

Raising pets at home and the ethical scientific effects on children's behavior

Fatma El Zhraa Salem Mahmoud

Faculty of Education, Ain-Shams University

DOI:

Abstract

The current study concerned with knowing the effect of raising pets at home on the ethical and scientific behavior of children. The study used the ethnographic approach to coexist with some pets and check their behaviors. The study also dealt with the educational approaches that were deduced from coexistence with pets. The study concluded that pets have a great effect on human beings. Also, pets contribute to foster the human, moral, and scientific side of adults and children.

- The study revealed that, children, adolescents, and the elderly are the most related to pets.
- The study indicated that pets are a substitute for the loss of a human need, such as the loss of parents, or suffering from psychological diseases such as autism, or a loss of interest and care or the need to fill the void and the elimination of emotional or physical loneliness.
- The study showed that pets can adapt.
- The study concluded that pets have emotional and social intelligence.
- The study showed that in times of crisis and adversity, such as forced migration or extreme poverty, many people can do without pets.
- The study showed the strong effects of pets on educating children's behavior and learning many moral, practical, and scientific values.

Key words: Pet raising - Ethics - Science - Impact – Children.

Real-world stories

1. One of my friends told me that she did not like all kinds of pets, and she always had a fear, but by sheer coincidence she had to buy two male and female cats for her husband, who did not have children.

She bought a black Cat, a white Cat who were only 15 days old, and brought them to her husband

home in order to care them with the parenting that he was denied.

She started to care personally with them day after day, especially the black Cat who felt that she had a little mother, her husband took care of them like her, and whenever he returned from his work he saw them hope, happiness, and love.

She said, "however they were well looked after day to day, the happiness we found in their eyes, although they could not speak like a man, made us happy and did not lack a child in our house. They were happy at home to play, scan in our clothes, and jump on our legs".

This is what life granted us; when we think differently about trying to compensate for what is missing from worldly graces.

2. A 55-year-old woman with a medium-sized "dog" found in a market and told me not to be afraid of it so well, I felt very scathing about it. She kept him away from me and said "this dog comforts me in my loneliness after my husband's passed away, my son's emigration, and her eyes almost were filled with tears. I said to her, didn't one of your relatives visit you after your husband's death?

With great pain she answered that they are busy in their lives, and they only communicate with me on the mobile phone, so "Sony" - the name of the dog - compensates me for the absence of people in my life. I eagerly asked what does Sony do for you?

Gleefully she said, it wakes me up early in the morning, going up active, and bringing a towel to me while washing my face in the bathroom. We also bring food together, accompanying me to the gardens, and go to the supermarket, the club every day, and going to the doctor with me. In the evening he sits with me while reading books,

listening to music or watching TV. He also guards the house day and night.

Did you not fear his death one day? The lady was annoyed by the question and said, "I am afraid to leave him, because the day I do not see him; it is the day of my death".

What is the most beautiful animal that does not talk but feel and fill all our lives!!! While around us many people speak but do not feel.

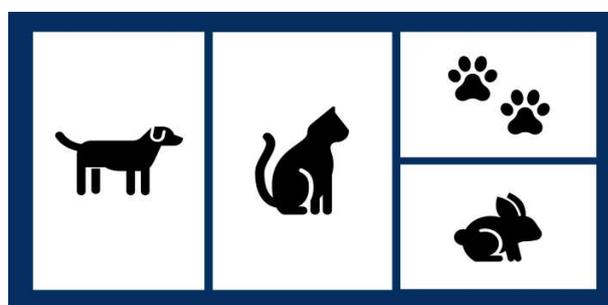


Fig (1) XXXXXXXXXXXX

3. Ahmed had a sister named Aya whom he loved very much, and he was three years older than Aya, as he was 9 years old, and Aya was six years old. They used to play with each other and ate with each other, and they were very happy with their parents Ayman and Mona, who loved Ahmad and Aya very much.

Two years ago, the family decided to go to Alexandria's summer with Ayman's car every year, and at that time they were preparing for their trip to Alexandria as usual each year, they were delighted after a long year of work and struggle, and they all installed Ayman's car, Ayman and Aya sat in the back, and Mona sat next to Ahmed. Her sons ate

snacks and juices, her husband too, Ahmed and Aya are very happy and sing their favorite songs.

