EVALUATION OF HARD AND SOFT SKILLS AMONG FACULTY MEMBERS OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENTS IN CAVITE STATE UNIVERSITY: A TRAINING NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Undergraduate Thesis
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ABSTRACT

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This study discussed the level of soft skill competency and the level of hard skill proficiency to determine the trainings needed by the faculty members of the Department of Management of the Cavite State University System.Specifically, this study was also conducted to: (a) describe the sociodemographic profile; (b) determine the level of soft skills competency; (c) determine the level of hard skills proficiency; (d) find out if there is a significant relationship between the demographic profile and (e) the level of soft skill competency and level of hard skill proficiency; and (f) determine the training areas that are most needed by faculty members of business management departments based on their soft skills competency and hard skill proficiency.

The study was descriptive and correlational in nature. The participants of the study were regular faculty members of business management departments of Cavite State University system. Complete enumeration was used. The research instrument was a questionnaire which was used to gather data. Likert scale was used to determine the level of soft skill competency and level of hard skills proficiency of the participants. Mean, percentage, and standard deviation were used to analyze the data. Chi squre was used to determine the significant relationship between socio-demographic profile, level of soft skill competency and level of hard skills proficiency.

The findings revealed that most of the participants were middle aged, female, married, and had obtained master's degree. The motivation factor got the lowest score on soft skills competency while the lowest score for hard skill proficiency was research skills. On the other hand there was a significant relationship between soft skill competency and socio-demographic when grouped according to sex and civil status. Meanwhile no significant relationship was detected between the levels of soft skill competencies and socio-demographic in terms of age and educational attainment. There was also no significant relationship existed between the level of hard skill proficiency and socio-demographic profile.

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