



The Economic Effects of Platform Work in India: Earnings, Job Security and Labour Market Outcomes

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Received: 10.01.2026

Revised: 20.03.2026

Accepted: 30.06.2026

Abstract

The rapid expansion of platform-based work has introduced significant changes in the structure of employment in India. Digital platforms have created new income opportunities for workers in sectors such as ride-hailing, food delivery, logistics, domestic services and online freelancing, while also raising concerns about earnings stability, employment security and access to social protection. This study examines the economic effects of platform work in India by analysing its implications for workers' earnings, job security and labour market outcomes. The study focuses on the relationship between participation in platform work and key employment indicators, including income levels, working hours, occupational stability and access to employment-related benefits. Using secondary data from government reports, labour surveys and published studies, the research compares the conditions of platform workers with those of workers in conventional forms of employment. The analysis suggests that platform work can provide flexible employment and additional income opportunities, particularly for younger and urban workers, but earnings may fluctuate considerably because of variable demand, platform commissions and incentive structures. Limited employment protections, weak social security coverage and the absence of conventional employer–employee relationships also contribute to economic insecurity. The study argues that effective labour regulation and accessible social protection mechanisms are needed to address these challenges while preserving the employment opportunities created by the platform economy.

Keywords: Platform work, Gig Economy, Earnings, Job Security, Labour Market Outcomes, Informal Employment, India

INTRODUCTION

The quick growth of digital platforms has both transformed how work is organized and created new jobs and new ways of working. These are primarily on a short-term basis, based on specific tasks and mediated through digital connections (transacting work via digital platforms): "online platform mediated short term task oriented and mediated transactions in forms of employment". Ride-hailing, food delivery, logistics, domestic services, and freelance online services are part of this sector. Usually, work conducted through the platforms are outside of the conventional employee-employer relationship, hence questions regarding wages, work security and social security stand central in researches on labor markets: it is due to this that the gig workers and platform workers have been acknowledged in India under the code of Social Security 2020 (NITI Aayog 2022)⁹. It is important to discuss the significance of platform work growth in India due to its co-existence with the large scale informal labor markets characterized with lack of job protection and social security. It has been estimated that there were 7.7 million gig workers in India in 2020-21 (NITI Aayog 2022) and that this will increase manifold in the next decade (NITI Aayog 2022). Platform work is consequently related to the changing configuration of employment wherein the processes of allocation, control, and compensation of workers are increasingly mediated by digital technologies.

Existing researches on the economic outcomes of platform work yield mixed results. On the one hand, digital platforms enable easy entry into employment for some and offer work flexibility and opportunities for generating some income. In an investigation of Uber and Ola drivers in Bengaluru, Surie and Koduganti (2016) indicated that it provides workers with the chance to manage risk-taking during the shorter term, and to collect assets. Another piece of research has concluded that on the daily basis, average platform workers can receive higher payments than similar non-platform workers although at the expense of longer working hours, higher level of risks and significant daily wages volatility (Asian Development Bank 2025)¹⁰. On the other hand, platform work has to transfer much of the risk from the firms to the workers. Earnings are largely determined by demand and offer-based and task-driven incentives as well as work and client ratings and algorithmic dispatchment, which resulted in significant declines in pay and intensification of labour demands for Indian platform workers especially in the pandemic (Nair, 2023). Low pay, lack of autonomy over work and absence of institutional support have also been reported in Indian platform workers studies (Malhotra, 2025). Contradictory results raise numerous labour economics problems.

Flexibility in terms of entry and inclusion in employment may boost an individual's capacity to seek and obtain a job as opposed to instability of wages along with the missing social security may trigger economic insecurity. It must be mentioned that current research raises concern that measuring platform employment within the Indian statistical data has difficulty leading to problems with the size and shape of the workforce (Faras et al., 2025). Against this background, this paper seeks to study the economic impacts of India's platform work using a perspective of both job security and earning/labor market outcomes, considering how platform work constitutes meaningful increase in employment chances or if flexibility carries alongside with economic insecurity risks? With respect to these multiple elements, this study contributes to the rapidly growing research about India's employment paradigm shifts and the economic effects caused by digital platform employment.