Suddenly, a large pick-up truck hit Ayman's car, causing the car to capsize on the road. Aya and her father died instantly, and Ahmed and his mother were still alive.

Three months after the death of Ahmed's sister and best friend Aya, and the death of his affectionate father Ayman, sadness and depression absented on the house, and Ahmed sat in his room overnight and did not want to leave.

His mother was almost gone mad, and she was afraid for him, and she took him to the doctors, and they all told her your child is not organically sick and he needs a psychiatrist.

Mona went to Ghada Abdel Rahman, a psychiatrist who was recommended to her by an orthopedic doctor, and she met Ahmed, who cried for a very long time, and did not say anything except "I want Aya".

She gave his mother a sedative, a diet, and recommended that he go out for two hours for a walk in the park every day.

One day, Doctor Ghada called Ahmed's mother, wanting to see them at their home, and they agreed on an appointment.

The doorbell of Mona's apartment rang, and Mona opened the door, and found Ghada in her hand a large box wrapped with gift paper.

Ghada asked Mona to bring Ahmed.

Ahmed came out of his room and said to Ghada, "I want Aya." She said, smiling, Ghada brought you Aya.

Ahmed's mother was astonished, and said, "What are you saying, Doctor?"

Open the gift, Ahmed. Ghada said.

Ahmed anxiously opened the gift and found a cage with a small gray kitten.

Ghada, wiping Ahmed's hair: Pretty and very young, isn't it?

Ahmed looked at the cat and said to Ghada, where is Aya?

Ghada: This cat is called Aya, like your sister's name, Ayat, may God have mercy on her, and she needs your care just like Aya. Are you going to give it up?

Ahmed took the cat out of the cage, took it and went to the kitchen and brought a small plate and put a portion of milk in it. The ten-day kitten ran over the milk plate and drank it all.

Ahmed laughed and said: Aya, you drank all the milk. Ahmed's mother smiled and hugged him, and Ghada kissed and said to her, Thank you, Doctor, for the return of a smile to Ahmed's face.

Ahmed took the cat "Aya" to his room and prepared a place for her to sleep, and he brought all the toys he used to play with his late sister Aya and began playing with it with the little cat.

Sometimes we turn to weak beings who need us to make them happy and make up for what we lost.

Introduction

The research idea may be somewhat strange in the educational field, and this is what prompted the researcher to talk about the subject of the implications of raising pets on young and old within any society.

The field of education is so complex that it can be said that every human experience has a great impact on human life, especially the young man we prepare for the battles of life.

What led me to write the paper?

What has led me to write the paper is that many people treat pets in a way that lacks compassion and lack of compassion with them as if they are inanimate beings that do not feel, feel, or suffer as well as human beings.

The second impulse that led me to the idea of research is the nature of the existence of such animals in the lives of some people in place of a migrant lover, a traveling father, a deceased wife, an absentee son, psychological, physical, or social alienation, or a feeling of loneliness or separation.

And then the following justifications for that issue:

- 1- The suffering of many human beings from loneliness and alienation.
- 2- Many people have been deprived of the blessing of childbearing, or have lost their children, the head of the family, or one of the family members.
- 3- Animal husbandry is very beneficial for young people for scientific and laboratory study.

- 4- Animal husbandry includes many ethical and humanitarian principles such as patience, a sense of others, kindness, compassion, softness, and consolation.

Definition

Meaning of pets

Webster's dictionary defines the word pet as "things or persons who treat special, favorable, and extraordinary kindness" (Merriam Webster 2005,926), Hart prefers the term "accompanying animal" or, as is commonly believed, an animal of various levels, and in a more sense than before, a pet or a tamer, kept for fun or for companionship. (Hart 2003, 118)

Hence, pets can be considered this category of pets, and they can be kept indoors and in public places without inflicting harm on others, and this type of animal can be accompanied, cared for, and enjoyed, such as parrots, cats, ornamental fish, chimpanzees, etc.

The research value

1. Scientific value

Pets are not only for laboratory experiments and anatomy, but pets can be raised inside schools and universities, which motivate students to know the nature of other living things closely through direct and indirect learning through observation, analysis, discussion, play, and meditation.

