Effect of Different Concentration of Orange Juice on Quality Characteristics of Soya Milk Blended Beverage

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Abstract

In present investigation the efforts have been made to prepare orange juice fortified soya milk beverage. The blends were prepared by using different proportions of orange juice and soya milk as 10:90, 20:80, and 30:70 up to 90:10. The different blends were homogenized and pasteurized at 8000 rpm for 2 min and 85°C for 10 minutes respectively. The prepared beverage was analyzed for its different physicochemical as well as organoleptic properties. Organoleptic evaluation of beverages showed that orange soy RTS beverage prepared from 80% orange juice blended in soy milk found to be best according to physico-chemical properties followed by the 70% orange juice blend, 60, and 50% orange juice blended in soy milk found to have good taste and overall acceptability. This could be beneficial to communities where cow’s milk is unacceptable, unavailing or unaffordable or due to lactose intolerance.

Keywords: Soya milk; Orange juice; Fruit blended beverage

Abbreviations: RTS - Ready to serve; RPM - Revolutions per minute

Introduction

Soybean (Glycine max L.) is the one of the most important legume seed because of its high nutritive value. These are “the miracle golden beans of the twentieth century” has revolutionized the agricultural as well as general economy of many countries. Soybean has been cultivated in India from sufficiently long time, mostly in hilly areas, but very recently it has occupied very important position at the national level. A programme for the development of the soybean has been taken up in the many agricultural universities and research stations [1].

Now-a-days the protein calories malnutrition is wide spread in the country. This is because majority of Indian population is vegetarian and solely depends on pulses for their protein need. Protein malnutrition is more severe in the children and nearly 80% of children are suffering from malnutrition disorder. In view of bridging up the gap between requirement and availability of protein, soybean is most important grain legume and its importance is increasing day by day due to its high nutritive value.

The protein of soybean is of biological value and resembles protein in fish, poultry, meat and eggs. Soybean has been major substitute as a cheaper protein and can be introduced in the diet of common people. The vitamin and mineral constituent of soybean might also prove to be decisive. It is very rich in mineral substances such as P, O3, Fe and vitamins A, D, and B. Soaked seeds and sprout contain vitamin C which is found in fresh fruits and green vegetables [2].

Soybean is used for preparation of bread, biscuits, cakes and chocolates. “It is milk harvested from the field without cow”. The soybean milk i.e. prepared from soybean flour and can be compared with cow milk (U.S.A. Agril Dept Bulletin, 1939).

Many dairy analogues of acceptable quality have been developed from soybeans. These products are becoming increasingly popular in western countries because of the desire of the people to reduce their intake of cholesterol and in higher cost of milk and milk products.

The major components of the soybean seeds are oil and protein making up about 60% of the beans and about one third carbohydrates that is polysaccharides such as stachyose (3.8%), raffinose (1.1%), phospholipids, sterols, ash and other minor constituents are also present. Soybean is rich in protein (about 40%) which is substantially higher than any other grain legume [3].

The most important factor which hampers its utilization is its beany flavor which is due to ethyl-vinyl ketone, other lipids and presence of trypsin inhibitor which severally reduce the digestibility of soy protein. These are some negative parameters consider for its utilization. This can be solving by processing of soybeans in to products.

“Beany” flavor is indeed the principal inconvenience of traditional soymilk. This objectionable flavor comes from some ketones and aldehydes, particularly hexanals and heptanals, produced through lipoxidase-catalyzed oxidation of soybean oil. These compounds are not present in sound, dry soybeans but are produced as soon as the beans are wetted and ground. Several approaches have been used to overcome the problem of off flavors in soymilk.

Soy milk, a stable emulsion of oil, water and protein, is simply an aqueous extract of whole soybeans. The liquid is produced by soaking dry soybeans, and grinding them with water. Soy milk contains about the same proportion of protein as cow’s milk-around 3.5%; also 2% fat, 2.9% carbohydrate and 0.5% ash. Soy milk can be made at home with traditional kitchen tools or with a soy milk machine.

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During the last years, soy beverages consumption has gradually increased due to their significant concentration of health-promoting compounds, such as isoflavones. Epidemiological and clinical studies suggest that consumption of a diet rich in isoflavones is associated with low risk of the so-called Western diseases [4], such as coronary heart disease [5], osteoporosis, menopausal symptoms, hormone-dependent cancers [6], obesity, and diabetes.

At the present time, several fruit juice blended soy beverages are available in the market [7]. Therefore, in present investigation efforts have been focused to develop soy beverages fortified orange juice, which may lead to improve sensorial characteristics as well as nutritional properties. Usually, thermal treatments are applied to prolong the shelf-life of this type of beverages by the inactivation of microorganisms and enzymes.

Materials and Methods

Raw materials

Raw materials such as soybean and orange for present investigation were procured from local market, Aurangabad.

Chemicals such as Sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, Sodium alginate, amyl alcohol, sulphuric acid, citric acid, and pectin all these chemicals were of Food grade and made available from University Department of chemical Technology, Dr.BAMU, Aurangabad.

