

# Lucknow

**Lucknow** (/ˈlʌknəʊ/ ( listen) *Lakhnaʿū*) is the capital and largest city of the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh<sup>[5][6][7][8]</sup>, and is also the administrative headquarters of the eponymous district and division. It is the eleventh most populous city and the twelfth most populous urban agglomeration of India. Lucknow has always been known as a multicultural city that flourished as a North Indian cultural and artistic hub, and the seat of power of Nawabs in the 18th and 19th centuries.<sup>[9]</sup> It continues to be an important centre of governance, administration, education, commerce, aerospace, finance, pharmaceuticals, technology design, culture, tourism, music and poetry<sup>[10]</sup>

The city stands at an elevation of approximately 123 metres (404 ft) above sea level. Lucknow district covers an area of 2,528 square kilometres (976 sq mi).<sup>[11][12]</sup> Bounded on the east by Barabanki, on the west by Unnao, on the south by Raebareli and in the north by Sitapur, Lucknow sits on the northwestern shore of the Gomti River. Hindi is the main language of the city and Urdu is also widely spoken. Lucknow is an important centre of Shia Islam in India with the highest Shia Muslim population in India.

Historically, Lucknow was the capital of the Awadh region, controlled by the Delhi Sultanate and later the Mughal Empire. It was transferred to the Nawabs of Awadh. In 1856, the British East India Company abolished local rule and took complete control of the city along with the rest of Awadh and, in 1857, transferred it to the British Raj.<sup>[13]</sup> Along with the rest of India, Lucknow became independent from Britain on 15 August 1947. It has been listed as the 17th fastest growing city in India and 74th in the world.<sup>[14]</sup>

Lucknow, along with Agra and Varanasi, is in the Uttar Pradesh Heritage Arc, a chain of survey triangulations created by the Government of Uttar Pradeshto boost tourism in the state.

## Contents

<b>Etymology</b>
<b>History</b>
<b>Geography</b>
Climate
<b>Flora and fauna</b>
<b>Economy</b>
<b>Administration and politics</b>
Administration
General administration
Police administration
Infrastructure and civic administration
Central government offices
Politics
<b>Transport</b>
Roads
City buses
Inter-state buses
Railways
Air transport
Metro
Cycling
<b>Demographics</b>
<b>Architecture</b>
<b>Culture</b>
Traditional Outfit
<b>Language and poetry</b>
Cuisine
Festivals
Dance, drama and music
Lucknow Chikan
Quality of life
<b>Education</b>
<b>Media</b>
<b>Sports</b>
City-based clubs

### Lucknow



Clockwise from top: Bada Imambara, Charbagh Railway Station, Rumi Darwaza, Hazratganj, La Martiniere School, Ambedkar Memorial Park

Nickname(s): The City of Nawabs, The Golden City of India, Constantinople of the East, Shiraz-e-Hind



Location of Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh



Lucknow (India)

Coordinates: 26°51′N 80°57′E

<b>Country</b>	<span><span><span></span></span><span> </span></span> India
<b>State</b>	Uttar Pradesh
<b>Division</b>	Lucknow
<b>District</b>	Lucknow
<b>Government</b>	
<span> </span> • <span> </span> Type	Municipal

<b>Parks and recreation</b>	
<b>Sister cities</b>	
<b>Notable individuals</b>	
<b>Historical places</b>	
<b>See also</b>	
<b>References</b>	
<b>Further reading</b>	
<b>External links</b>	

## Etymology

"Lucknow" is the anglicised spelling of the local pronunciation "Lakhnau". According to one legend, the city is named after Lakshmana, a hero of the ancient Hindu epic *Ramayana*. The legend states that Lakshmana had a palace or an estate in the area, which was called *Lakshmanapuri* (Sanskrit: लक्ष्मणपुरी, lit. '*Lakshmana's city*'). However, the Dalit movement believes that Lakhan Pasi, a dalit ruler, was the settler of the city and is named after him. The settlement came to be known as Lakhanpur (or Lachhmanpur) by the 11th century, and later, Lucknow.<sup>[15][16]</sup> A similar theory states that the city was known as *Lakshmanavati* (Sanskrit: लक्ष्मणवती, *fortunate*) after Lakshmana. The name changed to *Lakhanavati*, then Lakhnauti and finally Lakhnau.<sup>[17]</sup> Yet another theory states that the city's name is connected with Lakshmi, the Hindu goddess of wealth. Over time, the name changed to Laksmanauti, Laksmnaut, Lakhsnaut, Lakhsnau and, finally Lakhnau.<sup>[18]</sup>

## History

<span></span>	
<div>•<span> </span>Body</div>	Corporation <div> <div><div><span><span></span></span></div></div> <div>Lucknow</div> <div>Municipal Corporation</div> </div>
<div>•<span> </span>Mayor</div>	Sanyukta Bhatia (BJP)
<div>•<span> </span>Commissioner, Lucknow Division</div>	Anil Garg, IAS
<div>•<span> </span>Inspector General, Lucknow Range</div>	Ajay Narain Singh, IPS
<div>•<span> </span>District Magistrate and Collector</div>	Kaushal Raj Sharma, IAS
<div>•<span> </span>Senior Superintendent of Police</div>	Kalanidhi Naithani, IPS
Area <sup>[1]</sup>	
<span> </span> • <span> </span> Metropolis	349 <span> </span> km <sup>2</sup> (135 <span> </span> sq <span> </span> mi)
Elevation <div></div>	123 <span> </span> m (404 <span> </span> ft)
Population <span>(2011)<sup>[2][3]</sup></span>	
<span> </span> • <span> </span> Metropolis	2,817,105
<span> </span> • <span> </span> Rank	11th
<span> </span> • <span> </span> Density	8,100/km <sup>2</sup> (21,000/sq <span> </span> mi)
<span> </span> • <span> </span> Metro <sup>[4]</sup>	2,902,920
<span> </span> • <span> </span> Metro Rank	12th
Demonym(s)	Lakhnawi, Lucknowite
Time zone	UTC+5:30 (IST)
PIN	<div>2260xx / 2270xx</div>
Telephone code	+91-522
Vehicle registration	UP-32
Sex ratio	915 <span> </span> ♀/1000 <span> </span> ♂
Languages <div></div>	Hindi, Urdu, English
Website	Official website



Panorama of Lucknow taken from Roshan-ud Daula Kothi Qaiserbagh in 1858

From 1350 onwards, Lucknow and parts of the Awadh region were ruled by the Delhi Sultanate, Sharqi Sultanate, Mughal Empire, Nawabs of Awadh, the British East India Company and the British Raj.

For about eighty-four years (from 1394 to 1478), Awadh was part of the Sharqi Sultanate of Jaunpur. Emperor Humayun made it a part of the Mughal Empire around 1555. Emperor Jahangir (1569–1627) granted an estate in Awadh to a favoured nobleman, Sheikh Abdul Rahim, who later built Machchi Bhawan on this estate. It later became the seat of power from where his descendants, the Sheikhzadas, controlled the region.<sup>[20]</sup>

The Nawabs of Lucknow in reality, the Nawabs of Awadh, acquired the name after the reign of the third Nawab when Lucknow became their capital. The city became Nortl India's cultural capital, and its nawabs, best remembered for their refined and extravagant lifestyles, were patrons of the arts. Under their dominion, music and dance flourished, and construction of numerous monuments took place.<sup>[21]</sup> Of the monuments standing today the Bara Imambara, the Chota Imambara and the Rumi Darwaza are notable examples. One of the Nawab's enduring legacies is the region's syncretic Hindu–Muslim culture that has come to be known as Ganga-Jamuni tehzeeb.<sup>[22]</sup>

Until 1719, the *subah* of Awadh was a province of the Mughal Empire administered by a Governor appointed by the Emperor. Persian adventurer Saadat Khan, also known as Burhan-ul-Mulk, was appointed Nizam of Awadh in 1722 and established his court in Faizabad, near Lucknow.<sup>[23]</sup>

Many independent kingdoms, such as Awadh, were established as the Mughal Empire disintegrated. The third Nawab, Shuja-ud-Daula (r. 1753–1775), fell out with the British after aiding the fugitive Nawab of Bengal, Mir Qasim. Roundly defeated at the Battle of Buxar by the East India Company, he was forced to pay heavy penalties and surrender parts of his territory.<sup>[24]</sup> Awadh's capital, Lucknow rose to prominence when Asaf-ud-Daula, the fourth Nawab, shifted his court to the city from Faizabad in 1775.<sup>[25]</sup> The British East India Company appointed a resident (ambassador) in 1773 and by early 19th century gained control of more territory and authority in the state. They were, however, disinclined to capture Awadh outright and come face to face with the Maratha Empire and the remnants of the Mughal Empire. In 1798, the fifth Nawab Wazir Ali Khan alienated both his people and the British and was forced to abdicate. The British then helped Saadat Ali Khan take the throne.<sup>[26]</sup> He became a puppet king, and in a treaty of 1801, yielded large part of Awadh to the East India Company while also agreeing to disband his own troops in favour of a hugely expensive, British-controlled army. This treaty effectively made the state of Awadh a vassal of the East India Company, although it continued to be part of the Mughal Empire in name until 1819. The treaty of 1801 proved a beneficial arrangement for the East India Company as they gained access to Awadh's vast treasuries, repeatedly digging into them for loans at reduced rates. In addition, the revenues from running Awadh's armed forces brought them useful returns while the territory acted as a buffer state. The Nawabs were ceremonial kings, busy with pomp and show. By the mid-nineteenth century, however, the British had grown impatient with the arrangement and demanded direct control over Awadh.<sup>[27]</sup>

In 1856 the East India Company first moved its troops to the border, then annexed the state for alleged maladministration. Awadh was placed under a chief commissioner – Sir Henry Lawrence. Wajid Ali Shah, the then Nawab, was imprisoned, then exiled by the East India Company to Calcutta.<sup>[28]</sup> In the subsequent Indian Rebellion of 1857, his 14-year-old son Birjis Qadra, whose mother was Begum Hazrat Mahal, was crowned ruler. Following the rebellion's defeat, Begum Hazrat Mahal and other rebel leaders sought asylum in Nepal.<sup>[29]</sup>

Lucknow was one of the major centres of the Indian Rebellion of 1857 and actively participated in India's independence movement emerging as a strategically important North Indian city. During the Rebellion (also known as the First War of Indian Independence and the Indian Mutiny), the majority of the East India Company's troops were recruited from both the people and nobility of Awadh. The rebels seized control of the state, and it took the British 18 months to reconquer the region. During that period, the garrison based at the Residency in Lucknow was besieged by rebel forces during the Siege of Lucknow. The siege was relieved first by forces under the command of Sir Henry Havelock and Sir James Outram, followed by a stronger force under Sir Colin Campbell. Today, the ruins of the Residency and the Shaheed Smarak offer an insight into Lucknow's role in the events of 1857.<sup>[30]</sup>

With the rebellion over, Oudh returned to British governance under a chief commissioner. In 1877 the offices of lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces and chief commissioner of Oudh were combined; then in 1902, the title of chief commissioner was dropped with the formation of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh although Oudh still retained some marks of its former independence.<sup>[31]</sup>

The Khilafat Movement had an active base of support in Lucknow creating united opposition to British rule. In 1901, after remaining the capital of Oudh since 1775, Lucknow, with a population of 264,049, was merged into the newly formed United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.<sup>[32]</sup> In 1920 the provincial seat of government moved from Allahabad to Lucknow. Upon Indian independence in 1947, the United Provinces were reorganised into the state of Uttar Pradesh, and Lucknow remained its capital.<sup>[33]</sup>

Lucknow witnessed some of the pivotal moments in the history of India. One is the first meeting of the stalwarts Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru & Mohd Ali Jinnah during the Indian National Congress session of 1916 (Lucknow pact was signed and moderates and extremists came together through the efforts of Annie Besant during this session only). The Congress President for that session, Ambica Charan Majumdar in his address said that "If the Congress was buried at Surat, it is reborn in Lucknow in the garden of Wajid Ali Shah".

The famous Kakori Incident involving Ram Prasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Rajendra Nath Lahiri, Roshan Singh and others followed by the Kakori trial which captured the imagination of the country also took place in Lucknow.<sup>[34]</sup>

Culturally, Lucknow has also had a tradition of courtesans,<sup>[35]</sup> with popular culture distilling it in the avatar of the fictional Umrao Jaan.



Nawab Asaf-Ud-Dowlah (1775–1797)<sup>[19]</sup>



Nawab Saadat Khan II (b. bf. 1752 – d. c. 11 July 1814)



Lucknow towards Cawnpore circa 1860



Gates of the Palace at Lucknow by W. Daniell, 1801



Chota Imambara

## Geography



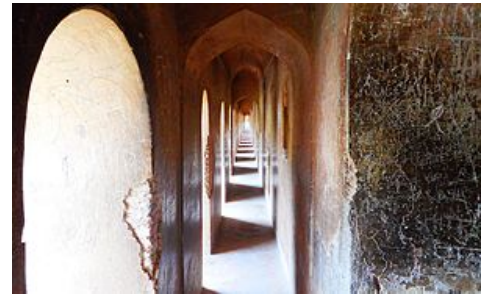
The Gomti River, Lucknow's chief geographical feature, meanders through the city and divides it into the Trans-Gomti and Cis-Gomti regions. Situated in the middle of the Indus-Gangetic Plain, the city is surrounded by rural towns and villages: the orchard town of Malihabad, Kakori, Mohanlalganj, Gosainganj, Chinhhat, and Itaunja. To the east lies Barabanki, to the west Unnao, to the south Raebareli, while to the north lie the Sitapur and Hardoi. Lucknow city is located in aseismic zone III<sup>[36]</sup>

## Climate

Lucknow has a humid subtropical climate with cool, dry winters from mid-November to February and dry, hot summers with thunderstorms from late March to June. The rainy season is from July to September when the city gets an average rainfall of 896.2 millimetres (35.28 in) from the south-west monsoon winds, and occasionally frontal rainfall will occur in January. In winter the maximum temperature is around 25 °C (77 °F) and the minimum is in the 3 °C (37 °F) to 7 °C (45 °F) range.<sup>[37]</sup> Fog is quite common from mid-December to late January. Occasionally, Lucknow experiences colder winter spells than places like Shimla and Mussoorie which are situated way high up in the Himalayas. In the extraordinary winter cold spell of 2012–13, Lucknow recorded temperatures below freezing point on 2 consecutive days and the minimum temperature hovered around freezing point for over a week. Summers are very hot with temperatures rising into the 40 °C (104 °F) to 45 °C (113 °F) range, the average highs being in the high of 30s (degree Celsius).



The ruins of the Residency at Lucknow shows the gunfire it took during the rebellion.



Bada Imambada is famous for its maze called 'Bhool Bhulaiyaa' in Hindi. It is built of identical 2.5 feet wide passageways like the one shown in this photograph.



