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**ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
COLLEGE OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES, CENTER FOR
DEVELOPMENT AND ENVIRONMENT, TOURISM DEVELOPMENT
AND MANAGEMENT PROGRAM**

**MUSEUM COLLECTIONS DOCUMENTATION SYSTEM AND ITS
ROLE FOR TOURISM: THE CASE OF NATIONAL MUSEUM OF
ETHIOPIA**

BY:

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October, 2019

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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**A Thesis Submitted to College of Development Studies of Addis Ababa
University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Masters of
Arts in Development Studies, Tourism Development and Management**

**BY:
DAWIT BEKELE MAKO**

October, 2019

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

DECLARATION

I, Dawit Bekele, confirm that the work presented in this thesis entitled “Museum Collections Documentation System and its Role for Tourism: The Case of National Museum of Ethiopia” is my own original work. Where information has been derived from other sources, I have fully acknowledged.

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Date _____

APPROVAL

This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Dawit Bekele; entitled “Museum Collections Documentation System and its Role for Tourism: The Case of National Museum of Ethiopia” is a product of my work and that all sources of materials used for my thesis have been appropriately acknowledged. It was submitted to partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Tourism Development and Management compiles in accordance of the regulations of the University and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

Approval of Board of Examiners

Name of Advisor_____

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Date_____

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ACRONYMS

ARCCH	Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage
CHCLCD	Cultural Heritage Collections and Laboratory Service Directorate
CMS	Content Management System
EOTC	Ethiopia Orthodox Tewhado Church
ICCD	International Conference on Computer Design
ICCROM	International Center for the Conservation and Restoration of Monuments
ICOM	International Council of Museum
INES	Improved Network Encryption System
MDA	Museum Documentation Association
MGC	Museum and Galleries Commissions
NMA	Netherlands Museum Association
NMDC	National Museum Directors Conference
NME	National Museum of Ethiopia
PREMA	Prevention in the Museum of Africa
SPECTRUM	Standard Procedures for Collections Recording Used in Museum
UK	United Kingdom
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Science and Culture Organization
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays heritage documentation is highly digitalized and standardized. This increases the attractiveness, descriptiveness and management of heritages; and promotes tourism industry strongly. However, in most country's museums the heritage collations were documented on traditional documentation structure as some researchers' points. The main objective of this study is to assess museum collection documentation system at the National Museum of Ethiopia and explore the roles of standardized museum collection documentation for tourism industry and heritage management. The study employed both qualitative and quantitative research design and applied primary and secondary data collection tools. Purposive and simple random sampling techniques were used to obtain data among 139 sampled participants for interviews and questionnaires. Secondary data were gathered from different published and unpublished literatures. As well, observation and figures were used to fill the gaps of interviews and questionnaires. Accordingly, the collected data analyzed on qualitative and quantitative analysis approaches. The major findings revealed that the National Museum of Ethiopia heritage collections documented below professional standards; and this gap impacts on: the public, heritage management and tourism industry. The study also indicated that standardized heritage documentation gives permanent significance for tourism industry. Therefore, the researcher suggested the concerned bodies (ARCCCH and Ministry of Culture and Tourism) should improve heritage documentation organizational structure and put in place guidelines and policy for heritage documentation.

Keywords: *Museum, Tourism, Museum Collections, Museum Tourism and Standardize Heritage Documentation.*

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Museums are one of the cultural assets that became a tourist attraction. A museum as cultural products and tourism is one of the cultural tourist attractions for the city tourism. The museum is not only exhibiting historical relics but also an educational tool for visitors through a form of interpretation and special programs that reflect the existence (Star and Griesemer, 1989). The National Museum of Ethiopia (NME) is one of the largest institutions in the country with having diverse forms of heritage collections; and visited by around 200,000 annual visitors from both domestic and foreign countries. Accordingly, the NME become one of major tourist destination site and sources of tourism industry (Nigussu, 2016).

Documentation is one of the most important functions of the museum as it is a scientific way of registering and cataloguing of information about the collection according to the classification (Avaro et al, 2010). According to the ICOM (International Council of Museum) Code of Ethics and similar texts relating to professional ethics require that museum collections should be documented according to accepted professional standards. Such documentation should include a full identification and description of each heritages, its associations, provenance, condition, treatment and present location. Such data should be kept in a secure system or place and be supported by retrieval systems providing access to the information by the museum personnel and other legitimate users (Marstine, 2012).

Documenting museum collections is a professional duty, without that a museum does not deserve to be called standard museum. When the heritages documented through the standards of ICOM, the museums will be more informative, descriptive and attractive. Moreover, the heritages will be secure and managed. This promote heritage tourism (Marstine, 2012).

The main reason that, I was inspired to study on the NME is; the museum contains large numbers of world-famous hominids remains, historical, archaeological and cultural

heritage collections. Too, the heritage collection has great potentials on tourism industry and giving numerous services for public.

1.1 Background of the study

Until the 1970s the individual register or curator in charge at time primarily determined the methods employed to organize collections records and cataloging. These methods were subject to change with each successor. Museum often did not have a prescribed or consistent collection documentation system during late 20th century. In addition, in many museums, collections information was maintained simply by the collective memories of curators and registrars instead of by accurate and complete files. This problem only grew worse through the 1960s when many older museum professionals were beginning to retire and some staff moved to different institutions. Information about cataloging procedures and records systems were virtually non-existent (Sarasan, 1995). Gradually, museums had begun to realize their current methods of documentations were not adequate and were even described by one national collection as "amateurish" and "antiquated"(Sarasan, 1995).

Museums documentations often lacked important information catalog cards when sometimes duplicated, records were written with inconsistent vocabulary thought, cross-referencing was rare, and cards were missing. During the initial phase of automation and standardization at the institutions, project investigates remarked on the amount of collections information's that has not recorded because of the inability of existing system to capture data and because of the complete breakdown of existing retrieval systems (Parry, 2007). Even before the technology was a reality, museums realized that machine based data entry and information retrieval systems could improve data acquisitions procedures by museum curators, which, it was thought, would lead to better and greater use of collections in both education and research (Parry, 2007). Museums needed a way to improve collections documentation standardization. In addition to the growing problem of inconsistent documentation, was the increased public demand for accessibility. People no longer viewed museums as simply ware houses of object but expected museums to play an important role in entertaining and educating the public about their cultural heritages. In this cultural climate, museums began to pay more

attention to the public and museums duties as a public trust it has been proposed that. In light of this perspective, people began to request collections information from museums more frequently; there by putting additional pressure on them to develop consistent documentation practices so that registers could find collections information easily and efficiently (Sully, 2006). Museums documentations have come a long way since the 1960s concerning their methods of collections documentations from memories of curators and registers and pure paper records to the highly sophisticated relational database system (Parry, 2007). They have evolved from a simple tracking tool to a sophisticated network of collections information's with multiple modules for different collections-related tasks (Sully, 2006).

Now the data base itself has become a symbol of the museums as staff has continued to grow more and more reliant on them. Collections mangers had registrars rely on them for inventory and to help with objects identifications, tracking loans and locations, recording shipping and packing information, keeping track of donors and lenders, generating reports and forms as well as recording object conditions among many other tasks. The visitors, researchers, students, and the public at large can take advantage of how CMS shave helped museums to make their collections information more readily available online. It has become a rationalizing system for the modern world and a system of thought. Museums conception of its collection is even thought of and presented to the publicans' terms of their databases (Parry, 2007). However, it is important to remember that databases cannot make important curatorial decisions regarding: which objects to include in an exhibitions, or how to display and interpret them. Nor can they create educational programs, condition report objects, decide when an object requires conservations, or how to store or pack a piece. There are now more options than ever of commercial CMSs on the market for museum to choose.

The idea or awareness of collecting, documenting and protecting cultural heritages or antiquities in Ethiopia began after the battle of Adwa (1896). At the end of great victory; royal families, nobilities and high officials were inspired to collect, document and preserve war armaments equipment, treasure, robes and related items. Prior to the beginning and opening of modern museum in Ethiopia, traditional institution such as

churches, monasteries, mosques, palaces and nobility houses were the main protection and collection areas of valuable treasure items. From 4thC-1974, many kings' royal families and noble men used to donate different items (gifts) for churches and monasteries. As a rule, for many centuries, Orthodox Tewahedo Church was instrument for protection, documentation, preservation and transfer of countless heritages (ARCCH, 2010).

Compared to other countries the idea of collecting, documenting and preserving heritages in an organized way began lately in Ethiopia during fascist Italy invasion (1935-1941). During this time the emperor went abroad to Europe to appeal Ethiopians cause for League of Nation. Throughout his stay in Europe, he traveled many European countries which benefited him to grasp more knowledge about the importance of preserving, documenting and collecting heritages. Until the 1st half of 20th century, Ethiopia has not well-organized museum collection documentation and organizational structure. The NME was established in 1944, as parts of National Library and Archive. Museum collections documentation formally started during the establishments of NME (ARCCH, 2010).

1.2 Statement of the problem

Ethiopia is one of the countries in the world which is rich in different types of heritages; and the heritages give several roles for tourism industry. However, different gaps are shown in heritage managements (Jenkins 2010). Absence of standardized heritage documentation has serious problems on the museums, heritage management, tourism industry and the general public (Marstine, 2012). With effective documentation, a museum should be able to facilitate collection documentation policies, care, accountability, access, interpretation and collection research (ICOM, 2012). Conversely, at the National Museum of Ethiopia until these days lack of regulations and policies exploring the positions with regard to collections documentations, exhibition and disposal system. Even if, those collections are the property of the museum limited researches were made on them in the past few years in the absence of documentation policy (Tefera, 2011).

Moreover, one of the major weak spot in the documentation section of the National museum of Ethiopia was the problem of organizational structure. For long period of time

this section was carried out without any emphasis from administrative body. In the past seven decade the NME heritage collections organization structure shows visible development. However, heritage documentation organization are not standardized and digitalized from establishment up to now (Temsegen, 2004).

The statement of principles of museum documentation (2007) stated that information of heritage in the museum should be recorded in written or digital form in a museum documentation system and should be accessible to staff, researchers, visitors and public. Quite the reverse, the Authority (ARCCH) collects different types of heritages collections like; Ethnography, Pre-Historical and Archeological, Historical, Hominid, Paleontology, Pale Anthropology and Fine Arts from different regions of the country in different way. The collected heritages store in the Authority's collection section and subsequently displays at the NME. Nevertheless, the collected heritages displayed in the NME without brief description, full information and History lines due to the absence of standardize heritage documentation, this gap challenge the public to understand cultural assets. Museum collections without standardize documentation cannot be considered to be true museum (Abell-Seddon, 1988).

