

# Family, Career and Intellectual Pursuits of Full-Time Mothers in Selected Local Villages from one Province in the Philippines

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Asia Pacific Journal of Multidisciplinary Research

Vol. 7 No.1, 114-124

February 2019

P-ISSN 2350-7756

E-ISSN 2350-8442

www.apjmr.com

CHED Recognized Journal

ASEAN Citation Index

Date Received: October 15, 2018; Date Revised: January 25, 2019

**Abstract** - This research aimed to determine the pursuits of full-time mothers in terms of family, career and their intellectual aspect. This provided information about the status of full-time mothers in the society and the ways on how this status improved through individual and collective accomplishment in social change. This also provided new insights about full-time mothers and how they empowered themselves and others as to improve their skills and well-being. A descriptive design and quantitative approach was used in the study.

Majority of the respondents or 46 percent were middle adulthood women whose age ranges from 35 to 40. There were equal distributions of 100 respondents from rural and urban areas. The majority of the respondents or 62 percent have 1-3 numbers of children. Majority or 87 percent of respondents were Roman Catholic. The data also showed that the majority of the respondents or 28 percent were high school graduates. As for the assessment in terms of their pursuits, family corresponded to a very great extent; career and intellectual pursuits corresponds to somewhat extent on the total assessment. There were difference showed in the intellectual, career and family pursuits of the respondents when grouped according to location and educational attainment. An extension program was proposed to enhance the pursuits of the respondents.

**Keywords:** family pursuits, career pursuits, intellectual pursuits, full-time mothers

## INTRODUCTION

The way mothers coped with the changes in the past showed that they were flexible to attain the constant cycle in the vast diversity of life. These conditions explain that their absence made the society to become unstable and no meaning. Their actions could have a great impact on the people around them and they had responsibilities to fulfill. Full-time mothers were those that in charge of all housework and attended the families need. Their role at home and in public was placed as a high importance and expectations to the society. This was also described as the stay-home-moms which have no other jobs but mothering, tending households and running errands. They were supposed to be the ideal mothers to nurture their family's well-being.

Full-time mothers' main role was to manage their home, educate and care for their children. Mothers also prepare good meal and maintain the house cleanliness. They were not associated with work and organizations. Some of them may be subjected to isolation and

loneliness when their children and husbands spend their time to work and school. They cannot avoid the anxiety that were created through these changes.

They were also characterized as a good wife and carried out their husband's order. The full-time mothers' statuses were submissive, loyal and their reason for being was to love, honor, obey and occasionally amuse her husband and to bring up her children [1]. They wanted to make life better for their family and appealed to society, therefore they felt to be perfect. These were to describe that full-time mothers' life was typical to struggle in problems with their children, imposed restrictions and interfered to their affairs. Most men in the family held full-time jobs while their spouse stayed at home.

"Housewife" was a degrading term and she suggested that in the future they should be called "careers" or "full-time mothers"[2]. They have increase number in the year 2000s while they face financial problems resulting from the decrease in

average income in year 2008. By the year 2014, the Pew Research Center has a result of one out of four mothers stay at home.

Over the past thirty years, Filipino families had changed especially the role and status of mothers. There were assumptions that when a person grew in Filipino society, he belongs to someone. This showed that when a child presented his or herself to others, their family was that they identified. They portrayed a sense of obligation, commitment and loyalty as to which they chose their mother rather than their father as their reference person. They were most attached to their mother and gain their protection, care and love. Through this, Filipino mothers had an “ownership” relationship that could have given them the rights over their children. In their unconscious mind, they may believe that their children were emotionally dependent and that they had a greater hold to them.

As a mother, their role to the life of their children doesn't end when they got married. They had the power through them even though it diminished. When making decisions, she has a major influence on what would happen to a certain event. Common conflict in Philippine familial system was when the wife and the mother-in-law made different decision. This made the decision more in conflict and the husband always be in the middle of them. When arguments arise, the wife wouldn't never openly confront the mother-in-law.

Filipino mothers showed how well they raised their children. They could've been predicted the failure or success of their children through their attitude. They made different parenting style and reinforce them through reward or punishment. They thought their children to respect and obey their elders. And if they owe a favor to someone, they should repay them back.

Filipino mothers had a great meaning in Philippine culture because of being family-oriented individuals. They tied the relationship of family and they were expected to bear a child. Most of the matters in household and children's well-being were most of mother's responsibility through their life course. She has a power and position that should not be underestimated. Some differences showed on child-rearing patterns between Filipino and American mothers. Filipino mothers were more compassionate and open-minded about feeding intervals, weaning and proper toilet-training through their children than American mothers. American mothers used physical punishment to imposed obedience, threats of loss of love and denial while Filipino mothers used to scold their children.

