random sampling, from 3,996 people, using Taro Yamane's formula. The tools for collecting data were questionnaires, analyzed data with descriptive statistics, frequency, percentile, mean and standard deviation and hypothesis testing with Pearson's corelations. The qualitative research collected data from 24 key informants, purposefully selected, with structured in-depth-interview form. Data were also collected from 9 participants in focus group discussion, analyzed data from two steps by descriptive interpretation.

Findings were as follows:

1. Servant leadership characteristics of local administrative organizations administrators by overall were at high level with the mean value at 3.52 Each aspects of characteristics were that: characteristics of service rendering was at middle level with the mean value at 3.45 The other aspects were at high level with the mean value at 3.45 Power development was at highest level at 3.55, unselfishness was at 3.55 and the humbleness was at 3.53 at high level accordingly.

2.The practice of Papanikadhamma of administrators of local administrative organizations in Petchaboon Province was related to the development of servant leadership characteristics of local administrative organizations administrators in Petchaboon Province by overall had relationship at the significant level of 0.01 Each aspects of servant leadership were at significant level of 0.01 they were service rendering, unselfishness, power enhancement and humbleness accordingly.

3. Approaches to servant leadership characteristics of local administrative organizations administrators in Petchaboon Province according Buddhadhamma were as follows: 1) service rendering according to Buddhadhamma could be developed by (1) servant leaders aimed to give service with quality and tried to improve the personnel's quality of service, (2) servant leaders aimed to use knowledge and skill to render service effectively for better quality of service with the same resources, (3) servant leaders aimed to coordinate benefits giving priority to public benefits. Rendering service continuously and regularly resulting the trust from people in the organizations. 2) unselfishness according Buddhadhamma could be developed by (1) servant leaders aimed to express unselfishness physically, verbally and to give with wisdom, (2) servant leaders aimed to coordinate benefits, give the best to others or society, not expecting anything in return and (3) servant leaders promote those personnel who were not selfish. 3) power enhancing according to Buddhadhamma could be developed by (1) servant leaders aimed to support and create knowledge, skill and experiences for personnel for duty performance power, (2) servant leaders