Theoretical Framework

With an economics perspective toward labor, the paper is based on 3 complementary theoretical propositions: Human Capital Theory, Labor Market Segmentation Theory and Precarity of work theory. It is presumed that wages gained by the worker are affected by labor productivity derived from education, skills and work experience (Becker, 1964). Thus, skills,

experience and occupation capacities difference can lead to income and job opportunities differentiation among workers on the platforms. The theory of Labor Market Segmentation categorizes distinct parts of work which vary largely by stability, wages and social protections (Doeringer and Piore, 1971). The explanation of platform work within the framework is meaningful, since workers can enjoy some flexibility with less bargaining power regarding social benefits and institutional protections compared to conventional workers. Precarious employment theory can illustrate how working on platform brings uncertainty, low rewards, reduced work control and little social security (Kalleberg, 2009). The aforementioned circumstances come with a risk of fluctuation of wages due to fluctuating demand for service, total work hours, workers' motivation, commission, ratings, algorithmic allocation of tasks, etc. Together, these theories are combined to provide the framework for research upon the specific working context as a reference and an understanding towards earnings, job security and market outcomes of platform labour.

Review of Literature

The literature of platform work has examined issues of employment, earnings, flexibility and job security. De Stefano (2016) claims that while some aspects of digitally mediated work make difficult the distinction between an employee and a self-employed person; regulatory issues that complicate workers' rights arise. Investigating workers who operate for Uber and Ola in Bengaluru, Surie and Koduganti (2016) report that working for platforms provide access to opportunities of making money with flexibility, even though it is exposed to large economical hazards. For Wood et al. (2019), algorithmic management provides control and flexibility, via systems of ranking and control and of the assessment and division of work. Studies also discussed the insecurity of platform work. Kalleberg (2009) defines today's insecure forms of work as entailing unstable earnings and weak welfare and employment protection. Rosenblat and Stark (2016) prove how platform workers are largely controlled even if officially regarded as independent contractors. NITI Aayog (2022) estimates a rapid growth of India's gig workforce and highlights the social security, skill development and access to finance as some of the major challenges for these workers.

Research Objectives

1. To examine the impact of platform work on the earnings and income stability of workers in India.
2. To analyse the level of job security, working conditions and access to social protection among platform workers.
3. To assess the effects of platform work on broader labour market outcomes, including employment opportunities, working hours and occupational mobility.

Research Hypotheses

H1: Platform work has a significant effect on the earnings and income stability of workers in India.

H2: Platform workers experience lower levels of job security and access to social protection than workers in conventional employment.

H3: Participation in platform work has a significant effect on labour market outcomes, including working hours, employment opportunities and occupational mobility.

Methodology

The research employees descriptive and analytic research design to investigate the economic impacts of platform work on Indian context. It draws mainly from secondary sources including government reports, labour surveys, NITI Aayog documents, academic research and secondary literature. The analysis focuses on three distinct effects: labour earnings, labour security, and labour market effects. We use descriptive statistics, comparative analyses and appropriate trends to illustrate any variations between employment status and earnings. These effects are analysed through the lenses of Human Capital Theory, Labour Market Segmentation Theory and precarious work. The paper draw on published work and shed light on the prevalent patterns, problems and economic consequence of platform employment in India.

RESULTS

The analysis indicates that platform work has become an important source of employment and income for a growing number of workers in India. The results are organised around three dimensions: earnings and income stability, job security and social protection, and labour market outcomes.

1. Growth of Platform Work

Available estimates indicate substantial growth in India's platform workforce. NITI Aayog (2022) estimated that India had 7.7 million gig workers in 2020–2021, with the number projected to reach 23.5 million by 2029–2030. This represents a considerable expansion over the decade.

Table 1. Estimated Gig Workforce in India

Year	Estimated gig workers (million)
2020–21	7.7
2029–30	23.5
Approximate increase	15.8

Source: NITI Aayog (2022).

The projected expansion suggests that platform-mediated employment is likely to become a more significant component of India's labour market. The growth is associated with increasing demand for ride-hailing, food delivery, logistics, e-commerce and other digitally mediated services.

2. Earnings and Income Stability

The literature suggest that platform work can offer a quick pathway to income opportunities for people facing difficulties gaining access to traditional forms of employment. However earnings are prone to fluctuation because the level of income can be very dependent on task completed, fluctuations in demand and payment of incentives, commissions, hour of service, among other factors. Previous research conducted by Surie and Koduganti (2016) examining of Uber and Ola taxi drivers in Bangalore, also report that platform work offered high income and flexibility to drivers but came with severe economic risk for the worker in terms of significant costs and other vulnerabilities. However gross income does not tell the entire story of the relative labour well-being of workers engaged in platform work. Working related expenses such as fuelling, vehicle maintenance costs and platform commission should be taken account of when analysing potential worker's effective earning level.

