

## **Abstract**

The present study attempted to explore how religiosity influences deviance using social cognitive approach. Three psychological mediators, namely, boredom proneness, self-control and purpose in life were examined. Three hypotheses were examined: (1) Religiosity and deviance is negatively related; (2) Boredom proneness, self-control and purpose in life are inversely correlated with deviance; and (3) religiosity reduces deviance by altering boredom proneness, self-control and purpose in life. A theoretical framework about how religiosity mediates cognitive components, and thus determines deviance, was proposed. 598 secondary school students participated in present study. Results confirmed the hypothesis that by mediating boredom proneness, self-control and purpose in life, religiosity alters behavioral pattern. Theoretical and practical implications were discussed.