



समृद्ध किसान | सशक्त महिला | विकसित भारत

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान
कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्री
भारत सरकार

AGRI-VISION INDIA

SCIENCE, SUSTAINABILITY & THE FUTURE OF FARMING

AUGUST 2026

WWW.DIGITALAGRINEWS.COM

From the Desk of the Founder



At **Digital Agri News**, we understand that farming is not just a profession — it's a way of life. It is the heartbeat of our economy, the foundation of our food security, and the lifeline of millions of families. With this in mind, our mission is simple yet powerful: to bring timely, accurate, and actionable agricultural news right to your fingertips.



From market trends and crop prices to climate alerts and weather updates, from emerging technologies and sustainable practices to policy reforms and government schemes, we cover everything that matters to the agricultural community. Our goal is to empower you with knowledge that helps you make better decisions — in the field, in the marketplace, and for the future. We also believe in celebrating the spirit of farming. Through farmer success stories, expert interviews, and global agri innovations, we highlight the resilience and creativity that keep agriculture thriving even in challenging times. Every story we share is a step toward building a stronger, more connected, and more informed agri-ecosystem.

At Digital Agri News, we go beyond headlines — we provide insights, analysis, and solutions that matter. By bridging the gap between technology and tradition, policy and practice, local needs and global opportunities, we strive to create a platform where every voice in agriculture is heard and valued.

Thank you for trusting us as your partner in this evolving journey. Together, let's cultivate awareness, embrace innovation, and nurture a sustainable future for generations to come.

Dr. Mukesh Narwal

Warm Regards

Dr. Mukesh Narwal

Founder, Digital Agri News

From the Desk of the Chief Editor



Dear Readers,

Greetings to all esteemed readers of **Digital Agri News Magazine**. We are pleased to present **Volume 02, Issue 08**, featuring insightful articles on sustainable agriculture, resource conservation, and eco-friendly farming practices.

This issue highlights the **soil-water-plant relationship** and its role in crop growth, nutrient uptake, wa-

ter-use efficiency, and agricultural productivity. It explores practices such as efficient irrigation, mulching, soil conservation, and organic matter management.

We also emphasize **natural farming** for improving soil health and biodiversity, alongside **Integrated Pest Management (IPM)** for sustainable pest control through biological, cultural, and mechanical approaches. Furthermore, modern technologies, including drones, remote sensing, artificial intelligence, precision agriculture, and biopesticides, are transforming agricultural practices and promoting sustainable crop protection.

At **Digital Agri News**, we aim to disseminate agricultural knowledge, encourage innovation, and inspire farmers, students, researchers, and agri-entrepreneurs to adopt sustainable solutions.

We hope this issue inspires collective efforts towards a **smarter, greener, and climate-resilient agricultural future**.

Dr. Ankit Saini

Warm Regards

Editor-in-Chief

Digital Agri News Magazine



DR. ANKIT SAINI

*Assistant Professor and Head
Department of Agronomy*

Dr. KSG Akal College of Agriculture
Eternal university Baru Sahib Sirmour
HP

TABLE OF CONTENTS

01

Sustainable pest and disease management

02

Natural Farming: Principles, Benefits, and Challenges in Sustainable Agriculture security

03

Soil-Water-Plant Relationship in Agronomy

EDITORIAL BOARD MEMBER



R. PUNGAVI

Assistant Professor,
Joy university, Raja Nagar,
Vadakangulam, Near Kanyakumari,
Tirunelveli Dist. – 627116 Tamil Nadu



DR SELVAKUMAR R

Scientist
Centre for Protected Cultivation Technology
ICAR – Indian Agricultural Research
Institute New Delhi – 110012



DR. NEHA THAKUR

Assistant professor
Department of Commerce and
Management Career Point
University, Hamirpur



DR. PRIYANSH RAHANGDALE

Assistant professor
Department of Agriculture science
Sam global University Bhopal



PRADEEP KUMAR

Scientific Officer
in the Department of Pearl
Millet Breeding at ICRISAT



DR PARTIBHA SHARMA

Assistant professor
Faculty of Agricultural Sciences,
DAV University Jalandhar



CHAITANYA TIWARI

Assistant Officer
Seed Quality Control and
Seed Testing, Star Agri
Seeds



DR SHIV KUMAR

Assistant professor
School of agricultural
sciences Geeta university
panipat



CHINMAYA SAHOO

Ph. D. Research Scholar
Department of Agronomy
Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural
University, Pusa, Bihar