A variety of studies has been carried out on museum and heritage tourism; and some researcher speaks to address the issue of heritage documentation, Girma (2016) studied about "The state of painting collections at the National Museum of Ethiopia" and Temsgen (2004) studied about Museum and Galleries in Ethiopia. However, the studies couldn't specifically address the consequence of absence of heritage documentation on tourism industry. The main motives that the researcher being inspired to raise this issues a study is; Ethiopia has more than hundred small and medium sized museums which provide social and economic benefits for the public. However, heritage documentation structures of the museums are not rendering ICOM documentation standards. This gap effects on heritage management, tourism industry and the public. Thus, to fill this gap the researcher tried to conduct this issue as a study.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective of the Study

The general objective of this study is to assess the National Museum of Ethiopia heritage collections documentation system and explore the roles of standardized heritage documentation for heritage management and tourism industry.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives of the Study

- To show the current status of heritage documentation at the National Museum of Ethiopia.
- To indicate the gaps of heritage documentation at the National Museum of Ethiopia.
- To investigate the challenges of heritage documentation on tourism industry.
- To reveal the roles of standardized heritage documentation for heritage management and tourism industry.

1.4 Research Questions

Major research questions addressed in the course of the study are;

1. What look the current states of heritage documentation at the National Museum of Ethiopia?
2. What are the gaps of heritage documentations at the National Museum of Ethiopia?
3. What are the results absences of heritage documentation on tourism industry?
4. How could standardized heritage documentation benefit heritage management and tourism industry?

1.5 Significances of the Study

This study will be helpful for; the NME, ARCCH, tourism industry, visitors and researcher. Majorly the study findings show the current states and gaps of the “NME” heritage collections documentation system and recommended how to standardize heritage documentation at the NME.

The study outcomes also explored how standardize heritage documentation; conserve, manage and promotes heritages; and benefited tourism industry. Furthermore, the study is very helpful for other researchers being stepping stone to conduct of other research and may serve being a source of information for other museums in the country.

1.6 Scope of the Study

As the title of the research problem suggests the central intent of this study focused to assess museum collection documentation system at the NME and explored the roles of standardize museum collection documentation for heritage management and tourism industry. So, the study scope was limited on ARCCH core and supportive directorates, particularly at the NME.

1.7 Limitation of the study

The study faced different challenges during implementation. These were lack of relevant literature and information on the study area, unavailability of organized documentation for secondary data; and some participants are unwilling to be parts of interview. Specially, on the visitors' side.

1.8 Organization of the thesis

This study comprised on five different chapters. The First chapter give out the introduction, background of the study, statement of the problem, significance of the study, scope of the study area, limitation of the study and organization of the thesis. Chapter Two focused on review related literatures. Chapter three deal with description of the study area, research methods, design, material and procedures. Chapter Four focuses on data presentation, discussions and interpretations. The last chapter reveals the major findings of the study, conclusion and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter review different literature which gives better understanding on the study. The first sections incorporate conceptual definition of standardize museum collections documentation, the second sections explores on the roles of standardize museum collections documentation for; heritage collections, general public, museum, and tourism industry. The third review section shows the interactions of standardize heritage documentation with museum and tourism industry and the last section incorporates empirical review. Generally, the reviews discuss briefly the study specific objectives.

2.1 Conceptual Review

2.1.1 Definitions of standardize museum collections documentation

Different scholars, institutions, heritage and museum experts define museum documentation based on their perspectives. But, they argue collection documentations give vital functions. In the International Guidelines for Museum Object Information: the CIDOC information Categories, standardize documentation' is defined as: "The records which document the creation, history, acquisition by the museum and subsequent history of all objects in a museum collection" (Sanjuan and Wheatley, 1999).

In the SPECTRUM: The UK Museum Documentation Standard (McKeena, G. & Patastazi, E., 2005) standardize Museum documentation is a vital part of museum management, which is a written examined, authentic and accurate recording of information about objects or specimens acquired as a property of a museum in a systematic and scientific way either in bound ledger or single card or multiple cards or in computers. Light, Roberts et al. (2014) denoted that the phrase museum documentation system refers to the procedures used by museums to manage information concerning their collections or of relevance to their curatorial functions.

Collections management may be regarded as synonymous with the term museum documentation, because documentation includes the accessioning and cataloguing of the collections, information on the movement of objects, as well as loans and conservation. It

also assists with the control and location/storage of objects and with auditing, insurance, the development of exhibitions, and curatorial research and publications (Ouzman, 2006).

Standardize documentation is gathering and recording information about heritages, their histories and associations and the processes they undergo within the organization. The purpose of documentation is to account for, manage and use objects to achieve the stated aims and objectives of the holding organization (Kouis, Kyriaki-Manesi et al. 2014). The summary of all the above concepts explore heritage documentations used as a brain for the museum.

2.1.2 The importance of standardized museum collections documentation

Many scholars and organizations argued that standardize museum collection documentation gives wide importance for heritages, museum, heritage tourism, researchers, visitor and general public. According to their school of thoughts, Avaro et al. (2010) have reported that the value of a collection whether it be for research, visitors, education or interpretation, its safety and its accessibility. Sterner and Coria (2013) stated documentation is truly the center of museum activities, provide access to and control of the entirety of our collection and its attendant data-

According to Light, Roberts et al. (2014), the primary aims of standardize museum documentation system include aiding the control and use of collections and ensuring the preservation of information about the cultural and environmental heritage. It may provide sources for research assist the development of displays and exhibitions and include provisions for long term storage and access to data. Kouis, Kyriaki-Manesi et al. (2014) stated that the objectives of standardize museum documentations to ascertain and preserve the identity of the collection in order first to facilitate the museum administration, then to facilitate its presentation, visitors, interpretation and study.

In the past, museums were considered as institution serving only educated persons or researchers. But now, the academic importance of museum is being highlighted in a broad sense and taken for many usages. In accordance with the changing role of museum

in the society, museum documentation methods have undergone considerable changes and have surmised greater significance in museum functioning. In this context, (Fanizzo, 2006) remarked that: comprehensive documentation is the pivot on which curatorship depends and it is essential: For effective management of collection encompassing storage, security, auditing and insurance, to formulate acquisition policies by identifying the scope and limitation of the collection, to enable the collection to be researched and published, To respond visitor, researcher, students and curator questions and to attract visitor and promote heritage tourism.

Avaro et al. (2010) further said that from the basic documentation, a museum can fulfill their objectives to serve the society by: understand an object and bring it to life (history, use, social or religious value, etc.), Present it in a permanent or temporary exhibition, make it of interest to the public, visitors and researchers, analyze collections with a view to making acquisitions, manage and keeps the heritage sustainability and have a record of the acts of conservation/restoration which the heritages have undergone.

The International Guidelines for Museum Object Information: the CIDOC Information Categories (ICOM-CIDOC, 1995) support the following key objectives of museum documentation: to ensure accountability for objects: they can be used to define the objects that are owned by a museum, identify the objects, and record their location, aid the security of objects: they can be used to maintain information about the status of objects , provide descriptions and evidence of ownership in the event of theft and provide an historic archive about objects: they can be used to maintain information about the production, collection, ownership, and use of objects and as a means of protecting the long term value of data and brand heritages an attraction site and motivate museum tourism.

2.2 The nexus between standardized museum collection documentation and tourism industry

The following review states the interactions of standardized museum collection documentation with museum and tourism. Moreover, the review shows the roles of standardize museum collections documentation for tourism.

2.2.1 Museum

Museum is non-profit organization serving the community by collecting, treating, researching, communicating and showing off the heritages. Also, the museums expand museum tourism and enjoyment learning as material evidence of the existence of human and environment (ICOM, 2012). Museums are the main attractions of domestic and foreign visitors. So, the collections should be documented in standardized way to give efficient service for tourism. According to, Temsgen (2004) heritages to be heritages, it should be documented in standard procedures unless it is an object. To give brief information and knowledge for the public the museum should have organized standardized heritage documentation structure. Otherwise, it becomes difficult to give efficient service for general public and challenged to promote heritage tourism. Referring to the results of public consultation 11th International Council of Museums (Hoffman, 2009) states major museum function, as follows: Collection and safeguarding of natural and cultural heritage, reservation and storage, distribution and equalization of science to the public, the introduction of inter-regional and transnational culture and visualization of natural and cultural heritage and attract visitors

Standardize documented heritage collections in the museum give the overhead significance. However the inverse of this most museums in Ethiopia including "NME" don't surmount their responsibility due to absence of standardizes and digitalizes heritage documentation.

2.2.2 Museum Tourism

Tourism has no universally agreed upon single definition; it gives different definitions by different scholars. Based on the study, the researcher defines tourism based on cultural heritage and museum spot. It shows how much tourism links with heritage, museums and cultural assets. In a few museum tourism can be described as the form of tourism where museums are the basis in either attracting tourists, the motivation for people to travel or the resources experienced or consumed (Kotler, Kotler et al. 2008).

Nowadays museum tourism gives vital importance for tourism industry; most museums in the worlds became the main attractions site by promoting themselves through using more standardize and digitalized museum collation documentation system. In developed world the museums are using high tack standardize and digitalized heritage documentation. Date base promotes the museum collections for the world and attracts the visitors for different world. During ancient time the museums used for only education and entertainment. Today, standardize and digitalize museum collection documentation brands the museum multi-benefiter by disseminating, managing, conserving and promoting the heritage collections. In general standardize and digitalized heritage documentations are the brains of heritage management and heritage tourism (ICOM-CIDOC, 1995).

2.2.3 The roles of standardized museum collection documentations for Tourism industry

In UK (United Kingdom) more than 5 million people visited museums and galleries in 2016. Museum collection documentation and organization structures are the main strength in UK museum. National Museum Directors Conference (NMDC) states highlights how museums are running economic development and local investment across the UK by attracting record numbers of visitors, encouraging secondary spending, directly and indirectly creating jobs and making areas more desirable for investment. According to NMDC's most museums in UK using new forms of heritages documentation system SPECTRUM, this makes the museum collections attractive, descriptive and well conserved. The documentation method promotes the museum collection online and brands UK's museums the main attraction site (Farnetti and Triulzi, 2011). In case of Ethiopia; the museums give diverse service for the public. However, the contributions are less in country's tourism industry, the reason was the museums are not promoting and managing the heritage collections by using digitalized documentation system and promoting Medias.

2.3 Conceptual framework of the study

Currently the roles of museum collection documentation is no longer to collect and preserve heritages only but rather to involve public more and more in preservation and dissemination of cultural knowledge and heritage and to create interactive experiences between users and content. Likewise, documentation is now not only standardized as an instrument for collection management but also considered as a potent support system for organizing and producing cultural events and products targeted to a diversified audience and gives diverse benefits the public via entreating, educating and tourism industry. The following conceptual framework sates the interactions of standardize museum collection with heritage; management, promotion, dissemination and tourism industry.

