



Scientific Journal of Neurology & Neurosurgery

Research Article

Relationship between Self Concept and Deviant Behavior among Adolescents -

Saleha Bibi^{1*}, Sobia Masood², Bushra Mussawar³ and Adnan Khaliq³

¹Clinical psychologist, Fatima Jinnah women university, Pakistan

²Lecturer, Fatima Jinnah women university, Pakistan

³Lecturer, Psychology at Foundation University, Pakistan

***Address for Correspondence:** Saleha Younus, Clinical Psychologist, Fatima Jinnah women university, Pakistan,
E-mail: salehayounus2@gmail.com

Submitted: 26 March 2021; **Approved:** 28 April 2021; **Published:** 30 April 2021

Cite this article: Bibi S, Masood S, Mussawar B, Khaliq A. Relationship between Self Concept and Deviant Behavior among Adolescents. Sci J Neurol Neurosurg. 2021; April 30; 7(1): 007-013.

Copyright: © 2021 Bibi S, et al. This is an open access article distributed under the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.



ABSTRACT

Present study was conducted to explore the relationship between self-concept and deviant behavior among adolescents. This study was conducted with a sample size (N = 300) including both boys and girls. Study was conducted in two phases, in the first phase 200 normal adolescents were selected for the study and results were drawn. In the second phase 100 clinical sample was selected. Deviant behavior was measured through its three domains including sensation seeking behavior, moral disengagement and risk taking behavior. Three scales were administered; Moral disengagement scale, sensation seeking scale and multidimensional self-concept. It was hypothesized that there exist a negative relationship between self-concept and deviant behavior among adolescents. The result of the study indicated that there exist a significant and negative relationship between self-concept and deviant behavior among adolescents.

Deviance has come out as a global epidemics in the developed as well as in the under developed countries like Pakistan. Deviance is the universal problem and behaviors of the deviants depend on both intra cultural and cross cultural factors. Deviance is becoming a major concern for the mental health professionals. In Pakistan because of a quick change in values, morals, traditions and advancement in technology (modernization) deviance is growing and getting higher day by day. Pakistani adolescents are involved in numerous types of deviant behaviors' like drinking, stealing, assault, rape, abusing and misbehaving with parents and teachers and some more serious crimes like killing and kidnapping [1].

Adolescence is the transitional time period of life between childhood and adulthood. Adolescence begins at puberty, the phase of development in which individual gains sexual maturity and he or she becomes capable of reproduction [2].

Emotional conflicts and upheavals, high disobedience, impulsive and unpredictable behaviors are found to be associated with adolescence. Adolescence is considered as a phase of growing antimony and experimentation; it is known as a time period when peer relationships become very vital and central part of the individual's life and when the adolescents become more prone towards involving in potentially harmful risky behaviour becomes a major area of concern [3-5].

Numerous biological changes make adolescents more prone towards deviant acts. New research recommended that brain keeps on developing well into the third decade of life, and during young adulthood frontal lobe completely develop [6]. This brain area is associated with self control, judgment and in decision making. If the development of this part of brain become delayed, this delayed development may be associated with the tendency to be involved in risk taking activities and immediate gratification [4]. It is suggested that the risky taking behaviors' like substance abuse, unprotected sex and risky driving are directly associated with individual's difficulty in imaging the long term outcomes of their actions [6].

New researches have suggested that different areas of maturation may take place at different times based on gender, with various parts of the brain including the frontal lobe develops late in man, this finding clarify the reason that why males are more involved in deviant kind of activities [7]. These discrepancies between male and female may also be due to hormones levels rather than age, as females tends to go through puberty at an earlier age than males. Many other researchers have also proved that risk taking behaviour is related with the onset of puberty [6].

Heightened sense of grandiosity, invulnerability and impulsivity during adolescence combines with the restricted ability to anticipate immediate harm and to predict its long lasting negative outcomes. Risk taking behaviors' may enhance with the growth, development

and progress in physical maturity, sexual drives, increased intellectual capacity sexual drives, and greater independency as many adolescents engage in doing jobs and geographical mobility. The adolescents are more likely to be involved prone towards new experimentation and participation in sexual activities and drug use [3].

