

A Research Report

On

**Transformation of Business and Entrepreneurs from Informal Sector to
Formal Sector: A Case Study of Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City**

By

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SUBMITTED

To


**Research and Development Department
Lumbini Banijya Campus, Butwal
&
Rupandehi Chamber of Commerce
Butwal, Rupandehi**

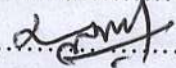
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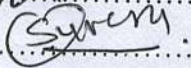
We hereby corroborate that we have researched and submitted the final draft of Research Report entitled "**Transformation of Business and Entrepreneurs from Informal Sector to Formal Sector: A Case Study of Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City**". The work of Research Report has not been submitted previously nor has been proposed and presented as part of requirements for any other purposes. The assistance and cooperation that we have received during this research work has been acknowledged. In addition, we declare that all information sources and literature used are cited in the reference section of the Research Report.

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Report of Research and Development Department

Assoc. Prof. Bharat Bhusal, Assoc. Prof. Rajendra Lamsal, Asst. Prof. Rom Nath Sharma and Asst. Prof. Suresh Sapkota effectively completed the Research report in the request of Rupandehi Chamber of Commerce entitled "**Transformation of Business and Entrepreneurs from Informal Sector to Formal Sector: A Case Study of Butwal Sub-Metropolitan City**". The research and development department has officially approved the title for the Research Report as a research consultancy service as requested by Rupandehi Chamber of Industry to proceed further. It is advised to adhere to the prescribed format and guidelines for the research and submit the Research Report.

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Executive Summary

The study aimed to explore the situation of formalizing businesses in Butwal Sub-metropolitan area; to examine the problem faced by the business persons; to excavate the behavior of the government officials to the service receivers, and the experiences of the respondents after formalization of business. Fifteen participants running different businesses were used to collect the information. Data were collected through questionnaire and interviews methods and analyzed based on qualitative research. The study devised different findings. Business persons faced various problems namely lengthy registration process, delaying in registration process and irritating behavior of the officials in the registration offices. The study showed that the behavior of the officials was problematic. Business persons showed the dissatisfaction for being compelled to register the businesses in multiple offices rather than one way system of registering and paying tax. The study explored that the trainings are necessary for the officials of the registration department to make them able to show good hospitality towards the service receivers. On the other hand, effective monitoring and awareness program are necessary for the business persons who are running the businesses without formalizing. The findings of this study can help to make the government officials conscious regarding their way of dealing with the service receivers and their working style. Similarly, the findings of the study may be helpful to encourage the business persons to run their businesses after formalizing only. Moreover, the findings of the study may be useful for the concerned stake holders to be familiar with the situation of formalizing business in Nepal.

Keywords: Formalizing business, registration, legal process, unfair competition, government

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1. Introduction

Informal economy is an emerging issue partly because the economic activities carried out in such an economy cannot be accounted for in the national accounts, and therefore accurate estimates of standard measures of economic progress such as Gross Domestic Product remain understated. Some argue that the informal economy generates jobs and production and helps the poor, while many argue its ill effects are higher than its beneficial effects (Kumar, 2011). One of the critical consequences of informality is that it stifles economic growth (thus reducing tax receipt of the governments, which may then be compensated by raising the tax rates imposed on formal business) and productivity by keeping companies subscale and unproductive (operating at just half the average productivity level of formal companies in the same sectors), and aid companies to take market share from bigger, more productive formal competitors (as the cost-benefit avoiding taxes and regulations often amounts to more than 10 percent of the final price). Any short-term employment benefits of informality are thus greatly outweighed by its long-term negative impact on economic growth and job creation (Farrell, 2004)

Nepal is not an exception to the prevalence of informal economic activities, both legal and illegal. NLFS (2017) estimates that 62.2 percent of total employment in the country is in the informal sector. The estimates of informal employment, which accounts for both employment in the informal sector and informal employment in the formal sector, are much higher at 84.6 percent. This indicates that many of the population working in formal establishments do not have access to basic benefits and therefore work in precarious situations. These numbers are only indicative of the prevalence of the informal economy since their definitions exclude the economic activities that are carried out as legal but form a part of hidden/underground activity and the other one is illegal activities themselves. With regards to the estimates of the underground economy in Nepal, early estimates were made by Schneider (2004) who estimated its size as a percentage of GDP for the years 1999/00, 2001/02, and 2002/03 to be 38.4, 39.7, and 38.7 percent respectively. Much later, another study by Raut et al. (2014) shows that the informal economy accounted for 34 percent for the years 1985/86-2011/12. Since then, almost a decade has elapsed during which significant changes in the political, demographic, economic, and legal spheres have taken place in the country. This may also have altered the size of the informal economy in



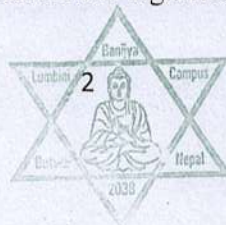
the country. Since there have been no credible attempts to re-estimate the size of the informal economy using robust methods and reliable data, this study tries to fill this gap. The study will have both academic and policy significance.

A significant majority of micro and small enterprises (MSEs) operate within an informal economic sector, functioning without the necessary legal and regulatory approvals. Despite their crucial role in job creation, poverty alleviation, exports, and regional economic development, these enterprises are often compelled to remain informal. This is not a matter of choice but rather a forced reality, resulting from regulatory burdens, complex compliance structures, and an inefficient and slow-moving government system.

The sector consists of unincorporated private enterprises owned by individuals or households, engaged in the sale and production of goods and services on a proprietary or partnership basis, and employing fewer than ten workers (Radhakrishna, 2012). These units typically operate with low levels of organization, minimal separation between labor and capital, and on a small scale. Labor relations are predominantly based on casual employment, kinship, or personal and social connections rather than formal contractual agreements (ILO, 1993). Inclusive growth can be achieved by facilitating the formalization of these enterprises, which would contribute to economic growth, the creation of decent jobs, improved working conditions, social protection, and enhanced tax collection (Economic Survey, 2020-20). The formalization of enterprises is integral to the sustainable development agenda (UN, 2015) and is supported by ILO Recommendation 204 (ILO, 2017).

