

# **Problems and Prospects of Nepalese Students in UK: Brain Drain, Immigration or Global Network? <sup>1</sup>**

**KESHAB BHATTARAI**  
Business School, University of Hull  
Cottingham Road, HU6 7RX

## **Abstract**

How to finance higher education is the major problem of new Nepalese students who have come to UK according to this study based on a sample survey. They have managed their basic needs on average around £325 per month but the tuition on average was around £3850. This is very high when compared to \$270 per capita income in Nepal. Most of them have financed their trips to UK selling hereditary land or properties or other assets. In the long run these young people are likely to migrate to UK or other advanced countries which is a sort of brain-drain for Nepal. The migration has not only contributed to rapid slow down of population growth rate but also prospects for economic growth in coming years but this is inevitable as the conflict prone Nepalese economy has not been able to generate enough jobs. Education system in Nepal, though expanding rapidly recently, has not been able to generate quality education up to international standards. Further increased global network of Non-Resident Nepalese, such as the NPCCUK, has made flow of information easier for aspiring and potential migrants. Opportunities for earning while learning are growing though not adequate to accommodate them all. As the exodus of Nepalese to various countries is likely to increase in coming years, increased rate of migration can compensate for lost growth prospects of Nepal only if the NRN community could bring direct foreign investment or remittances into the Nepalese economy. This is less likely to happen unless the constitutions, rules and regulation are designed systematically to fit to the challenges of the country. No Nepali can rest in peace and Nepal cannot grow without the restoration of law and order and peaceful atmosphere through a beautiful constitution for the Republic of Nepal, though for various reasons the promulgation of such constitution has delayed beyond the stipulated May 28, 2010 date of the Constituent Assembly.

Keywords: Student Finance, Migration, UK, Nepal

JEL classification: I22, J61, O52, O53

**December, 2009**

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<sup>1</sup> Help from the NPCCUK for collecting the survey particularly from Raj Pathak, Shanta Binod Lamichhane, Lok Gurung, Shiva Timalsina, Prabesh KC, Min Bahadur Ranabhat, Navaraj Neupane is highly acknowledged. Corresponding address: [K.R.Bhattacharai@hull.ac.uk](mailto:K.R.Bhattacharai@hull.ac.uk); Phone 44-1482-463207 Fax: 44-1482-463484.

# Problems and Prospects of Nepalese Students in UK: Brain Drain, Immigration or Global Network?

## I. Introduction

Hundreds of Nepalese students have started coming to UK for a college or university level education in recent years. In the supply side, Nepal has gradually expanded its education system but quality of it is still very low compared to international standards. In the demand side the growing enrolments of foreign students are in accordance with the strategies of expanding higher education sector in UK. Foreign students pay higher tuition and contribute to improve the international dimension and global reputation of these schools. They contribute towards flexibility and allow expansion of higher education sector in UK (see <http://www.ucas.ac.uk/documents/ucasguides/bigmap2010.pdf>).

USA, UK and Australia (UUA) are top foreign destinations for Nepalese students who can afford studies abroad. World class education institutions offer degrees in almost every field in these countries. There are many other economic factors that make education in Nepal less attractive to pupils whose parents can afford to pay their bill of further education in foreign countries. As the English is second most important language taught in schools and colleges of Nepal students from there do not need to spend extra years in learning the language. Moreover, degrees from these countries are not only regarded well by Nepali employers but also the degree holders from reputed foreign universities have been successful in international job markets after graduation. Educational institutions in these countries are more competitive in the international markets. Top students opt first for educational institutions UUA countries and choose other EU countries, Russia, China, Southeast Asia, South Asia and the Middle East only when they are not able to get their first choice. This is the major reason why young Nepali students mobilise all personal and family resources to come to study in one of the UUA countries.

Nepali students are lured to UK because of opportunities for learning and earnings. They are usually informed that the immigration rules allow foreign students to work 20 hours per week, minimum wage of at least £5.80 per hour can be expected for these hours making them eligible to earn up to £460 per month. This is enough to cover their living expenses. Many parents count on this before selling their properties to finance tuition, visa and travelling expenses required to a college or university in the UK. It is becoming clear in recent months that these expectations are gradually proving wrong. Responses from the survey reveal that the most of these new students are in difficulties. They have not been able to find jobs and have used up all money they brought with them ([http://www.bbc.co.uk/nepali/news/story/2009/10/091010\\_nepali-students\\_in\\_uk.shtml](http://www.bbc.co.uk/nepali/news/story/2009/10/091010_nepali-students_in_uk.shtml)). They are living in very poor and unacceptable conditions and many are found regretting decisions to come to study here. The major objective of this study is to examine this issue based on experience of these newly arrived Nepali students. Findings are based on primary data collected from a survey conducted at the get-together meeting of the NPCCUK on Nov. 29, 2009. It also draws on secondary data from the Office of the National Statistics of UK, migration dataset in EUROSTAT available at the Economic and Social Data Set ([www.esds.ac.uk/international](http://www.esds.ac.uk/international)). This is an issue that has been addressed neither in the literature of Nepalese studies (Bhattarai (2007) Central Bureau of Statistics (2009), Dahlin, Bo; Regmi(2000) , Hall (1996), Koirala and Koshal. (1999) ,Mahat and Scoloveno (2006), Masaki (2006), MOE (2009), Murshed and Gates (2005) National Planning Commission (2009), Parker (2006) , Sharma, Sisira and Oczkowski (2000), Shrestha and Velu(1993) ,

