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**Topic of Research: Biopolitics and GM Crops: A Case Study of Bt Cotton in India**

### **Findings**

The study discussed the theoretical perspectives of biopolitics and knowledge, to examine the present discourse of politics in promoting biotechnological policies and solutions in agriculture. The study has reinvigorated that the scientific knowledge possess social inputs and any knowledge has its own cultural and social aspects. It is argued in the chapters that the state subscribing to western science has advanced itself over other knowledge systems prevalent across various societies.

The perspectives of biopolitics were discussed in the thesis to interlink the politics of knowledge with scientific policies promoted by the states. It has helped to understand the functioning of science in the governance of the state and reasons to promote new science policies. The study argued that effective use of “science and technology” by the state have not only helped in governance but also depoliticise failures of “science and technology”. It has also appropriated and individualized human relations to produce “bare bodies”.

The initiatives of the state to promote agriculture in India has dependent on the use of western scientific knowledge. The study examined the process of “green revolution” and its continuity through the “biotechnology revolution” in the recent times. The emphasis on imbibing ‘scientific knowledge’ by farmers, the role of state and its institutions in carrying forward the “green revolution” and displacement of knowledge possessed by farmers is discussed to argue that the state supported a perspective of “development” to align with the dominant market system in the world.

The policy to promote biotechnological solutions by the state is polarized among various stakeholders. The experience of Bt cotton, the only biotech seed, has witness a varied response with success and failures in different parts of India. The increasing suicide of cotton farmers signifies the failure of the technology even though the production numbers hide the realities of farming. The suicides are depoliticised through the argument of the failure of technology and policies which does not address the core problems of farming. The findings of the field work were able to relate to the theoretical arguments which help to conceptualize that the biotechnological solutions need a different knowledge orientation which the state and the private are not able to fulfil.