Allahabad

Allahabad (🔊 pronunciation), officially known as **Prayagraj** since October 2018, and also known as **Illahabad** and **Prayag**, is a metropolitan city in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is the administrative headquarters of Allahabad district—the most populous district in the state and 13th most populous district in India—and the Allahabad division

The city is the judicial capital of Uttar Pradesh with Allahabad High Court being the highest judicial body in the state. As of 2011, Allahabad is the seventh most populous city in the state, twelfth in Northern India and thirty-eighth in India, with an estimated population of 1.11 million in the city and 1.21 million in its metropolitan region.[7][8] In 2011 it was ranked the world's 40th fastest-growing city.[9][10] Allahabad, in 2016, was also ranked the third most liveable city in the state (after Noida and Lucknow) and sixteenth in the country.[11] The 2016 update of the World Health Organization's *Global Urban Ambient Air Pollution Database* found Allahabad to have the third highest mean concentration of "PM2.5" (<2.5 μm diameter) particulate matter in the ambient air among all the 2972 cities tested (after Zabol and Gwalior).[12]

The city lies close to Triveni Sangam, "three-river confluence", original name – *Prayag*, "place of sacrifice or offering" – which lies at the *sangam* (confluence) of the Ganga, Yamuna and Sarasvati rivers,[1] a propitious place to conduct sacrifices. It plays a central role in Hindu scriptures. Allahabad was originally called Kaushambi (now a separate district) by the Kuru rulers of Hastinapur, who developed it as their capital. Since then, the city has been a political, cultural and administrative centre of the Doab region. In the early 17th century, Allahabad was a provincial capital in the Mughal Empire under the reign of Jahangir.[13]

Akbarnama mentions that the Mughal emperor Akbar founded a great city in Allahabad. `Abd al-Qadir Bada'uni and Nizamuddin Ahmad mention that Akbar laid the foundations of an imperial city there which was called *Ilahabas* or *Ilahabad*.[14][15] He was said to be impressed by its strategic location and built a fort there, later renaming it *Ilahabas* by 1584 which was changed to Allahabad by Shah Jahan.[16]

In 1580, Akbar created the "Subah of Ilahabas" with Allahabad as its capital.[17] In mid-1600, Salim had made an abortive attempt to seize Agra's treasury and came to Allahabad, seizing its treasury and setting himself up as a virtually independent ruler[18] He was, however, reconciled with Akbar and returned to Allahabad where he stayed before returning to the royal court in 1604.[19]

In 1833 it became the seat of the Ceded and Conquered Provinces region before its capital was moved to Agra in 1835.[20] Allahabad became the capital of the North-Western Provinces in 1858 and was the capital of India for a day.[21] The city was the capital of the United Provinces from 1902[21] to 1920[22] and remained at the forefront of national importance during the struggle for Indian independence[23]

Located in southern Uttar Pradesh, the city's metropolitan area covers 70.5 km² (27.22 sq miles).[24] Although the city and its surrounding area are governed by several municipalities, a large portion of Allahabad District is governed by the Allahabad City Council. The city is home to colleges, research institutions and 2 dozen central and state government offices. Allahabad has hosted cultural and sporting events, including Kumbh Mela and the Indira Marathon. Although the city's economy was built on tourism, most of its income now derives from real estate and financial services. The Allahabad district is the second-most revenue providing district in Uttar Pradesh.
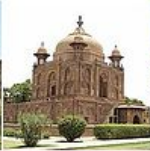
Allahabad
Illahabad
Prayag
Metropolis
Prayagraj

Clockwise from top left: All Saints Cathedral, Khusro Bagh, the Allahabad High Court, the New Yamuna Bridge near Sangam, the skyline of Civil Lines, the University of Allahabad, Thornhill Mayne Memorial at Alfred Park and Anand Bhavan.

Nickname(s): The Sangam City[1] City of Prime Ministers,[2]
Abode of God[3]

Location of Allahabad in Uttar Pradesh

Allahabad (India)

Coordinates: 25°27′N 81°51′E

Contents

Country	🇮🇳 India
State	Uttar Pradesh
Division	Allahabad
District	Prayagraj
Government	
• Type	Municipal Corporation
• Body	Allahabad Municipal Corporation
• Mayor	Abhilasha Gupta (BJP)
• Divisional Commissioner	Ashish Kumar Goel, IAS
• District Magistrate	Suhas L. Y., IAS
• Inspector General, Allahabad Range	Mohit Aggarwal, IPS
• Senior Superintendent of Police	Nitin Tiwari, IPS
Area[4]	
• Metropolis	82 km² (32 sq mi)
Elevation	98 m (322 ft)
Population (2011)[5]	
• Metropolis	1,117,094
• Rank	38th
• Density	14,000/km² (35,000/sq mi)
• Metro[6]	1,216,719
• Metro rank	41st
Demonyms	Allahabadi, Ilahabadi
Time zone	UTC+5:30 (IST)
PIN	211001-18
Telephone code	+91-532
Vehicle registration	UP-70
Sex ratio	852 ♀/1000♂
Website	Official district website

Etymology

It is said that the Mughal emperor Akbar, after visiting the region in 1575, was so impressed by the strategic location of the site that he ordered a fort be constructed and renamed it *Ilahabas* or "Abode of God" by 1584, later changed to *Allahabad* under Shah Jahan. Speculations regarding its name however, exist. Because of the surrounding people calling it *Alhabas*, has led to some people holding the view that it was named after Alha from Alha's story.[16] James Forbes' account of the early 1800s claims that it was renamed Allahabad or "abode of God" by Jahangir after he failed to destroy the Akshayabat tree. The name, however, predates him, with *Ilahabas* and *Ilahabad* mentioned on coins minted in the city since Akbar's rule, the latter name became predominant after the emperor's death. It has also been thought to not have been named after Allah but *ilaha* (the gods). Shaligram Shrivastv claimed in *Prayag Pradip* that the name was deliberately given by Akbar to be construed as both Hindu ("ilaha") and Muslim ("Allah").[15]

Over the years, a number of attempts were made by BJP-led governments of Uttar Pradesh to rename Allahabad to Prayagraj. In 1992, the planned rename was shelved when the chief minister, Kalyan Singh, was forced to resign following the Babri Masjid demolition. 2001 saw another attempt led by the government of Rajnath Singh which remained unfulfilled.[15] The rename finally succeeded in October 2018 when the Yogi Adityanath-led government officially changed the name of the city to Prayagraj.[25][26]

History

Allahabad Fort, built by Akbar in 1575

Mahatma Gandhi at a January 1940 Congress Working Committee meeting with Vallabhbhai Patel and Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit at Anand Bhavan in Allahabad

Antiquity

The city was earlier known as **Prayāga**, a name still commonly used. Prayāga is first mentioned in the *Agni Purana* and in *Manusmriti*, as the place where Brahma (the Hindu creator of the universe) attended a ritual sacrifice.[27] Excavations have revealed Northern Black Polished Ware dating to 600–700 BCE.[27] The Puranas record that Yayati left Allahabad and conquered the region of Saptha Sindhu.[28] His five sons (Yadu, Druhyu, Puru, Anu and Turvashu) founded the main tribes of the Rigveda.[29] Lord Rama, the

protagonist of the Ramayana, spent time at the Ashram of Sage Bharadwaj before travelling to nearby Chitrakoot.[30]

When people first settled in what they called the Āryāvarta (or Madhyadesha), Allahabad (then Kaushambi) was an important part of their territory.[31] The Kurus, rulers of Hastinapur (near present-day Delhi), established the town of Kaushambi near Allahabad.[32] They shifted their capital to Kaushambi when Hastinapur was destroyed by floods.[31]

The Doab region, which includes Allahabad, was controlled by a succession of empires and dynasties.[33] The area became part of the Maurya and Gupta Empires from the east and the Kushan Empire from the west before being governed by Kannauj during the 15th century.[31] The city was the site of Maratha incursions before India was colonised.[33]

Early medieval period

Xuanzang described Allahabad as a large city between two branches of the river. He adds that there was a large Deva temple and before its hall was a great tree, near which human bones of people who used to commit suicide by jumping from it in the belief of going to heaven. Alexander Cunningham believes the tree described by him was the Akshayavat tree and probably still existed at the time of Al-Biruni who called it the "tree of Allahabad", with the practice of jumping from it to commit suicide still continuing by his time. The rest of Allahabad's history up to the Mughal Emperor Akbar isn't much known.[34]

In contrast to the account of Xuanzang, the Muslim historians place the tree at the confluence of the rivers. The historian Dr. D. B. Dubey states that it appears that between this period, the sandy plain was washed away by the Ganga, to an extent that the temple and tree seen by the Chinese traveller too was washed away, with the river later changing its course to the east and the confluence shifting to the place where Akbar laid the foundations of his fort.[35]

As the majority of the houses would have been mud-walled, a flood could easily destroy them. Cunningham's conclusion in his reports on the Archaeological Survey also supports the assumption, "I infer that during the long period that intervened between the time of Hiuen Tsang and that of Akbar, the two rivers gradually carried away the whole of the sandy plain. Long before this time, the old city had, no doubt, been deserted, for we know that the fort of Allahabad was founded on its site."[36] Dilip Kumar Chakrabarti however, disagrees. He states that there is no way modern Allahabad is ancient, but the city site of Jhusi opposite the confluence was the ancient settlement of Prayag.[37]

Henry Miers Elliot believed that a town existed before Allahabad was founded. He adds that after Mahmud of Ghazni captured Asní near Fatehpur, he couldn't have crossed into Bundelkhand without visiting Allahabad had there been a city worth plundering. He further adds that its capture should have been heard when Muhammad of Ghor captured Benares. however, Ghori's historians never noticed it. Akbarnama mentions that the Mughal emperor Akbar founded a great city in Allahabad. `Abd al-Qadir Bada'uni and Nizamuddin Ahmad mention that Akbar laid the foundations of an Imperial City there which he called Ilahabas.[14]

Mughal rule

Abul Fazal states, "For a long time his (Akbar's) desire was to found a great city in the town of Piyag (Allahabad) where the rivers Ganges and Jamuna join... On 13th November 1583 (1st Azar 991 H.) he (Akbar) reached the wished spot and laid the foundations of the city and planned four forts." `Abd al-Qadir Bada'uni states that while encamped at Piyag which was commonly called Illahabas, the emperor laid the foundation of a great building called Ilahabad. Nizamuddin Ahmad gives two different dates for its foundation. He states that he laid the foundation of the city at a place of the confluence of Ganges and Jumna which was a very sacred site of Hindus. He also mentions about occurrences of 1584, "this time when the news of the disasters in Gujarat was reported, His Majesty deputed Mirza Khan... He (Akbar) founded a great city at Jusi Pyak at the place where the rivers Jamuna and Ganges united with each other and planned a fort around it. He named the city Ilahabas... and spent a period of four months."[38]

Akbar was said to be impressed by its strategic location and built a fort there, later renaming it Ilahabas by 1584 which was changed to Allahabad by Shah Jahan.[16] In 1580, Akbar reorganized his empire into 12 divisions, per Ain-i-Akbari, "to each of which he gave the name Subah and distinguished them by the appelation of the tract of country or its capital city." He combined the provinces of Jaunpur, Kara-Manikpur and territory of Bandhogarh into the "Subah of Ilahabas". He had been worried about the administration of the area, particularly after Ali Quli Khan Zaman's rebellion. Allahabad was selected as its capital.[17]

After Prince Salim's failed attempt to seize Agra's treasury, he came to Allahabad and seized its treasury while setting himself up as a virtually independent ruler.[18] In May 1602, he had his name read in Friday prayers and his name minted on coins in Allahabad. After reconciliation with Akbar, Salim returned to Allahabad, where he stayed before returning in 1604.[19] After capturing Jaunpur in 1624, Shah Jahan ordered the siege of Allahabad. The siege was however, lifted after Parviz and Mahabat Khan came to assist the garrison.[39] During the Mughal war of succession, the commandant of the fort who had joined Shah Shuja made an agreement with Aurangzeb's officers and surrendered it to Khan Dauran on 12 January 1659.[40]

Nawabs of Awadh

The fort was coveted by the East India Company for the same reasons Akbar built it. British troops were first stationed at Allahabad fort in 1765 as part of the Treaty of Allahabad signed by Lord Robert Clive, Mughal emperor Shah Alam II, and Awadh's Nawab Shuja-ud-Daula.[41] The combined forces of Bengal's Nawab Mir Qasim, Shuja and Shah Alam were defeated by the English at Buxar in October 1764 and at Kora in May 1765. Alam, who was abandoned by Shuja after the defeats, surrendered to the English and was lodged at the fort, as they captured Allahabad, Benares and Chunar in his name. The territories of Allahabad and Kora were given to the emperor after the treaty was signed in 1765. He spent six years there and after the takeover of Delhi by the Marathas, left for his capital in 1771.[42]

Upon realizing the Maratha intent of territorial encroachment, however, Shah Alam ordered his general Najaf Khan to drive them out. Tukoji Rao Holkar and Visaji Krushna Biniwale in return attacked Delhi and defeated his forces in 1772. The Marathas were granted an imperial sanad for Kora and Allahabad. They turned their attention to Oudh to gain these two territories. Shuja was however, unwilling to give them up and made appeals to the English and the Marathas did not fare well at the battle of Ramghat.[43] In August and September 1773, Warren Hastings met Shuja and concluded a treaty under which Kora and Allahabad were ceded to the Nawab for a payment of 50 lakh rupees.[44]

Saadat Ali Khan II, after being made the Nawab by John Shore, entered into a treaty with the Company and gave the fort to the British in 1798.[45] Lord Wellesley after threatening to annex the entire Awadh, concluded a treaty with Saadat on abolishing the independent Awadhi army, imposing a larger subsidiary force and annexing Rohilkhand, Gorakhpur and the Doab in 1801.[46]

British rule

Acquired in 1801, Allahabad asides from its importance as a pilgrimage centre, was a stepping stone to the agrarian track upcountry and the Grand Trunk Road. It also potentially offered sizeable revenues to the Company. Initial revenue settlements began in 1803.[47] Allahabad was a participant in the 1857 Indian Mutiny,[48] when Maulvi Liaquat Ali unfurled the banner of revolt.[49] During the rebellion, Allahabad, with a number of European troops,[50] was the scene of a massacre.[13]

