

Safeguarding IPRs for AI-based Emotion-Centric Systems

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Artificial intelligence based on emotion, i.e., AI developed to recognize, imitate, and react to human emotion, is essentially redefining the boundaries of creative digital processes and consumer interaction. Such systems produce affective results in the form of empathetic conversation, mood-driven stories, and emotional intelligent reactions which literally challenge the premise underlying the traditional Intellectual Property Right (IPR) regimes. The current copyright and proprietary laws, which are founded on ideas of human authorship and material objects, have a problem in categorizing or protecting these synthetic emotional manifestations. This paper, therefore, is a critical assessment of the legal and ethical blankness that exists in emotion-centred AI in a cross-jurisdictional perspective where regulatory frameworks in India, the United States, and the European Union are reviewed. Through the doctrinal jurisprudence, comparative legal reasoning, expert and philosophical inquiry, the study reveals the ineffectiveness of the existing IPR systems in safeguarding emotional data, synthetic empathy, and biometric derived affective content. The article suggests an alternative paradigm of IPR, a framework that incorporates emotional intelligence, affective privacy, neuro-rights, and symbolic authorship. This model not only deals with the legal status of AI outputs that may express emotions, but also with affirmed user autonomy, emotional dignity, and moral conscience in the human-machine relationship. The paper is advancing a rights-based approach to synthetic affect, thus contributing to the current development of the discourse of IPR in the age of emotionally intelligent machines.

Keywords: Empathic-AI, Emotional-IPR, Neuro-Rights, AI-IPRs, IPR-Reformation

The glory of most forms of human creativity, along with the motivation to be innovative in most areas of human endeavours such as engineering, medicine and arts, has long held the traditional fort with the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR). However, the nascent emergence of Emotion-Based Artificial Intelligence (AI) systems, the systems that work on the principles of imitating, interpreting, and producing emotionally reactive outputs, marks a radical paradigm shift in the nature of creative agency. These systems are currently inseparable parts of mental health diagnosis, compassionate chatbots, adaptable learning systems and immersive entertainment, where emotion responsiveness no longer remains on the margins of system functionality but has become the core of the interaction with the user and system effectiveness. Nonetheless, despite this, existing regimes of IPR remain stuck on physical objects, such as texts, images, mechanical inventions, and ignore the intangible, affective objects generated by synthetic empathy. A new category of outputs: stress-adaptive dialogue, mood-based narrative

generation, and affective interface modulation, is the synthesis of novel products: algorithmically structured but experience-rich, and currently not natively identified under the IPR protocols. This is a scholarly discussion that questions the legal and ethical vacuum that surrounds such emotionally intelligent works, and suggests a multi-dimensional system of protecting them and ensuring better law is provided through IPRs and the AI domain.

Rationale for using Ensuring IPRs for Emotion-Centric AI Systems

The Emotion-Centric AI systems, whose design is to simulate, identify, and generate the reaction with the kind of affective nuance, have introduced a new category of output, which opposes the longstanding boundaries of IPRs. These systems are not just technically innovative; they create affective conversations, synthetic empathy, and expressively emotional content which radically impact user experience in mental-health systems, in education technologies, in marketing interfaces, and digital companionship systems. As AI in relation to emotion makeover is predicted to grow to over nine billion dollars by 2030, and after the market core has seen a

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growth of 2.74 billion dollars in 2024, the need to create solid legal and ethical protection of these emotional systems has never been more pressing.

This paper can be regarded as a bridge between affective computing and legal studies, introducing an innovative model according to which the emotional creative ability, previously recognized as uniquely human, gets a secure space within AI-infected spaces. Even though the propagation of emotionally sensitive technologies is rapidly increasing, pre-existing IPR regimes are all structurally flawed. They were originally designed to protect concrete objects - texts, images, inventions - as opposed to affective objects such as mood-driven stories, stress-adaptive conversations, dialogues with emotional intelligence. Thus, artificial emotional performance is open to commonization without consent, authorship without responsibility, and information extraction of emotions without the user being in control.

By establishing synthetic empathy as a legal object of IPR safeguard, this study introduces a new legal paradigm as the integration of emotional ethics, the control of biometric data, and the agency of a machine. It brings in the procedures of detecting, sharing, and managing emotional outputs hence addressing unanswered questions regarding authorship, emotional data property, and neuro- rights. The given framework will not only promote the IPR law but will also enhance emotional privacy, digital dignity, and ethical responsibility during the epoch of Emotionally Intelligent Machines. Figure 1 represents the diagrammatic representation of integrating the IPRs with AI-based Emotion Centric Systems.

