

Report of State level  
Sensitization workshop for  
tribal folk artists on Tribal  
folk-art-based communication  
on HIV and AIDS in  
Karnataka

27<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> of May 2014 at Hole dande, Dandeli,  
Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka

Organized by

Karnataka State Aids Prevention Society,  
Department of Health and Family Welfare Services,  
Government of Karnataka

with the support of Department of AIDS control, New Delhi

## 0.1 Background:

Tribal communities constitute about seven percent of the total population of India. Karnataka has a sizable population of tribal people. As per 2011 Karnataka Census there are 42.49 lakhs tribal's distributed in various regions, contain large number of tribal communities. **Soliga, Hakki-Pikki, Koraga, gouliga, iruliga, jenu/kadu kuruba, Goulis, Lambanis, Siddis, Hallakis and Lambanis, Asalaru** are some important tribes of Karnataka.

Tribal communities in Karnataka have variety and complexity in the belief systems as well as practices and culture also tradition of the state that are documented through their oral epics and songs. Tribal communities too have their legends about the birth and meaning of the universe. In general, the tribes that remain geographically isolated are able to retain their traditional cultures and religions longer. As far as the languages are concerned, the tribes of Karnataka state converse with each other in different languages. These tribes of Karnataka too possess their distinct tradition and ethnicity, they communicate in their local dialect and they also maintain their own tradition.

They are either nomadic or live in the periphery of civilized life are prone for drastic changes. Most of the tribal beliefs and rituals are highly localized and they are not influenced by the other part of the world. A number of tribal communities have resided and built their settlements in several hilly and mountain areas of Karnataka. And majority of the population of tribes are inhabitants of the forests or bordering localities of the forest area. A blend of culture, religion and ethnicity is represented by the tribes of Karnataka. They are also known for their costumes, cultural habits, folk dance and songs, food and their own way of celebrating different festivals and occasion. There is uniqueness in their cultural habits and folks. Each and every tribe community has their own style and methods of folk. Dance drama form enacted with several famous stories of the great epics and executed at religious festivals and various social and family occasions.

A renowned format of the tribal communities of Karnataka is the open-air folk theater, better known as **Bayalata**. The dance –drama is general has four or five actors or actresses, aided by a jester. The theme of this dance drama centers on several mythological stories and harsh realities of their own experiences. However there are times when true life incidents are also emphasized in this dance of the tribes of Karnataka. Certain norms are to be followed while performance by the tribes of Karnataka while undertaking dance performances. The costumes are complicated; the make-up is loud, facial expression is vital and usually associated with thunderous noises and war-cries.

Tribal communities in Karnataka are vulnerable communities due to non-employment and a change in the policies of the forest department is throwing them out of forests. This kind of situation has been making them to migrate nearby regions it may be inter district and inter district migration which is temporary and unsafe for them. Intense migration of tribal women knowingly or un knowingly making them to indulge them in the sex work. Wide spread of Eco-tourism in forest areas are giving exposure to outer world and media exposures have been misleading them and disturbing their culture and practices even their livelihood also. As one can consider them as a high risk group who are at the risk of getting infection of HIV/AIDS, and because of their vulnerability due to lack of knowledge on HIV/AIDS.

KSAPS earlier experience where reaching this tribal community through other communication media of folk did not bring out the expected outcome, KSAPS decided to come up with the distinct strategy of Tribal Folk Campaign to reach this un reached community. Understanding the vulnerability of the tribes' community and who are at the risk of infection of HIV/AIDS, KSAPS proposes the tribes folk campaign for the prevention of HIV/AIDS in this community which has been spread across Karnataka.

## **0.2 Strategy:**

The folk media activity has proved its efficacy to reach out to people in the rural and remote areas. Address the issues related to HIV/AIDS in tribal communities tribal folk campaign for and by tribal communities and by the tribal to reach the un reached community has been initiated. Campaign will be for the in the state. KSAPS earlier experience where reaching this tribal community through other communication media of folk did not bring out the expected outcome, KSAPS decided to come up with the distinct strategy of Tribal Folk Campaign to reach this un reached community.