DR. AKASHDEEP SINGH

Assistant Professor,
Department of Agronomy Dr. Khem Singh
Gill Akal College of Agriculture, Eternal
University, Baru Sahib, Sirmaur (HP)



DR. PRANEET CHAUHAN

Assistant Professor (Plant Pathology)
Dr. K.S. Gill Akal College of
Agriculture, Eternal University, Baru
Sahib (H.P.)



BHAVNEET KOUR

Project associate -I
Sher-e-Kashmir University
of Agricultural Sciences &
Technology of Jammu , Rs Pura

SUSTAINABLE PEST AND DIS- EASE MANAGEMENT



MUSKAN¹, HIMANI SHARMA^{1*} AND ANKIT SAINI¹

Sustainable pest and disease management

Muskan¹, Himani Sharma^{1*} and Ankit Saini¹

¹Dr. KSG Akal College of Agriculture, Eternal University, Baru Sahib, Sirmaur, Himachal Pradesh, India

ISSN No.: 3107-9903

Frequency: Monthly

Month: August

Volume- 2, Issue- 8

In terms of any communication correspondence is pertained to: sharmahimani981@gmail.com

Abstract

Sustainable pest and disease management is a cornerstone of modern agriculture, aiming to protect crop productivity while reducing environmental and human health risks associated with excessive pesticide use. This review examines the principles and practices of sustainable management strategies, emphasizing the integration of cultural, biological, mechanical, and judicious chemical control measures within the framework of Integrated Pest Management (IPM). These approaches enhance ecosystem resilience, conserve biodiversity, improve soil health, and mitigate the development of pest and pathogen resistance. Recent advances in biological control agents, habitat management, precision agriculture, and decision-support systems have further strengthened the effectiveness of sustainable crop protection. Evidence from diverse agroecosystems demonstrates that sustainable pest and disease management can reduce chemical inputs, lower production costs, and improve long-term agricultural productivity and environmental sustainability. Despite these benefits, challenges related to farmer awareness, technology adoption, and policy implementation continue to limit widespread application. The review highlights the importance of capacity building, research innovation, and supportive regulatory frameworks to accelerate the transition toward resilient and environmentally sustainable

crop protection systems capable of addressing emerging agricultural and climate-related challenges.

Keywords: Integrated pest management (IPM), biological control, sustainable agriculture, pest resistance management and precision agriculture.

Introduction

Agriculture is the backbone of rural economies, and sustaining crop productivity requires effective management of pests and diseases. Traditionally, synthetic pesticides have been used extensively to control crop pests. While effective in the short term, this heavy reliance has led to problems including pesticide resistance, environmental contamination, reduced biodiversity, and health risks to humans and livestock (Aktar et al., 2009).

In response to these challenges, sustainable pest and disease management has gained global importance. It promotes environmentally sound, economically viable, and socially acceptable methods designed to protect crops with minimal ecological disruption. Sustainable strategies align with the broader goals of climate-resilient and sustainable agriculture.

Concept and Principles of Sustainable Pest and Disease Management

Sustainable pest and disease management refers to the use of long-term, preventive, and eco-friendly strategies to suppress pest populations and reduce disease incidence. The key principles include:

- Prevention over cure: Emphasizing practices that prevent pest establishment.
- Ecosystem approach: Enhancing natural enemies and biodiversity.
- Minimal chemical use: Synthetic pesticides are used as a last resort and only after monitoring.
- Integration of multiple methods: Combining cultural, biological, mechanical, and chemical tools.
- Farmer empowerment: Training farmers in pest monitoring and decision-making.

These principles are the foundation of Integrated Pest Management (IPM), which forms the backbone of sustainable pest and disease control. Sustainable pest and disease management provides several

(Stenberg, 2017). Its holistic approach reduces environmental pollution, conserves natural enemies, and minimizes ecosystem disruption. Farmers adopting IPM report reduced production costs because of lower pesticide use. Additionally, sustainable strategies promote healthy soils, improved biodiversity, and safer food production (Kogan, 1998).