Also, many male and female students in schools and universities can conduct the scientific research

required of them about pets, their lives, and their types.

In addition to the continuous dialogue and discussion between male and female students when conducting collective research on the ground about the life of pets.

2. Social value

People who have pets see new patterns of social relationships that characterize human beings, and they find them in other living things such as mating, procreation, parenting, motherhood, filiation, feelings of death, and birth.

Then new social concepts are formed, and its awareness of the environment around him expands, and the importance of preserving the ecosystem for the sake of pets, because humans do not live alone in this world.

3. Educational value

Teaching male and female students to raise pets, develops their spirit on the values of communication and compassion, and paves the way for bringing happiness to themselves, saturation with the values of giving, providing help to weak beings, the ability to accurate observation, analysis, purposeful action, open mind, intelligence, and ingenuity. As well as the intense focus, attention to the smallest details.

Methodology

The researcher uses a qualitative approach, which is the observation with coexistence (The

ethnographic approach), which reflects deep scrutiny (Fatma Al-Zahra 2019) in all the details of the life of pets and their coexistence inside the home.

The research sample targeted two cats, whom the researcher adopted, and worked to check their performance day and night, to find out the details of their lives. The first cat is 4 years old, and the second cat is 2 months old. And both types are mentioned.

The researcher adopted the four-year-old cat when he was two weeks old. As for the second cat only, the researcher adopted it since he was a week old.

If we are to coexist with humans to clarify all the details of life, and their entirety, then living with pets makes you feel your humanity, which you may hide from human beings, to appear with all tenderness and compassion with tender animals that do not speak, but feel.

Literature review

Ganzert and McCullough's study entitled "Pets in the classroom". The study aimed to measure the effect of the presence of pets in the school learning environment, and its effect on teachers and students through interviews and opinion polls.

The study was conducted in two main stages. The first stage, which is the stage of observing the presence of pets in the learning environment, the second stage, which is to measure the effect of that

on the achievement and interaction of the learners, and the results of the study came.

1. Encouraging students to take responsibility and effective leadership.
2. Providing students with patience, calm and controlling their emotional balance.
3. Development of teaching educational materials related to science, nature and the environment.
4. Developing compassion for pets. 5- Taking care of pets outside school and on school holidays. 6- Practical study on nature by seeing the behavior of pets every day.) (Ganzert 2015).

The study by Aimee C. Adams et al. Titled "The role of pets in the lives of college students: implications for college counselors" The role of pets in the lives of college students, and their effects on college counselors. The study aimed to measure the impact of students' ownership of pets such as Cats and dogs on their moods, psychological comfort, and their ability to focus within the college, and the study also monitored the cases of loss of pets and their effects on the whole community of the college students and counselors, entering into a state of anxiety and severe depression. The study showed that about 56 million families in the United States of America at least they own a dog, and about 45 million families own at least a cat.

According to the 2013-2014 statistics. That is, pets are an integral part of family life in the United

States of America. The study concluded; the importance of having awareness programs from faculty advisors such as AAA, Animal Assisted Activities, AAT Animal-Assisted Therapy, and AAI Animal-assisted intervention programs to educate students that pets, like humans, are vulnerable to mortality, not to survival, and the importance of investing in bonds between students and pets. In practical and scientific study, this is the vital role of advisors. (Aimee C.Adams2017, 315-320).

As indicated by Dennis E. Gregory's study, "Animal housing: Emotional support animals on campuses."That pets are essential for children and students with disabilities in schools and colleges in the United States of America, and then staying in the college or school requires providing health care and food for pets as well, as according to 2016 statistics, among adults there is a disabled adult who suffers from mental illnesses. Hence, bringing pets may reduce many chronic mental illnesses. This has made many universities accept pets and give care for them and moral support.

The study concluded with the importance of schools and universities responding to students who suffer from mental and mental illnesses, and in need of the company of pets inside the campus, and permanent accommodations, and to give them places of residence while after the discretionary pet rules to control the campus and the place of residence. Dennis E. Regory 2018, 54: 57).

The researcher agrees with Rebecca Purewal's study entitled Socio demographic factors associated with pet ownership among adolescents from UK birth cohort.