Deviance can be seen as a social illness and environmental distress. Deviant behaviors and activities are learned. Deviance is not genetic as no one born having deviant tendencies rather adolescent learn and modify these behaviors through the course of socialization. In this way we can conclude that people who are involve in deviant activities and behaviors are not born with any special mental or emotional and physical abnormality. Individuals who are engaged in deviant behaviors also are born with normal needs and growth and their needs include feelings of security and love like normal individuals. When society do not provide these needs and requirements, this contribute to the development of adjustment and behavioral problems and dilemmas among adolescents and as a result of this adolescents go towards deviant activities and behaviors' deviance that is against cultural and social norms [8].

In Pakistan deviance among adolescents has become a serious and vital issue for the psychological, social and moral development of theses adolescents as well as for the whole society. Various personal traits have strong influence on deviant behavior among adolescents.

Among the psychological factors and forces that play important role in the development of deviant behavior are negative and distorted emotions that are caused by the atmosphere such as family breakup, weak family bonds, and lack of attention from parents and family. Some adolescents deny of being involved in problem and anti social behaviors so that they can avoid the responsibilities of their behaviors they blame others whenever they face problems [9]. Researchers have investigated that there are numerous individual characteristics that have been suggested to participate to difference among adolescents with regard of their involvement in deviant and anti-social behavior. These individual characteristics are age, socio economics status, gender, performance in school and his or her ethnicity. Most researches focus on the environmental and social factors including family, school, peers, community, social and cultural values that contributes to engagement in deviant and risky behavior [10]. Association with peers who are also engaged in deviant behavior is the central predictor of problematic behavior among adolescents. When family ties become weak and adolescents starts to pay attention on the relationships outside their family during adolescence and this is the time when peer relationships become very vital and important and adolescents begin to rely much on their peers rather than their family [4]. On average adolescents spend 50% of their time with peers and 20% with their families, that's why peer's influence adolescents deviant behavior and risky behaviors. Research has proved that adolescent's engagement in drugs is done is the corporation and company of their peers [11].

Self Concept Among Adolescents

According to Zahra [12], self concept can be view as the set of thoughts, believes, emotions, and individual his or her own perception. Individual's cognitive, physical and social competence all comes under self concept. Self concept formulate as a result of individual experience with the environment and individual evaluation of these experience. Additionally views of significant others, causal attributions and real reaction plays a vital role in the process of development of self. During adolescence individual may experience many different stressors and challenges and many others dilemmas like substance abuse, risk tanking and sexual behaviors. An important and vital factor in managing these stressors challenges is the positive self concept and high self esteem [13].

Self concept includes the individual's own perception about his or her self worth. Self concept consists of a collection of thoughts, social acceptance and feelings that a person has about him. Self concept and self esteem are often used interchangeably. But they are moderately different. Self concept is a cognitive structure as compared to self esteem, which is affective reaction, a judgment about one owns self. Self esteem is considered as an evaluative component of self concept [14].

Relationship between Self Concept and Deviant Behavior

Bushman & Baumeister, suggested that if adolescent's self concept is threatened, pressured or disputed by others it may be the cause of delinquency among adolescents. During the whole life span self concept and self esteem are viewed as determinants of social and psychological well being and functioning [15]. Past research has suggested contradictory findings about the relationship between self concept and deviant behavior. Carroll, Houghton, Wood, Perkins & Bower (2007) explored the relationship between self concept and deviant and anti social behaviors and they found that students who are engaged in deviant and anti social behaviors showed significant lower classroom, peer and confidence self esteem. They found that adolescents who are engaged in deviant behaviors are those who have negative self concept and they performed poorly at school [12]. Many researchers have suggested that when ego is threatened due to any reason it causes inflated self concept, which may cause of deviant and anti social behaviors [16]. Sometimes adolescents engaged in deviant and risky behaviors to enhance or maintain self esteem, or to decrease the threat to self esteem [14].

The purpose of the present study is to explore and find out the relationship between self concept and deviant behaviors among adolescents in Pakistani context. Donnellan, et al. [17] found that low self esteem is highly related with externalizing behaviors. Similarly Wills [18] also explored that positive self concept is negatively associated with substance abuse. Negative relationship was found between deviant behavior and self esteem and self efficacy among adolescents in Hong Kong [15].

