

poetry of bahadur shah zafar

****The Enduring Legacy: Exploring the Poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar****

poetry of bahadur shah zafar holds a unique place in the history of South Asian literature. As the last Mughal emperor of India, Bahadur Shah Zafar was not only a ruler but also a deeply sensitive poet whose verses capture the poignant emotions of his era. His poetry is a window into the cultural and political turmoil of 19th-century India, blending the classical traditions of Urdu and Persian poetry with his personal reflections on loss, exile, and the fading glory of a once-mighty empire.

The Historical Context Behind the Poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar

Understanding the poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar requires a glimpse into the turbulent times in which he lived. Ascending the throne in 1837, Zafar's reign coincided with the decline of Mughal power and the rise of British colonial dominance. The 1857 Indian Rebellion, often referred to as the First War of Independence, was a pivotal moment in his life. Although Zafar was more of a symbolic figurehead during the revolt, his involvement made him a target for British retribution. After the rebellion's failure, he was captured, tried, and exiled to Rangoon, Burma, where he spent his final days.

This backdrop of fall and exile deeply influenced his poetry, infusing it with themes of sorrow, nostalgia, and the sense of a lost world. His verses often reflect the heartache of a dethroned emperor and the personal tragedy of separation from his homeland.

The Literary Style and Themes in the Poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar

Bahadur Shah Zafar was a master of the ghazal, a poetic form that thrives on expressions of love, loss, and existential reflection. His ghazals are celebrated for their emotional depth and lyrical beauty. Drawing inspiration from Persian literary traditions, his language is rich with metaphors and classical imagery, yet it carries a distinct personal voice.

Common Themes in Zafar's Poetry

- **Exile and Separation:** The pain of being uprooted from his homeland is a recurring motif. Zafar's longing for Delhi and his memories of the Mughal court permeate his verses.
- **Impermanence and Mortality:** Reflecting on the transient nature of life and power,

his poetry often contemplates death and the futility of worldly achievements.

- **Love and Spirituality:** While personal and political grief dominate, Zafar's poetry also explores romantic love and mystical themes, merging earthly desires with spiritual yearnings.
- **Critique of Colonialism:** Subtly woven into his verses is an undercurrent of resistance against British rule, lamenting the loss of sovereignty.

Language and Imagery

Zafar's use of Urdu and Persian not only connects him to a rich poetic tradition but also enhances the musicality and depth of his ghazals. His imagery frequently employs nature—flowers, the night, the moon, and the garden—as metaphors for beauty, loss, and the passage of time. This classical symbolism resonates with readers familiar with the cultural context, yet his personal touch makes the imagery feel immediate and heartfelt.

Notable Ghazals and Verses of Bahadur Shah Zafar

Among the many ghazals attributed to Bahadur Shah Zafar, some stand out for their profound emotional resonance and historical significance. One of his most famous couplets poignantly expresses his sorrow and resignation:

> "Lagta nahi hai dil mera ujjay dayar mein,
> Kis ki saath mein le kar chala hoon yaar mein."

(Translation: My heart does not feel at ease in this desolate land,
Whose companionship have I taken along in exile?)

This verse encapsulates the loneliness and despair of exile, a sentiment that echoes throughout his poetic oeuvre.

Another well-known couplet reflects on the impermanence of life and power:

> "Guzar jaati hai zindagi to phir kyun gham hai,
> Jo khuda ne chaha tha wo hi to hai."

(Translation: Life passes by, so why grieve?
What God willed is what is.)

Such lines reveal Zafar's philosophical engagement with fate and acceptance, offering a glimpse into his inner resilience despite external hardships.

The Role of Bahadur Shah Zafar's Poetry in Urdu Literature

The poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar holds an esteemed place in Urdu literature. His works are studied not only for their aesthetic qualities but also as historical documents that reflect the soul of a nation in crisis. Zafar bridged the classical Mughal poetic tradition with the emerging modern sensibilities of 19th-century India.

His ghazals continue to inspire poets, scholars, and music composers. Many of his verses have been adapted into popular songs and qawwalis, keeping his legacy alive in contemporary culture. His ability to convey complex emotions with simplicity and grace makes his poetry accessible and moving even today.

Influence on Subsequent Generations

The emotional intensity and historical significance of Zafar's poetry have influenced numerous Urdu poets who came after him. His style, marked by humility and pathos, became a model for expressing personal and national grief. Moreover, his role as a poet-king adds a layer of depth and poignancy to his verses, making him a symbol of resistance and cultural pride.

