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Challenges and opportunities in protection of river culture in red river delta

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Abstract

Through the study and analysis of the current situation of the river in the Red River Delta so that it can find challenges and opportunities in protecting the river culture in the Red River Delta. Through research results as well as discussion we will make some recommendations to be able to develop and protect river culture in the Red River Delta. Through research, the authors have found 4 major challenges on river cultural issues. Besides, there are also some opportunities. The authors included the data in each challenge to better understand each type of challenge that authors have studied.

Keywords: challenges, opportunities, protection of culture and culture of the river and the red river delta

1. Introduction

Vietnam has an extremely rich natural resource: golden forests, silver sea, fertile rice fields, green trees and four seasons of full bloom. The Vietnamese people have a deep and passionate love for their country; it is from that passionate home love that has formed in the hearts of the Vietnamese people a deep attachment to nature, living in harmony with the beautiful and colorful nature.

Located in the tropical monsoon climate, with lots of sunshine and rain, the country of Vietnam has a diverse, intertwined system of rivers, scattered everywhere. Almost in every region, every region has rivers and canals. The poetic, peaceful rivers are still daily, for hours associated with the simple life of the people, bringing cool water for a bath. Rivers whose names have followed the Vietnamese into the history of victory over foreign invaders are heroic and glorious. Rivers have inspired the immortal poetry in the nation's poetry.

For Vietnamese people, the river has extremely important benefits in daily life as well as in cultural and economic development. Many rivers are the source of fresh water for daily life and life of people. In irrigation works, rivers are an important source of irrigation water for trees and fields, ensuring food for people's lives. Rivers are important sources of energy for hydroelectric projects. The river is also a source of abundant seafood. Rivers are also an important transport artery for the travel needs of people. Rivers are also a focal point of domestic as well as foreign trade. River ports and seaports are set up to meet the needs of exchanges and trade between regions, and to trade with other countries. The formation of the delta plains is due to the alluvial deposits of rivers, which is a "gift of the rivers". The Red River Delta, the Red River Delta, also known as the Northern Delta, is a fertile land formed by the alluvial deposit of the Red River system and the Thai Binh river system. The Red River Delta has a dense network of rivers, including the downstream of large rivers with dense tributaries, as well as a system of canals, with rivers flowing into the sea, but there are also rivers that flow within a single sunken area called the inland river. Although the Red River Delta has many rivers, the most important is the Red River and Thai Binh river system. These two river systems provide a large amount of fresh water and high sediments to the delta. However, the hydrological and hydrological regime of the Red River Delta makes the issue of flooding and salinity prevention the top concerns of residents here, the safest measure is embankment. Therefore, although embankment and dyke maintenance are a very hard and costly work, residents of the Red River Delta from the past to the present time still have to organize themselves so that embankment construction can be carried out firmly. The above-mentioned conditions of the natural environment have greatly influenced production

practices and daily life of people in the Red River Delta. In order to adapt and exploit the extremely diverse conditions of nature, the inhabitants of the Red River Delta have had different ways of life in certain historical periods. This is clearly shown in the cultural behavior of the Red River delta. The Red River not only plays a role in creating a delta, but it also plays a role in creating a culture along the Red River.

In recent years, the river in the Red River Delta has brought many benefits to the people in the Delta such as accretion of fertile soil to help grow wet rice, cultivate or raise aquatic products, but besides that, many threats to waterways in this region. Therefore, it is essential to study the challenges and opportunities of river culture in the Red River Delta, on which basis to propose some measures to help protect river culture. Therefore, the authors chose the topic: "Challenges and opportunities in the protection of river culture in the Red River Delta" for the research in this article.