In Pakistani context there is no particular study done on the relationship between self concept and deviant behaviors among adolescents. The current study was therefore designed to find the relationship between self concept and deviant behavior in Pakistani context.

Hypothesis

There is negative relationship between self concept and deviant behavior among adolescents.

METHOD

Participant: The sample of the present study consisted of 300 adolescents. Half of them were girls and half of them were boys. 200 normal adolescents were selected from school and colleges through convenient sampling and 100 adolescent were from clinical populations through purposive sampling.

Instruments: Following instruments were used in the present study.

- "Consent form".
- "Demographic data Sheet".
- "Moral disengagement scale".
- "Sensation seeking scale".
- "Multidimensional self concept scale".

Demographic data sheet

Demographic data sheet was devised to collect basic information about participants such as name (optional), age, gender, education, father and mother's occupation, marital status, monthly income of the head of family, number of siblings and birth order of participant.

Sensation seeking scale: Sensation seeking behavior among adolescence was measured by using form 4 of the sensation seeking scale (SSS by Zuckerman 1994). Which has of 40 items in a force choice format. The SSS has produces an overall scale as well as four subscales; thrill and adventure see king, experience seeking, boredom susceptibility and disinhibition. Some of Sensation Seeking Scale have reversed scoring.

Moral disengagement scale: Moral disengagement scale is a 32 items self report measure that determine individual's tendency to use cognitive mechanism that disengage self sections and justify the use of deviant behavior. Scoring on moral disengagement scale is done on five point likert scale (strongly agree, disagree, don't know, agree and strongly agree). Moral disengagement scale is used for measuring eight moral disengagement mechanism, namely moral justification, advantageous comparison, euphemistic language, displacement of responsibility, distortion of possible consequences, diffusion of responsibility, dehumanization and attribution of blame. All these mechanisms are used in subscales, each subscale consists of four items and there is no reverse scoring for any item.

Multidimensional self concept scale: Multidimensional self concept scale is a self report tool for measuring self-concept in a multidimensional fashion. The MSCS has 150 items and it was developed for use by children and adolescents from grades 5 to 12. The items in MSCS are rated on a likert type response scale with four options ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree. The items in MSCS are divided into six subscales, which are based on the Braken's multidimensional factors and global self concept theory. The subscales of Braken's multidimensional self concept scale are physical, social, affect, competence, academics and family. These are sub scales are combined to make global self-concept.

Procedure

Study was conducted in two phases. In the first phase 200 normal adolescents were selected for study and in the second phase 100 clinical populations were selected conveniently for study. The issues of confidentiality and compliance to the ethical standards were given

proper consideration. The data obtained was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

RESULTS

Results of our study support our hypotheses that there exist significant relationship between deviant behavior and self concept among adolescents. Findings of this study show that there exist significant and negative relationship between self concept and deviant behavior among adolescents although not all but many of the subscale show negative relationship between self concept and deviant behavior among adolescents. As it can be seen through table of correlation that there exist significant and negative correlation between self concept and deviant behavior (Table 1).

Table 1 shows the frequencies and percentages of age, gender, education, marital status, monthly income of head of house, father occupation, mother occupation, no of siblings and birth order of respondent.

Majority of the participant were between the age range 16-19 that were 148(74%), whereas others were between the age range 12-15 that were 52(26%). Boys were half of the total sample 100(50%), and girls were also half of the total sample 100(50%) majority of the participants were from college that were 126(63%), while others were

from school 74(37%). Only 5(2.5%) participant were married while other 195(97.5%) were single. 138(69%) of the participant of the total sample reported that the monthly income of the head of their families were between 40000-80000, 39(19.5%) reported that the monthly income of their head of family was between 10000-40000 and only 23(11.5%) reported that the monthly income of head of their family was above 80000. Fathers of the 115(57.5) participant of the total sample were government employed while 84(42%) participant reported that their fathers were running their own business and only 1(.5%) reported that his father is unemployed. Mothers of the majority of the sample were house wife that is 166(83%), while 21(10.5%) of the participant of the total sample reported that their mothers were having government jobs and only 13(6.5%) of participants of the total sample reported that their mothers were having their own business. Siblings of the 97(48.5%) participants were between 5-7, while 86(43%) of the participant reported that they have siblings between 2-5, 11(5.5%) participant reported that they have only one sisters or brother and 6(3%) participants of the total sample were alone (Table 2).

