

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Regulation of Sanctions in Increasing Supervision of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) Against the Circulation of Food and Drugs Containing Hazardous Materials

I Made Aria Kurniawan^{1*}, I Wayan Wiryawan²

^{1,2}Faculty of Law, Udayana University, Bali, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: I Made Aria Kurniawan, aria.kurniawan26@gmail.com

Received: 19 March, 2022, Accepted: 02 May, 2022, Published: 03 May, 2022

Abstract

Processed food products circulating in the market do not all provide guarantees of quality and safety for consumers. The number of cases that afflict consumers due to consuming processed food products that do not meet the specified quality standards, for example the case of packaged milk containing melamine, non-halal adjinomoto cooking spices, candy containing addictive substances, and others. The problems discussed in writing this article are the form of increased supervision of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) on the circulation of food and drugs containing hazardous materials and the efforts of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency regarding the circulation of food containing hazardous materials. The research method used in the provisions governing the existence of sanctions in order to increase effective supervision for perpetrators who violate these rules. So it is hoped that strict sanctions for business actors who violate in the context of writing articles are normative legal research, in the form of research by examining laws and regulations that are related to legal problems that occur. The results of the study form ways to improve supervision carried out by BPOM by indirectly forming an integrated food supervision network with other agencies such as the agriculture department, the trade department, which collaborate in particular to conduct a supervision team on the circulation of food and drugs containing hazardous materials. Therefore, BPOM must carry out its duties and functions collectively to prevent business actors from committing fraud by using materials containing hazardous substances. Then the efforts made by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency related to the distribution of food containing hazardous materials, namely preventive and repressive efforts. As for suggestions from the author, namely the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency to carry out intensive and equitable supervision to minimize the circulation of food containing hazardous materials that endanger public health and it is recommended to take preventive and repressive protection efforts.

Keywords: Consumer Protection; Improvement; Supervision

Introduction

Since the beginning of the independence of the nation and state, the Indonesian people have been determined to realize the society we aspire to, namely a just and prosperous society. The basis of the legal relationship between consumers and business actors does not have to be contractual (privilege of contract) (Shidartha 2000).

Processed food products circulating in the market do not all provide quality assurance and safety for consumers. The number of cases that afflict consumers due to consuming processed food products that do not meet the specified quality standards, for example the case of packaged milk containing melamine, non-halal adjinomoto cooking spices, candy containing addictive substances, and others (Shidartha 2000). Food is one of the basic needs that are very important and essential in human life in addition to the needs of clothing and shelter. In everyday life, food plays a

very important role in human life. The main role of food is to maintain survival, protect, maintain health and stamina, and is useful for increasing energy in the body so that it is sufficient to work optimally and productively. Then the problem occurs because (Asyadie 2005) the still weak control system for processed food circulating in the market, still weak implementation of product quality standards, consumer awareness is still low to produce well, level of consumer awareness is still weak (Asyadie 2005). Thus, drug trafficking that is not in accordance with the standardization of the product is tantamount to allowing the public to face various bad risks, allowing the development of crime in society, and degrading the trust, dignity, and self-esteem of the nation. in the eyes of the international community. This is also caused by factors related to the possibility of criminality, both small and large violations. This is certainly contrary to the right of consumers to

safety, where every product that contains a risk to consumer safety must be accompanied by information, at least clear instructions for use. In addition to product standardization, several facts are found in everyday life, such as the discovery of products in the form of drugs that contain hazardous materials.

Drug and food supervision can be carried out to protect the public from the presence of dangerous food and drugs caused by business actors who commit fraud on products made so that it is very detrimental to consumers who buy these products. Therefore, the need for legal protection for consumers for their dignity as consumers needs to be increased through increasing awareness of caring for self-protection which is affirmed in the ratification of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection (Syawali and Imaniyati 2000).

That the safety of a food is an important condition that must exist because it will be consumed by every human being. Food that is quality and safe for consumption can come from household kitchens or what we know as Home Industry (IRT) or the food industry. Therefore, the food industry is one of the determinants of food development whose quality and safety standards have been set by the government.

