JANUARY, 2019

Monthly Bulletin National Agromet Centre Pakistan Meteorological Department

Vol: 01-2019

Highlights...

- Normal to above normal rainfall reported in most agricultural plains of the country except Peshawar in KP and Quetta valley in Balochistan where rainfall observed below normal during the month.
- Thermal regime in this month remained mostly normal to cooler in the agricultural plains of the country.
- ETo remained above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Peshawar in KP where it was observed below normal.
- R.H normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except in Rawalpindi and Tandojam where it has been recorded above normal during the month.
- ✤ Agricultural soils showed cooler trend in the major agricultural areas of the country.
- Picking/harvesting/crushing of sugarcane, seasonal vegetables and fruit orchids especially citrus and apple were the major field activities in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month.
- ✤ Farmers are advised to protect standing crops from excess of weeds growth and other diseases.
- ✤ Necessary action may be taken in time to keep normal growth of the crops.
- The outlook for the month of February 2019 shows that normal to above normal rainfall is expected in the country with maximum positive anomaly in parts of northern Punjab, upper KP and Kashmir.

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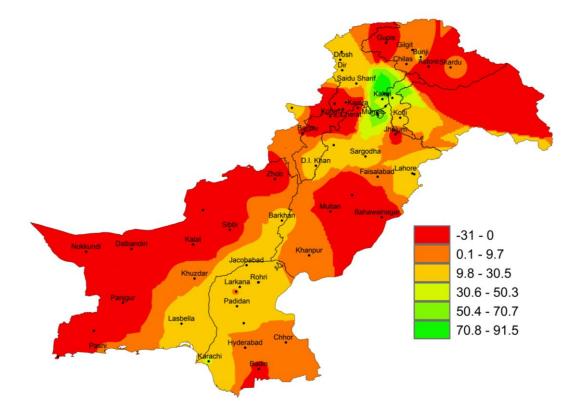
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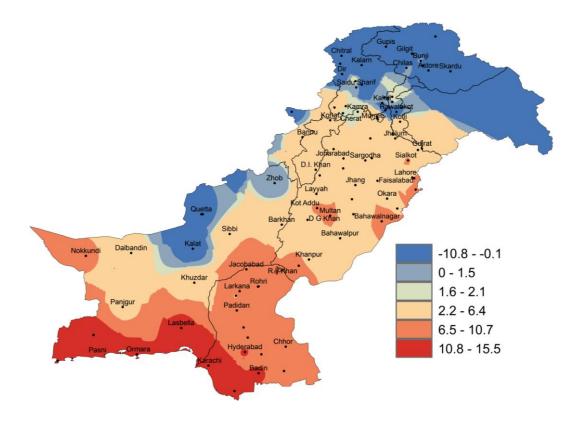
EXPLANATORY NOTE

- 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 may be (a) because there are no PMD stations in these areas and /or (b) the fact that we had to limit the number of stations due to the requirement of speedy data communication and processing (both of which are important for producing and dispatching timely Agrometeorological bulletins).
- Due to the above, all inferences and conclusions hold true primarily for the above areas and not for Pakistan territory which include areas that may not be very important from the agricultural point of view and the climate of which may not bear directly on agriculture in the major producing areas.
- 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 synoptic weather of the next month.
- 4. Summer Season/ Kharif remains from April/May to October/November and Rabi season from November to April. Mean Daily Maximum Temperature images are included in summer and Mean Minimum Temperature images are included in winter in the Bulletin.
- 5. In the tables, the values in the parentheses are based on 1981 to 2010 normal. Normal values (in parenthesis) of Soil Temperatures are based upon 10 years data. Dotted line (---) means missing data. Solar radiation intensities are computed from sunshine duration using coefficients developed by Pakistan Meteorological Department.

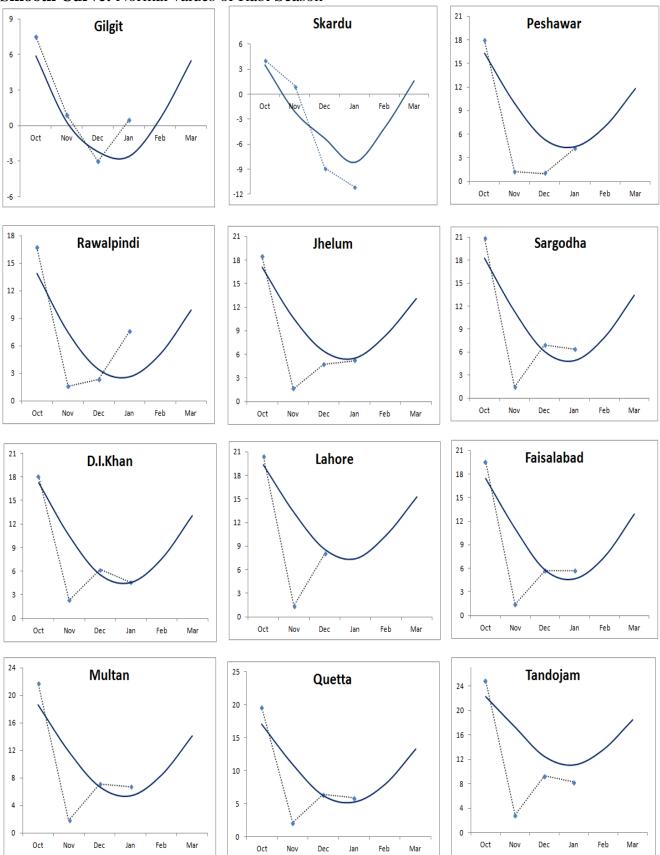
Rainfall Departure from Normal (mm) during January, 2019