Table 2 shows that the cronbranch reliability of moral disengagement scale is .76 that is satisfactory level, moral justification which is the subscale of moral disengagement scale is .48, euphemistics language(subscale of moral disengagement scale) is .21, advantangeous comparision (subscale of moral disengagement scale) is .41, displacement of responsibility(subscale of moral disengagement scale) is .40, diffusion of responsibility(subscale of moral disengagement scale) is .25, distorting consequences (subscale of moral disengagement scale) is .44, attribution of blame(subscale of moral disengagement scale) is .24, dehumanization(subscale of moral disengagement scale) is .54, sensation seeking scale is .32, bordom subsceptability which is the subscale of sensation seeking scale has reliability .64, des inhibition subscale is .1, experience seeking is 0.4, thrill and adventure is .2. reliability of sensation seeking and its subscale is low that may be due to social desirability. Crobranch reliability of Multidimensional self concept scale is .5, social self concept subscale is .81, family self concept subscale is .93 and affective self concept scale has .45 reliability. On average multidimensional self concept has significant reliability which shows that it is a reliable instrument (Table 3).

The table 3 shows the pearson correlation between scales and subscales of Sensation Seeking Scales (SSS), Multidimensional Self Concept Scale (MDSCS) and Moral Disengagement Scale (MDS).

The pearson correlation for MDS and MDSCS was $-.149^*$ indicating that a moderate relationship exist between two variables. Weak and negative correlation exist between SSS and MDSCS that is $-.009$.

Significant relationship exist between EL and MDSCS that is $-.3^{**}$ and between EL and SS that is $-.24^{**}$ and between EL and AS that is $-.2^{**}$.

Moderate person correlation exist between AC and SS that is $-.15^*$. pearson correlation for DC and SS is $-.14^*$ that shows moderate and weak relationship between two variables.

DH and MDSCS has significant pearson correlation that is $-.14^{**}$ and pearson correlation for DH and Fs is $-.17^*$ that show the week and negative relationship between two variables.

Significant relationship exist between MDS and SSS that is $.49^{**}$ that shows that moral disengagement and sensation seeking are highly correlated.

Table 1: Frequencies (f) and percentages (%) values of demographic variables in term of age, gender, education, marital status, monthly income, father and mother's occupation, no. of siblings and birth order (N = 200).

Variables	Categories	F	%
Gender	Boys	100	50
	Girls	100	50
Age	12-15	52	26
	16-19	148	74
Education	School	74	37
	College	126	63
Marital status	Married	5	2.5
	Widowed	0	0
	Single	195	97.5
Monthly income	10000-40,000	39	19.5
	40,000-80,000	138	69
	Above 80,000	23	11.5
Father occupation	Government Employed	115	57.5
	Private	84	42
	Unemployed	1	.5
Mother occupation	Government Employed	21	10.5
	Private	13	6.5
	House wife	166	83
Siblings	Single child	6	3
	0-1	11	5.5
	2-4	86	43
Birth order	5-7	97	48.5
	First	64	32
	Middle	75	37.5
	Youngest	60	30



Table 2: Alpha Coefficient Reliability of Moral Disengagement (MDS), Sensation Seeking (SSS) and Self Concept (MDSCS).

Scales	N	M	S.D	A	Ranges		Skewness	
					Actual	potential		
MDS	32	84	13.5	.76	32-160	55-119	.296	
	4	13.1	3.1	.48	4-20	5-20	-.004	
	4	8.74	2.72	.21	4-20	4-16	.50	
	MJ	4	8.22	2.73	.414	4-20	4-17	.70
	EL	4	11.1	2.93	.40	4-20	4-20	.12
	AC	4	9.33	2.6	.44	4-20	4-17	.498
	DR	4	12.8	2.69	.24	4-20	4-20	-.22
	DC	4	10.5	3.28	.54	4-20	4-18	-.01
	AB	4	10.8	2.7	.25	4-20	4-17	-.18
	DH	4	10.8	2.7	.25	4-20	4-17	-.18
DOR	4	10.8	2.7	.25	4-20	4-17	-.18	
SSS	40	58	3.4	.32	40-80	49-69	-.29	
BS	10	14.2	1.45	.064	10-20	11-18	-.053	
D	10	14.5	1.34	.011	10-20	11-18	-.006	
ES	10	14.7	1.38	0.40	10-20	11-18	-.062	
TAS	10	14.8	1.50	0.22	10-20	11-19	.026	
MDSCS	74	172.2	25.5	.55	4-298	131-256	-.013	
SS	24	65.02	8.94	.81	24-96	39-75	-.202	
FS	25	76.89	12.7	.93	25-100	39-77	-.192	
AS	25	66	10.5	.45	25-100	36-149	3.177	

