

## **In The Bazaars Of Hyderabad**

**ZAINAB SALMAN**

I MA ENGLISH

School of Humanities and Social Sciences

Jain Deemed-to- be University

Palace Road, Bangalore

[zainabsalman11123@gmail.com](mailto:zainabsalman11123@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** This poem was composed as a part of the Swadeshi Movement which is an economic strategy pursued to evolving the British empire from power and improving India's economic condition by boycotting European goods and only using Indian ones. This movement was an attempt to show the British how unhappy the Indians are for the portion of Bengal which motive was political because the Indian nationalism was gaining power. The poem is divided into 5 stanzas 6 lines each and the rhyme scheme is (abcbb) .She uses the question and answer technique between the poet and the merchants, the thing that makes readers visualize the picture of the Bazaar where the traditional Indian products are overwhelming. In addition, she wants to imply that India is rich in tradition and they do not need the foreign products. We also come to notice that Sarojini is very proud of the Indian heritage by trying to show the readers how prosperous and independent India is. However, India is also seen as a self-sufficient country producing and selling all the products that anyone might demand such as flowers, fruit, gold and spices as well as everything from one's joy to grief. In other words, it needs no outlandish products. Musicians playing music and singers enchanting songs reflect the kind and joyful spirit these people have. However, all the above mentioned reflect Sarojini's Naidu's nationalistic feelings as well as her profound love and appreciation to the majesty of this traditional Bazaar in Hyderabad. Furthermore, Hyderabad is a city which is a combination of the Hindu and the Islamic cultures where the merchandise sold by the people in the Bazaar serve the need of every section of the society: rich or poor, Hindu or Muslim or any other religion. The poet provides a panoramic view of the colors, sounds smell, and sight of an Indian Bazaar. She has also used lifelike rhymes to describe the

gorgeousness of the Bazaar of Hyderabad- its beauty, smells, sights, vibrant colours and the products sold there.

**Keywords:**Swadeshi Movement, boycotting, bazaars, heritage, visual imagery, auditory imagery, olfactory imagery.

The research essay: **"In The Bazaars of Hyderabad"** is an early 20th-century English poem written by Sarojini Naidu (1879–1949) (also known as *The Nightingale of India*), an Indian independence activist and a poet from Hyderabad, India. The poem is written in five stanzas, was first published in the year 1912 from London in a form of book *The Bird of Time* with her other series of poems. The poem represents the social and the cultural life of Hyderabad, it is not only meant for financial dealing for buying and selling, but it is also a meeting place for people from different background having different interests. The general style of the poem is in the form of question and answers. Each stanza begins with a question and ends with an answer. The poet inquires the sellers and vendors of the bazaar about what they are selling which shows the greatness and nobleness of the traditional Indian bazaars. It also adds a special charm to the lyrics of the poem. Lyrical poetry is a form of poetry that expresses personal and emotional feelings of the poet. In *The Bazaars of Hyderabad* is a lyrical poem. It celebrates the life depicted in the bazaars of Hyderabad, the occupation of the common folk, their happiness and grief of everyday life. The poet has used vibrant rhymes and rhythms to describe the gorgeousness of the bazaars and the goods sold.

The poet has examined all the five senses of the human body to describe the grandeur of the Indian traditional bazaar. Visual imagery is depicted by the use of vibrant colors- silver which is associated with meanings of industrial, sleek, high-tech and modern as well as glamorous and graceful. It is also believed to encourage, remove negativity and bring moon magic. Crimson is also used in this poem . It is considered a color of fresh blood. It also holds a strong religious symbolism .The color purple is often associated with royalty, nobility, luxury, power, and ambition. Purple also represents meaning of wealth, extravagance, creativity, wisdom, dignity, grandeur, devotion, peace, pride, mystery, independence, and magic. Amber is associated with energy, blue represents calmness and peace, azure represents loyalty, red represents strength, determination and passion, and white represents purity, virginity and

innocence. However, the variety of colors created a cheerful and positive vibes in the minds of readers as they represent the vibrancy of the Indian market which the poet wanted to show. Olfactory senses are prompted by the use of the fragrances-sandalwood and the smell of flowers which give calmness and coolness influences as well as the henna which is used for medical and cosmetic purposes. Auditory imagery is created through the music played by the traditional Indian instruments such as the sitar, the sarangi and the drums which sing peaceful and soothing melodies. Also the chanting of the magical spells by the magicians produces an auditory image in the minds of the readers. In other words, both auditory and olfactory images entertained the readers. Gustatory imagery that is the sense of taste is represented by fruits like lemons, pomegranates and plums, staple Indian food lentils and rice. Finally, the tactile imagery which is the sense of touch produced by the bells made for the pigeons which are not just messengers of love and peace but represents love and sacrifice.

Folk is one of the prevailing themes in Sarojini Naidu's poetry. 'The Bazaars of Hyderabad' deals with one such theme, the loveliness and vibrancy of a traditional Indian bazaar in the city of Hyderabad. The poet has vividly described the bazaar with salesmen selling different kind of products. Sarojini Naidu visits the stalls and she questions the vendors about what they are selling and who politely reply to her. Throughout the poem, the bazaar witnesses both sorrows and joys of life. They experience happy moments such as wedding when the bazaar is crowded with people buying garlands, jewelry and also during festivals like Eid, Diwali, Holi. It also witness occasions of sadness like death when kings and soldiers die, the flower selling girls are seen weaving sheets of white flowers to be put on the dead people's grave .

Hyderabad is a typically Indian site where the glory of the Indian heritage is still predominant. It's not that after the British rule Hyderabad traditions are affected. Hence the poet has chosen Hyderabad as the perfect setting for her poem. In the bazaar, many things are available there like grains, spices, fruit, flowers, jewelries and many other things. There are also musicians and magicians providing amusement and joy. Again, products which represent the rich native Indian culture like mirrors with panels and amber and daggers with handles of jade are also sold there.

As the poem was a part of the Swadeshi movement which is an Indian freedom movement, so the poet wanted to deliver the message that the traditional Indian products made of pure materials were of very high quality. So, there was no need for the foreign goods that were entering the Indian market at that time . The poet wants to normalize her readers a feeling of pride and respect for the Indian culture and tradition and the native products. In other words, she wants to create a sense of self-dignity in the Indian hearts.

To conclude, Sarojini Naidu visualized the Indian bazaars in the best way conveying a further message that the Indian heritage is very prestigious. However, she was also so proud of her Indian identity and legacy due to which she went against the British attempts of erasing this great tradition.

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