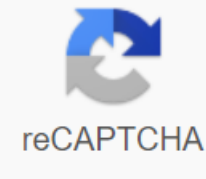




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DDigital - UMSS Welcome to St. Simon's College Digital Document Publishing Service We are constantly hearing about issues caused by the un official trade in the life of a community, which is said to cause traffic problems, encourage piracy , do not pay taxes and trade losses established, but far from that behind the official traders , which are the causes that lead them to an operation that for many can be official and even illegal, are actually traders who cause problems or are simply victims of bad government , unemployment and high taxes. While illegal trade remains an option for unemployment, it is also a resource for tax evasion and business obligations, weakening the public finance. Un formal trade is often said to be made up of street posts or semi-sharp. However, those found to be illegal are in all areas: from commercial to professional services. Ministers of Finance and Public Credit include in the so-called non-formal sector hidden economies and illegal activities such as uns registered domestic production; industrialization and distribution of enervantes or drugs; production of pirated and distributed software, cassettes and videos; u interest-heavy loans; reselling box office; unauthorized surgical intervention; uns registered professional services, and trade and transportation of smuggled goods among others. Activities that make up the non-formal economy are legitimate for-purpose activities based on illegal means carried out, that is, they are activities that are inherently non-criminal, but ultimately, although ultimately legal, convenient and desirable activities in a country , must use illegal means to perform. In which the following question is asked: What financial strategies can be applied to regular non-official trading in the city of Celaya Guanajuato? Which we respond to the following hypothesis: By eliminating the gaps contained in Mexico's U.S. Political Constitution and tax law, a legal framework can be created to regulate official trade. Implementation of a legal framework in guanajuato state specifically designed to regularize and impose rights and obligations on uncontrolled and mitigated traders This survey has been established as follows: Common Goal. Know the foundation, causes and importance of this field in the economy of celaya city, Guanajuato; as well as measures taken by governments and tax authorities to control and regularize uncontrolled trade. Goal 1.- Know the causes, advantages and disadvantages of an official trade. 2.- The importance and preferences of consumers. 3.- Propose solutions or alternatives to regularize the formalization of trade. 4.- Analyze federal, state, and city laws. CA PT U L O 3 This chapter will address topics from the definition of wandering, street traders, trade history, causes and consequences, the legal, political and financial aspects surrounding this issue, the role of society in this activity, commercial institutions , so that the pros and cons arise with the street trade. The illegal economy is a phenomenon that occurs in almost all countries and its impact is evident not only on the economy of the employer concerned, but on social welfare, public security and national development itself. Illegal acts such as piracy, smuggling and in general, illegal trafficking are beyond the state, so only joint and powerful actions between society, authorities and lawmakers can combat this phenomenon that has been conducted in breakthroughs. The illegal trade includes purchases - sales that take place outside the legal framework, where products sold on the market come from smuggling, piracy and may even be stolen. Most often, such transactions are carried out on public roads by wandering or selling fixed positions. The introduction of illegal goods represents a fraudulent practice by avoiding the quality and safety controls that have been established for Mexican products and services. In this internal struggle to gain ground, this social phenomenon undermines the country's manufacturing and labor factories. Organizations and authorities have carried out the coordination of combating illegal trade and corruption; Harmful practice must be put down. Among the actors who have joined to curb illegals is as follows. The illegal economy represents unfair competition for official trade, as it encourages theft, piracy and smuggling. This is an area that contributes nothing to public spending and grows faster than officially. DESCRIPTION: THE SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT OF UN FORMAL TRADE In the time spent in recent decades of republican life, Peru has seen its socio-economic landscape deteriorate more and more, especially due to inadequate political management of governments. While the context in which Peru's social and political life unfolded has changed in the last democratic government, in which the inflation index has been stopped by better political-economic management, however it is worrying The future of the country as there are several indicators that serve as a livelihood for this concern because, for example, the family basket has had a noticeable increase, which has an impact on the poverty and suffering rates of large public sectors in the least popular sectors , which has been boosted by the unemployment rate generated by the decline in the public administration and the localization of public enterprises, the freezing of wages and wages and a series of labor reforms implemented by the current government, in an effort to simplify public spending and modernize public administration; the deterioration of the state and private production machinery remains at a static rate