CHAPTER IV

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Product Result

Chocolate flavoured ravioli is unique and delicious snack that combines the concept of traditional Italian ravioli with Indonesian traditional snack. A chocolate ravioli is filled with a sweet coconut known as Unti Kelapa, instead of the savoury ingredients such as cheese or meat.

The pasta dough used for chocolate flavoured ravioli is made with flour, eggs, and carob powder. Carob powder is used as a chocolate substitute which gives a rich chocolate flavour, a brown colour and health benefits. Carob powder provides important sources of vitamins E, D, C, Niacin, B6, and Folic Acid; lower amounts are provided for Vitamins A, B2, and B12. Carobs are functional foods that are low in fat, high in dietary fibre, or good sources of minerals (Papaefstathiou et al., 2018). The dough is then rolled out and cut into circles. The filling is then placed in the center of each piece of dough, and the edges are sealed by pressing them together using ravioli cutter. 1 recipe can be made into 3 portions.

4.2 Nutrient facts

4.2.1 Nutrition table

The nutrition value of carob powder is as follows

Calories (kcal)	233	
Fat (g)	0	
Carbohydrate (g)	87	
Protein (g)	6.7	
Calcium (g)	0.347	

Table 4.1 Nutritional Value of Carob Powder per 100 grams

Carob powder is a valuable source of vitamins E, D, C, Niacin, B6, and folic acid; vitamins A, B2, and B12 are provided in lower levels. (Youssef, ElManfaloty, & Ali, 2013)

The nutrition value of all-purpose flour is as follows

Calories (kcal)	351.3
Fat (g)	0
Carbohydrate (g)	77
Protein (g)	10
Calcium (g)	0
Fiber (g)	3.3

Table 1.2 Nutritional Value of All Purpose Flour per 100 gram

The nutrition value of coconut is as follows

Calories (kcal)	467
Fat (g)	33
Carbohydrate(g)	47
Protein (g)	0
Calcium (g)	0.013
Fiber (g)	6,7
Sodium (g)	0.167

Table 4.3 Nutritional Value of Coconut per 100 grams

4.2.2 Nutrition (Calculation
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Ingredient	Calories	Fat	Carbohydrate	Protein	Fiber	Calcium
	(kcal)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)	(g)
All-purpose flour(204g)	716.652	0	157.08	20.4	6.732	0
Carob powder(68g)	158.44	0	59.16	4.556	0	0.236
Egg(150g)	180	12	0	18	0	0
Water(65ml)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Castor sugar(35g)	135.45	0	35	0	0	0.002
Milk(1tbs)	9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0	0.018
Salt(1/2tsp)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coconut(200	934	66	94	0	13.4	0.026
gr)						
Palm sugar(125gr)	416.25	0	0	0	0	0
Pandan(2pcs)	4.5	0	1.2	0	0	0
Total	2179.67	78.5	347.14	43.456	20.132	0.285

4.2.3 Nutrition Label

ets
(50g)
~ ~
60
y Value*
17%
0%
0%
0%
21%
32%
0%
14%
0%
4%
0%
0%

Figure 4.1 Nutrition Label

4.3 Food Safety and Packaging

4.3.1 Processing and storage temperature

Chocolate flavoured ravioli snack production consists of several operation units that are sorted in specific order. Those operation units are mixing, kneading, resting, shaping, and cooking/ baking. The mixing step, also named kneading, is the most crucial step. The main objectives of this operation, beyond the simple homogenization of the ingredients, are the hydration of gluten proteins, allowing the formation of a continuous viscoelastic network, determining the gas holding capacity during fermentation and baking (Asaithambi et al., 2020). Baking is a form of cooking performed in an oven. It transforms semi-solid dough into an eatable product under the influence of heat (Arepally et al., 2020). Each of operation units have individual intentions in order to prepare ravioli to proceed to the next step. Not only the processing units, but also the ratio and quality of ingredients will determine the end-product quality and its nutritional

value (Mursidi et al.,2019). The best temperature to store baked chocolate flavoured ravioli snack is in room temperature.

However, the storage must be airtight.

