

Monsoon and Sowing: Draws to a close

For the cumulative period, South West Monsoon has been above normal and stands at 6% above LPA at the end of the monsoon period for this year (2022). Out of 36 subdivisions, 6 are in the deficient zone at the end of South-West Monsoon, including regions like Gangetic West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand Uttar Pradesh and North East Region. With the end of South-West monsoon, total Kharif sowing is tad lower from the last year levels. This is largely on account of deficient rainfall in the Eastern region, resulting in lower sowing for rice and pulses. This is expected to feed in to the inflation print in the coming months.

Also, the government had recently announced extension of the PMKGY scheme till Dec'22. The Government had reiterated that it remains prepared to proactively deal with any price rise through possible steps like export restrictions. Notably, both wheat (24.1mt against 20.5 mt buffer) and rice (22.5 mt against 10.3 mt buffer) stocks as of 16 September in the central pool remains above the buffer norm for 1 October. On the other hand, higher reservoir level bodes well for winter crops.

Where does Kharif sowing stand?

For the week ended 30th Sep 2022, overall kharif acreage has declined by 0.8% compared with last year. Sowing area of rice and pulses continue to remain deficient, down by 4.8% and 4% respectively. Amongst pulses, Arhar (4.4%), Moong (4%) and Urad (3.8%) have registered lower sowing. Area sown for oilseeds (1%) and jute & mesta (0.1%) remain lower compared with last year levels. On the other hand, sowing area of cotton (7.5%) and sugarcane (0.9%) 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	72.0	73.7	(2.3)
Rice	40.3	42.3	(4.8)
Pulses	13.4	13.9	(4.0)
Oilseeds	19.2	19.4	(1.0)
Cotton	12.8	11.9	7.5
Sugarcane	5.6	5.5	0.9
Jute and Mesta	0.7	0.7	(0.1)
Total	110.28	111.2	(0.8)

Source: CEIC, Bank of Baroda | Data as of 30 Sep 2022.

Table 2 showcases the procurement level for both wheat and rice over the years.

Table 2: Procurement of Rice and Wheat

Years	Wheat (Apr-Mar) mn ton	Rice (Oct-Sep) mn ton
2012-13	38.15	34.04
2013-14	25.09	31.85
2014-15	28.02	32.04
2015-16	28.09	34.22
2016-17	22.96	38.11
2017-18	30.83	38.19
2018-19	35.80	44.39
2019-20	34.13	51.83
2020-21	38.99	60.19
2021-22	43.34	59.21*
2022-23	18.79*	

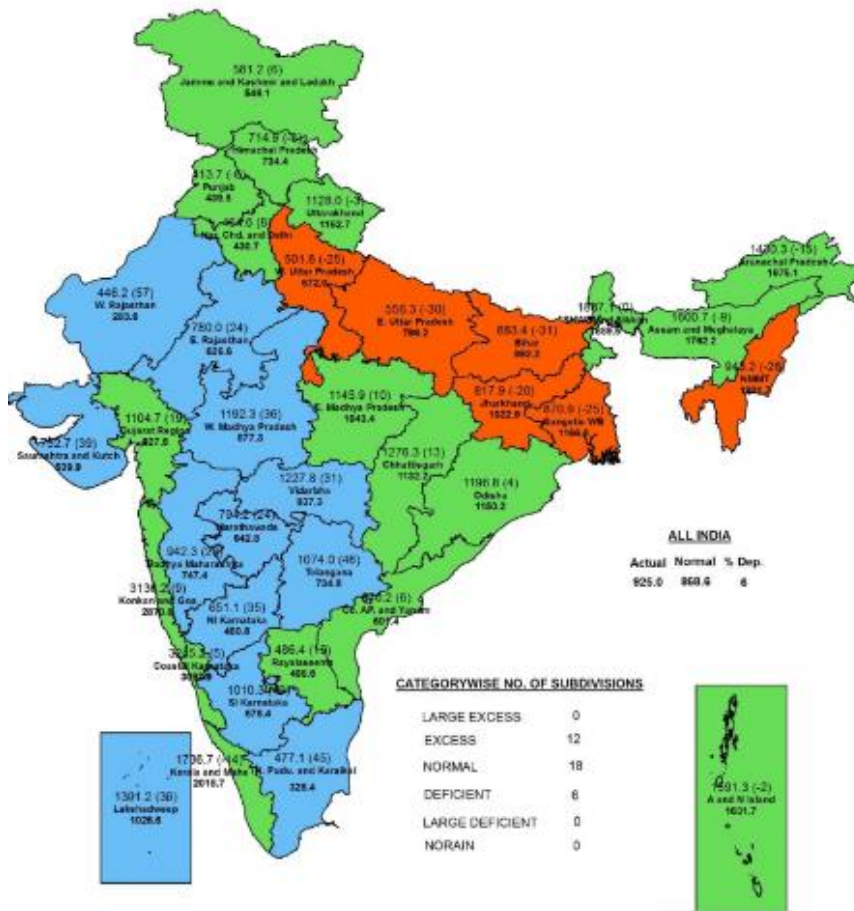
Source: CEIC, Bank of Baroda | *Data as of 30 Aug 2022

Monsoon:

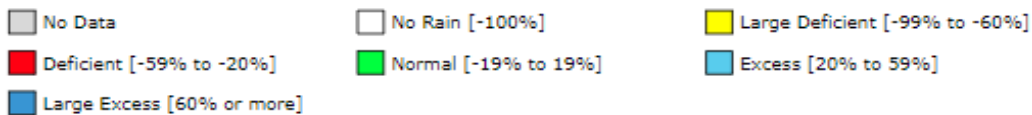
For the period 1 Jun 2022 to 30 Sep 2022, South West Monsoon is 6% above LPA compared with last year (1% below LPA).