After the mutiny, the British established a high court, a police headquarters and a public-service commission in Allahabad,[51] making the city an administrative centre.[52] They truncated the Delhi region of the state, merging it with Punjab and moving the capital of the North-Western Provinces to Allahabad (where it remained for 20 years).[22] In January 1858, Earl Canning departed Calcutta for Allahabad.[53] That year he read Queen Victoria's proclamation, transferring control of India from the East India Company to the British Crown (beginning the British Raj), in Minto Park.[54][55] In 1877 the provinces of Agra and Awadh were merged to form the United Provinces,[56] with Allahabad its capital until 1920.[22]

The 1888 session of the Indian National Congress was held in the city,[57] and by the turn of the 20th century, Allahabad was a revolutionary centre.[58] Nityanand Chatterji became a household name when he hurled a bomb at a European club.[59] In Alfred Park in 1931, Chandrashekhar Azad died when surrounded by British police.[60] The Nehru family homes, Anand Bhavan and Swaraj Bhavan, were centres of Indian National Congress activity.[61] During the years before independence, Allahabad was home to thousands of satyagrahis led by Purushottam Das Tandon, Bishambhar Nath Pande, Narayan Dutt Tiwari and others.[23] The first seeds of the Pakistani nation were sown in Allahabad.[62] On 29 December 1930, Allama Muhammad Iqbal's presidential address to the All-India Muslim League proposed a separate Muslim state for the Muslim-majority regions of India.[63]

Post-independence

Allahabad is known as the **City of Prime Ministers** because seven out of 15 prime ministers of India since independence have connections to Allahabad (Jawaharlal Nehru, Lal Bahadur Shastri, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Gulzarilal Nanda, Vishwanath Pratap Singh and Chandra Shekhar). All seven leaders were either born in Allahabad, were alumni of Allahabad University or were elected from an Allahabad constituency.[2]

Geography

Cityscape

Allahabad's elevation is over 90 m (295 ft) above sea level. The old part of the city, at the south of Allahabad Junction Railway Station, consists of neighbourhoods like Chowk, Johnstongunj, Dariyabad, Khuldabad and many more.[64] In the north of the Railway Station, the new city consists of neighbourhoods like Lukergunj, Civil Lines, Georgetown, Tagoretown, Allahpur, Ashok Nagar, Mumfordgunj, Bharadwaj Puram and others which are relatively new and were built during the British rule.[65] Civil Lines is the central business district of the city and is famous for its urban setting, gridiron plan roads[66] and high rise buildings. Built in 1857, it was the largest town-planning project carried out in India before the establishment of New Delhi.[65][66] Allahabad has many buildings featuring Indo-Islamic and Indo-Saracenic architecture. Although several buildings from the colonial period have been declared "heritage structures", others are deteriorating.[67] Famous landmarks of the city are Allahabad Museum, New Yamuna Bridge, Allahabad University, Triveni Sangam, All Saints Cathedral, Anand Bhavan, Alfred Park etc.[68]

Triveni Sangam

In Hindi, Triveni Sangam is a place where three rivers meet. The Allahabad Triveni Sangam is the meeting place of Ganges, the Yamuna and invisible Saraswati River, which according to Hindu legends, wells up from underground.[69][70] A place of religious importance and the site for historic Allahabad Kumbh Mela held every 12 years, over the years it has also been the site of immersion of ashes of several national leaders, including Mahatma Gandhi in 1948.[69]

Ghats

The main ghat in Allahabad is Saraswati Ghat, on the banks of Yamuna. Stairs from three sides descend to the green water of the Yamuna. Above it is a park which is always covered with green grass. There are also facilities for boating here. There are also routes to reach Tiveni Sangam by boat from here.[71][72]

Apart from this, there are more than 100 raw ghats in Allahabad.

Pilgrims at the Triveni Sangam, the confluence of the Ganges and the Yamuna rivers in Allahabad.

Topography

Allahabad is in the southern part of Uttar Pradesh, at the confluence of the Ganga and Yamuna.[73][74] The region was known in antiquity first as the Kuru, then as the Vats country.[75] To the southwest is Bundelkhand, to the east and southeast is Baghelkhand, to the north and northeast is Awadh and to the west is the lower doab (of which Allahabad is part).[73] The city is divided by a railway line running east-west.[76] South of the railway is the Old Chowk area, and the British-built Civil Lines is north of it. Allahabad is well placed geographically and culturally.[77] Geographically part of the Ganga-Yamuna Doab (at the mouth of the Yamuna), culturally it is the terminus of the Indian west.[78] The Indian Standard Time longitude (25.15°N 82.58°E) is near the city. According to a United Nations Development Programme report, Allahabad is in a "low damage risk" wind and cyclone zone.[79] In common with the rest of the doab, its soil and water are primarily alluvial.[80] Pratapgarh is north of the city, Bhadohi is east, Rewa is south, Chitrakoot (earlier Banda) is west, and Kaushambi, which was till recently a part of Allahabad, is North-West.

The Yamuna in Allahabad during the rainy season

Climate

Allahabad has a humid subtropical climate common to cities in the plains of North India, designated *Cwa* in the Köppen climate classification.[81] The annual mean temperature is 26.1 °C (79.0 °F); monthly mean temperatures are 18–29 °C (64–84 °F).[82] Allahabad has three seasons: a hot, dry summer, a cool, dry winter and a hot, humid monsoon. Summer lasts from March to September with daily highs reaching up to 48 °C in the dry summer (from March to May) and up to 40 °C in the hot and extremely humid monsoon season (from June to September).[82] The monsoon begins in June, and lasts till August; high humidity levels prevail well into September. Winter runs from December to February,[83] with temperatures rarely dropping to the freezing point. The daily average maximum temperature is about 22 °C (72 °F) and the minimum about 9 °C (48 °F).[84] Allahabad never receives snow,[85] but, experiences dense winter fog due to numerous wood fires, coal fires, and open burning of rubbish—resulting in substantial traffic and travel delays.[83] Its highest recorded temperature is 48 °C (18.4 °F), and its lowest is −2 °C (28 °F).[82][86]

Rain from the Bay of Bengal or the Arabian Sea branches of the southwest monsoon[87] falls on Allahabad from June to September, supplying the city with most of its annual rainfall of 1,027 mm (40 in).[85] The highest monthly rainfall total, 333 mm (13 in), occurs in August.[88] The city receives 2,961 hours of sunshine per year, with maximum sunlight in May.[86]

Climate data for Allahabad													
Month	**Jan**	**Feb**	**Mar**	**Apr**	**May**	**Jun**	**Jul**	**Aug**	**Sep**	**Oct**	**Nov**	**Dec**	**Year**
Record high °C (°F)	32.8 (91)	36.3 (97.3)	42.5 (108.5)	45.8 (114.4)	48.4 (119.1)	48.8 (119.8)	45.6 (114.1)	42.7 (108.9)	39.6 (103.3)	40.6 (105.1)	36.0 (96.8)	31.9 (89.4)	48.8 (119.8)
Average high °C (°F)	23.2 (73.8)	26.7 (80.1)	33.3 (91.9)	39.4 (102.9)	41.6 (106.9)	39.6 (103.3)	34.2 (93.6)	32.9 (91.2)	32.9 (91.2)	32.9 (91.2)	29.6 (85.3)	24.8 (76.6)	32.8 (91)
Average low °C (°F)	8.9 (48)	11.3 (52.3)	16.2 (61.2)	22.2 (72)	26.3 (79.3)	28.0 (82.4)	26.5 (79.7)	25.9 (78.6)	24.7 (76.5)	20.4 (68.7)	14.3 (57.7)	9.9 (49.8)	19.4 (66.9)
Record low °C (°F)	1.1 (34)	1.1 (34)	7.2 (45)	12.7 (54.9)	17.2 (63)	18.7 (65.7)	18.8 (65.8)	21.1 (70)	18.3 (64.9)	11.7 (53.1)	5.6 (42.1)	−0.7 (30.7)	−0.7 (30.7)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	18.3 (0.72)	15.2 (0.598)	4.2 (0.165)	5.9 (0.232)	11.5 (0.453)	126.6 (4.984)	264.5 (10.413)	279.0 (10.984)	204.3 (8.043)	27.4 (1.079)	9.5 (0.374)	12.1 (0.476)	978.5 (38.524)
Average rainy days	1.8	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	5.4	12.7	12.1	9.1	1.8	0.6	0.7	47.9
Average relative humidity (%)	69	57	39	29	33	50	77	81	78	67	61	68	59
Mean monthly sunshine hours	224.9	244.2	263.2	274.1	292.3	206.4	143.3	180.6	184.3	259.7	256.7	244.0	2,773.7
Source #1: India Meteorological Department (record high and low up to 2010) [89][90]													
Source #2: NOAA (humidity , sun 1971–1990)[91]													

Biodiversity

The Ganga-Jamuna Doab, of which Allahabad is a part, is on the western Indus-Gangetic Plain region. The doab (including the Terai) is responsible for the city's unique flora and fauna.[92][93] Since the arrival of humans, nearly half of the city's vertebrates have become extinct. Others are endangered or have had their range severely reduced. Associated changes in habitat and the introduction of reptiles, snakes and other mammals led to the extinction of bird species, including large birds such as eagles.[94] The Allahabad Museum, one of four national museums in India, is documenting the flora and fauna of the Ganga and the Yamuna.[95] In order to protect the rich aquatic biodiversity of river Ganga from escalating anthropogenic pressures, development of a Turtle sanctuary in Allahabad along with a River Biodiversity Park at Sangam have been approved under Namami Gange programme.
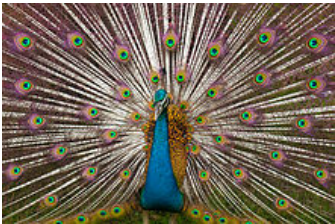
A typical Indian peacock, found in Allahabad on a large scale

The most common birds found in the city are doves, peacocks, junglefowl, black partridge, house sparrows, songbirds, blue jays, parakeets, quails, bulbuls, and comb ducks.[96] Large numbers of Deer are found in the Trans Yamuna area of Allahabad. India's first conservation reserve for blackbuck is being created in Allahabad's Meja Forest Division. Other animals in the state include reptiles such as lizards, cobras, kraits, and gharials.[92] During winter, large numbers of Siberian birds are reported in the sangam and nearby wetlands.[97]

Demographics

Allahabad population growth

Census	Total	%±
1981	642,200	25.2%
1991	792,900	23.5%
2001	990,298	24.9%
2011	1,117,094	12.8%
Source: Census of India[98][99][100]		

The 2011 census reported a population of 1,117,094 in Allahabad city.[101] Provisional data suggest a density of 1,086 people per km² in 2011 for Allahabad district, compared to 901 in 2001.[101] Natives of Uttar Pradesh form the majority of Allahabad's population. With regards to Houseless Census in Allahabad, total 5,672 families live on footpaths or without any roof cover. This approx 0.38% of the total population of Allahabad district. The sex ratio of Allahabad is 901 per 1000 males and child sex ratio of girls is 893 per 1000 boys, lower than the national average[101]

Religion in Allahabad[98]		
Others include Buddhism, Jainism, other religions and no particular religion (0.63%)		
Religion		Percent
Hinduism		76.03%
Islam		21.94%
Christianity		0.68%
Sikhism		0.28%
Others		1.07%

Hindi, the official state language, is the dominant language in Allahabad. Urdu and other languages are spoken by a sizeable minority. Hindus form the majority of Allahabad's population; Muslims compose a large minority. According to provisional results of the 2011 national census, Hinduism is majority religion in Allahabad city with 76.03% followers. Islam is the second most popular religion in the city of Allahabad with approximately 21.94% following it. Christianity is followed by 0.68%, Jainism by 0.10%, Sikhism by 0.28% and Buddhism by 0.28%. Around 0.02% stated 'Other Religion', approximately 0.90% stated 'No Particular Religion'. Allahabad's literacy rate at 86.50 per cent is the highest in the region.[102] Male literacy is 90.21 per cent and female literacy 82.17 per cent.[103] Among 35 major Indian cities, Allahabad reported the highest rate of violations of special and local laws to the National Crime Records Bureau[104]

Administration and politics

General administration

Allahabad division, comprising four districts, is headed by the divisional commissioner of Allahabad, who is an Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officer of high seniority, the commissioner is the head of local government institutions (including municipal corporations) in the division, is in charge of infrastructure development in his division, and is also responsible for maintaining law and order in the division.[105][106][107][108] The district magistrate and collector of Allahabad reports to the divisional commissioner The current commissioner is Ashish Kumar Goel.[109][110][111][112]

Allahabad district administration is headed by the district magistrate and collector (DM) of Allahabad, who is an IAS officer. The DM is in charge of property records and revenue collection for the central government and oversees the elections held in the district. The DM is also responsible for maintaining law and order in the district.[105][113][114][115] The DM is assisted by a chief development officer; five additional district magistrates for finance/revenue, city, rural administration, land acquisition and civil supply; one chief revenue officer; one city magistrate; and three additional city magistrates.[111][112] The district has eight teshils viz. Sadar, Soraon, Phulpur, Handia, Karchhana, Bara, Meja and Kuraon, each headed by a sub-divisional magistrate[111] The current DM of Allahabad is Suhas L. Y.[109][110][111][112]

Police administration

Allahabad district comes under the Allahabad Police Zone and Allahabad Police Range, Allahabad Zone is headed by an additional director general-rank Indian Police Service (IPS) officer, and the Allahabad Range is headed inspector general-rank IPS officer. The current ADG, Allahabad Zone is Satya Narain Sabat,[116] and IG, Allahabad Range is Mohit Aggarwal.[117]

The district police is headed by a senior superintendent of police (SSP), who is an IPS officer, and is assisted by eight superintendents of police or additional superintendents of police for city, Ganga Par, Yamuna Par, crime, traffic, Modern Control Room, protocol and security, either from the IPS or the Provincial Police Service.[118] Each of the several police circles is headed by a circle officer (CO) in the rank of deputy superintendent of police[118] The current SSP of Allahabad is Nitin Tiwari.[118]