Map of parts of the Old City and the Civil Station, ca 1914



Downtown New Lucknow with Gomti River in the Middle



Map of Lucknow city

Climate data for Lucknow <span>Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport</span>													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	30.4 (86.7)	34.2 (93.6)	40.9 (105.6)	45.0 (113)	46.2 (115.2)	47.7 (117.9)	44.2 (111.6)	40.4 (104.7)	40.1 (104.2)	37.7 (99.9)	38.0 (100.4)	29.9 (85.8)	47.7 (117.9)
Average high °C (°F)	22.5 (72.5)	25.8 (78.4)	32.0 (89.6)	38.0 (100.4)	40.0 (104)	38.4 (101.1)	33.9 (93)	33.2 (91.8)	33.1 (91.6)	32.8 (91)	29.2 (84.6)	24.6 (76.3)	32 (89.5)
Average low °C (°F)	7.5 (45.5)	9.8 (49.6)	14.5 (58.1)	20.5 (68.9)	24.6 (76.3)	26.7 (80.1)	26.0 (78.8)	25.6 (78.1)	24.1 (75.4)	19.1 (66.4)	12.8 (55)	8.4 (47.1)	18.3 (64.9)
Record low °C (°F)	−1.0 (30.2)	0.0 (32)	5.4 (41.7)	10.9 (51.6)	17.0 (62.6)	19.7 (67.5)	21.5 (70.7)	22.2 (72)	17.2 (63)	10.0 (50)	3.9 (39)	0.5 (32.9)	−1.0 (30.2)
Average rainfall mm (inches)	20.2 (0.795)	16.0 (0.63)	10.0 (0.394)	5.0 (0.197)	100.6 (3.961)	122.9 (4.839)	511.2 (20.126)	320.5 (12.618)	211.5 (8.327)	105.9 (4.169)	7.4 (0.291)	12.6 (0.496)	1,443.8 (56.843)
Average rainy days	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.6	6.0	12.0	21.1	18.2	15.7	5.0	0.5	0.8	83.9
Source: India Meteorological Department (record high and low up to 2010) <sup>[38][39]</sup>													

## Flora and fauna

Lucknow has a total of only 4.66 percent of forest cover, which is much less than the state average of around 7 percent.<sup>[40]</sup> *Shisham*, *Dhak*, *Mahuamm*, *Babul*, *Neem*, *Peepal*, *Ashok*, *Khajur*, *Mango* and *Gular* trees are all grown here!<sup>[41]</sup>

Different varieties of mangoes, especially *Dasheri*, are grown in the *Malihabad* adjacent to the city and a block of the *Lucknow* district for export.<sup>[42]</sup> The main crops are wheat, paddy, *sugarcane*, mustard, potatoes, and vegetables such as cauliflower, cabbage, tomato, and *brinjals*. Similarly, sunflowers, roses, and marigolds are cultivated over a fairly extensive area. Many medicinal and herbal plants are also grown here while common Indian monkeys are found in patches in and around city forests such as *Musa Bagh*.<sup>[43]</sup>

The *Lucknow Zoo*, one of the oldest in the country, was established in 1921. It houses a rich collection of animals from Asia and other continents. The zoo also has enjoyable toy train rides for the visitors. The city also has a botanical garden, which is a zone of wide plant diversity.<sup>[44]</sup> It also houses the *Uttar Pradesh State Museum*. It has sculptural masterpieces dating back to the 3rd century AD, including intricately carved Mathura sculptures ranging from dancing girls to scenes from the life of Buddha.<sup>[45]</sup>



Lucknow is known for its dasheri mangoes, which are exported to many countries

Baby elephant atLucknow Zoo

## Economy

The major industries in the Lucknow urban agglomeration include aeronautics, automotives, machine tools, distillery chemicals, furniture and *Chikan* embroidery.<sup>[46]</sup>

Lucknow is among the top cities of India by GDP.<sup>[47]</sup> Lucknow is also a centre for research and development as home to the R&D centres of the National Milk Grid of the National Dairy Development Board, the Central Institute of Medical and Aromatic Plants, the National Handloom Development Corporation and U.P. Export Corporation.<sup>[48]</sup>

Ranked sixth in a list of the ten fastest growing job-creating cities in India according to a study conducted by Assocham Placement Pattern,<sup>[49]</sup> Lucknow's economy was formerly based on the tertiary sector and the majority of the workforce were employed as government servants. Large-scale industrial establishments are few compared to other north Indian state capitals like New Delhi. The economy is growing with contributions from the fields of IT, manufacturing and processing and medical/biotechnology

Business-promoting institutions such as the [CII](#) and [EDII](#) have set up their service centres in the city.<sup>[50]</sup>

Lucknow is a growing IT hub with software and IT companies resident in the city. [Tata Consultancy Services](#) is one of the major companies with its campus in [Gomti Nagar](#), which also is the second-largest such establishment in Uttar Pradesh. [HCL Technologies](#) also started its training program with 150 candidates in April 2016 at HCL Lucknow campus.<sup>[51]</sup> There are many local open source technology companies.<sup>[52]</sup> The city is also home to a number of important national and state level headquarters for companies including Sony Corporation and Reliance Retail. A sprawling 100 acres (40 ha) IT city costing 15 billion Rupees is planned by the state government at the Chak Ganjaria farms site on the road to [Sultanpur](#) and they have already approved [special economic zone](#) status for the project, which is expected to create thousands of job opportunities in the state.<sup>[53][54][55]</sup>

The city has potential in the handicrafts sector and accounts for 60 percent of total exports from the state.<sup>[56]</sup> Major export items are marble products, handicrafts, art pieces, gems, jewellery, textiles, electronics, software products, computers, hardware products, apparel, brass products, silk, leather goods, glass items and chemicals. Lucknow has promoted public-private partnerships in sectors such as electricity supply, roads, expressways, and educational ventures.<sup>[57]</sup>

To promote the textile industry in the city the [Indian government](#) has allocated Rs. 200 crore (2000 million rupees) to set up a textile [business cluster](#) in the city.<sup>[58]</sup>



Tata Consultancy Services Campus at TCS Awadh Park in Vbhuti Khand, Gomti Nagar

## Administration and politics

---

### Administration

#### General administration

Lucknow division which consists of six districts, and is headed by the [Divisional Commissioner](#) of Lucknow, who is an [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.<sup>[59][60][61][62][63]</sup> The [District Magistrate](#) of Lucknow reports to the [Divisional Commissioner](#). The current [Commissioner](#) is [Prabhu Narayan Singh](#).<sup>[64][65]</sup>

Lucknow district administration is headed by the [District Magistrate](#) of Lucknow, 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 city. The district has five [tehsils](#), viz. [Sadar](#), [Mohanlalganj](#), [Bakshi ka Talab](#), [Maliabad](#) and [Sarojini Nagar](#), each headed by a [Sub-Divisional Magistrate](#).<sup>[66]</sup> The current [DM](#) is [Animesh kumar Pandey](#).<sup>[64][65][66]</sup> The [DM](#) is also responsible for maintaining law and order in the city, hence the [SSP](#) of Lucknow also reports to the [DM](#) of Lucknow.<sup>[59][67][68][69][70]</sup> The District Magistrate is assisted by a [Chief Development Officer](#) (CDO), eight [Additional District Magistrates](#) (ADM) (Finance/Revenue, East, West Trans-Gomti, Executive, Land Acquisition-I, Land Acquisition-II, Civil Supply), one [City Magistrate](#) (CM) and seven [Additional City Magistrates](#) (ACM).<sup>[66]</sup>

#### Police administration

Lucknow district comes under the Lucknow Police Zone and Lucknow Police Range, Lucknow Zone is headed by an [Additional Director General](#) ranked [IPS officer](#), and the Lucknow Range is headed [Inspector General](#) ranked [IPS officer](#). The current ADG, Lucknow Zone is [Abhay Kumar Prasad](#).<sup>[71]</sup> and IG, Lucknow Range is [Ajay Narain Singh](#).<sup>[72]</sup>

The district police is headed by a [Senior Superintendent of Police](#) (SSP), who is an [IPS officer](#), and is assisted by ten [Superintendents of Police](#) (SP)/[Additional Superintendents of Police](#) (Addl. SP) (East, West, North, Trans-Gomti, Rural Area, Crime, Traffic, Security, Protocol and Modern Control Room), who are either [IPS officers](#) or [PPS officers](#).<sup>[73]</sup> Each of the several police circles is headed by a [Circle Officer](#) (CO) in the rank of [Deputy Superintendent of Police](#).<sup>[73]</sup> The current SSP is [Deepak Kumar](#).<sup>[73]</sup>

The district police keeps the citizens under watch through high-technology control rooms and all important streets and intersections are under surveillance with the help of [CCTVs](#) and [drone cameras](#).<sup>[74]</sup> Mob controlling is carried out with the help of pepper spraying drones.<sup>[75]</sup> There are more than 10,000 CCTV cameras deployed by the Lucknow Police Department across the city roads and trijunctions, making Lucknow the first city in the country to do so.<sup>[76]</sup> The Lucknow Modern Police Control Room (abbreviated as MCR) is India's biggest [Dial 100' service centre](#) with 300 communication officers to receive distress calls from all over the state and 200 dispatch officers to rush for police help.<sup>[77]</sup> It is billed as the India's most hi-tech police control room.<sup>[78]</sup> Lucknow is also the center for [1090 Women Power line](#), a call center based service directed at dealing with eve-teasing. An Integrated 'Dial 100' Control Room building is also under construction which when completed will be the world's biggest modern Police Emergency Response System (PERS).<sup>[79]</sup>

The Lucknow Fire Brigade department is headed by the [Chief Fire Officer](#), who is subordinate to the [District Magistrate](#) and is assisted by a [Deputy Chief Fire Officers](#) and [Divisional Officers](#).

#### Infrastructure and civic administration

The development of infrastructure in the city is overseen by Lucknow Development Authority (LDA), which comes under the Housing Department of [Uttar Pradesh government](#). The [Divisional Commissioner](#) of Lucknow acts as the *ex-officio* Chairman of LDA, whereas a Vice Chairman, a government-appointed [IAS officer](#), looks after the daily matters of the authority. The current Vice-Chairman of Lucknow Development Authority is [Prabhu Narayan Singh](#).<sup>[80][81]</sup>

The Lucknow Municipal Corporation oversees civic activities in the city, 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 (PCS) officer of high seniority. The post Mayor of Lucknow is currently vacant and the Municipal Commissioner is Udairaj Singh.<sup>[82][83]</sup>

## Central government offices

Since 1 May 1963, Lucknow has been the headquarters of the Central Command of the Indian Army, before which it was the headquarters of Eastern Command.<sup>[84]</sup>

Lucknow also houses a branch office of National Investigation Agency which is responsible for combating terrorist activities in India.<sup>[85]</sup> It oversees five states of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh for Naxal and terrorist activities.<sup>[86]</sup>

The Commission of Railway Safety of India, under the Ministry of Civil Aviation, has its head office in the Northeast Railway Compound in Lucknow.<sup>[87]</sup>

## Politics

As the seat of the government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow is the site of the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, a bench of the Allahabad High Court and numerous government departments and agencies.<sup>[88]</sup>

The city spans an area stretching from the Mohanlalganj (Lok Sabha constituency) in the south to Bakshi Ka Talab in the north and Kakori in the east. Lucknow Urban Agglomeration (LUA) includes Lucknow Municipal Corporation<sup>[89]</sup> and Lucknow Cantonment with executive power vested in the municipal commissioner of Lucknow, who is PCS officer. The corporation comprises elected members (corporators elected from the wards directly by the people) with the city mayor as its head. An assistant municipal commissioner oversees each ward for administrative purposes. The city elects members to the Lok Sabha as well as the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha (State Assembly). As of 2008, there were 110 wards in the city.

Morphologically, three clear demarcations exist; the Central business district, which is a fully built up area, comprises Hazratganj, Aminabad and Chowk A middle zone surrounds the inner zone with cement houses while the outer zone consists of slums.<sup>[90]</sup> Lucknow has two Lok Sabha Constituencies Lucknow and Mohanlalganj and nine Vidhan Sabha constituencies<sup>[91]</sup>

The current Member of Parliament from Lucknow is Rajnath Singh



Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha

## Transport

### Roads

Two major Indian National Highways have their intersection at Lucknow's Hazratganj intersection: NH-24 to Delhi, NH-30 to Allahabad via Raebareilly, NH-27 to Porbandar via Jhansi and Silchar via Gorakhpur.<sup>[92]</sup> Multiple modes of public transport are available such as metro rail, taxis, city buses, cycle rickshaws, auto rickshaws and compressed natural gas (CNG) low floor buses with and without air conditioning. CNG was introduced as an auto fuel to keep air pollution under control. Radio Taxis are operated by several major companies like Ola and Uber



The roads of Lucknow (Gomti Nagar in picture)

### City buses

Lucknow city's bus service is operated by Uttar Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation (UPSRTC), a public sector passenger road transport corporation headquartered in Mahatma Gandhi road. It has 300 CNG buses operating in the city. There are around 35 routes in the city.<sup>[93]</sup> Terminals for city buses are located in Gudamba, Viraj Khand, Alambagh, Scooter India, Institute of Engineering and Technology, Babu Banarasi Das University Safedabad, Pasi qila, Charbagh, Andhe Ki Chowki, and the Budheshwar Intersection. There are four bus depots in Gomti Nagar Charbagh, Amausi, and Dubagga.<sup>[94]</sup>

### Inter-state buses

The major Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar Inter-state Bus Terminal (ISBT) in Alambagh provides the main inter and intrastate bus lines in Lucknow. Located on National Highway 25, it provides adequate services to ongoing and incoming customers. There is a smaller bus station at Qaiserbagh. The bus terminal formally operated at Charbagh, in front of the main railway station, has now been re-established as a city bus depot. This decision was taken by the state government and UPSRTC to decongest traffic in the railway station area. Kanpur Lucknow Roadways Service is a key service for daily commuters who travel back and forth to the city for business and educational purposes. Air conditioned "Royal Cruiser" buses manufactured by Mvo are operated by UPSRTC for inter state bus services. Main cities served by the UPSRTC intrastate bus service are Allahabad, Varanasi, Jaipur, Jhansi, Agra, Delhi, Gorakhpur. The cities outside Uttar Pradesh that are covered by inter-state bus services are Jaipur, New Delhi, Kota, Singrauli, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Dausa, Ajmer, Dehradun, and Haridwar.<sup>[95]</sup>

## Railways

Lucknow is served by several railway stations in different parts of the city. The main long-distance railway station is Lucknow Railway Station located at Charbagh. It has an imposing structure built in 1923 and acts as the divisional headquarters of the Northern Railway division. Its neighbouring and second major long-distance railway station is Lucknow Junction railway station operated by the North Eastern Railway. The city is an important junction with links to all major cities of the state and country such as New Delhi, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Amritsar, Jammu, Chennai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Pune, Indore, Bhopal, Jhansi, Jabalpur, Jaipur, Raipur and Siwan. The city has a total of fourteen railway stations<sup>[96]</sup> with meter gauge services originating at Aishbagh and connecting to Lucknow city, Daliganj and Mohibullapur



Except for Mohibullapur all stations are connected to broad gauge and metre gauge railways. All stations lie within the city limits and are well interconnected by bus services and other public road transport. Suburban stations include Bakshi Ka Talab and Kakori. The Lucknow–Kanpur Suburban Railway was started in 1867 to cater for the needs of commuters travelling between Lucknow and Kanpur. Trains running on this service also stop at numerous stations at different locations in the city forming a suburban rail network.<sup>[97]</sup>

Air transport

Direct air connections are available in Lucknow to New Delhi, Patna, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad, Chennai, Guwahati, Jaipur, Raipur and other major cities via Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport. The airport has been ranked the second best in the world in small airport category.<sup>[98]</sup> The airport is suitable for all-weather operations and provides parking facilities for up to 50 aircraft. At present, Air India, Air India Express, Jet AirGoAir, IndiGo, Saudi Airlines, Flydubai, Oman Air and Air Vistara operate domestic and international flights to and from Lucknow. Covering 1,187 acres (480 ha), with Terminal 1 for international flights and Terminal 2 for domestic flights, the airport can handle Boeing 767 to Boeing 747-400 aircraft allowing significant passenger and cargo traffic.<sup>[99][100]</sup> International destinations include Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Muscat, Riyadh, Singapore, Bangkok, Dammam and Jeddah.<sup>[101]</sup>

The Planned expansion of the airport will allow Airbus A380 jumbo jets to land at the airport; the Airport Authority of India is also planning to expand the international terminal to increase passenger traffic capacity. There is also a plan for runway expansion. It is the 10th-busiest airport in India, busiest in Uttar Pradesh, and second-busiest in North India.

