Genetically Modified Technology Innovation Based On Vegetarian Consumption

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Abstract: The if there is a mixture of plant and animal genes in transgenic technology, it will often cause consumers to define pure vegetarian and non-vegetarian varieties. If there is a transition between traditional vegetarian and non-vegetarian varieties, strict vegetarian consumers will have no choice when it comes to vegetarian food with animal genes. Consumers are concerned that confusing vegetarian standards will affect GM technology innovation. To promote GM technology innovation, we need to pay close attention to the development of vegetarian standards for genetically modified varieties.

1. Difficulties and Significance of Defining the Species Category of Animal and Plant Gene Hybrid Foods

1.1. Difficulties in Defining Species of Genetically Mixed Foods of Animals and Plants

Religious and scientific communities need to cooperate. Although the Chinese government strictly monitors [1], the industrialization of genetically modified technology in the main agricultural products sector has been controversial [2-13].GMOs are not only controversial in safety, but may also be controversial. One of the important issues is whether the food is a vegetarian food after the chimerism of animals and plants. The proposition stems from the potential conflict between vegetarian beliefs and eating habits. Vegetarians are most concerned about vegetarian standard propositions. Some vegans who believe in religion insist on net precepts for a long time to ensure the purity of religion and the purity of cultivation. Facing the confusion of whether vegetarianism is pure or not, if genetically modified foods are non-vegetarian, the demand for genetically modified vegetarian foods may decline. As research funding declines, scientific research is affected. In order to adapt to the booming trend of genetically modified research, establish standards for genetically modified vegetarian food, so that consumers can rest assured to eat, and solve the dietary confusion of religious believers. If the scientific community establishes standard vegetarian standards adapted to different fields, the food consumption of this group will not decline. The scientific community pays little attention to vegetarians' concerns about vegetarian standards, and the religious community has limited attention to the development of genetically modified technology. It is expected that this issue of common concern will be resolved through cooperation and interaction between the two parties.

There are obstacles to cooperation between the religious and scientific communities. Disciplinary differences are an obstacle. The cooperation between science and religion has different ideas. The separation between religion and science makes cooperation more difficult. The definition of the definition standards must be under the auspices of authoritative groups and persons, absorb scientific and religious information, and discuss to reach consensus. The topic concerns the purity of religion. The authority of standard setting comes from conforming to religious doctrine and basic spirit, ensuring the interactive fusion of science and religious belief. The proposition concerns the adaptability of life of religious groups. Defining and clarifying standards is conducive to solving the living and eating obstacles of believers.

The impetus for cooperation between the religious and scientific communities needs to be strengthened. Gradually establish a mutual trust mechanism between science and faith, establish a response mechanism for consultations, and solve the problem of standard setting. Faithful scientists attach great importance to the needs of religious people, and take religious issues as a starting point and combine scientific breakthroughs to jointly explore solutions to problems. Religious persons with scientific literacy have a broader field of vision, have deep insights and unique insights into the development of religion under the breakthrough of genetically modified technology, and have prepared thought resources for solving this problem. Believers establish an adaptation model in the context of the popularity of transgenes. Believers urgently need to set standards for public acceptance and establish new dietary models.

1.2. Significance of Defining Species Categories of Animal and Plant Genetic Hybrid Foods

Promoting the interaction and understanding of genetically modified technology for religious culture is conducive to the development and promotion of genetically modified technology. Expanding the horizon of scientific research and increasing sympathy for religion will help consolidate the market segment for vegetarians and promote technological innovation. Establish a harmonious development of science and religion, start with the dietary habits of vegetarians, and solve the problem of life adaptation of believers. The win-win response of scientific development and traditional culture provides a cooperation model for solving scientific and technological development under scientific ethics. If this problem can be solved reasonably, the positive interaction between faith and science can be realized.

2. Possibility to Define the Category of Animal and Plant Genetically Mixed Foods

2.1. Scientific Measurability

The first is the observability of the source of transgenic slices. The certainty of the source species can be verified experimentally. The second is the quantitative analysis of the proportion of transgenic sections. Determine the proportion of mosaics in the gene slice to determine the major and minor components. The third is the judgement of the main transgenic fragments. After the main components are determined, a quantitative basis is established for determining the properties. The fourth is the decidability of the main nature of the species. After determining the principles of the judging criteria, the main material attributes can be determined..

2.2. The Traditional Adaptability of Religion to The Times

Religion adapts to the historical tradition of how believers live. Religion's requirements for believers are compatible with the conditions of historical development. With the rapid development of science today, the characteristics of religion advancing with the times have a new development. Religion faces a challenging increase in the living environment of believers. The leap in science has led to increased challenges for adherents to adhere to the precepts, and needs to respond to the growing environment. Religion solves the dietary confusion of the believers and adapts to the demands of the believers, which helps the popularization of religious beliefs in the new era. Strategic thinking and eyes of religious insight. The religious world has the confidence and courage to set standards.

3. Principles for Defining Species Categories of Genetically Engineered Foods of Animals and Plants

3.1. Plant and Animal Species Boundaries in the Religious World

The core essence of the traditional definition is to be kind, which is the starting point of vegetarianism. The original intention of the establishment of religious commandments was to care for living things, not killing living things, not killing living things. This is the original intention of the vegetarian system.

