## **Monthly Agromet Bulletin**

# National Agromet Cetre Pakistan Meteorological Department



Vol: 08-2019 AUGUST 2019

## Highlights...

- Rainfall observed below normal trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Tandojam and GB where above normal rains were reported and no flash flooding reported.
- ❖ Thermal regime in this month remained normal to above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. However, it was observed below normal in Skardu in GB.
- ❖ ETo remained normal to above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. However it was observed below normal in Sargodha and Lahore in north eastern Puniab.
- R.H exhibits mostly below normal trend in most of the agricultural plains of the country.
- Agricultural-Soils showed normal to below normal trend in most of the agricultural plains, which indicates satisfactory soil moisture conditions.
- Spraying of chemicals on cotton and sugarcane, picking of early grown cotton verities and removal of weeds from cotton and other crops were the major field operations in most of the agricultural areas of the country.
- The present hot and humid atmosphere is very favourable for pest and viral attack/rapid weeds growth in standing crops like cotton, sugarcane and maize. Farmers should be very careful in this regard to take in time precautionary measures for their control.
- The outlook for the month of September 2019 shows that normal to slightly above normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country whereas below normal rainfall is expected in GB region and its adjoining areas.

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Patron-in-Chief: Mr. Muhammad Riaz, Director General, Editor-in-Chief: Dr. Muhammad Afzaal, Director, Editor: Ms. Khalida Noureen, Meteorologist, Published by: National Agromet Center (NAMC)

P.O.Box:1214, Sector: H-8/2, Islamabad, Pakistan

**Tel:** +92-51-9250592, **Fax:** +92-51-9250368, **Email:** dirnamc@yahoo.com

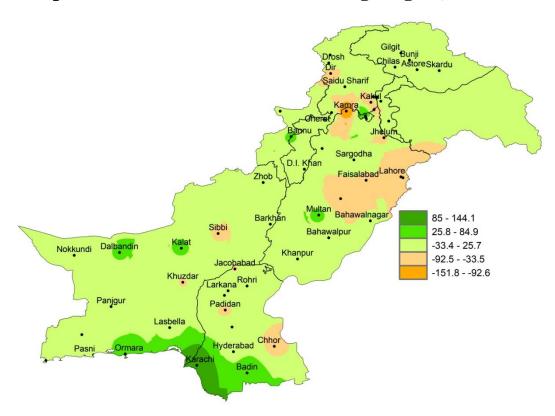
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#### **EXPLANATORY NOTE**

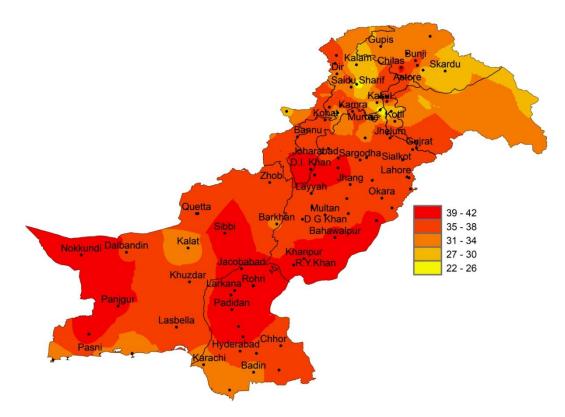
1. This Agrometeorological bulletin is prepared on the basis of data from 15 stations of Pakistan Meteorological Department (PMD). These stations, selected in consultation with the agricultural authorities, represent major agricultural areas of the country. There are still important agricultural areas which are not represented by the stations included in the bulletin. This is because there are no PMD stations in these areas.

- **2.** Accordingly, all the inferences and conclusions hold true primarily for the above mentioned areas only, since the rest may not be very important from the agricultural point of view.
- **3.** The normally expected weather of next month is prepared on the basis of premise of normal or near normal weather prevailing during the coming month. As such it should not be confused with predicted weather of the next month.
- **4.** Kharif season extends from April/May to October/November and Rabi season from October to April. Mean Daily Maximum Temperature images are included during summer season and Mean Minimum Temperature images are included during winter in the Bulletin.
- 5. In the tables, the values in the parentheses are based on 1981 to 2010 normal. Normal values of Soil Temperatures are based upon last 10 years data. Dotted line (---) means missing data. Solar radiation intensities are computed from sunshine duration (recorded by PMD) using coefficients developed by Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations "FAO" (Irrigation and Drainage Paper 56; Crop Evapotranspiration: Guidelines for Computing Crop Water Requirements).

