

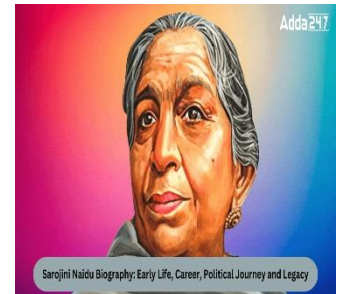


INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: VII	Department: ENGLISH	Date of Submission: SEPTEMBER 2025
WORKSHEET NO: 13	IN THE BAZAARS OF HYDERABAD	Note: To be written in the notebook

➤ ABOUT THE POETESS

Sarojini Naidu was an Indian political activist, feminist, and poet. She is known as the "**Nightingale of India**," Naidu's poetry is characterized by its lyrical beauty and exploration of themes related to India's natural world, love, and patriotism.



The poem 'In the Bazaars of Hyderabad' was a part of the **Swadeshi Movement**, an Indian freedom movement. The poet wanted to deliver the message that the traditional Indian products made of pure materials were of very high quality. So, we did not need the foreign goods that were entering the Indian market at that time. That is why the poet asks all the merchants what they are selling, and in reply only the Indian products are named with details like colors and materials used.

In the bazaar, things like food-grains, spices, fruits, flowers, jewelleryes, board-games — everything is available. There are musicians and magicians too for providing amusement. Again, products like mirrors with panels of amber and daggers with handles of jade are also available for kings and rich people. They represent the **rich native Indian culture**.

In short, the poem is all about the **diversity and self-sufficiency of an Indian market in British India**.

CENTRAL IDEA OF THE POEM



"In the Bazaars of Hyderabad" by Sarojini Naidu is a poem that vividly describes the lively markets of Hyderabad. It highlights the colorful goods being sold, such as beautiful fabrics, jewellery, and flowers, while capturing the vibrant interactions between merchants and customers. The poem celebrates the rich culture and community spirit of the bazaars, showcasing the city's heritage and the joy of everyday life. Ultimately, the poem celebrates the spirit of commerce and community, reflecting both the historical significance of the bazaars and the deep connections between people and their environment. Through vivid imagery and lyrical language, Naidu brings to life the enchanting atmosphere of Hyderabad's marketplaces.

A1. Answer these questions.

Q1. List all the items that are sold in the bazaars of Hyderabad.

Ans: The items sold in the bazaars of Hyderabad are:

- a) crimson and silver turbans.
- b) purple brocade tunics
- c) amber-panelled mirrors
- d) jade-handled daggers
- e) saffron, lentil and rice
- f) sandalwood, henna and spice
- g) chessmen and ivory dice
- h) citron, pomegranate and plum
- i) cithar, sarangi and drum



Q2. Explain the meaning of the line, 'Mirrors with panels of amber'.

Ans: The panels in which the mirrors were placed were made of amber, a hard clear yellow-brown substance, formed in ancient times from the resin of trees.

Q3. How is a peddler different from a vendor?

Ans: A vendor sells the things from his shop, while a peddler roams from place to place in the bazaar.

Q4. What are the magicians doing in the bazaar?

Ans: The magicians are chanting spells in the bazaar.

Q5. Describe the bazaars of Hyderabad as has been portrayed by the speaker in the poem.

Ans: The different bazaars of Hyderabad sold different kinds of goods. One sold turbans of crimson and silver, tunics of purple brocade, amber-panelled mirrors and jade-handled daggers. Another sold saffron and lentil and rice. Another was devoted to items like sandalwood, henna and spice. Yet another had peddlars calling out to customers to buy the chessmen and ivory dice. Fruits had their own bazaar with citrons, pomegranates and plums on display. Some bazaars sold musical instruments like cithar, sarangi and drum. And surprisingly, there were bazaars where magicians chanted spells to attract customers.

A2. Answer these questions with reference to context.

Q1. *What do you sell, O ye merchants?*

Richly your wares are displayed.

- a. Where are the merchants selling their wares? What are they selling?

Ans: The merchants are selling their wares in a bazaar of Hyderabad. They are selling turbans of crimson and silver, tunics of purple brocade, amber-panelled mirrors and jade-handled daggers.

- b. Is the speaker amazed by the display of 'wares'? Which word shows the magnificence of the display?

Ans: Yes, the speaker is amazed by the beautiful display of the goods. The word 'richly' shows the magnificence of the display.

Q2. *What do you weigh, O ye vendors?*

Saffron and lentil and rice.



a. What kind of vendor is the speaker talking about?

Ans: The speaker is talking about a vendor of groceries.

b. What do the vendors weigh?

Ans: The vendors weigh food items like saffron, lentil and rice.

Q3. *What do you chant, O magicians?*

Spells for aeons to come.

a. What do the magicians chant?

Ans: The magicians chant spells or verses with magical powers.

b. Explain the meaning of the line, 'Spells for aeons to come.'

Ans: The line 'Spells for aeons to come' means spells cast effective for the unforeseen future.

