

VOLUME -2 , FEB - MAR 2021

# MODEL FOR ORAL CANCER ERADICATION - MOCE

FOR NARIKURAVAR POPULATION



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## AIM

**THE AIM OF OUR PROJECT IS TO DESIGN A MODEL PROGRAM FOR PREVENTION AND SCREENING OF ORAL PRECANCER AND CANCER AMONG NARIKURAVAR POPULATION.**



# TRIBES

*TRIBES own their personal identity as Adivasi having their own language, religion, festivals, cuisine, dance and music. With such an enigmatic culture and hospitality they also significantly hold a contrasting patriarchal and matriarchal society.*



*The lively tableau of the tribal community in India stretches from the remote villages tucked in the Indian Himalayan region to southern - most tip of India AND from the farthest corner of North East India to the dunes of Rajasthan.*

Their lifestyle is completely different from the rest of the world. With an obscure history they are still competing to get along with the modern trend.



Their livelihood is mainly dependent on agriculture and handicrafts but the tribes of India still display a wide spectrum of “another India”. The tribal population in India covers approximately 15% of the country and the majority is found in central India. Each one of

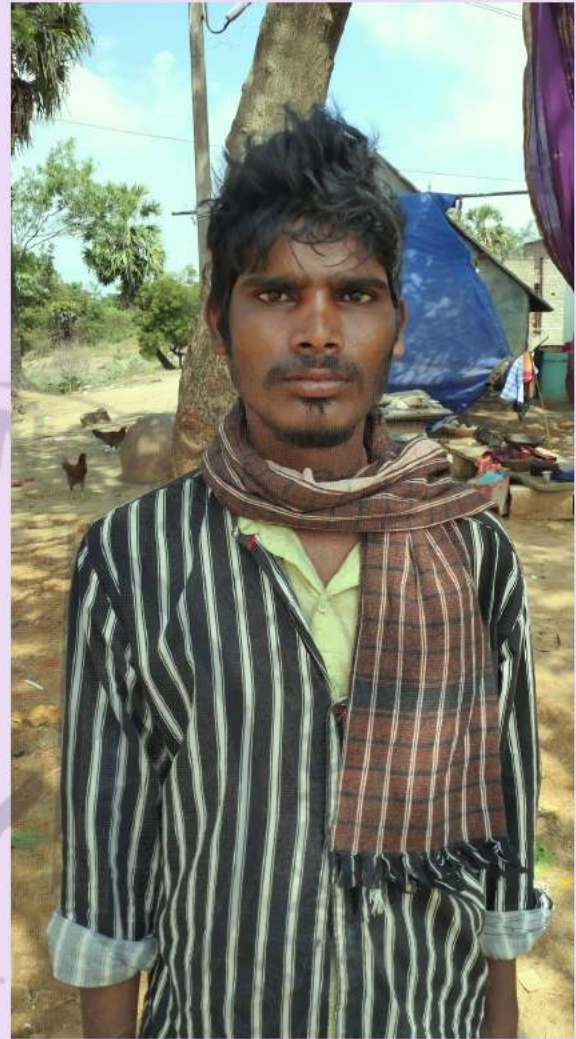


them has its respective culture – food, festival, dance, music, religion and language.

# NARIKURAVARS

**NARIKURAVARS** is an indigenous community from India state of Tamil Nadu. They have a distinct culture that has been passed from generation to generation. The main occupation of the people was hunting birds and animals. But as they were prohibited entry into the forests to pursue this livelihood, they were forced to take up other alternatives such as selling beaded ornaments. Hence, they migrate from place to place to find a market for their beads. Children accompany the adults wherever they go, which means they never get chance to attend the school. The Narikuravas speak an Indo-Aryan language called Vagriboli. Almost all Narikuravas are well-versed in Tamil. However, most of the Narikurava liturgical hymns and folk songs are in Vagriboli. The major issues confront Narikurava are poverty, illiteracy, diseases and discrimination. Although many of these populations has come out of their spheres of previous lifestyle due to the urbanization and modernization and they are forced to adapt to new type of occupations

