**C) Explain reasons why family businesses in Uganda fail after the founder dies.**

**Type of the family.** The success of the family business after the founder’s death can largely rely on the type of the family that is whether the family is monogamous or polygamous. Succession disputes are more likely to be rampant in a polygamous family set-up than a monogamous set-up.

**Debts and other liabilities left by the founder**. Often when the founder dies, that business is obligated to clear all debts and liabilities entered into by the deceased. This means digging into business savings and sometimes working capital as well as assets to clear such pending issues.

**Culture**. The African traditional culture states that only sons should inherit property, family business included. This means that even if the family has a very capable daughters, the sons who may not be as competent as the daughters take over the business

**Lack of interest.** some of the businesses collapse because some of the children of the original owners may not be interested in the type of business their fathers or mothers were doing

**The founder syndrome**. Many business founders have a pattern of clinging to the business empire they created from scratch and are not willing to let out any information or control over the business they founded. This effectively keeps the family members off the business affairs.

**Technical reasons**. Many founders do not adequately prepare the second and third generations with required technical skills to run the business. Families do not invest in training their sons and daughters in management and other technical aspects required in the business.

**Legality of the business.** The second generation may not be interested to carry on with the business their parents did because of its legal status

**Social network enjoyed by the founder**. Many business partners may shy off working with the second generation for lack of trust or merely because of the age gap. initiating a new social network in the industry will cause shocks for the business.

Most businesses in Uganda fail due to lack of documents, no procedures no policies (rules and regulations) no meetings that is management meetings and departmental meetings

Some family members see themselves as outsiders and the business has no meaning to them, they don’t have shares, they don’t have any other thing they are benefiting apart from that salary