Tips for Engaging with the Poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar

For readers new to the poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar, approaching his ghazals can be a rewarding experience with a few helpful strategies:

- **Understand the Historical Context:** Knowing the background of the 1857 rebellion and Zafar's exile enriches the reading experience, allowing deeper emotional connection.
- **Explore Translations and Commentaries:** Since much of his poetry is in Urdu and Persian, reading quality translations alongside original text can reveal nuances and cultural references.
- **Listen to Musical Renditions:** Many of Zafar's ghazals have been set to music. Experiencing these can bring the poetry's rhythm and emotion to life.
- **Reflect on Universal Themes:** While rooted in a specific time and place, the themes of loss, love, and resilience are universal. Relating them to contemporary experiences can deepen appreciation.

Preserving the Legacy: Modern Recognition of Bahadur Shah Zafar's Poetry

In recent decades, there has been renewed interest in the poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar, both in academic circles and popular culture. Numerous books, documentaries, and cultural programs celebrate his life and literary contributions. His grave in Yangon has become a site of pilgrimage for admirers of Urdu poetry and history.

Scholars continue to analyze his ghazals for their linguistic beauty and historical insights. Literary festivals and Urdu poetry gatherings often feature recitations of Zafar's work, ensuring that his voice resonates with new generations.

The poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar stands as a testament to the enduring power of words to capture human emotion and historical change. His verses invite readers to reflect on the fragility of power, the pain of loss, and the hope that poetry can inspire even in the darkest times.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who was Bahadur Shah Zafar?

Bahadur Shah Zafar was the last Mughal emperor of India, who ruled from 1837 to 1857 and was also a renowned Urdu poet.

What is the significance of Bahadur Shah Zafar's poetry?

Bahadur Shah Zafar's poetry is significant because it reflects the emotional turmoil, cultural richness, and political struggles of his time, especially during the 1857 Indian Rebellion.

In which language did Bahadur Shah Zafar primarily write his poetry?

Bahadur Shah Zafar primarily wrote his poetry in Urdu.

What themes are commonly found in Bahadur Shah Zafar's poetry?

Common themes in Bahadur Shah Zafar's poetry include love, loss, exile, patriotism, and the impermanence of life.

How did Bahadur Shah Zafar's poetry reflect his

personal life?

His poetry often reflected his personal experiences of downfall, exile, and sorrow after the British defeated him and ended the Mughal dynasty.

Can you name a famous couplet by Bahadur Shah Zafar?

A famous couplet by Bahadur Shah Zafar is: "Lagta hai ke phir yeh zulm-o-sitam rahega, Zafar ke naam ka sitara rahega." (It seems that this oppression will continue, but the star of Zafar's name will remain.)

How did Bahadur Shah Zafar contribute to Urdu literature?

Bahadur Shah Zafar contributed to Urdu literature by enriching it with his ghazals and poetry that combined classical themes with contemporary issues of his era.

What is the style of Bahadur Shah Zafar's poetry?

His poetry is known for its classical ghazal style, emotional depth, and philosophical reflections on life and suffering.

Was Bahadur Shah Zafar's poetry published during his lifetime?

Yes, some of Bahadur Shah Zafar's poetry was circulated during his lifetime, but much of his work gained greater recognition posthumously.

How is Bahadur Shah Zafar's poetry remembered today?

Bahadur Shah Zafar's poetry is remembered as a poignant expression of a fallen emperor's soul and continues to be celebrated in Urdu literary circles and cultural commemorations.

Additional Resources

****The Enduring Legacy of the Poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar****

poetry of bahadur shah zafar occupies a unique and poignant place in the annals of South Asian literature. As the last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah Zafar (1775–1862) ruled during the twilight of the Mughal Empire, a period marked by political decline and colonial encroachment. However, beyond his political identity, he is celebrated as a distinguished Urdu poet whose verse reflects a deep well of emotion, spiritual introspection, and historical witness. His poetry offers not only an artistic expression but also an evocative narrative of loss, exile, and the grandeur of a fading era.

The poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar is often studied for its lyrical beauty as well as its profound historical context. His verses capture the sorrow of a dispossessed king and the cultural milieu of 19th-century India, blending personal grief with the collective trauma of a subjugated nation. This article delves into the facets of Zafar's poetic oeuvre, examining its themes, style, and enduring significance in Urdu literature.

