

# Food Injustice in Plural Societies

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## ABSTRACT

It is said that meeting the food needs of the Indonesian people is not balanced, even though the level of food productivity is high. Famine conditions demonstrate this in several areas and low levels of food security compared to other countries. This article aims to explain the forms of food injustice in Plural Society, especially in Indonesia. This article is based on the argument that forms of food injustice in Indonesia occur because food distribution does not work well. This article is qualitative research, with data collection through document review. This article shows three forms of food injustice in Indonesia: inadequate public food consumption, the absence of special regulations for food distribution, and the emergence of a food waste culture in Indonesia. The conclusion of this article shows the reasons for food injustice in Indonesia, which occurs because food distribution does not work well, so the food supply chain cannot provide justice for food to the Indonesian people. This article contributes to comprehensive and in-depth knowledge about food injustice by

highlighting food distribution issues and emphasizing the formulation of food distribution policies as a solution. This article is still limited to the secondary data used. A deeper study is needed through observations and interviews with parties understanding how food injustice occurs in Indonesia.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The high level of food productivity in Indonesia is not able to accommodate people's needs for food that is evenly distributed. Imbalances and limited access to food in a number of regions are the main factors that trigger these problems. This is reinforced by famine conditions in some areas. The Global Hunger Index reports that Indonesia ranks 73rd out of 116 countries with the highest hunger rate, with a GHI score of 18.0 (GHI, 2021). Furthermore, the Global Food Security Index (GFSI) shows that Indonesia's food security is in 69th position out of 113 countries (Ahdiat, 2022). In fact, when looking at rice production in Indonesia, according to data from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), Indonesia ranks third out of 10 countries that are the main producers of rice production from 1994 to 2020, with a total production of 54,521,580 (FAO, 2020). Figure 1 shows that there is a contradictory condition between the ability to produce food and the problem of food shortage in Indonesia.

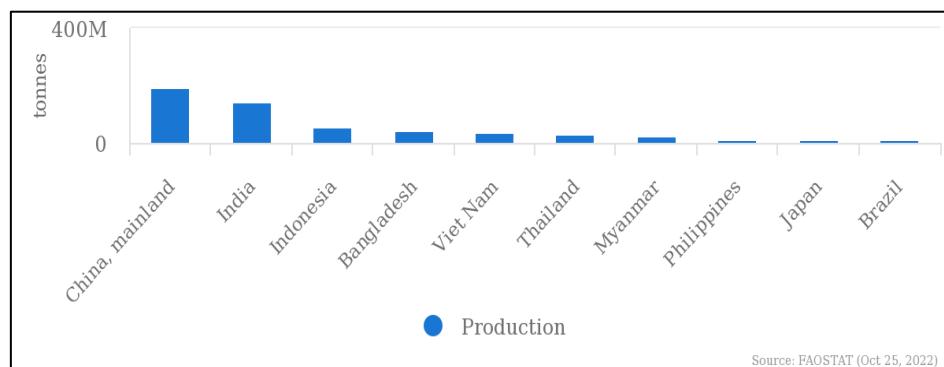


Figure 1. Rice Production: Top 10 Producers 1994-2020 (Source: FAO, 2020)

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Food injustice is a concept that is closely related to food justice. Injustice is rampant in the food system, where the accumulation of enormous wealth is possible for only a few, yet one in ten remain hungry (Hicks et al., 2022). To combat food injustice, policies related to food system outcomes that are fair and centered on human rights principles, process determination are needed *decision making* inclusive, and identifying the causes of injustice (Hicks et al., 2022). The relationship between injustice and inequality must consider the causes of inequality, whether underdeveloped communities with few resources have enough food to meet their primary needs, and whether failure to meet those needs constitutes a violation of human rights (D'Odorico et al., 2019). As a concept related to 'justice', the theory of justice can be used as a source of reference. In John Rawls' concept of justice theory, social justice should always be viewed as equality of opportunity, where everyone has equal access to basic opportunities, such as education, employment, health, and political rights. Equality of opportunity must be applied fairly to all societies, regardless of differences in race, sex, religion, or social status (Rawls, 2019). Justice always requires principles that make members of society have to choose between different social arrangements. These social arrangements will decide how the benefits of society are shared (Ward, 2020).

Food injustice is closely related to food insecurity. Food insecurity is not just an agrarian problem, but a complex climate-related problem, mismanagement of social security, politicization of food aid, pandemics, and economic booms, so climate change adaptation and household spending can have a significant effect on food security. This can be circumvented through efforts to increase income in food insecure areas, attention to livelihoods, access to resources, governance, and seeking food justice. (Fischer et al., 2021; P. Moyo, 2022; Samuel & Sylvia, 2019; Tadesse & Gebremedhin Zeleke, 2022). Therefore, if hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition continue, it is considered a profound policy failure (B. H. Moyo & Thow, 2020).

