
**GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF CULTURAL INSTITUTIONS. A CASE
STUDY OF THE UGANDA NATIONAL MUSEUM**

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed at government policies on the development of cultural institutions and it was guided by the following objectives; To examine the different government policies on the Uganda museum, to analyze the impacts of government policies on the Uganda museum and to assess how government policies have contributed to the conservation of the Uganda museum. The purpose of this research report is to find out how government policies influence the development of cultural institutions and the case study was the Uganda museum. From the findings, the annual budget of the museum was between 11-25%. For instance, in the financial year 2011/2012, the Uganda museum was allocated a meagre UGX 50 million based on the 2011/2012 financial budget. This was not enough to meet its needs. Over the last 10 years, the government funding of the museum had decreased leaving the museum authorities struggling to maintain it. That was the reason it applied for a grant and was given UGX 500 million by the Getty Foundation in 2019. About 11-25% of the average annual budget of the museum was allocated for conservation. This amount was little considering the fact that the museum need renovation and it received not more than 50 million for its budget. The main sources of funding of the museum come from non-governmental organizations and partner institutions like the Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda. It can be concluded that government policies need to be reviewed to the advantage of the Uganda museum and the state. This is because when both get along well with better policies then enough revenue can be collected to even manage the museum to a high standard. The government bodies responsible for managing heritage and cultural sites need to work hand in hand with the different cultural institutions to manage implementation of the different policies by the government to favor their management and development

Key words: **government policies, development and cultural institutions**

Back ground of the study.

Governments on account that antiquity have taken a hobby inside the arts and regularly have provided large aid for the creation and preservation of works of artwork. It isn't always sudden, consequently, that government rules have had an impact on art museums within the many years considering their emergence as principal arts institutions (Mark et al., 2023). within the America, the fundamental form of governmental help for artwork museums has been the numerous tax provisions exempting them from certain taxes and imparting for contributions to them to be deductible. government aid for the art museums and other varieties of art in the United States of America is frequently as compared unfavorably with that provided by using EU nations (Tasha et al., 2023). Symbolized with the aid of such renowned establishments because the Louvre, the nations of Europe are stated to have carried on a subculture of presidency assist for the arts courting from ancient Egypt

(Charles T. Clotfelter, 1991) authorities guide for museums and artwork galleries in the United Kingdom, whilst no longer beneficate by means of EU requirements, however presents the essential investment source for the numerous countrywide and local museums. assist is predominantly inside the shape of direct subsidies as, in assessment to the way it's miles inside the United States, tax concessions within the United Kingdom are few in order that museums get hold of little earnings from private donations (Ramadhan et al., 2023). This pattern of subsidy has existed for decades but the Conservative authorities, because it got here to electricity in 1979, has delivered a series of measures through which it hopes to lessen museum dependence on the state and to encourage greater contributions from people and corporations thru donations and sponsorship (Rosemary Clarke, 1991: 271) when the primary explorers visited Uganda, among 1865 and 1872, they located the Cultural

group set up turned into so awesome, well-based and organized. Buganda invited the British, to increase their have an impact on to different areas. Cultural establishments and Chiefdoms constituted the most important political organs and actively contributed to monetary improvement and governance. Buganda became the maximum influential, significantly supported by the British and became declared a British Protectorate within the 1894 agreement.

Buganda become a nation within Uganda's state (Ronald et al., 2023)

Received: 01.09.2023

Accepted: 09.09.2023

Published on: 30.09.2023

Corresponding: Author: research.miu.ac.ug/publications

Buganda, Toro, Ankole, Bunyoro and the territory of Busoga constituted the main political organs. There have been additionally other regions with Chiefdoms within the Northern and Japanese areas and West Nile. these institutions had been instrumental not handiest in promoting regulation and order however additionally in main Uganda to independence (Sub- County et al., 2023). They have been actively involved and contributed to financial improvement. Buganda country became the maximum influential at the time because of colonial have an effect on. Administrative and institutional reforms have been adopted in 1952 to prepare for independence (Mutibwa 2008), Independence become carried out in 1962. New political elites undermined the location of Cultural institutions (Mugaju 2000:17). Western kinds of governance started out dominating at the country wide and regional stages. despite their importance, the web sites and monuments are not effectively

maintained, documented and those's awareness in their fee is low. further, a number of the antiquities are not accumulated and those which can be saved inside the Uganda Museum aren't handy to absolutely everyone.

Problem Statement

The Uganda national museum, the oldest museum in East Africa displays and well-known shows ethnological, natural-historical and traditional existence collections of Uganda cultural historical past which is good sized for cultural tourism. Despite its importance, the web page is not safely maintained and the bodily component of the museum has endured to go to pot (Christopher & Felex, 2022). This is evidenced from the cracks in the ceiling, the concrete body and moisture infiltration due tithe groundwater below the foundation. a number of the artifacts are also stolen. through the years, the museum is facing threats from real property development over the development of a 20 Storey building so that it will house the East African trade center (Christopher & Micheal, 2022). The museum is likewise small with only 2 Storey homes which limit showing maximum of the artifacts. Of the entire artifacts accumulated for the museum, simplest 1/8 is exhibited and

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Accepted: 09.09.2023

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some collections have not been catalogued. The Uganda authorities needs to recognize the price of the Uganda museum and the urgent need to enlarge and keep it (Ivan & Kazaara, 2023).

