

Human Perception About Pets

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Abstract - This paper tries to study the various concepts of domestic animals as friendly with human beings. From roaming on the roadside to having to sleep in cosy beds in our homes, animals have come a long way with us. We all know how easy it is being able to speak and to express our needs but the other way round there are animals with no such blessings. Even with all that we have sometimes we fail to exhibit what we want and what we don't. How and with whom do we all prefer spending our leisure time? Why not with most innocent and loyal souls? Isn't it a great opportunity to be able to spend time with some trained animals and get to know them more? Animals can be our therapists and stress busters. Some animals live in deep dense forests which have their type of living and on the other hand animals are caged in zoos and kept in captivity. This group of animals do not know the taste of being with human beings or having us around. It is always the part of domestic animals that can have a friendly touch with human beings. Also, there are a lot of advantages of taming domestic animals. They help in gaining our daily needs such as producing milk and milk-related products and much more. Having pets on the other hand is also such a beautiful experience where we tend to share our lives with them and extend our lifetime commitments to them. It is always a pleasure to share our life within this perspective Authors made an analysis on time spending, maintenance, economics, and psychological aspects of having domestic animals. For analysis the Primary data has been collected during November 2021 among the college students and their family members through Google forms. The sample size of 126 has been responded by a random sampling method.

Index Terms - Animals, Human beings, domestic, wild, therapist, benefits, lifetime commitments, time spending, maintenance, economics, and psychological aspects.

1.INTRODUCTION

Animal Psychology from the field of Applied Psychology explains the interaction of animal with human beings. Survival of domestic animals

in their Environment and with human Environment. Animal welfare centres have seen positive growth over time for animal adoptions. In the early days, animal adoption was not very common among people taking into consideration their maintenance, economic and lifelong commitment. Lately, animal adoptions are a fast-growing trend in many places of the world. The relationship between animals and human beings are getting deeper over time, as after adoption animals become a part of their family. Including the youngest member of the family have a beautiful and healthy relationship with the animal also it works the other way round where due to having an animal the relationship between the family members go smooth. Adopting animals can give various benefits such as fulfilling the owner's biological and psychological needs. Nowadays it is good to see people going to animal welfare centres to adopt animals rather than going to pet shops to buy an expensively bred animal. Animal adoption plays an important role in the life of every working and non-working human being. It is an eyesight that street dogs, cows, cats and goats are all taken care by human being.

2.REVIEW OF LITERATURE

According to the article published in Times of India (TOI) on December 9, 2021 published by Mohua Das, there is an increase in the rate of animal adoption over the past one year. Every 6 in 10 people in India were feeling encouraged to bring a pet home last year. People who were lonely and suffering from an emotional distress were craving for a furry friend companionship due to which the adoption rate increased rapidly where every 6 in 10 people felt encouraged to bring a pet home.

The article published in the Times of India (TOI) on December 11, 2021 published by Naomi Canton proves the importance given by people to animals

during the most difficult phase of evacuation. Two Indian sisters spent a sum of significant amount to rescue the refugees along with 5 dogs and 1 cat from Afghanistan. This was named the “Operation Magic Carpet” where the six pets were transported across land from Kabul to Islamabad. This shows the importance of animal life valued by human beings even during their tough times.

From the article published in Times of India (TOI) on December 30, 2021 it is known that the animal adoption abruptly increased in the early months of 2020 and the mid-2021. People also felt encouraged to temporary fostering for those in need, where they give food, shelter and necessary medical needs to the animal for few days until the animal is stable and ready for adoption.

3.OBJECTIVE

To study about economically engaging animals with human beings.

To analyze the facade of human psychology with animals.

4.METHODOLOGY

Area of study and Data collection:

The Primary data has been collected during November 2021 among the college students and their family members through Google forms. The sample size 126 has been collected by a random sampling technique for analysis. To analyse the psychological pressure experienced by human beings while with animals and to study the economically engaging animals by human beings. Interpretation for variable expressed in frequency distribution.