Metro

Lucknow Metro is a rapid transit system which started its operations from 6 September 2017. Lucknow Metro system is the fastest built metro system in the world<sup>[102]</sup> and most economical high-speed rapid transit system project in India.<sup>[103]</sup> The commencement of civil works started on 27 September 2014.<sup>[104]</sup>

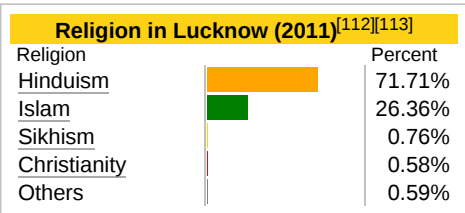
In February, Chief Minister Akhilesh Yadav gave the approval to set up a metro rail system for the state capital. It is divided into two corridors with the North-South corridor connecting Munshipulia to CCS International Airport and the East-West corridor connecting Charbagh Railway Station to Vasant Kunj. This will be the most expensive public transport system in the state but will provide a rapid means of mass transport to decongest traffic on city roads. Construction of the first phase will be complete by March 2017. The completion of metro rail project is the primary object of Uttar Pradesh government currently headed by the chief minister Yogi Adityanath<sup>[105]</sup>

On 5 September 2017, Home Minister Rajnath Singh and CM Yogi Adityanath showed green flag to the Lucknow Metro.<sup>[106]</sup>

Cycling

Lucknow is among the most bicycle-friendly cities in Uttar Pradesh. Bike-friendly tracks have been established near the Chief Minister's residence in the city. The four-and-a-half-kilometre track encompasses La-Martiniere College Road next to Golf Club on Kalidas Marg, where the Chief Minister resides, and Vikramaditya Marg, which houses the office of the ruling party. The dedicated four-metre-wide lane for cyclists is separate from the footpath and the main road. With Amsterdam as the inspiration, new cycle tracks are to be constructed in the city to make it more cycle-friendly, with facilities like bike rental also in the works.<sup>[107][108]</sup> In the year 2015, Lucknow also hosted a national level cycling event called 'The Lucknow Cyclothon' in which professional and amateur cyclists took part.<sup>[109]</sup> An under-construction cycle track network by the Government Of Uttar Pradesh is set to make Lucknow the city with India's biggest cycle network.<sup>[110]</sup>

Demographics

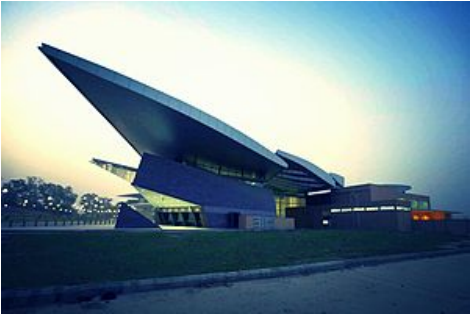


The population of Lucknow Urban Agglomeration (LUA) rose above one million in 1981, while the 2001 census estimated it had risen to 2.24 million. This included about 60,000 people in the Lucknow Cantonment and 2.18 million in Lucknow city and represented an increase of 34.53% over the 1991 figure.<sup>[114]</sup>

Population growth		
Census	Pop.	%±
1871	284,800	—
1881	261,300	-8.3%
1891	273,000	4.5%
1901	264,000	-3.3%
1911	259,800	-1.6%



Lucknow Railway Station



Terminal-2, CCS International Airport



Terminal-2, CCS International Airport



Charbagh Metro Station



According to the provisional report of [2011 Census of India](#), Lucknow city had a population of 2,815,601, of which 1,470,133 were men and 1,345,468 women.<sup>[115][116]</sup> This was an increase of 25.36% compared to the 2001 figures.

Between 1991 and 2001, the population registered growth of 32.03%, significantly lower than the 37.14% which was registered between 1981 and 1991.<sup>[117]</sup> The initial provisional data suggests a population density of 1,815 per km<sup>2</sup> in 2011, compared to 1,443 in 2001.<sup>[117]</sup> As the total area covered by the Lucknow district is only about 2,528 square kilometres (976 sq mi), the population density was much than the 690 persons per km<sup>2</sup> recorded at the state level. The [Scheduled Caste](#) population of the state represented 21.3% of the total population, a figure higher than the state average of 21.15%.<sup>[118][119]</sup>

The sex ratio in Lucknow city stood at 915 females per 1000 males in 2011 compared to the 2001 census figure of 888. The average national sex ratio in India is 940 according to the Census 2011 Directorate.<sup>[115]</sup> The city has a total literacy level in 2011 of 84.72% compared to 67.68% for Uttar Pradesh as a whole.<sup>[115]</sup> In 2001 these same figures stood at 75.98% and 56.27%. In Lucknow city, the total literate population totalled 2,147,564 people of which 1,161,250 were male and 986,314 were female.<sup>[115][120]</sup> Despite the fact that the overall work participation rate in the district (32.24%) is higher than the state average (23.7%), the rate among females in Lucknow is very low at only 5.6% and shows a decline from the 1991 figure of 5.9%.<sup>[121][122]</sup>

<b>1921</b>	240,600	-7.4%
<b>1931</b>	274,700	14.2%
<b>1941</b>	387,177	40.9%
<b>1951</b>	496,900	28.3%
<b>1961</b>	595,400	19.8%
<b>1971</b>	814,000	36.7%
<b>1981</b>	1,007,604	23.8%
<b>1991</b>	1,669,204	65.7%
<b>2001</b>	2,245,509	34.5%
<b>2011</b>	2,902,601	29.3%
source: <sup>[111]</sup>		

## Architecture

Lucknow's buildings show different styles of architecture with the many iconic buildings built during the British and Mughal era. More than half of these buildings lie in the old part of the city. The Uttar Pradesh Tourism Department organises a "Heritage Walk" for tourists covering the popular monuments.<sup>[123]</sup> Among the extant architecture, there are religious buildings such as [Imambaras](#), mosques, and other [Islamic](#) shrines as well as secular structures such as enclosed gardens, [baradaris](#), and palace complexes.<sup>[124]</sup>

[Bara Imambara](#) in Hussainabad is a colossal edifice built in 1784 by the then Nawab of Lucknow, [Asaf-ud-Daula](#). It was originally built to provide assistance to people affected by the deadly famine, which struck the whole of Uttar Pradesh in the same year.<sup>[125]</sup> It is the largest hall in Asia without any external support from wood, iron or stone beams.<sup>[126]</sup> The monument required approximately 22,000 labourers during construction.<sup>[127]</sup>

The 60 feet (18 m) tall [Rumi Darwaza](#), built by Nawab Asaf-ud-daula (r. 1775–1797) in 1784, served as the entrance to the city of Lucknow. It is also known as the Turkish Gateway, as it was erroneously thought to be identical to the gateway at [Constantinople](#). The edifice provides the west entrance to the Great Imambara and is embellished with lavish decorations.<sup>[128]</sup>

Styles of architectures from various cultures can be seen in the historical places of Lucknow. The [University of Lucknow](#) shows a huge inspiration from the European style while [Indo-Saracenic Revival architecture](#) is prominently present in the Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha building and Charbagh Railway station. [Dilkusha Kothi](#) is the remains of a palace constructed by the British resident Major [Gore Ouseley](#) around 1800 and showcases an example of [English Baroque](#) architecture. It served as a hunting lodge for the [Nawab of Awadh](#)s and as a summer resort.<sup>[129]</sup>

The [Chattar Manzil](#), which served as the palace for the rulers of Awadh and their wives is topped by an umbrella-like dome and so named on account of *Chattar* being the Hindi word for "umbrella". Opposite Chattar Manzil stands the 'Lal Baradari' built by Nawab [Saadat Ali Khan I](#) between 1789 and 1814. It functioned as a throne room at coronations for the royal courts. The building is now used as a museum and contains delicately executed portraits of men who played major roles in the administration of the kingdom of Oudh.

Another example of mixed architectural styles is [La Martiniere College](#), which shows a fusion of Indian and European ideas. It was built by Major-General [Claude Martin](#) who was born in [Lyon](#) and died in Lucknow on 13 September 1800. Originally named "Constantia", the ceilings of the building are domed with no wooden beams used for construction.<sup>[130]</sup> Glimpses of [Gothic architecture](#) can also be seen in the college building.<sup>[131]</sup>

Lucknow's [Asafi Imambara](#) exhibits vaulted halls as its architectural speciality. The Bara Imambara, Chhota Imambara and Rumi Darwaza stand in testament to the city's Nawabi mixture of Mughlai and Turkish style of architecture while La Martiniere college bears witness to the Indo-European style. Even the new buildings are fashioned using characteristic domes and pillars, and at night these illuminated monuments become the city's main attractions.<sup>[132]</sup>

Around [Hazratganj](#), the city's central shopping area, there is a fusion of old and modern architecture. It has a multi-level parking lot in place of an old and dilapidated police station making way for extending the corridors into well-aligned pebbled pathways, adorned with piazzas, green areas and wrought-iron Tall, beautifully crafted cast-iron lamp-posts, reminiscent of the [Victorian era](#), flank both sides of the street.<sup>[133]</sup>



Skyline of Lucknow as seen from Gomti Nagar



Ghanta Ghar, the tallest clock tower in India



Multi-storey apartments

## Culture

In common with other metropolitan cities across India, Lucknow is multicultural and home to people who use different dialects and languages.<sup>[134][135]</sup> Many of the cultural traits and customs peculiar to Lucknow have become living legends today. The city's contemporary culture is the result of the amalgamation of the Hindu and Muslim rulers who ruled the place simultaneously. The credit for this goes to the secular and syncretic traditions of the [Nawabs](#) of Awadh, who took a keen interest in every

walk of life and encouraged these traditions to attain a rare degree of sophistication. Modern day Lucknowites are known for their polite and polished way of speaking which is noticed by visitors. The residents of Lucknow call themselves *Lucknowites* or *Lakhnawi*.<sup>[136]</sup> It also represents the melting pot of globalization where the legacy of Nawab's culture continues to be reflected in the traditional vocabulary of the Hindi language of the city along with better avenues for modernization present here.

## Traditional Outfit

Lucknow is famous for its *shararas*. It is a traditional women's outfit that originated from the Nawabs of *Awadh*.<sup>[137]</sup> It is a pair of loose trousers with pleats below the knee worn with a *kurta* (shirt) and a *dupatta* (veil). It is embroidered with *zari* and *zardozi* along with *gota* (decorative lace on knee area). This dress is made from over 24 metres of fabric, mostly silk, *brocade* and *kamkhwab*.

## Language and poetry

Although Uttar Pradesh's primary official language is *Hindi*, the most commonly spoken language is colloquial *Hindustani*.<sup>[138]</sup> *Indian English* is also well understood and is widely used for business and administrative purposes, as a result of *India's British heritage* and *Commonwealth tradition* as well as globalisation. The Urdu language is also a part of Lucknowi culture and heritage. It is mostly used by wealthier families, the remaining members of the royal family as well as in *Urdu poetry* and on public signs. The government has taken many innovative steps to promote Urdu.<sup>[139]</sup> *Awadhi*, a dialect of the Hindi dialect continuum, has played an important role in Lucknow's history and is still used in the city's rural areas and by the urban population on the streets.<sup>[140]</sup>

Historically, Lucknow was considered one of the great centres of Muslim culture.<sup>[141][142]</sup> Two poets, *Mir Babar Ali Anis* and *Mirza Dabeer*, became legendary exponents of a unique genre of Muslim elegiac poetry called *marsiya* centred on Imam Husain's supreme sacrifice in the *Battle of Karbala*, which is commemorated during the annual observance of *Muharram*.<sup>[143]</sup>

The revolutionary *Ram Prasad Bismil*, who was hanged by the British at Gorakhpur jail, was largely influenced by the culture of Lucknow and remembered its name in his poetry.<sup>[144]</sup> Surrounding towns such as Kakori, Daryabad, *Fatehpur*, Barabanki, *Rudauli*, and Malihabad produced many eminent Urdu poets and litterateurs including Mohsin Kakorvi, *Majaz*, *Khumar Barabankvi* and *Josh Malihabadi*.<sup>[145]</sup>

## Cuisine

The Awadh region has its own distinct "Nawabi"-style cuisine. Since ages, the *Bawarchis* (Chefs) and *Rakabdars* (royal chefs) have developed great finesse in cooking and presentation of food, under royal patronage. This gave rise to the art of cooking over a slow fire (or *Dum* style cooking), which has become synonymous with "Awadhi" cuisine. These *Bawarchis* added elaborately prepared dishes like *kababs*, *kormas*, *kaliya*, *nahari-kulcha*, *zarda*, *sheermal*, *roomali rotis* and *warqi parathas* to the traditional "Awadhi" *dastarkhwaan* (feast of dishes).<sup>[146]</sup> The best-known dishes of this area consist of *biryani*s, *kebabs* and breads. Kebabs are served in a variety of styles; *kakori*, *galawati*, *shami*, *boti*, *patili-ke*, *ghutwa* and *seekh* are among the available varieties.<sup>[146]</sup> Tunde ke kabab restaurants are popular for a type of soft kebab developed by a one-armed chef (hence the name Tunday) for a Nawab who had lost his teeth.<sup>[147]</sup> The reputation of Lucknow's kebabs is not limited to the local population and the dish attracts people not only from other cities but also from other countries.<sup>[148]</sup>

Lucknow is also famous for its delicious chaats, street food, kulfi, paan and sweets. Nahari, a dish prepared using mutton, is very popular among non-vegetarians. Sheermal is a type of sweet bread (paratha) prepared in Lucknow. Makkhan-malai is another sweet delicacy of Lucknow made and sold only during winters. Some restaurants in the city are around 100 years old; there are also many high-end restaurants, bakeries, lounges and pubs which cater to the affluent class and foreign travellers.

## Festivals

Common Indian Festivals such as *Christmas*, *Diwali*, *Durga Puja*, *Eid*, *Holi*, *Raksha Bandhan*, *Vijayadashami* are celebrated with great pomp and show in the city.<sup>[149]</sup> Some of the other festivals or processions are as follows:

- *Lucknow Mahotsav*

Lucknow Festival is organised every year to showcase Uttar Pradesh art and culture and to promote tourism.<sup>[150]</sup> With 1975–76 designated South Asian Tourism Year, Lucknow took the opportunity to promote the city's art, culture and tourism to national and international tourists. The first Lucknow Festival was staged as a part of this promotion and ever since, with some exceptions, Lucknow Mahotsava has taken place annually.<sup>[151]</sup>

- *Lucknow Literature Festival*

This is an annual literature festival held in the month of November every year since 2013. Lucknow LitFest is India's second largest literature festival featuring some of the greatest writers & thinkers from across the globe.<sup>[152]</sup>

- *Muharram*

Lucknow is known as a seat of *Shia Islam* and the epitome of Shia culture in India. Muslims observe Muharram, the first month of the *Islamic calendar* and on Ashura (the 10th day of the month) mourn the memory of *Imam Husain*, grandson



Brijesh Pathak, Minister of Law & Justice and Additional Energy Resources in Uttar Pradesh, inaugurating the bada mangal festivities at UPNEDA office in Vibhuti Khand (May 2017)



Free food being distributed on a Bada Mangal (May 2017). Bada Mangal is a ritual specific only to Lucknow.



