



The Importance of Food Labeling on Food and Beverage Products as a Form of Consumer Protection (Case Study in the Canteen of the Catholic Elementary School of Santo Redemptus Pamekasan and the Junior High School of Santo Thomas Pamekasan)

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to determine the form of protection for children at St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School and St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Junior High School as consumers according to what is stated in Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection, and to find out legal guarantees for elementary school children. St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholicism and St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Junior High School as consumers according to Government Regulation Number 69 of 1999 concerning Food Labels and Advertisements. This study uses a combination of normative (legal research) and empirical (sociological juridical) approaches, where normative legal research is carried out by conducting library research or document studies on written regulations, namely Law Number 8 of 1999 and Government Regulation Number 69 of 1999. Meanwhile Empirical legal research is carried out by field research through observation and questionnaires. From the results of the study it can be concluded that the canteen management of St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School and St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Junior High School adhered to Law No. 8 of 1999 and Government Regulation No. 69 of 1999 Canteen management of St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School and Junior High School St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholicism, in addition to selling labeled and unlabeled food and beverages, there is a canteen manager's guarantee regarding the safety of the products it sells for consumption, an acknowledgment of ignorance about the Consumer Protection Act and Government Regulations regarding the inclusion of food labels and advertisements. and the ineffectiveness of the two regulations, and the final conclusion, namely Legal Protection for Students of St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School and St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Junior High School as Consumers of food and beverages according to Law Number 8 of 1999 and Government Regulation Number 69 of 1999 Students St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School and St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Junior High School in responding to legal protection for them as consumers, namely 48.8% prioritized good taste in food and beverage products rather than product safety (47.9%); as much as 83.7% they paid attention to the label on the expiration time; 13.5% paid attention to the name of the product and the list of ingredients used; while 33% paid attention to the name and address of the producer; there are 91.1% do not buy the product if it is detrimental and 8.9% will sue; as much as 74.0% said they were not aware of the existence of the two regulations; but 82.9% admitted that the two regulations were effective.

Keywords: *Food Labels; Consumer Protection; School Students*

Introduction

Food and beverage products that do not meet the requirements are easily thrown into the local market or sold at terminals between cities or between islands (Adi, 2008). With the marketing of these products, of course, they will be consumed by the public and even brought as souvenirs to other places (Hartono, 2000). If it turns out that the product that has spread is consumed by many people and causes poisoning, of course the consequences will be widespread (Hadjon, 1987).

In trading food and beverages, business actors not only produce their own merchandise, but there are also those who only collect from household business actors and then as if their own production is then packaged and traded (Kristiyanti, 2008). The way in which entrepreneurs or traders take food and beverage products from the community and are packaged by these traders and even labeled and guaranteed to be safe is a common practice (Miru, 2008).

The actions of business actors by sticking labels themselves may still be considered less important for business actors or less aware of its benefits and functions (Nasution, 1995), that labeling is not just arbitrary but there are rules that must be followed (Rahardjo, 1991). Even more ironic, there are still many people who consume it, perhaps for the reason that it is cheap and simple and also contributes to advancing household businesses (King, 2003). But the community's actions actually supported the proliferation of their "illegal" businesses (Shidarta, 2000).

With regard to labels, the public needs correct, clear and complete information and business actors with the inclusion of this label can obtain protection and guarantees of legal certainty (Shofie, 2007). In the country of Indonesia where the majority of the people are Muslim, in particular and discriminatory numbers need to be protected with a safe and halal guarantee through the inclusion of a halal label (Ni, 2016). Thus the inclusion of an honest label is highly expected because the label is not only related to health but also guarantees spiritual protection that must be given to the community (Gusti, 2014).

In this regard, the government is very concerned about consumer safety, therefore a law was formed regarding consumer protection (Mohammad, 2016). Precisely Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection. where in this law there is a prohibition for business actors not to include an expiration date and not to put a label accompanied by an explanation.

