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The Role of Logistics in Supporting Domestic Economy and Industrial Growth: A Literature Review Study

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Abstract: This study aims to explore the crucial role of the logistics sector in promoting economic growth and the advancement of national industries through a literature review approach. Amid globalization and increasing market competition, the success of industrial development heavily depends on the effectiveness and efficiency of logistics systems. This review examines various literature sources discussing the contribution of logistics to supply chain optimization, distribution efficiency, cost reduction, and its impact on industrial productivity. The findings reveal that an integrated logistics system, supported by strong infrastructure, can enhance the competitiveness of domestic industries while expanding market reach. Logistics also acts as a vital connector between producers, consumers, and international markets, directly contributing to national economic growth. The study recommends strengthening national logistics policies, improving human resource capacity in logistics, and accelerating the development of transportation infrastructure and technology to support a sustainable and competitive logistics system.

Keywords: Logistics, National Economy, Domestic Industry, Efficiency, Economic Growth

INTRODUCTION

In the context of national economic development, logistics has an increasingly significant role as the main driver of efficiency and effectiveness in the industrial supply chain system. The development of the global market and increasing consumer expectations for speed and quality of service make a solid logistics system a strategic element, no longer just a complement to industrial activities. In Indonesia, the challenges of broad geography and infrastructure disparities between regions are the main obstacles that require integrated and competitive logistics management (Susanto, Subagio, et al., 2024).

Logistics not only includes the process of shipping goods, but also includes warehouse management, stock control, distribution systems, and the use of technology and

information to support the smooth distribution of goods from producers to end consumers. Therefore, improving the logistics sector directly contributes to the efficiency of production costs, reducing delivery times, and improving the quality of domestic industrial services. The impact of this improvement will be seen in industrial productivity, national competitiveness, and the acceleration of economic growth in general (Susanto, Saribanon, et al., 2024).

This study uses a literature study approach by examining various scientific references, policy reports, and previous studies that review the relationship between logistics performance and economic growth. Based on the findings of the study, it can be concluded that countries with good logistics systems generally have more competitive industries and more stable economies. In Indonesia itself, several challenges that must be faced include limited logistics infrastructure, lack of professional personnel in this field, and the less-than-optimal application of digital technology in the logistics process. To overcome these obstacles, strong collaboration between the government, business actors, and educational institutions is needed in designing and implementing a comprehensive national logistics policy. Priority needs to be given to the development of transportation infrastructure, ports, and the integration of information technology to support connectivity between regions and accelerate the movement of goods. In addition, strengthening the capacity of human resources in the logistics sector is an important step in creating an efficient and adaptive logistics system for the development of the times (Sgarbossa et al., 2020; Winkelhaus & Grosse, 2020).

Thus, logistics development is not only a supporting part of industrial activities but is also an important foundation that determines the speed of economic growth and the progress of domestic industry. This study provides a strong theoretical basis for the strategic role of logistics in national development, as well as a reference for policymakers and industry players in formulating sustainable strategies in the future. Logistics warehouses are an important element in supporting the flow of imported goods to the domestic market. In a complex global supply chain, the function of a warehouse is not only limited to a place to store goods, but also as a center for logistics management, consolidation, and distribution. The efficiency of the warehousing system has a direct impact on the smoothness and speed of distribution of goods from the port to the end user, both business actors and consumers. In the context of imports, warehouses function as the initial transit point for goods that have just arrived from abroad. Before being distributed further, imported goods need to go through a number of administrative and technical procedures, such as document checking, customs processes, quarantine, and quality verification. The existence of a warehouse allows these processes to be carried out in an orderly and structured manner, while avoiding congestion at the port (Munim & Schramm, 2018)(Brah & Ying Lim, 2006), (Dede & Çengel, 2020).

Along with technological advances, many logistics warehouses have now implemented a digital-based management system. This technology supports real-time tracking of goods, efficient stock management, and better coordination between importers, customs officers, and logistics partners. Thus, the potential for delays or errors in distribution can be significantly reduced. In addition, bonded warehouse facilities that are integrated with international ports and airports provide additional benefits. Imported goods stored in bonded warehouses are not immediately subject to import duties and taxes, but can be postponed until the goods are actually distributed. This scheme provides flexibility for importers in managing cash flow and accelerating the logistics process without excessive administrative pressure (Brah & Ying Lim, 2006; Chung, 2021).

