

# Gmo

[Science](#), [Biology](#)



Genetically Modified Organisms (Plants) The debate concerning genetically modified organisms (GMO) has been there for a while now especially in the United States where public groups and other stake holders have continuously made protest against the existence of these kind of plants with inclusion of their use, and that of their byproducts (FAOUN 4). Apparently the Food and Drugs Administration in the United States at some point organized for the open meetings in most part of the country to seek opinions from the people on the issue of whether they should be allowed or banned.

Unfortunately, majority of the people were against their existence in the country and made pleads to the government for them to be extremely regulated or better still completely banned.

Consequently, it should be noted that as of now, Genetically Modified Organisms such as plants have both pro and cons that should be critically analyzed before they are let to be used in a particular countries or otherwise. Basically, Genetically Modified Organisms (plants) are denoted as crops that are generated for the sole purpose of making easier consumption by human beings and animals where the latest molecular techniques in biology are used. For instance, plants geneticists are responsible for the isolation of genes that are said to bring about drought tolerance and replace with those that are drought resistance (FAOUN 5)

In this regard, the emergence and continuous existence of the Genetically Modified Organism (GMO) plants could only be deemed as proper and as such should be allowed across the world. Scientists have continually argued that, it is through the use of such plants that the world will experience the impact of technology and the increase in food availability.

Of most importance is that since the inception of these plants, it is believed that the world's population has increased with approximately six billion people and it is believed that trend will continue in the next few years.

FAO (7) argues that Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) have been confirmed as being resistant to pest. For instance, it has been affirmed that losses emanating from insect pests have adversely impacted farming negatively through financial losses and lack of adequate food in developing countries.

Similarly, these organisms have also been confirmed to have disease tolerance particularly in viruses, bacteria and fungi which are known to facilitate diseases in most crops leading to reduced yields. Another aspect that should encourage the continuous availability and use of GMO is their value in the issue of nutrition. According to FAO (9), it is worth noting that malnutrition particularly in the third world countries is common as a result of people relying on one staple food such as rice for their food consumption. Nevertheless, rice has been confirmed to have a minimal amount of nutrients that is mostly replaced by the growth and consumption of GMO such as golden rice that has been modified to bring up high nutritious components necessary for the maintenance of healthy human beings.

In a general sense, genetically modified foods should be allowed because their impact on food consumption and production is relevant particularly so in third world countries due to their enormous contribution in reduction of starvation. It is obvious that their pros outweigh their cons.

Works Cited:

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

Genetically modified organisms, consumers, food safety and the environment . Rome: FAO. 2001. Print.