How may socially-assistive robots challenge human emotion?

Socially assistive robots (SARs) are increasingly being used in a variety of settings, from healthcare to education to eldercare. These robots are designed to interact with humans in a way that is both supportive and engaging. However, SARs also have the potential to challenge human emotion.

SARs are designed to supply social support and assistance to humans. They can be used to provide companionship, distraction, and therapy. SARs have the potential to transform many sectors, including healthcare, education, and elderly care. In healthcare, SARs can provide companionship and support to patients, as well as assist with rehabilitation and therapy. For example, a social robot can be used to provide companionship to a bedridden patient or a patient recovering from surgery. It can also be used to help patients with rehabilitation exercises, such as walking or talking. In education, social robots can help students learn and understand concepts. They can also be used to create engaging and interactive learning experiences. For example, a SAR can be used to provide one-on-one tutoring to a student who is struggling in a particular subject. It can also create a virtual world where students can learn and interact in a fun and engaging way. In elderly care, social robots can provide companionship and assistance to elderly people living alone or in assisted living facilities. They can also help elderly people with tasks such as cooking, cleaning, and taking medication. For example, a SAR can be used to provide companionship to an elderly person who is lonely or isolated. It can also help elderly people live independently for as long as possible. Although social robots are still under development, they have the potential to transform many sectors of society.

SARs can also challenge human emotions in a variety of ways. These challenges can be both positive and negative. SARs can challenge human emotions in a positive way by encouraging people to interact with them in new and meaningful ways. For example, SARs can be used to help people with social anxiety or isolation. They can also be used to help people with disabilities or cognitive impairments to connect with others. For example, a SAR can be used to help a person with social anxiety to practice social interactions in a safe and supportive environment. The SAR can also be used to help a person with a cognitive impairment to communicate and interact with others. SARs can also challenge human emotion in a negative way. For example, people may become overly attached to SARs or may develop unrealistic expectations of them. SARs can also used to manipulate or exploit people's emotions. Like a person become so attached to a SAR that they become emotionally dependent of it. This could lead to problems if the SAR is lost or damaged. For the manipulation about people's emotions, such as by using them to create fear or anxiety.

SARs have the potential to provide valuable companionship and support to children and vulnerable individuals. However, they also pose a number of emotional challenges, such as attachment, dependency, social development, motional confusion and fear. Developers and users must be aware of these risks and take steps to mitigate them. For example, SARs should be disigned to be transparent about their capabilities and limitations, and they should be programmed to be emotionally sensitive and responsive. Additionally, human caregivers should always be present to monitor. SARs can negatively impact children and vulnerable individuals by fostering excessive attachment, hindering social skill development, causing emotional confusion and distrust, and generating fear of their human-like appearance and unpredictable movements. By taking steps to mitigate these risks, developers and users of SARs can help to ensure that these robots are used in a safe and ethical manner.

While socially assistive robots (SARs) offer promising benefits in various domains, particularly in healthcare, education, and elderly care, their potential to challenge human emotions should not be overlooked. SARs can positively encourage human interaction and provide support for individuals with social anxiety, isolation, or disabilities. However, they can also lead to negative emotional impacts, such as excessive attachment, dependency, social skill development hindrances, emotional confusion, and fear. To mitigate this risk, SARs should be designed with transparency, emotional sensitivity, and human oversight. By carefully considering the emotional implications of SARs, we can ensure their safe and ethical implementation. So, we can ask in what ways can socially assistive robots be more seamlessly into our lives?

Bibliographie

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