Historical and Cultural Context of Bahadur Shah Zafar's Poetry

Bahadur Shah Zafar ascended the throne in 1837 and witnessed the gradual disintegration of Mughal power under British colonial rule. The uprising of 1857, often called India's First War of Independence, marked a turning point in both his reign and poetic output. After the rebellion was suppressed, Zafar was captured and exiled to Rangoon, where he spent his final years in captivity. These tumultuous experiences profoundly influenced his poetry, imbuing it with a tone of melancholy, resignation, and spiritual yearning.

His poetry is entrenched in the classical ghazal tradition, a form characterized by rhyming couplets and a refrain, often exploring themes of love, loss, and metaphysical reflection. Yet, Zafar's ghazals are distinguished by their autobiographical undertones and political subtext, setting them apart from the purely romantic or mystical ghazals of his predecessors.

Thematic Exploration in the Poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar

The poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar navigates several core themes that resonate deeply with readers:

- **Exile and Loss:** Zafar's personal experience of exile is a recurring motif. His verses speak of displacement, nostalgia for Delhi, and the pain of estrangement from his homeland.
- **Impermanence and Mortality:** The transient nature of life and worldly power is a philosophical concern in his poetry, reflecting his awareness of the impermanence of his own empire.
- **Love and Spirituality:** While traditional ghazals often focus on romantic love, Zafar's poetry frequently merges the personal with the spiritual, hinting at Sufi influences and the search for divine truth amid suffering.
- **Political Resistance and Lamentation:** Although subtle, his poetry contains veiled critiques of colonialism and expressions of sorrow over the subjugation of his people.

Stylistic Features and Literary Devices

The poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar reflects classical Urdu literary aesthetics but also exhibits certain idiosyncrasies shaped by his unique circumstances:

- **Simplicity and Directness:** Unlike some contemporaries who indulged in elaborate imagery, Zafar's poetry often employs straightforward language, enhancing its emotional immediacy.
- **Use of Metaphor and Allegory:** His use of metaphor—such as night symbolizing sorrow or separation—aligns with traditional ghazal conventions but gains additional weight against his historical backdrop.
- **Repetition and Refrain:** The ghazal's refrains in Zafar's compositions reinforce key themes, creating a hypnotic rhythm that underscores the poet's emotional state.
- **Blend of Personal and Universal:** Though rooted in his personal plight, the poetry transcends individual experience, touching on universal themes of human suffering and resilience.

Comparative Perspectives: Bahadur Shah Zafar and Contemporary Urdu Poets

When compared with other Urdu poets of the 19th century, such as Mirza Ghalib and Mir Taqi Mir, Bahadur Shah Zafar's poetry stands out for its historical gravitas and emotive transparency. While Ghalib is renowned for his philosophical depth and linguistic complexity, and Mir for his classical refinement, Zafar's verses are imbued with a distinctive poignancy born from his royal downfall and exile.

This comparative lens reveals several pros and cons in the poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar:

1. Pros:

- Emotional authenticity rooted in lived experience.
- Accessible language that appeals to a broad readership.
- Historical significance enhancing the interpretative richness.

2. Cons:

- Lack of linguistic innovation compared to contemporaries.
- Sometimes perceived as less polished or technically refined.
- Occasional repetitiveness in thematic focus due to personal circumstances.

Despite these critiques, the poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar remains an essential part of the Urdu literary canon, valued for its authenticity and the window it offers into a pivotal epoch.

Notable Works and Key Poems

Among the vast collection of Zafar's ghazals, several stand out for their emotional impact and historical importance:

- *"Lagta Nahin Hai Jee Mera Ujre Diyar Mein"* – A heart-wrenching expression of the poet's desolation in exile.
- *"Guzar Gaya Jo Zamana"* – Reflects on the passage of time and the demise of a once-glorious era.
- *"Naghma-e-Dard"* (Songs of Pain) – A series of ghazals encapsulating his grief and spiritual musings.

These poems continue to be recited and celebrated, not only for their literary merit but also as cultural artifacts symbolizing resistance and endurance.

The Enduring Influence of Bahadur Shah Zafar's Poetry

The poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar has transcended its historical moment to influence generations of poets, scholars, and artists. His work has been incorporated into academic curricula, theatrical performances, and musical renditions, ensuring that his voice remains alive in South Asia's cultural consciousness.

