**Acceptability Appraisal of Cakes** and Biscuits Incorporated with Soya Flour **Presented by:** Dr.Bharti Jain **Barkha Bhatnagar Research Fellow** Associate Professor MRP, UGC **Department of Foods and Nutrition** Maharshi Dayanand Saraswati University, Aimer

# **INTRODUCTION**

Soyabean is one of the nature's wonderful nutritional gifts. It is considered as "Gold" obtained from soil and is thus rightly called today the "Gold Nugget of Nutrition" owing to its nutritional composition (Singh et al., 2001).

Soyabean is one of the few plants providing High quality protein Minimum saturated fat. **In addition soyabean has a** number of phytochemicals (isoflavones) which offer health benefits along with soy protein.

# Soy: Health benefits of the Miracle Bean



Soy food reduces menopausal symptoms and bone deterioration. **Soy food given to children daily** improves mental and physical abilities, memory power and hemoglobin levels. **Regular soy food consumption** reduces the risk of many chronic diseases and delays the aging process.

# Soy food is protective against many types of cancers, especially breast and prostate cancer.

Soy food reduces the risk of heart diseases.



Incorporation of soy protein into the diet <u>provides a safe, economical and nutritious</u> way to make the quality diet.

Industry is responding with an array of soy based products for use to bring about value addition in supplementary foods.

Soy-milk So Soy-Tofu So Bakery products.

Soy-curd Soy-Tempe

Protein Value of Soyabean Products							
Soyabean Products Percent Protein							
Soyabean Concentrates	70						
Soyabean Meal	50						
Soyabean Flour	42.5						
Soyabean Raw	40						
Soyabean Cooked	37.2						

Vaidehi (1981)

In different bakery products soy <u>can be fortified with wheat flour for</u> both functional and nutritional reasons.

Addition of soy flour improves the nutritional quality as it increases water absorption, helps in emulsification of fats and other ingredients. Major application of soy flour in bakery products is use of of Lecithinated soy flour as an alternate to whole eggs which reduces the cost of raw material. **Addition** of soyabean in various products requires very little change in technology and no changes at all in process equipment.

\*As consumer demand grows for low-fat healthy foods, the use of soyabean as a key ingredient can be expected to expand.

Soy flour can be added up to 3 % without changing formulation except water. In bakery products different type of soy flour can be used based on the product.



#### Soy Paneer (Tofu)





#### Soyabean Oil



#### Soya Flour





Soya Cakes





To develop soya fortified baked products and to find out their acceptability among various age groups.

**OBJECTIVES:** 

To compare the acceptability of soya incorporated cakes and biscuits among various age groups.

To compare the nutrient content of standard and soya fortified baked products.

# METHODOLOGY Selection of area and Sample: There are varieties of soyabean \*\* cultivated in India. The soyabean were purchased from Agriculture Research Station, Kota. Whole unbroken soyabean free from infestations were selected to make the full fat soya flour. The study was conducted in two phases:

I. Standardization of cakes and biscuits: **\***Different proportions of soyabean were used for standardization of baked foods and the acceptability of each product was evaluated. **Adjustment of quantity of soya flour** was done to obtain the maximum acceptable taste.

**II. Acceptability Evaluation of** developed soyabean products: **\*** The organoleptic evaluation of all food products was done by Children **Adolescents** Young adults Middle Aged groups **This helped to judge the most acceptable** baked product of soybean.

The scoring techniques used were: Composite Scoring Test

The rating scale is defined so that specific characteristic of a product are rated separately and the most important characteristics will account for a large part of the total score.

Sy using composite score card, various attributes like colour, odour, appearance, texture, taste and overall acceptability were evaluated.

<b>Composite Sco</b>	re Card		
Name:			
<b>Product: Biscu</b>	its/Cakes		
<b>Quality</b>	<b>Possible Score</b>	Prod	luct
		A	B
1. Taste	25		
2. Texture	<b>20</b>		
3. Appearance			
(Size, Shape)	20		
4. Flavour	20		
5. Colour	<b>15</b>		
<b>Overall</b> Accept	ability <mark>100</mark>		
Comments:			

# Hedonic Scale

Hedonic Rating Scale relates to pleasurable or unpleasurable experiences. The quality in terms of sensory attributes was assessed by using 7 point and 9 point hedonic scale by various age groups.
For children facial hedonic scale and for

others verbal hedonic scale was used.

