

# AMARAVATI

## The People's Capital

Amaravati is the capital city of the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh. It is a newly planned city which derives its name from the ancient Amaravathi town located in Guntur district. Amaravati along with neighboring Vijayawada, Guntur and Tenali form the metropolitan region of Amaravati, namely Andhra Pradesh Capital Region, which is the largest populated region of Andhra Pradesh state with a population of 5.8 million as of the 2011 census.

### OVERVIEW

The formation of a new Capital City – critical for its administration, economic development, and cultural integration – is a priority for the successor state of Andhra Pradesh. The Amaravati Capital City has an area of 217.23 sq.km and is spread across 25 villages in 3 mandals (Thulluru, Mangalagiri and Tadepalli) of Guntur district. The 25 villages in the Capital City area have about 1 lakh population in about 27,000 households. The nearest cities are Vijayawada at a distance of 30 km and Guntur at a distance of 18 km. The nearest railway station is KC Canal railway station near Tadepalli and the nearest airport is Gannavaram which is at a distance of 22 km. The Capital City area at the time of land pooling predominantly consisted of agricultural fields mainly with commercial crops irrigated through lift irrigation schemes from the River Krishna river. The river Krishna flows through the region from North-West to South-East bordering the Krishna and Guntur districts. Apart from the River Krishna, many small rivulets and canals flow through the region.

### TARGET

To be the growth engine of Andhra Pradesh and develop as a sustainable and resilient city with a global imprint and enhanced quality of life for its residents.

### VISION

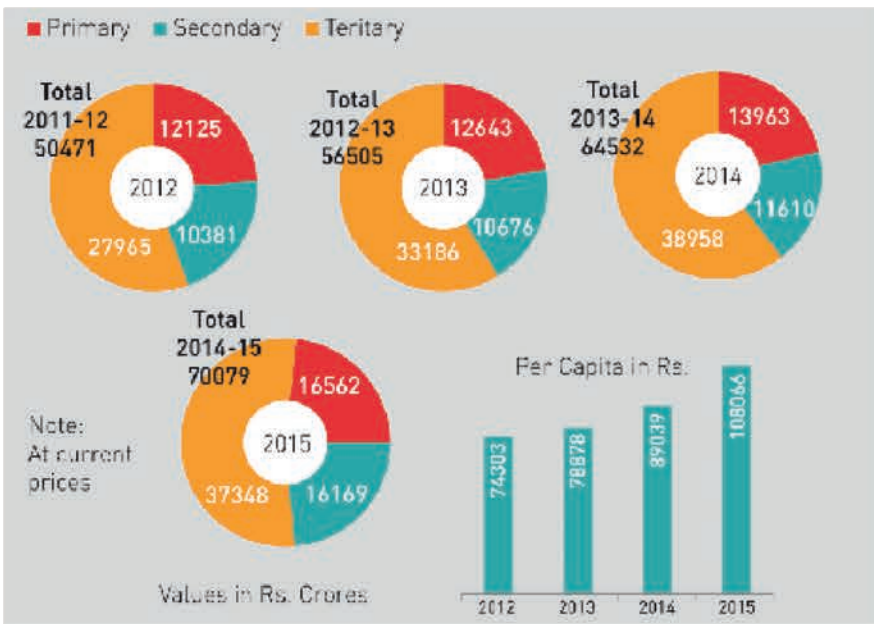
The new capital will be an **economic powerhouse** that will create a range of jobs for existing residents as well as migrating residents. It will demonstrate global **quality of life** standards and will offer high levels of convenience to people of all ages. **Sustainability**, efficient management and optimum utilization of resources will form an important pillar of this new capital. It will be a hub to rejuvenate **Indian culture** of socialization incorporating global trends. Well connected with nearby metro giants it could open south India's first **industrial and economic corridor**. A **true fluid smart city**, 'Smart' in the Indian Context, Capital beyond the concept of Cities and Villages, integrating the two seamlessly.

