

Full Length Research Paper

Illegal migrants of Eritrea (Africa) and their death in the Mediterranean Sea: A case study of Zoba Maekel

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The paper discussed the illegal migration from Eritrea, the place of origin to the destination places of European countries by Central Mediterranean route via Sicily as a gateway. It analyzed the total percentage of Eritrean illegal migrants to the total illegal migrants of other six countries. Percentage of men, women and minor has also been found out. The paper also analyzed the death of illegal migrants by region, origin and route and also worked out the percentage of deaths that occurred in the Mediterranean Sea. The province, Zoba Maekel was chosen for a case study to make detailed analysis of the illegal migration of students and teachers while ever might lead to close of educational institutions caused by various socio-economic, religious and political miseries. Consequently, death rate, dependency ratio exhibit high, reduced wages and dominance of women have made them prostitutes. This research paper is the original outcome of the secondary data. Data have been gathered from BBC and CNN news agencies, International Organization of Migration (IOM), United Nation High Commissioner Refugees (UNHCR) and Ministry of Education.

Key words: Migration, Zoba Maekel, Eritrea, Mediterranean Sea, capsized.

INTRODUCTION

Migration cannot be considered a mere shift of population from one place of residence to another, as it is most fundamental to the understanding of continuously changing space-content and space relationship of an area (Gosal 1961). Bogue (1959) considers a movement of people as an instrument of cultural diffusion and social integration those results into more meaningful distribution of population. It is in this context that migration has been of central interest to a discipline like Geography, which is spatially oriented and which lays its emphasis upon the understanding of spatial process and spatial interactions. Whenever migration takes place, in whatever form, it modifies the area of origin, the area of destination as well as the way of life of the migrants. Beaujeu-Garnier (1966) and Smith (1960) rightly remarked that the area from which out-migrate, the area to which they in-migrate and the migrants themselves never remain same. Of the three major components of population change, migration is the most difficult to conceptualize and measure (Jones 1981). The difficulties in conceptualizing and measuring

the phenomenon of migration arise, because unlike fertility and mortality, migration is not just an unequivocal biological event but a physical and social transaction (Zelinsky 1971). Barclay (1958) rightly remarked that the fact, that migrant is a person, who travels, is the only unambiguous element in the entire subject. Lee (1966) broadly considers migration as a permanent or semipermanent change of residence with no restrictions on the distance involved in the moment. It was perhaps due to this consideration that Bogue (1959) limited the scope of the term migration to only those changes of residence that involve a complete change and readjustment of community affiliations of the individual. Thus, he excluded the local mover who may move just across the street. All movements of people are selective in one way or the other. For instance, the migrant who takes a decision to move from one place to another may be age selective, implying that the people belonging to working age group migrate largely because of economic motives. At times, when people of the working age group

happen to be the head of the family, the children may also move along with them. Similarly, selective among migrants may also occur by sex. In certain situations more males may move than the females, while in others, females may move more than the males. On the other hand, there are also instances like rural to urban migrations in developing countries where a large number of males move from rural areas to urban areas leaving their families behind in the native village. Such movements are largely due to economic motives where the employment opportunities attract the rural male folk to the urban centers but the high cost of living of the urban areas compels the male migrants to leave their families behind. Illegal migration involved no passports, visas, travel documents and in most instances little use of weapons, to fend off rivals (Segal, A. 1993).

There is a long history of illegal migration from the continent of Africa in general and from Eritrea in particular. Eritreans have been seeking asylum in East Sudan for more than four decades and the region now hosts more than 100,000 refugees. East Sudan has also become a key transit for those fleeing Eritrea. These migrants used to move towards Europe through Mediterranean Sea. Different land, maritime and ferry routes are being adopted in different point of times according to their chance and situations. During these migrations, death occurred more often and varies in size and percentage. The paper examines these illegal Eritrean migrant's death in the Mediterranean Sea. Emphasis has also been given to the illegal migrants of elementary, junior and senior level school's students and their respective teachers in the case study of Zoba Maekel. The factors leading to illegal migration have been explained. Consequences of illegal migration which have been observed quietly defined. This paper is not an ultimate and whole analysis of the situation. The situation is highly complex, fluid and subject to rapid change.

Objectives of the Study

1. To analyze the Eritrean illegal migrants to the total percentage of illegal migrants in specific space and time.
2. To identify the specific route of illegal migrants and their death in the specific route in different points of time.
3. To describe the spatio-temporal illegal migration of students and teachers from schools.
4. To find out the probability of close of educational institutions due to illegal migration.
5. To analyze the factors influencing illegal migration of the population away from the country.
6. To analyze the consequences of this illegal migration.

Data base and Methodology

This research paper is an outcome of both primary and secondary data. Primary data have been gathered

through questionnaire and interviews with concerned persons. Secondary data have been collected from different documentary evidences, such as books, files, newspaper, and internet, published and unpublished materials. Present research is a significant outcome of secondary data. Data have also been gathered from BBC and CNN news agencies provided by International Organization of Migration (IOM) and United Nation High Commissioner Refugees (UNHCR). Empirical study has also been a source of providing evidences. There is no official data provided by the concerned government of the country. Authentic figure from their reliable agencies are also not available. Restrictions on issue of passport below 45 years and to unmarried women prevent legal migration.

