

## ***ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY OF KHINKALI PRODUCTS***

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***Abstract:*** *There are many problems in Russian economy today. One of them is to increase the production efficiency. This article describes the economic efficiency of product-khinkali production in Krasnoyarsk.*

***Key words:*** *production, cost, profitability, profit, efficiency, khinkali, materials, cabbage, economics, meat.*

## ***ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКАЯ ЭФФЕКТИВНОСТЬ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА ХИНКАЛИ***

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***Аннотация:*** *Сегодня в Российской экономике много проблем. Одна из них – увеличение эффективности производства. В статье описывается экономическая эффективность производства хинкали в Красноярске.*

***Ключевые слова:*** *производство, себестоимость, рентабельность, прибыль, эффективность, хинкали, сырье, капуста, экономика, мясо.*

The principles of economic efficiency are based on the concept that there are not enough resources to have all aspects of an economy functioning at their highest capacity at all times. Instead, the scarce resources must be distributed to the needs of the economy. The enough resources are related to the welfare of the population [1].

In the last several decades, the economics of the food system have changed dramatically. Millions of farms have folded as government policy has encouraged larger, more intensive farm operations, such as the factory farm G model for producing meat, eggs and dairy [2].

Some corporations - producers of seeds, processors of meat and milk, and grocery retailers - now dominate most aspects of the food system, giving them enormous power to control markets and pricing, and enabling them to influence food and agricultural regulations. The largest of these agribusinesses are practically monopolies, controlling what consumers get to eat, what they pay for groceries and what prices farmers receive for their crops and livestock [3].

Various vegetable fillers are used to increase the production efficiency. Cabbage rich in vitamins B, C, low fat, has a large percentage of water. The experiment uses cabbage with such a chemical composition as proteins, fats, carbohydrates, dietary fibers, water, starch, ash, and organic acids [4].

Cabbage is a leafy vegetable of Brassica family, and it is round or oval in shape. It consists of soft, light green or whitish inner leaves covered with harder and dark green outer leaves. It is widely used throughout the world, and can be prepared

in a number of ways, but most commonly, it is included as either a cooked or raw part of many salads [5].

Khinkali is the national dish of Georgian cuisine. Khinkali is made from dough consisting of flour, salt and water, with or without the use of eggs.

The filling is meat, in some cases, vegetables, mushrooms, or cheese, herbs, spices [6].

The company proposed to replace 10% of the meat filling on cabbage to increase production efficiency and beneficitation additives.

The economic effect from the introduction cabbage in the production of the new formulations of khinkali manifests itself in savings in raw material and replaces it with a 10% cabbage.

It is calculated cost of raw materials per 1 ton to compare the difference and get the total cost reduction in the production of a prototype of khinkali. Calculating the cost of raw material per 1 ton is shown in the table 1.

Table 1 – Calculating the cost of raw material (kg / t)

Name of raw materials	Price of 1 kg, rub.	Control		Prototype	
		Flow rate, kg	Cost, rub.	Flow rate, kg	Cost, rub.
Pork	155	120	18600	115	17825
Beef	160	110	17600	105	16800
Fat pork	150	12	1800	12	1800
Bulb onions	15	15	225	15	225
Salt	6,59	1,3	9	1,3	9
Black pepper	180	2	360	2	360
Garlic	200	5	1000	5	1000
Cabbage	40	-	-	10	400
Flour	17	500	8500	500	8500
Egg	140	15	2100	15	2100
Water	43	200	8600	200	8600
Vegetable oil	87	20	1740	20	1740
In total	1194	1194	60534	1000	59359

Table 1 show that the replacement of minced cabbage by 10%, in addition to saving expensive raw meat, there is a significant reduction in cash costs.

The final indicator of the economic efficiency of the product is the financial result. In turn, the financial result of the production is reflected mainly in this indicator as profitability.

The results of the economic studies presented on the table 2.

Table 2 – Results for Economic Research

Indicators	Control	Experimental
Cost price 1kg ,rub	80,70	79,53
Price 1kg ,rub	98,20	98,20
Profit, rub.	17,50	18,67
Level of profitability, %	21,7	23,5

According to data of the table it is visible that due to replacement of ten percent of forcemeat the cabbage in case of production of khinkali, profitability of a prototype increased for 1,8 % in comparison with control, due to decrease in cost value.

By replacing 10% of minced cabbage in the production khinkali profitability prototype has increased by 1.8% compared to the control by reducing costs.

In order to improve the profitability of production and expansion of the range of products the company should be put into production of khinkali using cabbage.

The standards of all individuals within the economy may not be equal, even if economic equilibrium is reached. Efficiency does not include issues of fairness or equality amongst those within a particular economy. Instead, the focus is purely on reaching a point of optimal operation in regards to the use of limited or scarce resources.

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