

Abstract

The objectives of the study are threefold : (1) to determine the level of the pupils' misconduct ; (2) to find out the factors responsible for the misconduct ; and (3) to compare the strength of various factors affecting the misconduct.

In this study, the investigator used the crossectional survey research. A sample of 893 pupils randomly drawn from five secondary schools were selected for interviews with the help of questionnaires.

In performing the analysis of the data, the investigator employed forward multiple regression technique. The results of the analysis are as follows : (1) 46.5 % of the pupils were engaged in "a slightly deviant type" (improper dress and haircut) (2) 44.9 % of the pupils were engaged in "a moderately deviant type" (smoking, drinking and running away from school) (3) 8.6 % of the pupils were engaged in "a highly deviant type" (brawls, quarels, possession of weapons, destroying public property, smoking marijuana and gambling).

Based on simple regression analysis, the investigator found that all independent variables were significantly related to dependent variables (the three types of deviant behavior).

Once the forward multiple regression technique was used in the analysis, the investigator found that, regardless of deviant types, association with deviant peers had greater influence on the pupils than the perception of the certainty of punishment (3.5 % were explained by the two factors).

As for "the slightly deviant type", it was found that the nature of conformity to social norms, association with deviant peers, and the perception of the swiftness of punishment were responsible for the pupils' deviant behavior (21.38 % were explained by these three factors). As to "the moderately deviant type", it was found that "association with deviant peers" alone was the most powerful factor

responsible for the deviant behavior (16 %) were explained by this factor.

In regard to " the highly deviant type ", it was found that there were three powerful factors responsible for the deviant behavior (the nature of perception of severity of punishment, attachment to parents, teacher and school, and the perception of certainty of punishment ; 23 % were explained by these three variables).