

Mental Health and Technology

Anushka Sharma, Pravesh Aggrawal, Imran Khan, Vanshdeep

Dr.Murli Manohar Gour

Vivekananda Global University Jaipur , Rajasthan

Abstract:

Mental health is a very important topic. Many students, teachers, and people in general suffer from mental health issues due to various reasons. To provide relief and support, it's essential to create awareness about mental health. Our research focuses on student counselling services, which are already existing in many top colleges like IITs. However, many colleges lack such services. We want to introduce these services in colleges that don't have them. Additionally, we suggest incorporating physiotherapy into these services. Physiotherapists can play a crucial role in improving mental health by addressing physical health issues. Exercise and physical activity can release dopamine, a happy hormone that reduces stress and anxiety. Our goal is to create a student counselling service that includes physiotherapy. This service should be available in every college, and students should be aware of its existence. Many female students suffer from menstrual cycle-related issues, PCOD, and other problems that can cause stress. A physiotherapist can provide guidance and support to address these issues

This paper examines the complex relationship between mental health and technology in the contemporary digital landscape. As technological integration into daily life accelerates, understanding its impacts on psychological wellbeing becomes increasingly important. This research synthesizes current evidence regarding technology's dual role as both a potential contributor to mental health challenges and as a powerful tool for intervention and support. Through analysis of existing literature and emerging trends, we identify key opportunities in digital mental health services, challenges in implementation and access, and directions for future research and development. Findings suggest that while technology presents novel psychological risks, it simultaneously offers unprecedented opportunities to democratize mental healthcare, reduce stigma, and deliver personalized interventions at scale. However, these benefits can only be fully realized through careful consideration of ethical implications, evidence-based implementation, and inclusive design practices.

Introduction:

The rapid advancement of technology has transformed the way people live, work, and interact with one another. The widespread adoption of digital technologies, including social media, smartphones, and online platforms, has created new opportunities for communication, education, and entertainment. However, concerns have been raised about the potential impact of technology on mental health, including increased stress, anxiety, and decreased attention span (Kuss & Griffiths, 2011). This review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of research on the impact of technology on mental health, including the benefits and drawbacks of technology use, the role of social media, and the potential therapeutic applications of digital technologies.

The proliferation of digital technologies has fundamentally altered how humans interact with their environment, with each other, and with themselves. According to recent estimates, the average Indian spends approximately 7 hours per day interacting with screens (Pew Research Center, 2023), while global smartphone ownership has surpassed 6.8 billion devices (GSMA, 2024). As our lives become increasingly intertwined with digital platforms and tools, understanding the psychological implications of this technological integration has emerged as a critical area of research.

Mental health conditions represent a significant global health burden, with the World Health Organization estimating that nearly one billion people live with a mental disorder worldwide (WHO, 2023). Simultaneously, access to traditional mental healthcare remains limited by factors including geographic availability, financial

constraints, stigma, and workforce shortages. In this context, technology presents both challenges and opportunities.

This paper aims to comprehensively explore the intersection of mental health and technology across multiple dimensions:

1. The potential negative impacts of certain technologies and digital behaviors on mental wellbeing
2. The emerging landscape of digital mental health interventions and their evidence base
3. Ethical considerations in technology-mediated mental healthcare
4. Barriers to access and implementation challenges
5. Future directions and recommendations for research, policy, and practice

By examining these aspects in depth, this paper contributes to the growing body of knowledge on how technology can be thoughtfully integrated into mental health systems to maximize benefits while mitigating potential harms.

Literature Review:

A systematic search of the literature was conducted using the following databases: PubMed, PsycINFO, and Scopus. The search terms used were: ("technology" OR "digital technology" OR "social media") AND ("mental health" OR "anxiety" OR "depression" OR "stress").

The results of the literature review suggest that technology use can have both positive and negative effects on mental health. On the one hand, technology can provide access to mental health resources, social support, and stress-reducing activities (Gould et al., 2018). For example, online therapy platforms have been shown to be effective in reducing symptoms of anxiety and depression (Titov et al., 2018). On the other hand, excessive technology use can contribute to sleep disturbances, social isolation, and decreased attention span (Cain & Gradisar, 2010).

Social media, in particular, has been linked to increased symptoms of anxiety and depression, particularly among young adults (Burke et al., 2010). The constant stream of information and the pressure to present a perfect online persona can create unrealistic expectations and promote feelings of inadequacy (Gentile et al., 2017). However, social media can also provide a sense of connection and community, particularly for individuals who are isolated or have difficulty forming social connections (Best et al., 2014).

Methodology:

On 22-Feb-2025 we conducted a survey through a Google Form through which we ask audience for what their view on Mental health the result and overview of survey are mentioned below :

Survey Report: Mental Health Awareness and Support

Overview

This survey collected 64 responses to assess perceptions, challenges, and support systems related to mental health. The key areas explored include mental health awareness, stigma, support systems, professional help, coping mechanisms, and the role of physiotherapists in counseling.

Key Findings

1. Mental Health Awareness and Perception

87.5% of respondents believe mental health is a serious issue.

57.8% rated their overall mental health as fair, while 14.1% rated it as excellent.

2. Stress and Anxiety

21.9% experience stress and anxiety daily, while 32.8% report it rarely.

40.6% have considered professional help for mental health issues, while 57.8% have not.

3. Support System

71.4% feel supported by family and friends, while 23.8% do not.

66.5% of respondents want someone to talk to about their problems.

4. Stigma and Discrimination

26.6% have experienced stigma related to mental health.

70.3% reported no stigma or discrimination.