Note : MDS= Moral Disengagement Scale; MJ = Moral Justification Subscale of Moral Disengagement Scale; EL=Euphemistic Language Subscale of Moral Disengagement Scale; AC=Advantageous Comparison Subscale of Moral Disengagement Scale; DR=Displacement of Responsibility Subscale of Moral Disengagement Scale; DOR=Diffusion of Responsibility Subscale of Moral Disengagement Scale; DC=Distorting Consequences Subscale of Moral Disengagement Scale; AB=Attribution of Blame Subscale of Moral Disengagement Scale; DH=Dehumanization Subscale of Moral Disengagement Scale; SSS=Sensation Seeking Scale; BS=Boredom Susceptibility Subscale of Sensation Seeking Scale; D=Disinhibition Scale (Subscale of Sensation Seeking Scale); ES=Experience Seeking Scale (Subscale of Sensation Seeking Scale); TAS(Thrill and Adventure Scale(Subscale of Sensation Seeking Scale), MDSCS=Multidimensional Self Concept Scale; SS=Social Self Concept Scale(Subscale Of Multidimensional Self Concept Scale), FS= Family Self Concept Scale(Subscale Of Multidimensional Self Concept Scale);AS=Affect Self Concept Scale(Subscale Of Multidimensional Self Concept Scale).

Weak and negative correlation exists between the sensation seeking scale and social self concept scale that is -.109.

The Pearson correlation coefficient for MDS and TAS for sensation seeking scale is .145, suggesting a moderate relationship exist between moral disengagement scale and thrill and adventure scale which is the subscale of sensation seeking scale.

Negative and moderate relationship exist between MDS and SS for multidimensional scale that is -.158 that shows the relationship between moral disengagement scale and social self concept scale which is the subscale of multidimensional self concept scale.

DISCUSSION

The current study was conducted to explore the relationship between self concept and deviant behaviour among adolescents. Sample of the consisted of 300 adolescents between the age range of 12-21. Study was conducted in two phases. In the first phase 200 normal adolescents were selected for study and in the second phase 100 clinical population was selected for study. Normal sample was collected from Government schools and colleges using random

sampling technique. Sample was selected from the Sir Syed College for boys Mall road Rawalpindi, F.G Post graduate college for women Rawalpindi and Government Dines School Rawalpindi. Normal sample was selected through convenient sampling and clinical sample was selected through purposive sampling. Clinical population was selected from Fouji Foundation hospital and Benezir Bhutto Hospital.

Deviant behaviour is a vast category so it was difficult to directly assess the all domains within deviant behaviour. So in this study deviant behaviour was measured within three specific domains of the deviance including moral disengagement, risk taking behaviour and sensation seeking behaviour. In this study moral disengagement was measured by using moral disengagement scale developed by Bundura in 1996. Risk taking and sensation seeking behaviour was measured by using Sensation Seeking Scale developed by Zukerman in 1998 and self concept among adolescents was assessed by using Multidimensional self concept scale developed by Braken. Multidimensional self concept scale assess self concept in six domains including academic self concept, physical self concept, family self concept, body self concept, social self concept and affect self concept but in this study only three subscale of multidimensional self concept scale were used these are Social self concept, family self concept, and affect self concept.

In the first phase of the study, prior to use sensation seeking scale and moral disengagement scale were translated in to Urdu for their convenient usage. Translation procedure was done in a community form including students and staff teachers of Fatima Jinnah Women university, after the Urdu translation of scale these scale were given people who were expert in English having masters degree in English for forward translation.