Following methodologies have been adopted for shaping this research paper. Secondary data have been tabulated, calculated and computed. In order to find out the country's illegal migrants, total number of illegal migrants have been calculated from total number of all given country's illegal migrants. Similarly the percentages of men, women and minor have also been found out. In order to find out the percentage of illegal migration from the Zoba Maekel negative growth of the students, teachers and schools have been found out from the previous year. Illegal migration denoted by negative growth while increasing population represented by positive growth of population. The growth rate of students, teachers and schools has taken about a decade, calculated and interpreted and shown by graph. In order to find out illegal migration from the case study of Zoba Maekel, negative growth of students, teachers and schools have been worked out using the formula found below.

$$\text{Growth rate of education (students, teachers, schools,)} = \frac{\text{Present Year (students, teachers, schools,) - Past year (students, teachers, schools,)}}{\text{Past year (students, teachers, schools,)}} \times 100$$

The outcome result of the data has been presented in a table, interpreted and cartographic methods have been used. Graphics have also been used to represent the illegal migration from the country.

Area of Study

Eritrea is situated in the Horn of Africa and lies north of equator between 12° 22' to 18° 02' North latitudes and 36° 26' 21" to 43° 13' East longitudes. It has an area of 124,300 square kilometers, straightly located in North East Africa along the South Western coast of Red Sea and has a long sea coast of 1151 km. Its neighboring countries are Sudan in the North West, Djibouti in South East and Ethiopia to the South. Across the Red Sea, Eritrea has Saudi Arabia and Yemen as its closest

neighbours. Administratively, the country is divided in to six *Zobas* (province): Anseba, Debub, Debubawi Keih Bahri, Gas Barka, Maekel and Semenawi Keih Bahri.

Eritrea is a land of contrasts with land rising from below sea level to 3,000 meters above sea level. There are three major physiographic zones: the Western Lowlands, the Central and Northern Highlands, and the Eastern Lowlands (also referred to as the Coastal Plains). Most of the Western Low Lands and Coastal Plains are associated with hot and dry climatic conditions, while the Highlands are relatively cool. The presence of flat land, relatively fertile soil, and a milder climate makes the Central Highlands a center of rain-fed agricultural activity. Several of the major urban centers of Eritrea, including the capital city of Asmara, are located in the Central Highlands. During good rains the Western Lowlands have a potential for cultivation and agro-pastoralism. The Coastal Plains is the location of the densely populated part of the country, while the Lowlands are sparsely populated.

The diversified natural features of the country have resulted in growth of various kinds of cropping patterns pertaining to the prevailing climatic conditions. Zoba Maekel is one among the six *Zobas* of Eritrea which is located at the centre of the country where the capital city of the country is situated. It is bordered with Anseba, Semenawi Keihbahri, Gash-Barka and Debob zone (Fig. 01). It has a total area of 107,907.8 hectare of which 54,448 hectare is total potential area for agriculture, from which 33,000 hectare is cultivated through rain fed cropping, 3,000 hectare is cultivated using irrigation system and the rest is for grazing, forest plantation etc. Zoba Maekel has 89 villages with 114,627 numbers of households with total population of 518,412 of whom 27 per cent engaged in agriculture, 23 per cent in trade and service 18 per cent in manufacturing and hand craft, 7.5 per cent in civil service and 24 per cent casual labourer.

Illegal Migrants of the Eritrea

Though, migrants occurred from different Sub-Saharan African and Middle East countries pursuing to Western developed nations. A significant number of Eritrean populations migrate to different European countries for the betterment of their lives.

The table 01 and figure 02 reveals the different country's illegal migrants reached Italy in 2014 by Mediterranean Sea Route. Data show that the highest number of illegal migrants (*i.e.*, 42,323) arrived in Italy from Syria in 2014 by Mediterranean Sea accounting 36 per cent to the total percentage of illegal migrants. Second highest number of migrants after Syria (*i.e.*, 34,329) which is 29.56 per cent to the total percentage of migrants arrived in Italy from Eritrea followed by Mali (*i.e.*, 8.56%), Nigeria (*i.e.*, 7.75%), Gambia, Palestine, and Somalia (*i.e.*, 7.49, 5.24 and 4.95% respectively).

In male migration highest number of migrants have contri-

buted by Syria (*i.e.*, 25,155) accounting 31.67 per cent followed by Eritrea (*i.e.*, 24,061) 30.29 per cent, Mali (*i.e.*, 9,382) 11.82 per cent, Gambia (*i.e.*, 7,409) 9.33 per cent, Nigeria (*i.e.*, 6,989) 8.79 per cent, Palestine and Somalia (*i.e.*, 3,413 and 3,010) 4.29 and 3.79 per cent respectively. In female migration Syria and Eritrea has the same number (*i.e.*, 6,203 and 6,076) accounting 38.94 and 38.14 per cent followed by Nigeria (*i.e.*, 1,454) 9.13 per cent, Somalia (*i.e.*, 1,104) 6.93 per cent and Palestine (*i.e.*, 1,035) 6.50 per cent. While least number of female migrated from Mali (*i.e.*, 27) accounting 0.17 per cent to the total female migrants took place. In the case of minor migration highest number of minor migrate from Syria (*i.e.*, 10,965) accounting 52.74 per cent followed by Eritrea (*i.e.*, 4,192) 20.16 per cent, Somali (*i.e.*, 1,642) 7.90 per cent, Palestine (*i.e.*, 1,634) 7.86 per cent and Gambia (*i.e.*, 1,270) 6.10 per cent to the total percentage of minor migrants.

