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Editor

Col (Dr) PK Chug (Retd)
Consulting Director
MHA Police K9 Cell
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India

Associate Editor

Dr Sudhakar Natarajan, DIG (Vet)
HQ ITBP, MHA, Government of India

Please direct all submissions & questions to:

Editor, National Police K9 Journal
Police K9 Cell, Police Modernization Division
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
Email : prahug.830n@gov.in
Tele : 011-25663100 Extn 3208

Postal Address :

HQ NSG, Mehram Nagar
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On the Cover

Three Assault K9s of NSG including the decorated K9 ROCKET (in the middle) alongwith its Trainer

The 'National Police K9 Journal' is a professional journal for the Police Service K9 (PSK) Community, including but not limited to supporting combat teams of Central Armed Police Forces, Central and State Police Forces and Law Enforcement Agencies. The journal is published bi-annually and aims at providing a platform to exchange ideas and information, sharing experiences, innovations, discussions on best practices and methodologies, strategic planning, continuous education, and capacity development on the subject of PSKs and related topics.

The Journal's Editorial Board reviews all articles for content and readability, and reserves the right to edit accepted articles for readability and space, and to reject articles at will.

Authors who submit articles to the journal are expected to do so in good faith and are solely responsible for the content therein, including the accuracy of all information and correct attribution for quotations and citations.

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अमित शाह
गृह मंत्री



भारत सरकार

संदेश

श्वान कई गुणों से परिपूर्ण होते हैं। महाभारत में तो श्वान को धर्म का रूप माना है। इसीलिये मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हुई है कि गृह मंत्रालय का 'पुलिस श्वान (के-9) प्रकोष्ठ' अपने "राष्ट्रीय पुलिस के-9 पत्रिका" के प्रथम अंक का प्रकाशन कर रहा है। यह एक ऐसी अनूठी पहल है जो देश में पुलिस सेवा श्वान (के-9) (पीएसके) टीमों से संबंधित विषयों को और अधिक समृद्ध बनाएगा।

राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सर्वोपरि है और सुरक्षा से जुड़े सभी पहलुओं पर समान रूप से ध्यान देने के लिए हमारी सरकार ईमानदारी से प्रयास कर रही है। समाज की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में पुलिस का श्वान दस्ता एक फोर्स मल्टीपल्यार के रूप में काम कर सकता है जैसे कि ड्रोन या उपग्रहों के प्रयोग से इस देश में हो रहा है। इनका उपयोग मादक पदार्थों का पता लगाने से लेकर आतंकवादियों से मुकाबला करने में भली भांति किया जा सकता है।

दुर्भाग्यवश कई वर्षों से इस विषय पर ज्यादा काम नहीं हुआ है। इस प्रकोष्ठ की स्थापना से अल्प समय में ही के-9 के प्रजनन, परिवहन और निपटान संबंधी मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाएं (एसओपी) जारी की गई हैं। के-9 संबंधी उपकरणों के तकनीकी मानदंडों को तैयार कर लिया गया है और श्वानों की दक्षता का मूल्यांकन और प्रमाणन करने के लिए पहली बार विस्तृत दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं। देश में के-9 को मुख्यधारा में लाने के प्रयासों में इस तकनीकी पत्रिका का प्रकाशन एक और विशेष कदम है।

इस पत्रिका के निरंतर प्रकाशन के लिए मेरी हार्दिक शुभकामनाएँ।

जय हिन्द।

(अमित शाह)



जी किशन रेड्डी
गृह राज्य मंत्री



भारत सरकार

संदेश

मुझे पुलिस श्वानों के संबंध में किये गये विभिन्न प्रयासों के बारे में जान कर बहुत प्रसन्नता हुई है। देश में पहली बार "राष्ट्रीय पुलिस के-9 पत्रिका" का प्रकाशन किया जा रहा है। यह हमारे पुलिस बलों और अन्य संगठनों में पुलिस सेवा श्वानों (के-9) (पीएसके) को मुख्यधारा में लाने और उन्हें बढ़ावा देने के लिए एक नए युग की शुरुआत करेगा। मुझे पूरा यकीन है कि यह प्रकाशन सभी श्वान (के-9) पेशेवरों के लिए अपने विचारों के आदान-प्रदान, आपसी अनुभवों से सीखने और अपने तकनीकी कौशल में उत्तरोत्तर वृद्धि करने के लिए एक साझा मंच बनाने में बहुत सहायक होगा।

गृह मंत्रालय पुलिस के-9 प्रकोष्ठ द्वारा श्वानों के प्रशिक्षण, प्रबंधन कार्यप्रणाली और तैनाती संबंधी रणनीति पर जो विभिन्न दिशा-निर्देश और सलाह जारी की गई हैं वे पुलिस श्वानों के प्रदर्शन मानकों में सुधार करेंगे और आपराधिक जांच तथा आतंकवाद के खिलाफ हमारी लड़ाई में सफलता दिलाएंगे।

मुझे विशेष रूप से, डॉग हैंडलरों द्वारा फील्ड फॉर्मेशन से पूछे गए सवालों और गृह मंत्रालय के विषय विशेषज्ञों द्वारा दिए गए स्पष्ट जवाबों से संबंधित स्तम्भ को देखकर बहुत खुशी हुई है। यह जमीनी स्तर पर व्यावहारिक समस्याओं के समाधान में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाएगा।

मैं इस विश्व-स्तरीय पत्रिका के प्रकाशन से जुड़ी संपादकीय टीम की सराहना करता हूं और कामना करता हूं कि यह पत्रिका दिनों-दिन उन्नति करे।

जय हिन्द।

(जी किशन रेड्डी)





अजय कुमार भल्ला

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा
गृह सचिव



भारत सरकार

संदेश

हाल ही में गृह मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत पुलिस श्वान (के-9) प्रकोष्ठ स्थापित किया गया है। इस प्रकोष्ठ ने बहुत ही कम समय में केंद्रीय और राज्य पुलिस बलों में श्वानों (के-9) को मुख्यधारा में लाने के उद्देश्य से बुनियादी ढांचा तैयार करने के लिए कई कदम उठाये हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय पुलिस के-9 पत्रिका उसी पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र का एक हिस्सा है। मैं इस विषय पर पहली पेशेवर पत्रिका के प्रकाशन के लिए संपादकीय टीम को बधाई देता हूँ। यह पत्रिका संबंधित मानकों को बढ़ाने और कार्य-प्रणाली में सुधार करने में मददगार साबित होगी।

मुझे यह देख कर प्रसन्नता हुई है कि इस पत्रिका में दुनिया भर के लेखकों ने अपना योगदान दिया है और मुझे उम्मीद है कि यह पत्रिका पुलिस श्वानों (के-9) की कार्य-प्रणाली के लिए अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक संदर्भ ग्रंथ के रूप में देखी जाएगी। मैं इस पत्रिका की निरंतर सफलता के लिए अपनी शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

जय हिन्द।

अजय भल्ला

(अजय कुमार भल्ला)



भारत सरकार



संजीव कुमार

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा

सचिव (सीमा प्रबंधन)

संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत हर्ष हो रहा है कि बहुत ही कम समय में 'पुलिस श्वान प्रकोष्ठ' ने पुलिस श्वान के आधुनिकीकरण पर कई कदम उठाये हैं जो मील का पत्थर साबित हो रहे हैं।

मुझे आशा ही नहीं बल्कि पूर्ण विश्वास है कि इस विषय पर जानकारी बढ़ाने में 'पुलिस श्वान पत्रिका' एक बेहतरीन माध्यम सिद्ध होगी। इस पत्रिका में प्रकाशित विभिन्न लेख एवं पुलिस श्वानों की उपलब्धियों विशेष रूप से उल्लेखनीय हैं जो हमारी पुलिस संस्थाओं के श्वान संचालकों एवं प्रशिक्षकों को प्रोत्साहित करने में सहायक एवं प्रेरक साबित होंगी।

हमारी समस्याओं का समाधान, हमसे अच्छा कोई और नहीं ढूंढ सकता एवं इस दिशा में यह पत्रिका एक दूसरे के अनुभवों को सीखने में कारगर सिद्ध होंगी एवं हम ना सिर्फ अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान ढूंढ पायेंगे अपितु भारत देश की विभिन्न संस्थाओं में पुलिस श्वानों को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक ले जाने में सफल होंगे।

मैं संपादकीय टीम को इस प्रयास के लिए बधाई देता हूँ एवं इस पत्रिका की सफलता की कामना करता हूँ।

जय हिन्द।

संजीव कुमार

(संजीव कुमार)



JOURNAL 04



भारत सरकार

विवेक भारद्वाज

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा

अपर सचिव (पुलिस आधुनिकीकरण)

संदेश

प्रथम राष्ट्रीय पुलिस के-9 पत्रिका के प्रकाशन में अंशदार होने पर मुझे हार्दिक प्रसन्नता है। मुझे पूर्ण विश्वास है कि यह हमारे देश में श्वान (के-9) तंत्र को पेशेवर ढंग से विकसित करने में एक मील का पत्थर साबित होगा।

गृह मंत्रालय ने पुलिस श्वानों (के-9) पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने के लिए हाल ही में के-9 प्रकोष्ठ की स्थापना की है जो कि लंबे समय से एक उपेक्षित क्षेत्र रहा है। इसके लिए एक विस्तृत रोड-मैप तैयार किया गया है, निर्धारित समय-सीमा के साथ। देश में पुलिस श्वानों की कार्यप्रणाली में एकरूपता लाने का पहली बार प्रयास किया गया है। पुलिस श्वानों से संबंधित आमतौर पर उपयोग किए जाने वाले शब्दों की एकरूपता लाने के लिये एक शब्दावली तैयार की गई है। बहुत कम समय में के-9 के प्रजनन, परिवहन और निपटान संबंधी मानक संचालन प्रक्रियाएं (SOP) जारी की गई हैं। के-9 संबंधी उपकरणों के तकनीकी मानदंडों को तैयार कर लिया गया है और श्वानों की दक्षता का मूल्यांकन और प्रमाणन करने के लिए पहली बार विस्तृत दिशा-निर्देश जारी किए गए हैं। देश में के-9 को मुख्यधारा में लाने के प्रयासों में इस तकनीकी पत्रिका का प्रकाशन एक और विशेष कदम है। यह द्वि-वार्षिक पत्रिका समान रूप से पेशेवरों और नौसिखियों, दोनों के लिए परस्पर सीखने की प्रक्रिया को सुविधाजनक बनाएगी।

मैं इस प्रयास के लिए कर्नल प्रमोद चुग के नेतृत्व में संपादकीय टीम को बधाई देता हूं।

जय हिन्द।

विवेक भारद्वाज

(विवेक भारद्वाज)



सुरजीत सिंह देसवाल
भारतीय पुलिस सेवा
महानिदेशक



भारत तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस

संदेश

मुझे यह जानकर अत्यंत प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के दिशा-निर्देशानुसार के-9 सैल द्वारा देश में प्रथम बार 'राष्ट्रीय पुलिस श्वान पत्रिका' का प्रकाशन किया जा रहा है।

मैं इस पत्रिका के प्रकाशन में योगदान देने वाले सभी अधिकारियों व कर्मियों को उनके कठिन परिश्रम व कटिबद्धता के लिये शाबाशी देना चाहता हूँ तथा मैं आशा करता हूँ कि इस पत्रिका के माध्यम से देश के सभी केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों व राज्य पुलिस बलों में के-9 प्रशिक्षण व उनके प्रबन्धन का स्तर नई उंचाईयों को हासिल करेगा।

एक बार पुनः मैं इस पत्रिका के प्रकाशन में योगदान देने वाले सभी पदाधिकारियों को बधाई एवं शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

जय हिन्द।

(सुरजीत सिंह देसवाल)



राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गारद

अनूप कुमार सिंह

भारतीय पुलिस सेवा
महानिदेशक

संदेश

यह गर्व की बात है कि गृह मंत्रालय का पुलिस श्वान (के-9) प्रकोष्ठ 'राष्ट्रीय पुलिस श्वान पत्रिका' का प्रकाशन कर रहा है। यह एक अनूठी पहल है जो विभिन्न केंद्रीय और राज्य पुलिस तथा प्रवर्तन एजेंसियों के बीच पुलिस सेवा श्वान (PSKs) के परस्पर सीखने की प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने और उसे बढ़ाने में निश्चित रूप से सहायक सिद्ध होगी।

मुझे विशेष रूप से प्रसन्नता है क्योंकि पुलिस श्वान (के-9) प्रकोष्ठ की स्थापना पिछले साल के अंत में मुख्यालय राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गारद में की गई थी और गृह मंत्रालय की ओर से इस शाखा द्वारा की गई विविध गतिविधियों के बारे में मुझे लगातार जानकारी दी जाती रही है। इस संबंध में 10 माह की अल्पावधि में बहुत से नए कार्य किए गए हैं जो वास्तव में प्रशंसनीय हैं। सभी संबंधित हितधारकों के साथ विचार-विमर्श के बाद एक प्रभावी रोडमैप और कार्य-योजना का गठन किए जाने से निश्चित रूप से इस विशेष क्षेत्र में बहुत अधिक बदलाव आने वाले हैं। पुलिस श्वानों के अभ्यास और मानकों में लंबे समय से एकरूपता लाने का जो प्रयास किया जा रहा था, उसने अब आकार लेना शुरू कर दिया है और अब हमें इसके वास्तविक परिणाम भी दिखाई देने लगे हैं।

मुझे, मंत्रालय के इस प्रयास में अपना सहयोग देने और पुलिस श्वान प्रकोष्ठ को मुख्यालय, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गारद परिसर में समायोजित करने में खुशी है। देश में पुलिस सेवा श्वानों को सुरक्षा से संबंधित मुख्य धारा में लाने और संवर्धन करने तथा इनके प्रयासों में हरसंभव सहायता उपलब्ध कराने में हम सभी सहभागी होंगे। मैं कर्नल पी.के.चुग और पुलिस श्वान प्रकोष्ठ के भावी प्रयासों में सफलता की कामना करता हूँ।

मैं, राष्ट्रीय पुलिस श्वान पत्रिका के इस विशेष प्रारंभिक अंक को प्रस्तुत करने के लिए इसमें शामिल संपादकीय मंडल की सराहना करता हूँ और कामना करता हूँ कि वे अपने प्रयासों में सफल हों।

जय हिन्द।

अनूप सिंह
(अनूप कुमार सिंह)



Lt Gen PR Venkatesh SM
Director General RVS



भारत सरकार

Directorate General
Remount Veterinary Services
QMG's Branch, IHQ of MoD (Army)

FOREWORD

If God was to choose one of his best creations, he could not have thought of anyone better than a dog. They live for a day, the hour and the moment. Although it is believed that canine domestication might have happened over 40,000 years ago, the use of war dogs in battle dates back to around 600 BC. The last chapter of Mahabharata 'ascend to heaven' has a dog scaling the divine portals due to its conspicuous and admirable qualities. The dogs have been trained for varied human needs and some of them still continue in the form of military and police working dogs in modern time.

I am happy to know that Police K9 Cell of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India is documenting the diverse roles of police service K9s working with various CAPFs, SPOs and other law enforcement agencies in a biannual 'National K9 Journal'. Sharing of information with all Stake holders involved in working dogs through this medium will be an enabler to thwart the nefarious designs of inimical agencies. The sections on operations and case studies, technical articles, training, legal notes and innovations will surely help a larger chunk of trainees and users. It will unquestionably open new vistas in the methodology of training and deployment of the time tested force multipliers synergized with the indefatigable will of canine trainers to meet the security related challenges.

I am sanguine that this acorn sapling of National Police K9 Journal will metaphorically grow into a mighty oak tree of knowledge repository to document the services of K9 warriors. I compliment the entire team who have put in their heart and soul to bring out this publication. All the very best and good luck. God Bless!

Jaihind

(Lt Gen PR Venkatesh SM)



JOURNAL 08

From the Editor's Desk



Dr PK Chug

Consulting Director & Editor
MHA Police K9 Cell



भारत सरकार

“ मेरा देश बदल रहा है, आगे बढ़ रहा है” was the song launched by our Hon'ble PM Shri Narendra Modi nearly four years ago on various initiatives undertaken by the Government as well as the achievements that are truly transforming India. No aspect of public life has remained untouched in this endeavour of transforming governance to the lives of common people. In this era of change, the Government has given due attention to the subject of 'Police Service K9s (PSKs) i.e. Police Dogs to address their concerns and issues which were long-awaited to be reformed for their betterment.

It was a major policy decision to establish an exclusive 'Police K9 Cell' under the Police Modernization Division of Ministry of Home Affairs on 01 Nov 2019 with the mandate of 'Mainstreaming and Augmentation of Police Service K9s in the Country'. The Government of India, under the current leadership, has realized that this subject needs focus and consistent attention to further improve the prevailing standards of PSKs to realize their full potential in a wide range of security-related tasks with CAPFs, Central/State Police and Law Enforcement agencies. Further, the role of dogs is ever increasing in diverse fields, the world over. The nation needs to catch up with the emerging trends world over and

use the untapped potential of dogs for the benefit of society.

Apart from the conventional role, the use of PSKs in leading the offensive has been much debated following successful participation of Dual Purpose Patrol K9 Cairo by US Seal Team Six in Abbottabad Pakistan to eliminate world's most wanted terrorist Osama Bin Laden in 2012 and subsequently by Commando K9 Connan of Delta Force USA who chased the dreaded terrorist Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the Chief of the terrorist organization, Islamic State, in the final approach, forcing him to blow himself up at the end of a dark tunnel in Syria last year. The recent transformation of NSG's specialized K9 Unit showed the way forward that the country can train such dogs here in India ahead of international levels to strengthen our Forces and use these 'K9 Commandos as Tactical Weapon in Fight against Terrorism'. The preparation of Dual Purpose K9s by CRPF to meet their specific requirement to counter Naxal terror is especially noteworthy. Further, their role in wildlife protection and anti-trafficking, medical disease diagnosis, dog assisted therapy is also growing at a faster rate which also needs to be exploited fully for the benefit of the society.

To achieve the above-mentioned objectives, after preliminary deliberations with all stakeholders, a detailed roadmap and action plan was drawn to quickly transform the subject of PSKs. In the first phase, CAPFs and other central police and law enforcement are being supported in all its dimensions to modernize the practices matching to international norms. In the next phase, state police organizations would be equally supported in this endeavour.

In the last 10 months, a lot of positive progress has been made. The PSKs have been authorized to travel by all possible mode of transport including by air or by train in AC-I class, their rehabilitation guidelines issued by authorizing them rations and due geriatric care to ensure the dignity and care following their retirement/boarding out. The breeding mandate has been granted to more CAPFs to produce quality pups for the police duties and detailed breeding guidelines have been issued to strengthen the indigenous breeding programme to enhance both in qualitative as well as quantitative terms. It would substantially enhance their capacity to produce pups and supply to other Forces to meet their requirement. The performance standards for Detection PSKs have been finalised. The model scheme for Augmentation of K9s by Licensing as per Accreditation Norms (आकलन), to ascertain their technical proficiency and certification have been issued. The organizations are being encouraged and supported to augment the performance of PSKs to overcome prevailing challenges. The PSK training establishments are being modernized by authorizing them specialized K9 equipment to take the best advantages of contemporary dog training techniques.

Improvement is an ongoing issue and the efforts in these directions would continue. 1st Police K9 Workshop' was organized by me earlier on 13th March this year at Delhi Police HQs wherein over 50 K9 Experts representing various CAPFs/Central & State Police and Law Enforcements participated. The efforts

have yielded results and Customs have launched their Dog Squad for detection of explosives and contraband. Narcotics Control Bureau has also started considering it seriously. The state police have started using them with increasing awareness to investigate their cases more conclusively. The significance of quality control among these PSK Teams have been realised by most organizations and more resources are being allocated to augment their performance.

The publication of 'National Police K9 Journal' is one small step in this direction to record the professional experiences for mutual learning. The nation witnessed its 1st K9 Seminar in the year 2017 organized by NSG. This has been now made an annual event with 'National PSK Seminar' being organized by one of the CAPF every year and the next seminar would be held on 07-08 Jan 2021 in New Delhi. The subject is being addressed in all its dimensions to make a robust eco-system in the country to strengthen programme on preparing quality PSKs matching to global standards. Necessary assistance of civilian breeders and trainers are also being appropriately involved to acquire quality pups from civil sources to meet the existing deficiency. The aspect of imparting formal education on diverse aspects of PSKs have been encouraged through the existing universities to bridge the existing gap.

These efforts got further boost by the encouragement coming directly from the Hon'ble PM of the country when he spoke in length on the role and contributions of Working Dogs (Police and Military Working Dogs) during the recent Mann Ki Baat address to the nation on 30 Aug 2020. The attention of the PM on this subject would go a long way in mainstreaming the subject and further utilize them in all walks of life as an effective force multiplier.



(Dr. PK Chug)

PM Modi Lauds

K9 Courage of Police and Military Forces



The stellar role of K9 soldiers in detecting explosives, tracking terrorists and rescuing disaster victims came in for special mention during 'Mann Ki Baat' address by the Hon'ble Prime Minister Narendra Modi on 30 Aug 2020. "Two Army "Brave-hearts", Sophie (a golden-brown Cocker Spaniel) and Vida (a black Labrador), received the 'Chief of Army Staff Commendation Cards' this Independence Day because they had performed their duties diligently while protecting their country", said the PM.

"Our armed forces and security forces have many such brave dogs who not only live for the country but also sacrifice themselves for the country. Such K9s have played a very important role in thwarting numerous bomb blasts and terrorist conspiracies," he said. It is noteworthy that Army Dog Vida was instrumental in the detection of five mines and a grenade buried underground, which prevented casualties among soldiers in Kashmir Valley. The ED K9 Sophie of the Dog Squad of the Special

Frontier Force (SFF), in turn, sniffed out an "initiator or accelerant" that could have been used to fabricate an IED in the heart of Delhi.

The PM also mentioned Balram, a dog who uncovered ammunition on the Amarnath Yatra route in 2006, and Bhawna, who detected an IED but was killed along with her handler when it exploded while being defused in the year 2002. "Two or three years ago in Bijapur, Chhattisgarh, a sniffer dog Cracker (a Belgian Shepherd Malinois) of CRPF also attained martyrdom in an



Army Dogs Sofi (on left) and Vida (on right) being honoured with Chief of Army Staff Commendation Certificates on the Occasion of Independence Day 2020

IED blast. You might have also seen a very moving scene on TV a few days ago, in which the Beed Police were giving their K9 colleague Rocky a final farewell. Rocky had helped the police in solving over 300 cases," said PM Modi.

CRPF K9 Cracker was a highly skilled Dual Purpose K9 trained in Patrol and Explosive Detection and had detected several IEDs (improvised explosive device) in Bastar during April 2017. Cracker died while he detected a pressure bomb IED planted by Maoists which went off in Chhattisgarh's Bijapur district while he alerted for the IED. The device got triggered probably due to some movement during sniffing/alerting and exploded, killing the K9. His Handler Constable B Bhanu Prakash Reddy, received minor injuries on his hand while others remained unhurt being at a distance. The incident occurred at around 1620 hours when a Road Opening Party (ROP) of CRPF's 170th battalion was returning to

its camp after a combing operation in Modakpal police station area, in Bijapur which is known for Naxal attacks. The ROP, accompanied by the K9 Cracker, had launched the operation from its camp in Chinna Kodepal village. Just 2km ahead of the camp, Cracker, sniffed a

pressure IED and the K9 attained martyrdom while saving many lives.

Since July last year, the K9s have detected 30 IEDs and other arms and ammunition as well as led to the elimination of five terrorists. The PM said "fabulous" indigenous breeds such as Mudhol Hound, Himachali Hound, Rajapalayam, Kanni, Chippiparai and Kombai were capable, cheaper to raise and better adapted to the Indian environmental conditions.

"Our security agencies are also inducting these Indian breed dogs...The next time you think of raising a pet dog, consider bringing home one of these Indian breeds. At a time when 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' is becoming a mantra of the people, how can any domain be left untouched by its influence?" he said. He also exhorted people to adopt Indian breed dogs if they were planning to keep pets.



Epitome of Extreme Sacrifice: CRPF Dog Cracker

Obedience to Odour

Kenneth D. Lickliger, SMSgt, US Air Force (Retired)
Owner, Vohne Liche Kennels

Introduction

I have been involved in the detector dog world since 1977. In my early years, I was taught to walk backwards blocking my dogs and searching using the inverted “V” pattern as most of us are taught. I hated it. It made no sense to me and I was tired of tripping over things, falling down steps and hitting my head on low hanging shelves. I also could not make sense of walking backwards with the tool trained to tell me the location of my quest behind me, why would I want to get there first. I looked at my dog as a confirmation dog, not a true detector dog. I finally vowed to change my ways when I became an explosive detector dog handler/trainer. I could not justify walking backwards and getting to the object I was searching for that could blow up and harm me and my dog first. It was obvious that the dogs would readily watch for body cues instead of using the odour as it's only prompt to respond. Obedience to odour did not exist. The dogs were dependant on the handler instead of the handler dependant on the dog. More time than I can remember trainers blamed handlers for mistakes due to them not “reading the dog”! It was an excuse when poorly trained dogs missed on aid or non-productively responded during a search. I was determined

to work this out by making the dog responsible for training him to be obedient to odour. My contention was if the dog was trained properly to truly understand that the target odour had the true path to his reward he would do his job without as much help from the handler and what I mean by help is without the handler cueing his dog. The following information hopefully helps explain my premise “Obedience to Odour”

Obedience to Odour

Why? One of the greatest questions ever constructed. One word yet so encompassing and regardless of the subject, if you can answer that one-word question, you are way ahead of the masses. Of course in this context, we are talking about why detection dogs do what they do.



Obedient to Odour. Why do dogs respond to stimulus and why and how certain drives get them to respond...Who or what are they obedient to? The handler? The reward? Detector Dog Drives... pretty basic right? What natural predatory instinct makes the dog do what they do? It all starts in nature with drives.

The HUNT DRIVE is the most important drive for the detection dog. In the wild, without their natural hunt drive, they wouldn't be able to find their food or prey which means they won't eat. We use this drive to teach them to find the odours that they have paired that gets them their toy or reward. The fact is they don't care about cocaine, marijuana, TNT, etc. They have never hunted for cocaine or TNT monster that has never run through the woods causing their prey drive to kick in! At the end of the day, they want their reward. And how do they get it? We teach them to pair the reward with the odour(s). Putting your dog on a toy (food) reward teaches them to pair the odours that have been imprinted to get them their reward/food. The dog considers the reward as food.

PREY DRIVE is a natural drive in the dog to chase, catch and consume. It is not ideal to have a dog that is



high prey and low hunt. Cocaine won't run to entice the dog to go after it. If the dog has high hunt and low prey you will find the dog won't stay with the target odour and will continue to hunt. A dog with this combination won't care much for their reward and the hunt itself is satisfying enough. You want a good balance of both HUNT and PREY.

PLAYDRIVE is a popular engineered term created to describe puppy or younger dog behaviour. It doesn't exist when a group of puppies are rolling around it isn't play drive, it is dominance (pack drive). From the beginning, the dog being a pack animal asserts their will to dominate. The one who becomes dominant is the leader and is the one who eats first and the one that procreates.

We utilize the canine's drives to tie the need for hunt and prey to odour. Imprinting is the concept of imprinting a specific odour

to the dog's reward system. It is teaching the dog to respond to the stimulus to get their reward. Contrary to some schools of thought multiple odours can be imprinted at one time. The best analogy is the stew theory. The stew theory says that as people when we walk into grandma's kitchen and she is making her delicious stew, we smell...the stew as an object. Mmmm. Stew. The dog, however, because of their far superior olfactory senses, identifies the stew AND differentiates its components. The meat, the broth, the carrots, the potatoes, the peas all at the same time. They can isolate each odour and as such, they learn by excluding, not adding.

Handlers and trainers need to understand dogs' motivation. What dogs care about?

Avoid anthropomorphism. In other words, we should not be putting human traits and behaviours on the dog. What do dogs care about? The answer is pretty simple

actually. They care about four things comprising of Food, Water, Air and Procreation. Which do we use in detection training? All but water! Toy = Food, Sex (Procreation) = Praise, Air = deprivation to retrieve toy.

Dogs are survivalists, cheaters and lazy and will do the least they can to get their reward. The equation $S=R=R$, Stimulus = Response = Reward is what we are after. In practical terms, the equation is spelt out as (S) Odour = (R) Passive (Sit) = (R) Ball. The trick is to get them to behave in the manner you want while at the same time convincing them their behaviour meets their needs. Understanding chaining is the next logical step to figuring out why the dog does what it does and how to manipulate that behaviour to maximize success.