The argument below explains why user-centred safeguards are needed, such that people would have control over their emotional signatures and biometric

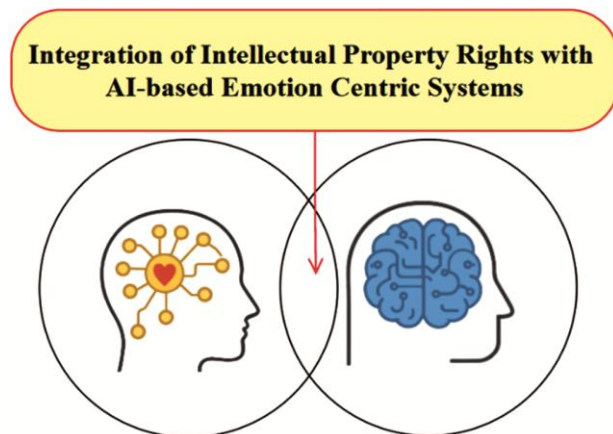


Fig. 1 — Blockchain components for proposed system

indicators as used by AI training. It additionally sets normative standards of affective systems in diverse areas - digital therapeutics, consumer interaction, ed-tech, mental wellness - where affective cognition is standardized functionality. Through this, the study seals a key gap in the legal research and recreates the imagery of creativity, ownership, and ethical governance in the emotionally expressive systems of AI. Without such reform, emotion is in danger of being an object of commodification, mined, faked, and sold off, without responsibility or permission. This work therefore makes an innovative contribution to the developing front on IPR and affective AI.

Figure 2 represents the diagrammatic representation of the considered objectives for this research work.

The rest of the manuscript is structured in the following way: the Literature Review; the Identification of Research Gaps; the Proposed Methodology; the Empirical Data and Case Studies; the Unique Angles to Explore; and the Conclusion, diagrammatically presented in Fig. 3.

Review of Existing Studies

This section includes a literature review considering contributions from authors worldwide who have worked on safeguarding IPRs in the context of various AI systems. The authors of this paper have systematically summarised the power of AI in smart healthcare frameworks, outlining its functions in diagnostics, obtaining constant monitoring, and operational efficiency.¹ This paper develops a bi-dimensional AI system that can be used to enhance the Emotional Intelligence of a system, offering the mechanisms of integrating audio, visual, and textual modalities to enrich emotional engagements.² This review contribution explores how AI, generative modelling, and the issue of research integrity meet each other, mapping the area of ethical risks and providing conceptual architectures to protect

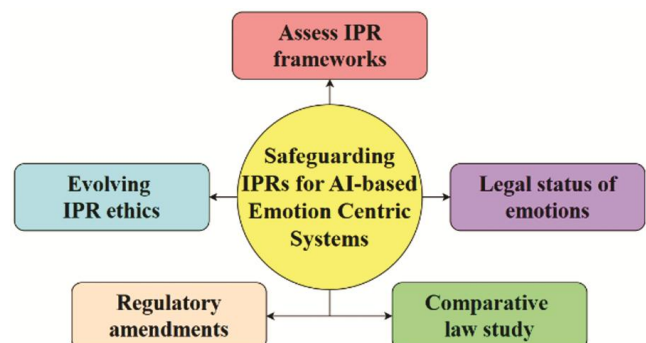


Fig. 2 — Objectives of the conducted research work

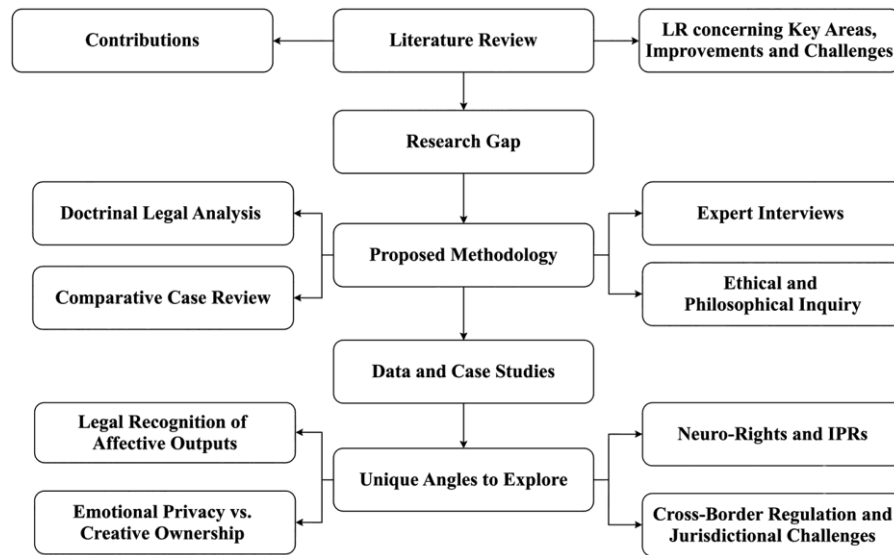


Fig. 3 — Structure of the research work

academic standards.³ This article questions the copyright potentials of the AI-generated works and explains the legal incongruities concerning authorship, and suggests a direction for how the IPR regimes can be changed.⁴ This article presents the human-centric AI plans to the corporate learning experience, automation versus empathic design, and proposes the principles that can maintain the interest of employees and their attainment of new skills.⁵

This article discusses the influence of emotional resources and a gendered approach towards knowledge management, which is human-focused and forms the foundation of organizational resilience.⁶ The systematic review provided in this research work lists multimodal dialogue systems that can be used to recognize emotions to test problems that affective conversational agents.⁷ Another review from this paper summarizes the technical countermeasures of privacy damages caused by Emotion-AI systems and sees the existence of privacy-preserving methods and vulnerabilities of the real-life validation of these methods.⁸ This paper suggests a union of Emotional Intelligence and AI to reinforce leadership behaviours, where frameworks are proposed to allow emotion-oriented decision support.⁹ The systematic review in this paper demonstrated the development of AI in education with the emphasis placed on personalization, assessment, and ethical concerns.¹⁰

