

ENHANCEMENT OF LEARNABILITY FOR CHILDREN THROUGH GAMIFICATION

SHAWWAL RASHED

Lecturer Computer Science, Department of Software Engineering, Superior University, Lahore, Pakistan.

SANA MAZHAR

Department of Software Engineering, Superior University, Lahore, Pakistan.

SHAHARYAR RAFIQ

Department of Software Engineering, Superior University, Lahore, Pakistan.

RAMEEZA RASHED

Doctor of Physiotherapy, Department of Health and Rehabilitation Science, University of Western Ontario, London, Canada.

MUHAMMAD WASEEM IQBAL

Associate Professor, Computer Science, Department of Software Engineering, Superior University, Lahore, Pakistan.

MUHAMMAD WASEEM ASLAM

Department of Computer Science, Superior University, Lahore, Pakistan.

ABSTRACT

Gamification describes the incentivization of people's engagement in non-game contexts and activities by using game-style mechanics. The game applications are responsible to enhance the purpose of usage of smart devices by providing learnability and intellect ability. Through gamification, the children's students can be engaged to improve the talent, determination, and behavior. With the developments and advancements in other areas of life, it is necessary to convert our conventional educational system into smart methods to attract the children's students. Due to technological change, it is very difficult to teach them individually in conventional way without technology equipped devices, and methods. This paper presents a usability study that aims to analyze the effectiveness, efficiency, and satisfaction to enhance the learnability through gamification for children's students. For this purpose, the experiment is carried out with the involvement of 360 participants holding 7-12 years of age. For 6 gamification categories, there are 30 participants selected (15 males + 15 females) for experimentation. The User centered design (UCD) process model is use to develop the working prototype for user experimentation. The effectiveness and efficiency are measured by considering task completion within a specific time for developed working prototype. The satisfaction is measured through after scenario questionnaire (ASQ) technique when participants have completed their tasks. The results are shown that the average effectiveness (96.6%), and satisfaction (4.28%) of male participants is greater than female. While the efficiency of female is 84.65% which is higher than male participants. It is beneficial and attractive way to enhance the learnability of children students through gamification.

INDEX TERMS: Gamification; human computer interaction; user centered design; usability

1. INTRODUCTION

Information systems with the help of gamification utilities are serving and showing their growth in multiple industries in different sectors. The use of game applications in non-game environments is called gamification. In this regard, the basic concept is to create motivation in the users of information systems. The main target of these type of games is to come out with high productivity. The concept of gamification into applications was introduced in 2000 and practically implemented in 2010. The central idea behind this concept was to add video games and motivational tools into non-gaming applications. It is difficult to state the term gamification but can be defined as an application which can produce artificial conflicts among the users to resolve the issues and a measurable result. It was advised in 2014 that learning activities should be done through the gaming [1]. Therefore, with the developments and advancements in other areas of life, it is necessary to convert our conventional style of education into smart i-campus to attract the children's students. In the present era, the students are living in a very fast technological environment having speedy internet and smart devices. In this situation, it is very difficult to teach them individually in a conventional way without technology-equipped classrooms [2]. To overcome the situation, currently, the academicians try to engage the children's students through gaming techniques.

There are also some crises existing in gaming applications like the concerns over less usage, infrastructure, and logistics. The study shows that the 70 million people of 15 years of age have shown their inability to access online services just because of complexity and non-interesting applications. The percentage of internet users, still have difficulties to access the game applications of children students. One of the surveys shows that only 5 percent of websites are providing full support to web users with their guidance-providing infrastructure. It is also revealed that a low percentage of web designers are following the guidelines set by the authorities [3]. As we are aware, that gamification is being used for the last 10 years to increase learning capability of users. The recent studies on the effectiveness of gamification proves that education needs to be acquainted with gaming factors to increase the involvement, and encouragement of the users [4].

The reason behind this is the lacking of encouragement and limited training facilities for web designers besides other resource factors. Now it is the need of hour to have research how to add game factors for an educational perspective. More importantly, these applications must be according to user's need and context. The applications with games are responsible to enhance the talent to make learning purposeful by engaging the users more effectively. The different elements of games can be used for diverse learning activities according to social differences and behavior of users. The effect of every module of each game is different for multiple contexts. These diverse styles of different modules do not allow do not allow to determine the factors easily [5].

Today, the students are spending more time in playing games and facing lot of learnability problems like difficult, understandable, and unidentified contents. To

resolve these issues, it is a better idea to involve the students for learning in gamification. For this purpose, educational games are designing now-a-days to increase the learning and skills. Previously, the students were taken equal to ordinary users, so their learning process was not effective. For this reason, to enhance the learning effectiveness of children students, the researchers have pointed out that gaming has the potential to enhance progress, productivity, and engagement. Due to gaming applications, the children's students can improve themselves for better results of learning, and engagement [6]. The purpose of game-based learning is to get proficiency and awareness. The best example is the artificial environment in which medical students perform the surgery through an application. One more feature of quiz application which is related to its format and design with the insertion of facts in the shape of a game. Still there is a deficiency of some elements in applications like prizes, growth, and competition. It means elements in the game can lead to the learning process more attractive by improving their styles [7].