For St. Redemptus Catholic Elementary School and St. Thomas Catholic Junior High School, each has a school leader and class teachers. The two schools occupy separate classrooms. Based on records as of January 2006, there were 131 students from class I to class VI for Catholic Elementary Schools (consisting of 63 male students and 71 female students) and for Catholic Junior High Schools there were 61 students (consisting of 29 students and 32 female students). . Each school has its own canteen which is managed by an outside party with the permission of the school leadership where the two canteens are located far apart. There is no specific (written) prohibition for school students not to be allowed to go to other canteens, although there is a custom for Catholic Elementary School students not to buy in the Catholic Junior High School canteen and vice versa.

From the discussion and description above, it can be seen that all business actors, including the canteen managers of Catholic Elementary Schools and Catholic Junior High Schools, are obliged to comply with the provisions regarding labels in developing their business/selling in the canteen and of course in order to maintain consumer protection, in this case school students and teachers. -their teachers as well as legal certainty for consumers, especially school students.

Formulation of the Problem

1. How can the Canteen Management of St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School and St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Junior High School comply with Law Number 8 of 1999

concerning Consumer Protection and Government Regulation Number 69 of 1999 concerning Food Labels and Advertisements;

2. How is the protection for students of St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School and St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Junior High School as consumers with Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection and Government Regulation Number 69 of 1999 concerning Food Labels and Advertisements.

Research Purposes

1. To find out the form of protection for students of St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School and St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Middle School as consumers according to what is stated in Law Number 8 of 1999 concerning Consumer Protection.
2. To find out the legal guarantees for students of St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School and St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Junior High School as consumers according to what is stated in Government Regulation Number 69 of 1999 concerning Food Labels and Advertisements.

Theoretical Review

Consumer Protection

The relationship between producers (companies producing goods and or services) and consumers (end users of goods or services for themselves or their families) is a continuous and continuous relationship (Peter, 2008). This continuous relationship occurs since the process of production, distribution, marketing and supply (Celina, 2008). This series of activities is a series of legal actions and actions that have no legal consequences and have legal consequences both for all parties and only for certain parties (Janus, 2010). Up to the stage of the distribution or distribution relationship it produces a relationship that is mass in nature (Susanti, 2011). That's why the role of the state is needed in order to protect consumer interests (Mohammad, 2016).

Due to the complexity of the relationship between producers and consumers and the many connecting links between the two, in order to protect consumers as the end users of goods or services, various legal aspects are required so that they can be protected fairly, even from the start of production, consumer protection must be started (Siti, 2012).

In the current free market era, where the relationship between producers and consumers is getting closer and more open, state intervention, cooperation between countries and international cooperation is urgently needed, namely to regulate the pattern of relations between producers, consumers and consumer protection systems (Yulia, 2018; Prathiraja, 2003.).

Until April 20, 1999, Indonesian positive law did not recognize the term consumer, although in general the Indonesian people understood it. The fact is that until that time there was no legislation that used it, causing various difficulties in determining who the consumer was and how the legal protection was (Ishaq, 2009; Cowburn, 2004.).

The term consumer depends on which position he is in. In the Goods Act, it is mentioned about the people who by law must be guarded so that their health and safety are guaranteed. According to the Health Act, do not use the term consumer for users.

Users of goods and/or beneficiaries of health services, but using the term everyone (article 1 point 1, articles 3, 4, 5 and article 56); also the term community (articles 9, 10, and 21), and in the Civil Code, there are terms buyer, lessee, grant recipient, usufructuary, borrower and so on which on the one hand can be consumers but on the other hand as actors effort.

According to the Consumer Protection Act, the term consumer is Article 1, point 2, which reads as follows:

Consumers are everyone who uses goods and/or services available in society, both for the benefit of themselves, their families, other people and other living things and not for trading.

In his explanation: in the ekonomormi literature, the terms end consumers and intermediary consumers are known. End consumers are end users and beneficiaries of a product, while intermediate consumers are consumers who use a product as part of another production process.