Eritrea has the highest number of male migrants 70.08 per cent (*i.e.*, 24,061), 17.70 per cent (*i.e.*, 6,076) female and 12.21 per cent (*i.e.*, 4,192) minor from the total Eritrean migration to Italy in 2014 by Mediterranean Sea. This is significant to note that since 2011, Syria is encountering civil war resulting in a highest number of migrants. But without such a war Eritrea stands second.

Route of Illegal Migrants

Like other country's migrants the size and routes of Eritrean migrants also varies with time and situations. Illegal migrants usually don't have their authorized documents to travel legally. Resultantly, they are compelled to travel illegally by different land, maritime, and ferry routes according to their chance and situations. Eritrean migrants usually start their journey by land route to reach to Sudan after a break or continuously again moving to Egypt crossing the country's border and finally reaching to Libya (Fig. 03). Libya provides a chance to adopt maritime or ferry routes to cross the Mediterranean Sea to Western nations via Italy.

This figure 03 shows that there are many major and minor maritime and land and ferry routes to go to Europe from the continent of Africa. A large number of Eritrean and Somalian migrants started their journey from their home land by major land route to Northeastern Sudan to Cairo than crossing the border of Egypt reaching to Abidjan in Libya and from there using maritime route to Sicily island of Italy. This is the Central Mediterranean route heading to Europe. In the present situation the Central Mediterranean route has outnumbered the all routes of Mediterranean Sea. Earlier in the decade, the most popular route was from West Africa to Spain, including its North African territories of Ceuta and Melilla, and the Canary Islands, with some 32,000 irregular arrivals in 2006. This figure had dwindled to just 5,443 by 2011.

The figure 04 depicts that before 2010 the East Mediterranean

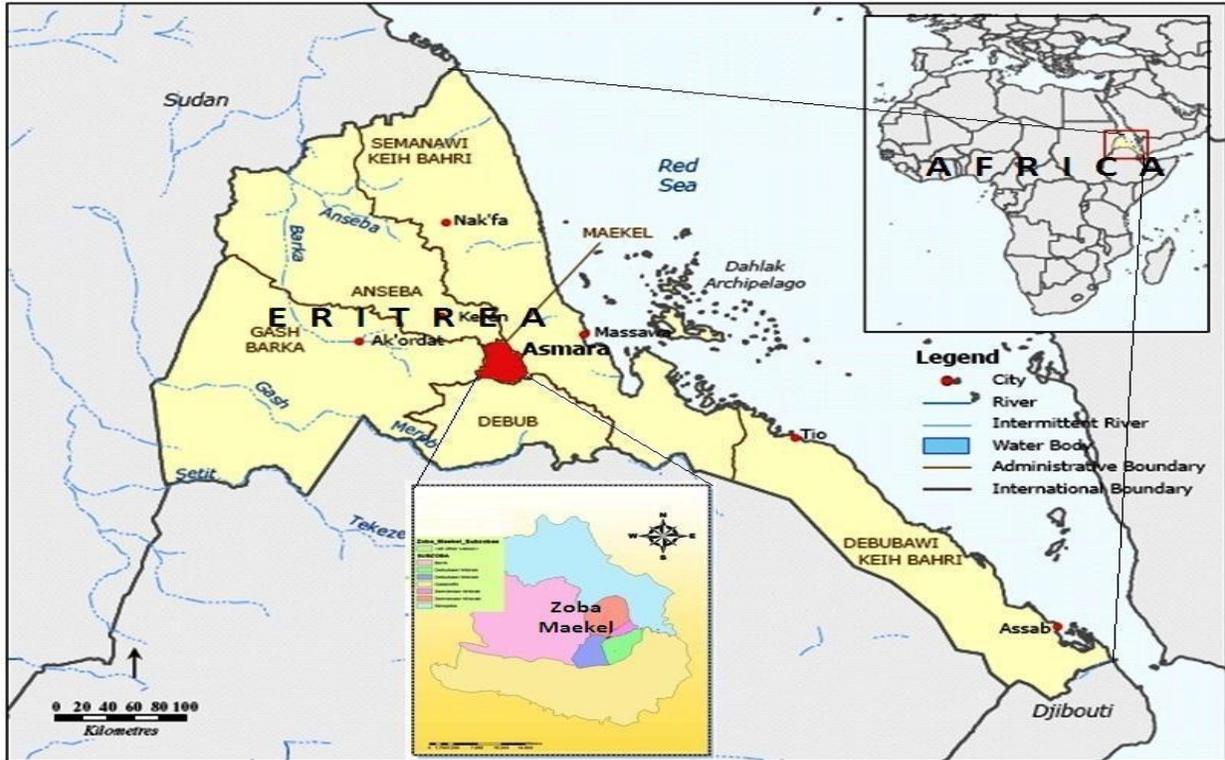


Fig. 1. Location of Zoba Maekel in Eritrea, Africa.

Table 1. Country wise illegal migrants reached Italy in 2014 by sea route.

