

Patriarchal Belief, Adult Attachment and Aggression Orientation Among Young Adult Students of Kolkata

Saioni Sil^{1*}, Anwesha Bhattacharyya²

ABSTRACT

The study explores the impact of patriarchal belief on attachment and aggression orientation of young adult students in different educational streams in Kolkata and explores whether the stream of study has a relationship with these aforementioned variables. This exploratory and comparative study was conducted on 120 individuals, including 58 male and 62 female students from three different streams of study. Disproportionate stratified random sampling was used. Patriarchal belief scale (PBS), Revised Adult Attachment scale (RAAS), and Aggression Orientation scale (AOS) were administered to collect data from the participants. SPSS-21 was used to analyze the data and mean, standard deviation (SD), correlation, t-test of mean difference, and ANOVA were procured. Results indicated there is a significant correlation between the Patriarchal belief system, Adult attachment, and Aggression orientation. There is a significant difference in the Patriarchal belief system, Adult attachment, and Aggression orientation between the two genders. Results further indicate that there is a significant difference between the different streams of education in patriarchal beliefs and aggression orientation.

Keywords: *Stream of study, Patriarchal belief, Adult attachment, Aggression Orientation, Young adult students*

Patriarchy in India: (Gender and gender roles in patriarchal society)

Gender is a dynamic notion that helps us comprehend how men and women occupy distinct social positions. Gender analysis does not aim to separate men and women or to instigate conflict between them. It calls attention to the problems that have led to unequal relationships between men and women and enables those problems to be addressed with the right solutions that contribute to reducing inequality rather than maintaining inequality. The idea of gender and gender roles enables us to understand how communities, individuals, and their environments interact to create gender roles.

The word “patriarchy” comes from the Greek word ‘Patriarches’ which means ‘chief of arace’ (McNally, J. A. 2005). The word patriarchy is derived from the Ukrainian language, which depicts Ukraine's historically male-dominated culture. The term patriarchy denotes the reinforcement of traditional gender roles, where men are expected to be the breadwinners,

¹M.Sc student, Department of Psychology, Sister Nivedita University

²Assistant Professor, Department of Psychology, Sister Nivedita University

*Corresponding Author

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protectors, and decision-makers, while women are consigned to supporting roles. Because it upholds damaging preconceptions, maintains gender inequity, and restricts women's potential in a variety of areas of life. According to Walby (1990), "it is a social system in which the role of the male as the primary authority figure is central to social organization, and where males hold authority over women, children, and property".

In Indian society, the concept of patriarchy is formalized and upheld by laws, customs, and rituals, and is demonstrated by power dynamics inside households. For instance, just 15% of all houses in India have a female head of household, with most houses in that country being headed by men (IIPS and ICF, 2017). Headship of the household, especially for men, gives them authority over the family's resources and reflects the power dynamics in the household (Blumberg, 1988). As such, it is usual to regard the eldest male relative in a household to be the head of the household (Gruber & Szołtysek, 2016; Ruggles, 2015). Similarly, sons are rarely allowed to start their own independent households even after marriage, while once married, ladies are customarily forced to remain with their husbands at the home of their in-laws.

Importance of stream of study on perception and outlook:

Young learners can expand their ideas through discovery-led education by incorporating various learnings into their everyday tasks using the stream method of learning. Patriarchy has gradually shown its influence on the educational system as well. Whether or not a student takes science or humanities also depends on their stereotypical thinking or under the pressure of a patriarchal society.

Attachment style and patriarchal belief:

Attachment is a strong emotional connection or feeling of love for someone or something. It denotes the tendency to form such bonds with certain other individuals in infancy as well as the tendency in adulthood to seek emotionally supportive social relationships. British psychologist John Bowlby was the first attachment theorist. He described attachment as a "lasting psychological connectedness between human beings" (Bowlby, 1969). Attachment allows children the 'secure base' requirement to discover, learn, and connect, as well as the well-being, the incentive, and chance to do so. It is important for resilience, flexibility, stress management, and safety. Past research findings indicate that men tend to be more dismissive of attachment than women (Schmitt et al., 2003), and nearly all societies share this sex disparity, though not always (Del Giudice, 2011). Both men's and women's attachment psychology exhibits stronger dismissive attachment in response to stressful environments, but women's attachment psychology exhibits this "dismissing reaction" more strongly because it is more adaptive. Because of this psychological sensitivity, women's rejecting attachment levels in stressful ecological circumstances are almost as high as men's. According to social role theory, males are frequently socialized to be more detached, less nurturing, and less inclined to connect with people (Bem 1993).

Aggression orientation and patriarchal belief:

The word aggression comes from the Latin root word 'aggressio' which means "an unprovoked attack". The act of injuring another person physically or psychologically is known as aggression. In social psychology, aggression is most commonly defined as a behaviour that is intended to harm another person who is motivated to avoid that harm (Bushman & Huesmann, 2010; DeWall, Anderson, & Bushman, 2012). Freud attempted to explain aggression with a frustrated libido, the life or sexual instinct, and then with a death or hostile

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impulse, Thanatos, because he had witnessed the wide spread destruction of human life in World War I (Burger, 2011:131).

