

MODEL PROGRAM FOR ORAL CANCER ERADICATION

VOLUME - 4 , JUNE - JULY 2021



VOLUME -4

JUNE- JULY 2021

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AIM

M.O.C.E

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



CRAFTS



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Crafts

A Craft or Trade is a pass time or an occupation that requires particular skills and knowledge of skilled work . Our people has learnt and mastered this art for their livelihood.



HAND MADE - CRAFTED ITEMS BY NARIKURAVARS



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CRAFTED ITEMS MADE BY NARIKURAVARS

Crafts

GANESH CHATURTHI

The festival celebrates Lord Ganesh as the God of New Beginnings and the Remover of Obstacles as well as the god of wisdom and intelligence. The festival preparation includes purchases such as puja items or accessories a few days in advance.



NARIKURAVARS CHILDREN MAKING ACCESSORIES FOR UPCOMING GANESH CHATURTHI .



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HUMAN RACE

HISTORY



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HUMAN RACE - HISTORY

The development in agriculture led to settlements which gave rise to territorial states and empires. There existed different patterns of settlements based on power and material availability.



- In Mesopotamia - Two settlements were seen. Independent city-states and groups shifting from one city to another.
- In Egypt- Dual division existed, the Upper and Lower Egypt, which was shortly followed by unification around 3100 BCE.
- The Minoan civilization of Crete, entered the Bronze Age by 2700 BCE and is regarded as the first civilization of Europe.

HUMAN RACE - HISTORY

The Next millennia showed a rise in monarchical empires along the river valleys. Over the following millennia, civilizations slowly developed across the globe. Trade became the matter of power and control. Powerful Empires dominated and had control on access to important trade routes(eg.silk route).



- By 1400 BCE, Greece began to develop with settlements and powers, and ended with the Late Bronze Age collapse.

HUMAN RACE - HISTORY

The Late Bronze Age collapse affected many Mediterranean civilizations between 1200 and 1150 BCE.

In India, this era was referred to as the Vedic period (1750-600 BCE). The vedic period laid foundations for Hinduism and other cultural aspects of early Indian society. It lasted till 6th century BCE. From around 550 BCE, many independent kingdoms and republics known as the Mahajanapadas (Sanskrit: great realm, from maha, "great", and janapada "foothold of a people") were established across the subcontinent.



HUMAN RACE - HISTORY

These ancient indigenous societies would be greatly affected, for good and ill, by European contact and invaders during the early modern period.

Axial Age

The beginning of 8th century BCE, the "Axial Age" saw the development of a set of transformative philosophical and religious ideas, mostly independently, in many different places. Chinese Confucianism, Indian Buddhism and Jainism, and Jewish monotheism are all claimed by some scholars to have developed in the 6th century BCE. In the 5th century BCE, Socrates and Plato made substantial advances in the development of ancient Greek philosophy

HUMAN RACE - HISTORY

Regional empires

The millennium from 500 BCE to 500 CE saw a series of empires of unprecedented size develop.

Well-trained professional armies, unifying ideologies, and advanced bureaucracies created the possibility for emperors to rule over large domains whose populations could attain numbers upwards of tens of millions of subjects. The great empires depended on military annexation of territory and on the



HUMAN RACE - HISTORY

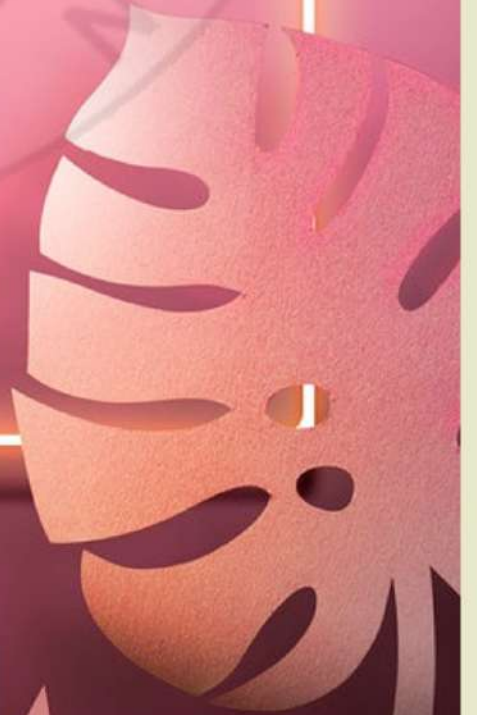
**formation of defended settlements
to become agricultural and business
centres.**



**There were a number of regional empires
during this period.**

CONTINUES.....