Regarding the term actor, it can be explained from the understanding of the Consumer Protection Act contained in Article 1, point 3 which reads as follows: Business actor is any individual or business entity, whether in the form of a legal entity or not a legal entity, established and domiciled or carrying out activities in the jurisdiction of the Republic of Indonesia's Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia, both individually and jointly through agreements to carry out business activities in various economic fields. In his explanation: business actors are companies, corporations, State-Owned Enterprises. cooperatives, importers, distributors, and others.

Label As Consumer Protection

Food and beverage security in accordance with Article 21 paragraph 51) Law Number 23 of 1992 concerning Health, is held to protect the public from food and drink that does not meet the provisions regarding health standards and or requirements. In the elucidation of paragraph (1) it is intended that people avoid food and drink that can endanger health. The government sets standards and requirements so that the food and drink concerned is safe and suitable for consumption by the public.

Furthermore, paragraph (2) of article 21 of the Health Law states that every packaged food and drink must be given a sign or label containing:

- a. Materials used;
- b The composition of each ingredient;
- c. Date, month and year of expiry;
- d. Other provisions.

According to the Health Law, packaged food and beverages are food and beverages produced by companies that are classified as large-scale industries and do not include products from small or household industries. Thus, small industries or home industries, whether using trademarks or not, have not been subject to criminal sanctions.

Paragraph (3) Article 21 of the Health Law stipulates that food and drink which do not meet the standard provisions and or health requirements and or endanger health as referred to in paragraph (1) are prohibited from being distributed. withdrawn from circulation. and confiscated for destruction. Explanation of paragraph (3) This is to protect the community. distribution of food and beverages produced on a large scale using advanced technology that does not comply with standard provisions and or health requirements is prohibited from being distributed.

Research Methods

Types of Research

This study used a problem approach which is a combination of normative (legal research) and empirical (sociological juridical) approaches. According to Burhan (2010), what is meant by normative legal research (also called doctrinal legal research, library research, or document study) is research conducted or aimed only at written regulations, while empirical legal research is also called sociological

legal research or field research. Or according to Suratman and Dillah (2013), normative research uses a statutory approach. Meanwhile, the case approach (in normative research) aims to study the application of normative norms or legal principles in legal practice.

Research Sites

The research locations were the St. Redemptus Catholic Elementary School Canteen and the St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Junior High School Canteen in Pamekasan Regency. The choice of research location at this school is because the school canteen is in an area (the canteen is within the school environment) where school students are prohibited from buying out and sellers are prohibited from entering the school area, unless the seller has been permitted by the school to sell in School canteen.

Population

In this study the population came from all students of St. Redemptus Catholic Elementary School and all students of St. Thomas Catholic Middle School.

Sampling Technique

If there are less than 100 subjects, it is better to take all of them so that the research is a population study. If the subject is large, 10%-15% or 20%-25% or more can be taken. But the researcher took all respondents from Catholic Elementary School class IV to class VI and all students from Catholic Junior High School class I to class III. While the principals of Catholic Elementary Schools and Catholic Junior High Schools) and school canteen managers (Catholic Elementary Schools and Catholic Junior High Schools) will be taken as a whole.

Data Source

Data comes from secondary data and primary data. Secondary data is data derived from reading materials. books, diaries, personal letters, newspapers and official government documents. While primary data/basic data is data obtained directly from the community as the first source through field research. Obtaining primary data can be done through observation (observation), interviews, or distributing questionnaires (Peter, 2010).

Data Collection Technique

A. Obedience of the Management of the Canteen of St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School and St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Junior High School with Law Number 8 of 1999 and Government Regulation Number 69 of 1999

Observations during the study found that there were 47 types of food and drink sold in both Catholic Elementary School and Catholic Junior High School canteens consisting of factory products (28 types of food/snacks and 8 types of drinks) and household products (10 types of food/snacks and 1 type of drink). All food and beverage factory products (36 types) have labels (100%), while of the 11 household products that are not labeled, there are 9 types (81.8%) and 2 (18.2%) labeled but not in accordance with label requirements (only name then packed in a simple plastic bag). Or in other words, 80.9% labeled food and beverage products and 19.1% that are not labeled.

