

## Potential for the Development of Community Tourism in Vo Nhai Site (Thai Nguyen - VIETNAM)

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### Abstract

*Vo Nhai is one of the northern mountainous districts of Thai Nguyen province (Vietnam). The district has a lot of potential for tourism development, especially archaeological sites of prehistoric and prehistoric periods such as sites in Than Sa, Hang Oc. The exploitation of archaeological relics in tourism development in Vo Nhai district not only brings socio-economic benefits but also contributes to preserving and promoting the value of the relics. However, at present, the current situation of tourism development at the archaeological sites of Vo Nhai district is not commensurate with the potential. Therefore, the article will analyze the potential and propose some solutions to promote the value of archaeological relics in tourism, contributing to the economic promotion of a mountainous district still facing many difficulties in Thai Nguyen province (Vietnam).*

**Key-words:** Vo Nhai, Tourism, Archeology, Than Sa, Oc Cave.

**JEL:** Z3, Z32, Z38

### 1. Introduction

In the territory of Vietnam in ancient times, people lived. Therefore, the remains, archaeological remains from prehistory and prehistory are very rich and diverse, distributed from mountainous regions to midlands and plains, from coastal areas to islands. Vietnamese people with patriotic spirit and tradition of ancestor worship always have a sense of finding their roots, wanting to

discover what belongs to tradition and history. Therefore, archeology tourism is not strange to Vietnamese people because it is not only meaningful for research but also an attractive destination for history enthusiasts. Archaeological sites in Vietnam also attract international tourists.

Archaeological tourism is unique because not every locality has archaeological sites. Thai Nguyen is one of the bright spots of prehistoric archeology research in Vietnam. Since ancient times, this place has full of ideal conditions for primitive people to exist and develop. Therefore, on this land, there are still many vestiges of archaeological culture with historical - cultural value that need to be discovered and studied. This is a great potential that Vo Nhai district, Thai Nguyen province needs to exploit to develop tourism.

This study aims to find out about the potential of exploiting archaeological relics in Vo Nhai district, Thai Nguyen province. From there, propose solutions to improve the efficiency of exploitation of archaeological relics in tourism, contributing to promoting tourism development in Vo Nhai district as well as in Thai Nguyen province in the coming time.



Map of Vo Nhai district (Thai Nguyen - Vietnam)

## 2. Literature review

First, Valeriu and Istoc (2007) mentioned that 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 than other tourism segments.

The, Croes and Semrad (2013) stated that 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.

Last but not least, Richards (2018) said that 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.

And Boudiaf (2019) said that historical site preservation, esp. Historical buildings are important for cities preservation of culture.

Therefore, cultural heritage preservation will go together with cultural life and urban development, and together with historic buildings inserted into city infrastructure and architecture, we can build sustainable tourism development.

### **3. Method**

Secondary documents related to the archaeological remains in Vo Nhai are collected from various sources such as research works, statistics, summary reports of agencies and departments of Vo Nhai district. and Thai Nguyen province. At the same time, other sources of information and documents in the form of documents, maps, movies, images, videos, etc. The collected data will be systematized, analyzed and synthesized to serve the research topic. assist.

### **4. Main Results**

#### **4.1. Archaeological Sites in Vo Nhai Thai Nguyen**

Than Sa commune, Vo Nhai district (Thai Nguyen) is a familiar address for archaeologists, historical researchers with excavations and research over the years. The works have contributed to confirm that this is one of the cradles of prehistoric people. However, until now, the famous archaeological sites here are still unknown to many people. (Last of the entry). The dense limestone mountains at the end of the Bac Son mountain system and the narrow valleys along the banks of the Than Sa river are typical features of the Than Sa topography.