Food consumption is a periodic behavior. This behavior is triggered in various everyday moments by a number of converging factors, such as time, state of need, sensory stimulation, social context, and other factors (Bellisle, 2019). Factor *contextual home* What constitutes food consumption consists of product availability, food salience, and cutlery size (Robinson et al., 2014). Food inflation, population, and national income are variables that determine food consumption expenditure (Eriawati, 2019). While the quality and quantity of food consumption of each individual will affect the status of individual food security (Alfiati, 2018).

Food consumption is always connected to the problem of food security and food security. Food security is closely related to hunger, violence, malnutrition, loss of grain in the world, changes in food expenditure or consumption, delays in the design and implementation of food security strategies, climate change, and health (Chilton et al., 2017; Kogan et al., 2019; Medina Hidalgo et al., 2022; Mekonnen et al., 2022). However, accessibility is the most frequently discussed dimension of food security (Bowers et al., 2020). To be able to solve the challenges of food security and food diversity, livelihoods, access to resources, governance, and justice are of utmost importance (Fischer et al., 2021). Meanwhile, its relationship with food safety is in the belief that food safety is the most important approach to compromising public health (Choi et al., 2019). Food safety contributes proactively to environmental improvements that encourage behavior change (da Cunha, 2021). There are undesirable factors and food safety behaviors that can lead to catastrophic global food poisoning (Nayak & Waterson, 2019). These factors consist of consumer awareness and the ability to pay for food safety; lack of investment incentives in food safety; weaknesses in public agency regulatory enforcement, climate-related problems including microbiological spoilage of food, high levels of preparedness by the food industry and policymakers (Hoffmann et al., 2019; Misiou & Koutsoumanis, 2022).

Indonesia is a country with an inherent plural society. Plural society is a concept related to Pluralism or Multiculturalism. Pluralism or multiculturalism is considered as the awareness, understanding and realization of living in an interdependent and globalized society that requires us to understand others from other cultures and understand their religious and political systems in order to be effective members of our society (Sohrabi, 2018). Plural societies have heavy normative codes that shape their individual and collective values and morals, preferences and prejudices (Witte, 2022). In a pluralistic society, people of different ethnic origins meet only in markets, where different groups have to trade and exchange goods and services with each other. Therefore, no common 'social will' has developed to limit the exploitation of members of one group by members of another.

In a plural society, food issues must pay attention to customs, where aspects of food sovereignty are the revitalization of ancestral gardens, traditional ways of hunting, collecting and storing seeds, so that in indigenous peoples food sovereignty requires people to move beyond access to food (Miheuah, 2019; Robin, 2019). Food sovereignty is also specially adapted to address the problems of struggle against corporate power, self-determination, private property ownership and dealing with capitalist and colonial violence (Kepkiewicz & Dale, 2019; Siebert, 2020). In a pluralistic society in the United States, the concept

of food justice was born out of a movement that mobilized against structural racism in the food system and the whiteness of the local food movement (Slocum, 2018). Black farmers and people in the U.S. are re-creating space to feed their communities, and resisting systems of dominance built around race, class, gender, sexuality, agriculture, and food (Smith, 2019). In Venezuela, the struggle of the peasants to regain control of production and establish cooperative forms of government, having to go through all regions of the country, is capable of influencing the broad socialization of the socio-political infrastructure of society (Lubbock, 2020). In urban areas of Asia, particularly in Hanoi Vietnam, public responsibility in ensuring poor access to nutritious and safe food requires more diverse retail policy approaches (Wertheim-Heck et al., 2019).

Previous studies looked at food in three main ways. *First* Experts study food from the aspect of **Food Resilience** (Amjath-Babu et al., 2019; Bowers et al., 2020; Briones Alonso et al., 2018; Chilton et al., 2017; Fischer et al., 2021; Henderson, 2022; Kogan et al., 2019; Medina Hidalgo et al., 2022; Mekonnen et al., 2022; P. Moyo, 2022; Samuel & Sylvia, 2019; Tadesse & Gebremedhin Zeleke, 2022; Zakshevskaya et al., 2020). *Second Food Sovereignty* (Bilewicz, 2020; Canfield, 2022; Dekeyser et al., 2018; Gunaratne et al., 2021; Huambachano, 2018; Kepkiewicz & Dale, 2019; Klausen, 2020; Levkoe et al., 2019; MacNeill, 2020; McMahon, 2018; Mihesuah, 2019; Parraguez-Vergara et al., 2018; Robin, 2019; Siebert, 2020; Turner et al., 2022). *Third Food Safety* (Choi et al., 2019; da Cunha, 2021; Focker & van der Fels-Klerx, 2020; Fung et al., 2018; Hoffmann et al., 2019; Liu et al., 2020; McFarland et al., 2019; Misiou & Koutsoumanis, 2022; Nayak & Waterson, 2019; Nordhagen, 2022; Nyarugwe et al., 2020; Qin et al., 2021; Rifat et al., 2022; Wardman & Boudier, 2022). Experts or researchers have not comprehensively seen that food is connected to the problem of injustice, especially if it is related to food consumption and *food waste*. On that basis, this paper aims to complement the shortcomings of previous studies by examining food from the side of food injustice, especially if it is related to consumption and *food waste*. In line with that, the question to be answered in this study is what are *the forms of food injustice in Indonesia*? This question is the starting point to guide the entire discussion in this article, as well as explain what is the reason for the existence of *food injustice* in Indonesia.

