

## **Monsoon and Sowing: Update**

For the cumulative period, South West Monsoon is 5% above LPA as of 8 Sep 2022. Out of 36 subdivisions, 6 are in the deficient zone during this period along with 6 states (Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Jharkhand amongst other states). Kharif crops which is in the last leg of sowing is marginally lower in terms of acreage than last year. Deficient rains in parts of Gangetic belt has impacted acreage of rice and pulses. The dip in sowing activity has also prompted Government to curtail the exports of rice and needs further monitoring, with IMD predicting likelihood of extended seasonal showers before the withdrawal of South West Monsoon.

### **Where does Kharif sowing stand?**

For the week ended 2<sup>th</sup> Sep 2022, overall kharif sown area has fallen by 1.3% compared with last year. Sown area of rice and pulses have declined by 5.6% and 4.4% respectively. Within pulses, Arhar (2.7%), Urad (1.6%) and Moong (1.4%) have registered a significant drop in acreage. Area sown for oilseeds too (2.9%) continues to remain low compared with last year levels. On the other hand, sowing area of cotton (6.8%) and sugarcane (1.7%) have registered an improvement.

**Table 1: Kharif Sowing**

	Area sown in 2022-23 (mn ha)	Area sown in 2021-22 (mn ha)	Growth (YoY %)
Foodgrains	69.3	71.4	(3.0)
Cereals	56.3	57.9	(2.7)
Rice	38.4	40.7	(5.6)
Pulses	13.0	13.5	(4.4)
Oilseeds	18.4	19.0	(2.9)
Cotton	12.6	11.8	6.8
Sugarcane	5.6	5.5	1.7
Jute and Mesta	0.7	0.7	(0.1)
<b>Total</b>	<b>106.9</b>	<b>108.3</b>	<b>(1.3)</b>

Source: CEIC, Bank of Baroda | \*Data as of 2 Sep 2022.

### **Monsoon:**

For the period 1 Jun 2022 to 8 Sep 2022, South West Monsoon is 5% above LPA compared with last year.

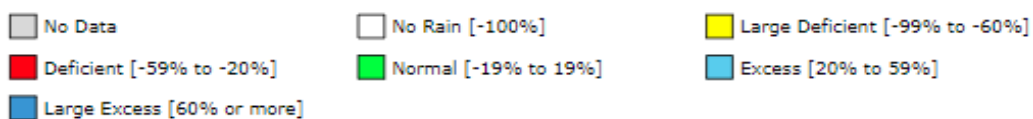
- For Fig 1, states such as Rajasthan, Gujarat, Telangana, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu continue to receive excess rainfall.
- Other parts of the country including states in North India, Central India (Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh), Maharashtra, Kerala and North Eastern states have received normal rainfall.
- Part of the Gangetic Belt including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi continue to receive isolated rainfall and is in the deficient zone.

- IMD has projected in the coming week, isolated and scattered rainfall activity over South Peninsula and North Eastern region. It also expects increased rainfall activity over Northwestern region.
- The Climate Prediction Center in its monthly advisory stated, La Nina is likely to continue through the Northern Hemisphere winter in CY23, with 91% chance in Sep-Nov'22 and 54% chance of dropping in Jan-Mar'23.

**Fig 1: Distribution pattern of South-West Monsoon**

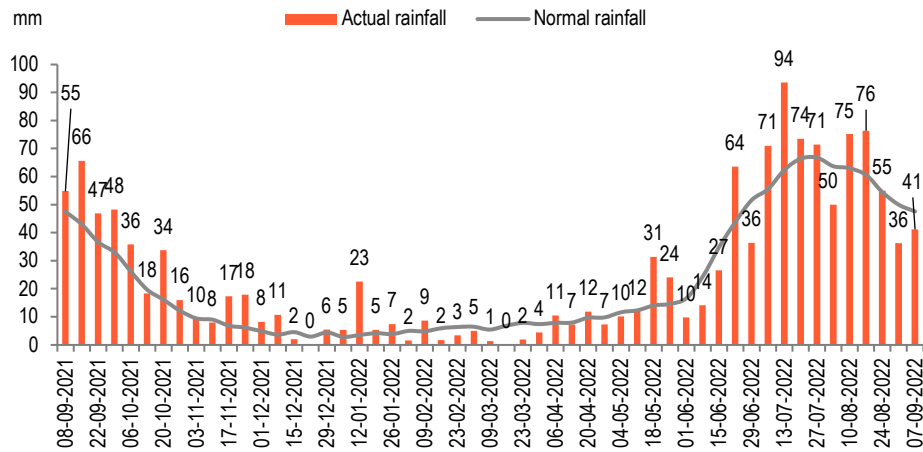


Source: IMD, Bank of Baroda Research | Period from 1 Jun-8 Sep 2022.



