Effectiveness Distribution of Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai Rice (BPNT) through Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK) in the City of Parepare, South Sulawesi Province

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Abstract— *BPNT is food assistance distributed by the government in the form of non-cash to Beneficiary Families (KPM). So to support the implementation of the BPNT program, Perum Bulog provides Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK) as a means of supporting the implementation of the program. The purpose of this study was to determine the process and effectiveness of distributing BPNT rice through RPK in Parepare City. This research was conducted in Parepare City and used a quantitative descriptive method. The research sample used is 27 respondents using the criterion sampling method. The results of this study indicate that the distribution of rice to RPK carried out by Perum Bulog Subdivre Parepare includes activities: Processing orders, warehousing, packaging, and transportation. Activities carried out by staff or sections that have been determined previously. The effectiveness of BPNT distribution is measured based on four indicators of accuracy, namely quality of 65.78%, quantity of 69.78%, time of 41.63% and price of 59.56%. Then it shows that it is at the "fairly effective" level.*

Keywords— *Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT), Effectiveness, Distribution, Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK)*

I. BACKGROUND

Rice is the largest component of food (foodstuffs) for the population, which in addition to it's large number of people, it's growth rate is still relatively high. In addition, the demand and consumption of rice tends to increase from year to year. The government's failure to provide and control the supply of these commodities will certainly trigger social unrest and can be a big problem (Krismiyati et al., 2020).

General Public Corporation (Perum) Bulog is a government agency tasked with controlling price stability and maintaining price stability for staple foods, especially at the consumer level (Anindya, 2016). Perum Bulog has two tasks, namely public duties and commercial tasks. In public duties, Perum Bulog carries out government assignments, namely business activities to provide goods/services needed by the community, while Perum Bulog's commercial duties seek to earn some profits from product sale.(Karo, 2015).

The duties of Perum Bulog as a Public Company, the pillars of food defense in Indonesia, are twofold, namely public service or Public Service Obligation (PSO) and commercial (Budianto, 2020). The commercial section is the sales department that pays attention to the company's profit or profit by selling food products to the public directly with distribution networks including, Toko Pangan Kita (TPK), Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK) and Food SOEs (Mufidah, 2017). Meanwhile, the PSO's duties include securing basic food prices, managing government food

reserves and distributing staple foods to certain groups of people. In fulfilling the PSO task, Perum Bulog distributes rice stock for the Government Rice Reserve (CBP), Regional Movement and National Movement and provides BPNT rice stock which will be distributed to people in need (Hermanto, 2018).

Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai Program (BPNT) is one of the important social assistance provided by the government to reduce the burden of spending on poor households in accessing some of their food needs (Hermawan et al., 2021). Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) is carried out in a non-cash form from the government which is given to KPM every month through an electronic account mechanism that is used only to buy food at food traders/e-warong in collaboration with banks (Rachman et al., 2018). Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai Program (BPNT) started in 2018 in the City of Parepare. There are 4 sub-districts that receive Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai Program (BPNT) that have access to adequate facilities. Before being known as the BPNT Program, this program was often known to the public as Raskin Program (Beras Miskin) which has several problems on it's program (Ardiyani, 2021).

Perum Bulog as the manager is responsible for the running of BPNT Program, from the procurement of food ingredients to the distribution of food subsidy assistance to distribution points. To support this program, the government has prepared Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK) in each region as a means of supporting the implementation of the program. Perum Bulog will continuously increase the number of Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK) in each region to maximize service, especially for BPNT distribution (Fetiningrum, 2017).

Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK), which is a cooperation partner as well as a food distribution network that is fostered directly by Perum Bulog with price stabilization activities and government program services (Yulia, 2019). Food products sold through RPK such as rice, sugar, oil, flour, meat, etc. to achieve access to basic food for the community (Triputro, 2020). RPK is also one of the distribution intermediaries between Bulog and the community. One of them is being a place for distributing BPNT rice to be given to people in need or KPM. The official RPK developed by Perum Bulog Subdivre Parepare has been running for about 4 years. Through the RPK, it is hoped that KPM can easily take BPNT rice in a timely manner and of good quality. In addition, Bulog hopes that the distribution will be more efficient and affordable for KPM (Damanik et al., 2014).

