revolution, people have been driven by the aspiration of societal goals of wealth and power. However, the differential access to the resources to reach these goals explained differential rates of deviance. Eventually, when Sutherland finalized his theory after criticism, he stated that acting deviant comes from the imbalance in the forces for and against the path of deviance. The frequency and intensity of those forces increase the probability of deviance. Sutherland created nine propositions to summarize his theory. The most important of those propositions are number one, which states that deviance is learned, and number 6, which states that an imbalance of conformist and nonconformist interactions increases the probability of deviance. Sutherland's theory has become the most widely accepted perspective on deviance. Separate from Sutherland, Shaw and McKay developed

**What is the nature of the control mechanisms involved in this perspective**

The learning perspective says that there are two methods of controlling deviance, preventive learning and corrective learning. Preventative learning is very broad, encompassing the entire process of socialization, which includes all the interactions youth have with their world. The hope is that giving youth constructive things to do will teach them how to be responsible people, and future citizens. This should prevent deviance. Corrective learning strategies tend to be more focused. This strategy tries to influence the imitation process by surrounding a deviant with good people, who will be positive role models.

Imitative control is the first form of corrective learning. This form actually proves to be less effective than desired. Gang members who go through this imitative control are exposed to positive adult role models. A study shows that this actually increases deviance because of an increase in a sense of cohesion, making gang members interact better. The second form of corrective learning is group unlearning. This uses the power of groups to force deviants into conventionality. Professional control agents are always involved, and use intense group therapy to develop conventional behavior. This can be compared to self-help groups like Alcoholics Anonymous. Lastly is behavior modification. This focuses on manipulating the ways in which socially organized reinforcements and punishments exercise control over an individual's actions. This modification of behavior is called successive approximation.