# Article information:

The roles of motivation and goals on sustainable behaviour in a resource dilemma: A self-determination theory perspective - ScienceDirect
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0272494418303645?via%3Dihub=>

# Article summary:

1. Self-Determination Theory can help guide research on the influence of individual motivation, goals, and behavior in resource dilemmas.

2. The theory distinguishes between self-determined and non-self-determined motives, with more self-determined forms of motivation leading to a higher frequency of pro-environmental behavior.

3. The presence of centralized sanctioning systems in resource dilemmas can have a negative effect on sustainable behavior by decreasing trust in others and changing the decision frame from a moral to a business frame.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "The roles of motivation and goals on sustainable behaviour in a resource dilemma: A self-determination theory perspective" provides an overview of the application of Self-Determination Theory to the study of resource dilemmas, with a focus on recreational fishing. While the article presents some interesting insights into the relationship between motivation, goals, and sustainable behavior in this context, there are several potential biases and limitations that should be considered.

One potential bias is the narrow focus on recreational fishing as the primary example of a resource dilemma. While this is certainly a relevant and important context for studying sustainable behavior, it may not be representative of other types of resource dilemmas or broader environmental issues. Additionally, the article's emphasis on Self-Determination Theory as the primary theoretical framework may limit its ability to consider alternative perspectives or approaches.

Another limitation is the lack of attention given to potential counterarguments or alternative explanations for the findings presented. For example, while the article suggests that extrinsic incentives (such as monetary rewards) can undermine internalization of behavior and reduce self-determined motivation, it does not consider whether such incentives might also have positive effects on behavior in certain contexts.

Additionally, there are several unsupported claims made throughout the article that could benefit from further evidence or clarification. For example, while it is suggested that more self-determined forms of motivation are generally associated with higher levels of pro-environmental behavior, this claim is not always supported by empirical research in this area.

Overall, while "The roles of motivation and goals on sustainable behaviour in a resource dilemma" provides some valuable insights into how Self-Determination Theory can be applied to understanding sustainable behavior in specific contexts like recreational fishing, it would benefit from greater consideration of alternative perspectives and more rigorous support for its claims.

# Topics for further research:

* Alternative theoretical frameworks for studying sustainable behavior
* Critiques of Self-Determination Theory in environmental psychology
* Effects of extrinsic incentives on pro-environmental behavior
* Comparison of sustainable behavior across different types of resource dilemmas
* Factors influencing internalization of sustainable behavior
* Empirical evidence for the relationship between self-determined motivation and pro-environmental behavior

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/2f54156d821cb582ef649ff7cbea4539>