The implementation of the BPNT Program must refer to several indicators of success, namely the first, proper quality, namely the quality of the food distributed must have good quality standards, suitable for consumption, odorless, lice and yellow in color. Second, the amount of rice received must be in accordance with what is determined by the government. Third, the price for BPNT must be the same as the price set by the government. Fourth, the time for distributing rice must be on time to the RPK location (Sari et al., 2019).

Although the presence of the RPK is able to facilitate Perum Bulog in distributing BPNT rice, the reality in the field is that the implementation process is still experiencing many problems, one of which is in terms of timeliness and not in accordance with the distribution plan. There are often delays in receiving rice to RPK due to the limited number of vehicles and vehicle capacity, thus making the community in this case the KPM late to receive their assistance and often blame the RPK. Therefore, it is very important to distribute BPNT rice effectively in Parepare City to reduce the burden of spending on community food needs and provide balanced nutrition to KPM.

Many previous studies have discussed the effectiveness of distributing Raskin (Srikandi & Ardini, 2018), the level of effectiveness and efficiency of distribution of Raskin (Ekafitri et al., 2014), effectiveness and efficiency of distribution of poor rice in Trienggadeng District (Septian et al., 2013), how to analyze the effectiveness and efficiency of the distribution of rice for the poor in Helpano Village (Rifal, 2016), How is the effectiveness of Rastra distribution in Sedinginan Village? (Febrianti, 2019), (Sani et al., 2015) the Raskin distribution system in Medan City and analyze the effectiveness of the Raskin distribution, (Siddik Pohan et al., 2018) discusses the level of effectiveness of rice distribution for the poor in the West Bilal area

The seven studies discussed the effectiveness of the distribution of the Raskin program in different places and used different analytical methods. However, this research only focuses on the effectiveness of distributing Raskin. Research that discusses the effectiveness of BPNT rice distribution through Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK) is still very limited and can be said to be non-existent. In addition to knowing how effective the distribution of BPNT rice in Parepare City is based on four indicators. This study also wants to know the process of distributing BPNT rice carried out by Perum Bulog through Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK). Based on this, the researcher wants to raise the title of the research regarding "**Effectiveness of Distribution of Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai Rice through Rumah Pangan Kita in Parepare City**".

II.   FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK) is a program from Bulog that collaborates with the community with the aim of

maintaining price stability and becoming a staple food stock. In addition, RPK is also a distributor of BPNT. Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) is still relatively new so that in the implementation process there are still many problems, one of which is in terms of timeliness where the timing of the distribution of rice to KPM is not in accordance with the distribution plan, there is a delay in the distribution. This is because the delivery of rice from Perum Bulog to the RPK location is sometimes not on time. This problem is one of the things that is often faced by RPK located in Parepare City. This is because the vehicles owned by distributors are still very limited and also require a long packing time. Based on the formulation of the problem, the topics to be discussed in this study are:

1. How is the process of distributing Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) rice through Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK) in Parepare City?
2. How effective is the distribution of Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) rice through Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK) in Parepare City?

2.1 Research purposes

Based on the description of the research problem formulation, the objectives of this research consist of:

1. Knowing the process of distributing Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) rice through Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK) in Parepare City.
2. Knowing how effectivedistribution of Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) rice through Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK) in Parepare City.

2.2 Research Use

1. For Perum Bulog: This research is used as a source of evaluation and supervision to be able to assessthe effectiveness of BPNT rice distribution activities so that distribution activities can run smoothly and in accordance with previously designed plans.
2. For Researcher : This research can be a new knowledge and experience regarding matters related to

the effectiveness of product distribution and distribution process.

3. For Academics: This research can be used as a reference material for further research so that it can add intellectual insight that is used to scientifically study the effectiveness of rice distribution.