Treatment for removal of beany flavor of soybeans

Soy milk has a characteristic beany or nutty flavor, which was mainly due to lipoperoxidation of polyunsaturated fatty acids (PUFA) mediated by lipooxygenases isozyme activity. These off-flavors could not be completely eliminated but minimized to a greater extent by heat treatment, alkali treatment or cleanliness. The use of a hot water and sodium bicarbonate helps to remove its beany flavor [8].

Manufacturing process for production of Soy milk

Soya milk was produced as per ILLINOIS process given in figure 1 [9].

Preparation of orange juice: Good quality Oranges were collected from local market Aurangabad. As shown in figure 2 they were peeled to remove outer skin. Bitterness in the juice can be reduced considerably by extracting the juice from the segments dipped into 2% boiling alkali for 30-60 seconds to remove the outer covering of the segments and fibrous material, (Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables, Siddhappa). Then juice extracted through Juicer (Model No.MS-3427) and filtered through muslin cloth. Chien and Snyder [10] reported that soymilk tasted less astringent by the addition of skimmed cow’s milk, CaSO₄, or citric acid. Then stabilizers pectin or sodium alginites were used at the rate of 0.4% and 0.6% w/w respectively [11]. Then juice was pasteurized at 90°C for 1 min filled in sterile glass bottle crown cork and air cooled [12].

Production of orange soy RTS beverage: Orange juice was used to mix with soy milk. Orange juice was blended in different proportions i.e. having orange juice: Soy milk in proportions from 10:90, 20:80, and 30:70 up to 90:10 and given numbers as blend 1, blend 2, blend 3, up to blend 9. The different blends are homogenized at 8000 rpm for 2 min in homogenizer (127A Remi motors, Mumbai).The obtained beverage was pasteurized at 85°C for 10 min and hot filled into sterile bottles keeping about 6% head space [13].

Beverage samples were stored in refrigerator at 4°C. The beverage samples then on second day were withdrawn and analyzed for pH, T.S.S., %Acidity, Viscosity, % fat, Protein and Sensory characteristics.

Physicochemical analysis

Determination of moisture content: Moisture content was determined for 5 g of sample taken in petri plates. The samples were oven dried at ±105°C for 12 h in pre-weighed Petri dishes with removed lids [14]. After drying petri dishes were covered with lid and cooled in desiccators containing silica gel for 1h before weighing. Moisture content of whole sample is calculated by,

$$\text{Drymatter} = \frac{(w_3 - w_1)}{(w_3 - w_2)} \times 100$$

$$\text{Moisture Content}(% \text{ d.b}) = \frac{(w_3 - w_1)}{(w_3 - w_2)} \times 100$$

$$\text{Moisture Content}(% \text{ w.b}) = \frac{(w_3 - w_1)}{(w_3 - w_2)} \times 100$$

Where, $W_1$, $W_2$ and $W_3$ are weights of empty Petridish, Petridish + sample before drying and Petridish + sample after drying.

Determination of protein content: Protein content was

![Figure 1](image-url)
The mass fraction of Moisture Content, Carbohydrates + Ash, Protein and Crude Fat were found to be within the range repaired by Wang et al. [16] (Figure 3)

**Physicochemical characteristic of finished orange juice**

The results obtained on physico-chemical properties of finished orange juice were presented in Table 3.

**Physicochemical characteristic of orange soy RTS beverage**

Ten blends of Orange soy RTS beverage were prepared with different proportions of orange juice and soy milk. Two control samples were taken for analyzed comparative physicochemical changes in Orange soy RTS beverage. Result obtained with respect to physicochemical characteristics of prepared Orange soy RTS beverage were represented in Table 4 below.

Result shows that with the increase in juice concentration percent acidity, T.S.S. and viscosity increased. While pH and fat content reduced subsequently.

**Organoleptic evaluation of orange soy RTS beverage**

Figure 4 showed that the panelist preferred fruit blended soy milk i.e. orange over plain soy milk. 10% of orange juice blend in soy milk gave lowest score i.e. 4 for Appearance while 80% of orange juice blend gave highest score i.e. 9 for all attributes of beverage.

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**Table 1:** Physico-chemical properties of fresh juice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>% Acidity (citric acid)</td>
<td>0.75 ± 0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>T.S.S</td>
<td>10.6 ± 0.150Brix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Initial weight</td>
<td>1250 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Weight of juice</td>
<td>1000 g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>% waste index</td>
<td>19.996 ± 0.588</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>% yield of orange juice</td>
<td>80.286 ± 0.245</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Each value is mean observation in triplicate ± SD (standard deviation)*