Infrastructure and civic administration

The development of infrastructure in the city is overseen by the Allahabad Development Authority (ADA), which comes under the Department of Housing and Urban Planning of Uttar Pradesh government The divisional commissioner of Allahabad acts as the ex-officio chairperson of ADA, whereas a vice chairperson, a government-appointed IAS officer, looks after the daily matters of the authority[119] The current chairperson of ADA is Bhanu Chandra Goswami.[120]

The Allahabad Nagar Nigam, also called Allahabad Municipal Corporation, oversees the city's civic infrastructure. The corporation originated in 1864, when the Lucknow Municipal Act was passed by the Government of India.[121] Allahabad is divided into 80 wards, with one member (or corporator) elected from each ward to form the municipal committee. The head of the corporation is the mayor, but, the executive and administration of the corporation are the responsibility of the municipal commissioner, who is a Uttar Pradesh government-appointed Provincial Civil Service officer of high seniority. The current mayor of Allahabad is Abhilasha Gupta, whereas the current municipal commissioner is Avinash Singh.[122][123]

Smart City

A memorandum of understanding was signed on 25 January 2015 between the United States Trade and Development Agency (USTDA) and the Government of Uttar Pradesh for developing Allahabad as a smart city.[124][125] The pact came into existence after the bilateral meeting between the Indian Prime Minister Narendra Modi and the US President Barack Obama in October 2014, wherein it was announced that the US would assist India in developing three smart cities, Allahabad, Ajmer and Visakhapatnam, in a boost to India's 100 smart city programme[126] On 27 August 2015 the official list of 98 cities to be developed as smart cities, including Allahabad, was announced by the Government of India.[127] Allahabad Task Force was set up by the Minister of Urban Development Venkaiah Naidu which consists of the divisional commissioner as chairperson, secretaries of housing and urban planning and urban development in Government of Uttar Pradesh, the district magistrate and collector, the vice-chairperson of Allahabad Development Authority and the mayor in addition to the Additional Secretary (Urban Development) in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs and representatives of the Ministry of External Affairs and the USTDA.[128][129] The project is being assisted by the U.S.-India Business Council[130]

Politics

Allahabad is the seat of Allahabad High Court, the highest judicial body in the state of Uttar Pradesh. The city is known as the "Prime Minister Capital of India", since, seven of fifteen Indian prime ministers have been from the district.[2] Allahabad is administered by several government agencies. As the seat of the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Allahabad is home to local governing agencies and the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly (housed in the Allahabad High Court building).[131] The Allahabad district elects two representatives to the Indian parliament's lower house, the Lok Sabha, and 12 representatives to the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly.[132] Allahabad is also the headquarters of Central Zonal Council and of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities.

The Allahabad High Court is India's fourth-oldest high court

Economy

Overall Allahabad has a very stable and diverse economy comprising various sectors such as State and Central government offices, education and research institutions, real estate, retail, banking, tourism and hospitality, agriculture-based industries, railways, transport and logistics, miscellaneous service sectors, and manufacturing. Average household income of the city is US$2,299.[133]

The construction sector is a major part of Allahabad's economy.[134] Secondary manufacturers and services may be registered or unregistered;[135] according to the third All India Census for Small Scale Industries, there are more than 10,000 unregistered small-scale industries in the city.[136][137] An integrated industrial township has been proposed for 1,200 acres (490 ha) in Allahabad by the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India.[138]

The city is also home to glass and wire-based industry.[139] The main industrial areas of Allahabad are Naini and Phulpur, where several public and private sector companies have offices and factories.[140] Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, India's largest oil company (which is state-owned), is constructing a seven-million-tonnes-per-annum (MTPA) capacity refinery in Lohgara with an investment estimated at ₹62 billion.[141] Allahabad Bank, which began operations in 1865,[136] Bharat Pumps & Compressors and A. H. Wheeler and Company have their headquarters in the city. Major companies in the city are Reliance Industries, ITI Limited, BPCL, Dey's Medical, Food Corporation of India, Raymond Synthetics, Triveni Sheet Glass, Triveni Electroplast, EMC Power Ltd, Steel Authority of India, HCL Technologies, Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative (IFFCO), Vibgyor Laboratories, Geep Industries, Hindustan Cable, Indian Oil Corporation Ltd, Baidyanath Ayurved, Hindustan Laboratories.[142][143][144] The city is also headquarters of Central Organisation for Railway Electrification.[145]

The primary economic sectors of the district are tourism, fishing and agriculture, and the city is a hub for India's agricultural industry.[146][147] in the case of agriculture crops, Paddy has the largest share followed by Bajra, Arhar, Urd and Moong, in declining order during the Kharif season. In Rabi, Wheat is predominantly followed by pulses and oilseed. Among oilseed crops, Mustard has very less area under pure farming and is grown mainly as a mixed crop. Linseed dominates the oilseed scenario of the district and is mainly grown in Jamunapar area. in the case of pulses, gram has the largest area followed by pea and lentil (*masoor*). There is fairly good acreage under barley.[148]

Transportation and utilities

New Yamuna Bridge, longest cable-stayed bridge in India

Air transport

Allahabad is served by Allahabad Airport (IATA: **IXD**, ICAO: **VIAL**), which began operations in February 1966. The airport is 12 kilometres (7.5 mi) from the city centre and lies in Bamrauli, Allahabad. As of now, Allahabad is connected to 6 cities by flight, where Air India's regional arm Alliance Air connects Allahabad to Delhi, Jet Airways connects it to Lucknow, Patna, Indore and Nagpur and Indigo connects it to Bangalore.[149][150] The nearest international airports are in Varanasi and Lucknow.[151]

Railways

Allahabad Junction is one of the main railway junctions in northern India and headquarters of the North Central Railway Zone.[152]

Allahabad has following seven railway stations in its city limits.[153]

Station Name	Station Code	Railway Zone	Number of Platforms
Allahabad Junction	ALD	North Central Railway	10
Cheoki Junction railway station	ACOI	North Central Railway	3
Naini Railway Station	NYN	North Central Railway	4
Subedarganj railway station	SFG	North Central Railway	3
Prayag Junction railway station	PRG	Northern Railway	3
Phaphamau railway station	PFM	Northern Railway	3
Allahabad City railway station	ALY	North Eastern Railway	5

The city is connected to most other Uttar Pradesh cities and major Indian cities such as Kolkata, New Delhi, Hyderabad, Patna, Mumbai, Visakhapatnam, Chennai, Bangalore, Guwahati, Thiruvananthapuram, Pune, Bhopal, Kanpur, Lucknow and Jaipur.[154]

Roads

Buses operated by Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation and Allahabad City Transport Service are an important means of public transport for travelling to various parts of the city, state and outskirts.[155] Auto Rickshaws have been a popular mode of transportation.[156] Cycle rickshaws are the most economical means of transportation in Allahabad along with e-rickshaws.[156][157]

There are several important National Highways that pass through Allahabad.[158]

NH No	Route	Total Length
NH 19	Delhi » Mathura » Agra » Kanpur » Allahabad »Varanasi » Mohania » Barhi » Palsit » Dankuni (near Kolkata)	2542
NH 35	Mahoba » Banda » Chitrakoot » Allahabad »Mirzapur » Varanasi	346
NH 30	Udham Singh Nagar, Uttarakhand » Bareilly » Lucknow » Raebareli » Allahabad »Rewa » Jabalpur » Raipur » Krishna District, Andhra Pradesh	2022
NH 330	Allahabad »Pratapgarh » Sultanpur » Faizabad » Gonda » Balrampur	263

India's longest cable-stayed bridge, the New Yamuna Bridge (built 2001–04), is in Allahabad and connects the city to the suburb of Naini across the Yamuna.[159] The Old Naini Bridge now accommodates railway and auto traffic.[160][161] A road bridge across the Ganga also connects Allahabad and Jhusi.[162] National Waterway 1, the longest Waterway in India, connects Allahabad and Haldia.[163] A Metrorail project for the city covering the entire metropolitan region is also underway.[164][165]

The city generates 5,34,760 kg of domestic solid wastes daily, while the per capita generation of waste is 0.40 kg per day. The sewer service areas are divided into nine zones in the city.[24] Allahabad Municipal Corporation oversees the solid waste management project.[166] Allahabad was the first city to get pre-paid meters for electricity bill in Uttar Pradesh.[167][168] The city is equipped with over 40 CCTVs at major crossings and markets.[169]

Allahabad Metro

The Allahabad Metro is a proposed rapid transit system for the city. The proposed system will consist of two lines, an east-west line from Bamrauli to Jhunsi and a north-south line from Shantipuram in Phaphamau to Naini. Both lines will be about 20 km long. There will be a total of 39 stations, 20 on the east-west line and 19 on the north-south line. The project is expected to cost ₹8000 crores. Operations are expected to be started by 2023-24

Projects

IBM selected Allahabad among 16 other global cities for its smart cities programme to help it address challenges like waste management, disaster management, water management and citizen services.[170][171] The company commenced working on solid waste management and power sector in generating renewable energy.[172]

As a part of Smart City Project, Civil Lines is being developed on the lines of Lucknow's Hazratganj. A sum of ₹20 crore (US$3,024,000) has been sanctioned to beautify all prominent crossings of the city. As per the plan, the administration proposed uniformity in signage and colour of buildings and a parking lot to be set up to solve traffic congestion.[173] A 1.35 km long riverfront along Yamuna river would be developed by the Allahabad Development Authority, irrigation and power departments at a cost of ₹147.36 crore. The riverfront would be developed in two phases. In the first phase, around 650 metres at Arail would be developed along with the Yamuna, while in the second phase 700 metres of the stretch between New Yamuna Bridge and Boat Club in Kydganj would be taken up.[174]

Education

The Allahabad educational system is distinct from Uttar Pradesh's other cities, with an emphasis on broad education.[175] Board of High School and Intermediate Education Uttar Pradesh, the world's biggest examining body, is headquartered in the city.[176][177] Although English is the language of instruction in most private schools, government schools and colleges offer Hindi and English-medium education.[178] Schools in Allahabad follow the 10+2+3 plan. After completing their secondary education, students typically enrol in higher secondary schools affiliated with the Uttar Pradesh Board of High School and Intermediate Education, the ICSE or the CBSE.[178] and focus on liberal arts, business or science. Vocational programs are also available.[179]

Allahabad attracts students from throughout India. As of 2017, the city has one central university, two State Universities and an open university.[180] Allahabad University, founded in 1876, is the oldest university in the state.[180] Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad is a noted technical institution.[181] Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, founded in 1910, as "Agricultural Institute", is an autonomous Christian minority university in Allahabad.[182] Other notable institutions in Allahabad include the Indian Institute of Information Technology - Allahabad; Motilal Nehru Medical College; Ewing Christian College; Harish-Chandra Research Institute; Govind Ballabh Pant Social Science Institute; Allahabad State University[183] and Institute of Engineering and Rural Technology.

Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology Allahabad a public engineering and management school

Culture

Although Hindu women have traditionally worn saris, the shalwar kameez and Western attire are gaining acceptance among younger women.[184] Western dress is worn more by men, although the dhoti and kurta are seen during festivals. The formal male sherwani is often worn with chooridar on festive occasions.[184] Diwali, Holi, Eid and Vijayadasami are the four most popular festivals in Allahabad.[185]

Literature

Allahabad has a literary and artistic heritage; the former capital of the United Provinces, it was known as Prayag in the Vedas, the *Ramayana* and the *Mahabharata*[186][187] Allahabad has been called the "literary capital of Uttar Pradesh",[188] attracting visitors from East Asia;[189] the Chinese travellers Faxian and Xuanzang found a flourishing city in the fifth and seventh centuries, respectively.[189][190] The number of foreign tourists, which mostly consisted of Asians, visiting the city was 98,167 in 2010 which subsequently increased to 1,07,141 in 2014.[191] The city has a tradition of political graffiti which includes limericks and caricatures.[58] In 1900, *Saraswati*, the first Hindi-

language monthly magazine in India, was started by Chintamani Ghosh. Mahavir Prasad Dwivedi, the doyen of modern Hindi literature, remained its editors from 1903 to 1920.[192] The Anand Bhavan, built during the 1930s as a new home for the Nehru family when the Swaraj Bhavan became the local Indian National Congress headquarters, has memorabilia from the Gandhi-Nehru family.[193]

During the 19th and 20th centuries, Hindi literature was modernised by authors such as Mahadevi Varma, Sumitranandan Pant, Suryakant Tripathi 'Nirala' and Harivansh Rai Bachchan.[194] A noted poet was Raghupati Sahay, better known as Firaq Gorakhpuri.[195] Gorakhpuri and Varma have received Jnanpith Awards.[196][197][198] Allahabad is a publication centre for Hindi literature, including the Lok Bharti, Rajkamal and Neelabh. Persian and Urdu literature are also studied in the city.[199] Akbar Allahabadi is a noted modern Urdu poet, and Nooh Narwi, Tegh Allahabadi, Shabnam Naqvi and Rashid Allahabadi hail from Allahabad.[200] English author and 1907 Nobel laureate Rudyard Kipling was an assistant editor and overseas correspondent for *The Pioneer*.[201]

Anand Bhavan, owned by Indian political leader Motilal Nehru

Entertainment and recreation

Allahabad is noted for historic, cultural and religious tourism. Historic sites include Alfred Park, the Victoria and Thornhill Mayne Memorials, Minto Park, Allahabad Fort, the Ashoka Pillar and Khusro Bagh. Religious attractions include the Kumbh Mela, the Triveni Sangam and All Saints Cathedral. The city hosts the *Maha* Kumbh Mela, the largest religious gathering in the world, every twelve years and the *Ardh* (half) Kumbh Mela every six years.[202][203] Cultural attractions include the Allahabad Museum, the Jawahar Planetarium and the University of Allahabad. North Central Zone Culture Centre, under the Ministry of Culture and Prayag Sangeet Samiti are nationally renowned centres of Arts, Dance, Music, local Folk Dance and Music, Plays/Theatre etc. and nurture upcoming artists. The city has also hosted the International Film Festival of Prayag.[204]

A procession of pilgrims cross the Ganga during the 2001 Kumbh Mela in Allahabad

Media

The Leader and *The Pioneer* are two major English-language newspapers that are produced and published from the city;[205][206]