Tunday's Gelawati Kababs, Lucknow's speciality

of the Islamic prophet, [Muhammad](#).<sup>[153]</sup> Muharram processions in Lucknow have a special significance and began during the reign of the Awadh Nawabs.

Processions such as *Shahi Zarih*, *Jaloos-e-Mehndi*, *Alam-e-Ashura* and *Chup Tazia* had special significance for the Shia community and were affected with great religious zeal and fervour until in 1977 the government of Uttar Pradesh banned public Azadari processions. For the following twenty years, processions and gatherings took place in private or community spaces including Talkatora karbala, [Bara Imambara](#) (Imambara Asifi), [Chota Imambara](#) (Imambara Husainabad), [Dargah Hazrat Abbas](#), [Shah Najaf](#) and [Imambara Ghufraan Ma'ab](#). The ban was partially lifted in 1997 and Shias were successful in taking out the first Azadari procession in January 1998 on the 21st of [Ramadan](#), the Muslim fasting month. The Shias are authorised to stage nine processions out of the nine hundred that are listed in the register of the Shias.<sup>[154]</sup>

- [Chup Tazia](#)

The procession originated in Lucknow before spreading to other parts of South Asia. Dating back to the era of the Nawabs, it was started by Nawab Ahmed Ali Khan Sahukar Yar Jung a descendant of Bahu Begum. It has become one of the most important Azadari processions in Lucknow and one of the nine permitted by the government. This last mourning procession takes place on the morning of the 8th of Rabi' al-awwal, the third Muslim month and includes *alam* (flags), *Zari* and a *ta'zieh* (an imitation of an imitation of the mausoleums in [Karbala](#)). It originates at the [Imambara Nazim Saheb](#) in Victoria Street then moves in complete silence through Patana until it terminates at the [Karbala Kazmain](#), where the colossal black *ta'zieh* is buried.<sup>[155]</sup>

- [Bada Mangal](#) festival is celebrated in the month of May as a birthday of ancient Hanuman temple known as [Purana Mandir](#) in this festival fairs are conducted by the local public in the whole city [Bhandaras](#) are organized by local people almost in all streets across the city which serves free food to all the passersby irrespective of religion. Many of the Muslim Community also set up these [bhandaras](#). It is celebrated in the name of Hindu God Lord Hanuman and reflects the [Ganga Jamuni](#) [Tehzeeb](#).<sup>[155]</sup>

## Dance, drama and music

The classical Indian dance form [Kathak](#) took shape in Lucknow.<sup>[156]</sup> [Wajid Ali Shah](#), the last Nawab of Awadh, was a great patron and a passionate champion of *Kathak*. [Lachhu Maharaj](#), [Acchchan Maharaj](#), [Shambhu Maharaj](#), and [Birju Maharaj](#) have kept this tradition alive.<sup>[157][158]</sup>

Lucknow is also the home city of the eminent *ghazal* singer [Begum Akhtar](#). A pioneer of the style, "*Ae Mohabbat Tere anjaam pe rona aaya*" is one of her best known musical renditions.<sup>[159]</sup> [Bhatkande Music Institute University](#) at Lucknow is named after the musician [Vishnu Narayan Bhatkhande](#).<sup>[160]</sup> [Bhartendu Academy of Dramatic Arts \(BNA\)](#), also known as [Bhartendu Natya Academy](#), is a theatre training institute situated at Gomti Nagar. It is a [deemed university](#) and an autonomous organisation under the Ministry of Culture, Government of Uttar Pradesh. It was set up in 1975 by the [Sangeet Natak Akademy](#) (Government of Uttar Pradesh), and became an independent drama school in 1977.<sup>[161]</sup> Apart from government institutes, there are many private theatre groups including [IPTA](#), [Theatre Arts Workshop \(TAW\)](#), [Darpan](#), [Manchkriti](#) and the largest youth theatre group, [Josh](#). This is a group for young people to experience theatre activities, workshops and training.<sup>[162]</sup>

Lucknow is also the birthplace of musicians including [Naushad](#), [Talat Mahmood](#), [Anup Jalota](#), and [Baba Sehgal](#) as well as British pop celebrity [Sir Cliff Richard](#).<sup>[163]</sup>



A dancer posing during *akathak* dance sequence. The dance has its origins in Northern India and especially Lucknow

## Lucknow Chikan

Lucknow is known for embroidery works including [chikankari](#), [zari](#), [zardozi](#), [kamdani](#), and [gota](#) making (gold lace weaving).<sup>[164]</sup>

*Chikankari* is a popular embroidery work well known all over India. This 400-year-old art in its present form was developed in Lucknow and it remains the only location where the skill is practised today. *Chikankari* constitutes 'shadow work' and is a very delicate and artistic hand embroidery done using white thread on fine white cotton cloth such as fine muslin or chiffon. Yellowish *muga* silk is sometimes used in addition to the white thread. The work is done on caps, *kurtas*, *saris*, scarfs, and other vestments.<sup>[165]</sup> The *chikan* industry, almost unknown under the Nawabs, has not only survived but is flourishing. About 2,500 entrepreneurs are engaged in manufacturing *chikan* for sale in local, national and international markets with Lucknow the largest exporter of *chikan* embroidered garments.<sup>[166]</sup>

As a sign of recognition, in December 2008, the Indian [Geographical Indication Registry \(GIR\)](#) accorded Geographical Indication (GI) status for *chikankari*, recognising Lucknow as the exclusive hub for its manufacture.<sup>[167]</sup>

## Quality of life

Lucknow was ranked "India's second happiest city" in a survey conducted by [IMRB International](#) and [LG Corporation](#), after only [Chandigarh](#). It fared better than other metropolitan cities in India including [New Delhi](#), [Bangalore](#) and [Chennai](#). Lucknow was found to be better than other cities in areas such as food, transit and overall citizen satisfaction.<sup>[168][169]</sup>

## Education

Lucknow is home to a number of prominent educational and research organisations including [Indian Institute of Management Lucknow \(IIM-L\)](#), [Indian Institute of Information Technology, Lucknow \(IIIT-L\)](#), [Central Drug Research Institute \(CDRI\)](#), [Indian Institute of Toxicology Research](#), [National Botanical Research Institute \(NBRI\)](#), [Institute of Engineering and Technology \(IET Lko\)](#), [Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia National Law University \(RMNLU\)](#), [Institute of Hotel Management, Lucknow \(IHM\)](#), [Sanjay](#)



Gandhi Postgraduate Institute of Medical Sciences (SGPGI), Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Institute of Medical Sciences and King George's Medical University (KGMU).<sup>[170]</sup> The National P. G. College (NPGC), affiliated to the University of Lucknow, is ranked as the second best college imparting formal education in the country by the National Assessment and Accreditation Council.<sup>[171]</sup>

Educational institutions in the city include seven universities including the University of Lucknow, a Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, a technical university (Uttar Pradesh Technical University), a law university (RMLNLU), an Islamic university (DUNU) and a large number of polytechnics, engineering institutes and industrial training institutes.<sup>[172]</sup> Other research organisations in the state include the Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants, Central Food Technological Research Institute and the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute.<sup>[173][174]</sup>

Some of Uttar Pradesh's major schools are located in Lucknow including Delhi Public School having its branches in Eldeco, Indiranagar, City Montessori School, Colvin Taluqdars' College, Centennial Higher Secondary School, St. Francis' College, Loreto Convent Lucknow, St. Mary's Convent Inter College, Kendriya Vidyalaya, Lucknow Public School, Stella Maris Inter College, Seth M.R. Jaipuria School, Cathedral School, Mary Gardiner's Convent School, Modern School, Amity International School, St. Agnes, Army Public School, Mount Carmel College, Study Hall, Christ Church College, Rani Laxmi Bai School and Central Academy

City Montessori School, with over 20 branches spread throughout the city, is the only school in the world to have been awarded a UNESCO Prize for Peace Education.<sup>[175]</sup> CMS also holds a Guinness World Record for being the largest school in the world with over 40,000 pupils.<sup>[176]</sup> The school consistently ranks among the top schools of India.<sup>[177]</sup>

La Martiniere Lucknow, founded in 1845, is the only school in the world to have been awarded a battle honour.<sup>[178]</sup> It is one of the oldest and most reputed schools in India, often ranked among the top ten schools in the country.<sup>[179][180]</sup> Lucknow also has a sports college named Guru Gobind Singh Sports College



Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow



La Martiniere College



Central Drug Research Institute



Amity University Lucknow Campus, also known as Mango Orchard Campus

## Media

Lucknow has had an influence on the Hindi film industry as the birthplace of poet, dialogue writer and script writer K. P. Saxena, Suresh Chandra Shukla born 10 February 1954<sup>[181]</sup> along with veteran Bollywood and Bengali film actor Pahari Sanyal, who came from the city's well known Sanyal family.<sup>[182][183]</sup> Several movies have used Lucknow as their backdrop including Shashi Kapoor's *Junoon*, Muzaffar Ali's *Umrao Jaan* and *Gaman*, Satyajit Ray's *Shatranj ke khiladi*, Ismail Merchant's *Shakespeare Wallah*, PAA and Shailendra Pandey's *JD*.<sup>[184][185][186]</sup> In the movie *Gadar: Ek Prem Katha* Lucknow was used to depict Pakistan,<sup>[187]</sup> with locations including Lal Pul, the Taj Hotel and the Rumi Darwaza used in *Tanu Weds Manu*.<sup>[188]</sup> Some parts of *Ladies vs Ricky Bahl*, *Bullett Raja*,<sup>[189]</sup> *Ishaqzaade*,<sup>[190]</sup> *Ya Rab* and *Dabangg 2* were shot in Lucknow or at other sites nearby.<sup>[191]</sup> A major section of the Bollywood movie, *Daawat-e-Ishq* starring Aditya Roy Kapur and Parineeti Chopra was shot in the city.<sup>[192]</sup> as was *Baawre*, an Indian TV drama, airing on the Life OK channel. The government has announced to develop two film cities in Lucknow.<sup>[193]</sup> Here are some newspaper companies working and give online news services to the news readers including Amar Ujala,<sup>[194]</sup> *Dainik Jagran*, *Hindustan Times*, *The Times of India* and *Dainik Bhaskar*.

*The Pioneer* newspaper, headquartered in Lucknow and started in 1865, is the second oldest English language newspaper in India still in production.<sup>[195]</sup> The country's first prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru founded *The National Herald* in the city prior to World War II with Manikonda Chalapathi Rau as its editor.<sup>[196]</sup>

One of the earliest All India Radio stations has been operational in Lucknow since 1938.<sup>[197]</sup>

FM radio transmission started in Lucknow in 2000. The city has the following FM radio stations:<sup>[198]</sup>

- Radio City 91.1 MHz
- Red FM 93.5 MHz
- Radio Mirchi 98.3 MHz
- AIR FM Rainbow 100.7 MHz
- Fever 104 FM 104.0 MHz
- Gyan Vani 105.6 MHz (Educational)
- AIR FM Vividh Bharti 101.6 MHz
- CMS FM 90.4 MHz (Educational)
- Mirchi Love 107.2 FM
- BBDU FM 90.8 MHz (Babu Banarsi Das University broadcast station)

"My Lucknow My Pride" is a mobile app launched by the district administration of Lucknow circa December 2015 in efforts to preserve "the cultural heritage of Lucknow" and to encourage tourism!<sup>[199][200][201][202]</sup>

## Sports

Today cricket, association football, badminton, golf andhockey are among the most popular sports in the city

The main sports hub is the K. D. Singh Babu Stadium, which also has a swimming pool and indoor games complex. The other stadiums are Dhyana Chand AstroTurf Stadium, Mohammed Shahid Synthetic Hockey Stadium, Dr. Akhilesh Das Gupta Stadium at Northern India Engineering College,<sup>[203]</sup> Babu Banarasi Das UP Badminton Academy, Charbagh, Mahanagar, Chowk and the Sports College near theIntegral University.

In September 2017, Ekana International Cricket Stadium was opened to public as it hosted 2017-18 Duleep Trophy. On 06th November 2018 Ekana International Cricket Stadium will host its first T20 international match between Indian national cricket teamand West Indies cricket team It is the second largest stadium in India by capacity after Kolkata's Eden Gardens.<sup>[204][205]</sup> For decades Lucknow hosted theSheesh Mahal Cricket Tournament.



K. D. Singh Babu Stadium Lucknow

Lucknow is the Headquarter for the Badminton Association of India. Located in Gomti Nagar, It was formed in 1934 and has been holding national-level tournaments in India since 1936.Syed Modi Grand Prix is an international Badminton competition held here. Junior level Badminton players receive their training in Lucknow after which they are sent to Bangalore!<sup>[206][207]</sup>

The Lucknow Race Course in Lucknow Cantonment is spread over 70.22 acres (28.42 ha); the course's 3.2 kilometres (2.0 mi) long race track is the longest in India.<sup>[208]</sup>

The Lucknow Golf Club is on the sprawling greens ofLa Martinière College

The city has produced several national and world-class sporting personalities. Lucknow sports hostel has produced international-level cricketers Mohammad Kaif, Piyush Chawla, Suresh Raina, Gyanendra Pandey, Praveen Kumar and R. P. Singh. Other notable sports personalities include hockey Olympians K. D. Singh, Jaman Lal Sharma, Mohammed Shahidand Ghaus Mohammad, the tennis player who became the first Indian to reach the quarter finals atWimbledon.<sup>[209]</sup>

### City-based clubs

Club	Sport	Team	Homeground	Founded
<u>Awadhe Warriors</u>	<u>Badminton</u>	<u>Premier Badminton League</u>	<u>Babu Banarasi Das Indoor Stadium</u>	2015
<u>Uttar Pradesh Wizards</u>	<u>Field hockey</u>	<u>Hockey India League</u>	<u>Major Dhyana Chand Stadium, Lucknow</u>	2012
<u>UP Yoddha</u>	<u>Kabaddi</u>	<u>Pro Kabaddi League</u>	<u>Babu Banarasi Das Indoor Stadium Lucknow</u>	2017

## Parks and recreation


The city has parks and recreation areas managed by the Lucknow Development Authority. These<sup>[210]</sup> include Kukrail Reserve Forest, Qaisar Bagh, Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Park, the Ambedkar Memorial and Janeshwar Mishra park, the largest park in Asia. It boasts of lush greenery, a man-made lake, India's longest cycling and jogging track and a variety of flora. The Plan is also to set up a giant Ferris wheel inside the park on the lines of London Eye, which would provide a panoramic view of the city.<sup>[211]</sup> Kukrail Picnic Spot (Crocodile Breeding sanctuary) Located at Area near to Lucknow Indiranagar Area. This is the Asia's Largest Crocodile breeding center. This along with small zoological Zoo and ample open space makes it unique for picnic and dating purposes.



