A Comparative Study of Anxiety Depression Comorbidity with Pure Anxiety and Pure Depression on Different Cognitive and Personality Measures

Section A-Research paper

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF ANXIETY DEPRESSION COMORBIDITY WITH PURE ANXIETY AND PURE DEPRESSION ON DIFFERENT COGNITIVE AND PERSONALITY MEASURES

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Abstract

The matter of anxiety and depression is associated with the psychological behavior of humans. It is well known that desires and abilities are important determinant factors of human behavior. It is found that there is a significant impact of pure anxiety and pure depression on cognitive and personality measures of behavior. Additionally, the study's findings show that attitudes, norms, cognition and cultural perception are important determinant factors behind the driving of pure anxiety and pure depression on different cognitive personality measures. These consequences give a significant role in the building capacity of measurement of human behavior in the sense of psychology. Therefore, this study gives an understanding of rethinking and redefining phenomena of pure anxiety and pure depression in the psychological behavior of humans. Apart, this study would encourage policymakers, researchers, and students to further research the area of pure depression and pure anxiety in psychology.

Keywords: Pure Anxiety; Pure Depression; Cognitive Measures; Personality Measures

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1. Introduction

Anxiety and depression are emerging as global phenomena in the context of comorbidity because the influence of anxiety and depression is the subject matter of psychology, but in the sense of social science, it is associated with phenomena of interdisciplinary subject social science. In context, comorbidity may be defined as a person having more than one illness, including mental or physical, at once. For example, a person has diabetes with depression; these consequences may be defined as comorbidity because both conditions have symptoms that can affect the quality of life. There is the adverse effect of depression and anxiety on the quality of life because it is well known that most persons are suffered from mental and physical health due to the increasing pattern of cultural consumption in the periphery of globalization. Consequences of globalization are changing the perception and cognitive behavior of the person with depression and anxiety because it is well known that pattern of cultural consumption is leading to the phenomena of depression and anxiety with illness among people because physical illness creates a negative perception of cognitive behavior of a person in the sense of psychology. The context of pure anxiety may be defined as an extreme activity in the basal ganglia, setting one's idle speed on overdrive. Common symptoms of Pure Anxiety include frequent feelings of nervousness or anxiety, Avoidance of people or places due to a fear of having anxiety or panic attacks. These consequences may create a hurdle situation of phobia in the minds of a patient who is suffering from pure anxiety in the context of comorbidity because the combination of physical illness like diabetes and its related anxiety creates the comorbidity inpatient because diabetes creates such kinds of fear that patient feel as weak in the sense of its views of cognition.

The matter of cognition determines the behavior of the person about itself and society in the context of recreation and redefines social norms, values and attitudes because it is well known that a vast majority of persons are suffered from anxiety due to the physical behavior of their psychology about society but nexus of pure anxiety and comorbidity force to person into isolation due to fear of physical illness with anxiety. In the context of pure depression, it may be defined as an extreme level of anxiety in the mind of persons about their role in society because patients create a psychological phobia about their existence in society as well as the existence of society. These consequences can be easily examined and considered social phenomena in social psychology. Pure Depression results from excessive activity in the brain's emotional center, the deep limbic system. This type is associated with primary depressive symptoms that range from chronic mild sadness (dysthymia) to the devastating illness of major depression. In these consequences, we find that both anxiety and depression adversely affect the psychological behavior of the person, and the phenomena of psychological behavior are reflected by the socio-economic activities of the person on the cultural landscape under globalization.

Matter of depression comorbidity is associated with physical disorders correlated with a psychological phobia like negative perception about their personality and role in society, but clinical psychology gives the right solution to the problem of depression and anxiety (Kang et al. 2015).