Home
Sweet
Home



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House by Narikuravars



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Narikuravars carrying raw materials for
house building



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NARKURAVARS USE PINE TREES TO BUILT HOUSE



NARKURAVARS MEN AND WOMEN IN THEIR HOUSE CONSTRUCTION

HEALTH AWARENESS



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HEALTH AWARENESS



NARIKURAVAR WOMEN RECEIVING THE HEALTH AWARENESS PHAMPLETS



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NARIKURAVAR MEN TAKING A LOOK AT AWARENESS PHAMPLETS

HEALTH AWARENESS



NARIKURAVAR WOMEN TAKING A LOOK AT THE HEALTH AWARENESS PHAMPLETS



NARIKURAVAR WOMEN WITH HER CHILD TAKING A LOOK AT AWARENESS PHAMPLETS

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SMILE



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SMILE!

**" PEACE BEGINS WITH A SMILE"
- MOTHER TERESA**





PURVAKUDI

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PURVAKUDI

Adivasi societies are particularly prominent in Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, West Bengal, Northeast India, and the Andaman and Nicobar Islands of India.

"If you talk to a man in a language he understands that goes to his head. If you talk to him in his language that goes to his heart".



NELSON MANDELA

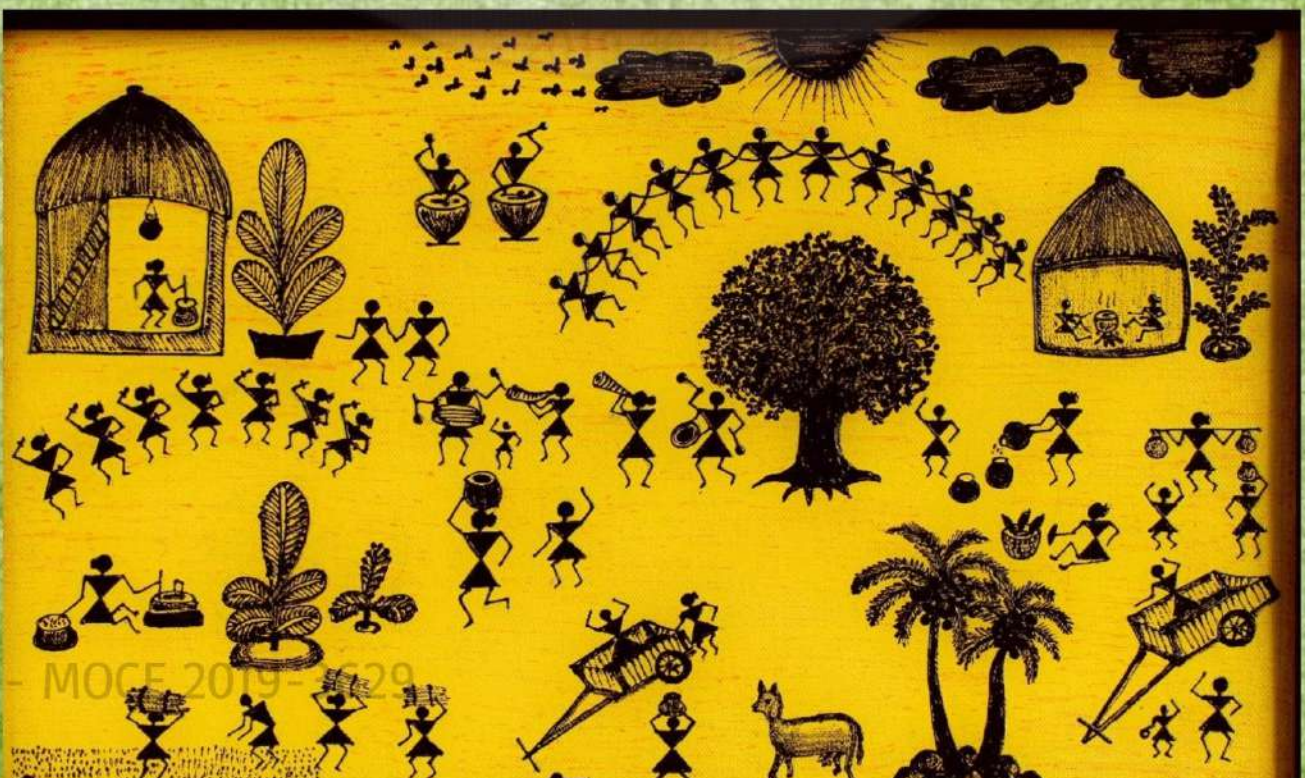
PURVAKUDI

Language:

There are about 1635 languages but 197 are classified as vulnerable by UNESCO.

India is divided based on languages into 5 major families-:

- **INDO ARYAN FAMILY**
- **DRAVIDIAN FAMILY**
- **TIBETO-BURMAN FAMILY**
- **ANDAMANESE**
- **AUSTRO-ASIATIC**



PURVAKUDI

Tribal languages can be categorised into six linguistic groupings, namely Andamanese; Austro-Asiatic; Dravidian; Indo-Aryan; Sino-Tibetan; and Kra-Dai.



