



The Impact of Small Industries Development on Growth of Iranian Economic Law Using Non-Linear Models

ARTICLE INFO

ABSTRACT

Article Type

Original Research

Authors

Abdullah Rahimlooi Benis (*1)

(1) PhD Student in International Economics, Department of Economics, Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences, Institute of Oriental Studies, Baku, Azerbaijan.

Corresponding Author's Info

Tell: +989121952047

Email: abdullahrahimloobenis@gmail.com

ORCID: 0000-0001-7218-2729

Article History

Received: 03 Jun 2024

Revised: 05 Sep 20224

Accepted: 16 Oct 2024

Published Online: 01 Jul 2025

Background

The economy of the Islamic Republic of Iran is defined broadly and significantly based on large public (state-owned) and quasi-public enterprises. It reveals high dependence on the economy, especially in large public companies. Therefore, this study aimed at examining the impact of small industries' development on the growth of Iranian economic law by using non-linear models.

Materials and Methods

Descriptive survey methodology was employed to test the main hypothesis and other research questions. The study's statistical population comprised small manufacturing industries with 10-49 employees that obtained required licenses from the Ministry of Industries and Mines and other organizations to establish and launch their businesses. The collected data were analyzed through SPSS software.

Ethical Considerations

Honesty and ethical considerations have been observed.

Findings

One of the effective solutions to economic growth and improvement of economic law status is the development of small industries regarding the country's goals and plans under the country's economic law framework. Management and marketing connect with economic networks, creativity, and entrepreneurship to achieve better economic law and create diverse economic opportunities for citizens.

Conclusion

Results of this study include examining problems of small industries to create proper production value, designing a suitable prospect for the development of small industries regarding the Fifth Development Plan, providing an appropriate support model for small-sized enterprises to achieve developmental goals, suggesting some solutions to expand the role of small industries in exports, and creating value-added in the economy.

Key words

Small Industries, Economic Law, Economic Growth.

How to Cite this Article

Rahimlooi Benis A. The Impact of Small Industries Development on Growth of Iranian Economic Law Using Non-Linear Models. ILS. 2025; 1(3): 9-23.

Copyright

This is an open access article distributed under CC BY 4.0 License.

© 2025 The Author(s).

INTRODUCTION

1- Preface

The second industrial revolution in the 1980s led to considerable changes in the classic structure of global market segmentation of industrial products that were somehow under the control of industrialized countries. On the other hand, severe inflations during the 1970s and 1980s changed the tendency of consumers towards inexpensive products found in industrial countries. However, world economic shifts and a new arena of economic law in the 1990s reduced the consumer's propensity to "price" as the most determinant of product choice. So, they became more interested in high quality and low price of products.

Such increasing tendency in the market made industrial countries invest in industries' renovation to meet market needs. Most governmental supports for industries were concentrated on the empowerment of the private sector, especially small industries. In the modern economic era, industrial and developing countries adopted various policies to support small industries to improve the productivity level, quality, and competitive power of these industries in the world economy. Nowadays, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) play a vital role in different social fields, industrial productions, and services. In many countries, these industries provide new employment, pave the way for innovation

and evolution, and lead innovative technologies.

Most importantly, small industries and increased production can affect the economic status of citizens. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the impact of small industries and enterprises on economic citizenship rights, access of citizens to better economic positions, and growth in economic law.

2- Literature Review; Small Industries and Their Role in the Economy

There are various contexts creating innovation capabilities in SMEs. The most important fields are mentioned herein.

Due to the specialization of their tasks, SMEs propose the most creativity, innovation, and applied researches to diversify products in new markets. Such characteristic of SMEs has made SMEs as "creative entrepreneurs." For instance, more than 90% of applied researches and industrial innovations were done by SMEs in India, 1993. Small but accurate inventions have brought many advances. Since such small but accurate advances are not justifiable for large industries, they ignore these opportunities to create innovations. One of the significant characteristics of today's consumption market is the relatively high diversity in goods and services provided in this market. Mass production-based industrial structure (Fordism) does not provide the required flexibility, so; such structure can be matched with specific tastes

and demands of customers. However, small and medium-sized enterprises have brought flexibility in production by paying more attention to customers' needs and creating various innovations. On the other hand, non-complicated processes in SMEs make an opportunity to create and apply innovation to change products and match them with customers' needs [1].