or decreases even if some manifestations of disruption of internal order have diminished, such as reversal, terrorism, smuggling, drug trafficking, theft, kidnapping, attacks, etc. on the other , large areas of immigrant population for violent and subversive purposes living in the country, large volumes of unemployed people from voluntary or compulsory resignation of the public sector, etc. By not looking for sources of work that allow them to survive in a socially positive reality such as living in large cities , they have engaged in outpatient trade and have invaded the streets and squares of these cities, which poses to the National Police a difficult treatment situation and need to know more about such operational problems, so that the activities are carried out successfully as expected without their results being counter-effective against peace and quiet of the collective. Many police activities organized to solve this problem have been relatively objective in the lack of implementation or military quality and quantity required, and others, success has essentially been unsuccessful due to the lack of appropriate case law, unless such activity is directly related to criminal offenses. Non-official trade and its main significance According to the investigation in all reference sources, everything is organized, has a legal and recognized structure and must comply with the legal norms of the country considered official, in the legal and social sense; Its response to this organization is systematized in documents that can be, for example, an organization and functional manual, an organizational diagram, a hierarchical and governance structure and dependency relationships that enable its control and operation. On the contrary, it is not officially the reverse side of the coin, because they are organizations that arise outside of everything official, naturally and circumstantially, although they may have an organization and some order in its operation, such a system does not allow its control. In our country, it has not officially taken on the characteristics of institutionalization because we find it in every order of things and at all levels and institutions, in a way this lifestyle has spread that it has attracted the attention of scholars, not only domestic, but international in what some sociologists have called La Cultura Chicha , or rather the non-formal area it was attempted through sociologists to conceive un formally and it was determined that it is a vague term, so it is said that: The concept of the un formal area has a suspicious advantage that allows us to group both tobacco sellers per unit and a walker dedicated to clothes, bottle collectors and those who type forms at the entrances of public offices, small repair shops and people marketing stolen goods, ball shoes and family workers. As sociologist Romeo Grompone says, the non-formal sector will be identified with limited or unnecessary technology, extreme competitiveness of these activities together, a lack of access to financial institutions and the absence of previous training of workers in the institutional education system. It's a generous and fully experimental definition. It is recommended that the same family operate in production, such as workshops, and at the distribution level, such as street sales; services for consumption, with other services related to the industry and its expansion methods (e.g. food preparation, hairdressers, domestic maids and repair shops), for high-income markets (some types of crafts and clothing) or for lower-income sectors (such as recalls of used subjects) The field is not officially included in some authors the total transaction flow that takes place outside the financial system and other sectors, who evade paying taxes in whole or in part. In the first case it is integrated into the field of research, for example, advance credit of goods can give a factory to workshops in small and medium industries, or various methods of commercial credit, including those stores for their customers. Among tax evaders, the region is considered to transcend all walks of life, from those involved in various small-scale criminal businesses to companies or professionals who use different files to not take into into the total income they receive. This definition of the official ..... refers to a way of action economic and not the situation of a correctly defined group of people; it is established that we all have un formal aspects of our economic, social, cultural behavior As scholars rightly point out, the ambiguity in question leads to two consequences: Alluding to different social segments objectively as if it were a common situation and , Open to the coexistence of very diverse compresses coexisting in the same term In this second case is: Family enterprise where capital and work are confused, can be profitable and is a stable business but does not accumulate capital; A small company is established where the capital owner pays the employee to do so without a signed contract and does not specify the contractor's duties and rights; Software outing in which the employer pays to the point where work can be done at any time and place; Personal services, in Latin America, have semi-conservative characteristics. Quite rightly Alberto Bustamante says that does not officially constitute it: ... Institutional, complex, vberates or non-institutional components of tools, mechanisms and institutions are in the political legal regime of a certain social formation. What is accomplished above Despite the ambiguity of this concept, we understand that outpatient trade lies between the concept of not being formal, with the characteristics of the organization and its operation, even outside