<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Disfungsi United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) dalam Mengatasi Gender Sex Selection di Tiongkok</td>
<td>1 - 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>STRATEGI KEAMANAN ENERGI TIONGKOK DI KANADA TAHUN 2009-2013</td>
<td>16 - 32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Populisme Nasionalis Sebagai Faktor Pengaruh Perubahan Kebijakan Denmark Mengenai Restriksi Pengungsian 2012-2015</td>
<td>32 - 41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Strategi The Icelandic Federation of Fishing Vessels Owners (LIU) dalam Pembatalan Akses Uni Eropa oleh Islandia</td>
<td>42 - 51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Faktor Penybab Sulitnya Malaysia Lepas Dari Status Middle-Income Country</td>
<td>52 - 63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kependiningan Tiongkok Dalam Pembangunan Bendungan Di Sungai Mekong</td>
<td>64 - 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Permasalahan perbatasan Indonesia-Malaysia: Kasus eksodus warga tiga Desa di Nunukan</td>
<td>77 - 86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Kurangnya Komitmen Negara dan Organisasi Internasional Dalam Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Terhadap Albino di Tanzania</td>
<td>87 - 96</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Normalisasi Hubungan Diplomatik Amerika Serikat Dan Kuba Di Masa Pemerintahan Barack Obama: Relevansi Eksternal Amerika Serikat</td>
<td>96 - 107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Perubahan Kebijakan Blue Water Navy India Terhadap Strategi String of Pearls Tiongkok</td>
<td>108 - 126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>India Sebagai Destinasi Utama Pariwisata Medis di Asia Selatan</td>
<td>139 - 151</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Fenomena Peningkatan Transnational Organized Crime (TOC) Piracy di Selat Malaka Tahun 2010-2014</td>
<td>152 - 162</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Implikasi Ratifikasi Protokol Kyoto terhadap Politik Internasional dan Domestik Indonesia</td>
<td>181 - 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Virus Ebola Di Afrika Barat Sebagai Ancaman Keamanan Nasional Amerika Serikat</td>
<td>163 - 180</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Signifikansi Barcelona FC-Real Madrid dalam Mengubah Pola Konflik Catalonia-Spanyol Tahun 2010-2016</td>
<td>192 - 204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Motif Intervensi Arab Saudi Terhadap Perang Saudara di Yaman</td>
<td>205 - 216</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Transformasi Struktural Kelembagaan dan Akumulasi Kapital Asing pada Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Etiopia</td>
<td>126 - 138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Non-Tariff Barrier Tiongkok Terhadap Perdagangan Sarang Burung Walet 2012-2015</td>
<td>278 - 284</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Kurangnya Komitmen Negara dan Organisasi Internasional Dalam Perlindungan Hak Asasi Manusia Terhadap Albino di Tanzania

Abstract

Cases of violence and killings Albino in Tanzania attract public attention domestically and internationally. Tanzania percentage reaches 93% related to a culture of witchcraft belief, curses, demonic power and so forth. The strong cultural belief in witchcraft lead to acceptance of the advocacy NGO and INGO unobstructed. Tanzania occupies the top position in the sub-Saharan Africa as the country with the highest murder rate Albino. Such conditions do not necessarily make the Tanzanian government stayed silent as does the government’s efforts to protect the Albino by improving the security and legal justice. The response given by the government of Tanzania considered slow by some international organizations and non-governmental organizations, so there is advocacy of some international organizations both governmental and non-governmental to perform humanitarian and justice towards Albino. But still, the problem Albino killings occurred despite existing international advocacy organizations and actions of the government in the form of prohibition and punishment of Albino killings. Referring to the background issues that the author submitted, the research question posed is why it is still going on Albino killings in Tanzania despite existing advocacy and the role of government. This study describes the cause is still the Albino killings in Tanzania using the concept of agenda setting synthesis, legitimacy, advocacy, and domestic constituencies. The concepts synthesizing get two of hypothesis, first, the lack of international legitimacy related to the issue of violence Albino in Tanzania. Second, government movements were hampered by the interests of domestic constituencies.

Therefore, this study describes the efforts that have been made either by the government or international organizations to stop violence and killing of Albino in Tanzania. This study describes how the legitimacy of international organizations and the interests of domestic constituencies may affect the completion of the internal problems of the country.

Keyword : Tanzania, international, organization, albino, ,

Daftar Pustaka :