All India Radio, the national, state-owned radio broadcaster, has AM radio stations in the city. Allahabad has seven FM stations, including two AIR stations: Gyan Vani and Vividh Bharti, four private FM channels: BIG FM 92.7, Red FM 93.5, Fever 104 FM and Radio Tadka and one educational FM radio channel Radio Adan 90.4 run by Allahabad Agricultural Institute.[207][208] There is a Doordarshan Kendra in the city.[209] Regional TV channels are accessible via cable subscription, direct-broadcast satellite service or Internet-based television.[210]

Tomb of Nithar at Khusro Bagh

Sports

Cricket and field hockey are the most popular sports in Allahabad,[211] with kabaddi, kho-kho, gilli danda and pehlwani are played in rural areas near the city.[212] Gully cricket, also known as street cricket, is popular among city youth.[211] The famous cricket club Allahabad Cricketers has produced many national and international cricket players. Several sports complexes are used by amateur and professional athletes; these include the Madan Mohan Malviya Stadium, the Amitabh Bachchan Sports Complex and the Boys' High School and College Gymnasium.[213] There is an international-level swimming complex in Georgetown.[214] The National Sports Academy in Jhalwa trains gymnasts for the Commonwealth Games. The Indira Marathon honours the late prime minister Indira Gandhi.[215][216][217]

See also

- List of people from Allahabad
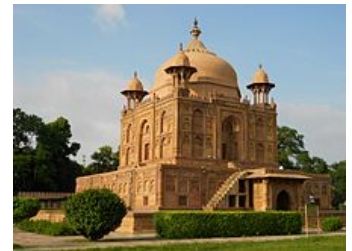- Centre for Social Forestry and Eco-Rehabilitation

References

1. Mani, Rajiv (21 May 2014). "Sangam city, Allahabad" (http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/allahabad/Girl-from-Sangam-city-grabs-headlines-in-US/articleshow/35421311.cms). *Times of India*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140525090000/http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/allahabad/Girl-from-Sangam-city-grabs-headlines-in-US/articleshow/35421311.cms) from the original on 25 May 2014. Retrieved 16 August 2014.
2. "City of Prime Ministers" (https://web.archive.org/web/20140813071307/http://allahabad.nic.in/history.htm). Government of Uttar Pradesh. Archived from the original (http://allahabad.nic.in/history.htm) on 13 August 2014. Retrieved 16 August 2014.
3. "Nicknames of Indian Cities - Complete List" (http://www.bankexamstoday.com/2016/02/nicknames-of-indian-cities-pdf-version.html). 26 October 2017.
4. "Allahabad" (http://allahabadmc.gov.in/city_profile.html). *allahabadmc.gov.in*. Government of Uttar Pradesh.
5. "Census 2011" (http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data_files/India2/Table_2_PR_Cities_1Lakh_and_Above.pdf) (PDF). *Census India*. The Registrar General & Census Commissioner. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130723151530/http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data_files/India2/Table_2_PR_Cities_1Lakh_and_Above.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 23 July 2013. Retrieved 25 June 2014.
6. "Urban Agglomerations/Cities having population 1 lakh and above" (http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data_files/India2/Table_3_PR_UA_Citiees_1Lakh_and_Above.allahabad) (PDF). *Census India*. The Registrar General & Census Commissioner. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20131017153124/http://censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data_files/India2/Table_3_PR_UA_Citiees_1Lakh_and_Above.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 17 October 2013. Retrieved 25 June 2014.
7. "Allahabad City Population Census 2011 | Uttar Pradesh" (http://www.census2011.co.in/census/city/138-allahabad.html). Census2011.co.in. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140517183230/http://www.census2011.co.in/census/city/138-allahabad.html) from the original on 17 May 2014. Retrieved 26 May 2014.
8. "Allahabad Metropolitan Urban Region Population 2011 Census" (http://www.census2011.co.in/census/metropolitan/87-allahabad.html). Census2011.co.in. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140518234508/http://www.census2011.co.in/census/metropolitan/87-allahabad.html) from the original on 18 May 2014. Retrieved 26 May 2014.

9. "The world's fastest growing cities and urban areas from 2006 to 2020" (http://www.citymayors.com/statistics/urban_growth2.html). *City Mayors Statistics*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20131014181201/http://www.citymayors.com/statistics/urban_growth2.html) from the original on 14 October 2013. Retrieved 11 February 2014.

10. "10 Twin Towns and Sister Cities of Indian States" (http://www.walkthroughindia.com/walkthroughs/10-twin-towns-and-sister-cities-of-indian-states/). *walkthroughindia.com*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140109083014/http://www.walkthroughindia.com/walkthroughs/10-twin-towns-and-sister-cities-of-indian-states/) from the original on 9 January 2014. Retrieved 9 January 2014.

11. "Archived copy" (https://web.archive.org/web/20150912165115/http://competitiveness.in/publications/reports/liveability-index/). Archived from the original (http://competitiveness.in/publications/reports/liveability-index/) on 12 September 2015. Retrieved 2015-08-01.

12. *WHO Global Urban Ambient Air Pollution Database (update 2016)* (http://www.who.int/phe/health_topics/outdoorair/databases/cities/en/). World Health Organization. See the spreadsheet "Ambient (outdoor) air pollution database, by country and city" to which this page links. Retrieved 11 July 2018.

13. Pletcher, Kenneth (15 August 2010). *The Geography of India: Sacred and Historic Places* (https://books.google.com/?id=Mjr0X-8jrLAC&pg=PA128&dq=Allahabad+massacre#v=onepage&q=Allahabad%20massacre). The Rosen Publishing Group. p. 128. ISBN 9781615301423. massacre Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20181115154619/https://books.google.com/books?id=Mjr0X-8jrLAC&pg=PA128&dq=Allahabad+massacre#v=onepage&q=Allahabad) Check |archiveurl= value (help) from the original on 15 November 2018. Retrieved 21 March 2014.

14. Ujagir Singh (1958). *Allahabad: a study in urban geography*. Banaras Hindu University. pp. 31–32.

15. Kama Maclean (2008). *Pilgrimage and Power: The Kumbh Mela in Allahabad, 1765-1954* (https://books.google.com/books?id=MALacgnsroMC&pg=PA67). Oxford University Press. p. 67.

16. *University of Allahabad Studies*. University of Allahabad. 1962. p. 8.

17. Surendra Nath Sinha (1974). *Subah of Allahabad under the great Mughals, 1580-1707*. Jamia Millia Islamia. pp. 25, 83–84.

18. Abraham Eraly (2000). *Emperors of the Peacock Throne: The Saga of the Great Mughals* (https://books.google.com/books?id=04ellRQx4nMC&printsec=frontcover&pg=PA223). Penguin Books India. p. 223. ISBN 9780141001432.

19. John F. Richards (1995). *The Mughal Empire, Part 1, Volume 5* (https://books.google.com/books?id=HHyVh29gy4QC&pg=PA55). Cambridge University Press. p. 55. ISBN 9780521566032.

20. H.S. Bhatia (2008). *Military History of British India: 1607 – 1947* (https://books.google.com/?id=Lrjr7P2HMfkC&pg=PA96&dq=history+of+allahabad#v=onepage&q=history%20of%20allahabad). Deep and Deep Publications'. p. 97. ISBN 978-81-8450-079-0. of allahabad Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20181115154711/https://books.google.com/books?id=Lrjr7P2HMfkC&pg=PA96&dq=history+of+allahabad#v=onepage&q=history) Check |archiveurl= value (help) from the original on 15 November 2018. Retrieved 16 February 2014.

21. Ashutosh Joshi (1 January 2008). *Town Planning Regeneration of Cities* (https://books.google.com/?id=UFaGME0XDBkC&pg=PA151&dq=Naini#v=onepage&q=Allahabad%20capital). New India Publishing. p. 237. ISBN 978-81-89422-82-0. capital Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20181115154758/https://books.google.com/books?id=UFaGME0XDBkC&pg=PA151&dq=Naini#v=onepage&q=Allahabad) Check |archiveurl= value (help) from the original on 15 November 2018.

22. Kerry Ward (2009). *Networks of Empire: Forced Migration in the Dutch East India Company* (https://books.google.com/books?id=YNBmIu5m6hAC). *Cambridge University Press*. p. 340. ISBN 978-0-521-88586-7. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523054906/http://books.google.com/books?id=YNBmIu5m6hAC) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 3 August 2012.

23. Akshayakumar Ramanlal Desai (1986). *Violation of Democratic Rights in India* (https://books.google.com/books?id=9i5sNMNh_uIC&pg=PA269). Popular Prakashan. p. 269. ISBN 978-0-86132-130-8. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523052427/http://books.google.com/books?id=9i5sNMNh_uIC&pg=PA269) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 25 September 2012.

24. "Archived copy" (http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/allahabad/City-generates-534760-kg-domestic-waste-daily/articleshow/7463898.cms). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20151218090413/http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/allahabad/City-generates-534760-kg-domestic-waste-daily/articleshow/7463898.cms) from the original on 18 December 2015. Retrieved 29 August 2015.

25. "Allahabad to Prayagraj: UP cabinet okays name change" (https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/allahabad-renamed-prayagraj-1368913-2018-10-16). *India Today*.

26. "UP Government Issues Notification Renaming Allahabad To Prayagraj" (https://www.ndtv.com/allahabad-news/up-government-issues-notification-renaming-allahabad-to-prayagraj-1935038). *NDTV.com*. Retrieved 24 October 2018.

27. Shiva Kumar Dubey (2001). *Kumbh city Prayag* (https://books.google.com/books?id=DHzXAAAAMAAJ). *Centre for Cultural Resources and Training*. pp. 31–41. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523065945/http://books.google.com/books?id=DHzXAAAAMAAJ) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 3 August 2012.

28. Koenraad Elst (2002). *Who is a Hindu?: Hindu revivalist views of Animism, Buddhism, Sikhism, and other offshoots of Hinduism* (https://books.google.com/books?id=HGPXAAAAMAAJ). *Voice of India*. p. 7. ISBN 978-81-85990-74-3. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523054729/http://books.google.com/books?id=HGPXAAAAMAAJ) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 3 August 2012.

29. Romila Thapar (1978). *Ancient Indian Social History: Some Interpretations* (https://books.google.com/books?id=fK3VTUrWsD0C&pg=PA298). Orient Blackswan. pp. 298–320. ISBN 978-81-250-0808-8. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523052958/http://books.google.com/books?id=fK3VTUrWsD0C&pg=PA298) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 3 August 2012.

30. K. Krishnamoorthy (1991). *A Critical Inventory of Rāmāyaṇa Studies in the World: Indian languages and English* (https://books.google.com/books?id=iOtreyGBGHQC&pg=PA28). Sahitya Academy. pp. 28–51. ISBN 978-81-7201-100-0. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523070430/http://books.google.com/books?id=iOtreyGBGHQC&pg=PA28) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 3 August 2012.

31. Vincent Arthur Smith; Stephen Meredyth Edwardes (1928). *The Oxford history of India, from the earliest times to the end of 1911* (https://books.google.com/books?id=XvRPAAAAIAAJ). *The Clarendon press*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523063340/http://books.google.com/books?id=XvRPAAAAIAAJ) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 3 August 2012.

32. *K-M* (https://books.google.com/books?id=F1qJNIbbW0C&pg=PA247). *Sarup & Sons*. p. 247. ISBN 978-81-7625-365-9. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523062403/http://books.google.com/books?id=F1qJNIbbW0C&pg=PA247) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 3 August 2012.

33. Surjit Singh Gandhi. *History of Sikh Gurus Retold: 1606–1708 C.E.* (https://books.google.com/books?id=vZFBp89UInUC&pg=PA575). *Atlantic Publishers & Dist.* p. 575. ISBN 978-81-269-0858-5. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523054332/http://books.google.com/books?id=vZFBp89UInUC&pg=PA575) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 20 September 2012.

34. Ujagir Singh (1958). *Allahabad: a study in urban geography*. Banaras Hindu University. pp. 29–30.

35. D. B. Dubey (2001). *Prayāga, the Site of Kumbha Melā: In Temporal and Traditional Space*. Aryan Books International. p. 57.

36. Ujagir Singh (1958). *Allahabad: a study in urban geography*. Banaras Hindu University. p. 32.

37. Dilip Kumar Chakrabarti (200q). *Archaeological Geography of the Ganga Plain: The Lower and the Middle Ganga* (https://books.google.com/books?id=OEZewAIiKIC&pg=PA263). Orient Blackswan. p. 263. ISBN 9788178240169.

38. Surendra Nath Sinha (1974). *Subah of Allahabad under the great Mughals, 1580-1707*. Jamia Millia Islamia. p. 85.

39. Ashirbadi Lal Srivastava (1964). *The History of India, 1000 A.D.-1707 A.D.* Shiva Lal Agarwala. p. 587.

40. Abdul Karim (1995). *History of Bengal: The Reigns of Shah Jahan and Aurangzib*. Institute of Bangladesh Studies, University of Rajshahi. p. 305.

41. Kama Maclean (2008). *Pilgrimage and Power: The Kumbh Mela in Allahabad, 1765-1954* (https://books.google.com/books?id=MALacgnsroMC&pg=PA62). Oxford University Press. p. 62. ISBN 9780195338942

42. A. C. Banerjee, D. K. Ghose, ed. (1978). *A Comprehensive History of India: Volume Nine (1712-1772)*. Indian History Congress, Orient Longman. pp. 60–61.

43. Sailendra Nath Sen (1998). *Anglo-Maratha relations during the administration of Warren Hastings 1772-1785, Volume 1* (https://books.google.com/books?id=r4hHNz7T-AEC&pg=PA7). Popular Prakashan. pp. 7–8. ISBN 9788171545780

44. Sailendra Nath Sen (2010). *An Advanced History of Modern India* (https://books.google.com/books?id=bXWiACEwPR8C&pg=PA27). Macmillan Publishers. p. 27. ISBN 9780230328853

45. Barbara N. Ramusack (2004). *The Indian Princes and their States* (https://books.google.com/books?id=Kz1-mtazqvEC&pg=PA67). Cambridge University Press. p. 67. ISBN 9781139449083

46. Barbara N. Ramusack (2004). *The Indian Princes and their States* (https://books.google.com/books?id=Kz1-mtazqvEC&pg=PA68). Cambridge University Press. p. 68. ISBN 9781139449083

47. Hayden J. Bellenoit (2017-02-17). *The Formation of the Colonial State in India: Scribes, Paper and Taxes, 1760-1860* (https://books.google.co.in/books?id=9TElDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA115). Taylor & Francis. p. 115. ISBN 978-1-13449-429-3 Retrieved 3 August 2012.