However, those faced in the field have other purposes, for example the case of a drug used by the Indonesian people for years, namely the Albotyl thrush drug which contains a dangerous substance (Policresulen) which has been regulated and prohibited by BPOM. This shows the lack of seriousness of BPOM in protecting consumer rights and on the other hand business actors in complying with warnings and regulations regarding the dangers of certain substances when consumed by consumers themselves. In fact, this product has been circulating for almost 10 years in Indonesia, why is the government waiting for complaints and reports before taking action (Puspitasari 2010).

In the current era of globalization, there are lots of foods that contain dyes that are circulating in the market and cause unrest in various circles. Because color is the most powerful attraction for tasting a food, then the aroma. The aroma and delicious taste can be ignored if the color of the food is unattractive or pale and does not match what is expected from the food itself. Colorants are food additives that can make food attractive and aim to attract consumers and cover discoloration due to processing (Puspitasari 2010).

Correspondingly, market behavior and structure can sometimes be unpredictable, which often leads to fraud. One form of fraud in business that is carried out by some irresponsible business actors is to produce, distribute, and offer products that are harmful to the health of consumers themselves. The actions of business actors who only seek profit without paying attention to the health of consumers have taken many victims.

Food coloring is divided into two groups, namely natural dyes and artificial dyes. In Indonesia itself, regulations

regarding the use of dyes that are permitted or prohibited for food are regulated in the Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Food Additives. However, business actors often misuse dyes for food due to the lack of public knowledge about which dyes should be used for textiles and which dyes should be used for food, and in terms of price, textile dyes are much cheaper than dyes coloring for food. Therefore, there is a need for the role of BPOM to oversee the distribution of food (Ina Nurhayati 2011).

With the increasing development of technology and means of transportation, manufacturers are now able to produce traditional medicines in large quantities and can distribute traditional medicines throughout Indonesia. The high public interest in traditional medicine has triggered the emergence of other traditional medicine producers, so that people are served with various kinds of traditional medicines with various choices of brands, properties, and forms. Coupled with the government's policy regarding the implementation of a free market, the availability of traditional medicines in the country is increasing with the presence of foreign traditional medicines entering Indonesia (Ina Nurhayati 2011).

So that in order to provide certainty of protection to consumers in this case the community, both to the production, distribution and use of pharmaceuticals and food that do not meet the requirements for quality, safety and efficacy. As the obligation of the State to protect the public as stated in Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection.

In order for the entire food processing process to meet the requirements for food quality and nutrition, it is necessary to establish a system, namely an effective guidance and supervision system. Coaching for producers means encouraging business actors to act in accordance with applicable rules, be it laws and customs. Supervision from various parties and the imposition of strict sanctions on irresponsible business actors are expected to be able to minimize cases like this. The agency that moves to oversee the circulation is the Food and Drug Monitoring Agency (BPOM) which is a non-departmental government agency (LPND) in charge of supervising the safety, quality, and nutrition of drugs and food circulating in the country that will be consumed by consumers (Yusmanita n.d.).

The regulation of sanctions in affirming a violation is contained in Article 60 paragraph 1 concerning administrative sanctions in Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection which states that the Consumer Dispute Settlement Agency has the authority to impose administrative sanctions on business actors who violate Article 19 paragraph 2 and paragraph 3, Article 20, Article 25, Article 26. And there are also criminal sanctions given to business actors who violate the provisions of the Act.

Thus, in the regulation of sanctions in the Act, it must be strongly emphasized so that there are no longer business

actors who violate these rules because they are detrimental to the community and business actors must be responsible for compensating for consumers who have been harmed, therefore the government must strictly make higher sanctions so that there are no violations that can harm consumers.