Table 1.1. Observation results of types of food and drinks in the school canteen

Origin of product/label	factory		Household		Amount	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
labeled	36	100%	2	18,2%	38	80,9%
Unlabeled	0	0	9	81,8%	9	19,1%
Amount	36	100%	11	100%	47	100%

Source: Primary Data Processed 2023

From the results of the observations above it turns out that 80.9% of the food and drinks sold in the canteens of Catholic Elementary Schools and Catholic Junior High Schools are labeled and 19.1% are not labeled. This means that there are still foods and drinks (all household products) that need attention from the canteen management, schools and students because they are not labeled according to applicable regulations.

According to the canteen manager of the Catholic Elementary School and the Negaraya Catholic Junior High School it is consumed by many people, in this case, Catholic Elementary School students from class I to class VI as many as 134 students and from class I to class III Catholic Junior High School A total of 61 students, by teachers of Catholic Elementary Schools and Catholic Junior High Schools as well as parents of students or escort/pick-up school students.

The characteristics of the student respondents (Catholic Elementary School and Catholic Junior High School) were 61 boys (49,696) and 62 girls (54.4%). Although 4 respondents were not present, they still fulfilled the sampling technique in this study. As for the two school principals (Catholic Elementary School and Catholic Junior High School) and the two canteen managers (Catholic Elementary School and Catholic Junior High School) all were used as respondents and observations.

The canteen administrators of Catholic Elementary Schools and Catholic Junior High Schools admit that the snack food products sold in the Gazette are safe for consumption. This acknowledgment is a guarantee that the sales can indeed be consumed.

Although so far there have been no reports of incidents on a large scale causing health problems to buyers/consumers, health complaints in the form of abdominal pain after consuming food and drinks have also occurred in the form of minor complaints that can be handled by the school. Whether the incident was due to the fact that it was related to food and beverage products consumed by school students or whether there were other factors that interfered with the health of these students required investigation. Unfortunately there is no adequate check.

From the answers of the school canteen managers, the food and beverage products sold in the two school canteens were not brought by buyers to outside remote areas. at most, only brought home by school students for younger siblings or older siblings at home. The canteen manager's explanation is very useful if poisoning occurs at school which can also occur elsewhere due to consuming food and drinks that come from the same source.

It is very interesting to admit that the management of the school canteen is not aware of any regulations regarding labeling and consumer protection. If they don't know these regulations, how can they explain to their consumers, namely school students, if someone asks? And of course they also can't really apply the right things about labels and consumer protection.

Even though the canteen managers did not know about these regulations, they replied that the two regulations were ineffective. This can be related to sales practices in canteens where the application of regulations is not effective because they are not aware of regulations.

Knowing the condition of the canteen manager's knowledge, the school should carry out socialization on an ongoing basis. It is possible that all this time the school has cooperated and issued rules that must be obeyed by the canteen management, but what is more important is the guidance of the school so that the canteen manager's awareness is created and permanent to implement regulations regarding labeling and consumer protection.

How about the school. Are there any efforts to provide guidance to canteen managers?

In the question posed to the Principal of St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School, Sr. Annunciata, SPd., PIJ, and the Principal of St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Junior High School, Drs.

F. Eko Pu'iasworo, an interesting answer was found.

According to the Principal of the Catholic Elementary School Santo Redemptus Pamekasan during his experience (2 years) leading the school a product is marketed to consumers (students) sometimes not through the school leadership (Catholic Elementary School).

From these answers it can be said that there are weaknesses in the regulatory management of business actors/traders regarding the circulation of a food product within the Catholic Elementary School and Catholic Elementary School canteens. If this happens then supervision will also be weak. These weaknesses are prone to causing violations by sellers and consumers (students) who are less protected when consuming food while at school.