Simpson, Schumaker, Dorahy, Shrestha and Sarvagya (1996), Wagle (2005)) nor in the literature of migration in the west particularly in UK (Anderson, Waddington (2007), Bingley, Walker and Zhu (2005), Economic Outlook (2006), Greenaway and Haynes (2003), Hardill and MacDonald(2000), McCormick and Wahba (2001), Roberts, Oakey and Hanstock (2007), Kane and Rouse (1999).

## II. Features of Primary Survey

Sample constitutes of 55 new students who attended the get-together meeting organised by Nepalese People’s Coordination Council for UK (NPCCUK) on November 29, 2009. Meeting aimed to acquaint new Nepali students on UK rules, regulations and practices particularly relating to their studies in various colleges, schools or universities. They were informed about job centres, CV and interview skills and to the Nepali networks in the UK. Respondents were in the meanwhile asked to reply to eleven questions in this survey that mainly relate to their background, level and field of study, components of their monthly basic expenses, tuition and their driving skill and work status. In our knowledge no such study has been done before for the Nepalese students in UK like this. Main results are presented briefly in this section. More details on statistics are provided in the Appendix

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 20 years	8	14.5	14.5
20 to 25 years	30	54.5	69.1
25 to 30 years	10	18.2	87.3
30 to 35 years	3	5.5	92.7
Above 35 years	4	7.3	100.0
Total	55	100.0	

**Table 2: Descriptive Statistics on Their Expenses**

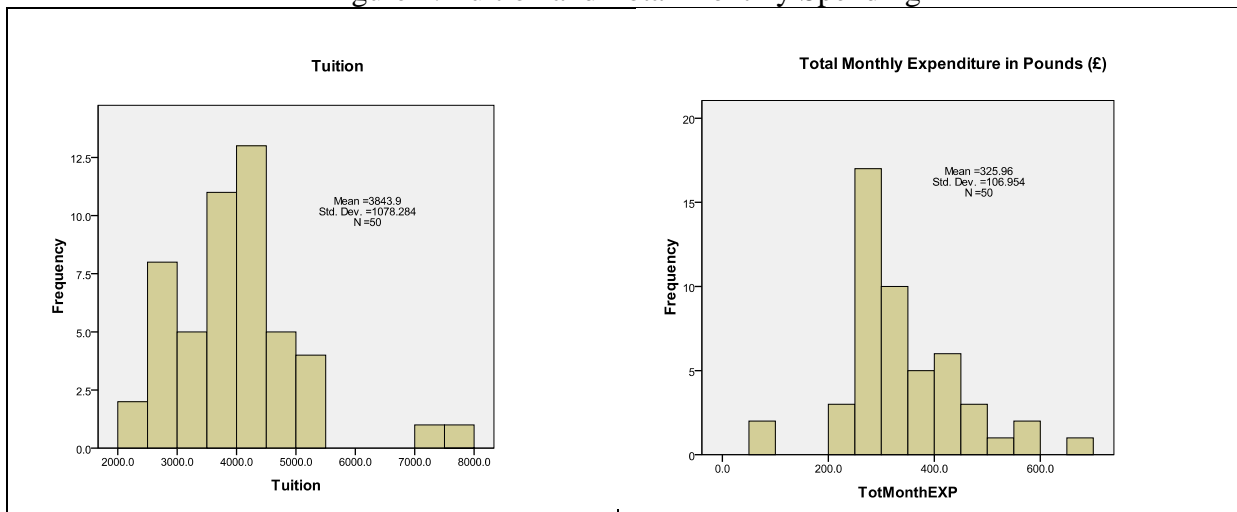
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Total monthly expense	50	60.0	650.0	326.0	107.0
Rent	52	.0	430.0	199.3	74.0
Travel	49	8.0	120.0	54.6	24.9
Food	41	10.0	100.0	51.3	19.9
Other expenditure	39	.0	150.0	33.2	29.4
Tuition	50	2000.0	7500.0	3843.9	1078.3

Sample was dominated by young and male students. About 86 percent had arrived to the UK in the last six months and 90 percent of them were male. About 55 percent of them were between 20 to 25 years of age, 15 percent were below 20, and 80 percent below 30. By educational background in Nepal, 61 percent had done IA/ISc and 30 percent had BA/BSc there. About 91 percent of them were enrolled in the study programme in the UK, about 19 percent to A level, 60 percent to BA/BSc and only 16 percent to the Masters. Only one person was at the PhD level. Pharmacy or medical field was popular and chosen by 34 percent, 12 percent were for the science/engineering degree; others going either for social

sciences (8 percent) management of business and similar other degrees. About 51 percent of them lived one hour away from the central London, 15 percent each in central London or two hours away from it. About 89 percent did not drive; only 16 percent had found part time jobs.

