



CONFERENCE

“MODERN SLAVERY
IN EUROPE AND BEYOND”

9 April 2011



Vistula University, Warsaw, Poland

Social and Psychological Trauma of Human Trafficking: Albanian Women Case

Dr. Ferit BACA¹ and M.A Matilda LIKAJ²

Abstract

Human trafficking is a phenomenon with a long history during the centuries. In Albania country, human trafficking has been existed from a long time, even in communist period. The post communist period has been ranked as the top period for the human trafficking and human slavery. As the result of the phenomena of the collapse of communism after 1990, in Albanian society happened so many changes like in the filed of government and political system, opening of boundary toward all countries of the world or free movement toward all countries, liberalization of economy, social and cultural changes etc. Most of the researches evaluated this period of time as the transition period in political, social, economical and cultural. So this situation created a good field for developing of human trafficking within Albania. Although the human trafficking phenomenon has been explored in the post communist society, in the transition period till nowadays have been growing and extended more. The non well functioning of government and low security made possible mafia to be stronger on the human trafficking too. So, Albania has been a bridge country for human trafficking form East countries toward Greece, Italy, European Countries and other countries of the world.

Women and children were and are still primary victims of sex slavery and are including in vary sexual activities like prostitutions, stripping, sex tourism, pornography etc. In this paper we are going to explain human trafficking as a type of modern slavery that is formed as the sex trafficking. In this case we are going to discus about psychological trauma that sex trafficking has effect to Albanian women. Are these victims still able to continue their own life? Do they fill their selves ignored from the society where they are living on? What are their psychological traumas caused in

¹ Lecturer at Department of Philosophy, Faculty of Social Sciences, Tirana University, Albania, Contact: feritbaca@yahoo.com

² Research Assistant, Department of Political Science and International Relations, Epoka University, Albania, Contact: matildalikaj@gmail.com

their character and does this trauma affect their life? Also we are going to discuss for social trauma that are caused in Albanian society during the human trafficking have happen in the post communist period till today. What are pathologies and anomies that human trafficking (in this case sex trafficking) bring to the Albanian society and to the different social actors.

Key words: Albania, Trafficking; Sex; Psycho traumas of victims; Social pathologies

1 Introduction

After 1990, Many Balkan countries such as Albania have been influences in different ways of human trafficking, serving as source for trafficking of human being, transit and destination countries where human beings are procured, transported and enslaved through forced labor or forced sexual exploitation. This is form of living mostly as been called as modern slavery with the main factor that is human trafficking.

The word "slavery" today covers a variety of human rights violations. In addition to traditional slavery and the slave trade, these abuses include the sale of children, women and men, children and women prostitution, child and women pornography, the exploitation of men, women and child labour, the sexual mutilation of female children, the use of children in armed conflicts, debt bondage, the traffic in persons and in the sale of human organs, the exploitation of prostitution, and certain practices under apartheid and colonial regimes. Slavery-like practices most of the times is clandestine.³ The problem is compounded by the fact that the victims of slavery-like trafficking and sexual abuses are generally from the poorest and most vulnerable social groups or classes. Trafficking in persons is the illegal trade in human beings, through abduction, the use of threat or force, deception, fraud or "sale" for the purposes of sexual exploitation or forced labor.⁴ After the fall of communist regime, Albania was the country in the political, economical and social transition period. For this reason, it started to be as cradle for the developing of human trafficking.

The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, defines trafficking in persons as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of pay. These definitions do not require that a trafficking victim be physically transported from one location to another. They plainly apply to the recruitment, harboring, provision, or obtaining of a person for the enumerated purposes.⁵ These purpose can labor, sexual exploitation, pornography, prostitution etc.