Even so, the Principal of St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School admits that well-known drink manufacturers (Frestea, Coca cola, etc.) still use the correct procedure when entering school. But what about drinks that are not through sales but directly provided by the canteen manager of the Catholic Elementary School? The solution for the Principal of the Santo Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School is to enable supervision not only for one person (namely the School Leader) but can delegate it to other teachers such as the School Health Business Teacher.

Gazette Negaraaya is different from the opinion of the Principal of the Catholic Junior High School, Santo Thomas Pamekasan, who says that his main task in passing a product to consumers (students) is to monitor food products sold in the canteen, while his main function related to that is to control the products sold. for sale. Because of these main tasks and functions, the Head of the Catholic Junior High School will take action if a product is troubling students. The action was in the form of asking the manager of the Catholic Junior High School canteen to withdraw/not sell items that were troubling.

In his confession, the Principal of St Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Junior High School frankly realized that the agency he leads has not been proactive in implementing the Consumer Protection Act and Government Regulations for the Display of Food Labels and Advertisements. Of course this is related to his opinion that the two regulations have not been effective.

The opinion of the Principal of Santo Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School is that both the Consumer Protection Act and the Government Regulation on Food Labeling and Advertising are not yet effective because the essence of the two regulations has not been understood and understood.

Suggestions from the two school leaders are for the government and consumer protection agencies to conduct outreach to consumers (students) and business actors in an interesting way.

For the two related agencies, namely the Pamekasan Regency Industry and Trade Service and the Pamekasan Regency Health Office, work according to their main duties and functions. Where the Pamekasan Regency Industry and Trade Service is responsible for issuing Business Permits and granting Industrial Registration Certificates, while the Pamekasan Regency Health Office issues Extension Certificates after the proper business actors are given according to applicable regulations.

The relevant agencies both acknowledge that the two regulations, namely the Consumer Protection Law and Government Regulations on Food Labeling and Advertisements, have been effective but not maximized due to the lack of awareness of business actors regarding the labeling of their products.

B. Legal Protection for Students of St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School and St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Junior High School as Food and Beverage Consumers according to Law Number 8 of 1999 and Government Regulation Number 69 of 1999

Legal protection for consumers, especially Catholic elementary school and vocational school

students, needs to be considered. Because they are an easy target for producers and traders/sellers with attractive advertisements.

The decision to buy or not is left to consumers, in this case they are students at school. It is customary for students at Catholic Elementary Schools and Catholic Junior High Schools to bring pocket money from their parents to spend in the school cafeteria during recess. During recess/out of play the students immediately invaded their school cafeteria. They freely choose and ask for the food and drink they want. There were no questions from the students to the canteen manager about the safety of the food and drinks they bought.

If you pay attention to the answers to the questionnaire from the students about their reasons for buying a food product/snack, the answer is because there are 46.9% of Catholic Elementary School students; and 49.2% Catholic Junior High School students. Meanwhile, those who answered because they enjoyed it were 48.4% of Catholic Elementary School students, and 49.2% of Catholic Junior High School students; or in other words, 47.9% of all respondents chose it because it was safe and 48.8% chose it because it felt good.

Table 1.2. Results Answers to the question of reasons for choosing a product

Answer	Catholic Elementary School			Catholic First Middle School			Both Schools		
	Male	female	%	Male	female	%	Male	female	%
Safe	15	15	46,9	13	16	49,2	28	31	47,9
Nice	15	16	48,4	15	14	49,2	30	30	48,8
Don't know	2	1	4,7	1	0	1,6	3	1	3,3
Amount	32	32	100	29	30	100	61	62	100

Source: Primary Data Processed 2023

It can be understood that some of the consumers are not only school students who buy food products based on good or savory taste and on interest because of the colorful food. Caution with conspicuous dyes needs to be observed because the dyes used for food may come from dyes for textiles, and others.

There are also students who have prioritized the safety of the food and beverage products they will consume, although there is no denying that there are also students who choose food and beverage products based on the taste of these food and beverage choices. Important here teacher involvement. canteen manager. and Parents to always remind students to prioritize the safety of food and beverage products in choosing food and drinks.

