

The 100: A Co-working Space in Kathmandu

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Abstract

Background: This article is about co-working spaces and their roles in supporting start-up enterprises and other professionals provisioning various infrastructural and service components with affordable costs and greater flexibility for use. The objective of this article is to highlight the emerging concept of co-working spaces model to accommodate start-ups, corporate professionals, and other freelancers at their initial stages of business conception. This research will also help Nepalese investors understand and identify co-working space business opportunities. This article has specifically reviewed the contemporary role played by co-working spaces to support start-ups, freelancers, and digital nomads as well as presented the facilities available at “The 100” a privately owned pioneering co-working space in Kathmandu as the case study.

Methods: This is a qualitative case study and has used a descriptive research design. Secondary as well as primary sources of data have been used to prepare this article. Primary data has been collected through observations and interviews with owners, managers, and some current clients of the selected co-working space. Secondary data has been collected in the form of research

articles and reports on co-working spaces. The data gathered has been analyzed and presented in tables. The small quantity observations did not necessitate the use of statistical analysis.

Results: The history of co-working space business model is no longer than two decades. The co-working space model is new in Nepal. Few countable co-working spaces are found in operation in Kathmandu among which The 100 is one of the pioneering privately owned co-working space served approximately 500 clients in 3-year periods of its establishment. It has been offering infrastructures for office use including furniture, office rooms, meeting rooms, parking space, cafeteria service, internet, and office administration facilities in terms of flexible period and sharing basis. Office rooms are also available on non-sharing basis. Most of its member clients found joined due to their requisite of lower cost shared infrastructural facilities on a flexible use basis rather than for organizing events and need for networking, mentorship and coaching facilities.

Conclusion: Globally, Co-working spaces are emerging forms of organization. Offering office infrastructures in sharing and use on a flexible basis has made it affordably attractive to start-ups. Similarly, co-working spaces are emerging also as an alternative to traditional forms of organizations for corporate and freelancers. In an absence of co-working spaces, the higher start-up costs may hinder nurturing start-up ideas. Similarly, the autonomous environment while working on creative ideas is its further attraction for corporate professionals and freelancers. Educated and skilled youths of Nepal are also getting attracted toward co-working space working environment.

Novelty: To some extent, this article is expected to fulfill the gap existed in the dearth of academic research on co-working spaces and their roles in Nepal. This article will be useful to students, current and potential start-ups, corporate freelancers, nomads, and existing entrepreneurs to be acquainted with the possible use and benefit of co-working spaces in Nepal.

Keywords: Co-working spaces, Start-ups, The 100, Entrepreneurship

1. Introduction

Organizations with a business model of innovative goods or services and trying to reach a scalable business transaction and sustainability are called start-ups ([Nosella et al., 2025](#)). According to them, businesses in start-up stages are quite risky due to the limitations of resources they hold like physical, human, market network for their new product, and regular cash inflows. Since they are newcomers, they face challenges not having effective methods, processes, market identification tools, lack of customer and market network for validation and upgradation of their product and service prototypes.

The history of co-working spaces can be traced over the past two decades. Co-working spaces are emerging as an alternative to traditional organizational structures. Initially co-working spaces were developed to provide accommodation to independently working professionals and freelancers. Gradually they have been globally evolved to serve diverse workforce including star-up entrepreneurs, digital nomads, and remotely working employees ([Ciccarelli, 2023](#)).

The increasing demand for co-working spaces is found due to the challenges as well as contradictions of traditional organizational work settings and flexible work. Traditional

organizational hierarchy lacks autonomy that demands co-working space as an opportunity to perform independently. Working from home lessens commuting time with enhanced autonomy but has limitations like professionally isolated, difficult to balance professional and household roles at the same time from the same location etc. Therefore, Co-working spaces have been found conceptualized as a third workplace which avoids the rigidities of work-setting of traditional organizations ([Gauger et al., 2020](#)).

