



Community tourism potential survey at locals with special: Use forest in Na Hang District

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Abstract

Community-based tourism in Na Hang district, Tuyen Quang province, Vietnam is currently one of the developing types of tourism and brings many benefits to the local community. Not only helping people protect ecological resources, especially unspoiled forest resources, community tourism is also an opportunity to preserve and promote the unique cultural features of the local community such as handicrafts and handicrafts. Traditional crafts, brocade weaving, silver jewelry, cuisine, folklore festivals... Within the framework of the article, the author surveys the conditions for developing community tourism in Na Hang district, Tuyen Quang province, Vietnam, including: ecotourism resources, human resources, local communities. Since then, it is confirmed that this is a locality with strong potential for community-based tourism development if it attracts reasonable investment capital.

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1. Introduction

Currently, there are many research projects on community-based tourism and eco-tourism by scholars in the world and in Vietnam, as well as proposing solutions to develop community-based tourism in a sustainable way.

Rozemeijer. N (2001) ^[19], Weaver and Lawson (2009) all emphasize the important role of community-based tourism for local residents and socio-economic development. At the same time, the authors also show that community-based tourism has negative effects. Therefore, to develop tourism in a sustainable way, it is necessary to ensure a balance between factors: culture, environment and people.

Rhonda Phillips argues that in addition to economic benefits, community-based tourism also helps to enhance community capacity, overcome cultural barriers and better conserve tourism resources. In addition, the author also mentions the impacts and changes affecting community-based tourism, management tools to monitor community-based tourism, conservation of natural, cultural and natural resources, create economic and other benefits for local communities, build ownership of natural and human resources.

In Vietnam, the study of community-based tourism in Na Hang is also mentioned in the works of the authors say that Tuyen Quang province is an attractive destination for many domestic and foreign tourists. However, the level of tourism development here is still small, not synchronized and lack of concentration, the community tourism products are almost the same, the situation of providing tourism services is still difficult, not yet exploited. All tourism resource values. From analyzing the current situation of community-based tourism development, the study proposes solutions to develop community-based tourism in Tuyen Quang province in a sustainable way.

Thus, the research on the potential of community-based tourism in Na Hang district, Tuyen Quang province, Vietnam has attracted the attention of many scholars. However, these studies have only focused on natural tourism resources and humanistic tourism resources. The study of forest resources as a special type of tourism resource has not been mentioned by researchers. The author hopes that the article will open up a new research direction on forest resources towards sustainable tourism development and clarify that Na Hang is a potential locality for community tourism.

2. Methodology

In the framework of the article, the author surveys the potential for community-based tourism development in communes with special-use forests in Na Hang district, Tuyen p Quang province, Vietnam. Field method is the main method, combined with sociological survey (interview with tourists and local people). The author also focuses on natural resources, human resources, especially assessing the current status of use and protection of forest resources by the government and local people. On that basis, analyze the advantages and limitations in developing forest resources for community tourism here.

3. Results

3.1. Eco-tourism resources and special-use forests

Mo Waterfall (also known as Pac Ban waterfall) has a length of about 2km, has 3 cascades, slope is 450, is 700m from sea level. The first and second cascades are about 20m wide and 10 to 15m high. These are two cascades with large flow, creating a majestic beauty. All year round, the waterfalls rumble from above, like the cry of a faithful man looking for a wife day and night. The sound of the waterfall is like the sobs of a happy but short-lived love, sounding like a reality, like a dream, captivating visitors when they come to enjoy and admire the beauty that nature has generously bestowed. At the third cascade, the terrain is suddenly hierarchical, the waterfall splits into two branches flowing into a water area about 3m deep, 20m wide, 10m to 15m long. Inside the water is a cave with many beautiful stalactites. The cave is about 4m wide and 6m deep. All create a majestic and vivid natural scene, with the sound of waterfalls, the sound of forest birds, and the stream of waterfalls like a silk strip. At the foot of the waterfall is a small clear lake, at the bottom of the lake are magical caves with original stalactites.

