



Swami Vivekananda Advanced Journal for Research and Studies

Online Copy of Document Available on: www.svajrs.com

ISSN:2584-105X

Pg. 394-398



Ethical Frontiers of AI Therapists: A Qualitative Inquiry into Automated Mental Health Support¹

Dr. Kumari Ranjeeta

Assistant Professor, P. G. Department of Psychology, Purnea University, Purnea

Accepted: 25/06/2026

Published: 29/06/2026

DOI: <http://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.21395171>

Abstract

Computers doing smart things, that's what artificial intelligence really means, now intelligence isn't just biological anymore; it runs on circuits too. When computers listen and respond like counsellors, something shifts quietly in mental health care. A new kind of helper appears, not human, but built to talk through struggles using patterns found in vast amounts of written words. Behind these chats sit complex processes that learn from how people express emotions and thoughts. Instead of guessing, they follow structured methods tested in real therapy sessions, especially those focused on reshaping negative thinking. Even with numbers showing AI therapy works, stories from real users plus fresh ethical thinking are still missing. What stands out most? The lack of research into team-ups between humans and machines, especially where help is scarce, in places like Bihar, where culture matters just as much as care. What this study aims to do comes down to listening, really hearing, how people in places like Bihar interact with AI therapy tools when resources are tight. Through conversations with 82 individuals, patterns begin to emerge, shaped by real moments of confusion, trust, or frustration. Instead of assumptions, there sits a collection of stories analysed using NVivo, pulling out themes around what feels invasive, what lacks warmth, and where technology falls short emotionally. Findings tie back to CBT methods, yet bend them slightly to fit the local way of coping. This research points to mixed systems, AI paired with human therapists, where people stay in charge during emergencies, while strict ethics checks happen regularly, covering fairness tests plus secure data handling under India's privacy rules, Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP Act) as well as AI tools in Hindi could build confidence, work better, reach more users across the country.

Keywords: *Ai Therapists; Digital Empathy; Automated Counselling; Ethical Ai; Mental Health*

¹ Paper presented in the International Conference on "Technology and Human Life: Perspectives & Implications" organised by the P.G. Dept. of Psychology & IQAC, B.R.B. College, Samastipur, L.N.M.U., Darbhanga, Bihar, India in Collaboration with National Academy of Psychology.

1. INTRODUCTION

Out of nowhere, machines began thinking like people. Not by magic - just math tucked inside tiny electronic pathways. Those paths? They copy how minds spot trends, solve puzzles, and even speak. Things we believed only living brains could do. Lately, this change digs into therapy rooms, and it's quietly reshaping how emotions are understood. Listening doesn't always need a person; now, machines can respond with attention, though built from lines of code. Not taking over from professionals - just opening different paths through tough feelings. Words shape these systems, fed by endless examples online. They catch mood changes, pauses, and how sentences bend under pressure. Emotionless by design, these systems operate with precision and quiet attention. Yet a machine's gaze might mirror understanding, shaped through careful programming. Speech flows in turns, smooth enough to seem genuine during exchange. Therapy shifts when such a presence enters the room. People stay central, even as new forms of interaction open up alongside them. Do sudden switches in how someone talks - shifting tenses, slipping into harsh self-talk - truly reflect inner struggle reliably? Built on ideas from cognitive-behaviour therapy, these tools try to redirect damaging thoughts as they happen. Even though mental health apps are everywhere now, hardly any research looks at how it feels for people to talk to software. Researchers tend to ask if the app fixes things, rather than whether the user's sense is being understood. This disconnect becomes harder to ignore when artificial intelligence shares space with actual therapists. Out here in places like Bihar, India, studies on mixed approaches hardly exist at all. Mental well-being isn't viewed through a biological lens in these areas - instead, it flows from shared beliefs and group life. Machines might connect with huge numbers of people where doctors are missing, yet success depends on honouring how locals speak and think. Miss that connection, and tech may feel less like help, more like pressure from distant strangers.