Major Components of Integrated Pest Management (IPM)

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) is a sustainable approach that combines different pest control strategies to minimize economic losses while reducing environmental risks (Pimentel, 2005). The major components of IPM include:

- **Pest Monitoring and Surveillance:** Regular field scouting helps identify pest populations and disease incidence at an early stage.
- **Economic Threshold Level (ETL):** Control measures are initiated only when pest populations exceed the economic threshold, preventing unnecessary pesticide use.

- **Cultural Control:** Crop rotation, intercropping, timely sowing, resistant varieties, balanced fertilization, and field sanitation help reduce pest and disease incidence.
- **Mechanical and Physical Control:** Handpicking of pests, destruction of infected plant parts, traps, barriers, and solarization are commonly used methods.
- **Biological Control:** Utilization of natural enemies such as predators, parasitoids, and pathogens helps maintain pest populations below damaging levels.
- **Chemical Control:** Selective pesticides are used judiciously and only when necessary, minimizing adverse environmental effects.

Emerging Technologies in Sustainable Pest and Disease Management

Recent technological advancements have significantly improved the effectiveness of sustainable crop protection strategies.

- **Precision Agriculture:** GPS, GIS, drones, and remote sensing technologies enable site-specific

pest monitoring and management.

- **Artificial Intelligence (AI):** AI-based image recognition systems assist in early diagnosis of pest infestations and plant diseases.
- **Decision Support Systems (DSS):** Computer-based tools help farmers make informed pest management decisions based on weather conditions and pest forecasting models.
- **Biopesticides and Botanical Pesticides:** Products derived from microorganisms and plant extracts, such as neem-based formulations, provide environmentally friendly alternatives to synthetic pesticides
- **Climate-Smart Pest Management:** Adaptive strategies are being developed to manage emerging pest threats associated with climate change.

Role of Sustainable Pest Management in Environmental Conservation

Sustainable pest management contributes significantly to environmental protection and ecosystem stability (Pretty and

Bharucha, 2015).

- Reduces contamination of soil, water, and air caused by excessive pesticide use.
- Conserves beneficial insects such as pollinators and natural enemies.
- Enhances biodiversity and ecological balance within agroecosystems.
- Promotes soil microbial activity and soil health.
- Minimizes pesticide residues in food products, improving food safety and human health.

Future Prospects

The future of sustainable pest and disease management lies in the integration of biological control, precision agriculture, artificial intelligence, and climate-resilient farming practices. Increasing consumer demand for residue-free food, growing awareness about environmental sustainability, and advancements in digital agriculture are expected to accelerate the adoption of sustainable pest management practices worldwide. Strengthening research, farmer training, extension services, and supportive government policies will be crucial for achieving long-term agricultural sustainability

and food security.

Conclusion

Sustainable pest and disease management is a vital component of modern agriculture. It ensures crop protection while preserving ecological health, reducing production costs, and improving long-term sustainability. By integrating cultural, biological, mechanical, and chemical methods within the framework of IPM, farmers can achieve effective and eco-friendly pest control. To promote widespread adoption, increased awareness, training, financial support, and policy interventions are essential. With collective efforts, sustainable pest management can contribute significantly to food security and environmental conservation

References

Aktar, W., Sengupta, D., and Chowdhury, A. (2009). Impact of pesticides use in agriculture: Their benefits and hazards. *Interdisciplinary Toxicology*, 2(1), 1–12. <https://doi.org/10.2478/v10102-009-0001-7>

Kogan, M. (1998). Integrated pest

management: Historical perspectives and contemporary developments. *Annual Review of Entomology*, 43, 243–270.

Pimentel, D. (2005). Environmental and economic costs of the application of pesticides primarily in the United States. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, 7, 229–252.