That children in adolescence increase their attachment to pets, and they are linked psychologically and socially, especially in developed countries such as the United Kingdom, and the idea of owning more than one pet within the family is spread among rich families, and it becomes part of the fabric of interaction within the family, and human interaction with animals (HAI 2019) Human-Animal Interaction (Purewal 2019).

Commentary

Commentary on the previous studies

- 1- The previous studies linked raising pets with children more than adults.
- 2- Many earlier studies showed that raising pets may be linked to psychological or mental illnesses, while other studies have confirmed that many families in countries such as America, England, Germany, and others own pets not for satisfactory reasons at all, but in terms of interaction and feeling. Care and compassion with other living things such as cats, dogs, rabbits, birds, etc.
- 3- Previous studies confirmed that raising pets changes a person's personality and the Almighty God has many moral and human values such as compassion, concern,

meditation, responsibility, and careful observation.

- 4- Despite the lack of educational studies on pets, some studies confirmed the educational role of pets in cultivating children's behavior, helping them to remember, and the ability to relate scientific topics to living organisms within the environment.

Therefore, the researcher agrees with some previous studies that confirmed that human behavior changes when interacting with pets, and it becomes more able to adapt to the environment. The researcher also did not agree with studies linking pet ownership to psychological and mental illnesses such as autism, depression and other diseases.

The researcher also did not support the idea of children and adolescents being attached only to pets, and she believes that adults also, especially after middle age and old age, show tendencies to associate with pets, and take them with them everywhere, especially dogs, and cats.

Coexistence and qualitative analyzes

I. Survey analysis

In the beginning, I like to point out that the use of the ethnographic curriculum is an enjoyable method for the scientific researcher, especially because it is one of the curricula that requires establishing deep links between the researcher and the class being sought or targeted. , Culture, and

life in a fun, attractive, and arduous way (Klotz 2008, 93).

Before making the observation of cohabitation with cats adopted by the researcher, the researcher conducted a survey to identify the views of young people and adults in raising pets, and the sample reached 21 young, middle-aged and elderly people, and the responses of some were very positive for raising pets with many reasons and funny stories, and others refuse to raise pets for fear of them, or because their parents do not like their presence in the house, and the last group wishes if the independence of its life to adopt a pet to live with. The responses of the elderly about the reason for owning a pet was sociability and the sense of the presence of living creatures with them at home after their children left out their family life.

The results of the survey came as follows:

Do you have pets?
21 responses

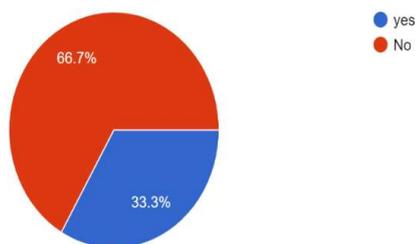


Figure (1)

As shown in Figure (1), when asked about the ownership of a pet, 66.7% answered yes, and 33.3% answered (no). This indicates a large group that owns one or more pets indoors.

When asked about the importance of having pets in the house, 28.6% answered yes, 28.6% answered (no), and 42.9% answered (maybe). That is, many of the sample members welcome having a pet at home.

Do you think having pets at home is important?
21 responses

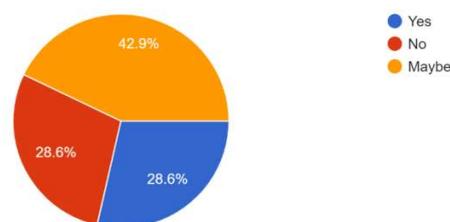


Figure (2)

61.9% of the sample responded that there is an effect of pets on humans, and 33.3% of the sample did not specify their point of view, and their answer was (perhaps).

Do pets have an effect on human life?
21 responses

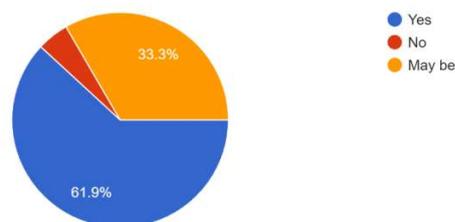


Figure (3)

The following figure shows the age of the sample members, which ranged from 18: 66 years.



Figure (4)

The following figure shows the type of the sample members (male / female), and their ages.