Cinar specified that, human trafficking is defined as it involves the exploitation of people through force, coercion, threat, or deception and includes human rights abuses such as debt bondage, deprivation of liberty, or lack of control over freedom and labor' (Unclassified 2005). According to the Protocol (UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children) Human trafficking defines as illegal trade of human beings, through abduction, the use or threat of force, deception, fraud, or sale' for the purposes of sexual exploitation or forced labor' (Unclassified 2005).⁶

So consequently nowadays, human trafficking is one of the most spread phenomena in the world. Human trafficking is a social, political and economical phenomena with a long history during the centuries over the world. But in Balkan countries, in this case Albania, 'human trafficking' as a word or concept started to be developing after 1990's year. The policies of the Albanian communist regimes before 1990's had a strong influence to presented Albanian society as the most security society towards all social actors. Even as the word 'human trafficking' has been development after 1990's. Although, this does not mean that human trafficking had not been existed at Albania, even in the communist period because it has been existed as phenomena but in a very hide or hermetical way. At communist period human trafficking was realised just from some of the government servants in a totally information's isolated process. So the human trafficking was a illegal process known just from a few number of people .

³ Fact Sheet No.14,2

⁴ Chaudhry, Serena, 2003, 5

⁵ Trafficking in Persons Reports, June 2004,9

⁶ Cinar, Bekir ,2010, 1

In this paper we are going to explain human trafficking as a type of modern slavery that is formed as the sex trafficking within Albania society after 1990's till nowadays. In this case we are going to discuss about psychological trauma that sex trafficking has effect to Albanian women. We are going to investigate some of the factors effecting human trafficking in Albania; types and ways of trafficking in Albania, today's human trafficking situations in Albania. What are pathologies and anomalies that human trafficking (in this case sex trafficking of Albania women) bring to the Albanian society and to the different social actors. And at the end of this paper there will be formed a conclusion.

2 Albania and Human Trafficking

While in the world politics speaks loudly for human rights and maintaining best standards for humans, it is ironic to see the evidences that there are millions of people all over the world still suffer in slave-like situations of forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation. Trafficking in persons is one of the greatest human rights challenges of our 'well organized world political' and modern time.

Victims of sex trafficking are rescued through raids on brothels and other places where commercial sexual exploitation occurs, such as massage parlors, karaoke bars and strip clubs. Regardless of the type of rescue, the law enforcement operation—typically termed a “raid”—should be executed through legal means, under the proper authority, using warrants or other necessary court or police orders.⁴ Traffickers exploit the aspirations of those living in poverty and those seeking better lives. They use dramatic improvements in transportation and communications to sell men, women, and children into situations of forced labor and sexual slavery with virtually no risk of prosecution. The traffickers also exploit lack of political will by governments to tackle trafficking and its root causes. Corruption, weak inter-agency coordination, and low funding levels for ministries tasked with prosecuting traffickers, preventing trafficking, and protecting victims also enable traffickers to continue their operations. The transnational criminal nature of trafficking also overwhelms many countries' law enforcement agencies, which are not equipped to fight organized criminal networks that operate across national boundaries with impunity.⁷ In the data and the evidences of the researches that have been done, the number of trafficked persons is dramatically high.

So according to the the 2004 Report, U.S. Government data shows that, of the estimated 600,000 to 800,000 men, women, and children trafficked across international borders each year, approximately 80 percent are women and girls, and up to 50 percent are minors. The data also demonstrated that the majority of transnational victims were trafficked into commercial sexual exploitation. With a focus on transnational trafficking in persons, however, these numbers do not include millions of victims around the world who are trafficked within their own national borders. The International Labor Organization (ILO)—the United Nations (UN) agency charged with addressing labor standards, employment, and social protection issues—estimates there are 12.3 million people in forced labor, bonded labor, forced child labor, and sexual servitude at any given time; other estimates range from 4 million to 27 million. The nationalities of trafficking victims are as diverse as the world's cultures. Some leave developing countries, seeking to improve their lives through low-skilled jobs in more prosperous countries.⁸ The majority of transnational victims are females trafficked into commercial sexual exploitation, forced or bonded labor, forced on prostitution, sex exploitation and pornography. Women and girls are trafficked from countries of origin of trafficking, to countries of destination of trafficking victims, or through transit countries,