Some studies claim, there is a connection between aggression and patriarchy among males and females. All men have the potential to subjugate women effectively through the use of violence. Men as a group benefit from the limitations placed on women's lives due to their fear of violence (Dutton, 1994). Highly feminine women who also support conventional patriarchal ideals may be more prone to behave passively towards men in the event of an assault. On the other hand, encountering aggression from a romantic partner may encourage ideas that it is common for men to exert control over women in intimate relationships (Bersani & Chen, 1988). Traditional feminism holds that men work together to control women in a male-dominated (patriarchal) society (Dasgupta 1999; Lloyd and Emery 1994). Additional data points to the possibility that patriarchal norms may potentially prevent violence against women (Kantor et al. 1994). They discovered that compared to Anglo-American or Americanized Mexican men, more traditional Hispanic males were less likely to use physical aggression against a partner. Traditional Hispanic men, uphold the machismo characteristics of domination, independence, and submission to women and children (Graham-Kevan, 2007)

REVIEW

Relevant research papers have been reviewed in this chapter under the following sections –

- Gender, Gender roles, and Patriarchal belief
- Gender, Gender roles, and Attachment style
- Gender, Gender roles, and Aggression orientation
- Gender stereotype and Choice of streams of Study
- Adult attachment and Aggression orientation

• Gender, Gender roles, and patriarchal belief:

Yoon, E., et al., researched on “Acculturation and patriarchal beliefs among Asian American young adults: A preliminary investigation”. He found that Young Asian Americans who are raised in both mainstream American culture and Asian culture may encounter competing and confusing gender-related signals as they navigate different cultural subsystems (such as family, ethnic community, school, and career). They may be more or less likely to support patriarchal ideas (PB). As a result, this study looked at how gender, acculturation, enculturation, and Asian values affected Asian American young adults' support for PB in terms of beliefs in gendered domestic roles, the intrinsic inferiority of women, and the institutional power of men. Analysis of survey data from 121 Asian American young adults using hierarchical multiple regressions revealed that study variables significantly contributed to variability in PB (28%–30%). In contrast to acculturation, being a man, being enculturated, and having Asian values were all highly significant favorable predictors of PB. Asian values, as predicted, contributed to extra variations in PB beyond gender, acculturation, and enculturation. In such a way that this correlation was considerably beneficial for men but not for women, gender attenuated the relationship between Asian values and views on the innate inferiority of women. The association between acculturation and views about gendered domestic roles was also affected by gender, and it was considerably negative for women but not for males. Instead, the relationship was generally advantageous to men. (Yoon, E., Cabirou, L., Bhang, C., & Galvin, S. 2019)

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Andersen, S. et al., researched on “Gender, competitiveness, and socialization at a young age: Evidence from a matrilineal and a patriarchal society”. Men seem to be more competitive than women, according to a recent study. Inequalities in competitiveness explain gender inequalities in income gaps and occupational preferences since top-level occupations typically need competitiveness. It seems sensible to wonder if women are naturally less competitive or if socialisation causes them to be so. We analyse the competitiveness of kids in matrilineal and patriarchal communities to determine exactly when the difference occurs during the socialisation process. While there is no difference at any age in the matrilineal society, we discover that girls start to become less competitive in the patriarchal culture around adolescence. (Andersen, S., Ertac, S., Gneezy, U., List, J. A., & Maximiano, S. 2013)

Espinoza, et al., researched “Gender differences in the relations among patriarchal beliefs, parenting, and teen relationship violence in Mexican adolescents”. Teen relationship violence is a worldwide problem with negative effects. Violence in teen relationships is a problem in Mexico, just like it is in other nations. Few research, however, has looked at the risk and mitigating factors of teen relationship violence in Mexican teenage populations. This study looked at the association between physical and verbal-emotional abuse in teen relationships and Mexican teenagers' patriarchal ideas and exposure to authoritarian parenting. Four hundred and four students from Monterrey, Mexico, aged 15 to 18, answered surveys. Authoritarian parenting was linked to physical and verbal-emotional abuse as well as verbal-emotional abuse perpetration among girls, according to hierarchical regression analyses controlling for age. In boys, less physical abuse and victimization were reported when patriarchal ideas were more strongly endorsed. (Espinoza, G., Hokoda, A., Ulloa, E. C., Ulibarri, M. D., & Castaneda, D. 2012)

Mahalingam, R. et al., investigated the “Gender beliefs of the Aravanis, a transgender community in Tamil Nadu”. Two gender tasks were used to explore essentialist beliefs about gender among the Aravanis. The data show that the Aravanis tolerated both male and female gender transgressions, however, they believed in a fluid male identity that allows gender transformations for males, but not for females, except in the case of a transcendental mechanism such as Karma. That is, women who had performed good Karma are more likely to become male in the next life, whereas good Karma was less likely to change a man into a woman in the next life. This is consistent with their belief that men can become women in this life and do not have to wait for the next life, as women do. (Mahalingam, R. 2003)

Tripathi, S. et al., conducted research on “Patriarchal beliefs and perceptions towards women among Indian police officers: A study of Uttar Pradesh, India”. A survey was administered to 300 police officers in Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, India. There were - 40 police officers working in each urban police station and 20 in rural areas. The findings suggest that police officers hold a high degree of patriarchal beliefs, as evidenced by their beliefs in the traditional role of women and their lack of credibility as victims of crime. Police officials with strong patriarchal beliefs may not perceive a situation explained by a female complainant to be as important because they may see women as holding subordinate positions at both the household and societal levels. As a consequence, they fail to register the complaints, shame the female complainant, and show reluctance towards performing their professional duty. 70.5% of officers who agreed that a woman should tolerate violence to keep her family together also believed that police should not intervene in domestic disputes between a husband and his wife. This indicates that awareness regarding perceptions concerning gender equity can influence the discourse within the justice system. Police officers who hold less equitable views