**CONTINUES . . . .**



**PEOPLE OF  
NARIKURAVAR  
COLONY,  
PUDUCHERRY**



**NARIKURAVAR - LIFE STYLE**





# NARIKURAVAR COLONY

## PUDUCHERRY

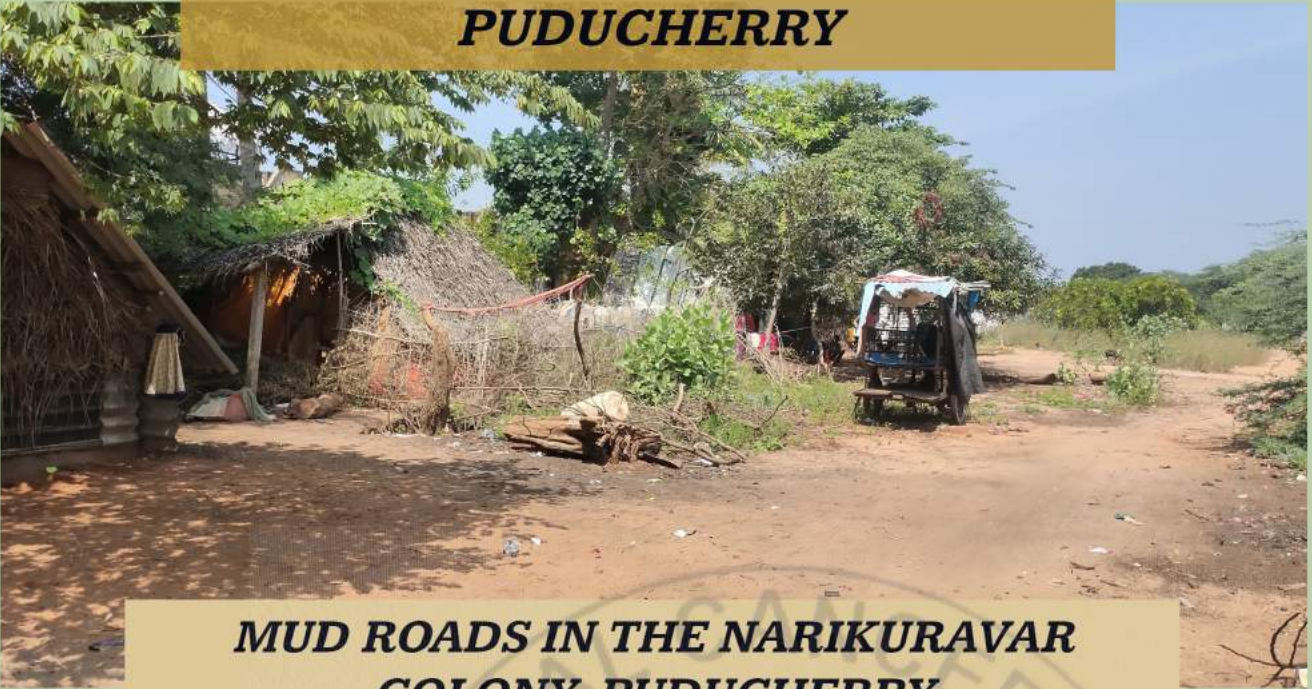


**NARIKURAVAR VEHICLE USED TO CARRY THEIR  
SELLING TOYS AND ORNAMENTS**

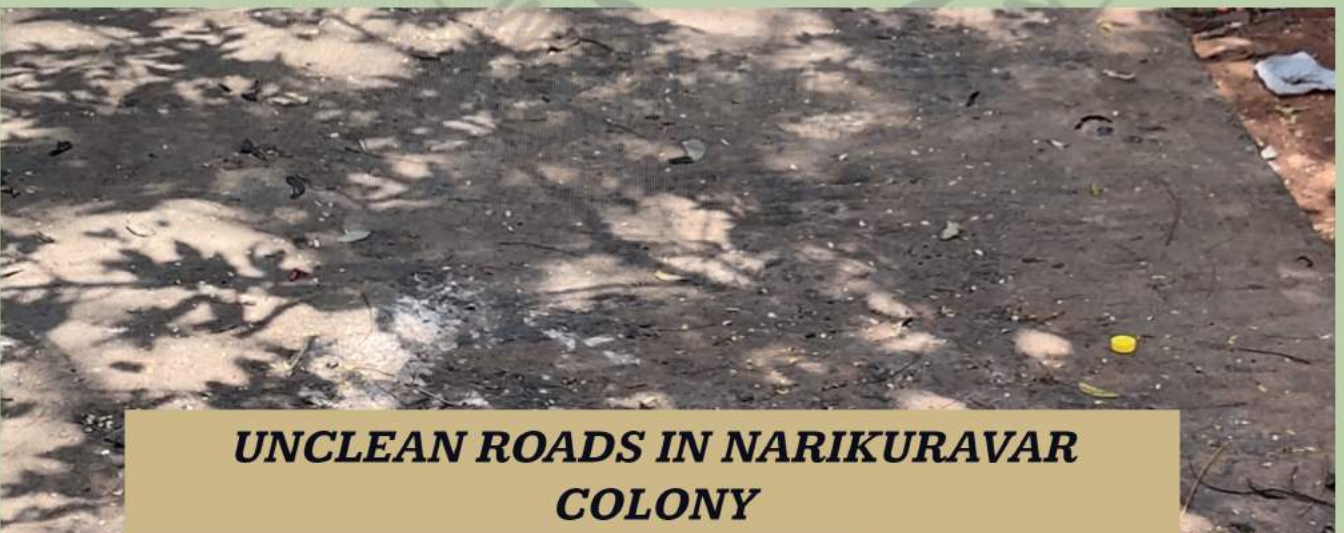


**NARIKURAVAR ON HIS WAY TO SELLING TOYS AND  
ORNAMENTS**

**NARIKURAVAR COLONY,  
PUDUCHERRY**



**MUD ROADS IN THE NARIKURAVAR  
COLONY, PUDUCHERRY**



**UNCLEAN ROADS IN NARIKURAVAR  
COLONY**

## LOCAL FESTIVALS WHERE NARIKURAVARS TRY THEIR FORTUNES

Pondicherry is home to several fascinating festivals . Festival in pondicherry is celebrated with grandeur and great pomp. There are various customs and traditions that follow the Pondicherry celebration .

