Telangana Today- 05- July-2022

Ratnagiri faces flood fury; NDRF on alert

MUMBAI

Following heavy to very heavy rainfall since Sunday, several rivers across Konkan coast in Maharashtra, especially in Ratnagiri district, have been flowing above danger mark, leading to flooding of the low-lying areas and prompting the deployment of NDRF for rescue efforts on Monday.

With the Jagabudi river in Khed tehsil flowing above danger mark, residents in the area have been directed to evacuate. The NDRF has deployed its team along with the dog squad at Chiplun in Konkan area, according to an official from the State Disaster Management Authority.

Jagbudi, Vashishthi, Shashtri, Sonavi, Kajali, Kodavali, Muchkundi and Bavnadi rivers have been flowing above their respective danger marks since Monday morning, local administration said. "Under the influence of the formation of low-pressure area and intensification of monsoon flow, the west coast is expected to receive heavy rainfall, hence, alert may be kept for the rise in river water levels of sub-basins of Vashishthi and Terekhol Tillari in Raigad, Ratnagiri, and Sindhudurg districts," an advisory from the Central Water Commission (CWC) said. In fact, the CWC advisory had a warning for the entire Konkan belt starting from Palghar in the north till Sindhudurg in the south Konkan stating that due to continuous rainfall scenario, surface flow has increased over the region, hence more alert has to be kept in these districts. Meanwhile, the NDRF has deployed two teams in coastal Konkan in Maharashtra in view of an orange alert issued by the IMD for the next five days and considering the last year's massive floods in two districts in the region, an official said on Monday. A team of NDRF is stationed at Chiplun in the Ratnagiri district and another team at Mahad in the Raigad district.

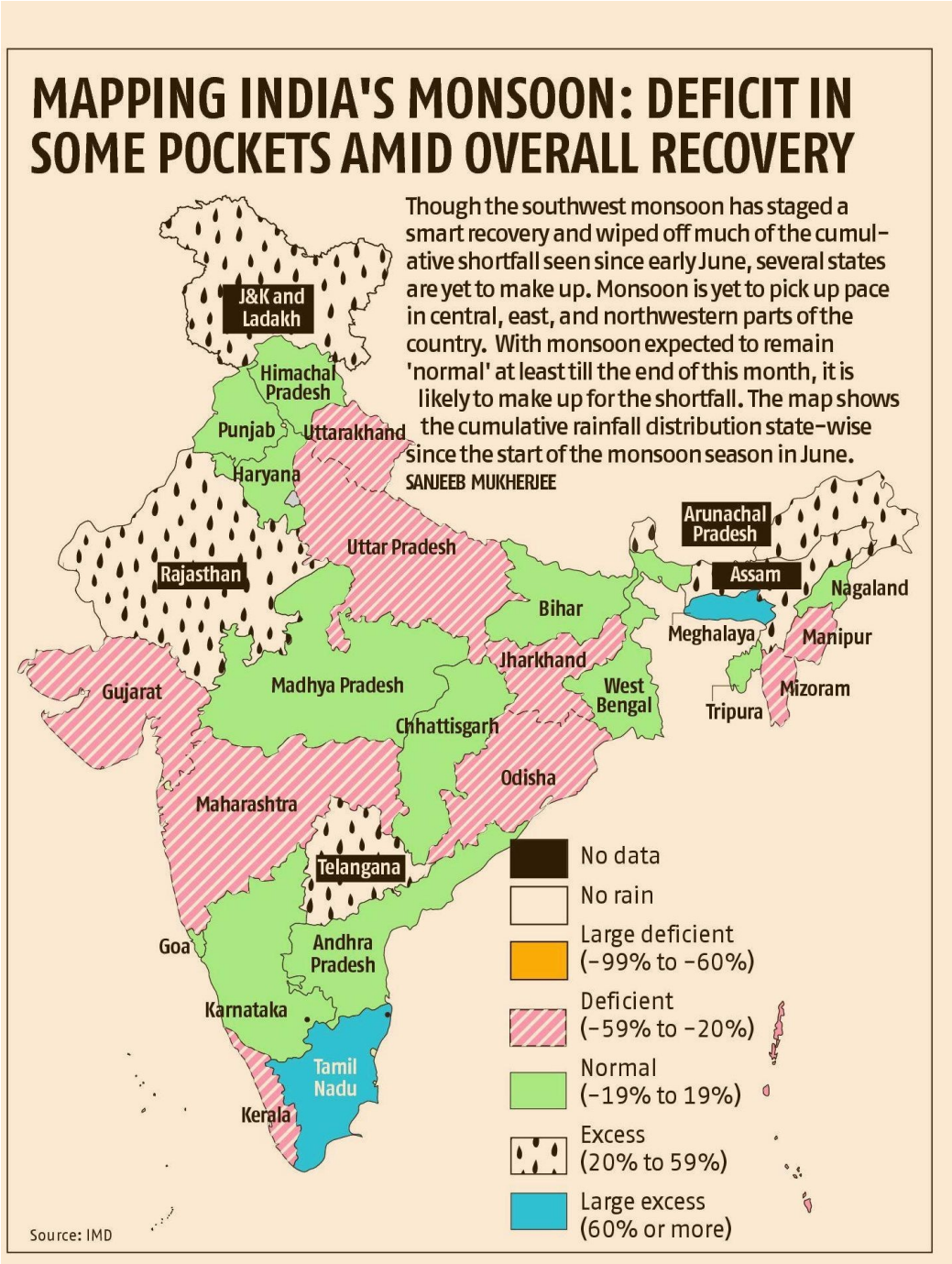
Commuters make their way amid rains, in Mumbai on Monday. — Photo: PTI

