

Abstract

The thesis is focused on the analysis and description of personal and social competencies of a doctor-obstetrician which are expected, but still there is not enough attention given to their definition, development and creation of conditions necessary for their application. The main objective of the empirical part of the thesis is to explore and describe personal and social competencies from the view of obstetricians themselves and from the view of expectant mothers and suggest possibilities of their development based on found needs and personal preferences. The mixed design of the research corresponds the most to the objective of the thesis. The qualitative part of the research is done using descriptive case study and is built on focus groups with doctors and semi-structured interviews with women-expectant mothers. The objective of the second, quantitative part of the research is to find out what is the predominant personality preference of an obstetrician measured by the personality questionnaire Golden Profiles of Personality and then find out the structure and level of the development of social competencies of obstetricians using the Social Skills Inventory and examine if there is a connection between personal preferences and social competencies. The output of the qualitative part of the thesis is the overview of social competencies of an obstetrician which is built on four basic clusters of competencies: intrapersonal, emotional, interpersonal and communicational competencies. These competencies are translated into observable behavior. The results of the quantitative part of research show that prevailing preferences of obstetricians are for Introverting, Sensing and Judging with a slight preference to Thinking and Calm, predominant cognitive style is systematic style and dominant personality type is ISTJ. Obstetricians in this study globally achieved lower score in the social competencies compared to standardization sample. The strong point of obstetricians was the ability to control themselves and weak points, therefore development needs, are social orientation and offensiveness (meaning assertiveness). Conclusions from the quantitative part of the research suggest that personality can be considered as one of the predictors of social competencies. The output of the thesis are ideas for development of social competencies of a doctor-obstetrician based on their expectations and personal preferences.