Country	Men		Women		Minors		Total	
	No	Percentage	No	Percentage	No	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Syria	25,155	31.67	6,203	38.94	10,965	52.74	42,323	36.44
Eritrea	24,061	30.29	6,076	38.14	4,192	20.16	34,329	29.56
Mali	9,382	11.82	27	0.17	529	2.54	9,938	8.56
Nigeria	6,989	8.79	1,454	9.13	557	2.69	9,000	7.75
Gambia	7,409	9.33	28	0.18	1,270	6.10	8,707	7.49
Palestinian	3,413	4.29	1,035	6.50	1,634	7.86	6,082	5.24
Somalia	3,010	3.79	1,104	6.93	1,642	7.90	5,756	4.95
Total	79,419	99.99	15,927	99.99	20,789	99.99	116,135	99.99

Source: BBC: By Emily Maguire, Lucy Rodgers, Nassos Stylianou and John Walton.

route via Syria to Turkey was used by migrants. Since the civil war started in Syria a large number of East African including Eritrea and Somali migrants pursue the central Mediterranean route. UNHCR figures suggest that 25,000 people fled to Italy from North Africa in 2005, a number which dwindled to 9,573 in 2009. In 2011, this figure rocketed back to some 61,000, driven by the conflict in Libya which culminated in the downfall of Col Gaddafi.

Death of Illegal Migrants

More often small boats carrying migrants could not bear the load consequently capsize in the Mediterranean Sea.

Mediterranean Sea is having a great experience of migrant's deaths. Eritrea's situation is appealing to describe the entire situation with proper data, information, graphs, news and case study are as under.

Libya has become a popular starting point for many journeys, with human traffickers exploiting the country's power vacuum and increasing lawlessness. The relatively short distance to Lampedusa encourages more people to risk the journey. Migration charities believe that as many as 20,000 people may have died in the Sea trying to reach Europe in the last two decades. The number of people using the various routes across the Mediterranean Sea has ebbed and flowed. According to border management agency Frontex reports from 2008-2012, a

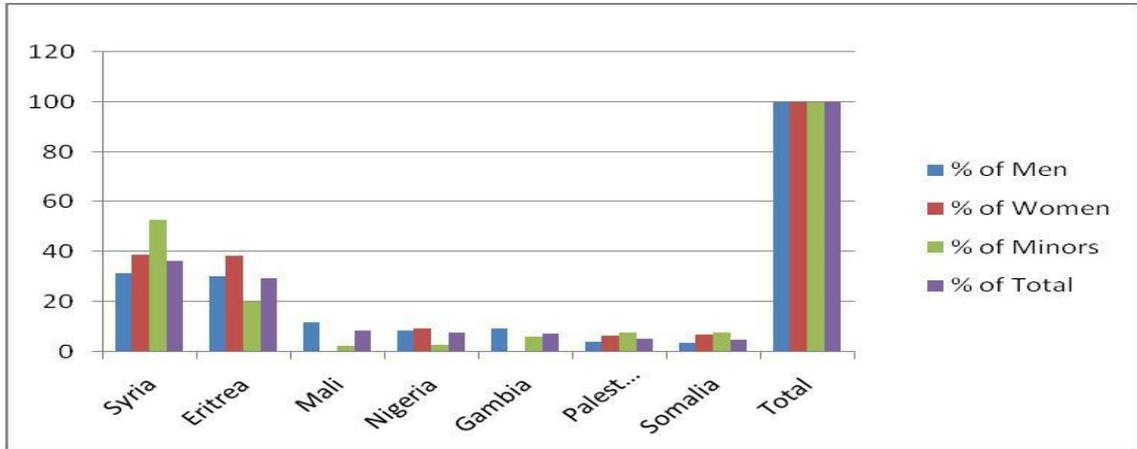


Fig. 2. Country Wise Percentage of Illegal Migrants Reached Italy by Sea Route in 2014.



Fig. 3. Different Routes of Migrants to the Mediterranean Sea , Source: BBC 15, September, 2014.

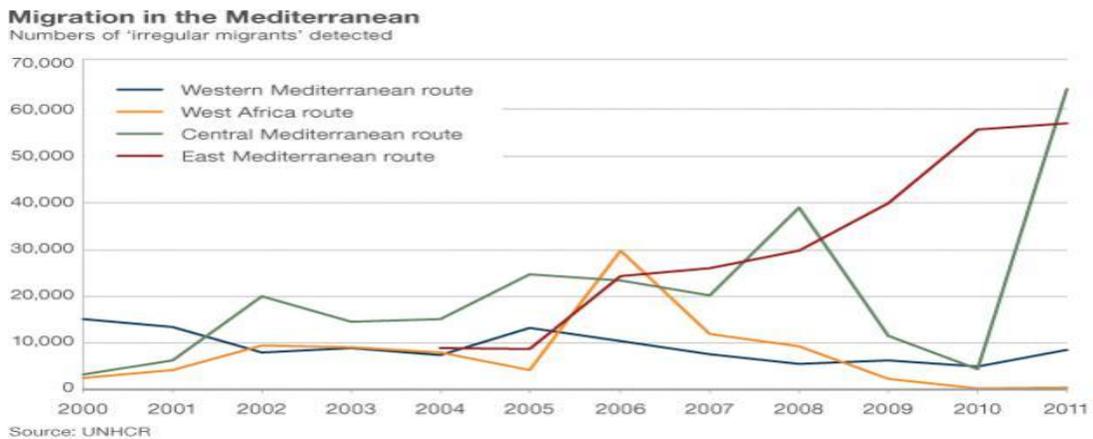


Fig. 4. Size of Migrants since 2000-2011 in the Mediterranean Sea by different routes, Source: UNHCR, 2011.

large numbers of migrant crossed between Turkey and Greece via the Eastern Mediterranean route. In

response, Greece bolstered border controls with an additional 1,800 police officers.

