


Chapter 13

Beyond Points and Badges: Gamifying Digital Learning Communities

Noprita Herari

 <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-2497-5340>

LSPR Institute of Communication and Business, Indonesia

Dunola Tri Nugraeni

 <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-6389-677X>

LSPR Institute of Communication and Business, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

This chapter explores the transformative role of gamification in virtual classrooms, moving beyond superficial rewards to design meaningful digital learning communities. By integrating the Value Proposition Canvas and Community of Practice frameworks, it offers a novel model that aligns individual learner needs with collaborative engagement. Drawing on a real-world MSME incubation program, it reveals how game elements (when thoughtfully applied) foster motivation, group cohesion, and outcome-driven participation. The study highlights that gamification not only enhances engagement but also enables learners to convert academic experiences into tangible professional gains, such as publication or funding. This chapter contributes both conceptually and practically to educational innovation, especially in post-pandemic contexts where inclusive, flexible, and socially connected learning is imperative.

DOI: 10.4018/979-8-3373-6013-3.ch013

INTRODUCTION

The Rise of Virtual Classrooms

In the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, the world witnessed a significant surge in remote communication, elevating virtual spaces to the status of a necessity. Various sectors, including business, healthcare, finance, education, and entertainment, began relying heavily on virtual technologies to maintain productivity and connectivity, unbounded by geographical and temporal limitations. Virtual communication spaces not only facilitate seamless interactions but also foster collaborative experiences that closely mirror in-person meetings in the physical world (Saman, 2023).

In education, the virtual classroom has emerged as a major transformation in the learning process (Mota et al., 2020). Internet-based technologies enable educators and students to interact anytime and anywhere, effectively bridging geographical barriers and resource limitations. This approach is particularly beneficial for individuals in remote areas, providing greater access to inclusive and flexible education. Virtual classrooms have gained substantial popularity, especially among younger generations who are accustomed to digital technologies and prefer practical, technology-driven learning methods (Maanvizi et al., 2020).

However, alongside its advantages, virtual classrooms present several challenges. The lack of physical interaction often diminishes the dynamics of the learning process. Students must exhibit a high degree of self-discipline to manage their time independently, while not everyone has access to adequate devices or reliable internet connections (Singh & Meena, 2022). From the educators' perspective, teaching in a virtual environment becomes more complex, requiring efforts to motivate passive learners and handle an increased workload of grading assignments. Furthermore, the quality of learning may sometimes decline due to overly simplified materials and limited student engagement (AUN, 2022).

Virtual classrooms compel educators to innovate, both in material delivery and in encouraging student participation. These challenges not only reshape traditional learning patterns but also impose new demands on the education sector to balance technology, pedagogy, and human needs. This transformation marks the beginning of a new era in education, where flexibility and inclusivity serve as foundational principles. However, ongoing adaptation remains crucial to overcoming the obstacles that accompany this shift.

This chapter employs a qualitative conceptual analysis grounded in a comprehensive literature review and enriched by empirical insights from a gamified MSME incubation program. It also incorporates perspectives from academics, educators, and program participants who have implemented gamification strategies in their virtual classrooms, offering a case-based exploration of collaborative digital learning.

16 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the publisher's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/beyond-points-and-badges/386357

Related Content

"Case" as "Text" in the Class: Plethora of Pedagogical and Structural Nuances

D. Radhakrishnan Nair and Justin Joy (2022). *Teaching Innovation in University Education: Case Studies and Main Practices* (pp. 252-265).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/case-as-text-in-the-class/307742

AI and Society: A Social Science Course Model for Undergraduate General Education

Stephen Thomas Adams (2026). *Rethinking the Purpose, Knowledge, and Structure of General Education* (pp. 253-278).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/ai-and-society/408212

Evaluating the Accessibility of Online University Education

Mark O. Pendergast (2017). *International Journal of Online Pedagogy and Course Design* (pp. 1-14).

www.irma-international.org/article/evaluating-the-accessibility-of-online-university-education/164970

The Counterproductive Effects on Learning Achievement and Intrinsic Motivation for Ludicization as an Online Learning Pedagogy Involving Game Elements

Qi Zhang and Zhonggen Yu (2022). *International Journal of Online Pedagogy and Course Design* (pp. 1-18).

www.irma-international.org/article/the-counterproductive-effects-on-learning-achievement-and-intrinsic-motivation-for-ludicization-as-an-online-learning-pedagogy-involving-game-elements/309080

The MOT+Visual Language for Knowledge-Based Instructional Design

Gilbert Paquette, Michel Léonard and Karin Lundgren-Cayrol (2011). *Instructional Design: Concepts, Methodologies, Tools and Applications* (pp. 697-717).

www.irma-international.org/chapter/mot-visual-language-knowledge-based/51847