

Asian Journal of Education and Social Studies

Volume 50, Issue 8, Page 206-214, 2024; Article no.AJESS.120146 ISSN: 2581-6268

Enhancing Student Engagement in Entrepreneurship Education for Undergraduate Student through Gamification Methods

Vinza Hedi Satria ^a, Nur Fatimatuz Zuhroh ^{b*} and Juwita Sari ^a

Department of Management, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indonesia Surabaya, Indonesia.
 Department of Accounting, Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indonesia Surabaya, Indonesia.

Authors' contributions

This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Article Information

DOI: https://doi.org/10.9734/ajess/2024/v50i81521

Open Peer Review History:

This journal follows the Advanced Open Peer Review policy. Identity of the Reviewers, Editor(s) and additional Reviewers, peer review comments, different versions of the manuscript, comments of the editors, etc are available here:

https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/120146

Received: 22/05/2024 Accepted: 23/07/2024 Published: 29/07/2024

Original Research Article

ABSTRACT

Aims: This research aimed to assess and implement gamification methods in teaching entrepreneurship learning materials at the undergraduate level. The study anticipates its findings to serve as a benchmark for educators seeking to enhance student engagement in their courses, particularly in Entrepreneurship. These outcomes are expected to offer practical insights and strategies for improving learning experiences and outcomes across various educational disciplines. **Study design:** The research's method consists of three phases: First is to design the gamification method, second is the implementation and third is evaluation to understand the effect of gamification on student engagement in class.

*Corresponding author: Email: nurfatimatuzz@stiesia.ac.id;

Cite as: Satria, Vinza Hedi, Nur Fatimatuz Zuhroh, and Juwita Sari. 2024. "Enhancing Student Engagement in Entrepreneurship Education for Undergraduate Student through Gamification Methods". Asian Journal of Education and Social Studies 50 (8):206-14. https://doi.org/10.9734/ajess/2024/v50i81521.

Place and Duration of Study: The research will be conducted over a period of one week for a single topic. It will involve one class of college students which consists of 48 students from those who are enrolled in the entrepreneurship course.

Methodology: The first phase of the research will design the gamification method for one learning material. For current research, one learning material were chosen based on curriculum applied by Sekolah Tinggi Ilmu Ekonomi Indonesia Surabaya. The curriculum from mentioned educational institute were chosen since all the respondents participated in the research were student from forementioned educational institute. Thus, a gamification of Break-Even Point was created during this phase. Second, the implementation, the students were asked to do certain assignments related to the research. Third, after completing the assignments, students are asked to provide evaluations of the tasks they worked on in the form of questionnaire surveys. These evaluations are then analyzed and form the basis of the research results.

Results: From 48 students, roughly 88% of the student (42 students) were interested with the gamification method given to them and it increase their knowledge on the topics. 10 students already know the topic delivered by the gamification from previous course they had attended but think that the gamification method is interesting. The rest of the students feel no effect from the gamification at all.

Conclusion: From the result of the research, it is safe to assume that gamification method is effective to increase student engagement. Most students agreed when asked if the Entrepreneurship material presented was enjoyable. When asked if the method used was more engaging than traditional oral teaching, most students also agreed. Some students even suggested using the same method for future lessons.

Keywords: Educational; enterpreneurship; gamification; student engagement; break even point.

1. INTRODUCTION

The term "Student Engagement" earn it's spot as one of the important issue internationally [1,2]. Due to it's vast and wide range of scope, dimension and understanding, the definition of "Student Engagement" sometimes malleable. The research that has conducted by [3] define Student Engagement as two different components. First, the Learning Engagement which include all activities that happened in the classrom, including but not limited to task and activities need to be done by student. The second component is School Engagement, where it define the attachment each student had with their friend and teacher in the school.

Research conducted by [4,5] tried to utilize Kahoot! A commercial Quiz creator application that utilize gamification method to deliver the quiz to increase student engagement in traditional lecture theaters. The research reported increase in student's engagement, retention and concentration. Inline with the research, the research that has been conducted by [6] show increase of engagement and willingness from student to learn during the COVID pandemic era. Artificial Intelegence also had been used as one of the strategy to increase student's engagement through hybrid education and yield positive result

towards student engagement [7]. Another form of Artificial Intelegence, the LLM (Large Language Model) Such as ChatGPT also has been utilized to create gamification for Grammar learning [8] Through the increase of student's engagement during the learning session, learning become more fun and effective, research show increase of student's activity [9,10].

