# Technological Studies on Microbial Changes occurred during Storage of Soy Paneer

H. V. Wadatkar<sup>1</sup>, R. M. Gade<sup>2</sup>, P. G. Kokate<sup>1</sup> and K. W. Sarap<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairy Science, <sup>2</sup>Department of Plant Pathology, Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola-444104. Email: pgkokate.agri@gmail.com

# **Objective**

To study the Microbial changes in Soy Paneer during storage.

# Methodology

The buffalo milk was standardized to 6.0 per cent fat and 9.0% MSNF. The paneer was made as suggested by and subsequently modified by Sachdeva (1983). The standardized buffalo milk was heated to 100°C for 5 min and then cooled to 80°C. Citric acid (1%) was added to milk at 80°C. The curd was left for 5-10 minutes in the whey without agitation. The whey was then drained through muslin cloth and the coagulated mass was pressed in a hoof by applying presence of 2 kg/cm². It was then dipped in chilled water for 2 hour and packaged in butter paper packs and stored at room temperature (28-30°C) and refrigerated temperature (5±2°C).

## **Result and Discussion**

The effect of temperature on microbiological characteristics of paneer during storage was recorded below.

#### **Standard Plate Count**

Storage interval and temperature and their interaction had significant effect ( $P \le 0.05$ ) on standard plate count of the product during storage at room temperature (28-30°C) and refrigerated temperature ( $5\pm2^{\circ}$ C). On  $10^{th}$  day of storage mean standard plate count of *Paneer* increased from 2.08 x  $10^{3}$  to 4.86 x  $10^{4}$ . It indicated that the growth of SPC was increased with increase in the storage intervals under room temperature ( $28-30^{\circ}$ C) and refrigerated temperature ( $5\pm2^{\circ}$ C).

#### Yeast and Moulds Count

On  $10^{th}$  day of storage mean yeast and moulds count of *Paneer* increased from  $1.44 \times 10^1$  to  $4.70 \times 10^2$ . The product was unacceptable after  $2^{nd}$  and 6 days at room and refrigerated temperature respectively.

### Conclusion

With the enhancement of storage period SPC and Yeast and mould increased steadily and gradually at every storage interval and temperature. The *Paneer* becomes mouldy after 2 days and 6 days of storage at room temperature and refrigerated temperature respectively. The shelf life of *Paneer* at room temperature  $(28\pm2^{\circ}\text{C})$  was only 24 hours and spoiled after 48 hours of storage. *Paneer* could be stored for 6 days at refrigeration temperature  $(5\pm2^{\circ}\text{C})$  without much deterioration in the quality but the freshness of the product was lost after 3 to 4 days of storage.



