



Preparation of functional paneer from buffalo milk blended with coconut milk

J. DAVID

ABSTRACT: With the current upward trend in national and international health awareness among the consumers, the demand for functional food has increased. This has forced the food industry for launching indigenous dairy products in the market with acceptable sensory characteristics. The present study was undertaken with different levels (95:05, 90:10, 85:15) of buffalo milk and coconut milk. The product was analyzed for organoleptic attributes (taste and flavour, colour and appearance, body and texture) by trained panelist using 9 point hedonic scale. Chemical quality (moisture, fat, protein, total solids, yield) and microbial quality (SPC, yeast and mould, coliform) were also analyzed. The coconut paneer with 90:10 ratio of buffalo milk and coconut milk was found to be best among others. Thus as far as product acceptability judged by organoleptic evaluation the treatment can be rated as $T_0 > T_1 > T_2 > T_3$.

KEY WORDS: Paneer, Buffalo milk, Coconut milk, Functional paneer

HOW TO CITE THIS PAPER: David, J. (2012). Preparation of functional paneer from buffalo milk blended with coconut milk, *Res. J. Animal Hus. & Dairy Sci.*, 3(2) : 88-90.

INTRODUCTION

Paneer is highly popular traditional Indian Dairy product which is obtained by acid and heat coagulation of milk. Good quality paneer is characterized by a white colour, sweetish mildly acidic and nutty flavour, spongy body and a close knit structure. Paneer is highly nutritious since it remains about 90 per cent fat and protein, 50 per cent minerals and 10 per cent lactose of the original milk. About 5 per cent of the total milk produced in India is converted to paneer (Mathur, 1995). Paneer is nutritious and wholesome food. It provides one of the methods of conserving, preserving and prolonging shelf-life of milk solids in highly concentrated form.

Coconut is an indispensable ingredient in many of the traditional cuisines of Southeast Asian countries including India. Fat in coconut is similar to fat in mother's milk and have similar nutritional effects. Coconut fat helps to maintain a healthy ratio of omega-6 (w-6) and omega-3 (w-3) fatty acids, when consumed as a part of a diet. In the present study, coconut milk was used for the preparation of Paneer in various combinations with buffalo milk for making value added product using the technique of manufacture as recommended by Venketeshwaria *et al.* (2003).

AUTHOR FOR CORRESPONDENCE

J. David, Department of Dairy Technology, Sam Higginbottom Institute of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, ALLAHABAD (U.P.) INDIA
Email : profjohndavid06@gmail.com

MATERIALS AND METHODS

First of all coconut milk was prepared from fresh coconut kernels. It was then standardized to 6 per cent fat and 9 per cent SNF. Now blending of buffalo milk and coconut milk was done in 95:05 (T_1), 90:10 (T_2) and 85:15 (T_3) ratio. The blended milk was then heated at 82°C and cooled at 72°C. It was then coagulated with 2 per cent citric acid. Whey was then drained off from the curd and sent for hooping and pressing. After taking it out, the product was dipped in chilled water (4-5°C) for 2-3 hours. Thus, the product was ready to serve. The samples were analyzed for physio-chemical, microbial and organoleptic qualities as per procedure laid down by Manual in Dairy Chemistry (1972) and Dairy Microbiology (1972).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data collected on different aspects as per plan were tabulated and statistically analyzed as per Chandel (1991). Table 1 shows the average data obtained on different parameters.

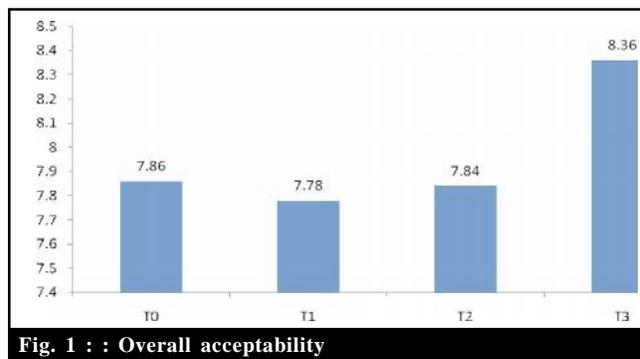
Physico-chemical properties:

The highest mean for fat content in coconut milk blended with paneer was found in $T_3=27.64$, followed by $T_2(26.78)$, $T_1(26.32)$ and $T_0(26.04)$. The treatments varied significantly due to the addition of coconut milk. The highest mean for total solid content was found in $T_0=48.06$, followed by $T_1(47.31)$,

T₂(47.19) for and T₃ (47.05). There was significant difference found among the treatments. The highest mean value acidity in coconut milk blend *Paneer* was found in T₀=0.24, followed by T₂ (0.22), T₃(0.22) and T₁ (0.21). The acidity percentage did not differ significantly. The highest mean for protein was found in T₀=18.06, followed by T₃(17.89), T₂(17.74) and T₁(17.57). There was significant difference found among the treatments. The highest mean value for moisture was found in T₃=52.92, followed by T₂(52.80), T₁(52.69) and T₀(51.94). The moisture content differed significantly among the treatments (Table 1).

