

Educating Students in History and Geography Subjects through Visiting Historical Sites to Develop Local Economy and Community Tourism Services in Thai Nguyen and Ha Giang Provinces, Vietnam

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Abstract

In recent years in Vietnam, educating cultural features through lessons and subjects of history and geography has been paid much attention.

This study mainly uses qualitative analysis, synthesis and inductive methods, together with explanatory and dialectical materialism methods.

Our research results show that there are many strengths in organizing historical site visiting trips for students to learn more in history and geography subjects, esp. In outside classroom. Khuon Manh forest, Nui Van and Nui Vo in Thai Nguyen cities are good historical places to visit, combined with visualizing teaching methods via pictures, video, doc films and movies can offer our students with attractive lessons and remember our lectures. Or In Ha Giang province, instructors and students can visit King Cat Palace for interesting historical and geographical lessons.

Finally, our paper will propose policy implications and recommendations.

Key-words: Cultural Education, History, Geography, Community Tourism, Vietnam.

JEL: Z38, Z31, Z32, R10, R11

1. Introduction

Educating students by organizing trips to visit historical sites via Community tourism in Thai Nguyen city and Ha Giang province, recently has been developed by many teachers.

Nguyen Manh Huong, Le Thi Thuy An, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy et al (2021) stated that teachers' skills such as psychological, pedagogy and computer skills will affect their students' thinking ability, creativity and IT skills, etc.

Also, we emphasize on story telling method for students from lecturers side.

Ha Giang province in the Northern region of our country has beautiful and majestic natural scenery and uniqueness and diversity in the cultural and spiritual life of ethnic communities. With 19 ethnic groups, each ethnic group has its own cultural identity, the most typical are traditional festivals that create a distinct attraction. Festivals are a type of intangible cultural heritage that reflects clearly cultural and spiritual life of each nation. According to statistics, at present, the province has about 20 traditional festivals, most of which are folk festivals that still retain the typical customs and practices of the ethnic groups living in the area. If the Mong people have Gau Tao festival, the Nung people, and the Pu Peo people have a ceremony to worship the gods of the forest, and the Dao people have a ceremony to raise the quality level, then the Pa Then people have a fire dance festival, the Lo Lo people have an ancestor worship ceremony, and the La people have a festival to worship their ancestors. Only has the New Rice Celebration; The Tay people have the Long Tong festival... The traditional festivals take place all year round. In addition to the ceremony, there are also cultural activities, arts, folk songs, folk dances, folk games, creating a space imbued with traditional cultural identity, creating a highlight to attract tourists from all over the world.

In the past 10 years, Ha Giang province has been a bright spot in CBT development, with diverse topography and geology, and many beautiful sights to attract tourists such as: Dong Van stone plateau, terraced fields, Lung Cu flagpole. Meo king palace, Quan Ba heaven gate, Chieu Lau Thi mountain peak... Especially, the features and cultural interferences of 22 ethnic groups living together in Ha Giang have maintained many festivals and customs. long-standing customs such as: the festival of the Dao people; Gau Tao festival of the Mong people; fire dance festival of the Pa Then; It is the diversity of natural landscapes and national culture that has attracted domestic and foreign tourists to Ha Giang increasingly. In 2019, over 1.4 million people; in which international visitors 225,131 turns, domestic visitors 1,177,235 turns; revenue reached 1,500 billion VND.

In 2020, due to the impact of the Covid-19 epidemic, the number of international visitors decreased significantly, but with many promotions, the number of domestic tourists skyrocketed by

the end of December 2020, the number of visitors was 1.4 million people. with a revenue of VND 2000 billion (Ha Giang Department of Culture, Sports and Tourism, 2020). In order to gain reputation, visitor preference can see the involvement of local leaders, businesses and residents in the effort to provide tourism services to visitors. Currently, the number of accommodation and catering establishments in the province has increased continuously with many prices and quality to meet the requirements of diverse customer groups. Moreover, each district has built different tourist highlights to "hold" tourists to experience Ha Giang longer or have the goal of returning here in the next trips. This is the right direction of the locality to develop sustainable tourism.

On the other hand, Thai Nguyen city has a lots of historical sites and beautiful scenes such as: Nui Van (Literature Mountain) and Nui Vo (Kungfu moutnain) are located at the foot of Tam Dao mountain in 2 communes Van Yen - Ky Phu, Dai Tu district - Thai Nguyen, 15km northwest of Nui Coc Lake tourist area. A relic associated with the name and hometown of the famous general Luu Nhan Chu with outstanding contributions to the resistance war against the Ming invaders in the 15th century and the Le dynasty.