The authors of this paper have explored AI innovation in hospitality services and suggested methods of how to use AI-enhanced machines to improve guest experience.¹¹ This article re-examines issues of

authorship and ownership of AI-human co-created art by critically analysing both legal and normative accountability of attaching credit of creation to the generative system.¹² This article places the human-centric innovation at the centre stage of Industry 5.0, which outlines the research priorities and practical opportunities to build people-centred industrial transformation.¹³ The review from this paper compiles existing norms, models, and laws that relate to AI transparency and suggests the policy and regulation mechanisms aimed at promoting responsible AI implementation.¹⁴ The work in this paper presents an emotion-focused developer insights system, which uses AI to uncover the affective indicators, resulting in increased productivity and wellness.¹⁵

The article discusses how AI has the potential to transform leadership and management training and development by defining how AI applications could enhance training, evaluation, and strategic learning programs.¹⁶ This chapter investigates the frontiers of innovation and IPR policy of the Gulf Cooperation Council in the context of AI, and evaluates the strength of the region, and reveals regulatory gaps.¹⁷ The philosophical inquiry in this research work challenges IPR ideas of AI-based creativity, questioning normative issues of originality, authorship, and legal safeguarding.¹⁸ The review in this paper outlines fundamental aspects of human-centred AI and suggests an ordered research agenda that will enhance the utility, transparency, and social advantageous AI systems.¹⁹ This contribution rethinks IPRs in the AI era, envisions conceptual changes and

policy implications with the aim of protecting and incentivising digital innovation.²⁰

This paper uses Twitter, also known as X sentiment analysis, to showcase how society views Education and AI and finds out the patterns and discourse trend of AI in education.²¹ This article reviews the state of Generative-AI (Gen-AI), as a developing technology, including its effects on society, and lists the opportunities to use information systems research to analyse them.²² The qualitative research uncovers the perspective of academics on AI by examining its perception, its perceived advantages, and challenges towards its adoption in higher education.²³ This research work surveys the collaborations among Humans and AI in the metaverse, generalizing technical and human factors involved in immersive and co-located interactions.²⁴ The article explores the impacts of Gen-AI on the user risk perception, relating the interface features with the trust, understanding, and perceived vulnerabilities.²⁵

The systematic review from this paper not only outlines the ethical dangers of AI in education but also summarises the mitigation measures designed to facilitate responsible and fair use of AI in the educational setting.²⁶ The work in this paper studies the appearance of an AI-inspired intimacy economy that analyses the influence of AI on the transformation of emotional relationships and internet communication standards.²⁷ This work presents human-machine cooperation and emotional intelligence in the Industry 6.0 vision.²⁸ This study uses the human cognition and emotion theories to design vertical spaces in urban interiors, suggesting human-related design concepts of wellbeing and usability.²⁹ This article suggests that Gen-AI implementation in business involves a strategic human resource management framework, which covers the concerns of organizational alignment, ethics, and transformation of the workforce.³⁰

This research work discusses the future trends of emotional intelligence in technology, and it presents frameworks on how affective capabilities can be incorporated in computational systems.³¹ This article explores symbiotic human-oriented AI in medical systems, with attention paid to co-adaptive systems that can improve the process of decision-making, usability, and patient care.³² This article focuses on integrity, human rights, and upholding in AI usage and suggests the use of ethical frameworks in early education.³³ This article talks about the development of dignity in intelligent systems to address the

philosophical and design facets of the human-oriented AI ethics.³⁴ This work proposes an AI model of a flexible, strong, explainable, and multi-granular analysis of emotions, to deepen the insight into the affective condition in different situations.³⁵

The authors have explored the IPR in relation to the creation of AI in relation to legal ownership, authorship, and attribution issues of machine-generated works.³⁶ This study examines the problem of copyright on the emotional condition of artists, and dwells on the psychological consequences of AI on creative activities.³⁷ The survey analyses the Emotional-AI systems regarding crime detection and prediction, describes the approaches, issues, and ongoing research directions.³⁸ This work explores the gratifications, concerns, and approval of the public to Gen-AI and provides some insights regarding the perception and interaction of human beings with AI systems.³⁹ This work thoroughly covers emotional intelligence and outlines why it is relevant to a system that incorporates the use of affective abilities in AI-powered technologies.⁴⁰

This article addresses human-focused and sustainable AI in Industry 5.0, detecting difficulties and viewpoints on the socially responsible use of technology.⁴¹ This research work examines authorship in AI productions by assessing the originality of text prompts and text outputs on a philosophical basis by founding the rights to copyright and collage.⁴² This chapter discusses the ethical aspect of the AI systems, emphasizing the idea of balancing emotion with autonomy in order to provide the human-centred design and functioning.⁴³ This study explores the social effects and the problem of governance that are related to the use of AI, with a particular focus on the inclusive and equitable adoption policies.⁴⁴ The article is focused on human-oriented solutions and AI in smart cities, and the opportunities and challenges are presented through an Industry 5.0 perspective.⁴⁵

