

## Original Article

### Role of Small Scale Industries in Rural India

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**Abstract**

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*Small Scale Industries (SSIs) hold a significant position in India's economic progress. A large share of India's innovations—nearly two-thirds—emerge from this sector. SSIs operate widely in rural regions, encouraging balanced regional growth, improving local infrastructure, and raising living standards. Many large industries that dominate today's markets began as small units and expanded over time. SSIs generate employment for both skilled and unskilled workers, helping to reduce poverty, narrow income inequality, and strengthen the economic independence of rural households. They empower individuals to earn with dignity and contribute actively to local development.*

**Keyword:** Development, Production, Export, Employment, SSIS, MSMEs.

#### Introduction

India's small-scale industries cover diverse fields—from traditional crafts to modern technology. Despite their importance, these industries face multiple constraints that limit their ability to deliver their full potential. SSIs play a vital role in expanding economic activity, creating jobs with limited investment, reducing regional imbalances, and assisting the government in achieving development goals. In a rapidly modernizing world where awareness and entrepreneurial interest are rising, SSIs have become essential engines of growth. They operate in both urban and rural locations; however, their contribution to rural development is especially significant.

This paper highlights the role, importance, and challenges of SSIs in India's rural areas.

#### Objectives of the Research Paper

1. To study the nature and scope of micro, small, and medium industries in rural India.
2. To examine the role and contribution of small-scale industries in rural development.

#### Methodology

The study is based entirely on secondary data, collected from research papers, government reports, published articles, and online resources.

#### Definition of Small Scale Industries (SSIs)

Small Scale Industries are units where manufacturing, processing, or service activities are carried out on a limited scale. These industries involve relatively low investment in machinery and equipment. Under the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006, MSMEs are categorized based on their investment and annual turnover.

#### 1. Manufacturing Enterprises

Units involved in producing goods or adding value through processing using plant and machinery.

#### 2. Service Enterprises

Units engaged in providing services using equipment and technology



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## **Rural Area Definition**

Rural areas are regions located outside major towns and cities, typically characterized by:

Low population density

Primary occupation such as agriculture and forestry

Limited infrastructure and slow industrial development

## **Role of Small Scale Industries in Rural India**

SSIs have emerged as a backbone of rural economic development. Their contributions are as follows:

### **1. Employment Generation**

Rural areas often face unemployment due to limited industrial presence. SSIs create jobs locally, reducing migration to cities and strengthening rural livelihoods.

### **2. Low Capital Requirement**

Small-scale units require less investment compared to large industries. This makes them ideal for developing countries like India, where capital resources are limited.

### **3. Utilization of Local Resources & Entrepreneurship Development**

SSIs utilize local raw materials, skills, and manpower. They encourage entrepreneurship among rural youth who may not have opportunities in large industries.

### **4. Equal Income Distribution**

By offering employment in less developed areas, SSIs help reduce income inequality and support balanced economic growth.

### **5. Reducing Regional Imbalance**

Large industries are usually concentrated in urban regions. SSIs promote industrialization in interior and backward areas, reducing overcrowding in cities.

### **6. Shorter Production Cycle**

SSIs have simple processes and shorter production times, helping in quicker turnover and steady cash flow in the rural economy.

### **7. Support to Large Industries**

Many SSIs supply spare parts, components, and ancillary goods to large industries, thus strengthening industrial linkages.

### **8. Contribution to Exports**

Small industries contribute a significant share to India's export earnings, especially in textiles, handicrafts, leather products, and engineering goods.

### **9. Reducing Dependence on Agriculture**

In rural areas, most people rely on agriculture. SSIs provide alternative income sources and reduce pressure on agricultural land.

## **Conclusion**

Small-scale industries are an essential part of India's economic structure, especially in rural regions. With limited investment and resources, they create significant employment, promote entrepreneurship, support balanced regional development, and contribute to export growth. By strengthening rural economies and offering livelihood opportunities, SSIs play a crucial role in shaping India's socio-economic progress. As India continues to grow, the importance of fostering and supporting SSIs becomes even more vital. Small Scale Industries (SSIs) play a pivotal and irreplaceable role in the socio-economic transformation of rural India. These industries bring economic activities closer to rural households, helping to decentralize industrial growth. By providing employment to a large share of the rural population, SSIs reduce the pressure on agriculture, which has traditionally been the primary source of livelihood in villages. This diversification of income improves the financial resilience of rural families and contributes to poverty reduction. SSIs also utilize local resources—such as traditional skills, raw materials, and indigenous knowledge—which would otherwise remain underused. This leads to sustainable development that is rooted in the social and cultural fabric of rural areas. Moreover, small units encourage entrepreneurship among rural youth and women, promoting self-reliance and reducing migration to urban centers in search of jobs. This helps maintain regional balance and reduces the burden on cities struggling with congestion, unemployment, and environmental degradation.

Another important contribution of SSIs is their role in strengthening India's export sector. By producing handmade, unique, and value-added products, small industries significantly increase the country's foreign exchange earnings. This not only enhances India's global presence but also supports rural producers by providing access to international markets. However, the full potential of rural SSIs can be realized only when issues such as lack of credit facilities, poor infrastructure, inadequate technology, and limited market linkages are addressed through consistent



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policy support. Government initiatives, financial inclusion, skill development, and digital connectivity can help overcome these challenges and create a strong ecosystem for small industries to thrive. In conclusion, SSIs are more than just small business units—they are engines of rural prosperity, creators of inclusive growth, and key drivers of India's long-term economic development. Strengthening and nurturing this sector is essential for achieving balanced growth, reducing inequality, and building a self-reliant rural economy aligned with India's vision of sustainable and inclusive progress.

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