

Alfie Kohn Punished By Rewards

alfie kohn punished by rewards has become a significant topic in educational psychology and parenting debates. Many educators and parents have traditionally relied on reward systems to motivate children, believing that positive reinforcement encourages desirable behavior. However, Alfie Kohn, a renowned educational thinker and author, challenges this conventional approach, arguing that rewards can be counterproductive and may even hinder genuine motivation and moral development. This article explores Kohn's critique of reward-based systems, examines the psychological underpinnings of his arguments, and offers alternative strategies rooted in intrinsic motivation and meaningful engagement.

Understanding Alfie Kohn's Perspective on Rewards

Who Is Alfie Kohn? Alfie Kohn is an American author, speaker, and educational theorist known for his critical stance on traditional educational practices. His work emphasizes the importance of fostering intrinsic motivation in learners, promoting cooperative learning, and cultivating a love for learning rather than extrinsic incentives.

The Core of Kohn's Critique: Rewards and Punishments

Kohn argues that both rewards and punishments are forms of control that undermine autonomy and intrinsic motivation. Specifically, he claims that:

- Rewards diminish genuine interest and internal motivation.
- They foster superficial compliance rather than meaningful engagement.
- They can create a dependency on external validation.
- They may promote unethical behavior to obtain rewards.

The Psychological Foundations

Kohn's critique is rooted in self-determination theory and motivation research, which suggest that:

- Autonomy, competence, and relatedness are essential to intrinsic motivation.
- External rewards can threaten autonomy, leading to reduced engagement.
- Punishments can evoke fear, resentment, and resistance.

The Problems with Reward Systems in Education and Parenting

How Rewards Impact Children and Learners

Reward systems, when misused, can produce unintended consequences:

- Surface-level compliance: Children may only do tasks for the reward, not because they find them meaningful.
- Reduced creativity: Rewards can limit risk-taking and experimentation.
- Short-term motivation: The effect of rewards often diminishes over time.
- Erosion of intrinsic interest: Over-reliance on external incentives can diminish natural curiosity.

Examples of Reward Systems

Common reward approaches include:

- Stickers, gold stars, and praise for good behavior.
- Grades and point systems for academic achievement.
- Extrinsic incentives like money or prizes.

While sometimes effective in the short term, these strategies often fail to foster long-lasting motivation or moral development.

Evidence Against Rewards: Research and Case Studies

Key Studies Challenging Rewards

Numerous studies support Kohn's stance:

- Deci and Ryan's Self-Determination Theory: Demonstrates that external rewards can undermine

