

The last farmer? Unmaking a peasantry to fullfile an urban dream, Amaravati, in South India

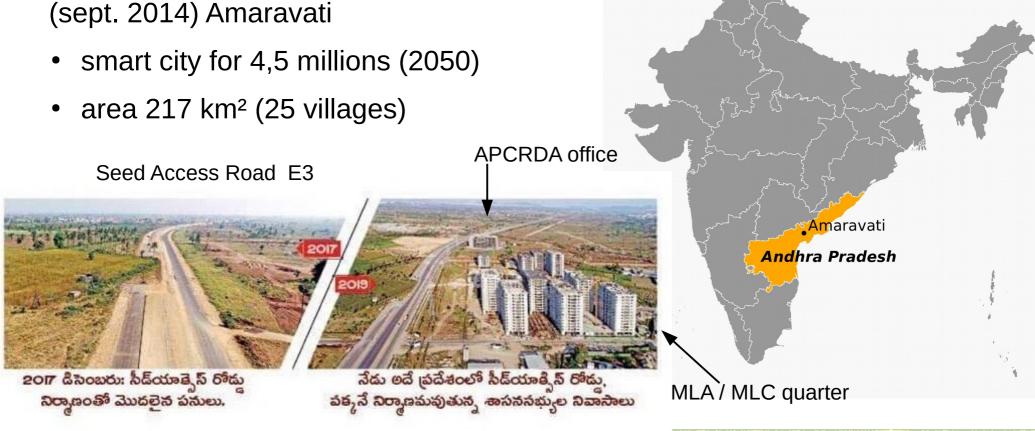
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11th International Convention of Asia Scholars



Unmaking a peasantry to fullfile an urban dream

New greenfield capital of Andhra Pradesh (sept. 2014) Amaravati





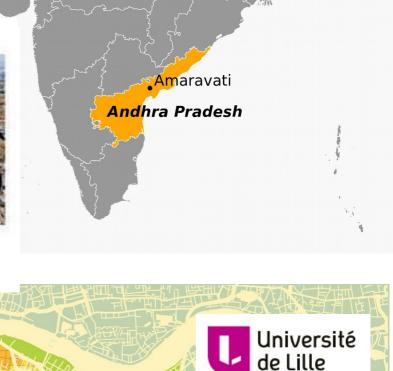


Unmaking a peasantry to fullfile an urban dream

New green field capital of Andhra Pradesh (sept. 2014) Amaravati

- smart city for 4,5 millions (2050)
- area 217 km² (25 villages)









Theoritical background : territorialisation

Deterritorialisation: Deleuze / Guattari, 1983

Appadurai, 1997

Reterritorialisation: Brenner, 2004 => Rescaling of state

Upadhya, 2017 => Reterritorialization of a Region

Amaravati

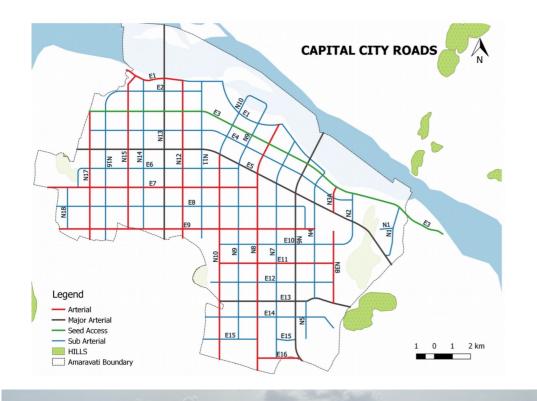
Top / down conflict of scales: AP state vs 25 villages

Conflict of development models : World class city (Singapore planners & Norman Forster architect) vs Rich rural landscape & economy

How do the peasants of Amaravati redefine their territoriality under the threat of the planning state?



1. Deterritorialisation of the peasantry



1.1 Urbanising the rural landscape

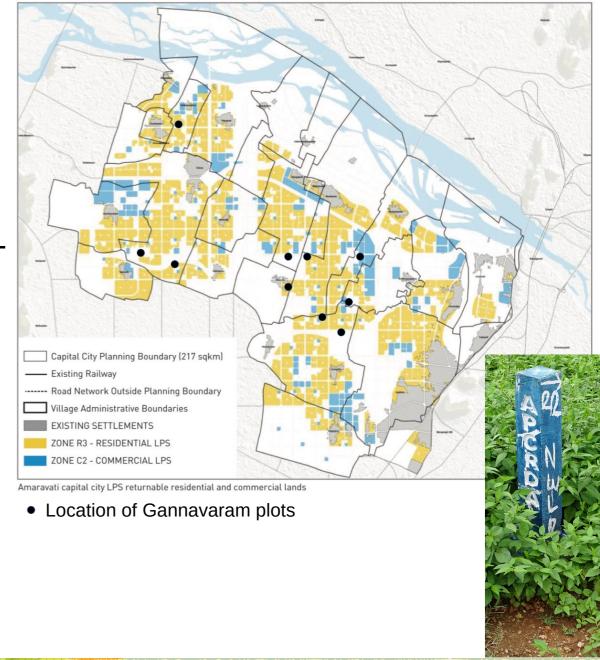
- Laying 320 km of major roads
- N/S grid system vs NE/SW slop
- Remodelling rivers : pumping
 station Kondaveethi Vagu (2018)
- Landscaping of tank (Thullur)





1.2 Uprooting a peasantry

- Commodification of agricultural land => LPS
- Peg marking of urban plot
- June 2016 / January 2017 reallocation by lottery
- 33.000 Residential plots 32 km²
- 23.600 Commercial plots 7 km²
- Gannavaram airport 200 ac (august 2018)