Formal enterprises have a greater potential for growth, market expansion, access to finance, and technology adoption. Operating within the formal sector provides significant advantages, including eligibility for government schemes, subsidies, incentives, technology upgrades, and collateral-free loans. Legally incorporated and registered entities can operate without fear of harassment from law enforcement agencies. Additionally, formal status enables them to participate in public bidding opportunities.

The effects of the informal economy can be both detrimental and positive, varying by historical context, business, commerce, and employment status. Some individuals employed in the informal economy have successfully found new employment or markets for their goods. Globalization has increased the significance of global value chains, while



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the current global financial and economic crises pose additional challenges to ensuring decent work in the formal economy. Sharma and Adikari (2020) highlight that the informal sector provides both voluntary and involuntary employment and income for a substantial portion of the marginalized population around the world.


Numerous initiatives are necessary to sustain the informal economy, particularly as many informal operations are ground-based. Key questions remain unaddressed regarding the transition from informal to formal business sectors in Nepal. Therefore, this study aims to identify the situation of formalizing business sectors in Butwal.

2. Statement of the Problem

In Nepal, the informal sector comprises a significant portion of the economy, providing livelihoods to a vast number of people. However, the dominance of this sector poses several challenges, including limited access to formal financial services, inadequate labor protections, and constrained growth opportunities (International Labour Organization, 2018). The informal sector's prevalence is a symptom of various systemic issues, such as weak regulatory frameworks, lack of financial literacy, and socio-economic barriers (World Bank, 2019). The transition from an informal to a formal economy is thus essential for promoting sustainable development, enhancing governance, and ensuring inclusive growth.

One of the primary challenges in formalizing the informal sector in Nepal is the lack of comprehensive data and understanding of its scope and dynamics. The informal economy often operates outside the purview of government regulations, making it difficult to quantify its size and the nature of its activities (Nepal Rastra Bank, 2020). This lack of information hampers the formulation of effective policies and strategies aimed at encouraging formalization. Furthermore, informal sector workers often lack awareness of the benefits of formalization, such as social security, legal protections, and access to credit (Adhikari, 2020).

Another critical issue is the resistance to formalization due to perceived and real costs associated with compliance. Many informal enterprises operate on thin margins and fear that formal registration and adherence to regulatory requirements will increase their operational costs. This perception is compounded by the complex and often bureaucratic nature of formalization processes, which can be time-consuming and costly (Shrestha &



Karki, 2021). Additionally, there is a general mistrust of governmental institutions, which can deter informal sector participants from transitioning to the formal economy.

Moreover, the informal sector in Nepal is deeply intertwined with social and cultural norms. For many, informal employment is not merely a matter of choice but a necessity due to a lack of alternative employment opportunities (Bhatta, 2019). The transition to formality, therefore, requires not only economic and regulatory interventions but also a shift in societal attitudes and behaviors. This is particularly challenging in rural areas, where traditional practices and informal arrangements are deeply rooted (Gurung & K.C., 2020).

According to the World Bank survey on easiness on running the business report entitled "Doing Business Report 2020", Nepal ranked 94th out of 190 countries. Likewise, Nepal was in 135th rank in starting the business. Regarding the paying tax, Nepal ranked in 175th, getting electricity 135th. The report highlights that there are eight procedures to be fulfilled to register the business. It takes twenty two and half days to formally start the business.

The transition from the informal to the formal sector in Nepal is a complex and multifaceted challenge. It requires a comprehensive understanding of the informal economy's scope, the costs and benefits of formalization, and the socio-cultural context in which informal activities are embedded. Addressing these issues is essential for promoting economic growth, improving governance, and ensuring social protection for all citizens. This shows that formalizing businesses in Nepal has been a problem.

3. Purpose of the Study

The study aims to explore the challenges and opportunities associated with the transformation of the informal sector to the formal sector in Butwal. The specific objectives are:

- To examine the reasons for formalizing the businesses
- To excavate the benefits of formalization the businesses
- To explore the problems of formalized businesses
- To explore the current situation of formalizing businesses



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4. Methods

In Nepal, the informal sector comprises small enterprise operators selling goods and services within the cash economy without official registration. Various methods are used to measure informal sector activities, but no single method can capture all activities simultaneously.

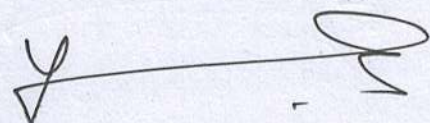
This study employs both descriptive and explanatory designs using primary data collected through questionnaire, semi-structured interviews and focus group discussion. These different methods were applied to obtain saturated data. Fifteen participants running different businesses were interviewed and engaged in focus group discussion to collect the information. Original names of the participants have been replaced by the pseudo names to safe guard their privacy. Butwal Sub-Metropolitan city was selected as the study area as requested by the Rupandehi Chamber of Commerce.

5. Discussion and Analysis

Reasons for Formalizing Businesses

Different participants opined differently regarding the reasons of formalizing businesses. Some of the reasons as participants viewed are safety, banking transaction, loan, mindset of following the Government's rules and policies. One of the respondents, Sheshraj said, "I registered the business for running it smoothly and with the mind set of running the business as per the rules and regulations of the government". Schneider & Enste, 2000 state that formalization of business is necessary for the safe and sustainable business practice. In the same tone, another participant Shiva, remarked, "I registered the business thinking that it will be easy to run the business and also to receive the facilities from the government. Likewise, I did so to follow the rules and regulations of the government and to build the image of a good business man".

Access to credit is another main reason. Informal businesses often struggle to access formal financial services and markets. Formalization can provide these businesses with better access to credit, allowing for investment and growth. In this context, one participant, Saraswati said, "I registered the business for my family's livelihood, to get banking service, and for the betterment of the country by paying tax to the different government offices". According to La Porta and Shleifer (2014), formal businesses are more likely to obtain loans from formal financial institutions than their informal counterparts.