For a general day-to-day office function; co-working spaces provide access to various infrastructural facilities on a shared basis ([Gauger et al., 2020](#)). Working desks, meeting rooms, telecom and internet facility, and other necessary administrative services are available in co-working spaces at a rental cost on membership based or other flexible charges. Users of such co-working spaces will also have an opportunity for collaborating, networking, and exchanging knowledge with other members.

Co-working space not fully but partially substitutes the roles played by traditional firms in coordination and integration. Therefore, co-working spaces function as quasi-organizations with respect to the perspective of an institutional organization. Co-working spaces provide curated work cultures, opportunity to build community, and have less formal governance mechanisms. Start-ups and other professionals have access to resources at co-working spaces. Co-working spaces are operating like intermediary institutions and facilitating building trust among member users ([Cicarelli, 2023](#)).

Co-working spaces are featured for their ambivalent nature by recent literature. Co-working spaces are welcomed and appreciated for enhancing creativity with quality of working life with personal wellbeing with human-centered and community-oriented approaches. On the other hand, co-working spaces are being criticized for their primary focus on digitally skilled and socially privileged members which may produce situations of labor precarity, reinforcement of neoliberal work norms, and creation of socio-spatial inequalities ([Fast & Jansson, 2024](#)). This point of view demands further research to examine the roles played by co-working spaces while transforming traditional organizational settings and urban life style.

Followed by international trend, entrepreneurial culture seems evolving in Nepal in the form of start-ups. Infrastructures; entrepreneurial community, access to finance, mentoring, and networking are some prominent challenges that Nepali start-ups are facing ([Rijal et al., 2021](#)). Co-working spaces provide infrastructural facilities at lower cost to start-up entrepreneurs. Similarly, they also offer mentoring, access to entrepreneurial community and business networking making start-ups capable to mitigate most of the overstated challenges. Therefore, this research has been conducted to assess the facilities provided by the co-working spaces for start-ups, freelancers, and nomads in Kathmandu.

Globally, the evolution of co-working spaces is recent as compared to other business development supports (BDS) like business incubation centers. There are rare co-working spaces operated in Nepal for the purpose of accommodating start-ups. The 100 Spaces is a community workspace located at 100 Katyani Marg, Baneswor 31, Kathmandu. It provides office tables suitable to accommodate an individual as well as teams. Apart from the office tables, it has been providing community space for organizing events and workshops as well.

College students, freelancers, research fellows, product and service designers, and architects are its target customers. It has been charging fees on a flexible basis based on the clients' requirements. The office management is open every day of the week except Saturday between 9.30 AM to 6 PM.

Nepal is a developing country. Youths of the current era are academically sound and digitally intelligent. They are technically innovative and creative. They are motivated to create jobs and prefer self-employment rather than working in traditional organizational hierarchy. It indicates an increasing need for co-working space that provides an autonomous working environment able to foster entrepreneurial creativity and innovation with higher flexibility of usage at affordable cost. Most of the start-up stage entrepreneurs find themselves cost sensitive with respect to rental fare, office equipment, communication facilities, and other official chores and find themselves incapable of new independent office establishments. Co-working spaces could be a suitable alternative for youths wishing to convert their innovative ideas into sustainable business. Apart from cost sharing facilities, suitable arrangement of a co-working space could facilitate youths in lowering initial set up cost while providing them a chance to overcome entry barriers along with networking and mentoring facilities. In Nepal, start-ups are facilitated through common facility centers where ironworkers; carpet and pashmina weavers, Jewell makers are facilitated with the equipment and common working space ([Neupane, 2024](#)). Co-working spaces are requirement of start-ups, professionals, and nomads in Nepal especially due to the higher rental charges with costly office equipment. It is a new business model in Nepal. Therefore, this research has made an attempt to explore and describe the various provisions to accommodate and support start-ups and professionals.

