

BEYOND PLAYMATES: THE MULTIFACETED IMPACT OF PETS ON CHILDREN'S GROWTH AND ADULT'S WELLNESS

Abstract

The paper examines the role of pets in fostering the development and well-being of individuals, both children and adults. Specifically, it delves into the positive effects of pets on diverse aspects of life, such as responsibility, empathy, emotional growth, social skills, intellectual capacities, physical health, stress reduction, and learning experiences. Moreover, it underscores the significance of comprehending and implementing pets' advantages in the Indian context to promote happier and healthier individuals. Animal-assisted therapy, an intervention incorporating animals into the therapeutic process, is also discussed as a valuable tool for individuals of all ages who encounter physical, medical, or mental challenges. The paper highlights the role of different types of therapy animals, such as dogs, in enhancing treatments and fostering well-being.

Keywords: Pet Therapy, Pets, Individual Development.

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I. INTRODUCTION

Pets has been treasured companions in homes around the world, offering joy and company and playing a significant role in children's development. Pets significantly impact children's growth and development, from instilling a sense of responsibility to boosting emotional well-being and social skills. This essay examines how pets help children learn and grow in a range of ways, emphasizing the positive effects they have on the areas of responsibility, empathy, emotional growth, social skills, intellectual capacities, physical health, stress reduction, and learning experiences.

Happiness is something or someone who can put a smile on our faces. Happiness denotes feeling pleasant. Sonja Lyubomirsky has described happiness as "the experience of joy, contentment, or positive wellbeing, combined with a sense that one's life is good, meaningful, and worthwhile." (Lyubomirsky, 2007). Happiness is subjective in nature. The toddler might get happy after getting chocolate. In contrast, a teenager will be happy after hearing that classes are cancelled today. Most children adore having a pet animal, but sometimes parents refuse to get one because it requires many of them to care for and love them back. They supply unconditional love. Nowadays, even the term 'owner' is changing, there is lot more acceptance of pets as children. People refer to their pets as kids and themselves as parents. This dynamic relationship between pets and humans is developing. For instance, they celebrate birthdays. Pet ownership presents numerous physiological, social, and psychological benefits. For senior citizens whose human support structures are critically compromised, pets on the side of companionship provide affection and expertise. Looking after a pet gives seniors a sense of wanted and self-worth. Tkatch et .al 2021 suggested that Frequent interactions with the pets were associated with greater improvement in mental well-being and optimism.

II. WHO CAN NE A PET?

A pet can be any living creature. It can be a dog, squirrel, hamster, bird, or any other animal we love. Most of the common pets are dogs, cats, and birds. Nevertheless, nowadays, people also keep lizards, pigs and even insects. A pet is an animal, or any living creature kept in a household as a companion and treated kindly as one of the family members. They protect our health and ease the burden. It protects us from loneliness. They provide good company and help us break the ice with our community. People are more likely to stop and say hello when you walk your dog or play with your cat outside.

Neighbors and passers-by will comment on how adorable your pet is. They are also expected to inform you about their pets, and you will appear in a fruitful conversation. Therefore, pets help you be more aware of the individuals in your network and boost your social lifestyle. It will make you happier. Most children want a pet. However, sometimes their parents don't allow them to borrow because it comes with many responsibilities. It is sometimes quite difficult for parents to manage their children and pets while managing their work. Pets teach children compassion and responsibility. Pets can understand humans and our emotions and behavior. Dogs tend to understand most of the language we use in front of them. Yet they are even better at interpreting our tone of voice, and gestures.

In addition, a dog will check your eyes to assess your emotional stability and try to understand what you think and feel. Care for an animal can help youngsters develop extra cozy energy. Additionally, pets offer companionship, true joy and unconditional for older adults.