Legal protection and stability is also among major reasons. Formal businesses benefit from legal protections that can safeguard their operations and intellectual property. Agreeing in this point, RamPariwartan viewed, "I registered the business to run the business under the system of tax and without any legal problems". De Soto (1989) argues that the lack of property rights and legal recognition in the informal sector limits the growth potential of these enterprises. This legal stability can encourage investment and long-term planning.

Participants responded that they registered their businesses because of the fear of the local government. They were compelled to register their businesses when the authorities of the local government visited their unregistered businesses and threatened to seal the business. Unregistered businesses face considerable legal vulnerabilities. Without formal registration, these businesses lack legal protection, making them susceptible to arbitrary shutdowns and expropriation. In this context, Moti explained he registered his business when he got such threatening from the municipal police force. Chen (2006) notes that unregistered businesses are also more likely to experience harassment and corruption from local authorities, which can disrupt operations and increase costs.

In the same context, another participant Rekha shared her reality of running the business. She had been running the vegetable businesses for 3 years without registering. During the no authority reminded to register her business. Later, she registered her business because she saw her friends registering the businesses. Additionally, they may face difficulties in participating in government procurement processes and forming partnerships with larger, formal enterprises (Williams, 2006). Operational inefficiencies are prevalent among unregistered businesses due to their informal nature.

Benefits of Business Formalization

Formalizing a business is the process of registering it with the right governmental authorities, following legal requirements, and keeping suitable documents. Formalizing the business supports improving working conditions. Informal businesses often operate outside labor regulations, leading to poor working conditions and inadequate social protection for employees. One participant, "Shiva remarked, "I have been running the business without any legal issues after I registered the business and I found myself being in the comfort zone in the eyes of the legal system while running by business after registering". Williams and

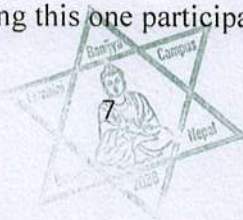


Round (2007) discuss how formalization can lead to better job quality and security. Social security benefits opportunity is another reason. Formalized businesses can provide their employees with social security benefits such as health insurance, pensions, and unemployment insurance. This enhances the social safety net and reduces vulnerability. Gelb et al. (2009) emphasize that formal employment is associated with better access to social protection. Another participant, Prem revealed, "I registered the business for the self-employment, to provide job to the job seekers and to provide monetary service. Likewise, the employees feel secure to work here because I am running the business by registering and being under the tax system of the government". Formalization can lead to better enforcement of labor standards and improve the welfare of workers.

Formalizing further increases transparency and accountability of business. Formal businesses are subject to regulatory oversight, which can lead to increased transparency and accountability. In this respect, one participant, Utkrishta said, "I registered the business because I feel a good citizen of the nation should run the business by registering it only. I feel a responsible citizen should contribute to the nation by paying the tax from the income he/she gets from the business". Thus, this can foster a more stable business environment. Djankov et al. (2002) argue that formalization leads to better governance and reduces opportunities for rent-seeking behavior.

Problems Faced during Registration of the Businesses

Lack of the sense of accomplishing assigned duties and responsibilities were the major problems that were faced by the business persons. One of the reasons for his was bureaucratic system of Nepal as the participant, Shyam remarked, "I faced the problem while registering my business due to the bureaucratic system of Nepal". Another participant, Pariwartan added, "I faced problem for a long time while registering my business as registering my business, the wood and Saraswati industry, required to have the joint meeting of the Office of the Domestic and Small Industry and Office of the Forestry. It took much time than I had expected. I was really irritated the way they delayed in completing the process of formalizing the business". According to De Soto (1989), the bureaucratic procedures and red tape associated with formalization can be overwhelming for small business owners. Supporting this one participant, Pariwartan said, "I request the



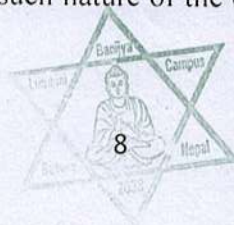
Officials of the Registration Offices to encourage the business persons who come for the registration by showing good behavior and by not delaying in the registration process. They need to create the conducive environment in the office for registering the businesses. Likewise, they should contact the business persons who are running the businesses without registering and they should be encouraged to register their businesses and also government officials help the way for registering". Even the bureaucrats are not able to monitor the businesses and encourage the business persons to formalize their businesses.

Lack of awareness is another problem during business formalization. Many informal business owners are unaware of the benefits of formalization or the steps required to achieve it. In this point, Saraswati said, "I suggest them to become good citizens of the country by registering their businesses as I have seen a number of business persons are running their businesses without registering. It is because they are not aware that they should run business by formalizing only". De Mel, McKenzie, and Woodruff (2013) found that providing information and training on the formalization process significantly increased the likelihood of informal businesses becoming formal. However, a lack of education and awareness continues to be a significant barrier (ILO, 2014).

Behavior of Government Officers with Service Receivers

The behavior of the government officials was problematic while dealing with the service receivers. One participant, Yamlal remarked, "I did not find the behavior as I had expected. They showed bossism rather than focusing in the work. They talked more and worked less". Adopting private sector management practices can improve the responsiveness and efficiency of government services (Osborne & Gaebler, 1992).

The culture within government institutions significantly influences the behavior of officers. One participant, Sheshraj said, "It was okay in local government office but the behavior of the officials in the internal revenue office was problematic". In the same tone, Pariwartan remarked, "Regarding the behavior of the officials in the registration office, I did not find good. Officials had the habit of postponing the task. When one official of one particular department completes the task and forwards to another department, then the official of next department says to come another day saying that it cannot be completed today. I got lots of trouble due to such nature of the officials". A positive organizational



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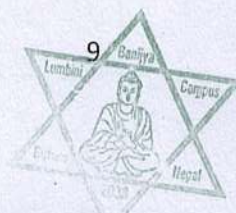
culture that values ethical behavior, transparency, and accountability can enhance the interactions between officers and the public (Denhardt & Denhardt, 2000).