This paper looks at the impact of AI on the engagement of employees working in lean organizations, and it investigates the mechanisms that determine the involvement of workers and their satisfaction.⁴⁶ The systematic review included in this paper integrates strategies to evaluate emotions in the learning setting, using AI, and suggests the path of educational affective analytics.⁴⁷ The article gains an insight into human-centred interaction in virtual worlds and the focus on Gen-AI tools and metaverse experiences to engage with the user.⁴⁸ This paper

addresses the progress in AI regarding brain-computer interfaces and Industry 4.0, which state the issues and opportunities of human-machine interaction.⁴⁹ This research includes an experience-focused design approach on the emotion work, human-computer interaction, and user experience design.⁵⁰

The authors of this paper assess AI usage in psychology using human-computer interaction and suggest methods to optimize research and practice.⁷¹ The proposed study designed AI systems with patients and caregivers in the post-stroke stage that will help to consolidate abilities and enhance the quality of life.⁷² The article reviews AI and creativity and supports the idea that human and artificial agents should work together to improve creative activities.⁷³ This paper critically examines the risks, controversies, and ethical issues of Gen-AIs.⁷⁴

The above highlights the work conducted underscores the vacuum surrounding safeguarding IPRs for AI-centric systems, which is essential for addressing emotion-driven AI systems.

Review Considering Focus Area, Enhancement and Limitations

From the current literature, considering IPRs in relation to other areas, five key areas are identified, which include Emotional Intelligence, Human-centric AI, Gen-AIs, IPRs and Law, and AI Applications. These domains are frequently explored by researchers, with the highest percentage of research work in AI Applications, followed by Human-centric AI, then Emotional Intelligence, Gen-AIs, and AI and Law. Fig. 4 represents the diagrammatic representation of integrating the IPRs with AI-based Emotion Centric Systems.

Generative AI is evolving, driven by unrelenting, multidimensional improvements that combine capability-driven diagnostic, emotion-responsive data blends, and hybrid moral systems that are established within the paradigms of the law and social principles. Among the most significant improvements, there will be a more thorough examination of copyright and ownership in the context of AI-generated materials, the creation of more humane approaches to automation, and the implementation of emotional and gender insights in the crisis intervention framework. The state-of-the-art emotion-recognition models are being perfected now, and the safety mechanisms should be applied to ensure that emotional data could not be exploited and that the new leadership models based on emotional intelligence could be developed. The use of sentiment analysis and qualitative

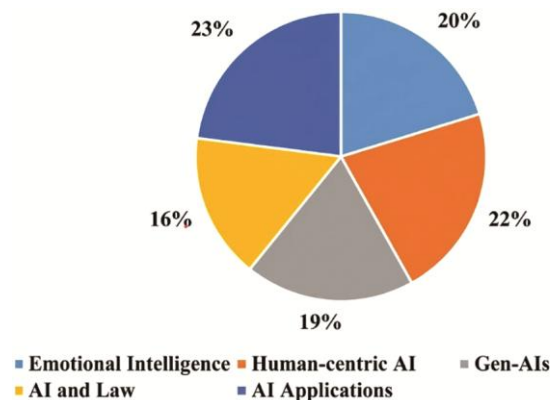


Fig. 4 — Distribution of key AI research areas

methodologies is becoming common in order to identify the attitude of the population and changing notions of ownership in the digital innovation setting. Ethical futures projections and anticipate the humane design, dignity-focused systems, and cooperative AI utilization in treatment and rehabilitation, and at the same time elicit increased doubts of equity, transparency, and trustworthiness of AI interfaces. Collectively, strategic roadmaps and the worldwide priority evaluation make Emotion-Centric AI a driver of sustainable and inclusive transformation as well as an outcome of ethically-oriented change in the era of intelligent automation.

Despite significant progress made, there are still significant issues with the further development of Emotion-Centric AI and its legal-ethical synthesis. Most of the theoretical frameworks are not actively empirically validated and struggle with the complexity of implementation, the privacy aspect, as well as the issue of scalability. There are very few approaches to reducing abuse; most of the current research is based on theoretical or legal understanding, and companies have not yet implemented interventions on an extended and industrialized basis. Discriminatory elements of data sets, trends in cultural gaps, and a general lack of quantitative data restrict the ability to generalize the results in different settings. Moreover, a lack of clarity around accountability, the non-existence of standardized metrics, and unaddressed compliance processes contribute to further restrictions on the applicability of the policy on a broader scope. Finally, concept-wise, the field is still empirically under-researched and needs better validation, operationalized measurements, and practical changes towards practice implementation. Table 1 includes the brief literature survey considering key area, improvements, and challenges.