Two out of 55 reported to have worked with a Nepalese employer. Tuition was the most important expenditure item. Average tuition was £3844 and it ranged from £2000 to £7500. Compared to this total monthly expenses was £325 about £200 of this was for rents. Average travelling expense of £54 was slightly higher than the average food expense of £51. Mean of other expenses were £33.

Figure 1: Tuition and Total Monthly Spending



The average annual spending, including tuition, for this sample is £7756. It is likely that these students must have paid up to £1000 for visa and airline ticket to come to UK. Thus average bill for the first year for a new Nepali student is £8800. It is about 50 percent of what the University of Hull recommends for undergraduate or post graduate international students. This amount is even lower than the expenditure recommended for UK/EU students.

Table 3

Student's Estimated Budget for an Academic Year in Hull University

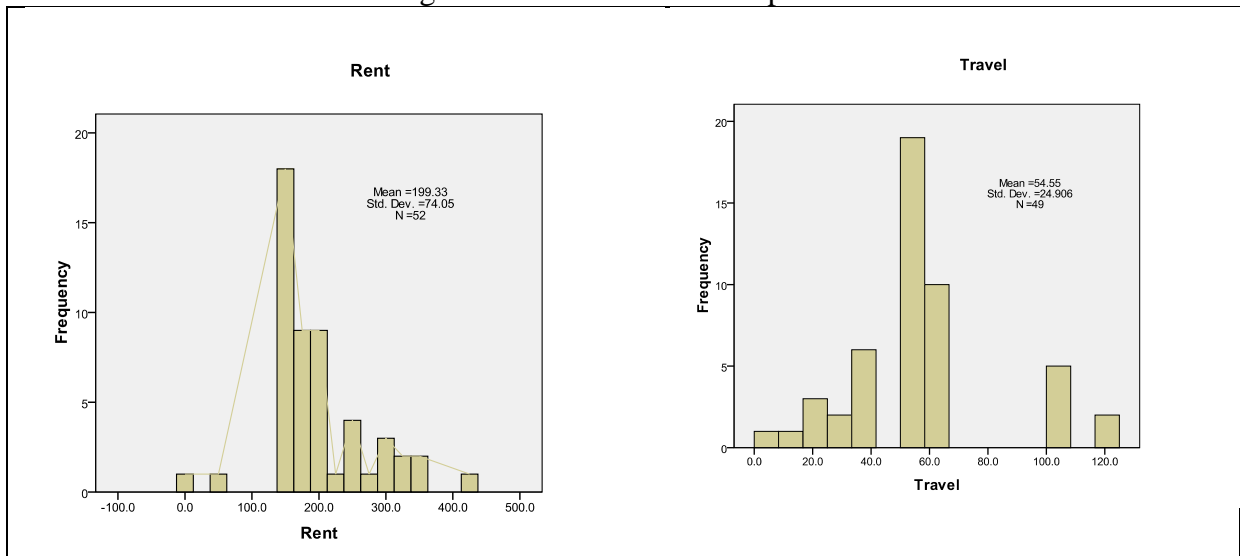
	International Full Time		UK/EU Full Time	
	Post Graduate	Undergraduate	Post Graduate	Undergraduate
Tuition	9,800	9,800	3,390	3,290
Accommodation	3,432	2,776	3,432	2,767
Food and Housekeeping	2,340	1,890	2,340	1,890
Phone	250	250	250	250
Course Materials	500	500	500	500
Travel (Bus pass)	190	190	190	190
Entertainment	2,340	1,890	2,340	1,890
Total	18,852	17,296	12,442	10,777

Source: <http://www2.hull.ac.uk/Student/money/uk.aspx>

Had these students been able to get a part time job at the minimum wage as mentioned above, their basic running expenses could have been covered. However, almost all of them did not find any part time job as they expected because the recession of 2008/09 had raised the unemployment rate in UK. The incidence of unemployment among individuals in the 16-25 age group now is more than 10 percent. About 13.5 million individuals in UK were reported to live below the minimum income (60 percent of median income) and number of people wanting a job and unemployed is the highest ever since 1997 (<http://www.poverty.org.uk/summary/uk.htm>). It is not surprising then that the high hopes

and expectations of these new students were not met. Some students had further problems. Programmes they were enrolled were starting late or did not even exist.

