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Determinants of Internal Migration in Nepal

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Abstract

Migration has become an important livelihood strategy for many poor people. This paper aims to examine the determinants of migration in context of Nepal; using secondary Nepal labour force survey (2017/18) survey data, by employing both descriptive and analytical tools on it. The theoretical background of this paper is pull-push theory of migration. This paper uses logistic regression model, misspecification test, multicollinearity test, heteroskedasticity test and marginal effect for empirical data analysis. Migration decisions are significantly affected by marital status, educational level, gender, household size and new-urban but insignificantly affected by unemployment. The finding results show that marital status, sex, unemployment, educational level, new urban and household size are the reasons behind the migration decisions. Based on findings, this paper recommends that the government should provide skilled oriented qualitative education and equal employment opportunities in rural areas. The quantative education enhances the volume of migration. Similarly, the govt. should also reduce regional disparities between urban and rural areas.

Key words *: Internal migration, logit, binary, determinants, pull-push theory*

Introduction

Migration is the condition of movement of people from one region to another or change of permanent birth place. Migration can be categorized into-internal and external migration. Internal migration is the movement of people from one location to another location within an economy whereas international migration, people move from one country to another country for obtaining employment or better living standard. Migration, now has become, a measuring indicator of inter-regional and intra-regional disparities at macro level and lack of employment opportunities due to low living condition at micro level. Migration has become an important livelihood strategy for many poor people.

Migration is a universal phenomenon. In developing countries, households face labour and financial constraint, migration can be strategy to generate the income source and manage risks (Rosenzweig & Stark, 1989, Stark, 1991). Migration is an individual decision which is originate from cost-benefit analysis (Sjaastad, 1962). Similarly, migration is the outcome of push factors and pull factors (Lee, 1966). According to Pull-push theory, low wage rate, unemployment mass poverty, political instability, income inequality etc. forcing rural population to migrate to urbans in search of alternative livelihoods. The burden of rural- urban migration is more severe and challenging in developing country of Nepal.

In context of Nepal, Nepal labour force surveys have provided detail statistics related to labour and employment in Nepal. NLFS-III (2017/18) is the latest labour force survey. This survey has provided the data of migration.

Table 1 : *Distribution of migration level by sex*

Migration level	Male	Female	Total
Not migrated	1,03,46,479 (76.59%)	81,65,577 (52.54%)	1,85,12,056 (63.79%)
Provincial	28,91,900 (21.41%)	67,02,410 (43.21%)	95,94,310 (33.06%)
Immigrants	1,60,990 (1,19%)	3,33,004 (2.15%)	4,93,994 (1.70%)
Not stated	1,09,913 (0.81%)	3,12,012 (2.01%)	4,21,926 (1.45%)
Total	1,35,09,283 (100%)	1,55,13,005 (100%)	2,90,22,287 (1005)

Source: *Calculated from NLFS 2017/18*

Table: 1 shows that of the total (2,90,22,287) population of Nepal, about 36.2% were migrants at any forms. These people moved to their location either from another VDC or municipality or from another country. Females were more likely to migrate than males- 47.4% of females migrated to their current location compared to 23.4% of males. Nepal labour force survey 2017/18, section B, B17 explains that the main reasons behind the migration are: marriage, family reasons, better salary/wage, start new job/business, job/service transfer, study/training, search for work, easier life style, natural disaster, conflicts and others.

The main objective of the paper is to examine the determinants of migration in the context of Nepal by applying econometric tools. It provides an important knowledge which may be useful for planners, policy makers, researchers students and individuals in different ways. This study is based on latest national labour force survey data which will provide an important findings and analysis.

The remaining parts of this paper organize as follows- literature review, data and research methodology, conclusion and limitations of the study.

Literature Review

The reviewed articles are classified under the following headings:

A. Conceptual Review

Migration is universal phenomenon which accompanies economic growth and development. It is the movement of people from one region to another region or one place to another place or one country to another country. Migration may be defined as a change of place in the area of residence. It may be permanent or temporary. Nepal Labour Force Survey (2017/18) defined migrants are people who were not born in their current place of residence but have moved their either from another VDC or municipality or from another country, is called lifetime migration. Bangladesh Labour Force Survey (2016/17) defined migration is the process of changing residence from one geographical location to another. In such a way, migration can be categorized into two groups-internal and external migration. The concept of internal migration was first introduced by W. Zelinsky. According to his model, urbanization and development gaping, regional inequality are the cause of internal and external migration.

