

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of social ostracism, self-concept and prosocialness among young adults (18-30 years). Sample of the study ($N=485$) comprised of 159 males and 326 females. It also checked the social ostracism's role as the predictor of self-concept and prosocialness among young adults. Ostracism Experience Scale (Gilman et al., 2013), Self-Concept Questionnaire (Robson, 2002) and Prosocialness Scale for Adults (Caprara et al., 2005a) were administered to the participants. It provides an understanding of these variable's contribution in youth development and their normal daily functioning, and it was explained by temporal responses, social monitoring system, cognitive deconstruction and self-regulation impairment, social identity, self-concept theory of personality, self-concept clarity and differentiation, self-concept maintenance, need to belong, sociometer, self-categorization and social exchange theory. Findings revealed that there is a negative association between ignored-ostracism and self-concept and prosocialness while there's a positive association of all other variables with excluded-social ostracism. Results showed that there is a positive association between self-concept constructs like attractiveness, contentment, self-regard, self-efficacy, value of existence and the prosocialness including actions and feelings. The results showed that demographic differences based on gender exist in ostracism experience, self-concept, and prosocial behavior. The demographics based on age, gender, relationship with friends and the ostracism predict the variance in the self-concept and prosocialness. In sum, the present findings provide adequate understanding and implications of the findings.

Key words: *ostracism experience, self-concept, prosocial actions, prosocial feelings*