

**PENGETAHUAN BAHAN TAMBAHAN PANGAN HUBUNGANNYA DENGAN
PERILAKU PEDAGANG PANGAN JAJANAN ANAK SEKOLAH DI
KABUPATEN KULON PROGO - DIY**

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Abstrak

Pangan jajanan anak sekolah (PJAS) merupakan pangan olahan yang biasa dijual di Sekolah Dasar. Rendahnya tingkat keamanan Pangan Jajanan Anak Sekolah (PJAS) masih menjadi permasalahan penting. Jajanan tersebut pada umumnya mengandung bahan tambahan pangan. Penggunaan bahan tambahan pangan yang berlebihan bahkan yang dilarang akan berbahaya bagi orang yang mengkonsumsinya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui penyuluhan bahan tambahan pangan terhadap tingkat pengetahuan dan perilaku pedagang pangan anak sekolah yang berjualan di sekitar Sekolah Dasar di Kabupaten Kulon Progo, DIY. Sampling dilakukan dengan metode *Proportionate Random Sampling*. Populasi berjumlah 50 orang pedagang yang berjualan di sekitar Sekolah Dasar di Kabupaten Kulon Progo. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis secara statistik deskriptif dan diolah menggunakan uji *T-test* untuk analisa data sebelum dan sesudah penyuluhan dan *korelasi Spearman*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat peningkatan pengetahuan bahan tambahan pangan yang diizinkan dari 77% (sebelum penyuluhan) menjadi 90%(sesudah penyuluhan). Pengetahuan bahan tambahan pangan yang dilarang juga meningkat dari 75%(sebelum penyuluhan) menjadi 91% (sesudah penyuluhan). Berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa ada peningkatan pengetahuan dan perilaku pedagang setelah dilakukan penyuluhan bahan tambahan pangan. Ada hubungan antara tingkat pendidikan pedagang dengan pengetahuan tentang bahan tambahan pangan dan ada hubungan antara umur dengan perilaku pedagang.

Kata kunci: Pangan Jajanan Anak Sekolah, Bahan Tambahan Pangan.

RELATION BETWEEN FOOD ADDITIVE KNOWLEDGE AND FOOD-SCHOOL VENDORS BEHAVIOR IN KULON PROGO REGENCY-DIY

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Abstract

School-food was processed-foods sold by vendor in the elementary school. Low levels of school-food safety was still a significant problem. Those meals usually contain food additive. The misuse of food additive was dangerous for people who consume it. This study aims to determine the effect of food additives on the illumination toward level of knowledge and behaviour of school-food merchants who peddle around school in Kulon Progo Regency, DIY. Sampling was conducted using proportional random sampling. Population were 50 merchants who peddled around elementary schools in Kulon Progo. Data were analyzed using descriptive and processed to T-TEST type to analyze the data "before and after illumination" and spearman correlation. The results showed that the data had increasing level of food additive knowledge that were permitted from 74% (before education) to 98% (after education). Knowledge of banned food additive also increased from 42% (before education) to 66% (after education). Based on the results of this research it can be concluded that there is an increase in knowledge and behavior of traders having done outreach food additive. There was a relationship between the level of education of traders with knowledge of the food additive and there was a relationship between of age with the behavior of traders.

Key words : School-food, food additives.