In present situation, Filipino mothers also value respectfulness, qualities that associated with achievement, and more desirable in adult's behaviour for decision. There are more mothers who migrated to other countries to give their family a well-life. Their role appeared to have a major complication on the family's adjustments. The mother's absence made a difference to the growth of their children.

The researchers wanted to conduct this study because they wanted to learn the status of housewives in the society and the ways on how this status could be improved through individual and collective accomplishment in social change. The study would also provide the researchers new insights about full-time mothers and how they empowered themselves and others as to improve their well-being. The study would also help the researchers to come up with an idea that provided the full-time mothers a different program that would be a great help for them. The researchers believed that knowing the significance of the study can lead them to fully understand the pursuits of full-time mother's.

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The descriptive research design was used in the study. Descriptive research design involves collecting data in order to test hypothesis or answer questions regarding the subject of the study.

Descriptive research method, according to Fletcher was used as it is found to be the most suitable to find out the profile variable that affect the family, career and intellectual pursuits of the respondents and at the same time to determine the significant difference on the aforementioned variables when grouped to their demographic profile.

The quantitative approach was also employed since the study involved computation of frequency in each express concern. The respondents of the study were the full-time mothers whose age range from 35 to 64 years old of selected barangays of Batangas City. The researchers used two non-probability sampling which were purposive sampling to select barangays from the city. It was used based upon the respondent's capacity and willingness to participate on the study being conducted. This was used as a particular determinant of the individual's characteristics in this particular study. A quota sampling was also used to gather the respondents from each barangay. This was based on the specific number of the respondents within a given population. This was to concentrate more on the individual's capacity and number. There were 10

barangays selected, 5 from rural areas and the other 5 from urban areas. The researchers gathered 10 full-time mothers in each barangay to have a total of 100 respondents.

Survey Questionnaire. This was used to gather the data needed in the study such as the profile of the respondents and the items that help assessed their family, career and intellectual pursuits. The first part of the questionnaire was the demographic profile which included the age, location, number of children, religion and educational attainment. The second part was divided into three categories for the aforementioned variables. There are different subgroups of items for each variable: the items as health, education, lifestyle, finances, faith, love and care included the following subgroups such for the family pursuits. The items for career pursuits included the following subgroups such as establishing a business, working in the field of specialization, being in the superior position in the job or being a subordinate, and doing a voluntary work. The intellectual pursuits included the following subgroups such as accomplishing educational goals, reading, writing, and gaining knowledge about social issues and technology. Providing different subgroups of items in each variable was done so to have a well-distributed item for each category. All of the items were adapted from the conceptual literature and the other related studies. To measure the pursuits of the respondents, the researchers used the Likert Scale in scoring the instrument. This was used to convey the underlying dimension to survey respondents so that they could then choose the response option that best reflects their position on that dimension (Survey Question Bank: Methods Fact Sheet 1, 2010). The items on each category were given values of 1 to 4, with 1 verbally interpreted as no extent, 2 as little extent, 3 as somewhat extent and 4 as very great extent. The following table sums up the scoring of the instrument.

The survey questionnaires were distributed among the full-time mothers. They were asked to answer the following questions with honesty and were assured that it would be in its fullest confidentiality. After constructing the survey questionnaire, it was validated by a Doctor of Psychology and two other experts in the field of Psychology and translated in Filipino language by a grammarian. The validated survey questionnaire then passed through a dry-run that was conducted among 15 full-time mothers in San Pascual, Batangas to test the reliability of the instrument. It got a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.83 indicating a good

internal consistency. After the reliability testing, the questionnaire was then ready for administration.

Table 1. Summary of Scoring the Survey Questionnaire

Scale	Range	Verbal Interpretation	Description
4	3.50-4.00	Very Great Extent	High interest in pursuing family, career and intellectual goals.
3	2.50-3.49	Somewhat Extent	Moderate interest in pursuing family, career and intellectual goals.
2	1.50-2.49	Little Extent	Little interest in pursuing family, career and intellectual goals.
1	1.00-1.49	No Extent	No interest in pursuing family, career and intellectual goals.