From the early years of the twentieth century, a number of French archaeologists, H.Mansuy and M.Colani, discovered the first vestiges of prehistoric people living and residing in some caves and stone roofs in the area. Than Sa (Vo Nhai) area. On that basis, in 1972, the Vietnam Institute of Archeology and Viet Bac National University of Education (now Thai Nguyen University of Education) conducted an investigation into a number of caves in the area with new discoveries of artifacts compared with Hoa Binh culture, Bac Son culture. After that, the Vietnam Institute of Archeology coordinated with other units to continue to survey, investigate and excavate the Nguom rock roof site in Kim Son village, Than Sa commune and most recently the excavation in 2017 by the Institute of Archeology. Vietnamese archeology and the University of Washington (USA) have obtained a number of stone artifacts very rich in types, showing the diversity and uniqueness of stone processing techniques [2].

The cave site in Than Sa belongs to the Paleolithic age, dating from 30,000 to 10,000 years ago, including sites: Phieng Tung, Nguom, Tham Choong, Ranh 1, Ranh 2, Ha Son 1, Ha Son 2, Na Ngon, Na Khu... These sites prove that there existed an ancient culture called Than Sa culture. This is the oldest culture known to date in Vietnam and mainland Southeast Asia [11].

Phieng Tung cave is also known as Mouth Ho cave [ Phieng Tung means high and flat in Tay language. Because from Trung Son village, the shop looks like a tiger's mouth opening, so people in the area call it Mouth Ho cave], located on the eastern slopes of Meo mountain, with an altitude of more than 50 meters, in Than Sa commune, Vo district Chew. The cave is about 7 meters high, 10 meters wide, 20 meters deep, has 2 floors; the upper floor is narrow, does not contain archaeological sites but contains beautiful stalactites; Downstairs, archaeologists have collected 659 stone artifacts, mainly small pieces of hewn tools from the Middle Paleolithic period in Vietnam, about 18,000 to 30,000 years ago today.

According to the results of archaeological excavations from the end of the twentieth century to the present, Nguom rock roof has three layers of continuous development, not separated by the inanimate layer. These cultural strata date from about 41,000 years to 23,000 years ago. This proves that the ancient people lived and developed here for a very long time. Nguom rock roof - the most important site in the Than Sa archaeological site, a human relic of the Old Stone Age, ranked as a national historic site in 1982. The artifacts were found in the Middle Ages. Paleolithic stone dating from 18,000 - 30,000 years ago are the cultural vestiges of ancient Vietnamese people. With the results of studying the site of Phieng Tung cave and Nguom rock roof in Than Sa, archaeologists have determined that there is an archaeological culture of Than Sa belonging to the Paleolithic age,

whose owners are Homosapiens. 13]. These are extremely valuable archaeological evidences, not only contributing to the research of the Stone Age in Vietnam but also in Southeast Asia.

Recently discovered archaeological site is Oc cave (Binh Long commune, Vo Nhai district) not far from Nguom rock site, excavated in 2015 in association with the role of the Vietnam Institute of Archeology and Thai Nguyen Provincial Museum. Oc Cave is located halfway up a limestone mountain, the cave is about 15 m higher than the valley below, the mouth of the cave is 14 m wide, the cave is 45 m deep, with an area of about 1,000 m<sup>2</sup>. Excavation results show that Oc Cave has only a single cultural layer with a uniform structure from bottom to top. Typical relics are Bac Son mark and blade sharpening ax, showing that this is a site of Bac Son culture, dating from about 6,000 to 7,000 years ago. Oc Cave is a human relic of the early Neolithic period, ranked as a national historical relic in 2017 [2, p.55].

In Than Sa valley, in addition to two important addresses, Nguom and Phieng Tung, within a radius of a few kilometers from Phieng Tung site, there are nearly 10 sites that used to be the residence of primitive people such as: are Ranh 1, Ranh 2, Ranh 3, Na Ngon, Na Khu, Ha Son 1, Ha Son 2, Tham Choong, etc. These are archeological relics of the Late Paleolithic period, different and earlier than the Son Vi culture. This achievement has great significance for the perception of prehistory not only for Vietnam but also for Southeast Asia.