However, Frontex suggests that the area remains problematic, and points to "uncertainties related to the sustainability of (Greek) efforts, and evidence that migrants are waiting in Turkey for the end of the operation". Over the last decade, the Central Mediterranean route has experienced periodic surges in migrant traffic.

Figure 05 and 06 shows that on 24 April, 2015 migrants travelling by small boat crossing the Mediterranean Sea capsized and their rescue operation in the right side figure 06. According to a BBC report, there are 60,000 migrants reached European shores in 2013 and more than 130,000 arrived in 2014. In October, 2014, 366 people died in the Italian island of Lampedusa when migrants were travelling by fishing boat from Libya capsized. Nearly all the victims were Eritrean. The numbers of Eritrean men braving the journey vastly outnumbered the women. Eritrea is in the world's most censored country. Its citizens face a stark choice live in misery or risk death by leaving. But it has no western allies so the situation goes unreported. Migrants crossing the Central Mediterranean from Libya and Tunisia have until recently come mostly from Eritrea and Somalia, although increasing numbers of Syrians fleeing the country due to civil war.

The figure 07 shows that the highest number of deaths occurred by the region in the Mediterranean Sea accounts 79 per cent to the total percentage of world's migrants death in the year 2015. About 86 per cent migrants came from Sub-Saharan Africa region of origin to the total migrants of the world. Moreover, the figure 08 suggests that the highest number of death (*i.e.*, 2,447) occurred by the Central Mediterranean route followed by Apulia and Calabria route (*i.e.*, 646) and by East Mediterranean and Western Mediterranean route respectively to the total migrants (*i.e.*, 6372) in the year 2014 and 2015. International Organization of Migration estimates that the rate of death in this route to Italy is 4.13 per cent to the total percentage of people migrate. According to a BBC report, of those migrants who die in the Mediterranean, the vast majority of them began their journey in Sub-Saharan Africa. A much smaller number of migrants died travelling along the Mediterranean's other routes.

Illegal Migrants of Students and Teachers from Zoba Maekel

Zoba Maekel is one of the provinces of Eritrea which has taken as a case study provides a great deal of illegal migration of students and teachers. Fluctuating rate of migration of staff members and students have been noticed. Among the students higher rate of senior students migration have also been observed. Combining both migration of teachers and students make a situation of closing the elementary and junior level schools. While, most of the senior level schools are having expatriates

maintaining its running situation. Zoba Maekel's provide a situations of illegal migration of students and teachers has been described under below in detail with data and information that represented by graphs. In table 02 a statistical data of illegal migration of students, teachers which causing the closing of schools in Zoba Maekel is presented.

Table-02 depicts the illegal migration of students and teachers lead to close schools in Zoba Maekel. The above table reveals both positive and negative growth of the different levels of students, teachers and schools. The session 2001-2002 have shown highest negative growth (*i.e.*, - 44.13%) of the elementary students. A significant percentage of positive growth has been noted in the session 2002-2003 (*i.e.*, 3.09%) whereas the positive growth was insignificant in the session 2003-2004 (*i.e.*, 0.70%). Rest of the sessions 2004-2005, 2005-2006, 2006-2007, 2007-2008 and 2008-2009 have negative growth (*i.e.*, -1.76, -5.60, -3.75, -3.92, and -2.49 per cent respectively) of the elementary students.

Junior level students have insignificantly positive growth as compared to elementary students. Out of eight sessions, four sessions have positive and rest of the four sessions have negative growth. The highest positive growth has been noted in the session 2003-2004 (*i.e.*, 26.15%) followed by 2004-2005 (*i.e.*, 5.81%), 2002-2003 (*i.e.*, 4.80%) and 2005-2006 (*i.e.*, 2.49%). Whereas the negative growth have been noted in the session 2006-2007 (*i.e.*, - 4.43%) followed by 2007-2008, 2008-2009 and 2001-2002 (*i.e.*, -3.97, -1.3, and -1.09 per cent respectively).

Data reflects that secondary level students have negative growth in five sessions out of eight sessions. The highest positive growth have been noted in the session 2004-2005 (*i.e.*, 20.84%) followed by 2007-2008 and 2001-2002 (*i.e.*, 16.89 and 2.10 per cent respectively). Highest negative growth have been noted in the session 2006-2007 (*i.e.*, -15.54%) followed by 2003-2004, 2005-2006, 2008-2009 and 2002-2003 (*i.e.*, - 14.52, - 9.49, - 5.41, - and - 3.93 per cent respectively).

As the table 02 represents that elementary teachers are in negative growth in the session 2002-2003, (*i.e.*, - 9.86%) followed by the session 2007-2008, 2004-2005 and 2003-2004 (*i.e.*, -3.51, - 2.01 and - 1.46 per cent respectively). Highest positive growth of elementary teachers have been noted in session 2001-2002 (*i.e.*, 12.65%) followed by the session 2008-2009 (*i.e.*, 3.51%). Out of eight sessions, three sessions shows positive growth, two sessions negative growth and three sessions remain unchanged.