The behavior of government officers directly impacts public trust and satisfaction. Prem said, "I request the Officials of the Registration Offices to manage help desk for the business persons who come for the registration of their businesses. I think they need trainings for behavior modification and way of showing the hospitality with the customers". They need to welcome by heart when business persons come to the Registration Offices to register their businesses". Mishler and Rose (2001) found that trust in public institutions is closely linked to the perceived behavior and effectiveness of government officers. Positive interactions foster trust and satisfaction, whereas negative experiences can lead to cynicism and decreased trust in government (Mishler & Rose, 2001). Furthermore, training programs focusing on ethics, communication skills, and customer service can equip government officers with the necessary tools to serve the public effectively.

The attitudes and behaviors of government employees toward enterprises also influence formalization. According to studies, when government authorities are friendly and facilitative, firms are more inclined to formalize their operations. Benhassine, McKenzie, Pouliquen, and Santini (2018) found that good contacts with government officials and programs aimed to help firms formalize can result in increased formalization rates.

The behavior of government employees has a substantial impact on the formalization of enterprises. Formalization is encouraged by efficient and transparent procedures, low levels of corruption, and a pro-business mindset. Policymakers should concentrate on these areas to provide a favorable environment for company formalization, so contributing to economic growth and development.

In Nepal behavior of government staff is always an issues not only in business formalization but also regarding other service delivery as well. The formalization of businesses is a critical factor for economic growth and development. The formalization of enterprises is an important aspect in economic growth and development. Formalized firms have access to capital, legal protection, and market opportunities, which all help to maintain economic stability and growth (La Porta & Shleifer, 2014). However, the



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behavior of government employees, particularly their efficiency, corruption levels, and attitudes toward enterprises, has a considerable impact on the decision of informal businesses to formalize. This empirical review looks at studies that analyze the relationship between government employee conduct and business formalization.

Problems of Formalized Businesses

Informal companies tend to operate outside of regulatory frameworks, giving them a cost advantage over formal businesses that comply with the law. Business formalization also has an impact on sustainability and long-term growth. Responded also shared the problems of formalized businesses particularly due to unfair competition between formalized and informal businesses. As unregistered businesses do not pay registration fee, escape from paying the taxes and other charges, they sell the goods in cheaper price. But, the price of the goods of the formalized businesses are slightly more expensive than the unregistered businesses. Homraj said, "There are the carpenters from neighboring country who prepare Saraswati in Butwal city and sell to the customer in cheaper price. And the formalized businesses are not able to compete with them in terms of price". The cost structures of legal and informal enterprises differ, indicating unfair competition. Chen (2012) explains how informal enterprises avoid taxes and labor restrictions. The cost structures of legal and informal enterprises differ, indicating unfair competition. Chen (2012) illustrates how informal firms avoid taxes, labor regulations, and other regulatory costs, allowing them to charge lower rates than legal businesses. This cost advantage can cause market distortions since consumers may favor cheaper informal goods and services, even if they are of inferior quality or dependability. Unfair competition can have grave repercussions for formal businesses. Schneider and Enste (2000) argue that formal businesses may struggle to compete on price, resulting in lower profitability and possible business closures. Furthermore, Perry et al. (2007) contend that unfair competition undermines enterprises' motivation to formalize, continuing a cycle of informality and market inefficiency. Unfair competition has broadened. In the same context, another participant, Dinesh shared, "I got troubled to receive the consent of the neighbor while registering the business and renew it". The government's role in facilitating the formalization process is crucial. There is a need for a coherent policy framework that incentivizes formalization, reduces the costs and barriers associated with it, and enhances



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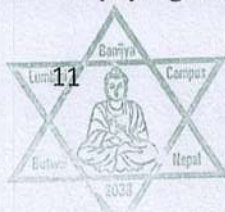
the benefits of formal sector participation (Government of Nepal, Ministry of Finance, 2021). This includes simplifying the registration process, providing tax incentives, and increasing access to credit and other financial services. Additionally, there should be efforts to raise awareness about the advantages of formalization and to build trust between the government and informal sector workers.

6. Findings

The study showed that business persons faced various problems. They had to undergo lengthy registration process. They became the victim of the work postponing nature of the officials. Their registration process was delayed due to the lack of accountability and poor work culture of the government officials. Service receivers were irritating by the behavior of the officials in the registration offices. The behavior of the officials was problematic. Business persons showed the dissatisfaction for being compelled to register the businesses in various offices rather than being able to register through single door system. The study explored that the trainings are necessary for the officials of the registration department to make them able to show good hospitality towards the service receivers.

7. Conclusions

The study discussed the reasons for formalizing businesses. In Butwal, unregistered businesses are still running. However, the business persons were positive to run the business after registering. Regarding the benefits of business formalization, respondents mostly shared their views that they felt comfort to run the businesses being free from the trauma of legal problems in the future. They shared that they could get the benefits of banking transaction and become able to get the loan to expand their businesses. On the other hand, respondents remarked that they faced various problems during registration of the business. They expressed their dissatisfaction due to the officials' habit of talking more and doing less. Service receivers do not feel the behavior of government officers intact. They are compelled to go to different offices for registering the same business. Hence, government officials need to show good hospitality to the service receivers and encourage the business persons to formalize the businesses. Similarly, lengthy legal process of registering the businesses need to be improved duly. It is better to execute the one door system of registering the businesses and also paying the taxes instead of making them



register businesses and pay taxes in different offices. Likewise, concerned authorities need to supervise and monitor the unregistered businesses along with the awareness programs for registering such businesses so that it may pave the way for formalizing the informal businesses.