The canteen manager, who is selling, doesn't really deal with students' various questions because the important thing is to serve them and the sales are sold out. Apart from that, the canteen manager does not keep his hands clean when he has to receive money and return it to the buyer, then the same hand holds food and drink household products that are not labeled/plastic. School students will be easily contaminated not only from food and drink but from presentation methods that ignore cleanliness.

Two of the thirteen basic messages of balanced nutrition 6“ are: Message 12: Eat food that is safe for health. Safe food is food that is not contaminated, does not contain bacterial organisms, does not contain harmful chemicals, has been processed, and does not conflict with public beliefs; Message 13: Read the labels on packaged food. What needs to be considered are: the ingredients used, the composition of the nutrients, and the expiration date.

Many cases have occurred where school students have always been victims (poisoning, vomiting, etc.) because they were interested in enjoying food and drinks that were brightly colored, tasted delicious, cheap, but unsafe.

Food and beverage safety when associated with writing on the label can protect consumers from losses and health problems. If consumers want to buy a packaged food product, both domestic and foreign, they should pay close attention to the label of the State Gazette. Labels are a source of information that producers want to convey to consumers about a product. The more complete the information on the label, the better it will be for consumers to decide whether or not to buy.

From the results of the questionnaire with the question what do they pay attention to when they buy a food/snack product, it was found that they generally chose to pay attention to writing the date, month, and expiration year, namely 83.7%; the choice of paying attention to the name of the product or the list of materials used (composition of ingredients) respectively 13.5%; while paying attention to the name and address of the producing party was 3.3%.

Table 1.3. Observation results of types of food and drinks in the school canteen

Answer	Catholic Elementary School			Catholic First Middle School			Both Schools		
	Male	female	%	Male	female	%	Male	female	%
Product name	0	1	1,6	4	3	11,9	4	4	13,5
Material composition	3	3	9,4	1	1	3,4	4	4	13,5
Net weight	2	1	4,7	1	0	1,7	3	1	3,3
Manufacturer's address	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
expired	27	27	84,3	23	26	83,0	50	53	83,7
Amount	32	32	100	29	30	100	61	62	100

Source: Primary Data Processed 2023

Apparently school students already understand what they have to do when buying a food and beverage product, namely paying attention to the label. Actually, all of these answers are correct because they comply with the label requirements, but there are more people who pay attention to the expiration date. The experience in the writer's household is that he always reminds students not to buy something that is past its expiration date or that is almost past its expiration date.

The problem here is that there are still business actors and traders who ignore the provisions for including expiration dates. such as there is no expiration date, the writing is erased or replaced with handwriting/stamp (updated). Even the traders are behaving "pretend" that the food and beverage products they are selling have not expired.

What about food and beverages produced by the household industry? One of the home industry products that is often found is rambak crackers made from cowhide, both labeled and wrapped in plastic. However, based on findings in Malang, it turns out that the results of processing cowhide are processed using a chemical burn medicine (H2O2) to soak the cowhide so that the resulting Negara Gazette will be yellowish white, not black.

The rise of food and beverage food products on the market without labels or with self-made labels without other information can add to the problem of harming consumers. Guidance on them by authorized agencies and awareness of business actors is very helpful in protecting consumers. Also, canteen managers for the National Gazette Mass must be more agile and have the courage to refuse food and beverage products whose safety is not guaranteed. The rise of food and beverage products that do not carry the label "sacred with the specified requirements.

The results of the answers to the question what is the meaning of their responses when consuming a product that turns out to be unsuitable, is not buying that product again by 91.1%.

Table 1.5. Results of answers to questions about consumer reactions to adverse products

Answer	Catholic Elementary School			Catholic First Middle School			Both Schools		
	Male	female	%	Male	female	%	Male	female	%
Not buying again	25	32	89,1	27	28	93,2	52	60	91,1
Angry and annoyed	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecute legally	7	0	10,9	2	2	6,8	9	2	8,9
Amount	32	32	100	29	30	100	61	62	100

Source: Primary Data Processed 2023

In providing food and beverage products, consumers can show satisfaction or disappointment. Satisfaction can be shown by consumers or customers with expressions such as smiling and saying good things.