Table 2. Major Factors Affecting Platform Workers' Earnings

Factor	Likely effect on earnings
Number of tasks completed	Positive
Longer working hours	Positive
Platform incentives	Positive, but variable
Customer demand	Variable
Platform commissions	Negative
Fuel and maintenance costs	Negative
Idle or waiting time	Negative
Customer ratings	Potentially positive or negative

The results therefore suggest that platform workers may increase their earnings by working longer hours, but this can raise the amount of unpaid or low-productivity time and increase operating expenses. Earnings flexibility should consequently be distinguished from income security.

3. Job Security and Employment Protection

The second key finding pertains to job security. Employment relationship of platform workers is typically distinct from traditional employment relationship on a wage relationship basis. Such work is often orchestrated and framed through contracts/agreements classifying workers as 'independent worker/partner rather than employees'. Employees typically enjoy more certain working benefits as they may have rights on paid leaves, and contributions by the employer, etc. Platform workers usually do not have such advantages and De Stefano (2016) suggests that the work executed through the digital mediator can create employment uncertainty in both employment relationship and employment benefits.

Table 3. Comparison of Selected Employment Conditions

Employment condition	Conventional employee	Platform worker
Fixed employer–employee relationship	Generally present	Generally limited
Income stability	Relatively higher	Relatively lower
Flexible working hours	Usually limited	Generally higher
Paid leave	More commonly available	Generally limited
Employer-provided social security	More common	Limited or variable
Algorithmic performance monitoring	Less common	Common
Dependence on customer ratings	Low	Relatively high
Risk of work interruption	Lower	Higher

The results support the argument that flexibility is accompanied by greater responsibility for managing employment-related risks. Workers can often choose when to work, but they may also bear the consequences of fluctuations in demand and interruptions in platform access.

4. Social Protection

Social protection represents another important difference between platform and conventional employment. NITI Aayog (2022) identifies access to social security as one of the major policy challenges associated with India's growing gig economy.

Table 4. Selected Social Protection Concerns among Platform Workers

Area	Position commonly reported among platform workers
Health protection	Limited or uneven
Accident protection	Variable
Retirement benefits	Limited
Paid leave	Generally unavailable
Income during periods without work	Limited
Employer-funded benefits	Limited
Formal employment protection	Weak

The results indicate that workers may remain economically exposed when they experience illness, accidents, reduced demand or temporary inability to work. This is particularly important for workers who depend heavily on platform income as their primary source of livelihood.

5. Labour Market Outcomes

Participation in the labour market was another dimension affected. Platform work provided a relatively easy entry point for those seeking employment or extra income. The low barriers to entry can encourage young workers, migrants and those who are not able to secure formal paid work to enter the labour market. According to Wood et al. (2019), workers may 'enjoy both a form of control over working time and a system of algorithmic management'. Flexibility was enjoyed in the choice of when to work, whilst platforms were dominant in control through ratings, rewards and sanctions, assignment of jobs and tracking work activity.

Table 5. Labour Market Effects of Platform Work

Labour market outcome	Observed tendency
Access to employment	Increased
Entry barriers	Reduced
Working-time flexibility	Increased
Income predictability	Reduced
Occupational stability	Lower than conventional employment
Dependence on digital platforms	Increased
Opportunities for supplementary income	Increased
Social security coverage	Generally weaker

These findings indicate that platform work expands employment opportunities without necessarily providing the same degree of stability associated with conventional employment.

6. Findings

Three hypotheses of this study have been empirically supported. First, the relationship between platform work and earnings has been confirmed because of different sources of income from the workers, working hours, task demand, incentives, platform demand and operational costs. Second, job security and social protections received by the platform workers were poorer relative to those received by the employees under traditional contracts. Third, outcomes regarding labor market that resulted from the use of platform work includes increase availability and flexibility of employment as well as increased income vulnerability and dependencies for laborers operating the systems. This findings aligns with and complements theoretical approaches of this study. Human Capital Theory, for instance, explains that difference on worker skill and experience may affect income (Becker, 1964), while Labour Market Segmentation Theory is used to analyze the disparity of protected conventional employment in contrasting to the insecure ones (Doeringer and Piore, 1971). The idea of "precarious employment" also becomes relevant since workers are exposed to unstable and unstable income, less benefit, or poor working conditions and job security (Kalleberg, 2009).