2. SCOPE OF THE PRESENT STUDY

One way this research stands out is how it dives into facial expression tech using personal stories instead of numbers. Through interviews with 82 people in Purnea, Bihar, new patterns begin to show up. What makes FED different shows itself when machines start mirroring how humans grasp emotions. Not just about results - it reveals how algorithms learn to interact as humans do. Language choices and built-in traits help expose deeper links between culture and

mental health tools powered by artificial intelligence. Through local ways of handling stress, like using Hindi and other regional speech forms, it shows how people adapt. Different tongues and expressions help reveal cultural fit. The idea of Ethical Frontiers appears as tech with two sides. Alongside worries about personal data under the DPDP Act comes careful thought on ethics when machines step in during crises. With 82 voices shared, the writers build from real experiences. Bright light falls on right and wrong in robot-run care. Writers say people still sit front row in healing - no matter how fast tech moves ahead.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

One of the great achievements of AI in healthcare is the ability to pinpoint and meet an individual's needs in a way that is impossible for humans alone. Husnain et al. (2024) and Ayoola et al. (2025) show that finding symptoms and designing personalized treatments are just two of the benefits that come from this. However, Ueda et al. (2024) and Graham et al. (2019) are on the other side of the discussion: why not consider AI as only a tool for assistance? Additionally, evaluating a patient's needs from not only the psychological and emotional aspects but also the aspects that require a human touch is what makes clinical judgment so important. This is why they argue that human skills cannot be replaced. Joshi & Narasimhan (2023), in their article, highlight the point that most Western-oriented datasets do not adequately reflect local linguistic variations. They propose transcreation as a method that combines indigenous healing traditions with the use of local languages to achieve deeper engagement. This is also in line with Nasscom (2025), which points out that digital mental health tools should incorporate local cultural symbols to make a lasting impression. According to Sharma & Patel (2023), different sets of rules should be introduced to assist users in retaining control over their personal data. Alternatively, Casu et al. (2024) draw attention to a crucial issue that the selling of people's emotional suffering should be banned. Put together, these papers call on software engineers to provide not only clear consent but also to implement strict data localization measures so that users are shielded from any social harm resulting from their data disclosure.

4. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Looking closely at Bihar, the work explored how folks there engage with AI when dealing with mental health, especially where help is scarce, and tradition runs deep. Not concerned with colors or buttons on

screens. More interested in what happens inside - the quiet shifts of feeling when someone talks to software. Eighty-two participants took part, picked not for being unusual but for showing everyday struggles common across overlooked regions. Their ways of handling stress grow out of old customs - beliefs passed down, rarely questioned. Chats happened loosely, allowing room for raw responses like doubt, relief, or irritation while using digital helpers. Every word said was written down just as spoken, then sorted through NVivo to spot repeating emotions and moral concerns. Instead of forcing ideas onto the data, patterns rose slowly from real actions and stories shared. What came through shows how code can meet culture - not perfectly, but in ways that ring true for lives lived here. In moments, it reveals something solid: meaning grows not from tech alone, but from how well it fits within familiar worlds.

5. RESULT

When looking at feelings about AI therapy through NVivo research, patterns started appearing. Though focused on a specific set of users, the findings pointed to consistent discomfort around emotionless interactions. Emotions seem out of place when handled by software - especially where empathy feels missing or answers sound flat. Instead of support, many described the experience as similar to talking with a recorder, one that logs words without reacting deeply. Responses often came across as stiff, repeating familiar phrases even during painful times. In tough situations, the lack of true understanding stood out sharply. Machines falter most exactly when sensitivity matters most.

What makes folks nervous about algorithms helping them out? These tools work fast, give clear answers, yet stir discomfort as they dig into private matters. Helpfulness clashes with unease - people find relief in automated support while sensing unseen eyes on their lives. Trust leans heavily toward human therapists instead of machines, especially during intimate struggles. The worry isn't just about advice - it's where data goes afterward, how it's locked away, and whether strangers might see it someday. A quiet skepticism runs through digital closeness, like handing over secrets without knowing who listens. Culture plays its part too - one size doesn't fit all when coping styles differ across regions. Western-style logic built into apps misses local rhythms common in places like Bihar. Traditional healing relies on family roles and community patterns barely visible inside tech-driven methods. Many noticed this gap - the way old wisdom

flows outside algorithmic boxes shaped elsewhere, the familiar ways of handling stress stay unacknowledged by systems blind to regional life.