2.3 Framework

Bulog is one of the State-Owned Enterprises called BUMN in the form of a Public Company where one of its business fields is in the field of food logistics management, by prioritizing the function of Public Service Obligations (PSO) to ensure the availability, stability of staple food commodities and affordability. The implementation of the Public Service Obligation (PSO) service from the government, namely the management of the Government Rice Reserve (CBP) and the distribution of Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai Program (BPNT).

Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai Program (BPNT) is an innovation or new method carried out by the government regarding the distribution of food assistance which is carried out conventionally in the form of providing food product assistance in the form of rice to KPM and channeled through Perum Bulog. So to support the programThe government prepares Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK) which is a cooperation partner or distribution network for selling staple foods owned by the community, which is fostered directly by Perum Bulog. In addition, Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK) is also a distributor of the BPNT program, namely rice. In implementing the BPNT Program, it must refer to the indicators of success, namely first, quality, namely the quality of the rice distributed must be fit for consumption, odorless, lice, and cracked. Second, the amount of rice received by KPM is in accordance with what is set by the government. Third, the BPNT redemption price that has been set must be the same as the price redeemed by the KPM. Fourth, the distribution of rice must be on time. So, with these four elements, the BPNT Program in Parepare City can be known whether it is effective or not.
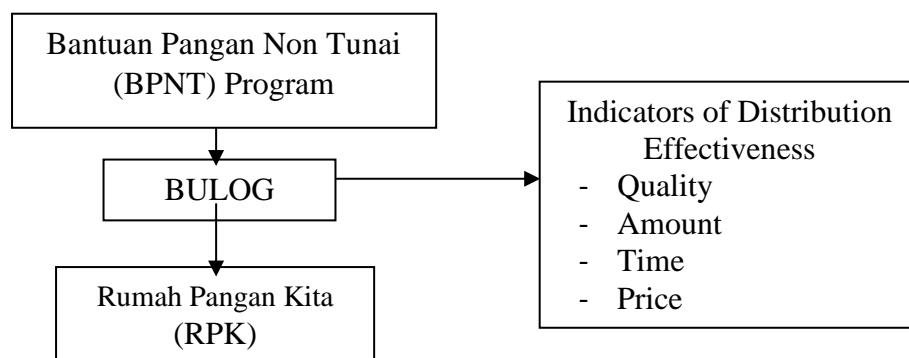

Fig.1. Schematic Framework of Thinking

III. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research sites

To obtain data as material to answer the problems that have been raised, this research was carried out in the City of Parepare, South Sulawesi Province with the time of the study being carried out in April-May 2022.

3.2 Research methods

The research method used is descriptive quantitative. According to (Mukhtar, 2013), quantitative research is a systematic scientific study of the parts and phenomena and their relationships. The purpose of quantitative research is to develop and use mathematical models, theories and hypotheses related to natural phenomena or in accordance with what is happening in the field. The measurement process is a very important part and needs to be considered in quantitative research because it provides an overview or answer to the fundamental relationships of quantitative relationships (Hardani, S.Pd. et al., 2017).

3.3 Analysis Method

According to (Moleong, 2011), data analysis is what is done by working with data, organizing data, sorting it into manageable units, synthesizing it, looking for and finding patterns, finding out what is important and what is learned and deciding what to tell others. The data obtained were analyzed using appropriate analytical methods and tools. To answer the second objective, namely to determine the effectiveness of the distribution of Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai (BPNT) rice through Rumah Pangan Kita in Parepare City, it was carried out using the TCR formula.

3.3.1 Determination of TCR Value

To determine the level of respondent's achievement on the effectiveness of BPNT rice distribution through RPK in Parepare City, the following formula was used :

$$TCR = \frac{Average\ Score}{Maximum\ Score}\ x\ 100\%$$

The criteria for the effectiveness of distributing BPNT rice through RPK in Parepare City based on four indicators are described in table 1.