Figure 2: Rent and Travel Expenses

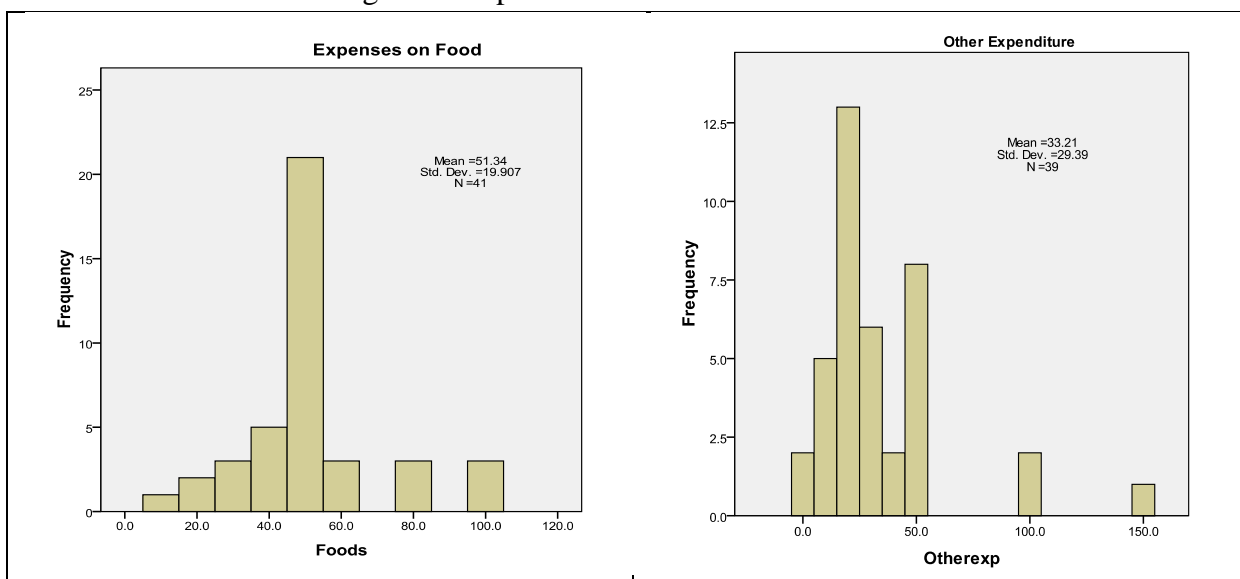


Many students share accommodation. That is how they can manage to stay at around £50 per week in London. They also leave one hour away from the central London. The £60 covers the monthly ticket for underground train.

These students cook themselves and share kitchen. Their average monthly food bill is about £51. Other expenses cover their costs of telephone, educational materials. They are used to hard life from Nepal and £325 per month is essential for their basic needs.

Education is an immediate cause of young Nepalese people to come to the UK as discussed above. Long term causes are economic. It requires some considerations of supply and demand side factors of migrations as done in the next section.

Figure 3: Expenses on Food and Other Items



### III. Supply Side Factors

#### 1) Poverty and Growth Disaster in Nepal

Nepal has experienced growth disaster in the last two decades. Increasing number of Nepali people are forced to migrate to other countries because of very slow growth rate of the employment and income in the country. Uncertainties on future prospects are aggravated mainly due to irreconcilable conflicts among political parties. Nepal, with the per capita income of \$270, ranked 179<sup>th</sup> in 2007 out of 208 countries (179<sup>th</sup> in PPP) though 11 million of 27 million people were reported to be in the labour force officially in 2007.

According to the Nepal in Figures (2009) about 80 percent of workforce is employed in agriculture but only 16.5 percent of 147 thousand square kilometres of land is arable. It amounts to 0.089 hectare land per capita. The burden of population explosion can be easily estimated from the young and adult dependency rates of 0.7 and 0.1 respectively. Fetching woods for timber industry and cooking and for fodders have raised the rate of deforestation rapidly. The area covered by forest has reduced from 34 percent to 25 percent in last 15 years. Lack of transportation, communication, drinking water, education and health is making lives of the 84 percent of people living in rural areas very difficult.

Poverty is widespread; about 43 percent of people are below the official poverty line (68 percent in \$2 a day criteria). Distribution of income is becoming more unequal as seen by the Gini coefficient of 0.47 and the top 10 percent households take 40 percent of the national income. Programmes to empower people by education and health have so far been ineffective. Social mobility is non-existent. The need for cheap labour in neighbouring countries, particularly in India, the Middle East and South East Asia as well as the desperate conditions at home has compelled thousands of young Nepalese to depart to these countries. Wealthy ones, who can manage money, travel and visa expenses are bound to Europe or to the USA. Adversity and conflict at home and better prospects abroad have raised the rate of emigration from Nepal which according to the NRN estimates is about 5 million in South Asia and 2 million in other countries.