Dogs Learn by Chaining Behaviour which means that the behaviour of the prior step in the chain starts the process of beginning the next step. To the dog seeing the same thing



means what they have associated with that behaviour follows that the same sequence they have learned is going to happen again, such as rewarding every time the same way. They have learned what is coming next. It is crucial to change the process up and one of the biggest mistakes of well-intentioned handlers is how they reward.

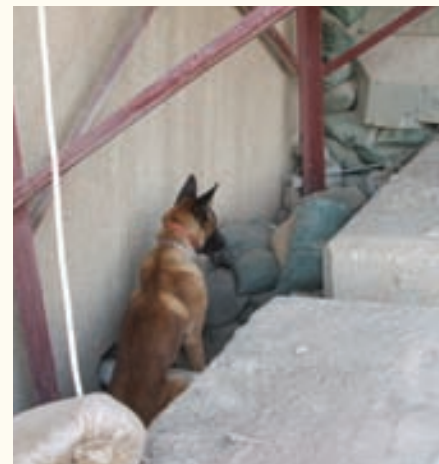
Reward at Source This isn't a hard concept, but many handlers and trainers have trouble. Don't react the same way whenever you think your dogs' in odour or showing a change of behaviour. You need to act natural or he will start watching you. When your dog is in odour you should be able to continue, tap things, etc... And your dog shouldn't pay attention to you. He should work to source, respond to it and stay with it no matter what distractions. Obedience to odour. Issues with dogs watching their handlers are caused by patterns or behaviours the handler creates, which are picked up on by the dog.

Of major importance for the officer is the dog's ability to differentiate between Training vs. On-Duty. There are many opinions on do you reward on the street? Most don't reward in actual situations such as a car search, reasoning that they can't because they don't know what is there yet or for safety reasons. If you don't reward on the street until you're sure there are drugs there (Meaning 1. putting the dog up, 2. searching to find drugs and 3. rerun the dog 4. then rewarding), what you're saying is you don't trust your dog. Never let a defence attorney find out.

On the other hand, if you're not rewarding because of safety then you're rewarding wrong. Drop the toy over his head. You don't need to throw hard. If you're rewarding every time in training but you're not on the street, you will see a definite change in the dog's demeanour. Every time he responds to odour on the street and you don't reward, he gets thrown back in the car where he doesn't want to be. This can cause him to lose interest, get stressed and he may walk odour and continue to hunt because he doesn't want to get put up or he will stop hunting altogether. If you pay the dog during training but don't pay on the street you are confusing your dog, telling him these two activities are different. No reward on the street will discourage your dog and his enthusiasm will diminish. The use of a well-placed variable reward for both training and street will improve your dog's hunt and desire on the street tenfold. Now that we know you can reward your dog in real-time both in training and on the street, we can talk about odour and patterns.

Odour is made up of molecules. It has mass and weight both and as a result, it will fall. According to Dr Ken Furton, Florida International University, the odour is also sticky and follows whatever it is contained/hidden in, seeking the path of least resistance. By virtue of odour following the path of least resistance, in a closed environment such as a room or vehicle, it will act in a vacuum and be pulled out. These are the instances when your dog will be the most productive.

Odour drops. Find the path of least resistance and start at doorways.



There are several misconceptions about odour contamination that should be cleared up before moving on.

- Utilizing Gloves and Tongs ABSOLUTELY does not do what we think it does. Gloves do not keep human odour off, actually ADDS an additional odour
- Skin rifts – mainly fall from the head area
- Proof dogs off Bags & Containers
- Train with other department's training aids
- Have different people set up problems.

There are 4 basic patterns, those being the on/off lead detail & on/off lead scan. All must be taught if you only use one or two your dog will not perform as well on the other two.

Patterns

Walking backwards is just wrong! Institutional Search Patterns were developed in the 1970s and don't apply now. For vehicles, the common thought process was to

start at the right front headlight and work your way around the vehicle. Nowhere is wind direction or speed mentioned. This pattern is wrong. Always start on longest downwind flank when searching outdoors. Make the wind your friend.

The Inverted V or upside-down W pattern can be used but it should fit the area you are searching for. Don't do the same routine every time you search a car, room, etc, use the wind to your advantage outside and use the vacuums created inside. Like all the other tools we train with, you must train the same way as you work. Using variable principles and schedules will optimize your effectiveness. For the most effective search manner, the below schedule is tried and true.

A proper Praise Off is very important to success. To some dogs, the praise has equal value to the reward if trained properly. Recall if trained properly can be good but you must change it up now and then with some dogs and reward at source to keep them obedient to odour so they don't just run to the handler when they smell the odour. If you praise and pat the dog without pulling him away it will cause aggression to the odour. You must use the variable intervals when praising off as well as rewarding. Don't always immediately go to the dog.

Certifications are critical particularly in light of Florida v. Harris. You only need one certification per year but

Fixed Ratio: 1 to 1: When imprinting and early stages of training
Variable Ratio: 5 to 1: Variable is the ratio that seems to work best

Reward Schedule	
Fixed Ratio 1-1 Used for Training/Imprinting	Fixed Interval Amount of Time you take to reward is always the same.
Variable Ratio For Trained Dogs. They are rewarded 1 every 2,3,4, or 5 not the same pattern.	Variable Interval The length of time when the reward comes is always different. It could come quick or wait for it. If they never wait they will respond. If no reward quickly, they will get up and move on. Must stay obedient to odour until released.

multiple can also benefit you. You should research and find which certification best fits you and is not so difficult that you need to train for weeks just to pass it. Never train just for the test.

Know the background of your certification official. They will be the ones that are testifying on your behalf. Know the rules of the certification before you start. Some certifiers only allow the sit as the passive response. Lockups and downs should be allowed. If you're

using your dog a lot on the street and keeping up on your QUALITY training, certification should not be an issue and certifiers should ask to review your training records.

Your dog must clearly understand that the odour drives the reward. Well trained dogs will understand their job is to follow odour to the source then wait for the reward or the command from the handler. A well trained dog ignores other stimulus; he knows his job and performs it willingly.



SMSGT Kenneth Lickliger has forty-four (44) years canine experience, including seventeen (17) years serving in the United States Air Force (U.S.A.F.) in the K9 career field. He is the owner/operator of Vohne Liche Kennels, Inc (VLK), a Service Disabled Veteran owned company headquartered in Denver, Indiana, with additional facilities in California and Holland. VLK is widely known as the premier Private Canine Training Facility and Detection Service Provider in the world and has been providing superior service for the past twenty-seven (27) years.

Advantages of the Dual Purpose Police K9

Jerry Bradshaw, Training Director
Tarheel Canine Training, Inc. USA

In this article I will discuss the fielding of canine teams by operational purpose and why it makes sense to field canines with a broad range of capabilities. I will make the distinction here among single purpose patrol K9s (SPP) that have as their essential purpose the location of human suspects via building search, area search, and variable surface tracking, and single-purpose detection K9s (SPD) that perform contraband substance detection (narcotics, explosives or firearms) or possibly human remains detection and dual-purpose K9s (DP) which combine the location and suspect apprehension functions of the SPP and the contraband detection of the SPD.

The United States is a very diverse place when it comes to how we employ police canines. Much of the country is moving toward the use of DP K9s even in areas where there has been traditional resistance to cross-training. In the southeastern US, where my company is located, one will find overwhelmingly that we train and supply dogs for DP. However, there are areas in the northeast, west and southwest where there is still resistance to cross-training patrol dogs in narcotics detection (the most widely used detection speciality) or explosives detection.

Advantages to DP K9s

Flexibility

In my experience, one of the main advantages of fielding DP K9s is the flexibility of one officer and one dog to respond to multiple calls for service whether they be tracking, apprehension or contraband detection. Often a dog on the scene for one call can immediately be repurposed for another call without delay. For example, a vehicle stop of a car leaving a surveilled drug house may in a moment turn into a jump and run tracking situation for a fleeing felony subject. Having a dog that can do both functions represents efficiency in that another separate call out would not

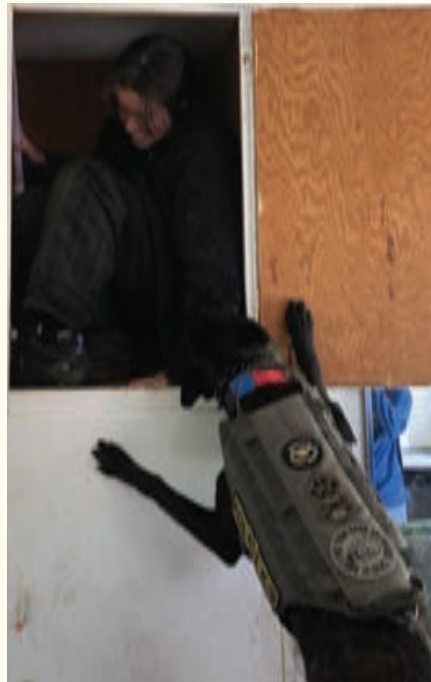
be necessary. Further, having a DP K9 capable of handler protection is a sure advantage for officer safety even if the main task of the K9 unit is drug detection as a routine traffic stop can surely turn violent.

Deterrent Effect

K9 Officers who run a DP K9 will tell you that there is a large deterrent effect of having a K9 capable of performing apprehension functions on scene even when the initial purpose of the call was for a contraband sniff. In correctional settings as well, the main function of a K9 may be for contraband searches of drugs, tobacco, and cell phones, however, the mere presence of patrol trained K9s during searches in correctional environments can pacify inmates. If these abilities can reside in a single trained K9 again the efficiency is clear. Only one handler is needed and it's like 2 dogs are available simultaneously.

Cost-Effectiveness

In this time of manpower shortages, K9 units are a significant force multiplier (and therefore represent cost savings) because of how efficiently they can solve location problems like tracks, building searches or area searches versus tying up manpower using only human officers to search for and locate fleeing suspects at night.





A study out of Michigan found an almost 40 percentage point increase in the success rate of using K9s for locating hidden subjects during building searches compared to officers searching without a K9. That is a very significant increase in success. Not only were the dogs more successful, but the K9 searches were completed much more quickly than officers searching without K9 assistance.

Efficiency at task represents cost savings. Further, when the same dog can provide this efficiency during narcotic searches as well as human suspect searches it represents further cost savings as only one dog had been trained rather than two. As I argue below there are efficiencies that can be captured by redesigning old training curricula to produce DP K9s rather than train patrol and detection in separate long classes.

In order to approach the same functionality as a DP K9, one K9 officer would have to run to separate single-purpose dogs, an SPP and an SPD. There are still many officers in the USA who have 2 K9s in their vehicle as this would suggest. If

you think about the duplication of equipment, health screening costs of the initial purchase for two dogs rather than one, cost of buying 2 dogs instead of one (this alone could be upwards of USD\$7000), training class attendance cost for 2 dogs and the attendant costs of removing the officer from the road for 2 classes rather than one, duplicated compensation costs for K9 care which is mandatory compensation in the USA per dog, and mandatory total hours of training per dog (at least 50% more expensive for 2 dogs rather than one) as training hours required by case law suggest that 16 hours per K9 is a mandatory minimum. In an era of tight budgets and mounting pressure on agencies to do more with fewer funds, DP K9s are a clear advantage.

Resistance to DP K9s

In law enforcement K9 training there can be resistance to change in training methodology due entirely to tradition. The idea that “this is always how we’ve done it” can provide inertia. If an agency decides to move to DP K9s they have to redesign their training curricula to

reflect the training of DP K9s versus SPP K9s. Many trainers that have been only responsible for training Patrol and Tracking functions are now faced with learning a new set of skills to combine the functions. In some areas of the country like New Jersey, for example, a handler would take a dog through a 16 week SPP school and to dual certify, attend another 16-week narcotics detection class resulting in 32 weeks of training – almost a year off the road - for both handler and K9. Therefore, it is sometimes argued that this introduces significant time delay into the DP K9’s training requirements.

This idea that classes must only be either Patrol functions or detection functions is just not true. My business has been training DP K9s since 1996. Our curriculum currently allows for 16 weeks of total training of both patrol and detection functions. The training covers patrol, detection, variable surface tracking, evidence recovery, and obedience in one 16 week stretch. Existing classes that separate detection and patrol are completely unnecessary. This is somewhat a vestige of the fact that 15 - 20 years ago the kinds of dogs going into patrol training were primarily defensive dogs with perhaps not enough prey drive for detection functions and high prey dogs for detection training. Thus two different training approaches were perhaps more justifiable. In the present day environment with more drive balanced dogs, there is absolutely no reason not to train both patrol functions and detection functions simultaneously. Modern motivational training methods



allow us to do more training with less pressure and thus we can teach the dogs more in a day than we could in the past, without the risk of overstressing the dogs. Most private vendors of police dogs in the USA are training dual-purpose dogs in all areas of patrol and detection in a single class lasting 12-16 weeks. The only classes still separating patrol and detection exist in government-run agency or academy classes. The private sector has to adapt efficiencies to keep costs down and remain competitive while the government faces less such pressure to be cost-effective and even less pressure to be time effective.

Some trainers who argue against cross-training disciplines of patrol and detection will argue that if you create DP K9s you have a dog that

is a “jack of all trades and a master of none.” The idea is that any given K9 will excel at either Patrol or Detection but not be equally good at both. There is some truth in this

assertion, but if you deconstruct it further one could look at an SPP K9 and make the argument that some of these dogs are better at building search than they are at tracking, or



that they are better at area search than tracking, some are better at obedience than apprehension work, yet we still combine these

functions. The real benchmark is whether the DP K9 will pass the same patrol testing as an SPP K9, and the same detection testing as

a typical SPD K9. If so combining these functions should be no issue. The DP K9s can and do pass these tests with alacrity.

Conclusion

For specialized applications like SWAT or Explosives Detection in continuous use environments like airports, there is certainly reason to continue to train and field specialized SPP and SPD K9s. However, in general patrol, corrections and military policing environments where flexibility, deterrence, and cost-effectiveness is critical, DP K9s are clearly the future.

Internationally, I see a wider resistance to training DP K9s. In places I have visited where large numbers of high-quality K9s are not readily available or are too expensive currently to import, or where severe import restrictions exist, it is somewhat harder to find all the qualities of the DP K9 in a single dog. It is my opinion that governments have a critical role in the future of K9s in policing. The importation restrictions of high-quality K9s for police and military use often get caught up in existing restrictions on imports of all domestic dogs for extremely outdated fears of importing canine diseases or the role of imported dogs in canine overpopulation. The cost and bureaucracy of these restrictions are very high and generally exist in countries that can ill afford to raise the prices of K9 imports. In countries where heavy import restrictions exist the quality of the dogs available for police and military use is concomitantly low. These restrictions given the current state of veterinary medical technology are burdensome and somewhat ridiculous and should be relaxed. Further, governments should relax restrictions on organized protection training and even encourage civilian protection dog sports such as IPG, Ring Sport and PSA which are the proving grounds for breeding stock of DP K9 candidates so more quality canine candidates can be bred domestically. These are two things that could be done immediately.

With modern-day genetics and breeding quality of potential police dogs, there is in my opinion no reason not to take advantage of the training technique that allows us to create DP K9s. It is time to set aside the inertia of old training paradigms and streamline training classes to leverage the current training technology and K9 quality currently available.



Jerry Bradshaw is Training Director & President of Tarheel Canine Training, Inc. in Sanford, North Carolina. Jerry is the co-founder of The Protection Sports Association as well as a founding director and evaluator of the National Tactical Police Dog Association known as NTPDA. Jerry has taught seminars to the US Military (USAF, US Army, and Special Operations) in South Korea, Germany, Alaska, and lower 48 states regularly for the past 10 years. He has also taught competition seminars world over. Jerry has given over 120 seminars to police, military, and competition audiences in his career, as well as written over 60 professional articles in his field. Jerry has written multiple technical articles on diverse subjects about Working Dogs, and as well as written a book, *Controlled Aggression*, which is rapidly becoming the standard text for understanding the fundamentals of canine aggression training for police service, personal protection, and competitive dog sports.

The Explosive Detection K9, 2020

M. Herstik, International K9, USA

The date known as 9-11, 2001 was an infamous marker in world history. It resulted in a paradigm shift that led to massive changes in security protocols affecting the entire international stage. Vast resources were suddenly being dedicated to creating, developing, and enhancing methodologies that would mitigate the now very real threat of terror. The terror that had suddenly impacted everyday life across the world. It is natural that the use of explosive detection K9's, (aka EDD's), was one of the first called upon resources at the forefront of this war against terror. But as the application of these specially trained K9's expanded, it quickly became apparent that two issues of notable concern surfaced.

First, there was a limited frame of reference to draw upon within the employment of EDD's in existence. Experience and success in realistic high threat scenario were limited. At that time only two countries possessed significant experience; Britain had been using EDD's for years as a tool in dealing with the IRA conflict. Israel had even far more experience dealing with an unprecedented level of horrific terrorist attacks. But the US, who found themselves spearheading the war on terror, had far less experience applying EDD's in large scale high threat application. Nonetheless, they quickly put

their vast resources to work, developing effective protocols based on applying and combining both science and better craft, and by learning from the qualified experience of others.

Since that date more has been learned and developed and applied than all the years up until that date in history. Let's briefly examine some of these developments and what we have learned that has made a difference.

As soon as the call went out, a plethora of trainers seeing an opportunity were quick to jump on the bandwagon. Unfortunately, many were unqualified. Every drug dog trainer proclaimed that an "odour is an odour" and "scent work is scent work". That was the

maxim they felt qualified them, as a result of the industry quickly became inundated with various forms of unqualified training methods infused with anecdotal misinformation. The politics, personalities and personal agendas of this time still haunt us to this day. Despite all that, open-minded, qualified professional trainers and scientists, with international support, joined forces to develop new advanced methods and concepts in the application of explosive detection K9's, concepts that greatly expanded their effective reality-based capabilities.

We learned to apply proven behavioural methods in our work that helped produce a better more reliable product. The application of operant conditioning in the training process was relatively new. Many, not all, learned to understand its necessity in the training process. It provided a baseline that allowed us to expand to more advanced capabilities. It was the combination of science, craft and art that opened great new advanced capabilities.

Development of the Standoff Alert

Newer basic training protocols allowed the EDD to work in a more effectually independent manner from their handler. It was during this period that the "Herstik Wall" was born out of both necessity and





downrange to discover and alert solidly on a device while personnel could direct them from a safe standoff position. Up till now almost all EDD's were worked on a short leash in very close proximity of their handlers. This practice was and still is true, especially of dogs that were trained using a food reward. At the time most bomb squads frowned upon the very idea of working an explosive detection canine off-leash.

urgency. At the time of a bloody second intifada in Israel, I found myself tasked with directing a large scale EDD program. A program designed to mitigate the horrific bombing attacks that were going on.

The Herstik Wall was very simple, quick and inexpensive to construct. It enabled the efficient production of consistently well trained, focus alert, detection K9's to be generated promptly. The focused independent alert allowed for the development of a safer type standoff deployment. It created a truly honest conditioned response to the target odour, rather than a co-dependent cue from a handler.

This basic first step allowed for the more advanced deployment of the K9. Now they could be sent

The British had already been working dogs off-leash from relatively short standoff distances. The Israelis, working in very high threat scenarios were able to send their dogs up to 400 meters distant. But both had a problem.

At that time the standoff dogs were alerting aggressively to the devices when they located them. Needless to say, this was not ideal. Now with a focused alert they would encounter the target odour and freeze solidly in position, pointing their noses and staring directly at the source of the odour. They would hold that position until released and could be a recalled back to their handler. They could be directed using audio receivers attached to a special harness while the handler gave

remote, directional commands. The focused alert paved the way for a safer effective EDD standoff.

Early in 2004, I was asked to perform a presentation of this capability at Quantico Virginia for representatives of the various branches of the US military. It was hosted by the US Marine Corp war laboratory. The presentation included a demonstration video of a K9 performing directed remote distance roadside searches, standoff alerts and recall. It was immediately adopted into the Marine Corp program and used extensively during the second Iraqi war. The remote or long-distance directed search, incorporating safe standoff has been adopted and is now SOP for many military entities throughout the world.

The technology was being fast developed to screen and detect hazardous material as they passed through security situations. This technology offered excellent attributes. These devices offered accuracy that not subject to physical fatigue and relative ease of operation with minimal training.



Some even claimed the detection K9 was facing obsolescence. But they soon realized this was far from true. It was quickly realized that the K9 is an unparalleled biological detector possessed with great athletic mobility. It can recognize the edge of a vapour plume and follow its gradient to the source from across a football stadium. No machine can do this. The K9's nose is the standard of measure for accurately recognizing a target odour. No technology can replace K9. When technology and the K9 are utilized in a properly cohesive manner they can harden a target greatly. This last point was grasped and appreciated. It was naturally employed in that manner; machine-based technology + K9 = a hardening of the target.

The next logical step was to then literally combine technology with the K9. Now that EDD's were able to work off-leash at remote distances from their handlers we needed a way to transmit commands from afar. Commands that could direct the dogs right, left, forward, back, stop, etc.

The Israeli's being talented innovators designed special vests with small walkie talkies in a pocket for the dogs to wear. This supported the ability to transmit directional commands to the K9 from a safe remote standoff position. From that early concept, they would soon be carrying much more advanced technology. Cameras that could transmit back pictures and sound to the handler, along with audio receivers to direct the dog. This enabled handler to see what the dog was seeing, hear

what the dog was hearing and to be able to direct the dog with either remote verbal or other signals from a distant and safe standoff position. Two federal scientists, I worked with, Dr James Crichton Smith and Dr Edward Eisenstein, developed an experimental concept of attaching a biofeedback analyzer which could determine patterns of physiological patterns in reaction to environmental encounters. Heartbeat, breathing patterns, blood pressure, etc. could be measured and observed when encountering the target vapour of an IED. It was intended to quantify these physiological patterns so they could be read as precursors to the formal recognition of target odour. These concepts were submitted to the US government.

Food Reward v/s Object, (Toy) Reward Dogs

Food reward is one of the earliest methods used for training detection dogs. It is a simple concept, associate a food reward, the primary reinforcement, with the target odour which is the secondary reinforcement. Unlike high drive toy reward dogs, candidates for this type of training are easily found as the qualifications are much laxer. While this method does work on an elementary level, it comes with serious limitations. The nature of this system is such that the dogs and the handlers are bound to working



very closely together. There is a very close co-dependency with the handler directing the dog in a tight constrictive detailed manner, rather than encouraging a more independent form of self-discovery. "Self-discovery" where the dog independently moves out away from the seeking the target odour on his own. This type of food reinforcement makes the dogs trained in this manner unsuitable for advanced forms of work i.e., directed standoff. One US Federal agency, the ATF, fully committed its K9 training resources to this method early on. As a result, to their commitment to this form of training, they have promoted this method as superior. Despite this highly anecdotal claim, the reality

is that this system is archaic and offers no advantages. The ATF is committed to this perspective as it is tied to their significant funding. It is too complicated for them to change and update all their assets at this point.

A branch of the US State Department known as the ATA, (Anti-Terrorism Assistance program), is responsible for offering anti-terrorism support to countries around the world. The ATF is contracted with the ATA. The ATA when called upon can only offer training support for EDD's through the ATF. That means that the food reward method they use is propagated internationally.

No aspect of the military within the U.S. chooses to use this method. Despite the fact the ATF provides these dogs and their training to law enforcement at no charge, the vast majority of police departments decline and prefer to pay significant sums of money for toy reward/prey based high drive dogs and training rather than low drive food trained dogs.

This has greatly contributed to the limited effectiveness and capability of EDD teams in certain countries.

Personnel Detection

So what have we learned/developed in that period? It seems that the playing field of skills and capabilities have expanded greatly since 9-11. As a result, so has the variance ineffective capabilities and methods. While some entities in some countries have soared ahead operationally, others are functioning at the older time-worn operational levels.

The commercially inspired anecdote is often presented as science to selling a method or a product. We see this in the promotion of products; pseudo scent training aids that make claims they are better to use than actual explosive material. Terms such as, "Science-based training", "Cognition based training", have recently become mere promotional branding tools for trainers to re-invent themselves. Each re-inventing the wheel yet rarely improving it. Within the industry, the existing balance of professionalism and commercialism has become slanted toward the later.

Large scale international companies providing EDD security teams

are generally little more than psychological deterrents. Yet despite all these solid field-proven training-advanced operational methods, are accessible to professional entities.

In Israel, I once stood next to a police superintendent in front of members of the Knesset. It was during the period of frequent horrific bombings. We were speaking to the financial people who were deciding whether to fund an EDD project. They were hesitating as bureaucrats always do. The police superintendent became impatient. He stood up and sternly scolded them saying, "Your job is to juggle numbers, my job is to keep people alive. Do not obstruct my job!"

To implement and update these capabilities as needed it requires the open-minded support of people in power, the administrators, the decision-makers, those who can cut through the bureaucracy and obstructionists and make things happen so lives may be saved.

One champion within a system can improve an entire system.



Mike Herstik is a Detection SME instructor for both law enforcement and military, specializing in K9 bomb detection. His background includes having trained the lead K9 trainers for the U.S. Navy SEALs, U.S. Army Rangers, IDF Oketz unit, LAPD Bomb Squad, LASD, and Israeli National and Border Police. He has written multiple articles for leading publications and conducted specialized courses, lectures and workshops for Police, Military and Law Enforcements throughout the world.

“ IT IS ALWAYS THE DIFFICULT THINGS THAT TEND TO LEAD US TO PROGRESS,, ”

Police Dogs in the Netherlands

Adee Schoon and Karin Ekkelkamp

Introduction

The Dutch National Police uses dogs for two main purposes: their capacity to bite, and their capacity to smell. In this overview, these will be described briefly, and emphasis will be placed on what we think makes our dogs perform the way they do.

The Dutch police are organized into 10 regional forces that each have their patrol dog unit, 6 SWAT regions that each have two SWAT teams with SWAT dogs. Besides these regional forces, there is an 11th nationwide unit that offers speciality services. In this unit, there are two subdivisions that use speciality dogs: the Canine Unit that trains and deploys different detection specialities as well as tracking/trailing/SAR dogs, and the Special Interventions team that train dogs for specific purposes that will not be discussed in this paper.

Detection dogs used in prisons, military police, customs, and harbour police generally all meet the same standards as the Canine Unit dogs. They are trained and certified to the same national standard. The dogs are all single purpose, and detection dogs are not trained as patrol dogs. The driving philosophy is that to be a good patrol dog, the dog should work in close connection with

their handler and be attentive to all their cues and signals. They should almost function as one. On the other hand, to be a good detection dog, the dog should only follow his nose. His handler can direct where to search, but not where to find. This is sometimes described as 'being obedient to odour'. We consider patrol work and detection work at the level that we try to achieve as incompatible – at least for the majority of dogs and handlers.

Dogs that Bite

Patrol dogs

There are about 350 patrol dogs in the Netherlands. These dogs are usually bought when they have already been trained, but the possibilities of training dogs under direct police supervision are being investigated. Each dog works with a single handler. The patrol dog teams have their local instructors who supervise the maintenance training, and the teams are certified every two years. Currently, there is a change in the certification system underway where dogs are being evaluated every 6 months in varying realistic test situations.

Dutch patrol dogs are mostly single purpose, and they are seen as an effective weapon that can only be used in cases where the police are mandated to use violence. They

also use their noses when deployed to follow fresh perpetrator tracks or to locate people or items that have been dropped or hidden recently, but the bulk of their work involves being obedient to their handler, protecting him, and being fearless in approaching (and if necessary biting) people who may be behaving aggressively.

SWAT dogs

The 12 SWAT teams mainly use dogs to gain a tactical advantage. The dogs are part of the teams and know the team members. They are part of the training routines and know their task. They are selected for their calmness, their capacity to remain silent and are trained to be extremely persistent in their bite. Usually, dogs that have already received a significant amount of training are bought and trained further by the SWAT canine instructors, who then match the dog to a SWAT team member.

SWAT dogs have to operate with the SWAT team. This means sometimes waiting patiently, silently, for hours, until the moment arrives for activity: entering a building – which may involve explosives or other noise – and arresting a suspect. Sending a dog in first creates confusion and activity, and so the SWAT team gains precious time to evaluate the situation and act efficiently.

Dogs that Smell

The Canine Unit: The Canine Unit of the Dutch police is the centre in the Netherlands that deploys different types of detection and tracking dogs, and employs around 90 people – management, kennel, instructors, handlers and administrative / support staff.

Handlers are selected by the centre based on their mindsets, capabilities and capacity to learn. They are trained at the centre on theoretical and practical aspects of detection dog work. Once operational, they usually have 2 operational dogs and work from home where they have their dogs with them. This ensures an efficient deployment and allows the handlers to bond well with their dog. They have scheduled supervised training with instructors, the amount of training is dependent on the type of dog they have. Besides this supervised training, handlers have their training material available and are encouraged to train as much as they can, with other handlers if possible. They all have a van that is completely rigged for the comfort of the dog and allows for the safe and secure transport of training material.

