

Role of Law Influences on Modern Lifestyle Issues In Indonesia and Malaysia

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Abstract

The world has evolved, cultural influences have been acculturated into a world that is very universal. The influence of western culture is becoming increasingly difficult to be limited. Modern style has taken many forms in the lives of the citizens of the country. Modern culture is a big trend that has a variety of political, social, cultural and technological. One of the modern lifestyle that is unhealthy has caused illness and even premature death. Some existing laws in order to prevent and strategies to deter have been made but the condition still prevails. As a result of unhealthy lifestyles lead to poor public health in the future. This research tried to focus on the role of law in limiting the influence of modern lifestyle related with fast food and smoking as a lifestyle in Indonesia and Malaysia. The methodology of sociological jurisprudence is adopted by connecting aspects of normative and sociological. The results of this study will describe the extent to which the laws of both countries control the culture of modern life. The Findings show aggressive laws must be in place to prevent and mitigate the consequences of the impact of lifestyle and improve public health and awareness in the future.

Keywords: fast food, law, law enforcement, tobacco, smoking, public health care

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1. Background of the Study

The main reason to enjoy a long and happy life is to reduce risk factors that cause illness and accidents. How to achieve a life that is more fun and fulfilling these desires in terms of wellbeing and reduce the pain and suffering is to mitigate to the problems.

Therefore the lifestyle can not be separated from the development of the global world. Today the world has grown indefinitely, intercultural relationships have a mixed cultural influence (acculturation) into a very universal world. The influence of the western world has become increasingly difficult to avoid. The modern lifestyle of various cultures have been adapted into the lives of one nation's citizens.

Modern culture is also in line with the issue of the french market that continues to grow. Every corner of a city large and small, for the out-of-town area to the modern market, the store has changed into a mini-market or a series of french.

Modern definition is the behavior of a person who begin to diminish and even reduce the spirit of nationalism then imitate or a the cultures especially western style .It can not be denied that the concept of modern culture has entered

Indonesia and Malaysia. Both countries have their own problems in tackling the flow of modernization, one of which is the problem in the culture of choosing fast food and smoking culture that eventually causes various diseases and become a state problem Hence in this study the authors will focus on the effectiveness of the laws in controlling the issues of fast food and tobacco use in both Indonesia and Malaysia.

That in this study the authors will provide a limit to lifestyle issues related to the issue of fast food and Tobacco tobacco issues in Indonesia and Malaysia, to limit the extent of this study then the authors will focus on research on:

1. How is fast food issue in Indonesia and Malaysia?
2. How Is the Risk Issue of Tobacco Use in Indonesia and Malaysia?
3. How is the Law Regulation Relating to Fast Foods In Indonesia and Malaysia?
4. What is the Regulation on Tobacco Use Law in Indonesia and Malaysia?

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2. Methodology

For this analysis, the author used sociological juridical method that connects normative aspects and sociological aspects in discussing the existing problems as for the purpose of this study will illustrate the extent to which the laws of both countries can control the culture of modern life in issues related issues that are about the issue of fast food and use of tobacco which has an impact on public health.

3. Discussion

3.1. Fast Food Issues in Indonesia and Malaysia

It can't be denied that fast food has changed the diet of adolescents in Indonesia and Malaysia to where it ultimately leads to illness. Modern lifestyle through fast food has affected the lives of adolescents, especially teenage health [1]. The study found that fast foods such as meat sandwiches known as burgers, fried chicken flour, fries, various donuts, and so forth. This food is processed in such a way, usually from semi-finished food such as burger stuffing, bread that has been matured, so that the time used in serving this food can be shortened.

In Indonesia fast food has become a distinct disease threat. The one form of adolescent health threat is obesity. This fact has become a topic of conversation all over the word there are other dangerous diseases, such as heart disease, high blood pressure, diabetes, cancer, and so forth [2].

Previous research has found that types of fast food consumed by students consist of fried chicken, fries, burgers/hotdogs, pizza, spaghetti, nuggets, and donuts. found that most students ate fried chicken by 51, 7% [3]. One study shows that fast food has become part of the behavior of some school children and teenagers outside the home in various cities. This type of fast food originating from Western countries such as hamburgers and pizza is often regarded as a symbol of modern life by teenagers. Conversely fast food has a high content of calories, carbohydrates, and fat and is consumed in long periods it can cause obesity.