Article 4 of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection point a has explained the right to security and safety, this is included to ensure the safety and security of consumers in the use of food that contains dangerous hazards, so as to avoid losses. So it is the responsibility of business actors to compensate for violations made because they endanger consumers by using hazardous materials

The responsibility of business actors to compensate for what they trade and/or offer to consumers, starts in Articles 19 to 24 in Article 19 UUPK no. 8 Years 1999, namely:

Damage, pollution, and or consumer loss due to consuming goods and or services produced and traded. Business Actor is responsible for providing compensation;

Health care and or the provision of compensation in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations are included in the compensation as referred to in paragraph 1 may be in the form of a refund or replacement of goods and or services of a similar or equivalent value or:

The grace period of 7 (seven) days after the date of the transaction for the provision of compensation;

Does not rule out the possibility of criminal charges based on further evidence regarding the existence of an element of error related to the provision of compensation as referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2. In addition, the affirmation that the perpetrators must not Business Actors that can be sued by consumers for compensation in Article 24 of the UUPK are:

Responsible for claims for compensation and or consumer claims for business actors who sell goods and or services to other business actors if: - Changes to goods and or services that are not made by the business actor to the consumer; - It is not known that there are changes in goods and or services by other business actors that are not in accordance with the sample, composition, and quality

If other Business Actors who buy goods and or services resell to 53 consumers by making changes to the goods and or services. The Business Actor as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be released from responsibility for claims for compensation and/or consumer claims.

Based on the explanation of the background above, the problems studied and analyzed in writing this article are to examine the vague norms related to the form of increased BPOM supervision of the circulation of dangerous food and drugs and there are ways to increase supervision of BPOM related to the circulation of food and drugs. containing hazardous materials (Yusmanita n.d.).

Research Methods

The research method used in writing the article is

normative legal research. This is because this research was conducted with the aim of assessing the existence of a vague norm in the ambiguity of setting sanctions and setting legal sanctions in the event of a violation of pagans containing hazardous substances. The writing of this article uses the statutory approach (the statute approach) 5 and the conceptual analysis approach (the analytical & conceptual) (Diantha 2016). The legal material search technique used in writing this article is to use a document study technique which is intended to conduct an assessment of the legislation and legal literature related to map digitization. Meanwhile, related to the method of analysis of legal materials applied in the writing of this article is to use a description technique and a systematization technique using qualitative analysis. The data analysis technique is a qualitative analysis technique. This analysis is carried out by describing the normative problems proposed and analyzed with the help of several interpretations and the chosen approach (Ali 2021). In addition, this article uses the theory of supervision in which the understanding of expert opinion Menurut Sarwoto, pengawasan adalah kegiatan manajer yang berusaha untuk melakukan tugas sesuai dengan rencana yang ditetapkan. dan/atau hasil yang dikehendaki (Sarwato 2006).

Results and Discussion

Form of rules related to sanctions for Enhanced Supervision of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency on the Circulation of Food and Drugs Containing Hazardous Materials

Scope of Consumer Protection

Consumer protection in processed food products should be obtained by every consumer for processed food products circulating in the market. The discovery of imported Oreo products from China which has been proven to contain melamine in inspections of food products on the market is not in accordance with Article 7 letter d of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection which explains that one of the obligations of business actors is to guarantee the quality of goods and/or services. applicable. Of course it is very worrying if there is an increase in price but it is not followed by an increase in the quality of the product itself (Hura, Njatrijani, and Mahmudah 2016).

One of the rights that are the subject of consumer protection is the right to obtain honest and real information about the products and services used. Through labels or information provided correctly and completely, this is what then becomes the basis for consumers to choose a product for their needs. Because of this, providing information in the form of the composition of a product which in fact does not match its contents is an act of fraud and violates the law

by business actors (Hura, Njatrijani, and Mahmudah 2016). In relation to the distribution of food and medicines and food containing hazardous materials in the province of Bali, BPOM in the province of Bali has made efforts to monitor the recall of health products, so that for further handling, BPOM will withdraw for business actors. which manufactures medicines and food containing hazardous materials for public health. So in the future, BPOM must increase supervision of business actors who commit fraud in the manufacture of food or drugs containing hazardous materials so that there is no anxiety for consumers who buy these products or foods.

Consumers are generally defined as the final users of the products handed over to them by business actors, namely everyone who gets goods to use and are not traded or traded anymore. Consumers are every user of goods or services for their own, family or household needs, and not to produce other goods or services. According to Article 1 point 2 UUPK it is determined that: "consumers are every person who uses goods and services available in the community, both for the benefit of themselves, their families, other people, and other living creatures and not for trade" (Kristiyanti 2014).

