Theoretical Food processing Lecture 1

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What is food processing?

The term, 'food processing' refers to any operation (mechanical, physical or chemical) carried out on food in order to change its properties. It can be a single operation or a combination of different ones. Food processing is carried out in order to make food suitable to be consumed or stored.

Food processing requires good quality raw materials from either plant and/or animal source to be converted into attractive, marketable and often long shelf-life food products.

- *Food processing dates back to the prehistoric ages when crude processing incorporated fermenting, sun drying, preserving with salt, and various types of cooking (such as roasting, smoking, steaming, and oven baking)
- Such basic food processing involved chemical enzymatic changes to the basic structure of food in its natural form as well served to build a barrier against surface microbial activity that caused rapid decay.

*Salt-preservation was especially common for foods that constituted warrior and sailors' diets until the introduction of canning methods.

- In the 20th century, World War II, the space race and the rising consumer society in developed countries contributed to the growth of food processing with such advances as
 - spray drying
 - evaporation
 - juice concentrates
 - freeze drying
 - and the introduction of artificial sweeteners, <u>colouring</u> agents, and such preservatives as <u>sodium benzoate</u>.

- In the late 20th century, products such as dried instant soups, reconstituted fruits and juices, and self cooking meals such as meal ready to eat MRE food ration were developed.
- By the 20th century, automatic appliances like <u>microwave</u> oven, <u>blender</u>, and <u>rotimatic</u> paved way for <u>convenience</u> cooking.

- Food preferences and choices changed and people started incorporating into their diet food items/preparations from different regions and countries.
- The desire to have seasonal foods all year round increased.

 Food technologists made efforts to provide both safer and fresher food using new techniques.

Con.

- In the 21st century, food technologists are challenged to produce foods suitable for health and other changing needs of consumers.
- Food technology has provided a vast variety of safe and convenient foods.
- In developing countries this rapidly expanding and developing field, has been helpful in improving food security and has opened avenues for employment at all levels.