

6. **Folk song:** The villagers have a great fascination for their folk songs. We go closer to them if we participate with them and organize such functions during exhibitions, meeting, film shows, drama, etc. Songs connected with agriculture and rural development programmes and practices in local dialects can be composed and sung easily as they also provide entertainment. This is a good way of conveying information to the villagers. Song competitions can also be arranged.

They are a good source of attracting the people and as such help extension programmes indirectly. They are part of cultural programme. The monotony of discussion of serious nature in a meeting can be broken by light songs. The song should be composed on the subjects which are to be communicated to the people. They should be in the form of a story with some moral. The tune of the song should be popular and local to which the villagers are accustomed to. It will always be preferred if the song has just one message to convey. A few words by way of explanation will be appreciated before singing is started. The song can be followed with a little more explanations of its theme. Seasoned singers are liked by everybody but new voices are also welcome.

7. **Story-telling:** Story-telling has been one of the best and most commonly used methods of instruction in informal education, religious propagation, rural development, etc. Over the years, certain etiquettes have been developed that are associated with story-telling. Before the story teller begins the narration, he asks, Are you ready to listen? The listeners respond with 'Yes' sound. This ensures proper attention when the story is narrated. The listeners often make some kind of sound at regular intervals to express attention. So important topics which help in proper development of the rural people can be touched through the stories.

8. **Riddles:** This is also an educational device through which elders used to communicate knowledge. Sometimes these riddles are very helpful in conveying the real meaning of technology. Some puzzles are given to the rural people who help them understand the use of proper practices in the crop cultivation, home making, etc. Some of the riddles are given below:

Ek chhoti jaihi kulhi made dhidohade dand vish lakir = wheat grain (kanak da dana)

Hari sir mir bhar sir,

Raja ji de bagh main

Dushala ohde khadi si = Maize corn (Chhali)

Tuk hart hari

Tuk lal lal Tuk chusak chasak ap ha = Chilly (Mirch),

Sometimes the riddles are expressed in Sawal-Jawab (question-answer) format:

Ni pai o ki aunda chamkada (water)

Mai pai o tu lamkda

Maiizu ki pata o ki aunda chamkilqa (Brinjal and long gourd)

(Baingar te far).

Some agricultural games have been developed in the past few years. These games are intended to help them learn something while they are enjoying themselves. Some of the games are: (1) snakes and ladders developed by Shri D.K. Mishra, University of Udaipur on cultivation of maize; (2) Playing cards, on improved agriculture and home science practices. Some of the games are made by extension workers themselves which help develop problem solving abilities by setting situations which will prompt people in using the mental ability required for problem solving.

9. **Proverbs:** Proverbs which predominate in oral civilization represent the essence of rural wisdom and knowledge. They are the sound symbols of culture and have survived for centuries; their use is quite frequent in oral culture. Proverbs are very creative in