Potential dogs are screened at the centre by instructors and taken into training. When the training is almost complete, the dog is matched with a future handler, and the instructor continues to train them as a team until they are certified. Besides this initial training, instructors also supervise maintenance training, participate in certification and quality control,

and contribute to innovation and education. After certification, new handlers are supervised by a mentor (an experienced handler) to gain operational experience.

The centre houses the office that supervises all the certification of patrol, SWAT and detection/tracking dogs for the police, customs, prison services, harbour police and military police. The centre is responsible for innovation in training, in developing new disciplines, and for the education of handlers. They also assist in police training of crime scene officers to educate them on the possibilities and limitations of the use of dogs. And finally, the centre also has kennel facilities for dogs on trial, for dogs in training, and boarding when a handler is on holiday.

The centre was set up in 1919 and has just celebrated their 100th anniversary with a seminar. It endeavours to maintain an international network of police agencies, universities and research institutes, and canine schools to stay updated on new ideas, techniques and technology, and to share this information with others, as with this publication. Through the years, the number of disciplines the dogs are trained in has grown. A brief description of the different disciplines is given below, as they were developed in time. Special emphasis will be placed on points that distinguish the way the Dutch approach each discipline.

Human Scent/Tracking

This type of dog was the start of the Canine Unit in 1919. With

the increasing population density and the urbanization of the Netherlands, their job has changed significantly from what it originally was. Where in many countries there is a debate between 'ground disturbance tracking dogs' and 'human scent trailing dogs', the Dutch police take a practical approach. Odour trails are always a combination of ground disturbance (immediate release of volatiles combined with a gradual increase and then decrease of volatiles due to biological processes resulting from the disturbed equilibrium) and the scent left by the person (deposited directly through the shoes or from the odour plume in the wake of the person). Instead of debating whether a dog is supposed to follow footprint by footprint, or follow the fringe, the dogs are allowed to develop their technique and the training guides them in this. By introducing hard surface tracking early on in the training, the focus of the dog naturally goes towards the human scent on the track and the pace is slow enough to discriminate between tracks. By staying away from the typical 'runner' setup in man trailing, the focus remains on the ground where the person walked instead of air scenting directly to where the runner is waiting, and so the track is followed pretty closely and items dropped along the way are found.

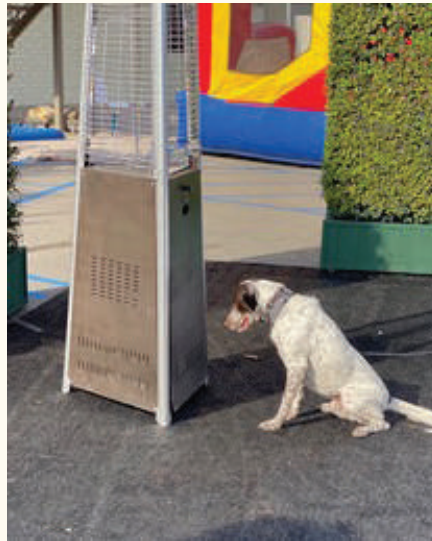
All in all, the dogs are trained to track on soft and hard surfaces, to air scent missing people and objects, and to fine-search for small articles. They indicate small articles in searching or on the track passively, but when air scenting and

out of sight of their handler they will bark as an indication. They can be deployed on a track with a known starting point, or they can locate a fresh track in a perimeter around a crime scene, or follow a specific track based on a scented object.

Explosives, Firearms and Ammunition Detection Dogs

The Dutch version of the 'bomb' dog began in the eighties of the last century. The Dutch training system focusses on first training the dogs on a group of explosive parent components that are kept as pure as possible and then training them to generalize this by having multiple products that contain one or more of these parent components. Besides being trained on explosives, Dutch dogs are also trained to detect firearms and cartridge cases. In training, we pay attention to emerging threats and home-made explosives by training with our bomb disposal team.

Dogs are trained to work independently, off-leash, with the handler directing dogs to spots they have not searched well enough. The dogs perform passive indications. Some dogs are also trained to conduct searches on objects that they are directed to with a laser. Dutch dogs are not trained for people screening, but are used for preventive sweeps, to examine suspicious objects/cars, conduct (house) searches for firearms, and can be deployed in bomb threats. Each handler has two bomb dogs, and at major deployments, a 'buddy system' is used where the



buddy has the task to monitor and direct the search from a distance.

Drug Detection Dogs

The Netherlands is known internationally as a permissive country with regards to drugs, but there are many drug dogs active in the police, customs and prison services. The focus of the training is on 'hard drugs' and precursors, especially on those with little odour since that teaches the dogs to work intensely and slowly.

The dogs work independently and usually off leash depending on the environment and the type of search. The police conduct many

house and warehouse searches, vehicle searches, and outdoor searches. Often dogs indicate spots that would have gone unnoticed by human searchers since there is an increasing trend in concealed compartments in vehicles, houses and warehouses. Customs and prison services train a lot of their dogs to perform people screening as well, the police usually does not, but all dogs have a passive indication.

Human Remains/Blood Detection Dogs

The Dutch police started training dogs on human remains in the nineties of the last century. Training dogs to do this requires careful thought because of the legal and ethical issues surrounding what may be done with human remains. In some countries, this means dogs are trained on surrogates such as pigs or commercially available training aids. Since scientific research has shown that such training aids have significantly different odourants compared to human remains, the Dutch train dogs on human remains from donors who specifically donate their bodies for decomposition research.



Human remains and blood change in odour with age so care has to be taken to vary the age of the material and ageing conditions. Dogs are either trained for human remains – these dogs are usually deployed to search larger areas – or for blood detection – this requires very slow, intensive sniffing to find residue that human eyes cannot see. These dogs too work independently and usually off-leash, but can be directed to search specific spots by the handlers.

Arson Detection Dogs

Dogs trained in this particular discipline do not really detect arson but detect ignitable liquids that can be used to commit arson. Since they are usually deployed after a fire, the dogs have to be particularly hardy, and they have to be able to work at distances from the handler when the remains of buildings are structurally unsound.

In this discipline, the Netherlands uses the dogs as intelligent samplers. Where the dogs indicate, samples are taken by forensic officers. These samples are investigated in police crime laboratories using techniques such as GS/MS. The results from this analysis are the

‘evidence’ that is used to confirm a suspicion of arson, and this is the evidence that is presented in court. The dogs are a means to sample more quickly, and time has proven that this increases the efficiency of the investigation since samples were taken based on the dogs often lead to usable evidence. The sensitivity of the dogs must be comparable

to that of the instruments used for the analysis of the samples – if the dogs are not sensitive enough, using a dog will lead to missed arson cases; but if the dog is too sensitive, the instruments will not find ignitable liquids in the samples taken at the indication of the dog, leading to frustration with dogs ‘not performing correctly’. In the Netherlands, this has led to close communication between the arson detection dog group and the crime lab arson department.

Search and Rescue Dogs

The Dutch police search and rescue dogs are part of the National Urban Search And Rescue teams set up in the early years of this century. This is a specialist team consisting of many disciplines and is tasked to offer help after a disaster to save the lives of people and animals whilst possible, both in the Netherlands and abroad. Internationally they follow the guidelines and certification standards set by INSARAG (International Search and Rescue Advisory Group), a UN organisation.

The police SAR teams train with civilian SAR teams that have achieved the same national level through a certification process. This allows the Dutch police to use a wider group of teams for rescues that do not have a criminal component – a drunk person who never came home from the pub, an older person with dementia who has gone missing. Cases with criminal components (suspicion of abduction, sexual crimes) are done solely by police teams.

Currency Detection Dogs

Crime needs funding. Since banks monitor and report large money transfers, many crimes involve cash. Large amounts are stashed away and if not found, crimes may be hard to prove and even when punished, criminals can carry on soon after completing their sentence. Currency dogs are of incredible value in detecting money stashes.

The combination of paper, ink and printing technique gives currency a unique odour profile that dogs can easily learn to detect. The training involves detecting new and used bills and focuses on training in many environments and physical conditions. Money is often stashed in hidden compartments or under double floors/walls in vehicles, houses and warehouses, or is even buried. A dog's indication can prompt the search team to examine the location more closely. Even the most ingenious of hides do not prevent volatiles escaping, to which the dogs respond. For the dog, there is no difference between locating 100 bills of 5 Euro or 100 bills of 500 euro, since the available odour depends on the size of the surface area, but for the investigation, it makes a huge difference. Millions have been found by dogs!

Sexual Assault Dogs

Sexual assault dogs are trained to detect the odour of human semen and are deployed in sexual crimes. This discipline is young, only 5 years old, but of increasing

importance. Dogs are used as 'intelligent samplers', leading forensic officers more quickly and efficiently to places and objects that are contaminated with semen. The forensic officers may take samples, or collect the material indicated by the dogs, and this is later investigated using forensic light, presumptive tests and/or DNA analysis. This discipline was developed using input from university students who systematically compared forensic testing procedures with

the capabilities of the trained dogs, and this cooperation continues to improve both the dogs and the testing procedures.

Dogs trained to detect semen have to work slowly and systematically, taking direction from the handler where to search but yet work independently. They are trained to perform outdoor and indoor searches, vehicle searches, and to investigate textile (clothing, bedsheets, towels etc.) that is

presented on a vertical search board. Outdoors the dogs can indicate semen spots that could not be found otherwise – the only other way to locate biological traces in such environments is the use of forensic lights, which is impractical. Indoors, and on textiles, they are more efficient and more sensitive than forensic light – forensic light is limited when surfaces themselves reflect light or on dark and printed surfaces.

Conclusion

There is a global change in the way we approach animals. Their welfare is becoming increasingly important: training, housing and using animals is the focus of public debate. This has changed how we train and deploy our dogs. For police dogs, but in particular, for detection dogs, they must enjoy what they do – there is no way to 'force' a dog into using their nose to find things that are of no interest to them. We select healthy dogs that have great energy and focus, a natural tendency to use their noses, and great perseverance when on task. By giving them a job that they enjoy, keeping them fit so they can perform at the level of the Olympics, and humanely training them, we offer these high energy dogs an interesting life that serves their welfare more than being an under-stimulated household pet.

Dogs have incredible potential. By understanding their learning skills and cognitive capabilities, we will be able to improve our training and figure out new ways in which we can work together with them to serve the communities we serve as police. Identify new targets they can help us locate. To achieve this, we need to work together with animal behaviour specialists, veterinarians, chemists and forensic departments and laboratories. And we need to share our knowledge and experience internationally, so we can learn from each other.

Authors

Dr Adee Schoon has worked with Dutch police detection dogs since 1991. Her research has been published in scientific journals and she is a regular speaker at scientific conferences and handler seminars.

Karin Ekkelkamp has been with the Netherland National Police since 1981. She became Chief Operations Officer responsible for the detection of dog deployment in 2013.

“ Dogs are one of the best defenses against terrorism. There exists at present no other instrument that even comes close to the overall capability of a dog ”

Appropriate Correction Command in K9 Training

Sudhakar Natarajan, DIG (Vet), Indo Tibetan Border Police

Introduction

It is a universally accepted fact that appropriate type, intensity, timing and duration of correction command during dog training is the bedrock on which the edifice of professional positive reinforcement training stands. Improperly or untimely correction of the dog with a verbal, visual or physical command can not only delay the laid down time-frame of the training schedule of the dog but can also cause irreparable response aberrations in the dog leading to its relegation from the training programme. This paper will delve into this important but often ignored aspect of dog training.

New dogs during training will sometimes fail to obey commands. This is a given. The theory of how to correct a dog is the most complex and pivotal part of dog training. Half the battle is won if the trainer knows how and when to administer appropriate correction, but sadly this is the least appreciated facet of dog training.

The correct method used to make the dog obey the command of the handler is described below:-

Verbal correction consist of voice correction commands like – Chodoo (leave it). No, and Bahut Kharab. Verbal correction is by far the most preferred method

but is usually sub-optimally utilised by the handler in preference to other harsher correction methods. Verbal correction is the most effective of all correction commands since it can mould the responses of the dog and at the same time ensure that the dog realises that the handler is his 'pack leader'. Until and unless the handler asserts his hierarchical seniority over his dog, by using 'soft' methods, the dog training will be imperfect. The 'soft' methods to assert his rank over the dog is the same as is adopted by the 'mother dog' when she gives a warning growl to her pups when they get too naughty.

It has been observed that some handlers use different tones and amplitude in the voice for the same command, which confuses the dog. The verbal correction should be firm, business-like and should not reflect the anger or impatience of the handler. While administering corrections the handler should remain unflustered. Even in nature the top-dog when he puts an underling in his place does not lose



Speaking "sweet nothing" to the dog during some "free time"

his cool but growls like a true leader, with complete composure and mental stability, with unwavering confidence that his corrective growl will have the desired effect on his 'pack junior'. This natural pecking order is to be mimicked by the handler if quick and effective training is to be imparted to police dogs. While administering a Verbal reprimand to the dog the decibel level of his voice should be stoic and unperturbed. Repeating of the corrective command like 'bahut kharab' or 'no' more than once till the dog obeys, is wrong.

Repeating the command for the same action dilutes the authority and validity of that command. By this you are sending a subtle but clear message to the dog that he can wait till the command is repeated in a harsher tone and the level of anger in the voice increases to a particular degree

before the dog can correct itself. It has been observed by experience that successful dog training can be accomplished only if every handler is made to understand that corrective command should be obeyed in the first instance itself. I have devised a thumb rule in the correct administration of the corrective command in the following sequence

- Refusal by the dog to obey the command.
- Immediately administer a corrective command in a uniform voice like 'bahut kharab' or 'no'.
- wait for exactly 02 seconds
- if the dog still does not obey, gently jerk the leash (or take one step forward if it is a signal obedience command)
- if the dog obeys, administer a pat or verbal praise.

To enhance positive reinforcement it has been observed that it would be in the scheme of things to always end the session on a successful note.

The above sequence describes the right way to use the corrective command during the initial stages of training. Always keep in mind that if the handler has half-baked knowledge about this then the problem will increase in geometric proportion and a day will come when the dog will fail to obey grade-I correction. It can be postulated, with the benefit of hindsight, that leash-jerk correction should always be after the disobedience of verbal correction and not before it, this is the thumb rule. The other important part of voice correction is that the handler should first be

cent per cent sure that the dog has completely understood the command. Many a time it has been seen in police dog training, that the handler is in a hurry and starts giving the corrective command even though the dog has not fully understood the initial obedience command in the first place.

I would like to quote a real-life example. A handler gave the command of 'sit' command to his dog. The dog failed to obey. The handler started yelling the corrective command and even then the dog failed to obey. The handler got angry and started shouting at the dog and administered a series of rapid-fire corrective command 'bahut kharab'. The dog was petrified and tucked its tail between his legs and started whimpering. From that time whenever the dog was given the 'sit' command, it used to have an unknown fear in its eyes. The problem was referred back to the officer. The officer finally diagnosed that the dog did not fully understand the meaning of the 'sit' command. It can therefore be stated that there is no meaning in giving the corrective command if the dog does not fully comprehend the initial command in the first place. It is again emphasised through this paper, that it should be ensured that the dog fully understands the command before correction is given. Ignoring this would spoil the dog and make it either too stubborn or a 'confused coward'.

I have graded the corrective command into three grades:

- Grade one: Voice correction alone



ITBP Lady Vet Officer Dy Comdt Ritu training Bhageera, a Belgian Shepherd

- Grade two: Voice correction followed by a leash jerk (during mobile manoeuvres). In static manoeuvres, the handler will take a step forward.
- Grade three: Voice correction with leash jerk, simultaneously (when mobile). In static manoeuvres, the handler gives voice correction and simultaneously physically corrects the positive of the dog.
- It has been seen from experience that if the dog is trained, adhering to all the laid down procedures of positive reinforcement philosophy, then more often than not, the dog will correct itself in the first grade itself. In rare cases, grade two correction would be used. And if and only if the grade two fails then the grade three correction should be adopted. Some handlers due to impatience, administer the grade two or grade three command without trying out

the lesser intensity corrective command. This makes the dog difficult to correct at lower grades, and it attains a tolerance to less corrective commands. It delays the training of that dog and has a detrimental effect on the professional efficiency of the dog.

- The pertinent question that now comes up is that how much correction is too much? for this the temperament of the dog has to be studied before the start of training. For 'soft' dogs a higher level of correction can cause permanent damage to the handler-dog relationship. My experience supports the theory that if your dog can:
- Chase the ball immediately after correction command.
- Show interest in food reward immediately after correction command.



ITBP Crack K9 Team secures India Gate on Republic Day Parade

- Joyously comes to the handler when called.

then the level of correction is appropriate. If the above behaviour is not shown by the dog immediately after correction, then the correction level is higher than the tolerance threshold of the dog.

A watchful eye has to be kept on the threshold level of each dog.

It can be prophesied with a fair measure of confidence that the above advances in training techniques will lead to enhanced training standards in dog training schools of security forces.

Conclusion

Do not confuse love and respect. A dog can love you but need not respect you as a pack leader. The handler needs to be a 'pack leader' or the 'top dog' to his dog to elicit both love and respect. A dog will obey your corrective command only if he respects you. In conclusion, it can be said that proper use of corrective command will make the training more efficient and ensure that both the dog and handler maintain their capability. Dogs can be used as a 'force multiplier' in security forces only if proper levels of corrective commands are used during initial training.



Dr. Sudhakar Natarajan is a graduate of veterinary and animal science and postgraduate in veterinary surgery and radiology. He has previously commanded the National Training Centre for Dogs of the ITBP and has been involved in the training of Police Service K9s for diverse roles. He is a prolific writer and has earlier authored many articles for leading papers and professional publications.

Understanding Behaviour and Cognitive Learning in Police Service K9s

Shirin Merchant

Around the world, police service K9s are making a difference - from dogs that sniff out smuggled wildlife, narcotics and explosives to even dogs that bring down terrorists.

Being a K9 handler is an exciting profession. And every working dog handler I have ever met or worked with wants their dog to perform at an optimum level at all times. When most people train working dogs, they spend time learning and applying training theory to bring the best out of their dogs. But the wise trainers and dog handlers know that before training is attempted, consideration should be given to learning as much as possible about dog behaviour and understanding the dog's mind.

Most of the successful working police K9 teams around the world have built up a wealth of knowledge on canine behaviour enabling them to work in harmony with their dogs, observing and comprehending the various behaviour patterns, encouraging and guiding desired behaviours and finding innovative ways to suppress or redirect unacceptable areas of behaviour.

In my own experience when I have interacted with working dogs, I have noticed that those trainers and handlers, who understood their

dog's behaviours and tapped into their dogs' cognitive abilities, had happy working dogs that excelled at their jobs.

Canine behaviour is an extensive topic, but police K9 handlers and trainers just need to understand the simple foundations of canine behaviour to help them troubleshoot problems in training and improve working performance.

We do know that behaviours are influenced in two main ways - innate behaviours and learned behaviours.

Innate behaviours are those that a dog is born with. The genes, the breed, the ancestry all make a difference here. What most people don't realise is that this part is fixed. You cannot change innate behaviours; which is why it is so important to choose the dam and sire carefully and choose the right breed of dog for the right job.

I have often seen breeds of dogs completely unsuitable for the work they have been chosen for; working with the dog's breed makes it so much easier to train the dog and makes sense in terms of time and money invested.

For example, when I train Assistance Dogs for physically challenged people, we prefer to use dogs that

naturally enjoy retrieving because all training for this purpose is based on a strong foundation of a retrieve. I have trained a Rottweiler for the job but I must be honest that whilst she trained to completion, she did not enjoy the work as much as the Labradors did and would often play mischief during a command.

When a dog enjoys the work it does it makes a difference to the performance levels. Most working dog handlers need to differentiate between a dog that is executing a task out of compulsion and a dog that is enjoying the task.

Genetic codes in dogs cannot be changed, we can train to control them or redirect behaviours, but it just makes good sense from a view of time and money to start training a breed that is predisposed to doing that work from the start.

And then we look at learned behaviours. These are behaviours the dog learns through the course of life. These are behaviours we can control to an extent as we can mould the experiences a dog has through life.

We typically think that learned behaviours are important only when we start formal training of the dog but we need to keep in mind that a pup starts learning from the

time it is born. If we can influence those early experiences, we can change the way the dog will train and work later in life.

Starting with when the pup is yet with the dam, ensuring that the pups are brought up in an enriched environment- where the senses are stimulated, handling the pups daily and getting them accustomed to human scent and touch (right from the day they are born), giving them objects of different tastes and textures to explore (from around the age of 3 weeks) and even exposing them to measured amounts of stress through carefully crafted exercises can ensure that the pups grow up to be more confident, easy to train, biddable dogs in comparison with pups that miss out on this vital learning early in life.

And as the pups grow to about 6-8 weeks, it is imperative to socialise them to the sights, sounds and people of the world. I cannot stress how important this is for working dogs, as they need to be stable and confident in any working environment. We do know that dogs that miss out on this crucial learning grow up into nervous, unconfident dogs. Needless to say, those are characteristics that would be undesirable in police working K9s.

We often describe dogs as shy or bold but don't realise early influences play a strong role.

And when the young dog becomes a teenager at around 7-9 months, there is a hormonal change leading



to further behaviour changes and we often see the pups in training becoming more disobedient, recall training levels drop and the dog seems more interested in the environment than the handlers.

At this point, most handlers and trainers prefer to use force to get the dogs to obey, but typically it will lead to training levels of the dog eventually degrading over a while.

Understanding that the young dog is going through physical and behavioural changes and working with the dog, rather than forcing it

to conform can make a difference later in how the dog works as an adult. Teenage dogs respond well in training with more playtime and motivation rather than rigid rules.

And as the dog grows into an adult, every experience it has will impact the way it trains and works.

We can and we should influence the learning our young police K9s have to ensure they turn out to be biddable, confident and happy working dogs.

When I have worked with service dogs, the most common complaints

in training often are about dogs that are willfully disobedient, insolent, losing interest in training, giving false identifications in sniffer dog work or lagging in heelwork.

When I watch the dogs work, often I can make out teams that are well bonded in contrast to dog-human teams that do not understand each other, and that makes the difference in a dog that will work well under duress and a dog that will fail.

Understanding canine cognitive processes and behaviour can aid in improved communication and teamwork between dog and handler and better performance of the K9 team. Training a dog without understanding what drives his behaviours greatly reduces the likelihood of success.

A couple of years ago, I was advising a handler dog team that had a common problem in training - the dog would lag during heelwork.

The handler would yank on the leash and give firm commands for the dog to pick up the pace. It would work for a few seconds and the dog would lag again. The whole exercise was becoming increasingly frustrating for the handler, as he did not understand what was going wrong.

When I explained that the harsh commands and the abrupt body language of the handler were causing the dog stress and as a way of alleviating the stress, the dog was lagging, the handler was taken a back.

The handler then transformed his approach – he changed the tone of

the commands, added an element of fun into the heelwork exercise and motivated the dog using treats and toys. Within minutes, you could see the dog's behaviour changing and it perked up and started walking happily next to the handler.

Dogs speak to us using their intrinsic language comprised of body language cues such as tail wags, body postures, the carriage of the ears, and of course vocalisation. Understanding these subtle cues can help us improve on the levels of training and performance.

Training and fieldwork can be stressful for dog and human sometimes; knowing the signs of stress in a dog can help us control and reduce it thereby improving the team's performance.

When stressed, a dog will carry out calming signals- intrinsic body language cues designed to reduce their stress levels and communicate to others that they are stressed.

Signs such as lip-licking, yawning, walking slowly, sniffing of the ground, random itching, turning the head to the side, or barking could be signs that the dog is stressed out.

We often see these signs in training sessions or the field and attribute them to a dog being disobedient or insolent and typically use correction to get the dog to obey, which inevitably leads to more stress and high levels of cortisol.

A simple understanding of stress in canines can help the handler reduce stress in levels in police K9s.

Knowledge on understanding canine body language, being more aware of our body language when training, comprehending drives and motivators in dogs and learning how to bond with a dog can make a world of a difference in the performance levels of the team.

Another dog that I worked with was routinely giving false identifications during explosive detection work. Watching the team at work, it was apparent that the dog was confused about when to give an alert and the handler was very nervous too.

False identifications can happen for a variety of reasons, a common issue is the handler's body language. Dogs excel at reading human body language and this dog was reacting to the inadvertent signals of the trainer rather than the scent.

Changing the handler's mindset, making him more mindful of his body language and removing his knowledge of scent location transformed the way he handled the dog; he now had to start trusting his dog rather than guide his dog, it made a positive difference in the outcome.

Police dog handlers and trainers also need to know the signs of fear, avoidance behaviours, flight behaviours in dogs and the physiological changes that happen when a dog is in flight or flight mode.

When a dog is frightened of something, its first option will be flight behaviour; we often confuse that with disobedience and force the dog to confront his

fears or discipline the dog, thereby increasing fear and corresponding cortisol levels in the dog.

Instead, removing the dog from the situation immediately, allowing it time and distance to cope with the fear, and helping the dog calm down can change the way the dog responds to a similar situation in future. A dog forced to confront its fears can eventually learn to use aggression to protect itself.

Aggression is another highly misunderstood behaviour among working dog trainers. We need to keep in mind that no dog ever wakes up one day and decides to bite. There has to have been a pattern of learning.

Knowing these behaviour patterns, understanding their progression and learning how to redirect them can help in controlling handler directed aggression in working police K9s. With most dogs that bite their handlers, trust-building exercises, forged through playtime and bonding time can help repair the relationship between human and dog.

When dogs are fearful, aggressive or stressed, either due to training situations or even situations that

occur off the training field, such as kennel stressors, extremes in temperature, noise sensitivity, aggression from other dogs, unusual environments, etc., the stress hormone cortisol is released; and this can severely affect the level of training and learning in a dog. Stressors must be identified and reduced when possible to ensure that high cortisol levels do not inhibit the dog's cognitive abilities.

Since police dog training can be stressful for dogs and handlers, it is advisable daily to carry out fun activities that release endorphins in dogs, which can help counteract cortisol levels in the body.

Over a while, higher work efficiency will be seen in the dogs, because happy dogs make for better workers.

We also need to consider dogs not as robots but as living creatures that need playtime, relaxation time and social company. Handlers should spend time playing games that build trust, a strong bond of respect and weave faith into the framework of the human-canine partnership.

And whilst using food and toys in training is great, trainers should ensure that the treats and the toys

are not the ultimate rewards- the ultimate reward for the dog should be the handler and his relationship with the dog. Use the toys to play games, praise the dog when treating and ensure the handler is a part of the reward and not just a dispenser of rewards. When the dog views the handler's interactions as a reward and has a strong bond with the handler, it will obey happily for a lifetime. Dogs, very much like humans, excel at what they enjoy doing.

So next time you get stuck in training before you scold the dog, ask yourself- what is my dog understanding? What is my dog trying to say? Sometimes listening to our canine partners can be the answers we are looking for.

Delving deeper into canine cognitive processes and behaviour and applying those concepts to the training process can decrease training time, improve training techniques and can change the way we train and work with police K9s to ensure consistently high-performance levels.



Shirin Merchant is India's pioneering canine trainer and behaviourist. She is the only person in Asia to gain accreditation in Companion Dog Training and Behavioural Training with the Kennel Club of England's, KCAI - Kennel Club of England Accreditation Scheme for Dog trainers and behaviourists. She is one of nine people in the world to have behaviour accreditation. In 2015, Shirin was awarded the prestigious International Commendation award for Trainer of the Year by the Kennel Club of England. She was felicitated by the President of India at the First Ladies Awards - for women who have transcended barriers.

Importance of Socialization and House Manners in Dog Training

Sardari Lal, Ex DIG (Vet) BSF

Trained dogs are an asset for the Security Forces as helping police in detection of crimes of various nature. Explosive trained dogs are saving precious lives and property by timely detection of IEDs and bombs whereas narcotic dogs are fighting the menace of drugs by timely detection of narcotic substances. Dogs have an acute sense of smell, ultrasonic hearing power and better vision in dim light. Moreover, they have the power of discrimination in dilutions n high sensitivity. A dog is a time-tested machine and very reliable one. There had been a huge cache of narcotic drugs and explosives by the trained dogs. Trained dogs have been proved a deterrent for the anti-national elements. There had been a tremendous reduction in theft, murder, extortion and kidnapping cases once crime detection dogs deployed in the areas affected with such activities. If dogs are properly bred, reared, socialized, selected, trained and regularly kept under practice, their efficiency in the respective field is unquestionable. It is teamwork hence, selection of handler is equally important. The handler who understands the psychology of the dog such as behaviour including communication, body gestures, habits and how he communicates

with the dog he can prove an asset for the Force. He knows what to apply when to apply and where to apply i.e. time and mind.