# Rainfall Departure from Normal (mm) during August, 2019



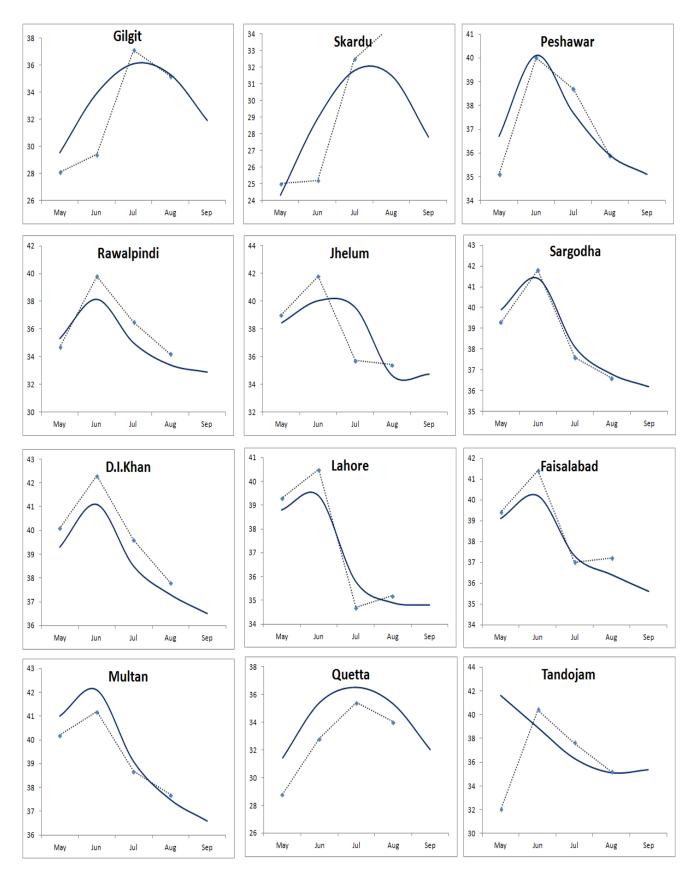
### Maximum Temperature (°C) during August, 2019



#### Maximum Temperature (°C) during Kharif Season (May – September)

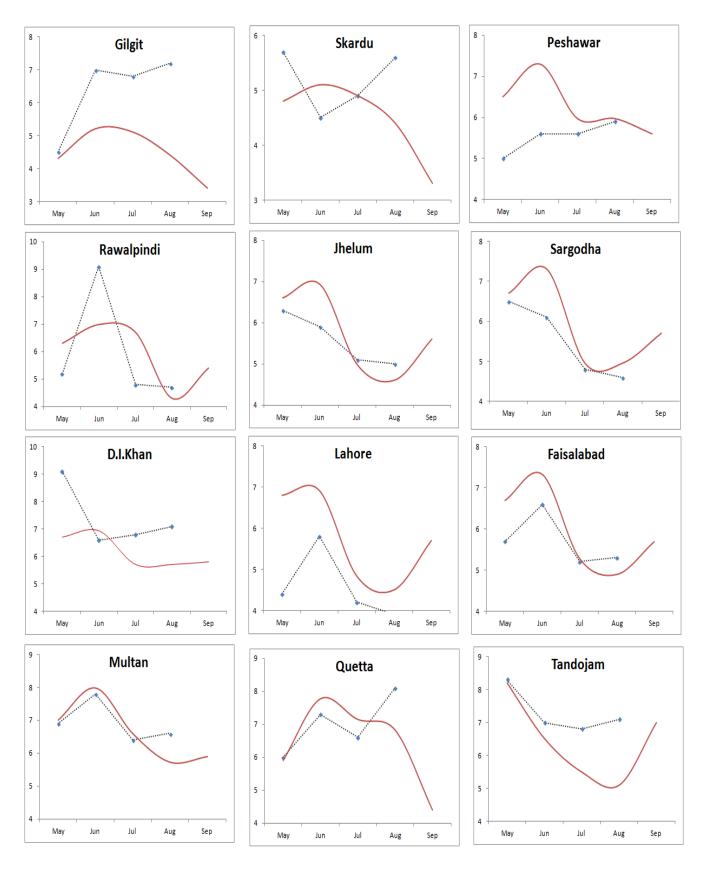
Dotted Curve: Current Season (May – August, 2019) in °C

Smooth Curve: Normal values of Kharif Season



#### Evapotranspiration (mm/day) during Kharif Season (May – September)

**Dotted Curve:** Current Season (May – August-2019) **Smooth Curve:** Normal values of Kharif Season



#### Crop Report during August, 2019

Spraying of chemicals on cotton and sugarcane, picking of early grown cotton verities and removal of weeds from cotton and other crops were the major field operations in most of the agricultural areas of the country.

In **Punjab:** Major standing crops in Punjab are cotton, rice and sugarcane. The growth and development of cotton crop has been observed/reported satisfactory. The early growing crop is at picking stage and picking is in progress in southern parts of the province. Condition of rice crop is reported satisfactory and transplantation of the crop is completed in some areas and is in progress in other areas of the province. Sowing of maize (autumn) has been in progress in the province. Germination and early growth of the crop is reported satisfactory in parts of the province. Condition of sugarcane crop is reported satisfactory. However mild attacks of some pests are reported in some areas of the province.