KSAPS organizes State level workshop for tribal folk artists on Tribal folk-art-based communication on HIV and AIDS in Karnataka to support the tribal artists to enhance skills to apply, align and upgrade their skill as per the requirements of Campaign, also to give clarity on branding of messages and uniformity among in all the seven teams. KSAPS earlier experience where reaching this tribal community through other communication media of folk did not bring out the expected outcome, KSAPS decided to come up with the distinct strategy of Tribal Folk Campaign to reach this un reached community.

KSAPS will develop route and roll out map for the campaign. KSAPS will also conduct the mid review for the monitoring of the process of the campaign. KSAPS will develop guide lines for the implementation of the campaign.

### **State level Sensitization workshop:**

KSAPS organized State level Sensitization workshop for tribal folk artists on Tribal folk-art-based communication on HIV and AIDS in Karnataka from 27<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> of May 2014 at Hole dande, Dandeli, Uttara Kannada District, Karnataka. (**Annexure 1- Schedule of the Workshop**)

### **0.3 Objectives of the Workshop:**

- To promote and enhance the knowledge on HIV/AIDS among Tribal folk artists
- To involve different tribal cultural group and enhance their skills to disseminate the messages on different aspects of HIV/AIDS messages that includes, infection, testing, services, social stigma and discrimination, also to promote voluntary HIV/AIDS test and linking them to services providers of HIV/AIDS
- To bring the more clarity on different aspects of management of folk media performance and campaign
- To document the performance of Tribes folk art performances on HIV/AIDS

#### 0.4 Participants:

- Initially 11 tribal folk teams were selected for the workshop and invitations were sent out for the same teams. Seven Tribal folk teams attended the workshop. Two separate teams of Siddhis both men and women, Gouli, Soliga, Asalru, Malekudiya and Hallaki are the major tribal communities participated in the workshop. Efforts have been made to contact other types of tribal communities, due to inevitable reasons other teams couldn't attend the workshop.
- Master trainers and Resource persons:** Three master trainers who are experts and involved in training of folk teams intensively trained the tribal teams. External Two resource persons and KSAPS IEC team also gave the inputs on HIV/AIDS and inclusion and positioning of messages in the script and techniques of the presentation.
- 70 tribal artists, three master trainers and one resource person, 15 representatives from the district support team, three documentation experts and totally a team of 81 participants were in the workshop.

#### 0.5 Key activities of the four days workshop ( Day wise):

Workshop made attempts to pursue a uniform pattern delivering messages in all the groups in, encourage for the inclusion of various related issues, planning and implementation of folk activity, for planning, implementation and monitoring Tribal folk campaign with the support of District Support team, Management of folk performances and activities, and explain the formats and the templates were the key areas of folk media workshop.

#### 0.5.1 Knowing the Groups:

Day-1, 27<sup>th</sup> of May 2014,

Facilitated by Sri Govindraju, Assistant Director, Mainstreaming, KSAPS

Registration of the participating teams was gone on phase by phase till afternoon, since the teams traveled from faraway places. Seven teams registered in the first half of the day. All the seven participating teams introduced themselves and gave the brief description about their team, type of folk art and culture. **(Annexure 2- List of Participants)**

Sl no	Tribe	Name of the team	Type of the tribal folk Art
1	Siddhi Gouli tribal community	Amazing Siddhi Boys team	Damami
2	Siddhi tribal community	Amcho Mulla Siddhi Samskrutika Kala Tanda, Siddhi women team	Damami
3	Gouli tribal community	Ranni Chenamma Havayasi Kala Tanda,	Gaja and Raghmala
4	Soliga	Solliga Pushpa Mala Kala Tanda	Gorukha and Goujalki dance
5	Halkki tribal community	Devamatha Multi purpose Society	Suggi Kunita
6	Malekudiyar	Malekudiyar Urutti Kott Art	Malekudiyar Urutti Kott
7	Hsalru	Subdhra Kala Tanda	Kolata