8. Recommendations

This research study recommends the following:

- Government officials needs to become conscious regarding their way of dealing with the service receivers and their working style.
- Government officials should be more responsible and accountable to encourage the business persons to formalize their businesses.
- Government needs to monitor the behavioral aspects and working style of the government officials.
- Concerned stake holders needs to be familiar with the situation of formalizing businesses in Nepal.
- Concerned authorities should make the legal processes of formalizing their businesses more conducive.
- Awareness programs and trainings need to be provided to those business persons who are not interested to formalize their businesses
- Government should formulate the policy of registering the businesses and tax paying system through one door system, and implement accordingly rather than registering the businesses and paying the taxes to different layers of the government.
- Government should enhance the trust in the eyes of the businesses persons by utilizing the revenue in fair and transparent way.



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अनौपचारिक रूपमा संचालित उद्योग व्यवसायको औपचारिक क्षेत्रमा रुपान्तरण

दर्ता भएका व्यवसायका लागि

तल उल्लेख गरिएका प्रश्नहरू बुटवल उप महानगरपालिका भित्र छरिएर रहेका उद्योग व्यवसायलाई कसरी अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रबाट औपचारिक क्षेत्रमा रुपान्तरण गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने उद्देश्यका साथ अनुसन्धानात्मक परामर्श प्रदान गर्ने उद्देश्यले लुम्बिनी बाणिज्य क्याम्पसका प्राध्यापकहरूबाट गरिएको हो । यहाँ उपलब्ध गराईएका सुचना तथा विचार यस अनुसन्धानका लागि मात्र प्रयोग गरिने साथै उत्तरदाताको पहिचान गोप्य राखिने अवगत गराउँछौं । तपाईंको अमूल्य विचार र सुचनाको उच्च सम्मान गर्दै यहाँहरूको सक्रिय सहभागिताका लागि धन्यवाद टुक्राउँछौं ।

नाम (ऐच्छिक) :

उमेर :

लिङ्ग :

व्यवसायको किसिम :

ठेगाना :

व्यवसाय संचालनको वर्ष :

शिक्षा :

व्यवसाय दर्ता भएको वर्ष :

अनुमानित लगानि :

अनुमानित बार्षिक कारोवार रकम :

बार्षिक आम्दानी :

१) तपाईंले व्यवसाय किन दर्ता गर्नुभयो ?

२) व्यवसाय दर्ता गर्न कति दिन लाग्यो ?

३) ब्यवसाय दर्ता गर्न कति रकम लाग्यो ?

४) दर्ता गर्नेक्रममा के कस्ता दुख खेप्नप्यो ?

५) दर्तामा संलग्न कर्माचारीहरुको ब्यवहार कस्तो थियो ?

६) दर्ता प्रक्रिया सहज थियो वा भन्कटिलो थियो ?

७) दर्ता नभएकालागी के सुभाब दिन चाहनुहुन्छ ?

८) दर्तामा संलग्न निकायहरुलाई के सुभाब दिन चाहनुहुन्छ ?

९) दर्ता भएकै कारणले केही सुविधा पाएको वा सजिलो भएको अनुभव गर्नुभएको छ ?

अनुसन्धानकर्ता

सह प्राध्यापक भरत भुषाल, संयोजक

सह प्राध्यापक राजेन्द्र लम्साल

उप प्राध्यापक रोम शर्मा

उप प्राध्यापक सुरेश सापकोटा

अनौपचारिक रुपमा संचालित उद्योग व्यवसायको औपचारिक क्षेत्रमा रुपान्तरण

दर्ता भएका व्यवसायका लागी

तल उल्लेख गरिएका प्रश्नहरु बुटवल उप महानगरपालिका भित्र छरिएर रहेका उद्योग व्यवसायलाई कसरी अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रबाट औपचारिक क्षेत्रमा रुपान्तरण गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने उद्देश्यका साथ अनुसन्धानात्मक परामर्श प्रदान गर्ने उद्देश्यले लुम्बिनी वाणिज्य क्याम्पसका प्राध्यापकहरुबाट गरिएको हो । यहाँ उपलब्ध गराईएका सुचना तथा विचार यस अनुसन्धानका लागी मात्र प्रयोग गरिने साथै उत्तरदाताको पहिचान गोप्य राखिने अवगत गराउँछौं । तपाईंको अमूल्य विचार र सुचनाको उच्च सम्मान गर्दै यहाँहरुको सक्रिय सहभागिताका लागी धन्यवाद टकाउँछौं ।

नाम (ऐच्छिक) : रविलाल पाठे

उमेर : ५३

लिंग : पुरुष

व्यवसायको किसिम : प्यान् ल्या फिन्सी अप्ट

ठेगाना : बुटवल उपमहानगर पालिका वार्ड नं २

सम्बन्धी स्थान बुटवल ५

व्यवसाय संचालनको वर्ष : २०५८

शिक्षा : १०

व्यवसाय दर्ता भएको वर्ष : २०५८

अनुमानित लगानि : १६०००००। सत्र लाख

अनुमानित वार्षिक कारोवार रकम : १६/१६ लाख

वार्षिक आमदानी : २५००००।

१) तपाईंले व्यवसाय किन दर्ता गर्नुभयो ?

सम्बन्धी जैर कही सापे आर्जन मध्ये राजस्वको लागि पनि केही रकम बाहिर गएको हुन्थे र विकासमा खाने ठेगाले परेको परेको हुन्थे भन्ने उद्देश्य का साथ आन्तरिक राजस्व तथा स्थानिय राजस्व र नापतौल विभाग र केन्द्रिय बैङ्कको क्रमा लगेव किने साई रेकर्डको

२) व्यवसाय दर्ता गर्न कति दिन लाग्यो ? २०५८/०९

३) व्यवसाय दर्ता गर्न कति रकम लाग्यो ?

...सूनातम रकम फर्म आफै किन्नु पर्ने अवस्था थियो
र लेखन्दासलाई फेदीरन्छ किनुपर्छ,
आतरी ५ राजस्वको र १२००। हाल लेख्दा-
स्थापना निम्नमा र २००। -
हाल र २२००।

४) दर्ता गर्नेकममा के कस्ता दुख खेप्नुपर्छ ?