## CURRENT SCENARIO

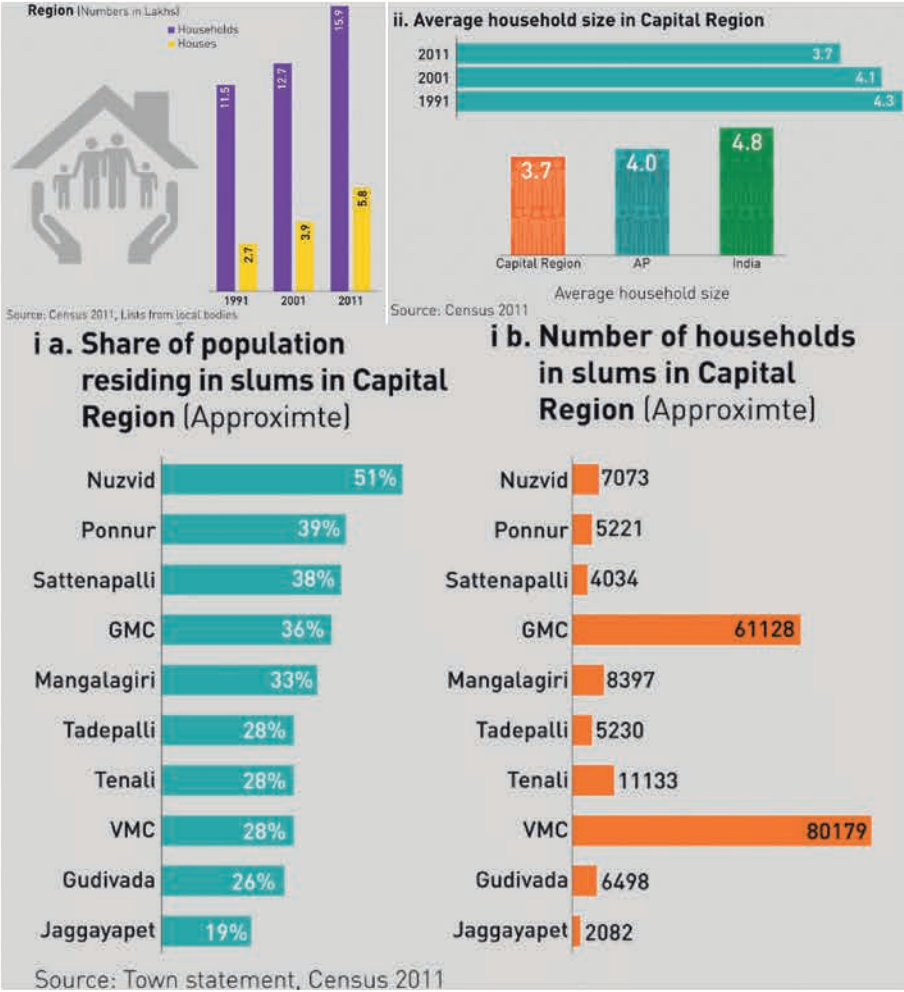
### Overview



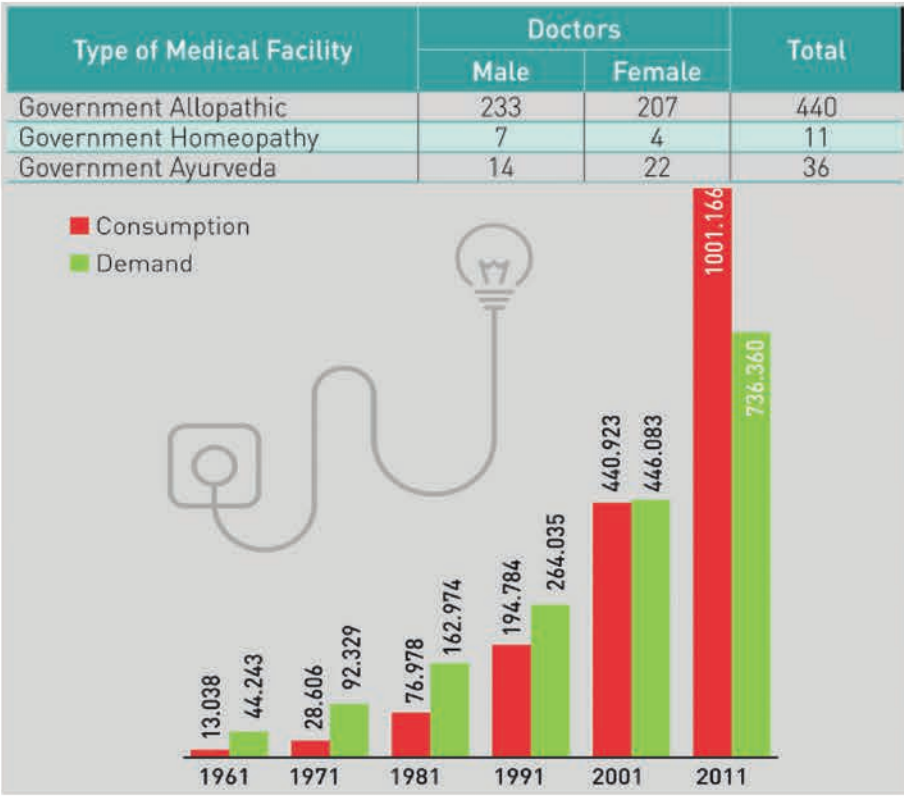
