## Introduction

Every country has a different culture, vibe, rules, and way of living. Countries within the same region might be somewhat similar to each other nevertheless they would have a totally different way. Hence, we can see that two countries in this world from different hemispheres have astounding divergence.

The comparison between the UK and Nepal is vastly different contrasting through its education systems, transport infrastructure, economics, political systems, and way of living. The UK has well-developed economic sectors and a good stable political system in contrast to Nepal where economic sectors are in a nascent stage and very unstable political system. The transport system of Nepal has yet to develop trains for long-distance travel within the country whereas the UK has a solid transport system with trains. With all the differences combined, we can see a quite drastic difference in the way people accommodate too. Many people in Nepal tend to live with their families owning property and taking care of each other but in the UK people have a different mindset of living independently.

## Economic Developments

The economy of the United Kingdom is a highly developed social market and market-oriented economy. Whereas, the economy of Nepal is a developing category and largely dependent on agriculture and remittances. The UK is the 6th largest national economy in the world according to nominal gross domestic product (Wikipedia). Their height of economic development can be credited to dating back to the 18th Century when they were the first nation to industrialize. During its expansive colonial period dating back to the 19th Century, they had gained technological superiority and a preeminent role in the global economy, accounting for 9.1% of the world’s GDP in 1870 (Wiki). In contrast, Nepal was an isolated, agrarian society until the mid-20th century, Nepal entered the modern era in 1951 without schools, hospitals, roads, telecommunications, electric power, or civil service (Wiki). Nepal has used a series of five-year plans to create progress toward economic development. In 2022, Nepal completed its ninth economic development plan (Wiki); its currency has been made convertible, and 17 state enterprises have been privatized.

In the 1990s, there has started a movement known as Euroscepticism, advocated political and economic disengagement from the EU (Britannica). This initiated a period of economic transition & uncertainty. After the pandemic and with the Russia-Ukraine war, the economy had been very unstable and was seen to decrease. Until recently, through some political reconstruction, the economy has been slightly seeing positive status. In contrast, a good number of improvements are being made, but it is not enough to ever reach the heights of the global economy. During the pandemic, the quality of life has declined to a very low value. Although Nepal has made progress toward sustainable economic growth since the 1950s, the biggest challenges faced by them are political instability and corruption. In recent years, the youths of Nepal are taking matters into their hands and overthrowing the old corrupt political leaders and regaining good political control.

## Living Arrangements (Way of Living)

The UK has a lot to offer individuals looking for fantastic career possibilities and a high level of living because it is one of the strongest economies in the world. This results in the UK people having a prominent style of living independently. Nepal has not much to offer when it comes to careers but has peacefulness of mind, society, and a sense of belongings to offer.

People in their 20s tend to live in rent or apartment accommodations fitting their needs and having their own way of life focusing on career and personal development. Only after a certain age and much rational thinking, some people are willing to get married and have a family and a home. Most people are social & outgoing and had to commute a lot in their life for a career, family, vacations, etc. In contrast, 20s peoples in Nepal tend to be with their families & society. They had to go abroad for their career opportunities. Usually, marriage is settled down by the families and accepting each other. Many people tend to be social but not outgoing.

## Conclusion

There were pretty drastic differences between Nepal and the UK churning out economic developments and living arrangements. We know Nepal hasn’t been the best in its economic side but they’re trying to grow and many citizens especially younger citizens are trying to change this. But the UK has been one the greatest global economic powerhouse with lots of trading partnerships with other global powerhouse countries. It is far-fetched but Nepal might see the light of its economic growth in the future. The particular way of living has a lot to do with each country’s economic conditions too. Nevertheless, the way of living is different in terms of Nepal, a society & people based opposed to the UK, a more independent & economic-based society. There will always be an extra debate considering living independently or in a family. You may find living independently but you might lose your meaning to live on the other hand you might live in family and you’ll be losing the independence in you. In conclusion, the UK and Nepal are great countries having their own shortcomings and positiveness.