Increasing student engagement became an important matters, but the problem is, not every teacher know which strategy to apply during learning process [2]. A research that has been conducted by [11] gave insight on what other researcher had done between 2016 to 2021 to improve the student engagement. When talking about the strategy that has been done, the most method Social-Collabortive are Learning(SCL) with 58,4%, in the second place, the Self-Directed learning with 43,2%, in the third place, the Game-Based learning with 5,8%, followed by Personal Learning Environment (PLE) with 2,9%, other scenario 1,3% and 13,2% did not mentioned. The research also encouraged researcher in higher education to use text-based tools as it's main learning media due to highly effectiveness in increasing student engagement.

From the previous research, the usage of gamebased learning as strategy of delivering education material are still considered low, with only 5.8%, there are still many unexplored means of Game-Based strategy. Game-based strategy or also widely known as Gamification strategy [12], is one of strategy to deliver learning materials through game-like process, example, aspect of interarctivity with freedom to pick between certain options, reward-and punishment and others. Previous past research that employ this strategy show a promosing result [13, 6, 14, 15]. The research conducted by [16] argue the effect of gamification method. The gamification method are indeed yield positive result, but it all depend on the way the gamification were created. The research conducted by [17] gamified math learning into puzzle-adventure-like game and yielded positive result, research conducted by [18,5] also show positive impact of gamification to student's engangement, despite some drawback of student wear out effect that has been defined by [5] that had been caused by class's dynamic. Despite differences in learning material researches tries to deliver. This showed that gamification is universial strategy that can be used to many different course using different media [19].

Enterpreneurship, as a college undergraduate course require unique consideration. Unlike many other course that were based on theory and understanding, the student's engagement on enterpeneurship course became crucial thing. In enterpreneurship course, student need to be included and active during the learning process, enterpreneurship require student's creativity and intuition [20,21] to not just see what is around but also create something new, a business that has not been found before. The unique nature of enterpeneurship itself force the learning process to be unique. A traditional oral-speech method might not enough to deliver the enterpeneur

course and have the potential of failed to deliver the course.

1.1 Formulating Research Question

From the introduction above, a problems were identified. First, gamification strategy has been effective increase proven to student's engagement. But previous research show small usage of gamification despite it's positive result. Second, the enterpreneur course, as a unique course which require student's participation and would require high level creativity engagement. Meaning, a special strategy is required to deliver enterpreneur course effectively. Thus, from two problems above, a research question were formulated:

1.2 Can Gamification Strategy Increase the Engagement of Enternepenur Course?

To answer this question, research will be conducted to answer the formulated question. Thus, answering the question became the goal of the conducted research.

2. METHODS

The goal of the conducted research is to incorporate the fun and interactivity of gamification into an entrepreneurship course, which requires creativity and intuition from the students. A quantitative research approach will be utilized to achieve this goal. The first step is to formulate a method as guidance for the conducted research. The summary of the research method can be seen in Fig. 1 below:



Fig. 1. Method of Research

2.1 Defining Learning Material

The gamification process will be based on proposed theorical framework by [22] But before entering the realm of gamification, first enterpeneurship course material that will be gamified need to be explained first.

Enterpreneurship course material from student's semester learning plan will be used as learning material that will be gamified. For current research, educational material: Break Even Point (BEP) will be picked as Enterpreneurship course education material that will be gamified [23].

2.2 Gamified Learning Material

After defining the learning material, next the learning material that has been choosen will be gamified. The idea of Break Even Point is to determine the price of an item [23]. This idea were utilized to create the base of the gamification, to determine a price. The difference, however, instead of measuring the price of pre-defined item, student are able to create their own item before counting the BEP. The Flowchart of the Gamified Learning Material can be seen in the Fig. 2.

First, the students were provided with price lists of items they could choose from. They were

given the option to customize their selected item based on the provided price list. Once they finished customizing their item, the students were then tasked with calculating the base price of their customized item. After formulating the base price, the students were asked to calculate the Break Even Point (BEP) based on the base price they had determined.

2.3 Tested Gamified Learning Material

The Gamified Learning Material will be tested to one class of undergraduate college students from Accounting Programs with total 48 students. The research will be conducted for one day, during the Entrepreneurship course. Each of the students were asked to do the same task with the limit of 120 minutes. Students were not allowed to take a break from the task, except bathroom break before submitting their BEP answers.

After submitting the answer, students were given questionnaire related to the previous task they had done, the questionnaire consists of question measured with Likert Scale (1-5) to evaluate the conducted gamification learning that previously has been done. Beside questionnaire, the score of student's answer were also counted and analyzed to evaluate the gamification.