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regarding gender are more likely to overlook the complaints of women, such as ignoring domestic violence or family disputes due to their patriarchal beliefs. (Tripathi, S. 2020)

- **Gender, Gender roles, and Attachment style:**

Schmitt, D. P. investigated “Gender differences in the dismissing form of adult romantic attachment”. The survey study was conducted on 17,804 people from 62 cultural regions. Contrary to research findings previously reported in Western cultures, he found that men were not significantly more dismissive than women across all cultural regions. Gender differences in dismissing romantic attachment were evident in most cultures, but were typically only small to moderate in magnitude. Looking across cultures, the degree of gender differentiation in dismissing romantic attachment was predictably associated with sociocultural indicators. Generally, these associations supported evolutionary theories of romantic attachment, with smaller gender differences evident in cultures with high–stress and high–fertility reproductive environments. Social role theories of human sexuality received less support in that more progressive sex–role ideologies and national gender equity indexes were not cross–culturally linked as expected to smaller gender differences in dismissing romantic attachment. (Schmitt, D. P. 2003)

Suri, S. et al., researched on “Attachment Style, Perceived Social Support and Loneliness among College Student (between males and females)”. 256 Students studying in Jamia Millia Islamia, and Delhi University were selected through purposive sampling. Results of the study indicated that both Ambivalent and Avoidant attachment style emerged as a predictor of loneliness. Males experienced greater loneliness as compared to female counterparts. (Suri, S., Garg, S., & Tholia, G. 2019)

Tagay, Ö., et al., researched on “Attachment Styles of College Students”. Result shows the preoccupied attachment points of males were higher than females, and the fearful and dismissive attachment points of females were higher than males. (Tagay, Ö., & Karataş, Z. 2012)

No other significant past research has been found which has focused on these specific variables.

- **Gender, Gender roles and Aggression orientation:**

Karriker-Jaffe, et al., researched the “Development of aggression during adolescence: Sex differences in trajectories of physical and social aggression among youth in rural areas”. They compared the patterns, timing, and sex differences in the development of physical and social aggression using five waves of data from youth in school surveys performed over 2.5 years to explain the trajectory of aggressive behaviors for teenagers living in rural locations. There were 50.0% females, 52.1% Caucasians, and 38.2% African-Americans in the sample (N = 5,151). From ages 11 to 18, physical and social aggression followed curved trajectories, with increases in each kind of aggressiveness followed by ensuing reductions, according to multilevel growth curve models. Age 15 marked the high for physical aggressiveness, while 14 marked the peak for social aggression. Although the trajectories were parallel, boys typically used more physical aggression than girls. In the act of committing social aggression, there were no gender differences. Given the features of the observed developmental pathways, early adolescent treatments targeting physically and socially aggressive behaviors are required for both boys and girls to limit the emergence of aggression. (Karriker-Jaffe, K. J., Foshee, V. A., Ennett, S. T., & Suchindran, C. 2008)

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Bhilwar, et al., researched “Prevalence of aggression among school-going adolescents in India”. Eight of the studies that matched the criteria for inclusion were done in India, while one was done elsewhere. It was discovered that teenagers exhibit a high level of aggression. Overall, it varied between 17.7% and 66.5%, with 66.5% being physical aggressiveness. In contrast to girls, who were shown to be more verbally hostile, boys were found to be more physically aggressive. According to studies, aggression is quite prevalent in teenagers, and boys are more violent than girls. But at the high school level, girls exhibit high levels of indirect aggression. (Bhilwar, M., & Kapoor, R. 2016)

Griffin, et al., analyzed revealed the highest rates of negative behaviour were displayed by boys and people from single-parent households. Less overall delinquency as well as less drinking among boys exclusively was linked to increased parental supervision. Family dinners were linked to a reduction in overall aggression as well as in delinquency among females and young people from single-parent households. Only for girls, unsupervised home alone time was linked to increased smoking. (Griffin, K. W., Botvin, G. J., Scheier, L. M., Diaz, T., & Miller, N. L. 2000)

Thomas, et al., researched “Understanding proximate factors associated with perpetration of intimate partner violence by men in India”. This study attempts to encapsulate the links between IPV perpetration and perpetrators' attitude towards gender equality, childhood gender inequity & violence experiences and explores the associations between education, age, occupation, and income of perpetrators of IPV. A quantitative research design was followed in this study where 1600 men from four different districts, having different gender equality and development indices, within Gujarat, India were selected by proportionate random sampling. The results of this study vividly demonstrate the ubiquity of IPV, a petrifying crime pervasive around the world. It also underlines how strong and deeply rooted patriarchal attitudes internalised within men are intricately linked to their inclination towards IPV. Childhood gender inequity, as well as the violence experiences of men, is also emerged as a set of proximate factors found to be significantly correlated with their propensity to be violent towards women. (Thomas, B., Trivedi, H. P., Subhash, R., & Pathak, S. N. 2019)

