

Monsoon and Sowing: Update

South-West monsoon picked up pace and registered above normal rainfall at 9% above LPA till 29 Jul 2022. Sown area of pulses and oilseeds have inched up, however deficient rainfall in the Eastern region remains a concern. The actual rainfall for this period has exceeded and moved past the normal range. Out of 36, 7 subdivisions have received deficient rainfall during this period and 7 states are in the deficient zone. On storage levels, Southern region continue to record higher storage levels as the region continued to receive bountiful rains. Coming weeks remain crucial in terms of distribution of rainfall and impact of the same will be reflected on kharif sowing.

Where does Kharif sowing stand?

Sown area of pulses (2.9%) and oilseeds (0.8%) has improved. Within pulses, sown area of moong has grown by 15.7%, while that of Arhar had declined by 13.5%. Amongst coarse cereals, the sowing area of crops such as Bajra and Jowar has risen by 28.5% and 2.6% respectively. Area sown for oilseeds have also inched up by 0.8%. However, sowing area of jute and mesta has dropped lower by 1.4%.

Table 1: Kharif Sowing

	Area sown in 2022-23 (mn ha)	Area sown in 2021-22 (mn ha)	Growth (YoY %)
Coarse Cereals	22.2	24.3	(8.3)
Rice	12.9	15.6	(17.4)
Pulses	10.6	10.3	2.9
Oilseeds	16.4	16.3	0.8
Cotton	10.3	9.7	6.5
Sugarcane	5.3	5.4	(0.7)
Jute and Mesta	0.7	0.7	(1.4)

Source: CEIC, Bank of Baroda | Data as of 29 Jul 2022 for coarse cereals, pulses, oilseeds and Jute and Mesta. For other crops, data as of 15 Jul 2022

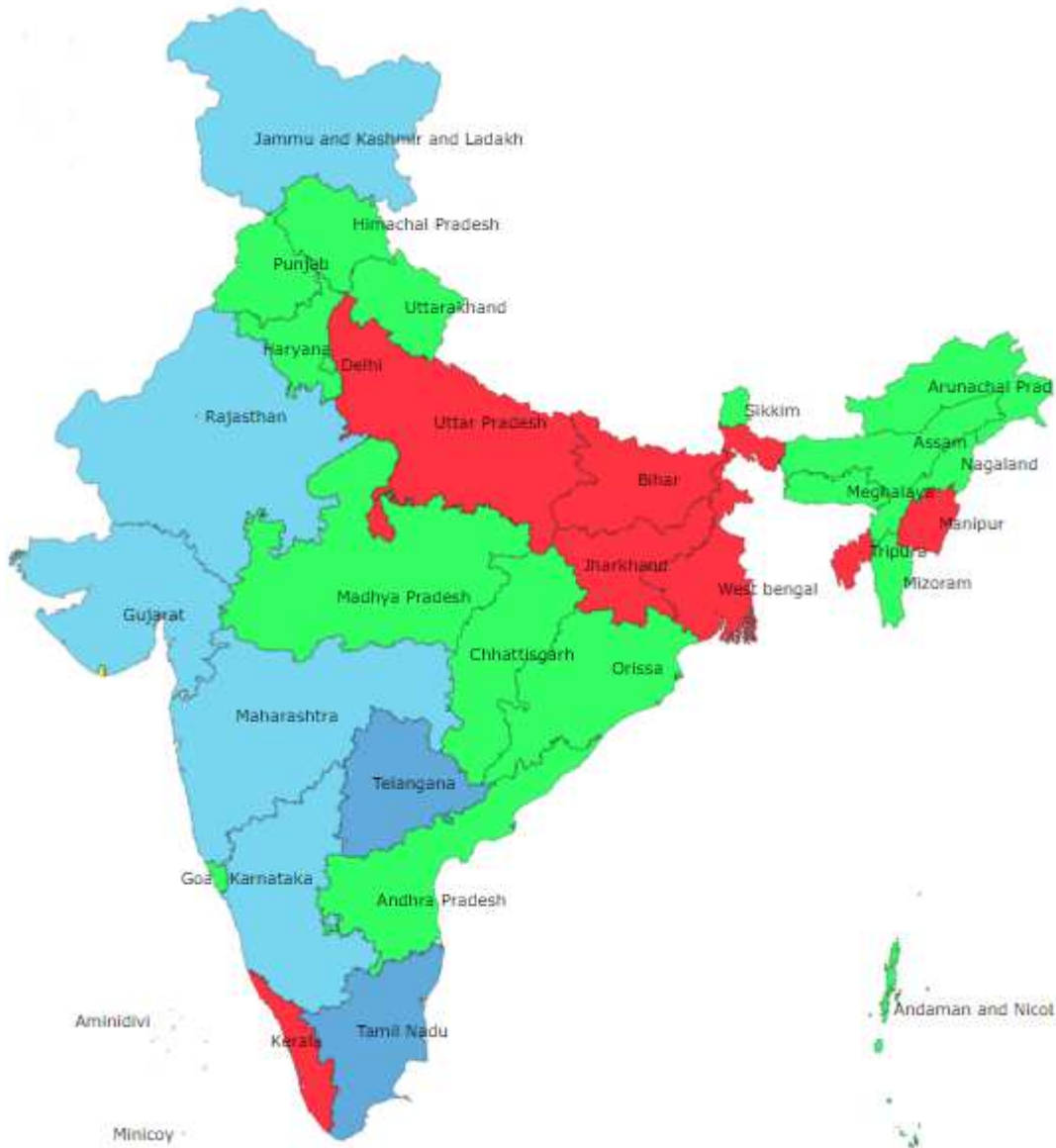
Monsoon:

For the period 1 Jun 2022 to 29 Jul 2022, South West Monsoon is 9% above LPA compared with last year.

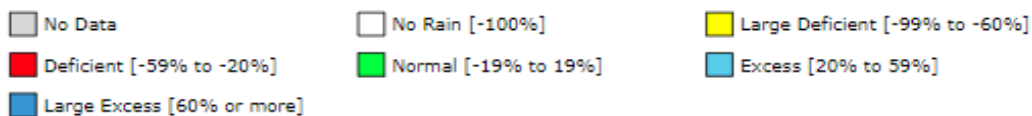
- Western region of India including states such as Rajasthan, Gujarat and Maharashtra have received excess rainfall. Furthermore states such as Telangana, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Jammu and Kashmir too have registered excess rainfall.
- North Eastern region and other states such as Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Punjab, Haryana, and Odisha have received normal rainfall.
- On the other hand, following states including Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand and West Bengal have been lagging behind other dates and have received deficient rainfall.

- IMD in its forecast stated in the coming few days, the Central region and East and North East region will receive fairly widespread rainfall. Additionally it expects moderate rainfall in Western India and Rajasthan.

Fig 1: Distribution pattern of South-West Monsoon

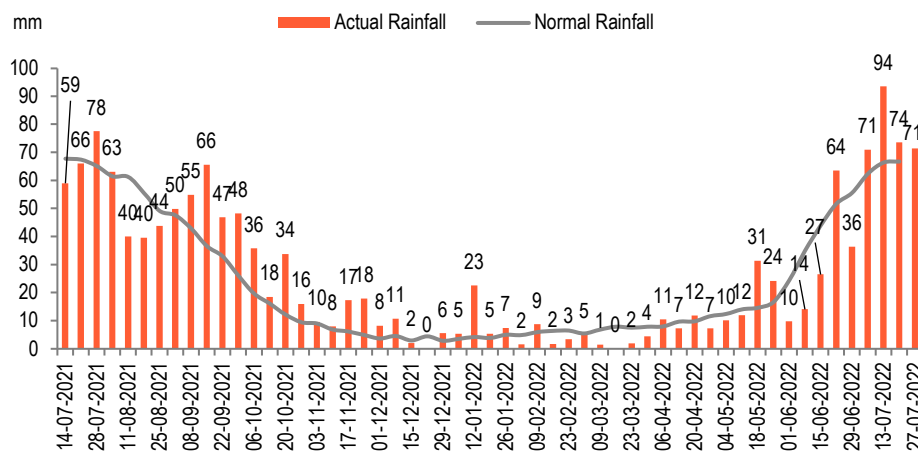


Source: IMD, Bank of Baroda Research | Period from 1 Jun-29 Jul 2022.