B. Policy Review

Ministry of labour, employment and social security MOLESS (2012) has implemented foreign employment policy (2068). It has targeted to reduce poverty through economic and non-economic benefits of foreign employment, and sets the broad objectives: to manage labour migration and to ensure the right of female migrant workers.

Ministry of law, justice and parliamentary affairs MOLJPA (2015) has implemented the constitution of Nepal (2015). Constitution, the fundamental law of Nepal, has direct impact on the migration. Thus on part, fundamental right and duties, article 17-sub article 2(d) has clearly explained every citizen shall have right to move and reside in any part of Nepal.

Ministry of labour, employment and social security MOLESS (2015) has implemented the National Employment Policy- 2071 and included on her objectives to appropriately manage migrant and immigration workers. To fulfill this objective, this policy has more emphasized on security of migrant.

C. Theoretical Review

Neo-classical micro economic theory

This is the first theory on the determinants of human migration. This theory assumes that migrant is an individual who wants to maximize his utility with the limited resources. According to this theory, labour migration arises due to the wage differential in different regions. If there is shortage of labour then wage level increases from the equilibrium wage level. Excess labour supply decreases the wage level and wage differences create labour migration. This theory further expanded with the work of (Sjaastad, 1962).

Neo-classical macro-economic theory

This theory was first developed by A.W. Lewis in 1954. According to this theory, migration is the outcome of economic development. The differences between the wage level and the level of economic development between two regions create labour migration. In other words, income inequality and wage differences are the results of labour migration. This theory further expanded with the work of Harris and Todaro (1970), Massey (1993) and Acharya (2020).

Dual sector theory

This theory was first proposed by Arther Lewis in 1955. According to this theory, the growth of developed and developing countries change on worker's decisions to move from subsistence economy or less developed economy to modern and heavy capital economy even though having equal wage level. Income inequality and regional disparity are the major determinant of labour migration.

Human capital theory

This is the expanded form of neo-classical micro economic theory of labour migration. This theory was first proposed by L.A. Sjaastad in 1962. Migration is an individual decision which is originate from cost benefit analysis. People spend money in the initial stage of migration processes to gain higher return from the destination country or desired region. In other words, people incurred initial cost as the migration process for receiving the higher return during a period of time. This theory also adds socio-economic dimension knowledge and skills to the economic development.

Pull-push theory

The holistic theory of migration was proposed by E.S. Lee in 1966. According to Lee, migration is the outcome of push factors of native country and pull factors of destination country. The push factors may be low wage level, high unemployment level, political instability, economic inequality and mass poverty which can be categorized into economic, environmental and demographic.

System theory

In the decades of 1970s, sociological theorists was developed new theory of migration. Especially this theory was developed by Wallerstein (1974) and expanded by Castells (1989). According to this theory migration is a regular event in the process of capitalist development.

New approach of migration

Migration decisions are not made by an individual, but involve a group of related people like household members, families and relatives. It is not only related with maximum or higher income but it includes minimum risks and labour market constraints. This theory was developed by stark and Levhari (1982), Star (1984), Katz and Stark (1986), Stark and Bloom (1985), and Stark (1991).

Gravity theory

According to this theory, migration is driven by the attractive forces between migrant source, location and higher or interrupted by the cost of moving from one destination to another

destination. This theory was developed by E.G. Rovenstein in 1985 and expanded with the work of Greenwood (1997), Zimmerman and Bauer (2002), Karamera and et al. (2000), Filiztekin and Gokhan (2008), Lottum and Marks (2012).

Network theory

Migrant network inter-links former migrants and non-migrants who live in origin and destination regions through the friendship and other relationship. It reduces the cost and risk of movement. According to this theory, migrations is the output of network. This theory was popularized with the works of Taylor (1986) and Massey (1990).

D. Empirical Review

a. International Review

Lottum and Marks (2012) analyzed the main determinants of migration flows in Indonesia during period of 1930 and 2000; using secondary survey data. The selected variables for the study were migration from source region to destination region, ratio of source region to destination region of log per capita income, lagged distance between source region and destination region, dummy variable and error term. For empirical analysis, this study used gravity model. The finding result shows that economic factors are more important than migration policy. Capital is the main determinant of migration flows. The government supported migration is not successful.