Thanzami, et al., researched on the topic on “Beliefs about aggression in an Indian sample”. Studies of Western samples have shown that men tend to view aggression as an instrumental act, whereas women view it in expressive terms. The present Study investigated aggression in two studies. In Study 1 sample of 400 (both sexes, ages 16 and 26 years) young adults from the Indian state of Mizoram. Consistent with western findings, men showed higher instrumental and physical aggression than women, but they also showed higher expressive beliefs, contrary to previous findings. Both instrumental beliefs and physical aggression were higher at 16 than at 26 years of age. Since reliabilities of the scales were low, the questionnaires were translated into Mizo and presented to another similar sample of 201 participants (101 males; the same age groups as in Study 1). The pattern of mean differences and correlations were similar to Study 1, although the reliabilities increased only slightly. Overall, there were some similarities with western samples regarding beliefs about aggression, and sex and age differences in aggression, although the structures of responses appeared more complex. (Thanzami, V. L., & Archer, J. 2013)

- **Gender stereotype and choice of streams of study:**

Dandapat, A. K. et al., examined a study about “Higher education of women: Does gender stereotyping matter?”, Four semi-structured interview schedules and one checklist of 400

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post-graduate students in Vidyasagar University in West Bengal, this article investigates the influence of gender stereotyping on women's higher education. Several indicators are considered and investigated using a non-parametric technique. Given the overall patriarchal structure of Indian society, the results indicate that gender stereotyping produces low self-esteem among female students in our society. (Dandapat, A. K., & Sengupta, D. 2012)

Favara, M. et al., researched on a topic named "The Cost of Acting 'Girly': Gender Stereotypes and Educational Choices". Results from his analysis suggest that gender stereotyping affects educational choices from the age of 14 and this effect is larger for girls than for boys. Boys tend to choose more traditionally male subjects and girls traditionally female subjects. He also finds that attending a sixth-form single-sex school leads students to a less stereotyped educational choice, after controlling for endogenous self-selection into single-sex schools. (Favara, M. 2012)

Carlana, M. et al., investigated "Parents and Peers: Gender Stereotypes in the Field of Study". He designed a lab-in-the-field experiment that exposed 2,500 middle school students in Italy to different information treatments before they chose between a female-typed task (literature) and a male-typed task (math). He found that students choose a more gender-stereotypical subject (girls choose more literature and boys choose more math) when they are induced to think about the recommendation of same-gender parents. The effect is driven by girls who expect literature as a recommendation from their mothers and boys who expect math as a recommendation from their fathers. The field choice of male and female students is not affected when they expect their peers to observe their decision. The research showed that girls shy away from math to avoid interactions in male-dominated contexts. (Carlana, M., & Corno, L. 2021)

Rogus-Pulia et al., researched "How Gender Stereotypes May Limit Female Faculty Advancement in Communication Sciences and Disorders". Despite a predominance of women in the field, men receive doctoral degrees, tenure status, academic leadership positions, and American Speech-Language-Hearing Association awards at disproportionately higher rates than women. The result shows that cultural stereotypes about men and women lead to implicit gender bias that may have real consequences for female faculty advancement in CSD. Such implicit bias can influence career selection and outcomes within the field in multiple ways. (Rogus-Pulia, N., Humbert, I., Kolehmainen, C., & Carnes, M. 2018).

There have been very limited studies that have explored the relationship or impact of a stream of study on patriarchal belief, attachment style, and aggression orientation.

- **Adult attachment and Aggression orientation:**

Fournier et, al conducted a study on adult attachment and male aggression in couple relationships: The demand-withdraw communication pattern and relationship satisfaction as mediators. There were 55 Canadian men in the sample who were receiving therapy for relationship issues, including aggressiveness. The men filled out questionnaires measuring physical and psychological aggressiveness, two aspects of attachment insecurity (fear over desertion and avoidance of closeness), the demand-withdraw communication pattern, relationship satisfaction, and social desirability (a control measure). In line with expectations, there was a link between attachment anxiety and aggressiveness (physical and psychological), which was mediated by the man demands/woman withdraws (MD/WW) pattern (as described by the men). As claimed by the guys, there was no proof of mediation by the woman's pattern

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of requests and withdrawals. Relationship satisfaction, however, did not buffer the relationship between avoidance and aggressiveness (physical or psychological), just the linkage between attachment anxiety and psychological (but not physical) aggression. The discussion includes restrictions and clinical ramifications. (Fournier, B., Brassard, A., & Shaver, P. R. 2011)

Meesters, C. et, al researched Attachment style and self-reported aggression. In the current study, a sample of young women (N = 139) was analysed to determine the association between attachment type and self-reported aggression. Analysis revealed that 27.3% of the participants identified as insecurely, i.e., avoidantly or ambivalently, attached using the Adult Attachment Questionnaire of Hazan and Shaver. In comparison to subjects who were securely attached, the insecurely attached subjects also displayed higher levels of anger and hostility. (Meesters, C., & Muris, P. 2002).

METHODS

Design of the Study:

We have used factorial research design in our study to determine the impact of independent variables on dependent variables, as there was more than one independent variable with multiple levels – gender (male and female) and educational streams (humanities, pure science, and vocational).