intrinsic motivation. - Harlow's Monkey Experiments: Show that comfort and relatedness are more motivating than external reinforcement. - Meta-analyses: Indicate that extrinsic rewards can decrease performance and creativity. Notable Case Studies - A classroom that shifted from reward-based discipline to a supportive, autonomy-respecting environment saw improvements in student engagement. - Parenting programs that eliminated extrinsic rewards reported increased cooperation and internal motivation among children. Alternative Approaches to Motivation and Behavior Fostering Intrinsic Motivation Kohn advocates for strategies that cultivate internal drive: - Providing meaningful choices: Empower children to make decisions. - Connecting learning to personal interests: Make activities relevant. - Encouraging mastery and competence: Focus on progress, not just outcomes. - Promoting autonomy: Respect children's independence. Creating a Supportive Environment A nurturing environment emphasizes: - Positive relationships - Respect and understanding - Open communication - Encouragement and empathy Constructive Discipline Strategies Instead of punishment or reward, Kohn suggests: - Restorative practices: Focus on repairing relationships and understanding consequences. - Natural consequences: Allow children to experience the results of their actions. - Problem-solving discussions: Guide children to find solutions collaboratively. Practical Steps for Parents and Educators Implementing Intrinsic Motivation Techniques 1. Use descriptive praise: Focus on effort and strategies, not just outcomes. 2. Offer choices: Allow children to select activities or tasks. 3. Set achievable goals: Help children experience success. 4. Encourage curiosity: Ask open-ended questions and foster exploration. 5. Model enthusiasm: Demonstrate love for learning and growth. Rethinking Rewards and Punishments - Replace reward charts with recognition of effort and progress. - Avoid using punishments that evoke shame or resentment. - Focus on building trust and understanding rather than control. Common Misconceptions About Rewards Are Rewards Always Bad? While Kohn criticizes overuse and misuse of rewards, some believe they are necessary for motivation. The key is moderation and context: - Rewards can be effective temporarily but should not replace intrinsic motivation. - Use rewards thoughtfully to complement other motivational strategies. Can Rewards Be Used Effectively? Yes, but with caution: - Use rewards to acknowledge genuine effort and improvement. - Avoid using rewards as the primary motivator. - Pair rewards with meaningful activities that foster internal interest. The Broader Impact of Moving Away from Rewards Benefits for Children - Increased internal motivation - Greater creativity and problem-solving skills - Improved moral development - Better emotional regulation Benefits for Educators and Parents - Less stress and pressure - More authentic relationships - Greater satisfaction in fostering genuine growth Societal Implications A shift toward intrinsic motivation and autonomy can lead to: - More ethical and responsible citizens - Innovation and resilience - A culture that values effort over external validation Conclusion Alfie Kohn's perspective on punishment by rewards challenges us to reconsider foundational assumptions about motivation, discipline, and education. His critique underscores the importance of nurturing children's internal drives, fostering autonomy,

and creating environments where genuine engagement flourishes. Moving away from extrinsic incentives toward strategies that promote intrinsic motivation can lead to more meaningful, lasting learning and personal growth. Educators, parents, and policymakers alike should reflect on these insights and work toward practices that respect children's natural curiosity and desire to learn for its own sake. References - Kohn, A. (1993). *Punished by Rewards: The Trouble with Gold Stars, Incentive Plans, A's, Praise, and Other Bribes*. Houghton Mifflin Harcourt. - Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (1985). Self-Determination Theory. *American Psychologist*, 55(1), 68–78. - Ryan, R. M., & Deci, E. L. (2000). Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivations: Classic Definitions and New Directions. *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 25(1), 54–67. - Harlow, H. F. (1958). Biological and biochemical bases of behavior. *American Psychologist*, 13(5), 245–251. Final Thoughts Adopting Alfie Kohn's insights means embracing a philosophy that values motivation rooted in internal satisfaction and moral development. By reducing reliance on rewards and punishments, educators and parents can help children develop resilience, creativity, and a lifelong love of learning—traits that are essential in today's ever-changing world.

Alfie Kohn Punished by Rewards: An In-Depth Examination of the Flaws in Reward-Based Motivation

Introduction

In contemporary education and child development discourse, the use of rewards as a means of motivating behavior remains a widespread practice. However, many experts, including renowned educator and author Alfie Kohn, challenge the efficacy and ethicality of this approach. Kohn's critique centers on the idea that rewards, particularly when used as punishment or control mechanisms, can undermine intrinsic motivation, hinder genuine learning, and foster negative emotional responses. This detailed review explores Kohn's arguments against rewards, examines the psychological and educational research supporting his claims, and considers alternative strategies rooted in fostering intrinsic motivation.

Understanding Alfie Kohn's Perspective on Rewards

Background of Alfie Kohn's Work

Alfie Kohn is a well-respected thinker in the fields of education, parenting, and human behavior. His influential books, such as *Punished by Rewards* (1993), challenge conventional wisdom that external incentives are effective tools for shaping behavior. Kohn's work advocates for a paradigm shift toward intrinsic motivation—where individuals engage in activities because they find

them meaningful, interesting, or satisfying—rather than external motivators like rewards or punishments.

The Core Critique: Why Rewards Are Problematic

1. Rewards Undermine Intrinsic Motivation

Kohn's most central argument is that rewards diminish intrinsic motivation. When children or students perform an activity primarily to earn a reward, their internal desire to engage diminishes over time. This phenomenon, often called the overjustification effect, suggests that external incentives can overshadow internal interest.

