# SURVEY ON IMPACT OF PETS ON HUMAN MENTAL HEALTH AMONG STUDENTS OF ZOOLOGY DEPARTMENT OF BHARATA MATA COLLEGE

**Dissertation Submitted to** 

# MAHATMA GANDHI UNIVERSITY, KOTTAYAM in partial fulfilment of requirement of the degree of

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ZOOLOGY** 

Submitted by FATHIMA NIFLA K.A (210021037719)

Under the supervision of Dr.SHERIN.ANTONY



BHARATA MATA COLLEGE, THRIKKAKARA

( Affiliated to Mahatma Gandhi University, Accredited by NAAC
With A+ Grade )2021-2024



### DEPARTMENT OF ZOOLOGY BHARATA MATA COLLEGE THRIKKAKARA

Date:



## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the project entitled "SURVEY ON IMPACT OF PETS ON HUMAN MENTAL HEALTH" is a bonafide work done by FATHIMA NIFLA K.A with Reg no: 210021037719 during 2023 to 2024 in partial fulfilment of requirement of the award if the Bachelor degree of Science in Zoology of Mahatma Gandhi University, Kottayam.

Head of department Dr. Simi. Joseph.P



#### **DECLARATION**

I, FATHIMA NIFLA K.A (210021037719) hereby declare that dissertation work entitled "IMPACT OF PETS ON HUMAN MENTAL HEALTH among zoology students of BHARAT MATA COLLEGE" submitted for the award of a Bachelor degree in Bharata Mata College, Thrikkakara in partial fulfilment of the requirements. The work done by me during the period December 2023 to February 2024 under the supervision and guidance of Dr. SHERIN. ANTONY Assistant professor (contract), Zoology Department. I affirm that this thesis is original and not been submitted on the degree, fellowship or similar qualification by any other candidate to any university.

Date:
Place: Thrikkakara

Signature:

FATHIMA NIFLA K.A





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First and foremost I thank the Almighty whose blessings have enabled in the successful

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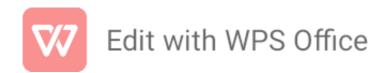
I express my fathomless thanks to the entire staff of Department of Zoology Dr. SONIYA.JOHN , Mr. JITHIN.JOHNSON for their kind co-operation in carrying out on work.

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The aim of this cross-sectional examination was to evaluate the correlation between owning pets and the quality of life (QoL), feelings of loneliness, anxiety, stress, overall health, and mental well-being amidst the pandemic utilizing a One Health approach. A web-based survey, available in two languages, was responded to by 275 individuals in the period of January to February 2024. Information regarding socio-demographic characteristics, health status, quality of life, levels of stress and anxiety, loneliness, social backing, ownership of pets, and attitudes towards pets was gathered. Associations, both unrefined and adjusted, between owning pets and indicators of mental well-being were calculated.

The 275 respondents were distributed across various regions and territories, with an equal gender split; pet ownership was intentional for half of the participants. Initial estimates indicated that individuals with pets exhibited lower quality of life, poorer overall health, and inferior mental well-being compared to those without pets, in addition to experiencing higher levels of loneliness, stress, and anxiety. However, upon adjusting for confounding variables such as socio-economic factors, demographics, and health status, these associations were no longer evident



#### INTRODUCTION

The comprehension of the topic survey regarding the impact of pets on human mental health revealed that participants observed pets potentially influencing their decisions and access to healthcare amidst the pandemic. Researchers discovered that individuals might postpone seeking medical assistance out of concern for their pet's well-being or if they encounter difficulties in finding suitable care for their animal. Some pet owners expressed a willingness to forego medical treatment to prevent separation from their pet.

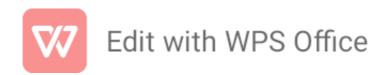
The advantages of owning a pet for one's mental well-being during the pandemic are contingent on the existing restrictions. For instance, limitations on outdoor activities and travel may hinder individuals from walking their dogs as frequently or extensively as desired, posing specific challenges in caring for and exercising their pets. It is crucial to note that there is no indication that individuals who do not currently own pets, or have never owned pets, would derive benefits from doing so amid, and post, the pandemic.

There are also apprehensions regarding the increased ownership of pets – for instance, in cases where the owner becomes incapable of tending to their pet due to financial constraints or lack of time post returning to work. The responsibility of having a pet should not be underestimated. It might be more prudent for individuals to explore alternative methods for enhancing their mental well-being, such as engaging in physical exercise or practicing mindfulness meditation. It appears that humans and pets share a bond, as

indicated by a recent survey showing that a significant proportion of individuals in Kerala own at least one cat or dog. Many pet owners believe that interactions with animals have a beneficial influence on their physical and mental health. However, the impact of pet ownership on the mental and physical well-being of older adults or individuals dealing with mental health issues has not consistently yielded positive results. Furthermore, a longitudinal study conducted in the general population before the pandemic did not find a correlation between dog ownership and reduced levels of stress and depression. Studies of a qualitative nature have identified various factors such as the type of species, number of animals, perceived friendliness, and level of attachment to companion animals that could affect the link between pet ownership and psychological support. Nevertheless, empirical research on the impact of pets on human health and well-being has generated a mix of contradictory findings. While pets undeniably bring benefits to certain individuals, the current evidence is insufficient to affirm that pet owners, as a whole, are healthier, happier, or live longer due to the companionship of animals.