In **Sindh:** Over all crops growth and development in the province is reported satisfactory. Cotton is at flowering/picking stages in the province. Picking of early growing verities is in progress. Transplantation of rice crop is completed and general condition of the crop is reported satisfactory. Oil seed crops like castor and sunflower are growing at flowering/maturity stages and threshing of sunflower is in progress, Jtropha and ground nut are growing at vegetative stage. The condition of these crops is reported satisfactory. The growth of standing vegetables is also reported satisfactory.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** Growth and development of all standing crops is reported satisfactory. Rains reported during this monsoon season have positively affected the crops throughout the province. Major standing crops during the month were sugarcane and maize. The growth of both crops was reported satisfactory. Maize is at grain formation stage in most parts and harvesting of early grown verities has been started in the lower and central plane areas. Rice crop is also reported satisfactory and is growing at grain filling stage and is in healthy condition. Overall condition of orchards is reported satisfactory in the province.

In **Baluchistan:** Condition of standing crops like cotton, sunflower, maize and orchards is reported satisfactory. Marketing of local fruits and vegetables is in progress.

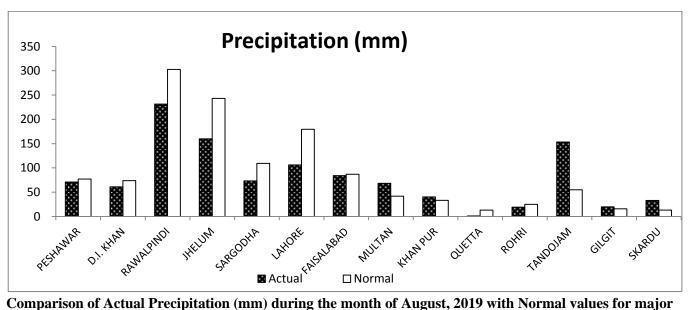
In **Gilgit Baltistan:** The main crops in the area are maize and lobiya. Both these two crops are growing normally. Condition and yield of orchards and summer vegetables are also reported satisfactory.

#### Moisture Regime during August, 2019

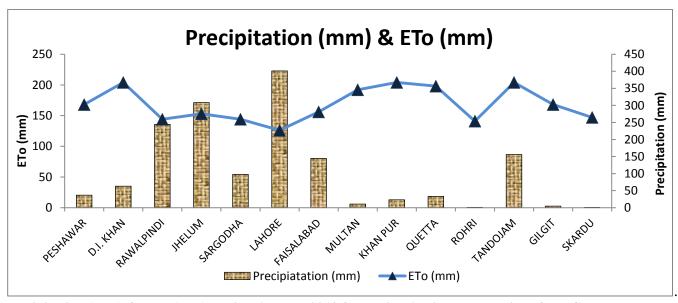
August remains generally hot and wet in Pakistan. Summer monsoon rains normally start in the first week of July and continue till the mid of September. Rainfall during this August showed below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Tandojam and GB where above normal rains were reported. No significant flash flooding observed in the country during the month.

The highest amount of rainfall was reported 572.0 mm at Saidpur, followed by 464.2 mm at Islamabad, 367.5 mm at Sialkot, 301.1 mm at Bandi Abbas pur, 268.2 mm at Kotli and 268.0 mm at Malam Jabba.

Number of rainy days recorded in agricultural plains of the country ranged from 1 to 20. Maximum number of rainy days was recorded 20 days at Rawalakot, Murree and Sialkot (A/P) each followed by 18 days at Bandi Abbas pur, 16 days at Garhi Dupatta and 15 days at Kakul.

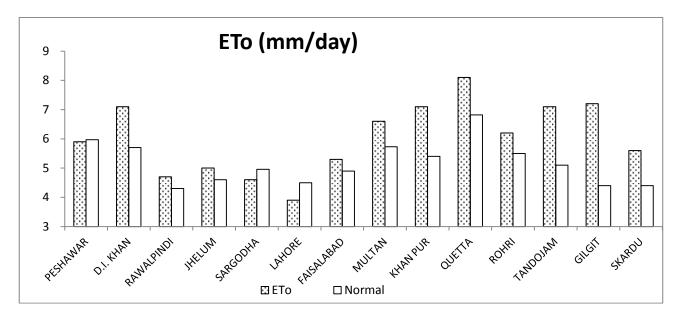


Comparison of Actual Precipitation (mm) during the month of August, 2019 with Normal values for major agricultural plains of the Country



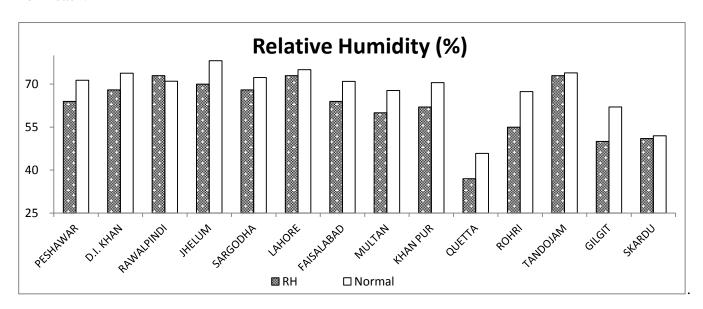
Precipitation (mm) & ETo (mm) during August, 2019 for Major Agricultural plains of the Country

The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained normal to above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. However it was observed below normal in Sargodha and Lahore in north eastern Punjab. The highest value of ETo was estimated in Quetta valley in Baluchistan.