6. DISCUSSION

It turns out that counting only on automated systems for mental health care misses the mark. Instead, fresh approaches must grow from blends of culture and tech shaped by how people actually live. How villages adapt CBT practices shows artificial intelligence needs deep roots in community life to work at all. Take Bihar, one digital aid does more than translate foreign therapy scripts; it must weave into shared beliefs and neighbor-led healing ways. Findings insist mixed setups aren't extras, they're essential now. These pair machines are matched with counselors so both share space without replacing trust. Within such teams, doctors keep final say during tough moments, not just to guard ethics but because comfort often flows best through real human voices.

Starting off, building AI tools that fit local needs helps workers feel more confident using them day to day. Once platforms support both languages well - especially strong Hindi features - users across regions might finally see themselves reflected in tech helpers. Only when projects follow strict rules on ethics and privacy should they move forward. Checking now and then for unfair patterns keeps systems fair over time. Handling personal information correctly means being clear and precise under India's DPDP law - this clarity builds confidence slowly, especially where mental wellness apps are involved.

7. CONCLUSION

When machines start doing therapy work, they must grow through careful study and clear moral choices so people stay at the centre. Machines already help some users spot thinking traps or suggest calming methods when stress rises. Real emotional depth - like a knowing silence or shared laughter across backgrounds. Relying only on code misses too much; cold logic needs soft listening beside it. Balance matters most where screen-based answers meet face-to-face kindness. Mixing live clinicians with smart helpers creates something stronger - a team where oversight stays human while speed improves. Such blends open space to design healing paths shaped by village rhythms, family roles, and spiritual views. Words matter too: translating apps into Hindi, Bhojpuri, or Maithili isn't optional if real inclusion is the goal. Reach widens when tech speaks about how

people think, not just how engineers build. Care shifts when both data points and life stories shape what comes next.

One thing became clear at the end: shaping a digital world around people isn't only about laws - it hinges on trust. Since legal steps like the DPDP Act demand strict follow-through, fairness in how machines decide matters just as much; miss either, progress halts. Instead of importing rigid systems from afar, tech ought to grow where local struggles live. Care was taken so personal data stayed within legal lines, yet space remained for shared control shaped by those affected. Through such alignment, companies can move into mental wellness areas without crossing moral edges. What comes out? Support that scales safely, holds cultural texture close, treats lived reality as central, letting engineering blend quietly with human warmth. Because of this pairing, healing stays tied to daily life - far removed from mere scripts or numbers. In practice, attention rests first on who sits there, never fixed solely on signs or scores.

8. SUGGESTIONS & RECOMMENDATION

A fresh take on mental health support in India uses AI, built from real-life needs. Not a standalone fix - guided at all times by trained people watching closely. If danger signs rise, help moves fast, no waiting. Code must do more than swap words - shape messages through regional speech, fold in local calm practices such as breathwork and mindful pauses. Data shows that inside the country, permission is gathered clearly under the DPDP Act. Once each year, outside experts check for unfair patterns so every class gets fair treatment. Distance, income, caste - none should block entry. The tech learns how life feels day to day, not only textbook rules. Respect for culture isn't an extra step - it holds everything up. Privacy laws guard personal space. They also open doors. Practice shapes rulebooks, not the other way around.