1. Andamanese

The Andamanese languages are a pair of language families spoken by the Andamanese peoples of the Andaman Islands in the Indian Ocean. The two language families are Great Andamanese and Ongan, while the Sentinelese language is spoken by an uncontacted people and therefore at present unclassifiable.

PURVAKUDI

The indigenous Andamanese people have lived on the islands of Andaman for thousands of years. Although the existence of the islands and their inhabitants was long known to maritime powers and traders of the South- and Southeast-Asia region. Contact with these peoples was highly sporadic and very often hostile.



As a result, almost nothing is recorded of them or their languages until the mid-18th century. By the late 18th century, when the British first established a colonial presence on the Andaman islands,

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PURVAKUDI

there were an estimated 5,000 Great Andamanese living on Great Andaman and surrounding islands, comprising 10 distinct tribes with distinct but closely related languages.



From 1860s onwards, the British established a penal colony on the islands, which led to the subsequent arrival of mainland settlers and indentured labourers, mainly from the Indian subcontinent. This coincided with the massive population reduction of the Andamanese due to outside diseases, to a low of 19 individuals in 1961.

PURVAKUDI

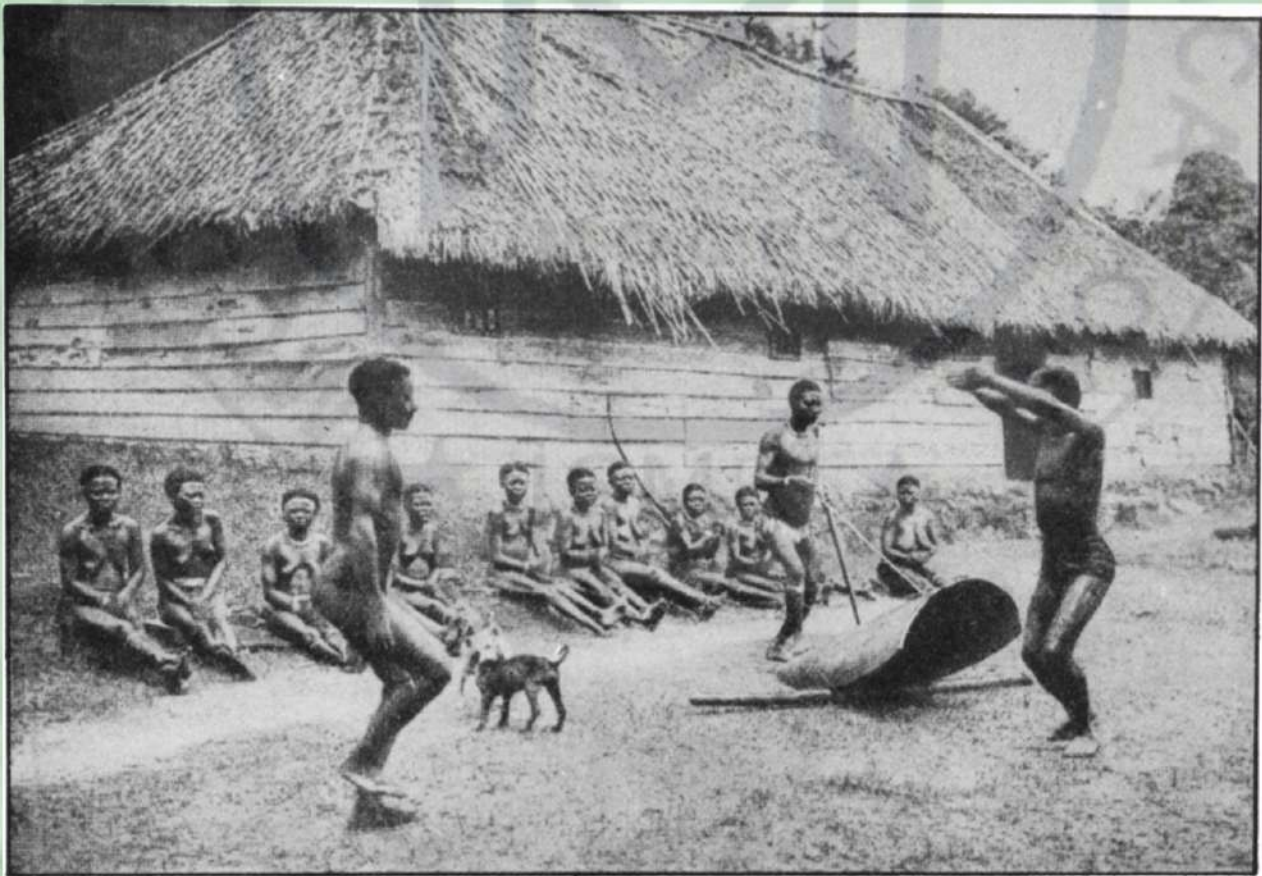
By the beginning of the 20th century most of these populations were greatly reduced in numbers, and the various linguistic and tribal divisions among the Great Andamanese effectively ceased to exist, despite a census of the time still classifying the groups as separate.