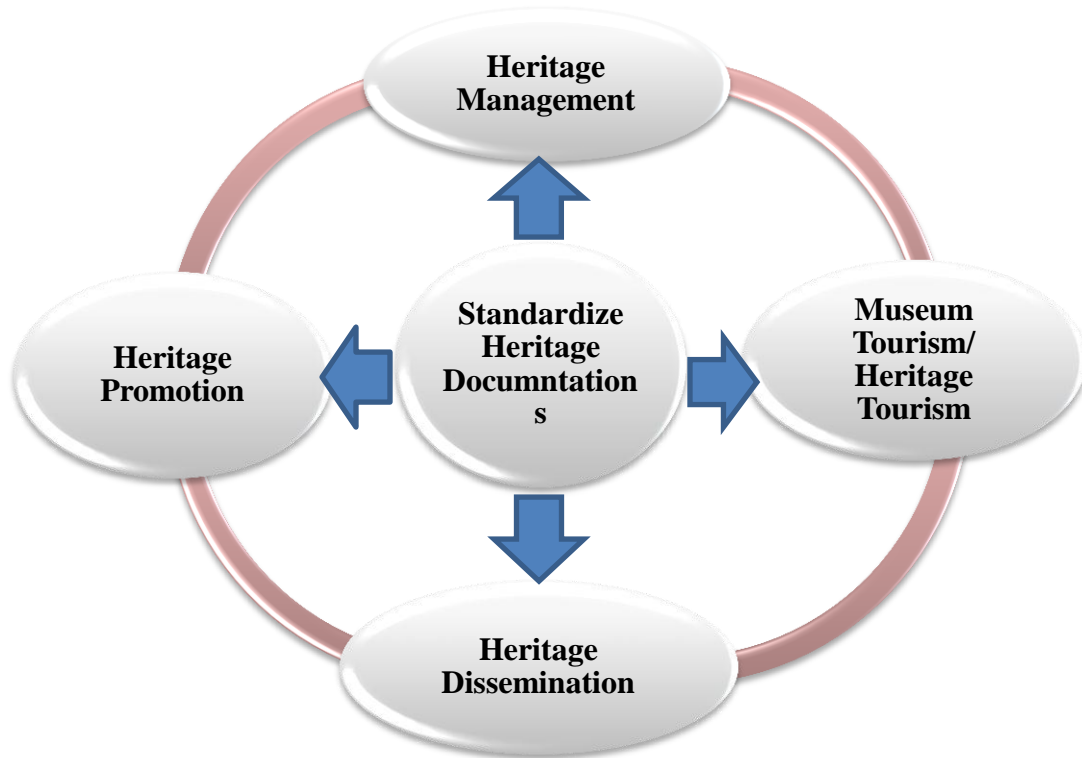


Figure 1: Source, the summery of the researcher’s related review literature, 2019

2.4 Museum collection documentation experience of different countries

Nowadays, standardized museum are the main sources of tourism industry and protections of heritage collections. To manage and conserve the exhibited collections, the

museums strongly organize the documentation and management structure. The following experience directs the country's museum collection documentation organization structure. In France, Directorates of the Ministry of Culture had organized documentation systems for five categories: graphic art (Paintings and drawings), sculpture, Egyptian antiquities, and Greco-Roman antiquities and ethnographic collection. Other areas being considered the heritages were documented on digitalized documentation procedures (Marty and Twidale, 2011).

In Italy, the Ministry of Culture and Environmental conduct experiment on a broad scale in museum documentation. Two kinds of record cards had designed: Type A cards consisted of logical and detailed collection information. Type B cards formed a rational synthesis. ICCD began worked in collaboration with Institute of the National Research Council, Pisa for compilation of computerized records. In Netherlands a number of museums had booked combined creativities to prepare new system of documentation. In the case of maritime museums investigated documentation methods and undertook survey of maritime collection. The Netherlands Museum Association (NMA) published a two-part book of guidelines for the management and management of museum collections in 1974. In Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR), A few working models of museum data bank son diversified collection were developed during that time. While working on those models, some common methodological principles on the establishment of a national automated information system for historical and cultural monuments were formulated. A regular description includes standard set of scientific and inventory data empirically. The INES software an open system was used which allowed for a standard or user specified format (Marty and Twidale, 2011).

In Kenya a standard museum documentation system was developing which incorporated a record card and procedural manual. It was decided to use the general data categories developed by David Vance for the Museum computer Network. A cataloguing manual was prepared as a basic guide to curators to establish consistent standards for recording information about works of Art (Marty and Twidale, 2011). The above experiences as shown the countries are using standardize heritage documentation manuals, guidelines, policy and technological equips.

In case of Ethiopia museums there is not well organized heritage documentation manual, rule, regulation, policy and technologies alike the above stated countries. That's why the problems are shown in heritage managements and conservation, heritage promotion, dissemination, information, heritage tourism and publics.

2.5 Bench mark of ICOM documentation standard

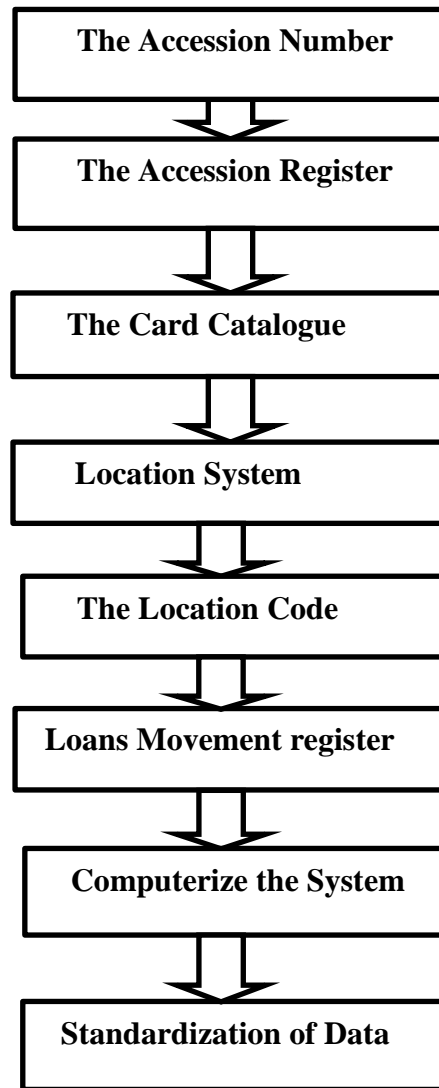


Figure 2: ICOM, Museum Collections Documentation Standard (Anne Ambouroué Avaro, 2009).

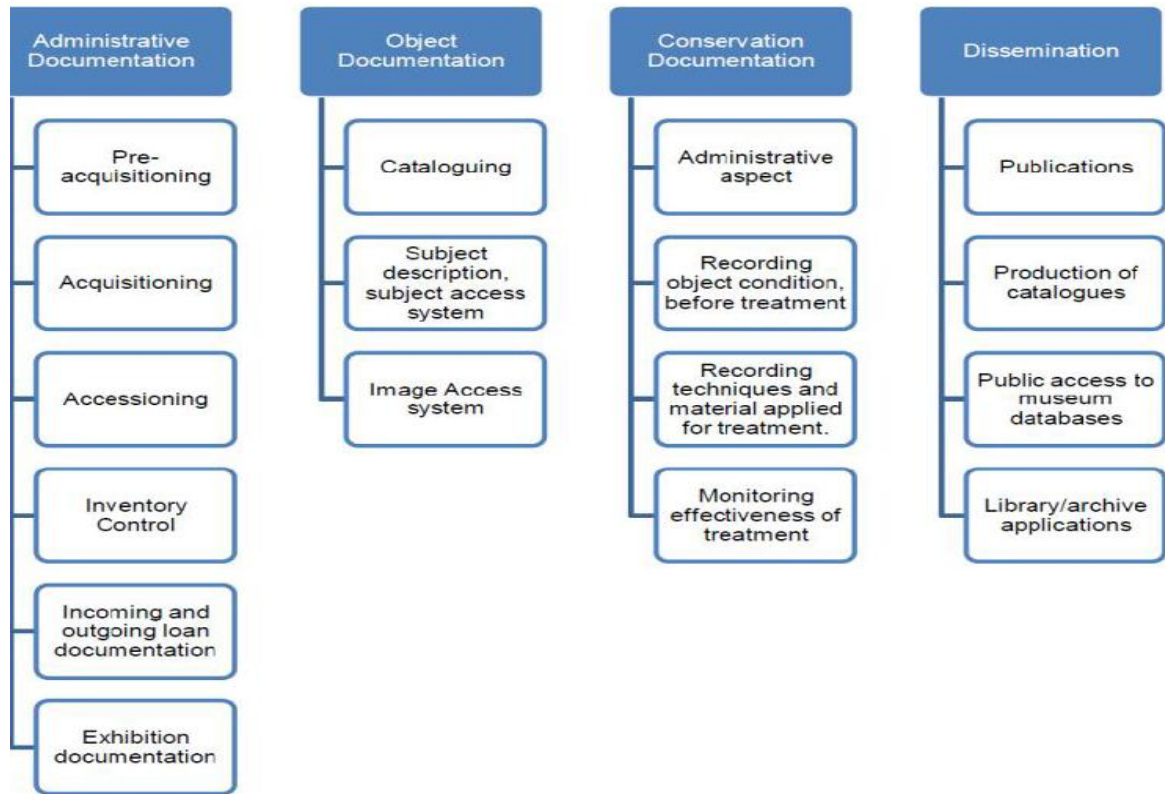


Figure3: computer application in museum documentation (Source: Abell-seddon, 1988)

Currently, the museums are using high-tech heritage documentation technologies, soft wares, heritage documentation policy, guidelines and specialized experts; as the above countries experience, ICOM documentation standards and the computer application as shown. However, the “NME” documentation structure is backward and traditional compare with ICOM documentation standards. For the reason that, the NME heritage documentation structures run out of ICOM documentation standards, computer application, structured heritage documentation policy, management and organization; also the documentation system carry on unspecialized heritage documentation experts.

2.6 Previous investigation about museum collection documentation in Ethiopia

It is very challenging to get more scholars who have conducted their studies on museum collections documentation in the NME and general museum. The studies are less on museum collection links with tourism. That’s why the gaps are exposed in museum tourism, museum collection management and museum collection development in the

NME and general museum. However, few researchers conducted their studies with regard to the country's museum sectors in general and particular at the NME.

Temsegn (2004) has conducted his MA thesis on “the roles of museum and galleries in Ethiopia”. On this study many relevant issues are raised including collection documentations and other core issues in “NME” and other regional museums. On the study Temsegn has critically examined the gaps of NME and others museum, in addition he stats the overall roles of museum. Another researcher who conducted his MA thesis with regard to NME is Girma Bulti (2006). Girma is an artist, so he critical examined the states of painting acquisition, disposal and documentation system at the NME. Belaynhe Tegen (2016) study's on the assessment of the effectiveness of temporary exhibition at NME; and examines the techniques and content of permanent exhibitions. He identified the NME collections exhibit without brief history line, his study also highlighted the major gaps of acquisition and disposal polices including heritage collections documentations.

Also the researcher reviews different studies which discussed on museum collections, heritage tourism and heritage management in the NME and general museum. The scholar's raised different issues in their school of thought which related museum management and organization yet the gaps of collection documentations are major. When the documentations' has a gap, it was too difficult to assess another gap. The above researchers' discussed on various basic issues on the NME and country's general museum. More or less, the researchers attempted to discuss NME collection documentation system at some extent. Accordingly, the researcher found a persuade reason to conduct the study via linking with tourism.

Generally this chapter presented a review of related literature that focused on definition of standardize heritage documentation, the concept and the roles of standardize heritage documentation and the interactions of standardize museum collection documentation and tourism industry.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND STUDY AREA

This chapter discussed on the study area and the methodology which the researcher used. First describing the study area, research design that high light on how the study carried out, sampling technique, sampling size, data collection method, data collections tools, data analysis and ethical considerations.

