Journal of Logistics and Supply Chain

Journal homepage: https://ejournal.upi.edu/index.php/JLSC

Journal of Logistics and Supply Chain

Barriers of Distance Learning in studied English for Logistics: Literature Review

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A B S T R A C T S

In 2020, we have to face another big problem not only in Indonesia but the whole world suffers from a global pandemic, named the Covid-19 virus. Education has also received a significant impact that made the government and universities keep on track on how to keep education in Indonesia running well, but without endangering the health of all interested parties. Thanks to technology, we can use the distance learning method for studies for now. Unfortunately, in Indonesia, there are many barriers to use this method. In this paper, the authors use a literature review method for knowing the barriers of distance learning in Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) especially for study English for Logistics Engineer.

A R T I C L E   I N F O

1. INTRODUCTION

In 2020, we have to face another big problem nor for Indonesia but the whole world too. There is a pandemic, namely the Covid-19 virus. This virus has caused significant losses and changes in various sectors during the last eight months, from sectors with significant impacts, such as the economy and health (Pak, A.,2020). Education has also received significant changes that have made the government and universities rack their brains on how to keep educationin Indonesia running well, but not endangering the health of all interested parties (Gonzalez, 2020). Because from the start if you wait too long, education in Indonesia will decline drastically and this is very detrimental.

Fortunately, technology has developed very rapidly nowadays, many related solutions are facilitated by this technology. For example, what we will discuss further is that we can teach and learn using distance learning methods without having to meet face to face conventionally (Muhammad Giatman, Sri Siswati & Irma Yulia Basri, 2020). However, this is still unfamiliar among Indonesian people, especially in universities. The number of obstacles or constraints found in distance learning.

So, this paper is made to find out what are the obstacles when doing distance learning, especially for learning English for logistics engineers. Because we already know that technical English is quite different from English in general. Whether material has been submitting can be understood by students fairly or not?

2. METHODS

Before the author conducts more in-depth research, the authors seek an understanding of each of this literature. After looking for the meaning of each literature such as for distance learning, definitions of logistics, and the differentiation of English for general and technician English from various sources, which will be explained further later. At the end of the discussion of each definition, the writer will conclude that understanding according to the author's itself.

2.1. Distance Learning

According to the oxford dictionary, the meaning of distance is the length of the space between two points and, for learning is the obtainment of knowledge or skills through experience, training, or being study. So, if we refer to those definitions, distance learning is the acquisition of knowledge through teaching, experience, etc in different areas or spaces. The use of print and electronic media to deliver educational material is the right choice, entirely to identify instructional material delivery. Especially when computers or digitalization have started to enter everyday life (Sadeghi, 2019). Material delivery made by the lecturer which physically and / or time is carried out differently from the learner who can be accessed at any time or at the same time. (Simamora, 2020).

The terminology then developed to describe other learning methods, many of the names of these methods, for example, such as on-line learning, on-line collaboration learning, virtual learning, web-based learning, e-learning, technology, etc. (Abdullah, 2017). Deed learning activities at different times and/or places by the two parties, commonly referred to as learner and lecturer. Usually doing learning activities that represent teaching in general by using various forms of teaching materials (Puspitarini, *et al.,* 2019).

Thus, the commonalities found in all explanations of distance learning is the occurrence of learning with the presence of instructors and learners in different places and in different time

zones with any media. Whether it could be physical or digital and be done simultaneously or not. For example, authors as a teacher will teach students to face to face in a different place using a video conference application platform, or the teacher can also provide teaching material and save it on YouTube or Google Classroom for learners that want be accessed at a later time.

2.2 Definitions of Logistics

Logistics is a counted as part of supply chain management, logistics itself have many various definitions either in general or subcategories. According to the oxford dictionary in general the meaning of logistics is the detailed organization and implementation of a complex operation. The meaning of Logistics in management is that part of supply chain management that plans, implements, controls forward and reverses flow become more efficient and effective, also storage of goods, services, and related information among the point of origin and the point of consumption to meet customers' needs (Bhandari, 2014).

For the meaning logistics in subcategories, the author chooses three categories who relatable for now condition. First is logistics in healthcare Logistics for the part of the health care supply chain, which consists of purchasing, warehousing, planning, transporting, distributing, and controlling activities. The importance of logistics is reflected in the effective implementation of patient care services by providing a real flow of goods / drugs / food / patients / reserves of human organs, the right information, at the right time with the right equipment / tools / experts and others. personnel, in right place, all satisfying quality, and right quantity. In this way, health workers need a logistical role for efficiency and to reduce operational costs required by health care (Moons, *et al.,* 2019).