In Malaysia it is found that teenagers choose food that "smell Western" they considered the food, more healthy, and more stylish. Actually do not have fiber, not fresh, and high in fat and cholesterol. However teenagers tend to think if they take fast food, they will look modern fashionable and up to date .

Fast food is food that has high calorie but nutritious value little or no nutritional value at all. One study found that in fast food there are additives, such as MSG (Mono Sodium). The ingredients that have been used adversely affect health, including plastic or Styrofoam are mutagens and carcinogens, PVC (polyvinyl chloride to wrap a cake), which can block the release of testosterone (fruits, milk, food side dishes) Which allegedly contains plumbum (Pb)

and VCM (Vinyl chlorid monomer) which is a carcinogen that causes cancer cells [4].

From the above description both Indonesia and Malaysia experienced a change in lifestyle, especially modern society in choosing food that are considered for modern and prestigious but will bring negative impact on public health.

3.2. Issue of Tobacco Use in Indonesia and Malaysia

Modern lifestyles also concern the style of behaviour, including the style of smoking. Smoking is seen as a relaxed lifestyle, prestigious and a symbol of gallantry so it can't be denied the number of smokers around the world nowadays is roughly 1.2 billion people and 800 million is in developing countries. Indonesia is the third country with the largest number of smokers in the world after China and India. Increased use of cigarettes affects burden of smoke related diseases and an increase in the number of deaths caused by smoking [5].

By 2030 the predicted death rate of smokers in the world will reach 10 million people, and 70% of them are from developing countries including Asia (Indonesia and Malaysia). At this time, 50% of deaths are caused by tobacco the developing countries. If this trend continues, about 650 million people lose their productive life and life span of 20 to 25 years [6]. In addition to active smokers, there are those who do not smoke but smoke cigarettes (inhale the fumes). They have the risk of a disease that can bring death like an active smoker. In Indonesia, every year the tobacco industry focuses on tobacco entrepreneurs, but the government has a goal to achieve health. Is the citizens tobacco companies conveys warnings and restrictions that have been built by the tobacco industry. The contribution of the tobacco industry to the Indonesian economy in 2005 amounted to only 1.6% of KDNK [7].

Tobacco farmers in Indonesia number 583,000, but these farmers are not for a year, whereas their tobacco farms are only seasonal. Worse, according to one study, cigarette shopping in every home is enormous. 17 times greater than the purchase of meat, 15 times greater than the cost of health care, 9 times greater than the cost of education, 5 times greater than purchasing milk and eggs, and 2 times greater than buying fish. Therefore, children should get good nutrition and education to change the lives of their parents. This is all because of cigarette advertising, where cigarette advertising is not partial to either rich or poor [8].

In Malaysia since 1983, has been campaigned to create a smoke-free area. At that time, cigarette advertisements were scattered in many places. In fact, since 1954 the first study showed that smoking causes various diseases. There are facts that show smoking is very harmful to health. There are tens of thousands of studies that make the conclusion that smoking is harmful to various types of research on the lungs, mouth, skin, nails, and other bodies [9].

In Malaysia, smoking is a major practice practiced freely by approximately 5 million people representing different sets of demographics and different socioeconomic backgrounds (Clearing House for Tobacco Control, 2005).

As a result, more than 100,000 smokers were admitted to hospitals due to heart disease, cancer and chronic pulmonary narrowing diseases and more importantly, the country suffered a loss of roughly RM20 billion a year to cover maintenance costs and lost productivity.

In Malaysia the cigarette smoking contributes to over 10,000 deaths in this country each year in 2011 of 11,056 deaths due to tobacco product use and recorded in government hospitals. National Centre Institute through Global Audit Tobacco Survey Malaysia 2011 shows smoking rate among adult in this country is 23% that is more four million smokers [10].

In Malaysia the meeting and discussion and prevention continued to be pursued by a meeting initiated by SEATCA and MyWatch in Kuala Lumpur some time ago that was attended by various groups of students, communities, Malaysian government officials and academicians. The high stage of cigarette use in the country has to do with loose or strict regulations on smoking [11].

