn (£22.8bn) in Karachi to develop Bundal Island, which is a 12,000 acres (49 km<sup>2</sup>) island just off the coast of Karachi.<sup>[73]</sup> The Karachi Port Trust is planning a Rs. 20 billion, 1,947 feet (593 m) high Port Tower Complex on the Clifton shoreline.<sup>[74][75]</sup> It will comprise a hotel, a shopping center, an exhibition center and a revolving restaurant with a viewing gallery offering a panoramic view of the coastline and the city.<sup>[76]</sup>

As one of the most rapidly growing cities in the world, Karachi faces challenges that are central to many developing metropolises, including traffic congestion, pollution, poverty and street crime. These problems continue to earn Karachi low rankings in livability comparisons: *The Economist* ranked Karachi fourth least liveable city amongst the 132 cities surveyed<sup>[77]</sup> and *BusinessWeek* ranked it 175 out of 215 in livability in 2007, down from 170 in 2006.<sup>[78]</sup> An average of six people per day are killed in Karachi and Former Police Chief Ahmed Farooqi has said that the violence is beyond the control of law enforcement.<sup>[79]</sup> By 2013 the murder rate had doubled to about a dozen per day.<sup>[80]</sup>



Skyline of Karachi as seen from the I.I. Chundrigar Road.

## Civic administration

The first form of government was a conservancy board established in 1846 to control the spread of cholera in the city.<sup>[81]</sup> The board became a municipal commission in 1852, and a municipal committee the following year.<sup>[81]</sup> The City of Karachi Municipal Act of 1933 transformed the city administration into a municipal corporation with a mayor, a deputy mayor and 57 councillors.<sup>[81]</sup> In 1948, the Federal Capital Territory of Pakistan was created, comprising approximately 2,103 km<sup>2</sup> (812 sq mi) of Karachi and surrounding areas, but this was merged into the province of West Pakistan in 1961.<sup>[82]</sup> However, the municipal corporation remained in existence and in 1976 became a metropolitan corporation, followed by the creation of zonal municipal committees, which lasted until 1994.<sup>[81]</sup> Two years later the metropolitan area was divided into five districts, each with a municipal corporation.<sup>[81]</sup>



Karachi Municipal Corporation Building

In 2001, five districts of Karachi were merged to form the city district of Karachi. It was structured as a three-tier federation, with the two lower tiers composed of 18 towns and 178 union councils,<sup>[83]</sup> with each tier focussed on elected councils with some common members to provide "vertical linkage" within the federation.<sup>[84]</sup> Each union council comprised thirteen members elected from specified electorates: four men and two women elected directly by the general population; two men and two women elected by peasants and workers; one member for minority communities; two members are elected jointly as the union mayor (*nazim*) and deputy union mayor (*naib nazim*).<sup>[85]</sup> Each town council was comprised all of the deputy union mayors in the town as well as elected representatives for women, peasants and workers, and minorities.<sup>[86]</sup> The district council was comprised all of the union mayors in the district as well as elected representatives for women, peasants and workers, and minorities.<sup>[87]</sup> Each council was also included up to three council secretaries and a number of other civil servants. Naimatullah Khan was the first Nazim of Karachi and Shafiq-Ur-Rehman Paracha was the first district co-ordination officer (DCO) of Karachi, Paracha even served as the last Commissioner of Karachi. Syed Mustafa Kamal was elected City Nazim of Karachi to succeed Naimatullah Khan in 2005 elections, and Nasreen Jalil was elected as the City Naib Nazim.

Again in 2011, City District Government of Karachi has been de-merged into its five original constituent districts namely Karachi East, Karachi West, Karachi Central, Karachi South and Malir. In November 2013, another district, "Korangi" carved out from District East after which the number of districts in Karachi rose to Six. So there are now six administrative districts in Karachi.<sup>[88][89][90][91][92]</sup> City administrator is Muhammad Hussain Syed<sup>[93]</sup> and Municipal Commissioner of Karachi is Matanat Ali Khan.<sup>[94]</sup> There are also six military cantonments which are administered by the Military.

### Karachi South

1. Lyari Town
2. Saddar Town

### Karachi East

3. Jamshed Town
4. Gulshan Town

### Karachi Central

5. Liaquatabad Town
6. North Nazimabad Town
7. Gulberg Town
8. New Karachi Town

### Karachi West

9. Kemari Town
10. SITE Town
11. Baldia Town
12. Orangi Town

### Malir

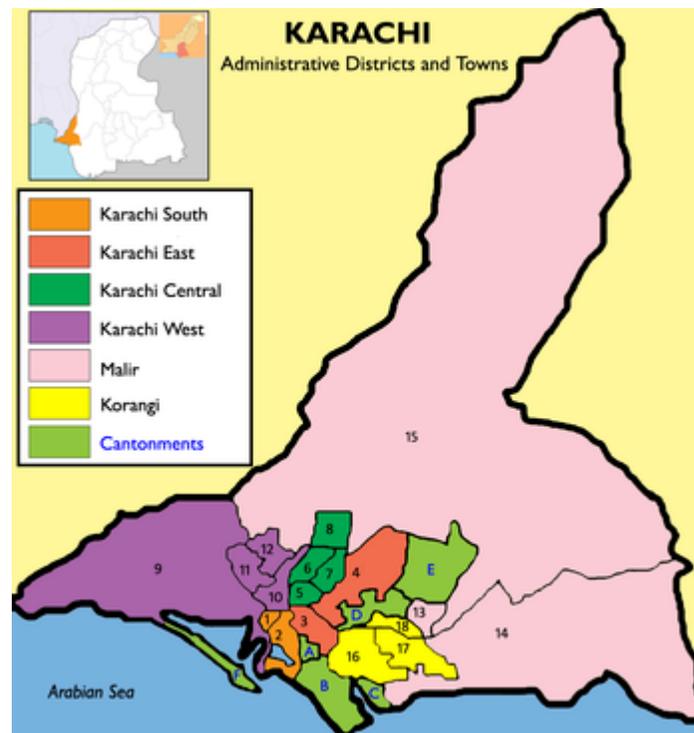
13. Malir Town
14. Bin Qasim Town
15. Gadap Town

### Korangi

16. Korangi Town
17. Landhi Town
18. Shah Faisal Town

### Cantonments

- A. Karachi Cantonment
- B. Clifton Cantonment
- C. Korangi Creek Cantonment
- D. Faisal Cantonment
- E. Malir Cantonment
- F. Manora Cantonment



## Demographics

Rank	Language	1998 census <sup>[95]</sup>	Speakers	1981 census	Speakers
1	<b>Urdu</b>	48.52%	4,497,747	54.34%	2,830,098
2	<b>Punjabi</b>	13.94%	1,292,335	13.64%	710,389
3	<b>Pashto</b>	11.42%	1,058,650	8.71%	453,628
4	<b>Sindhi</b>	7.22%	669,340	6.29%	327,591
5	<b>Balochi</b>	4.34%	402,386	4.39%	228,636
6	<b>Saraiki</b>	2.11%	195,681	0.35%	18,228
	<b>Others</b>	12.44%	1,153,126	12.27%	639,560
	<b>All</b>	100%	9,269,265	100%	5,208,132

Karachi's inhabitants, locally known as Karachiites, are composed of ethno-linguistic groups from all parts of Pakistan, as well as migrants from South Asia, making the city's population a diverse melting pot. At the end of the 19th century, the population of the city was about 105,000, with a gradual increase over the next few decades, reaching more than 400,000 on the eve of independence. Estimates of the population range from 15 to 18 million,<sup>[97][98]</sup> of which an estimated 90% are migrants from different backgrounds. The city's population is estimated to be growing at about 5% per year (mainly as a result of internal rural-urban migration), including an estimated 45,000 migrant workers coming to the city every month from different parts of Pakistan.<sup>[99]</sup>

The earliest inhabitants of the area that became Karachi were Sindhi tribes such as the Jokhio, Mallaah and Jat in the east and Baloch in the west and. Before the end of British colonial rule and the subsequent independence of Pakistan in 1947, the population of the city was majority Sindhi and Baloch Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs, but the community is still present numbering around 250,000 residents.<sup>[100]</sup>

The city was, and still is home to a large community of Gujarati Muslims who were one of the earliest settlers in the city, and still form the majority in Saddar Town. Important Gujarati Muslim communities in the city include the Memon, Chhipa, Ghanchi, Khoja, Bohra and Tai.

Other early settlers included the Marwari Muslims, Parsis originally from Iran, Marathi Muslims and Konkani Muslims from Maharashtra (settled in Kokan Town), Goan Catholics and Anglo-Indians. Most non-Muslims left the city to India in the 1950s, after independence, but there are still small communities of Parsis, Goan Catholics and Anglo-Indians in the city.