Warehouses also play a strategic role for the domestic industrial sector which is still very dependent on raw materials from abroad. With a reliable warehouse, the distribution of raw materials to factories can be carried out faster and on time, so that the continuity of the production process is maintained. In this case, the warehouse serves as an important node in

an efficient and responsive supply chain. However, there are still many challenges that need to be overcome to maximize the function of the warehouse in supporting import activities, such as limited infrastructure, regulatory constraints, and the lack of skilled workers in the logistics sector. Therefore, cross-sector collaboration between the government, business actors, and logistics service providers is essential to create a warehousing system that is adaptive to the dynamics of international trade. Overall, logistics warehouses have a strategic position in facilitating the import process and strengthening national competitiveness amidst increasingly competitive global economic competition. Amidst the rapid development of the digital era, e-commerce has grown into one of the sectors with the most significant expansion rate, both globally and in Indonesia. The transformation brought by e-commerce has not only changed people's consumption habits but has also revolutionized the way the logistics system works. The need for fast, accurate, and efficient services has driven major changes in the supply chain system, forcing conventional logistics to adapt to new dynamics (Kłodawski et al., 2017; Vijayasri, 2013).

One of the main positive impacts of the development of e-commerce on logistics is the acceleration in the application of digital technology and process automation. E-commerce platforms require the integration of information technology in every aspect of logistics operations, from real-time goods tracking systems, and electronic inventory management, to digital-based warehouse management. With this technology, the distribution process becomes more efficient, transparent, and easy to monitor by all parties involved, both from the seller, consumer, and logistics company side (Gomes et al., 2023).

However, the presence of e-commerce also brings its own challenges, especially in the final delivery process or last-mile delivery. Consumers now expect faster and more flexible services, so logistics providers are encouraged to present various innovations, such as same-day delivery, pick-up points, and collaboration with digital transportation services. These innovations not only improve the customer experience but also create new business opportunities, especially for local logistics players and technology startups (Nofrialdi, 2021).

Furthermore, e-commerce also expands the reach of product distribution to remote areas that were previously difficult to reach by traditional logistics systems. This condition opens up great opportunities for MSME players to market their products more widely and evenly, while simultaneously driving the economy in various regions. In this case, e-commerce plays a role as a bridge between local producers and consumers spread across various regions (Susanto et al., 2023).

However, other challenges also arise along with the rapid growth of e-commerce, such as a spike in shipping volume in a short time, the need for better supporting infrastructure, and environmental issues related to the sustainability of the logistics process. Therefore, close cooperation is needed between e-commerce players, logistics service providers, and the government to create an adaptive, inclusive, and sustainable logistics system. Overall, e-commerce has become a major driver in the modernization of the logistics sector. Its role is not only to accelerate the distribution of goods but also to drive innovation and digitalization throughout the supply chain. With the support of strong infrastructure and cross-sector collaboration, e-commerce and logistics can strengthen each other in supporting the growth of the digital economy and increasing the competitiveness of the national industry in the future (Pratama, 2020; Sutrisno et al., 2023).

The logistics sector has a significant contribution in strengthening the regional economic structure and boosting local revenue (PAD). The existence of an efficient and integrated logistics system is key to facilitating the movement of goods and services so that it can drive economic growth in various sectors such as trade, industry, agriculture, and tourism. Regions that can build and utilize logistics infrastructure optimally usually have a greater opportunity to improve local economic performance and income. One of the direct impacts of a good logistics system is increased trade activity at the local level. Smooth distribution access allows superior regional products, especially agricultural products, fisheries, and MSME products, to be reached by a wider market at a lower cost and more efficient distribution time. This not only increases the economic value of local products, but also has an impact on increasing regional revenues through regional taxes, levies, and income from other economic activities (Ghag et al., 2022; Nur et al., 2023).