This background information draws our attention toward further research on the role playing by co-working spaces to support start-ups and professionals with respect to meet their demands of cheaper office establishment cost through shared physical infrastructures along with mentoring, and networking facilities. Institutional support mechanisms are limited in Nepal. Projects and programs of the Government of Nepal is still far behind to properly accommodate all graduated youths and start-ups of Nepal. Although some government initiations for example, Micro-Enterprise Development Program for Poverty Alleviation (MEDPA) are trying to support skilled workforce through community facility centers for specific professions ([Neupane, 2024](#)), they are unable to accommodate university graduates, experienced professionals, digital nomads, and freelancers.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Entrepreneurship Development Theories Supporting Co-Working Space Business Models

Co-working space movement was started in California, the United States in the year 2005 with the aim of creating a place where many people can work together with the shared resources ([Johansson et al., 2024](#)). There are various theories for entrepreneurship development. Among them, few theories are reviewed to show an association of co-working spaces to support entrepreneurship development with reference to the service provisions they have in general.

- a. Association of resource-based view (RBV): This view priorities building competitive capability of a business firm. Start-up stage of a business firm is considered poor especially for the physical and financial resources they hold. They require an affordable setting to hire, where they can work for a few weeks or months to materialize their ideas into a successful venture. According to [Maharjan et al. \(2024\)](#), this theory points out that firms' internal competencies and capabilities are valuable resources to a firm that assist for market growth and longer business sustainability. As suggested by this theory, clients of co-working spaces can be assisted to build their internal competency, making them able to acquire infrastructural facilities, personnel and administrative assistances at comparatively affordable cost. Despite this, they would have to quit their business ideas in the absence of office spaces and means of communication. Therefore, as per this theory, co-working spaces could assist entrepreneurship development by helping its clients to build their internal competencies through infrastructures and other office administrative supports at lowered cost on sharing basis that seems reasonably affordable to start-up stage entrepreneurs.
- b. Linkages of institutional theory to co-working spaces: Among legal and regulatory premises, this theory also suggest to focus on development of economic institutions in a society to uplift entrepreneurship development ([Silwal et al., 2022](#)). This theory suggests identifying and exploring the way social choices are influenced, directed and gradually shifted. Therefore, the evolution of co-working spaces as a new workplace is not by a co-incident. It could be a place to attract would be entrepreneurs of the modern era by addressing the observed shift toward a more flexible workplace compared to traditional structural organization models.
- c. Linkage of co-working space with social capital theory to develop entrepreneurship: This approach indicates the importance of social networks to one of the requisites of entrepreneurship development. This theory further advocates for building up social capital through networking and mentorship. These are the important elements that a co-working space generally provisions for their clients. Social and business networks are proper means to get access to resources you need in a business ([Silwal et al., 2022](#)).

[ILO \(2023\)](#) has mapped *support system* as a key elementary requisite to build an entrepreneurial ecosystem in cities like Kathmandu and Pokhara. It has reported that Nepal is a country of youth and stated that approximately 40% of Nepal's population comprises between the age of 16 to 40 years representing the youth population. About 92 percent of youth between the ages of 16-29 are literate in cities like Kathmandu and Pokhara. Every year, approximately 500,000 people enter the job market in search of employment. In an absence of job and self-employment opportunities, they leave the country for employment opportunity abroad. By the development of a strong ecosystem for entrepreneurship development, Nepal could produce job givers rather than job seekers. Therefore, co-working spaces can contribute entrepreneurship development in Nepal through its supporting system in office infrastructure, market networking assistance,

IT and communication support, mentoring, and coaching in an affordable rate to younger entrepreneurs.

2.2 Conceptual Review

Start-ups are new initiations and considered risky undertaking due to various resources they require on the way to convert their initiative ideas into a successful enterprise. They initially dwell with the questions and issues regarding the techniques to envisioning future of their business, designing the business model, identification of successful methods and approaches that support to drive their company, and factors affecting for survival. Such questions also energies them for the quest of best available solutions ([Nosella et al., 2025](#)).