❖ **Think and Answer:**

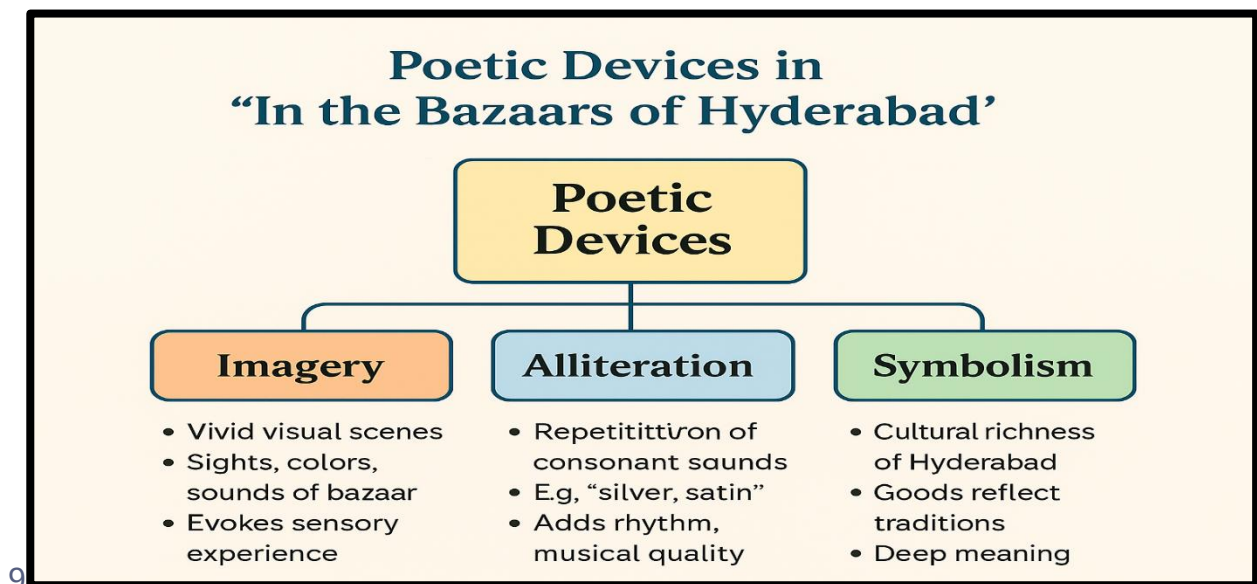
1. Why does the speaker use 'O ye' to call the sellers?

Ans: Each line of the poem contains a rhythm and a beat and the repetition of 'O ye' marks the rhyme scheme of the poem. A musical effect is created which emphasizes a point and lends unity to the poem.

2. Comment on the visual imagery used in the poem.

Ans: The poem is rich in visual imagery. In the first stanza, the words 'crimson', 'silver', 'purple', 'amber' and 'jade' convey a variety of colours that thrill the eye. In the second stanza, there is a combination of 'saffron', 'henna' and 'ivory' which present a riot of colours. And in the third stanza, the 'citron', 'pomegranate' and 'plum' convey nature's freshness through their colours. The visual imagery lends an unparalleled vividness to the poem.

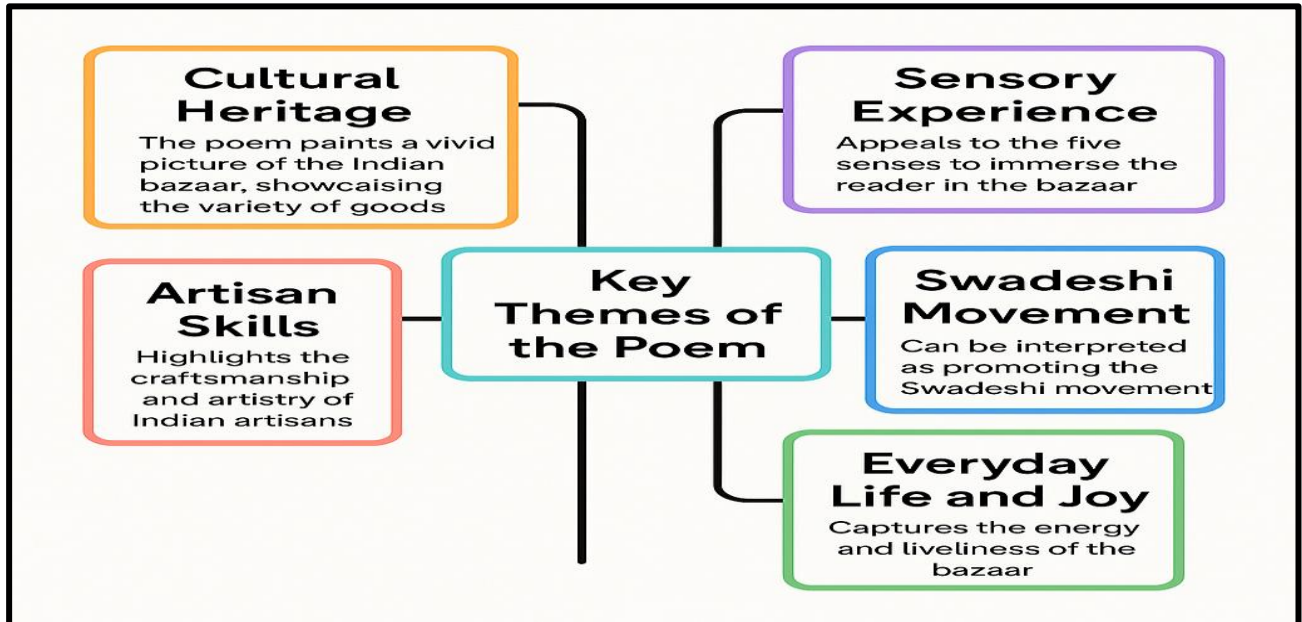
In "In the Bazaars of Hyderabad," Sarojini Naidu employs several poetic devices:



❖ The main theme of "In the Bazaars of Hyderabad" by Sarojini Naidu is the vibrant and rich culture of India, particularly its traditional bazaars, which are portrayed as places of beauty, commerce,

and cultural significance. The poem celebrates the diverse goods and the bustling atmosphere of the bazaar, highlighting the skills of Indian artisans and the richness of Indian traditions. It can also be seen as a celebration of Indian heritage and a subtle protest against the influence of foreign goods during the Swadeshi movement.

Here's a breakdown of the key themes:



❖ WEB RESOURCES

https://youtu.be/46WMj_jgvP4