The paper organized with introduction, literature review, methodology, main results, discussion and conclusion with policy suggestions.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Previous Studies

First, Allen et al (1988) found out there is nonlinear correlation between tourism development and satisfaction or importance of community dimensions is generally nonlinear with citizen involvement, public services, and the environment being most sensitive to tourism development. And there are 7 aspects of community life were public services, economics, environment, medical services, citizen involvement, formal education, and recreation services.

Second, Vogt and Jordan (2016) stated that Tourism, in some communities, occurred “organically” as a place of services for those traveling to or through, while elsewhere development was planned and marketed to attract leisure or business tourists. Today, communities across the globe are accessible by tourists as the ability to travel almost anywhere in the world has greatly expanded over the past 100 years.

Third, Nguyen Thi Hang, Duong Thi Tinh, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, Pham Thi Hong Nhung (2021) said that New technology will still require human workers. Companies that embrace new

technology are growing, which leads to more jobs and different kinds of jobs. Hence, laborers need to be trained to meet demand (higher) during Industry 4.0.

Next, We summarize related studies in below table

Table 1 - Related Studies

Authors	Year	Results, contents
Croes and Semrad	2013	Tourism (cultural) can be developed in concepts of small islands destinations. And various tourists can determine The cultural tourism typology. Then we can quantify the economic impact of cultural tourists.
Valeriu and Istoc	2007	Tourism (cultural) will involve a wide range of interdependent activities, connected with other economic branches, which play a major role in the developing tourism industry. The people's increasing amount of leisure time, the tourists' changing interest and the increasing life expectancy help the cultural tourism gain popularity faster then other tourism segments.
Richards	2018	There are many aspects of tourism (cultural) such as heritage conservation, cultural tourism economics, anthropology, etc. And we see the shift from tangible to intangible heritage, more attention for indigenous and other minority groups and a geographical expansion in the coverage of cultural tourism research.

2.2. Theory of Community Tourism Services

2.2.1. The Concept of Community Tourism

There are many concepts given about CBT such as:

Nicole Hausle and Wolfgang Strasdas introduced the concept of community-based tourism: “CBT is a form of tourism in which mainly local people develop and manage. The economic benefits from tourism will stay in the local economy.” According to this definition, the community is highlighted with the main role in tourism development right in the area they manage. They are also the direct beneficiaries of this activity (Prabhakaran, 2014).

According to the World Wide Fund for Nature, “CBT is a type of tourism in which the local community has control over the development and management of tourism and most of the profits are derived from it. tourism activities are retained for the community” (Bui Thi Hai Yen, 2012).

Community tourism development is an economic and social process based on the active participation of local communities. Tourism development can lead to problems for the community, but if there is a clear direction and planning, tourism development will contribute to raising awareness for the community about the possible consequences. happening, community opportunities,

empowering communities to make decisions, training local communities on management and operations, providing better technical facilities and services to the community, establishing management mechanisms stronger sense of community and a spirit of interdependence (Cengiz, 2011).

3. Methodology

Authors will use quantitative analysis: statistic and data analysis from provincial data.

For qualitative analysis: authors use synthesis and inductive methods, combined with dialectical materialism methods.

4. Main Results

4.1. Historical Sites and Beautiful Scenes in Thai Nguyen - Good Method to Study History and Geography

First, teachers can organize historical site visiting trips to many locations in Thai Nguyen city for instance, visiting Khuon Manh forest.

Khuon Manh forest in Trang Xa commune, Vo Nhai district used to be the place of activities of revolutionary cadres and guerrillas during the resistance war. On September 15, 1941, here took place the establishment ceremony of National Salvation Team II, the predecessor of the Vietnam People's Army. It was a milestone marking a historical period of resilient revolutionary struggle of the Party and our people in the cause of national liberation. This place has been classified as a national historical relic by the Ministry of Culture and Information (now the Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism) and is an invaluable asset in the cultural heritage treasure of the nation.

The historical relic area of the Second National Salvation Platoon has a total area of 21ha and has been invested by the State to build and embellish a number of work items such as: Monuments, historical houses registering soldiers, stele inscription historical monuments, rest huts, 136 steps up and down, waiting houses.

That is Khuon Manh forest. Nearly 80 years ago, an extremely important event took place in the flow of Vietnamese revolutionary history. On September 15, 1941, the Second National Salvation Platoon, the forerunner of the Vietnam People's Army, was established.



Second, teachers and instructors can take students in history or geography subjects to Vo Nhai town to visit many sties.

