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The Role of Logistics Management in Supporting Goods Management for Equitable Distribution and Impact on Regional Economic Growth

Sugiyanto[1], Agus Suhendra[2], Christophorus Indra Wahyu Putra[3], Fasida Dharma Yudastoro[4], Harry Purwoko[5]

[1]Institut Transportasi dan Logistik Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia, email: sugiyantopade68@gmail.com
[2]Institut Transportasi dan Logistik Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia, e-mail: agussuhendra1961@gmail.com
[3]Universitas Bhayangkara Jakarta Raya, Jakarta, Indonesia, email: indrahatibie@gmail.com
[4]Politeknik Negeri Batam, Batam, Indonesia, fasidadharma@yahoo.co.id
[5]Institut Transportasi dan Logistik Trisakti, Jakarta, Indonesia, email: harrypurwoko2014@gmail.com

Corresponding Author: sugiyantopade68@gmail.com[1]

Abstract: The purpose of this study is expected to be able to build a hypothesis regarding the influence between variables that can later be used for further research in the scope of logistics management. The article on the role of logistics management in supporting the management of goods for equitable distribution and having an impact on regional economic growth is a scientific literature article in the scope of logistics management. The approach or method used in this literature review research is descriptive qualitative. The data collection technique is to use literature studies or conduct a review of relevant previous articles. The data used in this descriptive qualitative approach comes from previous research that is relevant to this research and is sourced from academic online media such as the Thomson Reuters Journal, Springer, Taylor & Francis, Scopus Emerald, Sage, WoS, Sinta Journal, DOAJ, EBSCO, Google Scholar and digital reference books. In previous studies, 1 relevant previous article was used to review each independent variable. The results of this literature review article are: 1) Logistics Management plays a role in Equitable Distribution; and 2) Logistics Management plays a role in Regional Economic Growth.

Keyword: Regional Economic Growth, Equitable Distribution, Logistics Management

INTRODUCTION

Logistics is essential in transporting commodities from producers to consumers, whether locally, nationally, or worldwide. Logistics management efficiency not only helps to save costs, but it also assures that items get at their destination on time and precisely. Good logistics management necessitates meticulous planning, precise inventory management, and the use of technology to accelerate delivery and reduce errors. These aspects are crucial, particularly in the context of equitable distribution, which requires items to be broadly and equally available in different regions (Ginny, 2019).

Despite developments in technology and logistical management approaches, many Indonesian regions continue to encounter issues with equal distribution. Inequality in transportation infrastructure, such as insufficient roads, a lack of connecting bridges across regions, and limited access to new technologies, are frequently significant barriers. This imbalance produces inefficient distribution of goods, which in turn impacts their price and availability in different places. This uneven distribution can have a negative impact on regional economic growth, since places that are underserved by logistics networks tend to lag behind in terms of economic development when compared to those with better access to logistics (Sawitri et al., 2023).