The definition of co-working spaces commonly features them as a place where office infrastructures existed and available on a membership and flexible basis. The users of co-working spaces will have an opportunity for larger networking, mentoring, and community building. Infrastructural facilities, mentorship, networking and communication facilities are some directly observable benefits available on a shared basis which also make them affordable for start-up entrepreneurs and professionals. To take examples of some indirect benefits of co-working spaces, an individual would have an autonomy at work, think and decide independently, and use the facilities flexibly ([Spreitzer et al., 2015](#)).

Transformations to the traditional work practices and organizational setting have been observed through co-working spaces for the past two decades ([Barbegal-Mirabent, 2021](#)). According to her, traditional job and organizational settings are challenged by the need of autonomy lacked by the hierarchical organizational structures; time flexibility, and needs of freelancers. Co-working spaces are playing prominent roles in transforming traditional organizational work settings into autonomous, flexible, and lowered cost environments. Therefore, co-working spaces are emerging workplaces in the modern era.

Now-a-days, members like freelancers; start-up entrepreneurs, professionals, and small firm owners are preferring to locate at co-working spaces at their initial stages of enterprise set-ups ([Spreitzer et al., 2015](#)). Indirectly; the users of co-working spaces are beneficiaries of intangible assistance like knowledge; skills, and communal support. Directly, they share physical infrastructures like meeting rooms, operational desks, communication devices, and office spaces ([Konecka-Szyddlowska & Czupich, 2022](#)). Thus, co-working spaces are manifesting dual dimensions as a new organizational model and sharing economy. Therefore, we can say co-working spaces as a new model of organization.

The rise of the skill and knowledge based commercial economy, increasing urbanization, and expanding entrepreneurial ecosystems are the causes behind the increasing demand of co-working spaces ([Barbegal-Mirabent, 2021](#)). Co-working spaces are portrayed as supporters to promote entrepreneurship, innovation, and creativity through the heterogeneous member actors from different fields. Empirical studies try to convince that co-working spaces help to enhance productivity, individual wellbeing, and attractive destinations for start-ups and professional freelancers.

Co-working spaces provide individual level benefits through customized services offering. Due to their potential contributions assisting entrepreneurship and economic development, they are

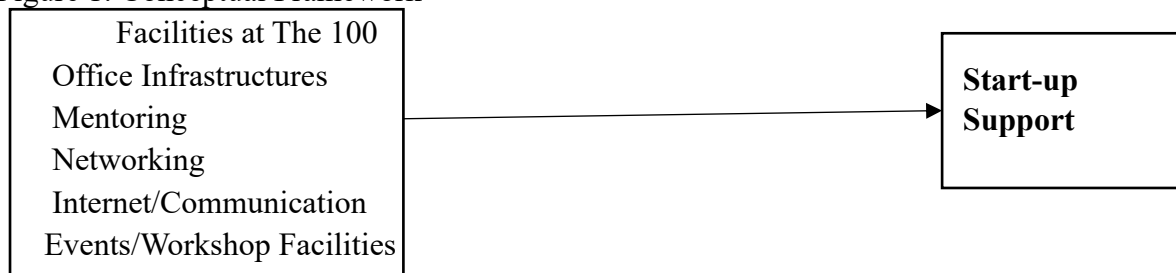
gaining more attention. Co-working spaces assist entrepreneurial growth by lowering entry cost to start-ups, offering access to infrastructure, networking, mentoring, and other business supports (Elsafty & AlNawaly, 2020). Therefore, co-working spaces are viewed as a means for promoting innovation and enterprise development support systems.

Impacts of co-working spaces are largely shaped by local context, individual business models, and country's governance system. It is a critical perspective of co-working spaces adopted by recent scholarships (Johns et al., 2024). Assistance of co-working spaces for community building, social inclusion, commercialization, and longer sustainability are still a matter of further research. Co-working spaces refer to alternative workplaces as well as it is uprising as a socio-economic institution reflecting broader level transformations in hierarchically structured jobs and entrepreneurship.