Looking at all these descriptions it is very clear that Indonesia and Malaysia have struggled to overcome the dangers of smoking in various ways. That next, a country that protects citizens rather than the wrong culture requires a rule to overcome and manage the problems. So the author's further discussion will be described in the next chapter.

3.3. Regulation of Laws Relating to Fast Food in Indonesia and Malaysia

3.3.1. Indonesia

The law to regulate food control is readily available and can be used in overcome of fast food issues.

Rules of Act relating to food Law No. 7 of 1996 Concerning Food / Food In Article 41 Paragraph (1):

“A business entity that produces processed food for distribution and or an individual in a business entity responsible for the operation of the business is responsible for the safety of the food it produces for various others who take the food”

In Act 97 Paragraph (1)

“Any person who produces food in the country to be traded shall include a label in and / or food expiry date. Article 97 Paragraph (2) of the Food Law determines that every person importing food for sale shall be obligated to include a label within and / or the expiry date of the food on entry into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia”

From those clauses it appears that the business entity or any person producing the food has responsibility for the outcome of the food to ensure for security. For example, the timing of the label by putting the light on the composition of the food which is supposed to follow the

various standards issued by the Ministry, the Act Number 8 Year 1999 on Consumer Protection.

In Act 19 (1) states that:

“Trader is responsible for providing compensation for damage, contamination, and or loss of customers resulting from the taking of goods and or services produced or traded “

Act No. 33 of 2014 on Halal Product Warranties. In Article 1 number 11 Halal Label is a sign of the halal of a product. Law no. 33 Year 2014 Concerning Halal Product Guarantee in Article 33 Chapter V Procedure for obtaining Halal Permit, Part Four Determination of Product Halalness specified that:

1. Determination of halal product conducted by MUI (Majelis Ulama Indonesia).
2. Determination of Product Halal as intended in paragraph (1) shall be conducted in Halal Fatwa Session.
3. Halal MUI Fatwa Session referred to in paragraph (2) includes experts, ministry / institution elements, and / or related institutions.
4. The Halal Fatwa Session as referred to in paragraph (3) shall decide the halal
5. The product shall be 30 (thirty) working days after MUI receives the inspection result and / or product test from BPJPH.
6. Decision of Halal Product Determination as referred to in paragraph (4) shall be signed by MUI.
7. Decision of Halal Product Determination as referred to in paragraph (5) shall be submitted to BPJPH to become the basis of issuance of Halal Permit.

From the whole description of Halal rules can certainly be used in supervising the manufacture of fast food, because the manufacture of food is associated with the process through a justified stage, both from the viewpoint of religion and others so that the food is safe for consumption.

3.3.1.1. Government Regulation (PP) Related to Food

Government Regulation No. 69/1999 on Food Label and Advertisement. Government Regulation Number 28 Year 2004 Concerning Food Safety, Quality and Dye. PP no. 28 Year 2004 Article 9 concerning Guidelines on How to Serve a Good Ready Food. PP no. 69 Year 1999 on Food Label and Advertisement (PP on Label and Food Advertisement). Article 10 paragraph (1):

“Business entities producing or importing food packed into Indonesian territory for sale and declaring that the food is "Halal" to human beings, responsible for the correctness of such statements and shall include halal information or writings on the label”

“Any person who produces or imports food packed into Indonesian territory for trading, shall make a prior inspection of the food to an accredited examiner in accordance with applicable laws and regulations”

Article 51, paragraph 4, supervision and guidance on fast food outlets is implemented by the Regional Government of Regency / City c.q Bupati / Walikota. Subsequent to paragraph 5 mentioned that the guidance to the Regional Government and the community in the field of food control carried out by the Head of BPPOM RI Government Regulation on Food Label and Advertisement Article 1 paragraph (3):

“Determining that what is meant by the food label is: any description of food in the form of pictures, writings, combinations of the two or any other form included with the food, inserted in, affixed to or constituting the division of food immunity”

In Article 1 paragraph (1) UU No.18 Year 2012 states that:

“Food is anything derived from biological sources of agricultural, plantation, forestry, fishery, penticultural, aquatic, and water products, whether processed or unprocessed for food or drink for human consumption, including food additives, foodstuffs, And other materials used in the process of preparing, processing, and / or making food or drink”

PP RI No: 69 in 1999 About Label And Food Ads. Article 1 paragraph (1).