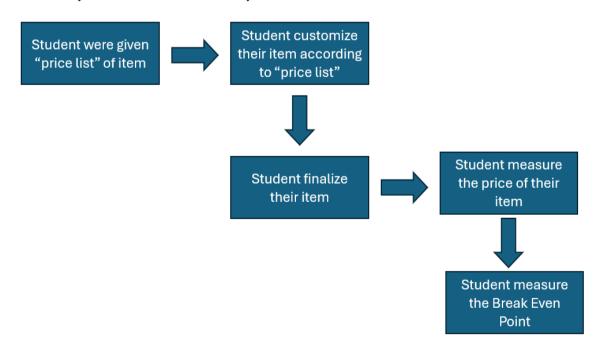


Fig. 2. Flowchart of Gamified Learning Material

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The gamification for current research will use *Bakery* as it's main theme, meaning every item that appear in gamification process were baking product such as dairy, flour, wrapping. After completing the gamification, next student were asked to answer questionnaire, the answer of the questionnaire along with student's score will be analyzed to measure the successful of the gamification process.

3.1 Gamification Material

First, student were given digital pamflet consists of catalogue of baking material that they can choose to customize their own bread. The example of flour material can be seen in Fig. 3.

Student were given customization option for their own bread, beside flour, student were able to choose topping from the pricelist in Fig. 4.

Student were given freedom to customize their own bread, there are No. limitation of number of topping each of the student choose. After finishing their own bread, next student were

asked to choose how they wrap their maded bread.

Next, student count their own based price and BEP according to number of item they have choose from the previous section. Then the whole gamification process is finished, next student were given questionnaire to evaluate the gamification process.

Roti Tawar Gandum (10 potong roti = Rp.25.000)



Roti Gandum Utuh (10 potong roti = 50.000)



Fig. 3. Picking Flour Material



Fig. 4. Topping Catalogue

Pembungkus Box Normal (1 Roti = 2.000)



Fig. 5. Wrapping Catalogue

3.2 Evaluation

First, before analyzing the questionnaire, the results from measuring BEP were also analyzed. The outcomes were categorized into two groups: right or wrong. "Right" means the student calculated the BEP correctly, while "wrong" means the student did not. The results can be seen in Fig. 6.

Out of 48 students, 45 (94%) correctly calculated their BEP, while 3 students (6%) got it wrong. This indicates that almost all students in the class understood the material, suggesting successful delivery of the content. To gain further insight, an analysis of the questionnaire responses is required.

The first question of the questionnaire asked whether the students had preliminary knowledge related to BEP calculation. The results of this question can be seen in Fig. 7.

Out of 48 students, 10 declared that they had prior knowledge about BEP, either from previous

schooling or independent study. Among these 10 students, 1 provided an incorrect BEP calculation, while the remaining 9 answered correctly. This means that 36 students (75%) learned BEP purely through the gamification process and successfully implemented it.

The result of the last question can be seen in Fig. 8. The question asked whether the students were interested in learning using the same method in the future. Out of 48 students, a total of 42 students (88%) expressed interest in the gamification strategy, while the remaining 6 students (12%) preferred conventional strategies. Interestingly, all three students who previously did not correctly calculate the BEP were interested in the gamification method. This could indicate that while these respondents did not fully educational material the through grasp they still found the method gamification, engaging. Similarly, all ten students who already had prior knowledge related to BEP also agreed that the gamification strategy was interesting and engaging.

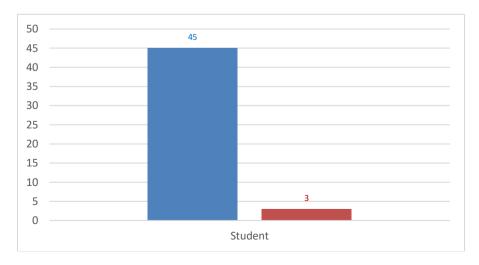


Fig. 6. Result of the BEP Calculation

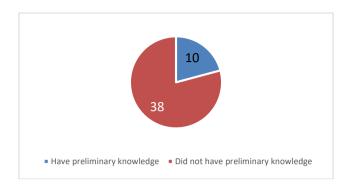


Fig. 7. Result For Question "Do You Have Previous Knowledge About BEP?"

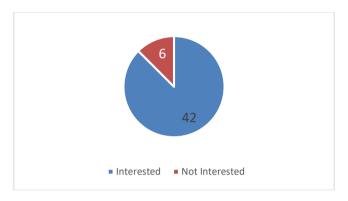


Fig. 8. Result For Question "Do You Interested To Learn Using This Method?"