#### 2) Growth of Education Sector in Nepal

People have become more aware of their prospects in the global economy. Demand for education in Nepal has been increasing over years. Number of students in the secondary level has increased tremendously as the ratio of male and female students attending secondary level has increased. About 50 percent of secondary age population had enrolled in the secondary education in 2005. This is likely to rise further as the republic of Nepal is becoming more progressive in expanding education in coming years.

Table 4  
Enrolment in Secondary Level

	Secondary Pupils		Enrolment Percent			Student teacher Ratio
	Population	Enrolment	Total	Male	Female	
2005	4,493,285	2,054,165	46	49	42	
2000	3,814,002	1,348,212	35	41	29	30
1995	2,536,969	1,016,443	40	50	30	32
1990	2,228,808	708,663	32	44	19	31
1985	1,969,275	496,921	25	38	12	27
1980	2,510,587	512,434	20	32	8	31
1975	2,245,582	281,816	13	21	4	28
1970	1,400,147	122,394	9	14	3	21

Source: UNESCO (<http://stats.uis.unesco.org/unesco/TableViewer/dimView.aspx>)

Table 5

Enrolment in Tertiary Education in Nepal: All Programmes						
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2007
Total	94,401	103,290	119,670	124,817	147,123	255,354
Female	26,001	21,333	24,646	30,121	40,577	

The growth rate of students in the tertiary sector has been as dramatic as in the secondary level. It is likely to expand speedily further and is becoming beyond the capacity of higher education institutions in Nepal. Monopoly of the Tribhuvan University in higher education has gone after new universities like the Kathmandu University, Pokhara University, Easter University (BP Institute Dharan), Sanskrit University have established in recent years. More universities are likely to come in future. However, these new universities have not yet up to the international standard and degrees from Nepali universities are hardly recognised by Western Universities. New universities have not reduced outflow of Nepali students.

### 3) Global Nepalese Network (NRNA)

Migration decisions are based on information that flow along families, friends and well wishers. Greater the number of Nepali speaking people abroad the larger will be this flow. Rate of immigration of Nepali people is rising not only to the European countries but also to many other parts of the world. According to the Non Resident Nepalese Association (NRNA) about 2 million Nepali people have migrated to Europe, America, Australia, South East Asia, Middle East and Africa and Latin America in addition to 5 million Nepalis living in various provinces of India including the West Bengal, Assam, Bihar, UP and Himanchal Pradesh (see Table 6).

Table 6

Estimation of Nepalese Migration in Around the World (000)

South Asia	East Asia	Middle East	Australia and Oceania	Europe	North America	Africa and Latin America
5,000,000	724,200	847,000	32,700	88,800	150,000	1270

Source: [www.NRN.org.np](http://www.NRN.org.np)

Recipient countries are also very keen to take Nepali migrants for various reasons. They are known for simplicity, honesty and bravery. Increasing number of young Nepalis are not only fluent in English but also have earned good qualifications making them skilled workers. This has been a factor for growing trend of migration from Nepal to various countries in Europe as seen in Table 7.

Table 7  
Immigration from Nepal to European Economies

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Belgium					0		69		73			
Czech Republic			0		1			3	11	2	9	15
Denmark	10	23	10	17	27	20	59	32	49	16	65	133
Germany (including ex-GDR fr	315	382	383	0	0		0			475	438	443
Ireland												
Greece												9
Spain			3	7	3	15	35	38	146	193	224	403
France									6	0		55
Italy		20		21	19	35		66	76			
Cyprus						0		0	0	43	58	96
Latvia					0	2	0	1	0	2	1	1
Lithuania			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)		6	5	1	4	6	1	3	3	8	5	8
Hungary							2	2	7	6	4	3
Malta												
Netherlands	48	53	60	72	74	72	59	95	115	100	324	194
Austria		20	24	28	29		28	62	53	95	106	192
Poland												3
Portugal				1				6	1	12		57
Romania									0	0	0	0
Slovenia			0	0	0	0	1	3	5	2	7	3
Slovakia							0	0	1	0	3	3
Finland	4	9	1	11	23	15	16	21	20	45	56	63
Sweden	4	7	7	5	4	9	9	9	16	17	31	27
United Kingdom							851	934	1065	981	2022	5207
Croatia								0	0	0		0
Former Yugoslav Republic of M								0	0	0	0	0
Turkey											11	15
Iceland							6	11				
Norway								108	53	82	82	78
Switzerland								62	80	41	56	89

Source: Derived from the Eurostat in ESDS

#### IV. Demand Side Factors for Migration to the UK

For historical, linguistic and cultural reasons UK has remained the top destination in EU for Nepali people. According Figures in Table 9 about 32,000 people of Nepali origin have already migrated to the UK (Yeti estimates it to be 50,000). This is likely to increase significantly in the future. About half a million people migrate to UK annually from around the world (Table 9), about 40 percent of them are from Asia (Table 8 and 9); only 0.8 percent of these were from Nepal in 2005. Thus growing number of Nepalis are melting into UK society in recent years.