Therefore, the Center for Drug and Food Control (BPOM) has an obligation to handle events that have a detrimental impact on the rights of consumers, especially processed food and drug products. The most basic right is to get correct information on the products consumed, because consumer health is the most important thing in the survival of every individual, because without health it is impossible for a person to carry out activities in daily life. In Article 19 paragraph 1 of the UUPK concerning the Responsibility of Business Actors, it is explained that Business Actors are required to be responsible for providing compensation for damage, pollution, and or consumer losses due to consuming goods and or services produced or traded (Nasution 2002).

In order to increase productivity by prioritizing quantity over product quality, manufacturers are competing to make products as efficient as possible in order to reduce production costs and increase profits for the producers themselves, which in turn harms consumers with the use of hazardous materials or substances. Legal protection for consumers has been regulated in the provisions of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection. It is clearly stated in Article 4 that consumers have the right to correct, clear, and honest information about the goods being traded and as business actors are required to provide clear and honest information regarding the condition of the goods at risk of being used (Dewi 2015a).

The Form of rules related to sanctions for Enhanced Supervision of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) on the Circulation of Food and Drugs Containing Hazardous Materials.

The drug and food supervisory agency established by the

government is a non-departmental government agency (LPND) which aims to protect the security, safety, and health of consumers by detecting, preventing, and supervising a product circulating in the community, be it medicine or food. To do this, the government established an agency, namely the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM), which has national and international relations, authority in law enforcement and has a high level of professionalism (Rusli 2012).

The Food and Drug Supervisory Agency (BPOM) is included in a non-departmental government institution in accordance with Article 3 letter x Presidential Decree No. 166 of 2000 concerning Positions, Duties, Functions, Authorities, Organizational Structures, and Work Procedures of Non-Departmental Government Agencies. The task of the drug and food supervisory agency itself is regulated in Article 73 which stipulates that "the drug and food supervisory agency has the task of carrying out government duties in the field of drug and food supervision in accordance with the provisions of the applicable laws and regulations" (BPOM 2019).

Various forms of ways to improve supervision carried out by BPOM by indirectly forming an integrated food supervision network with other agencies such as the agriculture department, the trade department, which collaborate in particular to carry out a supervision team on the circulation of food and drugs containing hazardous materials. BPOM must carry out its duties and functions collectively to prevent business actors from committing fraud by using materials containing hazardous substances (Tampubolon 2018).

The sub-systems of Drug and Food Control consist of:

Producer Supervision Sub System The production control system is still divided into 4, namely:

- (1) Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) Good Manufacturing Practices are good production methods where this good production method has guidelines or categories in meeting good production methods;
- (2) Pre-Marketing Vigilance Pre Marketing Vigilance is supervision before obtaining marketing authorization and after distribution. Which is where the supervision begins at the time of processing raw materials to become food ingredients.
 - 1) Post Marketing Vigilance Post Marketing Vigilance is supervision after food is circulating in the market. This surveillance is carried out at the field or market inspection stage which will then be investigated;
 - 2) Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point The supervision is carried out by the Center for Drug and Food Control (BPOM), which initially starts from the production process, the processing stage of raw materials, distribution before food is circulated, as well as supervision in the market

where the food has been circulated and consumed by the public. From these stages carried out by BPOM which will be given a report that has been analyzed regarding the dangers and risks.

Consumer Supervision Sub-System

In the supervision of the Center for Drug and Food Control carried out on consumers, there are several activities, namely:

- 1) Consumer Empowerment This empowerment is a supervisory activity carried out by the Center for Drug and Food Control, because in realizing legal protection, especially in consumer protection, people who consume food are legal subjects. By monitoring and empowering consumers, the consumers will realize what their rights and obligations are in consuming food;
- 2) Consumer Education After empowering consumers, education is an important activity to do. Education or providing education is something that should be done because of the low level of continuous knowledge of the Indonesian people at the level of consumer awareness to understand their rights and obligations.