Thet (2014) examined the socio-economic features of migrants in context of Myanmar. The selected variables for the study were economic factors, demographic factors, socio-cultural factors, and political factors. This paper used descriptive statistics for data analysis. The finding results shows that the main reasons of migration are to upgrade living standard and to gain better public services. This paper recommended that the government should perform job creation programs and to expand public service programmes.

Malhotra and Devi (2016) examined the determining factors of internal migration in India, using secondary data. The selected variables for the study were literacy rate, domestic product, poverty, population growth, urbanization, employment, credit level, and electricity. For empirical analysis, this paper used simple regression analysis model, factor analysis model and correlation analysis model. The finding result shows that urbanization, per capita credit, per capita income, literacy rate, electricity are positively and significantly related with rate of migration.

Herrera and Sahn (2018) analyzed the socio-economic determinants of youth decision to internally migrate in Senegal, using secondary household survey data. The selected variables for the study were sex, area, marital status, mother's education, father's education, assets, educational level, hospitals, and regions. For the data analysis, this paper used multi-nominal regression model. The finding result shows that determinants are heterogeneous by gender and destination. Father's education is the major determinants of rural (urban) migration of youth.

Musabangaji et al. (2019) analyzed the factors of migration decisions among rural households in Rwanda, susing secondary data. The data were collected from rural households, national representative survey in 2016/17. This paper used binary logistic regression model for the empirical data analysis. The finding result shows that high level of poverty is the major cause of internal migration. Large household size, advance level of education, female headed household are the push factors, and employment opportunities, availability of livelihood are the push factors.

Malhotra and Devi (2019) studied the determinants of internal migration in urban informal sector of Punjab, using primary survey data. The selected variables for the study were pull and push factors of migration. The logit and probit regression models were used for the empirical data analysis. X^2 text is used to test the deviation between observation and theory. The finding result shows that migrations is more affected by push factors like as job, family problem, unprofitable agriculture and lack of land.

Vital and Dieu (n.d.) investigated the determinants of internal migration in Rwanda, using secondary labour force survey data (2018). This paper used x^2 text, probit regression model and multi-nominal logit model for data analysis. The finding result shows that gender, education, employment, living standard and marital status (divorced) are the major determinants of unemployment.

Kassegn and Endris (2020) focused on the determinants of internal migration in Ethiopia, using secondary data. The selected variables for the were age, education, gender, family size, assets, landside and income. The conceptual framework is based on pull-push theory. The finding results show that both push and pull factors are responsible for internal migration.

b. National Review

IOM (2019) has published migration profile of Nepal 2019. IOM detailly studied the various sources of data and prepared document all in and out migration. This profile explained the data source of migration. It is an important document collecting all in and out migration related statistics of Nepal from different sources. It is an important capsule /tool for examining characteristics and trend of internal and international migration.

Acharya (2020) analyzed the determinants of outmigration in Nepalese economy, using secondary household survey data. The data sourced for the study was Nepal living standard survey- III which is a national representative household survey. The selected variables for the study were volume of outmigration, household size, educational level, poverty, electricity, educational facilities, food expenditure, rural-urban, ecological belt and so on. For data analysis, this paper used micro-econometric research design, and logistic regression model. The finding result shows that remittance is the key determinants of outmigration.

MOLESS (2020) has published Nepal labour migration report (2020). The general objective of this paper was to analyze the trends and patterns of labour migration from Nepal. For this purpose, this report explained the trends of labour migration, destination countries, provincial migrant workers, policies and acts and so on. This paper has nicely presented the data in attractive chart, table and pie-chart.

Baral (2021) analyzed the general pattern of migration in Nepal, using secondary data. The data sourced were census 1952/54 to 2011 and Nepal labour migration report (2020). The regression analysis and 't' statistics were used for the empirical data analysis. The finding result shows that poverty, destination, unequal distribution of resources and geographical variation of labour demand are the major causes of migration in Nepal.

Research Gap

A large number of research have been done in the field of migration. Out of them, few articles are found which focused on internal migration of Nepal and these papers are of narrative type. It cannot easily comment on causal relationship between migration and its determining factors. This paper tries to fill this gap by analyzing national survey data with use of modern econometric tools.

Methodology

A. Research Design

This study is based on the descriptive, quantitative and qualitative research design, conducted with the secondary data from the central bureau of statistics (CBS) under the national planning commission (NPC). The data is extracted from NLFS 2017/18, the latest national representative household surveys including migration in Nepal.