### Economy



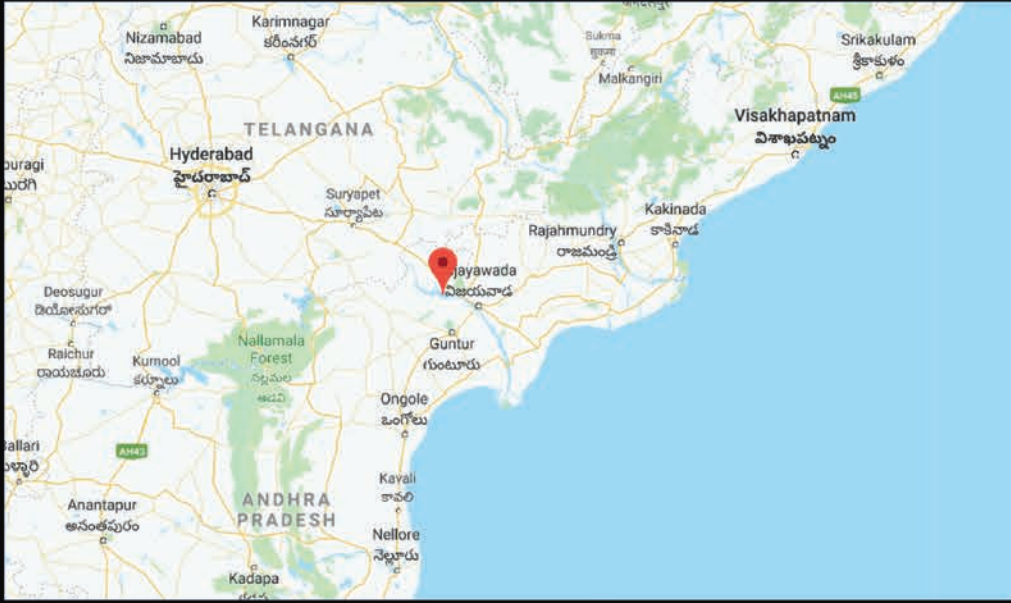
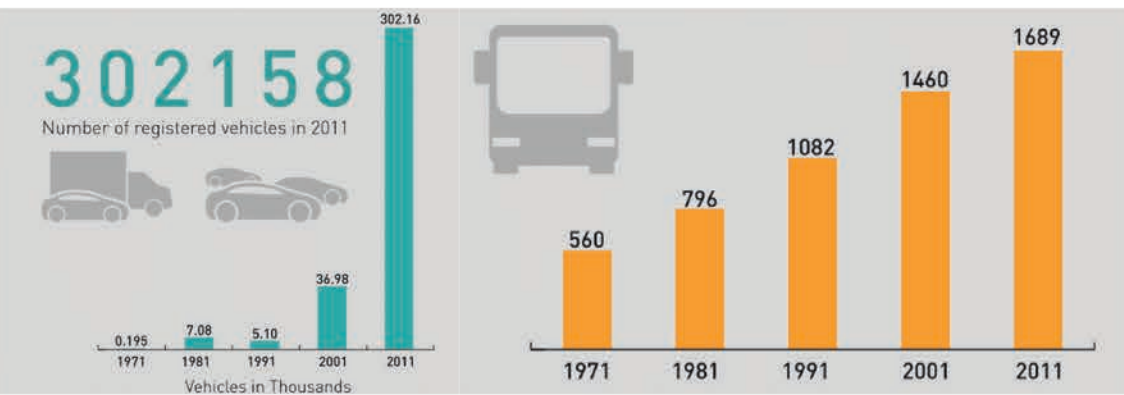
### Housing