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Both anxiety and depression lead to the mechanism of the disease in the mind of a person because it is well known that comorbidity is the result of pure anxiety and pure depression regarding the psychology of society in the view of principles of social psychology (Mikocka, 2016). From the perspective of insomnia and depression, comorbidity is associated with mental illness among people because depression is caused by negative cognition in the psychological perception of the person and these consequences are measurable with the personality of persons in the view of social psychology (Staner, 2010). There are so many risk factors involved in creating phenomena of comorbidity in the context of pure anxiety and pure depression in social psychology because social psychology advocates the phenomena of the effect of depression and anxiety as social phenomena. Additionally, phenomena of social behavior are adversely influenced by pure depression and pure anxiety in society (Falah et al., 2016). In this study, it is found that comorbidity of pure depression and anxiety adversely affects the sleep quality of patients due to the long-term impact of anxiety and depression based on a population-based survey of selected sample patients of anxiety and depression (Hayashino et al. 2010).

Phenomena of depression and anxiety are associated with emotional intelligence and subjective well-being of a person because it is found that consequences of depression and anxiety deprive the deviation in the health of the mind of the patient due to physical disorder. Therefore, comorbidity diverts the phenomena of emotional intelligence toward negative perceptions about their role in society (Sanchez et al. 2016). It is well known that

older adults face different challenges in globalization because globalization leads to the mechanism of cultural consumption. In these consequences, they increase their desire and ambition for physical culture from the perspective of nonphysical culture like- attitudes and cultural beliefs about society. Therefore, they try to find the right solution to take the mode of consumption through their psychological desire, and extreme desire creates problems of anxiety and depression as comorbidity (Ho et al. 2014). In these consequences, the willingness of desire gives way to findings because positive willingness gives a positive perception, but negative willingness creates the environment of anxiety and disorder as a comorbidity in the patient's mind (Reichard et al. 2013). The effect of expressing gratitude is an important part of human life, but pure anxiety and pure depression affect the expression of happiness in human life (Algoe & Zhayong et al. 2016).

In these consequences, positive psychology gives a better understanding of the phenomena of depression and anxiety in the context of comorbidity because it may be the subject of long discussion (Synder et al. 2020). The role of cognitive measurement is an important part of the study of pure depression comorbidity because this study shows that positive and negative cognitive effects are associated with the formation of psychological perception (Clark et al. 1990). There is a significant impact on the management of the self-control of behavior in stress, anxiety, depression and self-criticism because it is found that depression and anxiety create a deviation in the consciousness of the mind (Gilbert et al. 2008). There is a significant role of self-

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management in manage to the problems of depression and anxiety in the context of cognitive measurement and personality measurement in human behavior (Fleming et al. 2018). This study presents a cohort study on the topic of the impact of depression and anxiety on human behavior. This study shows that intervention of depression and anxiety creates the problem of disorder in the consciousness behavior of human activity (Havinga et al. 2017). There is a positive effect on the quality of life regarding determining the psychological behavior of the human because it is well known that positive attitudes determine the cognitive behavior of the person (Keyes et al. 2012). The intervention of positive skills of cognitive behavior reduces the problem of depression and anxiety in human behavior as well as improves the quality of life (Cohn et al. 2014).

Based on the above concise description of the matter of pure depression and pure anxiety on different cognitive and personality measure, it is found that both depression and anxiety are associated with cognitive behavior of the human personality because pure depression and pure anxiety determines the thinking power of the human about themselves as well as about society. Therefore, there is a need to analyze of depth review of the study of anxiety depression comorbidity with pure anxiety and pure depression on different cognitive and personality measures. In these contexts, there are the following summary points of the above introduction part:

i. The concept of comorbidity is associated with pure anxiety and pure depression because it is found that changing pattern of wishes and abilities of human consumption is caused by globalization of cultural consumption. These consequences lead to the mechanism of pure anxiety and pure depression in the psychological behavior of humans.

ii. The subject of the measurement of pure anxiety and pure depression on different cognitive and personality measurements in the context of the behavioral approach. In these contexts, it is very important to mention that there is a different role of psychology in the individual behavior of the person in different time and space contexts.