Junior teachers have high positive growth in the session 2003-2004 (*i.e.*, 42.93%) followed by the session 2008-2009 and 2001-2002 (*i.e.*, 15.28 and 14.90 per cent respectively). Negative growth have also been found of junior teachers in the session 2002-2003 (*i.e.*, -11.55) followed by the session 2006-2007 (*i.e.*, - 2.57).

It is to be pointed out that secondary school teachers have



Fig. 5. Migrants Moving to Europe by Small Boat (Photograph: AP Friday 24 April 2015 16.13 BST Last modified on Tuesday 28 April 2015 19.12 BST).



Fig. 6. Migrants being rescued by the Italian navy. 22% of all people entering Italy by boat in 2014 were from Eritrea. By Tim Lister, CNN Updated 1538 GMT (2238 HKT) April 26, 2015.

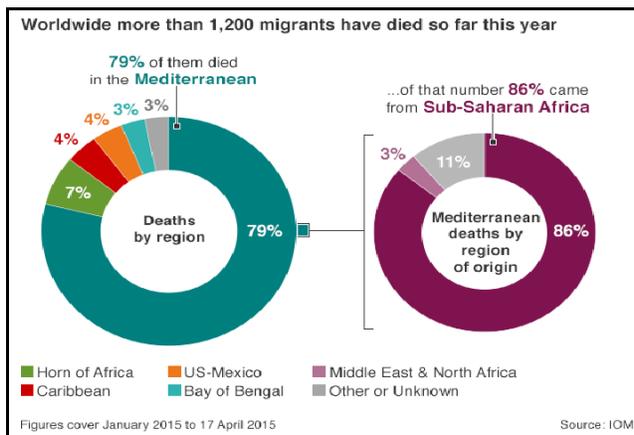


Fig. 7. Death of Migrants by Region, Origin and Route, Source: IOM.

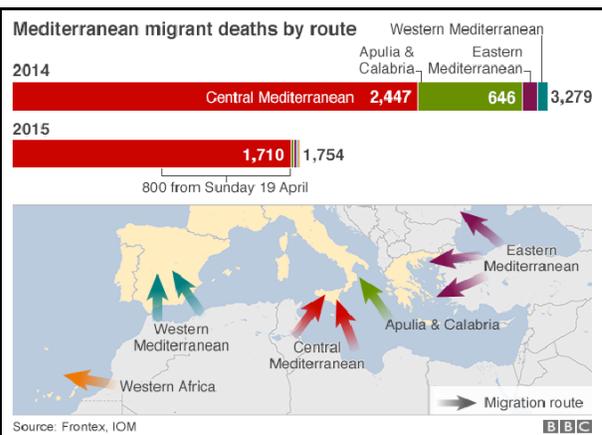


Fig. 8. Mediterranean Migrants Death by Route Source: Frontex, IOM, BBC.

the highest positive growth (*i.e.*, 96.42%) in the session 2006-2007 followed by the session 2001-2002, 2000-2001, and 2008-2009 (*i.e.*, 21.36, 21.16 and 14.75 per cent respectively). Whereas highest negative growth have been noted in the session 2003-2004 (*i.e.*, -13.73%) followed by the session 2004-2005 and 2005-2006 (*i.e.*, -6.15 and -6.09 per cent respectively). The session 2007-2008 remain static.

Numbers of schools have different levels. Elementary schools have insignificant positive growth whereas negative growths have been noted in the session 2002-2003 (*i.e.*, -1.85%). Junior schools have no negative

growth except in the session 2003-2004 (*i.e.*, -2.7%). Highest positive growth has been noted in the session 2004-2005, 2002-2003 and 2006-2007 (*i.e.*, 2.85, 2.85 and 2.77 per cent respectively). It is to be pointed out that secondary schools have no more fluctuation. The negative growths have only been found in the session 2003-2004 (*i.e.*, -11.11%). While positive growth have been noted in most of the sessions. Highest positive growth have been noted in the session 2005-2006 (*i.e.*, 6.25%) followed by 2002-2003, 2006-2007 and 2008-2009 (*i.e.*, 5.88, 5.88 and 5.55 per cent respectively).

Table 2. Illegal Migration of Students, Teachers and closing of Schools in Past 10 Years in Zoba Maekel.

Session	Number of Students			Number of Teachers			Number of Schools		
	Elementary	Junior	Secondary	Elementary	Junior	Secondary	Elementary	Junior	Secondary
2000-2001	75858	30948	30771	1683	550	660	108	35	17
2001-2002	72381 (-44.13)	30608 (-1.09)	31419 (2.10)	1896 (12.65)	632 (14.90)	801 (21.36)	108 (0.0)	35 (0.0)	17 (0.0)
2002-2003	74620 (3.09)	32078 (4.80)	30182 (-3.93)	1709 (-9.86)	559 (-11.55)	691 (-13.73)	106 (-1.85)	36 (2.85)	18 (5.88)
2003-2004	75147 (0.70)	43441 (26.15)	25797 (-14.52)	1684 (-1.46)	799 (42.93)	699 (1.15)	105 (-1.94)	35 (-2.7)	16 (-11.11)
2004-2005	73818 (-1.76)	45969 (5.81)	31174 (20.84)	1650 (-2.01)	835 (4.50)	656 (-6.15)	105 (0.0)	36 (2.85)	16 (0.0)
2005-2006	69682 (-5.60)	47117 (7.49)	28213 (-9.49)	1650 (0.0)	835 (0.0)	616 (-6.09)	104 (-0.95)	36 (0.0)	17 (6.25)
2006-2007	67067 (-3.75)	45026 (4.43)	23819 (-15.54)	1592 (-3.51)	811 (-2.87)	610 (96.42)	104 (0.0)	37 (2.77)	18 (5.88)
2007-2008	64434 (-3.92)	43236 (-3.97)	27843 (19.89)	1591 (-0.06)	811 (0.0)	610 (0.0)	104 (0.0)	37 (0.0)	18 (0.0)
2008-2009	62826 (-2.49)	42634 (-1.39)	26335 (-5.41)	1647 (3.51)	935 (15.28)	700 (14.75)	101 (-2.88)	42 (11.9)	19 (5.5)