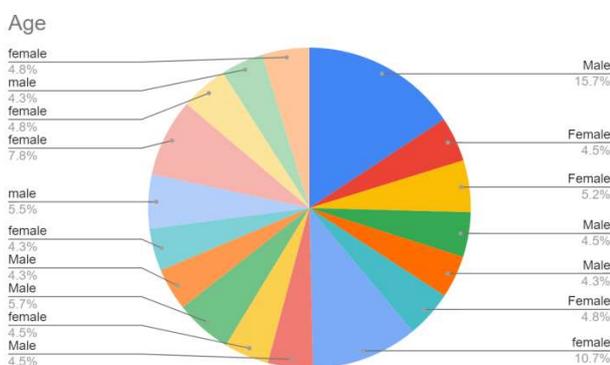


Figure (5)

Qualitative survey results

- 1- Many of the responses of girls and women, who reached 10 from the sample, that they love pets. Few of them answered that they do not know how to deal with them and are afraid to approach them.
- 2- The answers of 5 men from ages 22 to 28 said that they cannot live without a pet at home, but rather that they prefer animals to their families and companions, while the answers of adults and the elderly came that pets and their presence in the house give joy and hope, but they need great care and responsibility. While

a few (3) of the sample members who do not have time to raise pets at home saw that they prefer not to take responsibility for pets, especially when they are busy most of the time, and that leaving them on the street is better than home, and that this is their natural place.

- 3- The survey revealed the desire of many members of the sample to adopt pets, but what prevents them is the parents, and the lack of time to raise them, feed them, and play with them.
- 4- The survey revealed that the need for adults and the elderly to have pets in the house is greater than for young people.
- 5- The survey revealed that the economic status of individuals plays a big role in adopting pets and shouldering their responsibilities fully, or not.
- 6- The survey revealed that young people like having pets at home to play with them during their spare time, but taking responsibility for nutrition, health and physical care is the responsibility of parents, so many parents refuse to adopt a pet in the house.

II. Analysis of ethnographic coexistence

Ethnographic coexistence analysis

One of the difficult matters for a researcher in the field of education and sociology is to see an animal, as this matter is the prerogative of natural scientists, not pedagogics and sociologists, except

that the matter is not related to laboratory work or anatomy, but rather animal husbandry, a new type of breeding, which is the upbringing of pets. On the habits and behavior familiar to humans, it is not difficult, especially since pets have special habits that can be easily discovered, and those habits need to be refined to keep up with the daily habits of humans.

And with my daily presence with two cats of different ages, and the daily simulation of them in times of play, feeding, rest, and sometimes working time inside the office room.

The results of the observation in coexistence with the two cats Poshka & Solo resulted in several educational approaches:

The first approach: Values gained from pet nature

If our basic concept of values is as the set of moral principles that one must acquire, then values in their entirety are lifestyle and ethical practices. And the coexistence of pets, cats, such as, can gain us desirable values such as loyalty, so my older cat used to see me every day, and when I miss him, he enters a phase of depression, to the point of refusing food, losing his hair, and afflicting him with skin diseases, while the kitten always searches for me every day, and does not play with the older cat except when he sees me in front of him, as well as wiping my legs all the time to seek a sense of safety, comfort and reassurance.

As for daily hygiene, it is known about cats in general to always be careful to clean themselves constantly, and they always want to see the place where they sit clean without unpleasant smell. So I always feel happy when I find my older cat scruple of parenthood, and look after with smaller kitty after he cleans himself, as if its innate instinct.

Another value that you may learn from raising pets is patience. Living with pets touches a value that is rarely found in many human beings, which is the value of patience with disease, patience with grief, patience during depression, patience with hunger, the cat may endure for a whole, may spend all the day without food because he is sad, and he may be very sick, he does not make a loud meow. asking for relief, except in extreme cases.

This I found in my eldest cat (Pushka) more than the smaller cat (Solo), as if he is afraid of getting tired or trying to keep him busy when he gets sick, so he remains silent until he finds that he has a sore in his teeth that prevents him from eating, or a pain in the throat that makes him lie long time, he only deals with water.