2. Review of Literature

Based on the above concise description, there is a need to give specific attention to understanding the nature, process and consequences of the impact of comorbidity with pure anxiety and pure depression on different cognitive and personality measures under the perspective of human behavior in psychology. There is an important role of psychological theories in understanding the dynamics of human behavior because there are different approaches to behavior regarding the impact of pure anxiety and pure depression. In these consequences, it can be forwarded that psychological behavior determines the socio-economic activities of human behavior on the cultural landscape because it is well known that socio-economic and cultural practices are based on the ideology of existentialism and realism of human philosophy because our thought determines the nature of the world in the view of human behavior. Therefore, there are the following arguments and themes in the section review of literature:

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i. Study the impact of pure anxiety and pure depression with comorbidity in psychology.

ii. Measurement of pure anxiety and pure depression on different cognitive and personality measures.

Above, both sections give a broad understanding of the nature, process and consequences of the impact of pure anxiety and pure depression on human behavior.

i. Study of the impact of pure anxiety and pure depression with comorbidity in psychology

The matter of pure anxiety and pure depression is the subject of discussion in psychology because research based on psychology shows that depression and anxiety with comorbidity are associated with human behavior (Sartouris, 1996). There is a negative impact of pure depression and pure anxiety on the behavior of youth because it is well known that youth have the desire for physical culture and need the desire to create an environment of positive and negative perceptions of the behavior of youth. These consequences give them the thinking power to develop ideology about themselves and society in the context of cognitive behavior (Hankin et al. 2010). The consequences of depression and anxiety affect the neural activity of children who lost their parents because the study shows that depression and anxiety affect the psychology of the human mindset in the context of their social reactions (Kujawa et al. 2014). Anxiety and depression can be defined as a disorder in the mindset of a person because it is caused by extreme negative aspects of perception about themselves and society. Additionally, it is well known that it leads to the causes of comorbidity with pure anxiety and pure

depression among humans (Asselmann et al. 2015). In this study, it is found that physical exploitation leads the anxiety and depression disorders among suffering children who are being abused by their parents. In these consequences, it is well known that there is an adverse impact of depression and anxiety on the cognitive behavior of humans (Hovens et al. 2010).

In the context of India, it is well known that India is a developing country, and there is a significant role of middle-class families in the development due to their consumption pattern, but the changing pattern of consumption is leading to the problem of anxiety and depression among Indians as well as gives the problem of psychological phobia (Menon et al. 2015). It is observed that there is a significant impact of anxiety and depression on youth according to their gender and age in individuals with tinnitus. Therefore, this study gives a broad sense of the impact of depression and anxiety with comorbidity in India because it is found that pure anxiety and pure depression is associated with the cognitive behavior of human (Udupi et al. 2013). In the context of Goa in India, it is found that clinical psychology managed the challenges of anxiety and depression disorder among youth through a randomized controlled trial method. Additionally, this study shows that clinical psychology is important for managing mental disorders with comorbidity (Patel, 2010).

In the context of the study of health workers in India, the study shows that a vast majority of the workers were depressed from pure anxiety and pure depression, but the intervention of clinical psychology managed the problem of pure depression and anxiety among health workers in India.

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This study also shows that pure anxiety and pure depression create the problem of mental disorders with comorbidity (Patel et al. 2011). In the context of Indian women, study shows that a vast majority of the women suffer from anxiety and depression due to family-related reasons. The study also shows that problem of anxiety and depression is also caused by gender-based discrimination in the socio-economic development of India (Bohra, 2015). Therefore, it can be concluded that the matter of depression and anxiety is associated with comorbidity because it is well known that problems of physical and mental health create the environment of psychological phobia. The problem of psychological phobia generates the deprivation of mental health because a person loses their thinking power and creativity due to pure anxiety and pure depression.

ii. Measurement of pure anxiety and pure depression on different cognitive and personality measures.

