

Thitima Vechpong. (2010). *Participatory Action Research in Development of Youth's Eco-Tourism Work in the Community*. Dissertation, Ph.D. (Applied Behavioral Science Research). Bangkok: Graduate School, Srinakharinwirot University.  
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This research's purposes are as follows: 1) to study Eco-tourism resources and monitor youth's needs to do Eco-tourism work in community 2) to study the activity seeking process and knowledge of youth development to do Eco-tourism work via schools, communities and related agency delegation 3) to develop youth's Eco-tourism work in suitable area, that are cooperated from schools, communities and related agency delegation, by using participatory action research process with AIC technique to make involvement with participated researchers. This qualitative research tools is interview and observation.

The results shown that

1. The study Eco-tourism resources database found that Eco-tourism resources in Tombon Huaysatyai, Prachaukirkun Province, is plentiful and the attractive tourist place are the following; initially, Moo 1 are weave plant, silk worm farm, wild elephant caution spot and elephant conservation center; Moo 2 is the house of community leader who live with sufficient economy; Moo 3 are Kareang tribe village and Pa-la-u-noi waterfall trekking route; lastly, Moo 6 is community leader's dairy farm. After got opportunities to get used to and practiced in Eco-tourism work, 33 youth satisfied to join Eco-tourism work development project.

2. Activity seeking and knowledge searching for youth development to do Eco-tourism work came from collaborated researchers' cooperated activities. Initially, collaborated researchers seek activities from model communities cooperate with AIC technique and spread out communities' knowledge to youth. The result shown that collaborated researchers had cooperated to develop youth to do Eco-tourism work by set 8 activities and Eco-tourism work development activities including, at first, health weaving; second, wild elephant precaution and happiness together living, third. sufficient economy; forth-sixth, study Pa-la-u-noi waterfall trekking route, Kareang tribe performances, Kareang tribe's Kee Aeaw weaving, respectively; seventh, dairy farm tour and, at last, guides' manners and ethics as well as tour program arrangement, additionally, to let youth practiced in the real Eco-tourism situation, such as tour programmers and guides.

3. The format of youth development to do Eco-tourism work is youth development process to do Eco-tourism work which were classified into three parts; 1) Input factor including collaborated researcher group preparation, youth and case study preparation to study model communities; 2) The process of youth development to do Eco-tourism work including participation of collaborated researchers to specify the activity of Eco-tourism work attitude development, youth's Eco-tourism work and spread out community knowledge via youth development activity, 3) The result of Eco-tourism work development including youth were developed attitude to do Eco-tourism work by set up tour program and guide tourists with correct and suitable document in the context of Tombon Huaysatyai, Prachaukirikun, moreover, cooperation between communities and local administrative organization to compose sustainable development and show youth assessment, in case of working with communities, to family members and communities.