	47	266-MET	HODS OF	FOO	D PI	RESE	RVAT	ION -	T		
Teachin	g Schedule P	er Week	Progress						_	Marka)	
Lectures	Practical	Credits	Assessment					· · · ·			
3	. 2	5	25	25	3H	·····	100	1 raction	LAILX		
Pre-requisite		Source	T				1			150	<u> </u>
42	61	FOD	Semester	Ine	eory	Test	Total	TW	PR	Gr Total	+
		FOD	1	7	5	25	100	50	-	150	

Rationale: Food preservation is an essential subject in Food Technology, which forms the basis of all processing technologies taught in the higher semesters. This subject has been covered in two parts. In the first part, the students will be made aware of different food spoilage, spoilage agencies and spoilage processes. Subsequently they will be exposed to the different principles of preservation. Due weight age also has been given to the traditional methods of preservation, insects in stored grains, their control and improved methods of grain storage in warehouses, with reference to tropical conditions. The topics in theory are supplemented with practical work aimed at developing the skills in preserving the food by an adequate method.

COURSE CONTENT	Hrs	Mks
1. FOOD SPOILAGE Perishability of foods and contamination. Types of spoilage: Physical – moisture absorption, desiccation, mechanical injury. Chemical spoilage: Changes in chemical composition due to oxygen, light, etc. Biochemical spoilage: Due to enzymes present in food, or from external agency (insect, micro-organisms). Contamination by dirt, dust, chemical, rodents, etc.		12

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2. TRADITIONAL METHODS OF PRESERVATION Use of sugar, salt, drying, smoking, and curing.	4
3. PRESERVATION OF LOW MOISTURE FOODS Spoilage of food grain- physical, biological and chemical. Spoilage insects of stored grain and flour, (beetles, weevils and moths). Techniques in detecting grain infestation. Insect control methods- Traditional methods. Chemical methods – Use of insecticides and fumigants, properties, dose, method of application, toxicity. Rodent control methods- Methods of grain storage- Traditional and improved methods. Modern warehouses, storage, principles and engineering aspects.	14
4. METHODS OF FOOD PRESERVATION Cold storage – Principle, cold storage of fruits and vegetables, specific heat, heat of respiration, refrigeration requirements, refrigeration load. Modified gas storage – Principles.	22
 Freezing of foods- Principles, pre-treatments. Methods of freezing-slow v/s quick-freezing. Changes during freezing thawing, drip - loss. Dehydration- Principles and pre-treatment required. Sun drying and mechanical drying. Advantages and limitations of different mechanical dehydrators. Dehydration and Re-hydration ratio. Case hardening and texture losses. Freeze drying - Triple point, applications. Concentration - Principle. Recent advances, osmotic dehydration, freeze concentration, microwave dryers. Irradiation - Principles, advantages. Comparison with other methods of preservation. Action of irradiating rays - Direct effects and indirect effects, Irradiation sources. Units of irradiation. Electron accelerators. Attempts to limit indirect effects. Gross effect of Irradiation. Safety and wholesomeness of irradiated foods. Irradiation dose, determining freeze principal. 	
determining factors. Dosimeters. Fermentation- Principle and definition. Additional benefits from fermentation. Controlling fermentation in various foods.	
	48
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