1. Research Evidence:

2. Studies show that children who are offered extrinsic rewards for a task they already enjoy tend to lose interest once the reward is removed.
3. For example, Deci (1971) found that children who received rewards for drawing were less likely to choose to draw afterward, indicating a reduction in natural curiosity and enjoyment.

1. Rewards Promote Compliance, Not Genuine Engagement

While rewards may lead to immediate compliance, they rarely foster genuine engagement or a love for learning.

1. Surface-Level Motivation:

2. Children may do only what is necessary to earn the reward, leading to minimal understanding or internalization of the task.
3. Lack of Creativity and Autonomy:
4. Rewards can limit children's sense of autonomy, leading to rote performance rather than meaningful exploration.

1. Rewards Can Lead to Unintended Negative Consequences

Kohn highlights several adverse effects associated with reward use:

1. Decreased Creativity: When rewards are tied to specific outcomes, children may avoid taking risks or exploring novel ideas.
2. Increased Competition and Jealousy: Rewards can foster a competitive environment, damaging social relationships.
3. Manipulation and Deception: Children might manipulate situations to obtain rewards, undermining honesty.
4. Fear of Failure: The emphasis on reward attainment can induce anxiety and fear of failure, discouraging perseverance.

The Punishment-Reward Dynamic: A Damaging Cycle

How Rewards Function as a Form of Punishment

Kohn emphasizes that rewards are often used as tools of control, equating them with manipulative tactics that can be akin to punishment in disguise.

1. Reward as a Bribe:
2. Offering rewards to influence behavior can be perceived as a form of bribery rather than a genuine encouragement.
3. Conditional Acceptance:
4. Rewards create a conditional sense of acceptance—children are valued only if they meet certain standards or perform specific behaviors.

The Reinforcement of Power Imbalances

Using rewards and punishments reinforces hierarchical structures in classrooms and families, where authority figures wield control over children's actions, rather than fostering mutual respect and understanding.

Empirical Evidence Against Rewards in Education and Parenting

Meta-Analyses and Scientific Studies

Numerous studies bolster Kohn's assertions:

1. Deci, Koestner, and Ryan (1999):
2. Their meta-analysis concluded that extrinsic rewards can undermine intrinsic motivation across various settings.
3. Lepper, Greene, and Nisbett (1973):
4. Demonstrated that children given extrinsic rewards for intrinsically interesting tasks showed less interest afterward.
5. Henderlong and Lepper (2002):
6. Found that rewards can decrease children's internal motivation and increase dependence on external validation.

Educational Implications

Research suggests that reward systems in schools often produce short-term gains but harm long-term motivation. For instance:

1. Students may perform well on tests but lack genuine curiosity or critical thinking skills.
2. Over time, the reliance on rewards can diminish students' internal drive to learn, leading to disengagement.

Alternative Approaches Advocated by Alfie Kohn

1. Fostering Autonomy and Choice

Instead of extrinsic motivators, Kohn advocates for creating environments where children have agency and autonomy.

1. Allow children to choose topics, projects, or methods of learning.
2. Encourage self-directed exploration, which naturally fosters intrinsic motivation.

1. Emphasizing Mastery and Personal Growth

Focus on individual progress rather than comparison or external validation.

1. Use formative assessments that highlight improvement.
2. Celebrate effort, persistence, and curiosity.

1. Creating a Supportive and Engaging Environment

Design classrooms around collaborative learning, meaningful tasks, and respectful relationships.

1. Use storytelling, real-world applications, and problem-solving activities to make learning relevant.
2. Build trust and respect to motivate students intrinsically.

1. Recognizing and Valuing Effort and Process

Instead of rewarding only outcomes, acknowledge the learning process, fostering a growth mindset.