Government Supervision Sub-System

The Center for Drug and Food Control establishes cooperation and coordination with stakeholders in the control of hazardous food with the establishment of Joint Regulations of the Minister of Home Affairs and the POM Agency Number 43 of 2013 and Number 2 of 2013 concerning Control of Materials Containing Hazardous Substances that are Abused by Food. Cooperation agreements in an effort to provide support and exchange of information related to the supervision and control of the distribution of food containing hazardous materials in the area... The POM Center also establishes cooperative relationships with universities related to the development of HR competencies and otherwise provides learning facilities for students related to the implementation of tasks and functions UPT Drug and Food Control Agency (BPOM).

In the form of sanctions used in the regulation of Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, it is emphasized that there are administrative and criminal sanctions in which to notify business actors who commit violations but there are still business actors who violate them to the detriment of consumers. tougher sanctions than previously created sanctions. So the government must re-create these regulations so that there will be no more violations for business actors who harm consumers by using hazardous materials.

So that inspections carried out by BPOM are very routinely carried out to ensure the quality of food circulating freely in

the market because safety is very important for consumers. Supervision is carried out regarding foods that do not have complete labels on food packaging and foods that are suspected to contain hazardous materials. Supervision is carried out related to the existence of fraud committed by these business actors. Therefore, the form of BPOM on the circulation can be carried out by means of laboratory tests (Tampubolon 2018).

Efforts by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency in relation to the circulation of food containing hazardous substances

Constraints by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency to the Circulation of Food Containing Hazardous Materials

Currently, there are various kinds of foods that contain harmful ingredients circulating freely in the market. Food containing hazardous materials, namely food that is not suitable for consumption and is harmful to health and threatens life safety, which means that the food cannot be circulated because the quality, safety, and quality are not guaranteed by the competent authority. If they are not careful in sorting and choosing the desired food products, then consumers will become targets of exploitation from irresponsible business actors because without realizing it, consumers just accept it without being smart in choosing food products to be consumed. In food product trading activities, it shows that there are still many business actors who deliberately sell food containing hazardous materials. This is of course detrimental because it can endanger the health of the consumers themselves (Wikipedia n.d.).

The Food and Drug Supervisory Agency is an institution that has the authority to supervise and provide counseling and socialization to the public on drugs and food that are indicated to contain hazardous materials. The Food and Drug Supervisory Agency is an institution that is very influential in efforts to optimize the nutritional needs of the community so that quality human life can be realized.

The internal constraints experienced by Food and Drug Supervisory Agency in supervising the circulation of food containing hazardous materials city area are as follows (Irna Nurhayati 2009):

- a. Limited staff of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency, both at the center and in the province, causes BPOM's performance to be not optimal The Food and Drug Supervisory Agency as a non-departmental Government agency whose organizational structure has been regulated and determined by the Government through laws and regulations governing the duties, functions, authorities and organizational structure of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency. The number of staff at the central office and the provincial office of the National Center for Drug and Food Control has

also been determined by the Government. Therefore, this staff limitation needs to be addressed by the government as the party that gives the supervisory mandate to the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency to increase the number of staff. The limited number of staff, of course, cannot be underestimated, because it will affect the less than optimal performance of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency in carrying out its supervisory duties. This can also affect the intensity of supervision that can be carried out and the scope of drug and food products that will be inspected by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency within a certain period of time.

b. Supervision of the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency Conducted Periodically and Randomly, Causing Drugs and Food Products Containing Hazardous Materials To Escape From Control

There are still many irresponsible business actors who openly distribute food containing hazardous materials on the market. Whereas previously the business actors had been given warnings and given warnings by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency officers, but these warnings were not heeded.

The low level of consumer legal awareness is caused by several factors, including the following:

1. People who do not care about health and are less intelligent when choosing a food product;
2. Difficult financial conditions that make people prefer cheap food products without paying attention to the quality of the food products to be purchased;
3. As well as the absence of advocacy and socialization from related parties regarding the dangers of the misuse of hazardous materials in food.

The factor of the low legal awareness of consumers to make complaints to the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency through the Consumer Complaints Agency Unit (ULPK) will of course also affect the quality of supervision by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency. Although it is realized that only a few consumers report related to the circulation of food containing hazardous materials and harming these consumers (Irna Nurhayati 2009).