Pretty, J., and Bharucha, Z. P. (2015). Integrated pest management for sustainable intensification of agriculture in Asia and Africa. *Insects*, 6(1), 152–182. <https://doi.org/10.3390/insects6010152>

Stenberg, J. A. (2017). A conceptual framework for integrated pest management. *Trends in Plant Science*, 22(9), 759–769. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tplants.2017.06.010>



NATURAL FARMING: PRINCIPLES, BENEFITS, AND CHALLENGES IN SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

SHAGUN¹, ANKIT SAINI^{1,2} AND HIMANI SHARMA¹

Natural Farming: Principles, Benefits, and Challenges in Sustainable Agriculture

Shagun¹, Ankit Saini^{1,2} and Himani Sharma¹

¹Dr. Khem Singh Gill Akal College of Agriculture, Eternal University, Baru Sahib Sirmour- 173101, India

²Chaudhary Sarwan Kumar Himachal Pradesh Krishi Vishvavidyalaya, Palampur 176062

ISSN No.: 3107-9903

Frequency: Monthly

Month: August

Volume- 2, Issue- 8

Abstract

Natural farming represents a holistic approach to agriculture that emphasizes harmony with nature, minimizing human intervention to promote ecological balance and sustainability. This article explores the principles, benefits, and challenges of natural farming, drawing on global case studies and scientific insights. The purpose is to provide an overview of natural farming methods, such as no-till cultivation, mulching, and companion planting, and their impact on soil health, biodiversity, and crop yields. Methods include a review of existing literature and case studies from regions like India and Japan. Results highlight improved soil fertility, reduced chemical inputs, and enhanced resilience to climate change, with yields often comparable to conventional farming. The conclusion underscores the potential of natural farming as a viable alternative to industrial agriculture, advocating for policy support and farmer education. This article aims to inform policymakers, farmers, and researchers about adopting natural farming for long-term food security and environmental conservation.

Keywords: Biodiversity, Climate resilience, Natural farming, Organic methods, Soil health, Sustainable agriculture.

Introduction



Natural farming is closely associated with ecological or regenerative approaches to agriculture, emphasizing harmony with natural processes rather than relying heavily on external synthetic inputs. Originating from practices in Japan by Masanobu Fukuoka in the 20th century, it has gained traction worldwide as a response to the environmental degradation caused by conventional agriculture, including soil erosion, pesticide pollution, and biodiversity loss (Fukuoka, 1978). Unlike industrial farming, which relies on synthetic fertilizers, pesticides, and mechanized tilling, natural farming promotes minimal intervention, allowing ecosystems

to self-regulate. The core principles of natural farming include no-till cultivation to preserve soil structure, mulching to retain moisture and suppress weeds, and companion planting to enhance pest control through natural biodiversity. These methods aim to create closed-loop systems where farm inputs are derived from on-site resources, reducing dependency on external chemicals. In an era of climate change, natural farming offers resilience by improving soil carbon sequestration and water retention, making it a critical tool for sustainable food production. This article delves into the mechanics of natural farming, its environmental and economic benefits, and the

challenges it faces. By examining case studies from diverse regions, it provides a comprehensive view of how natural farming can transform agriculture.

Varieties: Farmers save seeds from previous harvests, preserving genetic diversity and adapting crops to local conditions.