One must have noticed that street dogs start barking/ attacking/ and even biting whenever any animal, other dogs, vehicles enter into their territory or simply exhibit fear or flight on hearing unusual sounds of various types. To overcome this to occur in the actual working scenario during the performance of operational duties and to make dog behaves in a disciplined manner while in the kennel, the role of socialization and house manners comes to play.

Socialization

The association of dog with the human being is as old as human civilization. In the beginning, the dogs were used for hunting and guarding purpose but later on exploiting the extraordinary qualities such as an acute sense of smell, ultrasonic hearing power and better night vision, the man used dogs as per his designs such as messenger dogs, guarding of vital installations, tracking of criminals, bomb detection, narcotic detection, Search and rescue operations etc.

The dogs were domesticated 12000-14000 years back but

some say 30000 years back due to conflicting evidence. The proper age of socialization is between 8 to 12 weeks but can be socialized when adult but better to start at an early age.

The relationship between handler and dog is the foundation of the bond of mutual trust and respect. This objective can be achieved by developing deep association with a dog by nurturing through better care, grooming, feeding, timely watering, playing and motivating (a lot of praises, offering tidbits, tug of war etc.). The running with the dog in the morning is also one of the motivating factors.

The reason for socializing the dog to help him to be accustomed to all kinds of sights, sounds and smells. A well-socialized dog is well-adjusted and confident. Without socialization, the dog may become fearful or aggressive and other behaviour issues. To make the dog more faithful, happier and confident, the dog needs to be socialized throughout his life.

Once the dog is allotted, the handler must call the dog by name i.e. name conditioning. The dog will response gradually. Next step is getting the dog used to neck collar and leash. The collar should

neither too loose nor tight. Its fitness can be checked by inserting two fingers between the dog's neck and collar. It is a tool to control dog during training and all other outside activities. Handler to introduce the dog to various peoples, dogs, places and sounds especially firecrackers, vehicles, sirens, gunshots etc. to get the dog used to fear-triggering experiences.

The success of socializing dog will depend on your patience, consistency and willingness. The well-socialized dog is prerequisite before the start of training. Unsocialized dogs are 580 times more likely to become aggressive, according to the Cummings School of Veterinary Medicine. The well-socialized dog will be bold, confident and will not be scared of other animals, dogs, places, unusual sounds and will have a happy and well-balanced life.

House Manners

Handler to teach a dog to get rid off unwanted behaviours and to be obedient and act politely in the kennel. If the dog has not been taught house manners when it was with the breeder like toilet training, crate training etc. the handler has to house trained dog. It is based on play theory i.e. handler to motivate the dog for the desired behaviour with a lot of praise and play (rubber ball and tug of war) with the dog. In the beginning, the dog should be on a leash at the time of kennel out.

The handler must understand a few basic things that dog like to relieve

itself after each meal, or whenever the urge arises so. Some dogs are also having a habit of chewing the shoes, blankets, sleeping board etc. kept in the kennel.

To overcome this, the handler is required to sleep in the kennel for 10 to 15 days so that handler can keep close watch over the dog. Handler has to catch the dog in the wrong act otherwise he will not understand what wrong he has done. The young puppies and old dogs cannot hold bladder for a long time, hence need evacuation. If you notice the dog sniffing the ground, circling or showing uneasiness it means he wants to relieve itself.

Whenever dog has the urge of relieving you have to take out and give the command 'go toilet in clear and audible words. Give lots of praise when it relieves itself. It is your responsibility to take your dog outside when it needs to relieve itself. The quicker you become an expert at reading your dog's signals, the faster it will become house trained.

Never punish a dog for a mess it made, whether you saw it happen or not. Do not rub its nose in the mess, hit, shout or punish it. The dog will not understand that you are upset at it for something it did in the past. If you do catch your dog in the act, pick it up and take it outside immediately. Being harsh or punishing your dog for an accident will only teach it that it shouldn't relieve itself around you.

Meal timings need to be fixed. Sudden changes in diet may upset

the digestive system. Make sure that the diet changes are done gradually. Environmental changes, such as a new house or even a change in the toileting surface for example from concrete to grass can affect your dog's toileting routine. The dog if not properly house trained, it may soil the training area during the training session or when some display is going on.

Some dogs also develop the habit of coprophagia i.e. eating of their excreta eliminated in the kennel leading to digestive disturbances. If this habit is continued, the dog loses interest in the job due to continuous health problems. Health issues like some infections may cause frequent toileting in the house even if the dog is fully house trained. Ultimately, the objective is achieved when the dog relieves itself outside and does not harm anything in the kennel as well as accepts the leadership of the handler.



Dr. Sardari Lal is a long time veteran in the field of police dog training retired as DIG (Vet) BSF. He has been Chief Instructor, National Training Center for Dogs, BSF Academy Tekanpur, (MP), Ex-Police Canine Operations Advisor, United Nation Development Programme, Kabul, Afghanistan.

Use of Retired Dogs of Police as Therapy Dogs

for Emotional Support to Children with Special Needs,
Sick and Disabled Personnel

**Pramod Kumar Chug, Consulting Director, Police K9 Cell,
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India**

Background

Therapy dogs are interactive dogs trained to provide service and comfort to people. These dogs are trained and accustomed to bringing joy to the lives of subjects (children or patients) in need of a little extra love. Research shows that children with mental disabilities like autism, cerebral palsy or other neurological disorders can benefit greatly from spending time with a therapy dog. Its calm presence, simple methods of communication, fondness can engage the child constructively, breaking the monotony, boredom and depression producing positive results in helping children on a wide range of mental disorders and help the child to relax and communicate.

Concept or Philosophy

Therapy dogs are interactive dogs trained to work for a Handler to provide service and comfort to people. The presence of a therapy dog can decrease anxiety and provide a level of comfort that enables children to work through a variety of challenging issues including their mental disabilities. Their responsibilities are to provide psychological or physiological therapy to individuals other than their Handlers. It is important to note that therapy

dogs are not service dogs. Service dogs are trained to perform tasks to ease their handlers' disabilities, helping them to attain safety and independence in an exclusive or dedicated manner.

Objective and Goals

Use of the retired (cast and boarded out) Police Service K9s (PSKs) of Police and Law Enforcement agencies to provide 'Dog Therapy for Emotional Support' for children with special needs of any age with mental and neurological disorders/ disabilities in terms of providing them emotional support. Therapy dogs can also be used to give comfort and affection to people who are sick, disabled or in a crisis by visiting at hospitals or their locations.

Further, the goals of therapy dogs are as under :

- Improving motor skills and joint mobility.
- Improving gross motor and/or fine motor movement.
- Progress self-esteem by increasing verbal communication and developing social skills.
- Increasing eagerness to partake in activities.
- Improving the willingness to exercise.

Unique Advantages

Studies of animal therapy have shown repeatedly that exposure to animals helps improve morale and communication, bolster self-esteem, calm anxiety – even reduce blood pressure and heart rate. According to 2017 research from the University of Cambridge, children get more satisfaction from relationships with their pets than with their brothers or sisters. While some children with special needs suffer from an identifiable disorder like autism or cerebral palsy or seizure disorder or mobility issues, many of them have multiple issues, or a variety of mental health issues or uncommon neurological disorder, for example, Down's Syndrome, Fragile X, Apraxia, ADHD. They are extremely effective to ease anxiety in any environment including hospital settings, help children who are anxious about learning to read, and for several other calming and esteem-building therapies for special needs children and adults. Notwithstanding above, few unique benefits are listed as under :

Best Friend Effect

- While the needs of each child are unique, however, the common thing about them is that these children have few, if any, friends. Having a 'Therapy Dog' that

quickly bonds well with such children closely is an opportunity for the child to have a best friend effect who loves and accepts them unconditionally.

Calming and Preventing Meltdowns

- Such Therapy Dogs provide assistance to these children with meltdowns by providing calming and comforting interactions through their Dog Handler. For example, if the teacher or parent sees the child feeling overwhelmed, they can have the intervention of therapy dog by cuddling behaviour, snuggle with the child, kissing to meltdown the situation especially when the child is crying or performing repetitive behaviour. Often the therapy dog intervening will either reduce the length of the meltdown or even prevent it from occurring. The underlining significance lies that simple presence of such dogs provides comfort and emotional stability.

Social Bridge

- Through the therapy dogs, the children unite and it plays an important social bridge to facilitate interaction with similar or normal children.

Responsibility

- Many such children enjoy learning how to brush, feed, and take care of such therapy dogs. This allows them to be responsible for something and they can take pride in their efforts as they learn important life skills.

Communication

- For children who struggle with verbal skills, asking the dog



Groundbreaking Concept of providing Healing Therapy through the Army Dogs at Asha School, Delhi Cantt for Special Need Children by Col PK Chug (Retd) during the year 2012.

to perform a trick or other command can be an incentive to communicate. In society or public, the child gets the opportunity or reason to talk about their therapy dog with other people.

Assisting with Transitions

- Few children who would interact initially with a therapy dog under supervision may eventually achieve confidence and trust with dogs. Such children can move on to have an independent therapy dog who is living with the child to extend greater benefits in terms of trained skillset but also deescalate a situation on round the clock basis.

Improving Sleeping Pattern

- The interaction with therapy dog improves sleeping and such children display more sound sleep following interaction with a therapy dog. Further, if the dog is staying round the clock with the child, then it ensures that the child sleeps better at night because the therapy dog is

sleeping with them and providing that constant comfort.

Tracking

- Dogs are known to possess an amazing nose and if the retired dog is a tracker dog, then the task of tracking a lost child even brightens up from some of their belongings. Children suffering from autism, often get lost if not monitored and such dogs can assist in finding them quickly.

Essential Requirements of Therapy Dogs for Emotional Support

A therapy dog can be just about any dog, but there are some fundamental requirements of therapy dogs. Since it is recommended to involve retired/veteran PSKs for the purpose, therefore not all dogs would be suitable for the purpose. Notwithstanding, most dogs may found to be suitable to meet the basic requirements of a therapy dog restricted to provide emotional support to children with special needs or sick and disabled persons



Healing Therapy by Army Dogs at Asha School, Delhi Cantt for Especially Abled Children.

at hospitals. The perfect therapy pet is well-trained, well-socialized and genuinely loves people, however, these veteran dogs need to be screened against the criteria listed below and those meeting the requirements or those which can be quickly modified to meet the requirements should only be employed for the purpose of dog therapy:

- **The temperament** of the dog is most critical and the dog should possess calm, friendly behaviour and happy to be handled by many different people.
- **Health** is another aspect and dog should be healthy with up-to-date with its vaccinations and deworming. Review by Veterinary Officer is essential.
- **Training:** The Handler must understand the requirements

and although dog therapy is restricted to provide emotional support through these veteran dogs however the handler needs to facilitate the interaction of subjects with the dog in a cordial, calm way to make it a pleasant experience with a lasting positive impression.

- **Age:** Age is no bar in dog therapy. Older dogs are generally more cool and calm and with maturity, they become more socialized and environmentally stable having served in a variety of operational settings hence it is easy to handle them.
- **Size & Breed** doesn't matter. The breed, size or type of dog is immaterial as far as emotional support is concerned. Any dog is which is friendly, forthcoming to interact with other people,

enjoy to fit into someone's lap, love to rest their soft head on the side of a bed or a knee are excellent in dog therapy. Labradors, Golden Retrievers, Cocker Spaniels, Beagles are particularly more suited although German Shepherds can also be used for the purpose. The more important aspect is that they are calm and gentle and can appreciate people's suffering.

Responsibilities of the Dog Handler

The Handler of such dogs also plays an important role in facilitating the dog therapy. The following are the responsibilities of the handler which needs to be ensured:

- Ensure the safety of the children apart from the therapy dog's physical and mental health.
- To prepare the retired/veteran CAPF dog for the task. Only most suited retired dogs be used for the purpose. Any dog still showing the signs of aggression, unsocial being or not comfortable with children must not be used for the purpose.
- The Handler and Dog both are vaccinated against 'Rabies'. The up-to-date vaccination record of the dog with regards to other diseases like distemper, parvovirus and adenovirus (hepatitis) would always be carried by the Handler in his bag as evidence of safety.
- At no time of the task, will the Handler and dog be alone with students and dog therapy be provided only in presence of the faculty/teacher/parents.

- The Handler would keep the safety of children as paramount at all times. The Handler's attention must be dedicated to the dog and their interactions with students and staff. The dog will always be under the direct control and supervision of the Handler. The handler will be aware of the dog's behaviour at all times. If any changes in behaviour occur that may affect the safety of the children, the Handler will immediately remove the dog from the school and notify the concerned officials.
- The therapy dog must wear its dog vest and the Handler will ensure that the dog is always on a 6-foot leash that is held by the Handler, with a flat buckle collar or approved harness, inside and outside the school for children with special needs.
- The Handler will ensure humane care of the therapy dog, including any feeding, exercising and clean, well-groomed, free of injury or illness, and of the temperament appropriate for working with children and others in the school.
- The Handler will take responsibility for educating staff and students, on the role of the dog in extending such therapy.

Conclusion

The retired CAPF Dogs may be unfit for the specialised trade due to their old age and limited mobility however cool and calm temperament and mature, environmental stable personality makes them perfect 'Therapy Dogs to extend Emotional Support' to children with special needs, sick and disabled persons. Their natural behaviour to cuddle, fabulous attitude to just sitting next to the subject and hearing about their troubles, resting chin in an individual's lap to check in with you and make sure that you are OK to have a tremendous comforting effect which should be used gainfully without wasting. Similarly, these veteran dogs would also get a comfort, love and purpose in return till they breathe their last.



Col (Dr) PK Chug (Retd) is the leading Military and Police K9 Trainer and Senior Administrator with Government of India. Before assuming the current assignment of bringing in transformational change in Police Service K9s with the Police Forces of the country, he had nearly 26 years' service experience in Army. He had commanded Dog Units on six occasions with Army and Special Forces including his last command of the most prestigious K9 Unit of NSG. He is known for introducing multiple innovative & inexpensive solutions to augment the performance of Military and Police Service K9s.

He has authored a large number of professional and technical articles for leading publications on technical subjects. He is an international speaker and master K9 trainer to educate on the subject of PSKs and has been conferred with honours and awards in almost every assignment held by him including 'Chief of Army Staff Commendation' thrice, United Nation's Force Commander Commendation and Citation by DoD, USA.

“

Therapy dogs bring cheer to patients in hospitals and nursing homes, helping them heal mentally and emotionally

”

Trained Police Dog

An Asset for the Security Forces

Gopesh Sahay Nag
Commandant (Veterinary), Frontier HQ, BSF Jammu

It is a well-known fact that dogs are the best friend of the men since ages. Dogs have been domesticated some thirty to forty thousand years ago. Men have exploited various traits of dogs for help and survival. The most important one is the use of dogs in security. Men since the times of dependence on hunting for food have kept dogs with them for security and attack. Later, men started using them successfully as an offensive against enemy forces. Use of dogs in World War I and II were very fruitful and is known to all. Traditionally, the most common breeds for the military operations have been the German Shepherd and Hounds. Of late, in Police Service K9 (PSK) there has been a shift to smaller breeds with a keener sense of smell and easy manoeuvrability for detection work like Cocker Spaniel, and to more resilient breeds such as the Belgian Malinois for the attack, patrolling, tracking etc for law enforcement. The use of Indian breeds of dogs has also been thought upon in recent times as per directions of Government of India. Indigenous breeds have been trained in different fields and assessed for training uptake to evaluate their uses and future replacement of foreign breeds of dogs.

Dogs in warfare have a long history starting in ancient times. Dogs

were trained as 'Dogs of Combat' for use as scouts, attackers, sentries and trackers. Their uses had been varied and the same continues to exist even in modern military usage. The use of dogs in warfare has been common even in many early civilizations. As warfare has progressed, their purpose has changed greatly.

Dogs have many peculiar qualities including that of Sniffing and



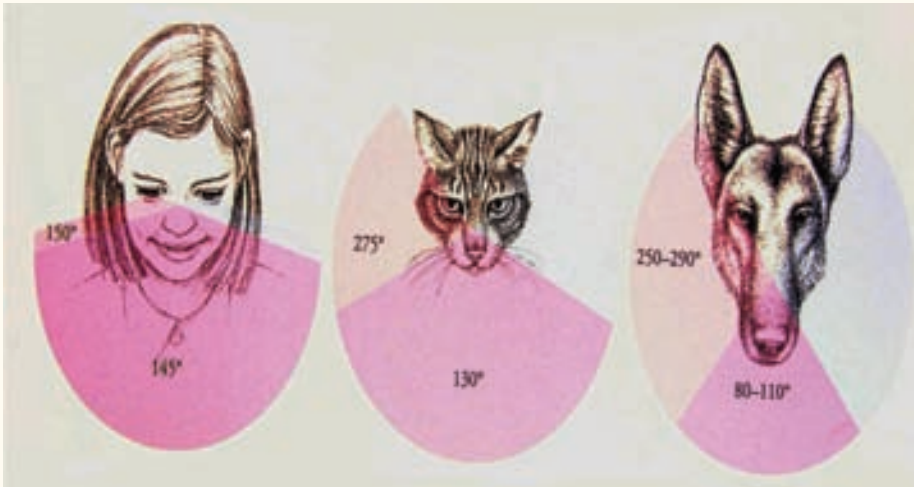
Hearing. Dogs have two giant olfactory bulbs in the brain, which weigh around 60 grams, almost four times as much that of human olfactory bulbs. Fact remains that the canine brain is about one-tenth of the size of the human one, which indicates that the canine brain has forty times as much of its brain devoted to sniffing as humans do. The sniffing and scent discrimination power of a dog is reckoned to be 150000 times better than a man. A dog can

hear a sound four times better the distance wise. However, it is the sense of sniffing which men have exploited the most. The wider angle of vision by dogs add to their already blessed capabilities.

Dogs can be trained in many fields such as Explosive detection, Narcotic Detection, Infantry Patrol, Guarding, Tracking, Search & Rescue Operations, Casualty detection, Enemy Flush out, Messenger duty, Wild Life Protection etc. However, Explosive detection remains the field of highest demand as it is directly related to the safeguarding of valuable life and property besides having a psychological effect on masses.

To provide a common platform for training of dogs, National Training Centre for Dogs (NTCD) was established in the year 1970 at BSF Academy Tekanpur to train dogs and handlers of all state and





Central Police forces. Besides this, the centre was assigned the task of carrying out Breeding of dogs as well. Today the centre is a premier training institute in the field of dog training and is a 'Centre of Excellence'.

The world has seen many bomb blasts in the recent past including those in our own country. Explosive detection dogs are trained to detect explosives hidden anywhere including ground, building, vehicle, luggage, human body etc. They have an uncanny trait of finding out all kinds of explosives. Explosive detection dogs are trained to indicate the presence of an explosive article only silently by sitting, waving tail or by staring into the eyes of the handler. This is a most difficult field of dog training as the dog does not have the freedom to fiddle, play, scratch or mouth an explosive article, which otherwise is a basic instinct of a dog, as it may lead to blast. At times even barking can lead to blast if the device is having sound sensors. Militants and Anti National elements these days use crude kind of explosives or mixtures of explosives, i.e. IEDs, which is a very familiar name

to everyone around the globe. Almost all State police forces, Central Armed Police Forces and Armed Forces have dogs skilled in Explosive detection.

Equally important for society is a Narcotic detection dog. These days narcotics are related to Narco-terrorism which speaks 'If you cannot conquer a country with military power, conquer it with Narco-terrorism'. If the youth of a country plunge in narcotics addiction, the country is almost dead in a few decades without a war. Narcotics are mainly smuggled from China, Myanmar, Thailand, Indonesia and African countries. History is evident of some huge cache of narcotics by trained dogs at International Airports, Dockyards and at check-posts on international borders. Training a dog in narcotic detection is one of the easiest training. The dog has full freedom to mouth, play, fiddle or scratch the article as there is no risk to human life and property.

Moreover, narcotics are high odorous substances which make scent conditioning very easy. It's a very playful training which both dog and handler enjoy. The only difficulty with this training is legal possession of narcotics for training purpose, for which permission and Licensing are required from the Narcotics Control Bureau. However, artificial scent kits of Narcotics are commercially available in Market which simulates the principal content of scent similar to that of original narcotics. Their possession is relatively hassled free. The shelf life of these synthetic scent kits is decent enough provided they are kept as per commercial protocol.

Most frequently demanded dog by state police forces is a Tracker dog. In simpler words, we can call it a Crime detection dog. Tracker dogs help in solving cases of dacoity, theft, rape, murder etc., where identification of a culprit is required. Tracker dogs work on human scent. The unbelievable power to discriminate different scents make dogs a wonderful tool to solve complicated cases. Dogs can find out both ways from Man to Article (identifying an article of a particular man whose scent has been given to the dog) and from





Article to Man (identifying a man after taking the scent of his article). This is of very high importance in Shinakhti Parade (Parade of Suspects to find out actual culprit). The result of a Shinakhti parade by a Tracker dog is acceptable in a court of law as evidence. Training a dog in Tracking is very difficult and its duration is longest.

Infantry Patrol dog training is mostly used in thick jungle/relatively silent areas to indicate the presence of ambush of militants. This is a training in which both the qualities of a dog i.e., extraordinary hearing



and sniffing, work hand in hand. The German Shepherd Dog is the breed of choice for this training owing to erect ears which help in the easy gathering of sound waves. Besides they have good ear mobility which allows them to rapidly pinpoint the exact location of the sound. Dog gives a signal of caution silently to patrol contingent on getting either scent of the human through upwind or on hearing very low decibel of noises which are otherwise not audible to humans. These dogs are refrained from barking and making unwarranted noises which can lead to the disclosure of tactical position of patrol contingent.

Besides Anti Militancy Operations, dogs have proved their mettle in Natural Calamities as well. The massive earthquake in Bhuj area of Gujarat on 26 January 2001 is still fresh in our memories. The need for Search and Rescue (S&R) dogs was immediately felt to trace and save the life of persons buried alive under the rubble of collapsed buildings. On the directions of

Government of India, National Training Centre for Dogs (NTCD), a Centre of Excellence, BSF Academy,

Tekanpur (Gwalior) started working on the project of designing the training of dogs in S&R. Since then, several batches of S&R dogs have successfully passed out from NTCD to serve the mankind at times of natural calamities. The Battalions of National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) have dogs trained by NTCD in S&R, not only in the earthquake-affected area but also for flood relief, Nuclear Biological and Chemical Warfare (NBC) and other disasters.

Guarding is an instinct of all the dogs. Men have exploited this trait for guarding vital installations like Ops room, radar station, high-security campus, hangers, ammunition dump etc, besides using them at International borders. Guard dog is an attack dog, which on letting loose can even kill the intruder, hence its proper controlling and gearing is very essential. Mostly Rottweiler, Belgian Shepherd, German shepherd and Dobermann are suitable for this task. It is relatively easy to train a dog in Guarding as it aims at the only refinement of attack instinct of a dog.

Dogs have also been used by security forces for intimidation. Though it is quite a controversial Military Working Dogs of the United States have been effectively used in wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. Un-muzzled working dogs were used to threaten and attack the jail inmates and prisoners of wars for retrieving vital military information from them.



A new milestone was laid by NTCD in 2016 with the start of Wildlife Protection Dog Training on the request of Ministry of Environment and Forest, Government of India. The NTCD designed a course for training of dogs in Wild Life Protection and apprehension of Wild Life Criminals. Dogs were trained in this field and deployed all over India in various National Parks, Tiger Reserves and Wild Life Sanctuaries. In less than five years they have solved many mysteries of Wild Life crimes. After this magnanimous success, the Government has decided to deploy Wild Life Protection dogs in all the important National Parks. Therefore, wildlife protection dog training has now become a regular feature at NTCD.

A few new fields of dog training have been evolved very recently namely Enemy Flush out Dog Training and Mob Control Dog Training. In the former, trained dogs are set free towards a given target or enemy hideout. These fast-moving charged dogs barge into the hideout to find, apprehend and neutralize enemy by the attack and at the same time with their

head held camera give live images to their handlers and control room. Lightweight bulletproof jackets are being designed to safeguard these precious dogs from possible enemy fire.

Mob control dogs are used as an effective tool to stop approaching unruly masses towards the prohibited area. After being challenged and cautioned of the possible use of dogs on them, a few trained ferocious-looking dogs are let loose under controlled leash towards the mob to disperse them. It is worth mentioning that the objective of this training is not to harm or injure anyone but to produce deterrence to disperse the mob.

Honourable Prime Minister of India Sh Narendra Modi during his visit to NTCD Tekanpur appreciated the services being rendered by trained dogs for human society and emphasised upon their greater use with an exploration of more avenues of dog training especially using indigenous breeds of dogs. Of late, newer avenues are being

thought upon for use of dogs in Underground tunnel detection and Drone detection. A few trials have been conducted which have so far remained un-conclusive and need further explorations.

Dogs have helped spread Honourable Prime Minister's message of Swachh Bharat Mission by their playful rendition of picking litter and putting it in the dustbin, thereby motivating and educating humans especially children about cleanliness.

Use of dogs in non-security matters has also got the attention of mankind since long. Besides being a great companion and stress buster, they are known worldwide for proving their mettle in the detection of Cancerous cells, hence called Therapy dogs.

Talking of recent COVID-19, a few countries like the UK and Germany are running trials of using dogs in the detection of CORONA affected patients through sniffing. Maybe, tomorrow success may knock the door and open the gates.





Dogs are just an inseparable commodity for humanity especially for security forces as they render relentless service to safeguard valuable life and property besides solving mysteries of crime with

their uncanny and innate qualities of extraordinary sniffing and guarding. Bordermen, who remain away from their homes and families to safeguard the sanctity of our motherland, find true companion and force multiplier in dogs.



A rich tribute to those dogs who laid down their lives in the service of the nation and a warm salute to those who are helping security forces from militants and anti-national elements as Force Multipliers. A dog memorial has been created at the National Training Centre for Dogs, BSF Academy, Tekanpur in memory of all those dogs who have laid down their lives in the line of duty. The names of proud dogs have been inscribed on it. All the dignitaries who visit NTCD invariably pay floral tributes to K9 warriors who have left for heavenly abode leaving behind the rich tradition of sacrifice and valour for others to follow. The heart touching lines on memorial read as under:

“ दुश्मन के तमाम
नापाक मंसूबों को
तोड़ कर,
हम सो गये
राह-ए-फर्ज़ में
वतन की खाक
ओढ़ कर ”



Dr G S Nag, Commandant (Vet), BSF is Masters in Veterinary Obstetrics and Gynaecology from GB Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar. He has got vast experience of serving in challenging appointments both in field and training institutions. He has previously commanded the National Training Center for Dogs, Tekanpur Gwalior. The officer is a keen Tennis player having represented BSF in All India Police Lawn Tennis Championships for 18 years. Presently officer is posted as Commandant (Vet) Frontier HQ BSF Jammu.

Multi-Specialty Dog Training

An Emerging Concept of Police Service K9s

Lalit Deori, Dy Comdt (Vet) SSB

Dogs have been fighting wars alongside with soldier since years, but they officially got recognized during the Second World War. By the start of the WW II, the military had recognized the value canine soldiers could bring and began using them primarily for recon. During WW-II, there were nearly 15,000 trained military working dogs serving a broad range of duties, such as to detect enemy gas, bark out warnings when rival troops were near and locate the wounded on the battlefield. Now a day these dogs are mainly trained in bomb, weapon and drug detection, tracking, and to attack the enemy. Generally, in dog training, one dog is being trained for one trade only but recently the advance countries like US, UK and Israel are focusing to boast of their K9 power by training and using K9 for more than one purpose. The Patrol dogs are also trained to take the advantage of the dog's sense of olfaction as a sniffer dog and prey or aggression of dogs as an apprehension dog. A global issue like International terrorism, security issues of vital installations, changing nature of conflicts and radicalization in the Islamic world suggests a perception analysis of the present scenario. Such a perception analysis would take us to a conclusion that the requirement of multi-disciplined K9 is a vital issue and must be addressed to. In addition to all

the fine qualities that dogs have as team members, dogs can do even more. They have visual and olfactory sensory abilities that are superhuman, who can go where a soldier cannot, and can often subdue or intimidate a foe more quickly with non-lethal force. Because of these traits, they have been successfully trained for many military duties and roles by modern armies for a century.

Different Police Dogs Based on Training and Deployment

- **Single Purpose Police Dog**

A police dog trained in one specialized trait either as explosive detection (ED), narcotic detection dog (ND), tracker dog (TKR), Infantry patrolling dog (IP), search dog or protection dogs are single-purpose police dog. The single-purpose dog has one task to perform, hence, can excel at that task if properly selected and trained. The handler also needs to concentrate only on one discipline and more time and energy can be put towards perfecting & refining the team's skills & building the team strengths. Majority of the working dogs in India belonging to Indian Army, CAPFs and State Police. These dogs suit to the Indian scenario and have delivered exceptional results.