In addition, the existence of logistics facilities such as ports, airports, cargo terminals, distribution centers, and warehouse facilities can be a direct source of income for local governments through various schemes, such as taxes, levies, or cooperation in utilizing regional assets. The development and management of this logistics infrastructure also opens up jobs and encourages economic activities in the surrounding community, which indirectly helps improve the welfare and purchasing power of the local community. The role of logistics in supporting tourism cannot be ignored. Good transportation access and a smooth supply of goods needed by the tourism industry can improve the tourist experience and encourage the growth of supporting sectors such as hotels, restaurants, and souvenir centers. This increase certainly has an impact on increasing regional income through taxes and levies in the service and tourism sectors (Daniswara, 2022; Pahala et al., 2021).

However, there are still many regions that have not maximized the use of logistics potential as an economic driver. Obstacles such as limited infrastructure, uneven distribution access, high logistics costs, and minimal collaboration between stakeholders are obstacles that must be overcome. A strategic approach is needed in the form of infrastructure development, digitalization of logistics services, and strengthening human resource capacity to optimize logistics potential in the region. Local governments are also encouraged to create policies that support logistics development, starting from providing easy access for business actors, and supporting local MSMEs, to collaborating with the private sector in developing industrial and logistics areas. With proper planning and management, the logistics sector can become one of the main pillars in increasing regional income significantly and sustainably (Power, 2005; Toomey, 2012)

Based on the background of the problem above, the formulation of the problem is determined as follows: 1) Does e-Supporting Domestic Economy affect logistics ? 2) Do Industrial Growth affect logistics?

METHOD

In this study, the approach used is a qualitative descriptive method through a literature review, which aims to gain an in-depth understanding of the role of logistics warehouses in supporting import activities. This approach was chosen because it provides a theoretical and conceptual overview based on studies from various relevant and credible literature sources. The main focus of this method is to explore information, analyze, and synthesize previous thoughts and research findings to build a comprehensive understanding of the topic being studied. In the data collection process, a systematic search was conducted using keywords such as “logistics warehouse”, “import process”, “bonded warehouse”, “international trade logistics”, and “logistics infrastructure”. These keywords were used to identify documents

discussing the relationship between warehousing systems and the smooth flow of import activities.

Once the data was gathered, it was analyzed using a content analysis approach. This technique allows researchers to examine the contents of various sources to identify patterns, key issues, and the interrelation of concepts that support the development of the research framework. The results of this analysis then serve as the basis for formulating conclusions and policy or strategic recommendations to strengthen the role of logistics warehouses in supporting the importation process. Through this method, the research is expected not only to contribute theoretically but also to serve as a practical reference in the development of the national logistics system, particularly concerning the strategic role of warehousing in import activities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

In the results of the literature study that has been conducted, it was found that logistics has a very important and strategic role in driving economic growth and the development of domestic industry. Various literature sources analyzed show that an efficient and integrated logistics system not only functions as a supporter of distribution activities but also as a major driver in strengthening the competitiveness of the national industry. Logistics efficiency has been proven to be able to reduce operational costs, speed up delivery times, and increase the productivity of the industrial sector as a whole.

One of the important findings of this study is that logistics plays a vital role in accelerating and simplifying the industrial supply chain. The integration of transportation, warehousing, inventory management, and information technology allows the distribution process of goods to be faster, more accurate, and more transparent. This greatly helps industry players manage production and market demand more efficiently, which ultimately drives increased productivity and cost efficiency. In addition, the literature study also shows that the development of logistics infrastructure such as toll roads, sea and airports, and integrated distribution centers has a direct relationship with the acceleration of the flow of goods between regions. Better logistics access opens up opportunities for industry players in the regions to expand their market reach. Thus, the development of logistics infrastructure indirectly contributes to the equal distribution of industrial growth outside the main economic centers.