“Food is anything derived from biological and water resources, whether processed or not processed, defined as food or beverage for human consumption, including food additives, foodstuffs and other materials used in the process of manufacture, processing and / or Making food or drink.”

PP no. 69 in 1999 About Food Label and Advertisement Article 1 number 5 mention that

“ Halal food is food that does not contain elements or materials that are haram or forbidden for Muslims to eat, whether related to food raw materials, food additives, auxiliaries and other auxiliary materials including foodstuffs processed through the process of genetic engineering and food irradiation Its management is done in accordance with the provisions of Islamic religious law

Following from some of the above article of course the community will be safer in choosing food and do not bring disease and do not harm in a long time because the requirements of cleaning process has been explained standard rules in the process of making halal food and food processing hygiene requirements follow Islamic law

3.3.1.2. Ministerial Decree (Kepmen) Related to Food

Ministry of Health Decree No: 298 / Menkes / SK / III / 2008 on Makmal Accreditation of Various Health Ministry Number: 298 / Menkes / SK / III / 2008 on Various Makmal Accreditation. Permenkes No: 1096 / Menkes / Per / VI / 2011 on Sanitation Hygiene Catering Kepmenkes Number 364 / Menkes / SK / III / 2003 on Various Makmal. Regulation of the Head of BPOM No: HK.00.06.51.0475 of 2005 concerning Guidelines for Inclusion of Information on the Value of Food on Food Label as amended by Head of National Agency of Drug and Food Control Number HK.03.1.23.11.11.09605 Year 2011. Permenkes No.30 of 2013 About Inclusion Sugar, Salt and Fat As well as Various Food For Prepared Food and Ready Food. Permendag No: 7 / M- DAG / PER / 2/2013 regarding Cooperation in Franchise for Food and Beverage Business Type. Regulation of BPOM RI No: 5 Year 2015 About Guidelines How to Retail Good Food in Traditional Markets.

From the above mentioned list of references, it is expected to prevent the contamination of fast food by biological, chemical and other intrusive, harmful and harmful substances. Supported by good reinforcement will also prevent or prevent the pathogenic microorganisms and reduce the number of other microorganisms and control the process, among others, the selection of raw materials for the use of food additives, as well as on processing, packaging, storage, transportation and means of expansion. In Indonesia through BPOM RI also conducts guidance to Local Government in the field of food supervision by training officers, Labor Officers and other related offices to become Food Security Extension Workers (PKP) and employees of District / Municipal Laboratories to become District Food Inspector (DFI). From the overall description of existing rules aims to overcome the impact of fast food that is less good for health is by setting the supervision in the way of serving fast food among others is related to hygiene and sanitation.

3.3.2. Malaysia

Food-related issues are set out in the 1983 Food Act. However, as the rule generally does not provide clear and specific definitions and explanations for specific fast-food rules but with existing laws it can be used to monitor the effects Less good than fast food. As in the 1961 Surveillance Deed (Pindaan 1973), the 1946 Price Control Act, the 1957 Sales Deed, the 1972 Timbang Sukat Deed, the Rental Deed of 1967 and others are the best examples of legislation that ensure the user is free to make choices, Who are legitimate and their rights are fully protected. In addition to the 1951 Pharmaceutical Registration Deed, the 1952 Deed of Sale Deed and the 1956 Deed of Poison and Deed of Drugs (Ads and Sales) were scrapped to ensure all categories and products of pharmaceuticals and pharmaceuticals in the local market are safe, impactful, qualified and harmless to users in Malaysia. The Deed of 1972 also disclaims any false, inaccurate, dubious and misleading information concerning products which are

brought to the court and the offender may be indicted or charged with the offense [12].

In the international context some instruments can be used to guarantee food and legalize the right of individuals to enjoy adequate and safe food. In 1992, the FAO International Conference on Nutrition through the World Declaration on Nutrition affirmed that “the right of every individual to access to adequate nutritious and safe food.” The 1994 Draft Principles on Human Rights and the Environment states that everyone has the right to food Safe and sound and water sufficient for the welfare of life [13].