2. Theoretical framework

2.1. Definition of challenge

Challenges (obstacles), which are the factors that cause negative impacts on the career, the degree of their influence depends on the improvising actions. The common challenges are:

- Industry restructuring and reorganization.
- Pressure from market fluctuations.
- Some skills become outdated.
- You are not ready with the development of technology.
- The fierce competition, with the company as well as with individuals.
- Need to improve company efficiency

2.2. Defining opportunity

Opportunities (optimistic judgments), which are uncontrollable external events, can be potential levers that bring many opportunities for success, including:

- Prospective trends.
- The economy is booming.
- New career opportunities open up.
- A promising project is entrusted.
- Learn new skills or experiences.
- The emergence of new technology.
- New policies applied.

2.3. Culture concept

There are many different definitions of culture. According to UNESCO, culture is a living whole of past and present activities and creativity. Over the centuries, that creative activity has formed a system of values, traditions and tastes - factors that define the individual characteristics of each nation [1]. This definition emphasizes the creative activities of the communities who have been associated with the historical development process of each community over a long period of time creating universal humanistic values and at the same time with the specific characteristics of each community and the unique identity of each nation. However, based on this general definition, in the state management of culture, we are easily misunderstood: Cultural management is the management of creative activities and narrowing even more is managing literary and artistic composition.

According to Ho Chi Minh: "For the sake of survival as well as the purpose of life, mankind has invented and invented language, writing, morality, law, science, religion, literature and art. everyday tools for clothing, meals, accommodations and ways of use. All of these creations and inventions mean culture." Ho Chi Minh's definition helps us to understand the culture more specifically and fully. After all, all human activities are first of all "for the sake of survival as well as for the purpose of life", those living activities undergo practice and time that are repeated and repeated into habits, customs, distilled into standards, material and spiritual values accumulated, handed down from generation to generation into precious treasures bearing the unique identity of each community, contributing to the cultural heritage of mankind.

From another perspective, people see culture as a system of material and spiritual values created by people, accumulated in practical activities through the interaction process between people and nature and communes. Culture is human. It is created by people and for the benefit of man. Culture is preserved and used by people to serve people's lives and passed from generation to generation.

2.4. The concept of river culture

Talking about the river in the minds of Vietnamese people refers to many related issues: geographical conditions, living environment, historical process, ethnic characteristics and customs.

Vietnam has many large and small rivers, wide and narrow, but almost all regions and regions have it. "Water" in Vietnamese also means Fatherland, territory, nation, country. River of water exists together with people. For wet rice residents, water is not only a prerequisite of agricultural economy (water, manure and seed) but also the first requirement for all choices from where to live to an important location especially the capital of a country. In an article called "The position of Hanoi's ancient culture in the context of the environment of the Red River basin and the whole of Vietnam", the late Professor Tran Quoc Vuong drew the quadrilateral of Hanoi in There are two important rivers: the first river is the Nhi river and the second river is To river. Professor Vuong also said that the old basic gates of Hanoi capital were water gates (in accordance with the Watergate concept), for example: O Cau Giay is located at the intersection of To Lich - Kim Nguu, and that river thinking is also related to the formation of urban ports as the facade of an entire central coastal region. Venerable Thich Nguyen Duc, abbot of Ho Son pagoda, Tuy Hoa, also said that even erecting a pagoda, it seems that just choosing a remote place, "penetrating the mountain with glass" to facilitate the practice, is actually weak. Water element is still considered first. Springs, temple wells are often very clear and sweet and not only in Nguyen Tuan's literature. In the perception of Vietnamese people, the existence of a river confirms the existence of life, or in other words, the value of water is to bring life to people. Abundant water, green trees, abundant crops; Dry river, dry water means life is running out, being destroyed. Gradually, from the existentially objective nature, the existing country dominates the awareness and behavior in every human being. Rivers are endless flows of time (Even though rivers run dry, rocks wear out); is the limit of space (Sometimes we are a river),

is the sacred source (Drink water to remember the source), is the belief in life (There is water, there are fish / Rivers have song, people sometimes), are ethical and behave to have an influence on the character of the Vietnamese people. It is also the corollary of the relationship between man and nature.