Table 1. TCR Classification

No.	Achievement Percentage	Criteria
1.	85% - 100%	Very effective
2.	66% - 84%	Effective
3.	51% - 65%	Effective enough
4.	36% - 50%	Less effective
5.	0% - 35%	Ineffective

Source: Arisandi (2016)

3.3.2 Calculating the Average (Mean)

According to the mean or mean is a typical value that represents the nature of the center or the center position of a set of data values. The arithmetic mean or often called the mean is denoted by X. The arithmetic mean for ungrouped data is formulated as follows:

$$X = \frac{X1 + X2 + \cdots + Xn}{n}$$

Or

$$X = \frac{\sum xi}{n}$$

Information :

X = Average

X = Data value

n = Lots of data

The average score obtained is used to categorize the perceived effectiveness into: not effective (< 3.0), moderately effective (3.0-3.5) and very effective (> 3.0), Frequency, percentage and standard deviation used to analyze the data.
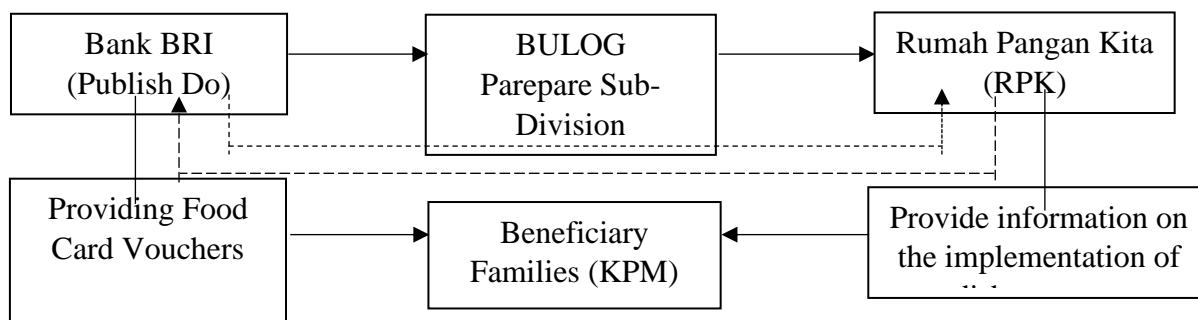
IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai Program (BPNT)

The President of the Republic of Indonesia at the Limited Cabinet Meeting (Ratas) regarding the program to reduce poverty and economic inequality in 2016 has given directions that in the 2017 budget the distribution of Raskin benefits is carried out through electronic cards (e-vouchers). Through the direction of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, the Ministry of Social Affairs coordinates with Perum Bulog and Bank BRI to innovate the provision of assistance to Beneficiary Families (KPM), namely by changing the Rastra Program into a Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai Program (BPNT).

In the BPNT Program there were changes in the type, volume of food received by KPM, the number of recipients,

prices, food providers and there were changes in the distribution method and the involvement of other parties such as Bank BRI and Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK) in Parepare City. In the process of distributing BPNT, the data on beneficiaries that have been determined by the Ministry of Social Affairs has been agreed upon by the regional government and Bank BRI. Bank BRI issues a DO (Delivery order) letter to Perum Bulog Subdivre Parepare.

After receiving a DO (Delivery Order) letter, Perum Bulog carried out preparations starting from processing orders to packaging rice carried out by the commercial department as the executor of distribution in the field to delivering to each RPK location in Parepare City. After the food is distributed to the RPK, the community can conduct transactions for disbursement of food aid in the RPK.

Picture. 2 BPNT Distribution Flow

Information :

- - - - - - - - - - - ▶   : Information implementation of distribution

- - - - - - - ▶   : Information on obstacles in the implementation and availability of food

To see the effectiveness of BPNT distribution, it can be assessed through measuring the success of the BPNT program as follows:

1. Right Quality: Fulfillment of quality requirements of rice distributed in accordance with Bulog's rice quality standards, namely 10 kg of premium rice

2. Appropriate Quantity: The amount of rice distributed by Perum Bulog Subdivre Parepare is in accordance with the number of orders made by RPK.

