

SIACHEN : PULL OUT THE TROOPS AND PUT IN A GENE BANK

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The Siachen glacier is the highest and possibly the harshest battlefield in the world. This icy wasteland is a drain on the exchequers of both India and Pakistan . Talks of pulling back troops from the icy wilderness at 20,000 feet are a prominent part of the current Indo- Pak dialogue. Both sides are looking at a Siachen action as atleast one positive outcome that could result from the peace talks. It costs India about 200 crores every month to maintain a troop presence in the Siachen. Possibly it costs Pakistan the same. For a fraction of this cost and a great deal of imagination, this bone of contention could become an asset for both . The Siachen could become the perfect Gene Bank for the region's precious and highly specialised genetic resources !

A gene bank is essentially a combination Fridge and Freezer. Here there are two ways of storing genetic material, usually in the form of seeds but sometimes as other plant parts . Seeds can be stored for 5 to 15 years (medium term storage) at 5 degrees Celsius. This is not difficult. What is difficult and expensive is long term storage , when seeds have to be stored at -20 degrees Celsius. Long term storage is expensive because it means very heavy energy costs. Maintaining a gene bank at - 20 degrees not only means heavy electricity bills but given the power shortage here, it means providing back- up support by captive power generation, making the whole exercise staggeringly expensive. The permanently frozen Siachen is a natural Freezer .The - 20 degrees is provided by nature and entails no electricity bills. Here is a free gene bank of almost unlimited capacity, provided we have the imagination and the will to sieze the opportunity.

Making a gene bank in the Siachen would really be quite a simple affair. The technical know-how is available at the National Gene Bank in Delhi. What is essentially required is for seed samples to be treated appropriately for long term storage, put into special aluminium pouches, labelled properly and put into the bank. What is important is that the samples can be retrieved periodically and sent back to the field to test that nothing has gone wrong in storage and that they are still viable . The seeds derived from these grown-out samples can go back to the bank. Suitable sites in the Siachen can be selected as , so to speak, Ice Cupboards where boxes containing the aluminium pouches can be stored.

India and Pakistan , as the entire sub- continent is home to several thousand species of plant, insect and animal life. This biological wealth is one of the most sought after resources in the world today. The Indian subcontinent contains some of the most important biodiversity „Hot -Spot „, areas of the world, regions where a particularly rich and varied level of biodiversity is found in high concentrations. This region is home to several varieties of food and cash crops and has contributed significantly to the stability in global agriculture. The famed Basmati being poached by America , belongs to the Indo- Pak region. The subcontinent has contributed atleast 20,000 varieties of rice to the International Gene Bank in the Philippines. Similarly it has contributed many kinds of pulses, peas and beans , other kinds of cereal like ragi , vegetables and spices to various gene banks across the world.

A Gene Bank is one of the facilities necessary to conserve the fast eroding genetic diversity in our fields. If we fail to conserve our genetic (biological) diversity, we risk the future food security of this country , as also of the world. In addition to plant varieties in agriculture, there is an urgent need to save our forest resources, the animal and fish varieties in our rivers , the insects and the microorganisms of our region. Biological resources not only constitute the basis of our food security and the foundation of our rural and tribal economies. In this era of biotechnology, the raw material of which is biological resources, these are a very valuable economic resource and highly sought after by the multinational biotechnology industry. The need to conserve our biological wealth is greater than ever before.

Most of the gene banks in existence are located in western nations. Although they are governed by an international mandate, practically, the control over the genetic material in the bank is not in the hands of those who are the contributors. India for example, has little control over the many thousand rice varieties lying banked in the Philippines. All our microorganisms are lying banked in an American facility because we do not have our own gene bank for storing these. At this time, with an aggressive biotechnology industry demanding access to our genetic resources and forcing an international patent regime to monopolise these resources, it has become imperative for us to think of our own gene banks, under our control.

Gene banks are expensive options and cost has been one of the major impediments to setting up our own facilities on a large scale. The newly installed National Gene Bank in Delhi has been an Indo- US effort. Given the current climate of controversy over genetic resources, in the matter of storing our genetic material, it is best to be independent. We should plan to store as much of our biological wealth as possible, ranging from bacteria to insects, plants and parts of animals like sperm. These genetic resources in the bank will be our investment for sustainably providing food and livelihood security for our people by making available genes for new crop varieties or new drugs. Although a conventional gene bank is an expensive proposition, an unconventional gene bank need not be so.

India which has the largest gene bank in the world, in Delhi, understands the importance of conserving genetic material. Pakistan does too. For both nations, genetic resources form the backbone of the economy and the basis of the livelihoods of tribal and rural communities. Genetic resources are also the raw material for Biotechnology which will dominate up to 60 % of the global economy in the coming years. India and Pakistan can develop as important producers of biotechnological products given the richness of their genetic wealth. Siachen, the symbol of fractious fighting and hostility could be turned into a symbol of hope and collaboration for the future, if the leaders of our warring nations show ingenuity and courage.