5.FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE DATA

TABLE 1: Frequency distribution of marital status, gender, designation and age group

OBJECTS	VARIABLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Marital status	Married	41	33%
	Unmarried	85	67%
	Total	126	100%
Gender	Female	35	27%
	Male	91	73%
	Total	126	100%
Designation	Working	29	64%
	Student	80	23%
	Households	17	13%
	Total	126	100%
Age group	15-24	93	74%

	25-64 65 and above	31 02	25% 01%
	Total	126	100%

Table-1 the frequency distribution of marital status with 67% of unmarried people, gender with 73% of male respondents, 64% of respondents who are working and 23% respondents who are students and remaining respondents of 13% have their designation as households. The age group of respondents from 15-24 being on the top by 74%.

TABLE 2: Frequency distribution shows the time spent, liking and feeling good nature of a human being by owning a domestic animal

OBJECTS	VARIABLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Liking	Yes	115	91%
	No	11	09%
	Total	126	100%
Feeling good	Strongly agree	48	38%
	agree	40	32%
	Neutral	21	17%
	Disagree	14	11%
	Strongly disagree	3	2%
	Total	126	100%
Time spent	1 hour	31	25%
	2 hours	15	12%
	3 hours	13	10%
	4 hours	17	13%
	5 hours	6	5%
	Not spent	44	35%
	Total	126	100%

Table-2 explains the liking, relaxing and feeling good of owning a pet by human beings. 91% of people like owning a pet whereas 09% of people don't. On an average 70% of people feel good to come home to see a pet after a long day at work. On a high note people spend around 1 hour with their pet by 25% and 5 hours of time by 5%. Even respondent having pet could not spend time with their pets.

TABLE 3: Frequency distribution states economic concepts of cost of owning an animal, buying necessary commodities for animals at home, veterinary visits and Taming.

OBJECTS	VARIABLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Costly to own pet	Strongly disagree	17	14%
	Disagree	27	21%
	Neutral	40	32%
	Agree	28	22%
	Strongly agree	14	11%
	Total	126	100%
	Strongly disagree	11	9%
		18	14%

Costly commodities	Disagree	35	28%
	Neutral	41	31%
Veterinary visits	Agree	21	17%
	Strongly agree		
Total		126	100%
Taming	Strongly disagree	5	4%
	Disagree	15	12%
	Neutral	35	28%
	Agree	47	37%
	Strongly agree	24	19%
Total		126	100%
Taming	Strongly disagree	10	8%
	Disagree	28	22%
	Neutral	38	30%
	Agree	38	30%
	Strongly agree	12	10%
Total		126	100%

Table-3 states how respondents feel in owning a pet economically. On an average the percentage of respondent who are neutral in owning a pet is 32%. In purchasing the commodities for their pets 31% the respondent feel it is costly. Out of 126 respondents 47 are ready to face their pet’s veterinary visit expensive. It is surprising to see that intaming their pet animals 30% of the respondents are neutral as well as agree for expenses.

TABLE 4: Frequency distribution explains tolerance, feeling untidy and unhygienic and idea of owning a pet in the future

OBJECTS	VARIABLE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Tolerance	Strongly disagree	35	27%
	Disagree	40	32%
	Neutral	28	22%
	Agree	21	17%
	Strongly agree	2	2%
Total		126	100%
Untidy and Unhygienic	Strongly disagree	33	26%
	Disagree	34	27%
	Neutral	25	20%
	Agree	30	24%
	Strongly agree	4	3%
Total		126	100%
Owning a pet in future	Strongly disagree	8	6%
	Disagree	21	17%
	Neutral	22	17%
	Agree	29	23%
	Strongly agree	46	37%
Total		126	100%

Table-4 explains that 32% of the respondents disagreed with the tolerance to have an animal. It is

interesting to the data reveals that 24% agree and 27%disagree with untidy and unhygienic. It reveals how much the respondents are close to their pets. Regarding owing a pet in the future 46 of the respondents strongly agreed and 8 of the respondents strongly disagree.