#### Seven Point Verbal and Facial Hedonic Scale

Verbal &	Facial Hedonic Scale	Score
<b>Excellent</b>	Like Extremely	7
Very Good	Like very Much	6
Good	Like Moderately	5
OK	Neither like Nor Dislike	4
Bad	Dislike Slightly	3
Very Bad	Dislike Very Much	2
Horrible	Dislike Extremely	<b>—</b> 1—

9 Point Hedonic Scale				
Attributes	Scores			
Like Extremely	9			
Like Very Much	8			
Like Moderately	7			
Like Slightly	6			
Neither Like nor Dislike	5			
Dislike Slightly	4			
Dislike Moderately	3			
Dislike Very Much	2			
Dislike Extremely	1			

**The scores for biscuits ranged from 7.5 - 8.2 and** were most acceptable by the middle aged subjects having mean score of 8.2, followed by adolescents who had a mean score of 8.05 which ranged from liked very much to liked extremely. **\*** Children had a mean score of <u>7.8</u> and young adults had the lowest mean score of 7.55. Fifty per cent of both middle aged females and boys (6-12 years) relished biscuits having a mean acceptability score of <u>8.3</u> and <u>8.2</u> respectively. **Results** of sex-wise acceptability reveals that soya fortified biscuits were more acceptable by boys and females of all the age group.



### **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The results revealed that with reference to taste, texture and flavour, standard cakes were more acceptable than soya fortified cakes (85.2, 91.5 and 89 per cent respectively.)

Soya fortified cakes were more acceptable in appearance (91%) and colour (90%). The overall acceptability of standard cakes (86.5%) was higher than soya fortified cakes (80.4%).

Cable 1. Mean Acceptability Scores of Standard and										
Soya Fortified Cakes										
Quality Attrib	utes and	<u>Stan</u>	dard	Soya (	<u>Soya Cake</u>					
Scores	5	Ca	ke							
		Mean	%	Mean	%					
		Score		Score						
Taste	25	21.3	85.2	17.8	<u>71.2</u>					
Texture	<b>20</b>	18.3	91.5	15.2	76.0					
Appearance	20	16.6	<u>83.0</u>	18.2	91.0					
Flavour	20	17.8	89.0	15.7	78.5					
Colour	15	12.6	84.0	13.5	90.0					
<b>Overall</b> Accep	tability	86	.5	80.	4					

Table 2. Mean Acceptability Scores of Standard								
<u>Ouality Attributes</u> <u>Stan</u> dard Soya								
and Scores	Bisc	uits	Bisc	uits				
	Mean	%	Mean	%				

	a Soya					
<b>Quality Attri</b> and Scor	<u>Duality Attributes Stan</u> dard and Scores Biscuits			Soya Biscuits		
		Mean Score	%	Mean Score	%	
Taste	25	20.6	82.4	22.9	91.6	
Texture	20	16	<u>80.0</u>	17.3	86.5	
Appearance	20	17.1	85.5	16.9	<u>84.5</u>	
Flavour	20	16.2	81.0	18.1	90.5	
Colour	15	12.2	81.3	13.1	87.3	

Soya fortified biscuits were more acceptable regarding all the quality attributes except appearance, which was higher in standard biscuits (85.5%).

The overall acceptability of soya fortified biscuits was higher (88.4%) than the standard biscuits (81%). The taste of soya fortified biscuits was most relished by the panel members.