48. Visalakshi Menon (9 October 2003). *From Movement To Government: The Congress in the United Provinces, 1937–42* (https://books.google.com/books?id=UO-OxAoL4YIC&pg=PA286). SAGE Publications. p. 286. ISBN 978-0-7619-9620-0 Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523052155/http://books.google.com/books?id=UO-OxAoL4YIC&pg=PA286) from the original on 23 May 2013 Retrieved 25 September 2012.

49. Sugata Bose. *Modern South Asia: History Culture and Political Economy* (https://books.google.com/books?id=PaKdsF8WzbcC&pg=PA74). *Taylor & Francis*. pp. 74–77. ISBN 978-0-415-30787-1 Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523075252/http://books.google.com/books?id=PaKdsF8WzbcC&pg=PA74) from the original on 23 May 2013 Retrieved 3 August 2012.

50. Edward John Thompson; Geoffrey Theodore Garratt (1962). *Rise and Fulfilment of British rule in India* (https://books.google.com/?id=6v4gAAAAMAAJ&q=%22European+troops%22) Central Book Depot. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20171001092313/https://books.google.com/books?id=6v4gAAAAMAAJ&focus=searchwithinvolume&q=%22European+troops%22) from the original on 1 October 2017 Retrieved 16 August 2014.

51. Bhai Nahar Singh; Bhai Kirpal Singh (1995). *Rebels Against the British Rule* (https://books.google.com/books?id=2lu7HatPQCoC&pg=PA290). *Atlantic Publishers & Dist*. p. 290. ISBN 978-81-7156-164-3 Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523073151/http://books.google.com/books?id=2lu7HatPQCoC&pg=PA290) from the original on 23 May 2013 Retrieved 3 August 2012.

52. "Civil Disobedience" (http://www.mkgandhi.org/civil_dis/dandi_march.htm). Gandhi Research Foundation. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120710130536/http://www.mkgandhi.org/civil_dis/dandi_march.htm) from the original on 10 July 2012 Retrieved 25 September 2012.

53. "Progress of events in Eastern Bengal, Odisha, Bihar, Oudh, Rohilkhand and Rajputana" (http://www.ibiblio.org/britishraj/KayeMalleson4/bk12ch01.html) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130627043412/http://www.ibiblio.org/britishraj/KayeMalleson4/bk12ch01.html) from the original on 27 June 2013 Retrieved 21 March 2014.

54. Bhatt, Shankarlal C (2005). *Land and People of Indian States and Union Territories: In 36 Volumes. Uttar ... – Google Books* (https://books.google.com/?id=FCG5hGZ-hJsC&pg=PA453&dq=minto+park+allahabad#v=onepage&q=minto%20park%20allahabad) ISBN 9788178353845 park allahabad Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20181115155003/https://books.google.com/books?id=FCG5hGZ-hJsC&pg=PA453&dq=minto+park+allahabad#v=onepage&q=minto) Check |archiveurl= value (help) from the original on 15 November 2018 Retrieved 26 May 2014.

55. "Minto Park – Minto Park Allahabad – Allahabad Minto Park – Madan Mohan Malaviya Park Allahabad India" (http://www.bharatonline.com/uttar-pradesh/travel/allahabad/minto-park.html) Bharatonline.com. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140108123625/http://www.bharatonline.com/uttar-pradesh/travel/allahabad/minto-park.html) from the original on 8 January 2014 Retrieved 26 May 2014.

56. A. L. Basham (30 November 2008). *The Wonder That Was India: A Survey of the Culture of the Indian Sub-Continent Before the Coming of the Muslims* (https://books.google.com/books?id=6OF-PwAACAAJ) *ACLS History E-Book Project* p. 696. ISBN 978-1-59740-599-7 Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523061030/http://books.google.com/books?id=6OF-PwAACAAJ) from the original on 23 May 2013 Retrieved 3 August 2012.

57. Surendra Bhana; Ananda M. Pandiri; E. S. (FRW) Reddy; Uma Dhupelia-Mesthrie (1995). *A Comprehensive, Annotated Bibliography on Mahatma Gandhi: Books And Pamphlets About Mahatma Gandhi* (https://books.google.com/books?id=_935ZKVzjW0C&pg=PA12). *Greenwood Publishing Group* pp. 12–18. ISBN 978-0-313-30217-6 Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523061521/http://books.google.com/books?id=_935ZKVzjW0C&pg=PA12) from the original on 23 May 2013 Retrieved 3 August 2012.

58. Indian National Congress. All India Congress Committee (1947). *The Allahabad conference of the presidents and secretaries of provincial Congress committees* (https://books.google.com/books?id=TEU5AQAAIAAJ) *Provincial Congress Committee Allahabad* p. 57. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523075902/http://books.google.com/books?id=TEU5AQAAIAAJ) from the original on 23 May 2013 Retrieved 3 August 2012.

59. "Besides, locals still pride" (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523230338/http://zeenews.india.com/61Independenceday/story.aspx?aid=462215) *Zee News*. Archived from the original (http://zeenews.india.com/61Independenceday/story.aspx?aid=462215) on 23 May 2013 Retrieved 3 August 2012.

60. Bhawan Singh Rana (1 January 2005). *Chandra Shekhar Azad (An Immortal Revolutionary of India)* (https://books.google.com/books?id=sudu7qABntcC&pg=PA10). Diamond Pocket Books (P) Ltd. p. 10. ISBN 978-81-288-0816-6 Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523064439/http://books.google.com/books?id=sudu7qABntcC&pg=PA10) from the original on 23 May 2013 Retrieved 11 September 2012.

61. "The hub for freedom struggle" (http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P3-1196506911.html). *High Beam Research* Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130502190736/http://www.highbeam.com/doc/1P3-1196506911.html) from the original on 2 May 2013 Retrieved 28 September 2012.

62. Rafiq Zakaria (2004). *The Man Who Divided India* (https://books.google.com/books?id=2RdITXUpyVgC&pg=PA152). *Popular Prakashan* pp. 152–158. ISBN 978-81-7991-145-7 Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523062504/http://books.google.com/books?id=2RdITXUpyVgC&pg=PA152) from the original on 23 May 2013 Retrieved 3 August 2012.

63. Upinder Singh (2008). *A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India: From the Stone Age to the 12th Century* (https://books.google.com/books?id=GW5Gx0HSXKUC&pg=PA4). *Pearson Education India* pp. 4–6. ISBN 978-81-317-1677-9 Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523043139/http://books.google.com/books?id=GW5Gx0HSXKUC&pg=PA4) from the original on 23 May 2013 Retrieved 3 August 2012.

64. "Uneasy calm prevails in old Allahabad areas" (http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-08-19/allahabad/33272775_1_flag-march-fide-bearers-city-areas). *The Times of India*. 19 August 2012 Retrieved 13 September 2013.

65. Jonathan M. Bloom; Sheila Blair (2009). *The Grove Encyclopedia of Islamic Art and Architecture, Volume 3* (https://books.google.com/?id=un4WcfEASZwC&pg=PA57&dq=holy+trinity+church+allahabad#v=onepage&q=holy%20trinity%20church%20allahabad) Oxford University Press p. 57. ISBN 978-8125013839 trinity church allahabad Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20181115155217/https://books.google.com/books?id=un4WcfEASZwC&pg=PA57&dq=holy+trinity+church+allahabad#v=onepage&q=holy) Check |archiveurl= value (help) from the original on 15 November 2018.

66. Henry George Keene (1875). *A Hand-book for Visitors to Lucknow: With Preliminary Notes on Allahabad and Cawnpore* (https://books.google.com/books?id= EfGFMpm8UbAC&pg=PA15). J. Jetley. pp. 14–15. ISBN 978-8120615274. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20180303145457/https://books.google.co m/books?id=EfGFMpm8UbAC&pg=PA15) from the original on 3 March 2018.

67. "Colonial period buildings in city" (https://web.archive.org/web/20130615011052/http://www.airallahabad.gov.in/inner.php?conf=1133) *All India Radio, Allahabad*. Archived from the original (http://www.airallahabad.gov.in/inner.php?conf=1133) on 15 June 2013. Retrieved 24 September 2012.

68. Dhammika, Shravasti (2008-12-01). *Middle Land, Middle Way: A Pilgrim's Guide to the Buddha's India* (https://books.google.com/?id=oZ-Qa_jRVMYC&pg=P A140&dq=landmarks+of+allahabad#v=onepage&q=landmarks%20of%20allahabad). ISBN 9789552401978.

69. At the Three Rivers (http://www.time.com/time/magazine/article/0,9171,798222,00.html) *TIME*, 23 February 1948.

70. "Triveni Sangam" (http://www.prayagdarshan.com/triveni-sangam.html). Retrieved 3 December 2015.

71. {{{names}}}. "Sangam and the Ghats | Allahabad | UP Tourism" (http://uttarpradesh.gov.in/en/details/sangam-and-the-ghats/39003900) Uttarpradesh.gov.in. Retrieved 2018-08-07.

72. "Work for renovating ghats of Allahabad commemces - Times of India" (https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/allahabad/work-for-renovating-ghats-of-allaha bad-commemces/articleshow/56337486.cms)

73. "Location of city" (http://geography.howstuffworks.com/asia/geography-of-allahabad.htm) *HowStuffWorks*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/201207290 30748/http://geography.howstuffworks.com/asia/geography-of-allahabad.htm) from the original on 29 July 2012. Retrieved 3 August 2012.

74. "Allahabad Location Guide" (http://www.weather-forecast.com/locations/Allahabad). *Weather-forecast*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/2012070901060 8/http://www.weather-forecast.com/locations/Allahabad) from the original on 9 July 2012. Retrieved 3 August 2012.

75. Kenneth Pletcher (15 August 2010). *The History of India* (https://books.google.com/books?id=VsujRFvaHI8C&pg=PA63). The Rosen Publishing Group. p. 63. ISBN 978-1-61530-122-5. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130620201000/http://books.google.com/books?id=VsujRFvaHI8C&pg=PA63) from the original on 20 June 2013. Retrieved 23 September 2012.

76. "City or Locality infirmation" (http://geography.howstuffworks.com/asia/geography-of-allahabad.htm) *HowStuffWorks*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/2 0120729030748/http://geography.howstuffworks.com/asia/geography-of-allahabad.htm) from the original on 29 July 2012. Retrieved 29 September 2012.

77. Deo Prakash Sharma. "Archaeology of Lower Ganga-Yamuna Doab" (http://www.vedicbooks.net/archaeology-lower-gangayamuna-doab-vols-p-997.html) *Vedic Books*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120623050141/http://www.vedicbooks.net/archaeology-lower-gangayamuna-doab-vols-p-997.html) from the original on 23 June 2012. Retrieved 24 September 2012.

78. Deo Prakash Sharma (1 January 2006) *Archaeology of lower Ganga-Yamuna Doab (circa 1200 B.C. to 1200 A.D.)* (https://books.google.com/books?id=Ejtu AAAAMAAJ). Bharatiya Kala Prakashan. ISBN 978-81-8090-033-4. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523051350/http://books.google.com/books?i d=EjtuAAAAMAAJ) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 24 September 2012.

79. "Hazard profiles of Indian districts" (https://web.archive.org/web/20060519100611/http://www.undp.org.in/dmweb/hazardprofile.pdf) (PDF). *National Capacity Building Project in Disaster Management. UNDP*. Archived from the original (http://www.undp.org.in/dmweb/hazardprofile.pdf) (PDF) on 19 May 2006. Retrieved 23 August 2006.

80. "Agricultural Productivity and Productivity Regions in Ganga-Yamuna Doab" (http://www.connectjournals.com/file_full_text/314401H_02-10-21.pdf) (PDF). *Bharatiya Kala Prakashan* Retrieved 24 September 2012.

81. "Tropical Moist Climates" (http://www.eoearth.org/article/Tropical_Moist_Climates_-_A_Climate_Type). *The Encyclopedia of Earth* Archived (https://web.archi ve.org/web/20120730025254/http://www.eoearth.org/article/Tropical_Moist_Climates_-_A_Climate_Type) from the original on 30 July 2012. Retrieved 29 September 2012.

82. "Weatherbase entry for Allahabad" (http://www.weatherbase.com/weather/weather.php3?s=57424&refer=&cityname=Allahabad-Uttar%20Pradesh-India) *Canty and Associates LLC* Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130618023020/http://www.weatherbase.com/weather/weather.php3?s=57424&refer=&ci tyname=Allahabad-Uttar%20Pradesh-India) from the original on 18 June 2013. Retrieved 3 August 2012.

83. "Allahabad Weather" (https://web.archive.org/web/20090511155522/http://www.mustseeindia.com/Allahabad-weather) *India Weather*. Archived from the original (http://www.mustseeindia.com/Allahabad-weather) on 11 May 2009. Retrieved 25 September 2012.

84. "Weather Report & Forecast" (https://web.archive.org/web/20121031015105/http://www.imd.gov.in/section/climate/allahabad2.htm) *India Meteorological Department*. Archived from the original (http://www.imd.gov.in/section/climate/allahabad2.htm) on 31 October 2012. Retrieved 24 September 2012.

85. "Average monthly precipitation over the year (rainfall, snow)" (http://www.weather-and-climate.com/average-monthly-precipitation-Rainfall,Allahabad,India) *World Weather & Climate Information* Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130512042542/http://www.weather-and-climate.com/average-monthly-precipit ation-Rainfall,Allahabad,India) from the original on 12 May 2013. Retrieved 29 September 2012.

86. "Allahabad climate" (http://www.allahabad.climatemps.com/) *Climate Maps India* Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120712025748/http://www.allahab ad.climatemps.com/) from the original on 12 July 2012. Retrieved 3 August 2012.

87. Khichar, M. L.; Niwas, R. "Know your monsoon" (http://www.tribuneindia.com/2003/20030714/agro.htm#2). The Tribune. Chandigarh, India. Archived (https:// web.archive.org/web/20070618121810/http://www.tribuneindia.com/2003/20030714/agro.htm#2) from the original on 18 June 2007. Retrieved 9 June 2007.