3. On Time: Estimated delivery time of rice is carried out in accordance with the distribution plan that has been determined by the RPK and in coordination with the Ministry of Social Affairs.

4. Right Price: The price of rice paid by RPK to Perum Bulog is in accordance with that set by the government

4.2 Effectiveness of BPNT Rice Distribution through RPK

Bantuan Pangan Non Tunai Program (BPNT) is a replacement program for Rastra. The implementation of BPNT Program in Parepare City has been going on since the beginning of 2018, where the program is a form of assistance to the poor community provided by the government with an amount of RP.110,000/month which can be disbursed into staple foods, namely rice and eggs. Perum Bulog Subdivre Parepare is a provider of BPNT

commodities, in various e-warongs or RPKs in Parepare City. Perum Bulog Subdivre Parepare in this case only provides food commodities, namely rice, although it also produces other food commodities such as variants of our flour, our sweet sugar, cooking oil, etc.

To support the implementation of the BPNT program, Perum Bulog provides Rumah Pangan Kita (RPK) as a means of supporting the implementation of BPNT program. RPK is a sales outlet that collaborates with Bank BRI as a place to make purchases and exchanges by KPM using food card vouchers that have been distributed. RPK is found in every sub-district in Parepare City that has been selected to implement the BPNT program. This is done by the government to support the success of the distribution of assistance that is easily accessible by KPM.

The Regional Government and Perum Bulog Subdivre Parepare play a full role in the aid distribution process. The role of Perum Bulog Subdivre Parepare is very important in the process of distributing aid, starting from the preparation of distribution to the implementation report. In the process of distributing the BPNT Program there is also involvement from other parties, namely Bank BRI. The government cooperates with Bank BRI as a provider of food card vouchers and serves as the issuer of Delivery Orders (DO) to Perum Bulog Subdivre Parepare and coordinates with RPK managers in food distribution activities. The distribution of food materials is directly distributed by Perum Bulog to the RPK location. Where is RPK as a distribution point that is easily accessible by the community located in all sub-districts in the City of Parepare.

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Bank BRI and RPK play the role of implementing aid distribution in the field which directly interacts with the beneficiary communities. This is different from the previous Raskin program where the process of distributing food aid is fully carried out by the State Logistics Agency (Bulog) Subdivre Parepare. The media used in distributing food aid in the BPNT program uses electronic media, namely a swipe machine or EDC (Electronic Data Capture) machine and food card vouchers. Unlike the previous rastra program, to distribute aid using a manual method, namely by providing assistance directly to distribution points whose locations are determined and agreed upon by Perum Bulog and the Government.

In determining an effectiveness in a program that has been run, of course, several indicators of success are needed. Similar to the BPNT program run by RPK, the success of the program is measured based on the level of achievement of indicators, namely, right quality, right quantity, right time and right price.

4.2.1 Precise Quality

The right quality is that the rice sent by Perum Bulog is fit for consumption. The BPNT rice quality standard that has been set by Perum Bulog Subdivre Parepare in 2017 is 15% premium rice.

Table 3.Percentage of RPK Answers to the Right Quality Indicators

No.	Alternative Answer	Score	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Strongly agree	5	3	11.12%
2.	Agree	4	15	55.55%
3.	Neutral	3	9	33.33%
4.	Don't agree	2	0	0%
5.	Strongly Disagree	1	0	0%
	Total		**27**	**100%**

