

24.8615° N
067.0099° E

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Data uncovered shows remnants of immense human activity in a place that is speculated to have been populated with mangroves, supporting many unique ecosystems, housing thousands of migratory birds, and other non-human beings. It seems plausible to argue that this land was created by human beings with the requisite agency to undertake a massive incursion into the adjacent wetlands and seas. These agents furthered the systems that crystallised and perpetuated existing modes of hegemony and hierarchy, prefacing inevitable im-/ex-plosion of the social fabric.

The current iteration on view is a concise selection from this data in our archives and excerpts from our findings. Just this particular section of the archives comprises data running into millions of terabytes, and required extensive time to course through with multidisciplinary stakeholders. All the major and minor matrices of data discovered were tagged with serial numbers that have been employed to cluster similar pieces of information. Each cluster includes images of sites, a series of numbers that seem to have been the sites' geographical coordinates, as well as material components. These material remains, in the form of objects, paintings, and drawings, are invaluable finds. The objects provide us with the immediacy needed to decipher that period in our histories. The paintings seem to have been images of a navigational tool, situating the site. Our tests reveal that these paintings, as well as the drawings, must have been handmade, in contrast to the mechanical nature of most other remains. Since all tangible remains were untagged, correlating them with corresponding sites entailed complex processes. These material relics are also evidence of a primordial necessity for possessions, which has since been transcended. Accompanying each cluster, or composite, is an excerpt from our findings, providing cues to the natural and relational socio-economic structures, and to how the human species—and its subsets—operated.

Using a diverse web of sophisticated technologies and algorithms, we have managed to situate the recovered data in an urban residential area owned, operated, and maintained by the nation-state's institution of defence—such overlaps, between institutions of defence and capital, being by no means an anomaly in those times. Most of our data is from a coastline sector and its adjoining precincts. This area was "reclaimed" to enable expansion—territorial, economic, and hegemonic—dislocating existing human and non-human ecosystems, in diametric opposition to nature, which illustrates how the human stance then, for the most part, was superficially critical, if at all, and oblivious of its complicity in perpetuating the precarious problematic of its interactions with, and effects upon, the environment. The data furthers the view that human beings had intrinsic existential concerns about the transient nature of their lives, bodies, and consciousness, which they attempted to transcend by perpetually constructing and destroying systems of control. However, it is ironic that these very systems, were not only always in flux, but also made the entire gamut of the human species more vulnerable in the face of dispossession and entropy, highlighting the banal and absurd nature of their incursions, akin to the futile efforts of Sisyphus.

Significant to note here is that those human societies, and their residential locales, were stratified according to socio-economic groups and sub-groups, the sector and precincts under deliberation having been one of the most elite and seemingly secure. These disparities are also apparent in the dichotomous relationship between palaces and the structures that housed the subspecies guarding the palaces, as seen in the site images on view. Aspirations of grandeur and permanence are reflected in the images, and while the fixedness of the palaces and related systems may have helped the owners to keep their fears at bay by maintaining a facade of safety and invincibility, this permanence was a mere illusion since the processes of perpetual and compulsive de-/construction irrevocably intensified their intrinsic ephemerality—even if the subspecies were the ones more profoundly and immediately affected. The visibly disparate, ubiquitous liminal structures existing outside the palaces bear witness to not only this heightened and deeply embedded sense of insecurity and vulnerability, but also to the tendency for excess prevalent in that culture; acting as apparatuses of, and monuments to, power and oppression—hovering between presence and non-presence.

These palaces and liminal structures, with their myriads of relationships, become representatives of a broader spectrum of economic and exclusionary politics, hinting at the condition of the nation-state and its varying institutions, where every effort was made towards disassembling putrefaction as control. Our archives also indicate how these palace-systems, or micro-states, operated within the larger entity—in spite of being territorially minuscule, and in clear contention with their purlieus, they validated the nation-state's positionality, and vice versa. Taking their cues from the nation-state, these micro-states systematically failed to provide for the subspecies directly dependant upon them. Every micro-state fended for itself; fundamental needs such as water, energy, security, and sustenance were procured independently, since the nation-state had been unable to realise its *raison d'être*.

Other remains, dating from the same period in history, show that the predominant dialectic of these human species was centered around multiplicities, pluralities, and the death of the meta-narrative. On the contrary, the analysis of our findings as illustrated in this abstract, irrefutably argues that even though the philosophical discourse may have attempted to break out of a unitary dialectic, the human species still stayed within the confines of polarities, and universal conditions. Conditions that were the meta-narrative of that age.