3.1 Description of the study area

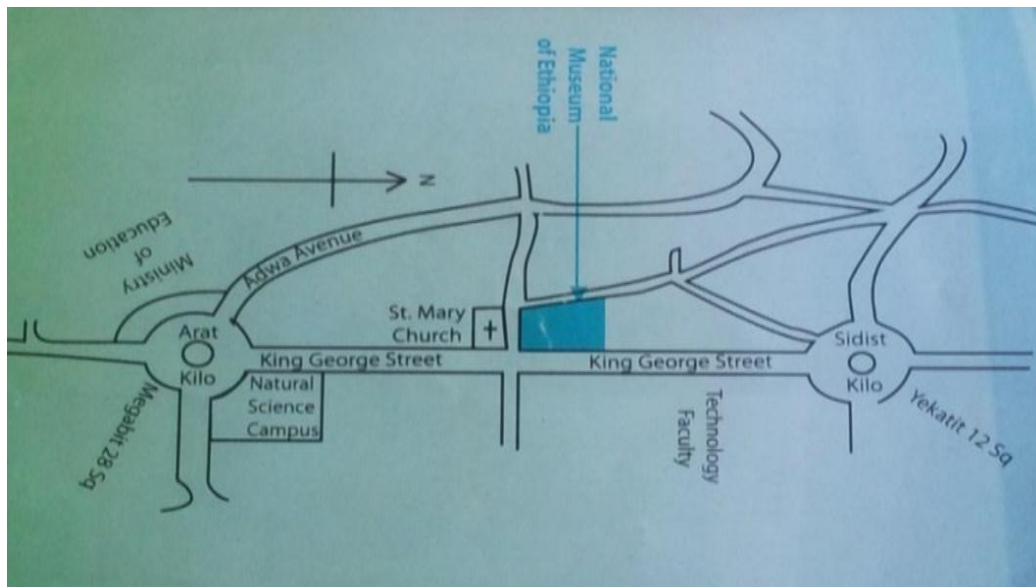


Figure 4: Location of NME (source: brochure of the NME, 2013)

The NME became one department of the Authority for Research and Conservation of Cultural Heritage (ARCCCH). At present it is located at Amist kilo between Arat kilo and Sidest kilo. The Museum has two buildings habitually called one old and new building. The old building was constructed in 1935 during the fascist Italian occupation as a residence for one of Italian military leaders and the governor of Addis Ababa. After the evacuation of fascist Italian troops from the country, the building was given to prince Mekonene the son of Emperor Haile Selassie and then it became office of ministry of foreign affairs.

Finally, in 1967, the building was transferred to the NME. The new permanent museum exhibition building was designed and constructed by the USAID fund under the supervision of the ministry of construction between the years, 1978 to 1981. When the building was constructed, the UNESCO experts contributed much in advising on the arrangement of the exhibition galleries. Now the building serves as the permanent exhibition hall. The museum exhibition hall has four different exhibition sections.

3.2 Research design

This study particularly utilized descriptive research. Descriptive research answers the questions of what and how. It looks individuals, groups, institutions, methods, and materials in order to describe, compare, contrast, classify, analyze and interpret the entities various field of inquiry (Abiy, et al, 2009). Accordingly, the study utilized descriptive research to enable the current status and challenges of museum collections documentation at the NME, the results absence of standardize heritage documentation at the NME and tourism industry; and the roles of standardize heritage documentation for heritage management and tourism industry

3.3 Research method

To find meaningful outcomes the researcher used both (quantitative and qualitative) research methods. According to Leech and Onwuegbuzie (2006), an increasing number of researchers are utilizing mixed research methods to undertake their studies in order to draw meaningful results from both types of data. Qualitative method is appropriate to study the selected issues in depth and to assess attitudes and opinions of the respondents were collected through interview and observation. It seeks a better understanding of complex situations and often descriptive in nature. Quantitative method helps to generate extensive information (breadth) and provides results which can be condensed to statistics and was collected through semi structured questionnaire (Leech and Onwuegbuzie, 2006).

3.4 Sampling technique and samples size determination

This study utilized both (probability and non-probability) sampling techniques. For probability sampling; stratified and simple random sampling are employed. First, the

researcher stratified ARCCH directorates as core and supportive. Accordingly, four core and two supportive directorates were taken for the purpose of the study. Therefore, the participants were selected from each directorate by using simple random sampling for giving equal chance. The sample size is represented as an optimum size of a sample is one which fulfils the requirements of representativeness and reliability. Thus, the sample size was selected based on the following formula Sevilla (2007) at 95% confidence level and 5% of Margin of error. The formula usually applied when the population parameter is known. The total population in the study area is 212. And so; the sample size calculated as follows.

$$n = N / (1 + NE^2)$$

Whereas n = sample size, N= Total population, E= Margin of error

- $n = 212 / (1 + 212 * (0.05)^2)$
- $n = 212 / (1 + 212 * 0.0025)$
- $n = 212 / 1.53$
- $n = 139$

Based on the Sevilla's formula the sample size was limited on 139 participants. Accordingly, the study used 10 sampled participants for In-depth interview and 129 participants for semi structured questions. Moreover, the NME domestic and foreign visitors were parts of the study through convenience sampling technique.

Table1: The Distribution of the Participants

No	Directorates	Total population	Total sample Size	Sampling Technique
1	Core	147	96	stratified and random sampling techniques
2	Supportive	65	43	
Total		212	139(96+43)	-

Source: Field survey (2019)

3.5 Data collection instruments

The researcher has undertaken two methods of data gathering instruments.

A. Primary data source

In-depth Interview: provides a multi-perspective understanding on the study. Furthermore, demonstrate the boundaries of the problem, obtaining the context of the problem and evaluating potential solutions. Accordingly, the researcher used 10 ARCCH higher experts for interview which have much concerns on; museum collections documentation, museum development and management, heritage management, heritage tourism and tourism industry. The key informants are from ARCCH; heritage documentation experts, tourism experts, curators, heritage management experts and NME guider and education experts; also the researcher interview convenience way sampled participants from NME local and foreign visitors.

Questionnaire: the researcher distributed descriptive semi structured questioners' for ARCCH and "NME" sampled participants.

Observation: Observation used to see things routinely escape awareness of the participants provide a chance to learn things that people may be unwilling to discuss (Angrosino and Mays de Pérez, 2000). Accordingly, the researcher prepared three different observation checklists. First observed on what looks the current status of ARCCH heritage documentation management and organization in Ethnography, Pre-Historical and Archeological, Historical, Hominid, Paleontology, Pale Anthropology, and Fine art sections. Next the researcher observed how the heritages documented on the ARCCH central documentation section.

Finally, the researcher observed how the documented heritages exhibited at the NME and what the visitors' attitudes about the exhibited heritages look. In general the observations help the study to assess clearly what looks heritage documentation and management briefly at the NME and ARCCH.

B. Secondary data source

Document review is one approach of collecting data by reviewing existing documents, documents may be hard copy or electronic. As secondary source the researcher reviewed different documents which informed on; heritage documentation, museum tourism, heritage tourism, heritage management and museum development. The documents are which found in Ministry of Culture and Tourism, ARCCH archives and documentation sections and other sources. The review created better understanding about NME heritages documentation in past and present. Thus, the researcher review different journals articles, books, published and unpublished thesis, heritage documentation guidelines, policies and manual in national and global level.

3.6 Method of data analysis

Data analysis benefited the study to systematically reaching and arranging; questioners, interviews, observations and other tools, which the researcher collected to achieve the study. During the study the researcher used both research methods (qualitative and quantitative). Accordingly, the collected data analyzed on qualitative and quantitative analysis approaches. Interviewees were analyzed on the techniques of listing and record(organizing, discussing and interpretation). Quantitative data predominantly analyzed on descriptive mathematical tools such as percentage and frequency to examine data which gathered by semi structured questioners. Furthermore, observations analyzed based on the prepared observation checklists. In general, the study employed qualitative analysis approaches in detail on document analysis.

3.7 Ethical consideration

In order to achieve the study successfully ethical considerations are required. First the researcher takes formal letter from Addis Ababa University School of Graduate Studies College of Development Studies to insure legality of the research. Then, the respondents were asked their free will to participate on the study. During the analysis of collected data the researcher ethically use for only this study with integrity; and coding the informants name for privacy. Finally, the researcher takes full responsibility for all questions raised regarding the ethical fulfillment of the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

To achieve the study objectives the researcher used different data collection tools. These are: interviewees, questioners and observations. In this chapter the researcher presents, analysis and interpret the collected data briefly. Majorly the study applied qualitative research methodology and analyzed on thematically parallel to the study's specific objectives. Furthermore, quantitative analytical approaches were parts of the study in descriptive statics among percentage and frequency.

4.1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

No	Items	Sex		Age				Level of education		
		M	F	19-25	26-35	36-50	>50	Diploma	First degree	MA and above
1	ARCCH experts	84	55	32	55	42	10	25	74	40
2	Percentage %	60.4 %	39.6 %	23 %	39.6 %	30.2 %	7.2 %	18 %	53.2 %	28.8 %
3	Total	139 (100%)		(100%)				(100%)		

Table 2: Demographic characteristics of participates

Table 2 clearly describe diverse participants were parts of the study based on; Sex, Age and Educational status. As it can observed from table 2, 84 (60.4%) were male and 55 (39.6%) were female. Also the Age structure of the respondents are varied as the table presented, 55 (39.6%) of the respondents age ranged from 26-35, 32 (23%) of the respondents age ranged from above 19-25, 42 (30.2%) of the respondents age ranged from 36-50 and 10 (7.2%) of the respondents age ranged from above 50. Regarding to educational status 40 (28.8 %) MA holders, 74 (53.2. %) First Degree holders and 25(18%)were Diploma holders. The data as clear almost all participants are literate, this benefit the study to gather reliable data. Likewise, the table exposed most respondents are

experienced as the career explore. Similarly, the table elucidates the sex compositions diverseness. Furthermore, the table presented heritage documentation system runs on only two experts who specialized on unrelated fields. This exposed lack of specialized experts on the fields was the major gaps of heritage documentation at ARCCH.

4.2 The role of NME heritage collections for tourism industry

Museum collections have strong link on tourism and tourists; and highly motivated to visit the heritage collections in the museum (Kotler, 2008). According to the key informants', the NME is the first iconic museum of the country; and large numbers of attractive heritage collections were displayed on the museum, the heritage collections enticing large numbers of visitors compare it other museums in Ethiopia. The reason was the NME exhibit a variety of attractive heritage collections. Specially, the paleoanthropology exhibited sections contains unique discoveries stone tools and fossils. This brands the NME attraction and destination site (Code, 06, I.G, Code 05, I.E, and Code 09, I, K, 2019, ARCCH).

The NME is one of the largest institutions in the country with having diverse forms of collections and visited by around 200,000 annual visitors from both domestic and abroad countries. Accordingly, the NME becomes one of the tourist destination sites and sources of tourism industry (Nigussu, 2016).