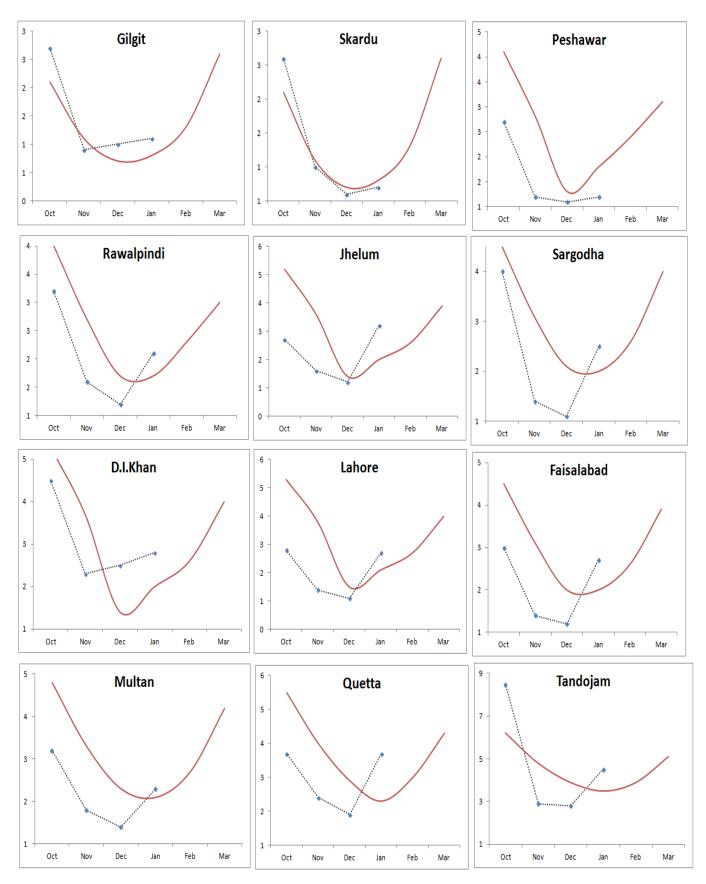
Minimum Temperature (°C) during January, 2019



Minimum Temperature (°C) during Rabi Season (October-April) Dotted Curve: Current Season (January-2019) in °C Smooth Curve: Normal values of Rabi Season



Evapotranspiration (mm/day) during Rabi Season (October-April) Dotted Curve: Current Season (January-2019) **Smooth Curve:** Normal values of Rabi Season



Crop Report during January, 2019

Picking/harvesting/crushing of sugarcane, seasonal vegetables and fruit especially citrus and apple were the major field activities in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month. Irrigation as per requirement and availability was provided.

In **Punjab:** The growth and development of the crops both in rainfed and irrigated areas has reported satisfactory. Recent occurred and coming expected rains will improve this situation in rainfed areas. Wheat crop is reported at tillering/shooting stages. Growth and development of Gram crop has been reported satisfactory. The early sown crop is attaining flowering stage. The growth of oilseed crop is reported satisfactory and the crop is at pod formation while the mid and late sown crop is at flowering stage. Sowing of Masoor crop has been completed. Germination/growth of the crop is reported satisfactory. Harvesting/picking of winter vegetables and fruit (citrus) is in progress and very good yield has obtained this year.

In **Sindh:** Condition of wheat crop is reported satisfactory. The crop is at heading/ flowering stage. Condition of oil seed crops is reported satisfactory. Castor oil and jtropha crops are growing satisfactory at capsule formation stage. Rape mustard is at pod formation stage, safflower and Linseed are at vegetative stage and sunflower at early germination stage. Crushing of sugarcane is in full swing and very good yield is expected in the areas which are not affected by floods. Seasonal fruits like Guava, banana, cheeko are in good condition. Cheeko and apple stone (Bare) are at fruit formation stage. Picking/harvesting of winter vegetables is in progress and good yield is being obtained.

