

Adulteration and Assessment of raw milk quality in and nearby areas of Palampur (Himachal Pradesh), India

Abstract

Milk is one of the essential food for human intake, especially for growing children, which contains various proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins and minerals. However, milk is prone to adulteration, minimizing its quality and safety even as it has numerous benefits to consumers. Present research monitored the physicochemical quality and the level of adulteration observed for the milk samples which were directly retrieved from the consumer's door. The study established that there was variation in different studied parameters in 120 collected raw milk samples where CLR (27.16 ± 5.15), fat (4.07 ± 1.53), SNF (7.94 ± 1.70), Total solid (12.00%), Protein ($2.92 \pm 0.58\%$), Lactose (4.38 ± 0.82), Minerals (0.65 ± 0.12) were assessed. As for the intentionally added substances formalin, starch, cellulose, maltose and boric acid were not present, while ammonium sulphate (9.10%), urea (6.66%), neutralizers (2.50%), detergent (10%), sodium chloride (30%), skim milk powder (1.66%), sugar (2.50%), glucose (3.33%), hydrogen peroxide (45.83%) and pond water were found in different percentages. The investigation was carried out on the problem of adulteration faced and awareness regarding the quality of milk and its variations which was needed for better quality check system. The investigation made awareness amongst the society about the health dangers linked with the contaminated milk advancements in dairy equipment's and farming techniques can also enhance the milk quality. Testing helped to measure the nutritional contents of milk including fats, vitamins and minerals. Study provided information about factors affecting milk quality and better storage conditions.

Keywords: Milk quality, Adulteration, Health hazards, Milk nutrients, Adulterants.

Introduction

India is the world's largest milk producer with the production of 187.7 million tonnes in 2018 to 2019 (Department of animal husbandry and dairying, 2019). India contributes 17 percent of the world's milk production because it produces 90 percent of the world's buffalo milk and is the second largest producer of milks in the world with 54 million tonnes (Chugh *et al.*, 2022). India is the highest producer of milk and is number one in the world accounting for 26 percent (Singh and Gandhi, 2015). Milk producing states in India include Punjab, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh,

Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Karnataka (Chugh *et al.*, 2022). Uttar Pradesh is the largest milk producing state in India (Swathi *et al.*, 2015).

Milk is nutritious food that is readily absorbed and digested. It is composed of nutrients necessary for proper body development and maintenance (Raturi *et al.*, 2022). Every age group uses milk, which is the greatest and least expensive food source. It is an excellent diet for pregnant women and their unborn children as it has a significant amount of lipid, protein, vitamins that develops muscle, lactose and many other nutrients (Ayub *et al.*, 2007). It is a special substance that is secreted by mammary gland in mammals and the most popular food item in Indian people's diet is milk and milk products (Neumann *et al.*, 2022). The constituents of milk are same in all animals, but the quantity varies according to the species, genetics and environmental variables (Tirfie, 2023). Milk composition includes 87.00 percent water, 4-5 percent lactose, 3 percent proteins, 3-4 percent lipids, 0.80 percent minerals and 0.10 percent vitamins (Ibrahim *et al.*, 2023). Adulteration is the process of reducing the quality of product by adding some other inferior substance in it due to which actual quality of milk loses (Gupta *et al.*, 2020). Adulteration can occur accidentally or on purpose. Accidental contamination which typically resulted from carelessness, ignorance or lack of facilities can also cause adulteration (Kamthania, 2014). Different adulterants in milk are water, urea, formalin, ammonium sulphate, hydrogen peroxide, detergents, melamine, neutralizer, starch and synthetic milk (Raturi *et al.*, 2022).

Adulterated milk is dangerous for health as it may contain various toxic chemicals and deprived of nutrients required for proper growth and development of human body (Marcus *et al.*, 1979). Adulterants can result in a wide range of acute signs and symptoms such as dermatitis, blood in urine, auto immune disease, asthma, headaches, sinus infections, nausea (Islam *et al.*, 2022).

The previous study on milk adulteration in Kangra district (Palampur) was in 2017 and since then no study has been conducted on this subject. To fill the research gap of seven years, this study was reconducted to assess the quality of raw milk in and around Palampur. The main purpose of the study was to ensure that milk does not contain any harmful substances that could affect the consumers' health and to protect them against frauds.

Material and Methods

The study was conducted during period of February to April 2024 at Sri Sai University Palampur. Total 120 raw milk samples were collected at consumer door from nearby areas of Palampur. Milk was collected in separate storage bottles which were sterilized before collection. All the raw milk samples were observed for testing. The ultrasonic milk analyzer was used to measure and record milk fat, SNF, protein, lactose, water, temperature, freezing point, density, minerals content, while the adulteration tests were done using the Hi-media adulteration testing kit (Manufacturer-

EKO Milk, India) protocol as per the instruction given in the kit manual. A total of 17 parameters were taken into account. The tests were performed for the detection of presence and absence of alizarin, formalin, urea, detergent, sugar, starch, glucose, hydrogen peroxide, cellulose, maltose, protein, boric acid and pond water.

All the data of this research was statistically analyzed using Microsoft office excel 365.

Results

In this study, total 120 raw milk samples were analyzed to assess the physicochemical quality of market milk that was collected at the consumer door. Significant differences were found in the collected milk samples. Among the different raw milk samples, the average CLR (27.16 ± 5.15), Fat% (4.07 ± 1.53), Solid Not Fat% (7.94 ± 1.70), Total Solid% (12.00 ± 0), Protein (2.92 ± 0.58), Lactose (4.38 ± 0.82), Minerals (0.65 ± 0.12) and Freezing Point (0.514 ± 0.12) (Table 1).