The same as the visitors reply as shown, the NME collections gives wide socio-economic benefit for the country; and the museums play massive roles in tourism industry through attracting large number of visitors from the country and abroad. The exhibited collections have great roles on; entreating, refreshing, educating and disseminating information about the society's culture. This generates suitable opportunities for tourism industry by making the museum attraction and destination site (Fekdu and Mulugata, 2019, NME). Likewise, the visitors' opinion listed reflects this reality.

".....Really; am impressed and attracted by the exhibited collections; especially the ground floor, I believe this promote country's tourism (Motic Shumie, Norway, 2018)".

The discussion as revealed, the heritage collections makes the NME main destinations sites; and have positive roles in country's tourism industry. Too, the following table exposed the NME annual visitors flow.

Year (G.C)	Ethiopian Adults visitors	Ethiopian Youngsters and Students Visitors	Foreign Visitors	Total Number
2006	22004	43953	26528	92485
2007	22615	38697	26229	87541
2008	24792	41456	27966	94214
2009	27512	45248	32010	104770
2010	35733	56444	42159	134336
2011	50639	58096	43203	15193
2012	63927	69033	44397	177357
2014	74107	64010	54090	192207
2015	82182	60550	45425	188157
2016	102580	48273	53460	204313
2017	85614	46274	47218	179106

Table: 3, Source NME, 2019

Table 3 as clear the NME heritages collections is attracting large number of visitors from inside or outside of the country. Also the table evidently shown the visitors flow increased yearly. Annually more than 200,000 visitors flow at the NME. So, the NME gives diverse service for the public through entertaining and educating. Furthermore, the museums play important roles in country's tourism industry and macro-economic activity as the table reflects.

4.3 Heritage documentation at the NME past up to present

The NME started to work in 1944 with 206 royal families' collections donated by the emperor and the royal families (Merkeb, 2007). During the establishment time, the NME significance the society through; entertaining and educating. Added to, image building. Nevertheless, the heritages collections are not documented in standardize procedures. The reason was lack of understanding and awareness about the roles of standardized museum collection documentation and management at the NME.

For long period of time the NME documentation section was carried out without any emphasis from administrative body. There has to develop an important understanding from the Authority's side that documentation section is the back bone of the museums property. The lack of awareness among the administrative bodies vulnerable to the development of documentation activates in the National Museum of Ethiopia (Temsegen 2004).

Also, the following figure revealed the NME heritage documentation structures during the establishment time

ቁጥር	የቤተሰብ ስም	የቤተሰብ አይነት	የቤተሰብ አባል	የቤተሰብ አባል	የቤተሰብ አባል	የቤተሰብ አባል	የቤተሰብ አባል	የቤተሰብ አባል	የቤተሰብ አባል	የቤተሰብ አባል
1	ገብረ ገብረ	ገብረ ገብረ	ገብረ ገብረ	ገብረ ገብረ	ገብረ ገብረ	ገብረ ገብረ	ገብረ ገብረ	ገብረ ገብረ	ገብረ ገብረ	ገብረ ገብረ
2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
3	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
4	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
6	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
7	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
8	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
9	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
10	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
11	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
12	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
13	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
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15	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
16	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
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36	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
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39	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
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42	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
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44	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
45	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
46	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
47	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
48	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
49	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Figure 5: ARCCCH Heritage Documentation in 1960

(Photo by researcher, 2019)

During Derg (the military government from 1974-91) regime the NME organizational structure shows slight development yet the museum collections documentation systems are not standardized and digitalized. Fig 6 shows the NME heritage collections documentation structure during Derg regime (1974-91).

Different items ① 21/7/87

№	የተጠቃሚው ስም	የባለቤቱ ስም	የባለቤቱ ትምህርት	የባለቤቱ ዓመት	የባለቤቱ የሥራ ዓይነት	የባለቤቱ የሥራ ቦታ
1	Beard with different writings	1	"	68x68cm	on paper	
2	Calendar	1	"	77x67cm	"	
3	Enkutatash	1	"	68x58cm	"	
4	25 th Coronation day	1	"	44x41cm		presented by Solomon Kedir
5	Kenilistu Ethiopia	1	"	50x50cm		Drawn by Tadesse Gizaw
6	Collection of stamps	1	"	44x39cm		The Glass is broken
7	Map of Northern Shoa	1	"	44x45cm		
8	Given to the Blind School	1	"	52x46cm		
9	Abstract	1	"	28x34.5cm		
10	Geological study photo	1	"	90x63.5cm		
	Embroidery	1	"	80xlength		
	writing on beard	1	"	35x39cm	on Canvas	by Kidist H. Mahiam
	" " "	1	"	33x73cm	"	"
	Cross " "	1	"	57x35cm	"	by Mulugeta Gebre
	Crown prince? a man	1	"	35x48cm	on paper	
	Flower	1	"	44x38cm	on Canvas	by Ekte Felek

Figure 6: ARCCH; Heritage Documentation in 1987

(Photo by researcher, 2019)

Currently, ARCCH organized heritage documentation section to document the heritages which stores in the ARCCH heritage sections and exhibited at the NME. Nevertheless, the ARCCH heritage documentation organization and procedures are not in the ethics of ICOM documentation standard. According to ICOM reports most countries in Sub-Saharan regions heritages documentation structure are not standardize and organized (ICOM, 1998). To solve this problem in 1998, ICCROM-PREMA runs heritage documentations workshop cooperating with ARCCH. Conversely, the problems are existed on the museum until now. Fig7 exposed current heritage documentation structure at the NME.

የቅርስ ግብዓት ግድግዳ ለባህሪ ማስገባት
በቅርስ ጥናት ጥብቅ ባለቤት

የቅርስ ደክመንቲክን ክፍል/ Documentation Unit/ የስብስብ ሥም የኢትዮጵያ የኢትዮጵያ የመመዘኛ ቅጽ

ተ.ቁ	የቅርስ ስም	መገለጫ	ብዛት	መለያ	የተሰራበት ቀን	የተገኘበት ዘዴ	ያለበት ዕድገት	መጠን ሚትር	ፎቶ

. የደክመንቲክን ባለሙያ የክፍል ኩራተር

1. ስም _____ ፊርማ _____ ቀን _____ 1. ስም _____ ፊርማ _____ ቀን _____

2. ስም _____ ፊርማ _____ ቀን _____

Figure 7: Current ARCCH Documentation list
(Photo by researcher, 2019)

Alike through observation the researcher realizes the NME heritage documentation organization and structures are out of professional documentation standards. The overall discussed data as revealed from the establishment up to now the NME heritage collections documented on below ICOM professional documentation standards.

4.4 Gaps of heritages documentation at the NME

Museum cannot give full functions in; education, heritage management, museum tourism and research unless the ultimate bases of all information’s are adequately preserved and standard documented (Agrawl, 1974). To assess the “NME” collection documentation system and to recognize the gaps of heritage documentation, the researcher discussed on different questions as follows.

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	32	24.8%
No	97	75.2%

Table 4: Data’s of ARCCH documntation standardered

Table 4 revealed 75.2 % of the respondents argued that the NME and ARCCH heritage collections are documented below of professional documentation standards. The study participants discussed that, the NME displays large numbers of heritage collections. However, the heritage collections were documented on analogue or backward documentation structure. Whereas 24.8% of the respondents believe ARCCH and NME heritage collections documented on standard procedures. Conversely, the researcher observation as shown the NME documentation structure is out of ICOM documentation standard. Similarly, Temsegen illustrate there is lack of awareness among the administrative bodies vulnerable to the development of documentation activates the National Museum of Ethiopia (Temsegen, 2004).As well, to level the ARCCH documentation structure the researcher focused on the following discussion.

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	44	34.1%
No	85	65.9%

Table 5: Data ARCCH documntation section organization.

Table 5 clearly illustrates on 65.9% of the respondents revealed the ARCCH heritage documentation section were not organized on specialized experts and highly sophisticate heritage documentation technology and software. Whereas 34.1% of the respondents believes the ARCCH documentation structures resections well organized. Nevertheless, the documentation structures and methods are disorganized and unintended as the researcher observation exposed. Similarly, the ARCCH senior heritage documentation experts’ as clarify the major gap is structural problem. The documentation structures organized out of standardize documentation procedure; and heritage documentation has not been given consideration at NME, that’s why the gaps are shown in the NME and country’s general museums. The key informant references on other countries documentation experience.

“...In Kenya’s museums the heritage collections documented on standardize and digitalize documentation organizations. Such kind of documentation method has great contributions on museum collections management, conservation and attraction” (Code 01, I. T, 2019, ARCCH).

As well, Code 06, I.G., exposed most museums in the world were using modern and highly sophisticated heritage documentation technologies to conserve, manage and promote the heritage collections. In opposition, the heritages were documented on old-style and traditional documentation structure sat the NME. This problem effects on heritage management, promotion and conservation (Code 06, I.G., 2019, ARCCH).Likewise, the researcher observation as shown the NME has not structured heritage documentation policy, manual and guidelines. The overall discussed data as proved absence of heritage documentation organization and structures are the major gaps of heritage documentation at the NME.

4.5 Gaps of heritage documentation on tourism industry

Different scholars and organization argued museums are the main sources of tourism industry. However, different gaps are challenges the museum to give delivery service for the public and tourism industry. Seeing this, the researcher forwarded the following questions for tourism specialized experts national tour guides and ARCCH experts.

Response	Frequency	Percentage %
Yes	35	27.1%
No	94	72.9%

Table 6: Data of roles of NME documntation for tourism.

Table 6 as shown, 72.9 % of the respondents argued on the NME collections documentation system couldn't have much contribution on tourism industry. Too, the respondents argued on the NME heritage collections have great contributions on country's tourism industry. So far, heritage documentation impacts are less in tourism aspects. They narrated the NME heritage collections documented below professional documentation standard, this influenced on the NME collection; promotion, descriptions, management, promotion and attraction. More or less, this challenges impacts on museum's and tourism industry. Whereas 27.1 % of the informants supposed the documentation systems contributes on tourism industry. However, the researcher observation as shown the NME heritage documentation structures were not promoted managed and organized the heritage collections in standardized procedures. As well,

Mengistu supposed theft, illicit trafficking and absence of standardized heritage documentation have delayed on heritage tourism development (Mengistu, 2008).

Besides the informant shown the NME collections contribute a lot in different aspects. However, a numbers of gaps influenced to running its responsibilities. Absence of heritage documentation is the major challenges of NME; mostly this gap decreases the NME heritage collections descriptiveness, information's, and educability (Code 04, I. H, 2011, NME).

.....Absence of heritage documentations has direct influence on tourism industry. Museum collections have great potentials on attracting visitors; and play massive roles in branding the museums attraction and destination site. However, the gaps of heritage documentation challenge the museum to give efficient services for visitors. This negatively impacts on museum tourism. In case of NME large numbers of heritages are exhibited. However, most heritage has not; standardized, digitalized, descriptive and informative captions and Medias. Furthermore, the heritage has not provided complete portfolios. This problem challenges the visitors, researchers, students and guiders. This impact directly effects on the NME and tourism industry (Code 03, I.N, 2019, NME).

Furthermore, Code 02, I.R supposed documentation problem reduced the museum attractiveness by making the displayed heritages undisruptive and unmanaged. This difficult has direct impacts on the museum attractiveness and tourism industry.

