

Monsoon and Sowing: Update

With the advancement of South-West monsoon, rainfall is above normal at 14% above LPA till 15 Jul 2022. This has resulted in pick-up of kharif sowing which has improved by 0.1% and has further boosted the prospects of kharif crops in the coming weeks. The actual rainfall for this period has exceeded and moved past the normal range. Out of 36, 6 subdivisions have received deficient rainfall during this period. It will be vital to see the impact of the deficient rainfall in these regions on kharif sowing.

Where does Kharif sowing stand?

For the week ending 15 Jul 2022, overall kharif sown area has increased by 0.1% compared with last year (previous week it had declined by 9.3%). Sown area of coarse cereals (7.9%), pulses (9%) and oilseeds (7.4%) has improved. Additionally, cotton sowing has also been higher by 6.5%. However, for crops like rice, sowing area has declined by 17.4%. Sugarcane and Jute and Mesta too have registered much lower sowing by 0.7% and 1.4% respectively.

Table 1: Kharif Sowing

	Area sown in 2022-23 (mn ha)	Area sown in 2021-22 (mn ha)	Growth (YoY %)
Foodgrains	29.5	30.9	(4.6)
Coarse Cereals	9.4	8.7	7.9
Rice	12.9	15.6	(17.4)
Pulses	7.3	6.7	9.0
Oilseeds	13.4	12.5	7.4
Cotton	10.3	9.7	6.5
Sugarcane	5.3	5.4	(0.7)
Jute and Mesta	0.7	0.7	(1.4)
Total	59.2	59.1	0.1

Source: CEIC, Bank of Baroda | Data as of 15 Jul 2022

Monsoon:

For the period 1 Jun 2022 to 15 Jul 2022, South West Monsoon is 14% above LPA compared with last year.

- Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Southern belt such as Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh have been receiving excess rainfall.
- On the other hand, states such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Delhi and Manipur have been witnessing deficient rainfall.
- North Eastern such as Assam, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and other states including Punjab, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha and Jammu and Kashmir have been receiving normal rainfall, during this period.
- IMD in its forecast stated, following areas including Konkan & Goa, Madhya Maharashtra and Gujarat Region are expected to witness lower intensity of rainfall from 15 Jul 2022. However,

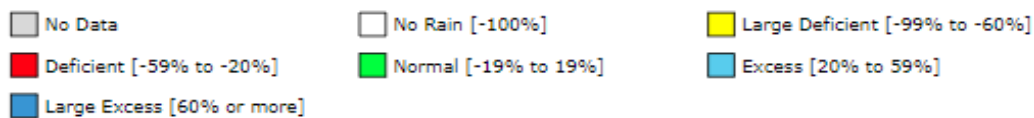
the rainfall activity is expected to intensify in the coming days in Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Sub Himalayan West Bengal.

According to the Climate prediction center in its monthly forecast, conditions of La Nina are likely to prevail through the year 2022, with odds dipping by 60% for these conditions to last between Jul-Sep'22 in Northern Hemisphere. These conditions basically imply lower temperatures and they contribute towards much higher rainfall.

Fig 1: Distribution pattern of South-West Monsoon

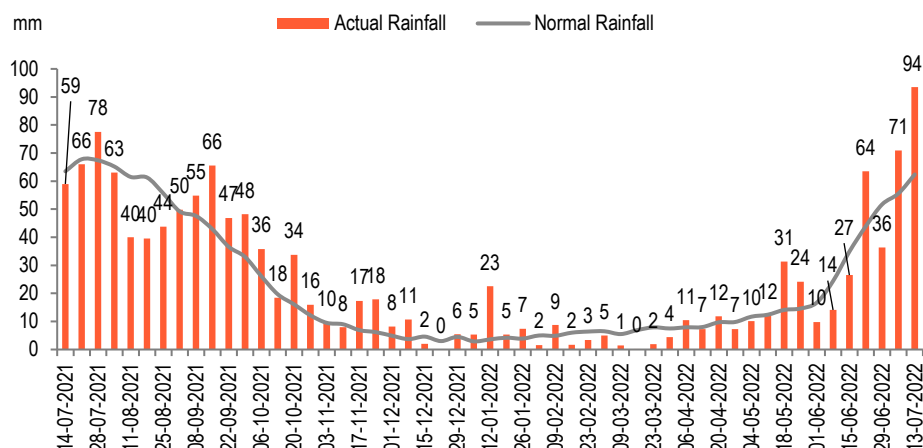


Source: IMD, Bank of Baroda Research | Period from 1 Jun-15 Jul 2022.



In Fig2, actual rainfall this year has been comparatively more than last year (94mm versus 59mm). It is also much higher than the actual rainfall.

Fig 2: Weekly distribution of rainfall



Source: CEIC, Bank of Baroda

In the table mentioned below, over 6 subdivision have received deficient rainfall for cumulative period ranging from 1 Jun-15 Jul'22. However, upon further bifurcation, throughout the country there has been at least 267 districts that have received deficient rainfall during this period. Furthermore, Table 3, highlights the following rain fed crops including Arhar, cotton, sugarcane, Moong and other such crops that are impacted due to deficient rains in the districts.

Table2: Subdivision wise distribution of Rainfall

Period (1 Jun 2022-15 Jul 2022)	No. of Subdivisions	Subdivisional % area of Country
Large Excess	5	17%
Excess	12	35%
Normal	13	31%
Deficient	5	12%
Large Deficient	1	5%
No Rain	0	0%

Source: IMD, Bank of Baroda

Disclaimer

The views expressed in this research note are personal views of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of Bank of Baroda. Nothing contained in this publication shall constitute or be deemed to constitute an offer to sell/ purchase or as an invitation or solicitation to do so for any securities of any entity. Bank of Baroda and/ or its Affiliates and its subsidiaries make no representation as to the accuracy; completeness or reliability of any information contained herein or otherwise provided and hereby disclaim any liability with regard to the same. Bank of Baroda Group or its officers, employees, personnel, directors may be associated in a commercial or personal capacity or may have a commercial interest including as proprietary traders in or with the securities and/ or companies or issues or matters as contained in this publication and such commercial capacity or interest whether or not differing with or conflicting with this publication, shall not make or render Bank of Baroda Group liable in any manner whatsoever & Bank of Baroda Group or any of its officers, employees, personnel, directors shall not be liable for any loss, damage, liability whatsoever for any direct or indirect loss arising from the use or access of any information that may be displayed in this publication from time to time.

Visit us at www.bankofbaroda.com



For further details about this publication, please contact:

Economics Research Department

Bank of Baroda

+91 22 6698 5143

chief.economist@bankofbaroda.com

jahnavi@bankofbaroda.com