Source: Primary data processed, 2022

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the majority of respondents, namely RPK, have a fairly good assessment of the product quality provided by Perum Bulog in the BPNT program. This can be seen in table 2, 11.12% strongly agree with the rice quality indicator, 55.55% agree with the rice quality from Perum Bulog, and 33.33% do not really rely on the quality of rice provided by Perum Bulog. The type of rice distributed for BPNT program is 15% premium rice weighing 10 kg per sack. The quality standards set in this 15% premium rice are 13-15% water content, 13-15% broken, 95% polishing degree and pH 6-7. Quality greatly affects the feasibility of a product to be consumed. This is in line with the opinion (Bilgies, 2017) which states that product quality is a determining factor for consumer satisfaction after making a purchase and use of a product. With good product quality, the desires and needs of consumers for a product will be fulfilled. Therefore, Perum Bulog has maintained the quality of their products well by utilizing existing facilities and infrastructure. This is evidenced by the quality of the rice distributed to the RPK of good quality, the rice is white and has a fragrant aroma in accordance with community expectations.

4.2.2 Exact Quantity

The exact quantity is the amount of rice received by the RPK in accordance with what was delivered, namely in 10 Kg packages. The percentage of the quantity accuracy indicator is as follows:

Table 4. Percentage of RPK Answers to Quantity Appropriate Indicators

No	Alternative Answer	Score	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Strongly agree	5	7	25.93%
2.	Agree	4	15	53.55%
3.	Neutral	3	5	18.52%
4.	Don't agree	2	0	0%
5.	Strongly Disagree	1	0	0%
	Total		**27**	**100%**

Source: Primary data processed, 2022

Based on the table above, most of the respondents said the quantity of BPNT rice distributed by Perum Bulog was in accordance with the order or delivery order (DO) that had been made previously. This is evidenced by the appropriate number of products that have been ordered and delivered to the RPK (Rumah Pangan Kita). The quantity of the product is determined by the number of KPM around the neighborhood and registered in the RPK. Therefore, there is no rice or product left during the BPNT distribution process. In addition, the packaging of 10 Kg is considered very sufficient to meet the needs of KPM for one month.

4.2.3   On time

The timeliness indicator is the estimated time of delivery of rice carried out in accordance with the distribution plan that has been determined by the RPK and in coordination with the Government. The Social Service has implemented it with the aim that the distribution of the BPNT program can run according to the specified time so that there is no delay in the distribution of aid. The percentage of timeliness of distribution is as follows:

Table 5. Percentage of RPK Answers to Timely Indicators

No	Alternative Answer	Score	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Strongly agree	5	6	22.21%
2.	Agree	4	7	25.93%
3.	Neutral	3	7	25.93%
4.	Don't agree	2	7	25.93%
5.	Strongly Disagree	1	0	0%
	Total		**27**	**100%**

Source: Primary data processed, 2022

Based on the table above, most of the respondents said that there was often a delay in the delivery of BPNT rice to the RPK. This is because after RPK ordered rice, Perum Bulog did not immediately deliver the rice. Perum Bulog has a rice package of 50 Kg, so it takes 1-2 days to deliver the rice because it needs to be packaged in a 10 Kg package. After that, it will be delivered to the location of the RPK. So that the process of distributing BPNT rice can run effectively.

4.2.4   Right Price

The indicator of price accuracy is the price of BPNT rice given to RPK in accordance with a predetermined price of Rp. 8,300/Kg. The percentage of price accuracy is as follows:

Table 6. Percentage of RPK Answers to the Right Price Indicator

No	Alternative Answer	Score	Number of Respondents	Percentage
1.	Strongly agree	5	2	7,41%
2.	Agree	4	11	40.74%
3.	Neutral	3	10	37.04%
4.	Don't agree	2	4	14.81%
5.	Strongly Disagree	1	0	0%
	Total		**27**	**100%**

Source: Primary data processed, 2022

Based on the table above, 12 out of 27 respondents agreed that the price of rice given by Perum Bulog to RPK was in accordance with the provisions of the government, namely Rp. 8.300/Kg. However, there are situations that can cause price shifts such as instability in the amount of stock or rice stocks in the market. If the supply of rice in the market decreases, the company decides to increase the price in order to get a bigger profit and vice versa if the supply increases, the company will reduce the price so that the stock of rice owned does not accumulate.

