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Do the potential benefits from experiments in cloning and genetic engineering outweigh the arguments against them?

Genetic engineering and cloning connote the artificial modification of an organism's gene or trait. These two practices are widely applicable to both plants and animals. Notably, the primary procedure depends on the assortment of special procedures such as molecular cloning. In the past, proponents of technology never believed such innovations would arise because of the research constraints. However, with the advent of sophisticated medical equipment, genetic engineering and cloning have stamped root in societies (Eido 28). Despite the progress and vast accreditation of the practices, some critics still fault the viability of genetic engineering and cloning. Genetic engineering and cloning increase the chances of treating malady, promotes longevity and improves the quality of production in plants,

Cloning and genetic engineering foster longevity. The transfer of desirable traits amongst organisms has always been daunting. However, cloning and genetic engineering practice have come to the rescue of various people who may want to realize desirable species. Through them, the transfer of specific traits is guaranteed. Researchers postulate that genetic engineering and cloning may have the capacity to treat heart attack patients through the development of new heart cells and infusing them into infected areas. In addition, although still a mere theory, skin cell development for fire casualties is possible (Eido 22). Therefore, cloning and genetic engineering provide an amicable ground for long life.

In conjunction with world health bodies, genetic engineering and cloning provide new ways of tackling ailments. The modern doctrine supports cellular transplants for hereditary disease-free children. These practices pave way for subsequent elimination of genetic diseases like sickle cell anemia, hemophilia and Down syndrome. The changes made through child genome manipulation using gene therapy are also inherited from generations and therefore, transfer active immune systems (Zelek 83). Performing a genetic screening on a fetus allows for prior treatment of the unborn child. With time, these practices can impinge the growth patterns of disease-causing elements and hinder the development of maladies among future generations.

On the other hand, cloning and genetic engineering stem out as risky ventures. There are many human health risks associated with manipulating genes into a body and transferring them to a different organ. Besides, some of the tests have failed miserably and as a result present fears about the safety levels of genetic modification. Further, viral genome vector carriers and bugs can also get medically altered, which results in infections due to other genomics (Zelek 22). Therefore, it is still unclear whether genetic engineering and cloning should be fully embraced especially based on their imminent risks.

In conclusion, human cloning and genetic modification will not only solve immediate health challenges for the human race but also provide a beacon for hope in the future. Cloning creates the possibilities of reversing the aging process in humans and this eliminates the need for plastic surgery. All these transpire with the interest of improving the outcome of general life defects. From facial reconstructions, heart, liver and bone marrow transplants, genetic engineering and cloning give credit to live. Therefore, the benefits accrued from genetic engineering and cloning outweigh their disadvantages.

Works Cited

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