In **Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:** The growth and development of the crops in irrigated as well as in rainfed areas are reported satisfactory due to satisfactory rains during the month. The condition of wheat crop is reported satisfactory. The crop is growing at shooting/heading stage. The growth of oil Harvesting/crushing of sugarcane crop is in progress and very good yield is reported. The growth of oil seed crops including newly introduced biofuel crop Jtropha is reported satisfactory. Harvesting of winter vegetables is in progress and these are available in the market. Growth of orchid is satisfactory and good yield of citrus has reported.

In **Baluchistan:** Condition of standing crops and orchards is reported satisfactory. All varieties of apples have developed colour and picking of the fruit is in progress. Yield of winter vegetables are reported well and these are available in the market.

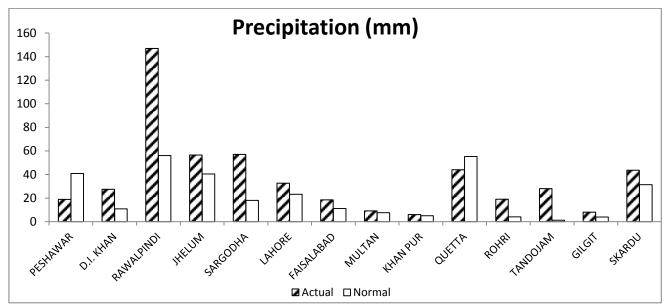
In **Gilgit-Baltistan**: Most of the agricultural activities stop during the winter season in the area. Soil has been prepared for wheat crop to be sown in the coming months.

Moisture Regime during January, 2019

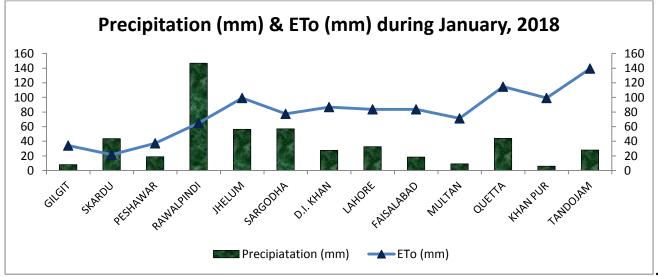
Normally January is a rainy month in winter season in the agricultural plains of the country. During this January normal to above normal rainfall reported in most agricultural plains of the country except Peshawar in KP and Quetta valley in Balochistan where rainfall during the month observed below normal.

The highest amount of rainfall was reported 256 mm at Malam Jabba followed by 182.9 mm at Balakot, 174.5 mm at Muzaffarabad, 167 mm at Murree and 141.8 mm at Islamabad.

Number of rainy days recorded in agricultural plains of the country reached up to 16 days. Maximum number of rainy days were recorded 16 days at Skardu followed by 11 days in Gilgit and 9 days in Faisalabad, Lahore, Jhelum, Rawalpindi and Peshawar each.



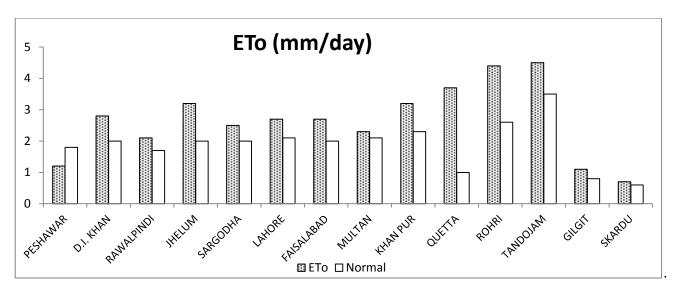
Comparison of Actual Precipitation (mm) during January, 2019 with Normal values for Major Agricultural plains of the Country



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

Monthly Bulletin

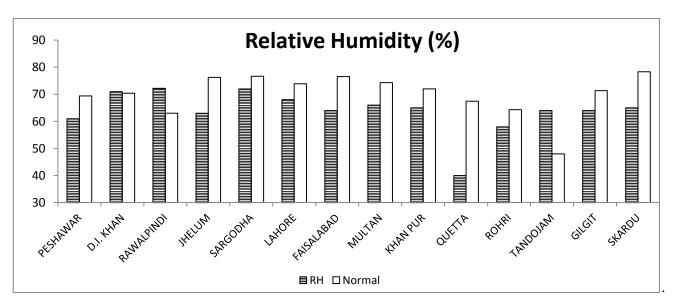
The evaporative demand of the atmosphere represented by reference crop evapotranspiration (ETo) remained above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except Peshawar in KP where it was observed below normal. The highest value of ETo was estimated in Tandojam and Rohri.



The mean daily Relative Humidity (R.H) remained normal to below normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except in Rawalpindi and Tandojam where it has been recorded above normal during the month.