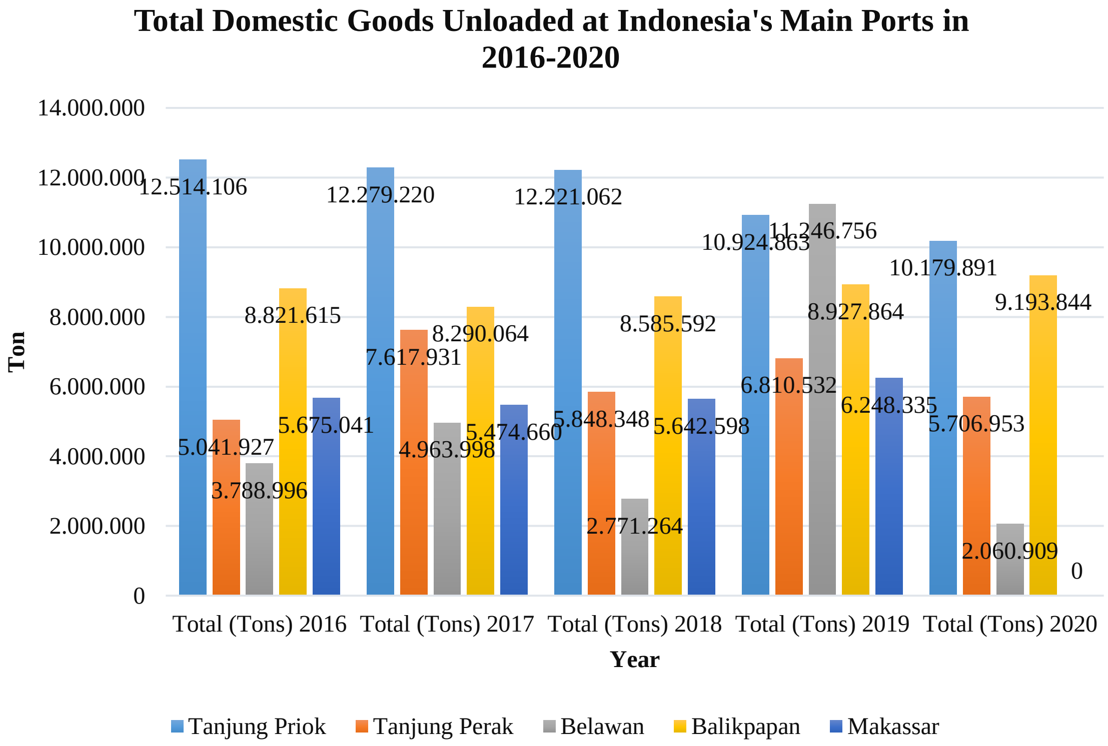

Figure 1. Total Domestic Goods Unloaded at Indonesia's Main Ports 2016-2024
Source: (Badan Pusat Statistik)

The data above shows that logistics activities are inseparable from loading and unloading. The higher the loading and unloading value at a port, the higher/better the logistics activities. Of the 5 ports that were recorded regarding the number of loading and unloading activities in the 2016-2020 period. Tanjung Priok Port is the port with the most loading and unloading activities, compared to 4 other ports, namely Tanjung Perak, Belawan, Balikpapan and Makassar. The highest loading and unloading activities at Tanjung Priok Port occurred in 2016, with a total of 12,514,106 tons of loading and unloading. Then Belawan Port became the port with the lowest loading and unloading activities compared to 4 other ports.

With the decrease in loading and unloading activities occurring at several ports, this can disrupt logistics activities. Furthermore, competent logistics management is essential for managing items that can contribute to the region's overall economic growth. With proper logistics management, previously inaccessible places can get improved access to markets, both for selling their products and obtaining vital items for the local people. Accurate inventory management and fast delivery times also help to keep prices stable and commodities available in the market, which can boost people's purchasing power and enhance local economies. This demonstrates that logistics management is more than just moving items from one location to another; it is also about ensuring that these goods are distributed equitably and fairly across the region (Kartikasari et al., 2021).

Furthermore, equitable distribution, aided by effective logistics management, has a direct impact on regional economic indices such as Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), per capita income, and unemployment. When items are distributed efficiently, local firms can operate more effectively, earn higher incomes, and create jobs in their communities. In contrast, unequal distribution frequently exacerbates economic inequality, with some regions experiencing greater prosperity while others lag behind. This is evident in the disparities in economic growth between regions, which are frequently caused by variations in access to logistics and infrastructure.

To promote sustainable and inclusive economic growth, it is critical to eliminate logistics management hurdles that prevent equitable distribution. The government and business sector must collaborate to improve logistics infrastructure, which includes more efficient transportation networks, suitable storage facilities, and the use of cutting-edge supply chain management technologies. This project will not only increase the efficiency of products distribution, but it may also stimulate economic growth in previously underserved areas. Long-term investment in good logistics management will result in a more dynamic regional economy in which the advantages of economic progress are shared by all levels of society rather than being concentrated in specific locations (Affandi et al., 2021).

