The significance of planning in the national resource development cannot be underestimated in a developing country like India. The major natural resource in India comprises the cultivated land in the exploitation of which a large portion of her inhabitants are engaged and still larger population are dependent on its produce. The agricultural land use planning therefore, becomes of prime importance, if the development of the country as a whole is to be achieved. The ever-increasing pressure on land and growing demand for food and raw material make it necessary to raise the production through a planned exploitation of the limited land resources devoted to agriculture. The growing desire to nationalize the agriculture calls for a scientific study and development of agriculture lands use patterns on which the foundation of future plans of agricultural reconstruction will be laid. The value of land use surveys lies in the detailed information it gives about the use and misuse of every piece of land and its intelligent analysis leads to better understanding of the existing nature of land and its further planning. An attempt has therefore, been made to study the agricultural land use

PREFACE
of Bareilly District through detailed field work in fourteen selected villages. It is admitted that such a study is not a substitute of field to field survey of the entire region but considering the cost and time involved, sampling is the only method left for assessing the capability and carrying capacity of the lands in the area.

The value of this work increases specially in the absence of more comprehensive study of use and misuse of agricultural land in the Bareilly District. The sources of information for this work are limited only to few books, reports and articles which are altogether different in nature and presentation. The present work is chiefly based on first hand information by conducting an intensive field investigation during the Kharif and Rabi seasons of 1971-72 in each of the selected villages. The method involved in this study aims at recording on the outline maps of each village the field boundaries, and the present use of each plot by personal observation. The villagers were interrogated several times for the information regarding per acre yield of different crops, rotation of crops conditions of implements, problems of seeds, manure and irrigation, their dietary habits, sanitary problems and
deficiency diseases. An enumeration of the population in each village was also undertaken on the basis of occupational structure; the entire population was divided into primary rural who exclusively depend on the cultivation, and secondary rural who serve the primary rural in the agricultural pursuits and indirectly depend on the agriculture.

In this way the study is practical appraisal of the man's relation with the agricultural land use of Bareilly district. For a logical approach to the land use problems, illustrations have been given through maps and statistical means whenever necessary. Every care has been taken in the accuracy, reliability and homogeneity of the agricultural data. The work may be designated as the first systematic micro study of this region.

The present work is divided into THREE PARTS which consists of nine chapters. The first part of the study includes chapters on structure, relief, drainage climate, soil, general agricultural land use. The second part deals with selected villages & their detailed study. The third part consist of chapters on 'Spatial distribution of population', 'General nutrition and human health', 'Deficiency diseases' and conclusions. The study about relief, structure, and drainage
is based on the data collected by the writer from the Board of Revenue, Lucknow and Tahsil and District Head-quarters as well as Geological Memoirs. In the absence of adequate scientific information regarding soil, the chapter on soil is based on field work, district gazetteer and settlement reports of Bareilly district. In all these chapters, emphasis has been laid on those aspects which are related to agricultural land use of the area.

Part second includes detailed study about Selected villages and contains only one chapter i.e., chapter V. This reviews the pioneer work done in the field of land use and deals with principles and techniques employed in the selection of the villages. The entire area has been divided into five homogeneous soil strata and fourteen villages have been chosen from those different strata for detailed land use study.

Part third is devoted exclusively to the study of spatial distribution of population, general nutritional and health, nutritional deficiency diseases in the selected villages and the chapter on nutritional deficiency diseases is entirely based on writer’s fieldwork. This part also includes
Chapter IX on conclusions.

An attempt has been made here to examine various problems regarding the land use and the nutritional deficiency diseases in the area and to incorporate relevant suggestions for an overall development of the area.