The orange alert, predicting heavy to very heavy rains at isolated places from June 4 to June 8, has been issued for Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts.

A yellow alert has been issued for Mumbai and Thane districts predicting heavy rains at isolated places and heavy to very heavy rains at isolated places. A yellow alert has also been issued for the Palghar district for the next two days and an orange alert for the three days thereafter. Of the eight NDRF teams in Maharashtra, one each is stationed at Nagpur, Chiplun and Malad, while the rest five teams are in Mumbai. The official said that these teams have been deployed at the above locations in consultation with the local administration.

Chiplun and Mahad cities witnessed massive floods last year, prompting authorities to launch major rescue operations. PTI/IANS

Business Standard- 05- July-2022



Millennium Post- 05- July-2022

Flood situation in Assam improves

The death toll rises to 180 in the state

Residents being rescued from a flood-affected area in Tezpur PTI FILE

MPOST BUREAU

GUWAHATI: Assam's flood situation improved on Monday as the number of affected people declined to nearly 14 lakh from the previous day's 18.35 lakh, with the death of one more person that took the toll to 180, an official bulletin said.

According to the daily flood report issued by the Assam State Disaster Management Authority (ASDMA), the person lost his life due to the deluge in Cachar district during the day. Besides, one more person is missing in the same district, it said.

The toll due to the flood and landslides this year rose to 180 in the state, the bulletin said.

The ASDMA said altogether 13,71,600 people are still affected by the floods in 21 districts, including Barpeta, Biswanath, Cachar, Darrang, Dibrugarh, Hailakandi, Hojai, Kamrup, Karimganj, Lakhimpur, Morigaon, Nagaon, Nalbari, Sivasagar, Sonitpur, Tamulpur and Udalguri.

> Authorities are running 376 relief camps and distribution centres in 18 districts

Cachar is the worst-hit district with nearly 6.69 lakh people suffering, followed by Nagaon (3.63 lakh people) and Morigaon (1.79 lakh people).

Till Sunday, over 18.35 lakh people were hit by the deluge across 23 districts in the state.

At present, 1,344 villages are under water and 43,779.12 hectares of crop areas have been damaged across Assam, the ASDMA said.

Authorities are running 376 relief camps and distribution centres in 18 districts, where 1,55,271 people, including 41,546 children, have taken shelter.

The state administration distributed 473.82 quintals of rice, dal and salt, 901.02 litres of mustard oil, 812.09 quintals of cattle feed and other flood relief items in the last 24 hours.

Massive erosions have been witnessed in Barpeta, Bongaigaon, Charaideo, Dhemaji, Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Golaghat, Morigaon, Nalbari, Tinsukia and Udalguri districts.

Embankments, roads, bridges and other infrastructure have been damaged by floodwaters in Darrang, Dibrugarh, Karimganj, Tamulpur, Morigaon, Bajali, Barpeta, Biswanath, Cachar, Dhubri, Hailakandi, Kamrup, Lakhimpur, Nalbari and Udalguri.