There is an adverse impact of depression and anxiety on the emotion of youth because the study shows that depressed youth loss their emotion about their perception and thinking power (Hankin et al. 2010). The pattern of measurement of the cognitive and personality measurement is the subject of discussion in the behavioral approach of psychology because it has been found that pure anxiety and pure depression are caused by the negative perception of measurement of cognitive behavior of persons (Balsamo et al. 2013). Measurement of pure anxiety and pure depression adversely affects the motivational capacity of human behavior because it is found that consequences of

depression and anxiety affect the social values, norms and attitudes of humans, and these consequences are reflected by the social psychology of the human behavior (Stulz & Crits, 2010). A matter of pure anxiety and pure depression is associated with psychotic symptoms of cognitive behavior under the approach of behavioral psychology because both anxiety and depression is the result of psychological disorder of human behavior. These consequences may be measured by the behavioral attitudes of humans (Colovic, 2016). Behavioral attitudes can be measured by the cognitive approach to the psychology of humans because the study shows that the consequences of pure anxiety and pure depression affect the food habits of a suffering person. Additionally, the consequences of depression and anxiety affect the perfectness of human behavior in the sense of perfectness of behavior about individuals and society (Egan et al. 2014). There is a significant role of positive psychology in the measurement of human behavior in the context of depression and anxiety because it is well known that the matter of depression and anxiety can be better managed and explained by measurement of the cognitive behavioral approach of positive psychology (Hendricks et al. 2019).

In the context of India, it is found that consequences of depression and anxiety are deep-rooted in the society of India, especially among youth, because the study shows that there is a need for a mechanism of social psychology for better measurement of the consequences of depression and anxiety among youth in India (Sau & Bhakta, 2019). There is a long history of research on anxiety disorder in India because it is well known that India has

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a huge population as well as lots of challenges and contradictions in the socio-economic development of India. These consequences are creating the problems of depression and anxiety among youth because youth are suffering from a psychological disorders in their daily routine lifestyle (Trivedi & Gupta, 2010). The concept of well-being is an important issue in psychological behavior because the study shows that depression and anxiety create a deviation from the normal behavior of humans, but clinical psychology manages the problem of depression and anxiety in the context of the behavioral approach (Galinha & Pais, 2010). There is a need to adapt clinical psychology for better management of depression and anxiety globally because it has been found that depression and anxiety create mental disorders with comorbidity (Vingola & Tucci, 2014).

Based on the above-prescribed review of literature, there are the following arguments about the study:

i. It shows that perception and attitudes are important factors for the measurement of the psychological behavior of people. In these consequences, there is a significant impact of social psychology on human life.

ii. It is well known that the implication of social psychology gives a broad sense of understanding of nature, process and consequences of pure anxiety/depression with comorbidity because it is found that wishes and abilities are the important factors in the formation of the social, cultural region of people in the specific geographical region in the different time and space context. Therefore, a

review of the literature shows that there are linear sequences in phenomena of the impact of pure anxiety and pure depression on the cognitive behavior of humans.

iii. A review of literature also shows that pure anxiety and pure depression is caused by pre-determined prejudice about social phenomena because it is well known that human is the part of society and human create the elements of society according to their wishes and abilities in the context of cultural consumption of globalization. The consequences of globalization are leading to the mechanism of depression and anxiety among youth, those who have lots of expectations and desires about their career in life.

iv. Therefore, it is needed to give importance to the phenomena of positive psychology for a better understanding of the impact of pure anxiety and pure depression because the approach of positive psychology gives a better mechanism for understanding phenomena of comorbidity with pure anxiety and pure depression.

v. Dimension of pure anxiety and pure depression is the subject of core in this study because a review of the literature shows that there is significant importance of positive psychology in determinants of behavior of the human.

vi. In the context of India, a review of the literature shows that anxiety and depression have emerged as a psychological disorders among youth in India. As it is known that India is the country of youth population

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known as the demographic dividend, but it has been found that a vast majority of the youth are facing lots of contradictions and challenges in their career. These consequences are the synonyms of the struggle of youth toward their career as well as create the problems of mental illness and physical illness, and it is an example of comorbidity because an entire section of the review of the literature shows that comorbidity is an important component of the pure anxiety and pure depression on different personality measurement. Therefore, there is a need to give depth analysis of the study of phenomena of nature, processes and consequences of the impact of pure anxiety and pure depression on the cognitive behavior of humans.