Coming to Vo Nhai, visitors can return to the roots of humanity with Than Sa archaeological relic site, located in Than Sa commune, Vo Nhai district, about 40 km from Thai Nguyen city. Here, the stone archaeological sites of people who lived about 2-3 thousand years ago were discovered in Phieng Tung cave (Mouth Ho cave), Nguom in Than Sa region, proving that there existed a civilization here. ancient culture called Than Sa culture. This is the oldest culture known to date in Vietnam and mainland Southeast Asia. Coming here, visitors will be able to witness with their own eyes the relics, excavated holes in the cave, climb the mountain, experience the wild life, feel the environment, fresh climate amidst the natural space of the rocky mountains. soaring as far as the eye can see, both profound and mysterious of the land of the ancient people of Than Sa. The relic area was ranked as a national monument by the State in 1982 and was included in the category of special national monuments by the Ministry of Culture and Information.



Map of Vo Nhai district (Thai Nguyen - Vietnam)

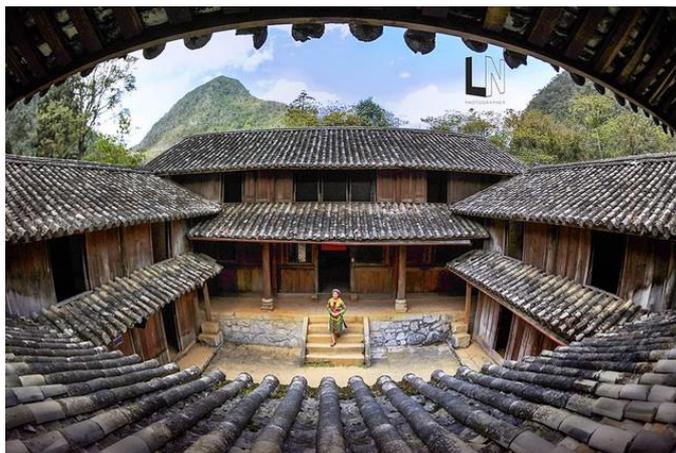
4.2. Educating History via Visiting Historical Sites in Ha Giang Province

For history and geography issues:

Currently, the province has been exploiting 12 typical community-based cultural tourism villages associated with new rural construction, of which the Tay ethnic group: 8 villages (Thanh Son, Vi Xuyen district; Na Rang, Xin district). Man; Chi village, Quang Binh district; Ha Thanh hamlet, Lam Dong, Tha and Ban Sui hamlets, Ha Giang city; Khiem village, Bac Quang district); Dao ethnic group: 01 village (Nam Dam, Quan Ba district); Mong ethnic group: 01 village (Lung Cam Tren, Dong Van district); Lo Lo ethnic group: 01 village (Lo Lo Chai, Dong Van district); Giay ethnic group: 01 village (Tat Nga village, Meo Vac district). In 2019, a number of villages received a high number of visitors, such as: Lung Cam village welcomed 50,000 visitors, with a revenue of over 1 billion VND; Lo Lo Chai village, Dong Van district welcomed 25,000 visitors, revenue of over 500 million VND; Nam Dam village, Quan Ba district welcomed 5,380 visitors (an increase of 1,256 visitors compared to the same period in 2017), the revenue reached over VND 1.5 billion; Ha Thanh village and Lam Dong village, Ha Giang city 11,520 visitors, revenue reached VND 3.45 billion, up 20% over the same period in 2017; Chi village, Quang Binh district received 3,981 visitors, revenue of nearly 1 billion VND; The average income of households doing tourism services (homestay) in cultural and tourist villages is on average 30 to 50 million VND/year.

Next, teachers can organize visiting trips for students to historical sites such as:

King Cat Palace



Ảnh: Internet

Located 145 km northwest of Ha Giang town, 24 km southwest of Dong Van district center. After the road is located next to the line of tall shaman trees, the majestic stone gate of the palace of King Meo Vuong Chinh Duc in Sa Phin (Dong Van - Ha Giang) appears on the top of the hill. Vuong Chinh Duc is the head of the Vuong family of the Mong people in Ha Giang a century ago, and was ranked as a relic by the state in 1993.

In the early twentieth century, Vuong Chinh Duc was appointed Bang Ta built his house into a rich and unique residence to live and work. The house is built in the ancient Chinese architecture (late Qing Dynasty), the overall area is divided into three main parts: the front palace, the middle palace and the rear palace, including four horizontal houses, six vertical houses, two floors with 64 rooms with 64 rooms. The usable area is 1120 m². Surrounding the building is a system of stone walls with a thickness of 0.6 - 0.9 m; 2.5 - 3m high. It is a rare relic in the northern mountainous region of a Mong family in Ha Giang, with beautiful architecture, elaborately decorated stone reliefs, meticulously crafted wooden window frames. elaborately carved, the roof is covered with trough tiles. The construction of the Vuong family house is an art work - a cultural heritage. With great natural scenery, cool air, high mountains and wide fields, it is convenient for visitors to visit when traveling to Ha Giang.

