This research intends to investigate the influence of peer group affiliation on indisciplined behavior among secondary school students in Nyahururu Sub-county. It will be guided by four objectives: To establish how peer pressure influences secondary school students into drug and substance abuse, to determine the influence of peer pressure on students’ involvement in pre-marital sexual relationships, to examine the influence of peer pressure on truant behavior among secondary school students and finally to suggest recommendations on how indisciplined behavior among secondary school students in Nyahururu Sub-county can be managed. The Social Learning Theory of Bandura and Walters (1963) will be used for the study due to its strong emphasis on the role of the social environment in shaping human behavior. Following this tenet therefore, the researcher intends to establish whether indisciplined behavior among secondary school students is as a result of the social interactions they make while in their peer groups both in school and at home. This will be achieved by relying on a descriptive survey methodology. Three sampling techniques will be used at different stages of sampling- stratified random sampling, purposive sampling and simple random sampling. The research sample will comprise of 376 students, 4 deputy principals and 4 heads of guidance and counseling department. With this sample, questionnaires, focus group discussions and an interview guide will be used to gather both qualitative and quantitative data. Prior to the actual study, a pilot study involving participants from 2 schools which will not be included in the actual study will be done in order to ascertain the validity and reliability of the research instruments. After data collection, qualitative data will be organized into themes, get coded and reported descriptively in line with the study objectives. On the other hand, quantitative data will be analyzed and expressed statistically through means, modes, frequencies, pie charts, bar graphs and percentages. Thereafter, findings of the study will be compared to pre-existing theory, conclusions and recommendations made.