To make better use of gamification, teachers want to change the educational system for children's students and put it into practice which is helpful for better learning results. For this purpose, the Human computer interaction (HCI) plays an important role to enrich the design and development of gaming educational applications [8]. HCI deals with the vast area in the computer technology in modern era, which covers design, evaluation, and implementation of the system [9]. The major goal of HCI is to provide connection, communication, and interaction between the game-based applications and the human. It also provides the better User experience (UX) according to the context of user [10].

For many decades, it shows great concern in understanding the UX to utilize different types of systems goods and games. The non-gaming environment are those in which only focus on fun and non-educational contents [11]. Gamification helps to learn with motivation due to a wide range of inputs and decision-making. Users can have a direct result of their inputs according to their needs and wishes. Authenticity also plays a vital role by allowing children students to put their experienced input without the feeling of the danger of failure. This type of application also provides an opportunity to share the know-how and create some familiarity with each other [12]. Game-based application can also make out for encouragement, decision between the contestants, understanding, talent, and usability [13].

Gamification, through actions and performance can be supported by the design layout of the game in the different framework by inserting skills set [14]. It is important to create an environment that is enjoyable for those children's students who are looking for new adventures and entertainment. With the use of gamification, children know how to use new technologies, techniques, and strategies. It changes the way of their thinking and provides a great learning experience. It creates positive emotions, having fun in games and motivation towards studies [15]. The idea of games is too earlier but the gamification is modernized to enrich the interaction between educational system and children's students [16].

Game optimization is one of the famous and demanded matter. From the experience, it is cleared that inspiring the children's students through prizes can enhance their interest in education [17]. The instructors are need to use a variety of techniques and methods to improve student performance, their involvement in class and enhancement in knowledge as an active learner [18]. The children's students from 7 years to 12 years spend their time to play games, if the game is connected with studies, then it leaves a positive effect on them. Gamification is the way to achieve positive results in studies and give encouragement to children to follow positive behavior through new things. The trend of gamification is increasing rapidly day by day, but there are lot of technical, development and ethical issues re still pending. It is important to work on the solutions of these current problems, their understanding and implementations for new generation. Further, game-based applications can provide sensible help and beneficial for children students as well as instructors [19]. The new technology is growing rapidly day by day in education sector. So, it is necessary get through game-based learning for children's students.

In daily routine, the children students spend hours and hours with their devices and use social media, educational sites, web portals and gaming applications. They consume many hours of their life but it has also some consequences like addiction, wrong information, and abusive content etc. On the other hand, the positive things are that the students know about global awareness of education learning. Despite the negative impacts of game-based educational applications with gamification, still has its worth. In Fig. 1, the important parameters of gamification such as task, social arrangement, personalization, new identification, freedom to choose, freedom to lose, restriction of time have grown up with modern world. So, that the scope of the usage of gamification is increasing rapidly day by day. However, it is an effective way to develop the interest and enhance the knowledge of children students with the involvement of educational games [20].

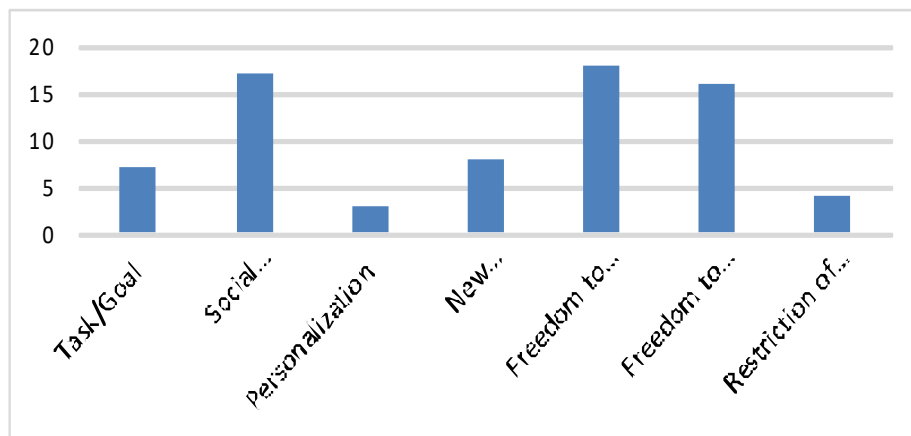


Fig.1: Gamification parameters

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The learning process and innovation development through gamification is essential to overcome the issues of children students. The study shows the focus on environment which is significant to achieve the needs of the student as a component of the framework [20]. Current competitions of Sam Deali Numbers, Oliveira, Felus Beno, Sigorbus, and Suza animated learning system, have applied human implementation teaching methods. This competition contains original training in various college classes, which are under the 90 mend is a feature to increases the movement affected by it. In this unique situation of competition, the students take part to learn and to get experience of gaming [15]. Gamification have played an important role in enhancing the level of interest and knowledge of consumers. But still, software designs are not up to the heights of quality. The reason is a lacking in the usage and development of game application designs. Another reason is the availability of inadequate resources and engagement of web designers in preparing the available designs. In this study, the result of satisfaction level of developed design is 40%. It is expected that this game design may help to provide a better interactive and insightful experience [2].

Children's education plays an important role in accelerating the development of countries. The main objective of gamification is to undergo the different learning difficulties. According to the survey, the attitude of students is positive and their class participation increases while using gamification technique. Students are more active in learning they are excited to achieve the goal. Sometimes the motivation can put negative pressure on learners to achieve more and more [18]. The study shows, that influencing children through the prize can increase their interest in education and they get motivation to achieve goals. The satisfaction is 80% when the prizes, badges, and trophies are given to the children students. Through the encouragement strategy the gamification can become a trend. It is the fact that students want to change the style of their education according to modern trends and want to learn efficiently to meet their needs [21].