Na Hang Lake is one of the largest freshwater lakes in the North, with a total water surface area of 8,000 hectares, which is likened to "Ha Long Bay in the middle of a thousand". The lake's surface is like a large mirror reflecting the majestic and poetic beauty of 99 mountains that surround the lake bed. Located in the tropical monsoon climate, the summer in Na Hang Lake is usually hot, humid, rainy, and the winter is less water due to the dry weather. However, with its jade green color throughout the four seasons of spring, summer, autumn, and winter, Na Hang Lake always has its own charm, attracting tourists everywhere to enjoy the wild, quiet, and blurry nature. Of smog, white clouds gently drifting over the mountain tops.

Pac Ta Mountain is also known as Elephant Mountain, because from afar, the mountain looks like an elephant standing next to a wine glass. This is the highest mountain of Na Hang district among 99 mountains. Located beside Tuyen Quang hydropower reservoir, Pac Ta mountain stands majestically, majestically, hidden and revealed in clouds and fog. At the foot of the mountain, there is also an ancient temple, the confluence between Gam and Nang rivers, built during the Tran dynasty, to worship and admire Chieu Van Vuong's fiancée Tran Nhat Duat. The story of the love between Chieu Van Vuong Tran Nhat Duat and the daughter of Tuyen, as well as the respect that the local people have for her, add to the mysterious beauty of Pac Ta mountain. In 2009, this place was ranked as a National Monument by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. Me Waterfall (Mother Waterfall) is a large waterfall, with a length of about 4,000m, over 200m above sea level with 15 layers of large

and small waterfalls alternating, year-round water flows through the primeval forests. Birth and limestone mountains like a soft white silk. The continuous gradation from the cascades creates a beautiful and vivid picture of the mountains and forests here. When reaching the top of the waterfall, visitors will be attracted by the scenery, fresh air, The closeness to nature will make visitors forget the worries and entanglements of life, to immerse in the beauty of nature. Na Hang Nature Reserve has an area of 22,401.5 ha, located in the area of 4 communes: Khau Tinh, Con Lon, Son Phu, Thanh Tuong, with about 68% of the area being primeval moist tropical forests. Of which, about 70% are forests on limestone mountains with extremely diverse flora and fauna, there are rare species, even in the Red Book and in danger of complete extinction. The diversity of natural landscapes and richness of fauna and flora have made Na Hang not only an experience and discovery tourist destination, but also attracted the attention of scientific researchers, field survey. Hong Thai terraced field is a field with a history of hundreds of years in Hong Thai commune, with an area of about 82 hectares of rice cultivation, located at an altitude of 1,287 meters above sea level. It possesses a fresh and cool atmosphere all year round. Coming to Hong Thai in the ripe rice season (from the end of September every year), visitors will be overwhelmed by the golden ripe rice fields, winding on the side of the mountain, connecting from the top of the mountain to the stream. This is one of the most beautiful tourism resources in Na Hang district, which not only shows the importance of the main crop in mountainous agriculture, but also shows the great creativity of the Dao Tien people. Whether it is a small or large field, the Dao Tien people can take advantage of every nook and cranny to direct water to plant rice and make terraced fields. On average, each hill usually has about 10 to 20 fields of fields, in some places up to more than 30 plots, the average height of each plot is from 1.5m - 2m, The contiguous points between the two fruits are water slits. Flowing, this is the main source of water for the fields of the people.