**MASI MAGAM IN VAITHIKUPPAM , FEBRUARY AND MARCH OF EVERY YEAR IN PONDICHERRY.**



**SEDAL FESTIVAL IN KATHIRKAMAM , FEBRUARY OF EVERY YEAR IN PONDICHERRY.**



**NARIKURAVAR PEOPLE SELLING TOYS, BEADS AND NECKLACES**



**LOCAL TEMPLE FESTIVALS IN AND AROUND PONDICHERRY**



**CUDDALORE RIVER FESTIVAL IN DECEMBER OF EVERY YEAR**

# MASI MAGAM FESTIVAL

**Masi Magam is the testament of the vibrant culture of Pondicherry.**

**Also known as Maasi Makam, Masi Magam is a Tamil festival which is majorly celebrated by Tamilians in Pondicherry. Hundreds of devotees thronged the Vaithikuppam beach to offer worship on the occasion of the 'Masi Magam' festival. 'Utsava' deities from around 100 temples in Puducherry and the neighbouring districts of Tamil Nadu were brought to Vaithikuppam for the annual 'Theerthavari' ceremony. The idols were taken in a procession through the thoroughfares for the puja on the beach. Devotees offered prayers and took a dip in the sea to pay obeisance to their forefathers by offering 'tharpanam.'**



**Narikuravars from various location in Masi Magam festival**



# MASI MAGAM FESTIVAL



**Narikuravar Women - Mrs. Banupriya is selling beads , necklaces in Masi magam festival.**



**Narikuravar women selling toys and ballons in Masi Magam**

# MASI MAGAM FESTIVAL



PEOPLE OF PUDUCHERRY TAKING BLESINGS  
FROM THEERTHAVARI



NARIKURAVAR AT HIS SHOP IN MAASI  
MAGAM - SELLING BALOONS AND TOYS

## **ANCIENT STORIES**

**A hut is a primitive dwelling, which may be constructed of various local materials. Huts are a type of vernacular architecture because they are built of readily available materials such as wood, snow, ice, stone, grass, palm leaves, branches, hides, fabric, or mud using techniques passed down through the generations.**

**A hut is a building of a lower quality than a house (durable, well-built dwelling) but higher quality than a shelter (place of refuge or safety) such as a tent and is used as temporary or seasonal shelter or in primitive societies as a permanent dwelling. Huts exist in practically all nomadic cultures. Some huts are transportable and can stand most conditions of weather.**





**This Pot is present in Narikuravar colony pondicherry and they are keeping it safe in their places, they claim to have the pot for past 35 years**



**A Narikuravar is signing the consent form for our Project -  
Narikuravar colony, Pondicherry**



# NARIKURAVAR COLONY PUDUCHERRY



MUD ROADS ON THE WAY TO NARIKURAVAR HOUSES



NARIKURAVAR LIVING HUTS - MADE UP OF THARPAI



NARIKURAVAR FENCES MADE UP OF LOCAL ITEMS

# Stories

## **A Day in Narikuravar colony-Puducherry**

**The camp started at morning in the Narikuravar colony with the permission from their local leader . The population were 22 in number. The people were given brief introduction on what we are going to do for the day. Between 10 to 11 a.m people finished breakfast and they were assembled at 11:00 a.m and were motivated and importance were emphasized for maintenance of oral hygiene. Fun games were conducted and role plays were organised for them to know about the deleterious habits. A Person name Mr Sathyaraj volunteered on the day with enrolling himself as Peer Oral Health instructor .We instructed him on the rules of Peer Oral Health instructor. The day ended by conducting Oral screening for the Volunteers on the day.**

**C O N T I N U E S . . . .**

**PEER ORAL HEALTH TRAINERS-**

**LAWSPET - PUDUCHERRY**



**WE HAVE PLEASURE IN PARTICIPATING IN THE  
MODEL FOR ORAL CANCER ERADICATION PROJECT.  
WE WOULD LIKE TO SCREEN AND MOTIVATE THE  
HEALTH BENEFITS FOR OUR PEOPLE**

**- SANGEETHA , NARIKURAVAR WOMEN  
( as told by them )**

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# PEER ORAL HEALTH INSTRUCTOR



LOCATION -

NARIKURAVAR COLONY

,PUDUCHERRY

**17**



People of Narikuravar has the habit of consuming food from outside vendors - . Narikuravars in pondicherry is also sell beads , necklaces and various toys for their livelihood . They will come back late night for their respective places. - most of them cook only once or twice in a day.

**CONTINUES ....**

## **HAPPENINGS IN NARIKURAVAR COLONY**



Tobacco stains were present



Staining was done



Hard calculus is present



Paleness of Oral mucosa

**CLINICAL PICS OF PROJECT MOCE -  
ICMR 2019-3629**