Maximum value of mean Relative humidity was observed 72% at Sargodha and Rawalpindi each followed by 71% at D.I. Khan. The minimum value was observed 40% at Quetta in this month.

Maximum numbers of days with mean R.H greater or equal to 80% was observed for 14 days at Skardu followed by 06 days at Rawalpindi and Lahore each, 05 days at Sargodha and D.I.Khan, 04 days at Gilgit and 03 days at Jhelum, Multan and Faisalabad each.



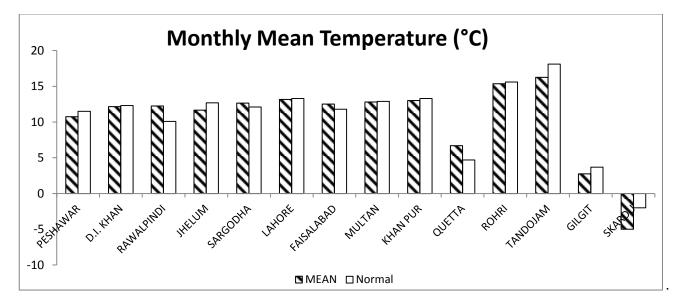
From overall analysis of atmosphere and soil, it is evident that satisfactory rains have received during the month. Due to which moisture condition is mostly observed satisfactory for Rabi crops in rainfed areas as well as irrigated agricultural plains of the country and no moisture stress persists in the agricultural plains.

Temperature Regime during January, 2019

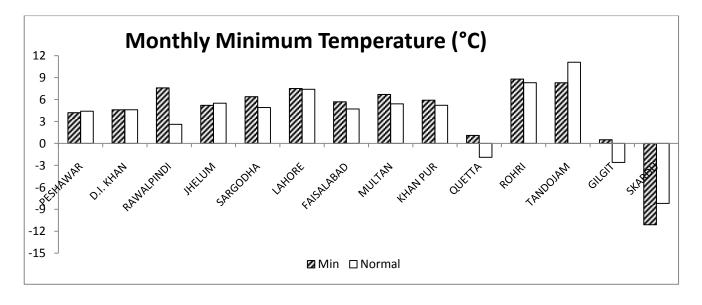
Temperature plays vital role in the growth and development of crops. Thermal regime in this month remained mostly normal to cooler in the agricultural plains of the country.

Mean daily temperature remained normal to above normal by 1-2°C in all the agricultural plains of the country. Mean daily temperature ranged 11 to 12°C in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, 11 to 13°C in Potohar plateau, in remaining parts of Punjab it ranged 12 to 14°C, 15 to 17°C in Sindh, -5 to 3°C in Gilgit Baltistan region and it was observed 7°C in the high elevated agricultural plains of Baluchistan represented by Quetta valley.

Number of stress days with minimum temperature less than or equal to 0°C was observed throughout the month in Skardu 31 days, in Gilgit 20 days and Quetta valley for 14 days. Number of stress days with maximum temperature greater or equal to 30°C or 40°C and R.H. less than or equal to 30% was not observed in the country during this month.

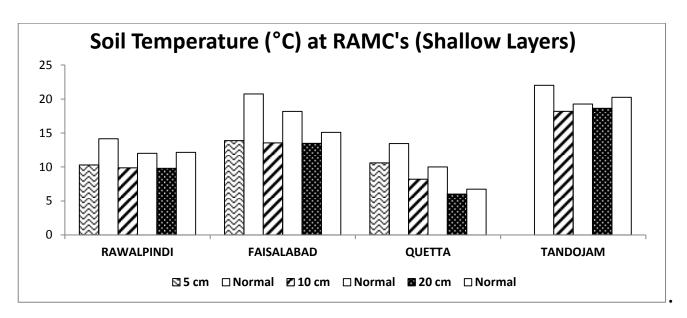


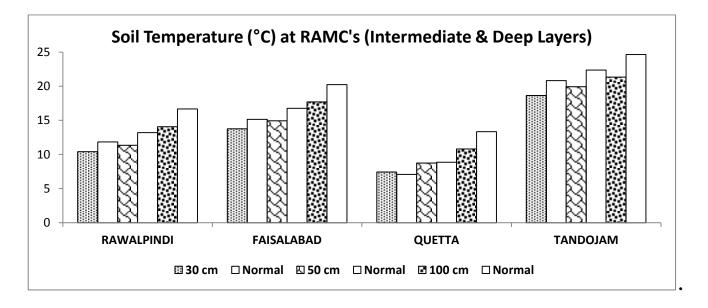
The night time temperature represented by mean minimum remained normal to above normal by 1-3°C in most of the agricultural plains of the country during the month. The lowest minimum temperature was recorded -10.8°C at Skardu.



Agricultural soils showed cooler trend in the major agricultural areas of the country.

