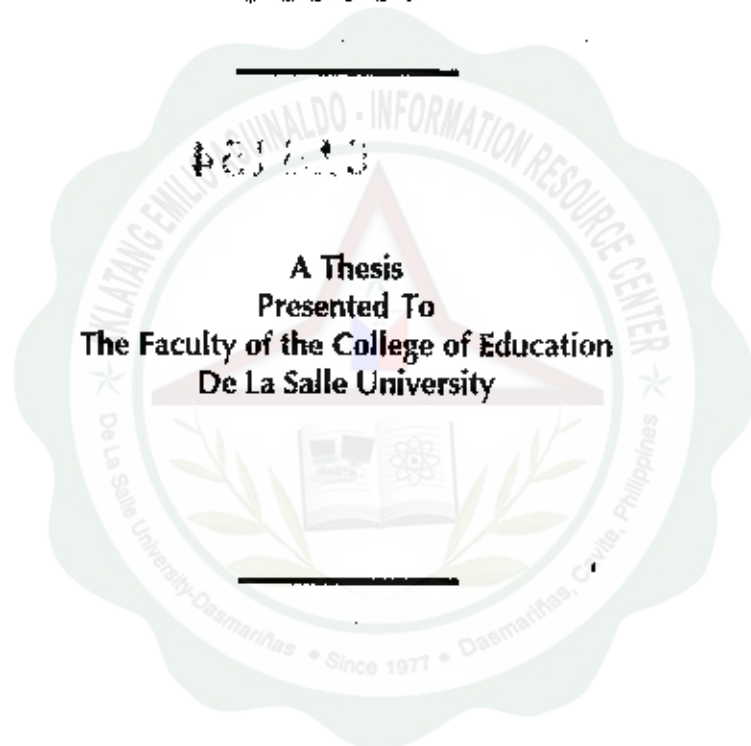


DE LA SALLE UNIVERSITY

**RELIGIOUS MOTIVATION AND
RELIGIOUS LIFESTYLE OF
DOMINICAN BROTHERS AND SISTERS
IN MANILA**

1985000



**In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science in Guidance and Counseling**

**By
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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate and present a descriptive profile of the Dominican Brothers' and Sisters' religious motivation and their self evaluation of the satisfactoriness of their religious lifestyle through the use of two instruments, the Religious Motivation Questionnaire (RMQ) and the Religious Life Self-Evaluation Questionnaire (RLSEQ), respectively.

The study tried to determine if there was a significant relationship between the factors of religious motivation and the self evaluation of the satisfactoriness of religious lifestyle among the Dominican Brothers and Sisters. It also looked into whether the Brothers and Sisters significantly differed in the factors of religious motivation and their self evaluation of the satisfactoriness of their religious lifestyle. The third purpose of this research was to determine if there was a significant relationship between the Brothers' and Sisters' tenure on one hand, and religious motivation and their self evaluation of satisfactoriness of religious lifestyle on the other hand.

The research participants (N= 90) were drawn from the Philippine Province Order of Preachers and 6 out of the 12 Congregations of the Dominican Sisters whose formation houses were within the city of Metro Manila, except for one whose formation house was in San Fernando, Pampanga.

The descriptive method of research was the main research design used to determine the profile on both RMQ and the RLSEQ of the Brothers and Sisters. Mean scores were computed. The Pearson r to test the relationship between religious motivation and the respondents' self evaluation of the satisfactoriness of their religious lifestyle and the relationship between tenure and the two latter variables was



also computed. The t -test was used to determine whether the Brothers and Sisters significantly differed in religious motivation and their self evaluation of the satisfactoriness of their religious lifestyle.

The results show that the Sisters in formation were more motivated in their religious life than the Brothers. They were more inclined toward sacrificial worship in response to an inner calling.

In their self evaluation of the satisfactoriness of religious lifestyle, namely, vows, prayer, community life, and ministry, the Brothers and Sisters found their lifestyle satisfactory, in other words they fulfilled and observed most of the time their religious obligations and responsibilities during formation period. The Brothers' high esteem was for communitarian aspirations as the harmonizing facet in the brotherhood but the Sisters' high esteem was for prayer as the authentic source of Christian spirituality.

There was no significant relationship between the factors of religious motivation and the respondents' self evaluation of the satisfactoriness of their religious lifestyle.

The Brothers and Sisters differed significantly on factors of religious motivation but not on the self evaluation of the satisfactoriness of religious lifestyle. The Brothers dominated in the area of Christian perfection $t(88) = 4.167, p < .01$, and the Sisters in the areas of social service $t(88) = -2.496, p < .05$, inner calling, $t(88) = -5.527, p < .01$, and religious motivation, $t(88) = -3.153, p < .01$.

The longer the Dominican Brothers' and Sisters' stay in the religious formation, the more they were motivated towards Christian perfection ($r = .212, p < .05$), and the less they became motivated for sacrificial worship in response to an inner calling ($r = -.234, p < .05$). There was no significant relationship between tenure and self evaluation of satisfactoriness of religious lifestyle for both Brothers and Sisters.



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