Source: Zoba Maekel, Ministry of Education Office, 2010.

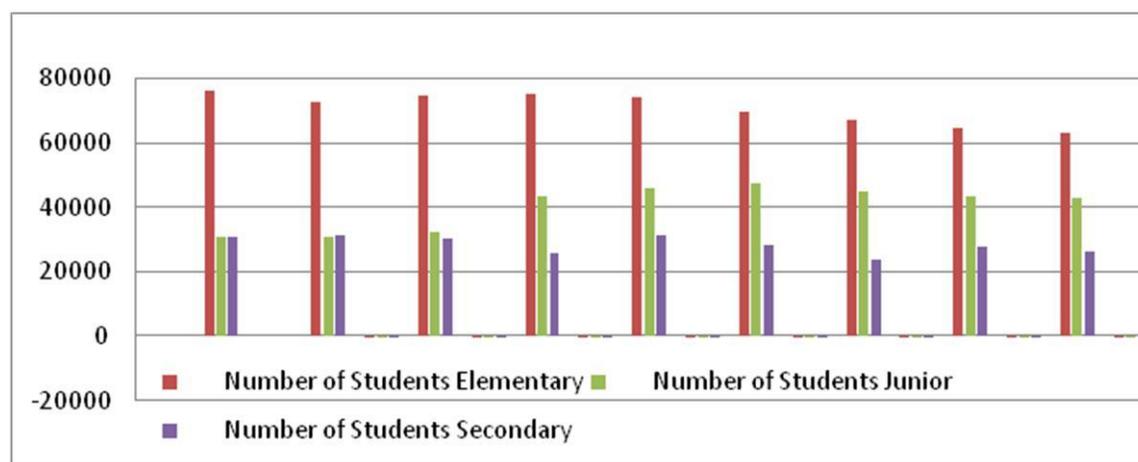


Fig. 9. Growth of students in schools.

Factors Causing Illegal Migrants

Deteriorating socio-economic, religious and political situations at the place of origin constitute the “push factors”, while perceived or actual socio-economic, free religious and stable political conditions at the place of destination constitute the “pull factors”. Improvement of socio-economic conditions is believed to be the driving force behind people’s decision to abandon their place of origin in favour of new temporary or permanent

residence. In Eritrea, push factors include high rate of unemployment, very low wages, extreme poverty, prolonged insecurity, lack of access to basic needs such as food, water, transportation, medical services, healthcare and livelihoods, lack of power supply, sexual violence, unending military services, lack of freedom of speech, expression, write, walking, travelling and other serious human rights violations, are all contributory factors. Physical factors like natural disasters such as drought, severe food shortage, unfertile agricultural land,

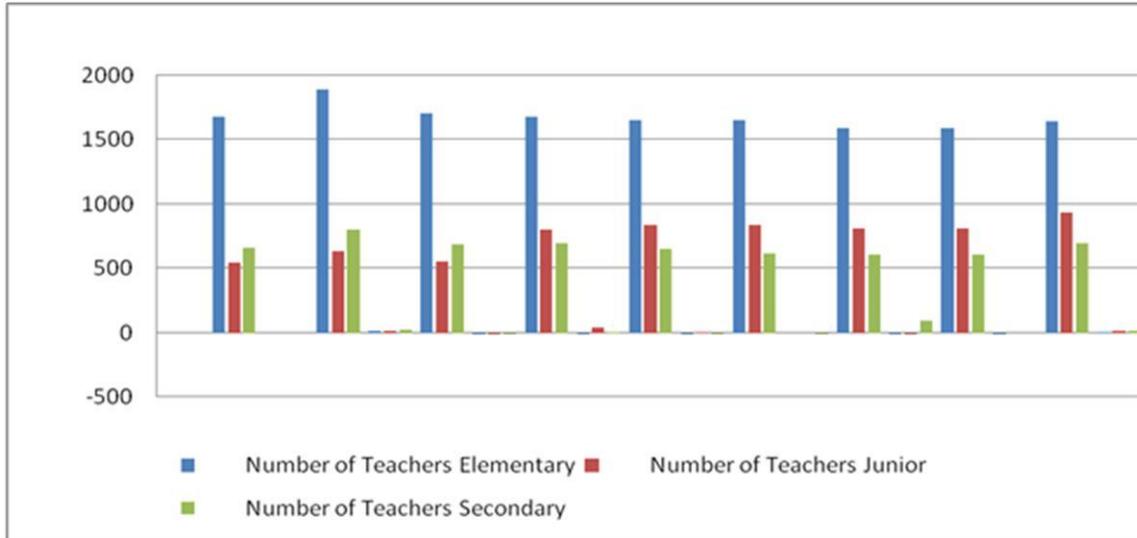


Fig.10. Growth of Teachers in Schools.