Phia Muon cave (Son Phu commune) is where more than 1,000 relics and 12 prehistoric human burials were found. Phia Muon Cave is located in a popular area of rocky and clay mountains, interspersed with narrow valleys and intact primeval forests. The archaeological remains located under the geological layers show typical features of Hoa Binh culture (early and late Neolithic) more than 4,000 years ago today. At the same time, when excavating 12 burial tombs and burial items, archaeologists confirmed that they belonged to the late Neolithic and early Iron Age. The way to bury the dead is also diverse: lying on your back, bending your knees or stretching your arms and legs, scattering stones on the dead body and around the stone tomb... In which, the way of burying the dead and scattering stones around is a very special phenomenon., rare in burial excavations in Vietnam, is considered by archaeologists as the most unique Pac Ta temple ruins (group 2, Na Hang town) is an ancient temple, with vestiges from the Tran Dynasty, worshipping the local fiancée of good general Chieu Van Vuong Tran Nhat Duat during the resistance war against Vietnam. The second Yuan-Mongol army. According to oral folklore sources, during the time of defending Tuyen Quang, Chieu Van Vuong Tran Nhat Duat fell in love with the daughter of a local chief because of his outstanding talent. After repelling the Mongol - Nguyen invaders, the wedding between General Tran Nhat Duat and his daughter from Tuyen was celebrated, but on the

way to pick up the bride, the boat met a fierce tornado that caused the boat to be damaged. Overturned and the young wife of the general died. After her body was found, local people built a temple to worship and admire the talented but unlucky daughter. Every year, people come to the temple to pray for a year of good rain, good harvest, and a prosperous life. After many times changing the location of restoration and repair, in 2008, Pac Ta temple was started to rebuild. In 2009, Pac Ta temple was ranked as a national historical relic by the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism. The harmonious combination between the natural scenery and the skillful hands of the people in the highlands has brought Pac Ta temple an ethereal and peaceful beauty where the gods reside.

The relic of the Central Special Printing Office (Nang Kha commune) is the venue for the first money printing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. During the French colonial winter's winter attack on the Viet Bac war zone (October 1947), they implemented a pincer strategy and mobilized 12,000 elite troops to destroy the headquarters and main troops of the French colonialists. The paratroopers went down to Bac Kan and Cho Moi towns, the French army and marines from Hanoi went upstream of the Red and Lo rivers to Tuyen Quang, attacked Thi radio, and surrounded the west of Viet Bac. Grasping the intention of destroying the Vietnamese silver printing establishment and the headquarters of our resistance, the workers of the Printing Agency were ordered to knock down the factory, disguise the machinery and move the money that had been produced and valued. worth 20 million dong and hid in Na Tham cave and Na Bo cave, Na Chac village, Nang Kha commune (Na Hang). Thanks to that, we were able to protect our money as well as our facilities to continue serving the long-term resistance war against the French.

Na Hang district has a large number of ethnic minorities living, each ethnic group has a very rich and massive culture. Only those who have been to the Mong village, heard folk songs and mingled in the Khen dance, danced by the fiery red fire... can fully feel the unique interesting features that are hard to find in any other village. Any other nation. The Mong boys here who grew up without knowing how to dance or play the trumpet are considered to be people who have lost their roots. Therefore, the Mong people are very interested in teaching their children and grandchildren to play the flute. On every happy occasion in the village, or on the occasion of confession, Mong's son often blows the trumpet out. A boy who plays the trumpet well is loved by the girls.

Besides works of historical - cultural value, ethnic minorities in Na Hang have a rich material and spiritual life in terms of cuisine, customs, and festivals. The Tay, Dao, and Hmong communities still retain their typical traditional culture. The stilt houses of the Tay people, the yin and yang tile houses of the Dao people, or the wall houses of the Mong people, although they are much more spacious and clean (with auxiliary works), but still retain the traditional architecture. The dishes with bold mountain flavors such as: field fish sauce, sour meat, dried buffalo meat, five-color sticky rice, corn wine, forest bamboo shoots. All bring attraction to tourists. The lyrics, dances or musical instruments all express the desire to be in harmony with nature, the rise of people in productive labor, the love of couples and the desire for a better life. Then singing was honored by UNESCO as an Intangible Cultural Heritage, Choi singing, playing the Tinh lute, Phong Slu singing, and Pao Dung singing along with

very special festivals such as the Long Tong Festival, the ceremony of granting identity., the festival of pounding rice, the festival of terraced fields. Are increasingly preserved and accumulated, like the water of Nang and Gam rivers that flow forever and never dry up.