Table 7. Effectiveness of BPNT Rice Distribution

| No. | Indicator | Effectiveness | | | | | Amount | Total Score | Average Score | TCR (%) | Category |
| | | Frequency (person) | | | | | | | | | |
		STS	TS	N	S	SS					
1	Precise Quality	0	0	9	15	3	27	444	16.44	65.78	Effective
2	Exact Quantity	0	0	5	15	7	27	471	17.44	69.78	Effective
3	On time	0	7	7	7	6	27	281	10.41	41.63	Less effective
4	Right Price	0	4	10	11	2	27	402	14.89	59.56	Effective enough
	Total							**1598**	**59.19**	**236.74**	

Source: Primary data processed, 2022

Based on the table above, it was obtained data that the effectiveness of BPNT rice distribution through RPK in Parepare City was around 65.78% stating it was effective about the quality of rice distributed by Perum Bulog to RPK, then 69.78% said it was effective about the amount of rice delivered to RPK locations, then 41.63 % stated that it was less effective regarding the delivery time of rice to RPK locations and 59.56% stated that it was quite effective regarding the price of rice given by Perum Bulog to RPK.

The distribution of BPNT program in the City of Parepare only met two indicators of accuracy, namely the right quality and the right quantity and did not meet the two indicators of accuracy, namely on time and right price. Meanwhile, BPNT rice distribution program through RPK has the benefits and objectives of increasing the timing of receiving food aid, being closer to the community, providing balanced nutrition for KPM recipients, and providing food that is easily accessible, quality, diverse and inexpensive. However, the target of on time delivery and the price given to RPK has not been achieved, so that BPNT rice distribution program has not run smoothly even though it has been quite long, namely 4 years and still requires some attention from Perum Bulog Subdivre Parepare. This is in line with the opinion of Sedarmayanti in (Klas & Manado, 2018) which says that effectiveness is a measure that gives an idea of how far the target has been achieved. So it can be concluded that the effectiveness in distributing BPNT rice in Parepare City is quite effective, this can be seen from the fulfillment of the three indicators of distribution effectiveness, namely the right quality, right quantity and right price. Meanwhile, there is only one indicator that has not been fulfilled, namely the timeliness of rice distribution. This is in accordance with research Meanwhile, there is only one indicator that has not been fulfilled, namely the

timeliness of rice distribution. This is in accordance with research Meanwhile, there is only one indicator that has not been fulfilled, namely the timeliness of rice distribution. This is in accordance with research(Risnandar & Broto, 2018) which explained about the implementation of BPNT was concluded to be successful with several indicators of success.

V. CLOSING

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion obtained in this study, the following conclusions can be drawn:
1. The implementation of the food distribution process includes various activities such as, Bank BRI issues a DO (Delivery order) letter to Perum Bulog Subdivre Parepare. After receiving a DO (Delivery Order) letter, Perum Bulog carried out preparations starting from processing orders to packaging rice carried out by the commercial department as the executor of distribution in the field to delivering to each RPK location in Parepare City.
2. The effectiveness of BPNT program rice distribution by Perum Bulog is measured in four precise indicators, namely quality, quantity, time and price. Based on these four indicators, indicators whose implementation has been effective, namely the right quality and quantity are categorized as effective (65.78% and 69.78%), while on time are categorized as less effective (41.63%) and the right price is categorized as quite effective (59.56%).

4.2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusions above and from the results of research that has been done. The author provides

suggestions or input that can be used as consideration in the distribution of the Non-Cash Food Aid program, including:

1. It is hoped that Perum Bulog Subdivre Parepare will make more use of RPK as a distributor of BPNT rice distribution so that the distribution process can be more efficient and more planned so that beneficiaries get good service.

2. It is hoped that Perum Bulog Subdivre Parepare pays attention to and maintains the quality and quantity of BPNT rice to be distributed as well as efficient, price and timely distribution of BPNT rice.

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