



Appropriate Role and Status of Small Industries in Village Development

Saiid Mir Riahi

Department of Architecture & Urban Planning, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran

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Correspondence to

*E-mail: saiid.mirriahi@gmail.com

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Abstract

Development in its modern version has got a common definition in the societies facilitated by industrial growth and mechanization. The load on society has considerably took place within a short period of time. The emphasis is on the villages and cities development along with each other by establishing small industries and localizing them in the villages. To keep and develop villages, rural development is defined as: to speed up village's development and to pay deep attention to the improvement of rural livelihood and their environment, to provide occupation fields and to increase rural income, to encourage and support investment and to develop activities.

One of the most important principles of social welfare is to adjust the urban and rural incomes. So creating the job chances in villages helps not only the increase of incomes but also it decrease of emigration to the cities and protect the environment. Creating the new job chances means to take preference to small industries in the villages. And this will be possible by entrance and appearance of small industries at first stage. In this essay, the most important perspectives about development index and the significance of small rural industries are discussed and at the end are concluded.

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1. Introduction

The income gap between city and villages is widening day by day. The increasing trend of villagers to shift from rural life to urban life is really a matter of concern. As a result, immigration from village to the city is taking place at higher rate due to better livelihood. This also indicates that officials must be aware of the fact in establishing new job opportunities. Unemployment problem should be resolved by creating jobs to avoid seasonal unemployment especially for low-paid rural people. In the mean time, governments should be careful to take care of adequate agricultural production and productivity as country's economical condition is mainly based on agriculture since independence to provide the food of the people.

Between the developed and developing countries which are governed by the republic and democracy system, the miraculous role of the people in controlling affairs and being pioneer in different ground of economy, science, politic and society is immense, so the first social group in a democratic system which can structure the development and illustrate the promotion of the youth of the country.

So the intellectual and basic wealth and the basis of progress and promotion of every society depends on the youths dynamism and active communication and affording their requirements. Therefore, the elections are the best criterion and the widest ground that this intelligent and provident age group who can exhibit their ability in the democracy systems, what can demonstrate the social changes in developmental cycle with

the least cost and utmost communion in capital policymaking is the unique role of energetic rural.

The small industries in the villages are enumerated a suitable bed to create powerful and competitive industries and in many countries, it's emphasized on appropriate policymaking. In this essay, to recognize the role and placement of small industries, first of all these industries have been investigated, the experience of other countries has been analyzed, and therefore the required strategies suggested.

2. Development and Underdevelopment

The development is a timing process during which economical, social, cultural basis, life, welfare changes take place that improves livelihood, hygiene and environment of the society (Esmail, 2006). The underdevelopment is an incomplete cycle and a continuum of multiplier problems. The classic commentators such as Augusta Count, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Emil Doris, Herbert Spenser and Ferdinand Tonsy believe that the development has a linear process to accelerate this process in other societies by the progression. This was severely criticized in many cases, because this process cannot be predetermined in different societies by a repetitive instructions. Although these opinions have made the structure of the new form of development and these forms were noteworthy for policymakers of different societies.

3. Development Indexes

Some of the features of development are: being multidimen-



sional, time-consuming and dependant on structural and basis changes and improvement of situation. Since the developmental issues are discussed, different dimensions are suggested as economical, social, political, cultural, humanistic, technological and environmental dimensions.

A society is supposed to be a developed one since it achieves the ideal standards in each of these dimensions. To achieve the standards, it requires enough time and also changes the structure even in ideology of the community member. In such a situation, the development process will change its direction from undesired state to a desired one. As we said before, development is a process during which the economical, social, cultural, basis, welfare changes are applied to improve livelihood, fortune, hygiene and education. In this essay the most important changes are overviewed.

3.1. Development and Social Changes

Gysho believes that social change is a visible change in the passage of time and it is not temporary or transient. It will influence the functions or composition of a social structure and will change the approach of the history. Totally said, we need social changes for the development process. Every society has a certain idea for a certain or uncertain entity in a certain time. If the given society would like to promote its present position to a higher one, this will require changing the common peoples' idea about the given entity and it must change the organizational structure of a society too for reaching the ideal position. Since the given society is formed from different people with different opinions, beliefs and structures. This kind of changes will be time-consuming and (if create) endurance. In most cases, the inability in facing the unpredicted social problems, endanger peoples' life. It can be presented as below-

to improve livelihood: the person, family or group satisfaction of meeting their material or spiritual need

to improve livelihood: to improve the incomes and nourishment, serving condition, education, hygiene through suitable economical growth process.