Altogether 5,35,941 domestic animals and poultry have been affected in the deluge across nine districts, the bulletin said.

Quoting the Central Water Commission bulletin, the ASDMA said that the Brahmaputra river at Dhubri town, and its tributaries Kopili at Dharamtul, Disang at Nanglamuraghat and Burhidihing at Chenimari (Khowang) are flowing above danger levels.

The Hindu- 05- July-2022

Centre stops work on Rajasthan canal project

Says 'lack of consent' by other States

Rajasthan has been demanding the national project status for ERCP for quite some time. ▪ FILE PHOTO

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
JAIPUR

The proposed Eastern Rajasthan Canal Project (ERCP), set to benefit 13 districts of Rajasthan through interlinking of three rivers, has taken a political twist following the Centre's directive to stop the work in view of "lack of consent" by other States. The Congress government has termed the Centre's interference undesirable and described it as crossing the line of cooperative federalism.

Rajasthan has been demanding the national project status for ERCP for quite some time, while pointing out that any delay in its implementation would lead to a phenomenal increase in its cost, which was at present estimated at ₹37,200 crore. The ambitious project stipulates transfer of excess water from the Chambal river basin to the regions facing water scarcity.

Chief Minister Ashok Gehlot said at a workshop on ERCP with the Congress leaders here that the objections raised by neighbouring Madhya Pradesh were baseless, as any of the two States could use water from its catchment area as well as 10% of the water received from the catchment areas of the other, after an agreement reached in the Inter-State Water Control Board.

Mr. Gehlot pointed out that M.P. had itself built the Mohanpura dam on the Newaj river, a tributary of Parvati river, and the Kundalia dam on Kalisindh river, because of which about 2.65-lakh hectare irrigation area was developed in that State. The no objection certificate was obtained by M.P. after the construction of dams in 2017.

The Rajasthan government has maintained that M.P.'s objection on ERCP was baseless, as it had got its own projects cleared as per the decision taken in an inter-State meeting in 2005. Rajasthan has also prepared the detailed project report in accordance with the decision and in compliance with the 2010 guidelines of the Central Water Commission.

CM questions move

The Union Jal Shakti Ministry's Secretary has written to the Rajasthan Chief Secretary directing that all kinds of works on the ERCP should be stopped until the issues with M.P. were resolved. Mr. Gehlot asked how the Centre could ask the State government to stop the work when the State was meeting the project cost and utilising its share of water within its own borders.

"Water is a State subject. The Centre is adopting a discriminatory attitude towards Rajasthan and is trying to deprive people of the State of drinking water and farmers of irrigation waters," Mr. Gehlot said.

The Statesman- 05- July-2022

Rising seas ~ I

Global warming is projected to increase sea levels because of the thermal expansion of water of the oceans and melting ice on land. Between 1993 and 2018, the thermal expansion of water contributed 42 per cent to sea level rise; melting of temperate glaciers, 21 per cent; Greenland 15 per cent; and Antarctica, 8 per cent. Climate scientists expect the rate to further accelerate during the 21st century, with the latest measurements saying the sea levels are rising by 3.7 mm per year

The global thermostat is set by the amount of solar energy retained by the Earth's atmosphere. Land and water absorb incoming sunlight and transform it into heat, which is released back into the air as infrared radiation.

Like the glass walls of a greenhouse, atmospheric gases, principally CO2, water vapour, and methane trap most of the ascending heat and keep it in the lower atmosphere making Earth hospitable to life.This is commonly known as the greenhouse effect.

If the Earth, like the moon, had no greenhouse gases (GHGs), then it would be a much colder place and would not support life. Without greenhouse effect, the average Earth temperature would be around 6.80F (minus 140 C), well below the freezing point of water. But the system's stability has now been jolted.

The burning of carbon-laden fossil fuels had hiked the atmospheric CO2 to levels unprecedented during human history. The Greenhouse Earth is getting warmer.