III. ADVANTAGES OF PETS IN SHAPING HEALTHY LIFESTYLE

Making healthy lifestyle changes is vital in alleviating the signs and symptoms of depression, tension, stress, bipolar illness, and PTSD. Caring for a puppy allows you to change a healthy lifestyle:

- 1. Increased Physical Activity:** Taking your dog for a walk, or run is fun and rewarding to add healthy. Dog owners are much more likely to meet their daily exercise goals and will deepens your bond and leads to healthy relationship.
- 2. Prevent Disease:** Caring for a pet can make you feel wanted and helps to turn a blind eye to troubles, especially if you stay alone. Most pet owners communicate their problems. Plus, this is much better that you are welcomed into a home with a wagging tail or a purring cat.
- 3. Socializing:** Pets can be an exceptional social ally for their owners, helping you make new friends. Dog owners also meet new people at puppy shops and training sessions. The research found that pet ownership and social development provided evidence of an association with increased social competence. (Rebecca 2019)
- 4. Stress Reduction:** Pets provides comfort; help ease anxiety and build confidence. Pets teaches us to become more mindful and respect the joy of the prevailing.
- 5. Adds Structure to the Day:** Pets, require regular feeding and exercise. A consistent routine keeps the animal composed and calm. (Erika 1980) stated, "The presence of a pet was the most essential social predictor of survival... not just for lonely or depressed people, but for everyone. For elderly individuals who live at home, in assisted living, or in long-term care facilities, pets provide solace and companionship. Pet ownership, in the opinion of the Pet Information Bureau in Washington, D.C., is "important to enhancing interest in life—pets provide older persons something to look after and an opportunity for exercise and socialization. Additionally, the ASPCA advocates for senior citizens keeping pets because "quality time spent with an animal can be used to manage behavior, stimulate memory, and encourage muscle groups to work harmoniously." underlined the advantages of household dogs and their significance for resilience (from 2009).

IV. PET THERAPY

- 1. What Do Therapy Animals Entail?:** Therapy animals visit hospitals, retirement homes, hospices, palliative care units, nursing homes, and schools. Although most therapy pets are dogs, other species include cats, rabbits, dogs, guinea pigs, and birds (Therapy Pets, n.d.). All these pets have gotten specialized training. and friendly to humans.

- 2. What Benefits Does Animal Therapy Offer?:** The human-animal bond is the foundation of pet therapy. It involves three components: the pet, the owner, and the patient. Pet therapy attempts to assist individuals in coping with health or mental issues while providing a "happy" emotion. Residents at nursing homes tend to get frustrated or sad. Pet therapy eliminates depression and promotes self-esteem by facilitating three-way contact between the patient, pet, and animal owner. Interaction with dogs soothes, minimizes anxiety, and elevates the patient's psychological state.

Pet therapy enhances improved motor skills and movement (cuddling a cat is an exercise), lessening feelings of disconnect (having a furry friend is a huge emotional boost), improved social skills and verbal communication (pets are necessary social buffers and reduced monotony and boredom (pets are fun), and an overall improvement in emotional outlook. Furthermore, interacting with a pet increases the release of the hormone endorphin.

- 3. What are the Different Types of Therapy?:** Animal therapy, frequently called animal-assisted therapy (AAT), uses animals to enhance therapeutic treatments and promote individual well-being. In accordance with the animals' characteristics and the therapy's specific goals, an array of animals can be chosen. Here are some examples of prevalent kinds of animal therapy. Some of them are

- **Canine Therapy:** Dogs are one of the most frequently encountered creatures employed in therapy due to their nurturing and compassionate nature. Canine therapy can include visiting persons or facilities with trained therapy dogs offering emotional assistance, companionship, and encouragement. Dogs are exceptionally good at fostering social engagement.
- **Equine Therapy:** The primary emphasis of equine therapy involves horses. Interacting with horses can assist people in developing emotional awareness, developing communication skills, trust, and confidence. Equine therapy frequently entails activities such as horseback riding, grooming, and groundwork exercises performed under the watchful eyes of experienced professionals.
- **Facility Therapy** is a unique treatment. These therapeutic animals are frequently accommodated inside the care Centre. They have been trained to spend time observing and interacting with individuals suffering from Alzheimer's disease.
- **Avian Therapy:** Since of their innate intelligence, skill to mimic speech, along with dynamic nature, birds such as parrots can be used in animal therapy. Interacting with birds can help you strengthen your communication skills, cerebral and create a sense of cooperation.