To start with the data gathering procedure, the researchers prepared all the letters for each Barangay chairman noted by their adviser to allow them to conduct the administration of the instrument. Before proceeding with the administration, the researchers rest assured that they had the permission from the Barangay to start. The researchers started the administration within the urban areas and then to the rural areas. The researchers had a list of barangays from both rural and urban areas. The letters were addressed to the barangay captains in selected areas in Batangas City, Philippines and sought permission to conduct the study to their chosen respondents. The researchers used the English and Tagalog version of the questionnaire. The survey questionnaire was administered individually to the respondents. The researchers gave enough time to the respondents to answer the survey questionnaire giving them assurance that their answers would be confidential. The administration and the retrieval of the instruments took three weeks before achieving the target number of population. After this, the data gathered were tabulated in preparation for statistical computation, presentation and analysis of results. The data obtained were presented in the tabulated form, analyzed and interpreted by employing the following statistical techniques and procedures.

Weighted Mean was used to determine the typicality of response and to determine the family, career and intellectual pursuits of full-time mothers. Independent T-test was used to know the significant difference in the family, career and intellectual pursuits when group according to location. One Way Analysis of Variance was used to determine the significant difference in the family, career and intellectual pursuits when group according to age, number of children, religion and educational attainment.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The profile of the respondents in terms of age, location, number of children, religion and educational attainment were gathered and analyzed in this study for the purpose of having an accurate description of the respondents.

**Table 2. Profile of the Respondents**

Profile	Frequency
<b>Age</b>	
35 – 40	46
41 – 46	16
47 – 52	13
53 – 58	13
59 – 64	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Types of Barangays</b>	
Rural	50
Urban	50
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Number of Children</b>	
1 – 3	62
4 – 6	31
7 – 9	4
10 – 12	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Religion</b>	
Roman Catholic	87
Iglesia ni Cristo	5
Christian Church	7
Protestant	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	
Elementary Undergraduate	6
Elementary Graduate	16
High school Undergraduate	10
High school Graduate	28
Vocational Course	3
College Undergraduate	12
College Graduate	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

It could be seen from the table that the age bracket of 35-40 has the highest frequency which is 46. The age bracket of 41-46 is the second highest accumulating 16 of the total respondents. While the respondents age bracket of 47-52 and 53-58 have the same frequency of 13. The age bracket of 56-64 has the lowest frequency which is 12. The age of the respondents showed that they had different views on the pursuits they acquired. Age represents the number of years the respondents acquired.

The total number of participants in this study was 100 respondents. There was an equal distribution of respondents for both rural and urban communities with 50 respondents each. The location helped to differentiate the respondents’ pursuits and points of view based on the areas where they live.

The table also shows that 62 of the respondents have one to three children. This was followed by 31 mothers who have four to six children. Four of the respondents have seven to nine children and 3 respondents have ten to 12 children. Children of the respondents play an important role on decision making. Respondents’ priority was to give them good life and encourage them to strive for their goal.

Roman Catholic got the highest frequency of 87 which means that most of the respondents were Roman Catholic. On the other hand, five were Iglesia ni Cristo, seven were Christian and Protestant out of 100 hundred full-time mothers. This indicates that other religious sect was minimal in Batangas city. Religion plays an important role on the spiritual and emotional growth of respondents.

Majority of the respondents were high school graduate having 28 out of 100 of the total numbers of housewives. This was followed by 25 of the respondents as college graduates, 16 of the respondents were elementary graduate and 12 were college undergraduate. There were respondents who were high school undergraduate. The least three of the respondents finished vocational course. Six of the respondents were elementary undergraduate.

The following tables describe the full-time mothers in terms of their pursuits.

**Family Pursuits.** Table 3 shows the respondents perceived assessment with regard to their family pursuits.

It is reflected on the table that the assessment of the respondent’s with regard to their family pursuits was in a very great extent. The statistical calculation yielded a composite mean of 3.77.

Table 3. Assessment of Respondents as to Family Pursuits

Items	WM	VI
1. I want my family to be God-fearing, maintain family prayer and continuously express gratitude and contentment in life.	3.93	VGE
2. I want my children to grow up with self-discipline and to abide the society's law.	3.90	VGE
3. I want to rear responsible, productive and happy children.	3.90	VGE
4. I want my children learn to help people in every opportunity they have.	3.86	VGE
5. I want to generate adequate finances to sustain the necessities of our family.	3.85	VGE
6. I want to ensure a healthy diet for my family.	3.85	VGE
7. I want to maintain good health for all the members of my family.	3.83	VGE
8. I want my children to attain the highest possible level of education.	3.81	VGE
9. I want to develop suitable financial plan so I could keep emergency funds.	3.81	VGE
10. I want to have an open and productive family communication continuously.	3.81	VGE
11. I want my children to settle and have a good family someday.	3.76	VGE
12. I want my family to be involved and active in our faith.	3.74	VGE
13. I want to give more attention with each of my children with their mental, emotional and social aspect.	3.74	VGE
14. I want my children to participate in any church activities.	3.68	VGE
15. I want my children to participate in seminars and training that will enhance their knowledge.	3.66	VGE
16. I want to identify financial goals for my family including retirement, savings, etc.	3.63	VGE
17. I want to maintain a home which I will be proud of.	3.57	VGE
18. I want my family to achieve other skills that can be attain in vocational courses.	3.56	VGE
Composite mean	3.77	VGE