Apart from CO2, there are many other anthropogenic GHGs. They differ from CO2 in their 'radiative forcing' (heat-trapping capacity) and in their residence time. The relevant and important characteristics of six common GHGs are given in the accompanying table. (**see table**)

The total warming effect of all of the anthropogenic GHGs is determined by adding up the separate 'radiative forcing' of each of the six GHGs. In the table, the 'radiative forcing' of each GHG has been expressed in unit of CO2 equivalent (CO2 E).

For example, since CH4 has a radiative forcing equal to 23 times that of CO2, we may say that each single molecule of CH4 in the atmosphere should be counted as equivalent in warming potential to 23 molecules of CO2. Similarly, each molecule of N2O counts as an equivalent to 296 molecules of CO2.

Sea levelsremained unchanged for nearly 2,000 years. By releasing CO2 and other heat-trapping gases into the atmosphere we have warmed the Earth and raised the sea level. Tide gauge measurement shows that the current global sea level rise began at the start of the 20th century. Between 1901 and 2018, the globally averaged sea level rose by 15-25 centimetres (6-10 inch).

More precise data gathered from satellite radar measurements reveal an accelerating rise of 7.5 cm (3 inches) from 1993 to 2017, for an average rate of 31 mm (1/4 inch) per decade. Based on this finding, the total sea level rise by 2100 (relative to 2000) is projected to reach 70-100 centimetres, depending on which GHG emission pathway we follow. It appears from the table that main GHGs stay in the atmosphere as long as200 years. So even if further emissions were stopped from today, the Earthwould keep warming for centuries ~ though probably more slowly.

On a geological time scale, the sea level appears to be linked to average global temperature. In the last ice age when the average temperature was 50C cooler, sea level was approximately 100 meters lower than it is today. In the last interglacial period when temperatures were 1 -2oC higher than today, sea level was approximately 100 meters higher (National Academy 1992:583).

Global warming is projected to increase sea levels because of the thermal expansion of water of the oceans and melting ice on land.Between 1993 and 2018, the thermal expansion of water contributed 42 percent to sea level rise; melting of temperate glaciers, 21 percent; Greenland 15 per cent; and Antarctica, 8 percent. Climate scientists expect the rate to further accelerate during the 21st century, with the latest measurements saying the sea levels are rising by 3.7 mm per year.

About half of the measured global sea levelrise on Earth is from warming waters and thermal expansion.Usually, as materials are heated, molecules tend to expand and get less dense. If they are cooled,molecules tend to contract and get denser. But an important exception is water. The range that is different for water is between 0o C and 4oC. Water at any other temperature would expand when heated, and contract when cooled. At 4oC, water is at its most contracted state, but it is not frozen.

It does not freeze until 0oC. This means as it goes towards 0oC it expands because of the crystallisation of water into ice. This results from a rearrangement of oxygen and hydrogen bonds present in water into stronger and more complex attachments.

Because water at 0oC is more expanded than at 4oC, water heated from 0oCwill shrink from its crystalized state until it makes it back to 4oC. Beyond 4 degrees the water will start to expand again.

Ice plays a crucial role in shaping our planet's environment. Ice ~ in the form of sea ice, glaciers, ice caps and snow - helps to keep the planet cool by reflecting some of the sun's heat. In contrast,the dark surfaces of the open sea and snow-free ground absorb heat. As ice disappears, the earth retains more of the sun heat. And as the earth warms up, more and more ice melts. Through this feedback process, declining ice strengthens global warming.

The earth's climate is changing. At the moment, this change is most noticeable in the Arctic, where the average temperature has risen at twice the rate as in the rest of the world during the past few decades.

Because the Arctic has fallen victim to a vicious cycle in which sea ice that would normally reflect sunlight melts, and leads to the sun's heat being absorbed by seawater, raising its temperature and melting ice further. This change has been observed by the Japan Aerospace Exploration Agency's satellite.

Steady observation results obtained by Japan over the past three decades have contributed to assessing the change accurately and forecasting future developments.

The continued melting of sea ice in the Arctic Circle is devastating the flora and fauna that are specially adopted to the extremes of the Arctic environment, such as polar bears and ice-dependent seals as well as the people for whom these animals are a primary food source. In addition, the Arctic is the final dumping ground for contaminants, brought by winds and sea currents from the industrial centres of the world.

The situation of indigenous people of the Arctic has become precarious. Climate change in the Arctic affects lives all over the world.