Efforts by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency Related to the Distribution of Food Containing Hazardous Materials

Food products are processed products that are high risk because food will be consumed by the community and every human being for their survival. But at this time there are many circulating food products that contain harmful ingredients. This condition is one of the reasons that cause the position of business actors and consumers to be unbalanced and consumers are always in a weak state (Dewi 2015b).

Consumers become the object of business practices carried

out by business actors to get the maximum profit. Foods that contain hazardous materials can be dangerous and even cause death if not taken seriously. In addition to supervision from the government through the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency, the public as consumers must also be smart and careful in choosing and buying a food (Mulyansyah, Effendi, and Edorita 2016).

Not intending to poison consumers, Balinese street food that is circulated and sold in the market is still prone to containing hazardous materials so it is necessary to be wary of because it can harm and endanger the health of the consumers themselves if consumed. Business actors are expected to be able to protect consumers by taking preventive measures to anticipate food products containing hazardous materials so that they are not consumed by consumers (Suriati, Darmawan, and Mansur 2018).

In general, the prevention efforts carried out by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency against the circulation of food containing hazardous materials are as follows (Rachmatullah Rizky, Setyawan, and Wahjuni 2017):

Preventive Efforts

As for the preventive efforts provided by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency to prevent the circulation of food containing hazardous materials, namely the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency in cooperation with increasing coordination with relevant agencies such as the Health Service, Industry and Trade Office, Food Security Service, and Local Government, namely by carrying out village food safety activity which invites a number of village heads to be given advocacy that village heads must also care about safe food and avoid various kinds of hazardous materials.

Repressive Efforts

The repressive efforts carried out by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency related to the circulation of food containing hazardous materials, namely by providing administrative sanctions if a violation is still found in the form of a light warning and if the warning is not heeded, a strong warning will be given which will lead to the withdrawal from circulation and the confiscation of a number of people. food products containing hazardous materials, then the relevant business actor is ordered directly by the Food and Drug Supervisory Agency to destroy the food product if it is proven to contain hazardous materials which is then witnessed directly by the local village head.

Efforts carried out by BPOM against business actors who violate distribution permit standards can be carried out in several ways, namely: a. Administratively, by providing a warning letter to business actors issued by BPOM officials, if it is still not heeded, a stern warning letter will be given. The revocation of a permit can also be

applied by BPOM directly if it is BPOM that issued the permit. If the permit is issued from outside BPOM, it is entitled to provide a letter of recommendation for the revocation or suspension of the intended business license to the relevant agency that issued the permit. And finally, administrative measures can be taken in the form of closing businesses that violate the standard provisions of the distribution permit.

Legally

A court process will be carried out if it is found that a business actor has received a sanction of destruction or confiscation, but still does not heed it and is seen whether it has an intentional element or an unintentional element. The sanctions obtained vary from fines, probation, and imprisonment. This sanction can be adjusted to the law that ensnares according to the type of violation committed.

The administrative efforts that have been stated above are listed in Article 54 number (2) of the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 7 of 1996 concerning Food with a maximum fine of Rp. 50,000,000 (fifty million rupiah) and revocation of production license or business license.

Thus, there are efforts made for the government to prevent violations committed by business actors by distributing hazardous materials and the government must strive optimally and firmly by making sanctions for business actors who violate it.

Conclusion

Various forms of ways to improve supervision carried out by BPOM by indirectly forming an integrated food supervision network with other agencies such as the agriculture department, the trade department, which collaborate in particular to carry out a supervision team on the circulation of food and drugs containing hazardous materials. BPOM must carry out its duties and functions collectively to prevent business actors from committing fraud by using materials containing hazardous substances. Efforts by the drug and food regulatory agency related to the distribution of food containing hazardous materials in the community by carrying out preventive and repressive protection efforts. The preventive efforts can be in the form of coordinating with relevant agencies, carrying out village food safety activities, and conducting advocacy or outreach to village heads.