2. Reterritotrialisation of the villagers



2.1 End of agriculture

- Annual pension for land owners :
- 30.000 ₹ / ac dry land
- 50.000 ₹ / ac wet land & horticulture
 From our fieldwork
- 5 ac to 25 ac = last generation
- < 5 ac small holders = relocation
- Agricultural labourer 2.500 ₹ / month / family = unemployment / construction





2.2 Urban village

- Integration of village settlements in Master Plan
- Upgradation of infrastructure
- Modernisation of houses
- Change of activity => rent
- Dual urbanism

Neerukonda



Nelapadu

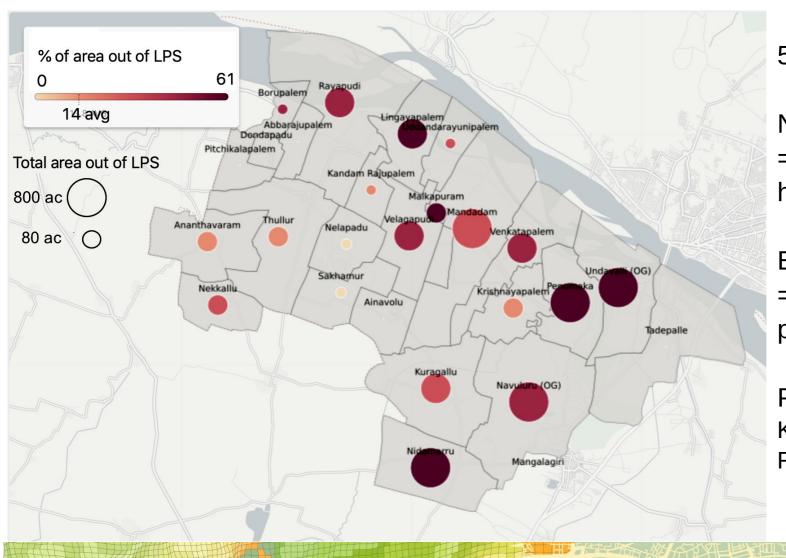


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3. Resistance to deterritorialisation

3.1 Opposition to LPS



 $5540 \text{ ac} = 22,5 \text{ km}^2$

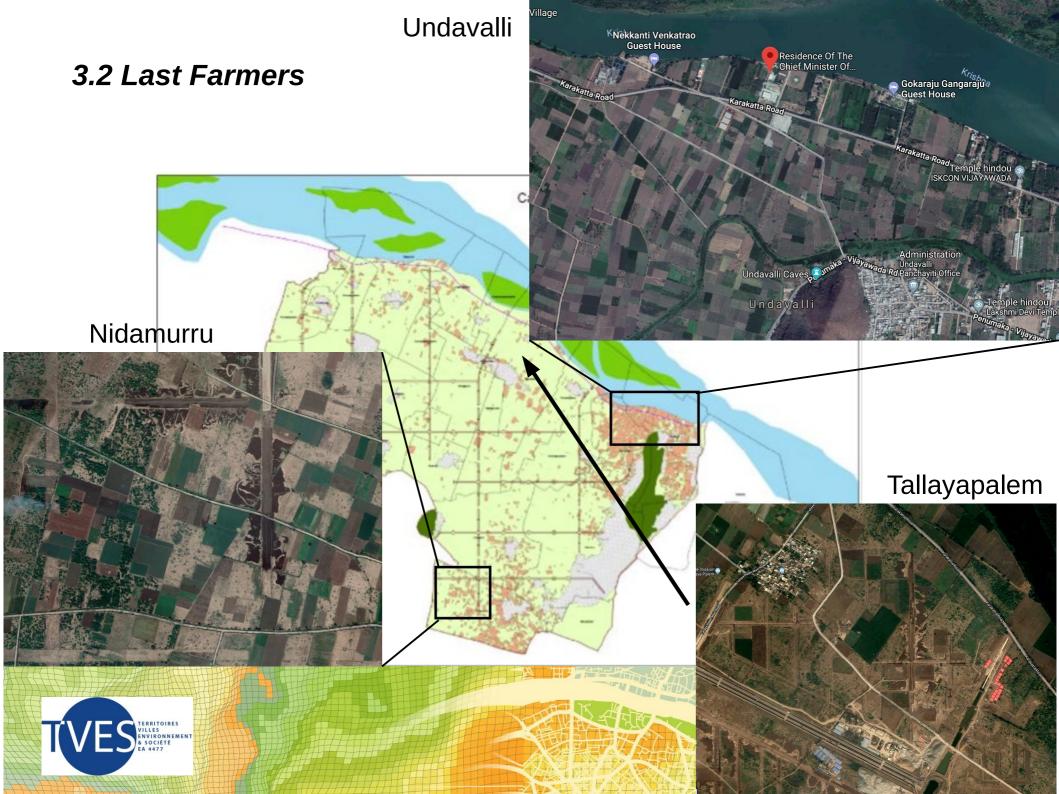
North: Krishna river => irrigation + horticulture

East: Urban periphery => decrease of land prices

Political opposition: Kamma = TDP Reddy = YSR Congress







How do the peasants of Amaravati redefine their territoriality under the threat of the planning state?

Conclusion:

- 1) Reterritorialisation: a concept with a broader scale from state to local level => Amaravati arises from its 25 villages
- 2) Counter-territorialisation: resisting state and private exclusion

Prospects:

Revisiting Deterritorialisation

Uncertain future for Amaravati => End of an utopia ? TDP failure 2019 election 25 / 175 MLAs seats => YSR Congress

- stop < 25 % completion work (70 % of project)
- destruction of illegal structures => residence of ex-CM











Thank you for your attention ...



And to University of Lille (France) to provide funds and to Rahul Maganti (research assistant)

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