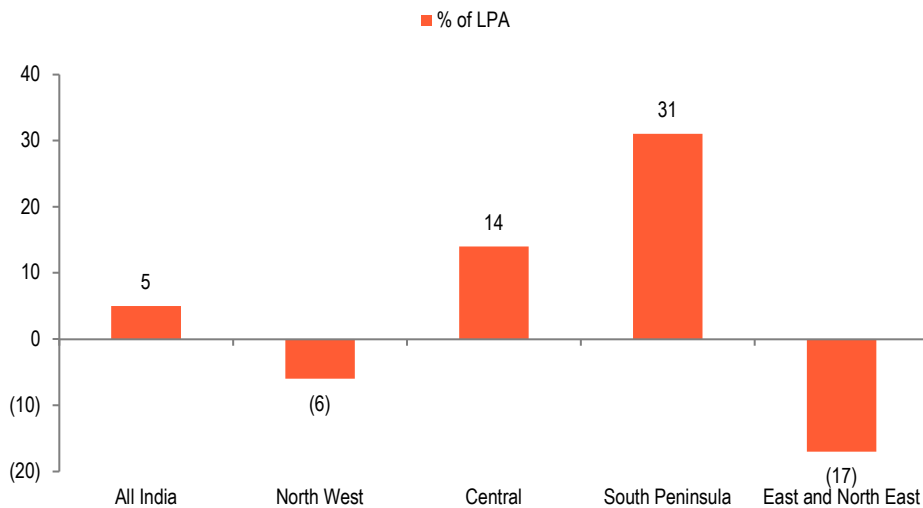
In Fig 2, actual rainfall this year has been comparatively less than last year (41mm versus 55mm). It is also marginally lower than the normal rainfall which currently stands at 47mm. Fig 3, explains regions wise distribution of rainfall. East and North Eastern region continue to lag behind other regions resulting in deficient rainfall (-17% of LPA), while other regions remain in green with Southern Peninsula (31% of LPA) and Central region (14% above LPA) receiving heavy rainfall. North West region received deficient rainfall 6% below 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 6 subdivisions have received deficient rainfall (-20% to -59% of LPA) for cumulative period ranging from 1 Jun-8 Sep'22. Amongst states too, there are over 6 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 85% as of 8 Sep 2022. Amongst regions, Southern region continues to have highest reservoir level (91% against 83% last

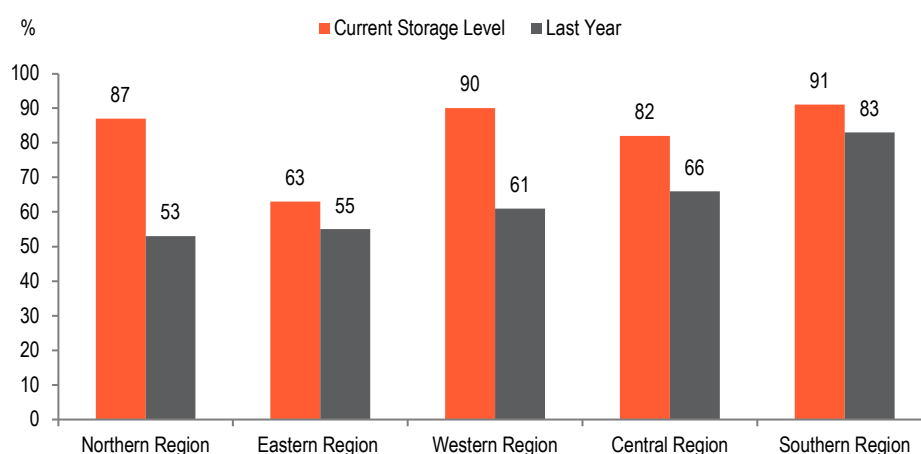
year), followed by Western (90% versus 61% last year), Northern (87% against 53%), Central (82% against 66%) and Eastern region (63% versus 55% last year).

**Table2: Subdivision wise distribution of Rainfall**

Period (1 Jun 2022-8 Sep 2022)	No. of Subdivisions	Subdivisional % area of Country
Large Excess	3	13%
Excess	10	29%
Normal	17	41%
Deficient	6	17%
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. Period: As of 8-09-2022

In terms of districts (Table 3) receiving deficient and largely deficient rainfall, there are over 153 districts that have on cumulative basis been in the deficient zone (-20% to -59% of LPA) due to patchy rainfall. However, there are only 27 districts that are in largely deficient range receiving rainfall in the range of -60% to -99% of LPA.

**Table3: Districts in the large Deficient zone**

Name of Districts		
GHAZIABAD	CHANDAULI	BAHRAICH
FARRUKHABAD	SHAHJAHANPUR	BULANDSAHAR
GAUTAMBUDHNAGAR	LAHUL AND SPITI	MAU
RAMPUR	PAKUR	SAHEBGANJ
KANPURDEHAT	SANTKABIRNAGAR	KAUSHAMBI
AMROHA	BHAGALPUR	SHEIKHPURA
JAUNPUR	MORADABAD	LAKHISARAI
KUSHINAGAR	SHAMLI	MEERUT
BAGHPAT	GONDA	NADIA

Source: IMD, Bank of Baroda | Note: Districts receiving rainfall in the range of -60% to -99% of LPA has been taken

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