Comparison of Two Articles

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Introduction

In this report, the researcher has studied two peer-reviewed articles; one is based on Facebook and the other on Mental Illness. After detailed understanding and strategic analysis, the overview of both the articles and its comparison has been reported. The readers will be able to recognize all the attributes mentioned in these articles and comprehend the interconnectedness between the topics of the two chosen articles.

Main Body

Kross, et al.: "Facebook Use Predicts Declines in Subjective WellBeing" (pp. 633-645)

In this article, reflects the way Facebook use predicts declines in subjective well-being in young adults. In today's world of technological advancement, millions of people interact through Facebook daily. Several research work pursued in this field never realized the fact that using Facebook quite often influences subjective well-being, which was quite unknown to all. Assessing the ways of human interaction, online social networks are varying rapidly to meet the user expectation. In behavioral sciences, subjective wellbeing is a highly studied variable. It can predict a wide range of consequential benefits, which includes elevated health conditions and longevity (Kross et al., 2013). Provided the frequency of using Facebook, to identify the way human interaction with this technology affects subjective wellbeing, reflect a research challenge having significant practical implications. The issues are trivial as prior research implied mixed clues in relevance to Facebook use influence subjective wellbeing. On the other hand, few cross sectional research ensured positive connectivity between use of online social network i.e. Facebook and human wellbeing. In some other research study, it has also been suggested that relationship between human wellbeing and Facebook usage is significantly nuanced. As stated by Basilisco and Cha (2015), it is influenced by multiple variables in includes self-esteem, loneliness, depressive symptoms, perseverance of one's supportiveness in online network and number of friends in Facebook.

In this research work, the authors have addressed that issue through experience sampling, which has been considered as the most reliable method to measure in vivo behavior, alongside psychological experience. In this research analysis, the researcher text messaged the respondents for two weeks and five times each day. This research survey has been conducted for examining

the way Facebook usage impacts on two components in subjective wellbeing. The first component is the way people feel every moment followed by the second component, which identifies the satisfactory level in the lives of those people (Kross et al., 2013). The outcome shows that Facebook usage takes on negative shift on the two variables. The more people are using Facebook at a particular time they felt the worst. With the advancement of the research analysis and texting the respondents for two weeks, it has been found that people are getting more dissatisfied with their lives (Chugh and Verma, 2016). Direct interactions did not forecast the same negative outcomes. They are not at all moderated by other related factors like loneliness, self-esteem, gender, perceived supportiveness, tentativeness for using Facebook and others (Malik and Khan, 2015). It can be edified that Facebook ensures an invaluable resource to fulfill basic human necessities for maintenance of social connection. Instead of enhancing well-being, this research work reveals Facebook is undermining it.

Metzl & MacLeish: "Mental Illness, Mass Shootings […] American Firearms"
(pp. 770-777)

In this research study, the researcher has cited the four assumptions, which often come up in the repercussion of a mass shooting in United States (Metzl and MacLeish, 2015). The first assumption is that gun violence is caused by mental illness. Secondly, gum crime can be predicted by psychiatric diagnosis. Thirdly, the deranged act of mentally misbalanced loners is shootings. Fourthly, the mishap at Newtown, where school mass shooting happened would not be prevented from gun control. At particular instances each of these assumptions are truly relevant. Concept of mental illness, which emerged in relevance to mass shooting often, reflects large cultural stereotypes and worry regarding matters like social class, politics and ethnicity (Hirschtritt and Binder, 2018). All these problems seems obscured while mass shooting stand in for gun crime and while mentally ill ends in medial designation and becomes a predictor of violent threat. In US, political and popular discourse often focused on causal influence of mental instability following mass shooting. The surveyed literature suggests that the assumptions are seemingly self-evident, with special reference to historical or current literatures addressing violence, guns and more broadly mental illness.

It is comprehensive that US journalists or policymakers and public, are looking into psychology, neuroscience, psychiatry and other related disciplines acting as source of certainty in the

limelight of frequent incomprehensible terror and loss, which mass shootings invariably produce. It is specially related to contemporary political moment, while relationship between mental illness and shootings appeared to be the most concerning attributes on which conflicting voices in controversial national gun debate agree (Duxbury et al., 2018). The brief review suggested that this framework with all its implicit promises about mental health solutions towards mental health problems ostensibly, is creating untenable situation where practitioners involved with studying mental health increasingly becoming the persons who are most empowered in making decisions regarding gun ownership. In due time, legal, public and medical preaching move further away deviating from talking productively and broadly about structural, social as well as psychological insinuation of gun violence in US (Metzl and MacLeish, 2015). In current political landscape, these uprisings play out clearly in discourse surrounding controversial rules and regulations. It is not related to standing on ground rather it is about race.

Comparison

After having an in-depth analysis of the research papers it can be assessed that both the papers are related to social facts. More precisely both the papers are upholding the evil aspects of the society. The first paper entails a vivid description regarding subjective well being in young adults. This article is concerned about the impact of Facebook on society. The content is this paper has elaborated the human necessity for social connection. The benefits that are enjoyed due to establishment of such connections have also been discussed. The two major components of subjective wellbeing in an individual have been analyzed. The researcher assessed that solitary activity does not predict declination of well-being as it has been found that people derive pleasure by engaging themselves in such activities (Kross et al., 2013). It has been researched that while controlling loneliness a person increases Facebook use, which in turn reduces emotional well-being. Precisely, too much of Facebook use is hampering social life and the humanity, inside a person, which reflects in their day-to-day behaviour and actions.

On the contrary, the second research article predicts the inhuman nature of people, which is adversely affecting the social balance. The tyranny of society that people are killing other people has been revealed and analyzed thoroughly. It has been depicted that US gun crime is happening because people and guns are coming together in destructive ways. This literature suggested that

agendas, which embrace accountability of mental health workers to identify dangerous assailants, are putting these workers in considerably untenable positions as they are asked to perform legal duties, which misalign in accordance to the value predicted by expertise (Metzl and MacLeish, 2015). Connection between alcohol and loaded handguns, mental health impacts due to gun violence in low economical communities and links between gun violence and social, socioeconomic and family networks are few where mental health expertise may join community along with legislative discourse for promoting more effective moral and medical arguments in relevance to sensible gun policy.

Conclusion

This report has been successful in understanding the research objectives and research questions related to both the topics. The researcher has studied both the articles to make a critical comparison between the two social events.

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