Variables to be measured	Tools used to measure
Patriarchal belief	Patriarchal Belief System Scale (PBS)
Adult attachment	Revised Adult Attachment Scale (RAAS)
Aggression orientation	Aggression Orientation Scale (AOS)

The Sampling Technique:

The sample was selected using multistage (disproportionate stratified random) sampling.

Description of the sample:

A total number of 150 participants were approached among which 135 participants were taken in after signing in consent form. Out of 135 participants, 10 participants did not return the questionnaire. From this amount of data 120 individuals are selected for the present study, including male - 58 and female- 62. There were 40 Students each belonging to varying streams of study of which 40 individual study in humanities, 40 individual study in pure science, and 40 individual study in vocational courses. All of them belonged to middle socioeconomic status and resided in Kolkata metropolitan area. The minimum educational qualification fall 120 students is 10+2 level at minimum and they are studying indifferent level of study starting from graduation, post-graduation, and higher study.

Description of the tools:

- **Patriarchal Beliefs Scale–**

The Patriarchal Beliefs Scale (PBS; Yoonetal., 2015) measures patriarchal beliefs that encompass micro-, meso-, and macro-levels of social systems. The scale has 35-item with 3 factors: Institutional Power of Men (12items); Inherent Inferiority of Women (12items); and Gendered Domestic Roles (11items). It is a 7-point Likert scale. Using adults for the sample, the Cronbach's alphas ranged from .94-.97 for the factors and total scale. Construct validity of the PBS was supported in relation to other gender-related measures.

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- **Revised Adult Attachment Scale:**

Based on the Adult Attachment Scale (AAS; Collins & Read,1990), the Revised Adult Attachment Scale (RAAS; Collins,1996) was developed to assess individual differences in attachment style. This 18-item scale contains three subscales (each with 6 items): (a) close attachment; (b) dependent attachment; and (c) anxiety subscale. It is a 5-point rating scale.

- **Aggression Orientation Scale:**

Aggression Orientation Scale (AOS) is a self-report inventory developed by Jayanti Basu. The respondent is only supposed to give a tick mark against the statements that he agrees with. In the entire AOS, there are only two items- PR(N)2 and PR(N)8, which are scored as 0 when the respondent puts a tick, i.e. agrees with these statements; and it is scored as 1 when they are not answered. Apart from these 2 items, the rest are scored as 1 when they are answered and 0 when they are left unanswered. Since the items are already placed under domains, it is easy to compute the scores falling under each domain.

Statistical Analyses:

For the data analysis purpose, the researcher used SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) version 21. At first, for the distribution of socio-demographic variables frequency and percentage were calculated. In the second phase Mean, SD and t-test values were calculated for descriptive statistics. In the third phase, the researcher used Pearson product-moment to find correlations between variables. And lastly, ANOVA was done to see cause and effect in inferential statistics.

RESULT TABLE

Table 1: Description of Socio-demographic variables.

STREAMS	EXPERIMENTAL GROUP (N=120)	TOTAL PERCENTAGE (%)
Humanities	40	33.33
Pure Science	40	33.33
Vocational	40	33.33
AGE		
18-21	81	67.5
22-25	48	40
26-29	13	10.33
EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION		
B. A/ B.SC	59	49.16
M.A/M.SC	13	10.83
B. TECH	10	8.33
M.TECH	0	0
M.PHIL	0	0
PHD SCHOLAR	6	5
OTHER	32	26.66
GENDER		
Male	58	48.33
Female	62	51.66
RELATIONSHIP STATUS		
Single	74	61.66
Committed	36	30
In a casual relationship	8	6.66
Engaged	2	1.66

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STREAMS	EXPERIMENTAL GROUP (N=120)	TOTAL PERCENTAGE (%)
Live in relationship	0	0
TYPE OF FAMILY		
Nuclear	79	65.83
Extended	3	2.5
Joint	35	29.16
Broken	3	2.5

From the table 1, it had been found that there were 40 Students each belonging to varying streams of study of which 40 individual study in humanities, 40 individual study in pure science and 40 individual study in vocational streams. The total percentage of the participants in three different streams is 33.33%. Participants were divided into three age ranges in which 81 (67%) participants belong to 18-21 age range, 48 (40%) participants belong to the 22-25 age range and 13 (10.33%) participants belong to the 26-29 age range. Among the educational qualifications, 59 (49.16%) participants were pursuing a B.A/B.SC, 13 (10.83%) participants were pursuing an M.A/M.SC, 10 (8.33%) participants were pursuing B.TECH, and 32 (26.66%) participants were pursuing other courses. Among the total participants, there were 58 (48.33%) male and 62 (51.66%) female. There were 74 (61.66%) participants were single, 36 (30%) participants were committed, 8 (6.66%) participants were in a casual relationship and 2 (1.66%) participants were engaged. Besides, there were 79 (65.83%) participants were belongs to nuclear family, 3 (2.5%) participants were belonged to extended family, 35 (29.16%) participants were belongs to joint family and 3 (2.5%) participants were from broken family.

Table 2.1: Table demonstrating the Correlation value between variables namely – Patriarchal belief system (Industrial power of men, Inherent inferiority of woman, Gendered domestic roles) and Adult Attachment (Close, Dependent, Anxiety).

