1. The Lost Child

Q1. What are the things the child sees on his way to the fair? Why does he lag behind?

1. On his way to the fair the child sees the dragon-flies, insects and worms. He sees doves which flew to the banyan tree. He goes near them to catch one of them. So he lags behind.

Q2 In the fair he wants many things. What are they?

1. The child sees many things and wants them. They are---“gulab- jamun, rasogulla, burfi, jalebi”, a garland of gulmohur and balloons. He wants to ride a merry-go-round. He moves on without waiting for an answer. He knows that his parents will not buy any of these things for him. So he moves on without waiting for an answer.

Q3. When does he realise that he has lost his way? How have his anxiety and insecurity been described?

1. The boy requests his parents that he wants to ride a merry-go-round. He looks for his parents but he does not find them there. He realise that he has been lost. He starts weeping bitterly. It shows his anxiety and insecurity. He keeps on calling, “Mother! Father!” His clothes get muddy which shows his anxiety.

Q4. Why does the child lose interest in the things that he had wanted earlier?

1. The child was with his parents. He was happy. He had interest in many things--- toys, balloon, burfi, music of flute played by a snake charmer, merry-go-round. But now he is without his parents. He has been lost in the fair. He doesn’t have any interest in these things now. He wants his parents only.

Q5. What do you think happens in the end? Does the child find his parents?

1. I think that the gentleman handed over this child to the police in the fair. Announcement was done on loudspeaker about this child by the police. His parents must be worried about him. They also must have contacted the police in the fair. Thus the child finally met his parents. The gentleman & police played an important role in this noble work.