- **Dual Purpose Police Dog** History of dual-purpose goes back to 1970's when dual-purpose dogs were trained in the USA and used as police dogs. Dual-purpose dogs are trained in two specialities for detection of either narcotics or explosives, tracking and trailing, or apprehension and controlled aggression. The handler is also tasked to perfect multiple disciplines and can be more challenging due to increased training time. Initially, it was the concept of Patrol dogs in the USA, where these dogs were trained as Guard dogs and Patrolling dogs. Many elite K9 forces of the world are following this concept dual purpose police dog.
- **Multi-speciality Police Dog** The international terminology for these K9 is Multi-Purpose Canines (MPC). The concept of MPC for law enforcement patrol dog or military working dog (MWDs) goes beyond the dual-purpose capability with tracking/trailing, detection & apprehension/ controlled aggression.

Present Scenario of Police Dogs in India

Presently most of the CAPFs, as well as Indian Army, are training the canines as only single-purpose working-dog specialized in a single



trade, mainly for detection work or protection work. Following are the different trades of dog that are being trained at different dog training centres of CAPFs:-

- **Explosive Detection Dog** This trade was introduced in the year 1982 by the Indian Army and these dogs can detect various types of explosives and are used for VVIP security and anti-sabotage check.
- **Narcotic Detection Dog** Dogs trained to detect the presence of prohibited drugs. Deployment is useful not only for specific tasks but also routinely as a deterrent.
- **Tracker Dog** A tracker dog is trained to follow human scent. If deployed quickly to the undisturbed scene of an incident, they can provide valuable information on the direction of escape. Under ideal condition, a Tracker dog can track up to a distance of 7 km on 24-48 hrs old scent and the results are very encouraging if deployed at the earliest possible time.
- **Infantry Patrol Dog** An IP dog is trained to use its highly developed senses of smell and hearing to indicate the presence of any group of individuals in a patrolled area invisible and inaudible to the human beings and thus render invaluable assistance to own troops by preventing them from being surprised by unexpected ambushes.
- **Guard Dog** A GD dog, as the name indicates is used primarily on GD duty as a watchdog. It is trained to detect and give a silent

indication to its trainer about the presence of any intruders inside the guarded premises. The dog is also trained to pursue attack and delay the intruder on command from its trainer. These dogs have been variously called as VP Dogs, Combat dogs, Patrol dogs and sentry dogs to denote the various assignments of duty being performed by them.

- **Avalanche Rescue Dog** ARO dogs were introduced in service in 1978 and are doing a most commendable job in the most difficult terrain and climate. A pair of fully trained ARO dogs can search approximate 5 acres in one hr whereas 20 men are required to search the same area in two hrs with the help of prodders and they may still fail to locate the victims if buried deeper than 8 ft. A fully trained ARO dog should be able to locate the victims or articles six to eight feet deep in the snow and in certain instances they have been able to successfully locate victims up to 20 feet depth.
- **Mine Detection Dog** These dogs were trained for the detection of mines in various operational scenarios.
- **Search and Rescue Dogs** The trade was introduced in Indian Army the year 2001 after the earthquake in Gujarat and a pair of fully trained SAR dogs can sanitize 5 acres of area in an hr depending on the degree of inclement assignment, whereas 20 men are required to search the same area in two hrs and they may still fail to locate the victim if buried deeper. They can

locate the victim or his articles buried under 6-8 ft of debris and even up to 20 feet debris.

Other Specialties of Dogs Used Worldwide

In addition to the trades used in India, the following are the few trades of dog used worldwide:

- **Logistics and communication** European communities used dogs to pull small carts for milk deliveries and similar purposes. Several European armies adopted the process for military use. In August 1914, the Belgian Army used dogs to pull their Maxim Guns on wheeled carriages and supplies or reportedly even wounded in their carts. The Soviet Red Army also used dogs to drag wounded men to aid stations during World War II. Dogs were often used to carry messages in battle. Some messenger dogs also performed other communication jobs, such as pulling telephone lines from one location to another.
- **Scouts** Some dogs are trained to silently locate booby traps and concealed enemies such as snipers. The dog's keen senses of smell and hearing would make them far more effective at detecting these dangers than humans. The best scout dogs are described as having a disposition intermediate to docile tracking dogs and aggressive attack dogs. Scouting dogs can identify the opposing threat within 1000 yards of area. This method of scouting is more efficient compared to the human senses.

- **Sentries** One of the earliest military-related uses, sentry dogs were used to defend camps or other priority areas at night and sometimes during the day. They would bark or growl to alert guards of a stranger's presence. The detection of intruders resulted in rapid deployment of reinforcements.
- **Law Enforcement** As a partner in everyday police work, dogs have proven versatile and loyal combatants. K9 can chase suspects, track them if they are hidden, and guard them when they are caught. They are trained to respond viciously if their handler is attacked, and otherwise not to react at all unless they are commanded to do so by their handler. Many police dogs are also trained in detection as well.
- **Drug Detection** K9 provide service in drug detection, sniffing out a broad range of psychoactive substances despite efforts at concealment. Provided they have been trained to detect it, trained police dogs can smell small traces of nearly any substance, even if it is in a sealed container. Dogs trained in drug detection are normally used at ports of embarkation such as airports, checkpoints, and other places where there are high security and a need for anti-contraband measures.
- **Intimidation** The use of Military Working Dogs on prisoners by the United States during recent wars in Afghanistan and Iraq has been controversial. The United

States has used dogs to intimidate prisoners in Iraqi prisons.

Concept of Multispeciality Canine

Multi-Purpose Canines (MPC) are used by Special Operations personnel. MPC is both a category and a job description. In addition to doing everything PEDDs (Patrol and Explosive Detection Dog) can do, these super-high-drive dogs can be used in parachute or rappel or slithering operations. They sometimes wear waterproof tactical vests, night-vision or infrared cameras so handlers can see what they're seeing as they work from a distance and other highly specialized canine equipment. They're extremely resilient, environmentally sound, and almost unflappable.

Dual-purpose dogs are the most common type of dog being trained in western countries especially by the United States. Dual-purpose dogs do both patrol work (protection, aggression when needed) and detection work, along with some basic scouting. A dual-purpose K9 has the advantage, from the handler safety standpoint, suspect safety standpoint, and bystander safety standpoint. As the dog brings the handler to danger, the dog himself is an immeasurable asset for affecting the apprehension, or deescalating the situation, and allowing a safer arrest for all involved.

Selection of a potential multi-disciplined dog is a challenging task and care must be taken during the

selection. Following considerations are must while selecting a dog as potential Multi-Purpose K9:-

- Rigorous medical examination during selection or procurement process must be carried out. The pups should be thoroughly examined and care must be taken about the parentage of dogs if being procured.
- Extensive laboratory and genetic screening tests & OFA (Orthopedic Foundation for Animals) standard radiographs of their hips, elbows and spine are essential.
- Emphasis is on mobility, gait, conformation and overall health when medically accepting a K9 into as MPC.
- They are put through various environmental tests to ensure that they are socially and environmentally sound.
- All breeds of dogs can't be trained in multiple disciplines. Belgian Malinois is the breed of choice throughout the world closely followed by German Shepherd.

A multi-disciplined K9 has to shoulder larger responsibilities and must have the following traits:

- **Detection:** These dogs must have well developed olfactory system and must be good sniffers.
- **Protection:** These dogs must be high on prey or protection drive so that they prove to be excellent Assault dogs.
- **Endurance:** These dogs should physically sturdy so that they are capable of working in harsh and treacherous terrains.



- **Obedience:** These dogs must be tactically obedient.

Worldwide a lot of countries have started training and using multi-disciplined K9s. These are called Police Utility Dogs or General Purpose Police Dogs. In Europe and the United States, these are called 'Dual Purpose Dogs' and are extensively used effectively in civil policing. Special Forces of these countries are also using them in abundance.

Limitations of Multi-Purpose Dogs

Few limitations are also associated with the multipurpose dogs.

- Training of multipurpose dogs is a tedious task. These dogs need more efforts to train.
- Require the latest tools, gadgets & infrastructure for training and deployment.
- There is a requirement of highly skilled and motivated staff who can work with patience and is proficient in training.
- Judicious selection of different

breeds for multi-tasking is required.

- There is a requirement of more research on finding the suitability of different indigenous breeds of dogs.
- Clear mode of communication is essential for better operational performance.
- If a particular speciality is used less, dog tend to become complacent in it, therefore refresher training is required periodically.
- If the dog is concurrently used for both the purposes simultaneously, exhaustion and fatigue would be faster, thus intermittent rest is required.

India is under constant threat of insurgency on the borders and its mainland also. Terrorist outfits are active in valley and Naxalites are also disturbing the piece of many states. Proxy war conditions with China and Pakistan are also the reasons to worry for. Modus operandi of terrorist outfits in the valley has changed to suicidal/fidayeen attacks on Mil installations & Mil

residential areas. Dual-purpose K9 can augment the fighting forces in CASO (Cordon and Search Operation) and apprehension of terrorists. Riot control dogs may be trained and used for mob control & counteracting stone pelters. Modern tactical training & deployment gadgets can potentiate the enormous capabilities of dogs.

Terrorism is becoming a global problem and everyday terrorist are developing new methods to evade most sophisticated explosive detection technique. But it's very difficult to evade the olfactory capabilities of the dog which could not be sensed with most modern and ultra-sensitive mechanical or electronic devices. These silent warriors help in the protection of soldiers in battlefields and human lives. New techniques or training methodologies must be incorporated regularly to cope up with the ever-changing scenario of global terrorism. Training & deployment of 'Multi-Disciplined K9' can be a cutting edge for the operational effectiveness of all CAPFs and nation as a whole.



Dr Lalit Deori is Dy Comdt (Vet) and currently posted with 27th Battalion, SSB in Assam. He has been actively working on the subject of Police Service K9s in SSB.

“ Most experts agree that there is no better detector of bombs than dogs, with one major problem: there are not enough K9s to serve the growing need ”

Role of K9s in Narcotics Detection

Bruno A, Narcotics Control Bureau,
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India



Detection dogs have been assimilated into law enforcement agencies since the middle ages. The introduction of dogs into policing in the United States in the latter part of the 19th century began largely to combat crime. Dogs were used by patrol officers to track fugitives, and for crowd control. Changing social attitudes towards drugs and their control led to the use of dogs to detect drugs. In the 1980s there was an increase in illegal drugs throughout the United States. Dogs were brought in to help deter drug trafficking. The very first group of canines was trained in San Antonio, Texas (US). They were trained to detect illegal drugs (heroin, marijuana, methamphetamine and cocaine) and concealed humans. All dogs use panting as a cooling mechanism and their sense of smell is not as keen when they are trying to cool themselves off while trying to detect a particular smell at the same time. This is one reason why Malinois, German Shepherds, and Labradors make for great service dogs as they can endure tougher climates longer. Today,

dogs are utilized by police throughout the country for a variety of purposes in criminal investigations like tracking, trailing, human scent discrimination etc., and by customs for substance detection. Such evidence is admissible in a majority of jurisdictions to not only establish probable cause but also to identify the perpetrator of a crime. This evidence, however, may be challenged in court. As a general rule, each dog's ability and reliability is required to be shown on a case-by-case basis. This ability is a fact which, like other facts, may be proven by expert testimony. This testimony should come from the dog handler or trainer, or another qualified expert, who is sufficiently acquainted with the dog, the dog's training, ability and other indicia of reliability.

Narcotics Detection K9 or Drug Detection Dog is a dog that is trained to and works at using its senses, mainly their sense of smell, to detect a variety of substances including drugs. Their sense of smell is a thousand times stronger. Detection dogs have no interest in the drugs themselves. What they're searching for is their favourite toy. Their training programme has led them to associate that toy with the smell of drugs. The Detection dogs' strong desire to hunt drives them to seek out what they've been

trained to find, so finding traces of a drug is the reward for them. Drug detection dogs are taught to learn two kinds of alerting: the passive and the aggressive. Drug dogs use an aggressive alert, where they dig and paw at the spot where they smell the drugs without causing damage to personal or business property. When sniffing for explosives they will use a passive approach as scratching the service could be dangerous. Drug detection dogs can be used for a range of operations and assignments including but not limited to institutions, detection of drugs on individuals, within buildings, open areas and vehicles.

Narcotics Detection K9s and their handlers undergo extensive training for months to be successful with their ability to work as a team. They will carry out testing and retraining throughout their entire careers to ensure their skills are reliable and up to standard. However, a basic training period desired is a minimum of 3 months in a team. Dogs typically stay assigned to the handler they were trained with and the team get re-tested together.

Efficacy of drug detection by fully-trained police dogs varies by breed, training level, type of drug and search environment. During the early stages of training the Detection, dog displays any form of recognition of the target scent. As the dog's skills progress they

respond with the correct reaction (e.g. sit, stand, stare, down, bark, etc...).

Basic Training

- The canine shall be trained by a competent individual or entity through a structured curriculum with specific training and learning objectives.
- The handler shall be trained by a competent individual or entity through a structured curriculum with specific training and learning objectives.
- The canine/handler team's training shall be continued to achieve a level of operational proficiency until certification evaluation.
- The training shall be structured to meet the typical mission requirements of the canine/handler team's department/organization.

In training, challenging situations are purposely sought because there is much one can learn even when mistakes are made. The canine team shall conduct regular objective-oriented training sufficient to maintain operational proficiency. Teams shall be challenged to improve and enhance their abilities. The handler and organization shall maintain records of proficiency assessment and utilization records. Documents indicating timed performance are relevant.

Training shall include

- A variety of locations, environments and times of day
- A variety of training aid amounts.
- A variety of heights, depths, containers and distraction odours.
- A variety of searches (i.e., article, building, vehicle, open area, odour recognition)

- A variety of search time durations
- A variety of blank searches
- Materials that have been burnt to varying degrees
- Routine training, conducted solely by the handler to maintain the dog's proficiency and to reinforce odour recognition
- Supervised training by a qualified trainer other than the handler to improve performance and to correct training deficiencies.

Training Aids (Accelerants)

- All training will be done on actual accelerants.
- Training accelerants shall be packaged and labelled in a manner safe for both the handler and canine throughout the training process.
- Training accelerants shall be maintained in a manner to avoid loss or destruction.
- Storage of training accelerants shall be in a manner to prevent odour contamination or physical contamination
- The source of the training aids shall be reliable and documented.
- Security of the training aids shall follow local, state and federal guidelines.
- Disposal or destruction of the training aids as per guidelines.

Canine handler training should combine theory (rules, ideas, principles and techniques) and practical skill objectives that the student handler must learn and demonstrate. The following topics to be covered in detail in the canine handler curriculum: Safety and Daily Care of the Canine, Kenneling, Obedience, Emergency Vet Care, Legal Issues & Case Law, Search Techniques, Proficiency

Training, Concealment Techniques, Record Keeping, Principles of Conditioning, Properties of Scent, Drive & Traits, Training Aid Storage, Maintenance, and Accountability, Indication / Response / Reward.

Detection dogs are limited to the amount of training they can receive at one time. Canines tend to get fatigued after a short while, which elongates the training process as a whole. Once engaged professionally, Detection dogs have been the most successful at locating illegal drugs, weapons, and finding people. Even though it may cost more for Detection dogs to be trained, there is no better way to have a keen and exact detection method than the trained canine. There is less margin of error when Detection dogs are involved. Human and canine companionship is very vital in the beginning stage of training puppies and the training and solid relationships contribute to successful Detection dogs. Dogs have also been shown to be able to interpret eye contact, head and body orientation, and glances of the handlers. Therefore, supervision over the team at the time of utilization is also relevant.



Bruno A is Post Graduate in Humanities and M.phil in Philosophy before joining CRPF as Assistant Commandant. He has served in all theatres of operations in CRPF. He is currently Zonal Director in Narcotics Control Bureau and effected about 100 seizures to his current tenure.

Trials of Indigenous Dog Breeds in Kerala Police



Loknath Behera IPS, DGP & State Police Chief, Kerala
Lowrance LJ, Asst. Director – Veterinary, Kerala

There are 25 dog breeds which constitute India's canine heritage. These dogs are divided into 3 groups namely Working Dogs, Companion Dogs and Hounds. It is very interesting to study each of the breeds relating to their physical characteristics, behaviour, uses, origin and history. There are popular breeds like Caravan hounds, Mudhol hounds, Chippiparais, Rajapalayams, Rampur hounds, etc.

In the past, Indian dogs were also exported to various countries for their easy maintenance and sturdiness. It is also a fact that many of the dog lovers are more attracted to foreign dogs rather than Indian dogs. Indian Working Dogs like Himalayan Mastiff, Sindhi, Patti, Jonangi; Companion Dogs like Tibetan Terrier, Lhasa Apso and Hounds like Caravan Hound, Chippiparai, Mudhol Hound, Rajapalayam, Vaghari Hound, etc. are not only beautiful, in all sense, but also very useful.

India has got a very old history of dogs. Even in 'Mahabharath', there is a mention of the dog, walking along with Maharaj Yudhishtir. Going by the great tradition of the Indian dogs, Kerala Police thought in inducting some Working Dogs and some Hounds. Till date, we have inducted 11 such dogs – 3

of them have been trained on explosive detection and 6 of them were trained to be used in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) and similar operations. It is very interesting to see them and study their behaviour.

Dr Lowrance. L. J, Asst. Director - Veterinary, who has a great reputation of being a great Vet, as far as dogs are concerned, has written numerous articles in international journals, has taken a keen interest in such dogs. He is the co-author of this article. Some of the indigenous dogs are Bakharwal, Himalayan Mastiff, Himalayan Sheepdog, Jonangi, Koochee, Sindhi, Pandikona, Patti, Pati Patia, Lhasa Apso, Tibetan Spaniel, Tibetan Terrier, Alaknoori, Banjara Hound, Caravan Hound, Chippiparai, Kaikadi, Kanni, Kurumalai, Mudhol Hound, Pashmi, Rajapalayam, Rampur Hound, Vaghari Hound.

Personally speaking, we feel that the induction of indigenous dogs for the first time in Kerala Police K9 Squad is a very important event. When we talk about "Made in India", using Indian dogs in K9 Squad in Kerala Police is very important.

Over the last few years, the K9 Squad of Kerala Police has brought laurels to the state. Until now, the K9 Squad is comprised of exotic breeds like Labrador Retriever,

German Shepherd and Doberman Pinscher. India as mentioned above is home to several indigenous breeds of dogs. Sadly, some of them have already disappeared due to indifference and neglect. In ancient times, they were much prized around the world. They were used for hunting and guarding. Historians have recorded that Indian Dogs were once exported to Rome and Egypt. They were used for military purposes as well. Most of the Indian Dogs are outdoor dogs and oriented towards speed and action. Although Indian dogs were in demand abroad, at home many of the legendary Indian Breeds are on the point of vanishing or have already disappeared. But now a stage has come where it is seeing a revival of those golden days. For the first time in the history of Kerala Police, Indian breeds were introduced in the K9 Squad. Eleven dogs (Kanni, Chippiparai and one Mudhol Hound) have found their place in the K9 Squad, having 150 Dogs.

Kanni

Kanni is a royal indigenous sighthound dog breed in Tamil Nadu. During ancient times it was generally used for hunting by Zamindars (Aristocrats) and landlords. In the beginning, such dogs existed in Tamil Nadu, especially in southern districts like

Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Virudhu Nagar and Madurai.

Kanni dogs are medium-sized with straight top lines and tucked up abdomen. The Kanni looks distinctive stands about 64cms tall and weighs around 35Kgms. Built on the lines of a typical hunting



ROSSY, Female, Kanni, Palakkad



GIKKY, Female, Kanni, Kozhikode (R)

dog, they are with a short coat. They have straight heads, strong jaws, golden eyes and black noses. Ears are medium-sized and flat and can be erect, dropping or semi-dropping and a long thin rat-like tail.

It is very rare to hear it bark. The Kanni is slim like a cheetah and is light on its feet. The coat is usually black. The muzzle and legs are brown. Occasionally we may find an off-white dog; it then referred to as PaalaKanni, 'Milky white Kanni'. Like the Himalayan Mastiffs, some Kanni dogs sport two distinct brown spots just above the eyebrows. Such dogs are referred to as Pottu Kanni, 'The one with the Tilak'. Dogs that do not possess these brown spots

are also known as Karum Kanni 'The Black Kanni'. Black with dark tan markings is known as Seng Kanni. Light red (Sevalai). Dark Red (KarumSevalai), Red with white or pale grey is known as Sambal. The rarest colour is brindle (dark grey strips on ash or white base). They have a life span of 14-16 years.

Kanni is usually shy but will always defend the home or master if the need arises. Kanni dogs are extremely faithful and easy to train, but they will always think independently when on the hunt. They are very loyal to the master.

Kannis live in a temperate climate zone. They need free space and their territory and they are not suited to city life. Kannis eat millet, corn, jowar, rice, porridge with milk or curd and non-vegetarian food items.

Chippiparai

In recent years this breed has gained popularity. It is also known as 'Grey Hound of South India'. These dogs are great chasers. It stands about 63 cms tall and weighs around 30 kgs. It is sighthound breed of dogs bred by Royal families in Virudhu Nagar District in Tamil Nadu. It was kept as a symbol of royalty and dignity, mostly in Tirunelveli, Tuticorin and Madurai. It is also known for its speed and loyalty to owners.

It is used primarily for hunting small rabbits, forest pigs and deer. But after Hunting Regulation Act passed by the Indian Government, now we are using for dog racing and show breed competitions. They are also used for guarding the home. Their life span is 9-11 years.

Typical colours are fawn, black, reddish-brown, silver grey, a variation of fawn or grey may



BOB, Male, Chippiparai, Malappuram



ROMBO, Male, Chippiparai, KKD (C)

also occur. It has a short coat that is very close. On the whole, coat if groomed has a shine on it. A shining shell-like appearance is greatly desired. This kind of coats makes it ideal for hot climates. This hound breed is less prone to ticks and fleas, with short coat providing easy detection.

Chippiparai is a robust animal needing a little or no veterinary care. It does need a lot of exercises. Chippiparai is an intelligent breed and a wonderful watchdog. This dog likes human companionship. They are capable of great speed. It is easy to groom and does not shed much due to short coat length. Generally, the breed is healthy.

Mudhol Hound

It is a common pet amongst villages in Karnataka State who use it for hunting and guarding. The Mudhol Hound is built on typical sighthound lines with long legs and a curved stomach. The brisket is well-sprung and the muzzle is pointed. The head is long and the



coat is usually tan and also one can find dogs with white coats with black or tan patches. Its long tail is one striking feature of this breed. It is a large dog standing 70 cms tall and weighing around 30 kgs. Temperamentally it is friendlier than many other hounds.

Mudhol Hound is the first Indian Breed to join Indian Army. Six Mudhol Hound were trained and used as guard dogs by the Indian Army.

They are loyal graceful, courageous and elegant. They have a maximum speed of 65 kph. They are known for their fitness and stamina. Their average life span is 13-14 years.

These three indigenous breeds were introduced last year. Veterinarians and the handlers were in a pleasant surprise as they are disease resistant where their heat tolerance is high and above all their endurance is matchless.

Over the last several months, it has been proven that Kanni and Chippiparai have been doing exceptionally well when compared to Mudhol Hound breed. It was surprising to note that Indian breeds have no qualms in going for jungle patrols as far as 25 km, tirelessly.

Exotic breeds would easily get tired within 4-5 km of patrolling. They are adept at being a sighthound where they are good at sniffing out explosives and contraband substances. At the recent, All Kerala Police duty meet, 'Appu' (a Kanni breed) emerged third in sniffing out explosives. Appu's endeavour has proved that indigenous breeds are here to stay and sniff out explosives.

Comparing the stamina, endurance, and disease resistance, Kanni and Chippiparai breeds have been found superior to Mudhol

Hound. In light of the superior performance and better stamina these two breeds namely Kanni and Chippiparai may be used as patrol dogs in other states also. They have proved their efficiency in explosive detection in our trials.

Vishranthi

Before concluding this article, we thought to write something about 'Vishranthi' – the "home" we made for our retired/de-commissioned dogs. We have built a beautiful home which has rooms, play area, TV area, music area, treatment area, kitchen authentically made, etc.

Police retired dogs or de-commissioned dogs go their & spend their life till their end happily & healthily. This should be replicated in all states.



“In 1974, a few Indian dogs including a Chippipirai were inducted into a police squad in Tiruchirapalli. One of the dogs helped in nabbing a thief from his hideout by following the scent trail. When the dog was produced in the court, the judge would not accept its 'findings' as evidence because it was a mere 'country dog'.”

(The Book of Indian Dogs - Sh S Theodore Baskaran)

Conclusion

In recent times, it is heartening to see that there is a growing interest among Indian dogs and indigenous breeds. Social media has played a very important role in popularising Indian dog breeds, so also the mainstream media. However, we have miles to go to popularise our breeds which are world-class in every sense. But, we are still thinking about foreign breeds and our mindset needs to change.

Semen Collection, Evaluation and Artificial Insemination in Dogs

A Review



Sushant Parekar, Ranvir Singh Gahlawat, Ghanshyam Patel
Dog Training & Breeding Centre, Sashastra Seema Bal,
Dera, District Alwar (Rajasthan)

Artificial Insemination (AI) is the technique in which semen with live sperms is collected from the male and introduced into female reproductive tract at the proper time with the help of equipment for the production of offspring. During Artificial Insemination, the semen is inseminated into the female reproductive tract by placing a portion of it either in a collected or diluted form into the cervix or uterus by mechanical methods at the proper time and under most hygienic conditions. The first successful experiment with artificial insemination in animals was performed by Italian physiologist Lazzaro Spallanzani, in 1780, while investigating animal reproduction, developed a technique for artificial insemination in dogs. His experiments proved that the fertilizing power resides in the spermatozoa and not in the liquid portion of semen. The first successful use of frozen canine semen was reported by Seager in 1969. Further research studies lead to improvement and development of new techniques in Artificial Insemination presently being used worldwide for the reproduction of farm animals as well as for conservation of endangered

species too. Although, Artificial Insemination has been widely used in farm animals (especially in cattle, buffalo) for decades, but only in recent years it has found a niche amongst dog breeding. It is carried out by experienced vets in practice, but still, the number is very meagre in India or throughout the world.

Artificial Insemination is not merely a novel method of bringing about impregnation in females. It has many advantages, as it helps in reducing many of the risks involved with breeding. It reduces the risk of transmitting diseases and increases the efficiency of animals. Most males usually produce enough sperm in a single ejaculate to be diluted and extended enough to create over hundreds of doses. Artificial insemination can drastically improve the genetics of the herd as the semen of Proven and superior quality studs will be used for breeding purpose. By the adoption of artificial insemination, there would be a considerable reduction in both genital and non-genital diseases in the farm stock. In conjunction with cryopreservation AI is especially indicated to build up stocks from excellent studs and for the conservation of semen from rare breeds.

The Reproductive Cycle in Female Dogs

Female dogs that have not been spayed (bitches) typically have 2 estruses or “heat” periods per year (about 6 months apart), each lasting about 2 to 3 weeks. In some dogs, the intervals between estrus are much longer. The first heat occurs between 6 and 15 months of age, depending on the size of the dog (later in larger breeds). Females can become pregnant during their first heat or any later heat period. The reproductive cycle in female dogs has 4 different phases as under:-

- **Proestrus-** Start of heat. Lasts 7 to 10 days. Vulva swells and blood flows. Females attract males but will not allow mounting.
- **Estrus-** Mating period. Lasts for 5 to 10 days. Blood flow lessens and then stops. Females attract and accept males. Ovulation occurs during this time, usually 2 to 3 days after mating.
- **Diestrus-** The period 10 to 140 days after heat, when the dog is either pregnant or in a resting phase.
- **Anestrus-** The resting period between diestrus and the next heat cycle.

Semen Collection and Evaluation

Semen collection in the dog is a relatively easy procedure, although requiring some training for optimization of the technique. Semen is collected from dogs mainly for breeding soundness examination and artificial insemination, cryopreservation or diagnosis. Semen collected for insemination can be used fresh or chilled and shipped to another location or can also be cryopreserved, allowing long term storage so that it can be used at any time in future. Another indication for collecting semen is to obtain prostatic fluid for culture or cytology in cases of suspected prostatic disease.

Various methods of collection of semen have been devised from time to time. The older unsatisfactory methods have gradually replaced by the new modern techniques. The materials needed for semen collection depend on which method is used and the collector's level of expertise with this procedure. At a minimum, two sterile centrifuge tubes or specimen cups can be used to collect semen as it is.