Their linguistic diversity also suffered as the surviving populations intermingled with one another, and some also intermarried with Karen (Burmese) and Indian settlers. By the latter part of the 20th century the majority of Great Andamanese languages had become extinct.

PURVAKUDI

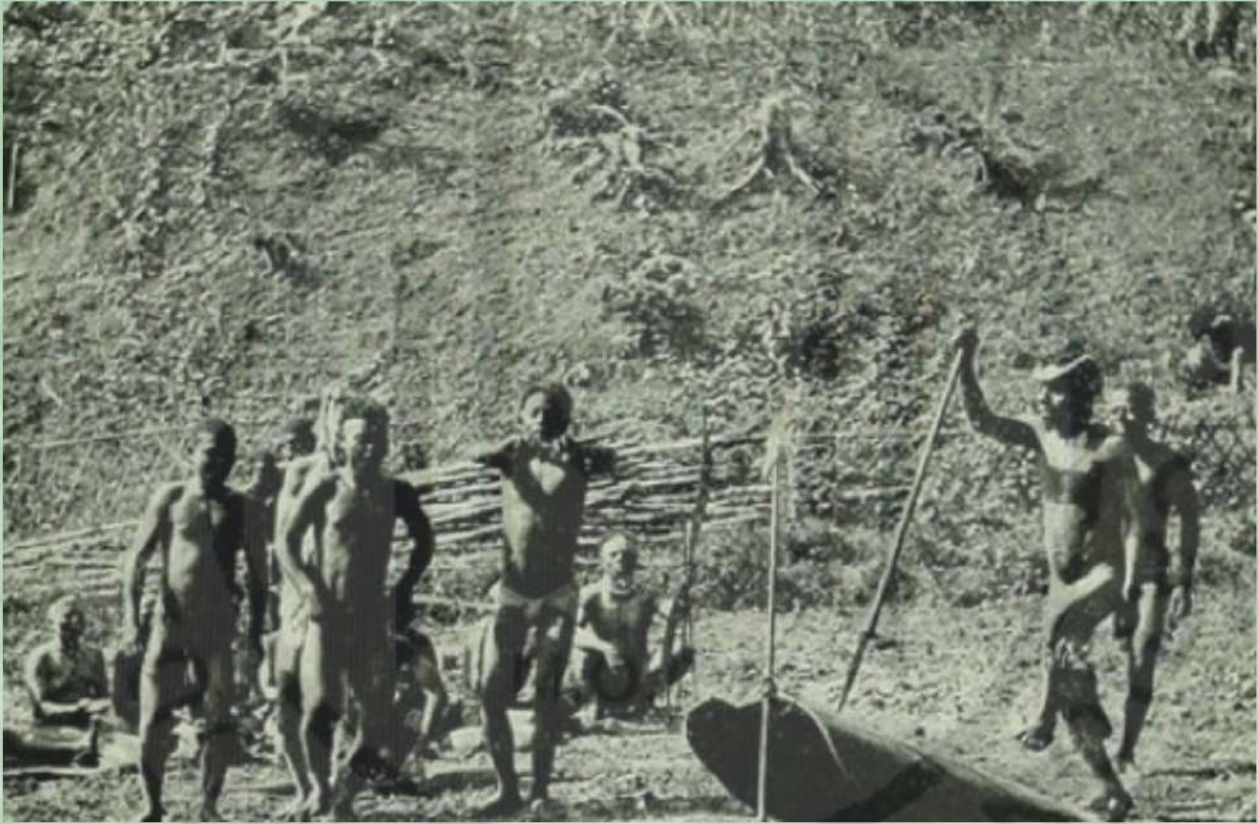
At the start of the 21st century only about 50 or so individuals of Great Andamanese descent remained, resettled to a single small island (Strait I.) About half of these speak what may be considered a modified version (or creole) of Great Andamanese, based mainly on Aka-Jeru. (The Jeru language, Aka-Jeru, is a nearly extinct Great Andamanese language, of the Northern group.



Jeru was spoken in the interior and south coast of North Andaman and on Sound Island.) .) This modified version has been called "Present Great Andamanese" by some scholars,

PURVAKUDI

Hindi increasingly serves as their primary language, and is the only language for around half of them.



The Ongan languages survive mainly because of the greater isolation of the peoples who speak them. This isolation has been reinforced by an outright hostility towards outsiders and extreme reluctance to engage in contact with them by South Andamanese tribes, particularly the Sentinelese and Jarawa. The Sentinelese have been so resistant that their language remains entirely unknown to outsiders.