##### 1) Globalisation

World has become a large village due to dramatic improvement in transportation and communication systems. Migration to more advanced countries is the phenomenon of globalisation made possible by such advancement. More than 500 thousand people come to UK every year for education, job or family-reunion. UK citizens go to other countries for similar reasons. Inflows and outflows of people like this are regulated by a policy of selected migration. Many sectors in UK have excess demand for labour. Domestic labour supply is not enough to meet the demand of these industries. Being the fourth largest economy of the world, UK can offer higher wage rate than other countries both for skilled and unskilled jobs. Many of those who have higher studies from UK universities are often offered jobs in one or

another sector. Decision to work here particularly is influenced by bad conditions at home. Besides there are professional reasons to remain in UK after higher education as one can expect to engage in world class skills by working here. These push and pull factors not only unique to Nepal but common in most South Asian and other countries as can be seen from the migration of male and female in Tables 8, 9 and 10.

Table 8 Immigration to UK from South Asian Countries

	Total			EU 27			Bangladesh			India		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2001	372,206	187,376	184,830				4,479	2,842	1,637	16,001	10,193	5,808
2002	385,901	199,659	186,242				3,722	2,773	949	20,956	10,919	10,036
2003	431,487	211,737	219,751				4,094	2,380	1,715	31,257	20,120	11,137
2004	518,097	260,621	257,477	196,948	102,678	94,269	5,590	4,591	999	48,367	25,053	23,313
2005	496,470	273,128	223,342	211,918	122,709	89,208	9,832	6,710	3,122	46,621	28,078	18,542
2006	529,008	280,419	248,588	218,713	114,289	104,424	9,594			56,850		
	Sri Lanka			Maldives			Nepal			Pakistan		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
2001	2,149	979	1,170	111	111	0	851	206	644	9,561	6,552	3,009
2002	3,990	1,604	2,386	40	0	40	934	432	503	6,300	3,067	3,233
2003	5,513	3,585	1,928	0	0	0	1,065	225	839	9,491	7,826	1,665
2004	4,880	1,952	2,928	156	44	112	981	310	671	21,651	15,241	6,410
2005	5,857	3,198	2,658	0	0	0	2,022	823	1,199	15,758	11,295	4,463
2006	5,594						5,207			30,817		

Source: Derived from the Eurostat in ESDS

Table 9: Estimated population resident in the United Kingdom, by foreign nationality, 2008-09 (Thousands)

	Nationality	Estimate		Nationality	Estimate
1	Poland	499	31	Afghanistan	35
2	Republic of Ireland	342	32	New Zealand	35
3	India	297	33	Iraq	35
4	Pakistan	176	34	Iran	33
5	United States of America	126	35	<b>Nepal</b>	<b>32</b>
6	France	121	36	Bulgaria	30
7	Germany	104	37	Greece	27
8	South Africa	101	38	Japan	27
9	Italy	96	39	Latvia	27
10	Nigeria	93	40	Libya	26
11	Portugal	89	41	Russia	25
12	Australia	85	42	Sweden	24
13	China	82	43	Kenya	24
14	Philippines	79	44	Czech Republic	23
15	Bangladesh	74	45	Thailand	22
16	Somalia	69	46	Cyprus	21
17	Lithuania	68	47	Hungary	19
18	Zimbabwe	68	48	Denmark	19
19	Spain	68	49	Mauritius	17
20	Ghana	55	50	Austria	16
21	Jamaica	54	51	Netherlands Antilles	16
22	Slovakia	48	52	Norway	15
23	Netherlands	47	53	Colombia	15
24	Romania	46	54	East Timor	14
25	Canada	44	55	Belgium	14
26	Sri Lanka	44	56	South Korea	13
27	Brazil	44	57	Albania	13
28	Turkey	41	58	Zambia	13
29	British Indian Ocean Territory	40	59	Eritrea	13
30	Malaysia	36	60	Saudi Arabia	13

Source: Annual Population Survey and Labour Force Survey, ONS.