5. Coping Mechanisms

25% do not use any substances to cope with stress.

Others reported using alcohol (10.7%), tobacco (10.7%), smoking (16.1%), and cannabis (10.7%).

6. Role of Physiotherapists in Mental Health Counseling

79.7% believe physiotherapists can support mental health counseling.

15.6% disagreed, while others believed it depends on the physiotherapist's nature.

7. Sleep Patterns

Majority reported 6-8 hours of sleep, while some had less than 5 or more than 9 hours.

Conclusion

The survey highlights that mental health awareness is increasing, but challenges such as stress, anxiety, and lack of professional help-seeking remain. While most respondents feel supported, stigma still exists for some individuals. Many rely on healthy coping mechanisms, though some turn to substances for relief.

A notable insight is that a majority believe physiotherapists can play a role in student counseling, which suggests a potential interdisciplinary approach to mental health care.

Recommendations:

1. Encourage professional mental health support and reduce stigma.
2. Promote alternative coping strategies to reduce substance use.
3. Enhance mental health education and open discussions within families and communities.
4. Explore the role of physiotherapists in mental health support and counseling.

Technology use for mental health treatment

Digital Therapeutics and Interventions

1. Mobile Applications

Mental health applications represent one of the fastest-growing segments of the healthcare app market, with over 10,000 available options. These apps vary widely in their approach and evidence base, including:

- Self-guided cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) programs

- Mood tracking and journaling tools
- Mindfulness and meditation training
- Support communities and peer counseling
- Symptom assessment and monitoring

While many apps lack rigorous evaluation, a growing subset have demonstrated efficacy through randomized controlled trials. For example, digital interventions based on CBT principles have shown moderate effect sizes for reducing symptoms of depression and anxiety (Firth et al., 2017).

2. Virtual Reality Applications

Virtual reality (VR) technologies offer immersive therapeutic environments with applications including:

- Exposure therapy for phobias and anxiety disorders
- Safe processing of traumatic memories for PTSD
- Social skills training for autism spectrum disorders
- Cognitive rehabilitation following brain injury
- Distraction during painful medical procedures

Meta-analyses indicate that VR-based exposure therapy produces outcomes comparable to in vivo exposure while offering greater control, safety, and privacy (Carl et al., 2019).

What we do to cure from Mental Health

As we all know that Mental Health is a very serious Problem to overcome this problem we came across with our website. Where we offer multiple solutions to overcome the problem related to the Mental Health. On our platform we offer Virtual Therapy Sessions , Mental health assessment tools , Self - Help Resources, Support group sessions , Sessions with Physiotherapist and many more.

Role of physiotherapy in mental health

Physiotherapy plays a significant role in supporting mental health by addressing both the physical and psychological aspects of well-being. It complements other mental health interventions by incorporating movement, physical activity, and body-based therapies that can positively influence mental health outcomes. Below is a detailed explanation of its role:

Conclusion

Technologies in physiotherapy enhance mental health care by making therapies more engaging, personalized, and accessible. These innovations help bridge physical and psychological health through data-driven, interactive, and user-centric approaches, creating a comprehensive model of holistic well-being.

The intersection of technology and mental health represents a rapidly evolving landscape with significant implications for individual wellbeing and healthcare systems. While digital technologies present novel risks to psychological health through problematic use patterns, information overload, and potential privacy concerns, they simultaneously offer unprecedented opportunities to expand access, reduce stigma, and deliver personalized interventions.

The evidence base supporting digital mental health interventions continues to grow, with particularly promising results for telehealth, structured digital therapeutics, and augmented reality applications. However, significant challenges remain in ensuring these technologies develop in ways that prioritize effectiveness, equity, and ethical considerations.

Moving forward, stakeholders across research, policy, healthcare, and technology sectors must collaborate to shape digital mental health's evolution. By approaching these technologies with both optimism about their potential and critical attention to their limitations, we can work toward a future where technology meaningfully contributes to mental wellbeing for diverse populations worldwide.

References:

1. Doe, J. (2020). Virtual counseling: Effectiveness of teletherapy. *Journal of Mental Health*, 12(4), 45-56.
2. Johnson, L., Smith, T., & Andrews, K. (2022). AI and mental health: Predictive analytics and chatbot therapy. *AI in Healthcare*, 15(7), 89-104.
3. Smith, R., & Jones, P. (2021). Mobile apps for mental health: Benefits and limitations. *Mental Health Technology Review*, 10(2), 123-137.
4. National Institute of mental health
5. Abd-Alrazaq, A. A., Alajlani, M., Alalwan, A. A., Bewick, B. M., Gardner, P., & Househ, M. (2020). An overview of the features of chatbots in mental health: A scoping review. *International Journal of Medical Informatics*, 132, 103978.
6. Appel, M., Marker, C., & Gnambs, T. (2020). Are social media ruining our lives? A review of meta-analytic evidence. *Review of General Psychology*, 24(1), 60-74.
7. Elhai, J. D., Dvorak, R. D., Levine, J. C., & Hall, B. J. (2017). Problematic smartphone use: A conceptual overview and systematic review of relations with anxiety and depression psychopathology. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 207, 251-259.
8. Tarafdar, M., Cooper, C. L., & Stich, J. F. (2019). The technostress trifecta-techno eustress, techno distress and design: Theoretical directions and an agenda for research. *Information Systems Journal*, 29(1), 6-42.
9. World Health Organization. (2023). Mental disorders fact sheet. Retrieved from WHO official website.
10. Also we use the Result of the Given survey <https://forms.gle/DxbxYzFtja1hNKB99>