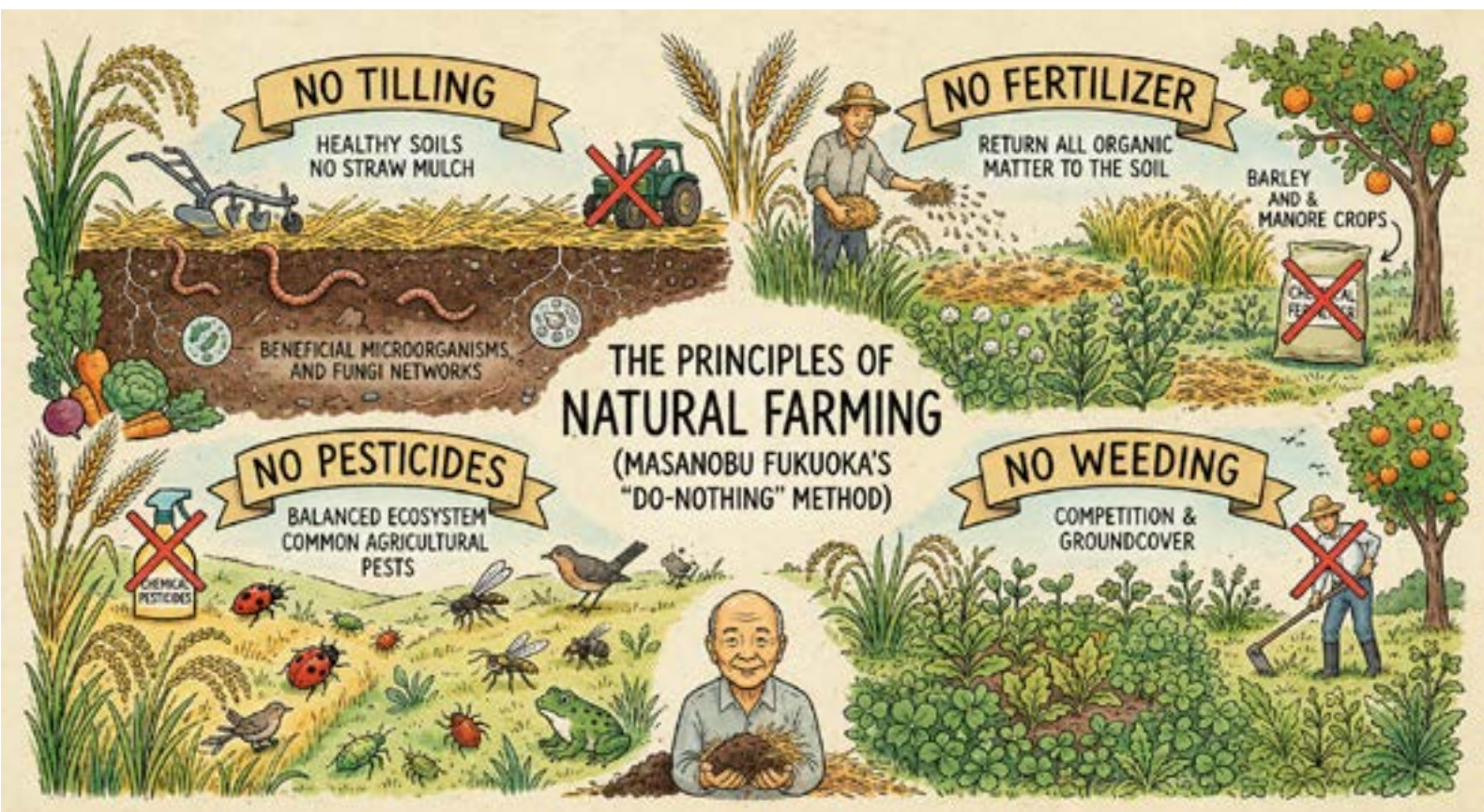


Fig.1. Principles of Natural Farming



Fig. 2. Comparison of cultivation cost savings and yield under conventional and natural farming systems.

Natural farming

It is a chemical-free, agroecology-based method of farming that integrates crops, trees, and livestock to promote functional biodiversity.

Key practices include:

1. No-Till and Mulching: Avoiding ploughing prevents soil disruption, maintaining microbial communities

essential for nutrient cycling. Mulching with organic materials like straw or leaves conserves moisture and enriches soil organic matter.

2. Companion Planting and Biodiversity: Planting diverse crops together, such as marigolds with tomatoes to repel pests, reduces the need for chemical interventions and promotes natural pest control.

3. Seed Saving and Indigenous

Benefits:

1. Natural farming significantly enhances ecosystem health. Studies show that it increases soil organic carbon by 20-50% compared to conventional methods, aiding in carbon sequestration and mitigating climate change (Lal, 2004).
2. Biodiversity flourishes, with higher

populations of beneficial insects and microorganisms, leading to improved pollination and pest regulation.

3. For instance, in India's Andhra Pradesh, Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) has restored degraded soils, reducing water usage by 30% and increasing groundwater recharge (Pretty et al., 2006).

Impacts:

1. Economically, natural farming lowers input costs by eliminating synthetic fertilizers and pesticides, often resulting in comparable or higher yields.
2. A study in Japan found that natural farming yields were 80-90% of conventional ones while saving 50% on costs (Fukuoka, 1978).
3. Socially, it empowers smallholder farmers, particularly in developing countries, by promoting self-reliance and community knowledge sharing.
4. However, initial transition periods may involve yield dips, requiring farmer training.