Several declarations also provide recommendations including the FAO World Food Summit Five Years Later in 2002 ratified that “the right of every individual to access to safe and nutritious food.” And followed by declaration of Beijing Declaration on Food Safety in 2007 repeating the fact that has been made in World Declaration on Nutrition 1992. As well as the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of 2008 authorize the right of every individual to access to safe and sufficient and nutritious food. In addition, there are several international organizations namely WTO and FAO and WHO are also involved in maintaining aspects of food expenditure and food billing throughout the world for the purpose of maintaining security-supplied food [14].

Food Act 1983 and Food Regulations of 1985 have been implemented in addition to the Code of Practice of Food Hygiene. It was later supported by the introduction of regulations on food standards and content (the Food Regulations 1985) and code enforcement and other guides. In addition to the two legal instruments above, there are some other legislation that has an impact on food safety is the Pesticides Act 1974), the Fisheries Act 1985, the Veterinary Surgeons Act 1974 and the Animal Ordinance 1953, and the Rules of meat inspection in 1985 under the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry and Trade Descriptions Act 2011 under the Ministry of Domestic Trade, Cooperatives and Consumerism Act 281.

The study found there were other legal documents that support the food surveillance as Plant Quarantine Act 1976, Poisons Act 1952, the Prevention and Control of Disease 1988, the Local Government Act 1976, Customs Act 1967. Furthermore, in 1982, the Code of Practice for School Canteens have issued and followed by the Guidelines for Mass Catering in 1996 [15].

Food regulations 1985 was carried out by the Technical Advisory committee on the Food regulation 1985, which is chaired by the Director of Food Quality Control Division, Ministry Many of 1974. All of these rules is to safeguard the interests of security Malaysian food and ensure food sold to the public safe and whole, free from harm and fraud [16].

To support the above rule has also caused the Council on Food and Nutrition Security National (NFSNC) shows another important development in the issue of food security. Achievement NFSNC include Basic Food Safety National Nutrition Policy National Action Plan for Food Safety National Plan of Action for Nutrition of Malaysia II, the National Action Plan for Food Analysis and

Establishment of Training Academy Hygiene and Food Safety (ALKEM) in collaboration with Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (UKM)

3.4. Legal Regulation Act Relating to Use of Tobacco in Indonesia and Malaysia

The Indonesian Government Regulation No. 109 of 2012 on Safety Materials Containing addictive substance for Different Form of Tobacco Products is to provide knowledge and information to society about the content of and intent of the policy. And to investigate the effects of the adoption of that policy as well as the extent to which the implementation of those policies. The PP has invited the pros and cons, there are those who agree and appreciate the passing of this policy because they consider the impact of smoke arising from the much larger and economic losses due to smoking far outweigh the benefits in getting. Counter parties assume that policy will reduce national opinion

In Indonesia the regulation on tobacco control is not directly regulated in the Act, but the Act only regulates the notion of addictive substances, tobacco regulation is set in the form of Government Regulation only. In the Variety Act no. 36/2009 on the Safety of Tobacco Products as Addictive Substances for Various, states that tobacco is an addictive substance. (Article 113,114,115,116,199). The Safety of Tobacco Products as Addictive Substances for Various are derivatives of the Variety Act. 36 of 2009. The Deed in article 113 and Article 116 of Law no. 36/2009 on Various, it is necessary to stipulate a Government Regulation on Tobacco Products Safety as an Addictive Substance for Various which aims to prevent and deal with adverse effects of the use of tobacco products for various individuals and society [17].

Legislation in the form of local regulations (Regional Regulations) as well as the Governor's Decree, which regulates the implementation of the above Government Regulation. For example, DKI has issued a prohibition on smoking in certain areas. The researchers found that the World Organization of the World (WHO) has issued the FCTC (Framework Convention on Tobacco Control) which is an international agreement, which aims to protect this and future generation from the destruction of various social, environmental and economic impacts caused by smoking and Exposure to the smoke. The UN recommendation has also been followed by Indonesia, when compared to the international agreement such as FCTC PP No. 19 Year 2003 still not sufficient

Timing control of tobacco/smoking in Indonesia in the form of Government Regulation, Regional Regulation, Governor Regulation, and other Executive Instruction. The highest legal instruments currently in effect are PP no. 19 of 2003, which is a revision of the previous regulation, which is more fully viewed from the perspective of maintaining and guarding the health of individuals and communities. And finally the latest rule is with the release of PP NO. 109 of 2012 on Security of Materials Containing Addictive Substance in the form of Tobacco Products for

Health Indonesia as a supervision of the dangers of tobacco. The last hope for Indonesia is to immediately ratify the Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (FCTC), an international treaty by WHO.