WM = Weighted mean, VI = Verbal Interpretation  
 VGE = Very great extent

The description represents that they were highly interested in pursuing certain goals which strengthen each family members. It could be seen that their most priority and obligation was their family. Hence, they

generally viewed themselves as family oriented. This also shows that they found themselves in a situation where they sustained to stay in a marriage, had them home with their children to be taken care and focus on homemaking. That family and marriage work best when mothers give their attention fully to them. Their happiness is present when they could give them their time to prepare healthy meals and help patiently with homework of their children.

The full-time mothers represent a value that concerns with the growth of each family member. They maintain a positive communication and social relationship with their family and relatives. Filipino mother's portrays an important responsibility in social life and idea that they create the humanization in the society. They are characterized as dedicated, hard-working and faithful persons. The society expects them to be focused on the needs and be reliable to their family growth. Mothers or housewives also have an ultimate basis for moral feelings, which means that they had a parental instinct and concern for the weak. They are good toward their spouse and children. Their instinctive behavior as a mother conforms to the expectation of the society and the success in role performance of their children. They are responsible for the propagation of the family members comfort and solace. The relationship formed with the housewives and their family showed a relatively source of attachment and identity. Through this, a conflict in the family will lessen and unity will come.

Full housewives for themselves are rare (Van Pelt). They value their time in making their household tasks. This includes the caring and tending for their children and spouse, meal and budget planning and for everyday performing these tasks. Housewives know how to manage their life and become productive at the same time.

According to the Daily Mail Reporter [3], women believed that the highest achievement they can have was to manage and raised their family. It was also quoted, "Family is what is important in life". A housewife has limited her horizon to their home and family. Whatever she did, she did it for her family. She worked with no fixed time for almost every week, cleans, cooks, tidying dirty clothes and took care of her family. They were not compensated with money but considered as a treasure for willingly giving their whole effort. Housewives do this task to show their love for their family and do not hold "proper jobs" (Working Life). They were dismissing the career-driven conventions but instead were raised as a

primary caretaker as a housewife. Upon this, they were said to view as managing their children’s lives, household, the highest achievement they could obtain and were happy for their decisions. They also play as a “director of health”, as they shoulder the responsibility to give her family a healthy food, ensuring them that they provide the needs in maintaining a balance diet, tending them to bed and taking care of medication. As a mother, they always had a soft spot for their children.

It also shows that in item number 15 which corresponds to the respondents’ answer in maintaining a good relationship with God, expressed gratitude and contentment in life has the highest weighted mean of 3.93. The respondents believed that in order to receive a wide understanding in family pursuits they should focus on God’s words and expressed their devotion to him. The center of their life and faith was God and in order to face challenges that come into their lives they should always acknowledge Him. Mothers were involved in the activities such as rituals and novenas. Since the beginning of the world, religion contributed to a lot of development in the spiritual well-being of a person.

A housewife or a mother is the first one who taught and reminded that their children should prayed and believed that everything was God’s plan. They taught the good deeds and values arising in God’s command. Through religion, a system of beliefs and practices will be engaged. Parents involved their children and explained them the sacred and moral things that adhere. Through their guidance, their children would be in the right way.

Filipinos are well known for their family-centeredness [4]. Family with a strong bond with God could be seen in everyday living and plays a key role in every aspect of life. Multiple roles such as parenthood, marriage and employment had provided resources, social involvement, privileges in once life but most of all their devotion on how to educate them life lesson, through accurate manners to healthy habits that they believed every child should recognize. Most Filipino mothers preferred to have an extended relationship with their family. They wanted to have close ties with them and build a better communication with every member.

Full-time mothers know that in every little thing or circumstance that comes to their life only God could give the ability to face this problem that would arise and only He could help them in times when they don’t know what’s right from wrong. They encourage their

children and spouse to go to church, worship Him and say what their heart desires.