Patriarchal Belief System	Close Attachment		Dependent Attachment		Anxiety	
	Correlation	Significance	Correlation	Significance	Correlation	Significance
Industrial power of men	-.028	.758	.164	.073	-.127	.168
Inherent inferiority of woman	.061	.510	.209*	.022	-.092	.315
Gender domestic roles	.005	.958	.128	.165	-.193*	0.35

*Significant at 0.05 level

**Significant at 0.01 level

Table 2.1 shows the correlation between the Inherent inferiority of men and dependent attachment is .209* which is significant at 0.05 level. As per the findings, it can be said that there is a positive correlation between the inherent inferiority of women and dependent attachment.

The correlation value between Gender domestic roles and Anxiety is -.193* which is significant at 0.05 level. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. So, it can be inferred that there is a negative correlation between the variables of gender domestic roles and anxiety. So, it can be said that there is an inverse relationship between those two variables.

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Table 2.2: Table demonstrating the Correlation value between variables namely – Patriarchal belief system (Industrial power of men, Inherent inferiority of woman, Gendered domestic roles) and Aggression Orientation.

Patriarchal Belief System	Predisposition		Externalized Tendency		Internalized Tendency		Verbal Behaviour		Physical Behaviour		Indirect Behaviour	
	Correlation	Significance	Correlation	Significance	Correlation	Significance	Correlation	Significance	Correlation	Significance	Correlation	Significance
Industrial power of men	.121	.188	.143	.118	.203*	.026	-.058	.527	.264*	.004	-.015	.871
Inherent inferiority of woman	-.030	.747	.114	.217	.112	.221	-.095	.303	.176	.055	-.133	.149
Gendered domestic roles	.085	.354	.216*	.018	.062	.504	-.080	.387	.204*	.026	.017	.854

*Significant at 0.05 level

**Significant at 0.01 level

From the above table-2.2, it has been found that the correlation value between the Industrial power of men and Internalized Tendency is .203* which is significant at 0.05 level. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. The correlation value between the Industrial power of men and Physical Behaviour is .264** which is significant at 0.01 level. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. As per the findings, it can be inferred that there is a positive correlation between the domains of the Patriarchal belief system – industrial power of men and domains of Aggression orientation like – internalized tendency as well as physical behaviour.

The correlation value between Gender domestic roles and Externalized Tendency is .216* which is significant at 0.01 level. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. The correlation value between Gender domestic roles and Physical Behaviour is .204* which is significant at 0.05 level. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. So, it can be concluded that there is a positive relationship between the variables of Gender domestic roles, and the domains of Aggression orientation like - Externalized tendency and physical behaviour.

Table - 2.3: Table demonstrating the Correlation value between variables namely – Adult attachment (Close, Dependent, Anxiety) and Aggression Orientation.

Adult Attachment	Predisposition		Externalized Tendency		Internalized Tendency		Verbal Behaviour		Physical Behaviour		Indirect Behaviour	
	Correlation	Significance	Correlation	Significance	Correlation	Significance	Correlation	Significance	Correlation	Significance	Correlation	Significance
Close Attachment	-.173	.059	.004	.963	-.183*	.045	.142	.122	-.222*	.015	-.092	.319
Dependent Attachment	-.115	.212	-.056	.544	-.182*	.047	-.035	.705	-.015	.867	-.244**	.007
Anxiety	-.134	.143	-.107	.245	-.114	.217	.163	.076	-.208*	.023	.083	.369

*Significant at 0.05 level

**Significant at 0.01 level

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From the above table- 2.3, it has been found that the Correlation value between Close Attachment and Internalized Tendency is $-.183^*$ which is significant at 0.05 level. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. The correlation value between Close Attachment and Physical Behaviour is $-.222^*$ is significant at 0.01 level. So, the null hypothesis is rejected.

The correlation value between Dependent Attachment and Internalized Tendency is $-.182^*$ which is significant at 0.05 level. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. The correlation value between Dependent Attachment and Indirect Behaviour is $-.244^{**}$ which is significant at 0.01 level. So, the null hypothesis is rejected.

The correlation value between Anxiety and Physical Behaviour is $-.208^*$ which is significant at 0.05 level. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. There is a negative correlation between anxiety and physical behaviour.

Table 3: Table demonstrating descriptive statistics (mean, standard deviation) and inferential statistics (t-test) based on the comparison between young adult male and female students with respect to the following variables- Patriarchal belief, Adult attachment, and Aggression orientation

VARIABLE	GENDER	MEAN	SD	t-test	Significance
<u>Patriarchal Beliefs Scale:</u>					
Industrial power of men	Female	21.30	9.680	-2.417	.017
	Male	26.26	12.726		
Inherent inferiority of woman	Female	15.68	6.428	-3.334	.001
	Male	21.19	11.250		
Gendered domestic roles	Female	18.33	8.407	-3.292	.001
	Male	24.42	11.720		
<u>Revised Adult Attachment Scale:</u>					
Close Attachment	Female	17.52	4.410	-2.108	.037
	Male	19.18	4.145		
Dependent Attachment	Female	15.67	4.235	-.992	.323
	Male	16.44	4.285		
Anxiety	Female	17.14	5.208	-1.253	.213
	Male	18.35	5.347		