# Percent distribution of panel members by acceptability score of soyabean cakes

Hedonic Scale			Age Groups							
		Children		Adolescents		Young Adults		Middle Aged		
		B	G	B	G	M	F	M	F	
Like Extremely	9	60			<b></b>	10	10	20	10	
Like Very Much	8	40	30	10	50	50	80	60	50	
Like Moderately	7	-	30	70	30	20	10	10	30	
Like Slightly	6	-	30	20	20	10		10	<b></b> !	
Neither Like nor Dislike	5	•	10	•	<b>I</b>	10	•	-	10	
Sex wise Acceptability Sco	res	9.0	6.8	7.8	6.3	8.3	8.0	7.9	_7.5	
Mean Acceptability Scores		7.	7	6.6		7	.7	7.2	5	

**The results of Hedonic Test revealed that cakes** were most acceptable by children and young adults having mean score of 7.7 which ranged from like moderately to like very much. **\*** Rest of the adolescents and the middle aged subjects had a mean score of <u>6.6</u> and <u>7.25</u>, respectively. Boys (6-12 years) liked the soya cake extremely with a maximum acceptable score of <u>9.0</u>, followed by young adult males

(8.3).

Results of sex-wise acceptability reveals that soya fortified cakes were more acceptable by boys and males of all the age group.

Percent distribution	ıtion	of	pane	el me	mb	ers	by	
acceptability s	core	of s	soyal	bean	Bis	cuit	S	
Hedonic Scale	Age Groups							
	Children Adolescents			Young Adults		Mia Ag	ldle zed	
	B	G	B	G	M	F	M	F
Like Extremely 9	50	-	20	10	20	30	20	50
Like Very Much 8	30	50	70	80	40	40	70	40
Like Moderately 7	10	40	10	10	10	30	10	10
Like Slightly 6	10	10	-	-	20	-	-	-
Dislike Very Much 2	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
Sex wise Acceptability Scores	8.2	7.4	8.0	8.0	6.9	8.0	8.1	8.3
Mean Acceptability Scores	7.	8	8.	05	7.	55	8	.2

**The scores for biscuits ranged from 7.5 - 8.2 and** were most acceptable by the middle aged subjects having mean score of 8.2, followed by adolescents who had a mean score of 8.05 which ranged from liked very much to liked extremely. **\*** Children had a mean score of <u>7.8</u> and young adults had the lowest mean score of 7.55. Fifty per cent of both middle aged females and boys (6-12 years) relished biscuits having a mean acceptability score of <u>8.3</u> and <u>8.2</u> respectively. **Results** of sex-wise acceptability reveals that soya fortified biscuits were more acceptable by boys and females of all the age group.

#### Protein and Energy content of Biscuits and Cakes

Nutrient	Bisci	uits	% Increase	Cakes		% Increase
	Normal	Soya		Normal	Soya	
Protein (gm)	3.66	7.96	<u>54</u>	3.66	7.96	<u>54</u>
Energy (Kcal)	597.1	608.3	<u>1.84</u>	548.6	559.8	2

**The Protein content of standard and soya** fortified cakes and biscuits increased to about 54 per cent. **\*** The Energy content of Soya Biscuits was increased to 1.84 per cent. **There was** 2 per cent increase in the **Energy content of Soya Cakes.** 

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The present study was conducted to develop cakes and biscuits fortified with 15 per cent soya flour

Panel of ten trained members was selected for the assessment of quality characteristics of cakes and biscuits using Composite Scoring Test. Overall acceptability of soya fortified cake was 80.4 per cent which was less as compared to standard cakes (86.5%).

Overall acceptability of soya fortified biscuit was 88.4 per cent which was higher than standard biscuits (81%).

Cakes were most acceptable by children and young adults having mean score of 7.7 (liked moderately to like very much). Soya fortified biscuits were most acceptable by the middle aged subjects having mean score of 8.2, followed by adolescents who had a mean score of 8.05 (liked very much to liked extremely).

In conclusion, both soya products had high acceptability values. Fifteen per cent soya fortified biscuits were found to be more acceptable than cakes.

Soya fortified cakes were more acceptable by males of all the age groups.

Soya fortified biscuits were more acceptable by boys and females of all the age group.

The protein content of standard and soya fortified cakes and biscuits increased to about 54 per cent.

**Addition of soy flour in wheat** products increases the cost but if the functionality of soy protein is considered, addition of soy flour is economical with nutrition improvement as bonus. **Soy protein is also a cost effective** way to reduce fat, increase protein , and improve the overall characteristics of various bakery products.