**Career Pursuits.** Table 4 shows the respondents perceived assessment with regard to their career pursuits.

**Table 4. Assessment of the Respondents as to Career Pursuit**

Items	WM	VI
1. I want own and run a business someday.	3.64	VGE
2. I want to be responsible for building and establishing a new business.	3.54	VGE
3. Creating new business ideas and turning them into reality has been something I’ve wanted to do for a long time.	3.50	VGE
4. I want to do the work I was trained for and interested in.	3.44	SE
5. I am turned on by being dedicated to a worthwhile cause.	3.41	SE
6. I want to have a job where I can be able to choose my own work hours.	3.40	SE
7. I want to work in a way that I can contribute to the well-being of others.	3.34	SE
8. I like working where I can supervise others and lead them to succeed.	3.32	SE
9. I like working in a position that allows freedom and latitude.	3.31	SE
10. I want to engage in some volunteer work to help people even when there is little or no compensation.	3.28	SE
11. I want to have a job where I could practice my field of specialization.	3.24	SE
12. I want a work that includes different activities that can establish personal satisfaction.	3.20	SE
13. I want to belong in an organization to have a secure, long-term position.	3.16	SE
14. I want to belong to an organization to feel satisfied in my work life.	3.12	SE
15. I like being part of large organization where I can be certain that my job, work and salary are relatively secure.	3.11	SE
Composite mean	3.33	SE

WM = Weighted mean, VI = Verbal Interpretation  
VGE = Very great extent, SE = Somewhat extent

Total assessment of the respondents with regards to their career pursuit has a statistical computation yielded to a composite mean of 3.33 with a verbal interpretation of somewhat extent. It was described that mothers were moderately interested in the participating labour force and achieving the demands of the society. This shows that full-time mother’s main

goal in life was not to look after their career but to show more of their sides in the upbringing of their family.

When it comes to earning, they take fewer responsibilities in work because they somehow know their partners in life will provide the things they needed. Most mothers choose to set aside their careers and have their way on taking a responsibility in rearing and spending time to their family. For them, to stop to work or take time off from work can be quite reasonable and an efficient decision a family person could have done. Some mothers may not be interested in having a career or they just never found the chance to have a career. And it also was more difficult for some of them to find job because the nature of the job they were able to do were constricted. And if they got job, they may suffer in terms of earnings and promotional prospects. Some mothers could not afford to lose their job and the fact that becoming a working woman with a family has a lot more obligation that could change their lives in some ways. They have gone through a lot of physical, emotional and social stress. They always think of their children if they are in a good state. They cannot also avoid the fact that what they are doing was for the betterment of their family. In some ways, they made an excuse to get out of their work and went home. And no matter what happened, they would always put their family first in any circumstances. If both of the parents work, they cannot have the time for their children. They may also be restless after work and the result was that they could not give their full attention to them. But for other mothers, they think that having an equal share to earn a living was right so that they could cope to the growing needs of their family. Usually, some mothers who have careers were anxious to achieve goals such as work-life balance or to feel that they were not functioning in both ways. They may feel that they are not giving their full effort in work, home and their family.

Many of the companies were hesitant to hire married women because when incidents happen to their family, this might lead them to stay at home and be full-time mothers. But if they found a job, they would choose to have an easier position so that they can easily tend to their family. But some of them give up their career and stays at home where they could serve their husbands and children.

According to Gerson, a section of woman would prefer a fixed familial arrangement over an independent outcome with a career. She believed that a parent could offer a level of concern and also available for this job [5]. Notably, item numbers 1 to 3

got the same verbal interpretation of “very great extent” and a weighted mean of 3.64, 3.50 and 3.54, respectively. These items asked the respondents if they wanted to run and gave new ideas to establish a business. Conversely, these items got the highest weighted mean compared to other items being assessed. This showed that housewives also manage or want something that can be a source of leisure time. They spend their time in establishing a business even without them to personally handle their business. They could always assign a person to look or work for their business and just give them the information on what happened in that day. It can also be viewed that they can be a source of information to those who wanted to have their own business. They gained through the course of being a housewife at the same time become productive in engaging this pursuit.

In women’s revolution movement, one researcher noted that one of its achievements was that it became possible for women to restart careers again after taking time off to raise children. It also showed the difference between the 1950s housewife and the 21<sup>st</sup> century housewife. The United States recent study showed that within a household, the husband and wife were paid through employment. Men spend their time for about eleven hours a week while women spend their hours in household. Women are being pressured as for becoming a model housewives and mothers by society [6].