the legal equipment in effect. The non-official region of Peru (including 1990 of about 70% of the total pea, 65% of urban pea, which generates 15-20% of total GDP, and mobilizes about \$4.5 trillion per year) has become the buffer zone of the foreign debt crisis, of the high and persistent inflatables with recession, and other serious economic and social imbalances in Peru. The cause of the un official. Since the early 1980s, the urban non-formal sector (SIU) has become a place of reception for fearful urban and rural workers, by facing an increasingly restricted modern labour market, seeking refuge in SIU. The individuals attending this bag are: a. Workers of companies officially closed or reduced their production as a result of the persistent recession caused by both cost and domestic demand contractions. The formal modern sector is likely to change some of the impact of the crisis by reducing staff affordability costs, which will end up in the non-formal sector. It does not have the same capacity, as it can only expand to make room for new participants while producing poor quality decrease in industry income. Stabilization and adjustment programs are sharply tightened in terms of the labor market, leading to the expansion of un formal employment and a decrease in median income. In contrast to recent migrants, these new urban non-formal workers tend to receive higher formal training and therefore higher income expectations. B. As household income continues to fall due to lack of formal employment and high inflation, many mothers and children from the age of 5, early adult events must become workers to help supplement household income. In Peru, inflation grew unusually and poorly in the 1980s, from 62% in 1980 to 7.650% in 1990. Evidence indicates that inflation does not hit everyone equally, and that a few even benefit from it. C. While the workforce continues to grow at an annual rate of 3.5% (250 ml of new members in the labor market per year), in other words, not only individuals are banned from being formal, but individuals have been pushed out of the formal, causing jobs in the field to expand for this reason as well. D. A new and important source of USIS expansion during this period is that the growing migration of people from rural areas is that, landing, they escape subversive violence from the country's most depressed rural areas into cities. There are young people and new community organizations in Lima bringing these new migrants together. Some scholars argue that while direct support for the non-formal sector and small business is needed to reduce urban poverty concentrated in these areas somewhat, in most cases the government is not in a position to provide them effectively and , in others, there is no political will to do so despite what can be expressed in political discourses. Those who hold this position point out that the non-formal sector operates outside formal laws and regulations, using techniques, customs and signals that most policymakers do not know or fully understand, but condemn. The explanations for the growth of this sector are varied, with the two most important being the explanations provided by the legalist and economist lines. The first argued that the non-formal sector appeared as a result of many difficulties and the large amount of time and money needed to register a domestic company. The second basically argues that the field is the result of not being able to get a full job, which requires creating precarious social employment pleading with that error. Whatever the real cause, legal or economic, it can be observed that both revolve around the idea of high costs associated with excess and stretching in legality. Thus, for both theories, the non-formal business is the result of being unable to comply with government requirements, be it registration procedures (slow, difficult, complex, etc.) or operational procedures (taxes, employee stability, etc.), minimum wage, etc. For this reason, it can easily be inferred that the success of informals is due to their companies, by not assumptions of legitimate costs, they can enter low levels with comparative advantages over official people, even if they regularly accuse them of unfair competition , because, with their low cost and few limitations, they present more attractive prices to consumers. This situation often requires official industrial workers to agree with non-formal industrialists to sell their products. NON-OFFICIAL TRADE INCIDENTS THE CHANGE OF PUBLIC ORDER, CAUSES AND EFFECTS Shows the most appropriate indicators of the development of un formal trade in Lima Metropolitana by analyzing existing police documents on the subject to determine its impact on the change of public order , as well as the characteristics that it presents, its causes and the most immediate consequences. In any police action involving the control and eradication of uncontrolled trade, if the National Police is already aware of the main indicators of the development of this social phenomenon, then it can accurately point out the characteristics of the official trade , its causes and consequences as well as its relationship with the change of public order The impact of un formal trade on the police of public order it can be appreciated , that outpatient trade if it has an impact on the change of public order , because, as it is related to scandals and street quarrels, assaults and thefts, etc. those who pose a danger, not only the security of property but those who are victims of crime; these events therefore require the intervention of the PNP as a more characteristic organization to maintain, protect and ensure public order. Relationships with other crimes The appearance of other related