This paper is based on an argument that forms of food injustice in Indonesia occur due to food distribution that is not going well. This can be seen from three forms of injustice, namely: inadequate food consumption of the community as seen from the ability of the community to get access to food; the absence of clear food distribution regulations that can regulate the best distribution pattern for Indonesia; and the emergence of *food waste* culture in Indonesia as a form of injustice.

## 2. METHOD

Indonesia has the ability to provide sufficient amounts of food, for example in rice production. However, this condition is very contradictory to the level of hunger that occurs in food-insecure areas. In other words, in Indonesia the problem around food is about the difficulty of people's access to food. Therefore, this article focuses on the problem of food injustice as a result of food distribution that is not going well.

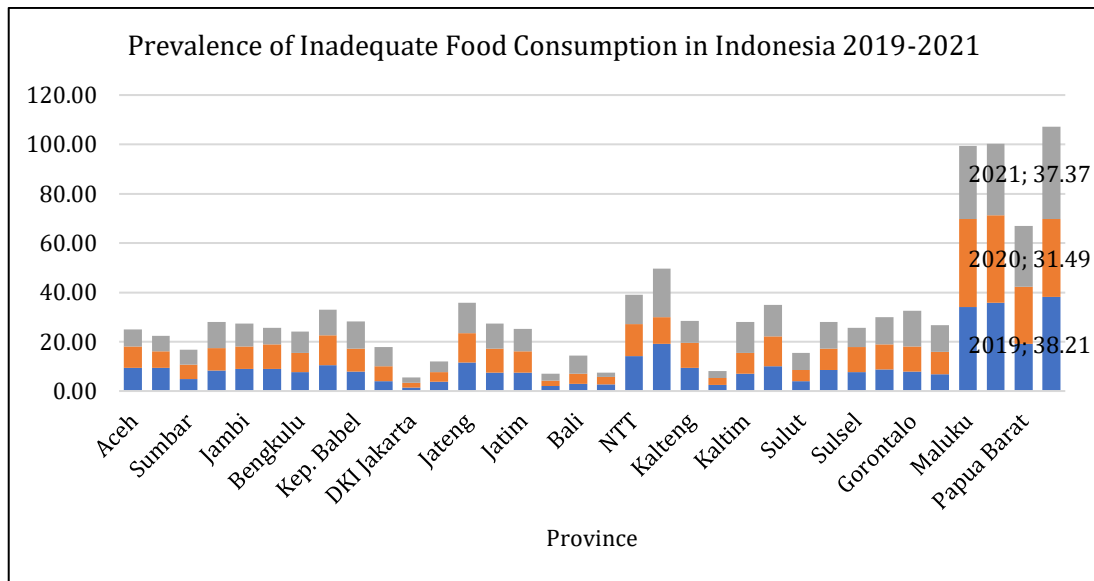
This research is qualitative research, with data collection through document review. Data is obtained from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN), and other data related to government food policy. The data obtained from BPS aims to see food consumption in Indonesia, while SIPSN data is used to see the level of *food waste* in Indonesia. Next, government policy data to see the extent to which government policies affect Indonesia's food system. The policy data is a law, government regulation, and other legal regulations. Secondary data that are also used include: online news, journal articles, and books that discuss food. When performing data analysis, the authors used Miles and Huberman's interactive model. The analysis is carried out through such stages: *data collection*, *data reduction*, *data display*, and verification before conclusions are drawn (Miles & Huberman, 1994).