Table 1: Quality of market milk collected at consumer door

Particular	Range	Average	S.D.
CLR	11.6-33.8	27.16	5.15
Fat %	1.0-9.6	4.07	1.53
Solid Not Fat %	3.5-9.9	7.94	1.70
Total Solid %	4.5-18.6	12.00	-
Protein	0.5-3.6	2.92	0.58
Lactose	1.9-5.6	4.38	0.82
Minerals	0.3-0.8	0.65	0.12
Freezing Point	0.219-0.643	0.514	0.12

Similarly, the market milk analysis was carried out for fat and solid not fat. The market milk samples contain average Fat <3.5 percent Fat was (42.5%) and >3.5 percent Fat was (57.5%), SNF <8.5 percent SNF was (47.5%) and >8.5 percent SNF (52.5%) (Table 2).

Table 2: Market milk analysis reports for fat and solid not fat (SNF)

Particulars	<3.5 % Fat	>3.5 % Fat	<8.5 % SNF	>8.5 % SNF
Fat	51 (42.5 %)	69 (57.5 %)	-	-
SNF	-	-	57 (47.5 %)	33 (52.5 %)

Table 3: Parameters and Samples studied

Parameters	Samples Studied		
	Alkaline	Normal	Acidic
Alizarin	16.60%	79.16%	4.16%
	Present		Absent
Formalin	–		100%
Urea	6.66%		93.33%
Starch	–		100%
Neutralizer	2.50%		97.5%
Detergent	10%		90%
NACL	30%		70%
SKM Powder	1.66%		98.33%
Sugar	2.50%		97.50%
Glucose	3.33%		96.66%
Hydrogen Peroxide	45.83%		54.16%
Cellulose	–		100%
Maltose	–		100%
Ammonium Sulphate	9.10%		90.83%
Boric acid	–		100%
Protein	–		100%
Pond water	25.83%		74.16%

Out of 120 raw milk samples, the most common contaminants were hydrogen peroxide (45%) and pond water (27.5%), indicating significant adulteration. Sodium chloride was also notably present in (12.5%) of the samples (Table 3). Other contaminants included detergent (8.33%), ammonium sulphate (9.10%), urea (6.66%), while the neutralizer, sugar, glucose and SKM were less prevalent. This suggested a range of adulterants affecting milk quality with hydrogen peroxide and pond water being the most prevalent. The correlation among different parameters of the milk samples was shown in (Table 4).

Table 4: Analysis of market milk samples for level of adulteration

Particulars	Positive Samples	Correlations
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Formalin, Starch, Cellulose, Maltose, Boric acid,	Nil	-
Ammonium Sulphate	11 (9.10%)	Pond water (07); Hydrogen Peroxide (08), NaCl (04), Sugar (01), Detergent (02), SKM (01), Neutralizer (01)
Alizarin	Alkaline (20) Normal (95), Acidic (5)	-
Urea	08 (6.66%)	NaCl (05), Hydrogen Peroxide (03), Sugar (01)
Neutralizer	03 (2.5%)	NaCl (01), SKM (01), Hydrogen Peroxide (02), Detergent (02), Glucose (02), Ammonium Sulphate (01)
Detergent / Shampoo	10 (8.33%)	NaCl (05), Hydrogen Peroxide (08), Ammonium Sulphate (01), Glucose (02)
NaCl	15 (12.5%)	Detergent (05), Hydrogen Peroxide (30), Pond water (22), Ammonium Sulphate (06), Sugar (01), Urea (03), SKM (03), Neutralizer (01)
Skim milk powder	02 (1.66%)	NaCl (02), Hydrogen Peroxide (02), Neutralizer (01), Ammonium Sulphate (01)
Sugar	03 (2.5%)	Hydrogen Peroxide (02), NaCl (01), Urea (01), Pond water (01)
Glucose	03(2.5%)	Hydrogen Peroxide (03), Detergent (03), Neutralizer (01)
Hydrogen Peroxide	54 (45%)	NaCl (30), Detergent (08), Pond water (32), Ammonium Sulphate (08), Sugar (02), Neutralizer (02), SKM (02), Urea (03), Glucose (03)
Pond water/Nitrate	33 (27.5%)	Hydrogen Peroxide (31), NaCl (21), Ammonium Sulphate (07), Sugar (01)

Discussion

Milk is a healthy nutritious dairy product and is consumed by majority of world population. Increased demand, increased competition in the dairy industry and economic benefits derived some producers to adulterate milk. Adulterated milk is a worldwide issue and a social problem (Reddy *et al.*, 2017). A total of seventeen tests were carried out in our study to determine the degree of milk adulteration from samples for formalin, starch, cellulose, maltose and boric acid which were found to be present in our study. In concordant to present investigation Mane *et al.* (2017) found

that milk samples were invariably adulterated by unscrupulous milk agents. In addition, another study was carried out to check milk adulteration where the most harmful addition found in the milk was benzoic acid and sugar (Chugh *et al.*, 2022).

The intention of the farmers for addition of adulterants was to increase profits boosting volume and shelf life and to acquire more money. Despite this, there were not any worse effects on the public health. Similar to present investigation Abbas *et al.* (2013) found formalin, starch and carbonates as adulterant. In addition to present investigation Kumar *et al.* (2015) found starch, sucrose and skim milk powder as adulterant. Formalin, hydrogen peroxide and detergents were also the adulterants found in milk. These chemicals were used as cheap preservatives which increase the shelf life of milk.

Conclusion

It was observed that a high percentage of milk samples were adulterated. Thus, the adulteration of extraneous water, urea, neutralizer, sugar, NaCl, hydrogen peroxide, ammonium sulphate and glucose were found to modify the physicochemical characteristics of raw milk and to have significant negative impact on milk quality. There has to be greater public awareness of the malpractices or negligence in milk production as it is a concerning issue for the consumers in the area.

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