When talking about the value system in the traditional culture of Vietnamese people, Professor Chu Xuan Dien noted that in the relationship between humans and nature, Vietnamese people depend on nature, relying on nature rather than on nature. dominate and master nature that tendency is expressed in respect of nature, the cult of nature, in the act of making choices that are adaptable to nature, taking advantage of self rather than conquering nature, using human strength to replace nature, in daily life, it is expressed in a harmonious way of living, integrating with nature, sticking to the natural environment. The Vietnamese have lived in harmony with the river so far that they can treat it like a human. The popular way of naming rivers in the whole country: Cai river, Con river, Ca river also shows a very friendly, very family relationship with nature. Rivers, even if at times harm or make difficulties for human life, people know how to accept as an inevitable part of nature. The story of "Son Tinh - Thuy Tinh" even though he acknowledged that the mountain god prevailed over the god of water, even though the height of the water could not flood the mountain, but every year the flood occurred because Thuy still remembered the old feud and Glass still is a humanoid, acts like a normal person. Nature's anger towards people is largely due to the fact that humans disrespected it. This is also expressed very impressively through many short stories of Binh Nguyen Loc such as the story "Ba All Howling", the Story of the Beam ... In the story "Ba All How", the writer Binh Nguyen Loc explains the surrounding forest West Ho Nai - Bien Hoa is always dry because Mrs. Moi is angry with the Kinh people who destroyed the forest, so she shut off the water. The desperate, painful howl of that sacred forest woman resounded is a reminder to everyone about how to deal with nature and about the need to conserve water. The story of "beams" is the same, through Ba's mythical quote, the corollary of removing fish in rivers, streams and lakes is terrible and people must suffer. Fishing is a hobby, is to make a living but from the perspective of ecological balance, if fishing is thorough, the river environment will be destroyed.

Thus, the river is both a general image of the country and a very special, both objective and natural expression of the indigenous and cultural differences of each region.

3. Research results

3.1 Challenges in protecting river culture in the Red River Delta

Culture in dealing with water depletion on the Red River

- Water shortage: As we have seen water resources tend to degrade; due to human impact and global climate change. It is forecast that by 2025, Vietnam's water resources will be reduced by about 40 billion m³. The total volume of dry season water by 2025 could be reduced by about 13 billion m³. The total demand for water for people and for socio-economic development is increasing. The demand for the flow to maintain the

downstream ecological environment in the dry season is also very large (about 4,300 m³ / s). Nearly 40% of the annual amount of water arises out of the territory while disputes over water use among countries along the International River such as the Red River are increasing.

- Water demand is an important factor, but water level requirements in the river during the dry season are also important, because after the reservoir reservoirs will be deeply eroded, the water level becomes even lower. That greatly affects the irrigation and ecological environment of the whole Red River Delta. In the past few years, to the dry season, in addition to the discharge flow through turbines in accordance with the electricity generation plan (also the amount of water to maintain the flow), Hoa Binh reservoir has to discharge additionally approximately 1,200m³ / s to raise the river water level. Hong rose to serve against drought, but the amount of water used only accounts for a small proportion, the rest flows wasted into the sea.
- The fact has shown that in the past few years, in the dry season, drought situation in the Red River Delta has occurred seriously in a very unfavorable direction. In 2004, the year that was considered the most fierce in the past 40 years, the water level of the Red River in Hanoi in January 2004 was + 2.17m (the most extreme was sometimes down to 1.75m); In 2005 at the same time, the water level was down to 2.06m (the most extreme time was down to 1.5m); In the winter-spring crop of 2006-2007, the water level of Red River in Hanoi decreased to 1.6m, the lowest level in the last 100 years.

