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GANDHI INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY, ODISHA, GUNUPUR (GIET UNIVERSITY)

B. Sc. (Ag.)(Sixth Semester) Examinations, April – 2025

HORT-325 - (Post-Harvest Management and Value-addition of Horticultural Crops)

Time: 2 hrs Maximum: 50 Marks

The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks.

PART - A

Q.1.	Fill in the blanks with suitable word / figure.	$(0.5 \times 10 = 5 \text{ Marks})$
a.	is the process of lowering the temperature of freshly harvested fruits a spoilage.	and vegetables to prevent
b.	is the method used to sort and categorize fruits and vegetables based quality.	on their size, shape, and
c.	The process of preserving fruits and vegetables by submerging them in a solution called	of vinegar and salt is
d.	is a method of preserving food by removing moisture to prevent microspoilage.	obial growth and
e.	is the treatment of fruits with a thin layer of edible coating to reduce w life.	vater loss and extend shelf
f.	is the process of storing horticultural produce at low temperatures to e	extend its shelf life.
g.	Blanching involves placing fruits or vegetables in water for a short texture.	ime to preserve color and
h.	is a common method used to increase the shelf life of fruits and vege airtight containers and heating them.	etables by sealing them in
i.	helps to reduce moisture loss and prevent the growth of mould or controlling the humidity.	fungi during storage by
j.	is a type of value addition where fruits and vegetables are converted sauces, and juices.	d into products like jams,
Q.	2. Define (or) Explain the following in one or two sentences.	$(1 \times 5 = 5 \text{ Marks})$
a.	Canning	
b.	Sterilization	
c.	Blanching	
d.	Preservatives	
e	Pasteurization	

Q3. Match the following

 $(0.5 \times 10 = 5 \text{ Marks})$

	Column-A		Column – B
(a)	Cold Storage	(i)	Prevents damage during transportation.
(b)	Grading	(ii)	Removes moisture to increase product longevity.
(c)	Ripening chamber	(iii)	Extends shelf-life of fresh produce
(d)	Packaging	(iv)	Pre-treatment to maintain colour and texture.
(e)	Processing	(v)	Ensures timely delivery to the market
(f)	Blanching	(vi)	Guidelines for product quality and safety.
(g)	Drying	(vii)	Sorting based on size, quality or ripeness
(h)	Transport	(viii)	Creating value-added products like juices and jams.
(i)	Quality standards	(ix)	Converts by-products into compost or animal feed.
(j)	Waste utilization	(x)	Uniform ripening using controlled conditions.

Q4. Write True or False against each statement

 $(0.5 \times 10 = 5 \text{ Marks})$

- a. Fruits and vegetables should be washed after harvesting.
- b. Modified atmosphere packaging helps in keeping fruits fresh for a longer time.
- c. Blanching means drying the fruits in sunlight.
- d. Pickles are an example of value-added products.
- e. Grading helps in separating good quality produce from damaged ones.
- f. Canning is used to make fruits and vegetables last longer.
- g. Waxing is done to make fruits look shiny and stay fresh.
- h. Tomatoes cannot be used to make ketchup.
- i. Dehydration removes water from fruits and vegetables.
- j. Good packaging helps in protecting fruits and vegetables during transport.

PART - B

Attempt ANY FIVE questions. All question carries equal marks $(6 \times 5 = 30 \text{ Marks})$

- 5. What do you mean by the term "value-addition" of fruits and vegetables. Mention different value-added products prepared from different fruits and vegetables which can fetch high economic return.
- 6. Define post-harvest management. What are the different post-harvest techniques adopted to increase the shelf-life of horticultural produce?
- 7. State the differences between "drying" and "dehydration" techniques. Briefly enumerate the types of drying and dehydration techniques with special reference to structures.
- 8. Define preservation. Mention the principles of preservation. State the importance of preservation in food industry.
- 9. Mention the different value-added products prepared from tomato. With the help of a flowchart, explain the process of preparation of tomato ketchup.
- 10. Explain the pre-harvest factors affecting the post-harvest life of fruits and vegetables.

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