⁷ Trafficking in Persons Reports, 2003, 6

⁸ Trafficking in Persons Reports, 2003,40

to every country in the region of the world, in ways that represent forms of slavery. The value of "goods sex" is estimated to reach up to 12 billion dollars annually worldwide. This market appears to be more profitable, even less risky, as opposed to market the drug or that of guns. Traffickers through this traffic have formed transnational networks of traffickers and pimps who generally abuse of women dream of the future to work better. The activity of this network not only threatens the well-being and social status of women, but also the welfare of social stability, political and economic situations. According to the Council of Europe, countries where human trafficking occurred are also linked to organized crime. So it 'should be combated with the same intensity as the phenomenon of drugs or money laundering'.⁹ Human traffickers targets are often children and young women, and their ploys are creative and ruthless, designed to trick, coerce, and win the confidence of potential victims. Very often these ruses involve promises of a better life through marriage, employment, or educational opportunities.

In Albania, there is 'no history' of trafficking of prostitution or other forms of exploitation for material profit. It is just a new phenomena occurred after the collapse of communist regime. At least it is not typical traditional phenomenon in the Albanian's lives. Albanian life had been focused on 'the protection' in a traditional and patriarchal family structure, in which everything, including sexual life too, was encrypted and strictly controlled. The claim that trafficking "did no history" should be understood as a fact that Albania generally did not produce this phenomenon till the post communist period.¹⁰ As the result of the phenomena of the collapse of communism after 1990 in Albanian society occurred so many changes at the govern and political system, opening of boundary for free moving toward all countries of the world, liberalization of economy, social and cultural changes etc. Most of the researchers evaluated this period of time as the transition period in political, social, economical and cultural. So this pathological period created a good field for developing of human trafficking within Albania. Consequently to this, the human trafficking phenomenon has been explored in the post communist society, in the transition period till nowadays have been growing and extended more. The non well functioning of government, corrupt government and low security made possible mafia to be stronger on the human trafficking and the organization crimes too. Albania was the 'paradise' country to conduct with human trafficking because of the cooperation between the Traficant's and government 'servants', illegal activities and a facilitations of organizing trafficking. Also, Albania has been a bridge country for human trafficking form East countries toward European Countries and other countries of the world, because of the geographical position. Especially the trafficking of human being (in our case women and children) occurs from Albania toward Italy and Greece. According to the Trafficking in Persons reports, Albania is a country of origin for women and girls trafficked transnationally and internally for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation; it is no longer considered a major country of transit, and it is not a significant country of destination. Albanian victims are trafficked to Greece and Italy, with many 51 trafficked onward to the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Norway, Germany and the Netherlands. Internal sex trafficking of women and children is on the rise.¹¹ The main place for the trafficking of Albanian women is Italy. According to the Vatra Foundation Reports, Albania's geographic position has been as a gateway to Eastern countries to the West and vice versa and has made this country the trend used by certain elements or criminal records, who created opportunities for the development of illegal trafficking, in the form of transport for people wishing to emigrate, the trafficking of women for the purpose of exploitation for prostitution, and children for criminal purposes. Also, this place was used by foreign criminal networks, which pass through Albania citizens of different nationalities in the states of the European Union.¹²

⁹ SOKOLI, Leke; 2006, 13

¹⁰ SOKOLI, Leke; GEDESHI, Ilir; 2006, 30

¹¹ Trafficking in Persons Reports, 2006, 35

¹² LESKAJ, Vera; PUKA, Brikena; 2010, 26

From 1990 and until 1998, the information about the victims of human trafficking have been so limited, such as the fate of dozens of underage girls and boys who were victims of the cruel exploitation that had ever known history of this country. Before 1999 years there is no data for the realization of a study which identifies the exact number of girls and women involved in this phenomenon, both from institutions and certain state structures, as well as from NGOs working in this field. Although Vatra Foundation, had specified that in this period was the spread period and the flowering of trafficking.