Therapeutic Visitation is the most common type of pet therapy in which owners take their pets to visit healthcare facilities. Many hospitalized patients miss the pets they left at home. A visit from a pet can motivate them to get better so they can return home to their fur babies (Perkins 2020)

4. **Who Exactly is Entitled to Take Part in Animal Therapy?:** Pet therapy is helpful for individuals of every age who struggle from physical, medical, or mental issues. Pet therapy improves people individuals, from bedridden patients to more active residents. People from every stage of life appreciate the companionship of a pet to be soothing, enjoyable, and diverting. Pets aid individuals with post-traumatic stress disorder or other emotional disorders with their psychological therapy. Dog therapy is potentially good for individuals suffering from dementia, according to (Helen et al. 2008).
5. **How Does Animal-Assisted Therapy Work?:** Assume you are in a hospital. Your healthcare provider suggests the hospital's animal-assisted therapy program and inquiries about your interest. You respond yes, and your healthcare provider arranges with a professional to give you additional details about the program. Shortly after, an assistant dog and the trainer will visit your hospital room. They stay for 10 or 15 minutes. You've been invited to pet the dog and ask its trainer questions. You notice that you feel happier after the visit.

You feel a little less worn out and more optimistic. You are eager to tell family members about that adorable animal. (Brenda 2015) identified attachment into four types: mutuality, enduring affection, self-enhancing affection, and relationship exclusivity.

Animal-Assisted Therapy can Assist Individuals With: Animal-assisted therapy can alleviate pain, anxiety, sadness, and weariness in patients suffering from various health issues: Sarah (2008) described how interaction between humans and dogs could boost and foster a social support network among dog owners.

- Children having dental procedures.
- People receiving cancer treatment.
- People in long-term care facilities
- People with cardiovascular diseases
- People with dementia
- People with anxiety

Furthermore, those advantages are not limited to folks with medical conditions. Family and friends that engage in animal visits report feeling better as well. Pet therapy also serves to assist people in dealing with anxiety and stress in nonmedical instances such as universities and community programs. The findings of (Karen 2003) show individuals regard pets as necessary, supportive facets of their life, and the presence of a pet corresponds with considerable cardiovascular advantages in those with normal and high blood pressure.

A Pet Therapy Program's Target May Include the Following

- Improving motor skills and joint movement.
- Improving assisted or independent movement.
- Raising self-esteem.
- Improving verbal communication.
- Constructing social skills, and

- Increasing willingness to participate in activities.
- Enhancing interactions with others

Further Benefits of Pet Therapy Involve the Following

- Maximizing fulfilment, decreasing sadness, and boosting one's perspective towards life
- Minimizing monotony
- Calming anxiety through its soothing effects
- Assisting children to cultivate empathy and nurturing qualities.

V. CONCLUSION

Animals have an undoubtedly beneficial influence on children's development and growth. According to international research studies, animals have multiple advantages for children's emotional, social, cognitive, and physical development. While there aren't many distinct Indian research studies on this topic, working globally provides valuable ideas that can be used in an Indian setting. Animals elevate emotional health, develop empathy and responsibility, and promote communication among Indian youth. Animals allow for holistic growth while also rejuvenating the mind and body. Understanding and implementing the countless advantages of pets in the Indian environment will aid in creating happier, healthier, and more well-rounded people. Animals offer us joy, affection, and happiness. Animal lovers across nations will agree with this statement. As a result, every household adopting an animal could deem it a noble concept. Keeping dogs in one's house helps to alleviate loneliness. Pets may appear particularly attached to their owners and family members. A pet's presence relieves unnecessary stress and tension. High-stress levels can lead to illness, and a puppy can help keep those at bay.

Keeping an animal in one's place and sheltering an animal is an act of charity that should be noticed. Adolf Hitler grew fond of dogs and was extremely pleased with their owner. In the Ashram where he stayed, our country's father, Mahatma Gandhi, had a pet goat. There are stories about pets saving the lives of the relatives they live with. Adopting a pet at home provides a protective feeling as well. According to studies, pet owners are more content with how they live than non-pet owners (Katherine et al. 2016). Nevertheless, having an animal at home does not have to be a problem for others. Thus, keeping a pet at home may bring your house laughter and keep your neighborhood safe from unforeseen threats and disasters. We can derive from the research that pets make our lives better.

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