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## **Transgenic Crops**



### Why in News?

- Recently, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Telangana, have postponed a proposal, approved by the Centre's Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC), to test a new kind of Transgenic Cotton Seed that contains a gene, Cry2Ai.
- Gene Cry2Ai purportedly makes cotton resistant to pink bollworm, a major pest.





- Agriculture being a State subject means that, in most cases, companies interested in testing their seeds need approvals from the States for conducting such tests.
- Only Haryana gave permission for such tests.
- Telangana requested an extension to consider the proposal and later responded that trials would not be allowed in the current cropping season.

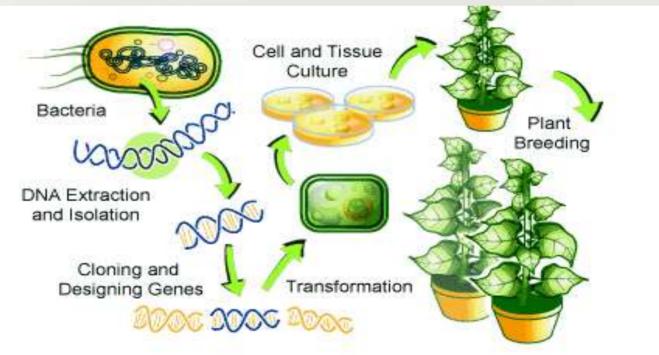
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Gujarat, on the other hand, simply stated that the proposal was unacceptable without furnishing reasons.

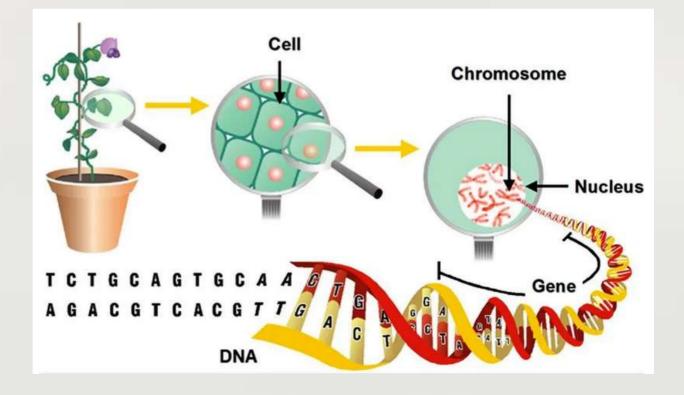
### **Transgenic Crops**

- ★ ansgenic crops are plants that have been modified through genetic engineering techniques.
  - These crops have had specific genes inserted into their DNA to give them new characteristics or traits that are not naturally found in the species through traditional breeding methods.



### **GMO vs Transgenic Organisms:**

- Æ transgenic organism is a GMO containing a DNA sequence or a gene from a different species.
  - While a GMO is an animal, plant, or microbe whose DNA has been altered using genetic engineering techniques.
- Thus, all transgenic organisms are GMOs, but not all GMOs are transgenic.



### **Regulation of Genetic Modified Crops in India?**

In India, the regulation of all activities related to GMOs and products are regulated by MoEFCC-Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change under the provisions of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee (GEAC) under MoEFCC is authorised to review, monitor and approve all activities including import, export, transport, manufacture, use or sale of GMO.

**GEAC** recently approved commercial cultivation of genetically modified mustard.

 GM foods are also subjected to regulations by FSSAI -Food Safety and Standards Authority of India under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006.



GENETIC ENGINEERING APPRAISAL COMMITTEE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA





# GM Mustard

Status of GM crops in India:

- India, only Cotton is currently commercially cultivated as a GM crop.
- €he GEAC approved the environmental release of GM mustard hybrid DMH-11, bringing it closer to full commercial cultivation.
- **However, Supreme Court has put a stay on GM mustard, citing concerns about** farmers using banned herbicides.
- Trials are underway for other crops like brinjal, tomato, maize, and chickpea using transgenic technology.

Acts and Rules that Regulate GM Crops in India:

- ➤ €nvironment Protection Act, 1986 (EPA),
  - Biological Diversity Act, 2002,
- ➢ €lant Quarantine Order, 2003,
- Section 10 Section 11 Section 11 Section 12 Section
- and Standards Act, 2006,
- Drugs and Cosmetics Rule (8th Amendment), 1988

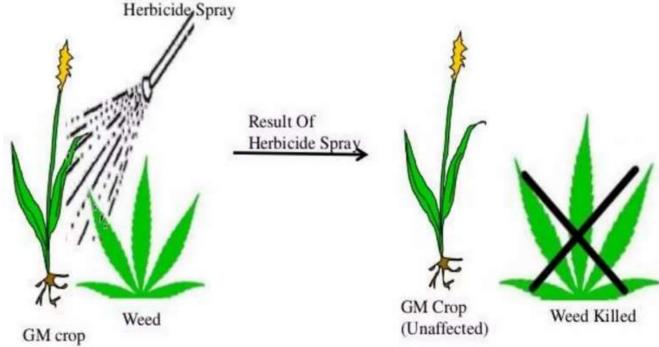
Significance of Genetic Modification (GM) Technique?

### **Control Weeds:**

• GM technology has also played a crucial role in developing herbicidetolerant crops.

**Crops like soybean, maize, cotton, and canola have been genetically modified to withstand specific broad- spectrum herbicides,** allowing farmers to effectively control weeds while preserving the cultivated crop.





#### **Ensuring Food Security:**

- GM crops are being developed to adapt to changing environmental conditions.
  - Researchers are working on strains of rice, maize, and wheat that can tolerate longer droughts and wetter monsoon seasons, ensuring food security in challenging climates.
- Solution for Growing Crops in Salty soils. GM has also been used to create salt-tolerant plants, offering a potential solution for growing crops in salty soils. By inserting genes that remove sodium ions from water and maintain cell balance, plants can thrive in high- salt environments

### **Concerns related to Transgenic Crops**

### **Risks to Ecosystems:**

- GM production can also pose risks to ecosystems and biodiversity.
  - It may disrupt gene flow and harm indigenous varieties, leading to a loss of diversity in the long run.

### **Trigger Allergic Reactions:**

- Genetically modified foods have the potential to trigger allergic reactions since they are biologically altered.
- This can be problematic for individuals accustomed to conventional varieties.