Strategic Policy Overview

Pillar	Core Requirement	Strategic Outcome
Clinical	Human-in-the-Loop (HITL)	Safety and oversight
Cultural	Contextual Transcreation	Authenticity and Trust
Ethical	DPDP Compliance	Legal Integrity

REFERENCES

- Alsaigh, R., Mehmood, R., Katib, I., Liang, X., Alshanqiti, A., Corchado, J. M., & See, S. (2024). Harmonizing AI governance regulations and neuroinformatics: Perspectives on privacy and data sharing. *Frontiers in Neuroinformatics*, 18. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fninf.2024.1472653>
- Ayoola, O., et al. (2025). Impact of digital health interventions on quality of life and mental health in older adults with chronic diseases: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Frontiers in Aging*, 6. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fragi.2025.1737277>
- Bazeley, P., & Jackson, K. (Eds.). (2013). *Qualitative data analysis with NVivo* (2nd ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Beck, A. T., & Dozois, D. J. A. (2011). Cognitive therapy: Current status and future directions. *Annual Review of Medicine*, 62(1), 397–409.
- Casu, G., et al. (2024). The application and ethical implication of generative AI in mental health: Systematic review. *JMIR Mental Health*, 11. <https://doi.org/10.2196/70610>
- Cruz-Gonzalez, P., He, A. W.-J., Lam, E. P., Ng, I. M. C., Li, M. W., Hou, R., Chan, J. N.-M., Sahni, Y., Vinas Guasch, N., Miller, T., Lau, B. W.-M., & Sánchez Vidaña, D. I. (2025). Artificial intelligence in mental health care: A systematic review of diagnosis, monitoring, and intervention applications. *Psychological Medicine*, 55, e18. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0033291724003295>
- Fiske, A., Henningsen, P., & Buyx, A. (2019). Your robot therapist will see you now: Ethical implications of embodied artificial intelligence in psychiatry, psychology, and psychotherapy. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 21(5), e13216.
- Freud, S. (1912). The dynamics of transference. In *The standard edition of the complete psychological works of Sigmund Freud, Volume XII (1911–1913)* (pp. 97–108). Hogarth Press.
- Graham, S., Depp, C., Lee, E. E., Nebeker, C., Tu, X., Kim, H.-C., & Jeste, D. V. (2019). Artificial intelligence for mental health and mental illnesses: An overview. *Current Psychiatry Reports*, 21(11), 116. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11920-019-1094-0>
- Hinton, D. E., & Patel, V. (2018). Cultural adaptations of cognitive behavioral therapy. *Psychiatric Clinics of North America*, 41(4), 535–552.
- Husnain, A., et al. (2024). Synthesizing AI for mental wellness and computational precision: A dual

- frontier in depression detection and algorithmic optimization. *AlgoVista: Journal of AI & Computer Science*, 2(2).
- Joiner, T. E. (2005). *Why people die by suicide*. Harvard University Press.
- Joshi, A., & Narasimhan, R. (2023). Transcreation in digital mental health: Bridging the Western-centric data gap through cultural and linguistic adaptation. *Journal of Global Digital Health*, 3(1).
- Luxton, D. D. (2014). Artificial intelligence in psychological practice: Current and future applications and implications. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 45(5), 332–339.
- Ministry of Law and Justice. (2023). *The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023*. The Gazette of India.
- Nasscom. (2025). *Digital mental health in India: Strategies for cultural integration and local impact*. Strategic Review Report.
- Payne, P., & Brooks, S. (2020). Somatic experiencing and digital therapeutics: Bridging the mind-body divide in automated care. *Journal of Technology in Behavioral Science*, 5(2), 112–120.
- Sharma, R., & Patel, S. (2023). Data sovereignty and ethical governance in AI-driven healthcare: A framework for user control. *AI and Ethics*, 3(2).
- Ueda, M., et al. (2024). The application of AI-assisted music therapy tools in mental health interventions. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 15. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2024.12874394>
-
- Disclaimer/Publisher's Note:** The views, findings, conclusions, and opinions expressed in articles published in this journal are exclusively those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s). The publisher and/or editorial team neither endorse nor necessarily share these viewpoints. The publisher and/or editors assume no responsibility or liability for any damage, harm, loss, or injury, whether personal or otherwise, that might occur from the use, interpretation, or reliance upon the information, methods, instructions, or products discussed in the journal's content.
-