Microbial parameters:

As per Table 2, the highest mean for standard plate count in coconut milk blend *Paneer* was found in T₀=45.20, followed by T₁ (36.40), T₃(36.00) and T₂ (35.60). The differences were significant. The highest mean for yeast and mould count was found in T₃=14.00, followed by T₀(13.60), T₂(12.80) and T₁ (12.40). The differences were non-significant. All the samples



of coconut milk blend *Paneer* did not show the presence of coliform. Thus, product proved to be of good quality.

Organoleptic parameters:

The highest mean value for colour and appearance of coconut blended *Paneer* was found in T₀=8.34, followed by

Table 1 : Average of different physiochemical parameters

Parameters (%)	Treatments			
	T ₀	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃
Fat	26.04	26.32	26.78	27.64
Total solids	48.06	47.31	47.19	47.05
Acidity	0.24	0.21	0.22	0.22
Protein	18.06	17.57	17.74	17.89
Moisture	51.94	52.69	52.80	52.92

Table 2 : Average of microbial parameters

Parameters (%)	Treatments			
	T ₀	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃
Standard plate count (10 ³ /ml)	45.20	36.40	35.60	36.00
Yeast and mould count (10 ² /ml)	13.60	12.40	12.80	14.00
Coliform count (10 ¹ /ml)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Table 3 : Average of organoleptic parameters

Parameters (%)	Treatments			
	T ₀	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃
Colour and appearance	8.34	8.06	7.66	7.98
Body and texture	8.02	7.66	7.80	7.86
Flavour and taste	8.36	7.78	7.92	7.86

Table 4 : Overall acceptability of the product

Replication	Treatments			
	T ₀	T ₁	T ₂	T ₃
R ₁	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.60
R ₂	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.60
R ₃	8.00	7.00	7.30	8.30
R ₄	7.00	7.60	7.30	8.30
R ₅	8.30	8.30	8.60	9.00
Mean	7.86	7.78	7.84	8.36

T₁(8.06), T₃(7.98) and T₂(7.66). The treatments differed significantly. The highest mean value for body and texture were found in T₀=8.02, followed by T₃(7.86), T₂(7.80) and T₁(7.66). The treatment did not differ significantly. The highest mean value for flavour and taste was found in T₀=8.36, followed by T₂(7.92), T₃(7.86) and T₁(7.78). There were significant differences found among all treatments (Table 3).

Overall acceptability of the product:

Table 4 shows the overall acceptability of the coconut milk blend *Paneer*. The highest mean value for overall acceptability was recorded in T₃=8.36, followed by T₀(7.86), T₂(7.84) and T₁(7.78). The differences among the treatments were significant. Thus, showed the quality and demand of the product (Fig. 1).

From the present investigation it may be concluded that an acceptable low cost paneer can be prepared by using buffalo

milk and coconut milk blend. The cost of production of paneer (T₁, T₂ and T₃) was comparatively less than control. So it is has a good market potential for Indian market.

LITERATURE CITED

- Chandel, S.R.S. (1991). *A handbook of agriculture statistics*, 8th Ed., Anchal Prakashan, Kanpur, U.P. (INDIA).
- Mathur, O.N (1995). Physiochemical status of major milk constituents and minerals at various stages of *Paneer* preparation. *Indian J. Dairy Sci.*, **48**(12): 688-689.
- ICAR (1972). *Manual in dairy chemistry*, New Delhi (INDIA).
- ICAR (1972). *Manual in dairy microbiology*, New Delhi (INDIA).
- Venketeshwaria, U., Kotilliga, Y.R. and Kumar, Shiv (2003). Preparation of filled milk paneer by incorporating coconut milk. *Indian Coconut J.*, **25** : 2-13.

Received : 19.10.2012; Revised: 09.11.2012; Accepted : 18.11.2012