Surface water pollution in the Red River Delta

- In Nhue-Day river basin, Hanoi city contributes 48.8% of total waste sources. The total amount of waste water from different sources of this city is about 670,000m³, of which more than 620,000m³ has not been treated directly discharged into the drainage system. The remaining amount of wastewater is only preliminary treated or in septic tanks, sedimentation tanks in the common drainage routes.
- Black waste water includes wastes that are very dangerous to the environment, such as lignin, organic sulfide, fatty acids, and chlorine-containing organic substances. While the whole city has only 4 centralized wastewater treatment plants, 1 small treatment station in My Dinh New Urban Area with a designed capacity of 50,000m³ / day and night, but most of the stations have a treatment rate still lower than requested.
- Only over 880 households brewing alcohol in Van Ha-Bac Giang, always raising 15,000-20,000 pigs. Every day, about 1,500m³ of wastewater is generated nearly 100m³ of wastes, mainly from animal manure, are dumped directly into sewers and ponds, causing the concentration of pollutants to exceed the permissible limits many times as ammonium exceeds 34.5 to 96.2 times; BOD₅ from 7.5-10.1 times.
- Besides, industrial development in the Red River Delta has a long history, forming industrial centers distributed mainly in localities such as Hanoi, Hai Phong, Hai Duong and Quang Ninh. However, so far, there are still

many industrial zones and large factories discharging untreated waste into the surrounding river and lake system, causing water pollution in many river sections in the basin.

Culture in response to natural environment, response to natural disasters

- For residents of the Red River Delta, one of the biggest difficulties is flooding in the rainy season. The Red River brings benefits alluvium to the delta, but it is also a concern for people because it often causes heavy floods. In order to combat nature, the farmers were very concerned about irrigation. Right from the 1st century AD, the Red River Delta had many canals (Hau Han), Phong Khe district (now in Vinh Phuc province) with dykes to prevent floods (Giao Chau Ky). The dyke system has many effects, in addition to preventing flood water. It also holds water in some areas and extends the area to the sea.
- Over the past 100 years, the Red River Delta has had 26 major floods. These major floods occur in August, targeting the peak of the rainy season. Especially in 1971, the influence of La Nina cold water flow caused continuous heavy rains in the typhoon season that year. A storm from southern China near Hong Kong brought heavy rains on the Thao, Lo and Da Rivers. Flood waters from these rivers have combined to cause the historic floods of the Red River Delta. The level of the Red River on August 20 is up to 14.13 m in Hanoi. This water level in Hanoi is higher than the alert water level III to 2.63 m. The Red River water level measured 18.17 m in Viet Tri (higher than 2.32 m of alert level III) and 16.29 m in Son Tay (1.89 m higher than alert level III). At the same time, the water level in Cau River, Lo River, and Thai Binh River is higher than ever. The 1971 flood caused a dike break in three locations, killing 100,000 people, inundating 2,500 hectares and over 2.7 million people damaged. Another major flood in August 1945 caused dike break at 79 points, inundating 11 provinces with a total area of 312,000 ha, affecting the lives of 4 million people. Recent floods with winds of more than 100 km / h caused by Hurricane Frankie on July 24, 1996 killed 100 people, 194,000 houses were damaged, and more than 177,000 hectares were inundated.

3.2. Opportunities for river culture in the Red River Delta

- The Red River Delta has a dense network of rivers, including the downstream of large rivers with dense tributaries, as well as a system of canals, with rivers flowing into the sea, but there are also rivers that flow only within the scope. a valley, called the inland river. Although the Red River Delta has many rivers, the most important is the Red River and Thai Binh river system.
- There is a coastline of 400 km from Hai Phong to Ninh Binh.
- The Red River Delta currently has 55 large and medium-sized irrigation systems, with 500 sluices, more than 50,000 main axial canals, 35 large reservoirs and many small reservoirs with a total designed irrigation area of about 85,000 ha water supply.