The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country.

Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 73% at Rawalpindi, Lahore and Tandojam each followed by 70% at Jhelum and 68% at D.I.Khan and Sargodha each. Maximum number of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed for 06days at Rawalpindi, followed by 04 days at Lahore, Jhelum and Tandojam each, 02 days at Sargodha and Sakrand each and 01 day at Faisalabad, Khanpur and Rohri each.

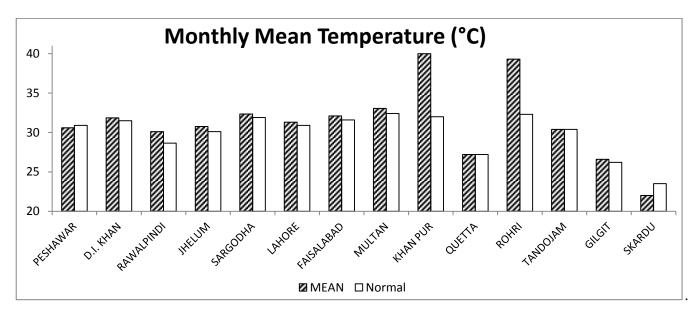


From overall analysis of the whole monsoon season of this year it is evident that below normal but satisfactory rains were reported in most the agricultural areas of the country during July and August. Overall crop growth and development was reported normal in most of the areas. No significant flash flooding or damage to standing corps due to heavy rains was reported during this monsoon season.

#### Temperature Regime during August, 2019

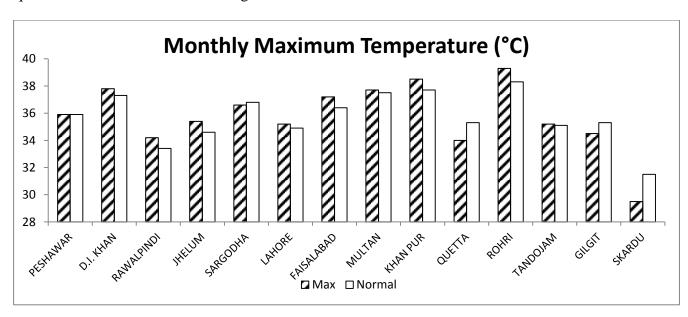
Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained normal to above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country. However, it was observed below normal in Skardu in GB.

Mean daily temperature remained above normal (by 1-2°C) in most of the agricultural plains of the country. Mean daily temperature ranged between 31 to 32°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 30 to 32°C in Potohar plateau, in remaining parts of Punjab it ranged from 31 – 40°C, 30 to 39°C in Sindh, 22 to 27°C in Gilgit-Baltistan region and it was observed 27°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.



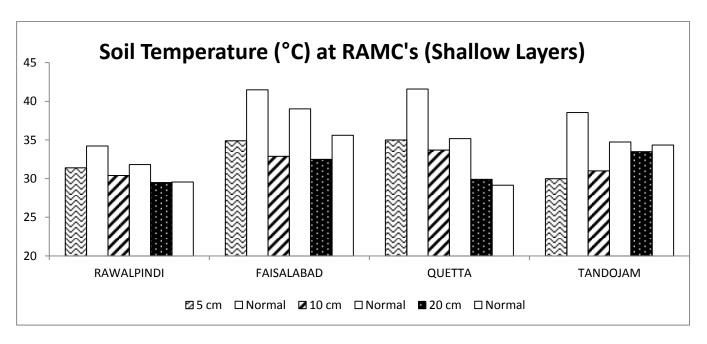
The day time temperature represented by mean maximum also remained normal to slightly above normal in most of the agricultural plains except Quetta valley and GB region where it was observed below normal. The highest maximum temperature in the agricultural plains of the country was recorded 44.5°C at Turbat.

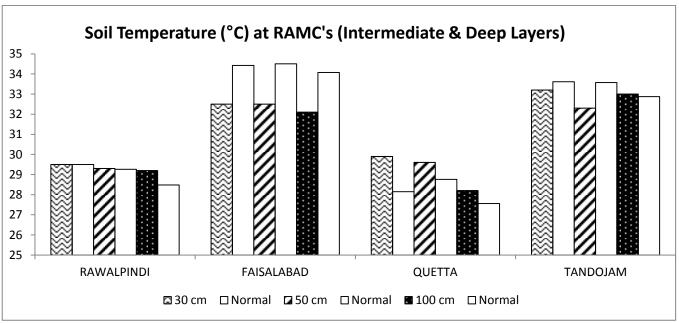
Maximum number of stress days with maximum temperature greater or equal to 40°C and R.H. less than or equal to 30% was not observed during the month.



