

Yongyut Sanprasit. (2011). *Domestic Violence Prevention Model with Participatory Action of Families and Community : A Case Study of a Community in Pathum Thani Province*. Dissertation, Ph.D. (Applied Behavioral Science Research). Bangkok: Graduate School, Srinakharinwirot University. Advisor Committee: Dr. Pannee Boonprakob, Prof. Ronnachai Kongsakon, Assist. Prof. Dr. Ungsinun Intarakamhang.

This research aims to study domestic violence provisions in community, to develop prevention model of domestic violence provisions in community by participation process, and to investigate effect of prevention model of domestic violence in community by participation process. Setting is a community in Pathum Thani province. Research procedures are two phases including pre-research and research phases. Pre-research phase is for preparation and studying information. And research phase use participatory action research with ten community leaders participation for developing prevention method of violence provisions in community by participation process. As for data collection, participative observation, focus group, in-depth interview, and critical discussion are employed with 35 key informants. Content analysis is used for data analysis and research results are presented by description.

Research results are:

1. Verbal violence is the highest frequency, followed by physical, mental, and sexual respectively. Family risk violence level is the highest, followed by invisible effect conflict or violence, and visible and continuous effect violence with about 20 families in this category respectively. The communities with limited area, slum, and low income reveal all kinds of domestic violence. Although, the others with low risk present low violence, problems are still occurred. Its causes come from personal and socioeconomic conditions.

2. The prevention method of domestic violence provisions in community is developed by two cycles. Firstly, community leaders are developed by knowledge sharing and problem analysis activities. Also family mainstays are developed by knowledge improvement and family life skill activities. The observation and reflection have shown that there is cooperation among many parts of community which makes community leaders gain more knowledge, understanding, and problem analysis thinking skill, and family mainstays change behaviors

into positive way. Secondly, at risk families are developed by understanding enhancement activity and discussion for knowledge sharing with community leaders and family mainstays and communication to community by spread news and village health volunteers. The results from observation and reflection have shown that community cooperation is created which makes perception and alerting in community. Moreover, some at risk families understand problem and tend to modify their behavior to prevention.

3. Effects of prevention model of domestic violence in community by participation process are behavior changing in community leaders, family mainstays, at risk families, and also some people in community. And getting cooperation networking model from cooperation activity follow taking participatory action research, and violence prevention model for audiences in each level of community from community-based research method that shows target, development method, the principle and theory support, effect, the condition of success, and the caution of action.