

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background

Food is one of the most essential needs of human beings just as water is to the body because the human body utilizes food as energy for work and it is a metabolic activity. There is an intersection between food quality and public health since the quality of food people eat within a territory determines the health quality of the people.<sup>1</sup> Across the world, food poisoning has been a significant risk to public health.<sup>2</sup> There are 200 diseases caused by this case, this growing public health problem causes considerable socio-economic impact though strains on health-care systems lost productivity, and harming tourism and trade. These diseases contribute significantly to the global burden of disease and mortality.<sup>3</sup>

Food poisoning is an acute illness with recent consumption of contaminated food or water. It can be infectious or non-infectious<sup>4</sup>, Food poisoning

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<sup>1</sup> Timileyin Oladayo, Goshen Miteu, Irenosen Addeh, “Most Prominent Factors of Food Poisoning in Africa: Nigeria Based Perspective”, *IPS Journal of Nutrition and Food Science*, Vol. 1, No. 1, (2022), p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> World Health Organization, 2015, *The Burden of Foodborne Diseases in the Who European Region, Who Regional Office For Europe*, [https://www.euro.who.int/data/assets/pdf\\_file/0005/402989/50607-WHO-Food-Safety-publicationV4\\_Web.pdf](https://www.euro.who.int/data/assets/pdf_file/0005/402989/50607-WHO-Food-Safety-publicationV4_Web.pdf), (December 14, 2022).

<sup>3</sup> World Health Organization, 2022, *Food safety*, <https://www.who.int/news-room/factsheets/detail/food-safety> (December 14, 2022).

<sup>4</sup> Kassahun, M., Wongiel, S, “Food poisoning outbreak investigation in Dewachefa woreda, Oromia Zone, Amhara Region, Ethiopia, 2018”, *BMC Res Notes*, Vol. 12, No. 377 (2019).

is also known as foodborne illness, which is caused by consuming contaminated food. The reasons behind food poisoning are microorganisms like viruses, bacteria, parasites, and toxins, which are produced by infection on the food.<sup>5</sup>

The data taken in 2020 indicates that 7.69% (600 million) individuals of the world population (7.8 billion) suffer from foodborne diseases every year and 7.5% (420,000 deaths) of all deaths (56 million) annually are due to foodborne illnesses. This is almost equivalent to 31.1% of annual deaths caused by road traffic accidents (1.35 million) worldwide.<sup>6</sup>

Based on the data from the National Agency of Drug and Food Control (BPOM) the number of food poisoning cases in Indonesia during 2015-2020 were 12,405 cases. From the data obtained, only 10.66% of hospitals and provincial health offices reported cases of food poisoning on a regular basis. online or offline. During the same period, the number of food poisoning in japan occurred, according to Machida Hygienic Control Laboratory, were 27,631 cases.<sup>7</sup>

One of the reasons for the high number of food poisoning cases is due to the improper implementation of the law. The role of law is very important in controlling food poisoning cases, so good implementation law will reduce the

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<sup>5</sup> Sowjanya, M., and Aliyah, M., "Food Poisoning: Mini review" *Research and Reviews Journal of Pharmaceutical Analysis*, Vol. 5, No. 2 (2016), p. 136.

<sup>6</sup> World Health Organization, 2022, *Road Safety*, [https://www.who.int/gho/road\\_safety/mortality/traffic\\_deaths\\_number/en/](https://www.who.int/gho/road_safety/mortality/traffic_deaths_number/en/), (December 14, 2022)

<sup>7</sup> Machda Hygienic Control Laboratory, 2022, *2021年食中毒発生状況の振り返り, 2021年食中毒発生状況の振り返り | MHCL WORKS LABO* (December 14, 2022).

number of food poisoning cases. Food safety in Indonesia has been regulated in Law Number 18 of 2012 on Food and Law Number 36 of 2009 on Health, while Japan is No. 48 of 2003 on The Food Safety Basic Law.

According to the 2022 Global Security Food Index, Japan is ranked 1st in the world in terms of health while Indonesia is ranked 95th. The GFSI aims to identify aspects of affordability, availability, quality, safety, and natural resources and resilience in 113 countries.<sup>8</sup> In addition, according to the Legatum Prosperity Index, where this data was taken in 2021, Japan is number 1 and Indonesia is ranked number 80 based on health and its system which is assessed through measures the extent to which people are healthy and have access to the necessary services to maintain good health, including health outcomes, health systems, illness, risk factors, and mortality rates.<sup>9</sup>

So far there has not been much research related to the Role of Health Law in Controlling Food Poisoning Cases. This research was also conducted in countries with a high number of food poisoning cases and compared with countries that have ranked 1st in the world in food health with lower cases of food poisoning.

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<sup>8</sup> Global Security Food Index, 2022, *The 11th Global Food Security Index shows a deterioration in the global food environment for the third year, threatening food security*, [https://impact.economist.com/sustainability/project/food-security-index/reports/Economist\\_Impact\\_GFSI\\_2022\\_Global\\_Report\\_Sep\\_2022.pdf](https://impact.economist.com/sustainability/project/food-security-index/reports/Economist_Impact_GFSI_2022_Global_Report_Sep_2022.pdf), (December 14, 2022).

<sup>9</sup> Legatum Institute, 2021, *The Legatum Prosperity Index™ 2021, Rankings :: Legatum Prosperity Index 2021*, (December 14, 2022).

Based on the data above, we can say that Japan should be a role model or benchmark for the Indonesian state in dealing with and controlling cases of food poisoning.

## **B. Research Problem**

Considering the research background above, the research question are formulated as follow:

1. How to control the spread of food poisoning cases in Indonesia and Japan?
2. Is the Indonesian Law sufficient to control food poisoning?

## **C. Research Objectives**

There are some objectives of this research, namely:

1. General Objective:
  - a. To understand how to control the spread of food poisoning cases in Indonesia and Japan.
2. Specific Objectives:
  - a. Knowing the causes of food poisoning
  - b. Analyzing of surveillance data on food poisoning cases in Indonesia and Japan
  - c. Comparing the differences in handling food poisoning based on food safety in Indonesia and Japan
  - d. Understanding the influence of different lifestyles in Indonesia and Japan in controlling food poisoning cases

#### **D. Benefit of Research**

There are some benefits of this research, namely:

1. Theoretical Benefits:
  - a. This research is expected to be a reading reference and can provide knowledge for the community about prevention and control of food poisoning cases.
  - b. It is hoped that the results of this study can provide information and references for future researchers who are interested in this topic.
2. Practical Benefits:
  - a. This research provides information or input to the government and the community regarding how to control and prevent cases of food poisoning.
  - b. This research serves as material to improve supervision of the implementation of food safety.