The independence of Pakistan in 1947 saw the influx of Muslim Muhajirs from India fleeing from anti-Muslim pogroms. The majority of the Urdu-speaking and other non-Punjabi Muslim refugees that fled from various Indian states settled in Karachi, which is why the culture of the city is a blend of South Asia. Most of the

### Population growth

Census	Pop.	%±
<b>1881</b>	73,560	—
<b>1891</b>	105,199	43.0%
<b>1901</b>	136,297	29.6%
<b>1911</b>	186,771	37.0%
<b>1921</b>	244,162	30.7%
<b>1931</b>	300,799	23.2%
<b>1941</b>	435,887	44.9%
<b>1951</b>	1,068,459	145.1%
<b>1961</b>	1,912,598	79.0%
<b>1972</b>	3,426,310	79.1%
<b>1981</b>	5,208,132	52.0%
<b>1998</b>	9,339,023	79.3%

Source:<sup>[96][97]</sup>

†Huge population rise between 1941 and 1951 due to large scale migration after independence in 1947



Gulistan-e-Jauhar Area of Karachi (Aerial view)

property vacated by non-Muslims, who left Karachi due to the new settlements made by these refugees, were granted to Muslim refugees through claims on behalf of the property they claimed leaving behind in India.<sup>[101]</sup> Today, the descendants of these Muslim refugees are known as Muhajirs and form a large, powerful group in Karachi. These Muhajirs include Urdu, Gujarati, Marathi, Konkani, Rajasthani, and Malabari Muslims from India. After the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, thousands of Biharis and Bengalis from Bangladesh arrived in the city, and today Karachi is home to 1 to 2 million ethnic Bengalis from Bangladesh (see Bangladeshis in Pakistan),<sup>[102][103]</sup> many of whom migrated in the 1980s and 1990s. They were followed by Rohingya Muslim refugees from western Burma (for more information, see Burmese people in Pakistan),<sup>[104]</sup> These small ethno-linguistic groups are being assimilated in the Urdu-speaking community.<sup>[101]</sup>

Karachi is host to many Western expatriates in Pakistan including Asian refugees from Uganda. One under-privileged sub-ethnic group is the Siddis (Africans – Sheedi) who are now naturalised Sindhi speakers. They are descended from African slaves.<sup>[105]</sup> Many other refugees from Iran (who stayed till the late 1980s) and the Central Asian countries constituting the former Soviet Union have also settled in the city as political or economic migrants. A large numbers of Arabs, Filipinos and an economic elite of Sinhalese from Sri Lanka.<sup>[106]</sup> Expatriates from China have a history going back to the 1940s; today, many of the Chinese are second-generation children of immigrants who came to the city and worked as dentists, chefs and shoemakers.<sup>[106][107]</sup>

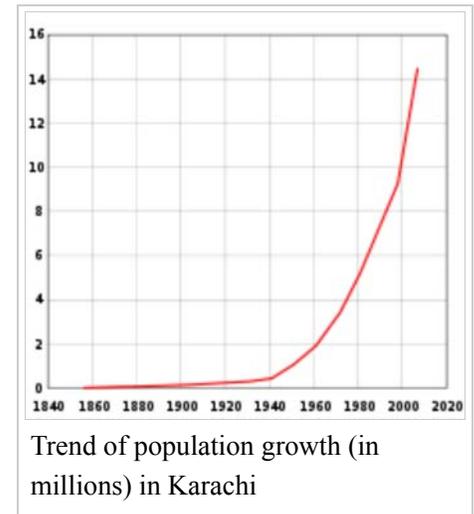
During the World War II, about 3,000 Polish refugees from Soviet Union evacuated to Karachi, by the British. Some of these Polish families settled permanently in the city.<sup>[108][109]</sup> There are also communities of American<sup>[110]</sup> and British expatriates.

After independence of Pakistan, a considerable number of Punjabi Muslims from Pakistani Punjab settle in Karachi. As per Census 1998 Punjabi are second largest group with 19% population.<sup>[101]</sup>

There is also a sizeable community of Kashmiri Muslims from the Kashmir Valley.<sup>[111]</sup>

The Pashtuns, originally from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Afghanistan, the Federally Administered Tribal Areas and northern Balochistan, these Pashtuns are settled in Karachi from decades.<sup>[34][35]</sup> The city of Karachi in Pakistan has the largest concentration of urban Pakhtun population in the world, including 50,000 registered Afghan refugees in the city,<sup>[112][113]</sup> meaning there are more Pashtuns in Karachi than in any other city in the world.<sup>[114]</sup> As per current demographic ratio Pashtuns are about 15% of Karachi's population.<sup>[115]</sup>

According to the last official census of the city, which was held in 1998, the linguistic distribution of the city was: Urdu: 48.52%; Punjabi: 13.94%; Pashto: 11.42%; Sindhi: 7.22%; Balochi: 4.34%; Saraiki: 2.11%; others: 12.44%. The others include Dari, Gujarati, Dawoodi Bohra, Memon, Marwari, Brahui, Makrani, Khowar, Burushaski, Arabic, Farsi and Bengali.<sup>[116]</sup>



A mosque of Defence Housing Authority

Urdu is the spoken language of Karachi. English is spoken by the city's white collar workforce. Sindhi and Balochi are spoken in Lyari Town and small neighborhood that were previously small villages and became part of expanding Karachi. Karachi has become the largest Pashto city in the world. Punjabi is also spoken in Karachi.

According to the census of 1998, the religious breakdown of the city was: Muslim (96.45%); Christian (2.42%); Hindu (0.86%); Ahmadiyya (0.17%); others (0.10%) (Parsis, Sikhs, Bahá'ís, Jews and Buddhists).<sup>[117]</sup>

## Tourist attractions

Karachi is a tourist destination for domestic and international tourists. Some tourist attractions near Karachi city are:

**Beaches:** The beaches of Karachi are the main attraction for tourists. There are many beautiful seashores near city like Seaview, Manora Island, Sandspit Beach, Hawke's Bay Beach, Paradise Point, French Beach, Cape Monze, and Nathiagali Beach

**Museums:** The main museum of Karachi is National Museum of Pakistan others are Pakistan Air Force Museum and Pakistan Maritime Museum.

**Parks:** Some popular parks are Bagh Ibne Qasim, Boat Basin Park, Mazar-e-Quaid, Karachi Zoo, Hill Park, Safari Park, Bagh-e-Jinnah, PAF Museum Park and Maritime Museum Park.

**Historic places and buildings:** Chowkandi graveyard is the most historic place in Karachi, famous for hundred-year old tombs. Historic buildings in the city were constructed in the British era like Karachi Port Trust, Sindh High Court. Hindu Gymkhana, KMC Head Office, Ghulam Husain Khalikdina Hall, Frere Hall, Empress Market, Jehangir Kothari Parade, St Patrick's Church, Mohatta Palace and Karachi Cantonment Railway Station buildings.<sup>[118]</sup>

**Lake and National Park:** Hub lake is 56 kilometres away in north of Karachi. It is an ideal place to birds watching, picnic, swimming and fishing. The Kirthar National Park is also located near this lake. The park is the home of Striped hyenas, Wolves, Ratels, Urials, Indian Gazelles and Sind wild goats.

## Art and culture

Karachi is home to some of Pakistan's important cultural institutions. The National Academy of Performing Arts,<sup>[119]</sup> located in the newly renovated Hindu Gymkhana, offers a two-year diploma course in performing arts that includes classical music and contemporary theatre. The All Pakistan Music Conference, linked to the 45-year-old similar institution in Lahore, has been holding its annual music festival since its inception in 2004.<sup>[120]</sup> The National Arts Council (*Koocha-e-Saqafat*) has musical performances and mushaira (poetry recitations). The Kara Film Festival annually showcases independent Pakistani and international films and documentaries. Karachi is home to theatre, music and dance performance groups, such as **Thespianz Theater**, a professional youth-based, non-profit performing arts group, which works on theatre and arts activities in Pakistan. A website serving the Pakistani fashion industry is FORMA.pk (<http://www.forma.pk/>).

Karachi has museums that present exhibitions on a regular basis, including the Mohatta Palace and the National



Mazar-e-Quaid



Karachi Beach

Museum of Pakistan. Karachi Expo Centre hosts regional and international exhibitions.

The everyday lifestyle of Karachi differs from that of other Pakistani cities and towns. The culture of Karachi is characterised by the blending of South Asian, Middle Eastern, Central Asian and Western influences, as well as its status as a major international business centre. After the independence of Pakistan, Karachi received refugees from all over India, whose influence is now evident in the city's sub-cultures.

## Architecture

Karachi has a collection of buildings and structures of varied architectural styles. The downtown districts of Saddar and Clifton contain early 20th-century architecture, ranging in style from the neo-classical KPT building to the Sindh High Court Building. During the period of British rule, classical architecture was preferred for monuments of the British Raj. Karachi acquired its first neo-Gothic or Indo-Gothic buildings when Frere Hall, Empress Market and St. Patrick's Cathedral were completed. The Mock Tudor architectural style was introduced in the Karachi Gymkhana and the Boat Club. Neo-Renaissance architecture was popular in the 19th century and was the language for St. Joseph's Convent (1870) and the Sind Club (1883).<sup>[121]</sup> The classical style made a comeback in the late 19th century, as seen in Lady Dufferin Hospital (1898)<sup>[122]</sup> and the Cantt. Railway Station. While Italianate buildings remained popular, an eclectic blend termed Indo-Saracenic or Anglo-Mughal began to emerge in some locations.