TEAM

MOCE

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MOCE - Team

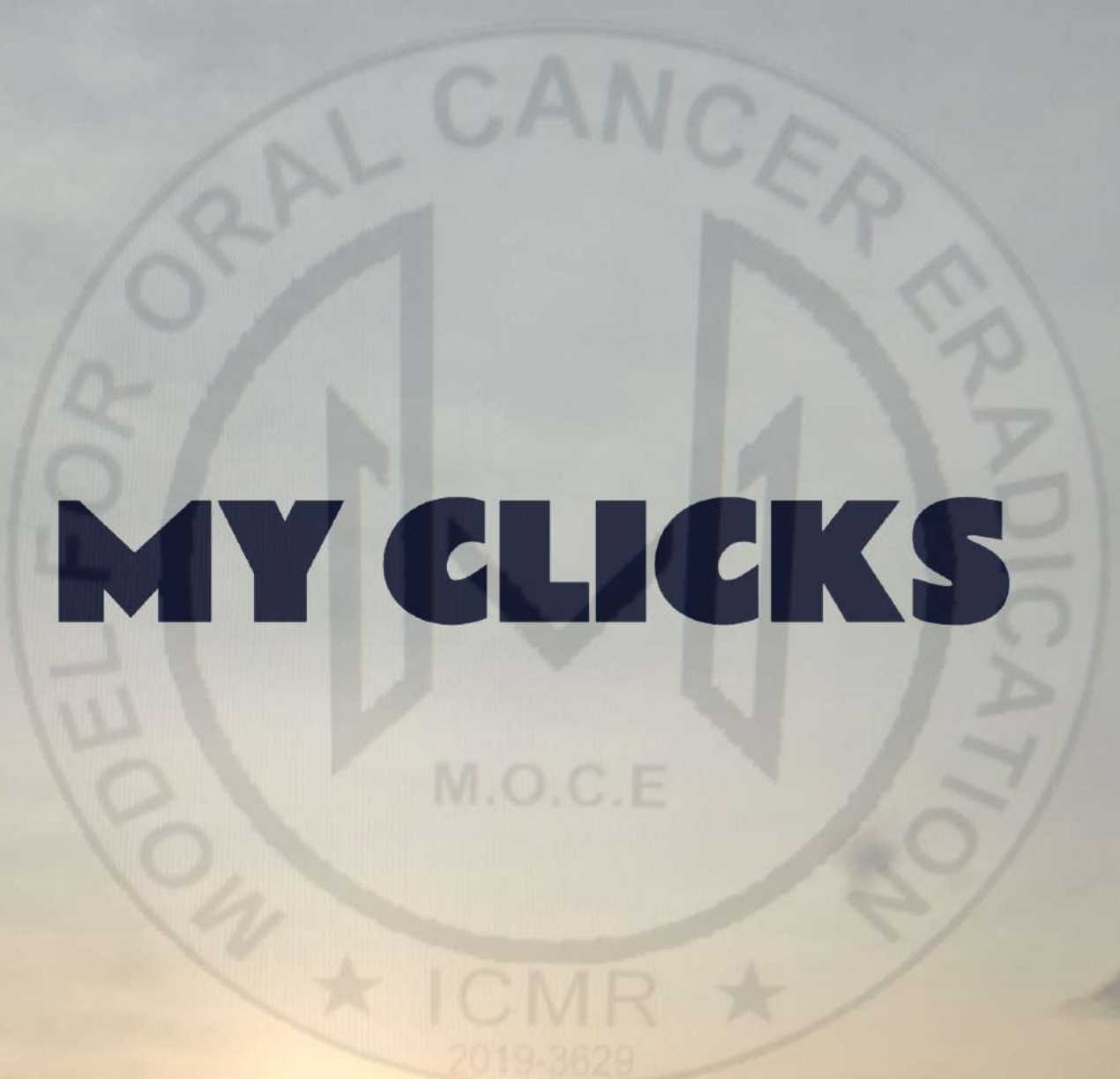


Screening of Narikuravar people at Narikuravar colony ,
Puducherry



TEAM MOCE - At the Narikuravar colony - Puducherry

MY CLICKS



MY CLICKS



" These two children were spotted in the Narikuravar colony named ANURATHA and RAMYA, ready to start for their business". Please note their hand bags for their business sales.

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**CHAI
WITH
RAMALINGAM**

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Chai

RAMALINGAM

HI SIR ? HOW ARE YOU.

I AM FINE.

SIR WE HAVE BEEN SEEING YOU REGULARLY WITH THE TEA CANS ?

*YES , THIS IS THE PLACE (NARIKURAVAR COLONY) WHERE I SELL
TEA , BISCUITS AND SNACKS .*

WHAT IS YOUR VIEW ABOUT NARIKURAVAR PEOPLE ?