3. Methodology: Statement of Research Problems, Objectives

Based on the above-prescribed arguments about the literature review, it can be forwarded that there is a need for depth analysis to study the impact of pure anxiety and pure depression with comorbidity on different cognitive and personality measures. It is well known that both anxiety and depression are correlated to each other as well as important determinant factors of human behavior. The behavioral psychology approach is associated with reflection on norms, attitudes and cultural beliefs about individuals and society. In these consequences, it is also important to discuss that formation of perception is an important component of the explanation of cognitive behavior because behavior is a reflection of the mental ideology of humans about physical and non-physical culture, but the question raised about the role of

anxiety and depression in the measurement of the behavior in the context of different personality measures. The mechanism of personality measure is an important issue in measuring pure anxiety and pure depression on psychological behavior with comorbidity. Now, comorbidity is an important factor in measuring pure anxiety and pure depression in the research area of positive psychology because it is well known that physical and mental health problems lead to the mechanism of comorbidity.

Phenomena of comorbidity can be explained as the impact of physical illness on the perception of the human mind, and these consequences create the phenomena of anxiety and depression. It is well known that comorbidity is deeply rooted in the society of India in the context of development because there is contradiction and discrimination in the socio-economic development of India. The demographic factor is also an important phenomenon in this entire discussion because India is a country of youth as a demographic dividend and these youth have lots of expectations and dreams to achieve a luxurious life. These consequences lead to the culturally based consumption of luxurious items. For Example, mobile and the internet is the important component of youth life, and a vast majority of youth are engaged in dating sites, but these consequences create a barrier between youth and mainstream society. These consequences are creating the problem of pure anxiety and pure depression because it is also observed that smoking-related problems are leading to physical illness among youth, as well as anxiety and depression due to the habit of smoking. Therefore, this research paper examines the components of pure anxiety

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and pure depression with comorbidity because comorbidity has emerged as an important topic of discussion in social and clinical psychology. From these perspectives, the present research paper gives a broad sense of the nature, process and consequences of matter of pure anxiety and pure depression on different cognitive behavior and personality measures. It is well known that the behavioral aspect can be better explained by a well-developed study design of psychology because pure anxiety and pure depression are associated with the cognitive measurement of human behavior in the sense of reflection of the mental ideology about social and cultural phenomena in the context of globalization.

Based on the above-prescribed statement of the research problems, there are the following research questions:

i. What are the differences between anxiety depression comorbidity, pure anxiety group and pure depressive group on cognitive measures?

ii. What are the differences between anxiety depression comorbidity pure anxiety group and pure depressive group on personality measures?

iii. How do these consequences affect cognitive and personality measures?

iv. How does psychological behavior affect the level of pure anxiety and pure depression in the context of personality and cognitive measures?

3.1 Objectives

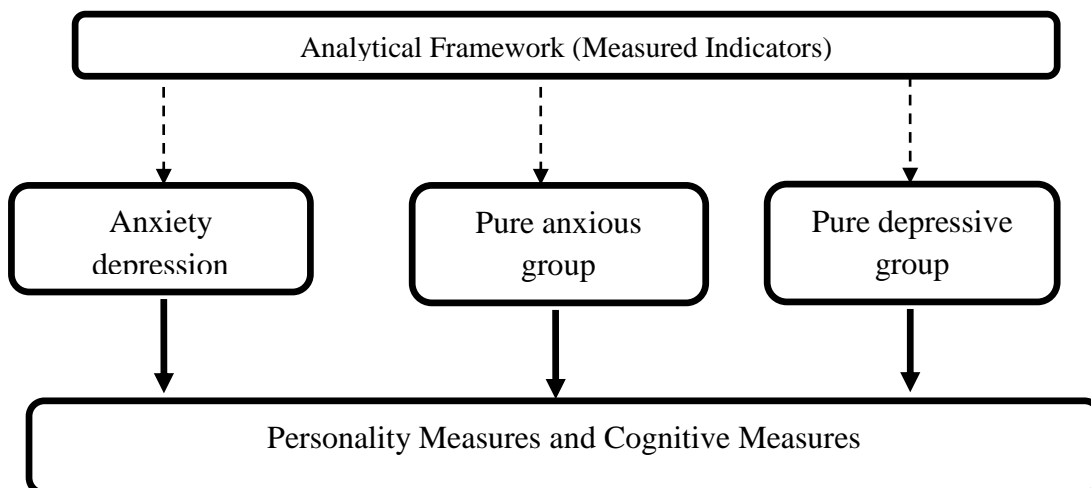Based on the above research questions, there are the following objectives