Than Sa is a place where primitive people have lived continuously for several tens of thousands of years, from the Old Stone Age to the Late Neolithic period, where important archaeological discoveries have contributed to proving the appearance of God. and the continuous development of people belonging to archaeological cultures in Vietnam, from Nui Do to Than Sa, Son vi, Hoa Binh, Bac Son, etc. to step into the prehistoric period - The Metal Age with its background. Dong Son culture is brilliant. In Asia, only the Lang Giong Rieng relic of Thailand and Bach Lien Dong in China have many similarities. Due to its scientific significance, it has a special position in learning about the evolutionary history of primitive humans in Vietnam in particular and in mainland Southeast Asia in general. Than Sa archeological site was ranked national by the State in 1982 and was included in the category of special national monuments by the Ministry of Culture and Information.

This is also the basis for the early appearance of mankind on Thai Nguyen land, the premise for the formation of the state. A series of archaeological sites with different early and late dates have proved the above statement. The archaeological values at Vo Nhai are not only meaningful to Vietnam but also regional and world-class. The archaeological sites here can be used to help promote sustainable tourism in Thai Nguyen.

## 4.2. Potential for Archeological Tourism Development in Thai Nguyen

The country, culture and people of Vietnam in the past and present have left many impressions on international friends. Developing archeological tourism is considered a promising industry here, contributing to promoting Vietnamese history and culture to the world. Opening a new direction for the archeological tourism industry which is in need of research and development in Vietnam. With valuable assets of archaeological heritage system, Vo Nhai district can fully plan and develop tourism. Tourism will raise awareness of archaeological cultures and vice versa, archaeological sites will create excitement and depth for tourism.

Firstly, the potential for archeological tourism in Vo Nhai is the largest among localities in Thai Nguyen. Through investigations, exploration and archaeological excavations from the 1920s to the present, archaeological sites, documents and artifacts are kept at Thai Nguyen Provincial Museum about Mouth Ho cave, Nguom rock roof, etc. Oc cave in Than Sa and Binh Long communes, Vo Nhai district has demonstrated the research base on prehistory in Thai Nguyen. Coming to this type of cave tourism, visitors will have an interesting trip, witness firsthand the relics, excavated holes in the cave, climb mountains, experience the wild life, feel the environment. environment, fresh climate amidst the natural space of high rocky mountains as far as the eye can see, both profound and mysterious of the land of the ancient Montagnards on the land of Binh Long, Than Sa. This is the special tourism potential of Vo Nhai district that no other locality in Thai Nguyen has. This potential not only attracts domestic tourists but also international visitors, especially archaeologists who are interested in learning about prehistoric human history.

Secondly, in addition to archaeological sites, Vo Nhai also has many other tourism resources that can be combined with archaeological tourism. According to Dr. Chan Kieu, Center for Southeast Asian Studies under the American Institute of Archeology: "In the world, archaeological tourism is quite popular, especially in European countries. About 75% of tourists take advantage of archaeological programs and sites for recreational visits. In Vietnam, 75% of tourism and 25% of archeology should be combined, the tours will be more successful, the number of visitors will be more. With that approach, not only one industry benefits, but many industries benefit" [<https://daibieunhandan.vn/du-lich-khao-co-hoc-241526>].

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 1 - 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 Chế		x	Dân Tiên
12.	Địa điểm lưu niệm Chủ tịch Hồ Chí Minh ở Làng Vang		x	Liên Minh

(Source: Vo Nhai District Culture Office in 2019)

Than Sa relic site (Vo Nhai) also has a lot of potential to combine archaeological tourism with ecological, cultural, spiritual and resort tourism. Surrounding Than Sa is the majestic limestone mountains, green mountains and blue water - where visitors can admire the scenery and explore the diverse ecosystem of nature in contemplation and fantasies about the life of the ancients. Taking advantage of the cool climate, some localities in the district have begun to develop tourism services with rich flower fields and valleys, attracting the attention of tourists. Vo Nhai district is also home to

many ethnic minorities typical for the mountainous Northeastern region of Vietnam such as Tay, Nung, Mong, Dao... Although the livelihoods and cultures of these ethnic groups have changed. change according to the law of development and the phenomenon of industrialization and urbanization. However, there are still many ethnic minority villages that keep their scenery, language and traditional cultural activities. This is an opportunity to build a model of archeological and historical tourism, combined with cultural and community tourism associated with accommodation services, cuisine, agricultural experiences and cultural activities. folk.