To improve logistics management's role in equitable distribution, elements such as delivery speed, inventory correctness, logistical costs, customer satisfaction levels, and technology utilization must all be considered. High delivery speed guarantees that goods reach on time, preventing delays that can affect both customers and businesses. Good inventory accuracy enables businesses to manage inventory more efficiently, lowering the likelihood of stockouts or surplus inventory. Controlled logistics costs contribute to lower market prices, increased consumer purchasing power, and, eventually, economic growth. High levels of customer satisfaction are also critical, as they can boost consumer loyalty and improve the company's market image (Simarmata et al., 2020).

The use of technology in logistics management, such as automated tracking systems, cloud-based inventory management, and data analytics, helps to improve distribution efficiency and accuracy. This technology enables businesses to make faster, more accurate judgments, optimize delivery routes, and cut operating expenses. Thus, effective logistics management not only promotes equal distribution, but it also has a favorable impact on regional economic growth, resulting in a more wealthy and inclusive economy for all (Nofrialdi et al., 2023).

Based on the background of the problem above, the following problem formulations are determined: 1) Does Logistics Management play a role in Equitable Distribution?; and 2) Does Logistics Management play a role in Regional Economic Growth?

METHOD

This literature review was conducted using descriptive qualitative techniques. The data collection technique is by conducting a literature review or reviewing relevant previous studies. The data used in this descriptive qualitative approach comes from previous studies relevant to this study and is obtained from academic online media such as Thomson Reuters Journal, Springer, Taylor & Francis, Scopus Emerald, Sage, WoS, Sinta Journal, DOAJ, EBSCO, Publish or Perish, Google Scholar, and digital reference books. Previous studies use one relevant previous publication to review each independent variable. A systematic literature review (SLR) is a careful and deliberate process in which all relevant research materials are found, reviewed, and addressed to provide answers to specific research questions. When conducting qualitative analysis, it is essential to use the literature review consistently and in accordance with methodological assumptions. Due to its investigative nature, qualitative analysis is mostly used for this purpose, (Ali, H., & Limakrisna, 2013);(Susanto, Arini, et al., 2024).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the background of the problem and the formulation of the problem above, the results of this study are as follows:

Regional Economic Growth

Regional economic growth is defined as an increase in a region's economic potential, as measured by Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP) and per capita income. It depicts how economic activities, such as the production of products and services, evolve in a certain region. Investment, infrastructure, government regulations, and natural resources all have an impact on regional economic growth. When the area economy expands, employment prospects, community income, and overall well-being improve. However, sustainable growth must be balanced and inclusive, so that the benefits reach all levels of society. Regional development must also be equitable in order to decrease economic inequities. As a result, sustainable and equitable regional economic growth not only promotes national economic stability, but also fosters a more just and prosperous society (Sulaeman & Silvia, 2019).

The indicators or dimensions contained in the Regional Economic Growth variable include: 1) Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP): GRDP is a measure of the total value added generated by all economic activity in a region during a certain period. A rise in GRDP shows regional economic growth; 2) Per Capita Income: Calculates the average income per person in a region, indicating the level of community wellbeing. A rise in per capita income signifies an improvement in purchasing power and quality of life; 3) Unemployment Rate: A decrease in the unemployment rate is an essential measure of regional economic progress, since it implies an increase in job prospects; 4) Foreign and Local Investment: The degree of investment, both from within and outside the country, demonstrates business interest in the region's economic potential, which is a significant determinant in economic growth; and 5) Human Development Index (HDI): Assesses the community's quality of life based on health, education, and level of living. An increase in HDI indicates more inclusive economic growth (Mundiroh, 2019).

Regional Economic Growth Variables have been studied by several researchers and are relevant to research conducted by: (Anggarini, 2021), (Bahasoan et al., 2024), (Lianda et al., 2021), (Benned et al., 2020).