Second, for logistics engineers, logistics engineers are focused on professional engineering discipline responsible for assimilation to support the progress in making design and development; tests and evaluations; production and / or construction; operation; maintenance; and final disposal / recycling systems and equipment. In addition, the main of this knowledge defines and influences the supporting infrastructure for these systems and equipment (i.e., maintenance, personnel, facilities, supporting equipment, spare parts, supply chain, and supporting information / data). Logistics engineering practice is carried out around the system life cycle by carrying out a constant carrying capacity analysis process and achieving trade-off studies to optimize costs and system requirements, logistics, and performance (Michlowicz, 2021).

Last but not least is in the category of humanity. Humanitarian logistics is the process of planning, implementing, monitoring, transporting and storing goods (Daud, *et al.,* 2016). The flow of information is central to the control of the whole situation. This can be illustrated, for example, areas and people who are negatively affected get emergency assistance, which involves several qualified personnel. These people have the necessary level of knowledge at the crucial moment and can quickly find a solution to the problem, practically in a cost-effective process. Therefore, everything rests on the preparation, response and reconstruction stages. The most important thing is the emergency response stage because at times a fast reaction can reduce the potential number of victims. But the main phase is also preparation, which helps to avoid possible big consequences (Sigala, *et al.,* 2019).
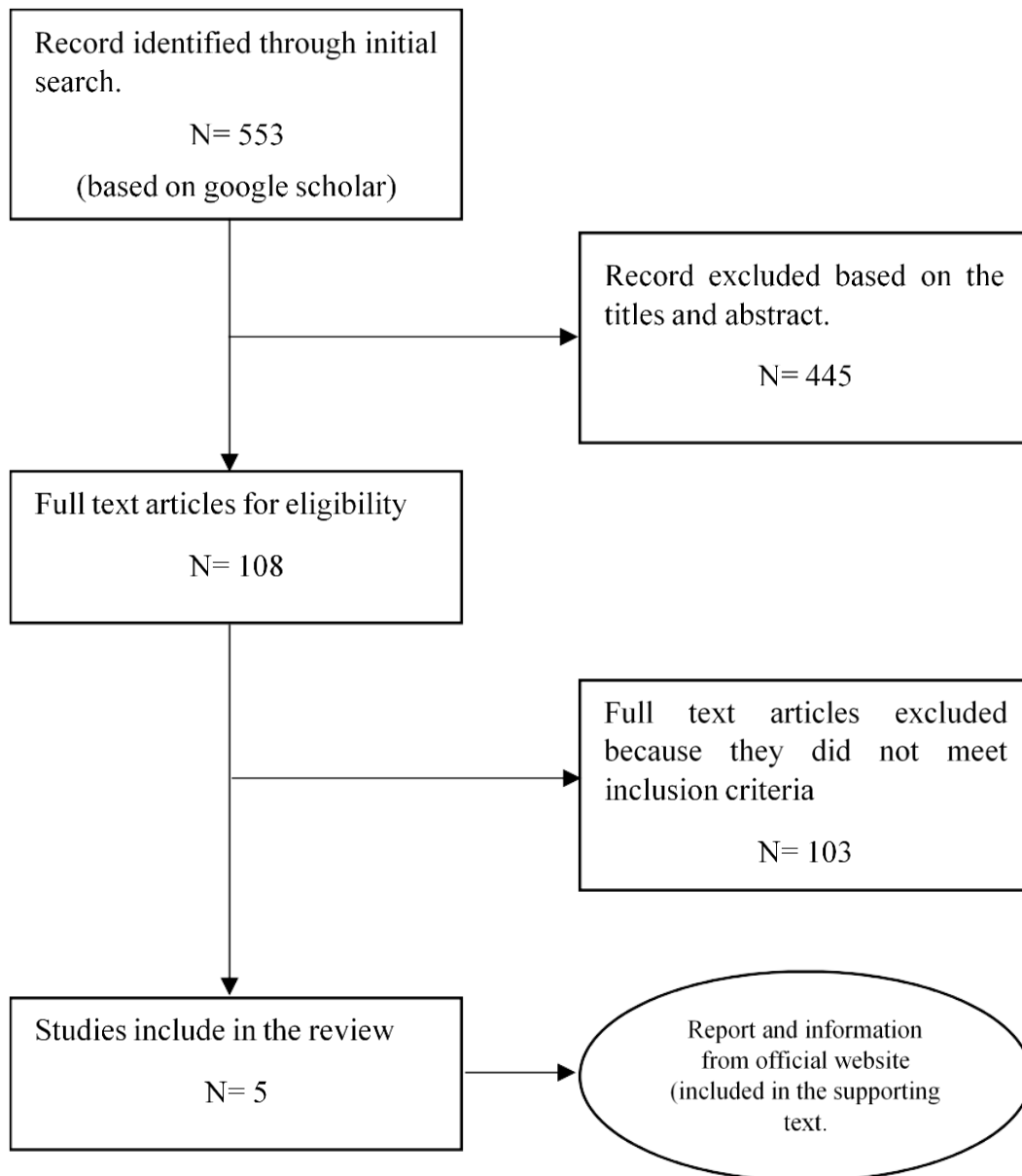
Thus, the author concludes that, the meaning of logistics is the part of the supply chain consisting of purchasing activities, warehousing, planning, transport, distribution, and control, it has to be professional development to organize the detailed and application of a complex operation.