At shallow as well as at intermediate and deep layers the soil temperature remained normal to below normal in Potohar region represented by Rawalpindi, Lower Sindh represented by Tandojam, Central Punjab represented by Faisalabad and Northern Baluchistan represented by Quetta Valley.



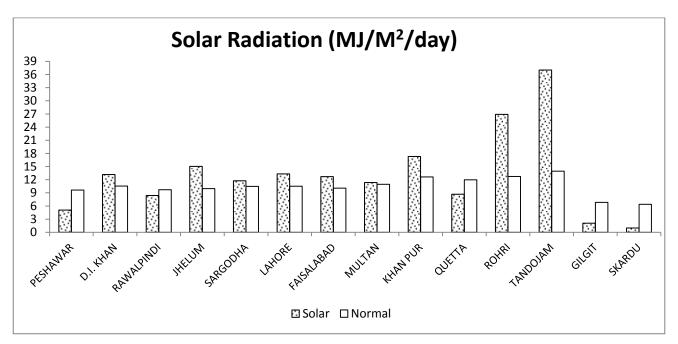


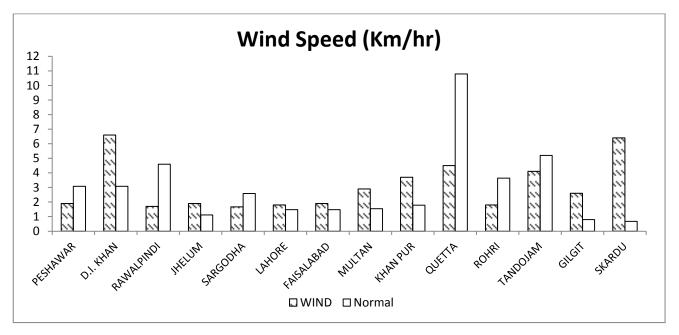
From the general analysis of soil behavior in this month, it is concluded that moisture has satisfactory status in the irrigated as well as rainfed areas in upper and central parts of the country. Thus in major agricultural areas, the situation of soil moisture is satisfactory. Further rains in coming months are needed and may improve soil moisture condition during coming months in rainfed as well as irrigated areas.

Solar Radiation and Wind Regime during January, 2019

Total bright sunshine hours and solar radiation intensity remained above normal in most of the agricultural plains of the country except in GB where it was observed below normal.

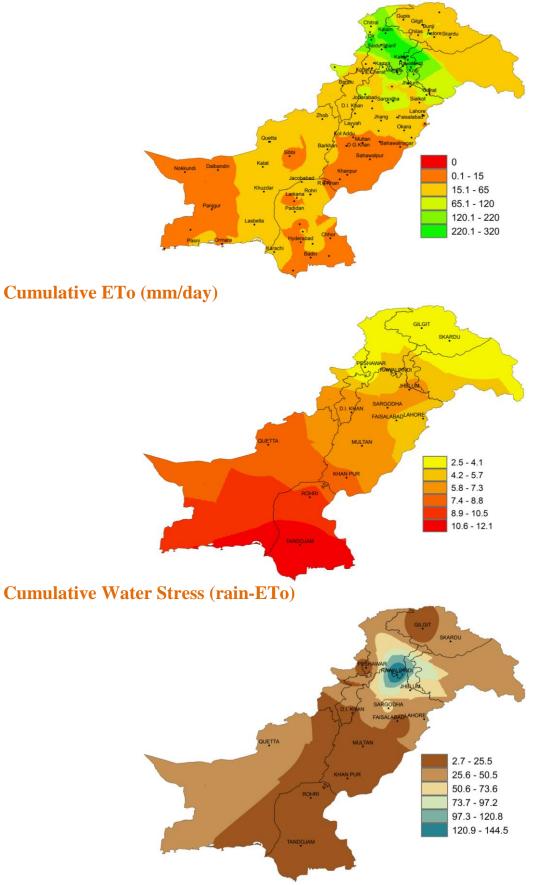
Mean wind speed throughout agricultural plains of the country reached up to 7 km/h with North to North-West trend.





Cumulative Rainfall, ETo and Water Stress for Rabi Season (October to January-2019)

Cumulative Rainfall (mm)



Normally Expected Weather during February, 2019

Westerly waves would continue to move along the middle latitudes and their troughs are expected to extend southward occasionally affecting country's agricultural plains. A normal precipitation ranges from 50 to 75 mm over Potohar plateau, 30 mm to 50 mm in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Quetta valley and central Punjab. Less than 10 mm rainfall is expected in southern Punjab, Sindh and lower Baluchistan.