Tat Ke - Ban Bung Nature Reserve is located in the communes of Thanh Tuong, Son Phu, Khau Tinh, Con Lon and Na Hang town, bordering the communes of Chiem Hoa, Lam Binh and Cho Don districts (Bac Kan).). This is an area with topographical characteristics of Lo - Gam limestone mountain arc in Northeast Vietnam with consecutive overlapping mountain ranges in the Northwest - Southeast direction, giving the terrain a complex kaster structure. With many caves. The average altitude is 400m, the average slope is 250-300. The lowest place has an absolute height of 120m (the highest peak in the Gam riverside area is 1,074.2m (Kau Tep peak in Khau Tinh commune). here is very diverse, many groups, types and soil is good, suitable for many kinds of forestry crops, specialty trees (tea, cinnamon...) for high yield. are areas with altitudes of 800m or more, the climate has temperate characteristics that are suitable for many subtropical plants to grow and develop, as well as the habitat of many animal species.

Currently, in Na Hang special-use forest, there are nearly 2,000 species of animals and plants living, including many rare and precious animals and plants listed in the Red Book of Vietnam and the world. The forest flora of Na Hang is characterized by a tropical forest ecosystem on soil and limestone-mountains. The species composition of the flora is very diverse. According to the research results, the flora of this area has 4 branches with a total of 1,162 species of plants belonging to 614 genera and 159 families; in which there are many rare and precious plant species recorded in the Vietnam Red Book and many rare and high value plant species appearing with a large number of individuals such as: clams, mussels, green clams, and sedges., Vang Tam, Dinh, Tro Chi, Blood Widow, Song Honey... The number of hundreds of years old Grinding, Dinh, Lim trees is very large (About more than 1000 trees). In addition, there are also famous rare and famous species of forest plants in the North of Vietnam, such as: Lat, Sang, Red Gie, De Xanh, Goi sticky rice, Gioi and many other high value wood species. There are also quite a few.

3.2. Residential community

In Na Hang, people living next to the forest and the core of the special-use forest are quite sparse, most of them are poor and near-poor households. According to statistics of the People's Committee of Na Hang district, by 2020, there are 49 households in Ban Bung (Thanh Tuong commune) and 222 people, while in Tat Ke (Khau Tinh commune) there are 32 households with More than 100 people, Phia Chang village (Son Phu commune) has about 83 households with more than 300 people. Although the economic conditions are still difficult, but the local people are very attached to the forest, have a strong sense of forest protection, strictly respect the regulations signed with the government, do not violate regulations on exploitation. Forest. Most of the people are aware that when the forest is protected, the water source for production and daily life of the community is also guaranteed, avoiding flash floods and natural disasters, ensuring long life for the world. Following system. Therefore, people in these villages always spread the commandment to their children and grandchildren that:

"Absolutely not to encroach on the forest". They are the "eyes and ears" of the rangers, because in the condition of the thin ranger force, without the protection of the people, it is impossible to keep the millennia-old trees.

It can be said that the awareness of the community towards the protection of forests as a special tourism resource is extremely important, especially when the Government has issued a decision on the closure of natural forests. Accordingly, people living near the forest are not allowed to harvest timber and benefit from logging. The protection of forests and rare and precious animals and plants associated with CBT development, exploitation of benefits and value of forest ecosystem services is an opportunity to bring economic and income benefits to people.