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Insufficiency of Indonesian People's Food Consumption

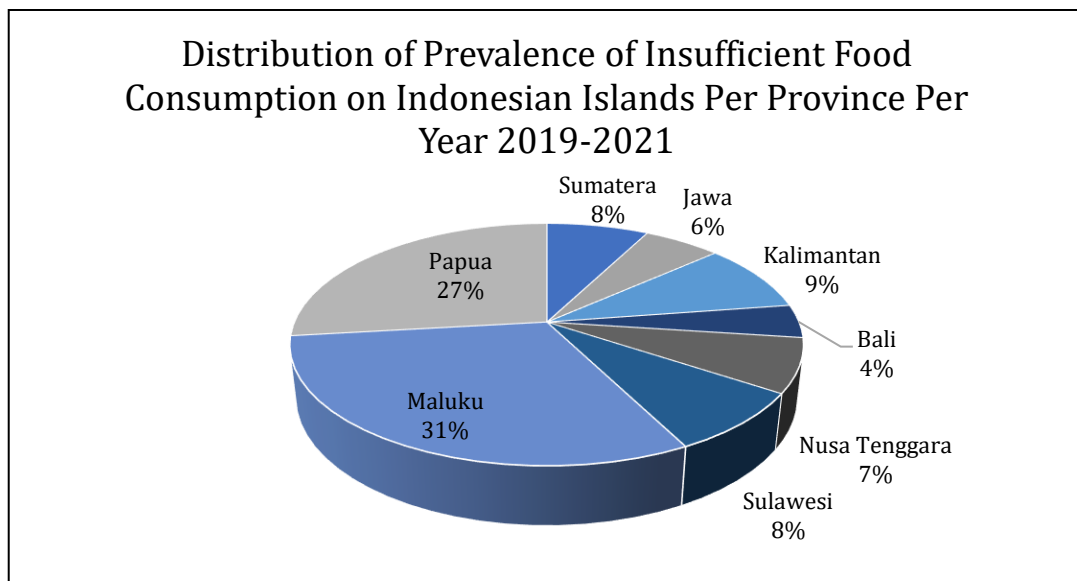
Food consumption in Indonesia is still a problem that needs to be overcome. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2019, the prevalence of inadequate food consumption in Indonesia was 7.63. This means that almost 8% of the Indonesian population experiences inadequate food consumption. This figure tends to increase in the following year, which is 8.34% in 2020. In 2021, this figure increased again to 8.49%. The prevalence rate of inadequate food consumption in Indonesia from 2019 to 2021 is dominated by the regions of Papua and North Maluku. Papua has a prevalence rate of food insufficiency of 38.21% in 2019, 31.49% in 2020, and 37.37% in 2021. Meanwhile, North Maluku has a

prevalence rate of 35.81% in 2019, 35.48% in 2020, and 28.86% in 2021. The prevalence of inadequate food consumption in Indonesia as a whole can be seen through Figure 2.



**Figure 2.** Rice Production: Top 10 Producers 1994-2020 (Source: FAO, 2020)

The prevalence of insufficiency in food consumption also varies between islands in Indonesia. Based on BPS data from 2019 to 2021, the islands in Indonesia with the highest prevalence of food insufficiency are Maluku (31%), Papua (27%). Meanwhile, the islands with the lowest prevalence of food insufficiency are Bali (4%), and Java (6%). The distribution of the prevalence of inadequate food consumption in the Indonesian islands can be seen in Figure 3.



**Figure 3.** Average Annual Prevalence of Food Insufficiency in Indonesian Islands (Source: processed by author, BPS 2023)

**Absence of regulations on food distribution in Indonesia**

Food distribution policy in Indonesia, which is realized through laws or regulations, has not deeply discussed the good food distribution to be implemented in Indonesia (Table 1). For example, in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 18 of 2012 concerning Food, it is only limited to discussing the government's task in realizing food distribution through transportation services, and the ability to provide distribution facilities and infrastructure, as well as the development of community food distribution institutions (Law No. 18, 2012). In Government Regulation Number 68 of 2002, food distribution is an effort to fulfill community access in relation to food between regions and between times. Food distribution is

considered to require the development of transportation, whether on land, sea or in the air, through a management system to improve distribution security (Government Regulation No. 68, 2002). Likewise, in Government Regulation Number 86 of 2019 concerning Food Safety, distribution is only mentioned as part of the food chain and it is not explained to what extent distribution must be carried out to maintain food safety (Government Regulation No. 86, 2019).

**Table 1.** Food distribution regulations

No	Regulation	Content About Distribution	Technical
1	Law Number 18 of 2012	The distribution of panan is alluded to only as a 'government duty'	It has not explained the technical distribution of food in Indonesia.
2	Government Regulation Number 68 of 2002	Food distribution is only mentioned as an effort to address food, including its relationship with supporting transportation.	It has not explained the technical distribution of food in accordance with Indonesia.
3	Government Regulation Number 86 of 2019	Distribution is only slightly mentioned as part of the <i>food supply chain</i>	It has not explained the technical distribution of food in accordance with Indonesia.
4	Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015	Food distribution is slightly mentioned and connected with the development of distribution systems.	It has not explained the technical distribution of food in accordance with Indonesia.
5	Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2022	Food distribution is only mentioned in relation to the BULOG company	It has not explained the technical distribution of food in accordance with Indonesia.