Evaporative demand of the atmosphere is not likely to change significantly relative to January. According to the average conditions, it is expected to remain 2 to 3 mm/day in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. In Quetta valley it will vary from 1 to 2 mm/day; while its maxima will be observed in Sindh where it may reach 4 mm/day. The probability of occurrence of rainfall over Potohar plains is given below:-

Amount/ Day	PERCENTAGE PROBABILITY OF OCCURANCE OF DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL IN FEBUARY					
	1-5	6-10	11-16	17-20	21-25	26-28
10 mm	21	22	38	40	42	29
20 mm	13	18	32	30	34	21
30 mm	6	8	21	13	17	12

The days and night, during February may be slightly warmer than January. The maximum temperature in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa are likely to range between 19 to 24°C, 25 to 28°C in Sindh and lower Baluchistan. Quetta valley will have average day temperatures around 13°C. The minimum temperature may vary from 5 to 9°C in Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Slightly higher minimum would be experienced in lower Baluchistan and Sindh varying from 10 to 13°C. In Quetta valley, monthly average of minima will be around 0°C. The frequency of occurrence of freezing nights will be higher in Quetta followed by mountainous and sub mountainous plains of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab.

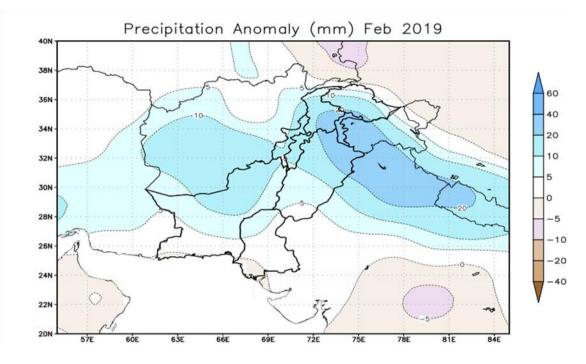
The photo period during February is expected to vary between 6 hours in the north and 9 hours in the South following more or less uniformly increasing trend from north to south. Accordingly, the solar radiation intensity would also be higher in South as compared to north. It would range from 12 to 16 $MJ/M^2/day$. Wind speed at low elevation plains may remain less than 7 km/hr whereas at higher elevation it may be slightly higher. Westerly component will remain more prevalent.

The monthly water requirement of wheat crop during February is given below:

S. No.	Region	Water Requirement		
		(mm)	Cubic Meter/Hectare	
1.	Quetta valley	20-25	200-250	
2.	Potohar plateau and upper KPK	30-35	300-350	
3.	Central Punjab and lower KPK	35-40	350 -400	
4	Southern Punjab	40-45	400-450	
5.	Sindh and lower Baluchistan	45-55	450-550	

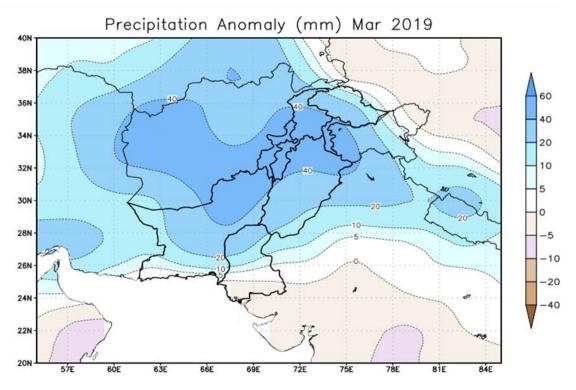
Monthly Weather Outlook for February, 2019

The outlook for the month of February 2019 shows that normal to above normal rainfall is expected in the country with maximum positive anomaly in parts of northern Punjab, upper KP and Kashmir.



Monthly Weather Outlook for March, 2019

The outlook for the month of March 2019 shows that above normal rainfall is expected in the country with maximum positive anomaly in parts of northern Punjab, KP, FATA, Kashmir, and north eastern Balochistan.



Research Findings of AgMIP Pakistan, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad

- 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)
- There would be significant variability in rainfall patterns (about 25% increase in summer & 12% decrease in winter during 2040-2069)
- 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 ذکراضاف ہوسکتا ہے۔ جو کہ دن کے دقت 6°2.8 اور رات کو 6°2.2 تک ہوگا۔
 - 2۔ گرمیوں کی بارش میں 25 فیصد اضافہ اور سردیوں 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۔ اگرموسی تغیرات کامناسب بندوبست نہ کیا گیا۔ تو کسانوں کی اکثریت کومعاشی نقصان کا سامنا کرنا پڑے گا۔
- 5۔ موتی تغیرات کے سدِّباب (بذریعہ نُی ٹیکنالوجی کا استعال اور بہترنظم ونسق) ہے غربت میں کمی اور کسانوں کی زندگی میں خوشحالی لائی جاسکتی ہے۔

(ايگمپ پاکتان 2012-2014)