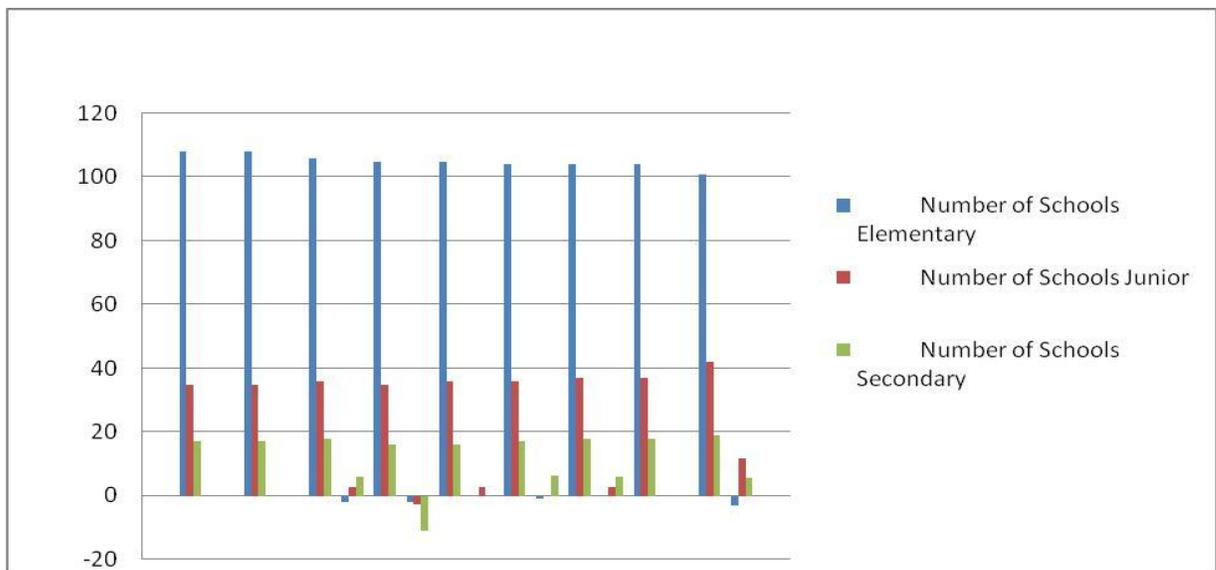


Fig.11. Growth of Schools.

poor soil, soil erosion, desertification, famine are also including the push factors in the country of Eritrea.

The "push factors" of Eritrea is much greater than the "pull factors" of Europe. Upheavals and instability across much of Africa and the Middle East, combined with the perception that Libya's doors are open have led to a massive increase in the numbers trying to reach Libya. Worsening repression in Eritrea has been one factor, while Eritreans already in refugee camps in Sudan have decided to make a dash for the Mediterranean.

Consequences of Illegal Migration

It has widely been recognized that migration affects the area of out migration, the area of in migration and the migrants themselves. Each migrant, by nature, seeks to recreate something of the original milieu in the mist of the new environment and consequently, enriches the civilization (Beaujeu Garnier 1966). This is the fact that working class people between 15 to 45 years of age are declining and negatively affecting the place of origin.

Death rate has also become high because of old age people staying in the country. As a result of old people and children remain in their houses dependency ratio has become so high. Women outnumbering men has caused social and economic problems. More proportion of woman in the work force reducing their wages in domestic, agricultural and industrial occupations. Dominancy of women has also become one of the social problems. Rate of prostitution has also been increased. Work areas whether it is agriculture or industrial has been affected negatively. Reduction of students as well as teachers leads to close of schools. Migration is causing deterioration situations in the social, economic, cultural and political fields of Eritrea.

CONCLUSION

Eritrea is the poorest country in the continent of Africa. The GDP is originally depends on agricultural and activities related to it. The country is having experience of illegal migration since long. Present research has highlighted the negative impacts of illegal migration. Eritrea stands second in the number of migrants reached Italy in 2014 by the Mediterranean Sea. Its male outnumbered female. Illegal Eritrean migrants choosing the land route from their home country to Northeastern Sudan to Cairo crossing the border of Egypt reaching to Abidjan in Libya and from their using maritime route heading to European countries by the gateway of Sicily, Italy.

According to BBC news looking back to 2014 as a whole, among the African nations it was Eritrea who had most migrants reaching Italy. In the case study of Zoba Maekel, a significant negative growth of elementary students has been found. Junior level students also represent negative and positive growth in equal numbers of sessions. Whereas, the secondary level of students have higher number of sessions in negative growth rate than the junior level of students. As far as teachers are concerned, junior level shows positive growth in three sessions negative growth in two sessions and the remaining three sessions remain unchanged. A similar picture can be seen in the case of elementary level teachers. Elementary teachers shows three sessions positive growth two sessions negative growth and three sessions remain unchanged. Secondary level teachers are having positive growth in four sessions negative growth in three sessions and one session remain unchanged. These circumstances exhibit the great problem of declining human resources and drain of brain in the country of Eritrea.

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