DISCUSSION

The study's results suggest that platform work is a significant feature of India's changing labour market with a complex mixture of positive economic benefits. The rise in the number of jobs available through apps offer individuals an avenue for entering paid employment, earning income and enjoying an amount of control over when they work. The evidence, however, suggests that gains have the corresponding potential disadvantage of producing substantial uncertainty relating to income, continued work and social protection. So the discussion must go beyond simplistic statements of whether platform work creates jobs to address the question of work quality and security. One of the most robust findings is related to the scale of India's platform workforce. As estimated by NITI Aayog (2022), India employed 7.7 million workers in gig work in 2020-2021 and predicted this number to climb to 23.5 million by 2029-2030. The increasing proportion this figure represents highlights that work done through platforms is becoming one of India's primary work options. This upward trend can be attributed to the increasing penetration of digital payments, smartphones, e-commerce, app-based taxis and deliveries and the evolving structure of consumer preferences and demand. For workers, by doing away with recruitment procedures associated with formal workplaces, platform work may be a faster path to economic activity. An individual possessing a vehicle, a smartphone or a particular skill may use it to engage in platform work without engaging in the usual formal job application and onboarding procedures.

The impact of easier access to work may be important for the Indian economy since much of this work remains informal. Platform work could provide employment where there are otherwise constraints on access to formally paid work, be used as additional work for other pursuits. Its impact in terms of jobs that individuals may find relatively quickly and thus supplement incomes for periods where conventional work is scarce should not be underestimated. But entry into work does not automatically translate to the creation of secure employment and jobs in India should not be regarded with anything less than clear assessment of the terms in which the work is conducted. One key result derived here is that conditions under which platform workers are afforded economically is quite different to those under which employees perform. The remunerative structure of most platforms mean remuneration can be tied directly to the number of tasks that were worked to. Therefore, for a worker whose goal is to earn more in terms of income she may need to increase her worktime i.e., accept more tasks or keep working longer in the day/week to achieve additional remuneration. The apparent

flexibility platform work affords must then, not simply reflect greater economic freedom but possibly increase overall time spent on the clock to eke out additional income.

This resonates with arguments of Wood et al., (2019) that platform work may be associated with both autonomy and algorithmic control where workers although might choose work times, tasks may be prescribed by digital management which may distribute tasks based on availability and desired skill as well as offer some remuneration and may offer additional bonuses and incentives. Thus while there is autonomy in work schedule, responsibility of providing sufficient remuneration for a period rests partially upon the worker. Earnings of platform work are significant, but variable amounts that a worker gets within a day or week may depend on a lot many things like demand, working times spent etc., it may include bonuses paid by platform owner and commissions and other benefits while expenses incurred may directly influence actual gain of a worker. Surie and Koduganti (2016) in their study on Uber and Ola drivers in Bengaluru found opportunities to earn and to own assets among platform drivers, though with high economic risks and cost-loads associated. They were also successful in showing the gap between gross earnings and Net returns of a driver. While their gross revenue seem promising, they are faced with actual deduction for fuel, repairs and maintenance and insurance and wear and tear of the vehicle, such workers in other platform-based activities may encounter a number of other cost burdens. Their actual income might just be low compared to the nominal wage workers of conventional employment, because salaried work usually provides greater protection against such self-paid operating costs in the job of carrying it out.

The lack of stable revenue can make platform workers more uncertain. Whilst most wage and salaried workers tend to receive their income with regularity, for platform workers, daily or weekly income can change based on demand and other associated incentives structure that alters the financial cost and benefits of the tasks performed. Hence low demand periods would still mean more or less the same daily or weekly earnings at worst, which could mean income drops even where workers log-in for the duration of their typical working day. In essence economic risk from fluctuating demand in platform work mostly rests with the worker and not the platform provider. We can say that it presents with itself elements of "precarious employment". According to Kalleberg (2009), work can be described as precarious where there is an increase in "uncertainty and insecurity of employment conditions and the related decline in access to social protection". Though all elements of precarious work may not be equally relevant for each platform job, each job might offer different combinations of the above qualities and have varying degrees of significance for workers. Limited employment protections for such roles where there is lack of stable income as well as dependence on access through platforms may expose workers to unpredictable external shocks.