Equitable Distribution

Equitable distribution refers to the equitable allocation of resources, income, or wealth among all members of society. The goal is to minimize social and economic inequality so that all people have equal access to opportunities and advantages including education, health care, and employment. Equitable distribution does not imply that everyone has the same amount, but rather that everyone receives what they require depending on their efforts and needs. Governments frequently regulate this distribution through taxation, social welfare programs, and subsidies. Equitable distribution is critical for achieving social and economic stability, as well as encouraging inclusive and long-term prosperity. Equitable distribution helps to improve the overall quality of life by guaranteeing that no group of people falls behind (Widoanindyawati et al., 2021).

The indicators or dimensions contained in the Even Distribution variable include: 1) Gini Ratio: A measure of income inequality. A low Gini ratio reflects a more even distribution of income across the population; 2) Poverty Index: Determines the percentage of the population living below the poverty line. A drop in the poverty index indicates a more equitable distribution; 3) Access to Public Services: This indicator measures equal access to education, healthcare, and infrastructure. The more equal access is, the more equitable the distribution of welfare; 4) Equitable Infrastructure Development: Measures the disparity across areas in terms of access to essential infrastructure such as roads, electricity, and safe water; and 5) sharing of Welfare: The equitable sharing of gains from economic progress across all levels of society and geographies (Anjawarti & Rosmiati, 2022).

The Even Distribution Variable has been studied by several researchers and is relevant to the research conducted by: (Aiyar & Ebeke, 2020), (Singha Mahapatra & Mahanty, 2022), (Susanto, Simarmata, et al., 2024).

Logistics Management

Logistics management is the process of planning, controlling, and monitoring the movement of commodities, information, and resources from their point of origin to consumption. It includes activities including transportation, warehousing, distribution, and inventory management. The basic purpose of logistics management is to ensure that the proper product or service is available at the right time and location at an affordable price. Effective logistics management may boost customer satisfaction, save operational costs, and quicken reaction to market demand changes. Supply chain management systems and real-time shipment tracking are examples of how technology may help modernize logistics management. Thus, good logistics management not only helps businesses run smoothly, but it also gives them a competitive advantage in an increasingly global and complex market (Susanto, Sawitri, et al., 2024).

The indicators or dimensions contained in the Logistics Management variable include: 1) Delivery Speed: The time it takes to transport products from point of origin to point of destination. High delivery speeds reflect logistics efficiency; 2) Inventory Accuracy: The degree of agreement between the recorded and actual stock quantities. High accuracy shows good inventory management; 3) Logistics Cost: Calculates the complete costs of the logistics process, which includes transportation, warehousing, and administration. Low costs reflect effective logistical management; 4) Customer Satisfaction Level: Indicates how satisfied customers are with the consistency and quickness of delivery. High satisfaction indicates excellent logistics performance; and 5) Technology Utilization: Indicates the level to which technology is used in logistics management, such as supply chain management (SCM) systems and real-time shipment tracking, which improves operational efficiency and accuracy (Ali et al., 2024).

Logistics Management variables have been studied by several researchers and are relevant to research conducted by: (Susanto, Sawitri, et al., 2023), (Susanto, Saribanon, et al., 2024), (Hidayat et al., 2023).

Relevant Previous Research

Based on the above findings and previous research, the research discussion is formulated as follows:

Table 1. Relevant Previous Research Results

No	Author (Year)	Research Results	Simmilarities with this article	Differences with this article