Agricultural soils showed cooler trend in most of the agricultural soils in the country.

At intermediate and deep layers the soil temperature remained normal to below normal in Potohar region represented by Rawalpindi, Lower Sindh represented by Tandojam and central Punjab represented by Faisalabad whereas it showed warmer trend in Northern Baluchistan represented by Quetta Valley.



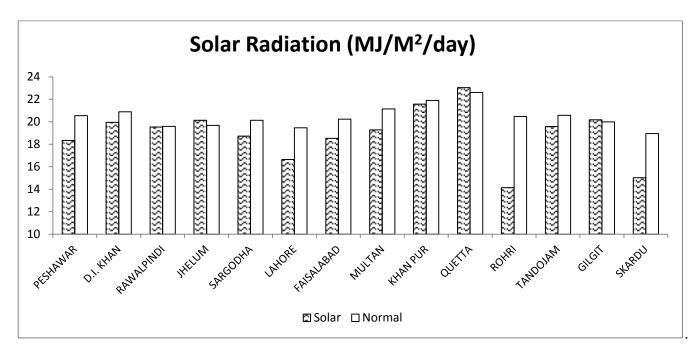


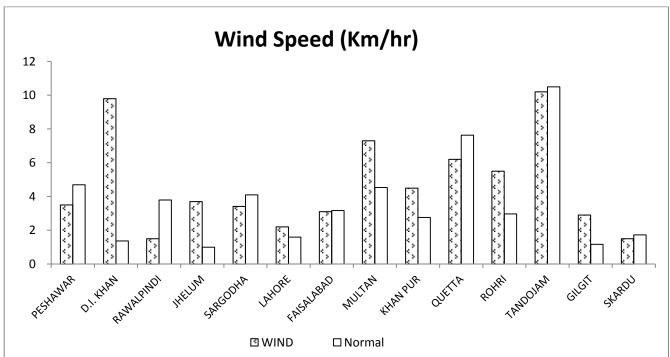
From the general analysis of soil and atmospheric behavior in this month, it is concluded that satisfactory moisture was observed during the month. Satisfactory rains during August and expected rains in the month of September may further improve the moisture content of soil and atmosphere in the coming months.

#### Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during August, 2019

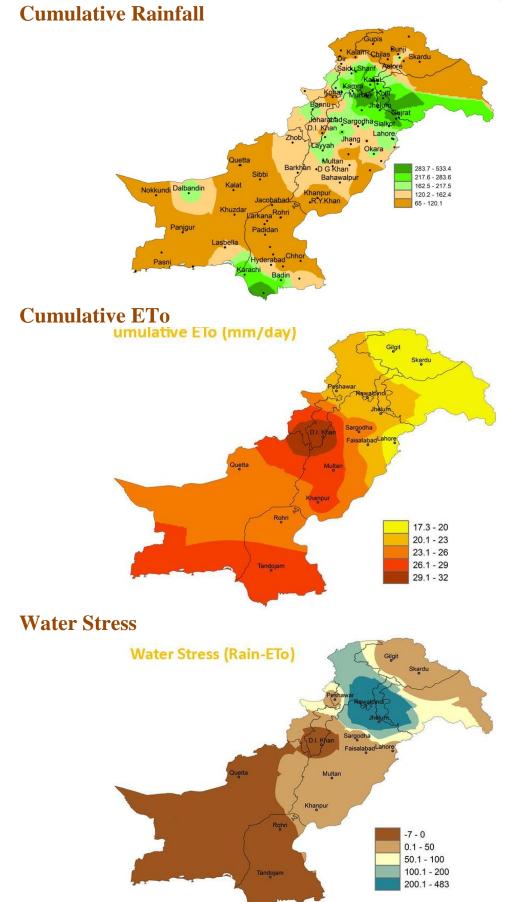
Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained below normal in the agricultural plains of the country.

Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country ranged between 1 to 10 km/h with Northeast to North-west and South trend.





#### Cumulative Rainfall, ETo and Water Stress for Kharif Season (May-August, 2019)



#### Normally Expected Weather during September, 2019

During August monsoon rain bearing systems will produce precipitation. These rains are of immense most easterly currents (monsoon) are also expected to prevail during first fortnight of the month. These systems normally influence the north eastern parts of the country. Light to moderate rain/thunderstorm are expected in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Northern divisions of Punjab and lower Sindh. Some post monsoon rains are also expected in the later part of the month.

The precipitation amount would be less relative to August. In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Sindh and Southern Punjab, it may range from few millimeters to 30mm. Over northern and north eastern Punjab, the September precipitation may range between 80 to 110 mm. High agricultural plains of Baluchistan are expected to remain practically dry during the month.

