



The thesis has revealed the existing situation of the Nong-Chok suburb, especially, its agricultural land use by the technique of Potential Surface Analysis. It is found that Nong-Chok District has the fertile soil that is very suitable for agriculture. The land has been fed by the dense networks of canals that created the linear settlements along their banks. The central part of the area has been very convenient in road transport that leads to the location of the district centre and commercial activities. The changes from rural to urban use has been very slowly. In 2517 BE. there were 116,760.73 rai in Nong-Chok district and 114,057.02 rai in 2527 BE, or they were only 2.11 per cent of total agricultural area. The slowness of changes could be explained on the basis that even though the resistance force or demand in conserve land for agriculture is very low, the invasion force or the demand of investment in Non-Chok is low too. In future, the trend of the land use changes will remain slowly as well as the natural increase of population. The need of urban land use in Non-Chok in the first five years will be 357 rai and 398 rai in the later five years. Thus, the increasing rate will be annually 1.34 and 1.40 per cent per five years.

The Potential Surface Analysis process has suggested the direction and trend of urban growth in Nong-Chok. The potential developed area or the location of community centre and the vicinity should be at the Leab Watee and Cheam Sampan Roads on the land of 9,300 rai or 6.32 per cent of the total land of the district.

For the factor analysis of physical, economic, social, population and trend of investment by private and public sector in Nong-Chok District, the agricultural land use is the recommendation for the future growth. However, the clear zoning for the land use

pattern must be done for the benefit of the local dwellers and for Bangkok as a whole. The main target of landuse planning in this outer suburb should accord the land capability with the policy to limit of urban development. To implement that target, the government must encourage the development projects advantageous to farmers. Finally, the factors to improve the quality of life of the Nong-Chok farmers must be done to increase the resistance force in the outer suburbs of Bangkok.