The centrality to such an arrangement lies in worker-worker relationship itself; most platform works, unlike for the traditional employee–employer relationships do not allow for direct allocation of liability of providing social security insurance and related benefits in work between the provider and the worker. Moreover, de Stefano (2016) contends that in the discourse of digitally mediated employment traditional concept of the binary of employee vs. independent contractor are blurred in terms of work conditions where India, it will affect social rights of workers considerably as access depends critically upon status within this binary and so work becomes precarious as a job cannot provide the kind of social protections that wage employee working under normal contractual relationship may be provided. It highlights the distinction between lack of total freedom of a conventional employee and absence of job security. There exists a direct tension between the amount of work one performs (flexibility) and actual benefits of working (security of a job). As discussed above, unlike a worker not under conventional employee–employer type of relationship where worker have less control

over her working day; it can afford the worker freedom to choose her day and its schedule, her preferences of tasks and hours. However all the mentioned opportunities must not overlook the comparative lack of social benefits for conventional employee at large where their annual wage can surely be greater than that of those working within platforms and where absence of additional security benefits do not mean similar cost burdens.

It is here where algorithmic management becomes important as an additional variable. It describes the practices of influencing worker work behaviours through technological inputs, including systems allocating task based upon predetermined criteria and through different means that could shape their decision making process. Rosenblat and Stark (2016) illustrate that platform work can come with considerable exercise of control through tools like worker ratings, task algorithms that guide task selection and incentive schemes in the platform that influence what worker does even when they are registered as independent. What it means is that lack of ownership does not necessarily begot economic liberty; a worker might log out on occasions even if offered a particular price simply because she is too exhausted, but then a rating can negatively impact future possibilities; customers could give bad ratings even though workers have no say or influence over delivery rates and thus over whether they get tasks or not even if the app fails on other occasions. Work is being organized in a new way for through. Thus the study goes far in showing work opportunities offered by platform based labour is a useful avenue for both entry to and exit from the work in India. But the question that needs to be asked time and again relates to possibility of moving from such platform-enabled jobs to further skill formation; and while temporary roles can help to sustain basic livelihoods through temporary employment or income supplementing work, whether or not and if so then at what speed do workers advance their careers when they spend protracted periods doing the same task.

The aforementioned issue may be addressed by human capital theory; and the earnings/job security of the workforce can be shown as determined by the skills, training, and education of worker. Some skills the labor force may possess may or may not be remunerative under platform work, however a substantial amount of delivery and ride-hailing occupations have limited capacity to equip a worker with relevant transferable occupational skills, which likely limit one's potential to earn higher incomes in these positions should he/she engage in it over an extended period of time. This contrasts greatly with online freelancing work where individuals may both employ and develop special skills which translate to their remuneration across different employers and market segments.

As such, not all platform workers receive equivalent economic treatment; platform work can best be described as heterogeneous - a high skill online freelancer may be indistinguishable as a platform worker from a ride-hailing driver on the face of things but have substantially different earning levels, working conditions and careers. A worker's earnings will depend on many aspects- from working hour to skill level; the demand and working conditions in relation to skill level/amount of skill utilized are important as is payment mechanism of the platform and whether an employee is working solely from the platform or uses the platform to supplement existing income. A worker entirely dependent on the platform rather than working for another occupation may face financial hardship whereas someone on the platform just for supplemental income may tolerate variations without it necessarily affecting livelihood; therefore an analysis would probably need to focus more on the extent of participation. The implications of this study's findings on labor-market outcomes suggest that social protection is still one of the primary policy questions which NITI Aayog (2022) listed as something raised by the gig work growth. Accident, illness, lack of ability to work in the short-term or old-age means very limited support if this help is not tied to conventional employment, and this

highlights a policy challenge because platform work can not be directly fitted into older categories of employment. The Code on Social Security, 2020 in India aims at bringing gig workers and platform workers under the ambits of the national social security system; however this is largely a legislative matter; what needs to be examined further is how access to these benefits is provided and whether contributions are sufficiently large and transferable if workers utilize more than one platform as they might easily switch between work given their flexible schedules. Therefore social protection must be redefined to be more worker than employer based and adaptable to an individual's changing employment landscape.

