



Game lab – a practical learning approach for Game Development

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Contents of the presentation

Background

- Games and Entertainment Technology, bachelor program
- Centre for excellence in education
- Project based course, Game lab
- Problem based learning and Learning through Construction

Research

- Focus
- Method
- Findings

Summarizing



Media Technology Nord University

Educations (https://vimeo.com/198017351):

- Games & Entertainment Technology
- Film & TV Production
- 3D art, Animations and VFX

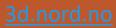
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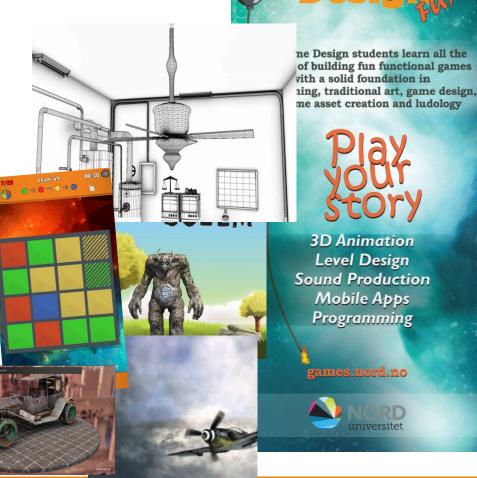
- ICT, Digital Games and Learning
- Visualization and Virtual Reality

Close connection to the industry

16-20 employees









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Game lab (course)

One Game lab in each semester

Student groups acting as a game company, taking on different roles

• Team lead, lead programmer, lead artist, game and level designer, etc.

Working with actual customers and a board of executives

Weekly meetings with executives

No classes

Assessed through a portfolio

- Process
- Documented work
- Work-logs
- Reflection notes
- Digital game



Game lab (course)

Problem based learning

- Darus et.al (2016) define a problem-based learning environment consisting of the following central elements:
 - Self-Directed learning,
 - Self-Reflective Students and
 - the Perception of teachers as facilitators more than knowledge disseminators.
 - (Self-Directed Learning implies independence and freedom of choice on the part of the students to determine their own learning objectives and activities.)
- Kay et.al. (2000) summarizes their understanding of PBL to be:
 - open-ended, authentic, substantial problems which drive the learning
 - explicit teaching and assessment of generic and metacognitive skills (self-reflection)
 - collaborative learning in groups.

Learning through Construction (LtC)

- Our use of the concept relates to the production of a digital product (game, app and similar) which gives students more hands-on and industry relevant experience
- Defined as "the process of learning when creating a digital artifact (i.e. digital game, digital app or similar)."

Game lab differs from PBL in the way that the teacher role alternates between the role of a facilitator and a customer / executive.





Game lab (course)

Student motivation and engagement

- Vibert and Shields (2003) talk about student engagement as a way of involving students in useful and productive activities ..., where students must have autonomy, choice, and control in order to be genuinely engaged.
- Hand (2007) talks about motivation through active learning and the relational contexts (towards peer students and teachers).
- Blumenfeld, Kempler & Krajcik (2006)
 - Value (Intrinsic, Instrumental and Attainment)
 - Competence
 - Relatedness
 - Autonomy





Methodology

Two Surveys

- Students of the Games and Entertainment Technology bachelors program at Nord University
- Teachers and external industry professionals involved in the Game lab courses
- 44 out of 80 students responded to the survey targeted at them
- Open ended questions towards motivational factors
- Developing a coding scheme



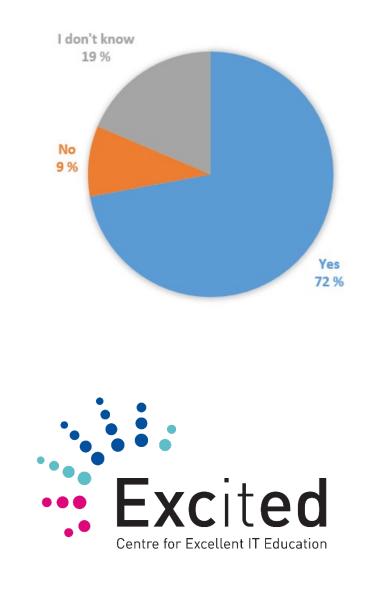


Findings (1)

Do you learn more from the Game lab than from other courses?

Comments given in relating to this part:

- "In game lab i get to work and learn about things i specifically want to do"
- "The difference in Game lab is that we get to self-educate and research in the appropriate field we wish to specialize in"
- "The relaxed environment, group work and chance to improve yourself, gives more enjoyment for learning new skills"
- "The fact that it acts as a simulation is also nice in terms of preparation for a potential job in the industry"





Findings (2)

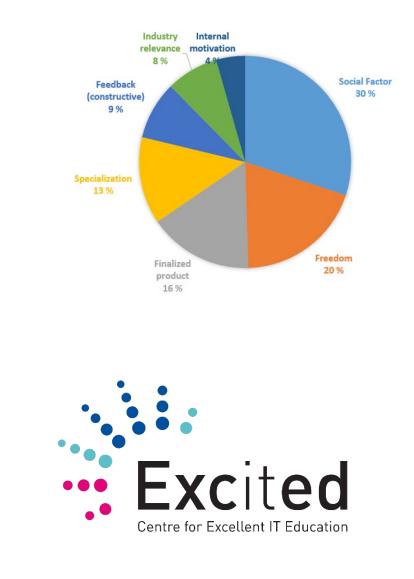
Motivating factors from the Game lab concept

Social:

 teamwork, weekly meetings, working with friends, working together, teammates, the team, getting to know people, closer collaboration, etc.

Freedom:

freedom to choose our own game, independence, freedom to experiment, flexibility, being our own bosses; freedom of design, etc.





Findings (3)

Demotivating factors from the Game lab concept

Groups:

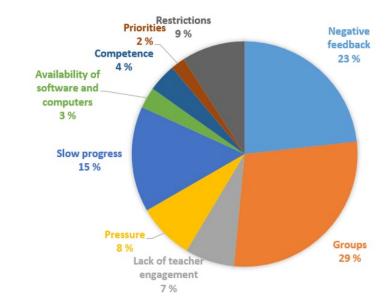
 dysfunctional groups, dealing with unmotivated teammates, bad teammates, bad team moral, demoralized team leads (coming from exec meetings), lack of communication, etc.

Negative feedback from teachers and executives

inconsistent feedback, negative feedback from executives, some exec meetings, exec changing opinions, etc.

Slow progress:

standstill in my project, slow progress, sometimes not enough work, not properly testing the product, pre-mature playtesting, showing our game when we know that it is not finished, etc.







Summarizing (1)

Motivational factors found in this survey support the findings of Blumenfeld, Kempler & Krajcik (2006), emphasizing factors

- Value (Intrinsic, Instrumental and Attainment),
- Competence,
- Relatedness and
- Autonomy





Summarizing (2) – the important stuff! ☺

De-motivational factors mostly stems from negative feedback from teachers and executives, slow progress, restrictions, pressure, lack of teacher engagement and lack of competence in the group

Improvements through

- More consistent and constructive feedback from teachers and executives
- Process guiding from teachers to student teams
- Finding the feeling of flow (Steele and Fullagar, 2009) balance between the challenge of the task and skills of the student, clear goals on the part of the student, unambiguous feedback and a high degree of individual autonomy and self-determination.
- Mapping student pre-skills
- Increasing student skill-set on inquiry-based learning and their ability to be critical thinkers





Thank you!

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