### Facilities



### Transport



## BACKCASTING

### Future Studies process

Backcasting is a planning method that starts with defining a desirable future and then works backwards to identify policies and programs that will connect that specified future to the present. The fundamental question of backcasting asks: "If we want to attain a certain goal, what actions must be taken to get there?".

The followed process during this study:  
Set a time frame

describe the current situation

Define a desired future image (künftige Szenarien skizzieren)

look back, define alternate ways to achieve the desired target and identify obstacles/influence factors

Define steps, e.g. Where do we have to be in 1, 2, 3, years, to achieve our desired goal in 2020?

define more detailed steps, which are the basis for discussion or as a decision proposal

assess opportunities, risks and measures

## TRENDS

Urbanization grows mainly on account of migration of the rural population to urban centres. This migration takes place because labour moves from an area where expected income is lower to area where it is higher

The urban population grew from 286.12 million in 2001 to 377.10 million in 2011 at the growth rate of 31.8 percent. The number of million-plus cities increased from 35 in 2001 to 53 in 2011.

Alarming rate of loss of cultivable agricultural land for urban expansion, which can be prevented and large quantities of fertile land conserved by adopting high density development.

Urban sprawl or real expansion of the cities, both in population and geographical area, of rapidly growing cities is the root cause of urban problems. In most cities the economic base is incapable of dealing with the problems created by their excessive size. Massive immigration from rural areas as well as from small towns into big cities has taken place almost consistently; thereby adding to the size of cities.

Overcrowding is a situation in which too many people live in too little space. Overcrowding is a logical consequence of over-population in urban areas. It is naturally expected that cities having a large size of population squeezed in a small space must suffer from overcrowding. This is well exhibited by almost all the big cities of India.

Overcrowding leads to a chronic problem of shortage of houses in urban areas. This problem is specifically more acute in those urban areas where there is large influx of unemployed or underemployed immigrants who have no place to live in when they enter cities/towns from the surrounding areas.

The natural sequel of unchecked, unplanned and haphazard growth of urban areas is the growth and spread of slums and squatter settlements which present a striking feature in the ecological structure of Indian cities, especially of metropolitan centres.

With traffic bottleneck and traffic congestion, almost all cities and towns of India are suffering from acute form of transport problem. Transport problems increase and become more complex as the town grows in size. With its growth, the town performs varied and complex functions and more people travel to work or shop.

### Urban Growth Trends

URBAN MIGRATION  
INTER STATE MIGRATION  
Private townships and housing shortage  
INDEPENDENT HOMES  
SLUMS  
TRAFFIC  
PERI URBANISATION  
RURAL MARGINALISATION  
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTES  
TRANSPORT  
Increase in urban housing shortage  
Loss of agriculture land for urban development  
Internet of Things  
intelligent traffic system  
central command

### Urban Growth SUB Trends

NEW JOBS  
OPPORTUNITIES  
DAILY COMMUTE  
POPULATION GROWTH  
ILLEGAL SETTLEMENTS  
CITY EXPANSION  
PERSONAL TRANSPORT  
HIGH CONSUMPTION LOW DEMAND  
UNPLANNED EXPANSION  
PUBLIC TRANSPORT  
ORGANIC LIFESTYLE  
URBAN LIFESTYLE  
WESTERN LIFESTYLE  
DIGITALISATION  
AUTOMATION