**Intellectual Pursuits.** Table 5 shows the respondents perceived assessment with regard to their intellectual pursuits.

It could be seen from the table that the overall assessment of the respondents has a statistical computation of 2.82 with a verbal interpretation of somewhat extent. The data revealed that the respondents were moderately interested in pursuing certain goals to accomplish their intellectual curiosity. When it comes to intellectual pursuits, some mothers manage to fulfill the needs to feed their knowledge. This can be acquired through education and advance learning. Lack of resources and the demands of multiple roles hindered them to attain it. This prevented them to reach their goals and the belief that they were governed with their hearts in which they cannot make a good judgment based on their intellect. Some of them also prioritized their family before they think of themselves. This led to a gradual decrease of state legitimacy and this will be a serious problem of inefficiency that emerged in every sector. The way of living was also a cause why they can’t acquire formal

education. It has been predicted that educated women’s marriage prospects can be better when there were a smaller gap in women’s educational attainment. On the other hand, it’s their decision whether or not to become educated.

Table 5. Assessment of Respondents as to Intellectual Pursuits

Items	WM	VI
1. I want to acquire knowledge and skills to make a difference in our lives.	3.65	VGE
2. I want accomplish my educational goals.	3.26	SE
3. I want to challenge myself to use creativity and advanced problem-solving skills to handle my children.	3.16	SE
4. I want to have a few minutes every day to read challenging books or article of any subjects to feed my mind and help me feel alive and even more available to my children.	2.91	SE
5. I want to know more about the social issues.	2.91	SE
6. I want to learn more programming languages and more about the fundamentals of how computers actually work.	2.88	SE
7. I want to volunteer or start up a project where I can pass on or share my knowledge to the youth and to have happy intellectual thoughts.	2.84	SE
8. I want to finish the degree I started.	2.80	SE
9. I want to learn and participate in cultural activities.	2.79	SE
10. I want to start from the beginning with my physics and mathematics education and take myself to levels much greater than where I am right now.	2.65	SE
11. I want to learn about music theory and read classic books and poetry in English literature.	2.59	SE
12. I want to learn more about political theory and economic theory.	2.56	SE
13. I want to spend half-hour each day writing in a journal to help me expand my creativity to some thought-provoking life questions.	2.56	SE
14. I want to get involved or volunteer to the city library.	2.46	LE
15. I want to pursue master’s and doctorate degree of my undergraduate degree.	2.35	LE
Composite mean	2.82	SE

WM = Weighted mean, VI = Verbal Interpretation  
 VGE = Very great extent, SE = Somewhat extent  
 LE = Less extent

Some mothers admitted that they have not attained the education; they worked so hard for their life. They

let it slip away so that they could focus in their family. Their knowledge was to look forward to the good outcome of taking fully the role of a full-time mother. After years of spending time at home, their sense of working as a professional may diminished and change the way on how they view things. Others would look or remember them as their former associate but they know that they are a full-time mom now. While they diminished the power and professional stature they had before, they joined in some strategic volunteering that could be related in some areas in career goals. Spending time with volunteer work could be a great help to contribute to the community but aside from that it was a little to show what they’ve learned and could be produce.

According to Basic School Survey, women’s enrolment for college rates were rose from near zero to 41 percent. At time, they were more inclined on obtaining their degree and to go with the flow of the emerging society.

In item number one, the respondents assessed their acquired knowledge and skills as very great extent and have the highest weighted mean of 3.65. This shows that most of the respondents wanted to acquire knowledge in their life. Full-time mothers needed to have more knowledge such as understanding the needs of their family, knowledge about life success, knowledge for teaching the right deeds for their children, knowledge about the things happening around them and knowledge for being a good housewife. Some spent their time in reading books, magazine, journals and newspapers to acquire some information that they need. This also shows how good they are when it comes to making decision and planning what’s best for the family. Their decisions to have or continue their education were rarely guided by a single motivation but appeared to be in personal, degree, job-related and family needs. They were aware that being educated could give them the priority to choose, to improve and be accepted in the society.

When to educate a man, it was to educate that man. But when to educate a woman, it was to educate the generation [7]. Parts of our society were women that should not be neglected and should not be treated unequal because they are powerless and have no authority. In Pakistan, the role of women was defined in Islamic laws which play roles as a mother, a sister, a daughter and a wife. A great responsibility they had was to become a housewife that was able to attend the needs of her family.