The local mercantile community began acquiring impressive structures. Zaibunnisa Street in the Saddar area (known as Elphinstone Street in British days) is an example where the mercantile groups adopted the Italianate and Indo-Saracenic style to demonstrate their familiarity with Western culture and their own. The Hindu Gymkhana (1925) and Mohatta Palace are examples of Mughal revival buildings.<sup>[123]</sup> The Sindh Wildlife Conservation Building, located in Saddar, served as a Freemasonic Lodge until it was taken over by the government. There are talks of it being taken away from this custody and being renovated and the Lodge being preserved with its original woodwork and ornate wooden staircase.<sup>[124]</sup>

Indus Valley School of Art and Architecture is one of the prime examples of Architectural conservation and restoration where an entire Nusserwanjee building from Kharadar area of Karachi has been relocated to Clifton for adaptive reuse in an art school. The procedure involved the careful removal of each piece of timber and stone, stacked temporarily, loaded on the trucks for transportation to the Clifton site, unloaded and re-arranged according to a given layout, stone by stone, piece by piece, and completed within three months.<sup>[125]</sup>

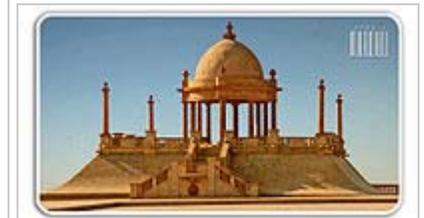
Architecturally distinctive, even eccentric, buildings have sprung up



Mohatta Palace



National Museum of Pakistan



Jehangir Kothari Parade



Saint Patrick's Cathedral, Karachi



3 Talwar (Swords), Clifton, Karachi

throughout Karachi. Notable example of contemporary architecture include the Pakistan State Oil Headquarters building. The city has examples of modern Islamic architecture, including the Aga Khan University hospital, Masjid e Tooba, Faran Mosque, Bait-ul Mukarram Mosque, Quaid's Mausoleum, and the Textile Institute of Pakistan. One of the unique cultural elements of Karachi is that the residences, which are two- or three-story townhouses, are built with the front yard protected by a high brick wall. Ibrahim Ismail Chundrigar Road features a range of extremely tall buildings. The most prominent examples include the Habib Bank Plaza, PRC Towers and the MCB Tower which is the tallest skyscraper in Pakistan.<sup>[126]</sup>



Port Grand Food and Entertainment Complex

Many High-rise buildings are under construction, such as Centre Point near Korangi Industrial Area, IT Tower, Sofitel Tower Karachi and Emerald Tower. The Government of Sindh recently approved the construction of two high-density zones, which will host the new city skyline.

## Cuisine

Biryani is arguably the most popular food among Karachiites, with numerous variants (Awadhi, Mughlai, Bombay, Sindhi, Memoni etc.). Meat curries such as nihari and haleem, dal (lentils), barbecue dishes are also very popular, however cuisines vary from one neighbourhood to another, given the diverse nature of ethnic origins that exist. Karachi has a large number of restaurants from local and Fast food to a wide variety of international cuisines such as (Italian, Chinese, Japanese, Arab, Korean, South Indian, etc.). The Port Grand Food and Entertainment Complex is the largest food street of Asia. The project is a 13-acre facility. Boat Basin is a famous food market while Do Darya is another new location with lots of famous restaurant outlets. Burns Road in Saddar is one of the oldest food streets of city and is still the most popular place to find traditional Pakistani food. The Cuisine of Karachi includes rice cooked with fish called Sindhi Fish Biryani and a pancake made with rice flour which now only exist in the fishing communities in Baba Bhit Island.

## Fashion, shopping and entertainment

Almost every day entertainment events are held in Karachi ranging from fashion shows, concerts, and small gigs at local cafes.

Karachi hosts cultural and fashion shows. In 2009 a four-day-long fashion show was organised in Karachi's luxury Marriott hotel.<sup>[127]</sup> The largest shopping mall in Karachi and in Pakistan is Dolmen Mall Clifton or Dolmen City Mall which is located in Dolmen City of the famous Seaview area of Karachi with 2 floors and 51097 square metres or 550000 square feet of retail, dining and entertainment. There are other glitzy shopping malls in the Clifton, like Park Towers one of the famous shopping outfit of Pakistan other shopping areas are Tariq Road, Hyderi, Saddar and Karsaz areas including The Forum, Dolmen Mall Tariq Road and Hyderi, Atrium Mall and the Millenium Mall. There is a shopping mall under construction at Khayaban-e-Roomi called the Ocean Mall which is at the tallest building in Pakistan, Ocean Towers. The mall will also feature a 4 screen cineplex. Karachi is not only renown for its shopping malls but there are many areas which have shops like Zamzama Boulevard which is known for its designer stores and many cafes. There are many bazaars in Karachi such as Bohri Bazaar, Soldier Bazaar, and Urdu Bazaar.

Foreign clothes brands and Pakistani fashion labels (such as Amir Adnan, Aijazz, Rizwan Beyg, Deepak Perwani, Shayanne Malik, Maria B, Khaadi, Sputnik Footwear, Stone Age, Lark & Finch, Metro Shoes, English Boot House, Cotton & Cotton, Men's Store and Junaid Jamshed) are present in shopping districts of the city.

The newly built activity center Port Grand Food and Entertainment Complex is located at Port of Karachi near Native Jetty Bridge, Dolmen City next to Clifton Beach.

## Sports



National Stadium



Karachi Golf Club, one of the largest golf clubs in Karachi

When it comes to sports Karachi has a distinction, because some sources cite that it was in 1877 at Karachi in (British) India, where the first attempt was made to form a set of rules of badminton<sup>[128]</sup> and likely place is said to Frere Hall.

Cricket in Pakistan has a history of even before the creation of the country in 1947. The first ever international cricket match in Karachi was held on 22 November 1935 between Sindhi and Australian cricket teams. The match was seen by 5,000

Karachiites.<sup>[129]</sup> It is also the most popular sport in Karachi today, which is played in many small grounds around the city, as well as on city streets at night and on weekends.

Gully cricket is played in the narrow

by-lanes of the city.

The National Stadium is the city's only world-class cricket stadium, and is the second largest cricket stadium in Pakistan, after the Gaddafi Stadium in Lahore. The inaugural first-class match at the National Stadium was played between Pakistan and India on 26 February 1955 and since then Pakistani national cricket team has won 20 of the 41 Test matches played at the National Stadium.<sup>[130]</sup> The first One Day International at the National Stadium was against the West Indies on 21 November 1980, with the match going to the last ball.

The national team has been less successful in such limited-overs matches at the ground, including a five-year stint between 1996 and 2001, when they failed to win any matches. The city has been host to a number of domestic cricket teams including Karachi,<sup>[131]</sup> Karachi Blues,<sup>[132]</sup> Karachi Greens,<sup>[133]</sup> and Karachi Whites.<sup>[134]</sup> The National Stadium hosted two group matches (Pakistan v. South Africa on 29 February and Pakistan v. England on 3 March), and a quarter-final match (South Africa v. West Indies on 11 March) during the 1996 Cricket World Cup.<sup>[135]</sup>

The city has hosted seven editions of the National Games of Pakistan, most recently in 2007.<sup>[136]</sup> Sports like badminton, volleyball, and basketball are popular in schools and colleges. Football is especially popular in Lyari Town, which has a large Afro-Balochi community and has always been a football-mad locality in Karachi. The Peoples Football Stadium is perhaps the largest football stadium in Pakistan with respect to capacity, easily

TARRANT'S TEAM.	
Match Against Sind.	
KARACHI, Nov. 22.	
Tarrant's Australian team commenced a three days' match against Sind to-day. The attendance was 5000. The match is being played on a matting wicket, in sunny weather.	
Macartney was omitted from the Australian side owing to a torn ligament of a foot, suffered when he scored his century against Jamnagar. He is expected to be fit enough to play at Bombay. Ellis, Ironmonger, and Alexander were also omitted.	
Sind lost an excellent all-rounder when Gopaldas split a finger during practice yesterday.	
For Sind, Ghulam Mahomed won the toss. The team is reputed to be a strong combination, having recently defeated a formidable eleven led by C. K. Nayudu.	
Scores:—	
SIND.—First Innings.	
Abdul Aziz, b Nagel .....	26
Deepchand, b Nagel .....	6
Shankar, lbw, b Oxenham .....	7
Nasoomal, b Oxenham .....	14
Abbas Khan, lbw, b Oxenham .....	0
Mobed, lbw, b Oxenham .....	8
Abdullah, c Allsopp, b Nagel .....	2
Ghulam Mahomed, lbw, b Oxenham .....	0
Harris, b Nagel .....	2
Daulat Ram, not out .....	2
Ibrahim, b Nagel .....	4
Sundries .....	4
Total .....	79
Bowling: Nagel, five for 24; Oxenham, five for 28; Leather, none for 5; Mair, none for 15; Ryder, none for 3.	
TARRANT'S TEAM.—First Innings.	
Bill, lbw, b Harris .....	10
Hendry, lbw, b Harris .....	10
Morrissey, not out .....	14
Ryder, st Abdul Aziz, b Mobed .....	8
Allsopp, not out .....	8
Sundries .....	8
Three wickets for .....	68
Stumps.	
[Other cable news appears on page 18.]	

Match between Sindh & Australia in Karachi on 22 November 1935 was report by Daily Sydney Morning Herald

accommodating around 40,000 people.

In 2005, the city hosted the SAFF Championship at this ground, as well as the Geo Super Football League 2007, which attracted capacity crowds during the games. The popularity of golf is also increasing, with clubs in Karachi like Dreamworld Resort, Hotel & Golf Club, Arabian Sea Country Club, DA Country & Golf Club. The city has facilities for field hockey (the Hockey Club of Pakistan, UBL Hockey Ground), boxing (KPT Sports Complex), squash (Jahangir Khan Squash Complex), and polo. There are marinas and boating clubs. National Bank of Pakistan Sports Complex is First-class cricket venue and Multi-purpose sports facility in Karachi,

### Professional Karachi teams

Club	League	Sport	Venue	Established
Karachi Dolphins	Faysal Bank T20 Cup	Cricket	National Stadium	2004
Karachi Zebras	Faysal Bank T20 Cup	Cricket	National Stadium	2004
Karachi HBL FC	PPL	Football	Peoples Football Stadium	1975

## Education

Education in Karachi is divided into five levels: primary (grades one through five); middle (grades six through eight); high (grades nine and ten, leading to the Secondary School Certificate); intermediate (grades eleven and twelve, leading to a Higher Secondary School Certificate); and university programs leading to graduate and advanced degrees. Karachi has both public and private educational institutions. Most educational institutions are gender-based, from primary to university level.