1. Provide feedback that emphasizes effort and strategies.
2. Encourage reflection and self-assessment.

Practical Implications for Parents and Educators

Rethinking Reward Systems

1. Move away from sticker charts, gold stars, or extrinsic incentives.
2. Focus on verbal praise that emphasizes effort, strategy, or perseverance rather than just outcomes.

Building Intrinsic Motivation

1. Create environments that make learning fun, relevant, and meaningful.
2. Encourage curiosity and exploration.
3. Support autonomy by giving children choices.

Handling Misbehavior or Lack of Motivation

1. Instead of punishment or rewards, use dialogue, problem-solving, and empathy.
2. Set clear expectations and involve children in establishing rules.

Criticisms and Limitations of Kohn's Approach

While Kohn's critique is compelling, it is not without controversy:

1. Some argue that rewards can be effective in certain contexts, especially for initial engagement or in motivating difficult tasks.
2. Teachers and parents may find it challenging to implement intrinsic motivation strategies consistently.
3. Cultural differences may influence perceptions of rewards and motivation.

However, Kohn's core message emphasizes that rewards should not be the primary tool for motivation, and reliance on them can have long-term negative consequences.

Conclusion

Alfie Kohn's *Punished by Rewards* offers a compelling and evidence-backed critique of the widespread use of reward systems in education and parenting. His core assertion—that external rewards diminish intrinsic motivation, foster superficial compliance, and can lead to negative emotional and social consequences—resonates with a growing body of psychological research. Moving toward environments that promote autonomy, mastery, and meaningful engagement can better support genuine motivation, creativity, and well-being in children.

Educational practitioners, parents, and policymakers are encouraged to critically evaluate their reliance on rewards and consider

alternative strategies that nurture children's natural curiosity and love for learning. Ultimately, Kohn's work advocates for a shift from control through extrinsic incentives to fostering internal motivation, respect, and intrinsic joy in the learning process.

Note: For those interested in exploring these ideas further, Alfie Kohn's book *Punished by Rewards* is a foundational text that delves deeply into the psychological research and practical implications of reward-based motivation.

Questions & Answers About alfie kohn punished by rewards

No	Question	Answer
1	What is Alfie Kohn's main argument against using rewards to motivate children?	Alfie Kohn argues that rewards can undermine intrinsic motivation, foster dependence on external validation, and diminish a child's natural desire to learn and behave ethically, ultimately leading to less genuine engagement.
2	How does Alfie Kohn suggest instead of using rewards to encourage good behavior?	Kohn advocates for fostering intrinsic motivation through approaches like positive reinforcement, understanding, empathy, and creating a supportive environment that encourages children to develop internal reasons for desired behaviors.
3	What are some potential negative effects of punishment and rewards according to Alfie Kohn?	Kohn states that both punishment and rewards can create anxiety, reduce creativity, suppress genuine interest, and lead to superficial compliance rather than true understanding or moral development.
4	Does Alfie Kohn believe that rewards can be effective in the long term?	No, Kohn argues that rewards are often effective only in the short term and can backfire over time by eroding internal motivation and fostering a focus on external approval.
5	What role does intrinsic motivation play in Alfie Kohn's critique of reward systems?	Intrinsic motivation is central to Kohn's critique; he believes that fostering a child's internal desire to learn and behave ethically is more sustainable and meaningful than relying on external rewards.
6	How does Alfie Kohn's view on punishment and rewards influence modern educational practices?	Kohn's perspective encourages educators to shift toward student-centered, intrinsic motivation strategies, promoting collaborative, empathetic, and meaningful learning experiences instead of traditional reward-based systems.

7	Are there any criticisms of Alfie Kohn's approach to punishment and rewards?	Yes, some critics argue that Kohn's ideas may overlook situations where rewards can be motivating or necessary, and that completely dismissing external reinforcement might not be practical in all contexts.
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Alfie Kohn, punishment, rewards, intrinsic motivation, behavior management, positive discipline, motivation theories, educational psychology, reinforcement, alternative discipline