Literature Review Part III

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**Summary Article 1**

To assess the indirect and direct link amongst social problem-solving, self-image, and personality, in addition to the arbitrating function of self-confidence in the connection between problem-solving and character in Turkish youth; Koruklu (2015) used a cross-sectional method entailing some self-reports. The research relies on the data gathered from 687 participants from undergraduate learners (Koruklu, 2015). The findings depicted that self-image; agreeableness, conscientiousness, openness, and extraversion were positively and notably linked with problem-solving in a social setting, while neuroticism described a negative relationship. Self-esteem is positively and meaningfully correlated with sociability, carefulness, frankness, extraversion, and problem-solving. The results likewise portrayed that self-esteem and personality influenced social problem solving, whereas character also influenced societal problem solving indirectly but via self-esteem. The author concluded that self-image and personality are meaningfully connected to problem-solving in the chosen demographics.

**Analysis article 1**

This article relates to the course as it adds to the existing knowledge on the link between group problem solving, self-image, and individuality as well as the indirect connection among societal problem solving and personality through self-image. These findings can be utilized in the educational setting by the counselor and a teacher who has been entrusted with the role of creating mitigation programs. The results show that counselors in the school setting must bear in mind about self-image while creating intervention programs for establishing the skills in social problem solving (Koruklu, 2015). It is impossible to change the personality by the use of instruction, but in the event that self-image was augmented, the problem-solving capacities can be enhanced. This study is essential as it relates to the overall reading materials, which addresses the issue of personality and self-esteem. This study is crucial as it provided some of the counseling approaches that consider self-esteem and character while creating programs since the two are factors that predict social problem-solving. Therefore, the information in this source is essential as counselors, individuals, and institutions can use it.

**Summary Article 2**

Self-linked builds feature significantly in cognitive frameworks of both depression and social anxiety. Nevertheless, few types of research have instantaneously evaluated the distinctive correlation between self-linked constructs as well as depression and social anxiety, whereas monitoring for the relationship between the two variables. In the current study, a total of 522 participants from the university level fulfilled measures of depression, social anxiety, social contrast, self-concept lucidity, self-concentrated attention, self-criticism, self-image, and maladaptive (Gregory, B., & Peters, 2017 Bivariate relationships depicted that self-linked framework not only meaningfully connected with social nervousness but likewise with despair as well as other self-variables. The findings reported a distinctive constructive connection between despair and self- awareness. Self-image and maladaptive self-trusts were the hypotheses most powerfully liked with despair and social nervousness, respectively (Gregory, B., & Peters, 2017). The results underline the significance of adverse self-concept also in subclinical manifestation and propose that some critical self-link hypothesis may stand for trans-diagnostic susceptibility elements connecting depression and social anxiety. The future study must resume assessing the distinctive connections between depression and anxiety and self-linked variables in both nonclinical and clinical samples.

**Analysis Article 2**

This study is related to the course and text readings as it evaluates the matters related to social anxiety and depression. Some of the ideas presented in the article have been magnified in the course materials, which are as the literature for the topics discussed in the course. This source is relevant for the selected study as it provides some insights and knowledge on the subject. Besides, the finding and recommendations from this source can be applied in real-life settings to solve various issues surrounding self-related construct and self-esteem. Some readings associate the concept of self-relation and self-esteem with depression, social anxiety, and other variables discussed in this article. This shows the correlation between the information in this source and the reading materials.

References

Gregory, B., & Peters, L. (2017). Unique relationships between self-related constructs, social anxiety, and depression in a non-clinical sample. Behaviour Change, 34(2), 117-133.

Koruklu, N. (2015). Personality and Social Problem-Solving: The Mediating Role of Self-Esteem. *Educational Sciences: Theory and Practice*, *15*(2), 481-487.