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Editorial

Managing Research on Argotechnology

Robert Howard*

INRAE Research Institute, 17 Rue Sully, 21000 Dijon, France

EDITORIAL

Agrotecnology may be a broad-based journal found on two key tenets: To publish the foremost exciting researches with reference to the themes on Agriculture: Secondly, to supply a rapid turn-around time possible for reviewing and publishing and to disseminate the articles freely for research, teaching and reference purposes. Agro technology, a broad-based journal was founded on two key tenets: To publish the foremost exciting researches with reference to the topic of agro technology. Secondly, to provide a rapid turn-around time possible for reviewing and publishing and to disseminate the articles freely for research, teaching and reference purposes. As a member of publisher's international Linking association, PILA, Journal of Agro technology (of Longdom Publishing SL) follows creative commons License and scholars open access publishing policies. Agro technology brings articles in all areas related to Agriculture, Crop Science, Genetically modified Crops, BT crops, Forestry, Soil Science, Irrigation Technology, Advancements in Agriculture Technology, Agricultural Machinery etc. Agro technology welcomes the submission of manuscripts that meet the overall criteria of significance and scientific excellence. Papers are going to be published approximately 15 days after acceptance.

Developing countries or emerging economies have made great strides in promoting agriculture-led development to realize the targets for Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and improvement within the state of food insecurity. Despite being a large country, India, for instance, has secured self-sufficiency and food security but also positioned itself as an important exporter of agriculture commodities. Uneven progress and shortfalls in overall agricultural development, however, involve more work to eradicate global hunger and achieve food security; as defined within the expanded MDGs, now called 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). SDGs now include targets for alleviating extreme poverty and hunger, improving health and education, promoting gender equality, reducing environmental degradation, cooperation for mitigating and addressing negative effects of climate change, and fostering economic growth and innovation.

Over the years, public Agricultural Research and Development (R&D) from government, non-profit and higher education sectors has been a key component in addressing many of agricultural challenges and transforming global agriculture into a vibrant and productive sector. Public agriculture R&D created an impressive record in terms of contributions to generating discovery, innovation and policies. It also proved to be one among the foremost effective sorts of public investment to modernize agriculture. The implementation of research-based technologies and agricultural methods like improved crop varieties by public breeding institutions and integrated pest management contributed to incremental production that contributed in balancing the food demand-supply equation in many parts of Asia.

These innovations are a cornerstone within the implementation of agriculture worldwide. Sustainable management of existing technologies and development of latest, cost-effective agricultural innovations from the general public sector and other sources (industry, non-governmental organizations and native farming groups) also are encouraged to meet the multi-faceted 21st century challenges of agriculture.

***Correspondence to**: Robert Howard, INRAE Research Institute, 17 Rue Sully, 21000 Dijon, France, E-mail: howardervinr23@gmail.com

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