

- (b) A street play is a creative act. The theme is known, the general sequence of actions may be agreed upon, but the lines need not be memorized and participants may improvise.
- (c) Practice in subgroups and then practice as a whole group. Let the anchor-person tie up the whole play from start to finish.

#### **6. SELECT THE INTRODUCTION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- (a) The introduction should be such that it draws an audience. It could be slogan shouting or a song or an act that draws attention.
- (b) The conclusion should be an act of solidarity to the accepted outcome of the presentation.

#### **7. CHOOSE THE TIME, PLACE, AND STRATEGY**

- (a) The place and time is important as there is no fixed audience and you have to gather an audience before you perform.
- (b) Note should be taken of traffic and noise. Make sure people can stop and watch without blocking others.

#### **8. PERFORM AND FOLLOW THROUGH**

- (a) A street play is intended to provoke a response, after the play. Follow through by talking to members of the audience, distributing leaflets, encouraging people etc.

#### **9. EVALUATE**

- (a) It is important to retrospect after every presentation this will help the group members improve
- (b) This could help in modification and changes in the script and skit.
- (c) Perfection may not be attained, but one can strive for it.

**Street plays have the potential to become part of an evangelistic outreach program. They can be performed effectively to raise social consciousness on issues that lead to spiritual themes.**