Cooperation: to consciously accept a part of the affairs and perform it in cooperation with each other to improve the livelihood with a suitable structure. (Rabert, 2002)

3.2. Development and Economic

As it said before, in the progress of different studies around development, different theories and approaches are presented along with their certain characteristics. The primary approaches toward the development were mostly the one which supposes the role of the economical growth so effective. In some cases, it is believed that the economical growth would spontaneously cause development in all its aspects, so in many developmental approaches, the main pivot was economical growth. For example, in growth theory of Harvard Dumar, the population changes and per capita product are studied in proportion of quick assets changes and the asset density is presented as the main cause of the growth, in a way that the growth itself is supposed as main pivot of development. In linear pattern of growth, every society

will each to economical development through the five stages of economical growth. This approach would adopt the economical growth as the main pivot of development too. As per the Peter Dorner, *economical development is defined as spreading the equipment and upbringing the human capabilities for removing the poverty*. Sirez believes that economical development of every country depends on the extent of poverty, inequality, unemployment, slumdog living, education, hygiene, the control of population and a lot of other environmental problems, of course it depends on human interference and exploitation of environment, so there won't be any serious problem until the it's balance is kept. (Giti, 1979)

3.3. Constant Development and Environment

In many cases, the concept of constant development is expressed along with the environmental protection. Of course, the protection of environment is supposed to be the part of the constant development but that's not all. The development is constant when its elements do not thwart all the other aspects just to reach one of them. For example to grow economical aspect, some elements are applied that cause the destruction of environment, since its negative effect will come back to us, whether in present to the future. This kind of economical growth would lead to a temporary development not a constant one. Generally a constant development means the imposing economical, social, cultural, environmental, political damages to the next generation (Bosel, 2000)

3.4. The Growth of Independence

The increase of the people who have additive information about their social, cultural, physical surroundings and the increase of the skills and awareness about their rights and positions, to have the discarding right, the additive awareness about social commitments and responsibilities will cause the *development of independence* (Rabert, 2002).

3.5. Rural's Development

It is a continuous and dynamic process and its goal is to increase the rurals' capabilities toward their spiritual and material growth. Our villagers' community is important in two ways, first, for its requirements and privations, second for its productive abilities which have a main part in our developmental programs. In the past, our villages stay undeveloped for various reasons like negligence of villainous government. In the attitude of eliminating poverty, privation and making true the social justice, this part has a particular place. Also in the aspect of *independence tendency* in such fields as providing food and improving economical index has an important role. In some cases, the religious and racial matters have influenced the distribution of the people in the villages, of course having the natural-economical capacities can bring the developmental capabilities for the villages and help them to keep their population.

4. Justice- Centering and its Effects on the Development

The word *justice* has a magic attraction and nearly all of the



systems and political group are looking for to apply it in their societies, but since this word is multidimensional and also complicated and equivocal, there is not an exact and practical definition for it, so the people who are involved could not completely take advantages of it, If they don't go into the wrong way! *Justice* is the primary and basic merit of the world and a criterion to measure human acts and would control the community based on equality and brotherhood in enjoyment of God's gifts. In the scope of economy, since the financial affairs are touchable and countable, the literature of economical and social justice is broad and also it will become more deep and rich during the time.

If the usage of durable goods (refrigerator, TV, car, house...) is done carefully and by considering the scientific criterion, it can clearly show the position of social and economical justice.

What is emphasized here is accumulation of assets (constant stockpile) as the main reason of the growth which depends on the savings and investment, but the *economical development* thinks about general improvement of life standards and continuous promotion of the whole community and social system toward a more humanistic and better life. To say clearly *economical growth* is the essential condition for *economical development* and achievement of a high rate of economical growth is impossible without economical development. But the problem here is that achieving a high economical growth is only possible by more saving, investment and effort accordingly, the performance of this program require economizing and abstinence, and its pressure will influence some of the social class, also in primary stages of growth, it can cause unequal income distribution and as the result make the social distances further.

5. Small Industries and Theories

Economical growth is one of the most important keys to achieve development, and the developing countries believe that economical growth is the way to reach industry and industrializing. The reason is that developed countries have made their economical distances through industry and its advancement. This caused the economical growth based on industrializing in developing countries. One of the most important experiences which can be pointed out in this process in third world countries is the spreading the small industries out of city confinement. In this ground, the south eastern and middle Asian countries such as South Korea, china, India are so developed.