Pets play a crucial role in the daily lives of individuals. The significance of the influence that pets have on human mental well-being, particularly during extended periods of social isolation, is of utmost importance in determining the potential integration of animals into initiatives aimed at enhancing mental health and well-being. The global population of pet dogs was recorded at 471 million, while pet cats numbered 373 million. Interestingly, a higher number of cats (75 million) were reported compared to dogs (65 million), indicating regional variations in pet preferences. Given the distinctive demographic composition and diverse cultural aspects, it is conceivable that the region may exhibit differences in the selection of companion animals. A survey conducted in Putrajaya, a federal territory city in Malaysia, revealed that nearly half of the households owned pets, with 71% having cats, 14% keeping fish, and only 1.3% owning dogs. This demographic distribution of pets in the region could possibly be attributed to housing regulations, as a majority of pet owners were residing in government-provided accommodations.

The prevailing belief, largely by extensive media coverage, is that pets contribute positively to the physical health, mental well-being, and longevity of their owners. However, while certain studies have indicated beneficial outcomes from human-animal interaction, others have suggested that pet owners' health and happiness levels are not significantly superior, and occasionally even inferior, to those of individuals without pets. Various factors may explain the conflicting findings in studies investigating the impact of pets on individuals, leading to the contention that the presumed overall positive "pet effect" on human mental and physical health remains an unverified hypothesis rather than an established fact.



#### **PROCEDURE**

Prior to commencing data collection, approval was sought from the University Ethics Committee. The sample size was determined using the single proportion formula, considering a confidence level of 63.3% and the estimates provided by the Department of Statistics at the time of the study. A total of 275 responses were gathered, with all participants being pet owners. To ensure parity, 275 non-pet owners were randomly selected from the remaining participant pool using a specific function. Notably, the study included 36.5% dog owners and 19% cat owners, figures that deviate from those reported in a previous research.

Upon initiation, participants were requested to review an informational document outlining the overarching objectives of the research before commencing the questionnaire. Embedded within this document was a consent form emphasizing participants' rights, including confidentiality and the option to withdraw from the study at any point. Subsequent to affirming their consent by ticking a box, participants were automatically directed to the survey commencement point. Apart from inquiries regarding demographics, the evaluation incorporated five psychological scales to assess mental wellness, emotional state, psychological conditions, resilience, and coping efficacy. The survey culminated with a concluding page offering additional insights into the study and links to supplementary resources beneficial to the participant.



#### **Materials**

Outcome Measures. The assessment of mental wellbeing utilized the Human Mental Well-Being Scale [30], consisting of 14 positively framed Likert-scale items (1 = none of the time, 5 = all of the time). The internal consistency of the WEMWBS (Mean = 40.3, SD = 19.25) in this investigation was 40.94, mirroring the original scale's reliability ( $\alpha$  = 35.91) and aligning with a previous study reporting  $\alpha$  = 36.5 [31].

The Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale [32] encompasses 21 Items employing a 4- point Likert scale (0 = Did not apply to me at all, 3 = Applied to me very much, or most of the time) to evaluate symptoms of depression, anxiety, and stress. The reliability estimates in this sample (Depression: Mean = 11.97, SD = 4.79; Anxiety: Mean = 11.28, SD = 4.42; Stress: Mean = 12.36, SD = 4.64) ranged from good to excellent, with overall  $\alpha$  = 19.96,  $\alpha$  for Depression = 40.91,  $\alpha$  for Anxiety = 19.89, and  $\alpha$  for Stress = 39.90. These reliability coefficients are consistent with the original  $\alpha$  = 40.93 and a similar study's reported  $\alpha$  = 35.95 [33].

The Mental Health Scale (MH) [34] comprises 6 items rated on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = Strongly disagree, 5 = Strongly agree; 3 items reverse scored) to assess an individual's resilience in overcoming adversity. The BRS (Mean = 75.03, SD = 23.7) demonstrated a reliability of 0.52 in this sample, compared to the original reliability.

The Positively Influences Scale (PI) [36] employed 20 items on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = very slightly or not at all, 5 = extremely) to gauge participants' affective experiences, distinguishing between Positive Affect (PA) and Negative Affect (NA). The scale's reliability (Positive Affect: Mean = 30.49, SD = 7.47; Negative Affect: Mean = 24.96, SD = 7.47) showed good to excellent internal consistency with overall  $\alpha$  = 0.85,  $\alpha$  for PA = 0.91, and  $\alpha$  for NA = 0.89. These reliability metrics are in line with the original scale ( $\alpha$  for PA = 0.88 and  $\alpha$  for NA = 0.87) and surpass a similar study's reported reliability of  $\alpha$  for PA = 0.77 and  $\alpha$  for NA = 0.84 [37]. A cross-sectional study was conducted using an online survey administered in collaboration from April 1 to May 30 2023. Potential participants were randomly selected from the given survey.(representative survey of the Indian were, most of participants are required in this online survey .To be included, participants had to be adult (9 to 45 )years and older. and ,Indian residents and had to complete the whole survey.