Man made lake in Janeshwar Mishra Park

## Sister cities

Lucknow has sister city relationship withBrisbane, Australia.<sup>[212]</sup>

Country	City	State / region
 <u>Australia</u>	<u>Brisbane</u>	<u>Queensland</u>


## Notable individuals

## Historical places

- Bara Imambara
- Chhota Imambara
- Imambara Ghufuran Ma'ab
- Aminabad
- Colvin Taluqdars' College
- La Martiniere Lucknow
- Isabella Thoburn College
- Qaisar Bagh

- [Rumi Darwaza](#)
- [Shah Najaf Imambara](#)
- [Dargah of Hazrat Abbas](#)
- [Dilkusha Kothi](#)
- [Karbala of Dayanat-ud-Daulah](#)
- [Tomb of Mir Babar Ali Anis](#)
- [Imambara Sibtainabad \(Maqbara of Amjad Ali Shah\)](#)
- [Rauza Kazmain](#)
- [Residency](#)
- [All Saints Garrison Church, Lucknow](#)
- [Alambagh](#)
- [Begum Hazrat Mahal Park](#)

## See also

-  [Lucknow portal](#)
- [Amir-ud-daula Public Library](#)
- [List of shopping malls in Lucknow](#)
- [List of tallest buildings in Lucknow](#)
- [List of cities in India by population](#)
- [List of million-plus urban agglomerations in India](#)
- [List of twin towns and sister cities in India](#)
- [Bharwara Sewage Treatment Plant](#)

## References

- ↑ "Lucknow District Census 2011 Handbook: VILLAGE AND TOWN WISE PRIMARY CENSUS ABSTRACT (PCA)"([http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/0926\\_PART\\_B\\_DCHB\\_LUCKNOW.pdf](http://censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/0926_PART_B_DCHB_LUCKNOW.pdf)) (PDF). Census of India. p. 47 (pdf) Urban Section Retrieved 26 April 2018.
- ↑ "Lucknow District Area and Population"(<http://www.censusindia.gov.in/pca/SearchDetails.aspx?Id=165058>) *Office of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India*. Retrieved 16 August 2017.
- ↑ "Cities having population 1 lakh and above, Census 2011"([http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data\\_files/India2/able\\_2\\_PR\\_Cities\\_1Lakh\\_and\\_Above.pdf](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data_files/India2/able_2_PR_Cities_1Lakh_and_Above.pdf)) (PDF). The Registrar General & Census Commissioner India. Retrieved 25 June 2014.
- ↑ "Lucknow Urban Region"(<http://www.census2011.co.in/census/metropolitan/82-lucknow.html>). Census2011 India. p. 2 Retrieved 7 February 2017.
- ↑ "Welcome to Lucknow District Official Website" (<http://www.lucknow.nic.in/>). Lucknow.nic.in. Retrieved 26 March 2010.
- ↑ "Lucknow pips Kanpur emerges as most populous city in UP" (<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Lucknow-pips-Kanpur-emerges-as-most-populous-city-in-UP/articleshow/7879054.cms>) *The Times of India*. Lucknow. 6 April 2011. Retrieved 12 January 2018.
- ↑ "LDA begins process to expand Lucknow's territory"(<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/LDA-begins-process-to-expand-Lucknows-territory/articleshow/45997595.cms>) *The Times of India*. Lucknow. 24 January 2015. Retrieved 12 January 2018.
- ↑ "Lucknow gets bigger by 380 sq km in 10 yrs"(<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Lucknow-gets-bigger-by-380-sq-km-in-10-yrs/articleshow/7479048.cms>) *The Times of India*. Lucknow. 12 February 2011. Retrieved 12 January 2018.
- ↑ "Lucknow directory of service"(<http://lucknowonline.com/dukaan/about-2/>) *Lucknow Online*. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
- ↑ Cole, Juan Ricardo. "Sacred space and holy war"(<http://www.thedivineconspiracy.org/Z5259B.pdf>) (PDF). *Divine Conspiracy*. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
- ↑ "Lucknow District Population Census 2011, Uttar Pradesh literacy sex ratio and density"(<http://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/528-lucknow.html>). Census 2011. Retrieved 4 August 2014.
- ↑ "Lucknow (District, Uttar Pradesh, India) – population statistics, map and location"(<http://www.citypopulation.de/php/india-admin.php?adm2id=D0926>) City Population. 10 January 2014 Retrieved 4 August 2014.
- ↑ "Lucknow: The City of Tehzeeb (culture) | Maharajas Express Blog – Luxury Train Guide, News"(<http://www.maharajas-express-india.com/blog/lucknow-the-city-of-tehzeeb-culture/>) Maharajas Express India. 27 February 2013 Retrieved 4 August 2014.
- ↑ "World's fastest growing urban areas (1)"(<http://www.citymayors.com/statistics/urban-growth1.html>). City Mayors. Retrieved 29 July 2015.
- ↑ Veena Talwar Oldenburg (14 July 2014). *The Making of Colonial Lucknow 1856–1877* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=6tP\\_AwAAQBAJ&pg=PA6](https://books.google.com/books?id=6tP_AwAAQBAJ&pg=PA6)). Princeton University Press. p. 6. ISBN 978-1-4008-5630-5.
- ↑ P. Nas (1993). *Urban Symbolism* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=R7-xvYmg3HcC&pg=PR329>). BRILL. p. 329. ISBN 90-04-09855-0.
- ↑ Philip Lutgendorf Professor of Hindi and Modern Indian Studies University of Iowa (13 December 2006). *Ram's Tale : The Messages of a Divine Monkey: The Messages of a Divine Monkey* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=fVFC2Nx-LP8C&pg=PR245>). Oxford University Press. p. 245. ISBN 978-0-19-804220-4.
- ↑ Richard Stephen Charnock (1859) *Local Etymology: A Derivative Dictionary of Geographical Names* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=apcmAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA167>). Houlston and Wright. pp. 167–.
- ↑ "history" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080407191601/http://lucknow.nic.in/history.htm>). Lucknow.nic.in. Archived from the original (<http://www.lucknow.nic.in/history.htm>) on 7 April 2008. Retrieved 26 March 2010.
- ↑ "Introduction to Lucknow"(<http://lucknow.me/history.html>). Lucknow. Retrieved 24 August 2014.
- ↑ "Lucknow City" (<http://www.laxys.com/lucknow.html>). Laxys. Retrieved 29 April 2012.
- ↑ Safvi, Rana (15 June 2014). "Understanding Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb: How diverse is the "Indian multiculturalism" (<http://www.dnaindia.com/analysis/story-understanding-ganga-jamuni-tehzeeb-how-diverse-is-the-indian-multiculturalism-1995684>) *DNA India*. Mumbai: DNA Webdesk. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
- ↑ "Faizabad, Town, India" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20090602140017/http://www.bartleby.com/65/fa/FaizabdInd.html>) *Bartleby*. The Columbia Encyclopaedia. Archived from the original (<http://www.bartleby.com/65/fa/FaizabdInd.html>) on 2 June 2009. Retrieved 27 August 2014.



24. "Shuja Ud Daula" (<http://lucknowme/Shuja-ud-Daula.html>) Lucknow. Retrieved 24 August 2014.
25. "Asaf Ud Daula" (<http://lucknowme/Asaf-ud-Daula.html>) Lucknow. Retrieved 24 August 2014.
26. "Saadat-Ali-Khan" (<http://lucknowme/Saadat-Ali-Khan.html>) Lucknow. Retrieved 24 August 2014.
27. "Awadh" (<http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/673406/Awadh>). *Encyclopædia Britannica* Retrieved 27 August 2014.
28. "Wajid Ali Shah" (<http://lucknowme/Wajid-Ali-Shah.html>) Lucknow. Retrieved 24 August 2014.
29. Sarkar, Sudeshna (12 September 2004). "Begum Hazrat Mahal: forgotten icon of India's freedom movement" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140903124538/http://archive.deccanherald.com/deccanherald/sep122004/fp3.asp>) *Foreign Panorama* Deccan Herald. Archived from the original (<http://archive.deccanherald.com/deccanherald/sep122004/fp3.asp>) on 3 September 2014 Retrieved 27 August 2014.
30. "1857 Memorial Museum, Residency Lucknow" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20140627101444/http://asi.nic.in/asi\\_museums\\_lucknow.asp](https://web.archive.org/web/20140627101444/http://asi.nic.in/asi_museums_lucknow.asp)). *Archaeological Survey Of India* Archived from the original ([http://asi.nic.in/asi\\_museums\\_lucknow.asp](http://asi.nic.in/asi_museums_lucknow.asp)) on 27 June 2014 Retrieved 27 August 2014.
31. "AVADH" (<http://www.iranicaonline.org/articles/avadh-english-also-audh-or-oudh-an-ancient-cultural-and-administrative-region-lying-between-the-himalayas-and-the-ganges-i>) *Iranica Online*. Encyclopaedia Iranica Retrieved 27 August 2014.
32. Chisholm, Hugh, ed. (1911). "Lucknow". *Encyclopædia Britannica* 17 (11th ed.). Cambridge University Press. p. 106.
33. "History of Lucknow" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141204180024/http://lucknowcity.com/history-of-lucknow.php>). *Lucknow City*. Archived from the original (<http://lucknowcity.com/history-of-lucknow.php>) on 4 December 2014 Retrieved 24 August 2014.
34. "Big Moments in Lucknow History" (<http://genieforcit.com/lucknow/history-lucknow.html>).
35. "Prostituting the Tawa'if: Nawabi Patronage and Colonial Regulation of Courtesans in Lucknow 1847–1899 | Zoya Sameen" ([https://www.academia.edu/8083893/Prostituting\\_the\\_Tawaif\\_Nawabi\\_Patronage\\_and\\_Colonial\\_Regulation\\_of\\_Courtesans\\_in\\_Lucknow\\_1847-1899](https://www.academia.edu/8083893/Prostituting_the_Tawaif_Nawabi_Patronage_and_Colonial_Regulation_of_Courtesans_in_Lucknow_1847-1899)) academia.edu. 1 January 1970. Retrieved 29 July 2015.
36. "UNDP report" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20051229023509/http://www.undp.org.in/dmweb/events/final%20report%20twoUPcityconsultaion.pdf>) (PDF). Archived from the original (<http://www.undp.org.in/dmweb/events/final%20report%20twoUPcityconsultaion.pdf#search=%22sahara%20film%20city%20lucknow%22>) (PDF) on 29 December 2005 Retrieved 26 September 2006.
37. "Lucknow Minimum Temperature" ([http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-12-29/lucknow/36050401\\_1\\_minimum-temperature-maximum-temperature-celsius](http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-12-29/lucknow/36050401_1_minimum-temperature-maximum-temperature-celsius)). *The Times of India*. 29 December 2012.
38. "Lucknow Climate & Temperature" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141210031249/http://www.imd.gov.in/section/climate/extreme/lucknow2.htm>) India Meteorological Department. Archived from the original (<http://www.imd.gov.in/section/climate/extreme/lucknow2.htm>) on 10 December 2014 Retrieved 17 April 2015.
39. "Ever recorded Maximum and minimum temperatures up to 2010" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20140316064314/http://www.imdpune.gov.in/Temp\\_Extremes/histext2010.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20140316064314/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](http://www.imdpune.gov.in/Temp_Extremes/histext2010.pdf)) (PDF) on 16 March 2014 Retrieved 17 April 2015.
40. "Government of India, Ministry of Environment & Forests" (<http://moef.gov.in/>) Ministry of Environment and Forests Lucknow
41. *A new isidiate species of Graphis from India* ([http://www.ces.iisc.ernet.in/biodiversity/sahyadri\\_enews/newsletter/issue16/books.htm](http://www.ces.iisc.ernet.in/biodiversity/sahyadri_enews/newsletter/issue16/books.htm)) Adawadkar, B. & Makhija, U. 2004. p. 363.
42. "Lucknow mangoes earn fans in foreign countries – The Times of India" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Lucknow-mangoes-earn-fans-in-foreign-countries/articleshow/20784323.cms>) Times Of India. 26 June 2013 Retrieved 4 August 2014.
43. "Musa Bagh" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120611165938/http://lucknowme/Musa-Bagh.html>) Lucknow. Archived from the original (<http://lucknowme/Musa-Bagh.html>) on 11 June 2012 Retrieved 27 August 2014.
44. "Botanic Garden Sikandar Bagh" (<https://sites.google.com/site/visitolucknow/botanic-garden-lucknow>) Visit Lucknow. Google Sites. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
45. Planet, Lonely. "State Museum – Lonely Planet" (<http://www.lonelyplanet.com/india/uttar-pradesh/lucknow/sights/museums-galleries/state-museum>) Lonely Planet Retrieved 25 May 2015.
46. "Economical Report Of Lucknow" (<http://dcmsme.gov.in/dips/DIP%20Lucknow.pdf>) (PDF). *Department of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises* Government of India Retrieved 27 August 2014.
47. "The top 15 Indian cities by GDP | India's top 15 cities with the highest GDP – Yahoo India Finance" (<https://in.finance.yahoo.com/photos/the-top-15-indian-cities-by-gdp-1348807591-slideshow/the-top-15-indian-cities-by-gdp-photo-1348807066.html#crsl=%252Fphotos%252Fthe-top-15-indian-cities-by-gdp-1348807591-slideshow%252Fthe-top-15-indian-cities-by-gdp-photo-1348807071.html>) n.finance.yahoo.com. 28 September 2012 Retrieved 29 July 2015.
48. "Lucknow Profile" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140308061916/http://localbodies.up.nic.in/luck/chap2.pdf>) (PDF). *National Informatics Centre, Uttar Pradesh State Unit, Lucknow* Archived from the original (<http://localbodies.up.nic.in/luck/chap2.pdf>) (PDF) on 8 March 2014 Retrieved 27 August 2014.
49. "The 10 fastest job-creating cities in India – Rediffcom Business" (<http://business.rediff.com/slide-show/2010/oct/01/slide-show-1-the-fastest-job-creating-cities-in-india.htm#7>) Rediff. 3 October 2010 Retrieved 17 February 2014.
50. Singh, Priyanka (12 July 2014). "CII Young Indians unite Lucknow residents to empower women" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/CII-Young-Indians-unite-Lucknow-residents-to-empower-women/articleshow/38268762.cms>) *The Times Of India*. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
51. "TCS News & Events: Press Release : Tata Consultancy Services Expands in Lucknow; New Facility Inaugurated" ([http://www.tcs.com/news\\_events/press\\_releases/Pages/TCS-Expands-in-Lucknow.aspx](http://www.tcs.com/news_events/press_releases/Pages/TCS-Expands-in-Lucknow.aspx)). Tata Consultancy Services Retrieved 8 August 2014.
52. Diksha P Gupta. "'We are where we are because of open source technology' – LINUX For You" (<http://www.linuxforu.com/2013/12/open-source-technology>). Linux For U. Retrieved 8 August 2014.
53. "IT City Lucknow" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140226154730/http://upgovnic.in/upinfo/uplc-itycity/ITCity-Lucknow-Schedules-Vol-III-29.10.13.pdf>) (PDF). UP Government. 29 October 2013. p. 18. Archived from the original (<http://upgovnic.in/upinfo/uplc-itycity/ITCity-Lucknow-Schedules-Vol-III-29.10.13.pdf>) (PDF) on 26 February 2014 Retrieved 27 August 2014.
54. "Chak Gajaria farm land use changed – The Times of India" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Chak-Gajaria-farm-land-use-changed/articleshow/20485757.cms?referral=PM>) Times Of India. 8 June 2013 Retrieved 8 August 2014.
55. "Govt gives approval to IT city in Lucknow on Sultanpur Road – The Times of India" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Govt-gives-approval-to-IT-city-in-Lucknow-on-Sultanpur-Road/articleshow/12724665.cms?referral=PM>) Times Of India. 19 April 2014 Retrieved 8 August 2014.
56. "OFFICE OF THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER (HANDICRAFTS)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160116034435/http://handicrafts.nic.in/advertisements/ahvy201112.htm>) MINISTRY OF TEXTILES. Archived from the original (<http://handicrafts.nic.in/advertisements/ahvy201112.htm>) on 16 January 2016.