B. Sources of Data

The main source of data for the study is the Nepal labour force survey 2017/18. The labour force survey data has been collected by the central bureau of statistics. The international labour organization has been partnering with the central bureau of statistics to prepare the Nepal labour force survey data since 1998. This is the third series in labour force survey data. This survey provides statistics on labour force, employment, unemployment, underemployment, not in labour force, hour worked, earnings, informal employment migration, volunteer activities and so on. The labour force covered the population aged 15 and older living in the sample households. NLFS (III) involved a sample of 18000 households from 900 PSUs distributed across all the 77 districts. This survey included 168 questions in fourteen sections. This survey covered the whole country following the same concept and definition of household as used in population census but households of diplomatic missions and institutional households like as hostels, prisons, army camps and hospital were excluded from the survey. In context of migration, the survey questionnaire included question on place of birth as well as place of previous residence.

All required data of NLFS III were introduced into the STATA 14.2 software and examined missing values and basic descriptive statistics. All variables are labelled, defined and coded. All required sections were merged by using unique values like primary sampling unit (PSU), hhold and Idcodes. All STATA commands were developed in a STATA do file.

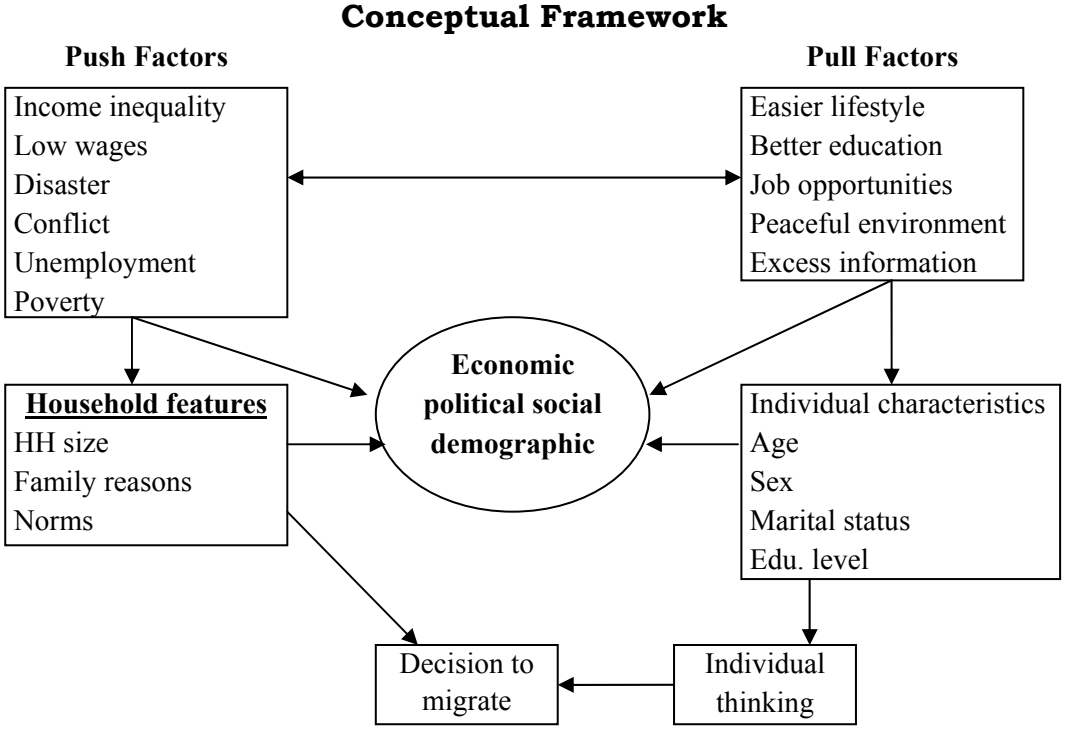
Table 2: *Summary of Descriptive Statistics*

Variable	Obs	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max
Marital status	77,638	.3338958	.471606	0	1
Sex	77,638	.5388985	.4984878	0	1
unemployment	77,638	.4635488	.4986727	0	1
less than basic education	60,568	.0292729	.1685718	0	1
basic education	77,638	.3427317	.4746257	0	1
some secondary education	77,638	.0561838	.2302778	0	1
secondary education	77,638	.1533012	.3602799	0	1
university education	77,638	.0540715	.2261601	0	1
new rural-urban	77,638	.0282594	.165714	0	1
hh size	77,638	1.595855	.4907289	0	1
_cons	77,638	5.390865	2.648116	1	27