88. "Local weather report" (http://www.tropmet.res.in/~lip/Publication/RR-pdf/RR-119.pdf) (PDF). *Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology*. Archived (https://web.ar chive.org/web/20121028220223/http://www.tropmet.res.in/~lip/Publication/RR-pdf/RR-119.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 28 October 2012. Retrieved 24 September 2012.

89. "Allahabad Climatological Table Period: 1971–2000" (http://www.imd.gov.in/section/climate/extreme/allahabad2.htm) India Meteorological Department Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20150416053039/http://www.imd.gov.in/section/climate/extreme/allahabad2.htm) from the original on 16 April 2015 Retrieved 15 April 2015.

90. "Ever recorded Maximum and minimum temperatures up to 2010" (https://www.webcitation.org/6GmnoaB0m?url=http://www.imdpune.gov.in/Temp_Extremes/ histext2010.pdf) (PDF). India Meteorological Department. Archived from the original (http://www.imdpune.gov.in/Temp_Extremes/histext2010.pdf) (PDF) on 21 May 2013. Retrieved 15 April 2015.

91. "Allahabad Climate Normals 1971–1990" (ftp://ftp.atdd.noaa.gov/pub/GCOS/WMO-Normals/TABLES/REG_II/IN/42475.TXT) National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Retrieved 15 April 2015.

92. Satish Chandra Kala; Allahabad Municipal Museum (2000) *Flora and fauna in art: particularly in terracottas* (https://books.google.com/books?id=lP3XAAAM AAJ). *Allahabad Museum* p. 86. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523073216/http://books.google.com/books?id=lP3XAAAMAAJ) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 4 August 2012.

93. Bal Krishna Misra; Birendra Kumar Verma (1992). *Flora of Allahabad District, Uttar Pradesh, India* (https://books.google.com/books?id=tBq1AAAAIAAJ) *Bishen Singh Mahendra Pal Singh Publishing House* p. 530. ISBN 978-81-211-0077-9. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523062959/http://books. google.com/books?id=tBq1AAAAIAAJ) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 4 August 2012.

94. Satish Chandra Kala; Allahabad Municipal Museum (2000) *Flora and fauna in art: particularly in terracottas* (https://books.google.com/books?id=lP3XAAAM AAJ). *Allahabad Museum* pp. 22–38. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523073216/http://books.google.com/books?id=lP3XAAAMAAJ) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 4 August 2012.

95. "Allahabad museum to document flora, fauna of Ganga-Yamuna belt" (http://www.indianexpress.com/news/allahabad-museum-to-document-flora-fauna-of-gangayamuna-belt/854561/) _The Indian Express_. Retrieved 4 August 2012.

96. S.K.Agarwal (1998). _Environment Biotechnology_ (https://books.google.com/books?id=0UeDTX6HEK8C&pg=PA61). APH Publishing. pp. 61–. ISBN 978-81-313-0294-1. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523073400/http://books.google.com/books?id=0UeDTX6HEK8C&pg=PA61) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 25 July 2012.

97. Aarti, Aggarwal. "Siberian birds flock Sangam, other wetlands" (http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2009-11-02/allahabad/28062841_1_migratory-birds-pond-heron-cattle-egret) _The Times of India_. Retrieved 4 August 2012.

98. "Population by Religious Community" (http://www.census2011.co.in/census/city/138-allahabad.html). Census of India. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170505012949/http://www.census2011.co.in/census/city/138-allahabad.html) from the original on 5 May 2017. Retrieved 27 April 2017.

99. "Historical Census of India" (http://www.populstat.info/Asia/indiat.htm) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130217053707/http://www.populstat.info/Asia/indiat.htm) from the original on 17 February 2013.

100. _The Far East and Australasia_ (https://books.google.com/?id=LclscNCTz9oC&pg=PA469&dq=allahabad+population+census+2001#v=onepage&q=allahabad%20population%20census%202001) Psychology Press. 2002. p. 469. ISBN 9781857431339. population census 2001 Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20181115155544/https://books.google.com/books?id=LclscNCTz9oC&pg=PA469&dq=allahabad+population+census+2001#v=onepage&q=allahabad) Check |archiveurl= value (help) from the original on 15 November 2018.

101. "Allahabad : Census 2011" (http://www.census2011.co.in/census/city/138-allahabad.html). _2011 census of India_. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120702044839/http://www.census2011.co.in/census/city/138-allahabad.html) from the original on 2 July 2012. Retrieved 3 August 2012.

102. "Allahabad has highest literacy rate in region" (http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2011-04-15/allahabad/29421107_1_literacy-rate-female-population-males). _The Times of India_. 15 April 2011. Retrieved 3 August 2012.

103. "Average literacy rate of Allahabad" (http://www.census2011.co.in/questions/546/district-literacy/literacy-rate-of-allahabad-district-2011.html) _Census of India_. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120902045133/http://www.census2011.co.in/questions/546/district-literacy/literacy-rate-of-allahabad-district-2011.html) from the original on 2 September 2012. Retrieved 3 August 2012.

104. "Snaphhots – 2008" (https://web.archive.org/web/20110622023825/http://ncrb.nic.in/CII2008/cii-2008/Snapshots.pdf) (PDF). _National Crime Records Bureau_. Archived from the original (http://ncrb.nic.in/CII2008/cii-2008/Snapshots.pdf) (PDF) on 22 June 2011. Retrieved 5 May 2017.

105. "CONSTITUTIONAL SETUP" (http://up.gov.in/upconstitution.aspx) _Government of Uttar Pradesh_. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170831000649/http://up.gov.in/upconstitution.aspx) from the original on 31 August 2017. Retrieved 30 August 2017.

106. Maheshwari, S.R. (2000). _Indian Administration (6th Edition)_. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan Private Ltd. pp. 563–572. ISBN 9788125019886.

107. Singh, G.P. (1993). _Revenue administration in India: A case study of Bihar_. Delhi: Mittal Publications. pp. 26–129. ISBN 978-8170993810.

108. Laxmikanth, M. (2014). _Governance in India (2nd Edition)_. Noida: McGraw Hill Education. pp. 5.1–5.2. ISBN 978-9339204785.

109. "Contact Details Of Commissioners and District Magistrates Of U.P" (http://uphome.gov.in/DM-UP-Contact.htm) _Department of Home and Confidential Government of Uttar Pradesh_. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170816061300/http://uphome.gov.in/DM-UP-Contact.htm) from the original on 16 August 2017. Retrieved 15 August 2017.

110. "जिलाधिकारी/मंडलायुक्त की सूची" (http://niyuktionline.up.nic.in/DOCUMENTS/DMCFileCurrent.aspx) List of District Magistrates and Divisional Commissioners]. _Department of Appointments and Personnel, Government of Uttar Pradesh_ (in Hindi). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170711052906/http://niyuktionline.up.nic.in/DOCUMENTS/DMCFileCurrent.aspx) from the original on 11 July 2017. Retrieved 15 August 2017.

111. "C.U.G. Mobile No. of Allahabad Administration" (http://allahabad.nic.in/content/cug.pdf) (PDF). _Allahabad District website_. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170905060025/http://allahabad.nic.in/content/cug.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 5 September 2017. Retrieved 21 August 2017.

112. "DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION" (http://allahabad.nic.in/admin.html) _Allahabad District Website_. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170905053739/http://allahabad.nic.in/admin.html) from the original on 5 September 2017. Retrieved 5 September 2017.

113. Maheshwari, S.R. (2000). _Indian Administration (6th Edition)_. New Delhi: Orient Blackswan Private Ltd. pp. 573–597. ISBN 9788125019886.

114. Laxmikanth, M. (2014). _Governance in India (2nd Edition)_. Noida: McGraw Hill Education. pp. 6.1–6.6. ISBN 978-9339204785.

115. Singh, G.P. (1993). _Revenue administration in India: A case study of Bihar_. Delhi: Mittal Publications. pp. 50–124. ISBN 978-8170993810.

116. "Officers posted at Allahabad Zone" (https://uppolice.gov.in/frmOfficials.aspx?zoneallhd&cd=MwAzADgA) _Uttar Pradesh Police_. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20180808012606/https://uppolice.gov.in/frmOfficials.aspx?zoneallhd&cd=MwAzADgA) from the original on 8 August 2018. Retrieved 17 October 2018.

117. "Officers posted at Allahabad Range" (https://uppolice.gov.in/frmOfficials.aspx?rangeallhd&cd=MwA0ADUA) _Uttar Pradesh Police_. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170821174826/https://uppolice.gov.in/frmOfficials.aspx?rangeallhd&cd=MwA0ADUA) from the original on 21 August 2017. Retrieved 16 August 2017.

118. "Officers posted at ALLAHABAD" (https://uppolice.gov.in/frmOfficials.aspx?allahabad) _Uttar Pradesh Police_. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170821180136/https://uppolice.gov.in/frmOfficials.aspx?allahabad) from the original on 21 August 2017. Retrieved 16 August 2017.

119. "Structure" (http://adaallahabad.in/structure.php) _Allahabad Development Authority_. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170915023108/http://adaallahabad.in/structure.php) from the original on 15 September 2017. Retrieved 14 September 2017.

120. "CONTACT INFORMATION" (http://adaallahabad.in/inner.php?conf=contact). _Allahabad Development Authority_. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170929133127/http://adaallahabad.in/inner.php?conf=contact) from the original on 29 September 2017. Retrieved 14 September 2017.

121. "Nagar Nigam – From the casement of history" (http://allahabadnagarnigam.in/english/about_nagarnigam_allahabad.htm) _Allahabad Nagar Nigam_. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120702114727/http://allahabadnagarnigam.in/english/about_nagarnigam_allahabad.htm) from the original on 2 July 2012. Retrieved 3 August 2012.

122. "PCS OFFICERS (Posted as HOD)" (http://niyuktionline.up.nic.in/pcs/pcs_hod.aspx) _Department of Appointment and Personnel, Government of Uttar Pradesh_. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170821130444/http://niyuktionline.up.nic.in/pcs/pcs_hod.aspx) from the original on 21 August 2017. Retrieved 21 August 2017.

123. "Allahabad Municipal Corporation —> Contact Details of CUG Mobile No.List" (http://allahabadmc.gov.in/documentslist/cug.pdf) (PDF). _Allahabad Municipal Corporation_. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20180818063638/http://allahabadmc.gov.in/documentslist/cug.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 18 August 2018. Retrieved 17 October 2018.

124. "India, U.S. sign three MoUs on smart cities" (http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/india-us-sign-three-mous-on-smart-cities/article6821106.ece) _The Hindu_. 2015-01-25. Retrieved 2015-08-28.

125. "Now World Bank wants to turn Allahabad into a Smart City : THIS MAY BE POSSIBLE IF PLANS ARE NOT LOCALLY EXECUTED" (http://activeindiatv.com/editorials/12807-now-world-bank-wants-to-turn-allahabad-into-a-smart-city-this-may-be-possible-if-plans-are-not-locally-executed) activeindiatv.com. 28 September 2013. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20141006132139/http://activeindiatv.com/editorials/12807-now-world-bank-wants-to-turn-allahabad-into-a-smart-city-this-may-be-possible-if-plans-are-not-locally-executed) from the original on 6 October 2014. Retrieved 28 August 2015.

126. "Modi-Obama meet: US to help India develop three smart cities" (http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Modi-Obama-meet-US-to-help-India-develop-three-s mart-cities/articleshow/43981483.cms) *The Times of India*. Washington. 1 October 2014. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20141002075549/http://times ofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Modi-Obama-meet-US-to-help-India-develop-three-smart-cities/articleshow/43981483.cms) from the original on 2 October 2014. Retrieved 1 October 2014.

127. "Archived copy" (http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Full-list-of-98-smart-cities/articleshow/48694723.cms) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/201508 28210841/http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/india/Full-list-of-98-smart-cities/articleshow/48694723.cms) from the original on 28 August 2015. Retrieved 29 August 2015.

128. "Archived copy" (http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=116383) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20150921011341/http://pib.nic.in/newsite/P rintRelease.aspx?relid=116383) from the original on 21 September 2015. Retrieved 29 August 2015.

129. [1] (https://web.archive.org/web/20150130145832/http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2015-01-27/news/58508253_1_smart-cities-task-force-three-c ities)

130. "Archived copy" (http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/allahabad/Smart-transport-for-a-smart-city/articleshow/46131377.cms) Archived (https://web.archive. org/web/20150216074159/http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/allahabad/Smart-transport-for-a-smart-city/articleshow/46131377.cms) from the original on 16 February 2015. Retrieved 29 August 2015.

131. " 'Urban Reforms Agenda' under JNNURM" (https://web.archive.org/web/20121031123742/http://jnnurm.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/Allahabad_MoA1. pdf) (PDF). *Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission*. Archived from the original (http://jnnurm.nic.in/wp-content/uploads/2010/12/Allahabad_MoA1. pdf) (PDF) on 31 October 2012. Retrieved 5 August 2012.

132. "Bicameral legislature of the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh" (https://web.archive.org/web/20121102214703/http://www.uplegassembly.nic.in/16th%20UP%20le gislative%20Assembly-Notification.html) *Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly*. Archived from the original (http://www.uplegassembly.nic.in/16th%20UP%20leg islative%20Assembly-Notification.html) on 2 November 2012. Retrieved 5 August 2012.

133. "Archived copy" (http://www.mudraa.com/trading/52752/0/key-metros-with-high-per-capita-income.html) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160305122 308/http://www.mudraa.com/trading/52752/0/key-metros-with-high-per-capita-income.html) from the original on 5 March 2016. Retrieved 28 August 2015.

134. "Industrial units in allahabad" (http://uppcb.com/inventory2010/7_allahabad.pdf) (PDF). *U.P Pollution Control Board*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20 120128031316/http://uppcb.com/inventory2010/7_allahabad.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 28 January 2012. Retrieved 4 August 2012.

135. organizations, Significant industrial. "Large scale industries" (http://www.exploreallahabad.com/economy-of-allahabad). Explore Allahabad Press. Archived (ht tps://web.archive.org/web/20140112171203/http://www.exploreallahabad.com/economy-of-allahabad) from the original on 12 January 2014. Retrieved 12 January 2014.