2.1 Factors Effecting Human Trafficking in Albania

The factors causes human trafficking are complex to be identified, because it could be different in different countries or different in one country because of different situations and reasons. The causes of human trafficking are complex and often reinforce each other. At most of the developing countries, the globalization of markets, labor forces and the concomitant relaxation of travel barriers have spawned new trafficking scenarios and routes, including some that appear to challenge easy explanation.

Viewing trafficking in persons as a global market, victims constitute the supply, and abusive employers or sexual exploiters (also known as sex buyers) represent demand. Sex buyers are far more complicit in the victimization of sex trafficking victims, and thus, are logical targets for education on the link between prostitution and human trafficking.¹³ The supply of victims, in our case are Albanian women and girls, is encouraged by many factors, including poverty, the attraction of perceived higher standards of living at Western countries, low education and lack of employment opportunities, organized crime, violence against women and children, discrimination against women, government corruption and political instability. On the other side, factors driving trafficking in persons include the sex industry and the growing demand for exploitable labor. Sex tourism, women and child pornography have become worldwide industries, facilitated by technologies such as the Internet, which vastly expand the choices available to “consumers” and permit instant and nearly undetectable transactions.

According to Trafficking in Persons Reports 2007 have been classified four main factors on the realizing of human trafficking such as:

2.1.1 Poverty and Desire for a Better Life.¹⁴

Traffickers exploit impoverished and vulnerable individuals seeking a better life. In Albania transition period, after 1990's and with high rate of unemployment, widespread poverty or a lack of economic opportunities, traffickers use promises of higher wages and good working conditions in foreign countries (in our case generally are target Italy or Greece) to attract individuals into their schemes. For these people the words of traffickers are hopes for the future to form and have a better life.

2.1.2 Ignorance of Trafficking's Consequences¹⁵

To see and to imagine as the 'Saving' and 'Paradise' for living Western countries, most victims are unaware of the dangers of trafficking because of the “success stories” that they had heard, displays of wealth. Trafficking victims, when they have opportunity to come back home are often ashamed or afraid to return home if they have not made good money, have not fulfilled the terms of the working arrangements imposed by traffickers, or have lost social status. We say lost of social status because

¹³ Trafficking in Persons Reports, 2006, 16-17

¹⁴ Trafficking in Persons Reports, 9

¹⁵ Trafficking in Persons Reports, 10

in Albania society that store still the continuous some traditions values (in rural regions generally), working as prostitution is one of the most moral degradation form. And for this reason prostitutions, sex exploitains, pronography have been prejudice to have a normal social life.

2.1.3 Disruption of Societal Values¹⁶

Greed and the widespread subjugation of women in much of the world facilitate trafficking. Poor countries have been flooded with images of wealth and prosperity beamed in through television or radio and lavish displays of wealth send powerful messages to impoverished citizens about the benefits of material acquisition.

While in most of the countries the low status of women and girls in some societies contributes to the growing trafficking industry since female lives are not as highly valued as those of men and boys, in Albania is totally different. Because in communist period the social position of women are some with the men. The main factor of disruption of societal values it the suspicions that have been form to authority of all social institutions.

2.1.4 Political and Economic Instability¹⁷

Areas of conflict and post-conflict as well as transitioning states are easy targets for those interested in plundering a country's resources, including exploitation of its people. Sudden political change, economic collapse, civil unrest, internal conflicts and economical pathologies greatly increase the likelihood that a country will become a source of trafficking victims as displaced populations are highly vulnerable to exploitation, abuse and trafficking. In these environments, the victims may be one of the few resources of marketable wealth.

During the analysis that has been done by Vatra Foundation, the phenomenon of trafficking has produced many elements that build his scheme. During studies conducted the 2002 - 2009 years the Foundation has identified the causes of trafficking in Albania, where some of them can be mentioned as below:

2.1.4.1 Economic Factors

These were accompanied by a general economical, decline in 1990 to the place that exception nowadays. Increasing unemployment led to a higher degree of migration and the flourishing of criminal forms such as human trafficking, as well as various types of prostitution.