Table 1— Literature survey concerning focus area, enhancements and limitations

Ref. No.	Key Area	Improvements	Challenges
[1]	AI in smart healthcare systems	Provides a capability-based review of AI's diagnostic.	Lacks empirical validation of proposed frameworks
[2]	Multimodal AI and emotional intelligence	Combines data for improved emotion-aware system.	Implementation complexity and privacy issues remain
[3]	AI, Gen-AI, and research integrity	Offers a hybrid review linking Gen-AI with ethics.	Limited practical strategies for mitigating misuse
[4]	AI and IPRs	Examines copyright implications of Gen-AI works	Focused only on legal interpretations.
[5]	Human-centric AI in Corporate Learning	Proposes empathy-driven AI integration to balance automation	Needs evaluation across diverse corporate settings
[6]	Human-centric Knowledge Management	Highlights emotional and gender perspectives during crises	Limited quantitative evidence for emotional impact
[7]	AI-based multimodal dialogue systems	Reviews emotion-recognition models.	Faces dataset bias and real-time adaptability challenges
[8]	Privacy in Emotion-AI systems	Identifies technical safeguards to reduce emotional data misuse	Lacks solutions with large-scale systems
[9]	Integration of Emotional and AI in Leadership	Proposes strategic models for emotionally AI for Leadership.	Conceptual focus with minimal empirical validation
[10]	AI in education systems	Maps emerging AI trends enhancing learning personalization	Insufficient discussion of implementation constraints
[11]	AI in hospitality service experience	Explores AI-driven personalization in guest experience	Limited discussion on customer data ethics
[12]	Ownership of AI-generated artwork	Analyses legal dimensions of Human-AI co-created art	Ambiguity remains in defining accountability
[13]	Human-centric innovation in Industry 5.0	Identifies opportunities for industrial transformation	Insights lack industry-level implementation evidence
[14]	AI transparency standards and legislation	Reviews global frameworks enhancing AI governance	Absence of international compliance mechanisms
[16]	Emotion-centric AI for software development	Introduces an AI platform offering emotion-based analytics	Needs validation across diverse environments
[15]	AI in leadership and management development	Discusses AI's transformative influence on leadership training	Empirical testing in organizational contexts is limited
[17]	AI and IPR for innovation	Examines IPR frameworks fostering AI-led innovation	Limiting broader policy applicability
[18]	Philosophical view of AI-based creativity and IPRs	Investigates ownership in AI creativity	Theoretical analysis lacks practical policy linkage
[19]	Human-centred AI framework	Proposes a structured research roadmap	Lacks operational metrics for real-world assessment
[20]	Redefining IPRs in the AI era	Explores evolving notions of ownership in digital innovation	Overlooks mechanisms of AI-generated works
[21]	AI perceptions in STEM education	Uses Sentiment Analysis to gauge public attitudes toward AI	Dependent on social media bias and short-text context
[22]	Gen-AI and information systems	Outlines societal implications and future paths for Gen-AI.	Lacks concrete case-based validation
[23]	AI in academic teaching and research	Provides qualitative insights on AI's academic role	Limited generalizability due to limited sample size
[24]	Hybrid Human-AI in the Metaverse	Surveys integration of human and AI in environments	Early-stage technology with uncertain scalability
[25]	User risk perception in Gen-AI	Maps how AI interface shapes trust and risk awareness	Findings are context-specific, not broad.
[26]	Responsible AI in education	Reviews ethical challenges and mitigation frameworks for AI	Few actionable guidelines for practical deployment
[27]	AI-mediated intimacy and digital interaction	Explores emerging emotional economies shaped by AI	Conceptually rich but empirically underexplored
[28]	Human-machine collaboration in Industry 6.0	Highlights emotional intelligence as key to industrial synergy	Theoretical approach lacks real-world validation data

(Contd.)

Table 1 — Literature survey concerning focus area, enhancements and limitations

Ref. No.	Key Area	Improvements	Challenges
[29]	Human-centred design in urban interiors	Investigates role of cognition in designing vertical spaces	Focused narrowly on design context
[30]	Gen-AI in strategic HR management	Proposes a framework linking Gen-AI with workforce	Needs evidence on HR performance outcomes
[31]	Emotional intelligence in future technologies	Explores integration of emotional awareness into tech systems	Lacks applied models demonstrating outcomes
[32]	Symbiotic AI in medical applications	Proposes Human-AI collaboration enhancing diagnostics	Limited evaluation in healthcare environments
[33]	Integrity and ethics in AI and neurotech	Advocates for safeguarding human rights and dignity in AI	Theoretical framework with minimal policy examples
[34]	Ethical design of intelligent systems	Promotes dignity-centred principles in AI system development	Abstract discussion with scarce practical applications
[35]	Emotion-aware AI framework	Introduces explainable, multi-level emotion analysis	Computational complexity may hinder scalability
[36]	IPRs of machine-created works	Examines ownership debates around AI-generated creations	Legal interpretations remain unresolved
[37]	Copyright and artists' emotional responses	Studies how AI copyright challenges affect creative well-being	Focused on emotional outcomes, not legal resolutions
[38]	Emotional AI in crime prediction	Reviews emotional AI applications in detecting crimes	Raises ethical concerns over surveillance and privacy
[39]	User perceptions of Gen-AI	Analyses motivations and acceptance factors among users	Lacks diversity in participant demographics
[40]	Conceptual foundations of emotional intelligence	Summarizes core theories underlying emotional intelligence	Provides limited linkage to AI integration scenarios
[41]	Sustainable human-centred AI in Industry 5.0	Discusses socio-technical sustainability in AI adoption	Empirical validation across industries is limited
[42]	Authorship and originality in AI works	Philosophically analyses copyright in AI-generated texts	Overlooks practical enforcement in current IPRs
[43]	Ethics of emotion and autonomy in AI	Balances emotional modelling in AI agents	Conceptual approach lacks implementation guidelines
[44]	Societal impact and AI governance	Explores frameworks for managing AI's ethical implications	Remains broad, offering limited actionable policy tools
[45]	Human-centric AI in smart cities	Examines AI's role in creating sustainable solutions	Insufficient empirical evidence on deployment
[46]	AI's role in employee engagement	Examines how AI tools affect motivation in lean workplaces	Finding's context-specific to manufacturing sector
[47]	Emotion assessment in learning	Reviews AI techniques for detecting emotions in education	Lacks unified emotion-detection standards
[48]	Human-AI interaction in virtual worlds	Explores Gen-AI's influence on metaverse experiences.	Limited empirical validation of user engagement
[49]	AI in Industry 4.0	Highlights progress linking AI with brain-machine interfaces	Mainly editorial, not analytical in depth
[50]	Emotion work in design	Connects emotional labour with experience-centred design	Focused on design field, not broader AI systems