Educational wisdom

- A pet may not utter values, but it carries the values inside and practices them.
- Pets can be inspiring to gain diverse values.
- Pets are vulnerable creatures that need our care.
- Pets are not held accountable by humans or God, but they are held accountable by themselves.

- Pets love hygiene, especially cats, a value that we may not find in many human beings.

The second approach: training and continuing education

Some may see pets as untouchable and untrainable, that they quickly forget what they learned, and even

repeat their mistakes. This is not the case, however, as feelings with pets are associated with the ability to learn and do. When an animal loves its owner, who has adopted it, and its trainer, it finds itself resigned to everything its owner wants, and he responds to all actions and exercises to be acquired.

Table (1)

The values gained from pets		
Value	Features	Practices
Fulfillment	Belonging to the person who adopted him and loves him deeply.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take care to see me constantly. - Sitting in the same room that I sit in. - Going into a phase of depression and severe sadness when I did not see me for a long time. - His hair falls out when he gets into depression.
Love	Intense fondness for its owner, and acceptance of everything from him, even punishment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He loves to play with me. - He refuses to be with people he does not like. - Accept punishment. - Bathing is accepted easily.
Patience	Bear difficulties, and diseases in silence.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do not complain about the time of illness. - Sitting next to me in silence without meow. - Patience with hunger.
Cleanliness	Purity and away from dirt or bad smell.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Licking his whole body. - Groom and care for the smaller cat. - Loves the place to play is clean. - Loves the place to stay clean - Feel happy and want to play after a shower.

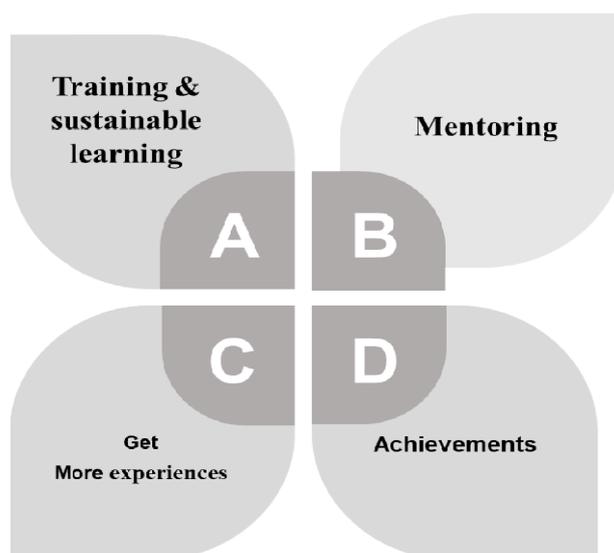


Figure (6)

This is the case when I trained my cats on how to eat, how to sit in a certain way, not to scratch or scribble home furniture, and to calm down during work in my office room. I also trained my cats not to touch my own tools, and the older cat responded by years of experience and continuous training over four years to all that was learned, but the smaller cat, which does not exceed a month and a half of his age, needs a lot of training.

But the thing worth noting is the kitten (Solo) mimics the older cat (Pushka) in everything in positive, negative behavior.

Educational wisdom

- Positive affective feelings towards animals make them more able to train and learn easily.
- Pets are quick to learn.
- Pets gain experience through continuous training.
- Humane treatment of pets helps do unexpected feats.

The third approach: animal intelligence

Animal intelligence is based on intense observation, as the animal notices its owner, and by repeating the same practices the animal concludes the behavior that will follow, such as, wearing clothes or shoes in preparation for the exit.

The animal prepares itself that it will stay in the house on its own until its owner returns, and among the funny things when it comes to bedtime, and the repetition of accompanying the

animal to the place or room designated for sleeping, the animal realizes that its breeder will take it to the place of sleep, so it hastens to hide in a place so that the breeder will not take with it to go to sleep.

Also, some animals feel sad when seeing their breeder is sick or sad or has physical or emotional pain. And he stays beside him for long periods of time to comfort him in his own style, either by constantly stroking his hand or face or asking to be caressed. This may make us realize that animals are a social being, and even have a social impact. (Aronson 2007, 6).