i. To study the comparison between Anxiety Depression Comorbidity, Pure anxious group, and pure depressive group on Cognitive Measures.

ii. To study the comparison between Anxiety Depression Comorbidity, Pure anxious group, and pure depressive group on Personality Measures.

iii. To give suggested prescribed recommended policies about study further research in the study of anxiety depression comorbidity with pure anxiety and pure depression on different cognitive and personality Measures.

4. Method of data collection and analytical framework

Present research work is based on the empirical survey of measurement of the study of anxiety depression comorbidity with pure anxiety and pure depression on different cognitive and personality measures. In these consequences, the first objective of this research is based on collecting primary data from a total of 500 sample sizes as well as second objective is based on a total of 499 sample sizes. Both objectives are analyzed by paired sample correlation and paired sample t-test because paired sample correlation and paired sample t-test give a better understanding of the nature of both objectives. In this study, it is given a comparative study about anxiety depression comorbidity, pure anxious group and pure depressive group on cognitive measures and personality measures.

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Figure1: Analytical Framework of the Study

Source: Design by Author

Paired Sample t Test

Paired sample t-test is based on the difference in the mean value of the dependent samples. Therefore, paired sample t-test is also known as dependent sample t-test, matched sample t-test, related sample t-test and repeated measured t-test. The assumption of paired sample t-test is following:

i. The dependent variable should be measured on a ratio and interval scale.
ii. The sample mean should be normally distributed.
iii. Respondents are selected randomly.

5. Result

Objective:1 To study the comparison between Anxiety Depression Comorbidity, Pure anxious group, and pure depressive group on Cognitive Measures.

This table shows the summary of measures like mean, N, standard deviation and standard error mean of the pair1, pair 2 and Pair 3 of selected variables for the paired t-test. In the context of pair 1 value of the mean for anxiety depression comorbidity is 3.32. In pair 2 mean value of the pure anxious group is 3.3120, and the mean value of the pure depressive group is 3.4 in pair 3. In the context of the mean value of cognitive measures in 3.5680 in pair1, pair 2 and pair 3 (Table 1).

Table 1: Paired Sample t Test

Paired Samples Statistics					
		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Anxiety Depression Comorbidity	3.3200	500	1.42466	.06371
	Cognitive Measures.	3.5680	500	1.33302	.05961
Pair 2	Pure anxious group	3.3120	500	1.39375	.06233
	Cognitive Measures.	3.5680	500	1.33302	.05961
Pair 3	Pure depressive group	3.4040	500	1.35368	.06054
	Cognitive Measures.	3.5680	500	1.33302	.05961

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This table shows the paired sample correlation between two variables. In pair 1, the correlation value between anxiety depression comorbidity and cognitive measures is .004, and the significant value is .923, which is larger than 0.05. Therefore, we fail to reject the null hypothesis and say there is no significant correlation between anxiety, depression and cognitive measures. In Pair 2, the correlation value between the pure anxious group and cognitive measures is .048, and

the significant value is .285, which is larger than 0.05. Therefore, we can say that there is an insignificant correlation between the pure anxious group and cognitive measures. In pair 3, the correlation value between the pure depressive group and cognitive measures is .087, and the significant value is .052; this value is larger than 0.05, and we can say that there is an insignificant correlation between the pure depressive group and cognitive measures (Table 2).

