

<b>Research Title</b>	The Development of Sustainable Ecotourism surrounding Damin Thailand Case studies of Ratchaprapa Dam, Khao Sok National Park, SuratThani province and Srinagarind Dam, Srinagarind National Park, Kanchanaburi province.
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<b>Academic Year</b>	2015

This research aims to study the quality tourist and the platform of Sustainable Eco-tourism surrounding Damin Thailand Case studies of Ratchaprapa Dam, KhaoSok National Park, SuratThani province and SrinagarindDam, Srinagarind National Park, Kanchanaburi province including using the information from the documents and related research to suggest the guidelines to develop the Sustainable Eco-tourism surrounding Dam in Thailand. Field data was collected from 800 sets of questionnaires and interviews with a section on the government and stakeholders in the private sector from May - December 2014, which the researchers analyzed in terms of quantitative and qualitative. The results showed as follow:

Interesting of the tourist attraction section finds that the tourist is interested in ecotourism natural location as ecological integrity comes first. The second most touristsare interested in ecotourism that is local traditions and culture. Visitors are required to explore activities, study, and learn to experience the natural beauty and cultural experience.

To prepare before traveling section finds that that tourists are ready to prepare beforetake the trip, such as healthcare, learn more about the manner in ecotourism, cost of ecotourism, knowledge of routes, knowledge of geography and climate, knowledge of equipment that supplies the environment, etc. In addition, government agencies and private organizations have organized a seminar on the regulatory requirements regarding safety for tourists to visit sights.

Practice during the trip section finds that tourists' behavior in terms of performance during travel with respect for the rights of indigenous people by not disturbing the privacy of local people in tourist attraction. In addition, visitors are interested in pursuing knowledge, the routes that they are interested in, facility, the knowledge of the area or destinations before traveling. The tourists are willing to pay to help the environment, especially foreign tourists, but there is no box for donations.

The practice after the trip section finds that tourists love and cherish cultural tradition in tourism resources, help preserve cultural heritage in tourism resources, and contribute to the cultural heritage in tourism resources as well as help preserve natural resources in tourist destination in higher level.

The development of facilities to prevent danger to tourists section finds that the tourist finds that the regulations should have a warning label compact and clear. There are design to ensure the sanitary toilets and sewage storage tanks, not to affect the water supply dam. Interpretive signage must be undamaged and in places where it can be seen clearly.

Development facilities for tourism activities section finds that tourists see that the waste management system is in proper way. There is service center to assist tourists in ecotourism destination. Water treatment systems are organized well before using.

Those involved with the management of ecotourism can bring the findings and recommendations into practice in other tourist destinations or tourism management. Because of these suggestions can be applied to many types of tourism such as tourism should have a system for screening quality tourist to the destination; government agencies should be built to get the opinions of entrepreneurs; local residents and tourists; the campaign for the safety and security of tourists' attraction; educating tourists, Local residents, and business owners about safety standards.