2.1.4.2 Social-Cultural Factors

These closely linked with the lack of perspective for the future, the crisis in the family, institutional crises, movement of population from rural to urban areas, and changing lifestyle;

2.1.4.3 Political Factors

They associated with political instability, policy link with organized crime, political crises that created the conditions for activation of the elements of incriminated. These were accompanied by a legal vacuum, lack of legislation in this regard.

Also Sociologist, Leke Sokoli defined that, trafficking is generally identified with violence. Violence, the most vulnerable and, eventually, the most reprehensible of the problem, has eclipsed the influence of economic, social, political, legal, ethical, moral, etc affecting over. On the other hand, poverty is almost set to be as the first and the last cause of trafficking. But, we have

¹⁶ Trafficking in Persons Reports, 2007, 11

¹⁷ Trafficking in Persons Reports, 2007,11

developed research that results did not conduct with the same conclusion. Poverty is more of a general cause, but it already has a host of other reasons which cannot be overlooked. There are two main other factors evidenced in Albania society that in the trafficking of women are the low influence of traditional pride and the low moral decline.¹⁸

Victims of trafficking get coerced into becoming victims of human trafficking for prostitutions or sexual explosion, from some attractive reasons in their own lives that cause them to decide to entering on new unknown life into crossing international borders, and “desires” as factors for forming beliefs about what they will become or be able to do in going to a different country. Seeking a better future in other countries, mainly for employment, as well as the low economic levels are the two main factors contributing to vulnerability of victims of trafficking in Albania. With few words, we can conclude that the main factors effecting human trafficking in post communist period of Albania till nowadays can be listed as below:

- 1- Unemployment and Poverty
- 2- Lack of political stability
- 3- Moral/Ethical degradation of men traffickers
- 4- Lack of hope for the future live
- 5- Breakdown of family structures and social interactions
- 6- The overwhelming desire for money, at girls
- 7- Aim for at all costs for marriage
- 8- Impact of foreign nationals and imagine them as the ‘saving’ for their future
- 9- Lack of education

But of course, if the more reseaches will be developing in Albanian human trafficking phenomena there will be exploring more an more factors that effect this situation.

3 Types and Ways of Trafficking in Albania

The flourishing of prostitution in Albania have been see in the context of the new dynamism of social life after 1990, with the emergence of "liberal society", the fact that any kind of authority was in question, the moral of the previous code was overturned, the taboos of yesterday collapsed, the traditional family was hit and increased divorce, prenuptial sexual relations was widely accepted and that people were put on not looking good, but looking for what "were denied". The spread of prostitution is linked, therefore, not only the lack of public order, but all social situations experienced by young people, the contradiction between the interests of its social and cultural, on the one hand, and on the other hand, lack of opportunities means of institutions and structures of the Albanian society for their completion.

In Albania prostitution as a profession and as traffic, is a phenomenon directly associated primarily with damage to traditional communities, in which the sexual life was more or less controlled, with migration to large urban areas, in which well established social relationships stock, foreign immigration, especially with the commercialization of social relations. Also it is associated with the degree of liberalization of Albanian society today, with earlier onset of sexual intercourse, sexual relations and depreciation prenuptial virginity relatively massive, with more open sex life with more widespread sexual many partners etc.