On the other hand, the use of digital technology in the logistics system is also a key factor in creating efficiency. Technologies such as warehouse management systems (WMS), real-time shipment tracking, and integration of information systems between business actors have been widely adopted by logistics companies. This innovation allows the entire supply chain to run more synchronously and responsively to changes in market demand. Not only that, technology also opens up space for collaboration between large industry players, MSME players, and logistics service providers, thus creating a more inclusive distribution ecosystem. Furthermore, logistics also plays an important role in driving regional economic growth. With adequate logistics access, local products from remote areas can be reached by a wider market, both nationally and internationally. This opens up great opportunities for small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) to develop and contribute to the national economy. Smooth distribution also supports price stability, smooth supply of industrial raw materials, and increased employment in related sectors.

However, the results of the study also found several challenges that are still faced in the development of the national logistics system. Among them are the high logistics costs that still burden business actors, the less-than-optimal integration between modes of transportation, and the limitations of infrastructure and technology in several regions. In addition, the lack of competent human resources in the logistics sector and weak coordination between agencies are also obstacles in efforts to create an effective and efficient logistics system. Overall, the results of this study show that logistics is not just a supporting activity, but a key component in the domestic economic and industrial development strategy. By strengthening the logistics sector through targeted policies, infrastructure development, and the use of digital technology, Indonesia has a great opportunity to increase the competitiveness of its industry, expand distribution networks, and encourage equitable and sustainable economic growth.

Previous Research

Based on the problem formulation and research results above, previous research was determined as follows:

Table 1. Relevant Previous Research Results

No	Authors	Title	Result
1	(Tsang et al., 2021)	Integrating Internet of Things and multi-temperature delivery planning for perishable food E-commerce logistics: a model and application	This paper proposes an Internet of Things–based multi-temperature delivery planning system (IoT-MTDPS), embedding a two-phase multi-objective genetic algorithm optimizer (2PMGAO). The formulation of delivery routing mainly considers product-dependent multi-temperature characteristics, service level, transportation cost, and number of trucks. Once there are unexpected incidents that are detected by the Internet of Things technologies, 2PMGAO can optimize the membership functions of fuzzy logic for re-routing the e-commerce delivery plan. With IoT-MTDPS, the capability of handling e-commerce orders is enhanced, while customer satisfaction can be maintained at a designated level.
2	(da Silva et al., 2023)	Logistics Service Providers and Industry 4.0: A Systematic Literature Review	his study aims to fill this research gap, proposing a conceptual framework and addressing the challenges, barriers and organizational dimensions that need adaptation to insert LSPs in the new Industry 4.0 environment. Methods: This theoretical and conceptual study uses the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) as a research method to understand the Industry 4.0 phenomenon in the context of LSPs. Contributions: The relevant constructs identified in this research will help professionals and organizations that provide logistics services to develop strategies and encourage new research in the field of Industry 4.0 from the perspective of LSPs. Results: In addition, this research identified and generally consolidated six dimensions, as a result of this innovative study a conceptual framework is presented.
3	(Wang & Wang, 2010)	The Economic Growth Effect of Logistics Industry FDI Analysis	Based on the direction of the international FDI changed, from manufacturing to service industries, we should concern about the influence of the introduction of China’s logistics industry FDI to the national economy. The paper sets up regression model to examine logistics FDI and GDP in two aspects of time series and growth rate, we find that the logistics FDI reaches a high correlation with GDP, and logistics FDI is one of the major driving forces of economic development. Therefore, China should expand the introduction of logistics FDI, improve the quality of foreign investment, develop the positive economic growth effect of logistics FDI and promote the change of China’s economic growth pattern to ensure the development of China’s economy.

No	Authors	Title	Result
4	(Li & Chen, 2021)	Impact of Logistics Development on Economic Growth: An Empirical Research from Guangdong Province in China	In addition, the coefficient of the direct effect of the logistics industry on local economic growth is 0.4074, and the coefficient of the spatial spillover effect on the economic growth ofthe surrounding areas is 0.3596, which are both significant at the 1% level. -ese results indicate that the development of the logistics industry can not only improve local economic growth but also promote the economic growth of the surrounding regions.
5	(Malhotra & Mishra, 2019)	Effect of Economic Growth on the Logistics Sector in India	Findings: Results indicate that the tax expenses and inflation rate have a negative impact on the profit of logistics sector whereas the change in GDP service sector has a positive impact on the profit of the logistics sector. However, GDP service sector affects the profit of transportation industry less than the impact in comparison to the tax rate and inflation. Originality: This study provides the foundation for future research in the logistics sector. In today's globalization and digitalization and with the advent of tax reforms like GST, this research is relevant with regard to determining the effect of taxation, inflation, and GDP on the logistics sector in India.