Unresolved Issues in Emotion-Centric AI Systems

The current existing work related to IPRs and its applied areas has enough work conducted related to AIs, especially with the growing discussions of copyrights, patents, authorships. However, the prism has still not been shifted towards achieving its synthetic effect on the IPRs with emotion-centric AI systems. This effect has become a part and parcel of consumer authorities in all digital oriented domains, and hence, revisiting and addressing these gaps becomes essential while safeguarding them. In addition, the synthetic emotional expressions are

currently lack systematic legal methods to safeguard these IPRs, presenting them as creative expression by incorporating them with emotional privacy and appropriate rights within the law systems. A chain of unveiled critical gaps as revealed in the literature review underscore the pressing need to reconsider the IPRs in the context of the Emotion-Centric AI system. The gaps that are identified in this research are the following:

- (i) Limited convergence in the legal systems for how emotional AI can be governed under the IPRs regime.

- (ii) There is still a lack of scholarly focus on how to handle the ethical discourse of emotional commodification.
- (iii) This lack of analysis presents extremely significant questions of emotional integrity, moral responsibility, and the possibility of objectifying the emotional state and using it to make commercial profit.
- (iv) There is a lack of user-centred rights concerning emotional data dominion since existing laws do not offer sufficient safety to emotional fingerprints, biometric feedback information, and other meta-data used to train the emotion-centric AI systems.
- (v) There is no standardized legal or computational approach for evaluating the authenticity, originality, or expressive value of AI-generated emotional content.

The above-mentioned gaps are addressed, and based on these shortcomings, this research work urges the creation of a new IPR paradigm, one that acknowledges the characteristics of emotion-centric AIs. The presented work protects the emotional autonomy, user sovereignty, and ethical treatment in the modern era of synthetic developments. The result is that the emotionally intelligent AI systems are not just controlled by technical accuracy, but also by the law and ethical sense.

Legal and Analytical Framework

The legal and analytical framework includes a hybrid, multiple approaches in order to address the complex legal, ethical, and technical dilemmas related to safeguarding IPRs with emotion-centric AI systems. An extensive framework of identifying and controlling the synthetic expression of emotion in the context of IPRs is provided to have them safeguarded. This includes a systematic doctrinal legal analysis, a critique of comparative case studies, eliciting the testimony of experts and philosophical theory, and ethical and philosophical inquiries. This framework provides a shade of light on structural vices, spins an interdisciplinary angle to integrate IPRs with AI.

Doctrinal Legal Analysis

This paper begins by undertaking a strict doctrinal analysis of IPR regulation in three major jurisdictions, including India, the European Union (EU) and the United States (US).

- (i) **India:** The copyright statute in India, which is the Copyright Act of 1957, will be reviewed on terms of originality, authorship and ownership,

particularly in relation to the AI-generated affective manifestations.

- (ii) **EU:** AI-act and the general data protection regulation will be evaluated in their approaches to working with emotional data, the risk categorization of emotion-recognition systems, and the requirement to be transparent.
- (iii) **US:** Digital Millennium Copyright Act and the principles of copyright will be evaluated to ascertain how they limit the acknowledgement of ownership rights to synthetic emotional production and allowable fair use.

In the above areas and accepted legislation, such comparative legal mapping of India with other regions will help highlight inconsistencies in terms of effective AI outputs. This will be the base of a harmonised legal response that gives the specific properties of synthetic empathy and creates a balance between the protection of creativity and moral accountability.

Comparative Case Review

To base the legal analysis on a real-life application, the paper provides an analysis of two affective AI platforms, like Replika and Woebot, as follows:

- (i) **Replika:** Replika is an AI companion app that was found to have breached user privacy and ethical standards by paying a high amount in million fines in the areas of emotional data consent and transparency.
- (ii) **Woebot:** Woebot, a commercially licensed mental health chatbot, is used in the context of a structured form of clinically approved therapy, thus not simulating emotion generation.

The above-cited examples can be utilized to examine legal issues in India, concerning the manipulation of emotions, the management of biometric data, authorship, and international compliance with IPR laws.

Expert Interviews

The expert interviews and their views can be augmented to legalise the technical aspects of the conducted study. These interviews can be carried out with the following:

- (i) Jurists can be interviewed to develop the sufficiency of the existing IPRs and investigate the theoretical limits of authorship and possession of the synthetic emotional expression.
- (ii) The developers of AI systems to generate insights on the structure and the creation of emotion-based systems, the sources of data,

the modelling of affective systems, and the generation of output.