57. "Economy of State"(<https://www.webcitation.org/69Wvv4DrX?url=http://www.phdcci.in/admin/userfiles/file/Research-Bureau/Uttar-Pradesh.pdf>) PDF). U.P economy Archived from the original (<http://www.phdcci.in/admin/userfiles/file/Research-Bureau/Uttar-Pradesh.pdf>) (PDF) on 29 July 2012.
58. PTI (10 July 2014). "Budget 2014: Rs 200 crore allocated to set up six textiles clusters – Economic Times" ([http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2014-07-10/news/51301061\\_1\\_textile-sector-textile-industry-export-earnings](http://articles.economictimes.indiatimes.com/2014-07-10/news/51301061_1_textile-sector-textile-industry-export-earnings)) Economic Times. Retrieved 8 August 2014.
59. "CONSTITUTIONAL SETUP"(<http://up.gov.in/upconstitution.aspx>) *Government of Uttar Pradesh* Retrieved 30 August 2017.
60. Maheshwari, S.R. (2000). *Indian Administration (6th Edition)* New Delhi: Orient Blackswan Private Ltd. pp. 563–572 ISBN 9788125019886
61. Singh, G.P. (1993). *Revenue administration in India: A case study of Bihar* Delhi: Mittal Publications. pp. 26–129 ISBN 978-8170993810
62. Laxmikanth, M. (2014). *Governance in India (2nd Edition)* Noida: McGraw Hill Education. pp. 5.1–5.2 ISBN 978-9339204785
63. "Role and Functions of Divisional Commissioner"(<http://www.yourarticlelibrary.com/india-2/role-and-functions-of-divisional-commissioner/6672/>). *Your Article Library*. Retrieved 20 August 2017.
64. "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* Retrieved 15 August 2017.
65. "जिलाधिकारी मंडलायुक्त की सूची" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110210045547/http://niyuktonline.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 from the original (<http://niyuktonline.up.nic.in/DOCUMENTS/DMCFileCurrent.aspx>) on 10 February 2011 Retrieved 15 August 2017.
66. "Administration"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20170828151031/http://lucknowmic.in/administration/admin.html>) *Lucknow District* Archived from the original (<http://lucknowmic.in/administration/admin.html>) on 28 August 2017. Retrieved 15 August 2017.
67. Maheshwari, S.R. (2000). *Indian Administration (6th Edition)* New Delhi: Orient Blackswan Private Ltd. pp. 573–597 ISBN 9788125019886
68. Laxmikanth, M. (2014). *Governance in India (2nd Edition)* Noida: McGraw Hill Education. pp. 6.1–6.6 ISBN 978-9339204785
69. Singh, G.P. (1993). *Revenue administration in India: A case study of Bihar* Delhi: Mittal Publications. pp. 50–124 ISBN 978-8170993810
70. "Powers Of District Magistrate in India"(<http://www.importantindia.com/1724/powers-of-district-magistrate-in-india/>) *Important India* Retrieved 20 August 2017.
71. "Officers posted at Lucknow Zone"(<https://uppolice.gov.in/frmOfficials.aspx?zoneko&cd=NwAxADIA>) *Uttar Pradesh Police* Retrieved 15 August 2017.
72. "Officers posted at Lucknow Range"(<https://uppolice.gov.in/frmOfficials.aspx?rangeko&cd=NwAxADKA>) *Uttar Pradesh Police* Retrieved 15 August 2017.
73. "Officers posted at LUCKNOW"(<https://uppolice.gov.in/frmOfficials.aspx?lucknow&cd=NwA1ADAA>) *Uttar Pradesh* Retrieved 15 August 2017.
74. "Lucknow Police Plans to Use Drones for Dispersing Mobs"(<http://www.ndtv.com/lucknow-news/lucknow-police-plans-to-use-drones-for-dispersing-mobs-751922>). Retrieved 25 May 2015.
75. "Lucknow cops get 'pepper-drones' for mob control, surveillance"(<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/other-states/lucknow-cops-get-pepperdrones-for-mob-control-surveillance/article7096242.ece>) *The Hindu*. 13 April 2015. ISSN 0971-751X (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0971-751X>) Retrieved 25 May 2015.
76. "Lucknow police deploying smart surveillance system to make the city safer - The Economic Times" ([https://m.economictimes.com/c/s/m.economictimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/lucknow-police-deploying-smart-surveillance-system-to-make-the-city-safer/amp\\_articleshow/46914134.cms](https://m.economictimes.com/c/s/m.economictimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/lucknow-police-deploying-smart-surveillance-system-to-make-the-city-safer/amp_articleshow/46914134.cms)). *m.economictimes.com.cdn.ampproject.org*
77. "UP poised for nation's biggest Dial 100 service – The Times of India" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/uttar-pradesh/UP-poised-for-nations-biggest-Dial-100-service/articleshow/46993686.cms>) Retrieved 25 May 2015.
78. "What's inside the 'country's most hi-tech police control room'? – The Times of India" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Whats-inside-the-country-s-most-hi-tech-police-control-room/articleshow/46068306.cms>) *The Times of India* Retrieved 25 May 2015.
79. "UP CM lays foundation stone for integrated dial 100 control room"(<http://www.uniindia.com/up-cm-lays-foundation-stone-for-integrated-dial-100-control-room/states/news/313128.html>) *UNI India*. Retrieved 29 December 2015.
80. "LDA gets new VC, GNoida new chairman"(<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Lda-gets-new-vc-gnoida-new-chairman/articleshow/58250228.cms>). *Times of India*. 19 April 2017. Retrieved 15 August 2017.
81. "List of IAS officers who are Vice Chairmen of Development Authorities"([https://web.archive.org/web/20170821130308/http://niyuktonline.up.nic.in/ias/iaslist\\_posting.aspx?id1=MCMwlzQ0](https://web.archive.org/web/20170821130308/http://niyuktonline.up.nic.in/ias/iaslist_posting.aspx?id1=MCMwlzQ0)) *Department of Appointment and Personnel Government of Uttar Pradesh* Archived from the original ([http://niyuktonline.up.nic.in/ias/iaslist\\_posting.aspx?id1=MCMwlzQ0](http://niyuktonline.up.nic.in/ias/iaslist_posting.aspx?id1=MCMwlzQ0)) on 21 August 2017. Retrieved 21 August 2017.
82. "प्रशासक/मुख्य नगर अधिकारी/नगर आयुक्त की सूची" (<http://lmc.up.nic.in/pdf/NNADMINSTRATORS.pdf>) [List of Administrators/Chief City Officers/Municipal Commissioners] (PDF). *Lucknow Municipal Corporation* (in Hindi). Retrieved 15 August 2017.
83. "PCS OFFICERS (Posted as HOD)"([https://web.archive.org/web/20110211210127/http://niyuktonline.up.nic.in/pcs/pcs\\_hod.aspx](https://web.archive.org/web/20110211210127/http://niyuktonline.up.nic.in/pcs/pcs_hod.aspx)) *Department of Appointment and Personnel Government of Uttar Pradesh* Archived from the original ([http://niyuktonline.up.nic.in/pcs/pcs\\_hod.aspx](http://niyuktonline.up.nic.in/pcs/pcs_hod.aspx)) on 11 February 2011. Retrieved 21 August 2017.
84. "Central Command Raising Day concludes"([http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2009-05-03/lucknow/28157520\\_1\\_ors-central-command-programmes](http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2009-05-03/lucknow/28157520_1_ors-central-command-programmes)). *The Times of India*. 3 May 2009. Retrieved 21 June 2013.
85. "NIA :: Contact Us" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20151222143752/http://www.nia.gov.in/contactus\\_Branch.aspx](https://web.archive.org/web/20151222143752/http://www.nia.gov.in/contactus_Branch.aspx)) *nia.gov.in*. Archived from the original ([http://www.nia.gov.in/contactus\\_Branch.aspx](http://www.nia.gov.in/contactus_Branch.aspx)) on 22 December 2015 Retrieved 29 December 2015.
86. "Shri Rajnath Singh to lay the Foundation Stone of Office cum" ([http://www.business-standard.com/article/government-press-release/shri-rajnath-singh-to-lay-the-foundation-stone-of-office-cum-115122700446\\_1.html](http://www.business-standard.com/article/government-press-release/shri-rajnath-singh-to-lay-the-foundation-stone-of-office-cum-115122700446_1.html)) Retrieved 29 December 2015.
87. "Commission of Railway Safety"(<http://civilaviation.gov.in/CRSS/Commission%20of%20Railway%20Safety.html>). (Archive (<https://www.webcitation.org/65a4tJiST?url=http://civilaviation.gov.in/CRSS/Commission%20of%20Railway%20Safety.html>)) Ministry of Civil Aviation. Retrieved 19 February 2012. "Ashok Marg, NE Railway compound, Lucknow- 226001." Archived copy" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20121029073620/http://civilaviation.gov.in/CRSS/Commission%20of%20Railway%20Safety.html>). Archived from the original (<http://civilaviation.gov.in/CRSS/Commission%20of%20Railway%20Safety.html>) on 29 October 2012 Retrieved 20 February 2012.
88. "List of Central Government Departments"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20140530105040/http://lucknowmic.in/government-offices/cgon.htm>) Archived from the original (<http://lucknowmic.in/government-offices/cgon.htm>) on 30 May 2014 Retrieved 27 August 2014.
89. "Welcome To Lucknow Nagar Nigam"(<http://lmc.up.nic.in/>) Lucknow Municipal Corporation Retrieved 8 August 2014.
90. "Lucknow Report" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20140814041343/http://uhi-india.org/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_download&gid=318&Itemid=80](https://web.archive.org/web/20140814041343/http://uhi-india.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=318&Itemid=80)). *Urban Health Initiative* Archived from the original ([http://uhi-india.org/index.php?option=com\\_docman&task=doc\\_download&gid=318&Itemid=80](http://uhi-india.org/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&gid=318&Itemid=80)) on 14 August 2014 Retrieved 27 August 2014.

91. List of Chief Ministers of Uttar Pradesh
92. "National Highways of India"(<http://dorth.gov.in/writereaddata/sublinkimages/finaldoc6143316640.pdf>)(PDF). *Department of Road Transport And Highways*. Retrieved 18 February 2017.
93. "Study of Lucknow City (Final Report)"([https://web.archive.org/web/20140725204039/http://tmu.ac.in/pdf/viewpointjantojune2012/final\\_inner\\_06.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20140725204039/http://tmu.ac.in/pdf/viewpointjantojune2012/final_inner_06.pdf))(PDF). Teerthankar Mahaveer University Archived from the original ([http://www.tmu.ac.in/pdf/viewpointjantojune2012/final\\_inner\\_06.pdf](http://www.tmu.ac.in/pdf/viewpointjantojune2012/final_inner_06.pdf))(PDF) on 25 July 2014. Retrieved 25 August 2014.
94. "Depots and Bus Stations"(<http://www.upsrtc.com/default.aspx?depots--bus-stations>) *UPSRTC*. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
95. "Inter State Bus Terminal opened"(<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Inter-state-bus-terminal-opened/articleshow/26300849.cms>)*the Times of India*. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
96. Lucknow Charbagh railway station#Railway stations in Lucknow
97. Suburban rail in India
98. "Lucknow airport judged second best in small airport category"(<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Lucknow-airport-judged-second-best-in-small-airport-category/articleshow/51244136.cms>)*TOI*. 4 March 2016 Retrieved 3 March 2016.
99. "Airports Authority of India"([https://web.archive.org/web/20140915095108/http://www.aai.aero/allAirports/lucknow\\_technicalinfo.jsp](https://web.archive.org/web/20140915095108/http://www.aai.aero/allAirports/lucknow_technicalinfo.jsp))*AAI*. 20 April 2010. Archived from the original ([http://www.aai.aero/allAirports/lucknow\\_technicalinfo.jsp](http://www.aai.aero/allAirports/lucknow_technicalinfo.jsp)) on 15 September 2014 Retrieved 8 August 2014.
100. "Airports Authority of India"([https://web.archive.org/web/20140213210203/http://www.aai.aero/allAirports/lucknow\\_passengerinfo.jsp](https://web.archive.org/web/20140213210203/http://www.aai.aero/allAirports/lucknow_passengerinfo.jsp))*AAI*. 20 April 2010. Archived from the original ([http://www.aai.aero/allAirports/lucknow\\_passengerinfo.jsp](http://www.aai.aero/allAirports/lucknow_passengerinfo.jsp)) on 13 February 2014 Retrieved 17 February 2014.
101. "Chaudhary Charan Singh International Airport"(<http://www.world-airport-codes.com/india/lucknow-4260.html>) *World Airport Codes* Retrieved 28 August 2014.
102. "Metro Man Appeals to People to Keep Metro Clean"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20171108110912/http://b-live.in/2017/06/23/metro-man-appeals-people-keep-metro-clean/>) *Blive*. 23 June 2017. Archived from the original (<http://b-live.in/2017/06/23/metro-man-appeals-people-keep-metro-clean/>) on 8 November 2017. Retrieved 2 April 2018.
103. "Lucknow Metro Rail fastest and most economical project in India"([http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/lucknow-metro-rail-fastest-and-most-economical-project-in-india-115111600808\\_1.html](http://www.business-standard.com/article/economy-policy/lucknow-metro-rail-fastest-and-most-economical-project-in-india-115111600808_1.html))Retrieved 28 December 2015.
104. "Lucknow Metro construction begins, Akhilesh fulfils promise to father"(<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Lucknow-Metro-construction-begins-Akhilesh-fulfils-promise-to-father/articleshow/43663937.cms>)*The Times of India*. 28 September 2014 Retrieved 1 October 2014.
105. "DMRC assures Lucknow Metro first phase completion"(<http://www.railnews.co.in/dmrc-assures-lucknow-metro-rail-first-phase-completion-by-february-2017/>) *railnews*. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
106. "Lucknow Metro Inauguration Live"(<http://www.amarujala.com/lucknow/lucknowmetro-inauguration-live>) *Amar Ujala*. Retrieved 5 September 2017.
107. "Lucknow to get Amsterdam-inspired cycling tracks"(<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Lucknow-to-get-Amsterdam-inspired-cycling-tracks/articleshow/45062205.cms>) *Times Of India*. 11 June 2014 Retrieved 15 December 2014.
108. "Noida, Agra and Lucknow to be cycle-friendly"(<http://www.thehindu.com/todays-paper/tp-national/tp-newdelhi/noida-agra-and-lucknow-to-be-cyclefriendly/article6310271.ece>) *The Hindu*. 13 August 2014 Retrieved 15 December 2014.
109. "City hosts, cheers national level cycling event – The Times of India"(<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/City-hosts-cheers-national-level-cycling-event/articleshow/46818203.cms>) *The Times of India*. Retrieved 25 May 2015.
110. "CM Akhilesh Yadav puts Lucknow on track to be city with country's largest cycle network"(<http://indianexpress.com/article/cities/lucknow/cm-akhilesh-yadav-puts-lucknow-on-track-to-be-city-with-countrys-largest-cycle-network/>)*The Indian Express*. 29 December 2015 Retrieved 29 December 2015.
111. "Historical Census of India"(<http://www.populstat.info/Asia/indiat.htm>)
112. "C-1 Population By Religious Community"(<http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/c-01.html>) Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. Retrieved 11 May 2016. On this page, select "Uttar Pradesh" from the download menu. "Lucknow (M.Corp.)" is at line 890 of the excel file.
113. "Lucknow City Census 2011 data"(<http://www.census2011.co.in/census/city/17-lucknow.html>) *Census2011*. Retrieved 9 March 2017.
114. "Lucknow pips Kanpur emerges as most populous city in UP"(<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Lucknow-pips-Kanpur-emerges-as-most-populous-city-in-UP/articleshow/7879054.cms>) *The Times of India*. 6 April 2011 Retrieved 18 April 2014.
115. "Cities having population 1 lakh and above"([http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data\\_files/India2/able\\_2\\_PR\\_Cities\\_1Lakh\\_and\\_Above.pdf](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011-prov-results/paper2/data_files/India2/able_2_PR_Cities_1Lakh_and_Above.pdf))(PDF). Retrieved 18 May 2014.
116. "District Census Handbook - Lucknow"([http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/0926\\_PART\\_B\\_DCHB\\_LUCKNOW.pdf](http://www.censusindia.gov.in/2011census/dchb/0926_PART_B_DCHB_LUCKNOW.pdf))(PDF). *Census of India*. The Registrar General & Census Commissionerp. 28. Retrieved 7 June 2016.
117. "Lucknow district population, Census 2011"(<http://www.census2011.co.in/census/district/528-lucknow.html>). Retrieved 18 April 2014.
118. "Primary Census Abstract data"(<http://www.censusindia.gov.in/pca/SearchDetails.aspx?Id=152216>) Census Of India.
119. "DALITS/SCHEDULED CASTES – 2011"([https://www.webcitation.org/69Wvv2gBy?url=http://www.isideli.org.in/hrnews/HR\\_THEMATIC\\_ISSUES/Dalits/Dalits2009.pdf](https://www.webcitation.org/69Wvv2gBy?url=http://www.isideli.org.in/hrnews/HR_THEMATIC_ISSUES/Dalits/Dalits2009.pdf))(PDF). Human Rights Documentation. Archived from the original ([http://www.isideli.org.in/hrnews/HR\\_THEMATIC\\_ISSUES/Dalits/Dalits2009.pdf](http://www.isideli.org.in/hrnews/HR_THEMATIC_ISSUES/Dalits/Dalits2009.pdf))(PDF) on 29 July 2012 Retrieved 26 December 2009.
120. "UP improves literacy rate, child sex ratio dips: Census"([http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2011-04-02/lucknow/29374065\\_1\\_female-literacy-literacy-rate-growth-rate](http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2011-04-02/lucknow/29374065_1_female-literacy-literacy-rate-growth-rate)) *The Times of India*. 2 April 2011 Retrieved 2 April 2011.
121. "Upsurge in state literacy"([http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2001-08-21/lucknow/27248494\\_1\\_literacy-rate-basic-education-primary-schools](http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2001-08-21/lucknow/27248494_1_literacy-rate-basic-education-primary-schools)) *The Times of India*. 21 August 2001 Retrieved 21 August 2001.
122. "Riding His Lucknow | Sharat Pradhan"(<http://www.outlookindia.com/article.aspx?284526>). Outlook India Retrieved 27 August 2014.
123. "Uttar Pradesh Tourism, Official Website of Government of Uttar Pradesh, India"([https://web.archive.org/web/20140620060925/http://www.up-tourism.com/heritage\\_lucknow.htm](https://web.archive.org/web/20140620060925/http://www.up-tourism.com/heritage_lucknow.htm)). UP Tourism. Archived from the original ([http://www.up-tourism.com/heritage\\_lucknow.htm](http://www.up-tourism.com/heritage_lucknow.htm)) on 20 June 2014 Retrieved 4 August 2014.
124. "Architecture Of Lucknow"(<http://www.lucknow.com/architecture3.html>) *Lucknow*. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
125. "Times Of India-Lucknow"(<http://www.timesofindiatravel.com/lucknow.html>). *Lucknow Travel*. Times Of India Travel. Retrieved 13 August 2014.
126. "Bada Imambara"(<http://www.iloveindia.com/indian-monuments/bada-imambara.html>) *Indian Monuments* Retrieved 27 August 2014.
127. Bayly, C.A. *Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars: North Indian Society in the Age of British Expansion, 1770–1870* Cambridge University Press Archive, 1988. p. 135. ISBN 978-0-521-31054-3