**Table 2:** Physicochemical Characteristics of Soy milk.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sr. No.</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Moisture Content</td>
<td>85.7 ± 0.66 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Carbohydrates + Ash</td>
<td>10.29 ± 0.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Protein</td>
<td>2.3 ± 0.15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Crude Fat</td>
<td>1.5 ± 0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>T.S.S.</td>
<td>3.0 ± 0.5Brix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>10.06 ± 0.53 cP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>% Acidity</td>
<td>0.128 ± 0.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Each value is mean observation in triplicate ± SD (standard deviation)*
gave highest score for appearance. Lowest score obtained for color was to 10% orange juice blend and highest score was given to 80% blend. Panelists liked taste of 80% orange juice blend very much as compared to other blends. Panelist liked taste of orange soy RTS beverage containing 50, 60, and 70% of orange juice moderately. Panelist liked mouth feel of Orange soy RTS beverage containing 80% orange juice blend extremely giving highest score (8), 70, 60, 50% orange juice blend which liked by the panelist moderately. Lowest score for mouth feel was given to plain soy milk. Lowest score for flavor was given to plain soy milk which was founded to have slightly beany flavor. Panelist liked the flavor of Orange soy RTS beverage containing 80% orange juice blend. Flavor of 70, 60, 50% orange juice blend was liked moderately by panelist. Overall acceptability Orange soy RTS beverage containing 80% orange juice blend was given highest score by panelist (i.e.8) followed by 70, 60, 90, 50% of orange juice blend. Overall acceptability was found to be lowest for orange soy RTS beverage containing 10% orange juice blend.

![Figure 3: Orange soy RTS beverage.](image)

### Table 3: Physicochemical Characteristics of orange juice.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Values</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T.S.S</td>
<td>24.16 ± 1.25 °Brix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Acidity</td>
<td>0.7666± 0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>3.88 ± 0.07</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>55.33 ± 1.53 cP at 25°C</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Each value is mean observation in triplicate ± SD (standard deviation)

### Table 4: Effect of blending orange juice on physicochemical characteristic of soy RTS beverage.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Blend No.</th>
<th>% Acidity</th>
<th>T.S.S (°Brix)</th>
<th>pH</th>
<th>Viscosity Cp</th>
<th>Fat %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.064 ±0.12</td>
<td>5 ±0.5</td>
<td>5.6 ±0.35</td>
<td>6.5 ±0.25</td>
<td>1.35 ± 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.1344 ±0.056</td>
<td>6.6 ±0.34</td>
<td>4.8 ±0.38</td>
<td>10.5 ±1.5</td>
<td>1.2 ± 0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>0.192 ±0.035</td>
<td>9.3 ±0.74</td>
<td>4.4 ±0.62</td>
<td>13 ±0.5</td>
<td>1.05 ± 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>0.2688 ±0.012</td>
<td>11 ±0.5</td>
<td>4.3 ±0.72</td>
<td>16 ±1.32</td>
<td>0.9 ± 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.3456 ±0.012</td>
<td>12.2 ±0.47</td>
<td>4.1 ±0.16</td>
<td>17.5 ±1.05</td>
<td>0.75 ± 0.02</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.4416 ±0.24</td>
<td>14.2 ±0.34</td>
<td>4.1 ±0.37</td>
<td>27.5 ±0.64</td>
<td>0.6 ± 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.4864 ±0.046</td>
<td>16.16 ±0.76</td>
<td>4.0 ±0.05</td>
<td>28.5 ±1.04</td>
<td>0.45 ± 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.5696 ±0.029</td>
<td>17.3 ±0.54</td>
<td>3.9 ±0.54</td>
<td>32.5 ±1.25</td>
<td>0.3 ± 0.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.64 ±0.014</td>
<td>20.2 ±0.37</td>
<td>3.9 ±0.39</td>
<td>38 ±1.47</td>
<td>0.15 ± 0.02</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Each value is mean observation in triplicate ± SD (standard deviation)

### Figure 4: Organoleptic evaluation of Orange soy RTS beverage.

![Scores on 9 point hedonic scale Vs Blend](image)

Where, B1, B2... = different proportions of orange juice from 10 to 90% blended in Soymilk.

### Conclusion

The present investigation on Studies on Development of orange-soy RTS beverage were undertaken to remove the beany flavor from soybean, to formulate the product that is orange soy RTS beverage, to analyze the different proportions blends of Orange soymilk RTS beverage with respect to physico-chemical composition and analyze the Organoleptic characteristics of prepared orange soy RTS beverage. Organoleptic evaluation of beverages showed that orange soy RTS beverage prepared from 80% orange juice blended in soymilk found to be best according to physico-chemical properties. Followed by the 70% orange juice blend, 60, and 50% orange juice blend in soymilk found to have good taste and overall acceptability. Study reveals that fruits could be used in making the beany flavor thus promoting acceptability of soymilk. This could be beneficial to communities where cow’s milk is unacceptable, unavailable or unaffordable or due to lactose intolerance.

### Recommendation

Use of these beany flavor masking agents could enhance consumption of soybean in form of soymilk and thus needed to be promoted as one of the cost-effective sustainable approaches in the promotion of wide soybean consumption in India.

### References

2. Kale FS (1940) Soybean its value in dietetics, cultivation and uses.