3. The Role of Small Industries in the Employment

Since the mid-1960s, western theorists of development economics considered small industries as an employment factor regarding an approved solution to cope with the unemployment crisis in the less-developed countries. Considering the successful experience of Taiwan as a small country, UNIDO¹ started production and expansion of small industries in developing countries making macroplanning to support small industrial entities. Advocators of the job-creating role of small industries introduce the following factors as reasons for the effective role of small industries in expanding the employment rate:

- Low capital: establishment of small entities requires low capital.
- No need for sophisticated proficiencies. Due to the mechanical nature of machines and instruments used in small industrial entities, they do not need

human resources with specific proficiencies.

- Simple sale market: the products manufactured by these firms are sold in the market [2].

Besides success stories of employment in Taiwan or adoption of small industries' development policy in this country that had special financial business concessions of the western bloc during the Cold War (1948-1978), Indian, Malaysia, South Korea, and China could achieve successful outcomes in employment by targeting the policy of development of small industries under the supports of UNIDO [3].

The job creation potential of small industries has been confirmed by most economics, both theoretically and statistically. However, it will be possible to achieve continuity in the country's employment rate parallel to labor force supply in the labor market only if the empowerment of small industries is approved in the qualitative aspect, not in quantitative expansion of small industrial firms [4].

According to the most successful case of the relative significance of small industries in job creation, fewer than 500 employees have created half of the job opportunities during 1980-1986. Nevertheless, two-thirds of new job opportunities have emerged after the firm's creation, bankruptcy, and development of the whole economy, 50.9% of employment and 63.5% of employment growth between 1980 and 1985 were related

¹- United Nations Industrial Development Organization

to enterprises with less than 500 employees [5].

However, SMEs have various contributions and roles in different countries. Such difference has always been observed over time. For example, small enterprises constitute 45-60% of industrial employment in Italy, Japan, and France, while this share equals 18-28% in UK, Germany, and the USA [6].

4. The Role of Small Industries (SSIs) in the Economy

Acs and Bo Carlsson conducted a study entitled "small businesses and economic growth," pointing out some gaps found in the structure of manufacturing industries of some developed countries, including large factories and industries in the early 1970s. At that time, some small industries performed better than their large competitors. According to this study, self-employment (entrepreneurship) is one of the most substantial aspects of the approach to small industries. Acs and Bo Carlsson, Audretsch, and Pontus (1993) found that the long-run descending trend of self-employment has experienced a shift in many OECD member states in the early 1970s. According to the statistics provided, the self-employment rate in the above 17 countries has decreased from 9.3% in 1966 to 8.3% in 1977.

Furthermore, in 1987, it shows an increase of 8.9% [7]. Zoltan J. Acs studied "economic development, entrepreneurship,

and largeness of industries." In his opinion, besides procedural developments in the current world, economists, governors, and ordinary people pay more attention to entrepreneurship. Schumpeter presented his idea about the role of entrepreneurs and innovation instead of old perceptions of economic development in his theory of the development of economic law published in 1911. He explained innovation categories, including introducing a new product, new production process, access to new markets, discovering new raw materials, and creating new manufacturing organizations. Accordingly, he concluded that economic development is created by introducing new products and improving technology continuously. He considered the role of entrepreneurs as a critical factor in capitalism's evolution. According to Herbert and Link, an entrepreneur is the human factor of economic development [8]. In the viewpoint of Heilbroner, the bourgeois class plays the leader role by attracting innovative entrepreneurs and using free morals that provide the vital force for the system movement. According to Schumpeter's theory, an entrepreneur is a person who comes up with innovation [9].

By replacing large industries with small and medium industries, the focus on economic law manifests its negative feedback effects on entrepreneurial values, innovation, and technological change [10].

Considers the shortcomings of large industries in the early stages of innovation

seriously and suggests the division of labor between large and small innovative industries.