4. CONCLUSION

The conducted research shows promising results. Among the 48 student respondents, almost all (88%) agreed that implementing a gamification strategy indeed increased their engagement during the learning session, leading them to take a more active role. The results from the Break Even Point (BEP) test also yielded positive outcomes, with 94% of students correctly calculating their BEP.

For future work, it is highly recommended to implement gamification using a text-based delivery strategy to enhance student engagement in various courses. Additionally, the improvement of evaluation methods is also highly recommended. Currently, the evaluation of learning engagement is done through questionnaires; an advanced evaluation method with better capabilities to accurately reflect students' learning engagement could be a significant breakthrough. Gamified aspect can also held huge factor to the success of the gamification. Research conducted by [24] utilize the inter-personal aspect to increase the gamification on english course. In the future, it could be possible to further increase

the gamification material that able to utilize same aspect, only this time in the enterpenurial context [25]. Utiliizing technology to increase the success of the gamification can also be done for the future research [10, 25].

DISCLAIMER (ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE)

Author(s) hereby declare the usage of LLM (Large Language Model) Al in the form of:

 Chat GPT 4.0 as proof reading tool for author's work. It is important to point out that the author did not use the LLM to fully generate any text for any part of the manuscript

CONSENT

All data collected from this research was handled with consideration for respondents' privacy. No real identities of the respondents were disclosed on this research paper.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author of the paper would like to thank the editorial team of the Asian Journal of Education

and Social Studies for their assistance in the publication process of this manuscript. The author also wishes to inform that this research did not receive any form of funding from parties outside the author team.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES

- 1. Caponetto I, Earp J, Ott M. Gamification and Education: A Literature: 2014.
- 2. Pedler M, Hudson S, Yeigh T. The teachers' role in student engagement: A review. Australian Journal of Teacher Education (Online). 2020;45(3): 48–62.
 - Available:https://search.informit.org/doi/abs/10.3316/ielapa.270830255864389
- Wong ZY, Liem GAD. Student engagement: Current state of the construct, conceptual refinement, and future research directions. Educational Psychology Review. 2021;34(1):107–138. Available:https://doi.org/10.1007/S10648-021-09628-3
- 4. Holbrey CE. Kahoot. Using a game-based approach to blended learning to support effective learning environments and student engagement in traditional lecture theatres. Technology, Pedagogy and Educatio. 2020;29(2):191–202.

 Available:https://doi.org/10.1080/1475939X .2020.1737568
- Wang Al. The wear out effect of a game-based student response system. Computers and Education. 2015;82:217–227. Available:https://doi.org/10.1016/J.COMPE

DU.2014.11.004

- Dorfner N, Zakerzadeh R. Teaching Tips (COVID) academic games as a form of increasing student engagement in remote teaching. Biomedical Engineering Education. 2021;1.
 Available: https://doi.org/10.1007/s43683-
 - Available:https://doi.org/10.1007/s43683-021-00048-x
- 7. Almusaed A, Almssad A, Yitmen I, Homod RZ. (2023). Enhancing student engagement: Harnessing "AIED"'s power in hybrid education—a review analysis. Education Sciences. 2023;13:632. Available:https://doi.org/10.3390/EDUCSCI 13070632

- 8. Anpurnan LP, Sihananto AN, Atmaja PW. Pengembangan Aplikasi Pembelajaran Grammar Bahasa Inggris Menggunakan Gamifikasi dan ChatGPT. Router: Jurnal Teknik Informatika Dan Terapan. 2024;2(2):65–74. Available:https://doi.org/10.62951/ROUTE R.V2I2.60
- Lopez-Gazpio Ι. 9. Gaining student engagement through project-based learning: Α competitive 2d game construction case study. IEEE Access. 2022:10:1881-1892. Available:https://doi.org/10.1109/ACCESS. 2021.3139764
- Nadeem M, Oroszlanyova M, Farag W. Effect of digital game-based learning on student engagement and motivation. Computers. 2023;12:177. Available:https://doi.org/10.3390/COMPUT ERS12090177
- Bond M, Buntins K, Bedenlier S, Zawacki-Richter O, Kerres M. Mapping research in student engagement and educational technology in higher education: A systematic evidence map. International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education. 2020;17(2). Available:https://doi.org/10.1186/s41239-019-0176-8
- Khaldi A, Bouzidi R, Nader F. Gamification of e-learning in higher education: A systematic literature review. Smart Learning Environments. 2023;10(1):1–31. Available:https://doi.org/10.1186/S40561-023-00227-Z/FIGURES/2
- 13. Beca P, Aresta M, Ortet C, Santos R, Veloso AI, Ribeiro S. Promoting student engagement in the design of digital games: The creation of games using a Toolkit to Game Design. Proceedings IEEE 20th International Conference on Advanced Learning Technologies, ICALT. 2020;98–102.
 - Available:https://doi.org/10.1109/ICALT496 69.2020.00037
- 14. Deterding S, Dixon D, Khaled R, Nacke L. elements From game design Defining "gamification. gamefulness: Proceedings of the 15th International Academic Mind Trek Conference: Envisioning Future Media Environments, Mind Trek. 2011;9-15. Available:https://doi.org/10.1145/2181037. 2181040
- 15. Satria VH. Interactive NPC for interactive learning media to increase student's

