

Uses of Genetically Modified Crops

Puca Edmond*

Department of Infectious Diseases, University Hospital Center of Mother Teresa, Tirana, Albania

Commentary

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***For correspondence:**

Puca Edmond, Department of Infectious Diseases, University Hospital Center of Mother Teresa, Tirana, Albania

E-mail: edmond_puca@yahoo.com

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ABSTRACT

Genetically modified crops ("GM crops", or "biotech crops") are plants utilized in agriculture, the DNA of which has been changed with genetic engineering techniques. Mostly, the principle point is to present new trait that doesn't happen naturally in the species. Biotechnology firms can add to future food security by improving on the nutrition and viability of urban agriculture. Besides, the protection of intellectual property rights empowers private sector investment in agro biotechnology.

COMMENTARY

Genetically modified crops ("GM crops", or "biotech crops") are plants utilized in agriculture, the DNA of which has been changed with genetic engineering techniques. Mostly, the principle point is to present new trait that doesn't happen naturally in the species [1]. Biotechnology firms can add to future food security by improving on the nutrition and viability of urban agriculture. Besides, the protection of intellectual property rights empowers private sector investment in agro biotechnology.

Models in food crops incorporate protection from certain pests, diseases, stressful environmental conditions, resistance to chemical treatments (for example resistance to an herbicide), reduction of spoilage, or working on the supplement profile of the harvest. Farmers have broadly received GM technology [2]. Somewhere in the range of 1996 and 2011, the complete surface space of land developed with GM crops had expanded by a factor of 94, from 17,000 square kilometers. Starting at 2011, 11 distinct transgenic crops were developed commercially on 395 million acres of land (160 million hectares) in 29 nations like the US, Brazil, Argentina, India, Canada, China, Paraguay, Pakistan, South Africa, Uruguay, Bolivia, Australia, Philippines, Myanmar, Burkina Faso, Mexico and Spain.

Genetically modified foods are food produced from creatures that have had explicit changes brought into their DNA with the techniques for genetic engineering [3]. These procedures have took into account the introduction of new yield attributes just as a far more noteworthy authority over a food's genetic structure than recently managed by strategies, for example, breeding and mutation breeding. To date most hereditary alteration of food varieties have basically centered on cash crops sought after by farmers like soybean, corn, canola, and cotton seed oil. GM domesticated animals have likewise been tentatively evolved; in November 2013 none were accessible available; however in 2015 the FDA endorsed the principal GM salmon for commercial production and consumption.

There is a logical consensus that presently accessible food got from GM crops represents no more serious danger to human wellbeing than conventional food, however that every GM food should be tried case-by-case basis before introduction. Regardless, individuals from the general population are substantially less reasonable than researchers to see GM food varieties as safe [4]. The lawful and regulatory status of GM foods varies by country, for certain countries prohibiting or restricting them, and others allowing them with broadly varying degrees of regulation.

GM crops additionally give various ecological benefits, if not utilized in abundance. Be that as it may, opponents have had a problem with GM crops in essence on a few grounds, including environmental concerns, regardless of whether food created from GM crops is safe, whether GM crops are expected to address the world's food needs, and economic concerns raised by the fact organisms are dependent upon intellectual property law [5]. Biotechnology is such an important tool in our day-to-day lives today. It is necessary to encourage the research in the field of biotechnology. We encourage our readers to submit their valuable research in the fields of biotechnology.

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