***Genetically Modified Foods***

Ardekani, Ali Motevallizadeh. "Genetically Modified Foods and Health Concerns." *Iranian Journal of Biotechnology* 12.2 (2014): 1-2.

The study discusses the human health risk associated with the GM crops which is one of the significant debates in agricultural biotechnology. The author identified change in nutrition, toxins formation, allergenic, and antibiotic resistance as the significant risks related to GM foods. With the increased adoption of GM, there is a need for agricultural biotechnology to take caution for the avoidance of unintended harm to the environment as well as human beings.

Arun Kumar, R., et al. "A Comprehensive Assessment and Perception of Genetically Modified Foods." *Journal of Genetic Syndromes & Gene Therapy* (2011).

The author argues that the reason why it will be difficult for GMO food to eliminate malnutrition and hunger is the availability of governments that are dysfunctional and economies creating challenges with the distribution, access, and production of food. Even though GM food could result in human health risk and environmental hazards, they can also enhance the levels of productivity in adverse conditions as well as improvement of survivability.

Bawa, A. S., and K. R. Anilakumar. "Genetically modified foods: safety, risks and public concerns—a review." *Journal of food science and technology* 50.6 (2013): 1035-1046.

The primary focus of this journal is on addressing some of the major concerns on the health hazards, ecological and environmental risks, and safety related to both the recombinant technology and GM foods. Some of the advantages identified in the study include the ability to control any particular diseases through the elimination of properties causing allergies while the major drawback is the development of immune to antibiotics diseases.

Dadgarnejad, Manouchehr, Shahzad Kouser, and Masoumeh Moslemi. "Genetically Modified Foods: Promises, Challenges and Safety Assessments." *Applied Food Biotechnology* 4.4 (2017): 193-202.

GM technology has the potential of overcoming the challenges faced in the agriculture sector including enhancement of crop resistance to pests, increase of nutrition and quality, and making crops drought resistant among others. Despite these benefits, GM foods also have health effects on humans and the environment in general.

Fishman, Kelly. "Genetically Modified food: What is the Mass Media’s Role in Shaping Consumer Perceptions and Knowledge." (2006).

The objective of the research was the determination of whether various sources of media give different perception and knowledge related to GM foods. The result from the self-administered questionnaires indicated that majority of the consumers refer to mass media, more so newspapers, on information concerning GM foods hence the ability to determine the knowledge and perception of consumers.

Ganiere, Pierre, Wen S. Chern, and David Hahn. *Who are Proponents and Opponents of Genetically Modified Foods in the United States?* Ohio State University, Agricultural, Environmental and Development Economics Department, 2004.

Through the use of national telephone survey, the study aimed at uncovering the preferences and behavioral intentions between the advocates of GM and non-GM foods. It was evident that consumer attitude toward GM foods is broader than the contrasting of acceptance and rejection choices. Although GM food proponents may choose organic food when they perceive no benefits, the attitudes of the opponents are extreme; hence they cannot take GM foods.

Gostin, Lawrence O. "Genetically Modified Food Labeling: A “Right to Know”?" *Jama* 316.22 (2016): 2345-2346.

The author argues that the majority of the ratio of GM foods such as corn, cotton, and soybeans in the US market are higher relative to the natural crop planting. This trend shows the need for GMO food labeling for the creation of awareness to the consumers on what they are consuming.