The most common and successful method for semen collection in dogs is by Digital stimulation (Digital Pressure & Massage) of the penis, needing no further elaborated equipment.

Semen collection should be performed in a quiet and non-distracting environment. Sexual rest for 4 to 5 days is ideal. Sexual rest of more than 10 days can



Semen Collection of Labrador dog by Digital Pressure & Massage method.

cause increased morphological abnormalities, decreased motility due to spermatozoal ageing and increased debris. Semen can be collected from most males without the need for a teaser bitch, particularly if the male has had semen collected previously. However, use of a bitch will almost certainly expedite the procedure and allow more sperm to be harvested. Ideally, this procedure is performed in the presence of an oestrous bitch, preferably bitch should be in proestrus or oestrus, but considering the length of the canine cycle, that is often difficult to arrange. Therefore, an alternative means of stimulating the male is to present him with a vaginal secretion swab from an oestrous bitch (for convenience, several

such swabs can be prepared from an oestrous bitch and stored frozen until needed) which is applied on the vulvar area and tail head of an anoestrus bitch. If a bitch is used, she should be controlled with her rear quarters facing the male.

Handling of Semen

Sperm are motile and vigorous cells but are also fragile and susceptible to damage and demise by environmental conditions. While collecting and handling semen it is critical to avoid exposing sperm cells to toxic chemicals and thermal insult. This may be achieved by keeping collection equipment clean and disinfected. Therefore, for convenience use of sterile, disposable polypropylene collection cones are preferred.



Microscopic examination of Freshly Collected Semen of Labrador dog.

Sperm are sensitive to both heat and cold. To avoid thermal stress, the collection cone should be pre-warmed to body temperature. Additionally, microscope slides, coverslips, stains, extenders and pipets used to handle and examine sperm are best maintained on a warming plate before use. Semen from most species is not damaged by exposure to room temperature (20-22°C) for an hour or two. If longer periods of storage are required, it is best to dilute the ejaculate in a buffered nutrient solution, called an extender, and cool it slowly to refrigerator temperature (4-5 °C). They are similar in having an energy source (eg. glucose), buffers to maintain pH (eg. Tris or citrate) and a source of protein (eg. egg yolk or skim milk).

Evaluation of Semen to Assess Sperm Quality

After semen collection, its evaluation is necessary to obtain good results in canine AI. The ultimate goal of semen evaluation is to predict the fertilizing capacity

of a semen sample. Generally, males with optimal fertility produce semen with a high number of progressively motile, viable and morphologically normal spermatozoa. The spermatozoa is a complex and very specialized cell adapted to transport the male genome to the female genital tract to fertilize the oocyte. Because of its complexity, a simple test cannot give complete information about the fertilizing potential of a sample and different tests are necessary. Therefore semen sample is tested for Macroscopic examination, Microscopic examination, Special biochemical tests, Resistance to the environment, Physical evaluation, Chemical evaluation, Biological tests and Post thaw evaluation of semen to ascertain its quality.

Even though various tests are available for semen evaluation, routinely semen evaluation in the dog includes determination of semen volume, colour and pH, spermatozoa motility, velocity, concentration, the total number of spermatozoa in the ejaculate, and sperm cell morphology.

Other tests are undertaken only during specific conditions. Semen evaluation before insemination warrants the male potential fertility and consequently may predict the fertility potential for the AI.

Colour

A clear semen sample contains no spermatozoa. Cloudy or milky samples probably contain spermatozoa but always should be checked microscopically for confirmation. Occasionally, a dog with azoospermia will shed excessive numbers of fat droplets into the sample which gives the appearance of normal semen. Yellow colour can indicate urine contamination. Green colour denotes the presence of pus. Red or brown colour indicates fresh or haemolysed blood in semen. The most common causes for blood in the semen include prostatic disease or damage to blood vessels on the penis. Presence of blood in the semen does not affect the motility of spermatozoa until six hours of contact.

Volume

Dog semen is ejaculated in three fractions. The first, pre-sperm fraction is small in volume (less than 5 ml). The second, sperm-rich fraction is cloudy white and usually 0.5 – 6 ml in volume depending on the size of the male. The third fraction consists solely of prostatic fluid and contains few to no spermatozoa. Prostatic secretions lend volume to the ejaculate. The volumes of the first and third fractions are variable. In particular, the volume of the third fraction is controlled by the person collecting

the sample, as they can choose to collect more or less of the cell-free prostatic fluid. Prostatic fluid is normally clear in colour and may range in volume from 3 – 80 ml. The volume of semen is not an indicator of semen quality in dogs.

pH

Dog seminal plasma has a normal pH ranging from 6.2 to 7.0. Evaluation of pH should be performed immediately after collection using accurate equipment (presumably a pH meter). The prostatic fluid has a normal range of 6.0 to 7.4 with an average of 6.5 or 6.8.

The value of pH measurement of canine semen is debatable. Seminal pH may change in the presence of disease, such as prostatitis, or if the semen sample is contaminated with urine. There are no published data comparing pH analysis techniques for canine semen or specifically describing the clinical value of pH measurement. Alterations in pH may affect sperm longevity and motility.

Motility

Motility is a manifestation of structural and functional competence of spermatozoa; thus, the percentage of progressively motile spermatozoa is usually positively correlated with that of plasma membrane integrity and normal morphology. Wavy/swirling motion of sperms is assessed in gross motility by the naked eye. Swirling pattern indicates the sperms are live. Since the semen is not examined under a microscope, assessment of individual sperms cannot be made in gross motility.

Sperm motility is essential for fertilization because it allows or at least facilitates passage of the sperm through the zona pellucida. Spermatozoal motility should be evaluated immediately after collection.

In evaluating motility, sperm cells are classified as immotile, progressively motile or non-progressively motile. Both total and progressive motility are determined and expressed as a percentage of 100. In the dog, normal motility is described as rapid, progressive, forward motion. The percentage of total motile spermatozoa in normal canine ejaculates is between 70 to 90%. Although, it may be lower after prolonged periods of sexual rest. It has been proposed that fertile dogs should have at least 70% of total sperm motility. Speed or quality of motility also may be assessed; a canine spermatozoon with normal motility should traverse the microscopic field of view in 2–3 seconds. If the sample is too concentrated to evaluate motility a drop of semen can be diluted with a drop of buffered saline solution at the appropriate pH. Recent information indicates a warmed slide may not be required because canine semen is resistant to cold shock, at least above 700 F.

Morphology

The wet mounts may be useful to detect sperm defects of midpiece and tail. However, head defects, tail defects and acrosomal defects may be better evaluated with stained smears. Abnormality is evaluated by counting about 100 to 200 spermatozoa in a stained semen slide under 100× (oil immersion).

Abnormalities can be classified as primary (occurring during spermatogenesis) or secondary (occurring during maturation or sample preparation). Normal semen samples should have <10% primary abnormalities and <20% secondary abnormalities. Total abnormalities should be <10-20%.

Concentration

The concentration of sperm is important as it is used to calculate total sperm number in the ejaculate and is an indicator of semen quality. The normal total number of spermatozoa in dog semen is greater than 300 - 2000 million. Concentration is inversely related to the volume of semen collected. The total number of spermatozoa is dependent on testicular size and it may decrease with frequent semen collection, presumably as epididymal reserves are depleted. A general guideline for total sperm number in an ejaculate is 10 million sperm cells per pound of body weight. The traditional technique for assessing spermatozoal concentration was done with the use of haemocytometer. The haemacytometer technique has been reported to be equally accurate or more accurate than CASA systems and it is considered the gold standard.

The Success of Artificial Insemination in Dogs

The success of Artificial Insemination in dogs depends on various factors. These factors are required to be considered for achieving a high conception rate and an adequate number of

offspring per litter after artificial insemination in dogs. Following are some of the important factors to be considered for achieving successful pregnancies and optimum litter size after use of artificial insemination in dogs:-

- Selection and use of proper techniques for AI.
- Proper timing of the insemination.
- Use of good quality semen with an adequate number of viable sperm cells per dose.
- Preparation and handling of semen to retain its quality.
- Proper deposition of semen in the female reproductive tract.
- Skills and experience of the Vet/expert carrying out AI.

Artificial Insemination must be performed at the correct time with good quality semen by experienced / skilled personnel. The best success rate is achieved with fresh semen.

Provided semen of adequate quality is used, the success of Artificial Insemination using native or chilled semen is equal to that after natural mating. Several studies are available reporting higher pregnancy rates with good litter sizes after Artificial Insemination with frozen-thawed semen in bitches using intra-vaginal and/or intrauterine insemination. The best success rate is achieved by using fresh semen as it mirrors natural mating. Trans-cervical Insemination and Surgical Insemination can reach conception success rates of 80 to 100% if the estrus cycle is managed appropriately. However, results vary substantially obviously

due to the high variability of the conditions for insemination and other factors that can affect how successful the procedure is the skill of the person performing the insemination and the type of semen used.

Advantages of Artificial Insemination in Dogs

- Breeders can select and get semen from exceptional canines anywhere in the world, even those deceased champions. It is a great way to increase a breed quality from dogs with amazing traits such as behaviour and intelligence.
- Some breeds that have low genetic diversity and a small gene pool to eventually not exist. Choosing artificial insemination will make it possible for breeders to expand a dog's breed diversity. So Artificial Insemination helps in preventing a gene pool from diminishing to avoid any chance of extinction.
- AI helps in reducing stress, the transmission of infectious diseases in dogs being mated as no physical mating is involved.
- Breeding of aggressive or extremely timid dogs becomes possible. Also helps to overcome problems associated with inexperienced males.
- Artificial insemination is also useful for old dogs that can still get pregnant or produce semen but is not fit to undergo through the breeding process.
- Collected semen can be split and used multiple times for Artificial Insemination.

- Semen can be preserved for future use. It will also allow early castration of working dogs while maintaining the availability of their genes.
- Semen can be collected without interruption of the male activity like training/shows.
- Artificial Insemination will allow owners to breed their female dogs at a convenient time.
- Use of Artificial Insemination will help in overcoming quarantine restrictions.
- Use of Artificial Insemination is economically beneficial as the maintenance cost of the stud will be reduced.
- One of the most common uses of artificial insemination in dogs is crossbreeding. Mixed breeds are often a popular choice as aspiring dog owners can get the better of two canines. Breeds such as the Pomsky (Pomeranian and Husky mix) are one of the famous hybrids out there.

Success Story of Dog Training and Breeding Centre, SSB, Dera, Alwar

In the year 2011, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has sanctioned Dog Training & Breeding Centre (DTBC) to Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) to meet the requirement of trained dogs of SSB and also to cater for imparting training to dogs/handlers of other CAPFs and State Police Organisations. Accordingly, DTBC has been established at village Dera, District Alwar (Rajasthan) and training activities were started in 2013. Whereas Dog

breeding activities were started since August 2017 and presently dogs of German Shepherd, Belgian Shepherd (Malinois) and Labrador Retriever breed are being bred.

On 23.08.2017, a case of 04-year-old nulliparous Labrador Retriever female dog 'Feli' was presented to Veterinary Hospital, DTBC with a complaint of unsuccessful mating with 04-year-old Labrador Retriever stud dog 'Foster'. After taking a detailed history, it is learnt that the dog Feli is in heat since

12.08.2017 and she is receptive to the male dog but copulation has not been successful. It is observed that the dog Feli and male dog Foster are healthy and fit for breeding, but both of them are naïve and also a notable difference in their height is leading to unsuccessful copulation/mating. Therefore, the decision of Artificial Insemination with the fresh semen was taken.

Accordingly, semen of Labrador Retriever stud dog Foster was collected by digital stimulation

method. Semen volume collected was 05 ml. Third fraction (Prostatic secretion) was collected separately, it was about 15 ml. Immediately after collection, semen was evaluated for macroscopic examination (volume, colour, consistency and pH) and microscopic examination (progressive forward motility, total sperm count and morphology). The collected semen sample has qualified the minimum required standards and therefore decided to use for Artificial Insemination in female in heat i.e. dog Felix.

Conclusion

Various reports suggest that with modernization and the development of technology in this area, the success rate of AI in dogs has been increased in recent years. Techniques for semen preservation, the quality assessment of semen and the dosages used are fairly standardized. With developed technology, nowadays it is possible to achieve higher conception rates with good litter size regardless of the type of semen used, as long as proper timing of Artificial Insemination and proper methods of semen deposition are used. Appropriate semen quality and Artificial insemination management provided, results with fresh, chilled and even frozen-thawed semen may be comparable to natural mating. Looking to the number of advantages lies with the Artificial insemination in dogs, it is predicted that the use of Artificial Insemination will continue to rise in dogs with more Artificial insemination centres becoming available, increasing acceptance by breeders' associations and the abolition of import restrictions.



Dr Sushant Parekar, Deputy Commandant (Vet) is post graduate in Pharmacology and is currently posted as Training Officer at Dog Training & Breeding Centre of SSB. He has vast experience in Dog Training & Breeding apart from doing pioneering work on Artificial Insemination in dogs in SSB.



Dr Ranvir Singh Gahlawat, Commandant (Vet) is commanding the SSB's Dog Training and Breeding Centre at Dera, Alwar (Raj). He has vast experience in Dog Training & Breeding. He was actively associated with raising the Dog Squad of SSB.



Dr Ghanshyam Patel, Assistant Commandant (Vet) is a post-graduate in Veterinary Surgery & Radiology. He is currently posted as Training Officer at Dog Training & Breeding Centre of SSB. The officer has involved in Dog Training & Breeding activities.

'Mudhol Hound'

Indian Breed as K9 member in Paramilitary Forces



Pankaj Kumar Teotia, Assistant Commandant (Vet), SSB
Pankaj Kumar, Commandant (Vet), ITBP

Abstract

Mudhol Hounds are the newly inducted Indian breeds in CAPF K9 arsenal. The breed is also known as Caravan Hound and is a sight hound Indian K9 breed. It is a common pet amongst villagers in India's Karnataka state, who use it for hunting and guarding. In Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) and Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB), Mudhol Hound was inducted in 2018 in compliance of MHA orders. ITBP and SSB became a pioneer among CAPF to induct Indian breed Mudhol Hound as working K9. As a pilot project, ITBP and SSB purchased 06 and 02 Mudhol Hound pups respectively and reared them. In their early life, necessary steps were taken to get the exposure of different natural and artificial stimuli as socialization training. They were deployed at Indo-Nepal border and Anti Naxal Operation in Chhattisgarh area after giving them basic obedience and trade training (Explosive, Narcotic and multitaskers). This article covers the Mudhol Hound K9 breeds, behaviour, performance and its utility as Police dog after deployment in fields.

Introduction

Central Armed Police Forces have been using foreign breeds like German Shepherds, Labradors, Doberman, Cocker Spaniel and Malinois K9 for Narcotic, Explosive, and Tracker etc as they are sensitive, intelligent, reserved, loyal, and courageous. Presently the

Paramilitary Forces are inducting Mudhol Hound (MH) breed dogs for training in different trades. The Mudhol or Caravan Hound has well-defined characteristics. The head is long and narrow, broad between the ears with a tapering muzzle. The jaws are long and powerful, with a scissors bite. The nose is large and black. The ears are pendulous and hang close to the skull. The eyes are large and oval, from dark to hazel. The neck is long, clean, and muscular, and fits well into the shoulders. The back is long, broad and well-muscled. The tail is set on low, strong at the base and tapering, quite long and carried in a natural curve.

The main attributes for an ideal Police dog are intelligence, aggression, strength, confident, robust, balanced behaviour and sense of smell etc.

Feedbacks were received from training centres and their operational areas after deployment in the field on the following parameters and analyzed it.

- **Dog and Handler as a Team-** Unanimously all are on the same platform that this dog is a one-man dog and having excellent bonding with its master.
- **Trainability-** For a Police Dog, it is a major parameter that requires to be filled with zero error/issue. Unfortunately, all stakeholders

are agreed that this dog requires more time for training and have the tendency to forget the past training. It is a creature of living in present only. Hence it requires consistent training. MH tends to run away if it is kept off-leash during training.

- **As a Police Dog-** This dog doesn't fulfil the requirement of a police dog due to its temperament and poor trainability.
- **Temperament-** The dogs are full of energy and endurance. The worse thing it is having nervous temperament inherently and don't sustain well with harsh treatment. Being a sighthound breed these dogs tend to get disturbed by the presence of any moving object and try to chase the things.
- **Behaviour-** This breed dogs are loyal to their masters but don't like strangers. They are aloof, reserved, prone to separation anxiety, nervous with strangers and new environmental conditions. They are hunting dogs and tend to chase things.
- **Feeding-** Nutritional requirements are similar to other large breeds. Thrive well on commercial as well as conventional feed.
- **General Health Issues/ Disease-** No specific health issue reported

during training and field deployment. However, in some cases, skin problem was faced and it might be due to lack of sufficient fat layer in the body which makes them vulnerable to cold. This breed is also prone to marasmus.

- **Deployability-** This breed is excellent in adaptability especially in ANO tropical region however it is not so applicable for the northern temperate region. The desirable performance of a dog in the field could not found up to mark due to its tendency to run away whenever it is deployed unleashed.
- **Positive Points-** It is loyal to master, one-man dog, easy to groom, low maintenance, resistant to most of the diseases, one of the healthiest dog, very well adapted to hot climatic South Indian conditions due to Indian breed and can cover the longer distance without any difficulty.
- **Negative Points-** This breed is hard to be trained, less grasping power, temperamental, always in a hunting mood, one-man dog and doesn't take to strangers well, which makes this breed

unreliable insensitive task of police duties.

Pros and Cons regarding Utility and Reliability of Mudhol Hound

Pros-

- Suitable for performing duty in Indian weather condition.
- Suitable for demonstration purpose to perform high jumps.
- Running capacity is high and good for hunting.
- Easy to Groom
- One of the healthiest K9s around

Cons

- Due to the long and narrow head easily can remove the neck collar and get escape from the control of the handler.
- Have a very high tendency to runaway during practice.
- During the search handler required to leash the K9 to control the temperament and follow the command. It is a one-man K9.
- The low number of breeders are available.
- Handler tends to lose patience even after putting lots of efforts due to its low grasping power or trainability.

Conclusion

Mudhol Hounds or Caravan Hounds are a working breed; they are sensitive, intelligent, reserved and loyal. They are independent and aloof but highly intelligent and a keen hunter, reserved with strangers. This breed requires a tremendous amount of daily physical exercise and these K9s must be treated with gentleness and respect. If these requirements are not fulfilled, this wonderful companion can turn into difficult and even dangerous K9. This breed does not like to be handled or touched by anyone other than its master. Mudhol Hounds need a great deal of socialization starting from a young age. Their owners need to be calm, with an air of gentle, but firm authority over them. It needs consistent training with a firm trainer as nervous temperament is inherent to this breed. Hence, they will not respond well to harsh treatment. If their nervous temperament is not curbed, it can escalate when they grow a little older. This breed of K9s has to be trained to socialize with other animals, especially smaller ones. Based on the above study, it is crystal clear that this breed can not be approved unanimously as an ideal Police Working Dog breed right now. For taking any concrete decision about its induction in CAPF and Police Forces, we have to further re-assess our methodologies, more socialization and scientific along with its selective breeding.



Dr Pankaj Kumar Teotia is Assistant Commandant (Vet) at SSB's Dog Training and Breeding Centre, Dera, Alwar (Rajasthan)



Dr Pankaj Kumar is Commandant (Vet) at HQ ITBP. He has vast experience of working in various appointments in Field and Peace establishments. He has earlier commanded the National Training Centre for Dogs of the ITBP with rich experience in preparing Police K9s for diverse objectives.

Study on Efficiency of Detection of Explosive Detection Dogs in respect of Depth and Duration of Concealed Underground Explosives/IEDs



Sandeep Gupta and Ram Mehar Singh
National Training Centre for Dogs, BSF, Tekanpur

Abstract

An experimental study/evaluation of the efficiency of detection of trained explosives detection dogs in r/o depth and duration of concealed underground explosive material has been carried out at National Training Centre for Dogs, Border Security Force, Tekanpur, Gwalior (MP). The results were evaluated for both the parameters individually as well in combination and inferences drawn based on actual on-ground observations.

Introduction

The purpose of the current study was purely academic. This study has been carried out solely to find out the actual results in Indian/Local conditions as no data/observations on such aspects are available in India and whatever literature is available on the internet, pertains to foreign nations. Another purpose of the current trial was for demonstration purpose for trainees of various Security/Police Organisations undergoing training at NTCD, BSF, Tekanpur.

Material & Method

To minimize the chances of errors, fully trained, healthy and calibrated dogs were used for the trial/study. To avoid errors due to the performance of individual dog, four such dogs were used instead of any single dog. These dogs were having experience of two to four years after getting certified as EDD. Only male dogs were used and the study was carried out by keeping these dogs at an isolated location to avoid any behavioural effect due to pheromones released by female dogs in oestrous. Breeds used for the trial were Labrador (2) and GSD (2). To avoid human error, only well-trained and qualified handlers were assigned to handle the individual dogs during the trial. To minimize the effect of climatic condition/season on search results, the trial was carried out at different periods of the day/night and during varied seasons including summers, winters and spring. The rainy season was avoided due to obvious reasons. The trial has been carried out at places with minimum possible distractions of any sort like vehicular traffic, presence of stray

dogs, etc., Therefore, the results may differ in actual conditions depending on conditions of that area. The trial has been conducted using 'High explosives' only (TNT, PEK) and not on artificial scent kits (simulants). The ground used for trial was naturally porous, non-cultivated, non-irrigated, non-grazing though frequented by human movement. Different soil conditions can alter the results. The explosive material used was kept in cotton cloth bags. Concealment of explosives in airtight containers or stiff polythene bags can affect the results. No masking of scent has been done during the trial. Masking with strong odours like perfumes, urine of other dogs etc. can affect the results. The number of searches that were carried out throughout the trial was about 500 and three searches per trial were done in different conditions and two positives were considered as positive and two negatives were considered as a negative result.

Results

The results obtained are tabulated above:-

Table 1:- Search results at different time intervals (Depth - 1 foot)

S. No.	Duration	Dog 1	Dog 2	Dog 3	Dog 4
1	10 minutes	+ve	-ve	-ve	-ve
2	20 minutes	+ve	-ve	+ve	-ve
3	30 minutes	+ve	-ve	+ve	+ve
4	60 minutes	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
5	6 hours	-ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
6	12 hours	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
7	24 hours	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
8	36 hours	+ve	+ve	-ve	+ve
9	48 hours	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
10	72 hours	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve

Table 2:- Search results at different depths (Time duration – 60 minutes)

S. No.	Depth	Dog 1	Dog 2	Dog 3	Dog 4
1	6 inches	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
2	8 inches	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
3	12 inches	+ve	-ve	+ve	+ve
4	15 inches	+ve	+ve	-ve	+ve
5	18 inches	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
6	21 inches	-ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
7	2 feet	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
8	2.5 feet	+ve	+ve	+ve	-ve
9	3 feet	+ve	-ve	-ve	+ve
10	3.5 feet	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve

Table 3:- Combined Results in r/o Depth and Time

S.No.	Depth	Time	Dog 1	Dog 2	Dog 3	Dog 4
1	18 inches	10 minutes	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve
		1 Hr	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
		12 Hr	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
		24 Hr	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
2	21 inches	10 minutes	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve
		1 Hr	+ve	-ve	+ve	+ve
		12 Hr	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
		24 Hr	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
3	2 feet	10 minutes	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve
		1 Hr	+ve	-ve	+ve	+ve
		12 Hr	+ve	+ve	+ve	-ve
		24 Hr	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
4	2.5 feet	10 minutes	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve
		1 Hr	+ve	-ve	-ve	+ve
		12 Hr	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
		24 Hr	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve
5	3 feet	10 minutes	-ve	-ve	-ve	-ve
		1 Hr	+ve	-ve	+ve	-ve
		12 Hr	+ve	-ve	-ve	+ve
		24 Hr	+ve	+ve	+ve	+ve

Conclusion

On analysis of data obtained, it can be inferred that the 'Duration' and 'Detection rate' are directly proportional to each other. It is also evident that some minimum settling time is required for the availability of scent vapours of explosive material which may vary from 10 minutes to one hour depending upon the depth of planted explosive, climatic and soil conditions. 'Depth' of explosive and 'Detection rate' are inversely proportional to each other. A general inference can be drawn that well trained ED dog can detect explosive material planted at a depth of even more than three feet if sufficient settling time is given. Further study/trial is



Dr Sandeep Gupta, Second-in-Command (Vet) is currently commanding National Training Centre for Dogs, Tekanpur, Gwalior of BSF.



Dr Ram Mehar Singh is Asstt Comdt (Vet) and currently posted at National Training Centre for Dogs, Tekanpur, Gwalior of BSF.

प्रश्न और उत्तर

प्रश्न 1. क्या Covid-19 महामारी के दौरान मास्क पहनने से यह K9 (श्वान) के व्यवहार को किसी भी रूप में प्रभावित करेगा क्योंकि उनके लिए मानवीय भावनाओं और चेहरे के भावों को पढ़ना मुश्किल हो सकता है? क्या यह प्रशिक्षण के दौरान उनके सीखने की क्षमता को प्रभावित करेगा?

(एचसी / जीडी अस्टोम दास, श्वान ब्रीडिंग एंड ट्रेनिंग स्कूल, सीआरपीएफ द्वारा)

Editor - श्वान आंखों से देखकर काम करने वाले प्राणी होते हैं और निश्चित रूप से अपने किसी मानव जोड़ीदार के दिशा निर्देशों के अनुसार कार्य करने में अपनी दृष्टि पर भरोसा करते हैं और इसलिए चेहरे को ढंकने के कारण उनके सामने एक अनूठी चुनौती होगी। श्वान हमारे चेहरे के भावों को देखते हैं और हैंडलर के चेहरे को देखकर उसके मूड को समझते हैं। इस तरह से, श्वान के लिए अपने मानव साथी के बारे में समझ पाना निश्चित रूप से एक चुनौती है। श्वान को मास्क पहने हैंडलर या आसपास के मास्क पहने हुए कर्मियों से अवगत करवाने के बावजूद इस कार्य के नियंत्रित रूप में किया जाना चाहिए ताकि हम श्वान को उस स्थिति को समझने और स्वीकार करने के लिए पर्याप्त समय दें। इसके पीछे यह सोच है कि श्वान इसे आराम से समझ सके अपने मास्क पहने हुए संरक्षक या उसके आसपास स्थित अन्य लोगों के प्रति सकारात्मक प्रतिक्रिया देता है और धीरे-धीरे प्रशिक्षण में आगे बढ़ता है। इस तरह से हमारा अपने श्वान के साथ कोई भी संवाद टूटने से बच सकते हैं।

कुछ श्वानों में असहज होने के कुछ लक्षण देखे जा सकते हैं जिसमें हल्के से लेकर भारी घबराहट की प्रतिक्रिया देखी जा सकती है, जिसमें उनका गुर्राना, दूर रहना, पीछे की ओर हटना आदि शामिल हो सकते हैं, हालांकि श्वान की प्रतिक्रिया के आधार पर, हमें उन्हें इतना समय देना चाहिए कि वे मास्क पहने हुए आदमी

को अपना दोस्त समझ सकें। आज मानव जीवन की इस नई सामान्य घटना को श्वान को समझाने के लिए, हमें श्वान को मास्क दिखाना चाहिए और उसे सूंघने देना चाहिए। शुरुआत में अच्छी चीजें होने दें जब आपने मास्क पहनना शुरू किया हो तो अपने श्वान को इसके अनुकूल होने के लिए पर्याप्त समय दें। शुरुआत में, कृपया मास्क पहनकर बहुत तेजी से आगे न बढ़ें। धीमा और क्रमिक दृष्टिकोण अपनाएं, आराम से बोलना, आंखों से आंखों में झांकने से बचें इससे इस प्रक्रिया में मदद मिलेगी और श्वान को कम खतरा होगा। आँख झपकाने, कुछ समय इधर-उधर देखने से श्वान के मन में यह विश्वास होगा कि आपके मास्क पहन कर सामने आने से उसे कोई खतरा नहीं है। हमें इस समस्या से जूझने के लिए अपने श्वान को अतिरिक्त समय और अंतराल देना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा, काम करने वाले श्वानों को उनकी अनूठी आवश्यकता और विशेष प्रशिक्षण के देखते हुए अपनी दृष्टि और गंध दोनों को ही उपयोग करने के लिए अधिक अनुकूलित किया जाता है। पुलिस सेवा K9s (PSKs) के मामले में किसी भी चीज की पहचान करने के लिए गंध (सूंघना) प्राथमिक उपकरण होने के कारण, यह PSK के लिए संरक्षक (हैंडलर) और टीम के अन्य साथियों को पहचानना बहुत चुनौतीपूर्ण काम नहीं है, क्योंकि वे अपने प्रशिक्षण के दिनों से ही अपनी नासिका पर अधिक निर्भर होते हैं। संवेदनशील कार्यों के लिए प्रशिक्षण के दौरान आवाज बदलकर बोलना (वॉयस मॉड्यूलेशन) और हाथ के इशारे (Hand Gestures) जैसे अन्य प्राथमिक क्यूइंग तरीके, काम करने वाले श्वान के साथ संवाद स्थापित करने के आसान तरीके हैं। हमें नकाबपोश (मास्क पहने हुए) व्यक्ति के प्रति पीएसके को सावधानीपूर्वक अवगत कराना होगा और उनसे संवाद के समय उनके द्वारा चेहरे के भावों को न पढ़ पाने की स्थिति में उसकी जगह पर उनकी सक्रिय भागीदारी को प्रोत्साहित करना चाहिए। हालांकि इसमें

कुछ समय लग सकता है, लेकिन अधिकांश पीएसके जल्दी ही इस नई कार्यप्रणाली से परिचित होंगे।

प्रश्न 2. किसी श्वान (K9) में उग्र-आक्रामकता और निम्न-आक्रामकता के बीच सही संतुलन कैसे बनाया जाए?