Demographic analyses revealed that majority of the participants were boys. Majority of the participant were between the age range 15-17(Middle adolescence) that were 163(54.3%), where as others were between the age range 18-21(Late adolescence) that were 80(26.7%) and 57(19%) of the participants were from the age range 12-14(early adolescence). Majority of the participants were from college that were 203(67.7%), while others were from school 97(32.3%).

Hypothesis was developed prior to study based on the previous research that there exist a negative relationship between self concept and deviant behaviour among adolescents. Past research has shown contradictory results about the association between self concept and deviant behaviour. Some previous researchers have studied the relationship between delinquent behaviour and the self concept through the use of three dimensions of self concept and they found that students who are involved in delinquency showed significant lower classroom, peer and confidence self esteem [19]. Shin [20] found that self concept regarding friendship and a low self concept regarding school competence and family climate are significant related to juvenile delinquency.

Results of our study support our hypotheses that there exist significant relationship between deviant behaviour and self concept among adolescents. Findings of this study show that there exist significant and negative relationship between self concept and deviant behaviour among adolescents although not all but many of the subscale show negative relationship between self concept and deviant behaviour among adolescents. Finding of our study are in line with Kilm & Joto [21] also observed that there is a correlation between negative self esteem and deviant behaviours. Another study, discovered that boys with low self-esteem could enhance their self-



Table 3: Pearson product correlation between Moral Disengagement Scale (MDS), Sensation Seeking Scale (SSS) and Multidimensional Self Concept Scale (MDSCS).

	Scales/ subscales	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		1	MDS	-	.58**	.64**	.56**	.53**	.56**	.67**	.49**	.63**	0.01	-0.63	0.012	-0.06	.14*	-.15*	.15*
2	MJ	-	-	.30**	.14**	.24**	.26**	.28**	.30**	.17*	0.034	-0.04	0.05	-0.06	0.13	-0.03	-0.069	-0.03	0.01
3	EL	-	-	-	.36**	.32**	.21**	.36**	.17*	.32**	-0.07	-0.076	-0.08	-0.01	0.56	-0.3	-.2**	-0.12	-.2**
4	AC	-	-	-	-	.17**	.022**	.415**	0.33	.33**	0.016	0.07	-0.64	-0.013	0.033	-0.1	.15*	0.05	-0.09
5	DR	-	-	-	-	-	.251**	.202**	.197**	.202**	0.026	-0.107	0.068	-0.039	0.136	-0.11	-0.006	-0.02	-0.11
6	DOR	-	-	-	-	-	-	.33**	.142**	.242**	-0.02	-0.01	0.016	-0.057	0.088	-0.07	0.062	-0.03	0.102
7	DC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.24**	.366**	0.033	-0.066	0.054	-0.029	0.115	-0.09	-.14*	0.091	-0.11
8	AB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.24**	-0.02	-0.06	0.063	-0.29	0.023	0.019	0.058	0.023	-0.2
9	DH	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.037	-0.011	0.01	-0.002	-0.086	-0.1	-.17*	-0.04	-0.13
10	SSS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.49**	.54**	.66**	.68**	-0.9	-0.1	-0.06	0.051
11	BS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.05	.18**	0.03	-0.02	0.045	-0.03	-0.07
12	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	.26**	0.04	-.1**	0.13	0.08
13	ES	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.29**	-0.06	-0.06	-0.06	-0.03
14	TAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.04	-0.08	-0.01	-0.04
15	MDSCS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.56*	.5**	0.824
16	SS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-0.09	.2**
17	FS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-.17*
18	AS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note : MDS= Moral Disengagement Scale; MJ=Moral Justification Subscale of Moral Disengagement Scale; EL=Euphemistic Language Subscale of Moral Disengagement Scale; AC=Advantageous Comparison Subscale of Moral Disengagement Scale; DR=Displacement of Responsibility Subscale of Moral Disengagement Scale; DOR=Diffusion of Responsibility Subscale of Moral Disengagement Scale; DC=Distorting Consequences Subscale of Moral Disengagement Scale; AB=Attribution of Blame Subscale of Moral Disengagement Scale; DH=Dehumanization Subscale of Moral Disengagement Scale; SSS=Sensation Seeking Scale; BS=Boredom Susceptibility Subscale of Sensation Seeking Scale; D=Disinhibition Scale (Subscale of Sensation Seeking Scale); ES=Experience Seeking Scale (Subscale of Sensation Seeking Scale); TAS (Thrill and Adventure Scale (Subscale of Sensation Seeking Scale), MDSCS=Multidimensional Self Concept Scale; SS=Social Self Concept Scale (Subscale of Multidimensional Self Concept Scale), FS= Family Self Concept Scale (Subscale of Multidimensional Self Concept Scale); AS=Affect Self Concept Scale (Subscale of Multidimensional Self Concept Scale).