The probability of occurrence of rainfall is given below:

Amount / Dates	PERCENTAGE PROBABILITY OF OCCURRENCE OF DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL IN SEPTEMBER					
	1-5	6-10	11-16	17-20	21-25	26-30
10mm	53	44	36	39	18	25
15mm	44	34	30	32	13	19
25mm	39	30	14	21	08	12

Despite some drop in air temperature and smaller day length, the evaporative demand of the atmosphere will generally increase as compared to August. The reason for that increase in ETo values is relatively clear sky especially during the second fortnight. The ETo values may range from about 5 to 7mm/day with more or less uniformly increasing trend from north to south.

The mean daily relative humidity over the agricultural plains of the country may vary between 50 to 65% expect high agricultural plains of Balochistan, where it would be around 40%. The mean daily air temperature in crop atmosphere is expected to range between 29°C and 32°C except Quetta, where it may average to 22°C. The mean maximum temperature may vary between 33 to 38°C over most of the agricultural areas, whereas Quetta may experience it around 32°C. The mean minimum temperature is likely to remain in the range of 20 to 26°C and about 11°C at high agricultural plains of Balochistan.

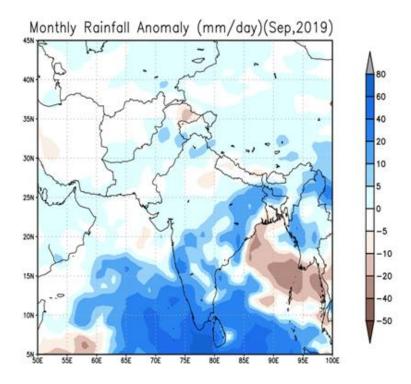
The daily duration of bright sunshine is expected to range between 8 to 10 hours with an increasing tendency towards southern latitudes of the country. The mean daily wind speeds may vary from 4 to 9 Km/hour. Southerly component of wind may prevail over most parts of the country.

Rainfall during August contributed to soil moisture reserves for standing crops. Normal rainfall is expected during the month. Keeping in view prevailing weather and crop condition, following is the water requirement of full canopied healthy crops in different regions of the country during September:

		Water Requirement	
S. No	Region	(mm)	Cubic Meter/Hectare
1	Northern Punjab, K.P.K and high plains of Balochistan.	130–150	1300–1500
2	Southern Punjab, Upper Sindh and adjoining Balochistan	155–170	1550–1700
3	Lower Sindh Southern Balochistan	175–190	1750–1900

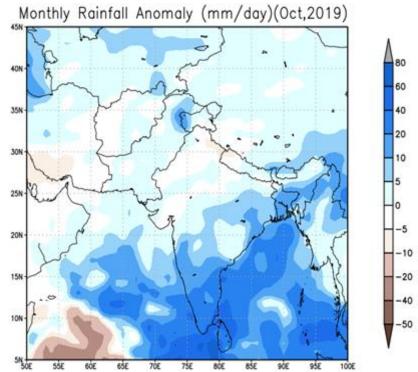
#### Monthly Weather Outlook for September, 2019

The outlook for the month of September 2019 shows that normal to slightly above normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country whereas below normal rainfall is expected in GB region and its adjoining areas.



#### Monthly Weather Outlook for October, 2019

The outlook for the month of October 2019 shows that normal to slightly above normal rainfall is expected in most parts of the country with maximum positive anomaly in areas of Kashmir, Potohar plateau and its adjoining areas.



#### Research Findings of AgMIP Pakistan, University of Agriculture Faisalabad

1. There would be significant increase in temperature i.e., 2.8°C in day and 2.2°C in the night during mid-century (2040-2069)

- 2. There would be significant variability in rainfall patterns (about 25% increase in summer & 12% decrease in winter during 2040-2069)
- 3. Climate Change will affect the crop yields negatively (about 17% for rice and 14% for wheat)
- 4. If there will be no adaptation to Climate Change, majority of farmers would be the economic losers
- 5. With Adaptation to Climate Change (through technology and management), there would be significant decrease in poverty and improvement in the livelihood of farming community.

(Agricultural Model Inter-comparison and Improvement Project (AgMIP) Pakistan 2012-2014)

- 1۔ سال 69-2040 کے دوران درجہ حرارت میں قابل ذکراضافہ ہوسکتا ہے۔ جو کہ دن کے وقت 2.8° داور رات کو 2.2° کی ہوگا۔
  - 2۔ گرمیوں کی بارش میں 25 فیصد اضا فہ اور سر دیوں کی بارش میں 12 فیصد تک کمی کا امکان ہے۔
  - 3۔ مندرجہ بالاموسی تغیرات کی وجہ سے دھان کی پیداوار میں 17 فیصد اور گندم کی پیداوار میں 14 فیصد تک کی ہوسکتی ہے۔
    - 4۔ اگر موتی تغیرات کا مناسب بندوبست نہ کیا گیا۔ تو کسانوں کی اکثریت کومعاشی نقصان کا سامنا کرنا پڑے گا۔
- 5۔ موتم تغیرات کے سدّیاب (بذریعه نی ٹیکنالوجی کا استعال اور بہترنظم ونسق) ہے غربت میں کمی اور کسانوں کی زندگی میں خوشحالی لائی جاسکتی ہے۔