crimes, as it always involves attacks and looting, street brawl, public scandals, and that is most important, on the smallest scale is fraud and other crimes against public trust , especially in the so-called ferial cam where imported articles are released, many of which are smuggled. We do not take into into these people who refuse to have sex with other criminals and those who do not want to show answers because it was his obvious discernise on this issue and they responded to get out of the way or preferred to refrain from any response. It is important if the connection of the phenomena of research with the commission of other crimes is evident, which justified the PNP's interference in repression activities against this business in protecting and maintaining public order and protecting the property and security of citizens. Before conclusion We can establish that there is a high level of impact of un formal trade on the change of public order as it has close ties to other forms of crime. Among the main features of the official trade we have: Participants in this trade are usually over the age of 18; that is, adults. Those involved in this trade are financially responsible and have more than one child to attend. The largest number of people involved in this trade belong to the low economic and social sectors. Among the causes of non-formal trade are mainly economic and medical trade, i.e. difficulties in meeting health requirements for economic reasons. The official trade has concessions to some forms of crime such as smuggling and fraud, as well as cases of disrupting public order as it not only creates congestion for people and vehicles, but also uses this situation to carry out robberies and attacks on customers , quarrels and street fights, public scandals, etc. The relationship that this phenomenon has with the police is very important. PNP has one of its basic functions of protecting the lives and heritage of its citizens, as well as the maintenance, protection and development of public order, which is changed by un formal trade, which is why PNP designs, organizes and interferes in activities against such trade. POLICE ACTIVITIES AGAINST TRADE IN THE LIMA METROPOLITANA Region As it is known for all the streets and boulevards of Peruvian cities can not be used for any commercial activities but for vehicles and human transit, the task of keeping free songs is the responsibility of the PNP only if the main local authorities, after corresponding coordination, require the assistance of their employees to carry out the respective deportation and to ensure that the city's decision is up respected unless the official commercial activity is related to the offense under the Code. ABOUT INFORMAL TRADE PNP delegations and staff working in them, as regards the Area of Metropolitan Lima, indicates that there is no specialized part of their structure treatment to abolish the formal trade; participation in activities carried out based on previous coordinated actions between the city government and senior police officers; in relation to its impact on the commission of other criminal figures, PNP employee involvement takes place when the corresponding complaint exists or where it is the result of follow-up actions held by the PNP agencies involved in it, it also shows a lack of staff and resources to enable effective and effective control of this phenomenon. There are no guidelines on police procedures for interfering in these activities, as PNP staff have not received guidance or adequate training to deal with this phenomenon. By its functional nature, for employees working in delegations to be fully prepared for successful activities will improve the organization's image and preserve and preserve public order through the protection of individual and collective health of the community. Establish procedures and provide rules for compliance with legal regulations relating to control and/or abolish the uncontrolled trade. 1. To know the legal provisions in procedures relating to the control and elimination of uncontrolled trade. 2. Increase the form of action on the different operational steps of guidelines on the control and elimination of uncontrolled trade. 3. To concentrate existing legal and regulatory means relating to the control and elimination of un formal trade to be carried out in police interventions. 4. To agreed procedures for confiscation and confiscation of products and guide the PNP region and delegations. All PNP employees. A- Review 1. PNP, in accordance with applicable laws, is responsible for controlling and maintaining public order as well as preventing, investigating, reporting and combating crime. 2. Uncontrolled trade is an activity that alters public order and often encourages and involves criminal acts, so it is necessary to engage in actions that strictly control this activity or, in any case, in its removal as it involves forms of crime such as public scandals, attacks, looting, smuggling, fraud and a wide range of political, administrative and police corruption. 