Moreover, Zafar's poetry offers a unique convergence of art and history, allowing contemporary readers to engage with the complexities of colonialism, identity, and artistic expression. His ghazals, suffused with personal agony and universal themes, provide a lens to understand the human dimensions of political upheaval.

In the digital age, the poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar has found renewed interest through online platforms, translations, and scholarly discourse, making it accessible to a global audience. The fusion of traditional poetic forms with the emotional immediacy of Zafar's personal story continues to captivate and inspire.

As an artistic legacy, Bahadur Shah Zafar's poetry stands as a testament to the resilience of the human spirit amidst historical tumult, and remains a revered chapter in the rich tapestry of Urdu literature.

Poetry Of Bahadur Shah Zafar

poetry of bahadur shah zafar: The Life & Poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar Aslam Parvez, 2017-02-01 An absorbing, authentic and exemplary chronicle – studded with rare nuggets of information and enthralling anecdotes – of one of the most tragic figures of history who was witness to the end of a glorious dynasty First published in Urdu in 1986, this 'labour of love' brings alive the life and poetry of Bahadur Shah Zafar (1775 to 1862), the last Mughal Emperor. Zafar presided over a crucial period in Indian history when the country was subjugated and became a colony of the fast-expanding British Empire. Aslam Parvez's account – with its wealth of detail – stands out in the manner in which it weaves together the strands of the political, the personal, the cultural and the literary aspects of a bygone era. This work is as much about the 1857 Rebellion as it is about Bahadur Shah Zafar, the reluctant leader of the rebels. The pages also evoke the captivating ambience of a period when formidable poets such as Mirza Ghalib, Sheikh Muhammad Ibrahim Zauq and Momin Khan Momin, apart from Zafar himself, came up with one creative gem after another. The author also provides a vivid and fascinating picture of Delhi during the last days of its cultural and literary splendour as the Mughal capital and as a custodian of Urdu literature and poetry. Finally, he recounts, in a touching manner, how Zafar spent his last days in Rangoon (where he had been exiled by the British) – a lonely and forgotten individual – far away from his beloved Delhi and from the trappings of his empire.

poetry of bahadur shah zafar: Bahadur Shah Zafar Sufi Poet & Last Mughal Emperor & His Circle of Poets Zafar, 2017-03-04 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR SUFI POET & LAST MUGHAL EMPEROR & HIS CIRCLE OF POETS... Zauq, Ghalib, Momin, Shefta, Dagh SELECTED POEMS Translation & Introduction Paul Smith Bahadur Shah Zafar (1775-1862) was the last of the Mughal emperors in India, as well as the last ruler of the Timurid Dynasty. He presided over a Mughal empire that barely extended beyond Delhi's Red Fort. The British Raj was the dominant political and military power in 19th-century India. When the victory of the British became certain, Zafar took refuge at Humayun's Tomb, in an area that was then at the outskirts of Delhi, and hid there. British forces led by Major Hodson surrounded the tomb and compelled his surrender. He was exiled to Rangoon. Modern India views him as one of its first nationalists, someone who actively opposed British rule in India. In 1959, the All India Bahadur Shah Zafar Academy was founded expressly to spread awareness about his contribution to the first national freedom movement of India. Several movies in Hindi/Urdu have depicted his role during the rebellion of 1857. There are roads bearing his name in New Delhi and other cities. Zafar was a noted Urdu poet and Sufi who often held poetry readings at his court that the poets Zauq, Ghalib, Momin, Shefta and Dagh often attended. He was especially influenced by the poet Zauq. He wrote a large number of Urdu ghazals and other forms of poetry. After the demise of Zauq, it was Ghalib who became his mentor. He also wrote an annotation of Sadi's Gulistan. Here is a large selection in the correct rhyme-form and meaning of his poems and those in his circle of poets at court. Introduction: The Mughal Empire; Emperor Bahadur Shah Zafar; Sufis & Dervishes: Their Art and Use of Poetry, The Main Forms in Persian, Urdu Poetry of the Indian Sub-Continent; Poets in the Reign of Bahadur Shah Zafar; Selected Bibliographies of all the poets. Large Format Paperback 7 x 10 249 pages. Paul Smith (b.1945) is a poet, author and translator of many books of Sufi poets of Persian, Arabic, Urdu, Turkish and other languages including Hafez, Sadi, Nizami, Rumi, 'Attar, Sana'i, Jahan Khatun, Obeyd Zakani, Mu'in ud-din Chishti, Amir Khusrau, Nesimi, Kabir, Anvari, Ansari, Jami, Khayyam, Hallaj, Rudaki, Yunus Emre, Ghalib, 'Iraqi, Iqbal, Makhfi, Lalla Ded, Abu Nuwas, Ibn al-Farid, Rahman Baba, Nazir and many others, as well as his own poetry, fiction, plays, biographies, childrens books and a dozen screenplays. www.newhumanitybooks.com