By using the ethnographic approach, I found that pets have a high sense of the condition of their breeder, as they feel happy when he is happy, and approach him to share his happiness, expressing this by relaxing on their back, wagging their tail in the case of cats, or by placing his head closed his eyes on the hand of his breeder or his shoulder. Pets also feel sadness when their breeder feels it, as the animal sits next to its owner, its eyes are filled with tears, and it is constantly looking at its owner, or when its owner's condition becomes severe, it starts making a loud sound in order for its owner to get out of the state of extreme pain or sadness.

Educational wisdom

- Pets have a special kind of intelligence.
- Animal intelligence is related to the emotions and feelings it has.
- Animal intelligence is more like emotional intelligence, and social intelligence.

- Excessive sensitivity of pets makes them feel the condition of their breeder, whether it is joy or sadness.

The Fourth approach: the energy of achievement

Contrary to what some perceive pets to be lazy, inactive, expendable and unproductive. However, the tremendous energy of animals in general, and pets, qualifies them naturally to carry out many daily tasks. Trained pets inside the home help their breeders to do a lot of things, such as giving things to educators, helping the blind and guiding them when walking in barking or tracking the movement of their feet, as well as helping children with autism relieve their loneliness and entertain them, as well as alerting the hard of hearing by making a loud sound that Someone is talking to them from behind (US Department of Justice 2015).

From my experience with pets, I found that training them to do certain things such as eating in a designated place, urinating in a designated place, playing in a designated place, sitting somewhere when I am busy preparing important matters, meowing when food is needed, and eating food from the designated dish Without looking at another plate, and when the plate is empty, he does not eat from the other cat's plate and does not cause any disturbance when playing or running. All these things are entrenched in pets and make them more obedient, and more accomplished for them only in the case of intense love for jam, And the fear of being upset.

Then when the pet becomes attached to its owner, and the owner has it, he makes a great effort to serve him, and is affected by all his reactions and movements. (Vitztum 2016, 174)

Educational wisdom

- Pets have a tremendous amount of power to do what their breeders demand.
- The pet's attachment to its owner makes him carry out all the work he asks for.
- A pet is happy when it puts out its energy for play and activity.
- The pet's learning speed to complete the tasks depends on its age, health and psychological state.
- Helping the pet owner to perform daily tasks makes him learn it easily and perform it on his own.
- Attempt and error are the basis of learning animals in general and pets in particular.

The moral and scientific effects of pets, the behavior of children

Many scientific studies have confirmed that the strong influence of pets on many people makes it difficult to dispense with them, and on the contrary, their presence has become a vital matter for many middle and rich families of adults and children. The non-causative effect of pets for many people reaches the point of distinguishing pets over humans, and their preference for accompaniment, care, and concern over human beings, and this is what Herzog called the "pets' effect" (Herzog 2011, 236)

Logical explanations for humans' attachment to pets

- They are non-speaking animals whose feelings can only be perceived by the moral and human sense of humans.
- They are innocent and extremely spontaneous animals.
- The animal's attachment to its breeder makes the person have strong feelings and feelings towards the pet.
- Crying pets when their owners are grieved increases the owner's feeling of sticking to the animal as he does not find the same feelings from the people closest to him.
- The intense joy that a pet has when its breeder returns home.

But the proposed question is which one prefers in times of crisis and adversity to take care of humans or the pet?

Studies have shown that in times of crises and adversities such as explosions, forced migration, famines, and times of instability in general, people prefer to migrate or be satisfied with their human relatives and dispense with pets such as cats, dogs, birds, parrots, and other domestic animals. For example, what happened in the 2011 earthquake in Japan, centers for evacuated people and animals have been established (Tanaka 2019).

Logical explanations for the attachment of humans in times of crisis without animals

Despite the cruelty and severity of the matter, you leave a weak animal in need of you, but when you are placed in a position of choice between humans or animals to pass the crisis with

it, the pandemic or adversity; it is inevitable that you will choose human beings.

This may stem from the following rationales:

- Relatives and friends have priority over pets in times of adversity.
- A pet may find someone who feels nostalgic for him or is looking for a shelter to be underestimates. As for the human being, the matter is very difficult and arduous for him.
- Some believe that you should bear the responsibility of a pet in times of adversity, and forced migration will expose it to perdition because it will not bear the hardship of travel or the lack of food, and the fatigue that human beings suffer from in times of crisis and pandemics.
- Fear of many people for their ambiguous future in times of severe crises makes them think only of surviving by themselves only without looking at pets or even their possessions and their money.
- Panic, intense fear, and unpredictability of a disaster make people think of surviving by themselves only, regardless of secondary people in their lives or their domestic animals.