Karachi Grammar School is the oldest school in Pakistan and has educated many Pakistani businessmen and politicians. The Narayan Jagannath High School in Karachi, which opened in 1855, was the first government school established in Sindh. Other well-known schools include the PakTurk International schools and colleges (formed by association of Turkey and Pakistan) Hamdard Public School, Education Bay [EBay] school located in Karachi (for higher education) Army Public School (C.O.D.), Karachi Public school, British Overseas School, L'ecole for Advanced Studies, Bay View Academy, the CAS School, Generation's School, Karachi American School, Aga Khan Higher Secondary School, the Froebel Education Centre (FEC), The Paradise School and College, Grand Folk's English School, Cordoba School for A Levels (founded in 1902 by RJK), Habib Public School, AL-Murtaza School Mama Parsi Girls Secondary School, B. V. S. Parsi High School, Civilizations Public School, The Oasys School, Avicenna School, The Lyceum School, Ladybird Grammar School, The City School, ABC Public School, Beaconhouse School System, The Educators schools, Sultan Mohamed Shah Aga Khan School, Shahwilayat Public School, Springfield School, St Patrick's High School, St Paul's English High School, St Joseph's Convent School, St Jude's High School, St Michael's Convent School, Foundation Public School,Aisha Bawanay Academy, Karachi Gems School, Aga Khan School Kharadar, St Peter's High School, White House Grammar School<sup>[137]</sup> and Chiniot Islamia School, St Jude's High School.

At intermediate level or in Secondary Education there are many colleges in Karachi. The major segregation of colleges are based upon the specific field of Higher Education. In Karachi, Colleges can be classified as Science Colleges, Commerce Colleges and Arts Colleges. In the category of Science Colleges "Adamjee Govt. Science College"<sup>[138]</sup> is one of the leading and prestigious Intermediate Boys College. The College intakes student at secondary level in two science fields; Pre-Engineering and Pre-Medical. The students of Adamjee Science College successfully secure Top three distinguished positions each year in Pre-Engineering and Pre-Medical

annual examinations conducted by local government Board of Intermediate Education Karachi.

The University of Karachi, known as KU, is Pakistan's largest university, with a student population of 24,000 and one of the largest faculties in the world. It is located next to the NED University of Engineering and Technology, the country's oldest engineering institute. NED University stands for Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw University of Engineering and Technology. The current name was given to this institution after receiving a huge donation of "Rs. 150,000 "<sup>[139]</sup> from Mr. Nadirshaw Edulji Dinshaw. Before this the name of this institution was "Prince of Wales Engineering College".<sup>[139]</sup> At the moment the University has seven faculties and imparting education in 25 different engineering technologies. NED University is the only university in Karachi which has such a huge infrastructure and fully developed laboratory facilities in all 25 engineering technologies.

Textile Institute of Pakistan (TIP) is a private university, which was established in 1994 with the co-operation of All Pakistan Textile Mills Association (APTMA).

In the private sector, the National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences (NUCES-FAST), one of Pakistan's top universities in computer education, operates two campuses in Karachi. Sir Syed University of Engineering and Technology (SSUET) provides training in biomedical engineering, civil engineering, electronics engineering, telecom engineering and computer engineering. Dawood College of Engineering and Technology, which opened in 1962, offers degree programmes in electronic engineering, chemical engineering, industrial engineering, materials engineering and architecture. Karachi Institute of Economics & Technology (KIET) has two campuses in Karachi.

The Plastics Technology Center (PTC), located in Karachi's Korangi Industrial Area, is Pakistan's only educational institution providing training in the field of polymer engineering and plastics testing services.<sup>[140]</sup> The Institute of Business Administration (IBA), founded in 1955, is the oldest business school outside of North America. The Shaheed Zulfikar Ali Bhutto Institute of Science and Technology (SZABIST), founded in 1995 by Benazir Bhutto, is located in Karachi, with its other campuses in Islamabad, Larkana and Dubai. Pakistan Navy Engineering College (PNEC) is a part of the National University of Sciences and Technology (NUST), offering engineering programs, including electrical engineering and mechanical engineering.

Pakistan Marine Academy (PMA), founded in 1962, is the only institution of its kind in the public sector training Merchant Navy Cadets with a degree in Marine Engineering and in Ship Management. Hamdard University is the largest private university in Pakistan with faculties including Eastern Medicine, Medical, Engineering, Pharmacy, and Law. It has got Asia's second largest library called 'BAIT UL HIKMA'. Jinnah University for Women is the first women university in Pakistan. Karachi is home of the head offices of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Pakistan (ICAP) (established in 1961) and the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Pakistan (ICMAP). Among the many other institutions providing business



Bai Virbaijee Soparivala (B.V.S.)  
Parsi High School



National Academy of Performing  
Arts



National University of Computer  
and Emerging Sciences



Sir Syed University of  
Engineering and Technology

education are the Greenwich University, Iqra University (IU), Institute of Business Management (IoBM), SZABIST, and the Institute of Business and Technology. Leading medical schools of Pakistan like the Dow University of Health Sciences and the Aga Khan University are situated in Karachi. PLANWEL<sup>[141]</sup> has a CISCO Network Academy as well as iCBT center for ETS Prometric and Pearsons VUE.

Bahria University has a purpose-built campus in Karachi. Mohammad Ali Jinnah University (MAJU) is a private university in Pakistan. The main campus is in Karachi; the other campus is in Islamabad. The College of Accounting and Management Sciences (CAMS) also has three branches in the city. Sindh Muslim Govt. Science College located at Saddar Town is the oldest college in Karachi. Hamdard University is an accredited private research university with multiple campuses in Karachi and Islamabad, Pakistan.

Darul 'Uloom Karachi are among the Islamic schools in Karachi.

## Transportation

### Rapid transits

#### ■ Mass Rapid Transit

Karachi Circular Railway is operation in the city of Karachi since 1969. Metro train system is planned to be built in Karachi. Its name is Karachi Metro.

#### ■ Bus Rapid Transit

- Karachi: Karachi BRT System is a Six Corridor Mass Transit Project whose studies started in 2008. The corridors include: 1. Surjani Town to Jama Cloth Market (21.1 km) 2. Model Colony to Regal Chowk (24.4 km) 3. Landhi to Luck Star Hotel (20.4 km) 4. Baldia to Shershah via Hub River Road (9.7 km) 5. Hwaksbay to Gulbai via Mauripur (11.8 km) 6. Orangi to Board Office (3.9 km). The plan to construct corridor 3 is in progress will be initiated this year (2013). Two Rail based Mass Transit Corridors are also present in the study. All these studies are prepared by JICA. These include: 1. 22.4 km (14. 1 km elevated) route from New Sabzi Mandi to Tower via M A Jinnah Road 2. 18.5 km Elevated route from Nagan Chowrangi to Korangi via Rashid Minhas Road. The Project of Karachi Circular Railway will also be started this year (2013).
- Karachi Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA) has prepared a mass transit network for Karachi with 2030 vision suggesting 2 metro system lines and 6 RBT lines, besides Karachi Circular Railway KCR revitalisation programme. The first Green Line Corridor, will be laid from Surjani to Jamia Cloth Market(21 km). The second Red Line Corridor will cover from Model Colony to Regal Chowk via Safoora Chowrangi (24.4 km). The third Corridor will cover from Dawood Chowrangi to Numaish Chowrangi and Lucky Star via 8000 road Korangi and FTC (22 km).JICA has also prepared feasibility study of two RBTS lines (Green line-Surjani to Jama Cloth market and red line-model colony to Regal Chowk via Safoora Goth, university road) and pre-facility of blue line from Sohrab Goth to tower.
- Karachi being Economic Engine of growth and over 18 million populated is facing tremendous growth in traffic at 7.2 percent annually, beside its disproportionate yearly growth of buses and other transport

sources of 17 percent causing congestion and accidents and increasing in travelling time. This project consists of six Corridors in collaboration with JICA. The Basic Design Theme comes from the Bogota, Columbia, Transmilenio Model. The work would have started in 2009, but due to budget constraints unavailability of feasibility report the work halted.

- Karachi: The fresh development was made to start BRTS "yellow line" as a Pilot Project in the city. According to KMC, BRTS will be a 22-km route from Dawood Chowrangi to Numaish Chowrangi and Lucky Star via 8000 road Korangi and FTC under public Private Partnership mode where daily rider-ship is about 0.7 million per day. The proposed RBTS would cater 13,000 passengers per hour per direction.

## Road

Due to a growing population traffic problems and pollution are major challenges for Karachi. The level of air pollution in Karachi is significantly higher than World Health Organization standards.<sup>[142]</sup> A number of new parks (e.g., Bagh Ibne Qasim, Beach View Park and Jheel Park) have been developed and new trees are being planted in the city to improve the environment and reduce the pollution. The construction of new bridges/flyovers, underpasses and signal-free corridors (e.g., Corridor 1: S.I.T.E. to Shahrae Faisal, Corridor 2: North Karachi to Shahrae Faisal, Corridor 3: Safora Goth to Saddar) has improved the traffic flow in Karachi. The completion of Corridor 4 (from the airport to Metropole Hotel) is expected to substantially reduce the travel time to reach the city centre and airport. Another corridor Corridor 5 (Sohrab Goth to Gurumandir) is on its way to be completed.

The city which has been declared the world's largest city by population has no Mass Transit System.

Lyari Expressway is a highway under construction along the Lyari River in Karachi, Sindh, Pakistan. Lyari Expressway's North bound section is under construction, While the South bound corridor is now completed and it was inaugurated for traffic.<sup>[143]</sup> This toll highway is designed to relieve congestion in the city of Karachi.

Karachi Northern Bypass (M10) begins north of Karachi at the end of Mohammad Ali Jinnah Road, near the junction of the M9. It then continues north for a few kilometres before turning west, where it forms an interchange with the N25. After this interchange it eventually turns south back towards Karachi and merges onto the KPT Flyover at Karachi Port.



