

# PACKAGING OF PEDDA



**AATMANIRBHAR BHARAT**

**PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing  
Enterprises Scheme (PM FME Scheme)**

# INTRODUCTION

Peda is a sweet prepared from pindi variety of khoa by the addition of sugar. Pindi khoa is has smooth and homogenous body and texture and is generally free from burnt particles and the browning defects.

As we know that, peda main ingredients are Khoa and sugar. It is prone to get deteriorated over time.

Generally peda can be kept well for as long as 5-7 days at room temperature. Packaging of peda may enhance the shelf life.



# INTRODUCTION

- Peda have religious importance as they are offered as “Prasad” during worship of God in the temples. Region-specific varieties of peda are very popular in different regions of our country like:
  - a) Babaham Peda
  - b) Dharwad Peda
  - c) Mathura ke pede
  - d) Thirattupal



# PACKAGING

- Packaging is an important part of food manufacturing process. It protect the food products from physical ,chemical, biological damages.
- Without packaging, materials handling would be a messy, inefficient and costly exercise and modern consumer marketing would be virtually impossible.
- Packaging Institute International defined packaging as the enclosure of products, items or packages in a wrapped pouch, bag, box, cup, tray, can, tube, bottle or other container form to perform one or more of the following functions: containment, protection, preservation, communication, utility and performance. If the device or container performed one or more of these functions, it was considered a package.

## NEED OF PACKAGING

- **CONTAINMENT** : protecting the environment from the myriad of products that are moved from one place to another.
- **PROTECTION** : to protect its contents from outside environmental influences such as water, water vapor, gases, odors, microorganisms, dust, shocks, vibrations and compressive forces.
- **CONVENIENCE** : Products designed to increase convenience include foods that are prepared and can be cooked or reheated in a very short time, preferably without removing them from their primary package.

# NEED OF PACKAGING

- COMMUNICATION** : Packaging contains a lot of information such name of its manufacturer, product name, terms and uses, date of manufacturing, best before. nutritional information thus helping the consumer to be more informed.



# TYPES OF PACKAGING

- **PRIMARY PACKAGING** : Primary packages are those packages which directly come into contact with food products. It provides the first or initial layer of protection to the food products. Examples of primary packaging include parchment paper, greaseproof paper, paperboard cartons, and plastic pouches.
- **SECONDARY PACKAGE** : Secondary packages are those packages which surround or contain the primary package. Ex. Corrugated case, Boxes
- **TERTIARY PACKAGE** : It contains a number of secondary packages together. Mainly used for bulk handling of food products.



# PACKAGING MATERIAL FOR PEDA

- Packaging of peda is mainly done to protect the peda from outside environment especially after the completion of process so that peda can retain moisture, flavor, freshness for a longer period of time.





# PACKAGING MATERIAL FOR PEDDA

## 1. LDPE :

- Low-density polyethylene is heat sealable, inert, odour free and shrinks when heated.
- It act as a barrier to moisture and has high gas permeability
- It is less expensive, therefore widely used.
- Has ability of fusion welded to itself to give good, tough, liquid-tight seals.



# PACKAGING MATERIAL FOR PEDA

- 2. PET :** PET can be made into film by blowing or casting.
- ✓ Melting point of PET is higher than PP which is around 260°C and due to the manufacturing conditions does not shrink below 180°C.
  - ✓ PET is ideal for high-temperature applications.
  - ✓ It also act as good barrier of oxygen and water vapor.



### 3. HDPE: High container has been also used for packaging of peda. The

benefits of HDPE include:

- i. Weather-resistance
- ii. Malleability
- iii. Light-weight
- iv. Cost-effective
- v. Hygienic
- vi. Recyclable
- vii. FDA-approved



# PACKAGING MATERIAL FOR PEDA

## 4. ALUMINIUM FOIL

- Aluminium is used for packaging as it is highly malleable.
- It can be easily converted to thin sheets and folded, rolled or packed.
- Aluminium foil acts as a total barrier to light and oxygen odours and flavors, moistness, and used broadly in food packaging, including long-life packs.



# PACKAGING MATERIAL FOR PEDA

## 5. PAPER BOARD (White Lined Chipboard):

Mostly used for peda packaging because of low moisture in peda.

- ✓ Recycled
- ✓ Economic
- ✓ Easy to print
- ✓ May take any shape
- ✓ Lightweight





## 6. PEDDA IN TOFFEE WRAPPER:

Wrappers are typically made of multiple materials like:

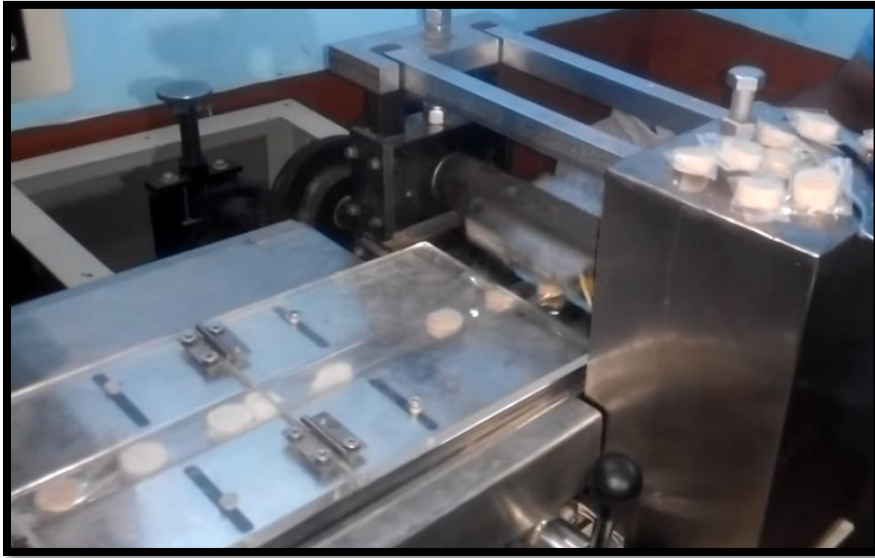
- i. mixture of plastic, aluminum and paper
- ii. polypropylene flim
- iii. Cellophane
- ✓ Economic
- ✓ Easy to print
- ✓ May take any shape
- ✓ Lightweight



# INNOVATIVE PACKAGING MATERIAL FOR PEDDA







- ✓ Individual peda packet
- ✓ Hand Sealer
- ✓ Peda pouch making machine



# SOME RECENT TRENDS IN PACKAGING

## MODIFIED ATMOSPHERE PACKAGING:

- MAP can be defined as packaging of food items where atmosphere inside the packet has been modified to increase the shelf life of food products. It involves active modification or passive modification.
- In active modification air is displaced with a controlled, desired mixture of gases, and the process is called as gas flushing.
- Passive modification occurs due to respiration and the metabolism of microorganisms associated with the food.

# SOME RECENT TRENDS IN PACKAGING

## ACTIVE AND INTELLIGENT PACKAGING :

- Active packaging is defined as packaging in which subsidiary constituents have been deliberately included in or on either the packaging material or the package headspace to enhance the performance of the package system.
- Intelligent packaging is defined as packaging that contains an external or internal indicator to provide information about the history of the package and/or the quality of the food.
- Various functions performed by intelligent packaging includes: Oxygen absorber, Carbon dioxide absorber or emitter, Ethylene absorber, Ethanol emitter, Moisture absorber.

# SOME RECENT TRENDS IN PACKAGING

## ASEPTIC PACKAGING :

- Aseptic packaging is the filling of sterile containers with a commercially sterile product under aseptic conditions, and then sealing the containers so that re-infection is prevented; that is, so that they are hermetically sealed.
- **Aseptic packaging are used for :**
  - ✓ To take advantage of high temperature.
  - ✓ Increase shelf life of food products at normal temperature.
  - ✓ In package sterilization.

- Labeling is a means of performing the communication function of packaging, informing the consumer about nutritional content, net weight, product use and so on.

- ✓ Labeling acts as a silent salesman of a company
- ✓ Shape and design of the container attracts the customers.



# PACKAGING & LABELING LAWS - FSSAI

## General requirement for packaging:

- A utensil or container made of the following materials or metals, when used in the preparation, packaging and storing of food shall be deemed to render it unfit for human consumption:—
  - (a) containers which are rusty;
  - (b) enameled containers which have become chipped and rusty;
  - (c) copper or brass containers which are not properly tinned
  - (d) containers made of aluminium not conforming in chemical composition to IS:20 specification for Cast Aluminium & Aluminium Alloy for utensils or IS:21 specification for Wrought Aluminium and Aluminium Alloy for utensils.



# PACKAGING & LABELING LAWS - FSSAI

- **Labeling should contain following information:**
  - ✓ Name of the food product.
  - ✓ List of ingredients.
  - ✓ Nutritional information.
  - ✓ Declaration of VEG and NON VEG.
  - ✓ Declaration of added food additives.
  - ✓ Name and address of manufacturer.





- ✓ Net quantity
- ✓ Code number
- ✓ Lot number/ Batch number.
- ✓ Date of manufacturing.
- ✓ Best before date
- ✓ Country of origin.
- ✓ .Number of pieces
- ✓ Bar Code
- ✓ Brand Name etc



## STORAGE OF PEDDA

- The proper storage of pedda with utmost care is very important because improperly stored pedda will go stale or rancid much faster which may further alter the aroma and flavor and can also harm the health of consumer.
- The proper storage requires following :
  - **Dark Place** : Pedda should be always stored in a dark room to avoid it from sunlight or UV light, so that quality such as aroma and flavor should be maintained till final consumption.
  - **Airtight** : To avoid pedda from absorbing moisture and unpleasant odour from air.

- NDDB has developed the technology of manufacturing *peda* with semi-automated process which requires small capital investment. The co-operative dairies already manufacturing condensed milk or *khoa* can easily adopt this product. Peda packed either in polythene bags or parchment paper lined paper board boxes can keep well for 7 days at room temperature and 30 days at refrigeration temperature (8°C or below).
- Active and smart packaging will enhance the shelf life.



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