THEY ARE BUYING REGULARLY TEA AND SNACKS.

THESE PEOPLE LACK AWARENESS OF OUTSIDE WORLD

THEY ARE GOOD AND KIND.



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Have a cup of positivitea.



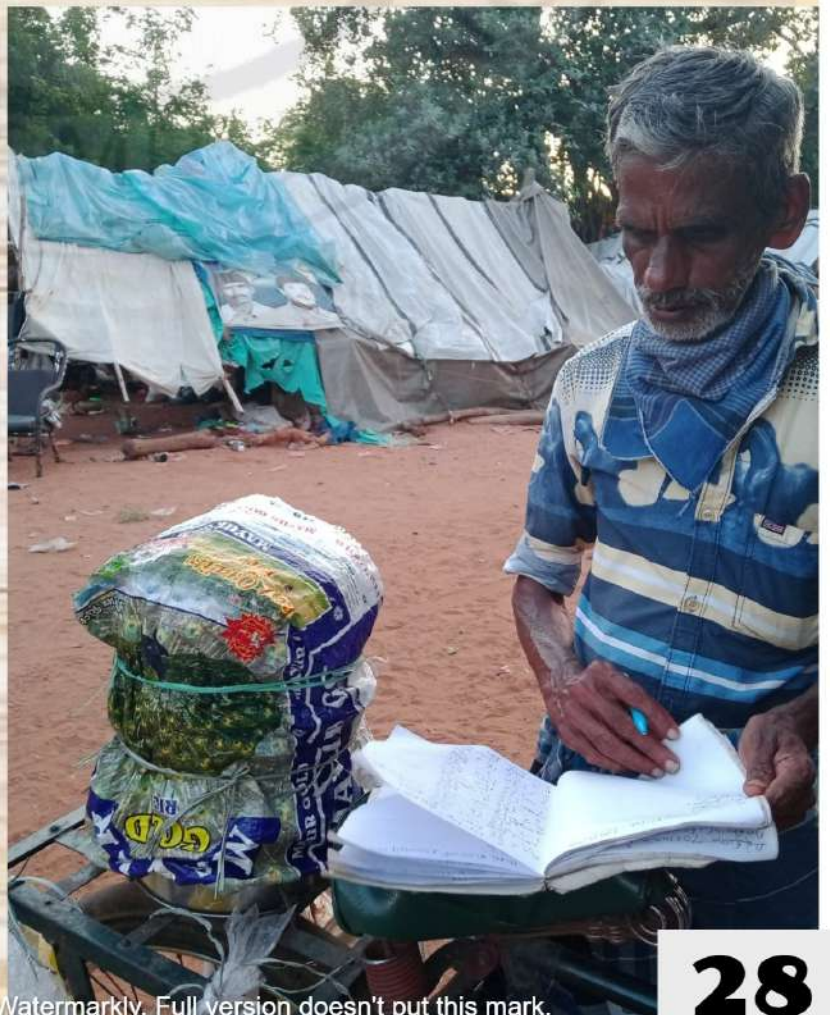
FROM WHERE ARE YOU COMING SIR ?

I AM COMING FROM A NEARBY PLACE.

WHAT IS YOUR DAILY ROUTINE HERE SIR ?

10.30 AM - 11.30 AM IN THE MORNING AND 3.00 TO 4.30 IN THE EVENING.

.....IN THE MEAN TIME , NOTICED MR.RAMALINGAM HAVING A FINANCE NOTEBOOK - IN WHICH HE IS HAVING THE ACCOUNTS OF NARIKURAVARS . WE HAD A CUP OF POSITIVETEA WHEN WE LEFT