The World Health Organization (WHO) organized the World No Tobacco Day to promote healthy lifestyle and free from diseases caused by tobacco products, while in Malaysia Based List Area Non-Smoking gazetted by the Ministry of Various Malaysia in 2004 and 2008, the phrase:

"Unlike everywhere premises" had been put in the Tobacco Products Control Regulations 2004 [P.U. (A) 324/2004] and Control of Tobacco Product Regulations (Amendment) Order 2008 [P.U. (A) 315/2008]. Anyone found guilty of violating this rule could incur legal action such as a fine of up to RM 10,000 or jailed up to two years. "

As the Food Act 1983 under certain regulations, "The Ministry of Malaysia has launched an enforcement operation Regulation of Tobacco Control (PPKHT) named "Ops Butts ". Operations aimed at enforcing a ban on smoking in public areas or public places as the legal requirement under Rule 11 (1) PPKHT. One such place is the place to eat or shop air-conditioned public transport terminal, the premise of different premises and shopping complexes.

Rule 8A contained in the 1993 Tobacco Control Regulations (PPKHT), prohibits any sale, ownership and smoking of cigarettes to persons under the age of 18. At the same time, the reinforcement of Rules 12 (1) and 13 (1) is also carried out, namely the responsibility of the premise of displaying smoking bans and smoking prohibited for immature people. The law of smoking is haram. Here is a fatwa that supports this view:

Fatwa Committee, National Council for Islamic Religious Affairs of Malaysia was 37 convened on March 23, 1995 agreed to make the decision that: "Smoking is forbidden from Islamic point of view because it is a harm" .Islam stressed to each his followers to maintain a variety of physical and spiritual. Every thing when applied to human harm is forbidden as the word of God: "... And do not throw yourselves into destruction ... ' "

4. Conclusion

From all the above descriptions, the authors conclude that the discussion of the modern francais market especially in choosing fast food and smoking culture can be likened to the calm water that wash away. This is because every corner of a small town or big city is always there because fast food is considered as one of the profitable businesses. Nevertheless the issue of fast food and tobacco use is very health-related and brings burdens to the state and society as they will be immersed in the cost burden. It happens because of disease and high lifestyle. This study shows how the Act can prevent the issue of modern styles in Indonesia

and Malaysia. To explain the similarities and differences, some concepts will be described.

4.1. Fast Food

The discussion of fast food issues in Indonesia and Malaysia as well as the factors that cause it is the same is the modern lifestyle. Fast foods are present in modern culture as the society moves increasingly dynamic, thus no longer having much time to prepare their own meals at home. Fast food can be easily consumed when busy working in the office or when eating at the restaurant, the food is quickly terseddia at the counter. The presence of fast food restaurants can not be separated from the progress of modernization alias, as well as people who are getting busy in their daily life. In addition to saturated fat content of fast food also contains salt or monosodium chloride / sodium chloride. Actually consume no more than 5 grams for adults who have normal blood pressure. Although the body does require this taste substance to help the body's metabolism function. But if consuming excessive risk of high blood pressure increases obesity and other diseases.

In Indonesia it is related to the modern lifestyle in terms of choosing fast food that has been included in the culture of Indonesian society, especially the urban community and not free with fast-paced life also affects the lifestyle in choosing fast food. In Indonesia there is Law Number 7 Year 1996 concerning Food, in the provision of article regulating Article, which is in Article 41 paragraph (1), Article 97 (1) Article 97 (2) all regulate and how to produce food processed for sale and/or individual shall be responsible for the course of business for the safety of the food produced.

Similarly in Act No. 8 of 1999 on Consumer Protection. Consumers are entitled to demand what happens when they find harmful food, but in practice it is not easy. Many laws do not enforce food related to fast food much on the market. Likewise, people's cravings for choosing quality food are also lacking, people buy food to choose only at cheap and tasty prices but do not see how the process is made or food is expensive for the sake of prestige. Many emerging issues also arise from forgery of halal labels in search of profit and mixing harmful ingredients into food. By looking at the facts of course the government should be concerned about the problems that occur because a good society will provide valuable assets in a country.