### **Profiles of the tribal folk teams:**

**Amazing Siddhi Boys team** is a group of youths from Siddhi tribal community. This is the community originally belongs to Negros from South Africa. It is said that Siddhis are brought from Portuguese as slaves around four hundred years before. They are found in Haliyala, Yellapura, Ankola taluks of Uttara Kannada district. They work as agricultural labourers in the fields. Their form of tribal art known by their unique instrument called '**Damami**'. This is also the icon of their culture. All their performances are based on the songs and skits that are relevant to their day to day life and they give the traditional touch to the drama and later for the performance. The form of art called Gargata indicates that they themselves are owners which have been indicating with in the community in recent years.

**Amcho Mulla Siddhi Samskrutika Kala Tanda**, is a complete Siddhi women team comprises of 10 women artists from Siddhi community. Their main strength remains with the instrument called Damami. The beatings of the instruments indicate some specialty or a phenomenon is taking place in a particular house. This is the identity of the Siddhis and close to the dance form of siddhi folk. The dance form of Siddhi is a fusion of pleasure, happiness, irony, celebrations and cuisines even their self-esteem also.

**Ranni Chenamma Havayasi Kala Tanda**, is a team from **Gouli community**. The word Gavli means a milkmen or herdsmen in the Marathi language in Western India. Goulis are nomadic tribes migrated from Maharashtra. They are mainly cow and goat rearers and live on fringes of forest and some have taken up agriculture also. There are two types of folk art being exhibited by this community are Gaja and Raghmala, both are performed and are mostly in the form of devotional prayers and in the name of God Krishna.

**Solliga Pushpa Mala Kala Tanda** represents **Solliga community** who are inhabit Billigiriranga hills in Chamrajnagar district of Karnataka. The soligas speak Sholaga which belongs to Dravidian Family. The Soliga tribe traces their origin to Karayya, son of Lord Maleya Mahadeshwara, swamy in Maleya Mahadeshwara Hills in Chamrajnagar district. Their form art is called Gorukha and Goujalki dance.

**Devamatha Multi Purpose Society** represents the **Hallki tribal community**. Halakki Vokkaligas living in the foot of Western Ghats are known as the "Aboriginals of Uttara Kannada". Their way of living is still ancient and need amalgamation with the main stream. Their folk form of art is called Suggi Kunitha.

The Suggi Kunitha is dance being performed by men during the Suggi Habba (festival of harvest in the month of May) which is the biggest, grandest and most expensive festival of the Halakkis to please the 'Kari Devaru' so that all evil is warded off and the community is blessed. During the Suggi Habba where men dressed in traditional clothes meant for the occasion and with large decorative pieces secured to their heads dance in celebration of the harvest season. Women sing songs while men play the **Thamte**, a musical instrument all night. A team of Hallki men visits every house dressed up in their traditional costume and collects the food grains and cash in kind. This form of art is mostly performed by the men but this team has included women also. The songs are devotional songs and dance has been adopted to create awareness to address the different issues.

**Malekudiyar Urutti Kott Art** represents **malekudiyar tribal community** of Coorg district. Kudiyar, who are of hunter-gatherer forest origin The *Kudiyar* are of Malabarese tribe origin, they were toddy-makers, A community, that once fed on the catch of their hunting expeditions, still worships their warrior ancestors

**Subhdra Kala Tanda** represents **Hsalru tribal community** in Shimoga district.

Dr. Leela Sampige, Joint Director, IEC, KSAPS gave the opening remarks and explained briefly about the relevance of the tribal folk workshop, the role of KSAPS and teams that are representing different tribal communities. She said your culture and folk art itself is rich and unique which gives pleasure and peace to the people. We will not put you in confusion. You all have to include HIV/AIDS messages in your folk art and deliver the messages through the performances. During the workshop you all will learn and understand the issue of HIV/AIDS basically related to ways of infections, available and access to services for the care and support, ANC facilities related to early registration of pregnancy and detection of HIV/AIDS, also institutional deliveries.