Consequently to these factors we can say that, most of the researches on the field of human trafficking, classified trafficking into two groups which, both of these classifications has aim to exchange human being for money :

¹⁸ SOKOLI,Leke; GEDESHI, Ilir; 2006, 40

- a) Vulnerable Trafficking
- b) Forced Trafficking

According to the Trafficking in Person Reports, June 2007, human trafficking can be classified in two forms:

1. 1-Sex trafficking in which a commercial sex act is induced by force, fraud, or coercion, or in which the person induced to perform such an act has not attained 18 years of age.
2. 2-The recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of a person for labor or services, through the use of force, fraud, or coercion for the purpose of subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery.¹⁹

But there are so many forms appearad to be used on the Albanian human trafficking such as child sex tourism, children used for commercial sex, technology and pornography, sex trafficking and prostitutions etc. Trafficking in fraud, through promises of marriage; with abductions by someone, the trick with promises overseas employment, with promises to continue the school overseas, with promises to make fast money on the way different, to become beggars, the promise to see the world or with seduction, deception or other routes. But the most common and spread among them turns out to be trafficked through promises of marriage. In the post communist period, Albania faced with a many economical problems, the lack of labor places and the low security of government.

In the most of the countries human trafficking started with trafficking of human beings as the labor force slavery, but the opposite one occurred in Albania. Trafficking started by trafficking of women and children for sex slavery in exchange of money Women and children were and are still primary victims of sex slavery and are including in vary sexual activities like prostitutions, stripping, sex tourism, pornography etc. According to Albanian sociologist Leke Sokoli, he claimed that Western Europe has 30-36 thousand Albanian prostitutes. It also claimed that through triangle Montenegro - Kosovo - Serbia, in these ten years have passed about 700 thousand women destined for the European market prostitution. But according to the nonofficial sources their number claim to 6-7 time more than 700 thousand. Also the types of Albanian human trafficking can be listed as :²⁰

- 1) Sexual exploitation
- 2) Work
- 3) Begging, illegal activities
- 4) Adoption
- 5) Sexual Exploitation and Work
- 6) Sexual Exploitation and Begging

The most vulnerable to be the victims of human trafficking are children and women under 18 years old. It is so interesting to conclude that in most of the countries of the world, trafficked women are from rural regions, but in Albania is the totally different situation. Trafficked women are from urban regions. This means that, while the traffickers networks are do spread in the urban regions, low law control and low social control are the main factors. In Albania, trafficking in women and adolescents began after 1990, in the absence of an anti-trafficking law. The first bill considered as a criminal human trafficking was passed only in 1995'S. If this law had resulted in deficiencies over in January 2001, he was improved. In February 2004, were approved several amendments to the Criminal Code. Under applicable law, trafficking in women for prostitution is punishable by 7-15 years. And when trafficking has led to the deaths of the victims, traffickers sentenced to life in prison etc.

¹⁹Trafficking in Persons Reports, 2007

²⁰ SOKOLI,Leke; GEDESHI, Ilir; 2006,43

In 2001 the Parliament adopted the Law no. 8733 date. 24.01.2001, which is predicted for the first time in the Penal Code the crime of trafficking and provides for sanctions for criminal offenses related to trafficking in human beings. Mainly remember Sections 110 / A, 114, 114 / a, 114 / b, 115 and Article 128 / b, which will complement the legal framework to put the traffickers to justice for victims. Changes in domestic law continued in the years ahead. Highly significant improvements have been made especially during 2004, due to its alignment efforts with the international conventions and especially to ratify the Palermo Protocol in 2002. During this period the Albanian state has ratified several international conventions quite important in the fight against trafficking in human beings. Two more important are listed as below:

- 1) The impact of the international community by giving priority to the fight against trafficking, and international non-governmental organizations and NGOs, supported by donors in financing anti-trafficking projects.
- 2) In April 2006 the Albanian Government approved the moratorium on the ban on motor boats, which contributed significantly to the prevention of the phenomenon and its blocking all coastlines Albania where human traffic passing to EU countries.²¹

According to the Trafficking in Persons Reports, The government sustained its modest efforts to protect and reintegrate trafficking victims during 2005. NGOs and international organizations administered and funded the majority of services for victims; however, the government provided some facilities and personnel. In 2006, the government began using in one case a witness protection program for trafficking victims. While the government approved a national victim referral mechanism in 2005, it did not employ it during the reporting period. In 2005, Albanian police continued to informally refer victims to shelters and re-integration assistance. Police identified and referred 28 victims within the country and referred 214 victims, who were either repatriated or deported back to Albania to the Vatra Center, a leading NGO in Albania providing shelter and services to victims.²² But unfortunately these numbers are just official numbers and human trafficking phenomena is much more serious than it is shown above.