Items number 4 and 10 about respondent's perception in pursuing doctoral and master's degree and involving themselves for volunteering showed a weighted mean of 2.35 and 2.46 with a verbal interpretation of "little extent", respectively. This showed that respondents had a little interest when it comes to volunteering and acquiring a degree. It proved that when they were investing their time with their family, this takes away their time from working on their degree or volunteering. However, some of them planned to have not continued their education in lacks of financial support and support from their significant person. This also proved that some of them may have lack of social supremacy so that it hinder their growth in committing to an organization or become a volunteer on their own.

In the featured cover articles of Time (Wallis) and New York Times magazine (Belkin), some parents – especially older mothers and highly educated mothers – were progressively more "opting out" of employment when they become parents or having children [8].

In early times, educated and committed to their career, women were vast in number. Their qualities brought a great impact on their job and how they raised their children. They were flexible and could do the task with ease. Judging by their instinct they could come up with a good decision. They found ways to become efficient in making choices and focus most on their priority [9].

The significant difference on the family pursuits, career pursuits and intellectual pursuits of respondents when they were grouped in terms of their profile was computed and analyzed. A 0.10 level of significance was used to determine the difference.

There was a significant difference between family pursuits in terms of types of barangay since  $p$  – values was 0.036, which was lower than 0.10 level of significance. The decision was to reject the null hypothesis. Looking at the results of the study, the respondents coming from the urban areas had a mean of 3.836 higher than the mean 3.706 coming from the rural areas which indicates that full-time mothers from urban areas had higher value when it comes to family pursuits than the housewives from rural areas, opposite to the common ideas that mother from rural areas put more attention in pursuing family goals than the mother of urban areas.

In addition, Araneta [10] said that in rural Philippines, images of modern Filipina also vary and depends upon their economic status. But for the whole, rural Filipina works together with her husband in the

field, cultivating the soil and planting the rice. When she goes home, she manages to do the house chore and takes care of her children. They are the mothers that spend most of their time with their children. From preparing their meal, accompanying them to school, attending their meetings, teaching and helping with their homework, making projects and taking care of the other things they need until bedtime. In short, they are with their children every time, they know every aspect of their children's lives, they can easily predict if there are problems or conflicts arising therefore giving solutions to the problem readily. They might have attained most of the items that assess their family pursuits giving them fewer worries about their family. For them attaining this family pursuits is not so hard because their time is allotted alone to their family, they don't have time to think about pursuing career because they can't do it without living their family and migrating in urban places. Another thing is their way of living is lower than in urban places, they don't need to find jobs to sustain their financial needs and the father alone can provide enough for their needs and can save a little for future use.

To compare, mothers in urban areas too, have time spending with their children but unlike in the rural place, in urban there's a lot of opportunities for the mother to pursue their career, lot of establishments where they can apply for job or join in entrepreneurial activities that can somehow help them to provide for financial needs that is probably higher than in rural because of the kind of living they have in their location. This might be a reason that their time is divided in the thought that they have to help their husband to provide for the family at the same to attend to their children's mental, emotional and social needs and this gives them many worries for their children's well-being that shows their concerns about family pursuits and attaining goals.

There was also a significant difference on family pursuits when they were grouped in terms of educational attainment since  $p$  – values 0.06 was, lower than 0.10 level of significance. The decision was to reject the null hypothesis. Several studies showed that mother's education was the main predictor of their child's educational and behavioural outcomes and these two factors are basically included in the family pursuits of housewives. Educated mothers were used to have a good financial assistance and also provide the welfare of their children. They work hard so that they could contribute to the payment of necessary things and enable to give a standard living for their children.

They achieved a higher level of learning and wanted their children to also have it. Mothers who do not finish their education were more likely to have a difficult way in achieving certain goals especially for their children. It was hard for them to find job and create a living.

Kingdon [11] stated that some studies find that there was an impact on the educational attainment and school achievement of children through their mother's education than they would have to their father's education. This is possible through greater interaction of mother and their children since most of the families in every countries found that the earners in the household was their father and seldom had interaction with their children. Regarding this, female significantly contributes more in productivity, economic growth and human capital. This is not only their own generation but also in the next generation that would sustain their life.

In the study of Dubow et al, [12] parents' educational level when the child was 8 years old significantly predicted educational and occupational success for the child 40 years later. Structural models showed that parental educational level had no direct effects on child educational level or occupational prestige at age 48 but had indirect effects that were independent on the other predictor variable effect. These indirect effects were mediated through age 19 educational aspirations and age 19 educational levels. These results provide strong support for the unique predictive role of parental education on adult outcomes 40 years later and underscore the developmental importance of mediators of parent education effects such as late adolescent achievement and achievement – related aspirations. Not only has the education of the children but also the educational level of the mother affected the health of the family. Kingdon also stated that education of women improves child health because of educated mothers' greater knowledge of the importance of hygiene and of simple remedies. All this lowers infant mortality, which in turn means that a family does not need to have a large number of children in order to hedge against the possibility of premature death of some children. Further, it appears that education of female increases the age at marriage (or at cohabitation) and through this delay, lowers the total fertility rate, i.e. number of children ever born to a woman.