Thirdly, Than Sa archaeological site can become a destination in the archaeological tourist route connecting Thai Nguyen with Lang Son. In Lang Son province, where the first site of the Bac Son culture was discovered, up to now, there are still many archaeological sites in the districts of Bac Son, Binh Gia, Huu Lung, Cao Loc.. Born from the heart of Hoa Binh culture (belonging to the Neolithic period), relics of Bac Son culture were discovered in a large number and rich in types (including stone, bone, and molluscs). and pottery) in Southeast Asia in general, and the northern mountainous region of Vietnam in particular, in which Thai Nguyen and Lang Son are the centers. According to the inventory of relics in Lang Son province (attached to Decision No. 73/QĐ-UBND, dated January 10, 2019 by the Chairman of the Provincial People's Committee), the province currently has 37 archaeological relics at 11 sites. districts and cities, including 8 national-level relics and 13 provincial-level relics. Some sites have been recognized as national relic such as: Phai Ve site (Lang Son city), Phia Diem site (Cao Loc district), Tham Hai cave site, Tham Khuyen cave (Binh Gia district), ...

Archaeological sites in Bac Son and Vo Nhai (especially in Hang Oc) have many similarities, proving that prehistoric people in the two lands had interference and contact. Therefore, studying archeological sites in these two localities helps us to have the most general views about the characteristics of people and ethnic culture in the early period of formation in the Northeast region. On the other hand, in terms of tourism economy, connecting Vo Nhai with Bac Son helps to form an archaeological tourist route that will attract the largest number of tourists, who are domestic and international researchers who are interested in archeology. Passionate about history and culture.

Fourth, the potential to combine archeological tourism with educational and experiential activities in Vo Nhai is very large, attracting an abundant and sustainable number of tourists. The 4.0 revolution is having a strong impact, requiring Vietnam's education to be comprehensively reformed. With the policy of taking learners as the center, learning goes hand in hand with practice, high schools in Thai Nguyen province and neighboring provinces such as Bac Giang, Tuyen Quang, Bac

Kan, Lang Son... regularly organize trips sightseeing, experience activities at historical - cultural sites.

Thai Nguyen University is one of three regional universities in Vietnam with a large student population of over 100,000 students, in which there are many majors such as history, tourism, social work, cultural management, etc. Law, geography, literature, culture... Every year, universities in Thai Nguyen often organize study tours for students at historical and cultural relics in the province to help them understand better. about the history of human formation in Thai Nguyen as well as in Vietnam. The introduction of archaeological artifacts into teaching and learning has enhanced the awareness, skills, and professionalism for students and faculty members of history majors. Tourism students have practical experience while improving their knowledge and practice leading tours at archaeological tourist sites. Through studying at the monuments, students have a passion and interest in learning, researching national roots, fostering love for their homeland and territorial sovereignty.

Primary schools, middle schools, high schools have put the experience program into their annual activities. Experiential activities at Vo Nhai archeological sites make an important contribution to teaching Vietnamese history and world history in prehistoric and prehistory, as well as being an indispensable place for learning in history subjects. local history. In Vietnam, history is an important study that contributes to fostering love for the country - one of the good traditions of the Vietnamese nation. Passionate patriotism is one of the important factors making great victories in the history of nation building and defense of the nation, especially in the victory over the Covid-19 pandemic.

Experiential activities in the field help students realize the beautiful scenes of their homeland, realize the living conditions of primitive people. Through these relics, teachers will help students realize that in the ancient Thai Nguyen territory, there were people living in ancient times. Thai Nguyen is one of the first cradles in the history of human and ethnic formation in Vietnam. Thai Nguyen people have a process of formation and development on this very land, not because ethnic groups from other countries have migrated as some reactionary concepts mentioned. The combination of archeology tourism with historical education, education of ethnic traditional cultural thought for the young generation in Thai Nguyen has great potential, so it needs to be researched and implemented appropriately.