According to Zoltan J. Acs, if the innovation rate remains low for long-run economic development, a recession occurs instead of expansion. In other words, recession releases resources required for investment in new technologies. In summary, small industries provide the following features and role in the economy of developing countries, especially in Iran:

- Non-traditional and individual management is taken in small industries. In these industries, decisions are made by a person within the shortest time. Hence, short-run decision-making might lead to a rise in management and industry. Under such circumstances, manufacturing entities can immediately respond to market fluctuations.
- As there is a narrow context of production organizing in small industries while these businesses employ skilled laborers, there is a high capacity to adapt and localize technology. Developed countries usually test the new technologies in small industries then apply them to large enterprises. Also, due to small-scale production, an unsuccessful case of technology absorption does not lead to a considerable resource loss in small industries.
- According to numerous studies conducted in different countries, small industries are preferred to large enterprises regarding economies of scale in some products. These researches indicate that the larger the manufacturing unit than a certain limit, the higher the inefficiency. Some examples of this economic law include downsizing economic entities in western countries and dividing large institutions into smaller independent units.
- Global production trend tends towards utilization of more knowledge and less capital. This process can be seen in some developed countries, such as Germany, the USA, and Japan. By small-scale and flexible organizing, small industries can meet the upcoming needs of world industrial development. It is possible to expand design-engineering units, industrial research institutes, technology localization units, etc., only in small industries.
- Small industries pave the way for managers and entrepreneurs working on economic law. These industries not only can discover managers and entrepreneurs but also can become experienced large industries. Many successful managers of the private sector that are now owners of large industries had been previous managers of small industrial businesses.

- The development of small industries reduces sectoral imbalances, regional inequalities, and inequality in wealth distribution. Large industries create imbalance due to their high pressures on socio-economic amenities and region relations. In contrast, small industries achieve more success stories in regional development by adjusting themselves with surrounding conditions. Moreover, if small industries obtain support, there will be wealth and revenue distribution and a lack of capital concentration.
- If small industries are developed widely, there will be a good competitive atmosphere and efficient economic law. On the other hand, the establishment of large industries usually leads to the dominance of small industries on economic development, pointed in previous sections [11]. However, such dominance may mitigate the market efficiency. These cases occur if it is possible to downsize the production dimensions.
- Small industries usually use local amenities; hence, they are treated as crucial sources for self-reliance and independence in different regions.
- As satellite sectors of large enterprises, small industries play a vital role in industrial changes and robust industrial links. In different countries, especially in Japan, large industries have gradually shrunk their production lines, delegating

them to small industries throughout the outsourcing process. This case prevents large industries from bureaucratizing the production organization, reduces costs, and increases efficiency. Therefore, satellite industries can be treated as one of the success stories of the impact of small industries on the development of economic law. In this case, various patterns have been designed in many countries by considering the vital role of small businesses.

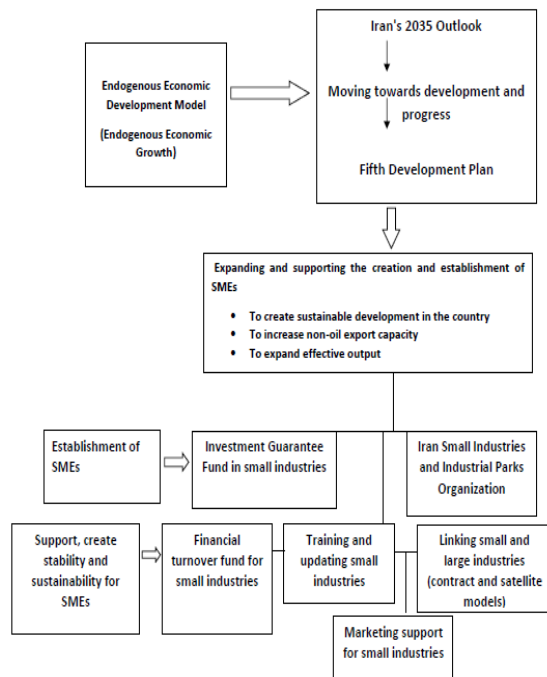
(Table 1) reports the significance of the contribution of small industries to the development of economic law in some developing countries.

Table 1. The Share of Small Industries in the Economic Development of Selected Countries 1998-1999

| | Country | Total share and value of industrial products | Total share in employment | Total share in industrial exports | Total share in industrial value-added | Industrial exports (billion dollars) |
|---|-------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Iran | 30% | 56% | 21.4% | 22% | 1.6 |
| 2 | Malaysia | 52% | 40.2% | 60% | 34.5% | 24 |
| 3 | South Korea | 74.9% | 57.5% | 45% | 42.6% | 100 |
| 4 | India | 49% | 70% | 55% | 40% | 25 |
| 5 | Turkey | N | N | 63% | 37% | 17.5 |

(Figure 1) illustrates the schematic role of small industries in the development process of economic law.