The major concern is the less usage and coordination of gaming frameworks which may cause bad progress of users. The basic reason of this gap is the lacking in motivation, inspiration, and training facilities for web designers. The other factors can create only to fit in these tools and techniques by using instructions for wearing practical clothes. Keeping the importance of compliance with the web user-friendly global standards, the roadmap duplication is provided in this study to force the most suitable solution through Web content accessibility guidelines (WCAG) 2.00 [2]. Smart i-campuses are the need of hour in educational institutions to enrich the learning capabilities of students. These campuses are understood due to learning through individuality and the internet. For coaching and preparation purpose, they have their own methods/instructors/tools according to the latest technology. The main part of smart campus or internet-based education is to learn through gamification. The smart campus has the ability to provide such type of education by expanding the study two dimensions. One for those who are enthusiastic, emotional, and fond of learning

through the gamification. Other that are related to the user's friendship of the campus that may come true in the coming days [3].

In game-based learning, use the contents to achieve skills to enhance the knowledge, entertain the knowledge, and practice the rules. But in gamification, there is no need to have any contents or rules that only focus on learning skills. It can say that there is a part of the gamification learning method in which learn from past experiences [18]. The user performs various type of activities such as attendance, time management, behavior, and task contribution of these activities which is approximately 40%. The study elaborates that self-idea is more than 10%, educational success skills are about 60%, and their attention is about 4%. It is also stated that the gamification helps to solve the teachers' and parents' problems. The prize of good levels to motivate the students are important chase the target [1].

The gamed goods affect the behavior, responsibility, and inspiration of underlain, which can lead to improving information and capabilities. This is a type of learning platform that creates interest and improves students' skills. Therefore, various gaming applications can affect the learning attribute, profession, behavior of users, and different age groups of students. All efforts to collaborate with the educational system and gaming to provide children attractive and interesting platforms. The main elements are developing opportunities and creating conditions for achieving the goals [17].

Table. 1: Performance analysis of gamification applications

Sr #	Learning Attributes	Age-Group	Progression	Captivation	Impact	Behavior
1	Educational, Domestic, Creational, Entertaining [22]	12-30	Performance Stars	Real World	Very Good	Reduce Stress
2	Learning, Physical, Mental [23]	Generic	Competition	Points	Good	Identification
3	Learning, Awareness [11]	14 -17	Skills	Medal	Excellent	Self-Efficiency
4	Awareness, Brain, Snaking [16]	12 -16	Game Reward	Bandages	Very Good	Knowledge, Transfer
5	Strength, Movement [6]	18 - 25	Level Up	Coins	Average	Personality
6	Physical, Strength, Speed [22]	17- 25	Speed, Time	Grades	Very Good	Discussion
7	Stamina, Learning, Creativity [1]	Generic	Ranking	Trophies	Excellent	Confidence
8	Awareness, Intelligence, Willpower [12]	20 - 25	Challenge	Mission Goals	Good	Empowerment
9	Presence, Education [23]	11- 16	Test	Levels	Good	Strategies
10	Body, Mind, Education, Sprit [3]	Generic	Social Communication	Helpers	Very Good	Knowledge, Transfer
11	Speed, Experience, Accuracy [17]	15 - 23	Progress	Status Bar	Good	Performance Increase
12	Education, Observation [11]	Generic	Ranking	Progress	Excellent	Cooperation
13	Learning, Brain, Strength [17]	10 - 18	Q/A	Quizzes	Good	Stress Level
14	Learning, Influence [10]	16 - 25	Rewards	Gifts	Good	Relaxation
15	Skill, Attractiveness, Learnability [18]	13 - 28	Avatar	Character	Very Good	Personality

Tab. 1 shows the analysis on the performance of different gamification applications. A comprehensive study of 15 gamification applications is done to check their learning attributes, impact, and behavior. Some applications have overall impact on users learning depending on the features, behavior and age group. In these applications,

some are very friendly and create learning environmental for users, but some of them do not have a great effect.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, a comparison of different applications is made to analyze the need of learnability through gamification. There are different steps of research methodology in this study. First, the problem statement is defined after finding out the research gap and its significance. The UCD process model is proposed to optimize the interfaces to upgrade the usability and to fulfill the user's requirements. Then a gamification prototype is developed to enhance the learning capacity of students. This prototype contains different interesting games to produce the awareness in students. The usability evaluation of developed gamification prototype is performed to measure the effectiveness, efficiency, and satisfaction for children's students.

3.1 Research Gap and Significance

The learning through gamification is the key concern of academicians in modern world. Children students get bored and lose their interest with the same lecture routine in the classroom. Instructors are facing different types of difficulties that how to fulfill student's requirements and adoption of new teaching methods. The researchers are concerned to make a better educational system for children's students to enhance their learning capabilities [24]. The connection can be enriched between information and seeking knowledge for children through gamification. The student's requirements, needs, performance, participation, motivation, and engagement can increase through gamification [25].

The research gap shows that still there is a need to personalization over the intelligence tutorial system to offer the different types of the interface. There is also a requirement to provide gamification platform for the learning of students with determination [26]. These type of specified lacking in student's learning, provide motivation to do this research.