(ایگمپ یا کستان 2012-2014)

# ستبر 2019ء میں کاشتکاروں کیلئے زرعی موسمیاتی مشورے

ماہ اگست میں بھی ملک کے بیشتر حصوں میں معمول ہے تم بارشیں ہوئیں۔اگست استہر میں ہونے والی بارشیں با رانی علاقوں کے کاشتکاروں کیلئے بہت زیا وہ مفید ٹا بت ہوگی کیونکہ رہے گی کاشت اکتو ہے آخری عشر ہے ہے جمروع ہو جائے گی ستمبر کے آخر میں ہونے والی بارش کی نمی اگرزمین میں مناسب طریقے ہے محفوظ کرلی گئی ہوتو یہ فصل رہے گی کاشت اوراسکی ابتدائی نشو ونما کیلئے انتہائی سازگار حالات پیدا کرے گی ستمبر کے متوقع موسی حالات کے مطابق مندرجہ ذیل زرقی موسمیاتی نگارشات پیش خدمت ہیں۔

ا۔ کپاس اس وفت اپنی از کرین دور میں داخل ہوگئے ہے۔ نیا دور کپاس پیجائی کے بعد تقریبا 100 سے نیا دورن کی ہے ۔ اس وفت پودا پانی کے لئا ظاسے حساس ترین دور میں داخل ہو گیا ہے ۔ اس حالت میں کپاس کی فصل کو کہیا نیا دتی دونوں صورتوں میں پھول اور ٹینڈ وں کے گرنے کا اندیشہ ہے ۔ چنا نچیاس دوران کپاس کی پانی کی ضرورت پوری کرنا ضروری ہے ۔ لیکن یانی کم مقدار میں دیا جائے ۔ تا کہ زمین جلدوتر حالت میں آجائے ۔ کیونکہ زمین سے بو داوتر حالت میں بی خوراک حاصل کرسکتا ہے۔

اب جسان کی فصل اس وقت پیدا وار کے آخری مراحل میں ہے ہے وہ وقت ہے جب چاول کی فعل کو پانی کی اشد خرورت ہوتی ہے۔ کسان عام طور پر کھیت کو پانی سے الب بھر
 ویتے ہیں یہ ہرگز درست نہیں ہے بلکہ پانی کا ضیاع ہے۔ مناسب مقدار میں کھیت کو پانی ویا جائے تا کہ گئی دنوں تک وہ کھڑا ندرہا سی کھائیت سے حاصل قد ہ پانی کو کسی دوسری فعل کو مہیا کر کے اس سے بھی بہتر پیدا وارحاصل کی جا سکتی ہے۔

۳۔ ملک کے پچیر حصوں سے کیاس کی فصل پر مختلف وائرس کی اطلاعات موصول ہو کیں ہیں۔ لہذا کسان حضرات سے استدعا ہے کہ اسپر سے کرنے سے پہلے محکمہ موسمیات کی دی گئی پیشن گوئی کے مطابق حشکہ موسمیات کی میں موسمیات کی بیش موسمیات کی بیش گوئی کو طوفاہ اضافہ کمکس کریں ۔ زراعت کی ماہرین کی مشاورت سے اپنے معمولات طیح کریں تو پیداوار میں خاطر خواہ اضافہ کمکن ہے۔ موسمیات کی پیشگوئی کو طوفاہ اضافہ کمکن ہے۔ ماہرین کی مشاورت سے اپنے معمولات طیح کریں تو پیداوار میں خاطر خواہ اضافہ کمکن ہے۔ موسمیات کے بیش کو گئی ہو میں اور ت سے متعلق مزید معلومات کیلیے محکمہ موسمیات کرتی و فتر سے رابطہ کیاجا سکتا ہے جن کا پیتہ ورج ذیل ہے۔

- ا ـ محكمه موسميات بيشل الكروميث شيشر، بي او يبس نبر 1214 بهيلفرات ايث أو ،اسلام آبا د فون نمبر: -9250299-051
- محکمہ موسمیات، پیشنل فور کا سننگ سنیٹر برائے زراعت، بی او بیس، 1214 ہیکٹرانچ ایٹ ٹو، اسلاآبا د فون نبیر: 6050-250 1051-0051
  - ۳- محكمه موسمهات، رئيخل الگيروميين شنيش نز دما را ني يونيورځي ،مړې روژ ، راولينٽري فون نمبر: 9292149-051
  - ٣ محكمه موسميات، ريجنل اليگر وميث سنيشر، ايوب ريسري انشينيوث، جنگ روژ، فيصل آبا و فون نمبر: -9201803 041
    - ۵\_ محكمه موسميات، ريجنل اليكروميث سنيثر، اليكريكلچرر ريسري انشينيوث، نند وجام فون نمبر: -8250558-022
  - ۷ ۔ محکمه موسمیات، ریجنل ایگر ومیٹ شیٹر، ایگریکلچرر ریسری انشیٹیوٹ، سریاب روڈ، کوئٹہ فون نمبر: 081-921121 ۔ تفصیلی موسمی معلومات کیلیج محکمه موسمیات کی ویب سائٹ/http://www.pmd.gov.pk ملا خطافر مائیں ۔