STUDENT CORNER



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Student Corner

THE NARIKURAVA'S

The people who are laughed by many
The people who are frightened at, and by many

The people who are ignored by many
The people whose names are not known by any

The people who deserves the best
The people whose future is a test

The people with no entity
Might be the country's identity

Alive and fighting for their rights
Will surely reach their heights

They are the warriors
Who will shine after barriers

HELPING HANDS



@sxnrise_cc

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HELPING HANDS



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HELPING HANDS

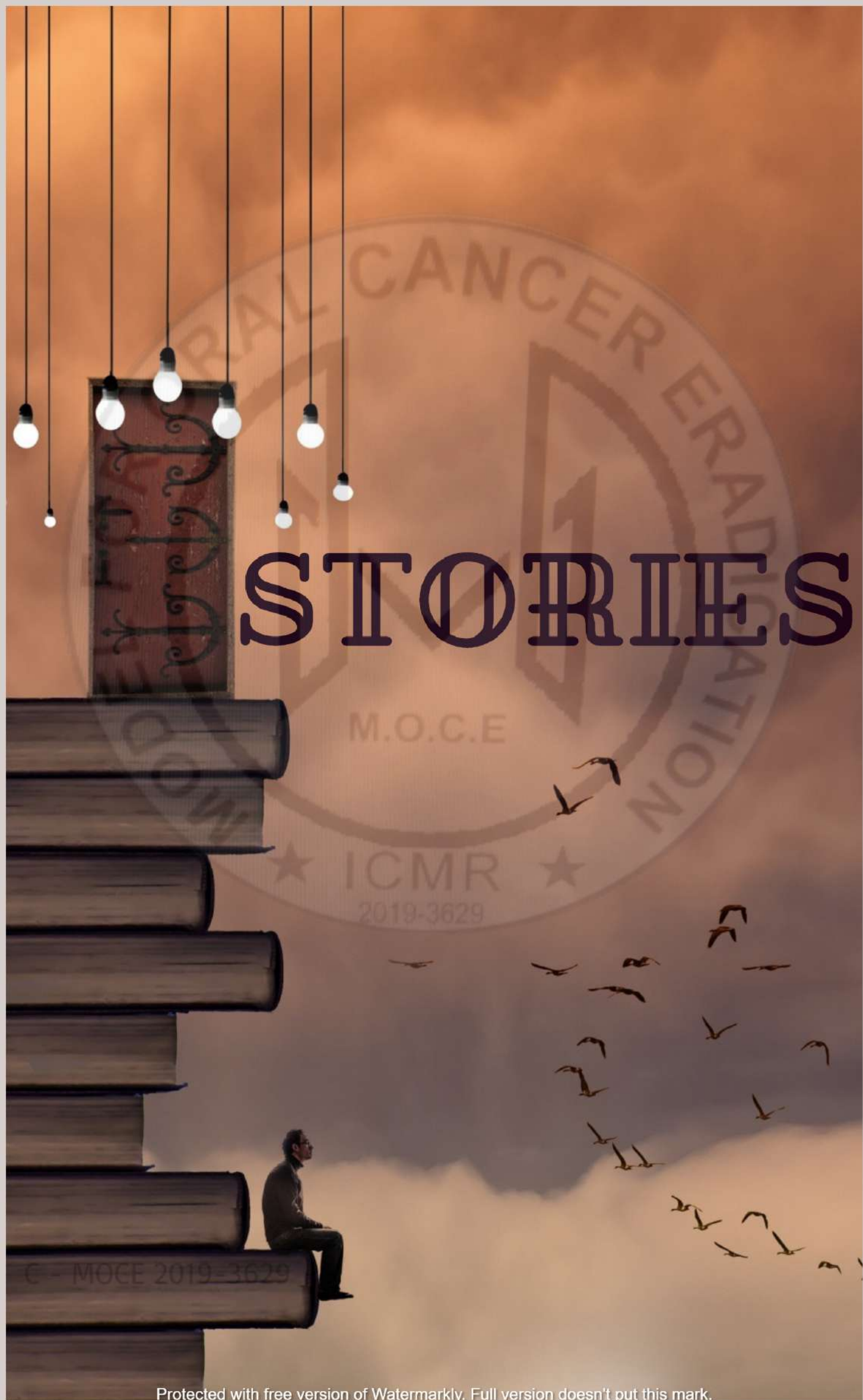


**DISTRIBUTION OF PROVISIONS AT THE
M.O.C.E
NARIKURAVAR COLONY , PUDUCHERRY**



C -

STORIES



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stories

Camp started at Narikuravar colony ,
Puducherry at 10.30am in the morning . People
with habits were identified and oral examination
was done. Health awareness phamplets were
distributed for the Narikuravars. People had a
look at the phamplets. SANGEETHA -
NARIKURAVAR PEER ORAL HEALTH INSTRUCTOR ,
took a ORAL HEALTH AWARENESS SESSIONS for
the Narikuravar people. People listened and
understood, then self examination of oral
mucosa was explained to the people. The camp
ended with the distribution of Snacks for the
people in the colony.

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continues...