Source: *Calculated from NLFS 2017/18*

C. Conceptual Framework

The main objective of the study is to assess the determinants of migration which hinges on a larger no. of models of migration. For achieving these objectives, the framework focus on both push and pull factors of migration in Nepal. It assumes that the decision of migrant reflects socio-economic, political and cultural characteristics. It is joint decision of individual and household members. Therefore, this study is based on the study of Thet (2014), Malhotra and Devi (2019), Vital and Dieu (n.d.) and Kessegn and Endris (2020). The conceptual framework can be explained with the following figure:



Source: *Kassegn and Endris (2020).*

D. Specification of Model

In this study, we employed the logistic regression model because 'dependent variable migration' is binary in nature. It takes value = 1 if an individual is ever-migrated and value = 0, if an individual is never-migrated. The logit regression model basically designed for binary or latent dependent variables. The logit model with multiple independent variables is :

$$\frac{p_i}{1-p_i} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots + \beta_n x_n + \in_i \ldots\ldots\ldots (1)$$

Where,

$\frac{p_i}{1-p_i}$ = Migration status in probability function

p_i = Prob. of ever migrated

$1 - p_i$ = Prob. of never migrated

X_i = Explanatory variables

β_i = Parameters

Now,

$$\frac{p_i}{1-p_i} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{ marital} + \beta_2 \text{ sex} + \beta_3 \text{ unemployment} + \beta_4 \text{ less than basic} + {}_5\beta\text{basic} + \beta_6 \text{ some secondary} + \beta_7 \text{ secondary} + \beta_8 \text{ university edu.} + \beta_9 \text{ new urban} + \beta_{10} \text{ household size} \ldots\ldots\ldots\ldots (2)$$

Table 3 : *Coding of variables*

Variables	Code
Dependent variable	
Migration 1	Ever migrated =1 and never migrated = 0
Independent variables	
Marital 1	Ever married =1 and never married = 0
Sex 1	Male = 1 and female = 0
Unemp.	Unemployed = 1 and out of labour force = 0
Edu_grp 1	Less than basic = 1 otherwise = 0
Edu_grp 2	basic = 1 otherwise = 0
Edu_grp 3	Some secondary = 1 otherwise 0
Edu_grp 4	Secondary = 1 otherwise = 0
Edu_grp 5	University = 1 otherwise = 0
New_ur	Numeric
hhsize	Numeric

E. Test Statistics

Ordinary least square methods assumes various assumptions for goods estimator. When these assumptions are violated, it provides multicollinearity, heteroscedasticity and autocorrelation respectively. Therefore, we test the data for the detection and removal of these present cases.

1. Multicollinearity

Multicollinearity refers to the linear relationship among the explanatory variables in a regression model. If there is perfect multicollinearity, estimation of regression parameters is not possible. Therefore, variance inflation factor (VIF) test is conducted for the detection of multicolinerity present in the model. If the highest variance inflation factor is greater than 10, there is colinearity.

Generally, VIF = $\frac{1}{1-R_i^2}$, where $R_i^2 = R^2$ which is derived from X_i on other regressor.

If $R_i^2 = 1 \Rightarrow$ VIF = 1

VIF near to one suggest that there is no multicolinerity. When the value of VIF near to 5, we should be considered.

2. Heteroscedasticity

In regression model, if all the disturbance term or stochastic term have not same variance, it is called heteroscedasticity. It is a condition in regression model, $E(\varepsilon_i)^2 = \delta_i^2$.

Breush-pagan Godfrey test is used to detect the presence of heteroscedasticity test in the model.

Where, H_0 : Constant variance H_1 : Presence of heteroscedasticity

3. Link Test

Link test is a model specification test which checks for call additional variables in a model and is done by carrying out a new regression by taking observed (y) as dependent variable and predicted ŷ or y-hat and y-hat-square as dependent variable.