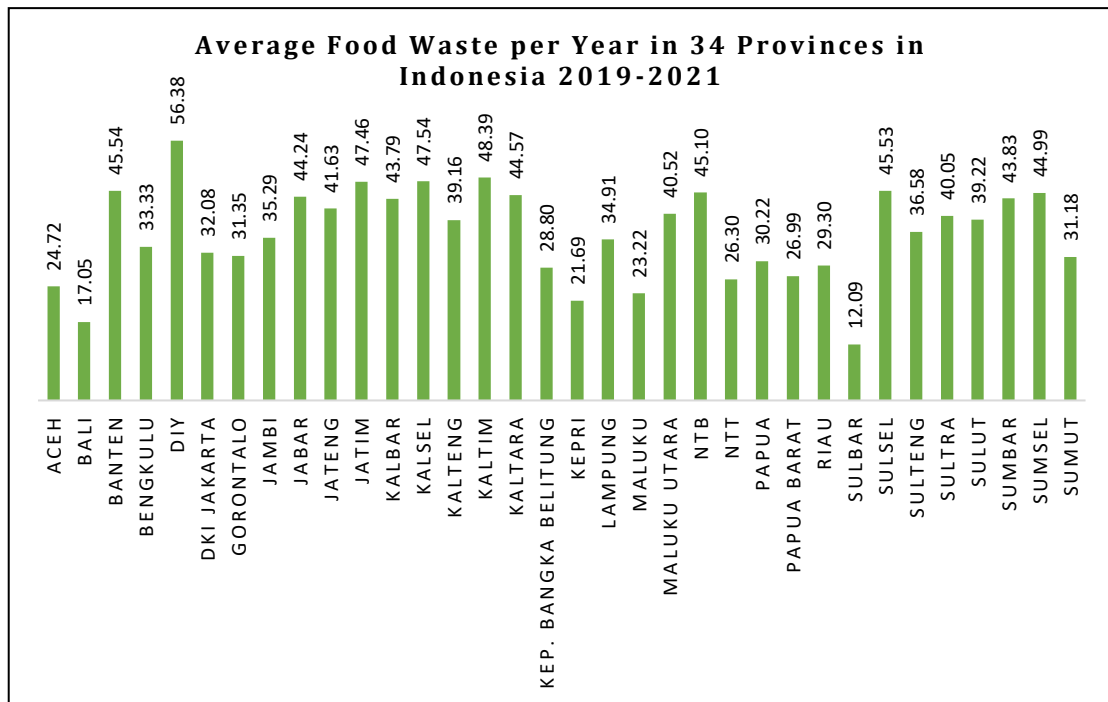
In Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015 concerning Food Security and Nutrition, matters related to food distribution are the development of a food distribution system that can reach the territory of the Republic of Indonesia, the management of the food distribution system, and the realization of smooth distribution. All of these points relate to facilities and infrastructure, institutions, coaching, monitoring, supervising, and regulating distribution flows. The provisions on the smooth and safe distribution of food are regulated by the trade department (Government Regulation No. 17, 2015). In Presidential Regulation Number 125 of 2022 concerning the Implementation of Government Food Reserves, food distribution is also not mentioned in depth, only in the form of BULOG companies in the food distribution effort (Government Regulation No. 125, 2022).

The Indonesian government formulates policies by prioritizing three aspects of food security, such as availability, affordability, and food security. The aspect of food availability is filled by the provision of production facilities and infrastructure, as well as market aspects and smooth distribution (kominfo.go.id, 2022). However, the technical smooth distribution as mentioned in Government Regulation Number 17 of 2015, is not described in depth. The objectives of agricultural development that Indonesia hopes are efforts to increase food availability and diversification, increase the competitiveness of agricultural products, increase the availability of bio-industrial and bioenergy raw materials and increase farmers' income and welfare (Ministry of Agriculture, 2017).

**The emergence of food waste culture in Indonesia**

Injustice in food distribution in turn gives rise to the phenomenon *Food Waste* in several regions in Indonesia. Data noted, Indonesia as a country with a population of 276.4 million is known to be a contributing country *Food Waste* highest in Southeast Asia. Food waste wasted in Indonesia from 2000 to 2019 amounted to 23-48 million tons annually, equivalent to 115-184 kilograms per capita per year (Naurah, 2022). According to data from the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK) Indonesia, in 34 provinces in 2019-2021, food waste is the most dominating type of waste compared to other types of waste. Most food waste comes from the type of grain food. In fact, as revealed by the Food Agricultural Organization, Indonesia was the top 10 rice producers from 1994 to 2020. This proves that Indonesia is actually not short of food, but its distribution to the community cannot be done fairly.