3.2 Problem Statement

There are many game-based applications available with diverse style of interaction. These applications are not providing satisfaction criteria for the students of current era. There is a need of specified content based educational applications to fulfill the learning capabilities of students. They have interested in gamification rather than lecture-based studies which is boring for children's students. The students want to choose attractive teaching methods to enrich their learning, talent, information, and motivation. The student's participation in studies plays a vital role in their success and performance. So, there is a dire need to develop such applications that provide education through gamification to students to develop and maintain their interest.

3.3 Proposed Model

User centered design (UCD) is a process model, that emphasizes the design, evaluation, implementation, and usability product. The significant contrast from other design models is that the UCD attempts to optimize the interfaces to upgrade the usability to fulfill user's requiremen.

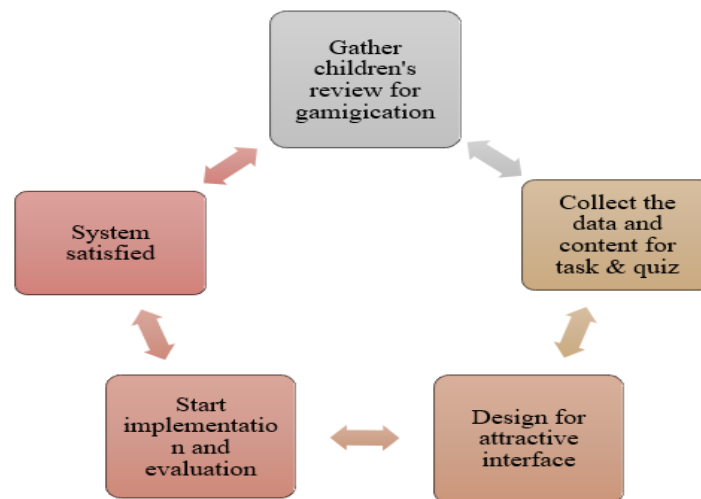


Fig. 2: Proposed UCD model

It is the process of designing software with interfaces and then solving of multi-stage problems from the viewpoint of user's desires. UCD approach is used to develop simple models, mock-ups or prototypes on parts or all of the designs such that graphical design, information architecture, and interaction design. It is not only requiring the designers to analyze and predict that how users use a product but also test the validity with regards to user's behavior. The testing of a product is necessary but it is difficult task for designers to understand the user's experiences. UCD has complete life-cycle to produce the products with high usability and low cost. The major goal of UCD is to offer optimized, efficient and user-friendly product which increases the usability and satisfaction of users [27].

The proposed UCD process model for this study is presented in Fig. 2. The philosophy of this proposed model is to analyze the usability and validity of games and device interfaces according to user contexts. This model describes the step-by-step process of prototype for the satisfaction of children students. It helps to provide the gamification system to attract the children for learning with concentration. Finally, UCD provides the guidelines to develop such systems, for students learning with focus, interest, attraction, and motivation.

3.4 Prototype Development

The utilization of any device either desktop, smartphone, or notebook etc. in learning is gradually attaining wider support in education sector. The impact of gamification on children's education is increasing their knowledge, class engagement, progression, and skills. For this purpose, there is a need for an attractive interface for information and content collection. The gamification-based prototype is developed in this study, to provide the better solution for children education.

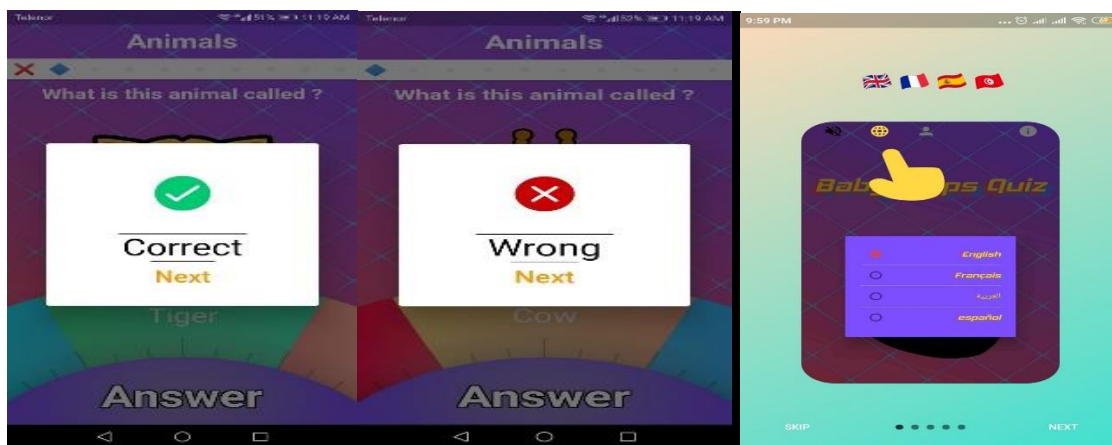


Fig. 3: Animal category quiz screen shots

In this game, firstly the player needs to select the language then select one of the categories for proceed. The Fig. 3, shows the selection of animals with correct or wrong answers. It also shows the animal category quiz screen shots. Different animals are shows with their names and shapes; the student will select the best option to complete the quiz. With every new shape select the animal's name and then proceed to the next level.

