SUMMARY
Parental Aspiration Scale (PAS) was constructed to measure High and Low aspirations of Parents. The (PAS) was constructed according to Likert's technique.

The first step in the construction of (PAS) was to obtain items that is statements representing the aspirations of parents. To start with 169 statements were collected. The statements were mainly collected regarding high and low continuum of aspirations. Each statement was followed by a four point scale; strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree.

Complete editing of the statements was done by Professor Mrs. Nijhawan, Mrs. P. Vasudeva, Mr. Jerath and Mrs. Sherali and 103 statements were finally chosen.

The first try out of the scale consisting of 103 items was administered to 250 parents (both fathers and mothers). They were fathers and mothers taken from the different departments of Panjab University, parents from amongst the lawyers, Business people, Accountant General's officers and staff and some high officials. All the parents did not return the filled PAS forms to the investigator inspite of her repeated reminders to
them. Many of the parents were personally contacted for getting their responses on these forms. Only 166 forms were got from the parents duly filled.

The upper most 25 per cent and lower most 25 per cent were taken for comparison.

't' ratio technique was followed for item analysis.

The scale values ranged from .09 to 11.66.

Out of 103 statements 77 remained after item analysis.

The highest value was 11.66 and lowest 1.80.

The method of scoring for the positive statements was 3, 2, 1, 0 and for negative statements 0, 1, 2, 3. Scoring was done according to the scoring keys prepared for each page of the questionnaire.

Factor analysis of the scale was done in order to establish its factorial validity and find out the sub-scales. Three factors of the PAS were rotated according to VariMAX rotation. All the three factors showed quite high factor loadings. The statements got almost equally distributed in all the three factors, so three sub-scales were formed of Parental aspiration scale.

The Split-half method was followed for finding out the reliability co-efficient of PAS scale. The
reliability co-efficient of the final form of parental aspiration scale of 77 statements was computed according to Spearman Brown prophecy formula for estimating reliability from two comparable halves of a test.

The reliability of the scale was worked out separately for fathers and mothers.

For fathers reliability co-efficient was

.9432 - .9808

For mothers, reliability co-efficient was

.7660 - .8675

The children were made the base and their parents were taken for the study regarding parental aspiration.

It was decided to take boys only for the present study and control their I.Q. The initial sample of 460 boys was drawn from two schools of Chandigarh; Air Force Central School and St. John's school. The mean age of the boys was 12.5 years. Raven's Standard Progressive Matrices was given to 465 boys for testing their I.Q. 260 boys of average I.Q. came out of 465 boys.

Final form of PAS was sent to the parents of these 260 boys through them. The investigator also contacted most of them personally at least once. Only 127 fathers and mothers sent their responses to the PAS forms.
So the sample now consisted of 127 fathers, 127 mothers and 127 boys.

High School Personality Questionnaire (HSPQ) was given to these 127 boys. It was followed by Deo's Personality Word List or PWL to measure certain personality variables and the self concept of the boys respectively.

The school achievements of the boys were found out by taking their aggregate marks secured in the final examination in the current year.

Relationship between Parental aspiration and the personality and the school achievements of the boys was found out by finding out product-moment correlations and 't' test for the difference of means.

The selection of Final sample for study was done in two ways -

Final sample No. 1 was formed by taking 25 per cent of the upper, 25 per cent of the middle and 25 per cent of the lower scores of total sample of parents on PAS scale.

So the final sample consisted of 30 fathers, 30 mothers and 30 sons in each of the High, Average (control group) and the Low groups.
Final sample No. II was formed by taking scores of parents above the median for both fathers and mothers as high and below the median as low.

It was regarded necessary to study High and Low aspirations of fathers and mothers with regard to all combinations i.e. where father is high aspiring but the mother is low aspiring and vice versa or both are high and both are low.

Keeping in view this purpose following four groups were formed:

(1) High aspiring father, High aspiring mother.
(2) High aspiring father, Low aspiring mother.
(3) Low aspiring father, High aspiring mother.
(4) Low aspiring father, Low aspiring mother.

Each group had 10 fathers, 10 mothers and 10 children (sons).

The correlation matrix (12 x 12) for the total sample showed significant positive correlation between fathers' and mothers' aspirations the value of 'r' was .60. The value of Pearson 'r' with regard to all other variables in the total sample was not found to be significant.

The correlation matrix (16 x 16) for the total sample was also worked out in order to find out the
correlations between three factors of fathers' aspiration score and three factors of mothers' aspiration score and all the other variables taken for study in the total sample. This correlation matrix showed a significant correlation between third factor of fathers' and mothers' aspiration scores and self-concept of the child. The value of Pearson 'r' in the case of third factor of fathers' aspiration and the self-concept of boys was .20 which is significant at 5% level.

The value of Pearson 'r' in the case of third factor of mothers' aspirations and the self-concept of the boys was .19 which is also significant at 5% level.

The correlation matrix (12 X 12) for 30 high aspiring parents showed significant negative correlation between fathers' high aspirations and the trait of Dominance in boys. The value of 'r' was -.38 (Significant beyond 5% Level at df -125).

The correlation matrix (12 X 12) for 30 Low aspiring parents did not show any significant correlation between aspirations of parents and all the variables taken for study in the children (boys).

The 't' ratios in the final sample No. 1 showed significant 't' values for fathers' and mothers' aspirations and showed significant 't' value with regard
to school achievements of the child between Low aspiring parents and the Control group. The value of 't' was 2.13 (significant beyond 5 per cent level at df 28).

The 't' ratios in the final sample No. II also showed significant 't' values for parents aspirations. 't' was also found to be significant for the trait of Guilt Proneness or factor O of HSPQ in the children between Groups II and III the value of 't' was -2.10 (significant beyond 5 per cent Level) and between Groups I and II and the value of 't' was 1.72 (significant at 10 per cent Level).

't' was significant for self concept of the child having the value of 2.43 (significant beyond 5 per cent Level) between Groups I and IV i.e. the sons of High aspiring parents had a better score on self concept than the sons of Low aspiring parents.

't' was also significant for school achievements of the child between Groups III and IV having value of -1.72.