3.2. Determination of the Vitality of Mixed Genetically Modified Species

Organisms have vitality. Humans and animals have mobility, responsiveness, sensitivity, sensitivity, etc. Through the formulation of scientific standards, selection and design of instruments, and evaluation of evaluation results. In religion, plant animals are places of refuge for different species, with continuity of pedigree: the highest humans-human-like animals-general animals-plant-like animals-animal-like plants-general plants-abiotic-like plants, Therefore, plants and animals are inherently close, which provides us with a theoretical framework for identifying genetically mixed species. Plant-like, animal-like, and plant-like species all add to the complexity of the original lineage. The revised pedigree is: the highest-end human-extremely human-like animal-generally human-like animal-general animal-plant-like animal-extremely plant-like animal-extremely animal-like plant-generally animal-like plant-general Plants-abiotic-like plants-Extremely abiotic-like plants. Of course, many species can be added, but they are all in the plant or animal species, and there is no boundary between plants and animals. As long as the attributes of species between plants and animals and animals and humans are clearly distinguished, the criteria for vegetarian food can be determined. The vegetarian standard mainly considers the quantification standards for plant-like animals and extremely plant-like animals. This requires quantitative determination by the religious and scientific communities, and strictly measures the detailed indicators of the original vitality spectrum of the original natural plants and animals. A large number of rigorous data comparisons to find the most accurate plant boundary and animal boundary values, drawing on the rigor and precision brought by the highly developed science, and rigorizing the standards, so that future scientific determination of species can be directly compared This indicator defines and reduces disputes and disputes. The first is a plant-like species. The vitality measurement can classify the species with obvious plant traits, that is, plant-like. Plant-like species can be defined as plants as long as they are within the boundary of the plant in nature. The second is animal-like species. The vitality measurement can classify the species with obvious animal traits, that is, animal-like. Animal-like species can be defined as animals as long as they are within the boundaries of the animal in nature. Three are plant- and animal-like species. The vitality measurement can classify the species with obvious animal and plant traits, and it is difficult to determine which species are more similar to one group, that is, like animals and plants. There are few such species, which happen to be between the plant and animal boundaries. It can be resolved based on the joint discussions between the religious and scientific communities.

Establish a genetically modified vegetarian standard-setting committee for cooperation between the religious and scientific communities, and determine the principles, standard setting and quantification, vitality determination, and determination of suspected ambiguous species. It is necessary to rethink vegetarian restraint and lifestyle in the context of genetic confounding. If the precepts are strictly enforced, the dietary restrictions of believers will increase. Establish an animal and plant classification system adapted to the new situation to alleviate the impact of the development of genetically modified technology on the vegetarian habits of believers.

4. Criteria for Defining the Species Category of Genetically Engineered Foods of Animals and Plants

4.1. Solve Standard Problems through Discussion Based On Scientific Analysis

The discussion of vegetarian standards for believers requires extensive and in-depth discussions in the religious world. The problem is serious and the responsibility is great, and it must conform to the spirit of religion; the formulation and resolution of the problem must be negotiated and concluded by religious groups; the formulation and resolution of the problem must consider the environment of vegetarians, especially believers, on the basis of conforming to the spirit of religion. Vegetarian standards in the health sense require the extensive participation of experts and scholars in the medical and health field. Only by formulating standards with health-enhancing value adapted to the treatment of patients with special symptoms can they meet the standards of vegetarianism in the sense of health.

4.2. The Standard Classification Problem Based On Science Based On Discussions in the Religious World

The criteria for religious monks and believers at home can be determined with reference to the background of religious classics and social development, and will be issued after receiving widespread social recognition. The standards for other vegetarians can be formulated by referring to the standards of believers at home. Especially, the standards for vegetarians who meet the health standards should be formulated according to medical and health needs.

5. Meet the Needs of Vegetarians Develop More Vegan Foods without Animal Genes

With the efforts of the religious community, scientific research can meet the needs of vegetarians and develop more vegan foods that do not contain animal genes to make up for the inconvenience caused by the inconvenience of vegetarians' living habits after the increase in mixed genetic varieties. The first is the increase in vegan varieties. In the context of incomplete standards, the development of vegan genetically modified foods is conducive to solving vegetarians' food needs and dietary dilemmas, making up for the possible shrinkage of this market and promoting technological innovation. The second is to improve the quality of vegan varieties. After the vegetarian standards are set, in the context of increasing constraints, in order to compensate for factors such as nutrition, it can promote the targeted development of fast-food species with more nutritional value and improve the quality of pure vegetarian food. The third is the richness of vegan nutrition. In the context of improving low-GMO technology, ensure the nutritional value of vegan food.

6. Significance of Defining Species Categories of Animal and Plant Genetic Hybrid Foods

6.1. Impact of the Implementation of Standards on the Development of GM Technology

According to religious understanding, the dietary problems of believers have been reasonably resolved, which is conducive to the stability of the food market and facilitates the lives of religious groups. The production area is wide, and we pay attention to this segmented market. The direction of research and development is more purposeful. Differentiate specific groups, do something, do nothing, develop specific foods, respond to specific markets, and do a good job of market response. Research funding has increased and production is more adapted to the lives of different groups. Research and exploration have reduced the number of restricted areas, and cooperation between the religious and scientific communities on this issue has contributed to scientific breakthroughs. Religious participation has expanded the GM food market. Through the dialogue between religion and science, promote the progress of scientific ethics, and the efficient and effective interaction between the religious, scientific, and business circles to ensure the healthy development of genetically modified products.

6.2. Develop a vision to develop genetically modified foods from eating habits

Some people like one kind of food, but it is forbidden to eat another kind of food. When developing genetically modified products for this region's market, you must strictly abide by religious prohibitions and avoid mixing gene fragments of these two kinds of food, otherwise it may trigger the market Shrinking. Some ethnic groups prefer species that can increase the number and variety of genetic hybrids and develop suitable tastes. Take care of the tastes of vegetarians, add genetically modified species to popular species, and explore specific markets. The transfer of genetically modified slices should take care of ethnic and religious issues. For nations that taboo some foods, they must take care of their beliefs, and limit genetic research to specific species or avoid the use of specific species.

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