- The coastal area of the Red River Delta, the rainy season, fresh water goes down near the river mouth, which is very convenient for taking irrigation water. There are many districts reaching 90 to 100% of the area under cultivating gravity water. In the dry season, the flow and water level of the river decrease, and the saline water intrudes into the inland, the water collection must go through the focal works located 20 to 40 km away from the sea and the area of gravity water is restricted.
- Due to the distribution characteristics of the river network, the closed irrigation systems are enclosed, surrounded by rivers and the sea. The systems with a natural land area of 15,000 to 60,000 ha are located in one or more districts and towns such as: Vinh Bao, Thuy Nguyen, Da Do, An Kim Hai, North and South Thai Binh irrigation systems.
- This is a region with a highly developed agricultural economy compared to other places. 85% of the population lives on agriculture with 2 main rice crops and one cash crop, the average coefficient of land rotation is 2.5 times. Rice productivity in recent years averaged over 10 tons / ha / year. In addition to farming, animal husbandry is also an important key in the structure of economic development, especially aquaculture.
- According to survey data, the soil in coastal areas is highly nutritious and has the potential to develop rural agricultural economy. However, due to salinity in the soil and saline water, the production efficiency is limited.

4. Discussion

With the shortage of water in the Red River Delta, the winter-spring crop of 2006-2007 in the midland provinces and the Northern Delta will have about 142,000-242,000 ha of difficult water resources. In localities with large irrigation works, there are still about 123,000 ha of insufficient irrigation water. On the other hand, the depletion of water resources on the Red River has greatly affected the navigation problem. In February 2006, when the Red River water level ranged from 1.6-1.9 m, besides the farmers could not get water into the field, boats and boats faced many dangers in traffic. More than 200 boats carrying sand and construction materials ran aground. According to calculations by the river administration, with a water level of less than 1.6 m, the vehicle cannot be transported. Especially near Tet, every day there are 300-400 boats passing the Hanoi section, most vehicles carry construction materials, so the adjustment of vehicles is not easy. This is also the pressure for the river authorities to guide the organization of the waterway.

Surface water pollution strongly affects the daily life as well as the health of people in the Red River Delta. Besides, there is a shortage of water for agriculture such as irrigation, slowing down the development of plant ecosystems, and besides, it is also impossible to develop seafood.

In Hai Duong and Hung Yen provinces, it is not difficult to encounter dead rivers such as Thach Khoi canal. Sharing with us, Deputy Director of Hung Yen Irrigation Works Management and Management One Member Limited Liability Company Bui Van Sao said that at present, a large

amount of water from Cau Bay River, Gia Lam (Hanoi) is heavily polluted, flows through Xuan Thuy sewer into the watershed of the Bac Hung Hai river, and then wastewater from residential areas, industrial zones, clusters, businesses, trade villages in the province, discharges into the canal system. The infection is getting worse. Deputy Director of Bac Hung Hai Irrigation Works One Member Limited Liability Company (Bac Hung Hai Company) Trinh The Truong said that at present, in the entire amount of wastewater discharged into Bac Hung Hai irrigation system, the discharged water industry accounts for nearly 20%, living accounts for more than 59%, livestock is 15%, concentrated production area is nearly 6%. Because the waste water sources concentrate on the branch canal system and then flows into the canal. Bac Hung Hai, so the pollution situation here is getting more and more serious. In fact, pollution in irrigation systems in the Red River Delta has not been completely overcome.

In addition, floods are the biggest natural disaster that threatens our country, especially in the North because the loss of life can be dreadful. The flood in August 1971 broke the Red River dike and killed 100,000 people. This is the biggest flood in 250 years in the North, and the loss of life is beyond imagination compared with the loss of about 1,000 people in the historic floods in 1999 in the Central and 2000 in the Central region. Male. Every year, the typhoons and the southwest monsoon cause heavy rains in the upland areas as well as the northern plains. Due to the effects of weather fluctuations around the world due to the El Nino and La Nina currents, storms and heavy rains occurred even more severely. The hurricane season usually lasts from June to October, and there are on average 4 storms every year. These storms usually come from the Philippines, East Sea and West Pacific and then 3-4 days later to the coast of our country. The topography of the rivers consists of hilly areas with a steep slope, so rainwater quickly descends to the plains. Every time there is heavy rain, the Red River Delta receives flood water from the two systems of Red River and Thai Binh River. The Red River system consists of Da River, Red River, and Thao River in Viet Tri, and the Thai Binh River system consists of the main branches of Cau River, Song Thuong and Luc Nam rivers, which are deposited at Pha Lai. Oil is protected by a system of dykes over 3,000 km long, but most of the densely populated centers are below the Red River flood level. So when heavy rains and floods broke the dike, many people died.