Rule of thumb, -hat < 0.05

-hat square > 0.05

Results and Discussion

Table 4 : *Logistic regression coefficient*

Migration	Coef.	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	(95% conf.	Interval)
Marital status	2.249901	.0237361	94.79	0.000	2.203379	2.296423
Sex	-1.059006	.0230892	-45.87	0.000	-1.10426	-1.013752
unemployment	.0272338	.0575016	0.47	0.636	-.0854674	.1399349
less than basic education	.1043046	.0260862	4.00	0.000	.0531767	.1554326
basic education	.2545685	.0485268	5.25	0.000	.1594577	.3496793
some secondary education	.414138	.0321364	12.89	0.000	.3511518	.4771243
secondary education	.846212	.0523312	16.17	0.000	.7436447	.9487793
university education	.9701806	.0863209	11.24	0.000	.8009948	1.139366
new rural-urban	-.7993179	.0218888	-36.52	0.000	-.8422191	-.7564167
hh size	-.0777772	.0041922	-18.55	0.000	-.0859938	-.0695606
_cons	-.2022092	.0470554	-4.30	0.000	-.2944361	-.1099823

Source: *Calculated from NLFS 2017/18*

Table 4 shows that the logistic coefficients of marital status, unemployment, less than basic education, basic education, some secondary education, secondary education, university education have positive relationship whereas migration and sex, new rural-urban household size have negative relationship respectively.

Table 5: Odds ratios

Migration	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P>| z |	(95% Conf.	Interval)
Marital status	9.486796	.2251792	94.79	0.000	9.055561	9.938566
Sex	.3468004	.0080073	-45.87	0.000	.3314561	.3628551
unemployment	1.027608	.0590891	0.47	0.636	.9180831	1.150199
less than basic education	10109939	0.28954	4.00	0.000	1.054616	1.168163
basic education	1.289905	.062595	5.25	0.000	1.172875	1.418613
some secondary education	1.513066	.0486245	12.89	0.000	1.420703	1.611434
secondary education	2.330801	.1219736	16.17	0.000	2.103589	2.582555
university education	2.638421	.2277509	11.24	0.000	2.227756	3.124788
new rural-urban	.4496356	.009842	-36.52	0.000	.4307536	.4693452
hh size	.9251705	.0038785	-18.55	0.000	.9176	.9328036
_cons	.816924	.0384407	-4.30	0.000	.7449516	.89585

Source: *Calculated from NLFS 2017/18*

In table 5 the odds ratios coefficient shows that in case of marital status, unemployment, education level have more probability of migration whereas sex, new rural-urban and household size have less probability of migration.

Table 6 : Link test

Migration1	Odds Ratio	Std. Err.	z	P>| z |	(95% Conf.	Interval)
_hat	.9909235	.0144528	68.56	0.000	.9625964	1.019251
_hatsq	-.005559	.0069975	-0.79	0.427	-.0192738	.0081558
_cons	.0043893	.012774	0.34	0.731	-.0206473	.0294259

Source: *Calculated from NLFS 2017/18*

hat = 0.000 < 0.05

hatsq = 0.427 > 0.05 the model is correct.

Table 7 : Multicolinearity Test

Variable	VIF	1/VIF
Marital status	1.34	0.748922
Sex	1.19	0.842408
unemployment	1.15	0.869733
less than basic education	1.08	0.921819
basic education	1.08	0.923003

some secondary education	1.06	0.944201
secondary education	1.04	0.960576
university education	1.04	0.963126
new rural-urban	1.02	0.978070
hh size	1.01	0.989171
_cons	1.10	

Source: *Calculated from NLFS 2017/18*

Mean VIF = 1.10 < 10, the model is correct.

Table 8 : Heteroskedasticity Test

Migration	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P>| t |	(95% Conf. Interval)	
Marital status	.3949239	.0034295	115.15	0.000	.3882021	.4016457
Sex	-.1571444	.0033243	-47.27	0.000	-.1636599	-.1506288
unemployment	-.0075189	.0096365	-0.78	0.435	-.0264065	.0113686
less than basic education	.0125107	.0038296	3.27	0.001	.0050047	.0200168
basic education	.0339257	.0074222	4.57	0.000	.0193781	.0484732
some secondary education	.0610924	.0050716	12.05	0.000	.0511521	.0710327
secondary education	.1332108	.0084267	15.81	0.000	.1166944	.1497272
university education	.1664603	.014123	11.79	0.000	.1387791	.1941415
new rural-urban	-.1254824	.0033167	-37.83	0.000	-.131983	-.1189817
hh size	-.0112323	.0006065	-18.52	0.000	-.012421	-.0100436
_cons	.4319086	.0072989	59.17	0.000	.4176027	.4462145