(To Be Concluded)

Characteristics of GHGs

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs)	Lifetime in the atmosphere (in Years)	100-year global warming potential (GWP)	Percentage of 2000 emissions in CO2E
Carbon dioxide (CO2)	5 - 200	1	77
Methane (CH4)	10	23	14
Nitrous oxide (N2O)	115	296	8
Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)	1-250	10,000 - 12,000	0.50
Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)	> 2,500	> 5,500	0.20
Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)	3,200	22,200	1

Source: The Stern Review Report

JAYDEV JANA

The writer is a retired IAS officer

The Tribune- 05- July-2022

Tangri river threatens settlements in Ambala

Seasonal rivulet swells during monsoon

NITISH SHARMA
TRIBUNE NEWS SERVICE

AMBALA, JULY 4

Families living in houses built on Tangri riverbed are anxious as they fear flood-like situation whenever water starts flowing in the seasonal rivulet. They apprehend damage to their houses and losing belongings in case of flood.

Tangri is a seasonal river and it swells when there is heavy rainfall in the Shivalik region. Due to illegal constructions on the riverbed, the size of the river has diminished. As per estimate more than 1,800 families are living on the riverbed.

"On Sunday, there were announcements by the administration asking residents to remain alert as the river was swelling. I had a sleepless night yesterday as we suffered heavy losses and experienced flood-like situation a few years ago. Fortunately, the water level in the river has subsided," said Sonia, who has a house on the riverbed.

Shyam, another local, said, "Properties and land were offered to us on this spot at cheaper rates by dealers. I was told that water doesn't enter colonies, but I have seen people suffering losses. The situation here has improved over the last couple of years after the creek of the river was widened."

"If river continues to flow on this level then we will not face any danger. But if more water flows into the river residents may have a harrowing time. We request the government to find some permanent solution for this problem," he added.

Babu Sonkar, another resident said, "Poor sanitation and mosquito breeding increases problems of residents here during the rainy season. There are many empty plots where water stagnates for days' altogether. Though we pay house tax and other bills, no attention is paid towards the sanitation in this area."

The XEN, Irrigation Department, Krishan Kumar said, "The river swells when it rains in the Shivalik region. Illegal construction on the riverbed is an issue here. Around 10,000 cusec of water flowed into Tangri river on Sunday and passed without causing any damage. People were also alerted on time. There are predictions of rain on July 5 and 6. We hope that water will flow smoothly."

The SDM, Ambala Cantonment, Dr Balpreet Singh said, "Pumps have been arranged for draining water from the residential areas. Teams have been constituted and a close watch is being kept so that people living in colonies where water can enter, could be intimated in advance. Dharamshalas have been identified where people will be shifted in case of any emergency."

Tangri river in Ambala Cantonment on Monday. TRIBUNE PHOTO

LAND NEAR RIVER SOLD AT CHEAP RATES

"Properties and land were offered to us on this spot at cheaper rates by dealers. I was told that water doesn't enter colonies, but I have seen people suffering losses.

Shyam, LOCAL RESIDENT

Jansatta- 05- July-2022

दुनिया की एक चौथाई आबादी पर बाढ़ का खतरा

जनसत्ता संवाद

सदी की सबसे भयानक बाढ़ का खतरा बढ़ रहा है। लगभग एक चौथाई ऐसी बाढ़ के सीधे खतरे में हैं, जो सब कुछ बहा ले जा सकती है। इनमें से ज्यादातर लोग गरीब देशों में रह रहे हैं।

दुनिया का लगभग हर चौथा इंसान बाढ़ के खतरे में है। गरीब देशों में यह खतरा ज्यादा बड़ा है। बाढ़ और भारी बारिश के कारण हर साल दुनियाभर में अरबों रुपए का नुकसान होता है और अर्थव्यवस्थाएं कमजोर होती हैं। शोधकर्ताओं का कहना है कि जलवायु परिवर्तन के साथ यह खतरा बढ़ता जा रहा है और ऐसे लोगों की संख्या भी बढ़ रही है जो इस खतरे के दायरे में आ चुके हैं।

'नेचर कम्यूनिकेशंस' नामक पत्रिका में प्रकाशित इस शोध में बाढ़ के वैश्विक खतरे का अध्ययन किया गया है। इस खतरे में समुद्र, नदियां और बारिश आदि बाढ़ के सभी संभावित खतरों का आकलन किया गया है। साथ ही, उस खतरे की जद में आने वाली आबादी और विश्व बैंक के गरीबी के आंकड़ों के साथ उनकी तुलना के बाद रिपोर्ट तैयार की गई है।