Challenges and Limitations

1. Despite its advantages, natural farming faces hurdles such as longer adoption times, labour intensity, and market access issues.
2. In regions with high pest pressures, it may not suffice without supplementary practices.
3. Climate variability can affect outcomes, and scaling requires policy incentives like subsidies for organic transitions.

Conclusion

Natural farming embodies a paradigm shift towards sustainable agriculture, offering a blueprint for ecological restoration and food security. By prioritizing soil health and biodiversity, it counters the ills of industrial farming, proving viable in diverse contexts. While challenges exist, targeted policies and education can accelerate its adoption. Future research should focus on scaling natural farming in urban settings and integrating it with modern technologies like precision agriculture. Ultimately, embracing natural farming is essential for a resilient agricultural future.

References

1. Fukuoka, M. (1978). The one-straw revolution: An introduction to natural farming. Rodale Press.
2. Lal, R. (2004). Soil carbon sequestration impacts on global climate change and food security. *Science*, 304(5677), 1623-1627.
3. Pretty, J., Noble, A., Bossio, D., Dixon, J., Hine, R., Penning de Vries, F., & Morison, J. (2006). Resource-conserving agriculture increases yields in developing countries. *Environmental Science & Technology*, 40(4), 1114-1119.

SOIL-WATER-PLANT RELATIONSHIP IN AGRONOMY

KOUSHIKI¹, SHEETAL KUMARI¹, CHINMAYA SAHOO²

Soil-Water-Plant Relationship in Agronomy

Koushiki¹, Sheetal Kumari¹, Chinmaya Sahoo²

¹Dr. Khem Singh Gill Akal College of Agriculture, Eternal University, Himachal Pradesh, Baru Sahib

²Department of Agronomy, Post Graduate College of Agriculture, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Central Agricultural University, Pusa, Samastipur, Bihar- 848125.

ISSN No.: 3107-9903

Frequency: Monthly

Month: August

Volume- 2, Issue- 8

Abstract

The soil-water-plant relationship is a cornerstone of agronomy, encompassing the complex interactions among soil properties, water availability, and plant physiological processes. This relationship regulates the movement, storage, and uptake of water by plants, directly impacting crop growth and agricultural productivity (Brady & Weil, 2019). Soil characteristics such as texture, structure, and organic matter content determine both water retention and accessibility, while water serves as the carrier for essential nutrients required for plant development. Plants absorb water primarily through their roots, utilizing it for physiological functions including transpiration, nutrient transport, and cellular growth. Factors such as climatic conditions, soil fertility, and root system architecture further influence the efficiency of water uptake and use. Proper management of these interactions—through techniques like irrigation scheduling, mulching, and soil conservation—not only bolsters crop yield but also promotes sustainability and resource conservation. As climate change continues to challenge traditional agricultural systems, a nuanced understanding of the soil-water-plant relationship is essential for developing resilient, high-yield, and sustainable agroecosystems (IPCC, 2022).

Keywords: Soil-texture, Soil structure, Water holding capacity, Field capacity, Permanent wilting

point, Available water.

Introduction

Soil, water, and plants constitute a complex, interdependent system that determines the vitality and productivity of crops. Soil acts as the medium, water is the essential solvent and resource, and plants are the primary users that transform these resources into biomass through growth and development. Optimizing this relationship is key for modern agronomic practices (Hillel, 2004).

Soil as the Foundation

Soil properties such as texture, structure, and organic matter content directly influence its capacity to store and supply water to plants. Sandy soils have large particles, leading to rapid water drainage but low water-holding capacity, while clay soils retain water for longer but may impede drainage and aeration (Brady & Weil, 2019). The presence of organic matter, like decayed plant residues, improves structure and enhances both water retention and nutrient supply. Well-structured soils allow water and air to move freely, benefit root growth, and reduce risks of erosion and compaction.

Water in the Soil: Forms and Availability

Water exists in soil in different forms, but only a fraction is accessible to plants:

- 1. Gravitational water:** Drains rapidly after rainfall and is not available to plants.
- 2. Capillary water:** Held in small pores, this is the main source of water for plant roots.
- 3. Hygroscopic water:** Bound tightly to soil particles and unavailable to plants.

