

Development plan - 1972-1981.

Manchester Polytechnic - Agenda 21 .:. Sustainable Development Knowledge Platform

TABLE 5 Agricultural Production in Egypt

| Crop | 1969-1971 | | 1979-1981 | | Percent Increase/Decrease 1969-1981 |
|---------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| | Average (a) | Percent (a) | Average (b) | Percent (b) | |
| CEREALS | 7,372 | 100.0 | 8,134 | 100.0 | +10.5 |
| Wheat | 1,505 | 20.4 | 1,864 | 22.9 | +23.9 |
| Barley | 88 | 1.2 | 111 | 1.4 | +26.1 |
| Corn | 2,367 | 32.1 | 3,154 | 38.7 | +33.3 |
| Sorghum | 847 | 11.5 | 843 | 10.3 | -24.1 |
| Rice | 1,565 | 21.2 | 2,377 | 29.3 | +51.9 |
| LEGUMES | 349 | 4.7 | 276 | 3.4 | -20.9 |
| OILSEEDS | 971 | 13.2 | 979 | 12.0 | +0.8 |
| Peanut | 38 | 0.5 | 26 | 0.3 | -31.6 |
| Sesame | 19 | 0.3 | 13 | 0.2 | -31.6 |
| Soybean | 1 | 0.0 | 109 | 1.3 | +108.0 |
| Cottonseed | 901 | 12.2 | 797 | 9.8 | -11.5 |
| Linseed | 12 | 0.2 | 32 | 0.4 | +166.7 |
| SUGARCANE | 7,107 | 96.3 | 8,731 | 107.4 | +22.9 |
| COTTON FIBRE | 8,914 | 119.3 | 8,629 | 110.9 | -3.2 |
| LINEN FIBRE | 65 | 0.9 | 168 | 2.1 | +154.0 |
| VEGETABLES | 4,635 | 62.9 | 6,731 | 85.3 | +45.2 |
| FRUITS | 1,420 | 19.3 | 6,731 | 85.3 | +45.2 |
| MEAT | 378 | 5.1 | 469 | 6.3 | +24.1 |
| Animal Meat | 282 | 3.8 | 337 | 4.5 | +19.5 |
| Poultry | 96 | 1.3 | 132 | 1.6 | +37.5 |

Description: -

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Notes: Coverttitle.

This edition was published in 1972



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BARANGAY 7

After the development of the first Green Revolution hybrid varieties in the 1950s, the Rockefeller Foundation and the Ford Foundation established the International Rice Research Institute IRRI in the Philippines. Barangay 7 was formerly barangay 13 under the leadership of the Late Godofredo Magno, it was merged to Barangay 14 under Barangay Captain Patria Bernadas, and Barangay 17 under Barangay Captain Roque Jimeno into 1 one barangay now Barangay Seven 7.

Community Development

Agenda 21, the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, and the Statement of principles for the Sustainable Management of Forests were adopted by more than 178 Governments at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development UNCED held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, 3 to 14 June 1992. By hybridizing Japonica and Indica, the two major subspecies of rice, Heu created a variety that promised higher productivity and pest resistance.

Cold War's Cold Legacy: Soyang Multipurpose Dam, the Local Environment, and Envirotechnical Development in South Korea

Despite the implementation of various policy measures, attempts to mitigate this concentration in the capital region have not been successful in achieving balanced national development. In May 1973, only a few months after the dam begun to be filled with water, the Udu Farmland Improvement Association wrote an urgent petition to the Government of Gangwon Province. The Ministry of Land, Transport and Maritime Affairs develops a draft, submits it to the Capital Area Development Plan Committee chaired by the Prime Minister , which deliberates and finalizes it.

BARANGAY 7

A concrete dam would also be beneficial in supporting domestic concrete production. Included are internal reports biennial, annual, monthly and external reports audits , budgets, policies, administrative rules, correspondence, chronologies, and Land Use Board of Appeals records.

Community Development

Province-level Municipalities in Korea consists of Seoul Special City, 6 Metropolitan Cities and 9 Provinces. Irrigation had to be re-routed to a water pipe which was located about 50-60 m deep, where the water temperature was at 5-6°C.

COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN RECORDS, 1972

A commemorative stamp illustrates well how the dam and the localities were placed in the national plan. This enactment resulted in creation of Sejong City, the first special autonomous city in South Korea, in July 1, 2012. The act was revised as Framework Act on National Territory 2002 and the name of the plan was changed to Comprehensive National Territorial Plan and the 4th Comprehensive National Territorial Plan 2000-2020 was established.

Cold War's Cold Legacy: Soyang Multipurpose Dam, the Local Environment, and Envirotechnical Development in South Korea

As a technology of disaster prevention and resource management, politicians and engineers envisioned the dam bringing efficient development of the lands and, thus, national economic growth. In order to create the reservoir large enough to support the affected rice paddies, the acquisition of rice fields owned by 54 different farmers was necessary, ironically. Increased fogs would impact agricultural production and transportation, but its public health consequence was a particular concern; local doctors reported a high rate of respiratory diseases and arthritis in the city, although strong statistical evidence was hard to come by.

An Overview of Spatial Policy in Korea

A Cold War Product The Soyang Multipurpose Dam 1967-1973 was constructed within the shifting geopolitical relationships of the Cold War. The farmers reported that planted rice seedlings had already experienced issues with root development. According to this treaty, Japan would provide about 36% of the budget for constructing the Soyang Multipurpose Dam.

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