128. "Roomi Darwaza"(<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/apa/019addor0002664u00000000.html>) *The Turkish Gate (Rumi Darwaza)*, Lucknow. The British Library. Retrieved 13 August 2014.
129. "Dilkusha Garden Lucknow"(<http://www.lucknowonline.in/city-guide/dilkusha-garden-lucknow>) *Lucknow Online*. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
130. Hay, Sidney. *Historic Lucknow*. Asian Educational Services. ISBN 978-81-206-0964-8
131. "About The Founder"(<http://www.lamartinierelucknow.org/about/patron>) *La Martiniere College Lucknow* Retrieved 27 August 2014.
132. "Rich Urban Heritage of Lucknow"([https://web.archive.org/web/20140903111516/http://tcpomud.gov.in/Divisions/IEP/Urban%20Land%20Price%20Scenario%20Lucknow/Chapter-3\(Rich%20Urban%20Heritage%20Lucknow\).doc](https://web.archive.org/web/20140903111516/http://tcpomud.gov.in/Divisions/IEP/Urban%20Land%20Price%20Scenario%20Lucknow/Chapter-3(Rich%20Urban%20Heritage%20Lucknow).doc)) *Town and Country Planning Organisation Government Of India*. Archived from the original ([http://tcpomud.gov.in/Divisions/IEP/Urban%20Land%20Price%20Scenario%20Lucknow/Chapter-3\(Rich%20Urban%20Heritage%20Lucknow\).doc](http://tcpomud.gov.in/Divisions/IEP/Urban%20Land%20Price%20Scenario%20Lucknow/Chapter-3(Rich%20Urban%20Heritage%20Lucknow).doc)) on 3 September 2014 Retrieved 27 August 2014.
133. "Magic makeover for Lucknow's famed Hazratganj – IBNLive"(<http://ibnlive.in.com/news/magic-makeover-for-lucknows-famed-hazratganj/141311-3.htm>) IBN Live. Retrieved 4 August 2014.
134. "Rain brings relief to Lucknowites – The Times of India" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Rain-brings-relief-to-Lucknowites/articleshow/38339591.cms>) The Times Of India. 14 July 2014 Retrieved 8 August 2014.
135. "Narendra Modi's messages to Lucknowites – The Times of India" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/news/Narendra-Modis-messages-to-Lucknowites/articleshow/34305188.cms>) The Times Of India. 28 April 2014 Retrieved 4 August 2014.
136. "Rain brings relief to Lucknowites"(<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Rain-brings-relief-to-Lucknowites/articleshow/38339591.cms>) *The Times Of India* Times News Network. 14 July 2014 Retrieved 28 July 2014.
137. *Yojana* ([https://books.google.com/books?id=hXxCAAAXAAJ&q=Gharara+lucknow&dq=Gharara+lucknow&hl=en&ei=65OqTdWGo-2sAPU9fT5DA&sa=X&oi=book\\_result&ct=result&redir\\_esc=y](https://books.google.com/books?id=hXxCAAAXAAJ&q=Gharara+lucknow&dq=Gharara+lucknow&hl=en&ei=65OqTdWGo-2sAPU9fT5DA&sa=X&oi=book_result&ct=result&redir_esc=y)) Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting. 1 January 1962.
138. "Culture Of Lucknow"(<http://www.lucknow.org.uk/culture/index.html>) *Lucknowcity*. Retrieved 25 August 2014.
139. "Govt committed to promote Urdu: Akhilesh Yadav" ([http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-11-30/lucknow/35484263\\_1\\_hindi-and-urdu-urdu-words-akhilesh-yadav](http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-11-30/lucknow/35484263_1_hindi-and-urdu-urdu-words-akhilesh-yadav)) *The Times of India*. 30 November 2012 Retrieved 30 January 2013.
140. "About Lucknow Literary Festival"(<http://lucknowliteraryfestival.com/about/>) *Lucknow Literary Festival* Retrieved 28 August 2014.
141. *Jews, Muslims and Mass Media: Mediating the 'Other' – Google Book* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=MryC2HZaciEC&pg=PR84&lpg=PA84&dq=Lucknow+Muslim+culture&source=bl&ots=zPDLQP5j2W&sig=Ix4t0BKqRJoNJ5NMvyeF1Nu2-KQ&hl=en&sa=X&ei=5U8CU7CP1IaYrgfQxoDQDQ&ved=CC0Q6AEwATgK#v=onepage&q=Lucknow%20Muslim%20culture&f=false>) Books.google.co.in. 26 September 2002 Retrieved 17 February 2014.
142. "Lucknow Culture | Four Californian Lectures | Books on Islam and Muslims"(<http://www.al-islam.org/four-californian-lectures-sayyid-akhtar-rizvi/lucknow-culture>) Al-Islam. Retrieved 17 February 2014.
143. Jones, Justin (2011). *Shi'a Islam in Colonial India: Religion, Community and Sectarianism* Cambridge University Press. p. 93. ISBN 978-1-139-50123-1
144. Madan Lal Verma 'Krant' *Krantikari Bismil Aur Unki Shayri* page-28 ("याद आयेगा बहुत लखनऊ का जेल हमें")
145. Piracha, Imtiaz (18 May 2014). "REVIEW: Josh Malihabadi" (<http://www.dawn.com/news/1106916>) *Dawn*. Retrieved 28 August 2014.
146. "Cuisine of Lucknow"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20070819044302/http://lucknow.in/cuisine.htm>) Lucknow. Archived from the original (<http://www.lucknow.nic.in/cuisine.htm>) on 19 August 2007. Retrieved 26 March 2010.
147. "History of the Tunday Kabab" (<http://www.indianfoodsguide.com/food-articles/indian-food-articles/history-of-the-tunday-kabab.html>) *indianfoodsguide*. Retrieved 25 August 2014.
148. Shubha Singh (22 December 2012). "Lucknow for the love of Kebabs | The Alternative"(<http://www.thealternative.in/lifestyle/lucknowfor-the-love-of-kebabs/>). *Thealternative*. Retrieved 4 August 2014.
149. "Festivals in Lucknow"(<http://www.lucknow.org.uk/festivals.html>) Lucknow. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
150. "Lucknow Festival" (<https://archive.is/20140827071805/http://www.incredibleindia.org/experience-india/fairs-and-festivals/53-november/78-lucknow-festival-uttar-pradesh>) *Incredible India*. Archived from the original (<http://www.incredibleindia.org/experience-india/fairs-and-festivals/53-november/78-lucknow-festival-uttar-pradesh>) on 27 August 2014 Retrieved 27 August 2014.
151. "About Mahotsava"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20140903063923/http://www.lucknowmahotsava.com/aboutmahotsava.html>). *Lucknow Mahotsav*. Archived from the original (<http://www.lucknowmahotsava.com/aboutmahotsava.html>) on 3 September 2014 Retrieved 28 August 2014.
152. "Lucknow Literature Festival™"(<http://www.lucknowliteraturefestival.org>) *Lucknow Literature Festival™* 3 October 2016.
153. "The Third Imam, Husayn Ibn 'Ali"(<http://www.al-islam.org/story-of-the-holy-kaba-and-its-people-shabbar/third-imam-husayn-ibn-ali>) *Al-Islam*. Retrieved 28 August 2014.
154. "Festivals in Lucknow"(<http://lucknowlive12.blogspot.in/p/festivals-in-lucknow.html>). *lucknowlive*. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
155. "Chup Tazia" procession in Lucknow: A religious and cultural tradition"([http://twocircles.net/2010feb23/chup\\_tazia\\_procession\\_lucknow\\_religious\\_and\\_cultural\\_tradition.html#.U\\_2CgtK1bPw](http://twocircles.net/2010feb23/chup_tazia_procession_lucknow_religious_and_cultural_tradition.html#.U_2CgtK1bPw)) *twocircles*. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
156. "A North Indian Classical Dance Form: Lucknow Kathak"([http://jashm.press.illinois.edu/12.3/12-3ANorth\\_Lalli100-113.pdf](http://jashm.press.illinois.edu/12.3/12-3ANorth_Lalli100-113.pdf)) (PDF). *Journal for Anthropological Study of Human Movement* Illinois University. Retrieved 25 August 2014.
157. "Pandit Birju Maharaj"(<http://www.birjumaraj-kalashram.com/pt-birju-maharaj.html>) *Pt. Birju Maharaj Kalashram* Retrieved 28 August 2014.
158. "Famous Kathak Dancers"([https://web.archive.org/web/20120423213717/http://www.bhavalaya.com/art%20and%20culture/famous\\_kathak\\_dancers.html](https://web.archive.org/web/20120423213717/http://www.bhavalaya.com/art%20and%20culture/famous_kathak_dancers.html)) *Bhavalaya*. Archived from the original ([http://www.bhavalaya.com/art%20and%20culture/famous\\_kathak\\_dancers.html](http://www.bhavalaya.com/art%20and%20culture/famous_kathak_dancers.html)) on 23 April 2012 Retrieved 28 August 2014.
159. Chakraborty, Tapas (29 October 2012). "Tomb tribute to Begum Akhtar"([http://www.telegraphindia.com/1121030/jsp/photos/story\\_16138641.jsp#.U\\_5GJdKSzZk](http://www.telegraphindia.com/1121030/jsp/photos/story_16138641.jsp#.U_5GJdKSzZk)). *The Telegraph*. Telegraph India Retrieved 28 August 2014.
160. "Bhatkhande Music Institute Deemed University"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20140502170138/http://www.bhatkhandemusic.edu.in/pages/home.asp>) Bhatkhande Music Institute. Archived from the original (<http://www.bhatkhandemusic.edu.in/pages/home.asp>) on 2 May 2014 Retrieved 27 August 2014.
161. "About Us" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140903172051/http://www.bnalko.org/>) *BNA Lucknow*. Archived from the original (<http://www.bnalko.org/>) on 3 September 2014 Retrieved 28 August 2014.
162. "Josh Group" (<http://joshgroup.blogspot.in/>) *We are Josh*. Blogger. Retrieved 28 August 2014.
163. Turner, Steve (13 January 2013). "Cliff Richard" (<http://www.dailymail.co.uk/travel/article-226676/Cliff-Richards-India-How-singers-career-actually-began-Calcutta.html>) *Dailymail*. Retrieved 28 August 2014.