PEER ORAL HEALTH

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PEER ORAL HEALTH



MISS SONIYA AND MISS SANGEETHA - PEER ORAL HEALTH INSTRUCTORS IN THE NARIKURAVAR COLONY



PEOPLE OF NARIKURAVAR COLONY - TAKING A LOOK AT THE ORAL HEALTH MANUAL



CLINICAL PICTURES OF MOCE

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CLINICAL PICTURES - MOCE

1



2

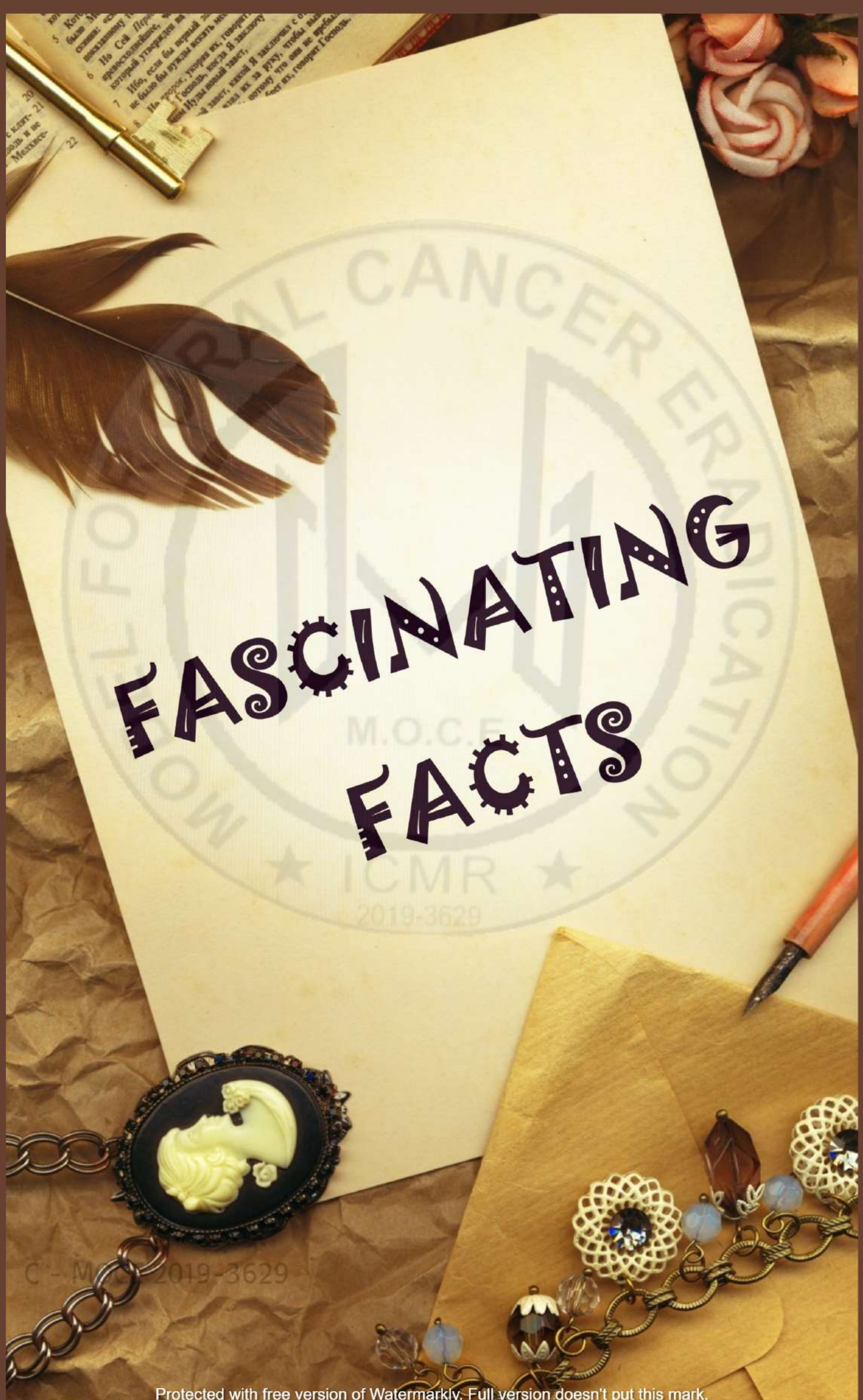


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FASCINATING FACTS



FASCINATING

FACTS

Tribal societies possess an unparalleled understanding of some of the world's most unique animals and ecosystems.

1. Tribal peoples have unique relationships with animals. The Baka people of central Africa have more than 15 different words for “elephant” depending on the animal’s age, sex and temperament, and believe their ancestors walk with the animals through the forest.



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FASCINATING

FACTS

2. Evidence shows that the best barrier to deforestation in the Amazon is protecting the territories of uncontacted tribes. There are around 100 uncontacted tribes living in this rainforest and, as hunter-gatherers, they're uniquely in tune with their environment and have vast botanical and zoological expertise.



FASCINATING

FACTS

3. When they harvest honey from high in the trees, the Soliga people take some for themselves and leave some near the ground for tigers, who they consider family, because tigers cannot climb the trees and harvest honey for themselves.



CONTINUES.....

Great
satisfaction
comes from
sharing
with others.

CONTACT US

DR.KISHORE .M

kishorebds1992@gmail.com

9787361393

DR.SIVARAMAKRISHNAN.M

shivarocksmds@gmail.com

9842455302

**SHARE YOUR VIEWS AND
CONTRIBUTE CONTENT FOR THE
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