Table 2: Paired Sample Correlation

Paired Samples Correlations		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Anxiety Depression Comorbidity & Cognitive Measures.	500	.004	.923
Pair 2	Pure anxious group & Cognitive Measures.	500	.048	.285
Pair 3	Pure depressive group &Cognitive Measures.	500	.087	.052

This table shows the paired sample test based on the following parameters:

Pair 1: Anxiety Depression Comorbidity and Cognitive Measures

The mean value between anxiety, depression comorbidity and cognitive measures is -. 24800, and the t value is -2.848. Significant value .005, which is less than 0.05. Therefore, we reject the null hypothesis and say that there is a significant difference in the mean value of anxiety, depression comorbidity and cognitive measures (Table 3).

Pair 2: Pure Anxious Group and Cognitive Measures

The mean value between the pure anxious group and cognitive measures is -.2560, and

the t value is -3.042. The significant value is .002, and it is less than 0.05, and we can say that there are significant differences between the mean value of the pure anxious group and cognitive measures (Table 3).

Pair 3: Pure Depressive Group and Cognitive Measures

The mean value between the pure depressive group and cognitive measures is -.16400, and the t value is -2.020. The significant value is .044, which is less than 0.05, and we can say that there are significant differences between the mean value of the pure depressive group and cognitive measures (Table 3).

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Table 3: Paired Samples Test

		Paired Differences							
					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				Sig. (2-tailed)
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	T	Df	
Pair 1	Anxiety Depression Comorbidity Cognitive Measures.	-.24800	1.94681	.08706	-.41906	-.07694	-2.848	499	.005
Pair 2	Pure anxious group - Cognitive Measures.	-.25600	1.88190	.08416	-.42135	-.09065	-3.042	499	.002
Pair 3	Pure depressive group - Cognitive Measures.	-.16400	1.81541	.08119	-.32351	-.00449	-2.020	499	.044

Objective 2: To study the comparison between Anxiety Depression Comorbidity, Pure anxious group, and pure depressive group on Personality Measures.

This table shows the value of the mean, N, standard deviation and standard error mean.

The mean value between anxiety and depression comorbidity is 3.3226, the mean value of the pure anxious group is 3.3166, and the mean value of the pure depressive group is 3.4088. The mean value of the personality measure is 3.5731 in pair 1, pair 2 and pair 3 (Table 4)

Table 4: Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Anxiety Depression Comorbidity	3.3226	499	1.42486	.06379
	Personality Measures	3.5731	499	1.27226	.05695
Pair 2	Pure anxious group	3.3166	499	1.39129	.06228
	Personality Measures	3.5731	499	1.27226	.05695
Pair 3	Pure depressive group	3.4088	499	1.35074	.06047
	Personality Measures	3.5731	499	1.27226	.05695

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This table shows the paired sample correlation between variables. In pair 1, the correlation value between anxiety, depression comorbidity and personality measures is -.006, and the significant value is .896. This significant value is larger than 0.05, and there is an insignificant correlation between anxiety, depression comorbidity and personality measures. In Pair 2, the correlation value between the pure anxious group and personality measures is .053, and the significant value is .240. While this significant value is larger than 0.05 and we can say that there is an insignificant correlation between the pure anxious group and personality measures. In pair 3, the correlation value between the pure depressive group and personality measures is .053, and the significant value is .240. This significant value is larger than the value of 0.05, and we can say that there is an insignificant correlation between the pure depressive group and personality measures (Table 5).

Table 5: Paired Samples Correlations		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Anxiety Depression Comorbidity &Personality Measures	499	-.006	.896
Pair 2	Pure anxious group &Personality Measures	499	.053	.240
Pair 3	Pure depressive group &Personality Measures	499	.053	.240

This table shows the paired sample t-test on the following parameters:

Pair 1: Anxiety Depression Comorbidity and Personality Measures

The mean value of the anxiety, depression, comorbidity and personality measures is -.25050, and the t value is -2.921. The significant value is .004, which is less than 0.05, and we can say that there are significant differences in the mean value between anxiety, depression, comorbidity and personality measures (Table 6).