In terms of career pursuits, that there was a significant difference in terms of educational attainment since  $p$  – values was 0.087, which was lower than 0.10 level of significance. The decision was

to reject the null hypothesis. A higher level of education could be seen to those women who have careers. Although there was a lot of time that they couldn't stay at home, they have a way on how to educate their children. A mother who always stays at home has a limited knowledge on what they know. They could only teach things that they know and experience.

According to Balgos [13], Filipino women have the higher literacy rate and educational attainment than those in developing nations. Philippine literacy is accounted for by an almost equal number of men and women and compared to the smaller percentage of female university graduates in the Third World as a whole, the Philippines fares well with over 55 percent female participation in tertiary education. The figure is even high enough to beat Australia's corresponding statistic of just over 50 percent.

The 2010 Census of Population and Housing (CPH) revealed that more females than males had attained higher levels of education. Of the total household population aged five years and over, 19.1 percent had finished at most high school, 11.7 percent completed at most elementary education, 10.1 percent were academic degree holders, and 2.7 percent were post-secondary graduates. Among those with college/academic degrees, females (56.1 percent) outnumbered males (43.9 percent). Similarly, there were more females (58.0 percent) than males (42.0 percent) among those with post baccalaureate courses. From the statistics above, many of the mothers now are graduated in baccalaureate degree and the result of study also shows that the highest the education level of a mother the more she wanted to fulfill her career pursuits including to have a job where they could practice their field of specialization and do the work where they were trained for and interested in. While the rest of the housewives completing high school levels and vocational courses are more focused in establishing own business and some of them are less likely to pursue careers and giving more focus to their family.

In terms of intellectual pursuits, there was a significant difference in terms of type of barangays since  $p$  – values was 0.037 was lower than 0.10 level of significance. The decision was to reject the null hypothesis.

Even in the 1990s, the pace of life was slower in rural than in urban areas. There are lesser opportunities to get higher education, lesser chances of learning new technologies and new skills in rural places, however,

many of rural women are still interested in farming and tilling the soil and because of the trend toward scientific agriculture and a market economy had brought major changes in the agricultural base, many of them seek to continue learning about agriculture than learning other field of study [14]. While increased access to education and mass media were all brought by urban communities, women in this place seek for higher learning. Whatever they want to learn they have the access for achieving it. We can see that having intellectual pursuits is not just affected by the desires and aspirations of a person to learn but also of the opportunities given to them.

**Proposed Extension Program.** The researchers came up with a proposed extension program to enhance the pursuits of full-time mothers. Through the livelihood program, respondents will gain more knowledge and insights on how to improve their skills through the programs. This will encourage them to show what they can offer and become more productive to the betterment of their family and themselves. This can also be a source of their relaxation. This would help the respondents to enhance or gain some goals in their life and it also can be a source of their living.

#### CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the results presented in the study, majority of the respondents or 46 percent were from 35 to 40 years old. There were equal distributions of 100 respondents from rural and urban areas. The majority of the respondents or 62 percent have 1-3 numbers of children. The majority or 87 percent of the respondents were Roman Catholic. The data also showed majority of the respondents or 28 percent were high school graduates.

The full-time mothers in their family pursuits were likely to pursue certain goals which strengthen each family member. For career pursuits, they moderately interested in the participating labor force and achieving the demands of the society. And for the intellectual pursuits, they moderately interested in pursuing certain goals to accomplish their intellectual curiosity.

Full-time mothers in the Philippines are well-known for their family centeredness [3]. They focus their time to the things that strengthen their family. This is the reason why the full-time mothers do not focus on the other pursuits (career and intellectual).

The study is limited to the varying pursuits (family, career, intellectual) of full-time mothers. Though some of the mothers in the study desired a career (career pursuits), they were not the focus of the study, nor it

addressed any issues related to mother's work outcomes. In addition, the present study provides more of a description of the subjects (mothers), as opposed to testing theory about how mothers' varying pursuits (family, career, intellectual) relate to different family, work, or personal outcomes. Thus, the researchers recommended that the future researches should focus on these.

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