रिपोर्ट कहती है कि 1.81 अरब लोग यानी धरती के लगभग 23 फीसद आबादी ऐसी खतरनाक बाढ़ के सीधे खतरे में हैं जो कि सौ साल में एक बार आती है। इस बाढ़ में छह इंच से ज्यादा पानी का भराव हो सकता है।

शोध के मुताबिक, 'ऐसी बाढ़ जिंदगियों और रोजी-रोटी को गंभीर खतरा पहुंचाएगी, खासकर कमजोर तबकों के लिए।' शोध के मुताबिक, जो 1.81 अरब लोग खतरे में हैं, उनमें से 90 फीसद न्यून या मध्य आय वाले देशों में रहते हैं। शोध का निष्कर्ष है कि गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे जीने वाले लोगों के लिए भयानक बाढ़ के खतरे का जो आकलन पहले किया गया था, जोखिम उससे कहीं ज्यादा है।

'नेचर कम्यूनिकेशंस' नामक पत्रिका में प्रकाशित इस शोध में बाढ़ के वैश्विक खतरे का अध्ययन किया गया है। जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रभावों का अध्ययन करने वाले समूह 'वर्ल्ड वेदर एट्रीब्यूशन' के मुताबिक, जलवायु परिवर्तन ने अत्याधिक बारिश होने की घटनाओं की निरंतरता बढ़ा दी है और यह बारिश दुनिया भर में ज्यादा गंभीर हो गई है। इससे इन इलाकों में बाढ़ और ज्यादा भयानक हो सकती है।

शोधकर्ताओं ने पाया है कि जिन इलाकों में सदी में एक बार आने वाली भयानक बाढ़ का खतरा है, वहां लगभग 9.8 खरब डालर की आर्थिक गतिविधियां होती हैं, जो कि 2020 के वैश्विक जीडीपी का 12 फीसद है। हालांकि शोधकर्ता स्पष्ट करते हैं कि इस खतरे का सिर्फ वित्तीय नुकसान देखना भेदभावपूर्ण हो सकता है, क्योंकि इससे ध्यान उन जगहों पर ज्यादा जाएगा जहां आर्थिक केंद्र हैं। विश्व बैंक की जुन रेंटश्लेर और उनके साथियों ने यह अध्ययन किया है। रेंटश्लेर कहती हैं, 'जोखिम के दायरे में आने वाली आबादी की गरीबी का आकलन कर हम यह दिखाना चाहते हैं कि गरीब देशों को खतरा ज्यादा है क्योंकि वहां खतरों के असर ज्यादा समय तक रहेंगे।' रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक, खतरे के दायरे में आने वाले लोगों में से 1.21 अरब लोग दक्षिण और पूर्व एशिया में रहते हैं। इनमें चीन और भारत का नाम विशेष है, जहां दुनिया की एक तिहाई आबादी रहती है। इन लोगों में से 78 करोड़ ऐसे हैं, जो रोजाना 450 रुपए से भी कम की आय पर गुजर करते हैं।

नेशनल यूनिवर्सिटी आफ आयरलैंड गैलवे के थामस मैक्डेरमोट कहते हैं कि यह शोध 'गरीबी और बाढ़ के खतरे में संबंध को पहली बार उजागर करती है।' शोधकर्ताओं ने कहा कि इस बारे में पहले जो अध्ययन हुए हैं, वे अक्सर भोगौलिक क्षेत्रों या बाढ़ के विभिन्न प्रकारों में सीमित रहे थे, इसलिए उनमें यह बात सामने नहीं आ पाई कि असल में कितने लोग हैं, जो यह खतरा झेल रहे हैं। उन्होंने कहा, 'जलवायु परिवर्तन और जोखिम भरा शहरीकरण आने वाले सालों में खतरों को और बढ़ा सकते हैं।' इसी महीने भारत, चीन और बांग्लादेश के हिस्सों में आई बाढ़ ने करोड़ों लोगों को प्रत्यक्ष या अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से प्रभावित किया। चीन में लगभग 50 लाख लोग विस्थापित हो गए, जबकि बांग्लादेश में लाखों लोग राहत कैंपों में रह रहे हैं। सभी जगह बाढ़ ऐसी बारिश की वजह से आई, जो सदी भर में सबसे ज्यादा थी।

