

Editorial

Farming and its types

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Farming plays a critical part in the socio economic development. Farming is the source of income for any country. It is influenced by factors such as geography, product demand, labor, and technological advancements. The term for rearing animals for milk or meat. The term "farming" is a good way to define the manner of life and work of those who work in the agriculture business. Working the ground, sowing seeds, and cultivating food plants are all examples of farming. The systems that significantly contribute to the agriculture of India are subsistence farming, organic farming, industrial farming is done in a variety of methods all across the world. India is the world's second-largest producer of wheat, rice, cotton, sugarcane, silk, groundnuts, and a variety of other agricultural products. It is also the second-largest vegetable and fruit harvester, accounting for 8.6% and 10.9% of total production, respectively. Mangoes, papayas, and bananas are among India's most popular fruits.

Types of farming

Commercial Farming is crops are being grown for market sale in this farming. The primary goal of agricultural farming is to make money. It need enormous regions and advanced technologies. It's possible because of the high cost of products. It is again divided into such as farming Crops are cultivated for commercial purposes in commercial grain farming are include wheat and maize. Temperate grasslands in North America, Europe, and Asia are major locations where commercial grain production is practised. Large farms covering hundreds of hectares are infrequently occupied in these locations. Commercial mixed farming is used for growing food and

fodder crops as well as animal husbandry in mixed farming. It is popular in Europe, the eastern United States, and Argentina. Plantation Farming is an export-oriented agriculture. Most of the crops grown in plantation agriculture have a life cycle of more than two years. It is a single crop farming of rubber, tea, coffee, cocoa, spices, coconut and fruit crops like apples, grapes, oranges, etc. Large amounts of labour and capital are required. Plantation crops are produced for export and generate foreign exchange.

Subsistence farming is practised by the vast majority of Indian farmers. It is characterised by small, dispersed land holdings and the use of archaic equipment by family members such as hoes and digging sticks. Farmers do not utilize fertilizers or high yielding varieties of seeds in their farms since they are impoverished.

Intensive subsistence farming is a type of farming in which small farms are cultivated intensively using a lot of manpower, manures, and fertilizers. Rice and wheat are the principal crops are farmed.

Extensive Subsistence farming is a style of farming is done on huge farms with the assistance of equipment, with a low labour input per unit area. The focus is on increasing productivity. Rice, wheat, sugarcane, and other crops are the most often farmed.

Organic farming is a method of farming that primarily avoids the use of synthetic inputs such as fertilisers, pesticides, and other pesticides. Crop rotations, agricultural residues, manures, non-farm organic waste, and a biological nutrient mobilisation and plant protection system are all used to improve crop yields

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