5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1. Conclusion
This study has proven that the translated Food Neophobia Questionnaire in Indonesian Version has a reliability and validity to be utilized in each Indonesian individual. The values of ICC and Cronbach Alpha Coefficients respectively are 0.846 and 0.783, which are classified as perfect agreement and great reliability. From 381 respondents, 67.45% of them are classified as neutral, 30.45% are food neophobic, and 2.10% of the student are classified as food neophilic. This questionnaire can be utilized to understand more and deeply about food neophobia traits in Indonesia since this country has a lot of different cultures and billions of citizens.

The result of focused FNS in ethnic food had a pattern that shows the willingness to try ethnic foods in relation of familiarity of ethnic food. As the food become unfamiliar, human tend to have an avoidance behavior towards it and so as the opposite.

5.2. Suggestion
- For future studies, a deep relationship between some factors such as gender, education, age, pre-exposure of the food or any direct and indirect information, etc and their traits in food neophobia needs to be researched.
- This study can also become a support to a researchers who want to make a food neophobia test towards the novel foods they make.