By supporting the above idea the key informants narrated, most country's museums are riches in different types of heritage collections. Conversely, the documentation methods are not standardize and digitalized. This gap challenged on; visitors, researchers, guiders and students to realize the museum collections. Likewise, the problems are effects on heritage tourism (Code 06, I. G and Code 05, I.E, 2019, ARCCH).The general discussed data as clear the problem of heritage documentation has series problems on tourism industry strongly.

4.6 Challenges of Museum collections documentation on the public

Museum documentation educates and gives complete information among the public and identify of the collection and facilitate its presentations, interpretations and study (Oddon, 1968).However, Heritage based studies are limited on the NME and general

museums in the country due to absence of standardized heritage documentation. This gap challenges the public (researcher, students and visitors) to understand heritage assets (Tefera, 2011).The following discussions assess the challenge of heritage documentations on the public.

Response	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes	42	32.6%
No	87	67.4%

Table 7: Data of NME collections informativness and discriptions

According to table 7 (67.4 %) respondents argued on most of the NME exhibited heritages has not complete and brief description and information. Whereas 32.6 % informants believe the heritage collections has complete background and information. Conversely through observation, the researcher perceived the public (researcher, students, visitors and guiders) were challenged on the NME exhibited collections information’s and descriptiveness due to absences of standardized heritage documentation and provided captions.

Also the key informants argued; museum collections serve the public in different viewpoints if the heritage collections documented in standard procedures. However, the problem of heritage documentation challenges the publics to gate reliable and educable information. Likewise, the problem separate the public’s with past aspects and present situations. (Code 06, I.G, Code 05, I.E, Code 02, I.R, 2011, ARCCCH). Similarly, Stone remarked: many museums have heritage collections of poorly documented which have lost much of their usefulness due to lack of associated information (Stone, 1984).

Too, visitors supports the informants idea by showing the level of the problem; most of the NME exhibited collections have not brief description which provides detail information about the heritages except the paleoanthropology sections. This challenges on the public to realize the exhibited heritages (Lealem, 2019, NME). Also the visitors’ opinion listed reflects this reality.

“...አብዛኛዎቹ ቅርሶች በቂ የሆነ ማብራራያ ይጎላቸዋል እንዲሁም ስም እና ታሪካቸው አልተገለጸም::(2010 ዓ.ም) እመቤት ስንታየው ከአዲስአበባ”

“The collections has not detail information and storylines”

“ለቅርሶቹ በቂ የሆነ ማብራሪያ ክስር ቢገለጽ፡፡

(2008ዓ.ም) ነብያት ከአዲስ አበባ”

“Should give brief description for the heritage collections”

The exhibited heritages have not detail and complete descriptions. This challenges on the visitors to educate on the museum collections (Antenhe, 2019, NME). The NME exhibited collections are very attractive yet the heritages were not promoted and have not detail information. In case of France, the museums used digital and highly sophisticated Medias to give detail heritage information (Mary, 2019, NME). Furthermore, the following figures reveal the levels of the NME exhibited collections in formativeness, disruptiveness and managements.

❖ Pre Axumite Period Historical Collections



Figure 8: Pre Axumite Period Historical Heritage

(Source: ARCCH Audio visual,2019)

In Pre Axumite Period Historical Heritage section displayed different collections which show the findings depicting the early history from the pre Axumite times to the 20th century AD. Nonetheless, the exhibited collections have not brief description as figure

shown. Also the collations are not given educable information for visitors due to absences of standardized heritage documentation.

❖ **Art Collections Section**



Figure 9: Art Heritage

(Source: ARCCH Audio visual,2019)



Figure 10: Art Heritage

(Source: ARCCH Audio visual,2019)

The National Museum of Ethiopia is home for over 2000 traditional and contemporary work. So far; in Art section practically most of the collations have not brief background and broad history as the figure explores. This challenges on the visitors to understand the heritages easily. Documentation provides historic archive about the heritages: they can be used to maintain information about the production, collection, ownership (ICOM-CIDOC, 1995).

❖ Ethnography Collections Section



Figure 11: Ethnography Heritage

(Source: ARCCH Audio visual,2019)

Ethiopia is home for various Nations Nationalist and people who have diverse languages and cultures have been living in harmony in this ancient land which is home of the known ancestors of human kind. The different ethnic groups in the country have their own cultural heritage or assets which describe, their way of life, tradition, belief and attitude. The Ethnography section displays such kind of heritage collections. However, the exhibited collections have not complete history and full background; also some injuries are shown in exhibited collections, as figure 11 exposed. Fanizzo (2006) remarked that: comprehensive documentation is the pivot of curatorship.

❖ Paleontology Collections Section



Figure 12: Paleontology Collections Section
(Source: ARCCH Audio visual,2019)

This section of the museum displays the most significant discoveries of stone tools, and fossil evidences of hominid species among which a 3.2 million years old fossils nick name LUCY or Denkinesh. Compare with others the museum sections; this section gives better descriptive informative captions. This provides well images for visitors. Also the observation checklist as brief most of the NME exhibited collections have not full description and detail information due to absence of standardize heritage documentation and organization. As a comparativeadopt Franche museum experience as follows.



Figure 13 Muse des Confluences, France
(Source Muse des Confluences official website, 2019)

As the above experience shown in standardized museum the collections are given brief and educable informationns for the visitor because of standardizd documntation structure and organization

In general, the over-alldiscussed data as proofed the NME exizebited collactions has not complet and discriptive informtions due to absence of standardize documntation organization. This problemschallenge on: visitor, resercher, student and guider.

4.7 Nexus between standardize heritage documentation and tourism industry

Museum collection documentation will be digitizing using software such as database and hard ware like digital cameras and scanners. Digital documentation will make the collections more accessible, promoted, conserved, managed and motivated heritage tourism (ICOM, 2012).In the above study’s questions the researchers briefly assess and examine the gap and the challenges of heritage documentation at the NME, general public and tourism industry. Furthermore, to achieve the study’s major objective the researcher forwarded the following descriptive semi structured questions for knowledgeable tourism experts, senior documentation experts and national tour guides and education experts.

Response	Frequency	Percentage%
Yes	129	100%
No	-	-

Table 8: Data of the roles of standardize documntation for tourism industry.

Tables 8 clearly shown all respondents argued on standardize heritage documentation gives vital functions for heritage tourism. They discussed on standardized and digitalized heritage documentation strongly; promote, conserve and manage the heritages; and increase the heritages attractiveness and in formativeness. According to Light, Roberts et al. (2014), standardize heritage documentation brand the heritages an attraction site; and motivate heritage tourism.

Similarly the key informant revealed the concepts are intensely interconnected. Standardized heritage documentation brands the museum collections; attractive, promoted, manageable, secured and informative through exploring the heritages

standards (Code 03, I.N, 2019, NME). Likewise, the visitors revealed the visitors are motivated to visits; informative, attractive, descriptive, manageable and conserved heritages collections in the museum. This motivates heritage or museum tourism strongly.

By the same token Code 08, I.D, exposed the concepts are strongly intersected. Standardized heritage documentations increase museum attractiveness and influenced on tourism industry by managing, organizing and promoting the museum collections. Likewise, standardized documented museum collections increase the museum productivity and desirability (Code 08, I.D, 2019, “NME”). Too, the key informants narrate standardized heritage documentation has great roles on museum tourism; and the museum answers different questions, if the heritages documented on standardized and digitalized structure. Similarly, to brand the museums attraction and destination sites the heritage collections should be; promoted, descriptive, manageable, and attractive (Code 01, I. T, Code 04, I. H and Code 06, I.G, 2019, ARCCH).

Furthermore, Code 05, I.E, mentions her experience in France museum muse des confluences, the museum used high-tack and digitalized heritage documentation technology which used to; promote, describe, inform, control, conserve, manage and keeps the museum collections sustainability. This brands the museum main destination site. Also the visitors raised up the same concerns, the visitors are motivated to visit attractive, descriptive, educable and informative heritage collections. Thus, standard way documented museum collections are preferred by visitors (Yordanos, local visitors, 2019, “NME”). From overall argued data determined, standardized heritage documentation has great contributions on museum tourism and tourism industry.

4.8 Roles of standardize documentation for heritage management and conservation

The main objective of standardize museum documentation is aiding the control and use of collections and ensuring management, conservation and preservations information about the heritage (Light et al, 2014).The following discussion assesses the structures of

heritage management and organization at the ARCCCH and NME; and explored the roles of standardize heritage documentation for heritage management.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	129	100%
No	-	-

Table 9:Data of the roles of standardize documntation for heriatge managmnt.

Table 9 as shown all respondents argued on standardize heritage documentation strongly; manage, conserve and secure the heritage collections. Also, the respondents narrated standardized heritage documentation controls the movement, physical presence and conditions of the heritages. The same as, Grobler (2006) remarked that: collections management may be regarded as synonymous with the term museum documentation, because documentation includes the accessioning and cataloguing of the collections, information on the movement of objects, as well as loans and conservation. It also assists with the control and location/storage of objects and with auditing, insurance, the development of exhibitions, and curatorial research and publications.

Besides, the key informants' narrated museums used as a safe guard by conserving and managing heritage collections. To sustain, control, manage and conserve the heritage collections the documentation system should be standardized and digitalized (Code 01, I. T, Code 08, I.D and Code 06, I.G, 2019, ARCCCH). Too, ICOM code of ethics for roles of collection documentation described the multifaceted purposes documentation as to build history of collection, management, collection conservation, attractions, conduct research and interpret the result (ICOM, 2013).

Likewise, Temsegen (2004) remarked that: Museum collections become heritage if and only they essential documented information; otherwise, it is difficult to say the collections are heritages. Documenting collections help to set up a history line to the collection and to put base for conservation of heritage in the museum. According to this, to assess the level of NME heritage management and conservation structure, the researcher discussed on the following issues as follows.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	56	43.4
No	73	56.6

Table 10:Data of the level of the NME collections management

Table 10 exposed 56.6 % respondents argued on most of the NME exhibited heritages are not managed and conserved standardly. Whereas 43.4 % informants believe the heritage collections are well conserved and managed. Instead, the researcher observations as shown heritage management problems are shown in some ARCCH heritage sections and at NME due to absence of standardized heritage documentation and organization structure. As well, the ARCCH heritage curator as narrate:

“.....Standardize heritage documentation has great roles on heritage management and conservation. Though, some heritage collections are not managed and conserved in standard structure at some of the ARCCH heritage sections and the “NME”. By reason of absence of standardizes heritage management, documentation and organizational structure” (Code 07, I.B, 2019, ARCCH).

The visitors also elucidate; the NME contains a number of showcases which used to manage the exhibited collections. Oppositely, some heritages looks deform especially the Ethnography collection sections by the reason of absence of follow-up (Selam, 2019, “NME”). Similarly, the visitors’ opinion listed redirects the above idea.