In the context of the Covid-19 pandemic spreading around the world, seriously affecting countries and peoples around the world. The economy suffered a lot of decline, especially the tourism industry. In Vietnam, the Vietnamese Party, Government and people are united and resilient in repelling the pandemic, creating conditions for economic sectors to develop. However, the number of

international tourists to Vietnam has decreased sharply, Vietnamese people have not been able to travel, especially the major tourist centers in Hue, Da Nang, Nha Trang, Ho Chi Minh City.... Therefore, people of Thai Nguyen province in particular and the whole country of Vietnam tend to choose local tourist destinations with short weekend experiences. This is the potential for archeological tourism in Thai Nguyen to have the conditions to develop during the period of uncontrolled disease. This is reflected quite clearly when the number of domestic tourists in Vo Nhai tends to increase in the first months of 2021.

Fifth, the appropriate policies of the People's Committee of Thai Nguyen province and the People's Committee of Vo Nhai district have contributed to preserving and promoting the values of archaeological relics to serve tourism development. That attention has been concretized with specific policies and actions: zoning, planting relics signs at archaeological sites, creating conditions to provide information for tourism - service businesses. services, investors learn, research on archeological tourism Vo Nhai. Thai Nguyen Provincial Museum cooperates with the Institute of Archeology, National Museum of History to conduct archaeological investigations at the sites of Nguom, Phieng Tung, and Oc Rocks.

The results of archaeological excavations create a solid basis for the authorities, people and tourism investors to firmly research and build an archaeological tourism model in Vo Nhai with specific items. In order to promote the values of archaeological relics, the first and most important issue is to preserve those values. In 2014, the People's Committee of Thai Nguyen province decided to approve the project "Support for the conservation, embellishment and promotion of the value of the classified historical and cultural relics, scenic spots, and art architectures" ranking in Thai Nguyen province, period 2014 - 2020". The project has contributed to the protection and embellishment of archaeological sites in Vo Nhai to serve the development of sustainable tourism.

However, in fact, due to limitations in investment resources, technology, display systems, tour guides, etc., these places are not really attractive to tourists. The number of tourists at archeological sites in general is still small compared to many other types of tourism such as recreational tourism, eco-tourism... The road to the Nguom rock roof site of the archaeological relic site Than Sa archeology is still bumpy and dangerous. This place has almost not been invested to preserve and preserve the integrity of the site in the long run, while the information about the site introduced to visitors is very sketchy, the number of guides is small, not meeting the needs of tourists. bridge. The mining of minerals in Than Sa river greatly affects the Nguom rock site.

In order to develop and exploit archeological tourism, it is necessary to have a synchronism from the facilities to the local operating and management policies, if the policies are good, the

potential is diverse, the staff capacity is high. If the facilities do not meet the requirements, it cannot be exploited effectively. When the number of tourists increases, the demand for services will increase, the requirements for tourism services are increasingly strict while the district still lacks quality restaurants and hotels for guests to stay and eat. tourism products, resulting in low tourism revenue.

It can be affirmed that the tourism potential in Vo Nhai is very large, but it has not been exploited effectively, tourists coming to the district are often solo, not many group guests, not long stay guests and most like very little. This reflects that tourism products as well as services to meet the needs of visitors are not high.

## **5. Discussion**

### **Solutions to Promote Archeological Tourism in Vo Nhai District**

Vo Nhai is a mountainous district of Thai Nguyen province, conditions for industrial and agricultural development are still limited, and people's lives are still difficult. Therefore, tourism development is a right and appropriate direction of Vo Nhai district in the current context. With the number of visitors increasing over the years, it has proved that Vo Nhai's tourism industry is increasingly changing and developing, contributing to increasing tourism revenue. On weekdays of summer, this place only has 300-400 visitors, on holidays it attracts 700-800 visitors/day. From 2018 and earlier, in the district, there was only one tourist attraction of Phuong Hoang cave - Mo Ga stream that brought in very little revenue, with only an average of 50 million VND/year (Source of social economic report). Association of Vo Nhai district over the years). Some other places such as: Seven-storey waterfall, Rainfall waterfall, Nguom rock roof in Than Sa commune also only attract a small number (about over 100 people/day) to visit, rest and cool off in the summer. . In other places, almost none. In order to effectively exploit archaeological tourism in Vo Nhai, the research team proposes the following solutions:

Firstly, combine tourism with preserving archaeological relics. The potential for archeological tourism in Vo Nhai is huge as the research team mentioned in Section 3.2. However, if we over-exploit it, the resource will be increasingly depleted and in the future the resource will no longer have its attractive features to attract tourists. Therefore, the assessment of the value of resources in the field of tourism is very necessary and is always the top concern of tourism managers. From there, properly

assess the value of resources for current tourism activities and rationally exploit resource values for effective tourism development.

Excavations, archaeological research at Nguom Rock, Oc Cave and many other caves in Than Sa area have provided new insights into the continuous development of prehistoric culture in Thai Nguyen and Thai Nguyen. Vietnam, attracting the attention of many domestic and foreign researchers. The problem is that archaeological sites and relics of prehistoric people need to be preserved and introduced to the public. This is one of the important tasks of the archeology industry and Thai Nguyen Provincial Museum. Many archaeologists, historical researchers, and cultural managers believe that the archaeological sites in Than Sa area are completely worthy to be recognized as a special national historical relic, not only is a national monument as it is today. Thai Nguyen is honored to have precious prehistoric archaeological sites, but requires attention and practical solutions to preserve and promote the value to create cultural tourism products. Unique, attractive, attracting customers.

Archaeological sites in Vietnam and around the world have the common feature of restored structures that were once abandoned; vestiges of all kinds (both in underground and underwater sites) as well as cultural materials associated with those monuments; the works are excavated open-air... Therefore, this is considered a fragile and non-renewable cultural source. Therefore, the exploitation and use of tourism must be carefully calculated to minimize negative impacts on archaeological relics. However, tourists coming to archaeological sites with an eager and curious mentality should want to visit the excavation site directly, want to touch the artifacts directly or experience participating in the excavation process. excavated thus easily damaged artifacts as well as the soil of each historical period has been exposed.

Therefore, when implementing archaeological tourism, relevant responsible agencies need to study very carefully the issues related to the conservation of national assets, so that future generations can not only admire but continue to exploit this legacy. There are monuments we can bring visitors to visit, but in some places, the status quo must be preserved, so it should not be put into tourism.”

Second, build suitable tourist routes to exploit the strengths of archaeological relics. Traditional tourist attractions, especially prehistoric archaeological sites in Vietnam, attract visitors because of their specific characteristics. They go there for sightseeing, also to explore, experience and research. We have a very diverse and rich volume of archaeological sites. However, developing tourism at these addresses is a problem for many people. The number of tourists at archeological sites in general is still very small compared to many other types of tourism such as recreational tourism, ecotourism, etc.

Therefore, to develop this type of tourism, it is necessary to select outstanding sites and build a complete tour. With the potential for tourism development mentioned above, especially archeological tourism and ecotourism, Vo Nhai district can build tours in a day or a few days, bringing many interesting experiences for tourists. traveler. Tour 1 can be Than Sa - Thuong Nung (Tham Giao cave, Thuong Nung communal house, Dom waterfall) - Sang Moc (Tham Luong cave, Nghinh Tac family, Po Don). Tour 2 can be Phuong Hoang Cave, Mo Ga spring (Phu Thuong) and then Mo Ma stream, Hu cave (Bac Son, Lang Son province); Phu Thuong - Trang Xa (Kon Manh forest, Huyen cave) - Dan Tien (Quan Che lake) - Binh Long (Oc cave). In addition to the tours on Vo Nhai can be combined with the form of experience tourism - discovery in the local traditional craft villages. That will attract tourists to return to Vo Nhai many times in the future.