Karachi Transport Network (click to enlarge)



Karachi Cantonment Railway Station



Front view of Jinnah International Airport



Port of Karachi



Port Qasim

## Rail

Karachi is linked by rail to the rest of the country by Pakistan Railways. The Karachi City Station and Karachi Cantonment Railway Station are the city's two major railway stations. The railway system handles freight to and from the Karachi port and provides passenger services to people travelling up country. A project to transform the existing, but non-operational, Karachi Circular Railway into a modern mass transit system had been approved by the government but has been delayed to 2013 due to lack of funds. The \$1.6 billion project will be financed by the Japan Bank for International Cooperation and will be completed by 2013.

The city has an international rail link, the Thar Express. The train links Karachi Cantonment Station with Bhagat Ki Kothi station in Jodhpur, India.<sup>[144]</sup>

## Air

The Jinnah International Airport in Karachi is the largest and busiest airport of Pakistan. It handles 10 million passengers a year. The airport receives the largest number of foreign airlines in the country, a total of 35 airlines and cargo operators fly to Jinnah International predominantly from the Middle East and Southeast Asia. All of Pakistan's airlines use Karachi as their primary transport hub including PIA – Pakistan International Airlines<sup>[3]</sup> (<http://www.piac.aero/>), Airblue, and Shaheen Air International. The city's old airport terminals are now used for Hajj flights, offices, cargo facilities, and ceremonial visits from heads of state. US Coalition forces used the old terminals for their logistic supply operations as well. The city has two other airstrips, used primarily by the armed forces.

## Sea

The largest shipping ports in Pakistan are the Port of Karachi and the nearby Port Qasim. These seaports have modern facilities and not only handle trade for Pakistan, but serve as ports for Afghanistan and the landlocked Central Asian countries. Plans have been announced for new passenger facilities at the Port of Karachi.<sup>[145]</sup> Recently Port Qasim Authority (PQA) has announced that an implementation agreement is being signed for the development of a 'pollution free' Coal, Cement and Clinker Terminal (CCCT) worth \$175 million with a handling capacity of up to eight million tons per year at port. This step would save the environment from irreparable damages and the health of the port workforce and nearby populations from serious respiratory diseases which would have been a serious threat if the powdery coal was handled in open/bulk on berths at port.<sup>[146]</sup>

## Media

Many of Pakistan's private television and radio channels are based in Karachi, including Express Entertainment, Dawn News, Awaz TV, Business Plus, Geo TV, CNBC Pakistan, Hum TV, TV ONE, AAJ TV, SAMAA TV, ARY Digital, Metro One, Indus Television Network, Kawish Television Network (KTN) and Sindh TV, Dharti TV as well as several local stations; local channels include Good News TV. It also has Islamic channels ARY Qtv and Madani Channel.

Pakistan's news television networks are based in Karachi, including GEO News, ARY One World, Dawn News and AAJ News. AAG TV and MTV Pakistan are the main music television channels, and Business Plus and



Malir River Bridge. The largest bridge in Pakistan (5,000 m)

CNBC Pakistan are the main business television channels based in the city.

## Newspapers

The bulk of Pakistan's periodical publishing industry is centred in Karachi, including magazines such as *Spider*, *The Herald*, *Humsay*, *The Cricketer*, *Moorad Shipping News*, and *The Internet*.

Major advertising companies including Interflow Communications, and Orient McCann Erickson have their head offices in Karachi.



TechnoCity Corporate Tower

## Health and medicine

Karachi is a centre of research in biomedicine with at least 30 public hospitals and more than 80 private hospitals, including the Karachi Institute of Heart Diseases, National Institute of Cardiovascular Diseases, Civil Hospital, PNS Rahat, Abbasi Shaheed Hospital, Aga Khan University Hospital, Holy Family Hospital, Liaquat National Hospital, Jinnah Postgraduate Medical Centre, Ziauddin Hospital, and Lady Dufferin Hospital. Medical schools include the Dow Medical College, Aga Khan University, Sindh Medical College, Dow International Medical College, Baqai Medical University, Jinnah Medical & Dental College, Hamdard College of Medicine & Dentistry, Anklesaria Hospital and Ziauddin Medical University.

## Gallery



Fountain at Port Grand Complex



Port Grand Food Street



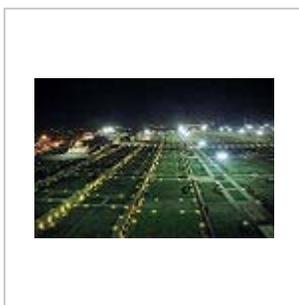
Park in Shadman Town



Chaukhandi tombs



Swaminarayan Temple



Bagh Ibne Qasim on Seaview, Clifton Beach at midnight.



I. I. Chundrigar Road



The Do Talwaar (Two Swords) monument



Korangi Road



Fishing boats at the Port of Karachi



Seaview, Clifton Beach



Karachi from space



Street in Karachi



Manora Beach

## See also

- List of cities with the most high-rise buildings
- List of tallest buildings in Karachi
- List of parks and gardens in Karachi
- List of cemeteries in Karachi
- List of people from Karachi
- List of largest cities in Organisation of Islamic Cooperation member countries
- List of places in Karachi
- Transport in Karachi
- List of Sindhi people
- List of streets of Karachi
- List of Urdu Speaking People
- World's largest cities
- List of cities proper by population
- List of urban areas by population
- List of metropolitan areas in Asia
- Largest cities in Asia
- Megacity

## References

- <sup>*a*</sup> <sup>*b*</sup> "Population explosion: Put an embargo on industrialisation in Karachi" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/614409/population-explosion-put-an-embargo-on-industrialisation-in-karachi/>). <http://tribune.com.pk>. 26 October 2013. Retrieved 17 January 2014.
- <sup>^</sup> "District in Karachi" (<http://www.kmc.gos.pk/Contents.aspx?id=84>). Karachi Metropolitan Corporation. Retrieved 6 May 2014.

3. ^ "Administrator Office" (<http://kmc.gov.pk.sv2.premiumwebserver.com/Contents.aspx?id=21>). Karachi Metropolitan Corporation. Retrieved 28 February 2012.
4. ^ "Administrator Office" (<http://kmc.gov.pk.sv2.premiumwebserver.com/Contents.aspx?id=54>). Karachi Metropolitan Corporation. Retrieved 28 February 2012.
5. ^ "Government" (<http://www.kmc.gos.pk/>). Karachi Metropolitan Corporation. Retrieved 6 May 2014.
6. ^ "Geography & Demography" (<http://221.132.118.186/cdgk/Home/AboutKarachi/GeographyDemography/tabid/270/Default.aspx>). City District Government of Karachi. Retrieved 22 August 2010.
7. ^ "About Karachi" (<http://www.kcci.com.pk/MyKarachi/AboutKarachi.aspx>). Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
8. ^ "Karachi > Gallery" (<http://urban.unhabitat.org.pk/Region/Sindh/Karachi.aspx>). UN-Habitat. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
9. ^ "Sindh population surges by 81.5 pc, households by 83.9 pc" (<http://www.thenews.com.pk/Todays-News-13-13637-Sindh-population-surges-by-81.5-pc,-households-by-83.9-pc>). Thenews.com.pk. 2 April 2012. Retrieved 21 April 2013.
10. ^ "Largest cities and their mayors in 2011" (<http://www.citymayors.com/statistics/largest-cities-mayors-1.html>). City Mayors. Retrieved 5 February 2010.
11. ^ <http://demographia.com/db-worldua.pdf>
12. ^ Urban agglomeration - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia
13. ^ "World Urbanization Prospects, 2009 revision (online data)" (<http://esa.un.org/wup2009/unup/index.asp?panel=2>). Retrieved 11 May 2011.
14. ^ "Pakistan City Karachi Online Information" ([http://pakistanicity.org/karachi\\_online.html](http://pakistanicity.org/karachi_online.html)). Pakistanicity.org. Retrieved 6 May 2010.
15. ^ "GaWC – The World According to GaWC 2008" (<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/world2008t.html>). Lboro.ac.uk. 3 June 2009. Retrieved 14 September 2009.
16. ^ "GAWC World Cities Ranking List" (<http://www.diserio.com/gawc-world-cities.html>). Diserio.com. Retrieved 14 September 2009.
17. ^ *Dragons and Tigers: A Geography of South, East, and Southeast Asia* ([http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=qeBfed17zxEC&pg=PA187&dq=islamabad+forward+thrust+capital&hl=en&sa=X&ei=rsOjT\\_vOLuLF0QXsyaCNCQ&ved=0CDgQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=islamabad%20forward%20thrust%20capital&f=false](http://books.google.co.uk/books?id=qeBfed17zxEC&pg=PA187&dq=islamabad+forward+thrust+capital&hl=en&sa=X&ei=rsOjT_vOLuLF0QXsyaCNCQ&ved=0CDgQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=islamabad%20forward%20thrust%20capital&f=false)). John Wiley & Sons. Retrieved 4 May 2012.
18. ^ "Port Qasim | About Karachi" ([http://www.pqa.gov.pk/about\\_karachi.php](http://www.pqa.gov.pk/about_karachi.php)). Port Qasim Authority. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
19. ^ Rizwan – 30 October 2012 said: (30 October 2012). "Karachi: the city of lights" (<http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2012/05/14/comment/editors-mail/karachi-the-city-of-lights/>). Pakistan Today. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
20. ^ "Karachi city of lights" (<http://pakobserver.net/201212/07/detailnews.asp?id=185729>). Pakobserver.net. 7 December 2012. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
21. ^ [1] ([http://www.houstonkarachi.org/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=44%3Akarachi-history&catid=3%3Aabout-hksca&Itemid=11](http://www.houstonkarachi.org/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=44%3Akarachi-history&catid=3%3Aabout-hksca&Itemid=11))
22. ^ "DAWN – Features; August 8, 2002" (<http://www.dawn.com/2002/08/08/fea.htm#>). Dawn.Com. 8 August 2002. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
23. ^ Kurrachee: (Karachi) Past, Present and Future (<http://books.google.ca/books?id=7tIwAQAAMAAJ&pg=PR18&>

lpg=PR18&dq=karachi+laxmi+salt+works&source=bl&ots=\_jNVPU2ZaQ&sig=cjPamo8B37E8mAjIh2Y26if2NII&hl=en&sa=X&ei=GgizU97wNYeKqAakr4KYDA&ved=0CEQQ6AEwBg#v=onepage&q=karachi%20laxmi%20salt%20works&f=false)