فروری 2018ء میں کاشتکاروں کے لیے زرعی مشورے

ماہ بنوری میں ملک کے زیادہ تر زرقی میدانوں میں معمول ہے زیادہ بارشیں ہوئیں۔ ماہ فروری میں ملک کے کثر حصوں میں بارش اور پہاڑوں پر برف باری ہونے کی توقع ہے جو کہ رفتے کی فصلوں خصوصاً گندم کی فصل کے لیے نہایت ہی مفید تابت ہوں گی ۔ کسان هنرات ہے گر ارش ہے کہ کھیتوں کے گر ددخانقتی پشتے مظبوط کریں تا کہ زیادہ ہے زمان میں محفوظ ہو گے ۔ ماہ فروری میں درہ جرارت ہندرتی پڑھیں گیتا ہم بلند کی پرواقع زرقی میدانوں میں برف اور بارش کی اوجہ ہے درہ جرارت نقط تجماد ہے ک ملوظ خاطر رکھے کی گڑارش ہے۔

ا۔ اس دوران پودے میں کورے کے مطرار ات سے بچانے کے کیے کوراپڑنے والی متوقع راتوں میں کھیتوں میں بلکی آ بپا ٹی کرنے سے کھیت کا دونہ حرارت فوراً یا اچا بک کم نہیں ہوتا بلکہ آ ہت کہ ہوتا ہے اور اس دوران پودے میں کورے کے خلاف مقابلہ کرنے کی صلاحیت ہیدا ہوجاتی ہے۔اسکے علاوہ کورے سے بچاؤ کے لیے پودوں پر بنائی گئی تکوں کی جھو نپرڑ می کودن کے وقت سورت کی است کھول دینا چاج تا کہ سورت کی روشنی پودوں کو پہنچتی رہے۔

۲۔ ۲۔ مصل میں جڑی او ٹیوں کی موجود گی پیداوار میں کمی کےعلاو ہدیگر منفی اثر ات کابا عث بھی بنتی ہے لہندا اچھی پیداوار حاص کرنے کے لیے ان جڑی او ٹیوں کی تلفی کے لیے فصل پر زہر کا فوراً سپر ب کریں یہ تیز ہوا، دھندیا با رش کی صورت میں سپر سے ہرگز ندکریں اور تحکہ زراعت کے مشور ب پڑمل کریں ۔

۳۔ دود هدینے والے جانورد لاورا تکے بچوں کیلئے مرد کی شدت سے بچاؤ کے لیے مناسب انظامات نہ ہونے کی صورت میں تینینے والی مرد کی مہت نقصان دہ تابت ہوتی ہے اوراس سے متاثر ہونے والے جانوروں کی دود ھ کی پیداوار بہت کم ہوجاتی ہے جبکہا تکے بچ بعض اوقات زندگی سے ہاتھ دعو بیٹھتے ہیں ساس لئے ضرور کی ہے کہ انہیں رات کی سرد کی اور خشک ہوا وک سے محفوظ رکھا جائے۔ مرغیوں کے ایٹر ساد رگوشت کی پیداوار بھی مرد کی کی شدت کی وہ یہ سے بر کی طرح متاثر ہوتی ہے مال نقصان سے بچنے تک سی کی طرح کی مزدی کی ہے کہ مور

۳۔ ماہ فروری جیسے جیسا بنی اختیام کی جانب بڑھے کا دونہ حرارت میں اضافہ ہوتا جائے گان کے ساتھ ضلوں کی نشو ونما بھی تیز ہوجائے گی ۔ گندم کی فصل سٹر نگالنے کے مرحلہ پڑیٹی رہی ہوگی ۔ یوہ مرحلہ چن پڑی رہی ہوگی ۔ یوہ مرحلہ جات کے مرحلہ پڑیٹی رہی ہوگی ۔ یوہ مرحلہ جات کے مرحلہ پڑیٹی رہی ہوگی ۔ یوہ مرحلہ جات کے مرحلہ پڑیٹی رہی ہوگی ۔ یوہ مرحلہ جات کے مرحلہ پڑیٹی رہی ہوگی ۔ یوہ مرحلہ جات کے مرحلہ پڑیٹی رہی ہوگی ۔ یوہ مرحلہ جات میں اضافہ ہوتا جائے گان کے ساتھ خوال کی نہ موجا ہے گا ہے کہ مرحلہ پڑیٹی رہی ہوگی ہوں ہوگی ۔ یوہ مرحلہ جات مرحلہ پڑیٹی رہی ہوگی ہو مرحلہ جات مرحلہ پڑیٹی رہی ہوگی ہو سر یون کی کی فصل کی پیداد ارکو ہر کی طرح مرحلہ پڑی کی مرحلہ بر پڑی مرحلہ جات مرحلہ مرحلہ مرحلہ مرحلہ مرحلہ مرحلہ مرحلہ مرحلہ مر مرحلہ ہوجال پانی کی کی فصل کی پیداد ارکو ہر کی طرح مرحل کی تو ہو ہے کہ آپ اس دورا پڑے میں فصل کو چھی طرح سراب کر