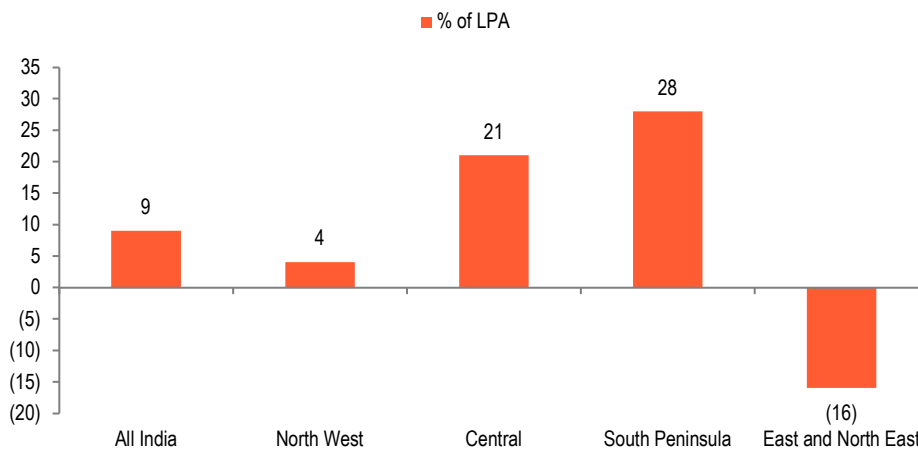
In Fig2, actual rainfall this year has been comparatively more than last year (71mm versus 66mm). It is also much higher than the normal rainfall. Fig 3, explains regions wise distribution of rainfall. East and North Eastern region is witnessing lower rainfall (-16% of LPA), while other regions are in green with Central region (21% above LPA) and Southern peninsula receiving heavy rainfall (28% above LPA).

Fig 2: Weekly distribution of rainfall



Source: CEIC, Bank of Baroda

Fig 3: Region-wise deviation of rainfall



Source: CEIC, Bank of Baroda

In the table 2, mentioned below, over 7 subdivision have received deficient rainfall for cumulative period ranging from 1 Jun-29 Jul'22. Amongst states too, there are over 7 states that have received deficient rainfall during this period.

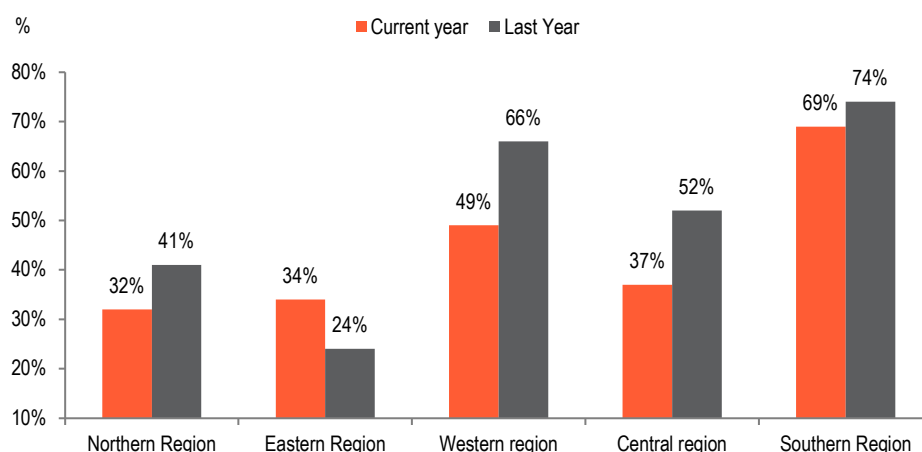
In terms of storage (Fig 4), the reservoir level as a % of total capacity stands at 57% as on 28 Jul 2022 compared with 49% last year. Amongst regions, Southern region has the highest reservoir level (74% against 69% last year), followed by Western (66% versus 49% last year), Central (52% against 37%), Northern (41% against 32%) and Eastern region (24% versus 34% last year).

Table2: Subdivision wise distribution of Rainfall

Period (1 Jun 2022-29 Jul 2022)	No. of Subdivisions	Subdivisional % area of Country
Large Excess	5	19%
Excess	9	33%
Normal	15	30%
Deficient	7	18%
Large Deficient	0	0%
No Rain	0	0%

Source: IMD, Bank of Baroda

Fig 4: Region-wise deviation of rainfall



Source: Central Water Commission, Bank of Baroda

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