(इंस्पेक्टर / जीडी बसप्पा आसुंदी, श्वान ब्रीडिंग एंड ट्रेनिंग स्कूल, सीआरपीएफ)

Editor - आक्रामकता श्वान की एक बुनियादी वृत्ति है जिसे पैट्रोल K9 के प्रशिक्षण में बड़े पैमाने पर प्रयोग में लाया जाता है। ऐसे बहुत से तरीके हैं जो किसी श्वान की आक्रामकता नियंत्रण के दौरान उसे प्राप्त उत्तेजनाओं का जवाब देने के तरीकों को प्रभावित कर सकते हैं, और किसी ट्रेनर के लिए श्वान के साथ अभ्यास किए बिना इसके लिए सटीक समाधान देना कठिन होता है। श्वान के साथ काम करते समय प्रशिक्षक प्रशिक्षण परिदृश्यों में चल रही हर गतिविधि को देख पाता है। आपने विभिन्न श्वानों में आक्रामकता और उदासीनता के साथ असंतुलन के स्तर के बारे में एक दिलचस्प प्रश्न पूछा।

अत्यंत उच्च स्तर की ड्राइव प्राप्त करना आगे की एक चुनौती है जिससे विभिन्न स्तरों पर उत्तेजना से तीव्र प्रतिरोध प्राप्त होता है। तीव्र उत्तेजना आमतौर पर, श्वान को नियंत्रित करने के लिए हैंडलर के प्रयासों का विरोध या अनदेखी करने के लिए प्रेरित कर सकती है, लेकिन अंत में अपने प्रशिक्षण में उच्च उत्तेजना के उस स्तर तक पहुंचना होगा और नियंत्रण का एक स्वीकार्य स्तर प्राप्त करना होगा। सभी अक्सर नियंत्रण बनाए रखने के लिए हम सख्त मानकों पर बल देते हैं और श्वान को प्रतिरोध करने के लिए मजबूर कर देते हैं। यदि आप पुलिस में सेवारत श्वान पर बहुत कम उत्तेजना स्तर पर नियंत्रण कर लेते हैं और लगातार एक नियमित दिनचर्या का उपयोग करते हैं, और एक ही प्रक्रिया का उपयोग करते हैं साथ ही उसे किसी ऐसे स्थान और वातावरण में प्रशिक्षित या परीक्षण करते हैं जिससे श्वान परिचित हो व जहां वह आत्मविश्वास से परिपूर्ण हो, तो आप श्वान की पूरी क्षमता विकसित नहीं कर रहे हैं, न ही आप उसे विविध और जटिल परिदृश्यों में नियंत्रित करने की क्षमता बढ़ा रहे हैं।

तो, अब प्रमुख सवाल पर वापस जाते हैं, "सही संतुलन कैसे बनाया जाए ..."। मुझे लगता है कि अगर हमें

शुरुआत करनी है - या इस मामले में, कुछ मूलभूत बातों पर वापस जाएं और श्वान के साथ संवाद की एक बहुत स्पष्ट विधि विकसित करें, तो हम देखेंगे कि एक उग्र आक्रामकता वाला श्वान शीघ्र ही आपके निर्देशों का पालन करने से प्रतिरोध की स्थिति में चला जाता है। मैं प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए ई-कॉलर का उपयोग करता हूँ, और ई-कॉलर का उपयोग करने की सलाह देता हूँ विशेष रूप से अत्यधिक उत्तेजित श्वानों पर ई-कॉलर प्रौद्योगिकी में प्रगति और अत्यधिक सफल प्रशिक्षण तकनीकों के विकास के परिणामस्वरूप पुलिस श्वान आज पूरी तरह से सड़कों पर काम करने लगे हैं जो विशेष रूप से ई-कॉलर के लिए डिज़ाइन किए गए हैं। मैं ई-कॉलर और ई-कॉलर प्रशिक्षण दोनों में कुछ शोध करने का सुझाव देता हूँ जो वर्तमान में हमारे देश में आसानी से उपलब्ध नहीं है। उच्च-गुणवत्ता वाले पुलिस श्वान को तैयार करने के लिए ई-कॉलर के बारे में अच्छी समझ बेहद मददगार साबित होती है। आप न केवल ई-कॉलर का सही तरीके से उपयोग करना सीखेंगे, बल्कि अनेक ऐसे ट्रेनर आपको श्वानों (K9) के व्यवहार के बारे में शिक्षित करेंगे, जिन्होंने स्वयं श्वानों के दुरु्यवहार या आज्ञा पालन न करने की स्थितियों को देखा है और आप ई-कॉलर का उपयोग करके उन परिस्थितियों पर कैसे विजय पाते हैं।

इसके विपरीत, निम्न-आक्रामकता की प्रवृत्ति को ऊपर उठाना मुश्किल होता है। यद्यपि यह अधिकांशतः आनुवंशिकी होता है, किंतु किसी माहौल से परिचित होना और शिशु श्वान के दौरान प्राप्त अनुभव इसमें काफी योगदान देता है। इन्हें चुनिंदा रूप से अन्य गुणों के साथ ही कठोरता और प्रतिबद्धता के लिए प्रजनित किया जाता है। हमें सही उम्मीदवार का चयन करना चाहिए जो आक्रामकता सहित विभिन्न प्रवृत्तियों के बेहतरीन प्रदर्शन करते हों। निम्न-आक्रामकता स्तर को हैंडल करना मुश्किल है क्योंकि आप इसे केवल कुछ स्तरों तक ही विकसित करने में सहायता कर सकते हैं, उससे आगे नहीं।

चूँकि आक्रामकता अकेले नहीं आती है, यह दृढ़ता और प्रतिबद्धता के साथ आती है, इसलिए जब अनुचित या गलत समय पर सुधार किए जाते हैं तो यह अक्सर श्वान / हैंडलर के बीच द्वन्द के समान हो जाता है। इस तरह के श्वान को छुपे रूप से कठोरता से लड़ना



सिखाया जाता है क्योंकि अब श्वान हैंडलर को भी इस संघर्ष का हिस्सा समझ सकता है। पहली बात यह है कि आप को यह निर्धारित करना चाहिए कि आपके श्वान को कौन सी चीज प्रभावी रूप से प्रेरित करता है - अनिवार्य बाध्यकारी (अपने श्वान को बल या दबाव के द्वारा या बल या दबाव को हटा कर व्यवहार कराना सिखाना) या कारगर प्रेरणा (इनाम देकर या इनाम रोकने की विधि से श्वान को कोई बेहतरीन कार्रवाई निर्धारित करने की अनुमति प्रदान करती है) दूसरे शब्दों में, "इसमें मेरे लिए क्या है?" जबकि मुझे यकीन है कि आप अपनी भेड़-बकरियों के झुंड की रक्षा करने वाले श्वान को जिस तरह से प्यार करते हैं, भले ही आप पूरी तरह से प्रतिक्रिया प्राप्त नहीं करेंगे, और इसलिए आप किसी ऐसे मजबूरन अनुपालन और बिना वेतन वाले सिस्टम में कार्य करने के लिए कम प्रेरित होंगे। शायद आप इस कैरियर में बहुत कम समय तक ही रहेंगे।

हालाँकि, कई लोग अड़ियल श्वानों के लिए एक अनिवार्य कार्यविधि की सिफारिश करते हैं, किंतु मैंने पाया है कि वे आम तौर पर प्रशिक्षण की कारगर विधियों में शीघ्र और विश्वसनीय तरीके से प्रत्युत्तर देते हैं। इसी से, वे यह समझ लेते हैं कि निर्देश मिलने पर उन्हें अपना जबड़ा ढीला करना उनके लिए फायदेमंद है। इस तरह के प्रशिक्षण से किसी कार्य को करवाने के लिए लुभाने हेतु एक टग जैसा दूसरा इनाम देने की एक प्रणाली विकसित होती है। हालाँकि, यह टग, मुख्य इनाम नहीं होना चाहिए। श्वान और हैंडलर के बीच माध्यम के रूप में टग के साथ बातचीत करना ही अंतिम उद्देश्य है। जिसे निम्नलिखित पैटर्न से हासिल किया जाता है:

- व्यावहारिक संकेत - उचित व्यवहार = इनाम;
- व्यावहारिक संकेत - अनुचित व्यवहार = रोकना, फिर से निर्देशन, इनाम।

वह सिर्फ एक उद्देश्य के लिए एक साधन है। इसका अंतिम उद्देश्य आपके श्वान का जीवन भर के लिए एक दोस्त या सर्वोच्च तानाशाह बनना नहीं है, बल्कि एक शांत, विश्वासपात्र नेतृत्व करना है जिस पर श्वान भरोसा करता है और उसका सम्मान करता है। जब श्वान को अभी भी मौजूद खतरे पर से अपने जबड़ों को ढीला करने का विश्वास आ जाता है तो वह उसकी तरफ अपनी पीठ फेर लेता है, और आपके पास आ जाता है,

तब आपको निश्चित रूप से श्वानों के कार्य करने की अविश्वसनीय क्षमता और लाभ का एहसास होगा।

इसलिए अपने K9 उम्मीदवारों की स्क्रीनिंग प्रारंभिक चरण में करना अनिवार्य है, जब वे कम से कम इतने बड़े हो गए हों कि संतुलित पेट्रोल K9 में प्रशिक्षण के लिए आवश्यक आक्रामकता के न्यूनतम स्तर का पता लगाया जा सके।

प्रश्न 3. भीड़ नियंत्रण और व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा में तैनात K9 के मुंह पर जाली (muzzle) का उपयोग करने से, क्या लंबे समय में यह हमला करने में K9 की रुचि को प्रभावित करेगा?

(इंस्पेक्टर/जीडी बसप्पा आसुंदी, श्वान ब्रीडिंग एंड ट्रेनिंग स्कूल, सीआरपीएफ)

Editor - श्वान को वास्तविक दुनिया के लिए तैयार करने के लिए पेट्रोल K9 प्रशिक्षण में मुख पर जाली (muzzle) का उपयोग करना एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। यह श्वान को अपने लक्ष्य के साथ वास्तविक लड़ाई में जूझने का अनूठा अवसर देता है और करीब से लक्ष्य को महसूस करता है। यह निस्संदेह असली मुठभेड़ के लिए जाने के लिए गंभीर K9 के आत्मविश्वास को बढ़ाता है और अगर श्वान को पर्याप्त प्रदर्शन और उचित प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है, तो श्वान के असफल होने की संभावना कम होती है।

यह कहा जाता है कि, मुख पर जाली लगाने का काम बहुत समझदारी से किया जाए। मुख पर जाली लगाने का काम केवल तभी किया जाना चाहिए जब K9 काटने के काम को अच्छी तरह से करना शुरू कर देता है और वह भी K9 अपने (डैकॉय) के शरीर के विभिन्न हिस्सों यानी हाथ के निचले हिस्से, हाथ के ऊपरी या बाहर या अंदर या यहां तक कि दोनों पैरों को सामने या पीछे से काटना शुरू कर देता हो। श्वान जब एक बार सूट हमले में काटने के काम का बेहतरीन प्रदर्शन करना शुरू कर देता है, तो अगला कदम उसे बुरे आदमी के साथ वास्तविक लड़ाई के लिए तैयार करना है। चूँकि असली एनकाउंटर में बुरे व्यक्ति या आतंकवादी सामान्य कपड़ों में शामिल होते हैं, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा पेट्रोल K9 बिना किसी हिचकिचाहट के ऐसे लक्ष्य को मार सके। यही कारण है कि के९ को थूथन जाली के

साथ ऐसी लड़ाइयों के लिए ले जाया जाता है। थूथन जाली के साथ K9 साथी को पूरी तरह से उलझाने में, नमूना लक्ष्य (डैकॉय) की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है, K9 को पूरे शरीर पर हमला करने की इजाजत दी जाए, केवल हाथों और पैरों पर जरूरी नहीं (जैसा कि काटने वाले सूट में होता है)। हम केवल थूथन जाली के साथ हमले में श्वान की क्षमता का पूरी तरह से पता लगा सकते हैं।

मुख जाली किस प्रकार की है यह भी एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है। बिल्ट-इन बाइट बार के साथ आने वाले कुछ मुख जाली लड़ाई में श्वान को अधिक संतुष्टि देता है। इसके अलावा, जाली पर्याप्त रूप में चौड़ा होना चाहिए, श्वान की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए यह गद्दीदार होना चाहिए, साथ ही श्वान के लिए किसी भी थकावट से बचने के लिए आराम से उच्च श्वास दर की सुविधा प्रदान करने वाली होनी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक मुख जाली से K9 के प्रदर्शन के प्रभावित होने की बात है, गश्ती K9 के प्रशिक्षण को हमेशा दिलचस्प बनाना चाहिए। प्रशिक्षण में विभिन्नता लाने के लिए हमेशा प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए। इसे परिदृश्य में परिवर्तन, परिचालन सेटिंग, पर्यावरण, आसपास के कर्मियों की उपस्थिति आदि को बदलकर किया जा सकता है। हर बार, कठिनाई स्तर को बदलना चाहिए क्योंकि K9s नई चुनौतियों को स्वीकार करना पसंद करते हैं और यह उन्हें प्रशिक्षण में जोड़े रखता है। भीड़ नियंत्रण एक पूरी तरह से अलग परिचालन परिदृश्य है क्योंकि K9 लोगों के एक समूह को चुनौती देने की हिम्मत करता है किसी विशेष लक्ष्य को नहीं। इसलिए, हमला करते समय श्वान के आत्मविश्वास को बढ़ाने के लिए अच्छी तरह से अभ्यास किया जाना चाहिए। इसकी तुलना में, व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा आसान है क्योंकि इस तरह के प्रशिक्षण के परिदृश्यों को तैयार करने के लिए कम चीजों की आवश्यकता होती है।

इसका प्रमुख सिद्धांत यह है 'जैसा कार्य, वैसा अभ्यास (Practice the way You Perform)'। K9 टीम वास्तविक परिस्थितियों में भी सफल हो इसके लिए उसे तैयार करने के लिए प्रशिक्षण में वास्तविक परिस्थितियों के माहौल को सृजित करने के सभी प्रयास किए जाने चाहिए।

प्रश्न 4. K9s के प्रजनन के लिए पहले से ही क्षेत्र में तैनात प्रशिक्षित K9s की बुद्धि, स्वभाव, प्रशिक्षण योग्यता, प्रदर्शन और उनके आनुवंशिक, जैविक और शारीरिक गुणों का पता लगाने के बाद उनके चयन की अवधारणा के बारे में आपके विचार।

(श्वान ब्रीडिंग एंड ट्रेनिंग स्कूल, सीआरपीएफ)

Editor - आने वाले समय में कार्यरत/पुलिस श्वान के विशिष्ट प्रजनन कार्यक्रम काफी अधिक होंगे। इसका कारण, उपयुक्तता और स्वास्थ्य से जुड़े मुद्दों को नियंत्रित करना है, ताकि सफल पुलिस श्वान की उच्च दर सुनिश्चित की जा सके। यदि संगठनात्मक बाध्यताओं के कारण, श्वानों को फील्ड ऑपरेशन से वापस लेने की अवधारणा को जारी रखने जरूरी न हो तो यह कोई अच्छा विचार नहीं है। एक परिपक्व पीएसके (PSK) प्रजनन कार्यक्रम में, इस तरह का कोई मुद्दा नहीं उठना चाहिए क्योंकि इन पहलुओं को देखते हुए एक मजबूत प्रजनन कार्यक्रम को डिज़ाइन किया जाएगा। ऐसे प्रजनन कार्यक्रम का प्रयास उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले पीएसके पैदा करना है और पैदा हुए सभी पिल्लों का मूल्यांकन तब किया जाएगा जब वे युवा वयस्क हों और पीएसके के प्रशिक्षण के विशिष्ट चरण में प्रवेश करने के लिए एक स्थापित मॉडल के अनुसार अनुमानित वैधता के लिए तैयार हों। प्रजनन कार्यक्रम के लिए निश्चित रूप से कुछ सर्वोत्तम अनुकूल, सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रदर्शन करने वाले नर एवं मादा श्वान को संभावित प्रजनन प्रतिस्थापन के रूप में चुनेंगे, लेकिन उन्हें उनकी नियमित परिचालन ड्यूटी से वापस लेने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। बजट या नीतिगत बाधाओं के होने पर ही कोई संगठन ऐसा करने के लिए विवश हो सकता है।

मादा श्वान को प्रायः संचालन ड्यूटी के लिए फील्ड में तैनात करने से पहले बधिया (spaying) किया जाना चाहिए, जबकि नर श्वान को यथास्थिति रखा जा सकता है। बधिया बनाने से उन्हें pre-estrus and estrus अवधियों से बचने में मदद मिलती है जब वे अन्य प्रशिक्षित श्वान को बहुत अधिक विचलित कर सकते हैं। इसके अलावा, लापरवाही के कारण आकस्मिक गर्भधारण की कोई संभावना नहीं रहती है। यद्यपि यदि आवश्यक

हो, बकाया नर श्वानों को प्रजनन संवर्धन सेवा के उद्देश्य से वापस लिया जा सकता है, लेकिन इन श्वानों को परिचालन सफलता पर पूरी तरह से आंका नहीं जाना चाहिए। संचालन कार्य में सफलता एक टीम वर्क है जहां पीएसके हैंडलर और संगठन द्वारा पेश किए गए परिचालन अवसर भी समान भूमिका निभाते हैं। इसलिए, किसी संगठन की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए इस संबंध में पेशेवर निर्णय की सिफारिश किया जाना अच्छा है।

प्रश्न 5. लगभग साढ़े पांच साल का पूरी तरह से प्रशिक्षित बेल्जियन मल्लिनोइस पीएसके, वर्तमान में सक्रिय इयूटी पर तैनाती के दौरान सुपर एक्साइटेड हो जाता है, और लगातार भौंकते रहता है जिससे हस्तक्षेप करने वाली टीम के औचक पहुंचने और स्थान का पता चल जाता है। उस पर ई-कॉलर सहित विभिन्न सुधारात्मक तरीकों को समय-समय पर आजमाया गया है लेकिन सुधार के बहुत कम संकेत देखे गए हैं। कृपया इस समस्या को दूर करने के लिए सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाएं।

(मेजर कपिल नेहरा, एनएसजी K9)

Editor - श्वान के शुरुआती जीवन में या प्रशिक्षण के शुरुआती चरणों में की गई त्रुटि कभी-कभी एक आजीवन चुनौती पेश करती है क्योंकि एक बार जब श्वान ने एक आदत बना ली है, जो ठोस पारम्परिक कंडीशनिंग के साथ एक स्थायी आदत है, इसे हल करना एक कठिन समस्या हो जाती है। हालांकि कुछ विकल्प उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन हैंडलर को लगातार इस तरह की समस्या को दूर करने के लिए काम करना चाहिए, श्वान में सुधार करने के लिए जो तरीका चुना जाता है अगर उसमें किसी भी तरह का फेरबदल होता है तो यह एक तरह से सुधार रीसेट बटन दबाने की तरह होगा और श्वान जल्दी से पुरानी आदत पर वापस आ जाएगा।

यहां प्रस्तुत श्वान के साथ भी वही समस्या है जिसका ऊपर वर्णन किया गया है। इसके लिए निरंतर सुधार करने की आवश्यकता होती है, प्रारंभ में हल्के रूप में उसे शांत करने के लिए शारीरिक संपर्क बनाएं और बाद में उसे डाउन स्थिति में लाने के लिए जोर दें। बार-बार प्रयास करने पर जब श्वान यह समझने लगता है कि उसे क्या करने को कहा गया है, तो हम पुरानी आदत

को समाप्त करने के लिए बुद्धिमानी के साथ ई-कॉलर का उपयोग कर सकते हैं। यहां यह सावधानी रखनी होगी कि एक नियोजित गतिविधि के रूप में इस तरह के सुधारों को बार-बार करने में एक बार भी विफल नहीं होना चाहिए। सुधार की एक लंबी अवधि में, श्वान पूरी तरह से समझ जाएगा कि उससे क्या उम्मीद की जा रही है और पुरानी आदत के वापस लौटने की संभावनाएं काफी कम हो जाएगी।

प्रश्न 6. कृपया विभिन्न परिदृश्यों और वस्तुओं में विस्फोटक से संदूषित होने से बचने के लिए सभी आवश्यक सावधानी बरतने के बावजूद प्रशिक्षण सत्रों के दौरान पूरी तरह से जुड़े ईडी K9 टीम में बहुत अधिक झूठे अलर्ट को सुधारने के लिए उपचारात्मक उपाय सुझाएं।

(मेजर के रोमी सिंह, एनएसजी K9)

Editor - EDDTs के तैनाती में सबसे बड़ी चुनौती "गलत अलर्ट 'या' गैर-उत्पादक अलर्ट" हैं। EDDT द्वारा एक गलत चेतावनी के परिणाम विशेष रूप से हवाई अड्डों, बड़े सार्वजनिक स्थानों, या अन्य बड़े व्यावसायिक परिसरों पर काम करते समय काफी गंभीर मुद्दा हो सकते हैं। इन सुविधाओं को बंद करने से बहुत बड़ी कीमत चुकानी पड़ सकती है और सामान्य जीवन को बाधित कर सकता है। इस समस्या से जुड़े संभावित नुकसान और इसके संबंध में गलत व्याख्या को ध्यान में रखते हुए अपने के-9 के साथ काम करना सबसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। इसे आपके K9 साथी के उचित प्रशिक्षण और समझ से हल किया जा सकता है। झूठे अलर्ट पर काबू पाने का एक ही उपाय है कि आपने अपने K9 को प्रशिक्षित करने के दौरान जिन संकेतों को बताया था उनको दोबारा प्रशिक्षित कर उसकी नींव को मजबूत करना होगा। आपको अपने श्वान के साथ काम करने और कुशलता से उसे पढ़ने में सक्षम होना चाहिए क्योंकि आप ही हैं जो अंतिम निर्णय लेना है, इसलिए आपको अपने श्वान को पूरी तरह से समझना चाहिए।

लक्ष्य गंध का क्रॉस-संदूषण। यह इस विषय का केवल एक आयाम है। इस समस्या को दूर करने के लिए अन्य मुद्दों पर भी समान रूप से ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। विस्फोटक प्रशिक्षण सहायक वस्तुओं में ऐसा संदूषण तब दिखाई देता है जब उनका भंडारण किसी गैर-लक्ष्य

गंध की वस्तु के साथ होता है। श्वान ऐसे गैर-लक्ष्य के गंध पर संकेत करना सीखना शुरू होता है जो प्राकृतिक वातावरण में हमेशा उपलब्ध होते हैं। इसी तरह, अनुसंधान से पता चलता है कि इस तरह के गैर-लक्ष्य प्रशिक्षण सामग्री की अवशिष्ट गंध प्रशिक्षण गंधों के साथ काफी लंबे समय तक बनी रहती है और श्वान के लिए इसका पता लगाना तुलनात्मक रूप से आसान होता है और इसलिए वे झूठे अलर्ट देते हैं।

इसके अलावा, श्वानके झूठे अलर्ट देने के कई अन्य कारण हो सकते हैं। उनमें से कुछ का संक्षिप्त विवरण यहां दिया गया है:

श्वान हैंडलर का प्रभाव- शायद, झूठे संकेत के लिए सबसे प्रचलित कारण श्वान की पढ़ने की प्रवृत्ति और उसके लक्षित गंध पर ध्यान केंद्रित न करना है जो ईडीडीटी के मामले में विस्फोटक है, बल्कि हैंडलर के अनजाने संकेतों पर प्रतिक्रिया देना है। अनजाने में, हैंडलर अपने श्वानके साथ मौखिक और गैर-मौखिक दोनों इशारों के माध्यम से संचार करता है। जबकि हैंडलर अपने व्यवहार से अनजान है, K9 साथी को अपने सूक्ष्म संकेतों को पढ़ने की जल्दी होती है, जबकि श्वान सक्रिय रूप से लक्ष्य गंधपर काम कर रहा होता है। यह तथ्य ध्यान में रखें कि श्वानहमें पढ़ने में बहुत अधिक होशियार होते हैं और इसलिए वे जल्दी से हमारे संवाद में थोड़ा सा बदलाव होने पर भी उसे सीख लेते हैं जो कि सकारात्मक परिवर्तन से पहले की स्थिति होती है।

टाइम पैटर्न पर कंडीशनिंग- अक्सर, श्वानप्रशिक्षक लगातार अवधि में अपने ईडी श्वानके साथ छोटे और त्वरित प्रशिक्षण का कार्यकरते हैं। वास्तव में, ये अवधि प्रत्येक प्रशिक्षण सत्र के दौरान 15-20 मिनट की तलाशीहोती है। इन सत्रों के दौरान 3-4 विस्फोटक प्रशिक्षण सामग्री छिपाई गई होती हैं जिसे ईडी के9 को पता लगाना होता है। समय के साथ, इन छोटे प्रशिक्षण सत्रों में श्वान को उन सामानों में से बार-बार सकारात्मक सामग्री खोजने की आदत हो जाती है और वह एक समय पैटर्न प्रतिक्रिया विकसित कर लेता है जो वास्तव में झूठे अलर्ट ही होते हैं।

फ्रिंज अलर्ट- इन्हें एक प्रकार की झूठी चेतावनी भी माना जाता है क्योंकि श्वान लक्ष्य के स्रोत से बहुत दूर संकेत करना सीखता है। इससे स्रोत के स्थान के बारे में भ्रम पैदा होता है। श्वान में रिओटैक्सिस (rheotaxis) का

अनुसरण करने की स्वाभाविक प्रवृत्ति होती है, जिसका अर्थ है कि लक्ष्य गंध को तुरंत खोजना, श्वान कम सघनता से शुरू करते हुए उच्च सघनता के स्रोत की ओर बढ़ता है। फ्रिंजिंग में, जैसे ही श्वान विस्फोटक प्लम में प्रवेश करता है, वह गलत चेतावनी देना शुरू कर देता है और इस तरह वह अपने स्वाभाविक रिओटैक्सिस या गंध की मात्रा को नजरअंदाज कर देता है।

सामान्य गंध चिन्ह- ज्यादातर विस्फोटक सामग्री सक्रिय विस्फोटक रासायनिक यौगिक और एक निष्क्रिय सामग्री से मिलकर बनता है। उदाहरण के लिए, PEK में 85% CE / Tetryl शामिल होता है जो एक सक्रिय विस्फोटक यौगिक है और 15% प्लास्टिसाइज़र है जो पेट्रोलियम आधारित स्थिरीकरण सामग्री है। पेट्रोलियम या ईंधन आधारित सामग्री में ऐसी सामग्री होती है जो RDX या PEK में मिश्रित प्लास्टिसाइज़र के साथ सामान्य हैं और इसलिए श्वान अनजाने में वातावरण में होने वाले ऐसे गैर-विस्फोटक पदार्थों पर सकारात्मक संकेत दे सकते हैं। इसका मतलब यह है कि प्राकृतिक सेटिंग्स में श्वान संयोग से सहज पदार्थ के संपर्क में आ सकते हैं जो विस्फोटक मिश्रण के लिए सामान्य होते हैं और सकारात्मक चेतावनी देने वाले होते हैं।

लक्षित पदार्थों से जुड़ी गंध- श्वान कभी-कभी ऐसी लक्ष्य सामग्री पर चेतावनी (अलर्ट) देना सीखते हैं जो विस्फोटक प्रशिक्षण सहायक वस्तुओं की हैंडलिंग के लिए लगातार उपयोग में लाए जाने वाले कंटेनर, दस्ताने आदि जैसे गैर-लक्ष्य पदार्थों या श्वान हैंडलर की गंध के संपर्क में रहते हैं। पूरी लक्ष्य सामग्री पर गैर-लक्ष्य गंध संकेत इतने अधिक छा जाते हैं कि पूरी गंध मिलकर एक हो जाती है और फिर लगातार इसके संपर्क में आने पर सुदृढ़ होती जाती है।