The ethnic minorities living in the core of the special-use forest are mostly Tay, Dao, and Mong people... with their very own traditional cultural characteristics: cuisine, customs and habits. Typical are the dishes and drinks associated with the available materials of the forest: Grilled dishes (stream fish, man-made pork of livestock households); mannequins (Vegetables, wild bananas popcorn); Soup (Forest vegetables; Beef kebabs; Bitter vegetables; Hemp vegetables; Thua tree buds); stir-fried dishes (snail, eel, etc.); kitchen buffalo meat, sour pork; Architecturally, most of the households here still live in houses on stilts, built close to the foot of the mountain, cool all year round and very airy. The surrounding is covered with bamboo fences woven into slats tied to bamboo poles or using bamboo pieces to stick together. Next to the house there is a small garden to grow green vegetables, squash, spices, medicinal plants, and carefully use hedges to avoid domestic animals and poultry destruction. The roof is made of very thick, and durable, strong palm leaves, because this material is available locally, the length of the house is about 18 - 20m, the width is about 8 - 10m with a uniform frame structure in general. Rich in texture. The frame is usually made of locally available woods such as: brooch, gnat, bamboo, bamboo, palm wood, etc. These traditional stilt houses will be a very convenient place to stay for visitors later. When experiencing ecology in the forest.

3.3. Support policy of local government

Forests are considered treasures, not only for Na Hang district, Tuyen Quang province, but also for the whole of Vietnam. Therefore, in recent years, local authorities have always had policies to protect forests, prevent loggers and propagate to local communities the sense of forest protection, not to cut down forests for timber. Na Hang district has established a steering committee for forest management and protection in all communes with nearly 300 members, consolidating and consolidating the mass team for forest protection and forest fire prevention with more than 900 participants. Accordingly, each commune establishes a mobile shock team in the villages to regularly organize, patrol, control and coordinate with the people in forest protection activities such as fire prevention and suppression deforestation.

As of 2020, the Na Hang Special-use Forest Ranger District has the district with 6 regional ranger stations, 16 forest protection posts, 37 forest patrol staff and 29 rangers. However, compared with the current area of special-use forests, human resources for forest protection at regional ranger stations are not enough, especially in localities located in the core of special-use forests such as: Tat Ke, Ban Bung,

Phia Chang. Therefore, it is necessary to have good communication and coordination among officials, authorities and people who are conscious of forest protection. People in Ban Bung village also signed contracts to contract 300,000 ha/year for afforestation, the more forested areas are increased, the higher their roles and responsibilities will be.

The companionship of local authorities in forest protection and development is also one of the policies for sustainable tourism development. This is also one of the decisive factors for the participation of local residents in tourism activities, contributing to the protection of forests as a special, renewable natural resource if used appropriately.

In recent years, Na Hang district has focused on inter-district and inter-provincial roads, connecting tourist attractions inside and outside the district such as: Hong Thai to Pac Nam (Bac Kan); the route from the town to Ban Bung (Thanh Tuong commune); the route in Phia Chang village (Son Phu commune), the route to Phieng Bung tourist spot; together with Bac Kan province to propose building a route connecting Ba Be lake (Bac Kan) to Na Hang ecological lake bed (Tuyen Quang), contributing to synchronous planning of infrastructure, socio-economic development Bac Kan and Tuyen Quang provinces and attract a large number of tourists from Na Hang to Ba Be lake and vice versa, creating an inter-tourism area. In addition to new construction, the district also coordinates investment in upgrading national highways, provincial roads, repairing degraded village roads, building waterways to create favorable conditions for tourists to visit, as well as use the services of local people.

4. Conclusions

4.1. Advantage

Na Hang district in general and Na Hang special-use forest area in particular are potential places to develop sustainable community-based tourism. It has many beautiful landscapes with a fresh and cool climate all year round, a system of high mountains, waterfalls, beautiful caves and a system of rivers, streams and lakes which are very valuable tourism resources. value, thereby creating types of eco-tourism, nature discovery, adventure tourism. Moreover, with a large water surface area of Tuyen Quang hydropower reservoir, it is very convenient for traveling, exploring and experiencing various types of tourism and environmental services. On the other hand, Tat Ke - Ban Bung nature reserve is one of the most diverse forests in terms of flora and fauna, worthy of being recognized by UNESCO as a world natural heritage.