Comparing saline water intrusion in 3 years: 2009, 2010 and 2011 due to climate change, the negative weather factors are constantly increasing such as storms, floods, droughts, waterlogging and inroads salty and very serious place in all parts of the country. It is a favorable condition for saltwater in the sea to penetrate inland. The data on saline intrusion situation for 3 years shows that in 2010, the salinity level was at its highest. According to S max, salinity 1 & permil, which has penetrated deeply into the inland for the Ninh Co River is 46 km, the Tra Ly River is 40 km and the Red River is 36 km. In February, due to the strong discharge of hydroelectric lakes and drizzle, the level of penetration was low. According to S max peak, with salinity 1 & permil the intrusion length for Ninh Co river is only 22.5 km, Tra Ly 16.5 km, Red river is 14.5 km. However, in March 2010, saline intrusion developed strongly, much higher than in

February and the same month of previous years.

5. Conclusion and recommendation

5.1. Conclusion

Not only plays an extremely important position in terms of economic value, material or in the daily routines, but the river also plays a great role in terms of the spiritual culture of the Vietnamese people from many generations till now. The image of the river is so deeply ingrained and so mundane that all aspects of human life take the boat and the river as the standard and comparative object in a series of folk expressions (folk songs, idioms, customs and language).

The Red River from Yunnan (China) comes to Vietnam, creating a cultural region along the river. Hard-working and hard-working, the river fills alluvial banks, but also fosters a cultural area. Cultural region along the Red River is created by the behavior of ethnic groups in Vietnam with the Red River. Each ethnic group has a different behavior with this river, but it can be said that it is an adaptation, a soft attitude like water.

The Red River Delta is a rich land, with many dense channels of canals, rivers, which have brought opportunities for delta residents such as irrigation, hydroelectricity, wet rice cultivation; but besides that, there are also many difficulties in the issue of river bbaro protection in the delta areas.

5.2. Recommendations

Protecting river culture in the Red River Delta not only presents opportunities but also challenges. Given the opportunities that the delta has, it is very important that we start the year to develop the economy for the delta. Besides, we need to overcome the limitations as well as prevent risks for challenges in the delta river.

Solutions to overcome the situation of depleting the Red River water must solve two basic problems: Keeping the creation of water sources from upstream and raising the water level for the Red River. And that solution must ensure a prerequisite to not affect the ability to escape floods in the rainy season.

The construction of river-blocking structures to create water sources not only has a positive impact on improving the exhausted flow, but also prevents the possibility of saline intrusion, so it does not lose more fresh water to push saline. Regarding saline intrusion, as the intensity of the tidal activity decreases gradually along the river, the salinity level decreases similarly. From the actual measurement data, there is a relationship $S (\% o) - L (km)$, which is a concave curve, the closer to the estuary the slope is, the bigger the curve is, the more inland the slope is reduced, progressing to horizontal. The salinity changes according to the rule of increasing from the water surface to the bottom. Some monitoring points showed a clear stratification of the salinity in depth. Therefore, there is a need for a program of research and improvement of the water intake fade of sluices from km 10 upstream. The process of saline intrusion in the Northern Delta will be more complicated day by day, month and year. To cope with climate change process, in agricultural production, especially tidal affected areas, adaptive measures are needed.

In addition, the provincial leaders in the delta should carry

out the plan to build dykes to prevent floods every year, especially should not be subjective to natural disasters. Advocacy to raise awareness of local authorities and people about the risk of big floods, the damages that can occur to have appropriate solutions, proactively respond to natural disasters. It is needed to improve the efficiency of flood control of the reservoir system: reviewing the operation of the inter-reservoir system, which should ensure benefits in flood prevention, electricity production and water supply in the dry season, consider pulling length of operation of the reservoir following the main flood procedure, to cope with the scenario of a large flood coming later than usual.

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