

A gamified approach for enhancing learning on SDGs

Nuria Chaparro-Banegas^a, Pau Sendra-Pons^a, Norat Roig-Tierno^b, Alicia Mas-Tur^c

^a Department of Corporate Finance, Faculty of Economics (University of Valencia), Avda. de los Naranjos, s/n, 46022, València (nuchaba@alumni.uv.es, pau.sendra-pons@uv.es) ^b Department of Economics and Social Sciences, Faculty of Business Administration and Management (Polytechnic University of Valencia), Camino de Vera, s/n, 46022, València (norat.roig@upv.es) ^c Department of Business Management “Juan José Renau Piqueras”, Faculty of Economics (University of Valencia), Avda. de los Naranjos, s/n, 46022, València (alicia.mas@uv.es)

Abstract

Learning about the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a framework for strategic decision-making has gained prominence in higher education (see, Sendra-Pons et al, 2021). The SDGs, adopted by United Nations Member States in 2015 and expected to be achieved by 2030, respond to challenges related to poverty, planet, peace and prosperity and seek the achievement of environmental, economic and social sustainability through 17 goals and 169 targets.

It is vitally important that students of economics and business administration, as future leaders in companies around the world, learn this sustainable decision-making framework so that they are able to approach the challenges they face in their daily lives in a comprehensive manner, i.e., considering not only the economic benefit but also the impact their decisions have on the environment and society.

The educational methodologies employed by the faculty in the learning process seem not stimulate students' development of motivational and cognitive skills who, in this context, are limited to reproduce and apply the new information explained in the lecture (Boekaerts, 1997; Konopka et al., 2015). Higher education has undergone profound transformations since not only the environment in which it operates has changed due to technological innovations, but also the faculty and students have modified their preferences and interests. Consequently, higher education institutions have been forced to incorporate innovative pedagogical strategies and effective tools to capture students' attention (Fujitai et al., 2016; Da Silva et al., 2018).

By integrating traditional learning with other activities such as debates and teamwork, active learning methodologies place the student as the cornerstone of the learning process (Prince, 2004; Recatalá, 2016; Sendra-Pons et al., 2020). In this way, students abandon passive attitudes and adopt a behavior based on collaboration, communication between individuals, cooperation, and problem-solving. In recent years, the faculty is employing new innovative learning techniques such as gamification and role-playing to engage students' participation (see, e.g., Çakiroğlu et al., 2017; or Martínez & Ruiz, 2019). In the field of education and learning, gamification is defined as the introduction of a series of processes and activities that, through the use and application of game mechanics, solve challenges related to teaching (Kim et al., 2018). Similarly, role-playing includes representational games where individuals act according to different roles and situations while developing critical thinking, professional knowledge, and moral values (Vizeshfar et al., 2016).

The innovative education experience presented here introduces gamification and role-playing as active learning methodologies to immerse participants in strategic decision-making that resembles reality by constraining their action to the limitations of their role and available resources. In this way, students not only apply the formal knowledge acquired in class but also develop soft skills such as teamwork and problem solving when cooperating between the different roles within a company.

The results of this innovation, evaluated through a survey with Likert, rating and open-ended questions as well as word maps with which the students gave their impressions on this educational experience, show high levels of student satisfaction with the methodologies employed, considering them particularly suitable for learning about the SDGs. Additionally, students claimed that higher participation and cooperation were achieved compared to traditional methodologies of education. Based on the detailed analysis of the usefulness of this activity derived from the evaluation methods mentioned above, the use of gamification and role-playing in higher education is recommended even though it is necessary to replicate this activity to confirm results.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs); role-playing; gamification; innovative education.*

Norat Roig-Tierno wishes to thank Project [GV/2019/063], funded by the Generalitat Valenciana, for supporting this research.

References

- Boekaerts, M. (1997). Self-regulated learning: A new concept embraced by researchers, policy makers, educators, teachers, and students. *Learning and instruction*, 7(2), 161-186.
- Çakıroğlu, Ü., Başıbüyük, B., Güler, M., Atabay, M., & Memiş, B. Y. (2017). Gamifying an ICT course: Influences on engagement and academic performance. *Computers in human behavior*, 69, 98-107.
- Da Silva Macedo, K. D., Suffer Acosta, B., Silva, E. B. D., Santini de Souza, N., Colomé Beck, C. L. & Dames da Silva, K. K. (2018). Active learning methodologies: possible paths to innovation in health teaching. *Escola Anna Nery*, 22(3).
- Fujitai, J. A. L. D. M., Carmonai, E. V., Shimoi, A. K. K., & Mecena, E. H. D. (2016). Uso da metodologia da problematização com o Arco de Maguerez no ensino sobre brinquedo terapêutico. *Revista Portuguesa de Educação*, 29(1), 229-258.
- Kim, S., Song, K., Lockee, B., & Burton, J. (2018). What is gamification in learning and education? In *Gamification in learning and education* (pp. 25-38). Springer, Cham.
- Konopka, C. L., Adaime, M. B., & Mosele, P. H. (2015). Active teaching and learning methodologies: some considerations. *Creative Education*, 6(14), 1536
- Martínez Jimenez, R., & Ruiz Jiménez, C. (2019). Invirtiendo el aula en asignaturas de Gestión de Empresas utilizando diferentes herramientas metodológicas. *Revista de Estudios Empresariales. Segunda Época*, (2), 49-67.
- Prince, M. (2004). Does Active Learning Work? A Review of the Research. *Journal of Engineering Education*, 93(3), 223 – 231.
- Recatalá, D. (2016). Using active learning methodologies in physical chemistry in CLIL contexts. *Multidisciplinary Journal for Education, Social and Technological Sciences*, 3(1), 71-83.
- Sendra-Pons, P., Mas-Tur, A., and Roig-Tierno, N. (2020). Kinesthetic learning in higher education. In REDINE (Ed.), *Conference Proceedings CIVINEDU 2020*. Adaya Press.
- Sendra-Pons, P., Mas-Tur, A. & Roig-Tierno, H. (2021). Raising awareness on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through Lego Serious Play (LSP). In Garrigós Simón, F. J., Estellés Miguel, S., Lengua Lengua, I., and Narangajavana, Y. (Eds.), *Proceedings INNODOCT/20. International Conference on Innovation, Documentation and Education*. Editorial Universitat Politècnica de València.
- Vizeshfar, F., Dehghanrad, F., Magharei, M., & Sobhani, S. M. J. (2016). Effects of applying role playing approach on nursing students' education. *International Journal Humanities and Cultural Studies*, 1772-1781.