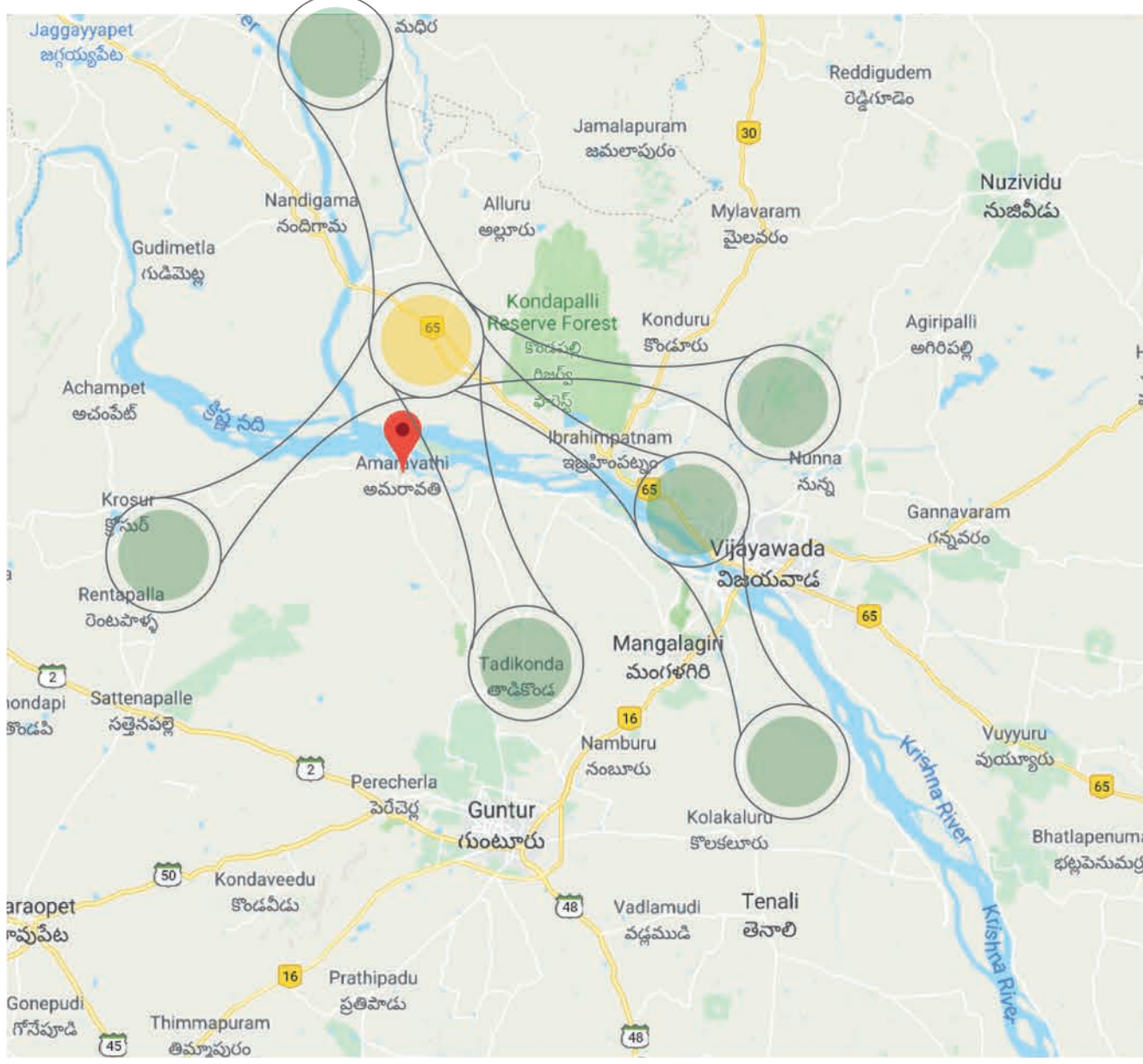
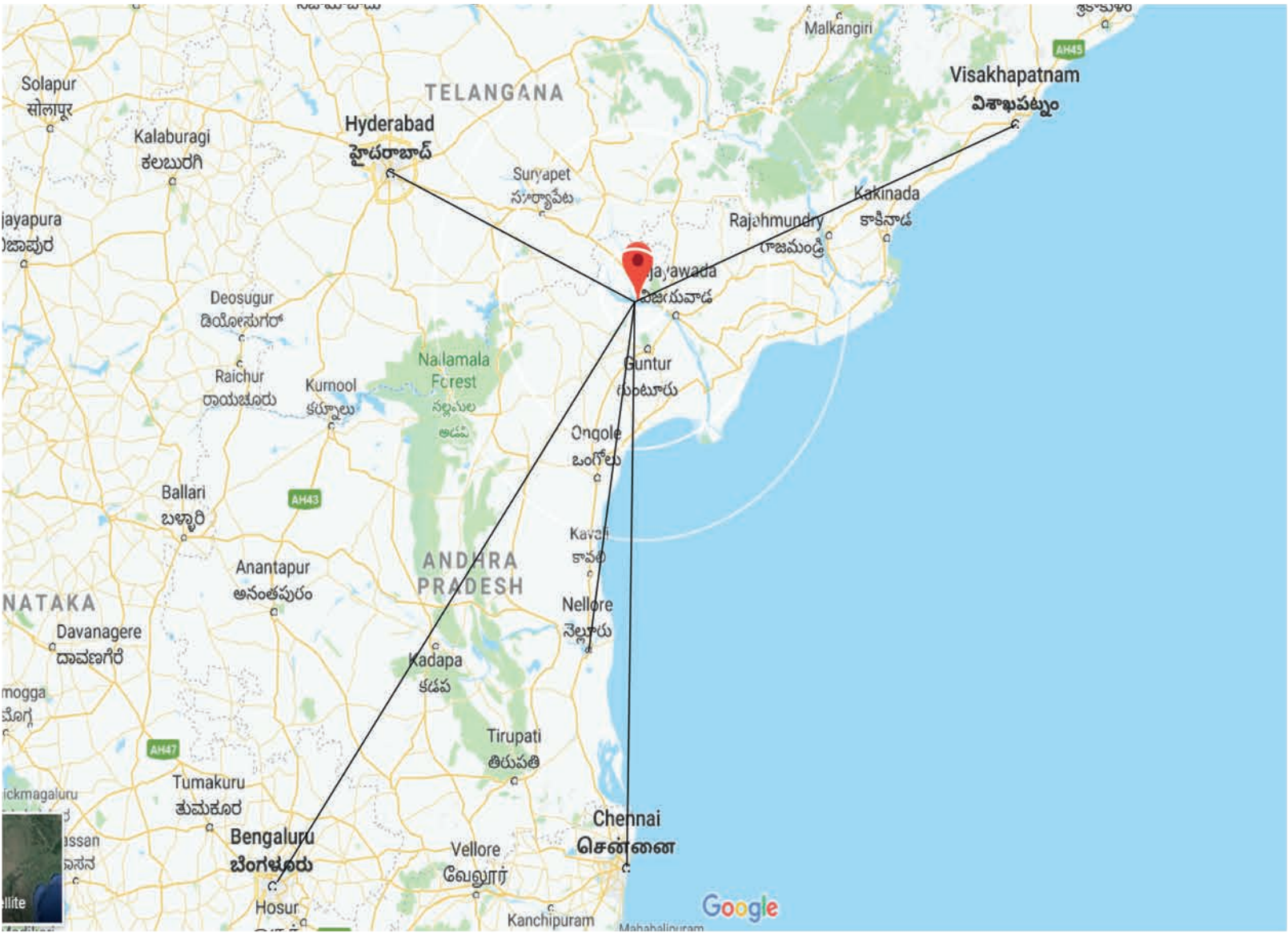
### GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES

MAKE IN INDIA  
The People's Capital  
DIGITAL INDIA  
GREEN INDIA  
CLEAN INDIA  
100 SMART CITIES

## POTENTIAL

Probably the most crucial determinant was the proximity to river Krishna. History has been witness to the fact that all eminent cities came into existence near to a certain water body. Thus, with river Krishna, Plenty of water would be available for the capital and its residents.

The location of Amaravathi is another merit which makes it suitable to be a state capital. Centrally located, this region could be easily accessed by northern, southern coastal districts and regions of Rayalseema. Presence of two developed districts of Guntur and Vijayawada would be a boon for rapid development and connectivity of this city with the rest of state. With amaravathi as capital machilipatanam, bapatla, which are not very far from the city can be developed as world class ports.









2038

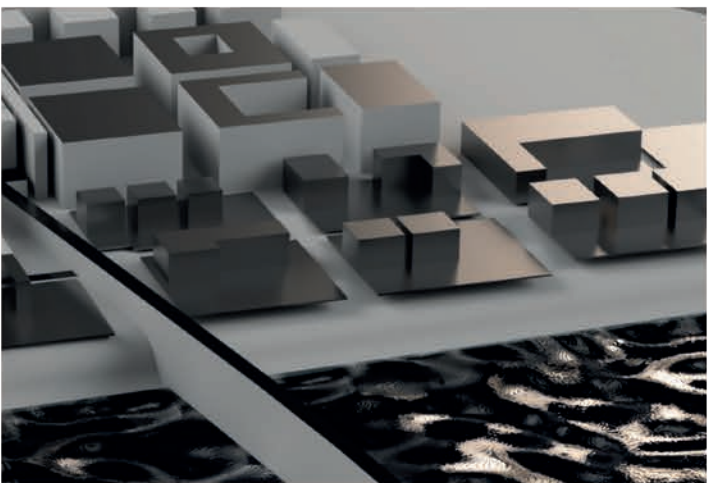
Phase four begins

new generation  
of rural urban  
population

A full functional digital framework  
Fluid Smart City

Efficient waste management systems  
Green City

cycle traffic exceeds motor traffic



PERSONA :  
AMARAVTI RESIDENT

"My office is 15 minutes away, we grow our own food, which is organic and can easily buy products from farmers of the nearby village. We cycle every, weekend to any event and our drive to the convenience store is effortless. My daughter is safe home at 3am after her nightshift and my son studies at a college, at a nearby village, which he can easily commute to, by the ferry. My wife likes going to the city center for some"chai". Every three days we have to dispose our garbage which goes for the treatment plant.I get the notification for my taxes on the phone right then. When we are bored, we take a drive to the green belts, or river fronts or also sometimes to the village resorts."