The study of (Johansson et al., 2024) is based on the Kano model in which they have tried to identify clients' priorities while deciding to use co-working space as their workstation. They have listed six themes based on clients' needs, i.e. social needs, need of business networking, exchange of knowledge, increase productivity, and enhance physical well-being. Their study finding is very useful to conduct an effectiveness analysis study for business start-up and growth by using co-working space models of workstations.

Based on this review, a conceptual framework has been developed to measure the applications and utilities of facilities available at a co-working space for start-ups.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework



Note: Researcher's Construct

3. Research Methodology

Research design: Descriptive research design is used to simply describe the selected case or phenomenon. This design also tries generalize the study findings based on its representative sample to a larger population (Omar, 2015). Therefore, this research has applied a descriptive research design to understand and describe the functions of the selected case.

Sample selection and tools used to collect data: To collect secondary data, it has searched and retrieved resources in the form of articles and research reports from the internet. To collect primary data, it has observed the operational procedures of *case institution* at field level. Similarly, for acquiring primary information, the owners/managers and recent member clients of the co-working spaces were interviewed. Recent clients were requested to prioritize the offered services in the co-working space based on their need preference while purchasing membership. The co-working space selected for this study is a pioneer institution, and the selection is based on purposive sampling design. It is among a few countable co-working

spaces opened in Kathmandu. It has been operated and managed by experienced professionals with sufficient client members, which make it rich for generalization. These are the other reasons behind selecting this case as a case for the purpose of this study.

Nature of data and analysis technique: Qualitative data in the form of opinion as well as quantitative data regarding clients and services sold were collected during the interviews. Collected data have been organized, analyzed and interpreted to describe the facilities available at the co-working space and service rendered to the start-up clients. A Descriptive analytical tool has been used to analyze clients' priority preferences (generated frequency table) on the offered services at the co-working space.

Methodological Limitations:

- There are only a few co-working spaces that operationally exist in Kathmandu. Among them, the selected case is found suitable for the informational richness for the study and elderly with years of operation. Therefore, the study is limited to the information acquired from only one sample.
- This study has not gone for effectiveness analysis to clients' business growth using a structured interview questionnaire through a random sampling basis. Only 29 recent clients were approached to express their opinion by prioritizing offered facilities and services at the co-working spaces, and two walk-ons during the observational field visits were interviewed. Effectiveness analysis to clients' success is left for the future scope of the study.

Details on Collected Data and Approach

S.No.	Description	Approach
1	Secondary Data 1. Nine Research articles and reports published between 2015 to 2025 on co-working spaces 2. Seven relevant articles on start-ups, research design, entrepreneurship	Retrieved from internet sources, excluded irrelevant articles, thoroughly desk reviewed selected ones
2	Primary Data <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Professional on Entrepreneurship Development Programs and Mentor (1) • Operational Manager and CEO (1) • Walk-ons (2 during the multiple fields visits to the case observation) • Recent clients (27) who purchased the membership for one week or longer • Network event organizers (2) 	Interviewed

For the secondary data collection, especially useful articles and project reports on co-working spaces, about 50 hours of internet searching, selection, and desk review time for retrieving and selecting was consumed.

For collection of primary data, 12 field visits (during two and half months) of the selected co-working space were made.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 About The100 Spaces, Katyani Marg, Baneswor, Kathmandu – 31, Nepal

According to the mentor of The 100 Spaces, The 100 Spaces is a co-working space, started as a component of Business Incubator in Kathmandu. At the time of conception, it is perceived that a Business Incubator consists of three components, namely Space, Support, and Services. To start with, The 100 Spaces focus on Community Space. However, it is up to its client beneficiaries of members to experience the additional services and support, opting for customers to get more than what they are expecting. The community spaces have no specific target sector of clients. It is equally suitable for startups / business, learners, knowledge workers, and networking personnel. Over the time of 1,000 days of operation, The 100 Spaces aims to being considered as a micro innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem within itself. The100 was founded in the year 2022 by a passionate person after completing his study from Canada and having some years of experience in design sector. Observing the global trend and identifying the increasing numbers of skilled and knowledge-based youths and professionals in Katmandu, there was need and demand of co-working spaces as working places in Nepal. Therefore, by anticipating the upcoming market opportunity and backed by his enthusiasm to support entrepreneurship development and building innovation ecosystem, he has launched the co-working space in Kathmandu.