Dr. Leela Sampige also informed that this workshop will enable you all to give the clarification and answers for the questions arises from the audience during the performance as well make changes in the messages as per the knowledge of the audiences. This is all about your job and efforts has to be made to reach out your community, your enthusiasm and energy will take you all to that level and think the ways of reaching out your communities. Giving performance is not only the responsibility and it is also of your responsibility to bring the community towards service centers. Give the thoughts on how effectively you can reach the community through the performance on the issue of HIV/AIDS. Discuss with the District Support Team in your respective districts on the dates of the performances and no. of performances.

Representing master trainers team Sri. Shankaranna advised participants not to give the reasons for non-effective performances. Make effective efforts to conduct the performance as per the schedule and give all the messages whatever you receive from this workshop. You exhibit your traditional art and costumes to attract the public, make it as a interactive theaters and then proceed with the messages. Adour the leader of your team and maintain discipline, all the teammates should know the messages so that you all can reach the messages to community. Give performance efficiently if the arrangements are not made during the performance, you make arrangements yourself. Receive and give information properly people will enjoy the show. You are all representing the department, maintain dignity. Be determined you will not practice any of the bad habits during the shows. Messages will be given in the form of songs and include and position it in your folk form.

**General Tribal folk Performance by the participating team:** All the Seven participating teams performed their traditional forms of folk art in the post lunch period.

**Chowdike Mela and Togalu Gombe documentary films of the folk campaign 'Jagurthigagi Janapada Mela' were screened in the post evening.**

#### **0.6.Inauguration, NACO approach to Folk Campaign, Key note Address**

**Day -2, 28th May 14**

**Facilitated by Sri Govindraju, Assistant Director, Mainstreaming, KSAPS**

Sri. Ashok Kumar District health Officer inaugurated the workshop. He said while giving key note address Knowledge on HIV/AIDS is very important. There is a fear of HIV/AIDS in the society. The awareness of the issue is the need of the hour. The disease has been invited by us without our knowledge. It is difficult to believe that there is no infection at all in tribal community. Illiteracy and malnutrition among tribes is quite high. Hence in this context this disease will act. There are seven teams participating in this workshop and these teams should focus and put all its efforts to bring the people to ICTCs and ARTs in the respective districts. Let this work go on and let us strengthen the system which would prevent the HIV/AIDS forever. He expressed his concern that the spread of infections in the tribes. Also assured the district unit will support and extend its solidarity for the campaign.

Dr. Leela Sampige addressing the participants she said, There is necessity of changing the strategy in addressing the issue of HIV/AIDS. There is a decline of 0.53 in infection of HIV/AIDS in Karnataka. IEC section claims in contribution in the decline. Districts of Uttara Karnataka are highly infected so far as per the HHS data. But this year HHS data shows increase in Mandya and Chamrajnagar districts. The rigorous folk campaign couldn't even reach the pockets of tribes community in Karnataka. With the feedback of the folk teams that they couldn't touch the tribal communities this tribal folk campaign has been initiated. This Tribal folk campaign requires the support of the District Support Team including DHO and THO at the district level. We seek the support to prevent the tribes becoming victims for the disease. There is an urgency of addressing these communities and select the taluk which has the highest no. of infected people. There will be two performances in a day, date will be fixed and towards this the district support is required.

Taluka Health Officer Sri Manjunath, Sri. Mahendra Kumar, Director, Green India Trust, DAPC officer Utrarkannada district were also present in the inauguration. The inaugural function was colorful with the traditional the participants presided in their traditional costumes.

