

THE ROLE OF THE LOGISTICS SECTOR IN THE ECONOMY**Ikromov Elyor Ibodulloyevich**Asia International University
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Abstract: This article provides a scientific and theoretical analysis of the role of the logistics sector in the national and global economy, highlighting its importance in increasing production efficiency, reducing costs, and ensuring inter-market integration. The functions of logistics within the economic system, its stages of development, and its impact on modern economic processes are examined. In addition, the influence of logistics infrastructure development on economic growth is substantiated.

Keywords: logistics, economy, supply chain, efficiency, infrastructure, competitiveness.

Logistics is one of the most important and rapidly developing sectors of the modern economy, ensuring the continuous and efficient implementation of processes from production to final consumption. Under conditions of globalization and market integration, when competition among economic entities is intensifying, logistics is emerging not merely as a supporting activity but as a strategic factor determining economic efficiency. In the modern economic system, the movement of goods, services, information, and financial flows is managed precisely through logistics mechanisms.

From an economic perspective, logistics serves to ensure the rational use of resources, optimize production processes, and enhance adaptability to market demand. For production entities, logistics provides opportunities to reduce costs, lower product cost prices, and increase profit margins. In particular, uninterrupted supply of raw materials, optimal inventory management, and timely delivery of finished products further strengthen the role of logistics in the economy. In this regard, logistics is viewed as an important management system that creates added value within the economy.

The significance of the logistics sector in the economy is also clearly evident across different industries. In industrial sectors, logistics ensures the continuity of production processes and increases the efficiency of technological cycles. In agriculture, logistics reduces losses and increases producers' incomes by improving the processes of storage, processing, and delivery of products to markets. In the trade sector, logistics serves to quickly and efficiently meet consumer demand, thereby maintaining market equilibrium. The development of transport and warehousing systems forms the material foundation of the logistics system and strengthens interregional economic ties.

From a macroeconomic perspective, logistics is considered one of the key factors enhancing the competitiveness of the national economy. Countries with well-developed logistics systems tend to have relatively lower production and transaction costs, which ensures the competitiveness of national products in international markets. The development of logistics infrastructure positively affects the expansion of export-import operations, the growth of foreign trade turnover, and the stable increase of gross domestic product. At the same time, logistics helps reduce disparities in regional economic development and strengthens interregional economic integration.

In the modern economy, logistics infrastructure holds particular importance. Transport corridors, logistics centers, warehousing systems, and information and communication technologies constitute an integral part of the economic system. The introduction of digital logistics technologies, including supply chain management systems, electronic monitoring, and automated planning tools, enhances transparency and managerial efficiency in economic processes. As a result, the circulation speed of goods increases, the capital turnover period shortens, and economic growth rates accelerate.

It should be emphasized that the development of the logistics sector has not only economic but also social significance. The establishment of new logistics centers and transport infrastructure creates new jobs, increases employment levels, and contributes to the socio-economic development of regions. At the same time, an efficient logistics system enables consumers to access quality products at affordable prices.

The logistics sector is a strategically important system that ensures the stable functioning and long-term development of the economy. By integrating production, distribution, and consumption processes into a unified mechanism, it contributes to improving economic efficiency. Under modern conditions, the development of logistics infrastructure and the implementation of advanced technologies are key prerequisites for strengthening the competitiveness of the national economy.

The logistics sector is a vital strategic system that ensures the stable functioning, competitiveness, and long-term development of the economy. By unifying all processes from production to consumption into a single mechanism, it serves to enhance economic efficiency. Therefore, developing the logistics sector, modernizing infrastructure, and introducing advanced technologies remain among the priority directions of contemporary economic policy.

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