Table 10  
Pattern of Immigration to the UK

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
<b>European Union (25 countries)</b>		<b>111,639</b>	<b>126,915</b>	<b>159,184</b>	<b>174,216</b>
Germany	23,577	14,558	16,326	26,956	20,505
Spain	13,122	15,493	12,819	13,773	14,736
France	16,172	27,767	15,040	12,882	21,821
Netherlands	8,411	10,190	7,301	5,356	
Poland	1,288	3,534	16,985	51,915	58,468
<b>Africa</b>	<b>56,305</b>	<b>61,184</b>	<b>86,440</b>	<b>62,559</b>	<b>47,771</b>
Kenya	3,100	3,360	4,274	3,665	2,205
South Africa	24,578	25,514	35,712	27,110	19,767
Zambia	1,109	475	3,063	825	
Zimbabwe	5,453	7,358	9,086	7,131	
Ghana	3,185	5,575	3,425	1,787	
Nigeria	2,478	4,714	10,130	8,920	8,508
<b>Asia</b>	<b>130,699</b>	<b>145,409</b>	<b>190,989</b>	<b>164,871</b>	<b>197,442</b>
China (including Hong Kong)		38,281	34,942	23,441	30,064
Japan	9,223	6,707	7,003	9,888	5,674
Taiwan	1,871	3,604	4,855	2,025	3,944
Korea (Republic of) (South)	2,010	3,774	4,029	6,382	2,806
Malaysia	3,984	5,052	7,290	4,205	8,503
Philippines	17,752	10,375	11,563	8,207	
Singapore	4,172	1,720	2,630	3,970	1,590
Thailand	2,884	3,794	8,694	3,925	7,167
Vietnam	175	537	801	3,050	
Bangladesh	4,535	4,553	6,345	10,525	10,328
India	20,369	29,802	46,219	45,836	51,849
Sri Lanka	3,642	4,744	4,537	4,338	5,802
<b>Nepal</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>1,122</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>1,959</b>	<b>4,346</b>
Pakistan	6,664	10,157	26,445	19,272	31,566
United Arab Emirates	3,275	4,605	4,533	2,520	
Bahrain	582	840	850	1,844	
Iraq	159	116	1,388	447	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,956	1,820	734	580	
Kuwait	279	1,000	443	625	
Oman	628	1,981	5,074	627	
Qatar	56	82	436	342	
Saudi Arabia	2,140	4,809	3,012	1,835	2,036
Oceania	49,201	50,212	51,734	53,642	50,844
<b>Australia</b>	<b>37,177</b>	<b>37,285</b>	<b>38,787</b>	<b>38,760</b>	<b>38,433</b>
<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>11,885</b>	<b>12,803</b>	<b>12,737</b>	<b>14,533</b>	<b>12,207</b>
<b>America</b>	<b>43,305</b>	<b>50,114</b>	<b>48,652</b>	<b>39,686</b>	<b>38,834</b>
Canada	7288	12813	7750	6626	6775
United States	26615	27464	26135	23760	21806
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>2228</b>	<b>974</b>	<b>3855</b>	<b>3649</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>385,901</b>	<b>431,487</b>	<b>518,097</b>	<b>496,469</b>	<b>529,008</b>

Source: Derived from the Eurostat at ESDS.

## **2) Population Imbalance and Pension Crisis**

Low birth and death rates have raised longevity in many advanced economies including UK. Such demographic trend is expected to generate pension crises. One of the objectives of the selective migration policy is to correct this imbalance by encouraging migration of young talented and skilled workers from other parts of the world with surplus population. Several studies have established positive impacts in terms of immigration surplus a net surplus to the recipient economy. The flow of immigration pattern in UK as given in Table 10 reflects this. About half a million people migrate here every year from all parts of the world. This trend is consistent with the theory of international trade. More people migrate from poor South Asian countries than from the European countries to the UK despite various EU level agreements on EU jobs for EU people. Asia also out-numbers Africa, America, Australia or Latin America in migration to the UK. Commonwealth countries have long ties with Britain and thus contribute to this rising flow of immigrants. Gurkha soldiers and their families are likely to increase the flows from Nepal in coming years after the court decision in favour of them in 2009. Investment in knowledge and human capital from the young Nepalese can only help in strengthening this cordial relation.

## **V. Conclusion**

How to finance higher education is the major problem of new Nepalese students who have arrived to the UK according to this study based on sample survey. They have managed their basic needs on average around £325 per months but the tuition around £3850 on average is very high for them specially while compared to \$270 per capita income in Nepal. Most of them have financed their trip for education selling land or properties or other assets they possess. Current recessionary situation has made their lives harder as none of them have found a part time job as they expected though this phenomenon might improve in future. In the long run these young people are likely to migrate to the UK or other advanced countries. This is a sort of brain drain for Nepal. As the conflict prone Nepalese economy has not been able to produce enough jobs for young Nepalis and migration has become necessary phenomenon of their livelihood. It has not only contributed the rate of population increase but also lowered the growth rate. It is leading towards the confidence of crisis. Education system in Nepal, though expanding rapidly, has not been able to generate quality education up to international standards. Further increased global network of Non-Resident Nepalese has raised the flow of information making it easier for aspiring migrants enhancing the opportunities for earning while learning. For all these internal and external reasons the exodus of Nepalese to various countries likely to grow significantly in coming years. No Nepali can rest in peace and Nepal cannot grow without the restoration of law and order and peaceful atmosphere through a beautiful constitution for the Republic of Nepal, though for various reasons the promulgation of such constitution has delayed beyond the stipulated May 28, 2010 date of the Constituent Assembly.