Figure 1. The Role of Small Industries in Economic Development



MATERIALS AND METHODS

The descriptive survey method was used to test the main hypothesis and questions of this paper. The statistical population comprises all small industries of Iran. The collected data were divided into four categories: employment rate, production value, statistics and information of investment value, and small value-added industries. The Time-domain of the study included ten years from 1996 to 2006. The required data related to the objectives and questions of the present study were collected and analyzed. The subject domain consisted of small manufacturing industries with 10-49 employees who obtained the licenses and permits required to establish the business from the Ministry of Industries and Mines and other organizations. The considered

financial information and components of Iran were described within the surveyed period then variables of economic law, including employment, investment, value-added, and production, were prepared and collected within the time interval of 1996-2006. The regression model was used to test the hypothesis, and correlations between variables and sub-items collected from data analysis were analyzed. This part of the study analyzes the findings related to the main hypothesis and the data collected from small industries in Iran. In the next step, a model is provided to develop the role of small industries and their prospects. Then, some rules and principles are proposed to facilitate the role of small industries in Iran.

FINDINGS

As a developmental organization, Iran Small Industries and Industrial Parks Organization make policies and plans, organizes and supports the establishment and development of small industries and industrial parks of Iran. To do so, this organization has outlined a plan based on the general policies made by the Ministry of Industries and Mines to adopt a policy for the development of economic law.

1. Prospect of Small Industries in Iran's Economy

The role of small industries in job creation, production, exports, and value-added has been emphasized in Fifth Development Plan, Iran's Outlook 2035 (20-years prospect), and Industrial Strategy Plan 2025. According to

the documents mentioned above, the development of small industries must be treated as a priority to achieve the considered growth considered in Iran's Outlook. Therefore, there is a positive attitude toward the development of small industries in Iran. However, this attitude needs a perfect strategy and model for the development of these industries and the essential rules and regulations.

2. Management of Small Industries

Managers and owners of small industries, as the main axis of these units, have special characteristics. These people mostly take risks, dare and innovate. They are confident and motivated to the point that they make new investments despite small and large competitors inside and outside the country.

Management in small firms can be done in two forms: 1) management with average academic level and managers who have not dealt with management techniques academically. These individuals have two distinctive characteristics; first, they have the inherent characteristics of a successful manager; second, they benefit from adequate analysis power regarding changes in the demand-supply market to manage their manufacturing entity by employing scientific and specialized staff. 2) Those managers who have enough scientific and experimental powers are educated people and have launched small businesses to meet their material and immaterial desires. The majority of these businesses employ

scientific and technical methods and are aware of technological evolutions.

Both groups consider the effective economic factors, such as human resources skills in economic law [12].

3. Manpower Employed in Small Industrial Enterprises

The staffs working in small enterprises usually have low-level scientific-technical proficiencies and capabilities. So, these employees need technical and specialized workshops and support to promote their levels and strengthen the small industries.

4. Money and Facilities

As the financial turnover source, money starts the activity of a small enterprise while lack of financial resources stops the activity and causes failure of the business.

5. Machines

The machinery and equipment are treated as providing products and services, producing goods, and creating value for a small enterprise. Small enterprises sell their products and use other sources to continue their business life.

6. Marketing

If a small enterprise cannot sell its products, the total performance of the company will fail. Therefore, marketing plays a vital role in the business life of the enterprise.

7. Future of Small Industries and Developmental Plan in Iran

Small industries should be organized by governments allowing them to improve economic law. In other words, the government must lead the competition process and export orientation of domestic firms by maximizing social welfare as a presumption. Developing governments are responsible for adopting new and dynamic strategies during the transition period within developing the private sector and expanding export orientations to accelerate industrialization trends. This case needs market-based intervention and incentive, particularly during the transition period, to allocate resources more efficiently [13]. In this regard, specialized clusters of small industries must be created. It has been planned to create specialized industrial clusters over recent years in Iran. Some clusters also have been created. The development of certain clusters of small industries based on a proficient method will result in the stability and growth of such industries in Iran.