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<u>Aggression Orientation Scale:</u>					
Predisposition	Female	9.87	5.110		
	Male	10.02	5.749	-.146	.884
Externalized Tendency	Female	2.17	2.004		
	Male	2.79	2.202	-1.601	.112
Internalized Tendency	Female	2.97	1.626	.538	.591
	Male	2.81	1.652		
Verbal Behaviour	Female	3.33	2.279	-1.921	.050
	Male	4.18	2.522		
Physical Behaviour	Female	2.70	2.656	-.326	.745
	Male	2.86	2.754		
Indirect Behaviour	Female	9.24	3.472		
	Male	8.88	3.344	.579	.564

**Significant at 0.05 level*

***Significant at 0.01 level*

From the above table, it has been found that there is a significant difference between males and females in the Industrial power of men (PBS1), which is .017. That is significant at 0.01 levels. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant difference between males and females in the Inherent inferiority of women (PBS2), which is .001. That is significant at 0.01 levels. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. There is a significant difference between males and females in Gendered domestic roles (PBS3), which is .001. That is significant at 0.01 levels. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. So, it can be inferred that there is a significant difference between the two genders based on the domains of the Patriarchal belief scale – Industrial power of men, Inherent inferiority of women as well as Gender domestic roles and all these three differences are significant at 0.01 level of significance. Hence, this indicates there is a significant difference among the two genders based on all these three domains of patriarchal belief. The findings showed that the patriarchal belief of males is stronger than that of females. Males tend to believe that the industrial power of men is greater; the inherent inferiority of females is greater. They are far more rigid and have stronger gender domestic role beliefs rather than females.

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There is a significant difference between males and females in Close Attachment (RAAS1), which is .037. That is significant at 0.05 levels. So, the null hypothesis is rejected. So, it can be said that Males have more close attachments than females.

There is a significant difference between males and females in Verbal Behaviour (AOS4), which is .050. That is significant at 0.05 levels. So, the null hypothesis is rejected, which means the chances of engaging in verbal behaviour of males are higher than females. Probably because the female has more internalized aggression. They have more passive aggression or relational aggression, which is highly correlated with the previous study.

Table -4: Table demonstrating the One-way ANOVA results with mean square, F value, and level of significance.

	Between group	Within group	Total		
	Mean Square	Mean Square	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Industrial power of men	455.734	125.671	581.405	3.626	.030
Inherent inferiority of woman	383.633	83.675	467.308	4.585	.012
Gendered domestic roles	441.823	105.122	546.122	4.203	.017
Close Attachment	1.657	19.199	20.856	.086	.917
Dependent Attachment	9.564	18.280	27.280	.523	.594
Anxiety	16.832	28.143	44.975	.598	.552
Predisposition	32.786	29.103	61.889	1.127	.328
Externalized Tendency	6.745	4.431	11.176	1.522	.222
Internalized Tendency	4.670	2.635	7.305	1.773	.174
Verbal Behaviour	33.507	5.406	38.913	6.199	.003
Physical Behaviour	.706	7.363	8.069	.096	.909
Indirect Behaviour	.482	11.765	12.247	.041	.960

*Significant at 0.05 level

**Significant at 0.01 level

From the above Table, the results of ANOVA it has been found that there is a significant difference between the different streams of education on the different domains of Patriarchal beliefs scale - the industrial power of men (the significant value being .030), inherent inferiority of woman (the significant value being .012), gendered domestic roles (the significant value being .017). So, it can be said that the stream of study impacts their belief system. Patriarchal belief is more in some streams of study and less in others. There is a matter of gender roles, and gender stereotypes behind it.

Also, there is a significant effect of the different streams of education on the specific domain of aggression orientation: verbal behaviour (the significant value being .003). Through this, it can be understood that there are more or less differences in the expression of aggression in different streams.

DISCUSSION

Patriarchal belief and Attachment style –

In our study, it has been found that there is a relation between certain aspects of patriarchal belief and some domains of attachment style.

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Result shows there is a positive correlation between the inherent inferiority of women and dependent attachment. There is a belief that women are inherently inferior to men, as per the present findings. Women who have Internalized this patriarchal belief and believe that they are inferior to men; also feel the need to depend on another man for all of their needs. Hence, probably the more dependent early attachment styles the women have, the more they feel inherently inferior and the more underconfident the women feel in existing by themselves.

On the other hand, we have found a relation between gender domestic roles and anxious attachment style. That is, the more against stereotypical gender domestic roles a person goes the higher the anxious attachment style, they are going to experience. If a boy has a more masculine role like expected in society, the anxious attachment level of him will be low because he has to face less resistance, conflict, and distress because the person is being compliant with societal norms and collective expectations of people. However, if a man has to move against the societal expectations and norms for instance to be emotionally expressive, and expressive of his preferred sexual identity, he has to be prepared to face ridicule, shame, and aggression which naturally will induce higher levels of anxious attachment and distress.

Patriarchal belief and Aggression orientation –

The result of our study shows there is a relation between certain aspects of patriarchal belief and some domains of aggression orientation.

We have found a significant positive correlation between the industrial power of men and internalizing tendency with respect to aggression orientation which indicates, that the more the probability of a person having a power position or authority position the more his/her internalized tendency will increase and in the same way, if someone has a greater need to display a powerful image or feeling of inferiority in terms of industrial power, they will display a matter of aggression even in a physical way.

