Times of yore in AgBioForum, current science and many agriculture journal issues have been discussed Bt cotton safety (Manjunath 2011) controversies (Geeta Bharathan 2001), success (Camille Gonsalves 2007), resistance issues (Akshaya et al., 2010) and cost-benefit analysis (Manjunath 2011) in India a question rose as to “Bt or Non-Bt”. Therefore, a typical collective question must always come to mind that, who pays the costs can reaps the benefits. Nevertheless, in Bt cotton, that farmer pays the cost in pain, company reaps the gain, however, and this is an important time to percept out some bitter truths and promises of Bt cotton (SAGE 2011), a punitive authenticity hidden behind the dreadful publicity created by the biotech industry. The most poignant tales from south Indian farmer’s burns out the economic promise of Bt cotton was an utter lie. Bt cotton brings the soil toxicity i.e. it kills the soil microorganism (Robb 2009) and respiratory diseases (Sagari. et al., 2010) and the loss of animals, when they had grazed Bt cotton stalks (Venkateshwarlu 2010), these are the recent reports from southern zone Bt experiences farmers (Camille Gonsalves 2007) faced many problems in quantity of yields, pesticides and imperfection of genetic engineering. The plant had showed good height and full of branches, but as years progress the plant size have been decreases (Mayee 2003), today the plant height is too low we can sit and pick the cotton ball. The dealer’s, has suggested that Bt does not require pesticides but recent research "Bt Crops and Insect Resistance", the findings had showed that the levels of toxin emitted by Bt crops varies and at times is insufficient to kill the targeted pests. This could lead to greater use of pesticides. There has been reported that more number of Lepidoptera mainly butterflies were presented in the Madurai District (Alagumurugan et al., 2011). There has been a great variation between the some species like Lepidoptera (Sivasankaran et al., 2011) Furthermore, fluctuations in the efficacy of Bt crops to the extent that some insects survive or provide opportunities for insects to develop resistance to the Bt toxin and yield has been decreased as well as expenditure was increased year by year (Vageeshbabu et al., 2011). In addition to these problems, picking cotton resulted in skin rashes, itching, reeling sensation etc (Robb 2009), this became double-edged laborers problem too. According to the cost, the Bt cotton seed was three times higher than our normal cotton seed (Carl 2010). The farmers, agriculturist and environmental scientist were scared to use genetically modified (GM) Bt crops, because it gives potential impacts such as genetic erosion and loss of biodiversity.
Crop genetic diversity is considered a source of continuing advances in yield, pest resistance and quality improvement. It is widely accepted that greater varietal and species diversity would enable agricultural systems to maintain productivity over a wide range of conditions. Using of GM crops, it influence to soil communities (Manuela Giovannetti et al., 2005) of biota that are essential for soil functioning systems, such as nutrient cycling and decomposition of organic wastes; and it affect ultimately to soil fertility. There were large-scale losses of Bt crops in a good number of farms due to the pods failing to mature and break open naturally and instances of the plants starting to die off before providing any good products (Akshaya et al., 2010). A pest has increased in the neighborhood of Bt cotton, as cost of seed, agrochemicals and health makes the Bt cotton failure (Suman Sahai 2002). Cotton is a very important cash crop for Indian farmers and contributes more than other domestic product of Indian agriculture (Bennett 2005). Due to these types of indigestible problems they are wishing to go back to Non-Bt Cotton, finally, it may falter in southern region of India and at last, even it will fade in India.

REFERENCES:


SAGE. 2011. What are the South Indian Farmers sayings about their Bt Cotton experience?