8. Characteristics of SSIs

Small manufacturing enterprises can be treated as a developing phenomenon in the world economy. The most important characteristics of these SSIs include flexibility, ability to change potential capacity of technologic innovations, collaborative and competitive space, presence of horizontal and vertical

communications, adjustment with shifts occurred in foreign markets [14]. In nature, SSIs foster creativity and modern technical innovations, and dynamic production management. As a result, SSIs expand productivity rate and have the highest share from value-added creation in the industry sector regarding the functional structure. Furthermore, in terms of capital-to-production scale, SSIs mobilize small capitals and absorb these capitals to increase industrial production growth. The features mentioned above and characteristics of SSIs have made many theorists of development economics consider a unique comprehensive for SSIs regarding the mobility of production factors and dynamism of resources within industrial development planning. Accordingly, theorists point to the inevitable role of SSIs in growth and development. Therefore, SSIs play a substantial role in achieving society's economy, improving economic law status.

With the least investment, small industries create many jobs. They also deconcentrate industrial activities due to their geographical flexibility. Moreover, SSIs can serve large industries by performing as ancillary industries. The most special privileges of SSIs are as follows:

- SSIs have national technology and less dependence on foreign technologies.
- SSIs have a relatively simple production process, and one or several staffs

manage their technical and administrative affairs.

- Since these industries are flexible, decisions can be made and implemented very quickly.

Furthermore, small organizations have the following characterizations:

- These organizations are usually managed by one person who is also the owner of the entity. Therefore, there is not any specific professional and specialized management in small organizations.
- There is direct and continuous contact between the manager and staff.
- They have lower accessibility to the vast capital resources through banks and monetary institutions.
- The major part of business and transactions of raw materials supply and other required sources and technologies is done through local and endogenous organizations [15].

Other features of SSIs are as follows:

1) Workplace is defined in these organizations as an activity area in which the institutions try to actualize practical and future goals. Small institutions usually are active in a market while their market share is minor. 2) Organizational structure of small institutions has not been specified precisely. In general, there are intimate and informal

relationships between staff. Hierarchies have not been leveled; there are only three or four levels regarding the production type. These institutions have a simple organizational structure and produce only one kind of product. In these institutions, decisions are made by the owner and manager. 3) As mentioned before, the owner is also the manager of SSIs. Hence, the significant determinants include values, motivation, goals, objectives, and behaviors of the owner/manager. Another feature of small business management is simplicity. Small companies should not be over-equipped with machines and equipment. Direct conversations between stakeholders are the best way to deal with issues. Reporting should be regularly concerning raw materials, and oral reporting should be encouraged whenever appropriate [16].

Small industries pave the way for the creativity of entrepreneurs regarding their specifications, such as the need for low capital, flexibility against technological changes and economic law, and no need to employ skilled laborers. These industries will improve the innovation and creativity among entrepreneurs. SSIs have a considerable role in various products globally and prepare the economic status of society to achieve economic rights.

Following characteristics can also be mentioned:

- Spatially, SSIs are flexible to achieve the objectives of technology transfer and expansion.
- SSIs contribute to the exploitation of those resources that are beneficial for capital growth without leaving them useless.
- SSIs transfer technology to villages and small towns, preparing the traditional agriculture to adopt the new technologies.
- Since SSIs have geographical resilience, they facilitate decentralization of industrial activities and direct the scattered little capitals towards industrial production.

9. Structure of Proposed Rules Associated with SSIs

(Figure 2) Moreover, (Figure 3) depicts the structure of proposed rules associated with SSIs.

Figure 2. The Factors Affecting Small Manufacturing Entities

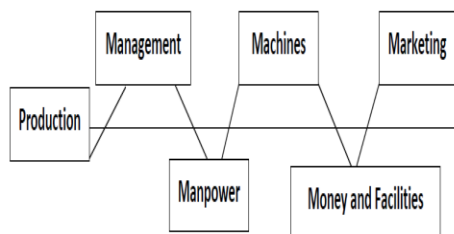
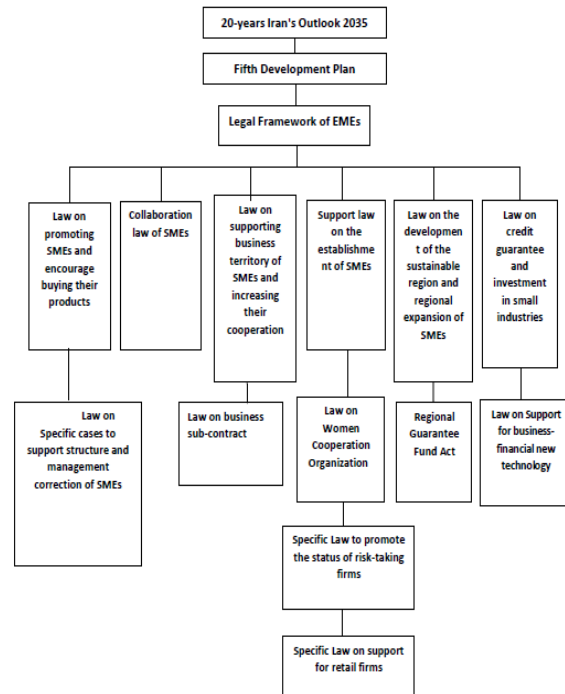