On the other hand, as per the other correlation value, it can be concluded that there is a positive relationship between the variables Gender domestic roles, and the domains of Aggression orientation like - Externalized tendency and physical behaviour. The more gender domestic roles of a person are there, the more externalized tendency of that person will be there. In people with higher masculine traits, aggression is a part of their masculine role and their masculinity will also be reflected in their physical behaviour of aggression in a normal way.

Attachment style and Aggression orientation –

Our study has found that there is a relation between certain aspects of aggression orientation and some domains of attachment style.

Based on the findings, it can be inferred that there is a negative correlation between the domains of adult attachment style – Close attachment with the domains of Aggression orientation like – Internalized tendency as well as Physical behavior. Hence it can be concluded that the more the probability of an individual having a close attachment style the lesser the tendency of the person to engaging internalize tendency or physical behavior kind of aggression orientation.

Another finding indicated that there is a significant negative correlation between Dependent attachment and the Aggression orientation domain of internalized tendency and indirect behaviour. This indicates that the more the chances of a person having a dependent attachment

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style, the lesser the chances of a person engaging in internalized tendency or indirect behaviour kind of aggression orientation.

Also, it has been found that there is a significant negative correlation between anxious attachment style and the aspect of aggression orientation: physical behaviour. If someone has an anxious attachment style, he/she will normally fear any consequence and hence not be comfortable or open to expressing their aggression through physical behaviour. So, he/she will not be very expressive physically with respect to aggression. The more anxious the attachment style a person has, the more he/she catastrophizes, overthinking the smallest things. So he/she will think a lot before being physically aggressive, fearing the consequences it could have on their attachments or interpersonal relationships. We have not found any significant previous research findings to compare the present study findings.

Fournier et, al. conducted a study where the result showed that there was a link between attachment anxiety and aggressiveness. (Fournier, B., Brassard, A., & Shaver, P. R. 2011), and Meesters, C. et, al. also supports the above statement through their study. (Meesters, C., & Muris, P. 2002)

Gender differences in Patriarchal belief, Adult attachment, and Aggression orientation

There is very limited research available on this topic. From the present study findings, it has been found that there is a significant difference in the patriarchal belief system among genders of young adult students. The findings showed that the patriarchal belief of males is stronger than that of females. Males tend to believe that the industrial power of men is greater; the inherent inferiority of females is greater. They are far more rigid and have stronger gender domestic role beliefs rather than females. Some studies also support these findings. Yoon, E., et al. have seen that the patriarchal belief system is usually differing on gender. Andersen, S. et al. also found females are less competitive in the patriarchal culture around adolescence than men. Espinoza et, al. have found that in boys, less physical abuse and the victimization were reported than in women when patriarchal ideas were more strongly endorsed.

There is a significant difference in Attachment style among gender. In our study, it has been found that Male is more closely attached than females. They have more tendencies to be in close attached relationships rather than females. However, there is a very limited study where in past findings mostly support our study. Schmitt, D. P. et al., (2008) has been found that men were not significantly more dismissed than women across all cultural regions, and Suri, S. et al., (2019) also found Males experienced greater loneliness as compared to their female counterparts.

There is a significant difference in Aggression orientation among gender. That is, the chances of engaging in verbal behavior to express aggression of males are more than of females. Probably because the female has more internalized aggression. They have more passive aggression or relational aggression, which is highly correlated with the previous study. Karriker-Jaffe, et al., (2008) have has been found that boys typically used more physical aggression than girls. Bhilwar, et al., (2016) also revealed from their study that boys were found to be more physically aggressive.

Gender, Streams of Study –

- We have explored the correlation between patriarchal belief and aggression orientation, aggression orientation and adult attachment, and patriarchal belief and adult attachment.

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There is no previous study related to different streams of education and how they could be related to patriarchy and patriarchal beliefs. However, there are limited studies where gender stereotypes have been seen among gender (Dandapat, A. K., et al., (2012) and among educational choices Favara, M. et al., (2012). Carlana, et al., (2021) found girls usually choose more literature than boys and boys choose science subjects more than girls. Rogus-Pulia et al., (2018) showed in their research that cultural stereotypes about gender lead to implicit gender bias. In our study, we found significant differences in three domains of the Patriarchal belief system and aggression orientation among the three streams of study. So, it can be inferred that the stream of study impacts their belief system and there are differences in the expression of aggression in different streams.

- We have found the above differences based on gender and based on different streams of study between variables. These places are unexplored areas. We can say that wherever we study, there is a gender stereotype and patriarchal belief somewhere in our decision-making process.

In our culture, we see that there is a significant gender stereotype of people in the educational sector. For instance, men who are studying B.Tech. or MBA, can be assumed to have higher patriarchal beliefs in comparison to men who are studying History or English literature.

CONCLUSION

From this study, it can be concluded that this is an unexplored area and we have found significant findings which need to be further corroborated. This area could be explored further in the future and it could help in breaking the gender stereotypes or working on the patriarchal beliefs of emerging young adults across different streams of study.

Limitations and Suggestions:

- Due to time constraints, researchers could not collect a large scale of data.
- If the researchers did not have a time constraint, they could have explored these psychological variables across different socioeconomic statuses and cultures.
- The researcher could not keep qualitative aspects due to lack of time which could have been more apt to explore variables like patriarchal belief and gender stereotypes.
- The researcher had to take people from a limited population of a single metropolitan city of Kolkata and from a limited number of colleges/ universities which could lead to limited generalization of the findings.

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Conflict of Interest

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