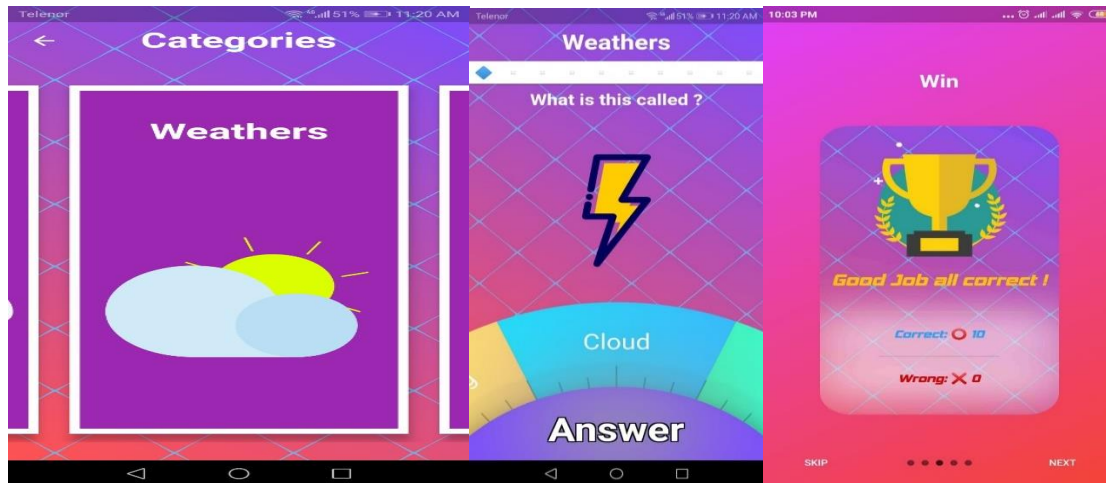


Fig. 4: Weather category quiz screen shots

Same process repeated in next level, firstly select the weather from different given categories then observe the picture and choose the right answer. When the quiz is completed then the student will proceed to next option. As a results, the rewards will display to increase the interest of students. This process will repeat for all categories like food, job, transport, country, animal, and weather in game. The Fig. 4, shows the weather category quiz screen shots.

4. Sampling and Experimentation

4.1 Selection of Sample Size

Currently, the devices are offering variety of gaming applications with diverse styles and features. The students are major users in current scenario due to the availability of technology and internet. They also want to use the learning applications with huge convenience to defeat the existing issues. In this study, 180 student participants having at least six months' experience of the usage of learning games. The participants for the experimentation are the children's students of 1 to 5 class from the age of 7 years to 12 years. The experiments are conducted in controlled environment in the presence of an instructor. The pre-training of participants is conducted for one hour in different labs equipped smartphones and game applications.

4.2 Selection of Groups and Task

The total participants are divided into two groups and assign the tasks by selecting 6 gaming categories of developed prototype. The detail of each task assigned to both groups is given below:

- **Group A:** There are 15 male and 15 female participants of 7 to 9 years old. In this gaming prototype, there are different categories like food, weather, animal, job, transport, and country. In these categories, some pictures are shown and the students will figure-out the relevant pictures. For example, in animal portion, different pictures

are displayed then the students will choose lion from these pictures then same process repeated for all categories. The equal time is allocated for male (2 min) and female (2 min) participants in experimentation. At the end, ASQ is used to measure the satisfactions level of participants.

- **Group B:** There are 15 male and 15 female participants of 10 to 12 years old. In this gaming prototype, there are different categories like food, weather, animal, job, transport, and country. In these categories, some pictures are shown and the students will figure-out the relevant pictures. The equal time is allocated for male (2 min) and female (2 min) participants in experimentation. At the end, ASQ is used to measure the satisfactions level of participants.

Table. 2: Sample groups and task for experiment

Group	Categories	Sub Tasks	Total Participants	Total Time in Minutes	Post Task Evaluation
A+B	Food	Quiz Performance	30+30	04+04 Min	ASQ
A+B	Weather	Quiz Performance	30+30	04+04 Min	ASQ
A+B	Animal	Quiz Performance	30+30	04+04 Min	ASQ
A+B	Job	Quiz Performance	30+30	04+04 Min	ASQ
A+B	Transport	Quiz Performance	30+30	04+04 Min	ASQ
A+B	Country	Quiz Performance	30+30	04+04 Min	ASQ

There are three parameters for the measurement of usability evaluation such as effectiveness, efficiency and satisfaction. Effectiveness and efficiency are shown below in Eq. (1) and Eq. (2) [28].

Effectiveness is how much something is effective in delivering an ideal outcome and it is measured as:

$$\text{Effectiveness} = \frac{\text{Total number of tasks completed successful}}{\text{total number of tasks taken}} * 100 \quad (1)$$

The resources such as time, money or mental efforts that have to be extended to achieve the intended goals; called efficiency and can be measured as:

$$\text{Time Based Efficiency} = \text{Time – based Efficiency} = \frac{\sum_{j=0}^R \cdot \sum_{i=0}^N \frac{n_{ij}}{t_{ij}}}{NR} \quad (2)$$

Were,

N= Total number of goals

R= Number of users

Nij= Result of goal i by j user, if task completed successful then nij=1 or not successful then nij=0

tij= Total time spent by j user to complete the task.