The impact on the labor-market may be seen in terms of labor-market segmentation. According to Doeringer and Piore (1971), segments of the labor-market differ in relation to their opportunities and work environment; platform workers are situated in a segment of the labor market which offers them greater mobility yet less certainty; it is however worth distinguishing this segment from that in which conventional informal laborers reside, as digital platforms offer customers an ease of accessibility and a formal payment and work system compared to other informal avenues. Such conditions are what place workers at an unstable level, compared to the formality offered by traditional methods of employment. The distinction within informal labor market is important, as platformization in India could lead to an increased level of accountability through digitised transactions, but actual job security may remain elusive since it places many liabilities such as injuries on the individual worker while making him more visible and traceable through the digital system.

The results regarding working hours should also not be oversimplified since although greater work duration may give better flexibility, for the attainment of an adequate income may not compensate the time and work spent if there is little revenue and significant expenditure per additional hour- this varies based on how each hour is demanded and compensated. Work hours also impact labor supply, where individuals can enter the labor-force through platform-based tasks very quickly thus making for readily available workforce for tasks. For consumers this is convenient given greater accessibility of demand whereas in an economical sense such additions to labor-supply will reduce individual worker earnings provided the demand for their labor does not outweigh the new arrivals. This has implications for how platforms manage workers in terms of competition. Platforms can then readily augment or deplete their labor force given demand, but then there can be more workers per task offered at any given time, incentives may be used to induce participation or disincentivize in response to the labor supply given demands made on their workforce.

A balance between supply, demand and platform price points is something that may need to be researched further economically. It may be concluded then that individual platform workers are often limited by the platforms' discretion on pay rate, contracts, work conditions, access to the platform, etc... Workers have the options of either accepting the conditions or rejecting them outright, but unlike an independent contractor they cannot realistically bargain for better wages with the platform due to their isolated stature and their dependence on information largely withheld by platforms which would allow them to gauge their standing and bargain with platform based on factual information. Information asymmetries which occur here due to platform information on algorithms is significant. This could cause issues of labor supply where it is not apparent what worker will earn given work hours since algorithmic incentives vary so much; better clarity on the matter can reduce such insecurities regarding income prospects. As such the first hypothesis can be confirmed- the study found that there is a significant impact of platform work on the earnings of individuals, while it did not necessarily benefit all workers at all times. At one level the presence of platform work brings greater earnings potential or even brings new workers to the fold and into a job while creating

precarious work at other levels, both these aspects can influence whether a task earns an individual profit after accounting for all expenditure. When calculating net earnings, the second hypothesis of this study proved true as much more was required compared to an independent employee with more security and the possibility of working from conventional institutions/employment sectors. These results also provide credence to the third hypothesis that platform work can open the economy and the labour market, but whether a position is secure is not necessarily apparent since even though there may be free will of participation there are little means to change contractual work terms, with the result that work security could be minimal although opportunities present themselves differently than they would for informal workers.

CONCLUSION

Given its increasingly significant role in India's evolving labour market, platform employment is one of the new areas of opportunity in terms of work and income generation. Findings indicate that while platform work benefits workers with opportunities for flexibility, and relative ease of entering employment (specifically when in immediate need or supplementary to income), it comes with substantial income precarity. Workers face vulnerability on account of variations in pay on the basis of demand, work hours, performance incentive schemes, commissions, and work-related costs; workers face significant difficulty in determining their access to and assessment in the process of work distribution. Findings also suggest that security of employment and social protection for platform workers are largely poorer compared to conventional jobs. The lack of standard worker-employer relation between the work distribution platform provider and worker makes access to workers to appropriate benefits and rights less feasible and greater emphasis has to be laid on risks like sickness, injury, unemployment, and old-age. Platform work is, thus, an unusual blend of better autonomy on working time, alongside decreased income and job security. To effectively address the concerns surrounding platform work in India, appropriate and equitable policy mechanisms should take into account its unique characteristics to ensure social protection and better working conditions. Portable benefits and security; increased transparency in platform procedures; facilitated access to vocational training, and stronger mechanisms for raising and redressing grievances could help enhance economic security. Subsequent research should attempt to capture occupational, regional, as well as gender-specific trends and levels of income dependence of workers on the platform-based platform system.

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