However, in normal circumstances, and times of stability and prosperity, we may find many people prefer to travel with their pets inside and outside the country, and they spend more on their pets than they spend on themselves for their comfort, nutrition, and health.

This was explained by Kennon A. Lattal about the human aspect of animal behavior, with whom one feels that there is a person who is sympathetic to him,

supports him at the time of grief, feels his presence, and is loyal to him. Such as Skinner's experiments with monkeys, birds, and dogs (Lattal 2001, 147).

Findings

The study concluded that domestic pets have superior capabilities for positive and effective influence on human breeders that are stronger than the influence of humans themselves, especially in boilers of childhood, adolescence, and old age.

The ethnographic study also indicated that pets have superior abilities and skills in the case of their strong attachment to their breeders and their love for everything they ask of them. The study also highlighted the change in behavioral patterns and moods of children and adults when they raised pets. The study also extracted the vital role of pets in treating all the crises that some psychiatric patients suffer from, such as autism, fear of others, loneliness, and depression.

Not only this, the study focused on the importance of participatory observation or ethnography as an approach to coexistence and to discover the strong relationship between humans and pets, and the levels of influence on human behavior.

And the study concluded that there are rational justifications, and explanations that confirm the strength of the interest of many people in pets. However, in the event of severe crises and disasters, humans prefer to seek refuge with their human relatives, and the lack of interest in pets. This confirms that raising domestic animals is strong in times of stability and material and moral prosperity. As for times of crises and disasters, human beings will prevail, not animals.

References

- Aimee C. Adams et al., 2017. "The role of pets in the lives of college students: implications for college counselors, *Journal of college student psychology*, Vol. 31, No. 4, Routledge, USA, pp 306-324.
- Aronson Elliot., 2008. *The social animal*, W. H. Freeman and Company, USA.
- A. Lattal Kennon., 2001. *The Human Side of Animal Behavior*, *The Behavior Analyst*, Vol. 24, USA, PP 147-161.
- Dennis E. Gregory. 2018. *Animal housing: Emotional support animals on campuses*, *the journal of college and university student housing*, Vol. 44, No. 3, USA, PP 46-57.
- Gustafson Hugh., 2008. *Ethnographic research*, in *Qualitative Methods in International Relations, A Pluralist Guide*, PALGRAVE MACMILLAN, USA.
- Hart Lynette A., 2003. *Pets along a continuum: Response to "What is a pet?"*, *Anthrozoos A Multidisciplinary Journal of The Interactions of People & Animals* 16(2):, USA, PP 118-122
- Herzog Harold., 2011. *The Impact of Pets on Human Health and Psychological Well-Being: Fact, Fiction, or Hypothesis?*, SAGE publisher, Vol. 20, No. 4, USA, PP 236-239.
- Klotz Audie, Prakash Deepa., 2008. *Qualitative methods in international relations*. Palgrave Macmillan, UK.

Purewal, Rebecca et al., 2019. Socio-demographic factors associated with pet ownership amongst adolescents from UK birth cohort, veterinary research, UK, pp 15-334.

Salem, Fatma El Zhraa (2019) :The educational rooting of the Anthropological research methods in the foundations of education field “Analytical study”, Multi-Knowledge Electronic Comprehensive Journal For Education And Science Publications (MECSJ), No 19, Jordan, PP 1-30.

Tanaka, Aki, et al., 2019. Effects of pets on human behavior and stress in disaster, frontiers in veterinary science, Vol. 6, Japan, PP 1-8.

U.S. Department of Justice., 2015. Frequently Asked Questions about Service Animals and the ADA, Civil Rights Division, USA.

Vitztum, Coley., 2016. Assessing the Dog: A Theoretical Analysis of the Companion Animal’s Actions in Human-Animal Interactions, RILL, society & animals, No. 24, University of Missouri-Kansas City, USA, PP 172-185.

Webster, Merriam., 2005. Marriam Webster’s collegiate dictionary, eleventh edition, Springfield, Massachusetts, USA.