### **0.6.1 Orientation to Tribal folk teams on HIV/AIDS and inclusion of HIV/AIDS messages in the scripts**

Sri. Shashidharan, Deputy Director, Community Mobilization, KHPT oriented the teams on the issue of HIV/AIDS. He explained the various reasons for being at the risk of infections. Lack of information, impact of modernization, migration for labor, adopting other behavior which is not in your culture has led to the high risk of infections in tribal community. Non- accessibility of health services and going to fake doctors since the tribes are living in the remote areas, the accessibility of health facilities is also not possible and prejudice about the care and treatment, Malnutrition are the causes for getting into high risk group. Shy in nature, not sharing their emotions are also the reasons for not having the awareness on HIV/AIDS. Inability of tribes to say "NO" to anything is the open window for sexual exploitation. Displacement in the name of development of tribes contributes for the trafficking of young girls and women for the commercial sexual exploitation.

Hence where ever you are you understand the HIV/AIDS and aware of safe sexual practices for your own safety. Know the ways of infections of HIV/AIDS and do not allow HIV/AIDS to come to you. It is also important to available of services through ICTC, ART, PPTCT and Network of PLHIVs for the psychological support for infected and affected. This information has to come in the form of messages in your performance either through dialogues or songs. He concluded saying that convey the message Know HIV/AIDS and be safe, be care full, adopt safe attitudes and behaviors what will protect you from the HIV/AIDS. He simplified the issue of HIV/AIDS and explained the technical terms with the simple terminology.

Sri. Srinivas, GIPA Co-ordinator oriented the teams on impact of Stigma and Discrimination.

### **0.6.2 General Tribal folk Performance by the participating teams:**

Two Sidhhi teams performed Damami and Gouli team performed Gja and Raghmalala, Halakki team performed Suggi Kunita, Hasalru performed Kolata tribal folk dances in the post lunch period.

**Development of Script and messages, strategies:** In the evening and even till midnight teams practiced and efforts were made to inclusion of HIV/AIDS messages in their folk form arts based on the inputs. The master trainers consistently trained the team to include and position the HIV/AIDS messages related to prevention, testing, access and available services, care and support. Master trainers methods of delivering messages and its importance explained.

**Rehearsals and Practice, supervised by Master Trainers:** Three Master trainers Sri. Shankarnna, Sri. Gundurao, Sri. Vyramudi rigorously trained the teams during the rehearsals of

the teams. They also gave clarifications and made changes in the position of messages, clarification was given on the issue and its importance was also explained.

**0.6.3 Field testing of performances at two hadis of Gouli by Sidhhi and Gouli teams:** Late in the evening along with the teams and district support team and KSAPS staff gave the performance in the hamlets of Goulis at Vittnal and Mainal. Siddhi team also gave the performance in the Mainal village. Both the performances were well received by the villagers. Youth who were watching the performance noted down the helpline no and asked the team to repeat the no. In Mainal village president of Gramapanchayt extended his support and arrangements were made before the team reaching the hamlet. ASHA and Anganwadi activist involved and took the initiative and explained the rationality of the campaign and issue of HIV/AIDS

**0.7 Performance by the teams, feedback and fine tuning of the performances relating to messages and its positions**

**Day -3 29<sup>th</sup> June 2014**

**Facilitated by Sri. Srinivas C Assistant Director, GIPA**

After the recap of the previous day activities master trainer Shankaranna advised the artists and below given are the suggestion:

## **Suggestions and tips for the teams to be followed during the performance given by the Master Trainers**

- This is a biggest experience you are getting in this workshop. You all are acquiring knowledge and information here.
- Not to give the reasons for non-effective performances.
- Conduct the performance as per the schedule and give all the messages whatever you receive from this workshop.
- You exhibit your traditional art and costumes to attract the public, make it as a interactive theaters and then proceed with the messages.
- Adour the leader of your team and maintain discipline, all the teammates should know the messages so that you all can reach the messages to community.
- Give performance efficiently if the arrangements are not made during the performance, you make arrangements yourself.
- You are all representing the department, maintain dignity.
- Be determined you will not practice any of the bad habits during the shows.
- Give wide publicity before the performance and give performance with the preparation and within the limitation
- Messages will be given in the form of songs and include and position it in your folk form.
- Don't give the wrong information and people are ten times more intelligent than you
- Take the Gram panchayat Support for the performance in each panchayat
- Make complete use of your form of art and there is lots of scope to deliver HIV/AIDs messages in the performance
- Each performance has two hours of program. Begin with the entertainment and allow the people to gather at the venue because immediately one can't give the information.
- Receive and give information properly people will enjoy the show. Give information in the dialogue form instead of single person speaking in the performance
- Reduce the dances and utilize the time for chorus
- During the performance there might be power failure interruptions. Don't pack up immediately, continue give the messages along with the performance.
- Don't give the excuse for anything. Everything is your responsibility once you get into the task. Don't crib for everything if food or tea is not provided by the local hosting officials
- Distribute handbills before ending the show; there will be a concluding song or dance before ending the performance.
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All the seven participating teams performed after the rigors rehearsals monitored by the three master trainers. Meanwhile two parallel sessions were held. Sessions were organized to orient the District Support Team and Roles and Responsibilities of DAPCU team of the respective districts.

District Support Teams from Kodagu, Uttara Kannada, Udupi, Chamrajanagr districts were also present in the meeting. District Support team was introduced to all the participating to get the familiarity and give support for the development of route plan and other logistics support during the show.

After the five teams performances session was concluded by the JD IEC stating that “you have full-fledged and efficient district team headed by Doctor who is a district aids control officer is with you. You all can take this campaign in an innovative and unique was in your respective districts. Teams will be selected on the basis of their performance.

The field testing of the performance was a tremendous experience for us. We were able to understand the integrities of the shows at the field level. The helpline nos were registered by the few youths in the hadi, this is what we are expecting from the field. The second performance in the hadi has become the program of health department and it was a successful program. We were able to reach the women and given information was specific, accurate, simple and short. Put all your efforts to give good performance and to reach the messages to your community. There are three master trainers and KSAPS with you and make use of this opportunity.

Dr. Ashok, DAPC officer, Udupi also shared his experience of folk campaign. He said, folk campaign was successful in Udupi district. DC was also co-operative. It is possible to gather tribal community for this awareness and the messages has to be attractive, should reach and register in their mind. It was a challenging task for us conveys the HIV/AIDS messages through Yakshagana? How to prevent the spread of HIV/AIDS? You speak to them in their language, prevent the spread of new infection and make this campaign successful. Create link to access for the social benefit schemes meant for PLHIVs in your area.

**0.7.1 Orientation to District Supervisors and DAPCUS on Planning and facilitation to support the tribal folk teams and NACO approaches to folk campaign, Roles and Responsibilities of DAPCU team during the campaign in the respective districts.**

**Facilitated by Sri. Nanjegowda, AD, Youth, KSAPS**

This platform created to discuss the outline of the campaign and brief about the roles and responsibilities of the District Support Team. Tribal folk campaign was an innovative approach as part of Annual Plan for the year 14-15. This innovative activity initiated since the folk

campaign was not able to reach tribal community. Decided to give the publicity for this workshop and give the wide publicity during the campaign. District support team will take the responsibility of the rolling out of the campaign in their respective districts. Hence this meeting has been organized to discuss face to face and create a link between DST and tribal folk teams. District AIDS Control Officers, District Supervisors, Representatives from LWS NGOs, ASHAs and CBOs are also present in this meeting.