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## **A Survey on Problems of New Nepalese Students in London**

Objective of this study is to find out the problems faced by Nepalese Students in UK. Answers provided are for academic purpose and will be kept strictly confidential. Thank you.

Please answer using a tick mark to the right choice (✓)

1. How long has been since you come to the UK?
  - a. six months ( )
  - b. one year ( )
  - c. Two years ( )
  - d. Three ( )
  - e. More than three ( )
2. Gender
  - a. Male ( )
  - b. Female ( )
3. Age
  - a. Below 20 ( )
  - b. 20-25 ( )
  - c. 25-30 ( )
  - d. 30-35 ( )
  - e. Above 35 ( )

4. Education in Nepal
  - a. SLC ( ) b. A level ( ) c. IA/ISc ( ) d. BA/BSC ( ) e. MA ( ) f. PhD
5. Are you studying in UK?
  - a. Yes ( ) b. no ( )
6. Level of study in UK
  - a. A-level ( ) b. BA/BSc ( ) c. MA/MSc ( ) d. PhD ( )
7. Subject
  - a. Social Science( ) b. Science/Engineering ( ) c. Medicine ( ) d. Other
8. Where do you live?
  - a. Central London( ) b. One hour away ( ) c. Two hours Away ( ) d. Other ( )
7. Your average monthly expenses (nearest pounds)
  - a. Rent ..... b. Travel..... c. Food d. Other ..... e. Total.....
8. Annual Tuition expenses .....
9. Do you do work?
  - a. Yes ( ) b. no ( )
10. Employer
  - a. UK Company ( ) b. Nepalese in UK ( ) c. Indian ( ) d. Other ( )
11. Do you drive?
  - a. Yes ( ) b. no ( )

Any queries please contact write to [K.R.Bhattarai@hull.ac.uk](mailto:K.R.Bhattarai@hull.ac.uk) (07886637302; 01482463207, 01482803112; Postal address: **68 Auckland Avenue, HU6 7SH, Hull** ). Help from the NPCC, UK is acknowledged.

Figure 4



## Detailed Statistical Tables

**Duration of Stay in UK**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	43	78.2	86.0	86.0
	One year	2	3.6	4.0	90.0
	Two years	1	1.8	2.0	92.0
	Three years	1	1.8	2.0	94.0
	Moree than three years	3	5.5	6.0	100.0
	Total	50	90.9	100.0	
Missing	System	5	9.1		
	Total	55	100.0		

**Gender**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	1	1.8	1.8	1.8
	Male	49	89.1	89.1	90.9
	2	5	9.1	9.1	100.0
	Total	55	100.0	100.0	

**Age**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Below 20 years	8	14.5	14.5	14.5
	20 to 25 years	30	54.5	54.5	69.1
	25 to 30 years	10	18.2	18.2	87.3
	30 to 35 years	3	5.5	5.5	92.7
	Above 35 years	4	7.3	7.3	100.0
	Total	55	100.0	100.0	

**Education in Nepal**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	High School	1	1.8	1.8	1.8
	A Level	10	18.2	18.2	20.0
	IA/ISc	23	41.8	41.8	61.8
	BA/BSc	16	29.1	29.1	90.9
	MA	5	9.1	9.1	100.0
	Total	55	100.0	100.0	

**Are you studying in UK?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	50	90.9	90.9	90.9
	No	5	9.1	9.1	100.0
	Total	55	100.0	100.0	

**Level of Study in UK**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	A level	9	16.4	18.8	18.8
	BA/BSc	29	52.7	60.4	79.2
	MA/MSc	9	16.4	18.8	97.9
	PhD	1	1.8	2.1	100.0
	Total	48	87.3	100.0	
Missing	System	7	12.7		
	Total	55	100.0		

**Subject**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Social Science	4	7.3	8.0	8.0
	Science/ Engineering	6	10.9	12.0	20.0
	Medicine	17	30.9	34.0	54.0
	Other	23	41.8	46.0	100.0
	Total	50	90.9	100.0	
Missing	System	5	9.1		
Total		55	100.0		

**Living in UK**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Central London	8	14.5	15.1	15.1
	One hour from Central London	28	50.9	52.8	67.9
	Two hours from Central London	8	14.5	15.1	83.0
	Other	9	16.4	17.0	100.0
	Total	53	96.4	100.0	
Missing	System	2	3.6		
Total		55	100.0		

**Do You Work?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	6	10.9	10.9	10.9
	No	49	89.1	89.1	100.0
Total		55	100.0	100.0	

**Employer**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	UK Company	4	7.3	44.4	44.4
	Nepalese	2	3.6	22.2	66.7
	Indian	2	3.6	22.2	88.9
	Other	1	1.8	11.1	100.0
	Total	9	16.4	100.0	
Missing	System	46	83.6		
Total		55	100.0		

**Do You Drive?**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	6	10.9	10.9	10.9
	No	49	89.1	89.1	100.0
Total		55	100.0	100.0	