एप्ली वेला आतरी ५ राजस्वकार्यलय पुतपलको
इलाकाहीको ठाँगाही थियो तर एक हप्ता लम्बो किनुपर्छ

५) दर्तामा संलग्न कर्माचारीहरुको व्यवहार कस्तो थियो ?

नरम र स्वयं भएपनि पुमाउरो पाराले उालि
दुःख हुन्थ्यो।

६) दर्ता प्रक्रिया सहज थियो वा भन्भटिलो थियो ?

एषो (सहायक) देही दुख! थियो

७) दर्ता नभएकालागी के सुभाव दिन चाहनुहुन्छ ?

दर्ता नभएकालागी एषो (सहायक) देही दुख! थियो
दर्ता गरेर मात्र एषो (सहायक) देही दुख! थियो

८) दर्तामा संलग्न निकायहरुलाई के सुभाव दिन चाहनुहुन्छ ?

कुनै पनि एषो (सहायक) देही दुख! थियो

९) दर्ता भएकै कारणले केही सुविधा पाएको वा सजिलो भएको अनुभव गर्नुभएको छ ?

अनुसन्धानकर्ता

सह प्राध्यापक भरत भुषाल, संयोजक

सह प्राध्यापक राजेन्द्र लम्साल

उप प्राध्यापक रोम शर्मा

उप प्राध्यापक सुरेश सापकोटा

अनौपचारिक रुपमा संचालित उद्योग ब्यवसायको औपचारिक क्षेत्रमा रुपान्तरण

दर्ता भएका ब्यवसायका लागी

तल उल्लेख गरिएका प्रश्नहरु बुटवल उप महानगरपालिका भित्र छरिएर रहेका उद्योग ब्यवसायलाई कसरी अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रबाट औपचारिक क्षेत्रमा रुपान्तरण गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने उद्देश्यका साथ अनुसन्धानात्मक परामर्श प्रदान गर्ने उद्देश्यले लुम्बिनी बाणिज्य क्याम्पसका प्राध्यापकहरुबाट गरिएको हो । यहाँ उपलब्ध गराईएका सुचना तथा विचार यस अनुसन्धानका लागी मात्र प्रयोग गरिने साथै उत्तरदाताको पहिचान गोप्य राखिने अवगत गराउँछौं । तपाईंको अमूल्य विचार र सुचनाको उच्च सम्मान गर्दै यहाँहरुको सक्रिय सहभागिताका लागी धन्यवाद टकाउँछौं ।

नाम (ऐच्छिक) :

उमेर :

लिङ्ग :

ब्यवसायको किसिम : झापाखाना

ठेगाना : बुटवल-८

ब्यवसाय संचालनको बर्ष : २०५६/१२/३०

शिक्षा : स्नातक तह

ब्यवसाय दर्ता भएको बर्ष : २०५६/१२/२८

अनुमानित लगानि : ५०,००,०००/-

अनुमानित बार्षिक कारोवार रकम : १ करोड

बार्षिक आमदानी : १० लाख

१) तपाईंले ब्यवसाय किन दर्ता गर्नुभयो ?

→ मुझा सम्बन्धी सेवा प्रदान गरी स्वरोजगार गर्ने, अरु व्यक्तिबाट पनि रोजगारी प्रदान गर्न

२) ब्यवसाय दर्ता गर्न कति दिन लाग्यो ?

कुल १ महिना

३) व्यवसाय दर्ता गर्न कति रकम लाग्यो ?

(यसबेलाको ~~शुल्क~~ शुल्क $\text{NPR } 40,000$ वरीक)

४) दर्ता गर्ने क्रममा के कस्ता दुख खेप्नुपर्छ ?

→ नगरपालिकाको वडा बाट लिपारिहा

→ प्रदुषण/वातावरणीय ~~प्रभाव~~ प्रभाव ~~शुल्क~~ शुल्कमा भन्ति शङ्कुरिलो

५) दर्तामा संलग्न कर्माचारीहरूको व्यवहार कस्तो थियो ?

→ ~~कर्मचारीले~~ कर्मचारीले तुरुन्त राफ्ट ~~रुपार्इ~~ हुने भन्ने भान ~~सिने~~ ~~वृत्तिये~~ वृत्तिये

६) दर्ता प्रक्रिया सहज थियो वा भन्कटिलो थियो ?

७) शर्तहरू छनिएरिनो नभएर

७) दर्ता नभएकालागी के सुझाव दिन चाहनुहुन्छ ?

८) दर्ता गर्दै गेपाल सरकारबाट जाती भएर तीति नियम अनुसार
सुझाव हुन

८) दर्तामा संलग्न निकायहरूलाई के सुझाव दिन चाहनुहुन्छ ?

९) दर्तागर्दा चाहिने डकुमेण्टहरू बारेमा एक हिल्पडेक्स शानु गर्ने।
१०) दर्ता प्रक्रियामा जोडा गर सप्लीटवलाई शर्म सम्मान स्वागत गर्नुपर्ने।
११)

९) दर्ता भएकै कारणले केही सुविधा पाएको वा सजिलो भएको अनुभव गर्नुभएको छ ?