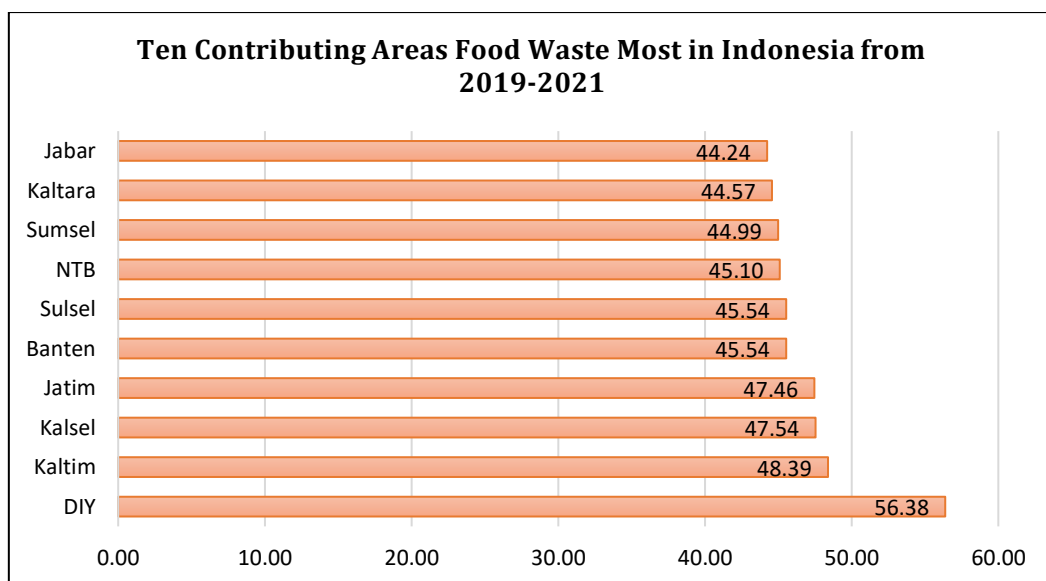
Almost all regions produce food waste whose main source is dominated by household waste. Food waste sourced from households shows that people per household do not have a high awareness of the impact of food waste as part of food injustice practices in Indonesia. It also shows that people in one particular region who have strong purchasing power with respect to food, actually waste a lot of food. Meanwhile, in other areas where purchasing power is lacking, there is a shortage of food. It was in these areas that hunger and poverty occurred. It was in these areas that hunger and poverty occurred. The following is the average data of *food waste* per year per province in Indonesia from 2019 to 2021 (Figure 4).



**Figure 4.** Average Food Waste in 34 Provinces of Indonesia from 2019-2021  
(Source: processed by researchers through SIPSN, 2022)

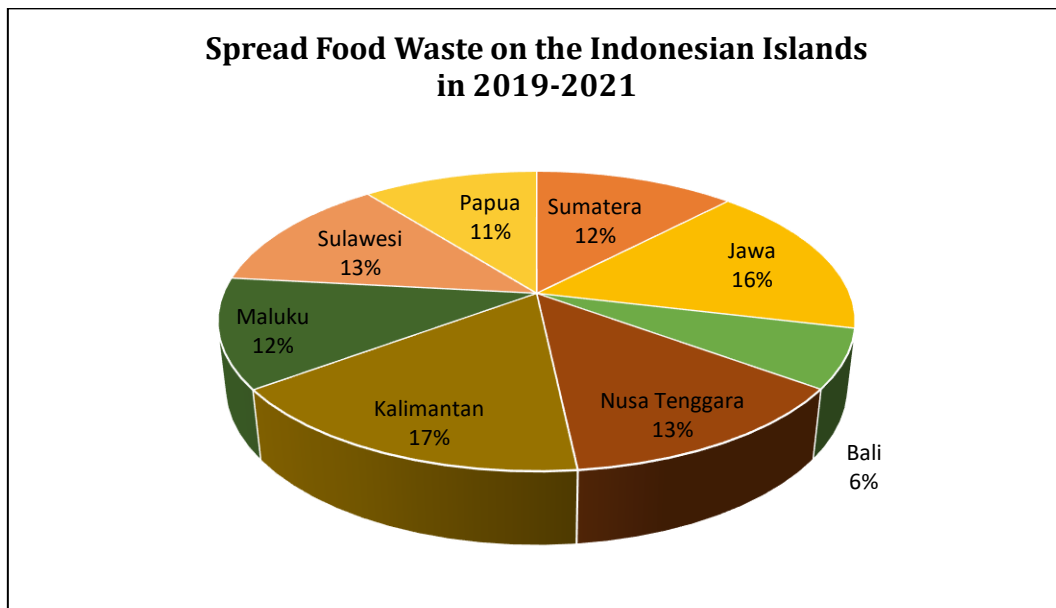
The data shows the percentage of food waste wasted in each province in Indonesia from 2019 to 2021. On average, Indonesia annually contributes *Food Waste* by 36.27%. Contributing regions *Food Waste* the highest is the Special Region of Yogyakarta (DIY) with 56.38%, while *Food Waste* The lowest was seen in West Sulawesi with 12.09%. DIY people have easy access to food because of abundant food stocks, for example DIY rice food has rice reserves of 900 tons per year. As reported by *Tribun Jogja*, these reserves are stored in government-owned granaries, Bulog, Tarumartani, and district granaries (Wardhani, 2022). However, the data *Food Waste* The above shows that DIY in addition to having good food security, also has a high contribution with respect to wasted food waste.