“ቅርሶቹ በጣም ሳቢ ናቸው ነገር ግን እንክብካቤ ላይ ትኩረት ቢደረግ፡፡

(2010) እናት በላይ ከክእዲስ አበባ”

“The heritages are attractive yet needs more protection”

“ለቅርሶቹ ልዩ ትኩረት ተሰጥቶ እያረጁ ያሉት ቢታደሱ እንዲሁም

ቢተኩ ጥሩ ነው፡፡(2011) ገዘዩ በቀለ ከጌዲዮ ዞን”

“The heritages needs more conservation and preservation”

Furthermore, the following figures demonstrate the structure and level of heritage management and documentation at the ARCCH heritage and documentation section. This

የታሪክ ዘመን አርኪዎሎጂ ትርጉሚ ስብስብ በአዲስ መልክ ተጻራጅቶ የተመዘገበ

The Reorganization of Historical Archaeology Collections

No.	Object No.	Object Name	Material	Conditions	Origin	Year	Date of re-listing	Tempo-shelf/box No.	Remark
1455	792	Small Pottery	Blue Glass	complete	AKSum	1958	Dec. 20/12	-	
1456	718	Long neck	Bronze	Fragment	"	"	"		
1457	681	Fragment with an embossed surface	Greenish (Color)	Fragment	"	"	"		
1458	719a	Small head (Axe)	Bronze	Fragment	"	"	"		
1459	908	Small cross	Red pottery	complete	"	"	"		
1460	685	Small cylindrical bead	Blue glass	complete	"	"	"		
1461	953	Ring	Bronze	Oxidized	"	"	"		

Figure 16: Historical Archology heritage documntation list

(Source: ARCCH Audio visual,2019)

The above figures as shown, the ARCCH heritage documntation system and structures are traditional compare with these days heritage documntation organization. The documntation system are not given berife information about the heritages;and the structure are not standardized and digitalized as the figures exposed.



Figure17:Pre-history and Archiological heritage collectionss section

(Source: ARCCH Audio visual,2019)



Figure 18: Historical heritage collection section
(Source: ARCCH Audio visual,2019)



Figure 19: Ethnography heritage collection section
(Source: ARCCH Audio visual,2019)

Also, in the ARCCH heritages sections the collections are not managed on organized structure as the figures showing. This problem are gaps on heritage management and heritage tourism.

From the overall discussions, conclude standardize heritage documentation has great roles on heritage management and conservation. However, serious heritage management and conservations problem are shown in some ARCCH heritage collections and NME exhibited collections. Owing to absence of standardize heritages documentation and management structure.

4.9 Suggestion to standardized heritage documentation at the NME

In the discussions the researcher critically point out the major gaps of museum collections documentation at the NME; and explored its effects on tourism industry, public and heritage management. Considering this problem the researcher discussed with highly experts on; tourism, heritage management, musicology, heritage conservation and visitors to fill the gaps of heritage documentation at the NME.

According to key informants' suggestions, the Authority (ARCCH) should give more consideration for heritage documentation and strongly organized heritage documentation structure. In addition, the NME should implement ICOM documentation standard and use digitalized heritage documentations technology. Also, the informant indicated the NME should use heritage documentation guidelines, policy, rules and regulations.

Similarly, the visitor recommended the NME should use digitalized, informative and descriptive Medias to accessible the displayed collections for all visitors.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Major findings of the study

Under this topic the findings which obtained through; questioner, interview, document and observation were presented based on study's questions as follows.

- The first finding which obtained through; documents, figures, observations and interviews as shown, since the formation until now the NME heritage documentation structures are old-style. As well, the NME heritage documentation organization is not in line with ICOM professional documentation standard.
- The second finding evidently revealed; different causes are gaps on heritage documentation at the NME. The key informants witnessed on; lack of consideration among heritage documentation, low level of documentation standard and traditional documentation organization and structure are the major gaps of heritage documentation and management at the NME. Also, table 3 as clearly illustrated (75.2%) of the respondents argued the NME and ARCCCH heritage collections are documented below of professional documentation standards. As well, the observation evidently clarified; absence of heritage documentation policy, lack of consideration among heritage documentation, lack of documentation guidelines, rules and regulations are the main gaps of heritage documentation at the NME.
- The third finding clearly exposed the gaps of heritage documentation has serious problems on tourism industry. The visitors and key informants clearly showed absence of heritage documentations negatively influenced on; the public, heritage management and tourism industry. As well, table 5 clearly proved majorities (72.9%) of respondents witnessed on the NME heritage documentation systems has not roles on tourism industry

- The fourth result as shown heritage documentation and tourism industry has strongly interconnected. Standardized heritage documentations significance the museum through; managing, promoting and organizing the heritages; and motivate tourism industry. Also, majorities of table 7 respondents agreed on standardize heritage documentation has great roles on promoting and motivating museum tourism. Similarly, foreign and local visitors clearly illustrated; informative, descriptive, manageable, promoted and attractive museum collections are inspiring visitors from the country and abroad. Likewise, the ARCCCH heritage collections curators and senior heritage management experts as evidently confirmed standardize heritage documentation; manage, conserve, keep, sustain and preserve the heritage collections in standard procedures. Generally, the finding integrate standardize heritage documentation has great roles on tourism industry and heritage management.

5.2 Conclusion

In this section, many attempts are made to conclude the major points of the study. Even though, this study has numerous internal summaries and recommendations. Therefore, the researcher has concentrated on the major concluding points of the study and presented. The main objective of this study is to assess the National Museum of Ethiopia heritage collections documentation system and explore the roles of standardized heritage documentation for heritage management and tourism industry. Because of this, many attempts have been made to analyze the notions of the various stakeholder groups of the sector in comparison with the opinions obtained from various authors of the review of related literature.

The necessary data was collected through four major data gathering instruments such as questionnaire, in-depth interview, semi-structured questioners and observations in the compound of ARCCCH and the NME exhibition sections. Similarly, literatures written by various scholars who engaged in the field were critically reviewed to find the gaps and to evaluate their methodological approaches.

Accordingly, the study as revealed the NME is one of major country's destination sites; and yearly more than 200,000 visitors flow at the NME. The NME gives diverse service for the public through entertaining and educating. Furthermore, the museums play important roles in country's tourism industry and macro-economic activity. However, the study findings as shows the NME exhibited heritages were not documented on professional documentation standard; and this problem challenges the NME to giving suitable service for the public. Too, the problem impacts on heritage conservation, managements and tourism industry.

The collected data has shown. the results of this study will indicate that standardized heritage documentation increases the attractiveness, descriptiveness and management of heritages; and promotes tourism industry strongly.

5.3 Recommendations

The study findings as clearly show the gaps of heritage documentation impacts on; tourism industry, heritage management, sustainability, conservations and public enormously. Thus, based on the findings the researcher suggested the following recommendations as follows.

- ❖ The study as evidently shown the NME heritage documentation structures are not in line with ICOM documentation standards. So, the NME and general museums should follow and use ICOM professional documentation standards; and the NME should re-new its membership with ICOM to realize standardized and digitalized museum documentation structures.
- ❖ The study findings as clearly revel heritage documentation were not given consideration at the NME. Thus, the concerned stakeholders (ARCCCH and ministry of culture and tourism) should create understanding and awareness about the role of standardized and digitalized heritage documentation and management at the NME and general museums of the country.
- ❖ Also, the NME should use standardize heritage documentation; policy, guidelines, manuals, rules and regulations.

- ❖ As well the ARCCCH should use high-tech and sophisticated heritage documentation technologies and software.
- ❖ The result as indicated the ARCCCH heritage collections documented on unspecialized experts. Therefore, the documentation system should be going on professional experts.
- ❖ The study participants as clearly illustrated the NME has not structured heritage descriptive and promoting Medias. Accordingly, the NME should use modern and standardize heritage promoting media and brief and educable description captions.
- ❖ Also, the NME should adopt exemplary museum's collections documentation experience.
- ❖ As a final point, the researcher recommended museums are the main source of tourism industry. If the heritages; documented, managed and promoted in standard procedures. So, the country's museums and religious institutions should strongly organized on heritage; documentation, management and promotional structure.

Recommendation for Future research

- ❖ Future research should be carried on the challenges of heritage management in different views; and the roles of standardized heritage documentation for sustainable heritage tourism.

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web-based sources

 Muse des Confluences official website



**Addis Ababa University College of Development Studies
Center for Environment and Development Tourism
Development and Management Program**

Annex: 1

**Interview 1: General Question for ARCCH and NME Managements
and Higher Experts**

1. socio-demographic information of the participant

Name: _____

Age: _____

Sex: _____

Educational level: _____

Date: _____

1. Dose the NME heritage collections are contributed on tourism industry? If, yes How?

2. What look the current statuses of heritage documentation at NME?

3. Dose the NME heritage collections are documentation system has a gap? If, yes what are the gaps?

4. Does the gaps of heritages documentation challenges on the NME and tourism industry? If yes, how?

5. Does absences of museum collection documentation impacts on the general public? If, yes How?

6. How interact standardize museum collection documentation, museum and tourism?

7. How standardize museum collection documentation significance tourism industry?
8. How standardize museum collection documentation conserves, manages and keeps heritage collections sustainability?
9. How to standardized heritage documentation?

Interview 2

1. General Questions for ARCCH Documentation experts

1. socio-demographic information of the participant

Name: _____

Age: _____

Sex: _____

Educational level: _____

Date: _____

1. What is heritage documentation? What is the importance of heritage documentation?
2. Dose the NME heritage collections are contributed on tourism industry? If, yes How?
3. How heritages documented on at ARCCH documentation section?
4. Dose the documentation structure is standardized?
Yes No if you say, No how?
5. If No in Question 4, what is the gap?
6. What are the results of absence of heritage collection documentation Museum and tourism industry?
7. Dose standardized heritage documentation managed and keeps heritage sustainability?
Yes No if you say, Yes how?
8. What can you recommended to standardize heritage documentations at NME?

Thank you for your cordial cooperation!

Interview 3

General Questions for NME Guider and Education experts

1. socio-demographic information of the participant

Name: _____

Age: _____

Sex: _____

Educational level: _____

Date: _____

1. Dose the NME heritage collections are contributed on tourism industry? If, yes how?

2. Does the NME heritage collections documented on standardized procedure?

Yes No if you say, No how?

3. Does the NME heritages collections are informative for guiders, visitors and public?

Yes No if you say, No how?

4. What are the gaps of heritages documentation at the NME you observed?

5. What looks the visitors' response on heritage documentation at the NME?

6. What are the results of absence of heritage collections documentation in the museum, heritage tourism and public?

7. How standardize heritage documentation significant heritage managements?

8. How standardize heritage documentations promotes heritage tourism?

9. What you recommended to standardize heritage documentations at the NME?

Thank you for your cordial cooperation!

Interview 4

General Questions for ARCCH Heritage Collections Curators

1. socio-demographic information of the participant

Name: _____

Age: _____

Sex: _____

Educational level: _____

Date: _____

1. How collected the heritages which found in your heritage section?

2. How documents the heritage collections?

3. Is the documentation methods are standardized?

Yes No if you say, No why?

4. Dose standardized heritage documentations are cores for heritage management?

Yes No if you say, yes or No how?

5. Dose standardized heritage documentation promotes heritage tourism?

Yes 2. No if you say, yes how?

6. How standardized heritage documentation keep cultural heritage sustainability?

7. How absence of heritage documentation influenced on the heritages management and tourism industry?

8. What you recommended to standardize heritage documentations in NME?

Thank you for your cordial cooperation!