**Agenda:**

- How to take this campaign forward?
- Rolling out of the campaign before monsoon and after monsoon
- Raise the technical problems that may emerge during the campaign
- There may be issues related to religious issues that are linked with folk art and linking with HIV/AIDS. There was a resistance in the community but folk teams were able to manage the conflicts. This may arise during this campaign also. Discuss the strategy for the same here also.
- Develop the route map with the details of taluk and district wise hadis.
- Strategy for the campaign
- Monitoring plan

**Key highlights of the discussion**

- It has to be informed to Local leaders/ Members of Grama Panchayats about the date of the performance.
- Dates of Events/functions has to be marked for the performance
- It is difficult to organize the performances based on the population of the particular location but can be decided based on the no. of houses in a particular hamlet
- Meet the village/community leader and take the consensus and give the performance in the junctions
- Develop a strategy to bring the people together from the 2-3 hamlets which are located in different directions of the same locality
- Contact the SHGs and fix the dates for the performance on their quarterly meetings
- Collaborate with ITDP: There are hamlets in the forest itself. In this case contact ASHA for tribes/ Doctors MTH. Involve them since they have access to village/community leader.
- Organize performance during the weekly fair and government holidays and should held in the morning
- Contact estate managers and convince them to give performances in the estates
- Discuss with the officials and invite local counsellors
- Since the June and July is a monsoon season organize indoor performances during the events/public programs such as Meetings of Rotary clubs
- Siddhi communities will not do the agriculture work on every Fridays. Make use of these days and give performances on these days.

- Siddhi team also can perform in church's
- Team leaders has to take the lead role and discuss with the DST
- Develop a strategy for IEC material
- Avoid children in the audience group
- Take the photograph of the audience observing the performance
- Since this is a Government program you have to follow the procedures take the photograph in front of GPs if you have given the show in front of GPs.
- Distribute IEC material If there are only 5-10 houses in a particular hadi
- It is mandatory that team should give the performance in traditional costume
- Timings and shows locations decide along with DST
- Separate intervention will be developed for the Jenu Kuruba and Kunbi tribes

JD –IEC concluded the meeting and said develop route map along with DST in your respective districts. Each team has to give 20-25 shows only. It should be two shows per day. The teams should be registered in department of Kannada and Culture or Information department at the district level.

Revised folk guide lines was explained by Ms. Sumathi D.G, Assistant Director, Publicity and Documentation. Formats for the get the certification of the each performance in the village, District wise and team wise route plan, state level schedule and monitoring formats were also explained.

**Simultaneously teams were also rehearsed for the final performance on the fourth day.**

#### **0.7.2 Field test of the performances in Ganigera hamlet near Dandeli.**

Ganigere is a hamlet comprise of 200 inhabitants of Siddhi tribes. This performance was given in the late in the evening. Grama Panchayat members took the lead role and extended their support for the performance. Both **Amazing Siddhi Boys team** and a Siddhi women team, **Amcho Mulla Siddhi Samskrutika Kala Tanda** performed in the village. ASHA and Anganwadi activist taken the responsibility were also involved in arrangements for the performance. All the stake holders in the village converged and contributed for the success of the performance and a complete awareness village level program on the awareness of HIV/AIDS.

**Day – 4, 30<sup>th</sup> June 2014**

**0.8.1 Performance by the 11 Tribal folk teams:****Facilitated by Sri. Govinda Raju Assistant Director, Mainstreaming and Srinivas C Assistant Director, GIPA**

All the seven teams after the addition and deletions inclusion and positioning of messages were set to give the performance. The stage was on the beautiful bank of the Kali River. The final performance was with their complete traditional costumes. Brilliant performance by the teams were evident for the success of the forth campaign. JD, IEC and JD TI of KSAPS, Master trainers gave the feedback and suggested to make small changes in the positions of the messages. Resource persons and Master trainers express their confidence that teams will the whole purpose of the this workshop and appreciated the involvement of the teams.

**0.8.2 Closing remarks, Director, Department of Tribal welfare, Government of Karnataka:**

The workshop was concluded in the postlunch period. Director of Green India Trust, Sri Mahendra Kumar chaired closing ceremony. District Supervisor of the Uttara Kannada expressed their opinions and extended their support for the fourth coming campaign.