2.3 English for General and Technician English

Basically, English general is used for knowing the grammatically, common vocabulary, conversation for daily, teaching or a formal meeting, and for the expert to make a journal or some researches. In general English, we learn at least seven grammar references there are pronouns, determiners and quantifiers, possessives, adjectives, adverbials, nouns, and verbs (https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/english-grammar-reference). Usually, the sentence for each example uses for daily and non-expert conversation (read: professional meeting for some job). In the digitalization era, learn English not necessarily studied person in person, there is so much platform who provide learn general English on-line. So, the methods of distance learning for basic English have been done for a long time. But, for specific English like English for engineer or English for logistics that usually hard to find.

The difference between basic English and English for logistics is the purpose of the study. English for Engineering establish the communication skills and specialist English language knowledge of engineering professionals, enabling them to communicate more confidently and effectively with colleagues and customers. The main focus on technical and semi-technical vocabulary enables learners to become aware of and practice using the specialist language they need for work. Realistic texts and tasks help prepare learners for their everyday working lives. Helps learners to establish their communicative ability within this professional field (Jackson, 2015). Likewise, English for Logistics has been advanced specifically for people who work in the logistics industry and who need English to communicate in a variety of situations with colleagues, clients, and business partners. It provides you with the target vocabulary and commonly used expressions that are essential to communication whether you work for a shipping agent, a customs broker, or a freight forwarder. English for Logistics covers a range of subjects correlates with the logistics industry (http://englishonlineclub.com/). In technical English, especially for research or scientific journals in the field of logistics engineering, usually the word or sentence that has different meanings if translated word for word according to English vocabulary in general. Therefore, the author wants to know what are the barriers of the learners in learning English for logistics when done by distance learning, using the Literature Review (LR) method which will be explained in the next chapter.

Understanding of Systematic Literature Review (SLR) is a term used to observe particular research or research methodology and development carried out to collect and related research on a particular focus topic (Triandini, *et al.,* 2019). For the goals SLR itself, there are SLR research is carried out for a variety of purposes, including identifying, study, and interpret all available research with the topic area of the phenomenon of interest, with specific relevant research questions (Triandini, *et al.,* 2019). In this paper, the author use literature review (LR), there is a difference between literature review and systematic review according to Ms. Hariyati paper, the difference where in the literature review, generally the search is not carried out systematically, is not classified with the previously defined criteria (Hariyati, 2010). **Fig.1** is a schema of the article search to be the reference in this literature review for this research.

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┌─────────────────────────────┐
│ Record identified through    │
│ initial search.              │
│           N= 553             │
│ (based on google scholar)    │
└─────────────────────────────┘
             │                          ┌─────────────────────────────┐
             │───────────────────────▶  │ Record excluded based on the │
             │                          │ titles and abstract.         │
             ▼                          │           N= 445             │
┌─────────────────────────────┐         └─────────────────────────────┘
│ Full text articles for       │
│ eligibility                  │
│           N= 108             │
└─────────────────────────────┘
             │                          ┌─────────────────────────────┐
             │───────────────────────▶  │ Full text articles excluded  │
             │                          │ because they did not meet    │
             ▼                          │ inclusion criteria           │
┌─────────────────────────────┐         │           N= 103             │
│ Studies include in the review│         └─────────────────────────────┘
│           N= 5               │───────▶  (Report and information
└─────────────────────────────┘           from official website
                                          (included in the supporting
                                          text.)
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Fig 1. Schema of Literature Review

In Fig.1 is seen that finding articles that are relevant to this research topic is exacting, it can be seen from the number of articles that can be found based on the initial search compared to articles that can be fully accessed, more relevant, and related to this research. Thus, this research author used at least five articles as reference, and some related searches from the official websites, textbooks, etc. These five articles will be mentioned in the next chapter.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before the author search some related articles, the author has some research questions for this research, the questions are based on the title and the initial of this research itself. There are the research questions:

1. What are the barriers of distance learning method for study English for logistics?
2. How the student faces this phenomenon?
3. What the solution to reduce those barriers?

