

13. Where There Is A Wheel

1. Where was cycling as a social movement started according to P. Sainath?
2. What is meant by 'neo-cyclists' mentioned in 'Where There Is A Wheel'?
3. Name one of the three women who trained other women in cycling in 'Where there is a wheel'.
4. What does Bicycle represent for the rural women according to P. Sainath?
5. Who have been benefited the most by cycling according to P. Sainath?
6. Who took to 'cycling' as a social movement in 'Where There Is A Wheel'?
7. Which movement helped the 'neo-literates' to become 'neo-cyclists' according to P. Sainath?
8. What has been a chosen medium for rural women of Pudukkottai according to P. Sainath?
9. Name the quarry worker and Arivoli volunteer who trains other women in 'Where There Is A Wheel'.
10. What was Fathima by profession according to P. Sainath?
11. Who gave social sanction to cycling according to P. Sainath?
12. What is 'Arivoli Iyakkam' mentioned in 'Where There Is A Wheel'?
13. Who is one of the pioneers of the cycling movement according to P. Sainath?
14. Who was Manormani mentioned in 'Where There Is A Wheel'?
15. Who was Muttu Bhaskaran mentioned in 'Where There Is A Wheel'?
16. Name the Arivoli activist who wrote the famous cycling song according to P. Sainath.
17. Who is Sheela Rani Chunkath mentioned in 'Where There Is A Wheel'.
18. In which official position was Sheela Rani Chunkath according to P. Sainath?
19. Who sanctioned fifty mopeds for Arivoli women activists according to P. Sainath?
20. Who was S. Kannakarajan mentioned in 'Where There Is A Wheel'?
21. Mention one of the reasons for women's buying of gents' cycles according to P. Sainath.
22. What led to a shortage of 'ladies cycles' in Pudukkottai according to P. Sainath?
23. Where did the rural women display their new cycling skills according to P. Sainath?
24. What did the banks provide the women of Pudukkottai with according to P. Sainath?
25. What according to P. Sainath played a big role in undermining women's confidence?
26. Who was the owner of Ram cycles according to P. Sainath?
27. Whose brain child is the cycling movement according to P. Sainath?
28. Name the district of Tamil Nadu in which cycling has been a social movement.

4 Mark Questions

1. What changes are noticed in Pudukkottai by P. Sainath during the eighteen months?
2. How according to P. Sainath has cycling swept across Pudukkottai district?
3. Why does P. Sainath say that visiting a cycling training camp is an unusual experience?
4. Explain the role played by Sheela Rani Chunkath in the cycling movement in 'Where There Is A Wheel'.
5. How did the women react to the shortage of ladies' cycles according to P. Sainath?

6. What are the economic implications of cycling according to P. Sainath?

6 Mark Questions

1. 'Wheel brings progress.' Justify the statement with reference to 'Where There Is A Wheel'.
2. How has cycling become a metaphor for freedom in Pudukkottai? Explain.
3. People find curious ways of hitting out at their backwardness. How is this brought out in 'Where There Is A Wheel'.
4. A humble vehicle can be a tool for women's empowerment. Discuss.

Passive Voice (Q. No. 26)

1. The rural women of Pudukkottai found a way of hitting out at their backwardness. Cycling _____ (choose) as a medium in doing so. Cycling _____ (learn) by over one fourth of all rural women. The new skill _____ (display) by over 70,000 of these women.
2. Arivoli played an important role in the cycling movement. A number of training camps _____ (arrange) by Arivoli. In order to encourage bicycling, songs _____ (sing) by neo-cyclists. The UNICEF _____ (impress) and sanctioned fifty mopeds for Arivoli women activists.
3. Cycling gained momentum gradually. Though dirty remarks _____ (make), women paid no attention. Scores of young women _____ (train) by Jameela and her friends. A direct link _____ (see) by a neo-cyclist woman between cycling and her personal independence.
4. Now we often see a woman doing a four-kilometer stretch on her bicycle to collect water. Even carting provisions from other places _____ (do) on their own. But when this began, filthy remarks _____ (make). Even then social sanction _____ (give) to cycling by Arivoli.
5. Gents' cycles have certain advantages. These _____ (prefer) by some women as these have an additional bar from the seat to the handle. A child _____ (can, seat) on it. Carting provisions _____ (can, do) on their own.
6. It was the occasion of International Women's Day in 1992. Pudukkottai _____ (take) by storm. The town's inhabitants _____ (stun) by the all-women's cycle rally. However, it _____ (approve) by all males.
7. In no time cycling became a way of life in Pudukkottai. It _____ (introduce) as a tool of social change. Mobility, facilitated by cycling _____ (include) as a part of literacy drive. The idea _____ (propose) by Sheela Rani Chunkath, the district collector.
8. Cycling brought a mighty change in the life of women in Pudukkottai. They started moving on their own. Dependence on men _____ (reduce) to some extent. Provisions too _____ (cart) from one place to another and a four kilometer stretch _____ (cover) on their cycles to fetch water.
9. The District Collector's main aim was to make literacy reach the interior. So mobility _____ (include) as a part of literacy drive. Loans _____ (provide) by banks for women to buy cycles. Specific duties _____ (allot) to each block to promote this drive.

Expressions (Q. No. 29)

1. Sheela Rani Chunkath included mobility _____ the literacy drive. People made dirty remarks but the neo-cyclists _____ to these remarks.
(turned a deaf ear, to come off, as a part of)
2. A lot of women were unable to wait for ladies' cycles. Therefore they had to _____ men's cycles. They knew that bicycles would _____ time wasted in waiting for buses.
(cut down on, put up with, go in for)
3. Cycling has _____ Pudukkottai. It has become a movement. It was the _____ of Sheela Rani Chunkath who was the former District Collector.
(brain child, swept across, go out)
4. In the heart of rural Pudukkottai, young woman _____ the roads on their bicycles. Jameela Bibi, who has _____ cycling told the reporter that it was her right.
(taken to, give up, zip along)
5. In Kilakuruchi village all the prospective learners had _____ in their Sunday best. You can't help _____ the sheer passion of the pro-cycling movement.
(a way out, being struck by, turned out)

Linkers (Q. No. 30)

1. Cycling made women independent _____ it reduced their dependence on men. _____ it gave them a sense of freedom. _____ they had to put up with vicious attacks on their character. _____ all women in Pudukkottai learnt cycling.
(more over, as, even then, but)
2. Cycling has had very definite economic implications. It boosts their income. _____ for sellers it cuts down on time wasted in waiting for buses. _____ it gives them much more time to focus on selling their produce. _____ it enlarges the area they hope to cover. _____ it increases their leisure time, too.
(thus, firstly, furthermore, on top of that)