4 Instead of Conclusion: Social and Psychological Pathologies caused from Human Trafficking

Traffickers violate the universal rights of all persons to life, liberty, and freedom from slavery in all its forms.²³ Trafficking undermines the basic need of a child to grow up in a protective environment and human rights of children to be free from sexual abuse and exploitation. Hundreds of men, women, and children die in transit or upon arrival at their destination. Thousands of victims are killed for refusing to submit to forced labor or sexual slavery, or for trying to escape. Others die from contracting diseases or suffering abuse during their enslavement. So this means that human trafficking is the violation of human rights. This brings to society the lack of security and pathological situations that affect the power and a well functioning of social institutions, such as family. The loss of family support networks makes the trafficking victim more vulnerable to the traffickers' demands and threats and contributes to the breakdown of societies. For families and communities, trafficking weakens parental authority, undermines extended family relationships, and eliminates the family's nurture and moral development of children. Trafficking interrupts the transmissions of knowledge and cultural values from parent to child and from a generation to new generations, weakening a core pillar of society. Victims who do return to their communities may be more likely to become involved in criminal activity.

²¹ PUKA, B; AVDULAJ, E; LEPURI, G; CORROKAJ, A; 2010, 34

²² Trafficking in Persons Reports, 2000, 21

²³ Office of the Under Secretary for Global Affairs, 2006, 17

Trafficking of women and children bring to these persons many psychological pathologies. But also this is an phenomena that we could not see it separated from the society, because it is one of the main social problem. So human trafficking of women and children forms psychological pathologies to individuals and social pathologies to society too. Trafficked women and children are always under the threatens pressure, are abused, forced to work on the sex industry and isolated. These situations brings anomic psychological situations like feeling of aimlessness, unhappiness, depressions and usage of narcotic substance.

Their duty and obligation is to work in the exchange of money. But the money must be submitted to the tutors. So, the main factor that could be a reason to maintain the life of trafficked women and children is out of their control.

This is one of the most important factor why they use narcotic substance. Also appear to be two other important reason of using the narcotic substance such as:

- 1- To fell happy for some moments
- 2-Being motivated for working

Most of the trafficked women and children are not social able. They have trouble with personal and social identity. Because they do not know who they are in reality and what is their place in society. They do not know what society's group do they belong. So they belong neither to their social group which they have passed most of their live nor to the social group where they are living on. These pathological social situations bring to these people non integration within the society, where they are standing on.

Trafficking of women and children is as much social as individual because the pathologies of this phenomena affects also the structure of the families of the trafficked persons, the non- well functioning of each member status and roles. Also it makes difficult the socialization of the children. So the children which are trafficked could not be any time able to see himself as a member of the family. Because of, the socialization process did not occurred regularly. Albania society, for more than 21 years is in the transition period. One of the main factors that effect this transition is also trafficking of human being and the social pathologies that it occurred.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- 1- SOKOLI,Leke; 2006; Analize Sociologjike,Instituti I Sociologjise,Shtepia Botuese IS & Rinia, Tirane
- 2- SOKOLI,Leke; GEDESHI, Ilir; 2006; Trafikimi Rasti i Shqiperise, Shtepia Botuese IS & Rinia, Tirane
- 1- Fact Sheet No.14, Contemporary Forms of Slavery; [http:// www.ohchr.org /Documents/ Publications/FactSheet14en.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FactSheet14en.pdf); accessed on 11th March,2011
- 2- CINAR, Bekir; 2010; Human Trafficking is used for Recruiting Terrorists; Second Annual Interdisciplinary Conference on Human Trafficking, University of Nebraska-Lincoln
- 3- Ekonomi, Milva, Englantina Gjermeni, Ermira Danaj, Elvana Lula & Ledia Beci. 2006. Krijimi i mundësive ekonomike për gratë dhe vajzat në Shqipëri: Një Strategji për Parandalimin e Trafikimit. Tiranë: Qendra e Aleancës Gjimore për Zhvillim
- 4- LESKAJ, V, DRAGOTI E, KARAJ,Th; Todhri, F; 2004; Shoqëria shqiptare përballë sfidave të trafikut të grave dhe vajzave. Tiranë: ISOP.
- 5- KATRA, Jeta; SHIMANI, Liri; 1999; Prostitucioni dhe trafiku i gruas në Shqipëri; Tiranë: Lilo.