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Paul Smith Bahadur Shah Zafar (1775-1862) was the last of the Mughal emperors in India, as well as the last ruler of the Timurid Dynasty. He presided over a Mughal empire that barely extended beyond Delhi's Red Fort. The British Raj was the dominant political and military power in 19th-century India. When the victory of the British became certain, Zafar took refuge at Humayun's Tomb, in an area that was then at the outskirts of Delhi, and hid there. British forces led by Major Hodson surrounded the tomb and compelled his surrender. He was exiled to Rangoon. Modern India views him as one of its first nationalists, someone who actively opposed British rule in India. In 1959, the All India Bahadur Shah Zafar Academy was founded expressly to spread awareness about his contribution to the first national freedom movement of India. Several movies in Hindi/Urdu have depicted his role during the rebellion of 1857. There are roads bearing his name in New Delhi and other cities. Zafar was a noted Urdu poet and Sufi who often held poetry readings at his court that the poets Zauq, Ghalib, Momin, Shefta and Dagh often attended. He was especially influenced by the poet Zauq. He wrote a large number of Urdu ghazals, ruba'is, qit'as and other forms of poetry. After the demise of Zauq, it was Ghalib who became his mentor. He also wrote an annotation of Sadi's Gulistan. Here is the largest selection in the correct rhyme-form and meaning of his poems.
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poetry of bahadur shah zafar: Grief and the Shaping of Muslim Communities in North India, c. 1857-1940s Eve Tignol, 2023-03-09 Drawing on approaches from the history of emotions, Eve Tignol investigates how they were collectively cultivated and debated for the shaping of Muslim community identity and for political mobilisation in north India in the wake of the Uprising of 1857 until the 1940s. Utilising a rich corpus of Urdu sources evoking the past, including newspapers, colonial records, pamphlets, novels, letters, essays and poetry, she explores the ways in which writing took on a particular significance for Muslim elites in North India during this period. Uncovering different episodes in the history of British India as vignettes, she highlights a multiplicity of emotional styles and of memory works, and their controversial nature. The book demonstrates the significance of grief as a proactive tool in creating solidarities and deepens our understanding of the dynamics behind collective action in colonial north India.

poetry of bahadur shah zafar: Appearance and Identity Crisis in Modern Indian History Jeevan Jyoti Chakarawarti, 2024-09-11 Chakarawarti explores the history of Indian eunuchs from the Mughal empire's fall following the mutiny of 1857 A.D. to the Supreme Court of India's historic ruling in 2014 A.D. This book examines the social, political, economic, and religious aspects of Indian eunuchs' lives, providing a true narrative of this marginalized group that has been neglected

for centuries. It contains detailed stories of Indian eunuchs from the 1857 uprising to the historic decision to grant them the title of third gender in the Supreme Court of India in 2014. This includes the actual account of the court proceedings and how this decision brought about an enormous transition to their lives by granting them fundamental rights under the Constitution of India and the right to self-identification of their gender as male, female, or third gender. This book serves as an important resource for scholars of Gender Studies, Transgender Studies, and Subaltern History, and especially for those who are interested in Transgender Studies in modern Indian history.

poetry of bahadur shah zafar: Glimpses of Modern Urdu Literature Madan Lall Manchanda, 2022-03-13 CONTENTS Forward..... vii A