Research objectives

1. To examine the different government policies on the Uganda museum.
2. To analyze the impacts of government policies on the Uganda museum.
3. To assess how government policies have contributed to the conservation of the Uganda museum

Research questions

1. What are the different government policies on the Uganda museum?
2. What are the impacts of government policies on museums in Uganda?
3. How have government policies contributed to the conservation of the Uganda museum?

SECTION TWO

Methodology

Research Design

This research applied descriptive survey because it is a method which is said to be less expensive compared to other strategies such as experiments and it allows the use of various data collection methods such as observation, questionnaires, guided interview and documentation of which some were used in collecting the data of this study (Kothari, 2004).

Study population

The population of the study were staff who work at the Uganda museum, administrative and technical officials.

Sample size

It has previously been recommended that qualitative studies require a minimum sample size of at least 12 to reach data saturation (Clarke & Braun, 2013; Fugard & Potts, 2014; Guest, Bunce, & Johnson, 2006). The study used a sample size of 35.

Data collection instruments

This deals with the instrument a researcher intends to use in eliciting data from the study participants. There are 2 main data collection instruments.

Received: 01.09.2023

Accepted: 09.09.2023

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- Survey questionnaire

The study used survey questionnaires to collect data. The **questionnaire** had questions constructed according to variables and distributed to the target population for response and then collected for data analysis.

Data collection method.

Observation method: This involved use of all senses to collect data from the field

Survey methods: This involved use of questionnaires and interviews to collect data.

Data validity control:**Validity:**

This deals with the degree to which an instrument is capable of measuring accurately what is intended to measure. Validity of an instrument is measured in 2 ways; face validity and content validity.

Reliability:

This deals with the degree of consistency. A reliable instrument will give the same score even when used many times to measure the same variable provided the variable has not changed for a given entity.

Data analysis:

Quantitative data was analyzed using computer packages such as SPSS while the results were presented using frequency tables etc (Nelson et al., 2022). Qualitative research was done through thematic analysis or content analysis. This process involved editing the transcript of the interview and presenting them in a clear and logical way.

RESULTS

Table 1: The table below shows responses obtained from the field regarding the different government policies

Statements	A	SA	D	SD
The museum should work with other international institutions to better cultural institutions	14 (40%)	18 (51.4%)	2 (5.7%)	1 (2.9%)
The government needs to privatize the museum to improve the general maintenance and management	5 (14.3%)	20 (57.1%)	4 (11.4%)	6 (17.1%)
The government should provide advice to	7	28	0	0

Received: 01.09.2023

Accepted: 09.09.2023

Published on: 30.09.2023

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national museums to ensure sensitive objects in the museum are appropriately handled	(20%)	(80%)	(0%)	(0%)
The government should not regulate displaying of artifacts of former governments depicting atrocities being committed	11 (31.4%)	13 (37.1%)	4 (11.4%)	7 (20%)
The government should enable free entry to the museum	7 (20%)	11 (31%)	9 (26%)	8 (23%)
The government should withdraw funding if the museum portrays controversial photos	8 (22.8%)	5 (14.3%)	15 (42.8%)	7 (20%)

Source: Primary Data (2020)

Most of the respondents agreed with the majority of the statements regarding government policies on the museums. There was a high affirmative rate of 69.9%. This implies that the government of Uganda should focus on policies that are in favor of the museum. A total percentage of 100 agree that governments should provide advice to the national museum to ensure sensitive objects in the museum are handled appropriately (Polycarp et al., 2023). This implied that a majority of the respondents are all for the conservation of the museum

Impact of government policies on the Uganda museum

The annual budget of the museum is between 11-25%. For instance, in the financial year 2011/2012, the Uganda museum was allocated a meagre UGX 50 million based on the 2011/2012 financial budget. This is not enough to meet its needs. Over the last 10 years, the government funding of the museum has decreased leaving the museum authorities struggling to maintain it. That is the reason it applied for a grant and was given UGX 500 million by the Getty Foundation in 2019 (Paul et al., 2023)

Contribution of government policies to the conservation of the museum

About 11-25% of the average annual budget of the museum is allocated for conservation. This amount is little considering the fact that the museum need renovation and it receives not more than 50 million for its budget. The main sources of funding of the museum come from non-governmental organizations and partner institutions like the Cross-Cultural Foundation of Uganda

Table 2: Table showing legal and policy framework responses

Received: 01.09.2023

Accepted: 09.09.2023

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Statements	RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Is there a legal framework guiding policy evaluation at the museum?	YES	27	77.1
	NO	8	22.9
Has the government developed a policy framework for organizing policy evaluation at the museum?	YES	27	77.1
	NO	8	22.9
Are there guidelines available to support the implementation of policy evaluation across the museum?	YES	7	20
	NO	28	80

Source: Primary Data (2020)

This shows that the government has a legal framework guiding policy evaluation at the museum. The issue that needs to be addressed is the implementation of policy evaluation as this is low with a percentage of 80.

Conclusion

It can be concluded that government policies need to be reviewed to the advantage of the Uganda museum and the state. This is because when both get along well with better policies then enough revenue can be collected to even manage the museum to a high standard.

Failure by the government to implement some of its policies and consider cultural heritage sites a serious asset for the country has resulted in the museum struggling to stand on its feet.

Recommendation

The government bodies responsible for managing heritage and cultural sites need to work hand in hand with the different cultural institutions to manage implementation of the different policies by the government to favor their management and development

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Received: 01.09.2023

Accepted: 09.09.2023

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