1.	(Faridz et al., 2024)	-Logistics Management Variables Influence Even Distribution in Pharmaceutical Installations -Logistics Management Variables Influence Procurement of Pharmaceutical Installations	-This article has similarities in examining the Logistics Management variable as the independent variable, and examining the Even Distribution variable as the dependent variable.	-The difference with previous research is that there is a variable of Procurement of Pharmaceutical Installations as another Dependent variable.
2.	(Sukardi et al., 2020)	-Logistics Management Variables Influence Even Distribution in Handling the Earthquake Disaster in South Halmahera	-This article has similarities in examining the Logistics Management variable as the independent variable, and examining the Even Distribution variable as the dependent variable.	-The difference with previous research is that the research object was conducted in South Halmahera.
3	(Fatimah et al., 2024)	-Logistics Management Variables Influence Economic Stability -Logistics Management Variables Influence Regional Economic Growth	-This article has similarities in examining the Logistics Management variable as the independent variable, and examining the Regional Economic Growth variable as the dependent variable.	-The difference with previous research is that there is an Economic Stability variable as another Dependent variable.
4	(Kadarisman et al., 2016)	-Logistics Management Variables Influence the Regional Economic Growth of Communities in Depok City	-This article has similarities in examining the Logistics Management variable as the independent variable, and examining the Regional Economic Growth variable as the dependent variable.	-The difference with previous research is that the research object was conducted in Depok City.

Discussion

This literature review will be discussed based on the history of the topic, research objectives, problem formulation, indicators or dimensions, and previous related research:

1. The Role of Logistics Management in Equitable Distribution

Logistics management plays a critical role in ensuring equal distribution, especially in today's more integrated and competitive economic environment. Efficient logistics management entails managing delivery speed, inventory correctness, logistical costs, customer happiness, and technology utilization. Each of these components has a direct impact on equitable distribution and reflects efforts to minimize economic inequality as assessed by measures such as the Gini Ratio, Poverty Index, public service access, equitable infrastructure development, and welfare distribution.

Delivery speed is an important component in logistics management. When things can be delivered swiftly and on time, everyone in society, regardless of geography, has easier access to goods and services. This can help to lessen the disparities in the distribution of goods between urban and rural areas, which are frequently caused by poor transportation infrastructure in remote places. Optimal delivery speed can reduce the time it takes to meet people's requirements, resulting in improved welfare and a lower Poverty Index in previously underserved areas. Remote locations can benefit from faster delivery by having improved access to public services and vital products, which are frequently barriers to equitable infrastructure development.

In addition to delivery speed, inventory accuracy is a crucial factor in logistics management that promotes equal distribution. Inventory accuracy guarantees that available commodities meet demand across several regions. When inventory is properly managed, the danger of uneven distribution can be reduced. For example, places with high demand will not face a shortage of items, whilst areas with low demand will not have excess inventories. High inventory accuracy can assist lessen gaps in access to products and services, thereby lowering the Gini Ratio, which measures income distribution disparity in a society. With correct inventory, items may be dispersed more efficiently between areas, ensuring that each region receives an equal amount.

Logistics expenses are another important issue in determining equal distribution. High logistics costs can provide a barrier for rural places in obtaining goods and services at reasonable pricing. As a result, efficient logistics management must focus on cost control in order to keep product pricing accessible across regions. Lowering logistical costs can lead to reduced pricing for customers, increasing purchasing power in less developed areas. This not only helps to reduce the Poverty Index, but it also improves access to better public services since lower distribution costs allow the government and private sector to provide services more fairly and effectively.

Customer satisfaction is also an essential factor in determining the efficacy of logistics management. High customer satisfaction suggests that goods and services are dispersed efficiently and in accordance with the requirements and expectations of the society. When customers are pleased with the availability and quality of goods, they are more likely to support the current distribution system, which promotes economic stability and equitable infrastructure development. High customer satisfaction also helps to a more equitable distribution of wealth, as an efficient and equitable distribution system benefits people at all levels of society.

The use of technology in logistics management is a critical component that cannot be overlooked. Technology provides process automation, improved data management, and higher efficiency in the distribution of goods. Cloud-based supply chain management solutions, real-time shipment tracking, and data analytics enable businesses to make faster and more accurate decisions. Technology also allows for the early detection and resolution of distribution issues. With the proper use of technology, inequality in the distribution of products can be reduced, and access to public services increased. Furthermore, technology can promote equitable infrastructure development by giving the knowledge required to design and perform infrastructure improvements in underdeveloped areas.