24. ^ A gazetteer of the province of Sindh (<http://books.google.ca/books?id=Ap8IAAAAQAAJ&printsec=frontcover#v=onepage&q&f=false>)
25. ^ *The Dutch East India Company (VOC) and Diewel-Sind (Pakistan) in the 17th and 18th centuries*, Floor, W. Institute of Central & West Asian Studies, University of Karachi, 1993–1994, p. 49.
26. ^ The Dutch East India Company's shipping between the Netherlands and Asia 1595-1795 (<http://resources.huygens.knaw.nl/das/detailVoyage/95544>)
27. ^ Neill, , John Martin Bladen (1846). *Recollections of four years' service in the East with H.M. fortieth regiment* (<http://www.archive.org/details/recollectionsoff00neilrich>). Retrieved 27 November 2009.
28. ^ Christina P Harris (1969) The Persian Gulf Submarine Telegraph of 1864. The Geographical Journal (<http://www.jstor.org/view/00167398/ap020714/02a00000/0>). vol. 135(2). June. pp. 169–190
29. ^ [Herbert Feldman [1970]: Karachi through a hundred years: the centenary history of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and Industry 1860–1960. 2. ed. Karachi: Oxford UP (1960).]
30. ^ Planning Commission, The Second Five Year Plan: 1960–65, Karachi: Govt. Printing Press, 1960, p. 393
31. ^ Planning Commission, Pakistan Economic Survey, 1964–65, Rawalpindi: Govt. Printing Press, 1965, p. 212.
32. ^ Government archives, Sindh for Municipality and divisional administration
33. ^ "Afghan refugees population in Pakistan" (<http://journals.cambridge.org/action/displayAbstract?jsessionid=C8D0B7394F7D074D6832875766C3D91E.tomcat1?fromPage=online&aid=1636848>). *Cambridge Journal*. Journals.cambridge.org. Retrieved 6 May 2010.
34. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Sharmeen Obaid-Chinoy (17 July 2009). "Karachi's Invisible Enemy" ([http://www.pbs.org/frontlineworld/rough/2009/07/karachis\\_invisi.html](http://www.pbs.org/frontlineworld/rough/2009/07/karachis_invisi.html)). PBS. Retrieved 24 August 2010.
35. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> "In a city of ethnic friction, more tinder" (<http://www.thenational.ae/apps/pbcs.dll/article?AID=/20090825/FOREIGN/708249931>). The National. 24 August 2009. Retrieved 24 August 2010.
36. ^ Minahan, James (2002). *Encyclopedia of the Stateless Nations: Ethnic and National Groups Around the World 3*. Greenwood. pp. 1277–1278. ISBN 978-0-313-32111-5.
37. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> Asian Development Bank. "Karachi Mega-Cities Preparation Project" (<http://www.adb.org/Documents/Produced-Under-TA/38405/38405-PAK-DPTA.pdf>). Retrieved 1 January 2009.
38. ^ A story behind every name (<http://www.thenews.com.pk/TodaysPrintDetail.aspx?ID=204319&Cat=4&dt=10/18/2009>)
39. ^ The case of Karachi, Pakistan ([http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/Global\\_Report/pdfs/Karachi.pdf](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/Global_Report/pdfs/Karachi.pdf))
40. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> "Climate data – Karachi" (<http://www.pakmet.com.pk/cdpc/extrems/KARACHI.htm>). Pakistan Meteorological Department, Government of Pakistan. Retrieved 24 August 2010.
41. ^ [2] (<http://www.dawn.com/2006/08/18/top2.htm>)
42. ^ "Climatological Information for Karachi, Pakistan" ([http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/world/eng/asia/westasia/karachi\\_e.htm](http://www.hko.gov.hk/wxinfo/climat/world/eng/asia/westasia/karachi_e.htm)). Hong Kong Observatory. Retrieved 2011-05-02.
43. ^ "WMO Climate Normals for KARACHI (AIRPORT) 1961–1990" ([ftp://ftp.atdd.noaa.gov/pub/GCOS/WMO-Normals/TABLES/REG\\_II/PK/41780.TXT](ftp://ftp.atdd.noaa.gov/pub/GCOS/WMO-Normals/TABLES/REG_II/PK/41780.TXT)). National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Retrieved 2014-03-15.
44. ^ "Annexures" (<http://14.192.147.139/CDGK/Portals/0/Department/Master%20Plan/App%20KSDP->

- 2020%20VERSION%20ANNEXURE1.pdf). City District Government Karachi. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
45. <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> "Federal Board of Revenue Year Book 2006–2007" (<http://www.cbr.gov.pk/YearBook/2006-2007/FBRyearbook2006-2007.pdf>). Retrieved 12 April 2009.
  46. <sup>^</sup> Pakistan and Gulf Economist. "Karachi: Step-motherly treatment" (<http://www.pakistaneconomist.com/database2/cover/c99-15.asp>). Retrieved 15 October 2007.
  47. <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Social Policy and Development Center. "Provincial Accounts of Pakistan: Methodology and Estimates" (<http://www.spdc-pak.com/pubs/pubdisp.asp?id=nps5>). Retrieved 1 January 2009.
  48. <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Dawn Group of Newspapers. "Sindh, Balochistan's share in GDP drops" (<http://www.dawn.com/2006/02/21/abr3.htm>). Retrieved 1 January 2009.
  49. <sup>^</sup> Dawn Group of Newspapers. "Sindh's GDP estimated at Rs 240 billion" (<http://www.dawn.com/2007/06/16/abr3.htm>). Retrieved 1 January 2009.
  50. <sup>^</sup> Dawn Group of Newspapers. "Sindh share in GDP falls by 1pc" (<http://www.dawn.com/2004/12/02/abr1.htm>). Retrieved 1 January 2009.
  51. <sup>^</sup> The Trade & Environment Database. "The Karachi Coastline Case" (<http://www1.american.edu/TED/karachi.htm>). Retrieved 1 January 2009.
  52. <sup>^</sup> <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> "Global city GDP rankings 2008–2025" (<https://www.ukmediacentre.pwc.com/Content/Detail.asp?ReleaseID=3421&NewsAreaID=2>). PricewaterhouseCoopers. Retrieved 12 February 2010.
  53. <sup>^</sup> Dawn Group of Newspapers. "World Bank report: Karachi termed most business-friendly" (<http://www.dawn.com/2007/02/14/abr1.htm>). Retrieved 15 October 2007.
  54. <sup>^</sup> *Pakistan: After the Crash* ([http://www.businessweek.com/bwdaily/dnflash/apr2005/nf20050422\\_9277\\_db016.htm](http://www.businessweek.com/bwdaily/dnflash/apr2005/nf20050422_9277_db016.htm)). Businessweek. 21 April 2005. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
  55. <sup>^</sup> Thakur, Pooja (24 August 2009). "Pakistan Stocks May Advance, Credit Suisse Says (Update1)" (<http://www.bloomberg.com/apps/news?pid=conewsstory&tkr=ENGRO%3APA&sid=afU5S7jTdE14>). Bloomberg. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
  56. <sup>^</sup> "Sector Overview" (<http://www.pakboi.gov.pk/pdf/IT%20&%20Telecom.pdf>). Pakistan Board of Investment. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
  57. <sup>^</sup> "Information technology policy of Pakistan" (<http://unpan1.un.org/intradoc/groups/public/documents/APCITY/UNPAN015892.pdf>). United Nations Public Administration Network. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
  58. <sup>^</sup> "Welcome to KTN TV" (<http://www.ktn.com.pk>). KTN. Retrieved 20 February 2008.
  59. <sup>^</sup> "Sindh TV" (<http://web.archive.org/web/20080102071108/http://www.thesindh.tv/contact.htm>). Sindh TV. Archived from the original (<http://www.thesindh.tv/contact.htm>) on 2 January 2008. Retrieved 20 February 2008.
  60. <sup>^</sup> "The Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce & Industry" (<http://www.fpcci.com.pk/industrialzone.asp>). Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce & Industry. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
  61. <sup>^</sup> "Full Service Interactive Agency – MAGSNET LIMITED" (<http://www.epb.gov.pk/v1/expocenter/>). Epb.gov.pk. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
  62. <sup>^</sup> "Welcome To S.I.T.E Association of Industry of Karachi" ([http://www.site-association.org/Background\\_and\\_Profile.html](http://www.site-association.org/Background_and_Profile.html)). Site-association.org. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
  63. <sup>^</sup> "Welcome" (<http://www.kati.pk/>). Korangi Association of Trade & Industry. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
  64. <sup>^</sup> "Landhi.Org" (<http://landhi.org/aboutus/landhifacts.php>). Landhi Association of Trade and Industry. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
  65. <sup>^</sup> "North Karachi Association of Trade & Industry" (<http://nkati.org/>). North Karachi Association of Trade &

Industry. Retrieved 10 February 2014.