- (iii) Cognitive psychologists, in order to provide more subtle insights into emotional cognition, simulate empathy and the psychological consequences of affect generated by machines.

Thematic coding of responses in interviews can be useful in order to determine contradictions, emergent areas of legal issues and interdisciplinary enlightenments.

Ethical and Philosophical Inquiry

A philosophical inquiry into the relevance of emotional autonomy, cognitive dignity, and synthetic empathy is involved in this study. Emotional autonomy is the right of a person to access and usage of his or her emotional states in the AI settings. Even the algorithmically simulated human emotion and thought have their moral value confirmed by cognitive dignity. It will be based on the issues of ethics, the human rights discourse, and the theories of digitized personhood, and will ask whether the artificial expression of emotions can have any moral significance, and whether its commercialization reduces the complexity of human emotion. It will also question whether AI-developed empathy can be referred to as human empathy, and what do we have to protect against using emotions to exploit them. The given philosophical aspect is the extension of the legal one, to make the offered model of IPR as enforceable as possible, but also ethically justifiable, that is, based on respect or emotional privacy, and the minimum of morality of the machine-human interaction.

Data and Case Studies

In this section, the research work considers the interaction of regulatory determinations, corporate disclosures and user-centric jurisprudential analysis to shed more light on the practical implications of Emotion-Centric AI systems. In the selected case studies, there is a paradigmatic difference of affective engagement, consent architecture, and law conceptualization of synthetic empathy. Together, they highlight the necessity of the unified IPR system, which would recognise outputs of affect as the creative work that can be legally protected.

Emotional Perception AI Ltd Vs Comptroller-General of Patents (UK, 2025)

The following development in the jurisprudence has to do with the patentability of an Artificial Neural

Network (ANN) designed to suggest media on the basis of the affective states of the users. First, the High Court recognized that ANN made a technical contribution beyond the computational processing. Those evaluations were, however, nullified by the Court of Appeal, which said that the absence of an excellent technical contribution could not warrant the receipt of patent protection. The case presents a warning example of the legal uncertainty of affiliate outputs mediated by emotion and the more general question of whether or not the affect-focused AI systems are patents. The resultant outcome is that it points to the need to have stricter standards in the area of IPRs to supply the growing area of responsive technologies.

Getty Images Vs Stability AI (U.S. & U.K., 2024-2025)

Getty Images have filed a case against Stability AI on the basis that the latter had accessed millions of copyrighted photographs, in its Gen-AI training system, without seeking authorisation to do so. Such a lawsuit raises some fundamental questions on the boundary between raw training and the resulting emotional resultant that emerges from machine-learning applications. The courts have debated whether the visuals created by the AI are the result of transformative use or infringement, especially when such visuals cause an emotional reaction similar to the one produced by any art piece created by a human artist. The case thus makes vividly clear the very dialectic between promoting creative freedom in the field of AI development and maintaining the integrity of the emotional aesthetics in the context of the current copyright law, which strongly validates the need to conduct radically reformatory IPR action.

Arijit Singh Case (Indian 2024)

In one of the Indian celebrities' high-profile cases, the Bombay High Court, acting within its jurisdiction, granted an interim injunction to protect the personality rights of singer Arijit Singh against the spread of deepfake videos that mimic his emotional performances. Although it was found that there was no specific statutory declaration that was applicable in the protection of emotive expression, the Court formally recognised that the emotive labour and characteristic likeness by Singh was infringed. The repercussions of this case highlight the frailty of emotional identity in the digital domain and state the need to rethink the current systems of Indian IPR to include the new processes of synthetic empathy and artificially generated emotional imitation.

ChatGPT and Emotional Narrative Generation (India, 2024)

The analysis of emotionally manipulative statements of ChatGPT in the Indian context by a scholar has raised substantial concerns in the area of authorship identification and the development of emotional stories. Although the investigation has not spawned a legal action as per se, it irritatingly questions the possibility of AI-based emotional storytelling, especially when applied to user sentiment extrapolation, to violate current copyright standards. The paper proposes modifications to the Indian Copyright Act, based on the concept of the law contentiously reflecting and addressing synthetic emotional content in the future, thus highlighting the critical importance of a clear legal definition of the difference between software running the chatbot and its supposedly creative, emotively loaded products.

Law for Emotionally Innovative AI-systems (EU, 2024)

The legal scanner examined the laws of patents and the current ethical principles of emotion-rousing systems. It proposed a two-tier approach, on the one hand, to treat the outputs that are emotionally expressive in terms of the law of IPRs as the means of creative work; on the other hand, to ensure the strict data-governance systems that would ensure the integrity of input of emotional contents. It highlighted the fact that any such legal recognition ought not to undermine cognitive autonomy or emotional privacy and therefore offered a balanced framework where the moral needs are balanced with the commerciality required.

Unique Angles to Explore

This study ventures into underexplored intersections between emotional cognition, legal subjectivity, and synthetic expression - challenging conventional notions of authorship, consent, and dignity in the age of Emotion-Centric AI. By integrating insights from law, philosophy, cognitive science, and affective computing, the research opens new normative pathways under IPR frameworks.