1) تعارف:

گندم کی پیدادار پربشمول موسم اثر انداز ہونے والے اہم عوامل

کندم پاکستان میں موسم مرما (ریچ) کی سب سے اہم فصل ہے۔جس کی 80 فیصد کا شت اور پیداوار پنجاب ہتر یا 15 فیصد سند ھاور باقی خیبر پختو نخوا داور بلوچستان میں ہوتی ہے۔ گندم پاکستان کے کثریتی آبا درکی خوراک کالا زمی تجوب سپاکستان میں گندم کی او سطاقی ایکڑ پیداوار ترقیا فیزم مالک کے مقابلے میں آدھی ہے جبکہ پاکستان میں اُگائے جاندوالے بتجوں سے حاصل ہونے والی ک زیادہ سے زیادہ پیداوار، اوسط حاصل ہونے والی پیداوارکا صرف ایک (Potencial yield) کے مقابلے میں ایک چوتھاتی ہے۔

2) پاکستان میں گندم کے پیداوار میں کمی کی بنیا دی وجو ہات:

3) <u>گندم کی فصل کیلئے پانی کی ضرورت اور آبپاشی کاشیڈول</u>:

جغرافیاتی کا ظلمت کیلیے منا سب ٹیس اس لئے کہ ملک کے کثریتی میدا نوں میں ارش گندم کے ضل کا ضرورت سے کم ہے ۔ پاکستان میں گندم کی ظفر ورت (Bowenie) (ش کی گال مقدارا ور بارش کے دوران وقتد گندم کی کا شت کیلیے منا سب ٹیس اس لئے کہ ملک کے کثریتی میدا نوں میں بارش گندم کے ضل کا ضرورت سے کم ہے ۔ پاکستان میں گندم کی ظفر ورت (Ecrop) (Competence) ہے ہے جد جنوبی ہے ۔ سب سے کم ملک کے ثلافی دہلہ سب نیا دہ گرم جنوبی میدا نوں کی ہے اس لئے پنجاب اور شیر پختو نتواہ کرنا دور میدانی طلاقوں میں 5-3 مرتبہ آیا پی گی خبرورت ہوتی ہے جد جنوبی گرم میدانی علاقوں میں 6-4 دفعہ ہوتی ہے۔ آیپا تی پانی کی مقدار اور قعداد کا انحصار ضل کے دوران بارش پر ہوتی ہے اس طر می گندم کے نظور ورت ہوتی ہے جب جنوبی کرد مرانی علاقوں میں 6-4 دفعہ ہوتی ہے۔ آیپا تی پانی کی مقدار کو سے کام لیڈ صرف تین دفعہ پانی دور میں طرح گذم ہے کہ کی تعارف کی ہے ماں طرح گذم ہے کہ پر میدانی طلاق میں 5-3 مرتبہ آیپا تی کہ خبرود دورت میر نظلنے سے کہ کرد مرانی علاقوں میں 6-4 دفعہ ہوتی ہے۔ آیپا تی پانی کی مقدار کو سے کام لیڈ صرف تین دفعہ پانی دینے سے تھی پیدادار مکن ہے ۔ یعنی پر بلپا کی طلنے دورات میر نظلنے کے کہ دوران بارش کرداند بنے کو درمان ہوتی ہے شی تعلیمان کی کا شت پر وقت ہوں تعدار کی سے کام لیڈ صرف تین دفعہ پانی دینے سے تعلیمی پر مالی کی تعرابا کی طلنے (Flowering) کی تعدار کی سے کام سے نظلنے کر درمان ہوتی ہیں پر پائی کی مہ دوران جس در خبر طلیہ کر فضل کی کا شت پر وقت ہوتی ہوتی ہو کہ دوران کی میں میں پر اپنی کا شکو نے نظلنے کر درمان ہو یوانی کے 10-25 دن بعد (بشر طلیہ کر فصل کی کا شند ہو کی دورا کی کر کی حالت میں کی تعدر ایک کی تعدر اپنی کی دوران جس دوران جس در ایک میں دوران جس دوران جس دوران کی کر دوران جس کی دوران جس دوران جس کر دوران جس کر دوران جس کر دوران جس دوران جس دوران جس دوران کی دورا کی دوران کی میں میں دوران کی کر دوران جس کر دوران ہو کر کی دوران ہو دوران کی دوران دوران کی دوران دورا ہو ہو کی کر دوران دوران کی دوران جس کر دولی میں ہوں کر دوران جس کی دوران ہو دوران کی دورا کی کر دوران ہو دوران کی دوران ہو دورا ہو دوران ہو دوران ہو دوران ہو دو مرد نظلی ہی