Next, it is necessary to promote the application of achievements of the 4.0 industrial revolution in the development of archaeological tourism in Vo Nhai. On the basis of archaeological documents and studies on the daily life of ancient residents, Vo Nhai district and Thai Nguyen province need economic investment to rebuild models and make vivid films about life. of prehistoric humans. Drones equipped with LIDAR, infrared and ultrasonic sensor systems fly over the mound to detect subterranean structures with high accuracy within minutes. A technician reading the 3D images generated by the scan will clearly see the points, cultural layers, artifacts buried deep in the ground. The miniature robots will then dig deeper into the excavation pit to collect specimens such as bones for DNA testing.

They will scan and send images back to the ground, this way the ancient material will not be disturbed. 3D printers can reconstruct treasures found in scans – in gold, lapis lazuli or any other era-appropriate material. Many archaeological sites in the world have applied new technology to create new interactive applications and products with the aim of enhancing the user experience such as location-aware audio guides, live applications, etc. online and mobile, games, interactive multi-touch screens, virtual/augmented reality systems, 3D virtual worlds and other types of settings including autopilot. The application of modern technology has both contributed to preserving the monument and creating an attraction for tourists, so this is one of the bases for sustainable development. archeology tourism. To exploit the strengths of tourism development, Vo Nhai needs to pay attention to and upgrade the transport infrastructure system at some tourist routes and spots; planning, investing in, embellishing a number of items and ancillary works at monuments and landscapes; as well as developing a number of accompanying services to meet the needs of visitors. Especially, it is necessary to attract the investment of large enterprises in the field of tourism across the country to create professionalism and attract tourists. Thai Nguyen province's tourism industry is

also focusing on training a team of guides with professional qualifications, good skills, knowledge of tourist attractions, especially archeological tourism, so that when marketing as well as Attracting visitors has the ability to convey the values of the tourist destination, creating attractiveness for visitors. In addition, it is necessary to promote the propaganda and promotion of Vo Nhai archaeological images with domestic and international friends.

Finally, promote and develop the infrastructure and human resources to exploit effectively.

## **6. Conclusion**

Thai Nguyen is a mountainous province located in the northeast of the country, where there are green mountains, blue water, charming scenery, located in the mountain system of the arcs of Bac Son, Ngan Son, Song Gam, Tam Dao. During the tectonic process of the earth's crust, the endogenous factors that create lava, tectonic movements, and geological architecture have produced for this land a lot of potential for tourism, including tourism. caves associated with archeology and spirituality.

The archaeological remains in Vo Nhai are very rich and varied from prehistory to prehistory. However, these findings are mostly new to researchers and have not been introduced to the public. Developing archeological tourism will be a good idea for tourism in Thai Nguyen province, because in fact, most Vietnamese people always have a sense of origin and desire to discover what belongs to tradition and history. and even international visitors would love to learn about our millennial culture. Of course, the exploitation of archaeological sites for tourism needs careful calculations because:

“Archaeological sites are often abandoned structures that have been restored; vestiges of all kinds (both in underground and underwater sites) as well as cultural materials associated with those monuments; The works are excavated in the open air... This is considered a fragile and non-renewable cultural source. Therefore, the exploitation and use for tourism must be calculated carefully in order to minimize negative impacts on archaeological heritage. The problem arises that tourists want to visit the excavation site directly, want to touch the artifacts, so it is easy to damage the artifacts as well as the soil of each historical period that has been exposed.

The future development of Vo Nhai also needs to pay attention to preserving the beauty of the natural landscape, not exploiting the excessive value of resources but destroying the wild features of the natural scenery that has already been made. satisfied visitors when coming here. The issue of connecting routes and tourist spots needs to be focused, at the same time it is necessary to protect tourism resources, preserve the beauty of the natural landscape, the values of the local cultural resources. Hopefully in the not too distant future, Vo Nhai's tourism potential will be aroused and

exploited, contributing to the richness and diversity of destinations in Thai Nguyen, striving for Vo Nhai to become a key district in development. tourism development of the province. Thereby, promoting the image of Thai Nguyen to domestic and international tourists.

### **Limitation of Research**

We need to expand our research model for other places and cities in Vietnam.

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