136. "Summary results of third census" (http://dcmsme.gov.in/ssiindia/census/sumryres.htm). *All India Census of Small scale Industries*. Archived (https://web.arch ive.org/web/20120505002618/http://dcmsme.gov.in/ssiindia/census/sumryres.htm) from the original on 5 May 2012. Retrieved 4 August 2012.

137. Office of the Development Commissioner (Small Scale Industries). *Final results, third all India census of small scale industries, 2001–2002* (https://books.goo gle.com/books?id=LRHtAAAAMAAJ) *Development Commissioner, Ministry of Small Scale Industries, Govt. of India* pp. 13–18. ISBN 978-81-88905-17-1. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523075248/http://books.google.com/books?id=LRHtAAAAMAAJ) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 4 August 2012.

138. "Eastern dedicated freight corridor to get rs 42,000 cr investments to UP" (http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2013-12-17/lucknow/45293731_1_easter n-dedicated-freight-corridor-edfc-amritsar-delhi-kolkata-industrial-corridor) *The Times of India*. Swati Mathur. 17 December 2013.

139. "Minor industries" (http://www.rediff.com/business/slide-show/slide-show-1-cities-that-will-shape-indias-future/20111012.htm) *Rediff.com*. Archived (https://w eb.archive.org/web/20121010050631/http://www.rediff.com/business/slide-show/slide-show-1-cities-that-will-shape-indias-future/20111012.htm) from the original on 10 October 2012. Retrieved 25 September 2012.

140. Office of the Development Commissioner, Small-Scale Industries, India. *Report on the second all-India census of small scale industrial units* (https://books.go ogle.com/books?id=9yLtAAAAMAAJ) *Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Industry Govt. of India*. p. 72. Archived (https://web.ar chive.org/web/20130523061131/http://books.google.com/books?id=9yLtAAAAMAAJ) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 4 August 2012.

141. "GDP & per capita income of Allahabad" (http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/stateplan/upsdr/vol-1/chap%201.pdf) (PDF). Planning Commission of India. 8 March 2010. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120904083127/http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/stateplan/upsdr/vol-1/chap%201.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 4 September 2012. Retrieved 4 August 2012.

142. of the city., accelerating the development. "significant industrial organizations" (http://www.exploreallahabad.com/economy-of-allahabad). Explore Allahabad Press. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140112171203/http://www.exploreallahabad.com/economy-of-allahabad) from the original on 12 January 2014. Retrieved 12 January 2014.

143. "List of Companies" (http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/Section25_Companies_6nov2008.pdf) (PDF). *Ministry of Corporate Affairs*. Archived (https://web.arc hive.org/web/20120916030108/http://www.mca.gov.in/Ministry/pdf/Section25_Companies_6nov2008.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 16 September 2012. Retrieved 25 September 2012.

144. "Industries that play a vital role in the economy of the district" (http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/uttarpradesh/districts/allahabad.htm) *Maps of India*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120909031533/http://www.mapsofindia.com/maps/uttarpradesh/districts/allahabad.html) from the original on 9 September 2012. Retrieved 24 September 2012.

145. "Archived copy" (https://web.archive.org/web/20160331210755/http://www.core.indianrailways.gov.in/). Archived from the original (http://www.core.indianrailw ays.gov.in/) on 31 March 2016. Retrieved 13 June 2016.

146. "Agricultural industries in Allahabad" (http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/stateplan/upsdr/vol-2/Chap_b1.pdf) (PDF). Planning commission of India. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130410203237/http://planningcommission.nic.in/plans/stateplan/upsdr/vol-2/Chap_b1.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 10 April 2013. Retrieved 26 September 2012.

147. "Key industries of Allahabad" (http://www.districtsofindia.com/uttarpradesh/allahabad/industriesandmining/index.aspx) District Level Information of Allahabad (Uttar Pradesh). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140108134546/http://www.districtsofindia.com/uttarpradesh/allahabad/industriesandmining/index.as px) from the original on 8 January 2014. Retrieved 26 September 2012.

148. "Agriculture in allahabad" (https://web.archive.org/web/20150226170806/http://zpdk.org.in/sites/default/files/districtprofile%282-2-10%29.pdf) (PDF). *zpdk.org.in*. Archived from the original (http://zpdk.org.in/sites/default/files/districtprofile(2-2-10).pdf) (PDF) on 26 February 2015. Retrieved 5 November 2014.

149. Allahabad Agricultural Institute. *The Allahabad aviation* (https://books.google.com/books?id=4oAsAQAAIAAJ) **11**. *Allahabad Agricultural Institute, Uttar Pradesh*. p. 44. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523044352/http://books.google.com/books?id=4oAsAQAAIAAJ) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 3 August 2012.

150. Ashwini Phadnis (21 August 2013). "Air India to begin new services from Sept 9 | Business Line" (http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/industry-and-econom y/logistics/air-india-to-begin-new-services-from-sept-9/article5044189.ece) *The Hindu Business Line*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/2014010918520 3/http://www.thehindubusinessline.com/industry-and-economy/logistics/air-india-to-begin-new-services-from-sept-9/article5044189.ece) from the original on 9 January 2014. Retrieved 26 May 2014.

151. "Profile of UP State Unit" (http://nicsu.up.nic.in/profile.htm) *National Informatics Centre* Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120512131658/http://nicsu.up.nic.in/profile.htm) from the original on 12 May 2012 Retrieved 3 August 2012.

152. "North Central Railways present network" (http://www.ncr.indianrailways.gov.in/view_section.jsp?lang=0&id=0,1,261) *North Central Railways* Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120707094035/http://www.ncr.indianrailways.gov.in/view_section.jsp?lang=0&id=0,1,261) from the original on 7 July 2012 Retrieved 3 August 2012.

153. *Railways (India): return to an order from any correspondence* (https://books.google.com/books?id=yyVDAAAAcAAJ&pg=PR30). 1853. pp. 30–44. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523072631/http://books.google.com/books?id=yyVDAAAAcAAJ&pg=PR30) from the original on 23 May 2013 Retrieved 3 August 2012.

154. *The Railway magazine* (https://books.google.com/books?id=BCRWAAAAMAAJ). **124**. *IPC Business Press* 1978. p. 178. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523060834/http://books.google.com/books?id=BCRWAAAAMAAJ) from the original on 23 May 2013 Retrieved 3 August 2012.

155. "Important Service" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131203055516/http://www.upsrtc.com/allahabad/ald_dep.htm) *Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation*. Archived from the original (http://www.upsrtc.com/allahabad/ald_dep.htm) on 3 December 2013 Retrieved 3 August 2012.

156. "Allahabad Travel" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120808000427/http://thekumbhmela.com/allahabad-travel-advise.html) *Kumbh Mela organizing committee*. Archived from the original (http://www.thekumbhmela.com/allahabad-travel-advise.html) on 8 August 2012 Retrieved 5 August 2012.

157. Mohammad, Anas (21 Oct 2014). "Meet Tabassum Bano - the first female e-rickshaw driver of Allahabad" (https://web.archive.org/web/20141029122217/http://www.iamin.in/en/allahabad/news/meet-tabassum-bano-first-female-e-rickshaw-driver-allahabad-44796) *I am in DNA of India* Allahabad. Archived from the original (http://www.iamin.in/en/allahabad/news/meet-tabassum-bano-first-female-e-rickshaw-driver-allahabad-44796) on 29 October 2014 Retrieved 29 Oct 2014.

158. "Completed Stretches on NH2" (https://web.archive.org/web/20090214185100/http://nhai.org/completednh2.htm) *National Highways Authority of India* Archived from the original (http://www.nhai.org/completednh2.htm) on 14 February 2009 Retrieved 20 September 2012.

159. "Structural Monitoring System" (http://www.nhai.org/NIT.htm). *National Highways Authority of India* Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130524011643/http://www.nhai.org/NIT.htm) from the original on 24 May 2013 Retrieved 20 September 2012.

160. P. Dayaratnam (2000). *Cable Stayed, Supported, and Suspension Bridges* (https://books.google.com/books?id=pb67nkDk4FMC&pg=PR9). Universities Press. p. 9. ISBN 978-81-7371-271-5 Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523064532/http://books.google.com/books?id=pb67nkDk4FMC&pg=PR9) from the original on 23 May 2013 Retrieved 25 September 2012.

161. "India's biggest cable-stayed bridge" (http://www.maurer-soehne.de/files/bauwerkschutzsysteme/pdf/de/projektinfo/PI_NAINI_Bruecke_englisch.pdf) (PDF). *Murer Swivel Joist* Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20121016202936/http://maurer-soehne.de/files/bauwerkschutzsysteme/pdf/de/projektinfo/PI_NAINI_Bruecke_englisch.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 16 October 2012 Retrieved 3 August 2012.

162. *The Allahabad transportation* (https://books.google.com/books?id=_nghAQAAIAAJ) **32**. *Agricultural Institute, University of Allahabad* 1958. p. 68. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523064817/http://books.google.com/books?id=_nghAQAAIAAJ) from the original on 23 May 2013 Retrieved 3 August 2012.

163. "Union Government launched National Waterway-4 project in Tamil Nadu" (http://www.jagranjosh.com/current-affairs/union-government-launched-national-waterway4-project-in-tamil-nadu-1390650157-1) *JagranJosh*. 25 January 2014. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20141029101633/http://www.jagranjosh.com/current-affairs/union-government-launched-national-waterway4-project-in-tamil-nadu-1390650157-1) from the original on 29 October 2014 Retrieved 29 October 2014.

164. "Archived copy" (http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/up-cabinet-approves-metro-rail-project-for-allahabad/article9000536.ece) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160818023903/http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/up-cabinet-approves-metro-rail-project-for-allahabad/article9000536.ece) from the original on 18 August 2016 Retrieved 20 August 2016.

165. "Archived copy" (http://inextlive.jagran.com/route-map-of-metro-rail-90760) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160927091022/http://inextlive.jagran.com/route-map-of-metro-rail-90760) from the original on 27 September 2016 Retrieved 26 September 2016.

166. "Archived copy" (http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/lucknow/invitation-card-gives-mayor-a-miss-congmen-stall-ceremony/) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160305203728/http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/lucknow/invitation-card-gives-mayor-a-miss-congmen-stall-ceremony/) from the original on 5 March 2016. Retrieved 29 August 2015.

167. "Archived copy" (http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Now-manage-your-power-usage-with-pre-paid-meters/articleshow/48209297.cms) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20180303145638/https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Now-manage-your-power-usage-with-pre-paid-meters/articleshow/48209297.cms) from the original on 3 March 2018 Retrieved 29 August 2015.

168. "Archived copy" (http://www.bhaskar.com/news/UP-ALAH-in-uttar-pradesh-launch-first-prepaid-electricity-meter-allahabad-latest-news-4828056-NOR.html) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20150923224141/http://www.bhaskar.com/news/UP-ALAH-in-uttar-pradesh-launch-first-prepaid-electricity-meter-allahabad-latest-news-4828056-NOR.html) from the original on 23 September 2015 Retrieved 29 August 2015.

169. "Archived copy" (http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/allahabad/Areas-of-Allahabad-to-come-under-CCTV-camera-surveillance/articleshow/48009052.cms) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20150713195402/http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/allahabad/Areas-of-Allahabad-to-come-under-CCTV-camera-surveillance/articleshow/48009052.cms) from the original on 13 July 2015 Retrieved 29 August 2015.

170. [2] (https://web.archive.org/web/20150515192742/http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2015-05-12/news/62082974_1_ibm-top-experts-smart-cities-mamtha-sharma)

171. "Archived copy" (http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/it-giant-to-chalk-out-disaster-management-plan/article7254158.ece) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20180303145638/http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/andhra-pradesh/it-giant-to-chalk-out-disaster-management-plan/article7254158.ece) from the original on 3 March 2018 Retrieved 29 August 2015.

172. "Archived copy" (http://www.businessinsider.in/5-pillars-of-Smart-Cities-Top-honchos-finally-unveil-the-key-to-the-lock-called-Smart/articleshow/48544126.cms). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20150823000857/http://www.businessinsider.in/5-pillars-of-Smart-Cities-Top-honchos-finally-unveil-the-key-to-the-lock-called-Smart/articleshow/48544126.cms) from the original on 23 August 2015 Retrieved 29 August 2015.

173. "Archived copy" (http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/allahabad/Civil-Lines-makeover-to-be-as-Lucknows-Hazratganj-market/articleshow/48420554.cms) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20150823194513/http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/allahabad/Civil-Lines-makeover-to-be-as-Lucknows-Hazratganj-market/articleshow/48420554.cms) from the original on 23 August 2015 Retrieved 29 August 2015.

174. "Archived copy" (http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/allahabad/Citys-smart-journey-to-begin-with-riverfront-along-Yamuna/articleshow/48692413.cms) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20150927233720/http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/allahabad/Citys-smart-journey-to-begin-with-riverfront-along-Yamuna/articleshow/48692413.cms) from the original on 27 September 2015 Retrieved 29 August 2015.

175. "Broad education system in city" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120510234819/https://dasanit.org/docs/DASA-2012-brochure.pdf) (PDF). DASA UG. Archived from the original (https://www.dasanit.org/docs/DASA-2012-brochure.pdf) (PDF) on 10 May 2012 Retrieved 26 September 2012.

176. "Archived copy" (http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-upmspnicin-upresultsnicin-10th-result-2016-up-board-class-10th-x-high-school-results-2016-to-be-announced-today-on-may-15-at-1230-pm-2212457) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160518171957/http://www.dnaindia.com/india/report-upmspnicin-upresultsnicin-10th-result-2016-up-board-class-10th-x-high-school-results-2016-to-be-announced-today-on-may-15-at-1230-pm-2212457) from the original on 18 May 2016. Retrieved 15 May 2016.

177. "Archived copy" (http://m.timesofindia.com/city/allahabad/UP-board-exam-the-worlds-biggest-to-start-on-February-18/articleshow/50220848.cms) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160101191728/http://m.timesofindia.com/city/allahabad/UP-board-exam-the-worlds-biggest-to-start-on-February-18/articleshow/50220848.cms) from the original on 1 January 2016. Retrieved 15 May 2016.