Discussion

In increasingly dynamic globalization and economic competition, the role of logistics now occupies a strategic position as the main driver of economic efficiency and national industrial development. Logistics is no longer seen as just a supporting activity but has developed into an integrated system, covering the procurement process, storage, transportation, to the management of the supply chain as a whole. The success of the logistics sector in carrying out its functions has a direct impact on reducing operational costs, accelerating delivery, and increasing a country's competitiveness.

Based on the results of a literature study, an efficient and structured logistics system can make a major contribution to the productivity of various industrial sectors. Domestic industries such as manufacturing, agriculture, and the creative sector are highly dependent on smooth logistics to obtain raw materials and distribute products to consumers. When logistics work optimally, production costs can be reduced, service quality increases, and business actors can respond to the market more quickly, which ultimately strengthens national industrial growth.

Moreover, logistics plays a role in encouraging inter-regional connectivity and equitable development. The development of logistics infrastructure such as roads, ports, goods terminals, and distribution warehouses has opened up economic access to remote areas. This allows MSMEs and local industries to expand their market reach. Thus, logistics not only drives growth in industrial centers, but also revitalizes economic activity in the regions. In the context of global competition, the competitiveness of national industries is greatly influenced by the ability of the logistics system to provide fast, flexible, and reliable services. Countries with modern logistics systems are generally able to become global production centers due to high distribution efficiency. Therefore, strengthening the logistics sector in Indonesia is crucial. Support in the form of infrastructure development, digitalization of logistics systems, and improving the quality of human resources are the keys to driving industrial transformation.

In addition, advances in digital technology have also accelerated modernization in the logistics sector. The development of e-commerce, the use of goods tracking applications, technology-based warehouse management systems, and the use of logistics planning software such as ERP have accelerated distribution flows, increased transparency, and cut costs. From the various literature reviewed, it can be seen that digitalization is the main driver of national logistics efficiency. However, a number of challenges still need to be faced. Relatively high

logistics costs, uneven distribution of infrastructure, and poor coordination between institutions and regions are major obstacles to achieving an ideal logistics system. The high national logistics costs, which contribute more than 20% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), are an indication that Indonesia's logistics system still needs a lot of improvement compared to neighboring countries. Therefore, improvements to the national logistics system need to be carried out comprehensively. This includes long-term infrastructure planning, regulatory simplification, integration of multimodal transportation, and support for technology-based innovation. Improving the quality of logistics will not only accelerate the growth of the industrial sector, but also increase export capacity, open up job opportunities, and strengthen the national economic structure. Overall, logistics plays a vital role in forming an efficient economy and a highly competitive industry. In the long term, strengthening an integrated and adaptive logistics system will be the foundation for inclusive and sustainable economic development.

In the context of increasingly complex international trade, the role of logistics warehouses has developed into an important element in supporting the smooth running of export and import processes. Warehouses are no longer just places to store goods, but have transformed into modern and multifunctional logistics centers. As the volume of cross-border trade increases, the need for a fast, efficient, and integrated logistics system is increasingly urgent. Prominent developments can be seen from the existence of bonded warehouses and bonded logistics centers (PLBs) which are now an important part of the national logistics infrastructure. These facilities provide benefits such as deferred payment of import duties, time and cost efficiency, and ease in consolidating and distributing export and import goods. That way, business actors can manage the flow of goods more flexibly without having to be burdened with logistics costs at the start.

Technology also plays a major role in this transformation. The use of a Warehouse Management System (WMS) and a digital-based tracking system allows for more accurate and real-time management of goods. This is very important in supporting the speed of delivery and transparency of information between goods owners, logistics providers, and customs authorities. With automation and system integration, the export and import process becomes faster, safer, and more transparent.