अ) दर्ता अस्वास्थ्य राज्यबाट खार्सि कृषि सुविधा तयारको

अनुसन्धानकर्ता

सह प्राध्यापक भरत भुषाल, संयोजक

सह प्राध्यापक राजेन्द्र लम्साल

उप प्राध्यापक रोम शर्मा

उप प्राध्यापक सुरेश सापकोटा

अनौपचारिक रुपमा संचालित उद्योग व्यवसायको औपचारिक क्षेत्रमा रुपान्तरण

दर्ता भएका व्यवसायका लागी

तल उल्लेख गरिएका प्रश्नहरु बुटवल उप महानगरपालिका भित्र छरिएर रहेका उद्योग व्यवसायलाई कसरी अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रबाट औपचारिक क्षेत्रमा रुपान्तरण गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने उद्देश्यका साथ अनुसन्धानात्मक परामर्श प्रदान गर्ने उद्देश्यले लुम्बिनी बाणिज्य क्याम्पसका प्राध्यापकहरुबाट गरिएको हो। यहाँ उपलब्ध गराईएका सुचना तथा विचार यस अनुसन्धानका लागी मात्र प्रयोग गरिने साथै उत्तरदाताको पहिचान गोप्य राखिने अवगत गराउँछौं। तपाईंको अमूल्य विचार र सुचनाको उच्च सम्मान गर्दै यहाँहरुको सक्रिय सहभागिताका लागी धन्यवाद टुक्राउँछौं।

नाम (ऐच्छिक) :

उमेर : ४६

लिंग : पुरुष

व्यवसायको किसिम : फर्नीचर

ठेगाना : वृत्त - ९

व्यवसाय संचालनको बर्ष : २०५२

शिक्षा : एस स्ल सी.

व्यवसाय दर्ता भएको बर्ष : २०५५-२०५८

अनुमानित लगानि : ४०,०००/-

अनुमानित बार्षिक कारोवार रकम : १ करोड

बार्षिक आमदानी : नौ लाख

१) तपाईंले व्यवसाय किन दर्ता गर्नुभयो ?

समृद्ध देशको विकासका लागि वास्तुको सर्वोत्तमलाई फरतिर्न, सर्वोत्तम सेवा लिने, बोजगर सुचना गरी धार्मिक स्वरोजोगाद कलम)

२) व्यवसाय दर्ता गर्न कति दिन लाग्यो ?

२०५५ साल देखी २०५८ साल सम्म

३) व्यवसाय दर्ता गर्न कति रकम लाग्यो ? १०००१/-

४) दर्ता गर्ने क्रममा के कस्ता दुख खेप्नुपर्ने ? कागजात सङ्ग्रहणमा आएको बाह्यमात्र भएले गर्दा प-या,

५) दर्तामा संलग्न कर्माचारीहरूको व्यवहार कस्तो थियो ? राजा लाई भन्दा कही सम्मान दिनु पर्ने थियो । हाल लास्टो क्षमता हुने

६) दर्ता प्रक्रिया सहज थियो वा भन्कटिलो थियो ?

भन्कटिलो थियो, इला गर्क
डाँड धुप छोरे गर्क घरको सम्पत्ता ड
को अहोले ईन ।

७) दर्ता नभएकालागी के सुभाव दिन चाहनुहुन्छ ?

इला गरेर राश को असल मागरेपु
कलुहापे भने शुभाप दिने पाएक

८) दर्तामा संलग्न निकायहरुलाई के सुभाव दिन चाहनुहुन्छ ?

शुभ द्वार प्राणलीकार
इला प्रकृषा अगाडी कडाउनु पर्ई

९) दर्ता भएकै कारणले केही सुविधा पाएको वा सजिलो भएको अनुभव गर्नुभएको छ ?

होर्ना भारत उद्योग सञ्चालन गरेपश्चात
कच्ची सेवा प्राप्त,
३

अनुसन्धानकर्ता

सह प्राध्यापक भरत भुषाल, संयोजक

सह प्राध्यापक राजेन्द्र लम्साल

उप प्राध्यापक रोम शर्मा

उप प्राध्यापक सुरेश सापकोटा

अनौपचारिक रुपमा संचालित उद्योग व्यवसायको औपचारिक क्षेत्रमा रुपान्तरण

दर्ता भएका व्यवसायका लागी

तल उल्लेख गरिएका प्रश्नहरु बुटवल उप महानगरपालिका भित्र छरिएर रहेका उद्योग व्यवसायलाई कसरी अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रबाट औपचारिक क्षेत्रमा रुपान्तरण गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने उद्देश्यका साथ अनुसन्धानात्मक परामर्श प्रदान गर्ने उद्देश्यले लुम्बिनी बाणिज्य क्याम्पसका प्राध्यापकहरुबाट गरिएको हो । यहाँ उपलब्ध गराईएका सुचना तथा विचार यस अनुसन्धानका लागी मात्र प्रयोग गरिने साथै उत्तरदाताको पहिचान गोप्य राखिने अवगत गराउँछौं । तपाईंको अमूल्य विचार र सुचनाको उच्च सम्मान गर्दै यहाँहरुको सक्रिय सहभागिताका लागी धन्यवाद टुक्राउँछौं ।

नाम (ऐच्छिक) : हरि बहादुर शर्मा

उमेर : ४९

लिङ्ग : पुरुष

व्यवसायको किसिम : काठ तथा फर्निचर सम्बन्धी उद्योग

ठेगाना : बुटवल - ९९

व्यवसाय संचालनको वर्ष : १०६१

शिक्षा : MBS सम्म

व्यवसाय दर्ता भएको वर्ष : १०६९/७१

अनुमानित लगानि : ६०,००,०००/-

अनुमानित वार्षिक कारोवार रकम : १,००,००,०००/-

वार्षिक आमदानी : ९१,००,०००/-

१) तपाईंले व्यवसाय किन दर्ता गर्नुभयो ? शेजारार सृजना गर्न तथा आयस्रोत बढाउन

२) व्यवसाय दर्ता गर्न कति दिन लाग्यो ?

व्यवसाय दर्ता गर्न ४५ दिन लाग्यो

३) व्यवसाय दर्ता गर्न कति रकम लाग्यो ?

⇒ व्यवसाय दर्ता गर्दा २०,०००

४) दर्ता गर्ने क्रममा के कस्ता दुख खेप्नुपर्छ ?