Annex 2: Interview

General Questions for the NME Visitors

1. socio-demographic information of the participant

Name: _____

Age: _____

Sex: _____

Educational level and Positions: _____

Date: _____

1. Does the NME heritage collections have roles on tourism industry?

If, Yes or No how?

2. Does the NME exhibited collections are informative and descriptive? If No, why and what are the challenges?

3. Does the NME exhibited collections are manageable and conserved? If, No how? And why?

4. Does the NME exhibited collections are documented on standardize structures? If, Yes or No how?

5. What is your comment on the NME exhibited collections management?

Thank you for your cordial cooperation!



Annex 3: Semi Structured Questioner For ARCCH and NME Experts

Dear Respondent

My name is Dawit Bekele. I am MA students in Addis Ababa University, graduate school of development studies in Tourism Management and Development. I am undertaking my research on “The Assessment of Museum Collections Documentation System and its Roles for Tourism: the case of National Museum of Ethiopia”. Your willingness is very important to my study, to gate basic and appropriate information. I would like to assure you any information you share with me will kept confidential and will only be used for academic purpose in line with research ethics.

The objective of the questioners’ is

- To assess the current states of museum collection documentation at the “NME”.
- To point out the gaps of heritage documentation at the “NME”.
- To understand the roles of standardize museum collection documentation for tourism industry and heritage management.

✓ If you have any comment regarding the questions, you contact me through:

[Email dawitrobell@gmail.com](mailto:dawitrobell@gmail.com)

[Phone +251912 99 72 22](tel:+251912997222)

Part I: Personal Profile of the Respondents

❖ Please put (X) marks where needed or answers the questions in the space provided.

Sex: Female Male

Age: 20-30 35-49 50-60

Educational back ground

High school completed

Diploma

Degree

Degree

Master

*If any specify*_____

Part II: Questioners for NME and ARCCH experts

1. Does the NME exhibited heritage collections are documented on professional documentation standards?

1. Yes 2.No if you say, No why?

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.....

2. Dose the NME heritage documentation system has contributes on tourism industry?

1. Yes 2.No if you say, Yes or No how?

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.....

3. Dose the ARCCH heritage documentation section organized on standardized documentation structure?

1. Yes 2.No if you say, No how?

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4. Does the NME and ARCCH heritage collections are wall conserved and managed?

1. Yes 2.No if you say, No how?

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.....

5. Dose standardize heritage documentation has roles on tourism industry?

1. Yes 2. No if you say, yes how?

.....
.....
.....
.....

6. Dose standardize heritage documentation has roles on heritage management?

1. Yes 2. No if you say, yes how?

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.....
.....

Thank you for your cordial cooperation!

Annex 4: Observations Checklist

For the ARCCH Heritage Collection Sections

No	ARCCH Heritage Collection Sections	Yes	No	Notes of observations
1	Are all's ARCCH heritages sections are well organized?			
2	Are the heritages collections are documented on standard procedures on the collections sections?			
3	Are the curators' awards on standardized heritage collections documentation system?			
4	Are the collections having brief description and complete background?			
5	Are the collections are conserved and managed on the ARCCH collection sections?			
6	Is there modern heritage documentation technology in the ARCCH heritage sections?			

N.B × *No* √ *Yes* × √ *Partly Yes partly No*

Annex 5: Observation Checklist

For ARCCH Heritage Documentation Sections

No	ARCCH Heritage Documentation Sections	Yes	No	Notes of observations
1	Is the documentation section is well organized?			
2	Is the documentation approaches is standardized?			
3	Is the section organized on Specialized experts?			
4	Is there adequate modern and digitalized documentation technology in the sections?			
5	Is the documentation section works collaborates with ARCCH collection sections?			
6	Is the section's documentation methods are promoting, conserving and managing the heritage collections?			
7	Are the heritages documented on ICOM documentation standards?			

N.B × No √Yes × √ Partly Yes partly No

**Annex 6: Observation Checklist for
The “NME” Exhibited Sections**

NO	“NME” Exhibited Sections	Yes	No	Notes of observations
1	Are the displayed collections are descriptive?			
2	Are the displayed collections are informative?			
3	Are the displayed collections are manageable?			
4	Are the displayed collections are attractive?			
5	Are the displayed collections has complete history?			
6	Are the displayed collections are responds visitors’ questions?			
7	Are the displayed collections are satisfier?			

NB. The above observations consists all four “NME” exhibition hall; Ethnography sections, in Pale Anthropology and Pre-Historic Section, Pre -Axumite period Historical Section and Fine Art Sections.

N.B × *No* √ *Yes* × √ *Partly Yes partly No*

Annex 7: Old Building



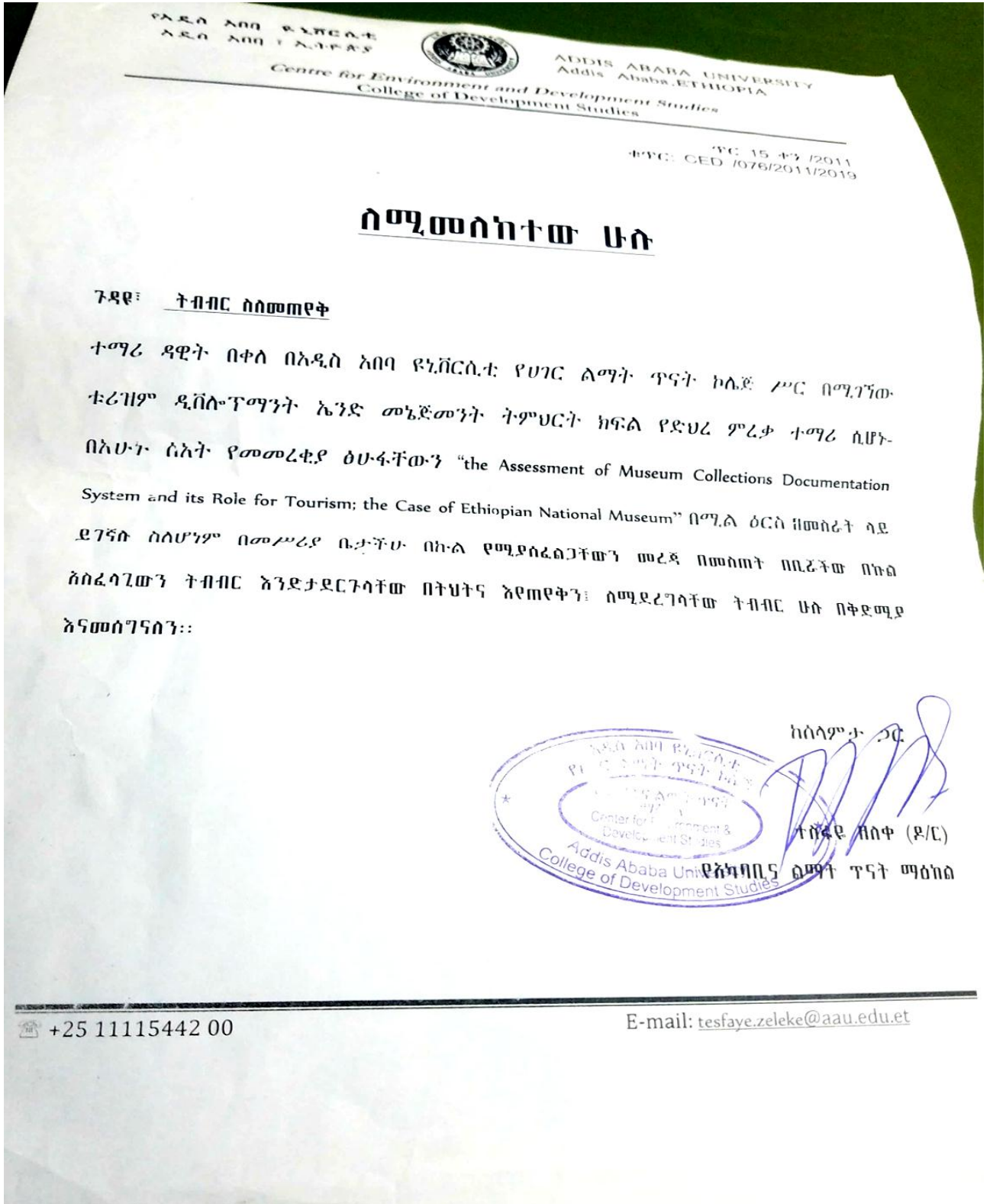
Annex 8: New Building



Annex 10: List of Informants

No	Code	Name of key Informants	Occupation	Sex	Age	Date of interview
1	Code 01, I. T	Tadsse Almaw	ARCCH senior heritage documentation experts	M	40-45	May,2019
2	Code 02, I.R	Rahal Abeyu	ARCCH senior heritage documentation experts	F	30-35	April,2019
3	Code 03, I.H	Haileyesus Abate	“NME” senior education experts and guiders	M	35-40	May,2019
4	Code 04, I.N	Negussu Mekonen	“NME” senior education experts and guiders	M	40-45	April,2019
5	Code 05, I.E	Endeshash Abate	ARCCH senior ethnography heritages curator	F	45-50	May,2019
6	Code 06, I.G	Girma Bulti	ARCCH senior Art heritages curator	M	45-50	May,2019
7	Code 07, I.B	Beruk Jufara	ARCCH Pre historical and Archeological heritages curator	M	26-30	May,2019
8	Code 08, I.D	Desalegn Birara	ARCCH senior Ethnography heritages curator	M	35-40	April,2019
9	Code 09,I,K	Kebrabe Tsegaw	ARCCH senior Ethnography heritage management	M	26-30	April,2019
10	Code 10,I,L	Yared Assefa	Paleoanthropology curator	M	35-40	May,2019

Annex 11: Clearance



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Addis Ababa, ETHIOPIA

Centre for Environment and Development Studies
College of Development Studies

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ስሚመስከተው ሁሉ

ጉዳይ፣ ትብብር ስሪመዘዋቅር

ተማሪ ዳዊት በቀለ በአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ የሀገር ልማት ጥናት ኮሌጅ ሥር በሚገኘው ቱሪዝም ዲቪዥን ስር ስሪመዘዋቅር ስር መኔጅመንት ትምህርት ክፍል የድህረ ምረቃ ተማሪ ሲሆኑ በአሁኑ ሰዓት የመመረቂያ ዕቃ-ፋቸውን "the Assessment of Museum Collections Documentation System and its Role for Tourism; the Case of Ethiopian National Museum" በሚል ዕርስ ዘመስራት ላይ ይገኛሉ ስለሆነም በመሥሪያ ቤታችሁ በኩል የሚያሰፈልጋቸውን መረጃ በመስጠት በቤታችሁ ስሪመዘዋቅርን ትብብር እንደተደርጉላቸው በትኩረት እየመዘዋቅርን ስሚመስከተው ሁሉ በቅድሚያ እናመሰግናለን።



ሰጪ ሰው ጋር
ተሰጪ ሰው (ዶ/ር)
የአዲስ አበባ ዩኒቨርሲቲ ስሪመዘዋቅር ስር ስሪመዘዋቅር ስር

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