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LEADERSHIP STYLE IN NGO'S IN KUCHING

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The Abstract

Non Governmental Organization (NGO's) has been currently in the highlight especially in the mass media. This shows that there were certain elements that make their present feels by the societies. With this it was then made compulsory to have all these NGOs to be registered by the Registrar of Societies under Societies Act. However, as in other entities, sometimes these NGOs may be outstanding and sometimes in the limelight. Some were active, some were inactive, some were deregistered and some were newly registered. These may be due to the leadership styles in the NGO itself. Random samples from 120 personnel were taken from various categories of NGOs to state the leaderships styles of their NGOs based on the questionnaires given. It was indicate that many of the leaders in NGOs having the transformational styles of leadership as NGOs becoming important in discussing matters involving the well being of the societies. The study however, could not provide strong evidence of leadership styles as most respondent were taking a safe level of answer to the questionnaires. Transformational styles of leadership were widely advocates by the NGO's leader in Kuching. Its important that, step must be taken to ensure their effectiveness so that its existence remains.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1. INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY

This research paper is one of the requirements that should be completed for Diploma Public Administration students. Therefore, the topic that has been selected by our group is 'Leadership style in NGO in Kuching.'

As we know, many diverse types of bodies are now described as being NGOs. Therefore, a non-governmental organization (NGO) can be defined as an organization that is not part of a government and was not founded by states. NGOs are therefore typically independent of governments. Although the definition can technically include for-profit corporations, the term is generally restricted to social, cultural, legal and environmental advocacy groups having goals that are primarily noncommercial. NGOs are usually non-profit organizations that gain at least a portion of their funding from private sources. Their primary purpose is to defend or promote a specific cause. As opposed to operational project management, these organizations typically try to raise awareness, acceptance and knowledge by lobbying, press work and activist events.

In addition, NGOs elect their leader among the members in the organization. Since there is no intervention from government, this may create some problems. These may include leadership in NGOs such as not proper management, not effective leadership and mostly the funding problem. It was also found that not much study on NGOs in Malaysia.

This topic was chosen to enable us to access to some problems faced by NGOs and hopefully this research will give brief descriptions pertaining the leadership style in NGOs particularly in Kuching

CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. INTRODUCTION

A **non-governmental organization (NGO)** is a private institution that is independent of the government although many NGOs, particularly in the global South, are funded by Northern governments. In Malaysia, NGO'S was active on 1980 until now. They defense the human right, the nature (timber, green house), the politic and religion. There has been not much write up or articles regarding the NGO's especially in Mlalaysia and particularly on the leadership styles of NGO's.

2.2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.2.1. WHAT IS NGO'S AND TYPE OF NGO'S

A non-governmental organization (NGO) is a not-for-profit, voluntary citizens' group, which is organized on a local, national or international level to address issues in support of the public good. Task-oriented and made up of people with a common interest, NGOs perform a variety of services and humanitarian functions, bring citizens' concerns to Governments, monitor policy and programme implementation, and encourage participation of civil society stakeholders at the community level. They provide analysis and expertise, serve as early warning mechanisms and help monitor and implement international agreements. Some are organized around specific issues, such as human rights, the environment or health. Their relationship with offices and agencies of the United Nations (UN) system differs depending on their goals, their venue and their mandate. Achiever places the number of NGO'S in Kuching at 150.