# کاد(گنے) کی فصل پرموسم ہے تعلق اثر انداز ہونیوالے اہم عوامل

کا دیا کتنان کی اہم ترین فعل ہے ہے کتنان زیر کاشت رقبہ کے لاظ سے دُنیا میں پانچو ہیں ٹبر پر چکل بیداوار کے لاظ سے 60 ویں ٹبر پر اور ٹی ایکڑ بیداوار کے لاظ سے 60 ویں ٹبر پر ہے کیا رہ فید بیٹ تھیں۔ اس کے علاوہ بقر بیا 100 کے تر یب دوسر کا کا را آما شیاء بھی اس سے بنتے ہیں ہے کتنان میں کما دینجا ب، مند دواور تجبر بختو نواور ہیں کے فصل کے طور پر کا ایس میں اور ہوت ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ بقر بیا وار ملک میں 480 من کے لگہ جگ ہے ہے۔ جبکہ ہمارے ملک ہے تی لیند کا شکار گئی تو اور وقت میں مناسب ذمین کا انتخاب اور تیا رک ممناسب فیا اور شرع نے ہیں۔ گئی ایکڑ مناسب اور پر وقت اور مناسب کھا د کا استعمال مناسب مقدارا ور گئے کی اور جمل آور ہونے والے کیڑ وں اور دوسرے بہار ہیں کا پر وقت تدارک ، نی فعل اور مو د کی فعل میں مناسب و نیوں کی بہتر ہونائی ہوا تی مناسب اور پر وقت مناسب و نیوں کی بہتر ہونائی ہوا تی مناسب اور پر وقت مناسب و نیوں کی بہتر ہونائی ہوا تی مناسب اور پر وقت مناسب و نیوں کی بہتر ہونائی ہوا تی مناسب اور پر وقت مناسب و نیوں کی بہتر ہونائی ہوا تی مناسب و نیوں کی بہتر ہونائی ہوا تی مناسب و نیوں کے دوران آب وہوا گرم مرطوب ہوا ورزین میں کا شت ہوتا ہی لیے بیٹ مناسب و نیوں کی بہتر ہونائی ہوا تھی مقدار موجود و جبکہ کنائی کے دوران منگ اور نہتا کم روجہ تارہ دوران کی منزورت بہت زیا وہ ہے کما دکو کا شت کے لئے ایس میں کا استام کی کیا جو ہو جس میں بیٹ تو نوا کے وہ در رہی ملاتے جہاں آ بیا تی کہتے ہی تھیں ہونائی مناسب کے بیا ہی بیٹ ہونائی کا شت کہتے ہوں آ بیا تھی کہتے ہی تھیں گئے ہوں آ بیا کہتے ہوں آ بیا ہو جب کی کے کہتر ہونے کی اوران کی کا شت نہ کرے اسلے بینجا بہ مندرطا ور خبر پر پر تو تو اس کے بیاں آ بیا تی کہتے ہوں آ بیا تھی کہتے ہوں کیا تو جب کی کی کھیل کی کو دوران کی کا مشت نہ کرے اسلے بینا ہونی مناس کے وہ در در کی ملاتے جہاں آ بیا تھی کہتے ہیں کی کھیل کی کھیل کے بیا کے دوران کی کا مند کے جب کی دوران کی کا مند کے بیا کہتوں کی کھیل کے بیا کہتوں کی کھیل کی کھیل کے بیا کہتوں کی کھیل کے بیار کے کہتوں کی کھیل کے کہتوں کی کھیل کے کہتوں کی

2۔ پاکستان میں گئے کی کاشت زیاد در تغیر -اکور (موتم خزاں) اور فروری-ماری (موتم بہار) میں ہوتی ہے۔ پیداوار کے لحاظ سے موتم خزاں کی کاشت ہوتم بہار کے مقالبے میں بہتر ہے۔ چیداوار کے لحاظ سے موتم خواری کاشت ہوتم بہار کے مقالبے میں بہتر ہے۔ چید خواری کاشت اکور میں کاشت اکتور کے کاشت والی فصل کوموزوں آب ہوا میسر آجاتی ہیں۔ دیر سے کاشت کرنے پر گل پیداوار 30 فصد تک کم ہو سکتی ہے۔ اسلے کہ دیر سے کاشت کرنے والی فصل کومناسب آب وہوا دستیاب نہیں ہوتی ۔