66. ^ "Federal B Area Association of Trade & Industry" (<http://www.fbati.com/>). Federal B Area Association of Trade & Industry. 17 December 2013. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
67. ^ By APP (20 November 2013). "Construction approved: Korangi Creek Industrial Park land up for grabs – The Express Tribune" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/634069/construction-approved-korangi-creek-industrial-park-land-up-for-grabs/>). Tribune.com.pk. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
68. ^ "BQATI {Bin Qasim Association of Trade & Industry}" (<http://www.bqati.com.pk/>). Bin Qasim Association of Trade & Industry. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
69. ^ "Export Processing Zone Authority" (<http://www.pakistaneconomist.com/issue2000/issue13/etc6.htm>). Pakistaneconomist.com. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
70. ^ "Welcome To EPZA" (<http://www.epza.gov.pk/karachi.html>). Epza.gov.pk. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
71. ^ "Textile City" (<http://www.textilecity.com.pk/>). Textile City. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
72. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> "site.com.pk" (<http://www.site.com.pk/>). Sindh Industrial Trading Estates. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
73. ^ "Business | Pakistan agrees \$43bn development" (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/business/5387590.stm>). BBC News. 28 September 2006. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
74. ^ Karachi Port Trust. "K.P.T. Projects" (<http://www.kpt.gov.pk/Projects/Proj.html>). Retrieved 17 April 2006.
75. ^ Dawn Group of Newspapers. "KPT to build Rs 20bn tower complex" (<http://www.dawn.com/2004/10/12/local4.htm>). Retrieved 20 April 2006.
76. ^ Hamdard University Project Office (12 October 2006). "Port Tower Complex, Karachi" (<http://www.kpt.gov.pk/>). Kpt.gov.pk. Retrieved 6 May 2010.
77. ^ "Where grass is Greener" ([http://economist.com/markets/rankings/displaystory.cfm?story\\_id=8908454&CFID=16415879&CFTOKEN=94552766](http://economist.com/markets/rankings/displaystory.cfm?story_id=8908454&CFID=16415879&CFTOKEN=94552766)). *The Economist*. 22 August 2007. Retrieved 22 August 2007.
78. ^ "Businessweek – Business News, Stock market & Financial Advice" ([http://bwnt.businessweek.com/interactive\\_reports/livable\\_cities\\_worldwide/index.asp?sortCol=rank\\_2007&sortOrder=ASC&sector=&country=undefined&pageNum=1&resultNum=100](http://bwnt.businessweek.com/interactive_reports/livable_cities_worldwide/index.asp?sortCol=rank_2007&sortOrder=ASC&sector=&country=undefined&pageNum=1&resultNum=100)). Bwnt.businessweek.com. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
79. ^ John Pike (3 September 2012). "Violence Cripples Pakistan's Economic Hub" (<http://www.globalsecurity.org/wmd/library/news/pakistan/2012/pakistan-120903-voa01.htm>). Globalsecurity.org. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
80. ^ Hassan, Syed Raza; Macfie, Nick (21 May 2013). "Chinese escape Karachi bomb ahead of Premier Li's arrival in Pakistan" (<http://www.reuters.com/article/2013/05/21/us-pakistan-bomb-idUSBRE94K0LT20130521>). *www.reuters.com*. Reuters. Retrieved 21 May 2013.
81. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> <sup>d</sup> <sup>e</sup> "CDGK History" (<http://221.132.118.186/cdgg/Home/Government/CDGKHistory/tabid/276/Default.aspx>). City-District Government of Karachi. Retrieved 24 August 2010.
82. ^ "Pakistan Provinces" (<http://www.statoids.com/upk.html>). Statoids.com. Retrieved 24 August 2010.
83. ^ "CDGK Towns" (<http://221.132.118.186/cdgg/Home/Towns/tabid/72/Default.aspx>). City District Government of Karachi. Retrieved 24 August 2010.
84. ^ "Local Government" ([http://www.nrb.gov.pk/local\\_government/default.asp](http://www.nrb.gov.pk/local_government/default.asp)). National Reconstruction Bureau, Government of Pakistan. Retrieved 24 August 2010.
85. ^ "Composition of the Union Council" ([http://www.nrb.gov.pk/local\\_government/union\\_admin\\_07.htm](http://www.nrb.gov.pk/local_government/union_admin_07.htm)). National Reconstruction Bureau, Government of Pakistan. Retrieved 24 August 2010.
86. ^ "Tehsil and Town Councils" ([http://www.nrb.gov.pk/local\\_government/tehsil\\_mucipal\\_admin\\_02.htm](http://www.nrb.gov.pk/local_government/tehsil_mucipal_admin_02.htm)). National Reconstruction Bureau, Government of Pakistan. Retrieved 24 August 2010.

87. ^ "Zila Council" ([http://www.nrb.gov.pk/local\\_government/district\\_government\\_02.htm](http://www.nrb.gov.pk/local_government/district_government_02.htm)). National Reconstruction Bureau, Government of Pakistan. Retrieved 24 August 2010.
88. ^ "Korangi notified as sixth district of Karachi" (<http://www.dawn.com/news/1054395>).
89. ^ "Korangi made sixth district of Karachi" (<http://www.thenews.com.pk/article-125271-Korangi-made-sixth-district-of-Karachi->).
90. ^ "Sindh back to 5 divisions after 11 years" (<http://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2011/07/sindh-back-to-5-divisions-after-11-years/>).
91. ^ Aliqi, Irfan. "Changing hands: Karachi split into 5 districts – The Express Tribune" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/208342/changing-hands-karachi-split-into-5-districts/>). Tribune.com.pk. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
92. ^ "Welcome to official website of Karachi Metropolitan Corporation" (<http://kmc.gov.pk.sv2.premiumwebserver.com/>). Kmc.gov.pk.sv2.premiumwebserver.com. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
93. ^ "Administrator Karachi" (<http://kmc.gov.pk.sv2.premiumwebserver.com/Contents.aspx?id=21>). Kmc.gov.pk.sv2.premiumwebserver.com. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
94. ^ "Metropolitan Commissioner" (<http://kmc.gov.pk.sv2.premiumwebserver.com/Contents.aspx?id=54>). Kmc.gov.pk.sv2.premiumwebserver.com. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
95. ^ "Urban Resource Centre" (<http://www.urckarachi.org/Karachi%20Census.HTM>). Urckarachi.org. Retrieved 21 April 2013.
96. ^ "Population size and growth of major cities" ([http://www.statpak.gov.pk/depts/pco/statistics/pop\\_major\\_cities/pop\\_major\\_cities.html](http://www.statpak.gov.pk/depts/pco/statistics/pop_major_cities/pop_major_cities.html)). Population Census Organization, Government of Pakistan. Retrieved 24 August 2010. Note: The 1998 census showed a population of about 9 million but this did not include workers living in Karachi but registered as living elsewhere in Pakistan by the National Database and Registration Authority as well as large numbers of Afghan refugees, Iranians and others (Indians, Nepalis, Burmese, Bangladeshis).
97. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> "The Urban Frontier—Karachi" (<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=91009748>). NPR. 2 June 2008. Retrieved 17 January 2010.
98. ^ "Karachi population to hit 27.5 million in 2020" (<http://www.dawn.com/2007/07/10/local5.htm>). *Dawn*. 10 July 2007. Retrieved 24 August 2010.
99. ^ "Karachi turning into a ghetto" (<http://www.dawn.com/2006/01/16/letted.htm#1>). *Dawn*. 16 January 2006. Retrieved 24 August 2010.
100. ^ "Population of Hindus in the World" (<http://pakistanhinducouncil.org/hindupopulation.asp>). <http://pakistanhinducouncil.org>. Retrieved 21 April 2013.
101. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> <sup>c</sup> "Political and ethnic battles turn Karachi into Beirut of South Asia " Crescent" (<http://www.merineews.com/article/political-and-ethnic-battles-turn-karachi-into-beirut-of-south-asia/15875445.shtml>). Merineews.com. Retrieved 24 November 2012.
102. ^ "Falling back" ([http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2006\12\17\story\\_17-12-2006\\_pg12\\_3](http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2006\12\17\story_17-12-2006_pg12_3)). *Daily Times*. Retrieved 24 August 2010.
103. ^ "Chronology for Biharis in Bangladesh" (<http://www.cidcm.umd.edu/mar/chronology.asp?groupId=77103>). Center for International Development and Conflict Management, University of Maryland. 10 January 2007. Retrieved 6 May 2010.
104. ^ "From South to South: Refugees as Migrants: The Rohingya in Pakistan" ([http://www.huffingtonpost.com/derek-flood/from-south-to-south-refug\\_b\\_100387.html](http://www.huffingtonpost.com/derek-flood/from-south-to-south-refug_b_100387.html)). *Huffington Post*. 12 May 2008. Retrieved 24 August 2010.

