The importance of informal sector cannot be disowned in labour-surplus country like India vis-a-vis in state of West Bengal where employment crisis has taken volcanic shape, and created multiple problems both in socio-economic and socio-political lives. The informal sector, in the form of micro-enterprises, so long having deep attachment with people’s culture and economy has now become integral part of the economy of the state and the country due to overall change in economic scenario of the country. West Bengal is no exception to it.

The North and South 24 Parganas districts of West Bengal are the most developed districts of the state and the fastest growing areas due to urbanisation process, have provided scope for growth of microenterprises which further necessities to make deep study about quality of participants and sector itself. As everyone knows if milk is kept in stained container it gets coagulated, just like that if quality of entrepreneurship and microenterprises are not healthy, work-culture and efficiency; the vital criteria for increasing productivity will be negative. Under such a situation the study seems to be effective; moreover the concept being virgin so far no comprehensive measures are taken for qualitative improvement of both container and matter. The qualitative improvement always involves both way traffic, so unless problems are revealed it is not possible to adopt corrective measures for improvement of situation. As such by giving due importance to components of micro-enterprises in term of indigenous population, the study is prepared so that life style of this half of the population in North and South 24 Parganas districts finds ray of hope in the world of discrimination.

It is nice to go through into different constitutional provisions so far "rights" and "equality" are concerned. To enjoy such provisions, congenial atmosphere must be provided by society but as it does not happen in real life; poor urbanites and the excludes of the society feel themselves to be inferior to the population in other part of the society for which socialization process is mainly responsible. The ill-designed government programmes, which is alien to their practices and tradition, is not only confined within four-walks, rather it has expanded its roots in all spheres of lives, for which even in civilized society they face uncivilized attitude in the forms of wage-discrimination, cultural-discrimination and economic-discrimination - a list of which goes on increasing
with spread of knowledge among rest of the population. So long gap of knowledge persists between these excludes and others, the latter enjoy upper hand over the former whether it is home or place of work. This brutal truth will dominate the world so long these discriminated poor strata, mainly the women, are not empowered. This is also to be noted that whether they are in formal or informal sector, whether they live in urban or rural areas, whether they work or not and whether they are educated or not, their voices will remain suppressed so long "Right to income" is not translated into reality for which change in mindset of patriarchy is essential and they accept the other half of the population as friend, philosopher and guide. Such type of attitudinal change can only make Indian economy a balanced one.

Microenterprise development is not a panacea for the working poor and low-income individuals. It does not replace the need for different governments to develop coherent and effective macroeconomic policies. Rather, this approach to socio-economic development embodies the recognition that macro level policies alone have not significantly reduced poverty nor materially improved the living standards of the poor in both the developing and developed world. As a result, microfinance services and microenterprise development cannot be considered as the panacea to help low-income individuals gain access to financial services or to achieve their microenterprise goals. However, it does provide an important tool for reaching to underserved populations and, coupled with sound development policies, it has the capacity to reach and change the lives of many. With a rich potential traditional background and traditional knowledge, business viability, and presence of skilled manpower, North and South 24 Parganas districts are the place for the poorest women urbanites. The sustainable livelihood is a distant dream for them. The MEP and MFP are the programs, though the Urban Livelihood Development Programmes (ULDPs), what can bring them the sigh of relief from the clutches of acute poverty and underdevelopment. The use of their traditional knowledge and upgraded modern skill, not making these excluded strata of the society alien to their culture and tradition, the MEs can make them socio-economic independent and sustainable.