- The seasonal rainfall over the rainfed agricultural zone in the country is above normal at 120% of LPA.
- Based on a month on month variation, rainfall over the country was 92% of LPA for June, 117% of LPA for July, 103% of LPA for August and 108% of LPA during Sep'22.
- As per the IMD, the withdrawal line of monsoon has continued to move past Jammu, Chandigarh, Delhi, Alwar and Jodhpur.
- It also expect the likelihood of cyclonic circulation to emerge in North East region an in adjoin area of Bay of Bengal in the coming days.

Fig 1: Distribution pattern of South-West Monsoon

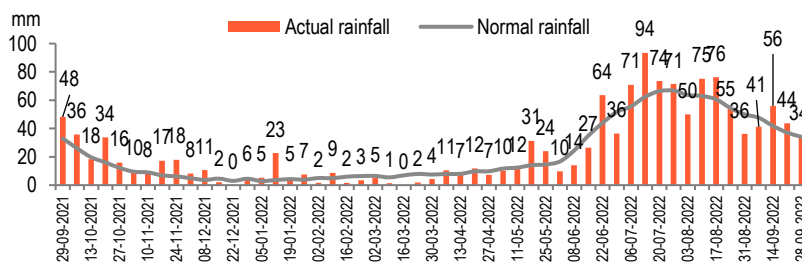


Source: IMD, Bank of Baroda Research | Period from 1 Jun-30 Sep 2022.



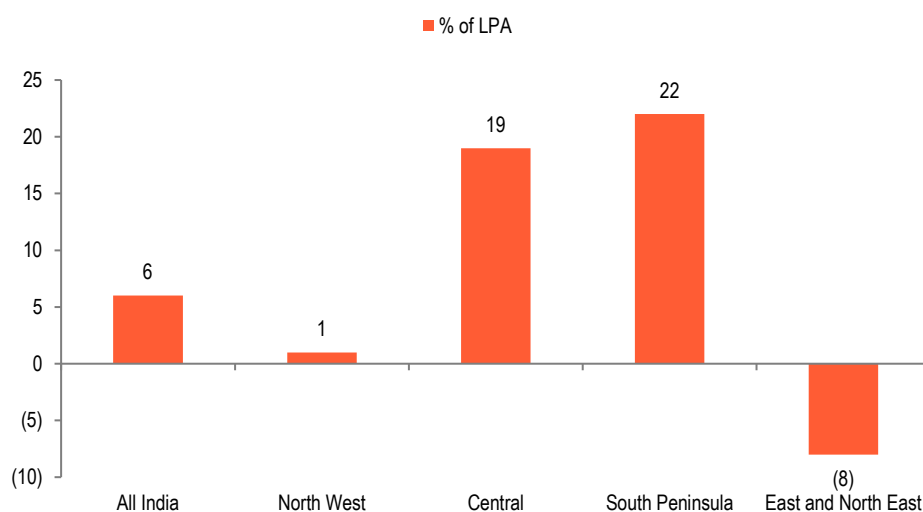
In Fig 2, actual rainfall this year has been comparatively less than last year (34mm versus 48mm). Fig 3, explains regions wise distribution of rainfall. Largely most of the regions have received above normal rainfall including, Southern Peninsula (22% of LPA), followed by Central (19% of LPA) and North West (1% of LPA). However, East & North Eastern (-8% OF LPA) region have receive deficient rainfall.

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 3 mentioned below, over 6 subdivisions have received deficient rainfall (-59% to -20% of LPA) for cumulative period ranging from 1 Jun-30 Sep'22. These include Bihar, Jharkhand, Gangetic West Bengal, amongst others.

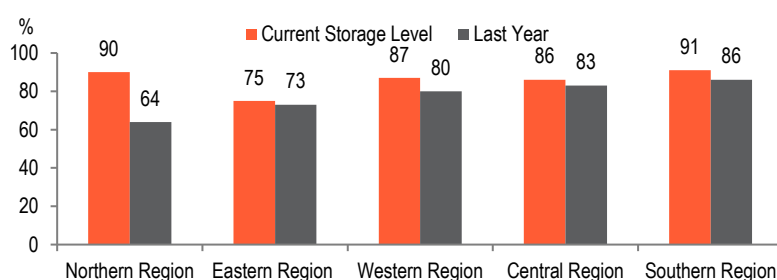
In terms of storage (Fig 4), the reservoir level as a % of total capacity stands at 87% as of 29 Sep 2022. Amongst regions, Southern region continue to have higher reservoir level (91% versus 86% last year), closely followed by Northern region (90% against 64% last year), Western (87% against 80%), Central (86% against 83%) and Eastern region (75% versus 73% last year).

Table3: Subdivision wise distribution of Rainfall

Period (1 Jun 2022-30 Sep 2022)	No. of Subdivisions	Sub divisional % area of Country
Large Excess	0	0%
Excess	12	40%
Normal	18	43%
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 29-09-2022

In terms of districts (Table 4) receiving deficient and largely deficient rainfall, there are over 151 districts that have on cumulative basis been in the deficient zone (-59% to -20% of LPA) due to patchy rainfall. However, there are only 5 districts that are in largely deficient range receiving rainfall in the range of -99% to -60% of LPA.

Table 4: Districts in the large Deficient zone

Name of Districts		
FARRUKHABAD	GAUTAMBUDHNAGAR	GHAZIABAD
KUSHINAGAR	SHOPIAN	

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

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