Reference

- Ali, Zainuddin. 2021. *Metode Penelitian Hukum*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Asyadie, Zaeni. 2005. *Hukum Bisnis (Prinsip Dan Pelaksanaannya Di Indonesia)*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Prasada.
- BPOM. 2019. "Kebijakan Strategis." Badan Pengawas

- Obat dan Makanan. <https://www.pom.go.id/new/view/direct/strategic>.
- Dewi, Eli Wuria. 2015a. *Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen*. 1st ed. Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu.
- . 2015b. "Konsumen, Hukum Perlindunganraha Ilmu."
- Diantha, I Made Pasek. 2016. *Metodologi Penelitian Hukum Normatif Dalam Justifikasi Teori Hukum*. Jakarta: Prenada Media.
- Hura, Dian Lestari, Rinitami Njatrijani, and Siti Mahmudah. 2016. "Perlindungan Hukum Bagi Konsumen Terhadap Makanan Olahan Mengandung Bahan Berbahaya Di Jawa Tengah." *Diponegoro Law Journal* 5(4): 1–18.
- Kristiyanti, Celina Tri Siwi. 2014. *Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen*. Jakarta: Sinar Grafika.
- Mulyansyah, Handi, Erdianto Effendi, and Widia Etorita. 2016. "Peranan Balai Besar Pengawas Obat Dan Makanan Dalam Memberantas Tindak Pidana Peredaran Obat Keras Di Sarana Yang Tidak Memiliki Keahlian Dan Kewenangan Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 36 Tahun 2009 Tentang Kesehatan Di Provinsi Riau." *JOM Fakultas Hukum* 3(1).
- Nasution, Az. 2002. *Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen Suatu Pengantar*. Cet. 2. Jakarta: Diadit Media.
- Nurhayati, Ina. 2011. *Pertanggung Jawaban Produsen Terhadap Konsumen Dalam Perspektif Undang-Undang Nomor 8 Tahun 1999 Tentang Perlindungan Konsumen*.
- Nurhayati, Irna. 2009. "Efektivitas Pengawasan Badan Pengawas Obat Dan Makanan Terhadap Peredaran Produk Pangan Olahan Impor Dalam Mewujudkan Perlindungan Konsumen." *Mimbar Hukum-Fakultas Hukum Universitas Gadjah Mada* 21(2): 203–22.
- Puspitasari, Chandra Dewi. 2010. "Peningkatan Kesadaran Hak-Hak Konsumen Produk Pangan Sebagai Upaya Mewujudkan Kemandirian Konsumen." *Jurnal Penelitian Humaniora* 15(1).
- Rachmatullah Rizky, Lalu, Fendi Setyawan, and Edi Wahjuni. 2017. "Perlindungan Konsumen Terhadap Produk Kemasan Makanan Dan Minuman Yang Tidak Mencantumkan Komposisi Bahan Pada Kemasan Luaran." *UNEJ*.
- Rusli, Tami. 2012. "Tanggung Jawab Produk Dalam Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen." *Pranata Hukum* 7(1).
- Sarwato. 2006. *Dasar-Dasar Organisasi Dan Management*. Jakarta: Ghalia.
- Shidartha. 2000. *Hukum Perlindungan Konsumen*. Jakarta: PT. Grasindo.
- Suriati, Eni, Darmawan Darmawan, and Teuku Muttaqin Mansur. 2018. "Perlindungan Konsumen Jajanan Bahan Berbahaya Di Lingkungan Sekolah." *Kanun Jurnal Ilmu Hukum* 20(3): 495–510.
- Syawali, Husni, and Neni Sri Imaniyati. 2000. "Hukum

- Perindungan Konsumen.” Bandung: Mandar Maju.
- Tampubolon, Wahyu Simon. 2018. “Peranan Dan Tanggung Jawab Badan Pengawas Obat Dan Makanan (BPOM) Terkait Kasus Albothyl Menurut Undang Undang Perlindungan Konsumen.” *Jurnal Ilmiah Advokasi* 6(1): 69–78.
- Wikipedia. “Badan Pengawas Obat Dan Makanan.” <https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Badan-Pengawas-obat-dan-Makanan>.
- Yusmanita. “Penegakan Hukum Terhadap Tindak Pidana Penggunaan Bahan Berbahaya Untuk Produksi Pangan Industri Rumah Tangga Di Kota Pontianak Berdasarkan Undang-Undang Tentang Pangan.” *Jurnal Nestor Magister Hukum* 3(4): 210053.