Thus, in this research, the paper or journal that will be the reference is not always in the scope of logistics but in any scope that can cover the entirety of this paper. In the table 1, are the papers or journals used to answer the research question.

Table 1. Collected Papers and Journals

No	Title	Authors	Years
1	BARRIERS TO LEARNING IN DISTANCE EDUCATION	Galusha and Jill M	1998
2	ISSUES IN DISTANCE LEARNING	Sherry, Lorraine	1998
3	READING AND GRAMMAR LEARNING THROUGH MOBILE PHONE	Wang, Shudong et al	2003
4	STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS LEARNING ENGLISH GRAMMAR: A STUDY OF SCALE DEVELOPMENT	Akay, Emel and Cetin Toraman	2015
5	THE REALIZATION OF PROGRAMS: "OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH (OSH)" AND "HEALTH SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENTAL (HSE) MANAGEMENT SYSTEM"	S, Andrienko A et al	2015

After the author has reviewed these journals and then found the answers to those questions above. The author will discuss and try to answer the questions in previous chapter. The author will answer each question, and will become a sub-chapter in this chapter, here are the answers to the research questions above.

3.1 The Barriers

According to Galusha and Sherry articles the barriers to distance learning are:
1. motivation for learning,
2. self-evaluation problems,
3. lack of support services,
4. unequal distribution of technology in Indonesia.

Although their article was made in 1998, this is quite relevant in the current digitalization era. Despite the fact, several barriers have begun to be resolved, such as the lack of support services, especially at the Indonesian University of Education (UPI) in Bandung, Indonesia, which is working to become a smart campus to support distance learning. However, most of these obstacles have not been resolved.

3.2 The Realty

Even though, nowadays there are plenty of applications to learn English in distance learning. But there is no specification to learn some English, especially English for logistics engineering. For motivation of learning, there is still a big problem of distance learning because the learner still doesn't get the motivation to search by themselves what the meaning of some definition in logistics engineering. For example, the meaning of 'transportation' in general according to the oxford dictionary is the action of transporting someone or something or the process of being transported while the meaning in logistic is the process of moving goods, services, and people from one place to another (Grabara, 2014).

As for the fresh college, they were still surprised because they had to participate more than when they were still in high school. Because at the high school, especially public high schools, usually the learners only pay attention to the teacher rather than following or participating in the learning process. After that, they still struggle with self-evaluation problem, likewise in terms of motivation, the habit at high school, they always accept the final results from others, so they are less developed to do self-evaluations. And for the barriers like a lack of support services, the learner and the lecturer still learn to process this new era. Fortunately, UPI still developing to become a smart campus to increase supporting this distance learning method. For the unequal distribution of technology in Indonesia, we know learners who are out of reach, they hard to access this study.

3.3 The Solution

Solutions for the above barriers that have been mentioned, four possible solutions can be applied in today's life such as visual Image and interactivity, to motivate learners in learning in distance learning, lecturers can make teaching materials that are more interactive and attractive visually. So that the learners will not get bored quickly while studying anywhere. Active learning, interactive teaching materials make learners excited to be active learning, they will feel involved as participants rather than being limited to "student and teacher". So, this causes them to develop and enables them to self-evaluate. Effective communication, for the millennial era, effective communication is very important. So, the need for the closeness of the teacher and learner will reduce this barrier. Teachers become more aware of the challenges that make it difficult for learners to learn from distance learning. So, the lecturer can create the best solutions that are right for reducing the barriers that are being faced. Systematic design and development, for this solution, the government has an important role in technology development in Indonesia itself. So that the coverage of technology for the Indonesian people is more evenly distributed and more stable so that all can reach without having to go to certain areas.

4. CONCLUSION

After, the discussion author made some conclusions. There are, even in this digital era, still have some barriers to use distance learning methods, there is the motivation of learning, self-evaluation problems, lack of support services, and unequal distribution of technology in Indonesia. Furthermore, there are some solutions for the barriers, there are more attractive interactivity and visual imaginary, active learning, effective communication, and systematic design and development. So, the author hopes these barriers will reduce by the times, and we can learn anytime and anywhere.

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