The following is data on the ten regions that contribute *the most food waste* in Indonesia from 2019 to 2021 (Figure 5).



**Figure 5.** Ten Contributing Areas Food Waste Most in Indonesia from 2019-2021  
(Source: processed by researchers through SIPSN, 2022)

Data shows ten regions with the highest food waste contributors in Indonesia, namely the Special Region of Yogyakarta with a percentage of 56.38%, East Kalimantan 48.39%, South Kalimantan 47.54%, East Java 47.46%, Banten 45.54%, South Sulawesi 45.54%, West Nusa Tenggara 45.10%, South Sumatra 44.99%, North Kalimantan 44.57%, and West Java 44.24%. In these ten areas contributing to food waste, it can be seen that these areas waste the most food. For areas such as DIY, East Java, Banten, and West Java that are on the same island, the contribution of food waste is adjusted to the level of population density. Java Island does have a large population, so it is not surprising that on this island there are also many wasted food wastes. The distribution of food waste on major islands in Indonesia is dominated by Java and Kalimantan. The data above shows that Kalimantan Island has a percentage of 17%, Java 16%, Sulawesi 13%, Nusa Tenggara 13%, Maluku and Sumatra 12%, Papua 11%, and Bali 6%. The following is data on the distribution of food waste on major islands in Indonesia from 2019 to 2020 (Figure 6).



**Figure 6.** Spread Food Waste on the Indonesian Islands in 2019-2021  
(Source: processed by researchers through SIPSN, 2022)

The research produced a broad framework of forms of food injustice in Indonesia. As a reality, the form of food injustice in Indonesia is closely related to the problem of difficulty in meeting people's food needs, especially in food insecure areas. This is exacerbated by the food distribution function that does not work well as part of the *food supply chain*, especially in the absence of distribution regulations that specifically bridge food problems. Other forms of food injustice are manifestly demonstrated through the emergence of culture *food waste*. A lot of food waste is wasted in areas that actually have easy access to food. The three things that are the real form of food injustice in Indonesia are an inequality in the food system that must be seen in depth about what causes it. D'Odorico et al argue that the relationship between injustice and inequality must consider the causes of inequality, whether people left behind with few resources have enough food to meet their main needs, and whether failure to meet needs constitutes a violation of human rights (D'Odorico et al., 2019).

**Causes of inadequate food consumption**

The problem of inadequate food consumption is caused by uneven food distribution due to the lack of facilities and infrastructure and the far access that must be taken by food goods from the center to the destination area. This accessibility becomes very important in food dissemination to achieve food security. This statement is in line with Bowers' opinion that accessibility is the most frequently discussed dimension of food security (Bowers et al., 2020). Another thing that can be seen is the fact that the food that is considered as the main food in Indonesia is rice, since there was a food self-sufficiency policy that focused on rice in the past. Historical facts like this carry over to the present, even becoming a strong culture of rice consumption in the community. Likewise with the people of Papua and North Maluku who are affected by the self-sufficient lease policy. As Jamili said, there is a change in the pattern of consumption of staple foods from sago to rice caused by the development policy and food in one commodity, namely rice and the culture of eating rice brought by transmigrants (Jamili, 2022).

### **The absence of distribution regulations is the main cause of food injustice**

The absence of special food distribution regulations is a major problem of food injustice. Whereas justice must operate on certain principles through the existence of an 'arrangement', which decides how the division is carried out. It has been expressed by Ward that justice always requires principles that make members of society have to choose between different social arrangements. These social arrangements will decide how the benefits of society are shared (Ward, 2020). Therefore, researchers believe that the solution that must be done is to improve policies, position food distribution regulations specifically. Through this action, food problems that are in the corridor of injustice can be avoided. Such actions can address hunger, food insecurity, and nutritional problems in Indonesia related to food consumption. Thus, the failure of food policy in depth will not occur. This echoes Moyo and Thow's opinion that if hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition continue, it will be considered a profound policy failure (B. H. Moyo & Thow, 2020).