Pair 2: Pure Anxious Group and Personality Measures

The mean value between the pure anxious group and personality measures is -.25651, and the t value is -3.122. The significant value is .002, and it is less than 0.05. Therefore, we can say that there are significant differences in the mean value between the pure anxious group and personality measures (Table 6).

Pair 3: Pure Depressive Group and Personality Measures

The mean value between the pure depressive group and personality measures is -.16433, and the t value is -2.032. The significant value is .043, and it is less than 0.05. Therefore, we can say that there is a significant difference between the mean value of the pure depressive group and personality measures (Table 6).

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		Paired Differences							
					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1	Anxiety Depression Comorbidity - Personality Measures	-.25050	1.91574	.08576	-.41900	-.08200	-2.921	498	.004
Pair 2	Pure anxious group - Personality Measures	-.25651	1.83516	.08215	-.41792	-.09510	-3.122	498	.002
Pair 3	Pure depressive group - Personality Measures	-.16433	1.80613	.08085	-.32318	-.00547	-2.032	498	.043

Table 6: Paired Samples Test

6. Discussion and Concluding Remarks

Based on the above prescribed analytical framework of the result part, it can be discussed that matter of pure anxiety, and pure depression are associated with psychological phenomena of human behavior in human activity. It is well known that wishes and abilities are an important part of human behavior because the confluent of wishes and abilities determines the cultural perception about occurring phenomena in the reflection of human ideology and perception of different cultural landscapes in a different time and space context. In this study, it is found that matter of pure anxiety, and pure depression is positively associated with cognitive and personality measures of human behavior because it is found that both positive and negative perception about self-personality determines the building capacity of cognitive measures and personality measures under the theory and model of pure anxiety and pure depression in positive psychology. In the sense of positive psychology, there are lots of studies about pure anxiety comorbidity and pure depression, but the present study gives a significant role in developing an understanding of the nature, process and consequences of the impact of pure anxiety and pure depression on different cognitive and personality measures. It is well known that different cognitive and personality measures can be examined by the impact of pure anxiety and pure depression in the sense of retrospective to prospective study design because it is well known that past

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activity of the human behavior positively affects the cognitive and personality measures of the human behavior in the present scenario as well as goals of future. In this study, it is found that the findings give linear sequences to understand the mechanism of pure anxiety and pure depression with comorbidity on different personality and cognitive measures. In these consequences, it can be forwarded that tendency of cultural consumption like cognition and perception about social values, norms, attitudes and cultural beliefs are being redefined by the process of globalization and modernization. In these consequences, a vast majority of the youth are suffered from psycho panic and depression due to the tendency to adopt postmodernity and the culture of globalization.

Additionally, this study describes the role of depression and anxiety with comorbidity on different cognitive and personality measures. From these perspectives, it can be forwarded that there is an adverse impact of pure anxiety and pure depression on different cognitive and personality measures because the extreme level of pure anxiety and pure depression adversely affects the thinking and creativity of human behavior consciousness of the human behavior. Apart, this study gives an understanding of developing such kinds of models that are suitable to understand the mechanism of pure depression and anxiety with comorbidity on different cognitive and personality measures. Therefore, it can be concluded that the matter of pure anxiety and pure depression is the subject of discussion under the perspective of positive psychology according to the findings of this study because phenomena of anxiety and

depression emerge as global psychological problems as well as the subject of research. Based on the above prescribed concluding remarks, there are the following recommended policies:

i. There is a need to develop a model for a better interpretation of the matter of pure anxiety and pure depression with comorbidity under the practical knowledge of psychological theory. In this study, it is found that there is a significant impact of the psychological disorder on cognitive and personality measures.

ii. In the context of India, there is a need for depth analytical-based study about the phenomena of pure anxiety and pure depression because it is well known that India has the world's largest youth population, but a vast majority of the youth are suffered from pure anxiety and depression. In these consequences, there is needed for start more research in the area of positive psychology.

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Declaration of interest statement

- **No conflict of interest exists**

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