Source: *Calculated from NLFS 2017/18*

.estat hetterst

Breusch-Pagan / Cook-Weisberg test for heteroskedasticity

Ho : Constant variance
variables : fitted values of migration1
chi2(1) = 6063.76
Prob > chi2 = 0.0000- constant variances, so robust the model

Table 9 : Robust the Model

Migration	Coef.	Robust Std. Err.	T	P>| t |	(95% Conf.	Interval)
Marital status	.3949239	.003492	113.10	0.000	.3880796	.4017681
Sex	-.1571444	.0032068	-49.00	0.000	-.1634297	-.150859
unemployment	-.0075189	.0109096	-0.69	0.491	-.0289018	.0138639
less than basic education	.0125107	.0035677	3.51	0.000	.0055181	.0195034

basic education	.0339257	.0075101	4.52	0.000	.0192059	.0486455
some secondary education	.0610924	.0053528	11.41	0.000	.0506009	.071584
secondary education	.1332108	.0095641	13.93	0.000	.1144651	.1519565
university education	.1664603	.0173667	9.59	0.000	.1324216	.2004991
new rural-urban	-.1254824	.0033907	-37.01	0.000	-.1321281	-.1188366
hh size	-.0112323	.0005944	-18.90	0.000	-.0123974	-.0100672
_cons	.4319086	.0075173	57.46	0.000	.4171747	.4466425

Source: *Calculated from NLFS 2017/18*

Table 10 : Marginal Effect

Variable	dy/dx	Std. Err.	z	P>|z|	(95% C.I.)		x
marital status*	.3949239	.00349	113.10	0.000	.38808	.401768	.452995
sex*	-.1571444	.00321	-49.00	0.000	-.16343	-.150859	.415913
unemployment*	-.0075189	.01091	-0.69	0.491	-.0285901	.013863	.029273
less than basic education *	.0125107	.00357	3.51	0.000	.005518	.019503	.361346
basic education *	.0339257	.00751	4.52	0.000	.019206	.048645	.052619
some secondary education *	.0610924	.00535	11.41	0.000	.050601	.071584	.135286
secondary education *	.1332108	.00956	13.93	0.000	.114565	.151956	.040351
university education*	.1664603	.01737	9.59	0.000	.132422	.200498	.013373
new rural-urban*	-.1254824	.00339	-37.01	0.000	-.132128	-.118837	1.62003
hh size*	-.0112323	.00059	-18.90	0.000	-.012397	-.010067	5.45445

Source: *Calculated from NLFS 2017/18*

(*) dy/dx is for discrete change of dummy variable from 0 to 1.

The marginal effect table shows that if one percent changes in marital status, less than basic education, basic education, some secondary education, secondary education and university education, migration increases by 3.9 percent, 0.1 percent, 0.3 percent, 0.6 percent, 1.3 percent and 1.7 percent respectively. It satisfies the human capital theory. Similarly, if one percent change in sex(male), new rural-urban and hh-size, migration decreases by 1.6 percent, 1.25 percent and 0.1 percent respectively. In table unemployment is insignificant variable. In such a way , marital status and educational levels increase the level of migration in different degrees whereas sex, new urbans, household size decrease the Level of migration in different degrees.

Conclusion

The main objective of this study is to examine the determinants of migration in context of Nepal. For achieving this objective, we used secondary Nepal Labour Force Survey (2017/18) data and Logit regression model. The theoretical background of the paper is pull-push theory of migration. The logistic coefficient shows that migration, sex, new-urban and hh size have negative relationship whereas other factors have positive relationship. The finding result shows

that marital status, gender, unemployment, levels of education, new urbans and household size are the major reasons behind the migration decisions. Migration decisions are significantly affected by marital status, educational level, gender, household size and new-urbans whereas migration decisions are insignificantly affected by unemployment. This paper recommends that the government should be provided skilled oriented qualitative education and employment opportunities in rural areas. The quantative education enhances the volume of migration. The government should be reduced regional disparities between urban and rural areas.

Limitation

This study provides as comprehensive overview of Nepal labour force survey data. It is a national representative household survey data, but it excludes institutional households like as school hostels, prisons, army camps and hospitals which may create biasness results of estimates. it is totally based on secondary data to study the determinants of internal/external migration in Nepal. Similarly, in heteroskedasticity test, the model is significance or constant variance.

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