Although, ASQ is use to evaluate the satisfaction after completion of task. Blunders might be accidental activities, slips, mistakes or exclusions that a user makes while performing a task [29]. ASQ technique is easy to understand and it seems less time to estimate the user's satisfaction. It has three questions, where the first question is easily related to the completion of the work. The second question is time to complete a task and the third one is about the satisfaction level against the provided help information. Each question is rated on a seven-point scale which varies form unsatisfied (1) to satisfied (7) with equal distance at each point [30] [31].

5 Main Results

5.1 Effectiveness

The Results in Tab. 3 shows that the effectiveness distribution of female and male on the basis of application features separately. The female effectiveness of weather is 86.6%, food, animal, job, countries is 93.3% and transport are 100% respectively. The male effectiveness of weather is 86.6%, food is 93.3% and animal, job, transport, and countries are 100% respectively. The result shows that the male effectiveness is greater than the female effectiveness. These results are measured when the children students completed their tasks.

Table. 3: Effectiveness distribution

Task	Effectiveness Female	Effectiveness Male
Weather	86.7%	86.7%
Food	93.3%	93.3%
Animal	93.3%	100%
Job	93.3%	100%
Transport	100%	100%
Countries	93.3%	100%

The Fig. 5 shows that the users with a minimum level of 86.67% used gamification feature of the application. Out of 6 features 4 were used with a level of 100%. Overall effectiveness level was between 86.67% and 100% with an overall average of 95%. The result shows the level of effectiveness of application features.

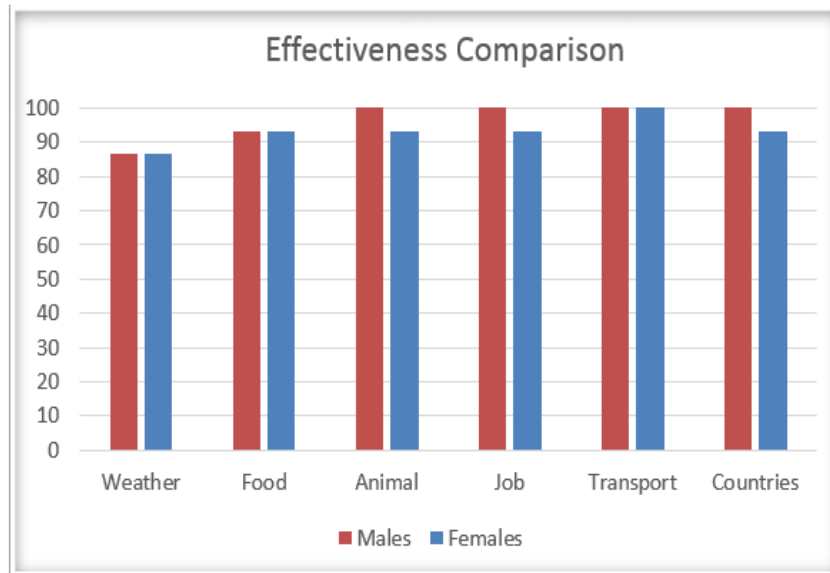


Fig. 5: Effectiveness comparison between female and male on gamification features

5.2 Efficiency

The Results in Tab. 4 shows that the efficiency is more useable and required time; here the efficiency distribution is discussed of female and male on the basis of application features separately. The female efficiency of weather is 83.6%, food is 77.8% animal is 92.8%, and job, countries, transport is 88.7%, 76.7%, and 88.2% respectively. The male efficiency of weather, food, animal, job, transport, and countries is 79.0%, 85.9%, 87.4%, 79.3%, 88.7%, and 70.8%. The result shows that the female efficiency is greater than the efficiency of male.

Table. 4: Effectiveness distribution

Task	Efficiency Female	Efficiency Male
Weather	83.6%	79.0%
Food	77.8%	85.9%
Animal	92.9%	87.4%
Job	88.7%	79.3%
Transport	88.2%	88.7%
Countries	76.7%	70.8%

A comparative study regarding efficiency level shows that users were able to use application features with the ease and comfort with in the time allowed i.e., 2 minutes. The Fig. 6 shows the comparison level of efficiency.

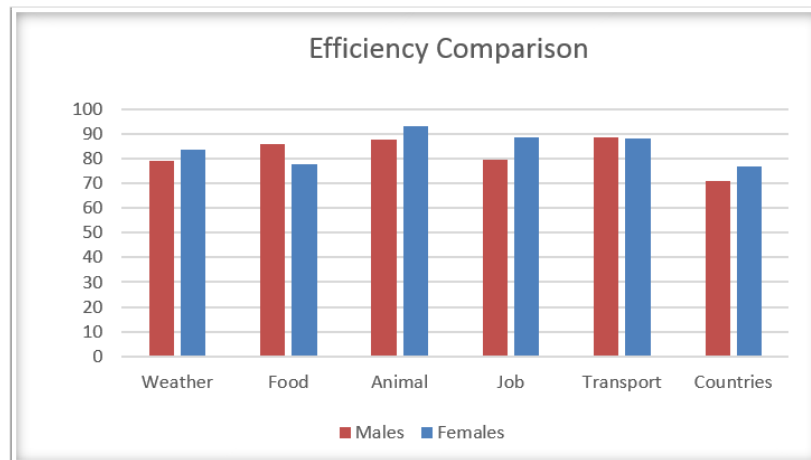


Fig. 6: Efficiency comparison between female and male on gamification features

5.3 Satisfaction

The Comparison of usability in terms of overall satisfaction distribution based on different features of application. A comparative study through an application having different features like weather, food, animal, job, transport, and countries. Comparison was made gender wise male and female for satisfied/unsatisfied users.