Consumer disappointment with a product causes him to take several actions such as not buying that product again because he feels disadvantaged as a result of consuming food and drinks or switching to other products. There are even those who will sue legally. For school students who don't know how to prosecute legally for verbal actions that are carried out in daily habits are with the words: watch out I'll report this later to the police.... and so on.

Legal claims are possible. Are there lawsuits against food and beverage producers or business actors, in this case the canteen manager? Canteen managers must provide food and drinks that meet safety requirements. safety and health for consumers in accordance with applicable regulations. If not, the canteen manager can be considered violating the applicable regulations.

In this study, school students' knowledge of the existence of regulations regarding labeling and regulations regarding consumer protection was found to be 74.0%, who claimed not to know and who claimed to know the existence of these two regulations was 26.0%.

Table 1.6. Results of answers to consumer opinion questions about consumer protection laws and government labeling regulations

Answer	Catholic Elementary School			Catholic First Middle School			Both Schools		
	Male	female	%	Male	female	%	Male	female	%
know	12	7	29,7	6	7	22,0	18	14	26,0
Don't know	20	25	70,3	23	23	78,0	43	48	74,0
Amount	32	32	100	29	30	100	61	62	100

Source: Primary Data Processed 2023

It is natural that there are a group of school students who know and most do not know that there is a regulation or law. In society also found the same opinion. A law at a certain time limit is considered that everyone already knows about it.

The conditions for the validity of a law are promulgation in the State Gazette by the Minister of State Secretary. The date of entry into force of a law according to the date specified in the law itself. If the date of validity is not stated in the law, then the law shall come into effect 30 days after it is promulgated in the State Gazette for Java and Madura, and for other regions it shall take effect 100 days after its promulgation in the State Gazette.

After these conditions are met, the law applies: "EVERY PERSON IS DEEMED TO HAVE KNOWN ANYTHING IS A LAW." This means that if someone violates the law, he is not allowed to defend and acquit himself on the grounds: "I don't know about the law."

Although most school students did not know that there were regulations regarding labeling and consumer protection, in answering the question about the effectiveness of the two regulations, most of the respondents answered: Yes (meaning effective) by 82.9%, while 17.1% said they were not effective.

Table 1.7. Results of answers to the question of whether or not regulations on consumer protection and labeling are effective

Answer	Catholic Elementary School			Catholic First Middle School			Both Schools		
	Male	female	%	Male	female	%	Male	female	%
effective	29	29	90,4	21	23	74,6	50	52	82,9
Ineffective	3	3	9,4	8	7	25,4	11	10	17,1
Amount	32	32	100	29	30	100	61	62	100

Source: Primary Data Processed 2023

Making a regulation certainly aims to regulate problems in society. Regardless of the interests behind the formation of a regulation, the hope for regulators and the public is to create the desired conditions. In order for these conditions to materialize, it is inseparable from the effectiveness of the regulation. School students who do not know about the existence of these regulations but believe that the two regulations will be effective. If the regulations do not apply effectively then it is questionable, why is that?

Conclusions

- 1.Canteen Managers of St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School and St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Junior High School have implemented Law Number 8 of 1999 and Government Regulation Number 69 of 1999, although food and drinks are still being sold without labels, especially food and beverage products household (home industry).
- 2.The canteen manager of St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School and St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Middle School have paid attention to legal protection as stipulated in Law Number 8 of 1999 and Government Regulation Number 69 of 1999, although these two regulations still need socialization ..

Suggestions

- 1.In order for canteen managers and school officials at St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School and St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Junior High School to select and refuse to sell food and drinks that are not labeled or labeled but do not meet the requirements regarding labels.
- 2.In order for the management of the canteen and the school administration of St. Redemptus Pamekasan Catholic Elementary School and St. Thomas Pamekasan Catholic Junior High School to guarantee legal protection to school students by providing food and drinks in accordance with applicable regulations.

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