5. Discussion

Students can learn more when visiting Vo Nhai- Thai Nguyen city:

Duong Thi Huyen, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy, Nguyen Thi Suoi Linh (2021) stated that:

Revolutionary historical and cultural relics are valuable assets of each locality, each nation, each country and the whole of humanity. It is the most faithful, authentic and specific evidence of the cultural characteristics of each country and region. It contains all that belongs to the good traditions, the quintessence, the wisdom, talents, cultural and artistic values of each country. Cultural and historical relics have great potential, contributing to the development of human intelligence and talent, contributing to the development of humanities and historical literature.

That is the historical face of each nation, each country, each region. Vo Nhai is a district with many historical and cultural relics, most of which are ranked at national and provincial level. These relics are not only valuable in terms of history, but also in terms of architecture, art, and Eastern Buddhist culture, so they have oriented people towards their roots and cultural values. protected, national identity is preserved. It is because of its values that historical and cultural relics are attractive tourist destinations for tourists, historians, and cultural researchers. This is a great potential that can be exploited for ecotourism activities.

Table 2 - List of Vo Nhai Revolutionary Historical Sites

Order	Name of monumnet	Monument type		Address
		National level	Provincial level	
1.	Hang phượng Hoàng – suối Mỏ Gà	x		Phú Thượng
2.	Đông Toong-Cơ sở cách mạng thời kỳ 1941-1943		x	Phú thượng
3.	Đình Mỏ Gà		x	Phú Thượng
4.	Đình Làng Vang		x	Liên Minh
5.	Địa điểm thành lập Đội Cứu quốc quân II	x		Tràng xá
6.	Địa điểm thành lập Chi bộ Đảng đầu tiên huyện		x	Phú Thượng
7.	Hang Huyện	x		Tràng Xá
8.	Đền Đình Cả		x	TT Đình Cả
9.	Địa điểm đồn Đình Cả		x	TT Đình Cả
10.	Nơi thành lập chính quyền cách mạng huyện Võ Nhai		x	La Hiên
11.	Địa điểm Chủ tịch Hồ Chí Minh thăm tổ Đảng Na Ché		x	Dân Tiến
12.	Địa điểm lưu niệm Chủ tịch Hồ Chí Minh ở Làng Vang		x	Liên Minh

(Source: Vo Nhai District Culture Office in 2019)

Beside, Nguyen Manh Huong, Le Thi Thuy An, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy et al (2021) stated that we also could use teaching method through visual pictures and images: Watching documentary films

in schools or in cinemas or theaters can be a good way for developing students' thinking ability and attracting more students' attention.

Many teachers can think of using laptops, movies, presentations, pictures, etc. To visualize historical and geographical topics and attract more attention from pupils. Moreover, we can teach students via providing them with historical stories to read in our outside classroom or in libraries.

For instance, nowadays students can buy and read historical tries in pictures to know more about the world around.

6. Conclusion and Policy Implications

Tourism community development to support historical sties visiting:

Nguyen Thi Hang, Nguyen Thu Thuy, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy et al (2021) mentioned:

The responsibility of propaganda and promotion activities is reflected first of all in the honesty in the introduction of tourism products offered for sale. For sustainable tourism development, in addition to the function of expanding the market, introducing tourism products to tourists, propaganda and promotion activities are also responsible for providing information and giving necessary instructions. for visitors about the attitude towards the community, with cultural traditions, with the environment and landscape where tourists will visit. This will help limit the negative impacts of tourism activities on resources, the natural environment and the community. The results will give visitors rewarding trips and the impressions left after such trips will surely attract visitors to return. Thus, making a very important contribution to sustainable tourism development not only in terms of economic sustainability but also in terms of ensuring the sustainability of resources, environment and society.

Creating favorable conditions for people to directly participate in business and benefit from tourism; Enhancing the role of the community, promoting the role of socio-professional organizations related to tourism.

Nguyen Manh Huong, Le Thi Thuy An, Dinh Tran Ngoc Huy et al (2021) mentioned that Taking students or pupils to historical sites or historical and cultural places is the 3rd method we would like to explain.

In Vietnam, as well as in other developing countries, there are many historical sites and cultural places where we can take students to visit, take pictures, listen to tour guides to tell about historical stories, in more than 63 provinces and cities in Vietnam.

This is called outside or outdoor activities for our students.

Huong, N.M et al (2021) mentioned that Teachers need to regularly discuss with parents, especially in parent conferences, especially parent conferences at the beginning of the year, in groups such as Zalo, Facebook ... for general orientation and help. Together the school deployed to parents on socialization of education. Helping parents to be aware of the importance of IT in today's era and to coordinate with teachers and schools in equipping students' computing platforms, skills and capacities.

7. Limitation of Research

We need to expand our research models for educating other subjects in Vietnam and other emerging markets.

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