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poetry of bahadur shah zafar: Urdu/Hindi: An Artificial Divide Abdul Jamil Khan, 2006 In a blow against the British Empire, Khan suggests that London artificially divided India's Hindu and Muslim populations by splitting their one language in two, then burying the evidence in obscure scholarly works outside the public view. All language is political -- and so is the boundary between one language and another. The author analyzes the origins of Urdu, one of the earliest known languages, and propounds the iconoclastic views that Hindi came from pre-Aryan Dravidian and Austric-Munda, not from Aryan's Sanskrit (which, like the Indo-European languages, Greek and Latin, etc., are rooted in the Middle East/Mesopotamia, not in Europe). Hindi's script came from the Aramaic system, similar to Greek, and in the 1800s, the British initiated the divisive game of splitting one language in two, Hindi (for the Hindus) and Urdu (for the Muslims). These facts, he says, have been buried and nearly lost in turgid academic works. Khan bolsters his hypothesis with copious technical linguistic examples. This may spark a revolution in linguistic history! Urdu/Hindi: An Artificial Divide integrates the out of Africa linguistic evolution theory with the fossil linguistics of Middle East, and discards the theory that Sanskrit descended from a hypothetical proto-Indo-European language and by degeneration created dialects, Urdu/Hindi and others. It shows

that several tribes from the Middle East created the hybrid by cumulative evolution. The oldest groups, Austric and Dravidian, starting 8000 B.C. provided the grammar/syntax plus about 60% of vocabulary, S.K.T. added 10% after 1500 B.C. and Arabic/Persian 20-30% after A.D. 800. The book reveals Mesopotamia as the linguistic melting pot of Sumerian, Babylonian, Elamite, Hittite-Hurrian-Mitanni, etc., with a common script and vocabularies shared mutually and passed on to I.E., S.K.T., D.R., Arabic and then to Hindi/Urdu; in fact the author locates oldest evidence of S.K.T. in Syria. The book also exposes the myths of a revealed S.K.T. or Hebrew and the fiction of linguistic races, i.e. Aryan, Semitic, etc. The book supports the one world concept and reveals the potential of Urdu/Hindi to unite all genetic elements, races and regions of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. This is important reading not only for those interested to understand the divisive exploitation of languages in British-led India's partition, but for those interested in: - The science and history of origin of Urdu/Hindi (and other languages) - The false claims of linguistic races and creation - History of Languages and Scripts - Language, Mythology and Racism - Ancient History and Fossil Languages - British Rule and India's Partition.

poetry of bahadur shah zafar: The Cambridge Companion to Postcolonial Poetry Jahan Ramazani, 2017-02-27 This Companion is the first to explore postcolonial poetry through regional, historical, political, formal, textual and gender approaches.

poetry of bahadur shah zafar: Talk of the Town Edited By Jerry Pinto & Rahul Srivastava, 2008 Here's A Quiz. If You Answer All The Questions Right, You Do Not Need This Book. 1. When King Charles II Received The City Of Bombay As His Dowry, He Thought It Was In A) India & B) Brazil & C) Portugal & D) Brighton & 2. Every Resident Of This City Speaks Only One Language. That City Is A) Patna & B) Thiruvananthapuram & C) Panjim & D) Diu 3. Mumtaz Mahal Ruled From This City, For Almost Fifty Years. Of Course, She Did It In Purdah, But She Ruled It Nevertheless. A) Patna & B) Tangiers C) Lalajpatnagar D) Bhopal 4. With Which Indian City Is Marks & Spencer, The Famous Department Store, Associated? A) Madras & B) Kolkata C) Shillong & D) Frootinagar Answers At The Bottom Of This Page. Okay, So You Need This Book. In This Book You Will Find A Lot Of Info On Twelve Indian Cities. There Is Also Some Fun Stuff Like A Begum Slapping A British Officer, A Dead Body Swinging About And Telling The Future, A Man Who Made Art Out Of Stuff People Threw Away, And A Bowl Of Boiled Beans. And If That's Not Enough, Then There's A Whole Bunch Of Writers Who Have Written About Their Favourite Cities. Thank You, And Here Come The Names In Alphabetical Order: Alexander Frater, Amit Chaudhuri, Amitava Kumar, Anita Nair, Ashok Vajpeyi, C.S. Lakshmi, H. Masud Taj, Kaumudi Marathe, Kynpham Sing Nongkynrih, Nayantara Sahgal, Vinod Mehta, William Dalrymple. Answers 1 Z 2 & * 5 U Ha. Like We're Going To Give You The Answers. If You Want To Know What They Are, You Buy A Book, Read It And Find Out. Warning: You Will Develop Itchy Feet After Reading This Book. Do Not Wash With Antiseptic. Just Plan Your Next Holiday To One Of These Cities And Explore It With This Book In Hand. Age Group: 12+ &

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