### **Food waste and public awareness**

The emergence of culture *Food Waste* As a form of food injustice, it can be seen from how in certain areas a lot of food is wasted, while in other areas many lack food. Culture *Food Waste* This intersects with the culture of consumption of society which can be said to be manifestly unfair. In this case, people do not or do not have the awareness not to waste food. The type of awareness needed should start at the individual level, then continue to the household level. This is because awareness at the individual level regarding food consumption leads to culture *Food Waste* will greatly affect the achievement of food security at the local and national levels. Alfiati said that the quality and quantity of food consumption of each individual will affect the status of individual food security (Alfiati, 2018).

It can be concluded that the root of the problem of food injustice in Indonesia is food distribution which ultimately triggers insufficiency in food consumption and the emergence of culture *food waste*. This is of course contrary to the principle of justice. At John Rawls' theory of justice, a just society is a society that prioritizes distributive justice, which ensures that every member of society gets the same right to get enough food without exception (Rawls, 2019). Food insecurity in Indonesia encourages limited access to food, while in other parts of the region it is a waste of food. This has become very unfair.

Food inequity issues related to consumption and *Food Waste* happened in Romania. Pocol et al mentioned that in Romania, those who waste food do not feel guilty and instead make those in the agricultural food chain responsible for it (Pocol et al., 2020). Reflecting on the case that occurred in Romania, in Indonesia a similar case also occurred. Consumption problems that are also related to *Food Waste* This of course stems from the lack of public awareness and responsibility related to food justice. In this case, *Food supply chain* It will be meaningless if public awareness as a target of food access is very minimal. Furthermore, another case in Asia is from Pakistan's Punjab region, where food patterns cluster in the northern and northeastern regions, while the southern region faces high inequality in the production and consumption of cereals, meat, vegetables, fruits, and dairy. Such inequality is caused by location dynamics and not by population (Khushi et al., 2020). This can also be seen from the clustered food patterns that occur in Indonesia. If you look at the existing population, people in the East are not as many as people on the island of Java, but hunger actually occurs a lot in the area. Inequality in Eastern Indonesia occurs due to location dynamics that make food distribution uneven.

Indonesia must reflect on the policy in Nanjing City, China. Various food security policies and regulations have been implemented, e.g. "vegetable basket" policy, "Crawling peg" In urban planning, financial support to improve wet market facilities, reduction of rental costs, as well as regulation on the sale of fresh retail products in supermarkets. These policies ensured relatively equitable and easy access to healthy food for Nanjing residents, as well as the establishment of new wet markets that kept pace with the growth of the urban population (Zhong et al., 2019). The implementation of such a policy would be able to improve *Food supply chain* with uneven distribution. So, policies and regulations should be regionally based, not on a national scale. Implementing all district-based food strategies will take into account how Indonesians are doing, what they need and what needs to be done.

Good food distribution can be done if regulations or regulations related to food distribution are actualized. Other efforts can be made through increasing public awareness about the importance of minimizing *food waste* so as to improve existing conditions. In addition, efforts are also needed to improve people's access to adequate and nutritious food, especially for those who live in hard-to-reach areas. This effort can be done through government programs and cooperation between various related parties, such as producers, distributors, and consumers. In this way, it is hoped that people can live in equitable distributive justice.



#### 4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The imbalance and limited access to food in a number of regions in Indonesia are based on food distribution that is not going well. This is what the author calls food injustice. Forms of food injustice are shown by the difficulty of public access to food consumption, especially in food insecure areas. Another form of injustice is a condition where in areas with high levels of food consumption, food is wasted, while in other areas there is a shortage of food. This cultural disparity in food consumption is called real food injustice. This condition is supported by the absence of government regulation in terms of distribution, where regulation should be a 'benchmark' for the running of a system. Therefore, more in-depth regulations on food distribution are needed related to technical implementation in accordance with the geographical, demographic, social and cultural conditions of Indonesia. This research suggests the formulation of a food distribution policy to address the problem of food injustice in Indonesia. The formulation of this policy must of course pay attention to how appropriate distribution patterns, food production, geographical conditions, demographic conditions, and consumption habits of the community, including how they 'manage' food, from consuming to handling food waste. Through deeper policies, solutions can be found to various food system problems. This research has contributed to an increasingly comprehensive and in-depth knowledge of food injustice in Indonesia by highlighting the problem of food distribution and emphasizing to formulate food distribution policies as a solution. Through the formulation of these policies, problems related to food injustice can be circumvented. The limitation of this study is that the data obtained is only in the form of secondary data and does not conduct research into the field directly. Therefore, this study provides recommendations for conducting research into the field directly, both through observation and interviews with parties who have knowledge about the problem of food injustice. In addition, an in-depth study of distribution patterns is needed. Thus, research on food inequity can be more useful.

#### 5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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