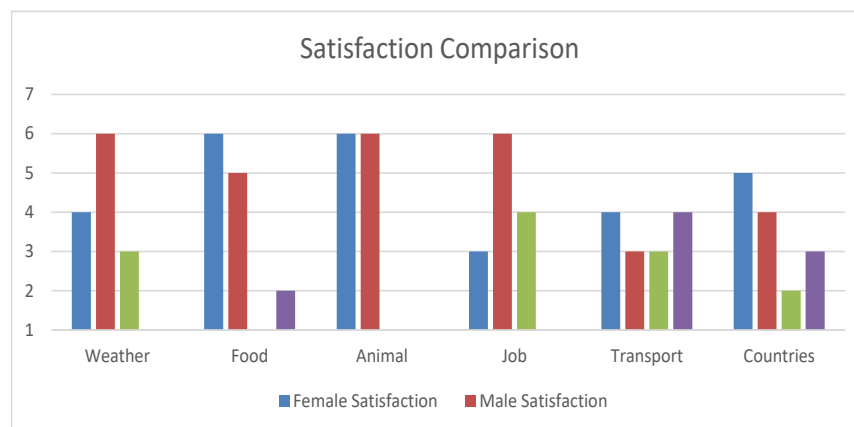


Fig. 7: Satisfaction comparison between female and male on gamification features

Fig. 7 shows the results of gamification features that majority of users were found satisfied. The highest satisfaction level was found in Transport feature. Whereas lowest satisfaction level was found in weather feature for female and with highest unsatisfied users in the same feature in male participants. The evaluation has been taken through ASQ to measure the satisfaction level of participants.

Unsatisfied environment is lesser than satisfied level environment. Likewise, the user of weather features contains minimum satisfaction environment. The highest satisfaction rate gained by the user of transport features.

6 CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

This research, offer the children students to understand the concept of education in different ways. It discovers the results through gaming that students can showcase the significant level of interest, showing the commitment in the course, can be able to score higher, and result in the assessment. The results were estimated, instead of regular techniques, acquired better degrees using formal techniques with gaming. Additionally, these conditions should be acknowledged under which the execution affects and the scores of individual members in the class. The absence of legitimate modern help is an important obstacle to applying the ingredients of the game in schools. After that, the improvement of programming devices that can maintain gambling in various teaching settings will increase the selection of a large scope similar to the ability to working out and qualification. Students to improve learning, intelligence, improve their attitude, and commitment. The nature of the change results that they can affect the understanding of students' results and teaching materials and can create conditions of learning movements.

The researchers give the idea to promote the gamification advance and new instructive educational environment for children. Exploration ought to think about innovation affordances, furthermore, their associations with gamified frameworks to see how class innovation will make it simpler to fuse game highlights for more prominent the student's engagement. It should create thoughts to improve the supportability of gamification impacts.

Acknowledgment

Thanks to our teachers, friends and family for providing moral support and encouragement throughout the research activity.

Funding Statement

No funding involved in this manuscript.

Conflicts Of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest to report regarding the present study.

References

1. M. M. Alhammad, and A. M. Morena, "Gamification in software engineering education: a systematic mapping," *Journal of Systems and Software*, vol. 141, no.1, pp. 131–150, 2018.
2. S. Subhash, and E. A. Cudney, "Gamified learning in higher education: a systematic review of the literature," *Computers in human behavior*, vol. 87, no.1, pp. 192–206, 2018.

3. V. Murugappan, D. Bhattacharyya and T. H. Kim, "Research Study on Significance of Gamification Learning and i-Campus Using Internet of Things Technology-Enabled Infrastructure," *Trends in E-learning*, vol. 85, no.1, pp. 85–104, 2018.
4. P. Atmaja and E. Mandyartha, "Gamification of Assessment Test through Multiple Question Paths to Facilitate Participants' Autonomy and Competence," *Letters in Information Technology Education (LITE)*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 9–17, 2020.
5. R. Smiderle, S. J. Rigo, L. B. Marques, J. A. P. Coelho and P. A. Jaques, "The impact of gamification on students' learning, engagement and behavior based on their personality traits," *Smart Learning Environments*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 1–11, 2020.
6. S. N. Muhammad, N. S. Sazali and M. A. Salleh, "Gamification approach in education to increase learning engagement," *Internal Journal of Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 22–32, 2018.
7. K. Welbers, E. A. Konijn, C. Burgers, A. B. Vaate, A. Eden et al., "Gamification as a tool for engaging student learning," *E-Learning and Digital Media*, vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 92–109, 2019.
8. D. R. Sanchez, M. Langer and R. Kaur, "Gamification in the classroom: examining the impact of gamified quizzes on student learning," *Computers & Education*, vol. 144, no. 171, pp. 103666, 2020.
9. M. A. Shera, M. W. Iqbal, M. R. Naqvi, S. K. Shahzad, M. H. Sajjad et al, "Usability Evaluation of Blind and Visually Impaired Interface in Solving the Accessibility Problems," In 2021 International Conference on Innovative Computing (ICIC), Lahore, Pakistan, pp. 1-6. IEEE, 2021.
10. H. Bansal and R. Khan, "A review paper on human computer interaction.," *Internal Journals of Advanced Research in Computer Science and Software Engineering*, vol. 8, no. 4, pp. 53–56, 2018.
11. K. Hamid, M. W. Iqbal, Z. Nazir, H. A. B. Muhammad and Zubair Fuzail, "Usability Empowered by User's Adaptive Features in Smart Phones: The Rsm Approach," *Journal of Tianjin University Science and Technology*, vol. 55, no. 1, pp. 285-304, 2022.
12. K. Hamid, M. W. Iqbal, H. A. B. Muhammad, Z. Fuzail and Z. Tabassum, "Usability Evaluation of Mobile Banking Applications in Digital Business as Emerging Economy," *S International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security (IJCSNS)*, vol. 22, no. 2, p. 250, 2022.
13. V. Chetan, S. Devadula, R. Sridhar and G. Sadashiv, "Gamification: the next evolution of education," in *Proceedings of the International Conference on Future of Education*, Florence, Italy, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 38–49, 2018.
14. J. Majuri, J. Koivisto and J. Hamri, "Gamification of education and learning: a review of empirical literature," in *Proceedings of the 2nd international GamiFIN conference*, Pori, Finland, vol. 2186, no. 2, pp. 11–19, 2018.
15. M. W. Iqbal, "Usability Enhancement of SMS Interface for Illiterate Users," *Lahore Garrison University Research Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology*, vol. 5, no. 3, pp. 31-43, 2021.
16. R. A. Rahman, S. Ahmad and U. R. Hashim, "The effectiveness of gamification technique for higher education student's engagement in polytechnic," *International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education*, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 1–16, 2018.
17. I. Alomari, H. Samarraie and R. Yousaf, "The role of gamification techniques in promoting student learning: a review and synthesis," *Journal of Information Technology Education: Research*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 395–417, 2019.