3. Currently, regional heads and PNP Delegations do not have procedures guidelines, nor are adequately prepared to adequately deal with cases of un formal trade in their jurisdiction. Preparative Action During this period, effective and clear coordination with local or provincial authorities should be established to reduce accountability in the actions to be taken. Once the location has been set up to intervene, operations must be planned, according to information obtained during the Intelligence phase and with human potential and logistical resources available. Assign the correct task to the relevant staff, considering the following aspects: Safety Break-in Registration Apprehension and Driver Building Minutes Fact-checking fact-checking. It will be taken in accordance with the following actions: The Security Team will agree on where the previously defined action will occur. The Raid team will simultaneously venture into the position of fact surprisingly, to get the greatest amount of evidence and evidence, making corresponding records. The registration team conducts the registration in accordance with regulations for: Vehicles and equipment may be local people where products and other objects are stashed to carry out this activity, to collect evidence, with the application of the same measures necessary for the protection and preservation of such products. The Arrest and Driving Group will conduct pre-trial detention of those in the event and their conduct to the police unit where they will remain, at least until their first demonstration has been carried out. The working group lifts the confiscation and confiscation of goods when appropriate. Develop fixed laws of objects and implementation related to reality that cannot be immediately transported to the Police Unit. Permission of evidence of actual photographs of places, products, if necessary. It includes the following actions: Confiscated goods must be insured in places with good protection, custody of the case will be provided as well as obstacles to unauthorized access of employees to the specified location. The detainee must be notified in writing of the cause of detention immediately after being recorded in the Custody Register (Over age) or special book (Minor). They will be handed over to the (large) detention ballot or child custody notice if any. The temporary detention is not more than 01 day, known to the Judge in criminal matters and to the provincial prosecutor, if this happens. In the event that the relationship has been proven with criminal forms, appropriate and detailed post-inspection support will be made to denounce the provincial prosecutor, with a copy to the Attorney General of the Republic and police; the following are provided to the detainee and for this purpose are attached as follows: Provincial certificate of expression and/or finality of the criminal case for which it has arisen. Original of the Confiscated Act. Empoco's money ballot for the Bank. Outline the background and/or plan of where the events take place. Testimony, experts, indicators, research-related tests. Certificate of practical examinations. Other documents are needed. The criminal judge is known by commercially the number of detentions, the date of introduction and the name of the detainee provided to the provincial prosecutor. 1. Un formal trade is a form of economic activity with characteristics: a. It was developed on social media at a low educational and cultural level. B. Those who participate in this activity have low financial income or unemployment. C. Un formal trade, because of estrangement and lack of subject matter to any established standards, may involve crimes, such as street quarrels, public scandals, looting, assault, smuggling and crimes against public trust and disruption of public order, which will be ingested into police functions. D. Participants in this activity have a legal age and men are largely, the age of micro traders over 18 years of age. E. Typically, those involved in the un formal trade have more than three children to support, both in maintenance and in health and education, which will create the economic causes that give birth to it. 2. Un formal trade, as established by the research done, is an ingenious escape that people have found to deal with economic crises, so it has a positive side that must be exploited by government institutions. 3. Official trade in Lima Province, as in other major Peruvian cities, has increased significantly. 4. The cause of the appearance of this economic phenomenon and its increase in the Lima region is economic, educational and health in nature, as evidenced by the poverty of residents, lack of economic resources, unemployment. 5. In the field of Police, there are no Guidelines or Procedure Guidelines for optimizing activities developed so far, so a draft basic guidance is proposed for a future procedure guide to implement it. 6. Lima's delegations had no staff prepared or necessary for the case, nor had adequate logistical infrastructure, the reason for the poor success of police operations to control or abolish unorth controlled trade. 7. The issue of un formal trade is except where it has been proven to be criminal and disturbing public order, in such cases there is the access of a police office. The establishment of a Multi-Purpose Commission, in a multidisciplinary way, problem science research, directly, requires a center coordination activity that achieves multidisciplinary support for purposes, chaired by the County Mayor, and with representatives for various fields, such as Education health, economics, labor, etc. 2. Since the problem is that the city is in nature, except in the case of its connection with the criminal form and disruption of public order, establishing the coordinating agency and the corresponding lines of coordination determine the areas of responsibility of each organization engaged in the treatment of the un formal trade. 3. In the organic structure of the police, it is necessary to prepare the staff, have sufficient resources, have the full staff allocation and be trained. 4. The order appoints a committee responsible for studying the draft basic guidelines for police procedure guidelines to apply for the non-formal commercial treatment, which is proposed as a contribution to this work. Author: Santiago Ramon Salazar Navarro Navarro

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