- knowledge on Indonesia's traditional music. MERAKI: Journal of Creative Industries. 2024;01(02):1–12. Available:https://journal.ubaya.ac.id/index.php/meraki/index
- Hamari J, Koivisto J, Sarsa H. Does Gamification Work? -- A literature review of empirical studies on gamification. 2014 47th Hawaii International Conference on System Sciences (HICSS). 2014;3025– 3034. Available:https://doi.org/10.1109/HICSS.20 14.377
- Lifindra BH, Herumurti D, Kuswardayan I. The effects of mathematics game-based learning with random maze generation. International Seminar on Application for Technology of Information Communication: Smart Technology Based on Industry 4.0: A New Way of Recovery from Global Pandemic Global Economic Crisis. I Semantic. 2023:69-74. Available:https://doi.org/10.1109/ISEMANT IC59612.2023.10295276
- Su CH, Cheng CH. A mobile gamification learning system for improving the learning motivation and achievements. Journal of Computer Assisted Learning. 2015;31(3):268–286. Available:https://doi.org/10.1111/JCAL.120 88
- Kasali R, Nasution AH, Purnomo BR, Ciptarahayu A, Larso D, Mirzanti IR, Rustiadi S, Daryanto HK, Mulyana A. Modul kewirausahaan. Hikmah; 2010.
- 20. Yi R, Lyu B, Wang H, Huang W. Entrepreneurial passion, entrepreneurial expectation and entrepreneurial decision-making among college students. Journal of Psychology in Africa. 2020;30(4):323–329. Available:https://doi.org/10.1080/14330237.2020.1796094

- Rivera ES, Garden CLP. Gamification for student engagement: A framework. Journal of Further and Higher Education. 2021;45(7):999–1012. Available:https://doi.org/10.1080/0309877 X.2021.1875201
- 22. Utami Υ, Mubarok A. Determining products or services pricing on MSME using Break even point analysis method. Business and Accounting Research (IJEBAR) Peer Reviewed-International Journal. 2021;5. Available:https://iurnal.stieaas.ac.id/index.php/IJEBAR
- 23. Putu Wulantari N, Rachman A, Nurmalia Sari M, Jola Uktolseja L, Rofi A, Saraswati Tabanan I, Pahlawan No J, Peken D, Tabanan K, Tabanan K, Halu Oleo U, Hijau Bumi Tridharma K, Kambu K, Kendari K, Tenggara S, Muhammadiyah Sungai Penuh S, Martadinata No JR, Sungai Penuh P, Sungai Penuh K, Sungai Penuh K. The role of gamification in English language teaching: A literature review. Journal on Education. 2023;6 (1):2847–2856.

 Available:https://doi.org/10.31004/JOE.V6l 1.3328
- 24. Yi R, Cao Y, Lyu B, Huang Q. Social entrepreneurship orientation and corporate dual performance: A serial mediation model. South African Journal of Business Management. 2024;55(1): 13.

 Available:https://doi.org/10.4102/SAJBM.V 55I1.4434
- 25. Sari J, Mildawati T, Yahya Y, Kurnia K. Pemanfaatan aplikasi keuangan digital untuk mewujudkan UKM handal. Jurnal Inovasi Hasil Pengabdian Masyarakat (JIPEMAS). 2022;5(2):210–220. Available:https://doi.org/10.33474/JIPEMA S.V5I2.13976

Disclaimer/Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of the publisher and/or the editor(s). This publisher and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.

© Copyright (2024): Author(s). The licensee is the journal publisher. This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited.

Peer-review history:
The peer review history for this paper can be accessed here:
https://www.sdiarticle5.com/review-history/120146