Rashtriya Sahara- 05- July-2022

गंगा किनारे प्राकृतिक खेती को बढ़ावा देगी सरकार

नई दिल्ली (भाषा)। सरकार 'अर्थ गंगा योजना' के तहत देश के किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती की बारीकियों से रूबरू कराएगी और चुने गए किसानों को अगले महीने प्रशिक्षण के लिए उन स्थानों पर भेजेगी, जहां सुनियोजित ढंग से प्राकृतिक खेती हो रही है। राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन (एनएमसीजी) के महानिदेशक जी अशोक कुमार ने बताया, "अर्थ गंगा के तहत कुछ गतिविधियों पर कार्य शुरू किया जा रहा है। इसमें एक विषय गंगा के दोनों किनारों पर प्राकृतिक खेती का है। पिछले सप्ताह हमने अर्थ गंगा एवं आजीविका से जुड़े विभिन्न पहलुओं पर चर्चा की थी।" उन्होंने कहा कि अर्थ गंगा ढांचे के तहत गंगा नदी के किनारे से 10 किलोमीटर तक खेतों में रसायनों का इस्तेमाल बंद करने को बढ़ावा दिया जाएगा।

एनएमसीजी के महानिदेशक ने कहा कि देश के कई हिस्सों में पहले से प्राकृतिक खेती की जा रही है, ऐसे में किसानों को इन स्थानों पर प्राकृतिक खेती की जानकारी दी जाएगी। कुमार ने कहा, "अर्थ गंगा योजना के तहत देश के किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती की बारीकियों से रूबरू कराया जाएगा। अगले महीने चुने गए किसानों को प्रशिक्षण के लिए उन स्थानों पर भेजा जाएगा, जहां सुनियोजित ढंग से प्राकृतिक खेती हो रही है।" उन्होंने कहा कि इसके तहत प्राकृतिक खेती के क्षेत्र में अहम स्थान रखने वाले सुभाष पालेकर से भी बात की गई है। पतंजलि ने भी कुछ स्थानों पर प्राकृतिक खेती शुरू की है और उनके अनुभव का भी लाभ उठाया जाएगा। ज्ञात हो कि दिसम्बर 2019 में आयोजित राष्ट्रीय गंगा परिषद (एनजीसी) की बैठक में प्रधानमंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी ने नमामि गंगे के तहत गंगा नदी के कायाकल्प के साथ इसके तटीय क्षेत्रों के लोगों के आर्थिक विकास के लिए 'अर्थ गंगा' की परिकल्पना पर चर्चा की थी।

अर्थ गंगा योजना

- गंगा नदी के किनारे से 10 किलोमीटर तक खेतों में रसायनों का इस्तेमाल बंद करने को दिया जाएगा बढ़ावा
- किसानों को प्राकृतिक खेती की बारीकियों से रूबरू कराएगी सरकार

मिट्टी रहित कृषि तकनीक को दिया जाएगा बढ़ावा

राष्ट्रीय स्वच्छ गंगा मिशन ने हाल ही में कार्यकारी समिति की बैठक में 'अर्थ गंगा ढांचे के तहत मिट्टी रहित कृषि तकनीक के कार्यान्वयन की एक प्रायोगिक परियोजना' को मंजूरी दी है। परियोजना के मसौदे के अनुसार इस परियोजना को दो चरणों में पूरा किया जाएगा। इसका लक्ष्य अर्थ गंगा ढांचे का उपयोग करके 1000 एकड़ जमीन को मिट्टी रहित खेती करने में सक्षम करना है। गौरतलब है कि मिट्टी रहित कृषि तकनीक फसल उगाने की एक विधि है। इसे घोल विधि और माध्यम विधि से किया जाता है। घोल विधि में पौधों को केवल पानी और पोषक तत्वों की मदद से उगाया जाता है। वहीं, माध्यम विधि में मिट्टी की बजाए नमी बनाए रखने के लिए बालू, धान की भूसी, पौधों के अपशिष्ट आदि का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।