The100 Spaces has professional backup and mentoring support by an experienced personality in promoting innovation and entrepreneurship ecosystem, including business incubators and accelerators in Nepal. The 100 Spaces has working associations with University Grants Commission (UGC), Nepal Entrepreneurship Support Program (ESP), enterprise development program and develop courses of Tribhuvan University, Faculty of Management and Kathmandu University. Until January 2026, The100 Spaces has served approximately 500 clients on a flexible rental basis. The categories of member services and number of clients served are presented in Table 1. The100 Spaces is running in profit from its 2nd year of operation.

Table 1: Description of Different Categories for Rental and Number of Clients Served

Categories of Rental Services	Number of Clients Served	Charges in NPR
Hourly Basis	110	300
Full Day Basis	100	700
Weekly Basis	180	700
Monthly Basis	70	8000
Annual Basis	35	(7200 or 8500) x 12
Team Space (Monthly)	5	30000 to 60000
Total	500	

Source: Field Survey, 2025

4.2 Service provisions at The 100 Spaces

The100 Spaces has employed an Operation Manager since its inception. The manager is responsible for the overall operation of the co-working space and reporting to the CEO. The co-working space has employed five persons, two in full time and three-part time basis. The different services, infrastructures, and facilities available at the co-working spaces are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: *Infrastructure and Facilities at The100 Spaces*

S. No.	Available Facilities	Specification	Description	
1	Infrastructures	Office Tables	With Revolving Chairs	Shared & Individual
		Dedicated Office	Air Conditioner (AC)	Shared & Individual
		Reception	Office support	Shared basis
		Internet	1 GBPS / with Alternate	Shared basis
		Telephone	Shared from reception	Shared basis
		Printer	Scanning & Copying	Shared basis
		Microwave Oven	Personal use	Shared basis
		Drip Coffee	Always running	As and when needed
		Drinking Water- Hot & Cold	Green / Red Tea	As and when needed
		Freeze	Personal use	Shared basis
		Meeting Room	Multi-media / Smart TV	Booking needed
		Cafeteria	Serviced	Around 10 items to eat
		Parking	4 & 2 wheelers (4+20)	Flexible - Cars & Bikes
		Backyard	50 persons for events	Music, Talk, Group
2	Networking Events	Mgmt. Support	Networking	Space rental for events
3	Mentoring	As per need	As required	In-house & In-network
4	Coaching	As per need	As required	In-house & In-network
5	Counseling	As per need	As required	In-house & In-network

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Since the year of establishment in 2022, around 50 networking events have been organized in the co-working space. The space has been leased for organizing networking events like B2B, B2C, Concerts, and Panel Discussions. The100 has offered free Tea and Coffee for the member clients no matter they are hourly based or annual. Similarly, the backyard and parking space are also free for all types of clients. Meeting room use is included in the membership fee for members and for walk in users, there are charges varied on case to case.

Interview with founders, managers and clients has revealed that the market of co-working space is rising in Nepal, especially in the urban city areas identified as hub of educational institutions, banks, and corporate businesses. Founders observe this as a profitable business opportunity whereas clients have anticipated an increasing demand of co-working facilities in the crowded and costly cities like Kathmandu. Developed cities are well equipped with availability of facilities like transport, communication, and fast internet services, which are critically considered very important to set up a business. Such facilities make cities able to provide an

attractive platform to various innovative startup founders in the coming days. The market of co-working space seems to be increasing to fulfil the needs of start-ups until they reach a resilient stage of business operation.