Equitable distribution concerns not only the allocation of products, but also the broader social and economic consequences. When goods are distributed fairly, people's well-being improves, economic inequality falls, and access to public services becomes more equitable. In this scenario, efficient logistics management becomes a critical tool for promoting equitable distribution and inclusive economic growth. The Gini Ratio, which measures inequality, can be improved by eliminating disparities in access to products and services through effective logistical management. The Poverty Index can be reduced by ensuring that more individuals have access to basic necessities through equitable distribution of goods. Good logistics management can help support equitable infrastructure development by ensuring that resources for infrastructure development are efficiently delivered throughout the region.

Overall, logistics management plays a critical role in ensuring equitable distribution. Equitable distribution is possible if delivery speed, inventory accuracy, logistics cost control, customer satisfaction, and technology use are prioritized. This will have a good influence on socioeconomic metrics such as the Gini Ratio, Poverty Index, access to public services, fair infrastructure development, and welfare distribution. Thus, successful logistics management is not only an economic driver, but also a vehicle for promoting social and economic fairness in society.

2. The Role of Logistics Management in Regional Economic Growth

Logistics management contributes significantly to regional economic growth in a variety of ways, including delivery speed, inventory correctness, logistics costs, customer happiness, and technology utilization. These factors have a direct impact on major measures of regional economic growth, such as Gross Regional Domestic Product (GRDP), per capita income, unemployment rate, foreign and domestic investment, and the Human Development Index. When logistics management is done well, the entire process of distributing goods and services becomes faster and more exact, which boosts productivity and supports economic growth.

Delivery speed is an important component in ensuring that goods and services reach customers on time. When the distribution process is completed swiftly, economic activity in the region will function more smoothly and efficiently, contributing to increased GRDP. Furthermore, delivery speed assists enterprises in meeting growing market demand, enhancing regional business competitiveness. Thus, enhanced GRDP can be attained by increased economic activity due to improved distribution speed. Optimal delivery speed also contributes to lower unemployment rates, as labor demand in the distribution and delivery process rises in tandem with business volume.

Inventory accuracy is another critical factor in logistics management and regional economic development. Companies that use an accurate inventory system can better manage stock, eliminate excess or shortages, and ensure that essential commodities are always available. This not only lowers storage costs and losses, but it also boosts customer happiness, which supports economic growth by increasing per capita income. When inventory is efficiently managed, businesses can be more responsive to market demand, resulting in increased sales and regional GRDP growth. Furthermore, inventory accuracy can help to maintain regional economic stability by ensuring that people's fundamental requirements are always supplied, which adds to higher quality of life and lower unemployment.

Efficient logistics costs are another important component in regional economic progress. When logistical costs are reduced, prices for goods and services become more competitive, promoting consumption and increasing people's wages. Low logistical costs also appeal to foreign and domestic investors, who see the possibility for larger returns with fewer operational costs. This has an impact on foreign and domestic investment in the region, which directly stimulates economic growth by creating new employment and increasing GRDP. Furthermore, cheap logistical costs enable businesses to expand their distribution reach to outlying places, helping to promote economic growth throughout the region.

Customer satisfaction has a tremendous impact on logistics management and regional economic growth. When clients are pleased with the speed, accuracy, and cost of logistics, they are more likely to continue using the company's products and services. This fosters strong client loyalty, which ultimately boosts the company's revenue and helps to regional per capita income growth. Furthermore, excellent customer satisfaction can improve the region's reputation as an efficient economic center, attracting additional investment and driving future economic growth. High customer satisfaction can also lower unemployment rates since higher demand necessitates increased production and distribution, which generates new jobs.