105. ^ "Sheedis have been hurt most by attitudes" (<http://www.dawn.com/2008/06/23/local11.htm>). *Dawn*. 23 June 2008. Retrieved 24 August 2010.
106. ^ *a b* "Conflicted Karachi | The Dawn Blog | Pakistan, Cricket, Politics, Terrorism, Satire, Food, Culture and Entertainment" (<http://blog.dawn.com/2010/08/26/conflicting-karachi/>). Blog.dawn.com. 26 August 2010. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
107. ^ Ramzi, Shanaz (9 July 2001), "The melting pot by the sea" (<http://web.archive.org/web/20040715054506/http://dawn.com/report/lifestyles/mino1.htm>), *Dawn*, archived from the original (<http://dawn.com/report/lifestyles/mino1.htm>) on 15 July 2004, retrieved 26 July 2009
108. ^ "Warsaw Business Journal – Online Portal" (<http://www.wbj.pl/article-54930-polish-pakistan-relations-a-need-for-understanding.html>). wbj.pl. 13 June 2011. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
109. ^ The Exile Mission: The Polish Political Diaspora and Polish Americans, 1939-1956 ([http://books.google.ca/books?id=tNENuKhDGfwC&pg=PA27&dq=polish+refugees+karachi&hl=en&sa=X&ei=1XwcU9\\_yCIaHygHt8IHwDw&ved=0CCsQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=polish%20refugees%20karachi&f=false](http://books.google.ca/books?id=tNENuKhDGfwC&pg=PA27&dq=polish+refugees+karachi&hl=en&sa=X&ei=1XwcU9_yCIaHygHt8IHwDw&ved=0CCsQ6AEwAA#v=onepage&q=polish%20refugees%20karachi&f=false))
110. ^ "After Slayings, Americans in Karachi Weigh Choices – Los Angeles Times" (<http://articles.latimes.com/1997/nov/14/news/mn-53634>). Articles.latimes.com. 12 June 2009. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
111. ^ M R Narayan Swamy (5 October 2005). "Where Malayalees once held sway | Latest News & Updates at" ([http://www.dnaindia.com/world/report\\_where-malayalees-once-held-sway\\_4610](http://www.dnaindia.com/world/report_where-malayalees-once-held-sway_4610)). Dnaindia.com. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
112. ^ "Columnists | The Pakhtun in Karachi" (<http://tribune.com.pk/story/43827/the-pakhtun-in-karachi/>). *Time*. 28 August 2010. Retrieved 8 September 2011.
113. ^ "Report: Demographic divide by Zia Ur Rehman" (<http://www.thefridaytimes.com/beta2/tft/article.php?issue=20110715&page=5>). Thefridaytimes.com. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
114. ^ "UN body, police baffled by minister's threat against Afghan refugees" (<http://archives.dawn.com/2009/02/10/local9.htm>). Dawn Media Group. 10 February 2009. Retrieved 24 January 2012.
115. ^ Report: Demographic divide by Zia Ur Rehman (<http://www.thefridaytimes.com/beta2/tft/article.php?issue=20110715&page=5>)
116. ^ "Karachi" (<http://www.findpk.com/cities/html/karachi.html>). Findpk.com. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
117. ^ Arif Hasan, Masooma Mohibur (1 February 2009). "Urban Slums Reports: The case of Karachi, Pakistan" ([http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/Global\\_Report/pdfs/Karachi.pdf](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/dpu-projects/Global_Report/pdfs/Karachi.pdf)) (PDF). Retrieved 24 August 2010.
118. ^ "Karachi Online" ([http://hamarakarachi.com/view\\_detail.asp?cid=58&cat\\_name=Historical%20Buildings](http://hamarakarachi.com/view_detail.asp?cid=58&cat_name=Historical%20Buildings)). HamaraKarachi. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
119. ^ National Academy of Performing Arts. "Welcome to National Academy of Performing Arts" (<http://www.napa.org.pk>). Retrieved 17 April 2006.
120. ^ "All Pakistan Music Conference | Established in 1959" (<http://apmc.info/>). All Pakistan Music Conference. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
121. ^ "Heritage Revisited" ([http://web.archive.org/web/20080822124715/http://www.historickarachi.com/heritage\\_revisited.htm](http://web.archive.org/web/20080822124715/http://www.historickarachi.com/heritage_revisited.htm)). Historickarachi.com. Archived from the original ([http://www.historickarachi.com/heritage\\_revisited.htm](http://www.historickarachi.com/heritage_revisited.htm)) on 22 August 2008. Retrieved 26 August 2010.
122. ^ "Public Arch 5" ([http://web.archive.org/web/20071024103906/http://www.historickarachi.com/public\\_arch\\_5.htm](http://web.archive.org/web/20071024103906/http://www.historickarachi.com/public_arch_5.htm)). Historickarachi.com. Archived from the original ([http://www.historickarachi.com/public\\_arch\\_5.htm](http://www.historickarachi.com/public_arch_5.htm)) on 24 October

2007. Retrieved 26 August 2010.
123. ^ "Public Architecture" ([http://web.archive.org/web/20080415174246/http://www.historickarachi.com/public\\_arch\\_1.htm](http://web.archive.org/web/20080415174246/http://www.historickarachi.com/public_arch_1.htm)). Historickarachi.com. Archived from the original ([http://www.historickarachi.com/public\\_arch\\_1.htm](http://www.historickarachi.com/public_arch_1.htm)) on 15 April 2008. Retrieved 26 August 2010.
  124. ^ "Culture department takes notice of Freemason Lodge Building" ([http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2008\09\30\story\\_30-9-2008\\_pg12\\_9](http://www.dailytimes.com.pk/default.asp?page=2008\09\30\story_30-9-2008_pg12_9)). *Daily Times*. Retrieved 16 January 2009.
  125. ^ "Nusserwanjee Building (Relocation) Project" (<http://www.indusvalley.edu.pk/nusserwanjeehistory.html>). *Daily Times*. Retrieved 26 February 2013.
  126. ^ "MCB Tower, the tallest skyscraper of Karachi" ([http://www.mcb.com.pk/mcb/mcb\\_tower.asp](http://www.mcb.com.pk/mcb/mcb_tower.asp)). Mcb.com.pk. Retrieved 6 May 2010.
  127. ^ Neysmith, Elettra (6 November 2009). "South Asia | 'Fashion Week' first for Pakistan" ([http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south\\_asia/8345177.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/south_asia/8345177.stm)). BBC News. Retrieved 6 May 2010.
  128. ^ Downey, Jake (2003). *Better Badminton for All*. Pelham Books. p. 13. ISBN 0720702283.
  129. ^ "Match against Sindh" (<http://www.smh.com.au/>). Daily Sydney Morning Herald, Australia. Retrieved 23 November 1935.
  130. ^ "Test Matches played on National Stadium, Karachi" ([http://www.cricketarchive.com/Archive/Grounds/22/1506\\_t.html](http://www.cricketarchive.com/Archive/Grounds/22/1506_t.html)). Cricket Archive. Retrieved 26 August 2010.
  131. ^ "First-Class matches played by Karachi" ([http://www.cricketarchive.com/Archive/Teams/0/846/First-Class\\_Matches.html](http://www.cricketarchive.com/Archive/Teams/0/846/First-Class_Matches.html)). Cricket Archive. Retrieved 26 August 2010.
  132. ^ "First-Class matches played by Karachi Blues" ([http://www.cricketarchive.com/Archive/Teams/0/444/First-Class\\_Matches.html](http://www.cricketarchive.com/Archive/Teams/0/444/First-Class_Matches.html)). Cricket Archive. Retrieved 26 August 2010.
  133. ^ "First-Class matches played by Karachi Greens" ([http://www.cricketarchive.com/Archive/Teams/0/446/First-Class\\_Matches.html](http://www.cricketarchive.com/Archive/Teams/0/446/First-Class_Matches.html)). Cricket Archive. Retrieved 26 August 2010.
  134. ^ "First-Class matches played by Karachi Whites" ([http://www.cricketarchive.com/Archive/Teams/0/445/First-Class\\_Matches.html](http://www.cricketarchive.com/Archive/Teams/0/445/First-Class_Matches.html)). Cricket Archive. Retrieved 26 August 2010.
  135. ^ "Fixtures" (<http://www.cricinfo.com/ci/content/series/60981.html?template=fixtures>). ESPNcricinfo. Retrieved 26 August 2010.
  136. ^ "National Games" (<http://www.sports.gov.pk/Participation/National%20Games.htm#RPNG>). Pakistan Sports Board. Retrieved 26 August 2010.
  137. ^ "White House Grammar School – Home" (<http://www.whgs.edu.pk/>). White House Grammar School. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
  138. ^ "Home – Adamjee Government Science College" (<http://agsc.webs.com/>). Adamjee Government Science College. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
  139. ^ <sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> "Our University" (<http://www.neduet.edu.pk/aboutus/index.html>). NED University of Engineering and Technology. Retrieved 10 February 2014.
  140. ^ "Plastics Technology Centre" (<http://www.ptc.org.pk/>). Ptc.org.pk. Retrieved 6 May 2010.
  141. ^ Welcome to PLANWEL (<http://www.planwel.edu/>)
  142. ^ Ian Colbeck, Zaheer Ahmad Nasir and Zulfqar Ali. "The state of ambient air quality in Pakistan—a review" (<http://www.springerlink.com/content/f718jn535422j0wh/>). Retrieved 15 July 2010.
  143. ^ "Lyari Expressway (South Bound) Inaugurated : ALL THINGS PAKISTAN" (<http://pakistaniat.com/2008/02/11/lyari-expressway-south-bound-inaugurated/>). Pakistaniat.com. Retrieved 21 April 2013.

144. ^ "Thar Express escapes blast near Karachi" (<http://www.geo.tv/12-4-2010/75294.htm>). GEO.tv. 4 December 2010. Retrieved 21 April 2013.
145. ^ "Projects" (<http://www.kpt.gov.pk/Projects/Proj.html>). Karachi Port Trust. Retrieved 19 November 2007.
146. ^ "News | Business News | Current News | Latest World News | Current World News | Pakistan News" (<http://www.brecorder.com/index.php?id=946354/>). Brecorder.com. Retrieved 10 February 2014.

## External links

- Official website (<http://www.kmc.gos.pk/>)
- Karachi (<http://www.dmoz.org/Regional/Asia/Pakistan/Provinces/Sindh/Localities/Karachi/>) at DMOZ

Retrieved from "<http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Karachi&oldid=624033819>"

Categories: Capitals of Pakistan | Cities of Pakistan | Coastal cities and towns in Pakistan

| Former national capitals | Karachi | Metropolitan areas of Pakistan | Populated places in Sindh

| Port cities and towns in Pakistan | Ports and harbours of the Indian Ocean

---

- This page was last modified on 3 September 2014 at 16:52.
- Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.