So the industrial policies will propel to a way that decrease the unemployment in the villages, and to compete with the big industries in attracting the manpower. The implement of small industrial projects is based on the idea of german economist, Shumakher, who believes that

First, the job chances should create in villages and small cities; second, this chances should be normally cheap; third, since there is not sufficient training in the developing countries and the illiteracy rate is high, the production methods must be

relatively simple ; forth, the production methods must be in a way which utilize the local sources; sixth, the aforesaid goals can make the creation of small industries real.

Situating of small industries in rural area would function as a connecting bridge between the products of agriculture and industry sections, these kinds of industries have the capacity to use surplus manpower in agriculture section either seasonal or continual and by creating multiple job chances and the incomes comparable with the city, and convert the present migration process. Totally, by industrializing the country, the economical growth and developmental process would begin.

In the idea of some experts, the spread of small industries can have some problem, too. But these problems are negligible in comparison with their advantages in development of the country. From 1960s until now, the discussion about fairly income distribution have attracted the government and national organizations as one of the main dimension of development. The main and long-time goal of this discussion is to reach the social welfare which has an important role in all aspects of human life.

6. Small Industries and Development of the Villages

There are multiple definitions about small industries which all of them would end to two basis units:

The number of workers

The value of asset

The most important pivots of development and the significance of spreading small industries are as follow:

- To eliminate of unemployment problems whether it is obvious, latent, seasonal, etc,... in the villages
- To create new job chances for the growing population of the country
- To decrease the emigration of rurals to adjacent cities
- To change the direction of emigration and encourage rurals to move back to their birthplace by creating new job chances
- To decrease slumdog living and unemployment in the cities
- To properly distribute the population in all residable area of our country and decentralize the population of capital cities
- To reconstruct, resume and spread the handicrafts which are representative of the rich culture of different nations
- To attract the small local sources and assets, to prevent going out of currency
- To produce secondary products which are used and required by big industries
- To help the reduction of wastages of agricultural products through the spreading the food and transformational industries
- To help the retrieving of wasted products from agriculture through spreading animal concentrated food production industries



- To help the economy of rurals through eliminating unemployment, creating new job chances, not to migrate, reducing wastages, retrieving the wasted products of agriculture

7. The Role of Small Industries in other Industries

Many of economy and industry experts and commentators have supported the development of big industries and some other has supported the small ones. Obviously the small and big industries supplement each other. To develop the industry of the country, both of them must be supported and a reasonable relation must create between them. Totally industries are divided into two main groups:

the industries which their products are at the final stage and their products are sold in local markets

the industries which don't have a final product and must sell their mediator product to the big industries.

Developed countries could noticeably promote in the industry by administering their small and big industries. These countries have concurred the weak and strong points of their industries by taking advantage of SWOT. For example one of the weak points of small industries is to be intolerable against drastic economical changes. This problem would resolve by including small industries in the production cycle of a bigger industry. One of the strong points of small industries is that they can be run by small asset and a few expert or semi-expert manpower, also they are flexible, dynamic, innovative and impressive on big industrial units. However, considering the predictions in creating and developing of small industrial units, we would develop industry, improve economical position, create various job chances and therewith support the big industries. (Esmaeil, 2006)

In third world countries, unlike developed countries, growth and development is extrovert. Every nation attempts to localize the presented strategies and to identify and eliminate the problems to achieve their goals. Andre Gondar Frank, as the theorician of dependence school suppose the relation between metropolis and villages, in the inner layer of the third world, as the relation between imperialist and colony countries by expressing the attribute of development and undevelopment. So every national and big city in the third world is supposed as a metropolis and the small cities are as the small planets around, also these small cities are supposed as imperialist metropolis in compare with the local towns. Considering Frank

theories, as development and undevelopment, this Concept can be generalized to the situation of capital cities *slumdog* from the economical and cultural aspects. From 1960s until now, the discussion about fairly income distribution has become one of the main dimension of development in the view of global organization. The main goal is the promotion of social welfare that plays an important role in all grounds of human life. There were always two heterogeneous texture of rural and urban texture, the texture of urban had more attraction in compare with rural texture and discussed a considerable social distance between the cities and villages communities.

8. Conclusion

Various studies and strategies are presented around development in different aspects. Today, the societies assumed the developmental process as a strategy and their programming is scheduled in all dimensions. In this way to codify every executive program in the direction of development and to prevent repetitive trial and error, it is necessary to briefly review attitudes, theories and developmental policies and in codifying the new policies, to consider their relationship.

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