The use of technology in logistics management, such as supply chain management (SCM) systems and real-time shipment tracking, is also critical for boosting regional economic growth. This technology enables businesses to enhance their logistical processes, boost operational efficiency, and eliminate distribution errors. Companies may use the proper technology to minimize operational costs, boost delivery speeds, and ensure that commodities are always available when needed. The application of this technology not only boosts firm productivity, but it also stimulates economic growth by raising GDP and per capita earnings. Furthermore, technology enables businesses to access larger markets, including international markets, potentially increasing both foreign and domestic investment in the region.

Overall, logistics management has a considerable impact on regional economic growth. Delivery speed, inventory correctness, logistics costs, customer satisfaction levels, and the utilization of technology all help to boost GRDP and per capita income, lower unemployment rates, increase investment, and improve the Human Development Index. When logistics management is done correctly, the entire distribution process becomes more efficient, resulting in sustainable and inclusive economic growth. Regions with effective logistics systems can attract more investment, boost economic competitiveness, and create more equitable wealth for all residents. Thus, competent logistics management not only promotes regional economic growth, but also lays the groundwork for long-term economic development.

Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework is determined based on the formulation of the problem, research objectives and previous research that is relevant to the discussion of this research:

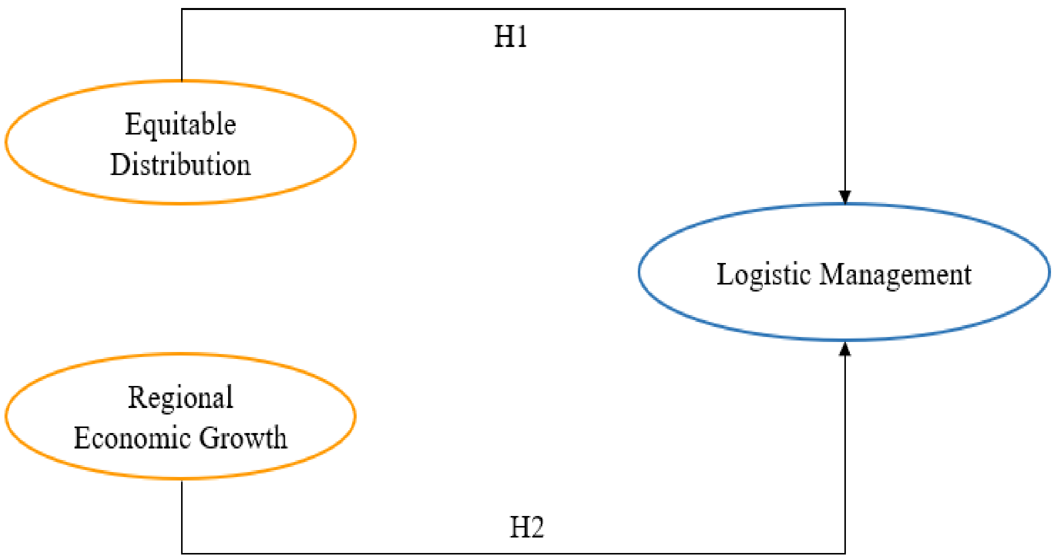

Figure 2. Conceptual Framework

Based on Figure 2 above, logistics management plays a role in equitable distribution and regional economic growth. In addition to the independent variables (logistics management) above that affect the dependent variables (equitable distribution and regional economic growth), there are other variables related to equitable distribution and regional economic growth, including:

1) Supply Chain Management: (Susanto, Saribanon, et al., 2024), (Desfiandi et al., 2019), (Prayetno & Ali, 2020), (Kumar et al., 2023).

2) Infrastructure: (Ali et al., 2024), (Wang et al., 2020), (Sutrisno, 2020), (Parianom et al., 2024).
3) Leadership: (Susanto, Widyastuti, et al., 2023), (Mahaputra & Saputra, 2021), (Susanto, Setiawan, et al., 2024), (Widodo, 2021).

CONCLUSION

Based on the problem background, problem formulation, previous research, results and discussion above, the following research conclusions were obtained:

1. Logistics Management plays a role in Even Distribution; and
2. Logistics Management plays a role in Regional Economic Growth.

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