The type of warehouse has also been adjusted to specific needs, such as cold storage which is needed to store fresh or temperature-sensitive products, such as seafood, vegetables, fruits, and medicines. With the right infrastructure, the quality of goods is maintained until they reach consumers abroad, which of course strengthens the competitiveness of Indonesian export products. In addition, the construction of logistics centers that are directly connected to ports, airports, or toll roads also has a positive impact on the efficiency of the flow of goods. High accessibility from the warehouse to the main shipping point allows the export-import process to run more smoothly and with minimal delays. This initiative is also driven by the development of industrial areas and regional distribution centers.

However, obstacles such as regulations that are not yet synchronized between agencies, complicated licensing processes, and disparities in logistics facilities between regions are still major challenges. Therefore, strong cooperation is needed between the government, industry players, and logistics providers to create a more inclusive, responsive, and sustainable warehousing system. Overall, progress in the field of logistics warehousing has a significant impact on the smoothness of exports and imports. With the support of the right policies, utilization of technology, and infrastructure improvements, Indonesia can strengthen its logistics position at the regional and global levels.

Conceptual Framework

The framework of thinking has been determined based on the research results, past research, and the aforementioned debate.

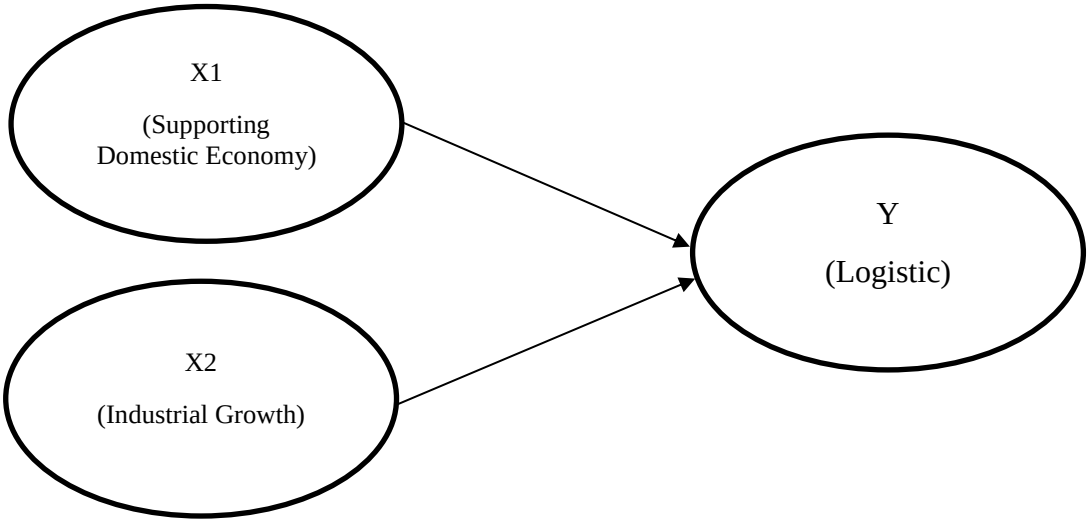

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework

CONCLUSION

Based on the study and analysis of various relevant literature sources, it can be concluded that the logistics sector has a strategic role in supporting economic progress and national industrial development. An efficient and effective logistics system not only ensures the smooth distribution of goods and services, but also contributes greatly to increasing the competitiveness of domestic products, accelerating industrial growth, and equitable development between regions. Well-integrated logistics can reduce production costs, accelerate the delivery process, and increase consumer satisfaction. The existence of supporting infrastructure such as transportation networks, ports, distribution centers, and the use of digital technology are important elements in driving the performance of the logistics sector. In addition, logistics is also the main link between producers and consumers, both domestically and in the global market. However, there are still some problems that must be overcome, such as high logistics costs nationally, infrastructure disparities between regions, and limited skilled workers in the logistics sector. For this reason, collaboration is needed between the government, business actors, and logistics service providers to create an efficient, adaptive, and sustainable logistics ecosystem. By strengthening national logistics policies, improving infrastructure quality, and optimally utilizing technology, Indonesia's logistics sector has the potential to become a major driver of industrial transformation and inclusive and competitive economic growth at the global level.

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