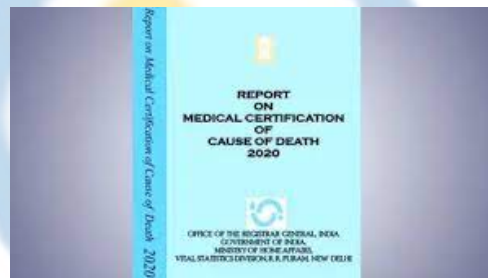




Date – 30 May 2022

MCCD 2020 Report



- According to the Medical Certification of Cause of Death (MCCD) 2020 report, the first year of the COVID-19 lockdown saw the highest incidence of people dying of respiratory diseases during the past decade.

MCCD Report:

- The Medical Certification of Causes of Death (MCCD) scheme was launched in the country under the provisions of the Birth and Death Registration (RBD) Act, 1969.
- Since then it has started with different levels of proficiency in the States/UTs in the country.
- Under the scheme, the Office of the Registrar General of India receives data on medically proven causes of death in a form collected, compiled and tabulated by the Birth and Death Registration Offices of the respective Chief Registrars of States/UTs.

Salient Features of MCCD Report:

Total Deaths:

- The total number of deaths due to all causes in the year 2020 was 81.2 lakh.
- India's additional death rate for 2020 and 2021 is estimated at 47.4 lakh in the report.
- The Civil Registration System (CRS) data reported an additional 4.75 lakh deaths from all causes in 2020 compared to 2019.

Medically Proven Deaths:

- In the case of medically proven deaths, it is 22.5% of the total registered deaths nationally, but the death toll at the time of terminal illness has increased to 54.6% but this increased to 54.6% at the time of terminal illness.
- About 5.7% of total clinically certified deaths are reported as infant deaths.

Major group causes of death:

There are nine major group causes of death that account for approximately 88.7% of all medically proven causes of death:

- Communicable diseases (32.1%)
- Respiratory tract diseases (10%)
- Special Purpose Code- COVID-19 (8.9%)
- Some infectious and parasitic diseases – mainly involving septicemia and tuberculosis (7.1%)
- Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases (5.8%)
- Injury, poisoning and some other consequences of external causes (5.6%)

- Neoplasm (4.7%)
- Some conditions arising in the perinatal period (4.1%)
- Symptoms and abnormal clinical results “not elsewhere classified” (10.6%)

Deaths from Kovid-19:

- The COVID-19 virus, also a cause of respiratory illness, is separately reported in the report as “Deaths reported under the Code for Special Purposes (COVID-19 Deaths)”.
- COVID-19 is the third leading cause of death, accounting for 8.9% of total medical deaths nationally.
- However, according to the Union Health Ministry, in the year 2020, 1.49 lakh people died due to Kovid-19.
- As of May 2022, the death toll from Kovid-19 in India was 5.2 lakh.

Deaths due to respiratory disease:

- In the year 2020, there were 1,81,160 deaths due to respiratory diseases like pneumonia, asthma and bronchitis, while in the year 2019 there were more than 1,52,311 deaths.
- People above the age of 70 were most affected by respiratory diseases, which were responsible for the majority of deaths, with 29.4% of all registered medically certified deaths belonging to this age group.
- This is followed by 23.9% of deaths in the age group of 55-64 years, while a significant number of deaths (4.5%) have also been reported in the age group of 65-69 years.
- The highest number of deaths were observed in the age group of 45 years and above which accounts for 82.7% of the total deaths.

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Lavender Festival



- Recently India's first Lavender Festival was inaugurated in Baderwah, Jammu.
- Cultivation of lavender has created employment for about 5,000 farmers and young entrepreneurs in remote areas of Jammu and Kashmir. More than 1,000 farmer families are involved in its cultivation in 200 acres.

Lavender Revolution:

- The Purple or Lavender Revolution was launched in 2016 by the Union Ministry of Science and Technology through the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Aroma Mission.
- Lavender is cultivated in almost all the 20 districts of Jammu and Kashmir.
- For the first time, farmers were given free lavender saplings for cultivation, whereas farmers who had cultivated lavender earlier were given Rs 5-6 per plant.

Target:

- Supporting domestic aromatic crop based agricultural economy by promoting domestic varieties instead of imported aromatic oils.

The product:

- The main product is lavender oil which sells at least Rs 10,000 per litre.
- Lavender water, which is isolated from lavender oil, is used to make incense sticks.
- Hydrosol, which is formed after distillation from flowers, is used to make soap and room freshener.

Importance:

- This is in line with the government's policy of doubling farm income by 2022.
- It will help in providing means of livelihood to the budding farmers, agri-entrepreneurs and will boost the Startup India campaign and entrepreneurial spirit in the region.
- More than 500 youth had taken advantage of the Purple Revolution and their income increased manifold.

Aroma Mission:

- Aroma Mission is envisaged by CSIR to bring about a transformational change in the fragrance sector through desired interventions in the areas of agriculture, processing and product development to promote the growth of the perfume industry and rural employment.
- This mission will promote the cultivation of aromatic crops for such essential oils, which are in high demand in the aroma (perfume) industry.
- This mission will help Indian farmers and aroma industry to become global representatives in the production and export of some other essential oils like 'Mentholic Mint'.
- It aims at making farmers prosperous by making high profits, utilizing barren land and protecting crops from wild and domesticated animals.

Aroma Mission Phase-I & Phase II:

- During the first phase, CSIR helped in cultivating 6000 hectares of land and covered 46 aspirational districts across the country. Also trained more than 44,000 people.
- In February 2021 CSIR launched the second phase of Aroma Mission which is proposed to involve more than 45,000 skilled human resources which will benefit more than 75,000 farmer families across the country.

Nodal Agency:

- CSIR-Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (CSIR-CIMAP), Lucknow is its nodal agency.

Potential consequences:

- Bringing about 5500 hectares of additional area under captive cultivation of aromatic cash crops, especially targeting rainfed/degraded lands across the country.
- To provide technical and infrastructural support for distillation and value addition to farmers/producers across the country.
- Enabling effective buy-back mechanism to ensure remunerative price to the farmers/producers.
- Value addition of essential oils and fragrances for their integration into global trade and economy.

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