esteem after engaging in unruly behavior. Psychologists have long considered self-esteem to be an important cause and consequence of deviant behaviour [19]. Kaplan [22] also observed that deviant behaviour result from low self esteem. If positive self-evaluation and a sense of self-esteem cannot be obtained through socially acceptable ways, motivation for behaving in such a (positive) way decreases. Thus in the result of that one may try to gain self-esteem and attention through other means and ways that may include deviant behaviour. Thus, having a low sense of self- esteem has often been viewed as a motivational force for deviant behavior

Purpose of the current study was to investigate the deviant behaviour and self concept among adolescents. Deviant behaviour was measured by using moral disengagement and sensation seeking scales. As we were measuring deviant behaviour among adolescents, individual may hasitate to give their response due to social desirability. In our country people who are involved deviant kind of activities and stigmatized and are not consider good and valuable member of the society. So our results may influenced by our cultural variation. Studies which show the highly significant correlation between self concept and deviant behaviour are conducted in wastern culture and there is a huge difference in eastern and wastern culture in terms of tradition and social and cultural values.

Limitations and suggestions of the study

Sample size is the major limitation of the study. Study was carried out with the sample size of 200 adolescents which is not large enough to generalize findings of the study on the larger population. Some questionnaires used in the study contained sub scales on which social desirability may largely influence the findings and in case of social desirability actual behaviour may be difficult to know.

Further researches can include a larger sample size so that the findings can be generalized. More research is needed to include the more aspects of deviance among adolescent. Very little work is done on the relationship between self concept and deviant behaviour among adolescent in all over the world especially in Pakistan so more research is needed to generalized its findings. For future researches a comparative study is needed to see the impact of other variables like low socioeconomic status, peers and neighbourhood and adolescents deviant behaviour. Lastly our research is pointing out the dire need of developing an indigenous approach to measure deviant behavior in a indirect way.

REFERENCE

1. Kausar A, Nadeem M, Rasheed M, Fahd S. Personality traits and Juvenile delinquency in Punjab, Pakistan. 2012;7-8. <https://tinyurl.com/26t8n5mn>
2. Karatzias A, Chouliara Z, Power K, Swanson V. Predicting general well-being from self-esteem and affectivity: an exploratory study with Scottish adolescents. Qual Life Res. 2006 Sep;15(7):1143-51. doi: 10.1007/s11136-006-0064-2. Epub 2006 Sep 13. PMID: 16972157.
3. Bayar N, Sayil M. Brief report: risk-taking behaviors in a non-western urban adolescent sample. J Adolesc. 2005 Oct;28(5):671-6. doi: 10.1016/j.adolescence.2005.01.010. PMID: 16203201.
4. Estévez López E, Pérez SM, Ochoa GM, Ruiz DM. Adolescent aggression: effects of gender and family and school environments. J Adolesc. 2008 Aug;31(4):433-50. doi: 10.1016/j.adolescence.2007.09.007. Epub 2007 Nov 19. PMID: 18023860.
5. Martínez I, García JF, Yubero S. Parenting styles and adolescents' self-esteem in Brazil. Psychol Rep. 2007 Jun;100:731-45. doi: 10.2466/pr0.100.3.731-745. PMID: 17688087.
6. Palen L, Smith E, Flisher A. Substance use and Sexual Risk behaviour among south African Eighth Graded Students. Journal of Adolescent's Health. 2006;(36):761-763. doi: 10.1016/j.jadohealth.