Figure 3. The Structure of Rules Associated With Small Industries



10. The Role of Small Industries in Economic Rights

In the previous section, four variables of employment, production (or output), investment, and value-added and other factors were assessed to find the role of small-scale industries. (Table 2) reports a summary of results; it also tests the main hypothesis of the study.

Table 2. The Role of Small Industries in the Economy Regarding the Surveyed Variables

| Variable | Description and Interpretation |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Employment of small industries | There was a positive but weak relationship between this variable and other factors; hence, the development of small industries plays a positive role in creating jobs. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Production of small industries | There was a positive and significant relationship between this variable and other factors; hence, the production of small industries plays a positive role in Iran's economy. |
| Investments have done by small industries | There was a positive and significant relationship between this variable and other factors; hence, investments done by small industries play a positive role in the economy of Iran. |
| Value-added of small industries | There was a positive but weak relationship between this variable and other factors; hence, small industries positively created value-added. |

As seen in (Table 2), small-scale industries play a positive role in Iran's economy. However, they have played a minor role in value-added and job creation. It means there has been less attention to small industries than large industries and their relevant factors at the center of attention. Such ignorance has prevented SSIs from playing a more effective role in creating jobs and value-added for the economy. Accordingly, the main hypothesis about the role of SSIs in Iran's economy is confirmed.

11. Outlook of SSIs in Iran's Economy

According to the fifth development plan, Iran's outlook 2035 (20-years outlook), and industrial strategy plan 2021, there has been an emphasis on the effective role of SSIs in job creation, production, exports, and value-added. Small industries should be developed to actualize the considered growth rate in Iran's Outlook. According to Iran's development plans, there is a positive prospect of developing small industries in

Iran. However, these plans must be implemented perfectly, and an appropriate model should be designed to develop these industries based on the required rules.

12. Cash Flow Fund for SSIs

Since small industries may face a shortage of financial resources for their financial turnovers after investment and establishment, they may fail. Hence, funding and providing liquidity for these industries should be taken into account. It worth noting that there must be lower rates of finance for these industries to prevent extra financial costs.

13. Training and Updating SSIs

Such training can be provided for sub-organizations of the Ministry of Industries by a certain organization. Different fields can be trained in these workshops to update these industries in the current highly competitive environment.

14. Linking These Industries to the Large Firms (Creating Satellite Networks)

The linkage between small and large firms leads to their stability and sustainability; it also contributes to the country's job creation and sustainable development. (Although small industries have different contract models, it is beneficial to use them in the endogenous growth model).

15. Recommendations for increasing the role of SSIs in Iran's economy

In current conditions, the most critical barriers to developing production, productive employment, and entrepreneurship include lack of consistency and adjustment between types and structure of small firms and lack of medium-sized firms that can link the small and large firms.

Following solutions can be proposed to improve employment areas and to boost entrepreneurship in small industries:

- Promoting technical and professional knowledge and strengthening the skill level of laborers in small industries.
- Providing the field for the link between productivity and efficiency of human resources.
- Designing new technical information technology networks to provide small industries with higher access to new international information sources.
- They provided small industries with business consummation services and training and monitoring the consolders, particularly concerning small industries' problems.
- Attracting sustainable confidence for investment.
- Learning from the success stories of other countries.
- Reducing production costs.
- Using scientific methods in production by consideration of various tastes and demands.

CONCLUSION

According to mentioned points, Western development theorists have paid more attention to small industries as job creators since the mid-1960s to find a reliable solution to cope with the unemployment crisis in less-developed countries. Regarding the successful experiences of small country Taiwan, UNIDO took responsibility to expand and establish small industries in developing countries supporting small industrial entities in these countries within the macro planning framework of this organization.