The zone between field capacity (maximum water soil can hold after drainage) and permanent wilting point (threshold below which plants cannot extract water) is known as the available water zone. Plants experience drought stress when available water falls below about 50 percent (Hillel, 2004).

Water Movement in the Soil-Plant Continuum

Water moves through the soil and into plants primarily by gradients in water potential—a measure of energy status influencing movement from high to low potential. Water enters roots via osmosis, driven by the difference in

water potential between soil and root cells. From roots, water travels upward through the plant's xylem, driven by transpiration losses from leaves (the transpiration pull) (Taiz & Zeiger, 2010).

Plant Water Uptake and Physiology

Plants actively regulate water uptake, using their extensive network of roots and root hairs to maximize absorption. Root architecture—depth, branching, and surface area—determines a plant's ability to access moisture, especially under fluctuating rainfall or irrigation (Lynch, 2013). Once inside, water moves through plant tissues, supporting cell expansion, photosynthesis, and nutrient transport. Transpiration cools plants, keeps cells turgid, and powers nutrient flow from roots upward.

Interacting Factors Affecting the Relationship

Numerous factors affect soil-water-plant dynamics:

- 1. Soil texture and structure:** Dictate water retention and flow (Brady & Weil, 2019)
- 2. Root system characteristics:** Deep, branched roots access water more effectively (Lynch, 2013).

3. Climatic conditions: Rainfall, temperature, and humidity shape soil moisture and plant demand (IPCC, 2022)

4. Fertility and salinity: Nutrient status and salt content can enhance or hinder moisture uptake.

5. Soil organic matter: Increases water-holding capacity and maintains good soil structure.

Soil Moisture Management in Agronomy

Agricultural productivity depends on maintaining optimal soil moisture. Efficient irrigation scheduling—watering when soils begin to dry but before plants become stressed—ensures maximum yield and water-use efficiency (FAO, 2012). Mulching, conservation tillage, and organic amendments help soils retain moisture and minimize evaporation, making them vital for water conservation in drought-prone areas.

Sustainable Soil-Water-Plant Management Strategies

To improve the soil-water-plant relationship, agronomists

recommend:

- Choosing crops and varieties suited to local soil and climate, especially those with deep or fibrous roots in drier climates (Lynch, 2013).
- Building soil organic matter through cover crops, crop rotations, and reduced tillage to boost water retention and soil structure (Brady & Weil, 2019).
- Adopting precision irrigation technologies to deliver water efficiently and prevent wastage (FAO, 2012).
- Managing soil fertility to provide all essential nutrients, which promotes healthy root development and maximizes water uptake.