During the interview with owners and managers, demands of clients vary for diverse facilities. Therefore, in the near future, in Kathmandu, some co-working spaces may open with three in one feature, i.e. Jim center, Café and Office spaces. Currently, there are only a few countable co-working spaces in Kathmandu. Demand of co-working spaces seems picking up, some more co-workings spaces combined with different features are expected to be opened in the business-hub cities.

4.3 Clients' Top-Need Priorities to Purchase Facilities at The 100 Spaces

All the 29 clients were asked for the need base priority behind acquiring the service facilities of The 100 Spaces. Their priority is presented in Table 3.

Table 3: *Client's Preferences to Join Co-Working Space Membership*

S.No.	Offered services at The 100 Spaces	No. of Clients
1	Physical Infrastructures	24
2	Networking and Event Management	5
3	Mentoring	0
4	Coaching	0
5	Counselling	0

Source: Field Survey, 2025

Twenty-two clients responded that physical infrastructures provided them readymade office rooms and furniture, not only for day-to-day work but also for organizing eventual meetings. In this initial stage of business conception, planning, and nurturing, they find themselves hardy capable of affording a separate office at a suitable location of costly city Kathmandu. The available administrative staff service and communication facilities were also added values. Included free parking space also an attractive infrastructure for the crowded cities having less parking spaces like Kathmandu. very attractive to their rental fee. Hot water, coffee, and use of freeze for free of cost and cafeteria services have taken care of their personal well-being while at work. Therefore, the first priority of these clients to choose The 100 Spaces was its offered infrastructural facilities.

Five clients have stated that their priority to joining The 100 Spaces was to acquire Social Networking and Event Management services. Among them, two member clients have the sole purpose of getting assistance to manage their commercial events. Similarly, three other clients were joined The 100 Spaces for an expectation of market development, achieve good social impression, associations with other people nurturing their business ideas and share knowledge.

Conclusion

Co-working spaces are newly emerging forms of organization as an alternative to traditional forms of organizations. This study has concluded that facilities under physical infrastructural components have attracted to join the co-working space membership to most of the clients. Affordable costs, flexibility, autonomy, and networking are attractions of co-working space

organizations. In an absence of co-working spaces, the higher start-up costs hinder nurturing so many innovative ideas. Similarly, so many creative ideas require autonomously tested, and traditional corporate structures are barriers for such testing. In Nepal, modern education and technology have produced thousands of educated and skilled youths every year. The Government and corporate world are unable to provide sufficient employment to them. Therefore, for such enthusiasts skilled mass, co-working spaces could be a blessing to work on their own enterprise ideas to create self-employment as well as future businesses. The co-working spaces business has a bright future in upcoming days in Nepal.

Future Research Scopes

With reference to local, national and international context, since last decade it is observed that the preference of workers and employers is increasingly shifting toward greater flexibility, hybrid, and work from home models ([Johns et al., 2024](#)). Modern educated youths of Nepal are also much aware of the world's changed scenario. They are connected to the global market due to the availability of faster internet connectivity, modern education system, and attractive digital platforms for earning and learning, For example, YouTube and LinkedIn. In this behalf, further research on Co-working spaces' utility and benefits could be assessed through research on effectiveness analysis on clients' business growth with the provisioned supports from co-working places. Similarly, more detail study could be undertaken for the assessment of business scope of co-working spaces with diverse service provisions in various cities of Nepal. More theories on entrepreneurship development could be reviewed for possible association among service components provisioned by co-working spaces and its future market scopes.

Transparency Statement: The authors confirm that this study has been conducted with honesty and in full adherence to ethical guidelines.

Data Availability Statement: The Authors can provide data.

Conflict of Interest: The authors declare there are no conflicts of interest.

Authors' Contributions: The authors conducted all research activities, i.e., concept, data collection, drafting, and final review of the manuscript.

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