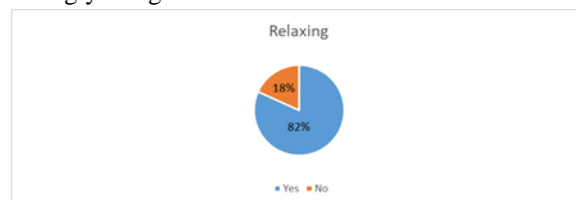


FIGURE 1: Feeling relaxed while spending time with animals

Figure1: shows if the respondents feel relaxed to spend time with animals. Around 82% of respondents feel relaxed to spend time with animals whereas 18% don't.

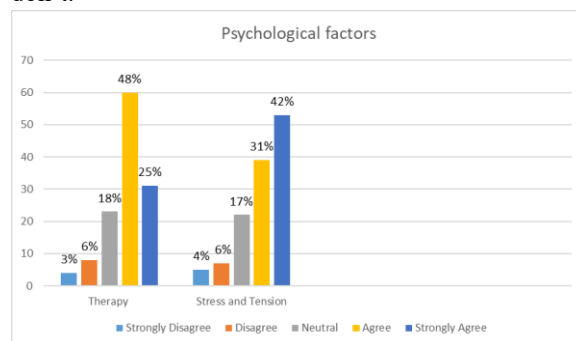


FIGURE 2: The below chart shows the Psychological concepts like animals being used for therapy, relieve stress and tension

Figure 2 :observes that the respondents agree and strongly agree that animals can be used for therapy to relieve our stress and tension. Respondents who agree animals to be their therapists show a rise up to 48% to relieve their stress and tension by 42%.

5.ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

ANOVA and one sample T test statistical tools are been applied to find out the significance of the variable. ANOVA is a technique used to test the difference between two or more means. It provides a Global assessment of statistical difference in more than two independent means. In our study there is Hypothesis which reveal for more than two independent variables Therefore ANOVA statistical tool has been used in our analysis.

HYPOTHESIS 1:
There is no significant difference between marital status, gender, Age between groups and within groups.

There is no significant difference between untidy and unhygienic between groups, within groups.

HYPOTHESIS 2:
There is no significant difference between therapy animals between groups, within groups.

HYPOTHESIS 4:
There is no significant difference between spending time, feeling good, taming and maintaining an animal between groups, within groups

HYPOTHESIS 3:

6.ONEWAY – ANOVA

ANOVA						
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Marital Status	Between Groups	14.616	2	7.308	68.917	.000
	Within Groups	13.043	123	.106		
	Total	27.659	125			
Gender wise distribution	Between Groups	8.747	2	4.373	32.541	.000
	Within Groups	16.531	123	.134		
	Total	25.278	125			
Age wise distribution of the respondents	Between Groups	17.306	2	8.653	88.905	.000
	Within Groups	11.972	123	.097		
	Total	29.278	125			
Do you feel relaxed while spending time with animals	Between Groups	.474	2	.237	1.592	.208
	Within Groups	18.327	123	.149		
	Total	18.802	125			
After a long day at work I feel good to be home to a pet.	Between Groups	5.525	2	2.762	2.332	.101
	Within Groups	145.681	123	1.184		
	Total	151.206	125			
I think the idea of animals beings our therapists is good	Between Groups	6.736	2	3.368	3.696	.028
	Within Groups	112.089	123	.911		
	Total	118.825	125			
Taming an animal would cost really high	Between Groups	.747	2	.373	.303	.739
	Within Groups	151.698	123	1.233		
	Total	152.444	125			
It has always been difficult to maintain an animal	Between Groups	1.919	2	.959	.772	.464
	Within Groups	152.907	123	1.243		
	Total	154.825	125			
It feels untidy and unhygienic to be with animals	Between Groups	8.112	2	4.056	2.877	.060
	Within Groups	173.380	123	1.410		
	Total	181.492	125			