178. "Allahabad University" (http://www.allduniv.ac.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=141&Itemid=378). *Allahabad University*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120717050032/http://www.allduniv.ac.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=141&Itemid=378) from the original on 17 July 2012. Retrieved 4 August 2012.

179. "Center of Computer Education and Taining" (http://www.allduniv.ac.in/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=78&Itemid=223). *Allahabad University*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120717051416/http://www.allduniv.ac.in/index.php?option=com_k2&view=item&layout=item&id=78&Itemid=223) from the original on 17 July 2012. Retrieved 4 August 2012.

180. "University history" (http://www.allduniv.ac.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=143&Itemid=379). *Allahabad University*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120717050042/http://www.allduniv.ac.in/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=143&Itemid=379) from the original on 17 July 2012. Retrieved 4 August 2012.

181. S.L. Goel Aruna Goel (2009). *Educational Administration And Management:An Integrated Approach* (https://books.google.com/books?id=L71yhsLOqtsC&pg=PA94). *Deep & Deep Publications*. p. 94. ISBN 978-81-8450-143-8. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523043914/http://books.google.com/books?id=L71yhsLOqtsC&pg=PA94) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 4 August 2012.

182. http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/document-reports/TFR04032014.pdf

183. "Archived copy" (http://www.alldstateuniversity.org/). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160703030919/http://www.alldstateuniversity.org/) from the original on 3 July 2016. Retrieved 6 July 2016.

184. Rebika, Laishram. "The city have a very rich culture" (http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/open-page/article3364929.ece). *The Hindu*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120909030055/http://www.thehindu.com/opinion/open-page/article3364929.ece) from the original on 9 September 2012. Retrieved 20 September 2012.

185. Festivals, Fairs And. "The Prayag Tirtha" (https://web.archive.org/web/20130823161941/http://www.cultural-heritage-india.com/cities/allahabad.html) Cultural and Heritage, india. Archived from the original (http://www.cultural-heritage-india.com/cities/allahabad.html) on 23 August 2013. Retrieved 12 January 2014.

186. Ashutosh Joshi (1 January 2008). *Town Planning Regeneration of Cities* (https://books.google.com/books?id=UFaGME0XDBkC&pg=PA151). New India Publishing. pp. 238–239. ISBN 978-81-89422-82-0. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20180303145638/https://books.google.com/books?id=UFaGME0XDBkC&pg=PA151) from the original on 3 March 2018.

187. "A city of many dimensions is what befits a description of Allahabad" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120831053201/http://www.up-tourism.com/destination/allahabad/about.htm) *Uttar Pradesh Tourism*. Archived from the original (http://www.up-tourism.com/destination/allahabad/about.htm) on 31 August 2012. Retrieved 24 September 2012.

188. "Cultural importance of Allahabad" (http://www.allahabadonline.in/city-guide/culture-of-allahabad). Allahabad Online Portal. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140821204529/http://www.allahabadonline.in/city-guide/culture-of-allahabad) from the original on 21 August 2014. Retrieved 20 August 2014.

189. "Role in Ancient time" (https://web.archive.org/web/20120718121026/http://india.mapsofindia.com/destination-guides/culture-of-india/allahabad.html) *Maps of India*. Archived from the original (http://india.mapsofindia.com/destination-guides/culture-of-india/allahabad.html) on 18 July 2012. Retrieved 20 September 2012.

190. "Hieun Tsang, sukapha to the treaty of Yandaboo" (http://www.timesofassam.com/headlines/hiuen-tsang-sukapha-to-the-treaty-of-yandaboo/) *The Times of Assam*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20121210161957/http://www.timesofassam.com/headlines/hiuen-tsang-sukapha-to-the-treaty-of-yandaboo/) from the original on 10 December 2012. Retrieved 23 September 2012.

191. "Archived copy" (http://m.timesofindia.com/city/allahabad/European-US-tourists-skip-Sangam-city/articleshow/49300330.cms) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20151025041320/http://m.timesofindia.com/city/allahabad/European-US-tourists-skip-Sangam-city/articleshow/49300330.cms) from the original on 25 October 2015. Retrieved 21 January 2016.

192. "Education will lay the foundation of India's future, says President" (http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=102161) *Press Information Bureau President's Secretariat*. 25 December 2013. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140924041508/http://pib.nic.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=102161) from the original on 24 September 2014. Retrieved 19 September 2014.

193. "Swaraj Bhavan" (http://pages.redif.com/swaraj-bhavan/1439442). *Rediff.com*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20121016045940/http://pages.redif.com/swaraj-bhavan/1439442) from the original on 16 October 2012. Retrieved 24 September 2012.

194. Peter Gaeffke (1978). *Hindi Literature in the Twentieth Century* (https://books.google.com/books?id=urN55PYaSgC&pg=PA3). Otto Harrassowitz Verlag. p. 3. ISBN 978-3-447-01614-8. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130523051410/http://books.google.com/books?id=urN55PYaSgC&pg=PA3) from the original on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 20 September 2012.

195. "Raghupati Sahay, better known under his pen name Firaq Gorakhpuri" (http://www.urdupoetry.com/firaq.html). *Urdu Poetry Archive*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120909005046/http://www.urdupoetry.com/firaq.html) from the original on 9 September 2012. Retrieved 20 September 2012.

196. "List of Jnanpith Award Winners" (http://win2vin.wordpress.com/2009/09/02/list-of-jnanpith-award-winners-indias-highest-literary-award/) *Word Press*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120718014202/http://win2vin.wordpress.com/2009/09/02/list-of-jnanpith-award-winners-indias-highest-literary-award/) from the original on 18 July 2012. Retrieved 20 September 2012.

197. "List of all Bhartiya Jnanpith Award Winners" (http://win2vin.wordpress.com/2009/09/02/list-of-jnanpith-award-winners-indias-highest-literary-award/) *UPSC*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120718014202/http://win2vin.wordpress.com/2009/09/02/list-of-jnanpith-award-winners-indias-highest-literary-award/) from the original on 18 July 2012. Retrieved 20 September 2012.

198. "Jnanpith Award Winners (1965–2012)" (https://web.archive.org/web/20121011051147/http://currentgk.com/gk/awards/jnanpith_award_winners.html) Creative Literary. Archived from the original (http://currentgk.com/gk/awards/jnanpith_award_winners.html) on 11 October 2012. Retrieved 20 September 2012.

199. "Urdu and Persian Literature in Allahabad" (http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00fwp/srf/txt_allahabad.html) *Columbia Education*. Archived (https://www.webcitation.org/6FLV82ocC?url=http://www.columbia.edu/itc/mealac/pritchett/00fwp/srf/txt_allahabad.html) from the original on 24 March 2013. Retrieved 20 September 2012.

200. "Urdu writers and poets of Allahabad" (https://web.archive.org/web/20130322071218/http://www.upurduakademi.org/eng/writer.aspx). *Uttar Pradesh Urdu Academy*. Archived from the original (http://www.upurduakademi.org/eng/writer.aspx) on 22 March 2013. Retrieved 20 September 2012.

201. Alfred Nobel Foundation. "Who is the youngest ever to receive a Nobel Prize, and who is the oldest?" (https://web.archive.org/web/20060925202706/http://nobelprize.org/contact/faq/index.html) *Nobelprize*. p. 409. Archived from the original (http://nobelprize.org/contact/faq/index.html#3b) on 25 September 2006. Retrieved 30 September 2006.

202. "Mythological Significance" (https://web.archive.org/web/20100403014350/http://www.indianembassy.org/new/maha_kumbh_mela_2001.htm) *Embassy of India*. Archived from the original (http://www.indianembassy.org/new/maha_kumbh_mela_2001.htm) on 3 April 2010. Retrieved 20 September 2012.

203. "Pilgrims visiting the Kumbh mela" (http://www.ndtv.com/article/india/kumbh-mela-to-last-for-55-days-instead-of-44-this-year-230857). NDTV. 13 June 2012. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20121214105728/http://www.ndtv.com/article/india/kumbh-mela-to-last-for-55-days-instead-of-44-this-year-230857) from the original on 14 December 2012. Retrieved 25 September 2012.

204. "International Film Festival of Prayag (IFFP)" (http://indianexpress.com/article/entertainment/bollywood/sagar-sarhadi-to-be-honoured-with-lifetime-achievement-award/). *The Indian Express*. Indian Express Group. 23 February 2016. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170902012439/http://indianexpress.com/article/entertainment/bollywood/sagar-sarhadi-to-be-honoured-with-lifetime-achievement-award/) from the original on 2 September 2017. Retrieved 1 September 2017.

205. "History of The Pioneer" (https://archive.is/20130415072512/http://www.itopc.org/travel-requisite/newspapers/pioneer.html). *Indian Tour Operators Promotion Council*. Archived from the original (http://www.itopc.org/travel-requisite/newspapers/pioneer.html) on 15 April 2013. Retrieved 26 September 2012.

206. "English-language newspapers that are produced from city" (http://www.tribuneindia.com/2000/20000507/spectrum/main2.htm#3). *The Sunday Tribune*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20121026024140/http://www.tribuneindia.com/2000/20000507/spectrum/main2.htm#3) from the original on 26 October 2012. Retrieved 26 September 2012.

207. "All India Radio Allahabad" (https://web.archive.org/web/20141006130400/http://www.airallahabad.gov.in/). All India Radio. Archived from the original (http://www.airallahabad.gov.in/) on 6 October 2014. Retrieved 15 August 2014.

208. "Radio stations in city" (http://www.asiawaves.net/india/uttar-pradesh-radio.htm#allahabad-radio) *Asiawaves*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120331070016/http://www.asiawaves.net/india/uttar-pradesh-radio.htm#allahabad-radio) from the original on 31 March 2012. Retrieved 4 August 2012.

209. "Doordarshan Kendra, Lajpat Rai Marg, Allahabad" (http://ddkallahabad.freeservers.com/index.html) Doordarshan Kendra Allahabad. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140819125609/http://ddkallahabad.freeservers.com/index.html) from the original on 19 August 2014. Retrieved 15 August 2014.

210. "Present composition of the Prasar Bharati Board" (https://web.archive.org/web/20121120111837/http://mib.nic.in/writereaddata/html_en_files/document/docu_other/ar/ar0607/ch4.pdf) (PDF). *Broadcasting Corporation of India*. Archived from the original (http://mib.nic.in/writereaddata/html_en_files/document/docu_other/ar/ar0607/ch4.pdf) (PDF) on 20 November 2012. Retrieved 29 September 2012.

211. "All sporting activities" (https://web.archive.org/web/20121009064127/http://www.easternuptourism.com/Allahabad.jsp) *Eastern Uttar Pradesh Tourism*. Archived from the original (http://www.easternuptourism.com/Allahabad.jsp) on 9 October 2012. Retrieved 25 September 2012.

212. "List of sports" (http://www.ncr.indianrailways.gov.in/uploads/files/1326783505969-sportsmeet.pdf) (PDF). *North Central Railway*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20120530045705/http://www.ncr.indianrailways.gov.in/uploads/files/1326783505969-sportsmeet.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 30 May 2012. Retrieved 25 September 2012.

213. "City a hub of sports" (http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2009-03-02/allahabad/28032289_1_national-sports-academy-indoor-sports-gymnastics) *The Times of India*. 2 March 2009. Retrieved 25 September 2012.

214. "Quality of sport life-An About-Face" (https://web.archive.org/web/20160120005654/http://www-cgi.cnn.com/ASIANOW/asiaweek/97/1205/cs1.html) Asia Now. Archived from the original (http://www-cgi.cnn.com/ASIANOW/asiaweek/97/1205/cs1.html) on 20 January 2016. Retrieved 25 September 2012.

215. "Stage set for Indira Marathon" (http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-11-16/allahabad/28231200_1_prize-money-prime-minister-prestigious-marathon). *The Times of India*. 16 November 2010. Retrieved 25 September 2012.

216. Sharad, Deep (9 October 2006). "Indira Marathon faces cancellation" (https://web.archive.org/web/20130508221955/http://www.hindustantimes.com/News-Feed/NM17/Now-Indira-Marathon-faces-cancellation/Article1-159481.aspx) Hindustan Times. Archived from the original (http://www.hindustantimes.com/News-Feed/NM17/Now-Indira-Marathon-faces-cancellation/Article1-159481.aspx) on 8 May 2013. Retrieved 25 September 2012.

217. Vijay Pratap, Singh (20 November 2008). "Pune institute dominates Indira Marathon" (http://www.indianexpress.com/news/puneinstitutedominatesindiramarathon/388110/). *The Indian Express*. Retrieved 25 September 2012.

Sources

- Allahabad News

Further reading

- *Allahabad: A Study in Urban Geography* by Ujagir Singh. Published by Banaras Hindu University, 1966.
- *Employment and Migration in Allahabad City* by Maheshchand, Mahesh Chand, India Planning Commission. Research Programmes Committee. Published by Oxford & IBH Pub. Co., 1969.
- *Subah of Allahabad Under the Great Mughals, 1580–1707: 1580–1707,* by Surendra Nath Sinha. Published by Jamia Millia Islamia, 1974.
- *The Local Roots of Indian Politics: Allahabad, 1880–1920* by Christopher Alan Bayly. Published by Clarendon Press, 1975.
- *Triveni: Essays on the Cultural Heritage of Allahabad,* by D. P. Dubey, Neelam Singh, Society of Pilgrimage Studies. Published by Society of Pilgrimage Studies, 1996. ISBN 81-900520-2-0.
- *Magha Inscriptions in the Allahabad Museum,* by Siddheshwari Narain Roy. Published by Raka Prakashana for the Museum, 1999.
- *The Last Bungalow: Writings on Allahabad,* by Arvind Krishna Mehrotra. Published by Penguin Books, 2007. ISBN 0-14-310118-8.
- Allahabad *The Imperial Gazetteer of India,* 1909, v. 5, p. 226–242.

External links

- Allahabad Municipal Corporation
- Prayagraj District
- Allahabad, the Land of Prime Ministers
- Allahabad at Curlie
- North Western Provinces
- Allahabad at Wikimapia – Places, geography, terrain and routes in and around Allahabad, with satellite images

Retrieved from "https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Allahabad&oldid=869818636"

This page was last edited on 20 November 2018, at 15:52 (UTC).