⇒ यो व्यवसाय दर्ता गर्दा, धरौली, तथा शुल्की उद्योग कार्यालय वाणिकार्यालय र वन कार्यालयको संयुक्त प्रोसेसपछि मात्र व्यवसाय दर्ता हुने हुँदा तिन वटा कार्यालयलाई नुराउने अर्थमा दुःख पाइन्छो ।

५) दर्तामा संलग्न कर्मचारीहरुको व्यवहार कस्तो थियो ?

⇒ कर्मचारीको व्यवहार आज नयाँकै भिनी छुला, कार्यालयमा गुरु, यसले नयाँका दिन उनको कार्यालयमा कर्मचारी नयाँकै गठन गरेर सार्ने दुःख भन्ने व्यवहार थियो ।

६) दर्ता प्रक्रिया सहज थियो वा भन्भटिलो थियो ?

⇒ सहजरीलो थियो

७) दर्ता नभएकालागी के सुभाव दिन चाहनुहुन्छ ?

⇒ दर्ता नभएका व्यक्तिलाई अब दर्ता हुनुहोस आज हिजाको अथवा दर्ता प्रक्रिया पनि आसि सहज छ । हामी यो देशका नागरिक हो व्यसकारणले देशको सपुत्री को लागी कर तिर्नु बाधित्व हो व्यसगा सहभागी हुनु पर्ने लक्ष्ये खुसाव दिनु पर्छ ।

८) दर्तामा संलग्न निकायहरुलाई के सुभाव दिन चाहनुहुन्छ ?

⇒ दर्ता हुन आउने उद्योगी व्यसग्रीलाई फोल्साहन गर्ने
⇒ दर्ता सहज रघरी गरीदिने गर्नु पर्छ ।

९) दर्ता भएकै कारणले केही सुविधा पाएको वा सजिलो भएको अनुभव गर्नुभएको छ ?

⇒ हो/

अनुसन्धानकर्ता

सह प्राध्यापक भरत भुषाल, संयोजक

सह प्राध्यापक राजेन्द्र लम्साल

उप प्राध्यापक रोम शर्मा

उप प्राध्यापक सुरेश सापकोटा

अनौपचारिक रुपमा संचालित उद्योग व्यवसायको औपचारिक क्षेत्रमा रुपान्तरण

दर्ता भएका व्यवसायका लागि

तल उल्लेख गरिएका प्रश्नहरु बुटवल उप महानगरपालिका भित्र छरिएर रहेका उद्योग व्यवसायलाई कसरी अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रबाट औपचारिक क्षेत्रमा रुपान्तरण गर्न सकिन्छ भन्ने उद्देश्यका साथ अनुसन्धानात्मक परामर्श प्रदान गर्ने उद्देश्यले लुम्बिनी बाणिज्य क्याम्पसका प्राध्यापकहरुबाट गरिएको हो । यहाँ उपलब्ध गराईएका सुचना तथा बिचार यस अनुसन्धानका लागि मात्र प्रयोग गरिने साथै उत्तरदाताको पहिचान गोप्य राखिने अवगत गराउँछौं । तपाईंको अमूल्य विचार र सुचनाको उच्च सम्मान गर्दै यहाँहरुको सक्रिय सहभागिताका लागि धन्यवाद टक्राउँछौं ।

नाम (एच्छिक) :

उमेर :

लिङ्ग :

व्यवसायको किसिम : उत्पादन मुलक उद्योग

ठेगाना : बुटवल नगरपालिका १८

व्यवसाय संचालनको बर्ष : २०६६

शिक्षा :

व्यवसाय दर्ता भएको बर्ष : २०६६

अनुमानित लगानि : ४/५ करोड अडमानि

अनुमानित बार्षिक कारोवार रकम : २/३ करोड

बार्षिक आमदानी : २०/२५ लाख अडमानि

१) तपाईंले व्यवसाय किन दर्ता गर्नुभयो ?

आमूल वाणिज्यिकले व्यवसाय दर्ता गरे संचालन गर्नुपर्दछ/राज्यलाई रकम गराउनको लागि व्यवसाय वाट भएको आमदानी वाट केही ०/१० रकम राज्यलाई टाखा मपमा तिर्नुपर्दछ/जसले राज्य किस्ती हुन्छ/आफ्नै स्वरोजगार हुने केही हद सम्म बेरोजगारी समाप्ता समाप्ता गर्दै रोजगार भुक्तान गर्नेको लागि पनि हो र यी सबैका साथ साथै आफ्नै पढ्न सम्पत्ती अर्जिन गर्नको लागि/

२) व्यवसाय दर्ता गर्न कति दिन लाग्यो ?

१ महिना

३) व्यवसाय दर्ता गर्न कति रकम लाग्यो ?

विश्रामागुमा (लाभ) को साथै अन्य रूपमा पनि रकम

४) दर्ता गर्ने क्रममा के कस्ता दुख खेप्नुपर्छ ?

① चर्चे प्रकाश पुरा गर्नु पर्ने ।

५) दर्तामा संलग्न कर्माचारीहरुको व्यवहार कस्तो थियो ?

सुलभोप जगत विपणन

६) दर्ता प्रक्रिया सहज थियो वा भन्कटिलो थियो ?

धेरै भन्कटिलो

७) दर्ता नभएकालागी के सुभाव दिन चाहनुहुन्छ ?

दर्ता गरी न्यायालय गएको

८) दर्तामा संलग्न निकायहरुलाई के सुभाव दिन चाहनुहुन्छ ?

सुचारु र बिना भन्कटिलो तरिकाले दर्ता प्रक्रिया पूरा गरी दिनुको

९) दर्ता भएकै कारणले केही सुविधा पाएको वा सजिलो भएको अनुभव गर्नुभएको छ ?

केवलमे खास सजिलो वा प्रकृतिको
गन पाएो गयो हो ।

अनुसन्धानकर्ता

सह प्राध्यापक भरत भुषाल, संयोजक

सह प्राध्यापक राजेन्द्र लम्साल

उप प्राध्यापक रोम शर्मा

उप प्राध्यापक सुरेश सापकोटा