HYPOTHESIS 1:
From the one-way Anova There is a significant difference between marital status, gender, Age between groups and within groups because the frequency distribution shows that the responses with the variable of male 73%andMarital status unmarried

67%and the variable the age group is of 18- 24. Therefore, the Null hypothesis is rejected whereas alternative hypothesis is accepted at 1% level of significance

HYPOTHESIS 2:

From the one way Anova There is a significant difference between therapy animals between groups, within groups because the frequency distribution shows that the responses with the variables of liking at 91% and feeling good at 38% and the variable supports with 25% of time spend at least one hour per day Therefore Null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted at 5% level of significance.

HYPOTHESIS 3:

From the one-way Anova There is a significant difference between untidy and unhygienic between groups, within groups because the frequency distribution shows that the responses with the variable of Tolerance disagreed at 32% and Untidy and Unhygienic disagreed at 27%. The supportive variable here owns a pet in future at 37%. Therefore Null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted at 10% level of significance

HYPOTHESIS 4:

From the one-way Anova There is no significant difference between spending time, feeling good, taming and maintaining an animal between groups, within groups because the frequency distribution shows that the responses with the variable of Costly to own pet neutral at 32% and Costly commodities neutral at 28% also for Veterinary visits neutral at 28% and finally Taming neutral at 30%. Therefore, Null hypothesis is accepted whereas alternative hypothesis is rejected.

7.ONE SAMPLE T-TEST

The one-sample t-test is a statistical hypothesis test used to determine whether an unknown population mean is different from a specific value. In independent sample t-test, all observations must be independent of each other. In independent sample t-test, dependent variables must be measured on an interval or ratio scale. In our study independent variables are measured on different scales. Therefore, ONE SAMPLE T-Test statistical tool has been used in our analysis.

HYPOTHESIS 5:

There is no Association with marital status, gender, designation, age wise, liking animals, owning a pet and hours of spending.

T test

One-Sample Test						
Test Value = 0						
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
					Lower	Upper
Marital Status	39.961	125	.000	1.67460	1.5917	1.7575
Gender wise distribution	42.989	125	.000	1.72222	1.6429	1.8015
Designation of the respondents	23.260	125	.000	1.50000	1.3724	1.6276
Age wise distribution of the respondents	52.830	125	.000	2.27778	2.1924	2.3631
Do you like animals	43.066	125	.000	1.08730	1.0373	1.1373
Do you own a pet	33.046	125	.000	1.47619	1.3878	1.5646
How many hours do you spend with your pet	20.179	125	.000	3.66667	3.3071	4.0263

From the ONE SAMPLE T-Test There is a significant difference between independent variable because dependent variables are measured on different scales. The frequency distribution shows that the responses the gender variables of male at 73% and Marital status unmarried at 67% and the variable the age group is of 18- 24. The frequency distribution shows that the responses with the variables of liking at 91% and feeling good at 38% and the variable supports with 25% of time spend at least one hour per day. The frequency distribution shows that the responses with the variables of designation working at 64%. Therefore, the Null hypothesis is rejected whereas alternative hypothesis is accepted at 1% level of significance which means the responses are much related with the above-mentioned variable.

8.CONCLUSION

Animals can be tamed for therapy purpose. Domestic animals can lead a great companionship through lonely lives of human beings. Though there has been a rapid growth in animal (pet) adoption, there is still more than 32% of pet abandonment in India. From the study it is observed from the frequency distribution that the responses with the variables of designation working at 64%. Therefore, working group has a feeling of relaxation and there is a relief of stress and tension when time is spent with animals and all together human being value the time being spent with

animals. Hence stray animals can be tamed and be used for therapeutic purposes. Since domestic animals depends on human being on the other side human beings are also need the support of domestic animals for to have divine life.

REFERENCE

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