18. I. Furdu, C. Tomozei and U. Kose, "Pros and cons gamification and gaming in classroom," arXiv preprint arXiv, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 56–62, 2017.
19. M. S. Ahmad, M. W. Iqbal, M. Abid, N. Tabassum, S. K. Shahzad et al., "Usability Evaluation of Online Educational Applications in COVID-19," Lahore Garrison University Research Journal of Computer Science and Information Technology, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 86-95, 2020.
20. M. Sanmugam, N. M. Zaid, H. Mohamed, Z. Abdullah, B. Aris et al., "Gamification as an educational technology tool in engaging and motivating students; an analyses review," Advanced Science Letters, vol. 21, no. 10, pp. 337–3341, 2015.
21. A. C. Hung, "A critique and defense of gamification," Journal of Interactive Online Learning, vol. 15, no. 1, pp. 57–72, 2017.
22. L. A. Ribeiro, T. L. Silver and A. Q. Mussi, "Gamification: a methodology to motivate engagement and participation in a higher education environment," International Journal of Education and Research, vol. 6, no. 4, pp. 249–264, 2018.
23. A. M. Toda, P. H. Valle and S. Isotani, "The dark side of gamification: An overview of negative effects of gamification in education," in Researcher Links Workshop: Higher Education for All, vol. 832, no. 1, pp. 143–156, 2018.
24. M. A. Hamza, M. W. Iqbal, H. A. B. Muhammad, Z. Nazir, L. Ali et al., "Usability Evaluation of Adaptive and Personalized Interface Applications," Journal of Jilin University (Engineering and Technology Edition), vol. 41, no. 7, pp. 106-128, 2022.
25. J. Muñoz, S. Mehrabi, Y. Li, A. Basharat, L. E. Middleton et al., "Immersive Virtual Reality Exergames for Persons Living with Dementia: User-Centered Design Study as a Multistakeholder Team During the COVID-19 Pandemic," JMIR Serious Games. vol. 10, no. 1, p. e29987, 2022.
26. C. Franco, A. Amutio, L. Gonzalez, Z. Oriol and C. M. Taboada, "Effect of a mindfulness training program on the impulsivity and aggression levels of adolescents with behavioral problems in the classroom," Frontiers in Psychology, vol. 7, pp. 1385-1395, 2016.
27. M. W. Iqbal, N. Ahmad and S. K. Shahzad, "Usability evaluation of adaptive features in smartphones," International Conference on Knowledge Based and Intelligent Information and Engineering Systems, Marsille, France, vol. 112, no. 1, pp. 2185–2194, 2017.
28. M. W. Iqbal, N. Ahmad, S. K. Shahzad, M. R. Naqvi and I. Feroz, "Usability aspects of adaptive mobile interfaces for colour-blind and vision deficient users," International Journal of Computer Science and Network Security, vol. 18, no. 10, pp. 179–189, 2018.
29. M. W. Iqbal, M. R. Naqvi, M. A. Khan, F. Khan and T. Whangbo, "Mobile Devices Interface Adaptivity Using Ontologies," Computers, Materials & Continua, vol. 71, no. 3, pp. 4768-4784, 2022.
30. D. Brodic and A. Amelio, "Analysis of the human-computer interaction on the example of image-based CAPTCHA by association rule mining," Symbiotic Interaction, vol. 9961, no. 1, pp. 38–51, 2017.
31. P. Vlachogianni and N. Tselios, "Perceived usability evaluation of educational technology using the system usability scale (SUS): a systematic review," Journal of Research on Technology in Education, vol. 1, no.1, pp. 1–18, 2021.