164. "The art of chikankari"(<https://archive.is/20120905042528/http://www.lucknow-chikan-house.com/what-we-offer.html>). Lucknow Chikan House Archived from the original (<http://www.lucknow-chikan-house.com/whatwe-offer.html>) on 5 September 2012 Retrieved 28 August 2014.
165. "Chikankari" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140903100747/http://lucknowcity.com/chikankari.php>) Lucknow City. Archived from the original (<http://lucknowcity.com/chikankari.php>) on 3 September 2014 Retrieved 28 August 2014.
166. "Popularity of Chikankari outside India and exports"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20140728214131/http://www.chikanbarn.com/Resources/85fd99ef-58a6-4bd8-9a2c-09494d8b8d20/Documents/671/Popularity%20of%20Chikankari%20outside%20India%20and%20its%20Export.pdf>)PDF). chikanbarn. Archived from the original (<http://www.chikanbarn.com/Resources/85fd99ef-58a6-4bd8-9a2c-09494d8b8d20/Documents/671/Popularity%20of%20Chikankari%20outside%20India%20and%20its%20Export.pdf>)PDF on 28 July 2014 Retrieved 27 August 2014.
167. "Chikankari GI a step towards international branding"([http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2009-01-16/lucknow/28040361\\_1\\_geographical-indicator-on-lucknow-gi-certification](http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2009-01-16/lucknow/28040361_1_geographical-indicator-on-lucknow-gi-certification)) *The Times of India*. 16 January 2009 Retrieved 10 July 2013.
168. "Happiest city survey: What makes Lucknow India's second happiest city? – The Times of India" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Happiest-city-survey-What-makes-Lucknow-Indias-second-happiest-city/articleshow/47657418.cms>)*The Times of India*. Retrieved 27 June 2015.
169. "Lucknow ahead of Delhi, other metros on happiness quotient – The Times of India" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Lucknow-ahead-of-Delhi-other-metros-on-happiness-quotient/articleshow/47645787.cms>)*The Times of India*. Retrieved 27 June 2015.
170. "List of Top Colleges in Lucknow"(<http://www.career-info.in/india/colleges/list-of-colleges-in-lucknow.html>). *Career Info*. Retrieved 28 August 2014.
171. "National PG College rated second best in the country"(<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/National-PG-College-rated-second-best-in-the-country/articleshow/30872493.cms>) *The Times Of India*. 23 February 2014 Retrieved 4 August 2014.
172. "Institutes in Lucknow"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20160304043331/http://cbhidghs.nic.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/91to100.pdf>)PDF). Central Bureau Of Health Intelligence- Government Of India. Archived from the original (<http://cbhidghs.nic.in/writereaddata/mainlinkFile/91to100.pdf>)PDF on 4 March 2016 Retrieved 27 August 2014.
173. "Pursues in-depth research and development in food science and technology"(<http://www.cftri.com/>). Central Food Technological Research Institute.
174. "IUET-UG-PG-2012" (<http://www.successcds.net/Entrance-Exam/Integral-University-Lucknow-Entrance-Exam-IUET-UG-PG.html>). Success Cds Retrieved 27 August 2014.
175. "Guinness- City Montessori School"(<http://www.cmseducation.org/guinness/>) *CMS enters 2013 Guinness Book of World Records* Retrieved 28 August 2014.
176. "City Montessori School [CMS], Lucknow/India" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150923205018/http://www.cmseducation.org/guinness/index.htm>) Cmseducation.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.cmseducation.org/guinness/index.htm>) on 23 September 2015 Retrieved 29 July 2015.
177. "Top ICSE-ISC Schools Based on Academic Performance (Based on Otherwise Insider Information – Courtesy: Electronic Data Mining)"(<http://www.thelearningpoint.net/home/examination-results-2013/top-icse-and-isc-schools-based-on-academic-performance>)*The Learning Point* Retrieved 29 July 2015.
178. "Infrastructure – La Martiniere College"(<http://www.lamartinierelucknow.org/about/infrastructure>) *lamartinierelucknow.org*. Retrieved 26 May 2015.
179. "Loreto, La Martiniere among top-10 schools in the country – The Times of India" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/home/education/news/Loreto-La-Martiniere-among-top-10-schools-in-the-country/articleshow/22472517.cms>)*The Times of India*. Retrieved 26 May 2015.
180. "History – La Martiniere College"(<http://www.lamartinierelucknow.org/about/history>) *lamartinierelucknow.org*. Retrieved 26 May 2015.
181. Mohan, Ajay (31 October 2013). "Famous Poet of Lucknow KP Saxena passes away"(<http://hindi.oneindia.in/news/lucknow/famous-poet-of-lucknow-kp-saxena-passes-away-270391.html#infinite-scroll-1>)*in Hindi*). One India Retrieved 4 August 2014.
182. Mukhopadhyay Sudhiranjan. "Hemanta- The Early Years" ([http://facultyist.unomaha.edu/pdasgupta/hemanta/articles/early\\_years.html](http://facultyist.unomaha.edu/pdasgupta/hemanta/articles/early_years.html)) University of Nebraska Omaha Faculty
183. "Gen X losing interest in Durga Puja"([http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-10-16/lucknow/28265718\\_1\\_bengali-club-puja-venues-durga-puja](http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2010-10-16/lucknow/28265718_1_bengali-club-puja-venues-durga-puja)). *The Times of India*. 16 October 2010.
184. "Govind Namdev shoots in Lucknow – Times of India" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/entertainment/hindi/bollywood/news/Govind-Namdev-shoots-in-Lucknow/articleshow/46723413.cms>)
185. "Teen Patti won't release with Paa"(<http://www.bollywoodhungama.com/news/159999/Teen-Patti-wont-release-with-Paa>) *Bollywood Hungama* 24 September 2009 Retrieved 27 August 2014.
186. Venning, Dan. "Cultural Imperialism and Intercultural Encounter in Merchant Ivory's Shakespeare *Wah*" ([https://www.academia.edu/492495/Cultural\\_Imperialism\\_and\\_Intercultural\\_Encounter\\_in\\_Merchant\\_Ivorys\\_Shakespeare\\_Wah](https://www.academia.edu/492495/Cultural_Imperialism_and_Intercultural_Encounter_in_Merchant_Ivorys_Shakespeare_Wah)). *Academia EDU*. Project Muse- Johns Hopkins University Retrieved 27 August 2014.
187. "Movie > Gadar: Ek Prem Katha | Movies and Locations | Filmapia – Reel Sites. Real Sight"(<http://www.filmapia.com/published/movies/gadar-ek-prem-katha>). Filmapia. 8 June 2014 Retrieved 4 August 2014.
188. Adejonwo, Damilola (26 October 2009). "Number #1 Resource For Everything Kangana Ranaut: Kangana Talks About Shooting Tanu Weds Manu" (<http://kanganaranautinfo.blogspot.in/2009/10/kangana-talks-about-shooting-tanu-weds.html>)Kangana Ranaut Info Retrieved 4 August 2014.
189. "Bullet Raja shooting at Lucknow – Oneindia Videos" (<http://videos.oneindia.in/watch/77389/bullet-raja-shooting-at-lucknow.html>). One India. 27 November 2012 Retrieved 4 August 2014.
190. "Ishaqzaade release preponed – The Times of India" ([http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-04-07/news-interviews/31304721\\_1\\_ishaqzaade-release-preponed](http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2012-04-07/news-interviews/31304721_1_ishaqzaade-release-preponed)) *Times Of India*. Retrieved 4 August 2014.
191. Jha, Subhash K (13 September 2012). "Dabangg 2: Salman skips shoot in Lucknow Kanpur" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/entertainment/hindi/bollywood/news/Dabangg-2-Salman-skips-shoot-in-Lucknow-Kanpur/articleshow/16383364.cms>)*The Times Of India*. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
192. "SPOTTED! Aditya Roy Kapoor Parineeti in Lucknow for YRF's Dawaat-e-Ishq"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20140508210945/http://www.hindustantimes.com/entertainment/bollywood/spotted-aditya-roy-kapoor-parineeti-in-lucknow-for-yrf-s-dawaat-e-ishq/article1-1152812.aspx>)*Hindustan Times*. 18 November 2013. Archived from the original (<http://www.hindustantimes.com/entertainment/bollywood/spotted-aditya-roy-kapoor-parineeti-in-lucknow-for-yrf-s-dawaat-e-ishq/article1-1152812.aspx>) on 8 May 2014 Retrieved 4 August 2014.
193. "Baawre: Bringing alive the quaintness of Lucknow"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20140808112631/http://www.televisionpost.com/television/baawre-bringing-alive-the-quaintness-of-lucknow/>)Television Post. Archived from the original (<http://www.televisionpost.com/television/baawre-bringing-alive-the-quaintness-of-lucknow/>) on 8 August 2014 Retrieved 4 August 2014.
194. "Hindi Newspapers" (<http://www.amarujala.com/lucknow>) *Amar Ujala*. Retrieved 2 June 2016.
195. "Lucknow Edition" (<http://www.dailypioneer.com/state-editions/lucknow>) *Daily Pioneer*. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
196. Bansal, Shuchi (14 November 2012). "Tracing the journey of the 'National Herald'" (<http://www.livemint.com/Politics/VT35XNM71luHOdj72kmuO/Tracing-the-journey-of-National-Herald.html>)*LiveMint and Wall Street Journal* Retrieved 27 August 2014.

197. "All India Radio Lucknow"(<http://allindiaradio.gov.in/station/LUCKNOWPages/default.aspx>) Prasar Bharti Retrieved 25 August 2014.
198. "FM Radio Stations"(<http://www.asiawaves.net/india-fm-radio.htm>). Retrieved 27 October 2006.
199. PTI (12 January 2016). "Mobile App on Lucknow launched"(<http://www.bgr.in/news/my-lucknow-my-pride-mobile-app-launched-to-boost-citys-tourism>) *BGR India*. Retrieved 22 October 2016.
200. Sinha, Arunav (11 January 2016). "District administration takes smart move, comes up with mobile app on Lucknow"(<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/District-administration-takes-smart-move-comes-up-with-mobile-app-on-Lucknow/articleshow/50537550.cms>) *The Times of India*. Retrieved 18 January 2016.
201. Press Trust of India (11 January 2016). "Mobile App on Lucknow launched"([http://www.business-standard.com/article/pt-stories/mobile-app-on-lucknow-launched-116011100922\\_1.html](http://www.business-standard.com/article/pt-stories/mobile-app-on-lucknow-launched-116011100922_1.html)) *Business Standard* Lucknow. Retrieved 18 January 2016.
202. Sinha, Arunav (28 September 2015). "Lucknow district administration takes hi-tech route to boost tourism"(<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/tech/tech-news/Lucknow-district-administration-takes-hi-tech-route-to-boost-tourism/articleshow/49141965.cms>) *The Times of India*. Retrieved 18 January 2016.
203. "DR Akhilesh Das Gupta Stadium, Faizabad Road, Lucknow | Outdoor Stadiums in Faizabad Road, Lucknow | buy tickets for venue"(<https://web.archive.org/web/20150923195744/http://www.buzzintown.com/lucknow/venues/dr-akhilesh-das-gupta-stadium-faizabad-road/segment--events/id--49482.html>) Buzzintown. Archived from the original (<http://www.buzzintown.com/lucknow/venues/dr-akhilesh-das-gupta-stadium-faizabad-road/segment--events/id--49482.html>) on 23 September 2015 Retrieved 4 August 2014.
204. "लखनऊ को मिला देश का दूसरा 'ईडन गार्डन', अंतर्राष्ट्रीय क्रिकेट मैच की मेजबानी के लिए तैयार– News18 हिंदी" (<https://hindi.news18.com/news/uttar-pradesh/lucknow-lucknow-gets-first-international-stadium-set-to-host-cricket-matches-1102253.html>) *News18 India*. Retrieved 28 September 2017.
205. "Duleep Trophy 2017 season to begin at Lucknow's new Ekana stadium"(<http://www.hindustantimes.com/cricket/duleep-trophy-2017-season-to-begin-at-lucknow-s-new-ekana-stadium/story-WZWXSBpNAN3NaxeivlMYSO.html>) *hindustantimes.com/* 31 August 2017. Retrieved 28 September 2017.
206. Here, Your. "The Official website of Badminton Association of India | BadmintonIndia.org"(<http://www.badmintonindia.org/>) *badmintonindia.org* Retrieved 25 May 2015.
207. "Badminton Association of India Announce Rewards for Saina, Kashyap"(<http://sports.ndtv.com/badminton/news/23924-badminton-association-of-india-announce-rewards-for-saina-kashyap>) NDTV. Press Trust of India. 17 March 2015 Retrieved 2 July 2015.
208. "Lucknow Race course"([http://epaperbeta.timesofindia.com/Gallery.aspx?id=20\\_07\\_2014\\_004\\_005\\_014&type=P&artUrl=OFF-COURSE-YOU-BE20072014004005&eid=31813](http://epaperbeta.timesofindia.com/Gallery.aspx?id=20_07_2014_004_005_014&type=P&artUrl=OFF-COURSE-YOU-BE20072014004005&eid=31813)) *Times Of India E-Paper*. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
209. "Sports In Lucknow" (<http://www.lucknowonline.in/city-guide/sports-in-lucknow>). *Lucknow Online*. Retrieved 27 August 2014.
210. "Picnik Spots and Parks in Lucknow"(<http://picnik-spots-parks-lucknow.blogspot.in/>). Picnik Spots and Parks In Lucknow Blog. 12 October 2011 Retrieved 4 August 2014.
211. "Picnik Spots, Parks in Lucknow"(<https://sites.google.com/site/visitlucknow/>) *Visit Lucknow*. Google Sites Retrieved 27 August 2014.
212. "Lucknow chosen Brisbane's sister city – Times of India" (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/lucknow/Lucknow-chosen-Brisbanes-sister-city/articleshow/4343169.cms>) *The Times of India*. Retrieved 21 March 2016.


## Further reading

---

- Darogha Ubbas Alli (1874). *The Lucknow Album* Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.
- Poorno Chunder Mookherji (1883). *The Pictorial Lucknow* P.C. Mookherji.
- Veena Talwar Oldenburg (1984). *The Making of Colonial Lucknow 1856–1877*. Princeton University Press. ISBN 978-0-691-06590-8
- Violette Graff (13 November 1997). *Lucknow : Memories of a City* Oxford University Press. ISBN 978-0-19-563790-8
- Amaresh Misra (1998). *Lucknow, Fire of Grace: The Story of its Renaissance, Revolution and the Aftermath* HarperCollins Publishers India. ISBN 978-81-7223-288-7.
- Rosie Llewellyn-Jones; Ravi Kapoor (2003) *Lucknow, Then and Now*. Marg Publications. ISBN 978-81-85026-61-9
- Rosie Llewellyn-Jones (2006). *Lucknow: City of Illusion* Prestel Verlag. ISBN 978-3-7913-3130-0
- Shamim A. Aarzo (2014). *Discovering Lucknow* Lucknow Society ISBN 978-81-928747-0-8 ASIN 8192874702
- Lucknow-The city of heritage and culture, A walk through history Vipul B Varshney, 2017, Published by Niyogi Books, ISBN 9789385285-52-3
- Vipul b Varshney, Shaam -e Awadh, A visual journey of Lucknow published by Bloomsbury 2017

## External links

---

-  Lucknow travel guide from Wikivoyage
  - "Veg Restaurant In Lucknow," *DineOut*
  - "Things To Do in Lucknow", *Tripoto*, retrieved 2 November 2014
  - Lucknow at Curlie
  - Official Site of Lucknow
  - The India of the Nawabs, The New York Times, Published: 25 February 1990
- 

Retrieved from 'https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Lucknow&oldid=870222985'

---

This page was last edited on 23 November 2018, at 08:54 (UTC).

Text is available under the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike License; additional terms may apply. By using this site, you agree to the Terms of Use and Privacy Policy. Wikipedia® is a registered trademark of the Wikimedia Foundation, Inc., a non-profit organization.