4.3.2 Shelf life

This product has a short shelf life because the ingredients for this product is easily to get contaminated with bacteria. To prevent from easy spoilage, storing correctly and clean surrounding area like the utensils for the product making must be sterilized. Therefore, it's important to ensure that the ravioli is stored in an airtight container to maintain its quality. Airtight packaging also prevents it from absorbing moist. This product can last for up to 1 month in an air tight container. However, other factors such as storage conditions can also affect the shelf life. High humidity place and exposed direct sunlight can reduce this product shelf life.

4.3.3 Product packaging

Food packaging can retard product deterioration, retain the beneficial effects of processing, extend shelf-life, and maintain or increase the quality and safety of food. In doing so, packaging provides protection from 3 major classes of external influences: chemical, biological, and physical. (Marsh, 2019). Food packaging is used to protect the food along the supply chain. Otherwise, the handling of food product could be pricey and inefficient. Selecting food packaging material has to consider cost, quality of product, and its ability to protect the food (Alamri et al., 2021)

This chocolate flavoured ravioli is a snack that will be marketed online. So, a packaging that can prevent the product from being crushed is needed. This product will use plastic jar that is made using Polyethylene Terephthalate (PET) because it is lightweight, transparent, strong, and food safe (Nistico, 2020).



Figure 4.2 Plastic Jar



Figure 4.3 Logo

4.4 Financial Aspect

4.4.1 Product Cost (Variable Cost, Overhead Cost, Fixed Cost)

Product cost is calculated based on the total of all cost per month. The costs consist of labour cost, raw material cost, packaging cost, and utility cost. The raw material cost counted for 10 recipes per day or 30 portion per day. The working days is 6 days in a week.

1. Start-up Capital

Table 4.4 Start-up Capital				
Tools and	d Quantity	Price/unit(Rp)	Sub total	
Equipment				
Oven	1	600.000	Rp 600.000	
Bowl	2	6000	Rp 12.000	
Digital scale	1	80.000	Rp 80.000	
Pasta maker	1	250.000	Rp 250.000	
Rolling pin	2	35.000	Rp 70.000	
Sauce pan	1	175.000	Rp 175.000	
Spatula	1	50.000	Rp. 50.000	
Ravioli cutter	1	50.000	Rp 50.000	
Total			Rp 1.287.000	

2. Labour cost

Table 4.5 Labour Cost

Occupation	Personnel	Salary/month(Rp)	Total
Cook	2	2.000.000	Rp 4.000.000

3. Packaging cost

Total

Table 4.6 packaging Cost				
Packaging	Quantity	Price/unit(Rp)	Sub total	
Plastic jar	30	2.500	Rp 75.000	
Plastic bag	30	160	Rp 4.800	
Label sticker	30	250	Rp 7.500	
Total			Rp 87.300	
(per day)				
Total			Rp 2.095.200	
(per month)				

4. Utility cost

Facility	Quantity	Price/unit(Rp)	Sub total
Water	2000L	2.100 /m ³	Rp 4.200
Electricity	30 kwh	1.500	Rp 45.000
Total (per day)			Rp 49.200
Total			Rp 1.180.800
(per month)			

5. Raw material cost

Ingredient	Ouantity	Price/unit	Total
	C	(Rp)	
All-purpose flour	204g	14	Rp 2.856
Carob powder	68g	78	Rp 5.304
Egg	150g	14	Rp. 6.300
Water	65ml	2,3	Rp 150
Sugar	35g	14	Rp 490
Milk	15ml	17,5	Rp 262,5
Salt	3g	18	Rp 54
Coconut	200g	24	Rp 4.800
Palm sugar	125g	28	Rp 3.500
Pandan	2pcs	500	Rp. 1000
Total (1 recipe)			Rp 24.717
Total (per day)			Rp 247.170
Total			Rp 5.932.080
(per month)			

Table 18 Raw Material Cost

6. Total cost

Fixed cost	= labour cost
Variable cost	= raw material cost, packaging cost, and utility
cost	
Total cost(/mon	th) = labour + raw material+ packaging+ utility
	= Rp 4.000.000 + 5.932.080 + Rp 2.095.200
	+ Rp1.180.800
	= Rp 13.208.080

4.4.2 Selling price

Product price

= total cost (per month) : total product
= Rp13.208.080 : 720
= Rp 18.344

Product selling price

= product price + (product price x profit percentage)
= Rp 18.344 + (Rp 18.344x 50%)
= Rp 18.344 + 9.172
= Rp 27.516
= Rp 28.000