2033

Phase three complete

Thriving rail network between  
nearby metropolitans

Work - home travel period is 35 minutes

Ferry service extends to other cities

renewable energy plants power 30% of city

Government - people digital forums/ centers

Organic lifestyle

Digitalised services  
spread to village  
districts

Spread of  
metro

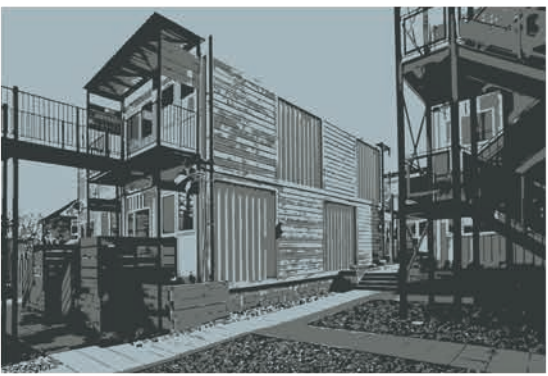
Traffic levels decrease

First Generation of rural - urban  
youth

Intercity Craft Fairs



BEFORE



AFTER

TECHNOLOGICAL  
ACCESSIBILITY

SUSTAINABLE CITY  
LIVING

RURAL/URBAN BALANCE

FAST TRANSPORT  
WIDE NETWORK

DIGITAL FRAMEWORK

2028

Phase two complete

0 Slum city

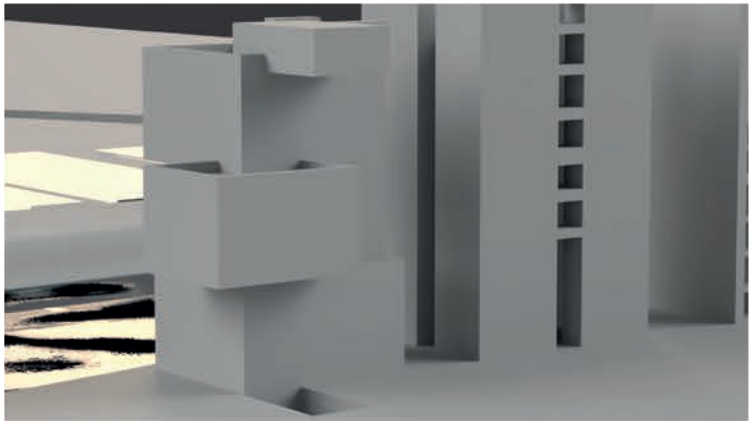
Established and fully functional study villages  
Farmers sell decentralised home farming  
product without middle man

Work - home travel period is 45 minutes  
Collaboration between villages  
and institutes

functional and facilitated villages

first generation of urban migrants

First Generation of cycle to work  
population



Temporal colonies are set across  
the city

Social security measures are executed at the most remote parts

Bus Services from village  
districts to city center

Start of metro service

navigation systems  
for ancient markets

Phase one complete

Traffic restricted meeting areas

Craft fairs boost across  
the city

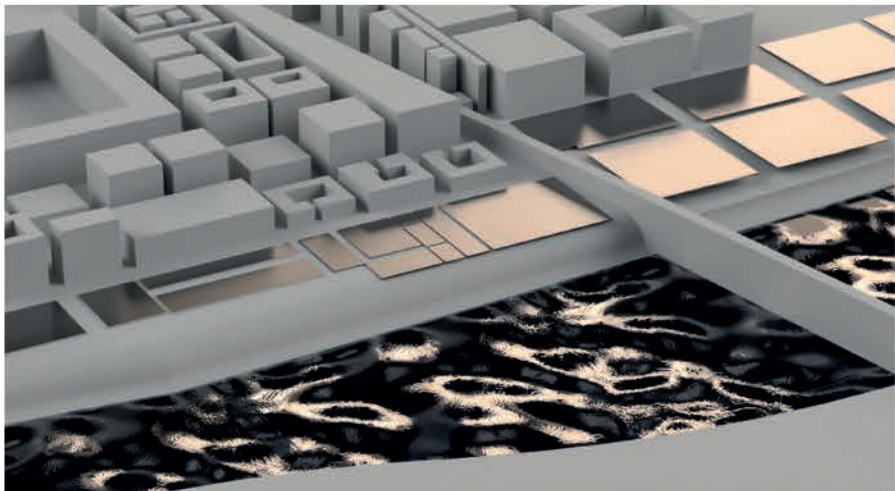
Community center and central  
city nodes are developed

Farmers Fair become  
frequent

30% Slums  
are relocated

Start of first  
intracity  
ferry taxi

Allocation of insitutes near  
villages  
Farmers educated on the business  
side of organic demand  
Promotion of walk to work/  
pool to workculture



Allocation of functions according to axis  
Reserve green belts and farm belts

Established Growth Axis

Set rigid  
land use constraints

Social security measures



High speed railway station  
in the Amaravati Capital City.  
Development of nodes within the city  
Dedicate strategic locations that will  
allow people to come together and  
organize cultural activities.

TRADE CENTRES

KNOWLEDGE CENTRES

RESPONSIBLE EATING

URBAN BIKING

EDUCATION

AFTER-HOURS ACTIVITY

SWITCH TRANSPORT

2023

2018

Services

Identity and heritage

Green city

Lifestyle

Infrastructure

NATURAL/  
URBAN BALANCE

ACTIVE LIVING

BASIC FACILITIES

WASTE DIPOSAL

FLOOD MANAGEMENT

ROAD NETWORKS

DRAIN NETWORKS

RESERVED LAND

GREEN BELTS

Features

Phase wise distribution according to  
planning and execution.