On the other hand, there has been an emphasis on the effective role of SSIs in job creation, production, exports, and value-added in the fifth development plan, Iran's outlook 2035 (20-years outlook), and industrial strategy plan 2021. To achieve the growth rate set in Iran's outlook, SSIs should be developed. Accordingly, there is a positive prospect of developing SSIs in Iran if the designed plans are implemented. Hence, all plans must be underpinned, and a proper model should be designed to develop these industries based on the required rules and regulations.

This study examined the sustainability of registered small industries then reviewed the problems and issues existing in small industries when creating value-added. In the next step, this paper compared the quantitative and qualitative objectives of development plans with the performance of

SSIs. Then, an appropriate prospect was enacted to develop SSIs considering the fifth development plan and Iran's outlook. In the next step, a support model for small industries was examined to achieve development goals. To this end, some solutions were proposed to increase the role of small industries in exports and value-added in Iran.

In the present study, the following cases have been studied, such as the sustainability of registered small industries, examining the problems and issues of small industries in order to create appropriate production value, examining the compatibility of quantitative and qualitative goals of development programs with small industries, drawing a unified vision for small industries According to the Fifth Development Plan and the vision document, review and provide an appropriate support model for small companies to achieve the goals of development plans, review and provide solutions to increase the role of small industries in exports and create added value in the country.

It seems that small industries through very important criteria such as fast decision-making power and high management flexibility, high power absorption and localization of technology, economies of scale in production, the ability to accumulate more knowledge in the production process, high power in training entrepreneurs, and economic managers, Creating a competitive environment in the economy and increasing

efficiency, using local facilities to achieve self-sufficiency, have a great impact on the realization of economic rights and economic growth.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

All ethical considerations have been observed.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

Planning and writing of the manuscript was done solely by the author.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

None.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No conflict of interest was reported by the author.

FUNDING

This Research received no external funding.

REFERENCES

- [1] Naserbakht J. Small and medium enterprises, formation, capabilities and policies. *Journal Industrial* 2003; 1(33): 1-17.
- [2] Schumacher EF. "Small is Beautiful" Economics, as is People mattered. New York: Harper & Row; 1973.
- [3] Sahraian M. Issues and problems facing small industries. *Journal Work and Society* 2002; 1(1): 33-47.
- [4] Birch D. Job Creation in America: How Our Smallest Companies Put the Most

People Work. New York: Publisher Free Press; 1987. p. 23-24.

[5] Kornai J. The Road to Free Society: Shifting from a Socialist System. New York: Publisher Norton; 1990. p.45.

[6] Piorm J, Sable CF. The Second Industrial Divide: Possibilities for Prosperity. New York: Publisher Basic book; 1984. p.97.

[7] Shcerer FM. Changing perspectives on the Firm size problem. Ann Arbon: University of Michigan Press; 1990. p.131.

[8] Noori Youshanloei J, Akhavan Tabatabaei N. Entrepreneurship: Productive, Unproductive and Destructive and its legal solutions. *Journal of Political Economy* 2018; 5(57): 375-393.

[9] Gharebaghian M. Growth and development economics. Tehran: Publisher Ney; 1996. p.56.

[10] Zoletan JX. The role of small industries in the modern economy. Translated by Majidi J. Tehran: Publisher Cultural Services Institute; 1993. p.75.

[11] Fry F, Stoner R. "STRATEGIC Planning for new and small business. Netherland: Publishing Company; 1995. p.7

[12] Sharifalnasabi M. Effective industrial development strategies and policies and the position of small industries in development goals. Tehran: Publisher Ministry of Industry; 1994. p.29.

[13] Dargahi H. An overview of industrial policies in development programs. *Journal Industrial Maker* 2002; 8(132): 119-125.

[14] Schumacher EF. Small is Beautiful Economics, as is People mattered. Newyork: Publisher Harper & Row; 1973. p.99.

[15] Khaki GH-R. Comparison of information systems in small and large industries. Tehran: Publisher Industrial Ministry; 1994. p.229.

[16] Aghazadeh H. Designing and explaining the strategic planning model for small industries and comparative comparison with large industries. Master Thesis. Tehran: Faculty of Management; 2002.

COPYRIGHTS

© 2025 The Author(s). This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0), which permits unrestricted use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, as long as the original authors and source are cited. No permission is required from the authors or the publishers.