Implications for Crop Yield and Food Security

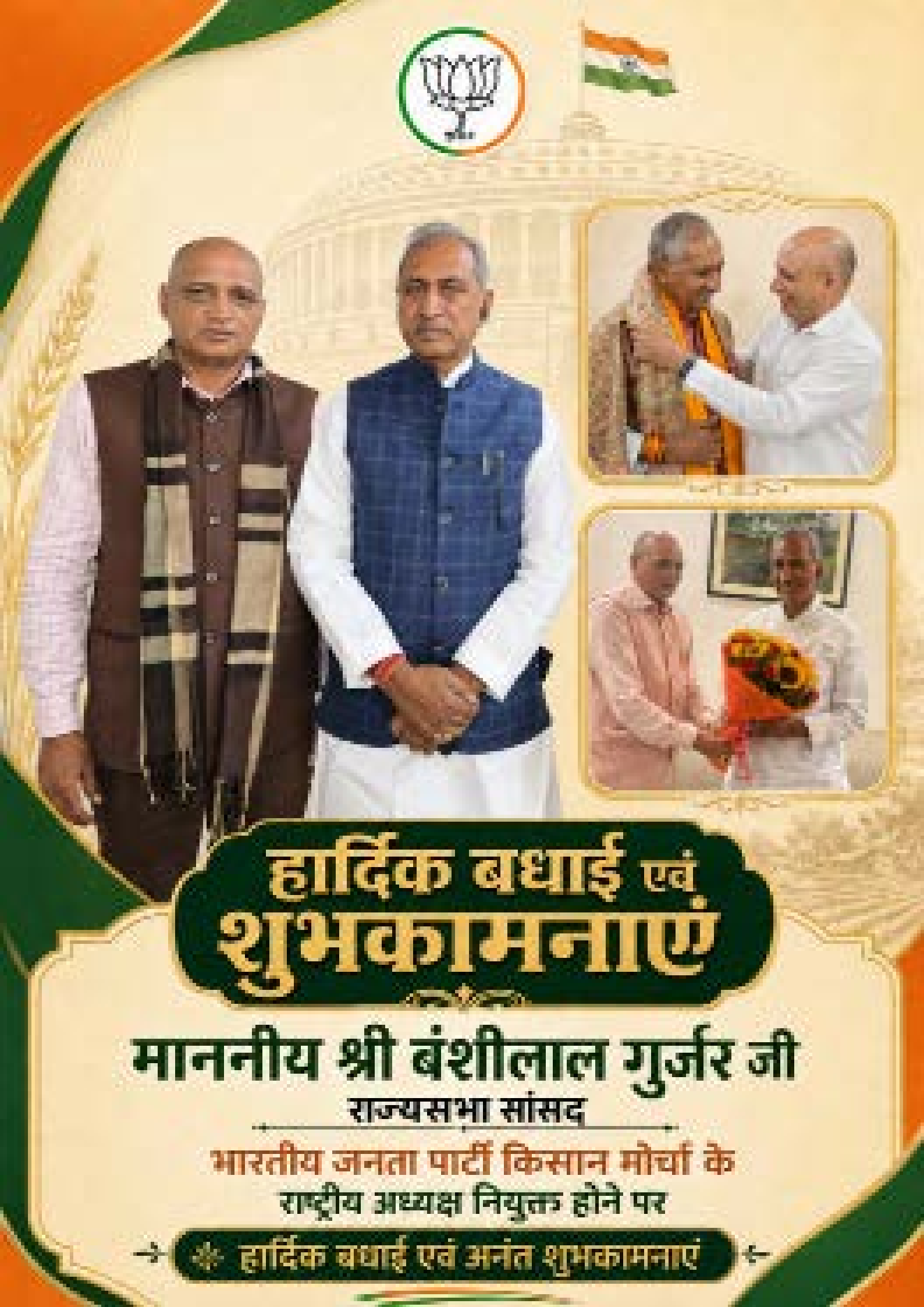
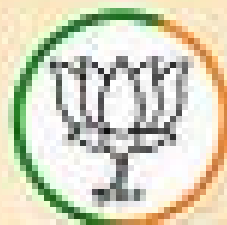
Proper management of the soil-water-plant relationship enhances crop yields, improves resilience to weather extremes, and conserves vital resources. With climate change increasing the variability of rainfall and temperature, understanding and managing these interactions has never been more critical (IPCC, 2022).

Conclusion

The soil-water-plant relationship is the cornerstone of sustainable agronomy. By understanding and optimizing this system—from selecting appropriate crop varieties to improving soil structure and managing irrigation—farmers and agronomists can ensure productive, resilient, and sustainable agricultural systems for the future (Hillel, 2004).

References

- Brady, N. C., & Weil, R. R. (2019). The nature and properties of soils (15th ed.). Pearson.
- FAO. (2012). Irrigation and drainage (Paper 56). Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
- Hillel, D. (2004). Introduction to environmental soil physics. Academic Press.
- IPCC. (2022). Climate change 2022: Impacts, adaptation and vulnerability. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change.
- Lynch, J. P. (2013). Steep, cheap and deep: An ideotype to optimize water and N acquisition by maize root systems. *Annals of Botany*, 112(2), 347-357.
- Taiz, L., & Zeiger, E. (2010). Plant physiology (5th ed.). Sinauer Associates.



हार्दिक बधाई एवं शुभकामनाएं

माननीय श्री बंशीलाल गुर्जर जी
राज्यसभा सांसद

भारतीय जनता पार्टी किसान मोर्चा के
राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष नियुक्त होने पर

→ ❁ हार्दिक बधाई एवं अनंत शुभकामनाएं ❁ ←