- 6- MAKSUTAJ, Alma; 2004; Trafikimi i fëmijëve për shfrytëzim seksual; Qendra për Mbrojtjen e të Drejtave të Fëmijëve; Tiranë
- 7- SOKOLI, Lekë; 2002; Demokracia dhe problemet sociale (Studime sociologjike I); Tiranë: ISPS & Rinia.
- 11- WOODLAND, Brooke; 2008; The Psychological Trauma of Modern Day Slavery: Sex Trafficking and its Impact on the Field of Psychology in Thailand, Contemporary Perspectives, Accessed on Internet on 15 March 2011
- 12- CHAUDHRY, Serena; 2003; Trafficking: Modern Day Slavery, MPH University of Michiga
- 13- Trafficking in Persons Reports; June 2004; Trafficking Victims Projection Act of 2000 ;U.S. Department of State Publication; 11150 Office of the Under Secretary for Global Affairs; Revised June 2004; Designed by the Bureau of Public Affairs
- 14- Trafficking in Persons Reports, June 2003; Trafficking Victims Projectioc Act of 2000; U.S. Department of State Publication 11057; Office of the Under Secretary for Global Affairs; Revised June 2003
- 15- Trafficking in Persons Reports, June 2006; Trafficking Victims Projectioc Act of 2000; U.S. Department of State Publication 11335; Office of the Under Secretary for Global Affairs; Revised June 2006
- 16- Trafficking in Persons Reports, June 2007; Trafficking Victims Projectioc Act of 2007 U.S. Department of State Publication 11407 Office of the Under Secretary for Democracy and Global Affairs and Bureaucratic of Public Affairs; Revised June 2007
- 17- Qendra Psiko SocialeVATRA; 2007 Raport Studimor Vjetor 2006;Studim mbi trafikun e qenieve njerëzore Projekte te realizuara gjate vitit 2006; Vlore
- 18- Qendra Psiko SocialeVATRA; 2008 Raport Studimor Vjetor 2007,Studim mbi trafikun e qenieve njerëzore Projekte te realizuara gjate vitit 2007; Vlore
- 19- LESKAJ, Vera; PUKA, Brikena; 2009; Raport Studimor Vjetor 2008,Studim mbi trafikun e qenieve njerëzore Projekte te realizuara gjate vitit 2008; Qendra Psiko SocialeVATRA ;Vlore
- 20- LESKAJ, Vera; PUKA, Brikena; 2010; Raport Studimor Vjetor 2009, Analiza e Stituates Aktuale e Trafikimit Njerezor dhe Dhunes ne Familje ne Shqiperi; Qendra Psiko SocialeVATRA ;Vlore
- 21- PUKA, B; AVDULAJ, E; LEPURI, G; CORROKAJ, A; 2010; Evoluimi i trafkimit të qënieve njerëzore nga viti 2002-2009; Qendra Psiko SocialeVATRA; Vlore
- 22- Anti-Trafficking in Persons Resource Manual a Women’s Legal Rights; Initiative Publication Tirana; September 2006; Financed by U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID); U. S. Agency for International Development 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
- 23- National Strategy on Combating Trafficking in Persons 2008-2010-Albania; Accessed on 15 March 2011