

ABSTRAK

Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember yang kental dengan nilai-nilai keislaman tentunya mengetahui bagaimana larangan tentang membuang makanan. Surat Al-A'raf ayat 31 mengingatkan umat Islam untuk tidak berlebihan dalam mengonsumsi makanan dan minum karena Allah SWT tidak suka dengan perbuatan berlebihan. Membuang makanan merupakan tindakan pemborosan yang tidak hanya merugikan secara ekonomi, tetapi juga berdampak negatif pada lingkungan dan sosial. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis *food loss* dan *food waste* yang sering terjadi, menakar jumlah *food loss* dan *food waste* yang terjadi dan menganalisis potensi kehilangan ekonomi akibat *food loss* dan *food waste*. Metode penelitian menggunakan metode campuran yang menggabungkan kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Pengambilan sampel menggunakan kuota 60 dosen dan 40 tenaga kependidikan. Penelitian menunjukkan jenis *food loss* yang paling banyak ditimbulkan berasal dari kategori sayuran, dan *food waste* yang ditimbulkan berasal dari kategori karbohidrat. Jumlah *food loss* pada dosen dan tenaga kependidikan 62,30 gram/hari/orang, dan *food waste* yang terjadi 72,00 gram/hari/orang. Kehilangan ekonomi akibat *food loss* yang terjadi pada dosen dan tenaga kependidikan sebesar Rp 1.038/hari/orang, dan kehilangan ekonomi akibat *food waste* sebesar Rp 1.680/hari/orang.

Kata kunci: *food loss*, *food waste*, potensi kehilangan ekonomi

ABSTRACT

Muhammadiyah University of Jember, which is steeped in Islamic values, certainly knows how to prohibit throwing away food. Surah Al-A'raf verse 31 reminds Muslims not to be excessive in consuming food and drink because Allah SWT does not like excessive actions. Throwing away food is an act of waste that is not only economically detrimental, but also has negative impacts on the environment and society. This study aims to identify the types of food loss and food waste that often occur, measure the amount of food loss and food waste that occurs and analyze the potential economic loss due to food loss and food waste. The research method uses a mixed method that combines quantitative and qualitative. Sampling uses a quota of 60 lecturers and 40 educational personnel. The study shows that the type of food loss that occurs most often comes from the vegetable category, and the food waste that occurs most often comes from the carbohydrate category. The amount of food loss in lecturers and education personnel is 62.30 grams/day/person, and the food waste that occurs is 72.00 grams/day/person. Economic losses due to food loss that occur to lecturers and education staff amount to IDR 1,038/day/person, and economic losses due to food waste amount to IDR 1,680/day/person.

Keyword: food loss, food waste, potential economic loss