Legal Recognition of Affective Outputs

The emotion-focused AI systems, which are developed to mimic, recognize and react to human emotions, yield structurally vague and affectively deep outputs. These encompass affected dialogues, mood-based storytelling and emotionally intelligent interactions that have now become part of mental-health platforms, adaptive learning environments and conversational agents. Although there is an increasing societal relevance, most of such output is

unrecognised under the existing regimes of IPR. The classical IPR jurisprudence lies in the human authorship and material creative works. Synthetic empathy, in its turn, is not traceable to a specific source and tends to emerge as a result of user-generated affective information and biometric response, thus disputing traditional legal concepts of novelty, ownership, and authorship. This brings up serious questions:

- (i) Are AI outputs that are emotionally reactive eligible to receive the protection of copyright?
- (ii) Who is the owner of the expression of affection induced by user's feeling?
- (iii) What should the law of computationally expressive artifacts be?

This study has offered a new threshold concept of affective outputs, including that of semantic, biometric, and computational expressivity, and explores the intersections of law theory, machine-generated empathy, and affective cognition.

Emotional Privacy Vs. Creative Ownership

Emotion-AI systems are becoming more blurred in destabilising the human experience and a machine-generated novelty. The functioning of these systems is based on the principles of passive gathering of emotional information, micro-expressions, or voice tone, behaviour, and it was used to create an affective reaction. Users, little known to them, give emotional signatures, which the train models utilize to create emotional output, and therefore, an urgent legal concern is warranted. Key tensions include:

- (i) It depends on whether users have rights over the emotional data used in training or not.
- (ii) Does a user sentiment give rise to affective outputs as original IPR?
- (iii) Which the creators are creatively authored, by developers, users, or the AI itself?

In the absence of strong emotional privacy, the issue of creative ownership is going to turn into an extractives paradigm in which emotional labour is mined without permission, and the sale of affective products will follow. This research proposal is calling upon a new IPR regime, in which emotional information would be considered not just a valuable piece of information, but the heart of creative agency and agency to the users.

Neuro-Rights and IPRs

Emotion-AI and neurotechnology domination open a new discipline in law: neuro-rights. Such rights

include protections against mental privacy, cognitive liberty, and psychological dignity, especially as the brain-computer interfaces, neural implants, and emotion-recognition algorithms become more and more a part of AI. Outputs of AI based on neural information, mood-reactive media, influence-thought narratives, and cognitively enhanced responses go against conventional IPR standards. The following are the major questions in the law:

- (i) Who is the owner of the neural data, which is used to produce affective content?
- (ii) Can the results obtained based on brainwave patterns be regarded as original?
- (iii) Does authorship belong to those who made an intellectual contribution to the machine?

This research paper argues that neuro-rights must be entrenched in IPR frameworks to exclude cognitive exploitation and have ethical attribution of authorship. With AI repeatedly replicating and building up on human cognition, laws need to be modified to safeguard their outputs as well as the neural mechanisms behind these outputs.

Cross-Border Regulation and Jurisdictional Challenges

The AI construction is emotionally-focused, transnational systems; however, the regulation of IPR is inconsistent and disjointed. The AI Act of the European Union categorize emotion-based AI as a high-risk category, which requires learning to be transparent and regulated by humans and strong data management. The dominant sectoral paradigm in the US is that the copyright law should specify that authors are humans, and that the fair use principles often do not protect emotion-AI work. In India, the provisions of the Copyright Act of 1957 offer no particular direction on the issue of AI-generated emotional outputs, rendering the affective output in a legal grey area. This jurisdictional difference brings up ambiguity in terms of ownership, liability, and ethical accountability. The paper also suggests the need to have harmonised international standards whereby synthetic emotional outputs can be regarded as a form of protectable IPR, and that emotional privacy and user dignity are not violated.

Conclusion

The merging of the emotion-based AI with the IPRs can be seen as a critical crossroad of the legal theory, ethical design, and technological regulation. This research work explored the emerging space of artificial empathy and affectual deliverables, this

study has identified a glaring void on the current IPR paradigm, which, in turn, is not well-suited to consider the creative emotional effort and cognitive subtleties inherent to AI-generated expression. Based on the analysis of the doctrine, the review of the cases, interviews, and philosophic overview, the research work proves that emotional responsiveness is not a marginal characteristic of AI systems. Rather, it is the core of the system's work, as well as its interaction with users. Since affective outputs have been legally recognized in cases as far back as the 18th century, tension between the emotional privacy and creative ownership, neuro-rights versus jurisdictional fragmentation, and emotional dignity enforcement reminds people to rethink the form and space of law. It is time to integrate ethical values and humanist principles into the law of IPR in order to avoid emotional manipulation and promote trust in the AI-mediated environments. Without this kind of reform, the global order of laws will be as incomplete as it cannot control one of the most personal aspects of human-machine contact, i.e., feeling and emotions. This study brought in new horizons of legal innovation by suggesting a rights-based framework of emotional data and synthetic affect. This research work concludes a detailed analysis, with case citations, to help develop a more human, inclusive, and future-oriented IPRs, which firmly demands moral intelligence in law to correspond to emotional intelligence in machines.

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