7. Mushtaq M, Kayani M. Exploring the factors causing aggression and violence among students and its impact on our social attitude. *Educational Research International*. 2013;(2)3. <https://tinyurl.com/3z2b9wsp>
8. Fergusson DM, Wanner B, Vitaro F, Horwood LJ, Swain-Campbell N. Deviant peer affiliations and depression: confounding or causation? *J Abnorm Child Psychol*. 2003 Dec;31(6):605-18. doi: 10.1023/a:1026258106540. PMID: 14658741.
9. Miranda D, Class M. Rap music Genres and deviant behaviour in French Canadian Adolescent. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*. 2003;(33)2:113-122. <https://tinyurl.com/y9xxtspb>
10. Herrero J, Estévez E, Musitu G. The relationships of adolescent school-related deviant behaviour and victimization with psychological distress: testing a general model of the mediational role of parents and teachers across groups of gender and age. *J Adolesc*. 2006 Oct;29(5):671-90. doi: 10.1016/j.adolescence.2005.08.015. Epub 2005 Nov 2. PMID: 16263163.
11. Furnham A, Adam-Saib S. Abnormal eating attitudes and behaviours and perceived parental control: a study of white British and British-Asian school girls. *Soc Psychiatry Psychiatr Epidemiol*. 2001 Sep;36(9):462-70. doi: 10.1007/s001270170025. PMID: 11766979.
12. Zahra A, Arif M, Yousaf M. Relationship of academic, physical and self-concept of students with their academic achievement. *Contemporary Issues In Education Research*. 2010;(3)3. <https://tinyurl.com/u6xyjanc>
13. Dielman TE, Campanelli PC, Shope JT, Butchart AT. Susceptibility to peer pressure, self-esteem, and health locus of control as correlates of adolescent substance abuse. *Health Educ Q*. 1987 Summer;14(2):207-21. doi: 10.1177/109019818701400207. PMID: 3597110.
14. Bellmore A, Cillessen D. Reciprocal influences of victimization, perceived social preferences, and self-concept in adolescence. *Self and Identity*. 2006;5:209-229. <https://tinyurl.com/yjuj9dww>
15. Brooks TL, Harris SK, Thrall JS, Woods ER. Association of adolescent risk behaviors with mental health symptoms in high school students. *J Adolesc Health*. 2002 Sep;31(3):240-6. doi: 10.1016/s1054-139x(02)00385-3. PMID: 12225736.
16. Denny SJ, Robinson EM, Utter J, Fleming TM, Grant S, Milfont TL, Crengle S, Ameratunga SN, Clark T. Do schools influence student risk-taking behaviors and emotional health symptoms? *J Adolesc Health*. 2011 Mar;48(3):259-67. doi: 10.1016/j.jadohealth.2010.06.020. PMID: 21338897.
17. Donnellan MB, Trzesniewski KH, Robins RW, Moffitt TE, Caspi A. Low self-esteem is related to aggression, antisocial behavior, and delinquency. *Psychol Sci*. 2005 Apr;16(4):328-35. doi: 10.1111/j.0956-7976.2005.01535.x. PMID: 15828981.
18. Wild LG, Flisher AJ, Bhana A, Lombard C. Associations among adolescent risk behaviours and self-esteem in six domains. *J Child Psychol Psychiatry*. 2004 Nov;45(8):1454-67. doi: 10.1111/j.1469-7610.2004.00851.x. PMID: 15482505.
19. Wan Y. Cognitive and emotional determinants of delinquent behaviour. *SS Student Journal*. 2012;(1):42-59. <https://tinyurl.com/52tmw4h4>
20. Shin Y. the research of deviant behaviour of teenagers in single-parent families: A perspective of power-control theory. *Crime and Criminal Justice International*. 2008;(10). <https://tinyurl.com/fwpbu6cr>
21. Festa CC, Ginsburg GS. Parental and peer predictors of social anxiety in youth. *Child Psychiatry Hum Dev*. 2011 Jun;42(3):291-306. doi: 10.1007/s10578-011-0215-8. PMID: 21274620; PMCID: PMC3359646.
22. Kaplan H, Lin H. Deviant identity as a moderator of the relation between negative self-feelings and deviant behaviour. *The Journal of Early Adolescence*. 2005;20:150-177. <https://tinyurl.com/2etxk3kv>