Similarly in Malaysia the case with respect to food control has been regulated in the 1983 Food Act. However, as the deeds of deed generally do not at all provide clear definition and illumination regarding the issue of fast food. But with some rules that have been available then the impact of the effects of modern lifestyle can be overcome. Some of these rules are as in the 1961 Supervision Act of 1961 (Pindaan 1973), the 1946 Price Control Act, the 1957 Sales Deed, the 1972 Tate of Sukat, the Rent Deed Act 1967 and others are the best examples of legislation that ensure consumers are free to Make a choice, secure, a fair price and their rights are fully protected. This means that consumers are adequately protected if they feel that what

they get for example in the supervision of fast food if they find the food is not in accordance with what is required to apply, it certainly can claim the rights as a consumer.

Even in Malaysia the Trade Deed Act of 1972 also prohibits all false, inaccurate, dubious and confusing information concerning products which are for sale brought to court and the perpetrator may be indicted or charged for the error. However, in the practice of the citizens themselves sometimes lack of consciousness and sensitivity to the food that is always consumed, modern lifestyle is sometimes in demand for all fast paced so that people are not enough to choose a quality food. From several international organizations WTO and FAO and WHO and even the Religious Assembly are also involved in guarding food and food products around the world for the purpose of maintaining safe food. Seeing the reality that there is with the government with a high awareness and different who always supervise as the responsibility of its citizens and cooperate with institutions available both inside and outside the country can overcome the issue of the lifestyle of fast food

4.2. Tobacco Reduction

Discussion on the issue of tobacco use in Indonesia and Malaysia is still at a dangerous stage and is a challenge because of the dangers of smoking and the supervision of the law. The law as a supervision has been made in Indonesia and Malaysia. The government has drafted regulations governing the protection of the community due to the dangers of smoking

Problems in combating tobacco risks, where increased use of cigarettes impacts the higher burden of smoking-induced diseases and an increase in the number of deaths caused by smoking. Smoking can cause death, predicted by 2030 the world's tobacco mortality rate will reach 10 million people and 70% of them are from developing countries. At this time, in developing countries 50% of deaths are caused by tobacco use.

In Indonesia Government regulations in practice for cigarette and tobacco producers and workers and clove farmers today have never seen maximum amplification. This is of course very disturbing because the rules of the Government Regulation are considered only as guidelines only that do not carry severe sanctions or punishment. Apart from that the government also still has not dared to enforce the law because the low taxes of cigarettes also remain a source of state income. With such a reality, weak regulations make the tobacco industry compete to produce and sell cigarettes, so cheap prices can be bought by teenagers.

Nevertheless, the new World Health Organization (WHO) has launched a FCTC (International Framework Convention on Tobacco Control) which aims to protect future generations from the destruction, social, environmental and economic impacts caused by smoking and the effects of smoke Cigarettes. The UN recommendation has also been followed by Indonesia, but as strong as any law will certainly work well if the citizens

themselves also have awareness about the dangers of smoking not only harm themselves but also to all families and lead to illness and death. For that some campaigns that have been made of course can also be a reference and a way for Indonesia to prevent the dangers of smoking.

Meanwhile, Malaysia also banned all advertising, promotion and sponsorship links. Controlled Products Regulations (PP in the Food Act) set requires 11 spaces free of tobacco, government offices, medical facilities, schools, public transportation, and many other public places. Regulations under the Food Act has been issued by the Ministry of Malaysia. Sampai 2004 Various studies have found in close coordination meetings with the ministers to support the implementation of this regulation. In the Tobacco Control Regulations were promulgated in 2004, and set the area free from tobacco. Smoking. 2006 Malaysia ratified the WHO FCTC. Prior to ratification, Malaysia already has a law to regulate tobacco. Tobacco Control Amendment Act of 2008. While the Indonesian Law No. 36/2009 on Tobacco Product Safety as an addictive substance. With the existence of this law could be used as legal basis for preventing and reducing tobacco consumption in Indonesia and Malaysia.

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