The socio-economic development of Na Hang district in recent years has significantly improved, the percentage of poor and near-poor households has decreased significantly, and people's living standards have been continuously improved. In addition, people's awareness of the protection of forest resources has also brought about certain effects in sustainable tourism development. Along with that development, infrastructure and technical facilities for community tourism have also been invested and upgraded. The inter-provincial, inter-district, inter-communal and intra-village roads have been built, leading to the national electricity and communication networks being covered throughout the district, including places located in the core of special-use forests (Ban village). Bung). Tourism human resources increase in quantity and quality, trained and fostered by training courses before participating in tourism activities, thereby creating jobs and increasing incomes for Na Hang people.

The construction of tour routes to explore and experience in the forest is very convenient. In the area, a system of stations, forest protection posts and forest patrol routes in the natural reserve has been built quite reasonably; the staff of forest rangers and forest patrol officers have experience in forest management, protection and development.

The People's Committee of the district always pays close attention to the direction and coordination of specialized departments and divisions of the district and related agencies and units with high spirit and responsibility to help organize the organization tourism stimulus activities are smooth and successful. Initially, the organized activities attracted a large number of people and tourists to visit, explore and experience. This is the first step for communes with special-use forests in promoting their potentials and strengths in ecology and natural landscape to create momentum for tourism development.

4.2. Difficulty

Community-based tourism in Na Hang district in areas with special-use forests in general has not yet developed commensurate with the potential, strengths and desires of the people as well as the government. Tourism potential is scattered in communes quite far apart: Thanh Tuong, Son Phu, Khau Tinh, in which, the implementation of tourism development projects has only come to Ban Bung village (Thanh Tuong commune) - where is believed to have the greatest community-based tourism potential. The rest, all tourism activities are only in primitive form, fragmented and spontaneous because people actively provide tourism products (specialties, navigation services).

The Provincial People's Committee has established the Na Hang Special-use Forest Management Board but has not completed the allocation of land, forest and land use right certificates, so it will be difficult for the organization to carry out activities at first tourism services, conservation projects, scientific research, infrastructure construction.

Tourism products are not attractive and lack competitiveness. If compared with other tours in Na Hang or Lam Binh districts, tours to discover and experience special-use forests are still new and monotonous (just trekking through the forest). There are no accommodation, entertainment, and resort activities, etc. Therefore, the number of tourists is still low, mainly within the province, provinces in the North and almost no international visitors.

Regarding transportation, most of the community tourist attractions are located in the core of special-use forests, which is not convenient for moving to the center of Na Hang town. Intra-village roads are still in the process of being built and completed, in the forest there are quite a few stations and stopovers, and there are no restaurants or eateries to serve tourists. On the other hand, the current forest protection stations and posts are degraded and damaged; a number of forest ranger stations and checkpoints do not have funds to repair and upgrade.

Tourism activities carried out in the Nature Reserve should be limited by the provisions of the Forestry Law and related regulations, such as: No construction works in the protected area; Some places have to be strictly protected. The development of ecotourism without strict management regulations will affect and create the risk of negative impacts on animal and plant species in the forest.

The places to visit are few, the tours, routes and homestays in the village have not been completed yet, so it is not possible

to arrange accommodation for tourists, in terms of cuisine, the dishes are not diverse and attractive. The cave entrance rules and regulations for visiting the Na Nang forest have not been issued, the danger warning signs in Bo Kim cave have not been issued, the lighting system is not guaranteed, the way to the cave is not guaranteed, and the place has not been built. Reception, rest stop, services: rental of boots, slippers, canes... have not been able to make public toilets, trash cans. Thus, through the survey, it can be confirmed that the special-use forest of Na Hang district is a special tourism resource with great potential in developing community-based tourism with many types, products, and tourism activities. There are many diverse tours such as: experience travel, camping, trekking, exploring the primeval forest in the lake, discovering forest cuisine. At the same time, when directly surveying and interviewing the resident community, the author found that people are very eager to develop community-based tourism and are ready to participate at the highest level if the project on community-based tourism implemented in the above communes.

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