झूठी चेतावनी प्रतिक्रिया पर काबू पाने के उपाय- इस तरह के मुद्दे पर काबू पाने के लिए हमें वापस नींव पर जाना होगा और ईडी श्वान को वापिस प्रशिक्षित प्रतिक्रिया में लाना होगा। संबंधित गंधों, सामान्य गंध संकेत या नॉवल सेंट पर झूठी चेतावनी से संबंधित समस्याओं को काफी हद तक अभिनव रूप से डिज़ाइन की गई प्रशिक्षण सामग्री का उपयोग करके हल किया जा सकता है। इनमें बड़ी संख्या में लकड़ी के प्रशिक्षण बक्से का उपयोग किया जाता है, जिसमें उनके शुद्ध रूप

में अलग-अलग लक्ष्य गंध होते हैं और शेष सभी बक्सों में पर्यावरण में पाई जाने वाली सभी संभव गैर-लक्ष्य गंध अलग-अलग रूप में अपने शुद्धतम संभव रूप में होते हैं। कुछ बक्सों में डिस्ट्रेक्टर सैंट और मास्किंग एजेंट भी होने चाहिए, हालांकि प्लूम के मिश्रण से बचने के लिए इसे अलग से रखा गया हो। जब शुद्ध लक्ष्य गंध पर ही सुदृढ़ किया जाएगा तो श्वान उसे शीघ्र ही सही ढंग से इंगित करना सीखेगा। इस उद्देश्य को कई अन्य प्रशिक्षण सहायक सामग्री द्वारा भी प्राप्त किया जा सकता है, जैसे लक्ष्य और गैर-लक्ष्य गंध के विभिन्न प्रकारों को बढ़ाने के लिए अलग पोर्टल बनाना।

प्रश्न 7. कोविड-19 का पता लगाने के लिए K9s के प्रशिक्षण के लिए किस प्रशिक्षण पद्धति और बायोमार्कर का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। जब इस नई अवधारणा पर बहुत कम या कोई साहित्य उपलब्ध नहीं है, ऐसे में K9s के प्रशिक्षण और प्रभाव के दौरान जोखिम और उपायों को भी समझाया जाए।

(मेजर पीएस क्षत्रिय, एनएसजी K9)

Editor - वर्तमान में COVID-19 महामारी फैल रही है। ऐसे में संक्रमण के फैलने की दर को प्रभावी रूप से कम करने के लिए लक्षणयुक्त और बिना लक्षण वाले रोग-वाहकों की सटीक पहचान जरूरी है। इसके लिए तेज और विश्वसनीय परीक्षण का महत्व अधिक बढ़ गया है। वर्तमान परीक्षण में आमतौर पर नियमानुसार नैसोफारिन्जिल स्वेब की जरूरत होती जिसे एक प्रशिक्षित व्यक्ति द्वारा किया जाता है और रोगजनक पहचान के लिए एक Reverse Transcriptase - Polymerase Chain Reaction Test (आरटी-पीसीआर) किया जाता है। RT-PCR से परिणाम प्राप्त होने में समय लगता है और विशेष रूप से विकासशील देशों के लिए इस पर बहुत अधिक लागत आ सकती है, और इसलिए वर्तमान में प्रचलित मान्यता के अनुसार मुख्य रूप से COVID-19 के विशिष्ट लक्षणों वाले रोगियों के परीक्षण में ही इसका उपयोग किया जाता है। इसलिए विशेषतौर पर लक्षणयुक्त और पूर्व-लक्षण वाले व्यक्तियों की पहचान करने के लिए हमें और अधिक तेज, विश्वसनीय, शरीर के बाहर से और बहुमुखी स्क्रीनिंग टूल की आवश्यकता है।

कई अध्ययनों ने विभिन्न प्रकार के कैंसर, मलेरिया, बैक्टीरियल और वायरल संक्रमण जैसे संक्रामक और गैर-संक्रामक रोगों वाले व्यक्तियों का पता लगाने के लिए K9 की आमतौर पर उच्च दर की संवेदनशीलता और विशिष्टता के साथ असाधारण घाण क्षमता को साबित किया है। एक पैथोजेन-विशिष्ट गंध जिसका श्वान द्वारा पता लगाया जा सकता है, को वाष्पशील कार्बनिक यौगिकों (वीओसी) के विशिष्ट पैटर्न से बनाया जा सकता है। बैक्टीरिया की तुलना में, वायरस का अपना कोई चयापचय नहीं है, और इसलिए चयापचय मेजबान प्रक्रियाओं के परिणामस्वरूप वीओसी को संक्रमित शरीर की कोशिकाओं द्वारा जारी किया जाता है। विभिन्न तकनीकी दृष्टिकोणों ने संक्रामक रोगों को सफलतापूर्वक दूर करने के लिए वीओसी की खोज का उपयोग किया है, लेकिन नैदानिक रूप से किसी का भी नियमित उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है। चूंकि श्वान को जल्दी से प्रशिक्षित किया जा सकता है, अनेक देशों में श्वान प्रशिक्षकों द्वारा वैज्ञानिकों के साथ मिलकर अध्ययन करके SARS-CoV-2 संक्रमित रोगियों और गैर-संक्रमित व्यक्तियों के नमूनों के बीच भेद करने के लिए श्वान के उपयोग की अवधारणा का परीक्षण किया गया। इस विधि को हवाई अड्डों, खेल आयोजनों, सीमाओं या सार्वजनिक स्थानों पर अन्य जन-समूह या प्रयोगशाला जांच के विकल्प के रूप में अन्य बड़े पैमाने पर सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रों में नियोजित किया जा सकता है, इस प्रकार वायरस के आगे फैलने या आगे के प्रकोप को रोकने में मदद मिल सकती है।

जर्मनी में किए गए एक प्रूफ-ऑफ-कॉन्सेप्ट अध्ययन में, अस्पताल में भर्ती COVID-19 रोगियों से लार के नमूने और ट्रेकोब्रानचियल साव के नमूने एकत्र किए गए थे, जिनमें नैदानिक लक्षण दिखाए गए थे और जिन्हें नैसोफरीन्जियल स्वेब नमूनों का उपयोग करते हुए SARS CoV-2 पॉजिटिव बताया गया था। SARS CoV-2 आरटी-पीसीआर निगेटिव लोगों से निगेटिव नियंत्रण नमूने लिए गए थे, जिनमें किसी को भी पहले COVID-19 नहीं था, और न ही किसी व्यक्ति को पहले सर्दी या संक्रमण की कोई बीमारी थी। किसी भी बीटा कोरोना वायरस HCoV-OC43 या अल्फा कोरोना वायरस HCoV229E जैसे विभिन्न मानव कोरोना वायरस के लिए नमूनों की जांच नहीं की गई। सैम्पल

लेने के बाद, अज्ञात नमूनों को प्रशिक्षित श्वानों द्वारा पता लगाने के लिए दिया गया था इस अध्ययन में, 94% की औसत पहचान दर दर्ज की गई थी। उनके अध्ययन में सटीकता और शुद्धता के लिए किए गए विश्लेषण में सभी श्वान के लिए 86.63% की निदानशीलता और 96.35% की एक उच्च निदान विशिष्टता का पता चला। सभी श्वानों में एक छोटी विचलन सीमा के साथ विविधता में एक उच्च नैदानिक विशिष्टता थी, जो झूठे पॉजिटिव परिणामों से बचने के लिए जनसंख्या स्क्रीनिंग के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हो सकती है।

फ्रांस में एक अन्य सबूत-अवधारणा अध्ययन में, अब तक विभिन्न वैज्ञानिक समूहों द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन ऐसी प्रारंभिक धारणा पर आधारित थे कि श्वानों में गंध सूंघने की बहुत ही उन्नत प्रवृत्ति होती है इसलिए उन्हें SARS-CoV-2 वायरस सेलुलर क्रियाओं या पसीने में प्रतिकृति द्वारा प्रेरित विशिष्ट catabolites के उत्सर्जन के संबंध में COVID-19 पॉजिटिव लोगों और निगेटिव लोगों के बीच अंतर करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जा सकता है। यद्यपि प्रशिक्षित खोजी श्वानों के लिए पहला और मुख्य बुनियादी प्रश्न इस परिकल्पना का परीक्षण करना था कि "क्या एक COVID-19 पॉजिटिव रोगी के पसीने में एक कॉविड-19 निगेटिव व्यक्ति के पसीने से अलग विशिष्ट गंध होती है"। हालांकि पसीने का नमूना इसे आसान और तेज़ बनाता है लेकिन अध्ययन के लिए अन्य जैव-मार्करों में लार का नमूना इस्तेमाल किया गया था।

हाल के एक अध्ययन ने पुष्टि की कि मानव पसीना अलग-अलग होता है जो मनुष्य की शारीरिक संरचना पर निर्भर करता है, और कांख का वह पसीना जैविक यौगिकों के रूप में सबसे अधिक उपयुक्त दिखाई देता है, जो शरीर के बराबर तापमान के समान परिवेशी तापमान में अस्थिर हो जाता है। इससे आंशिक रूप से यह पता चलता है कि खोजी श्वानों के अधिकांश अध्ययनों में कांख के पसीने से नमूने चुने गए थे।

कोविड का पता लगाने के लिए ड्रग डिटेक्शन श्वान का उपयोग बिलकुल नहीं किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि इसमें हमेशा एक संभावना होती है कि कोविड-19 सकारात्मक या नकारात्मक लोग निषिद्ध पदार्थों का उपयोग करते हैं जो कि catabolites को कांख के पसीने से उत्सर्जित

होने देंगे। एक ही समय में विस्फोटक खोजी श्वान, खोज और बचाव श्वानों या कुछ अन्य प्रकार के मेडिकल डिटेक्शन श्वानों को विश्वसनीय प्रदर्शन के लिए कोविड-19 रोगी के पसीने की गंध पर नए सिरे से प्रशिक्षित या अंकित किया जा सकता है।

संक्षेप में, खोजी श्वानों SARS COV-2 संक्रमित व्यक्तियों और स्वस्थ व्यक्तियों के श्वसन स्राव या पसीने में पूरी संवेदनशीलता और विशिष्टता की उच्च दरों के साथभेद करने में सक्षम होते हैं। सीमित संख्या में रोगियों पर किए गए पायलट अध्ययनों की कुछ सीमाएँ थीं जिन्हें निश्चित रूप से भविष्य के अध्ययनों में श्वानों प्रशिक्षकों के नेतृत्व में वैज्ञानिक समूहों द्वारा स्पष्ट किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। SARS-CoV-2 का पता लगाने वाले श्वानों फिर एक नियमित आरटी-पीसीआर स्क्रीनिंग के विकल्प के रूप में सार्वजनिक सुविधाओं और कार्यों जैसी विभिन्न सेटिंग्स में एक प्रभावी और विश्वसनीय संक्रमण का पता लगाने वाली तकनीक प्रदान कर सकते हैं। नैदानिक परीक्षाओं तक सीमित पहुंच वाले देशों में, खोजी श्वानों को तब संक्रमित लोगों के सामूहिक पता लगाने के लिए इस्तेमाल करने की क्षमता हो सकती है। SARS CoV-2 जैसे वायरल श्वसन संबंधी रोग वाले रोगियों की पहचान के लिए खोजी श्वानों का उपयोग करने की क्षमता और सीमा को बेहतर ढंग से समझने के लिए आगे काम जारी है।

प्रश्न 8. बारूद खोजी श्वान (EDD) के मामले में क्या हमें शुरुआती छाप छोड़ने के लिए अलग-अलग गंधों को मिलाना चाहिए या हमें अलग-अलग गंधों की छाप के लिए कोशिश करनी चाहिए? क्या बेहतर होगा और अगर हम प्रारंभिक चरण में कई गंधों का उपयोग करते हैं, तो हम किस चरण में एक व्यक्तिगत गंध पर जा सकते हैं?

(नंबर 050360686 एचसी / जीडी (डीएच) देशराज सिंह गुर्जर, एसएसबी द्वारा)

Editor - वर्ष 1981 के दौरान, स्टूकेनब्रोक, जर्मनी के PHK फेलिक्स फिशर ने K-9 हैंडलर्स के लिए स्टेट पुलिस स्कूल के एक प्रशिक्षक ने पाया कि एक उच्च-प्रवृत्ति वाला श्वान एक साथ चार नए गंधों को याद रखने में सक्षम होता है। यह उस समय पुलिस की

श्वान ट्रेनिंग दुनिया में एक बड़ी खोज थी। तब से, दुनिया भर में हज़ारों पुलिस श्वानों को सफलतापूर्वक इस विधि से प्रशिक्षित किया गया। यह प्रशिक्षित करने के लिए एक शानदार कुशल तरीका है जिसमें, गंधों को बहुत तेज़ी से याद कराया जाता है।

एक बार शुरुआती चार गंधों को सफलतापूर्वक याद कर लिए जाने के बाद, उन्हें अलग-अलग गंध के रूप में तोड़ दिया जाता है और एक नया समूह शुरू किया जा सकता है। अधिक सफलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए विस्फोटक के प्रत्येक विशिष्ट वर्ग के भीतर केवल 4-इन-1 गंध को मिश्रित किया जाना चाहिए। इसलिए, विस्फोटकों के विशिष्ट रासायनिक गुणों के कारण, किसी को भी विस्फोटक के प्रत्येक वर्ग पर विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण के बिना और चार में एक प्रशिक्षण आयोजित करने की प्रक्रियाओं के बिना यह प्रयास नहीं करना चाहिए।

मैंने व्यक्तिगत रूप से कई श्वानों के साथ काम किया है जिन्हें 4-इन-1 विधि से प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। वे उन गंधों का पता लगाने में अच्छी तरह से प्रशिक्षित और कुशल थे, जिन्हें खोजने के लिए उन्हें प्रशिक्षित किया गया था। हालांकि, महत्वपूर्ण पहलू यह है कि हम इन गंधों को अलग-अलग गंधों में कब विभाजित करते हैं? इस प्रश्न का उत्तर यह है कि श्वानों के प्रशिक्षण में किसी अन्य प्रगति के साथ, ऐसा निर्णय विशेष प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वान के प्रदर्शन पर आधारित है। एक बार जब श्वान 4-इन-1 गंधों के स्रोत का स्वतंत्र रूप से पता लगाने और खोजने की क्षमता का प्रदर्शन करना शुरू कर देता है, तो हमें गंधों को अलग-अलग गंध में बांटना शुरू कर देना चाहिए और प्रत्येक व्यक्तिगत गंध के लिए श्वान की प्रतिक्रिया को लगातार मजबूत करना चाहिए।

यदि हम किसी कारण से गंधों को अलग करने में विफल रहते हैं तो कुछ संभावित समस्याएं हो सकती हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, यदि समूह की चार में से एक गंध में वाष्प का दबाव बहुत अधिक है या सरल शब्दों में, दूसरों की तुलना में बहुत अधिक है, तो श्वान इस गंध को शीघ्रता से समझना शुरू कर सकता है क्योंकि खोजने के लिए यह प्रमुख गंध है। श्वान सभी चार संयुक्त गंधों को एक गंध संकेत के रूप में पहचानना शुरू कर सकता है और सभी चार पदार्थों के मौजूद होने पर ही विश्वसनीयता से गंध का पता लगा सकता है। जब सभी

गंधों को अलग-अलग गंध में बांट दिया जाता है, तो ये संभावित समस्याएं नहीं होंगी।

इस 4-इन-1 तकनीक में कई गंधों के साथ EDD को खोजने की गंध को पहचानने की प्रक्रिया को गति देने की क्षमता है। क्योंकि विस्फोटक पदार्थ एक संभावित खतरा पेश करते हैं, इसलिए, जब हम इस तरह के पदार्थों को एक साथ मिलाते हैं तो अत्यंत सावधानी बरतनी चाहिए। यह केवल K9 ट्रेनर द्वारा किया जाना चाहिए जिसे विस्फोटक सामग्री का पर्याप्त ज्ञान हो।

प्रश्न 9. ट्रेकिंग में हंट ड्राइव और ट्रैक से अधिक हवा में व्याप्त गंध का उपयोग करने वाले श्वानों की भूमिका कितनी है? इसमें कैसे संतुलन करें कि यह अधिक से अधिक सफल हो सके?

(नं. 997040595 एचसी / जीडी (डीएच)
कृष्ण चंद्र सेनापति, आईटीबीपी)

Editor - आपने एक संदिग्ध मानव की तलाश के संबंध में हंट ड्राइव का उल्लेख किया है। हवा में व्याप्त गंध को सूंघना (एयर-सेंटिंग) बनाम ट्रैकिंग ये वास्तव में ऐसी कोई चीज नहीं है जिसे मैं विशेष रूप से श्वानों के प्रशिक्षण का मूल्यांकन के दौरान देखूंगा। व्यक्तिगत रूप से, तब तक कोई परेशानी नहीं होनी चाहिए, जब तक कि वह श्वान संदिग्ध व्यक्ति को खोजने में सफल न हो जाए इसके लिए चाहे वह ट्रैक को या वायु-गंध को प्राथमिकता दे और जब वह शुरू में तैनात होगा तब वह वही करेगा जो हमने उसे करने के लिए सिखाया है। यदि श्वान ट्रैकिंग कर रहा है, और अचानक एक रिहायशी क्षेत्र में आता है, तो उससे केवल ट्रैकिंग जारी रखने की उम्मीद करना मुख्यतापूर्ण है, एक अच्छी तरह से प्रशिक्षित श्वान निश्चित रूप से एयरसेंटिंग के आधार पर क्षेत्र खोज में अपनी गति को बदल देगा। इन श्वानों के प्रशिक्षण में मेरी लंबी सेवा में यदि औपचारिक मूल्यांकन को छोड़ दें तो मैंने कई वास्तविक खोजों को देखा है जो ट्रैकिंग और क्षेत्र खोजों का एक मिला-जुला रूप साबित हुई हैं। श्वानों के साथ, हमें अंतिम उद्देश्य पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहिए क्योंकि कभी-कभी वे लक्ष्य गंध तक पहुंचने के लिए अपने मिश्रित विवेक का उपयोग करते हैं। मेरी राय में, ट्रैकिंग में एक अच्छी तरह से प्रशिक्षित K9 यदि ट्रैकिंग के दौरान हवा में तीव्र गंध का सामना करता है तो वह क्षेत्र खोज में आ

जाएगा, और यह एक ऐसी चीज है जिसके लिए K9 टीम को प्रशिक्षित किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके अलावा, हमें श्वान के मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया के एक भाग के रूप में K9 के ईनामी खिलाँने के लिए शिकार करने के उत्साह के बारे में ध्यान देना चाहिए, जो कुछ-कुछ एक खोजी श्वान के समान है, इसलिए उस अर्थ में, यह वास्तव में अलग नहीं है जब 'खिलाँना' बाद में एक डिक्ॉय के रूप में पेश किया जाता है। किसी भी तरह से, ट्रेकिंग श्वान को यह दिखाना होगा कि वह अपनी ड्राइव को संतुष्ट करने के लिए किस हद तक जा सकता है, चाहे वह खेलना हो या लड़ाई में संलग्न होना हो।

मूल्यांकन प्रक्रिया के दौरान एक बहुत ही बुनियादी ट्रेक को शामिल करना अच्छा समझा जाता है, बस यह देखने के लिए कि क्या श्वान अपनी नाक जमीन पर रखता है। यह कुछ ऐसा है जिसे प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वानों की प्राकृतिक प्रवृत्ति विनिर्माण करके बढ़ाया जा सकता है। ट्रेकिंग श्वानों की लैब्राडोर नस्ल के साथ मेरे अनुभव रहे हैं कि अधिकांश श्वान जमीन पर गंध का पीछा करेंगे, लेकिन इसके विपरीत जर्मन शेफर्ड या बेल्जियम शेफर्ड मलिनोइस नस्ल के श्वान संदिग्ध का जमीनी गंध से पता लगाने के बजाय उसे ट्रेक करने के लिए हवा-गंध का चयन करेंगे। मेरे अनुभव में यह आया है कि अधिकांश श्वानों को यह पता लगाने में बहुत कम समय लगता है कि क्षेत्र की खोज कैसे करें। यह सरल है, यह मजेदार है, और इसे तेज समझ लिया जाता है; बहुत अच्छी तरह से चयनित ट्रेकिंग या पेट्रोल K9 को इसे करने में मजा आएगा और इसलिए यह अधिक बार इसमें सफल होगा।

श्वान का चयन करते समय हमेशा ध्यान में रखें कुछ भी आसान या आश्वस्त नहीं है। कभी-कभी ऐसा भी होता है कि सर्वश्रेष्ठ श्वान का चयन करने के बावजूद, आप मैदान पर एक अलग प्रदर्शन पाते हैं। ऐसे मामलों में हमें बिना किसी देरी के किसी भी पाठ्यक्रम में सुधार करने से डरना नहीं चाहिए। इससे कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता कि आपने श्वानों के साथ कितने समय तक काम किया है या आप चयन के बारे में कितना जानते हैं -- कभी-कभी चीजें काम नहीं करती हैं और हम अपने अहं को संतुष्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं कि पीएसके टीम, पुलिस इकाई, या संगठन के लिए जो सबसे अच्छा है क्या है।

प्रश्न 10. कभी-कभी किसी K9 को खोज आदि के लिए तेनाती के दौरान जमीन पर चैन से बांध दिया जाता है, इससे यह अचानक काम छोड़ देता है और खेलना शुरू कर देता है। इस व्यवहार को नियंत्रित करने का सबसे अच्छा समाधान क्या हो सकता है?

(निरीक्षक/जीडी (डीएच) गजेंद्र लाल, आईटीबीपी)

Editor - यदि आपके श्वान में खेलने की क्षमता है, तो इसका मतलब है कि इसमें अभी भी कार्यक्षमता है। इसके सामान्य व्यवहार को मारे बिना, इसे बहुत सारा प्यार देने में आपने एक उत्कृष्ट काम किया है। नहीं, आपको इस व्यवहार को "नियंत्रित" करने की ज़रूरत नहीं है, लेकिन वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त करने के लिए इसे "चैनलबद्ध" करने की आवश्यकता है। आप इसे धीरे से याद दिलाकर श्वान को खेलने से रोक सकते हैं और सौंपे गए कार्य पर वापस ला सकते हैं। एक छोटी सी सफलता के लिए प्रतीक्षा करें। तुरंत श्वान को एक गेंद दें और खेलें। इसे कई बार दोहराएं। सफलता - गेंद - खेल। इस तरह से श्वान में सकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण होगा, जब वह समझेगा कि "काम की सफलता" के बाद "खेल का इनाम" है। यह मुश्किल नहीं है। एक चंचल श्वान को एक डरे हुए श्वान की तुलना में प्रशिक्षित करना बहुत आसान है। इसलिए यह केवल श्वान की ऊर्जा का एक आसान सा चैनलाइजेशन है।

कहा जाता है कि, श्वान में हैंडलर की रुचि की कमी के कारण कई बार ऐसा होता है। हैंडलर को अपने कार्यों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहिए ताकि वह खेल, बेहतरीन समय, और इनाम के शक्तिशाली स्रोत के लिए अपने श्वान का सबसे मूल्यवान साथी बना रहे। इस तरह के व्यवहार के लिए और अधिक संभावनाएं हैं जब श्वान को इनाम मिलता है और अपने हैंडलर्स के साथ बिना किसी सहयोग के खेलता है। इसलिए, ऐसी परिस्थितियों में सफलता की कुंजी हैंडलर-श्वान एसोसिएशन/टीम-वर्क है। श्वान को अपने हैंडलर के साथ काम करने के लिए उत्साहित और तैयार होना चाहिए क्योंकि इस बंधन की ताकत आगे के प्रशिक्षण निर्माण के लिए मूलभूत आवश्यकता है जो हमें बिना किसी व्याकुलता के सफलता की ओर ले जाती है। इस तरह की परिस्थितियों से बचने के लिए वातावरण के प्रति तटस्थता एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू है।

Record Tracking by Police Service K9

TUNGA (Tracker) in Successful Chase in Crime Investigation by Davangere Police, Karnataka

Operation Background of the Case

Cr No. 81/2020 u/s 302, 201, R/w 34 IPC Basavapatna PS, Channagiri Sub Division, Davanagere

A case was reported at Basavapatna PS on 10-07-2020 by complainant Shri Nagaraj Naik s/o Kalya Naik, Nagarkatte Tanda, Davangere Tq that his brother Chandra Naik, aged 24, of Nagarkatte Tanda, was murdered at a hillock in Sulekere by the 2 brothers, who had earlier borrowed 1.7 Lakh rupees from the deceased. There were frequent quarrels between them for money.

Circumstances when Dog Squad was Employed

PSI Basavapatna called to control room to inform an unidentified dead body found lying upside down in a hillock of Sulekere. There were none around it. Dy SP Prashant Munnolli and CPI R R Patil wanted to ensure a personal visit to guide the newly posted PSI Kum. Bharati Kankanawadi. She also said there's a suspicion as half-eaten food packets were lying from the place of suspected fall. Yes, it was a 50-60 feet gorge in which body got stuck halfway upside down. On the

visit that night at 8:15 pm there was also a stone on which bloodstains were evident. We zeroed it to murder and not UDR.

Tracking of Accused

Additional SP Shri Rajeev M visited the spot and said that it isn't suitable to lift the body that night, as it posed many risks to the rescue team. We put the night guard with a generator.

First hint: we got a hotel check out bill lying beside the body. Enquired with the hotel management to provide the check-in details. Found the Identity of the deceased. It was Chandra Naik, s/o Kalya Naik, 25, Lambani Nagarkatte Tanda, Davangere Rural taluk. The suspected vehicle parked nearby was his brother's. The deceased was identified without any doubt.

The Uniqueness of the Case

Dog Squad chipped in by 9:30 pm. A crime dog named Tunga, 9yrs old Doberman from District armed reserve, Davangere arrived at the spot and started running without a stop, we had no clue it would run 11km sniffing the traces. Yes, it was 11km. As it reached Kashipur

Tanda, exactly at a place in front of a house. Meanwhile, the relatives of deceased were raising doubts over 2 brothers of same Tanda, and Kashipur happens to be their close relative's address.

We zeroed in and enquired whereabouts. the suspicion grew stronger.

Challenges Involved

Next day morning Fire Brigade team arrived and wrapped up the body (with all fear of corona getting transferred by bloodstains).

As this was getting sensational body was moved to Chigateri general hospital for Post mortem. To the surprise of the I/o Shri RR Patil, CPI, Channagiri and also the doctor, there was a bullet shot entry wound on the right side of the temple region of the head. There wasn't any exit wound. We found a bullet in the skull which was 7.62mm, generally used in licensed pistol. The injury mark suggested close-range shot and not point-blank.

4 quarter whiskey, 5 packets of egg rice, one pack cigarette, 2 smoked cigarette buds, 4 litres water, blood-stained stone, definitely there were more than 2 people involved in the



crime. Accordingly, we made teams and distributed work. Extensively searched and enquired about the suspects. CPI RR Patil told Dy SP that, he has read about missing pistol somewhere in Dharwad some days ago. On enquiry with our counterparts in Dharwad, the confirmation came in. A weapon was missing since the past 20 days along with some gold and money. BINGO, both the weapon types were matching! but questions remain unanswered, where the hell is the weapon, who triggered it, and why? The information of stolen weapon was received from Vidyagiri PS of Dharwad registered in Cr No. 42/2020 u/s 380, 454, 457 IPC dated 22/06/2020. A team led by DySP went to Dharwad to gather further information. With the help of local police, the information was gathered and suspects enquired.

Motive Behind the Murder

Further enquiry revealed about suspects. On enquiry, we were misled to kill the time. We nabbed the culprit, Mr Chetan @Chetu aged 21 was secured near Kashipur bus stand. who initially refused to

accept, later confessed having done this as he was promised good booty as supari. Who intern intended to waive off his father's debts with the supari (money received as a kickback for killing someone). The accused confessed having hatched the conspiracy along with Mr Purushottam s/o Manja Naik, 17 Yrs, Nagarkatte Tanda and his brother Mr Sachin S/o Annappa, 21 yrs, Nagarkatte Tanda. They were also accused in the complaint and were absconding ever since.

Strengths and Weaknesses

The weapon was initially told to be thrown in the Shantisagar (Asia's second-biggest lake nearby, aka Sulekere) to destroy evidence, we planned underwater metal detector, underwater camera, divers from Harihara taluk etc.

Before they could arrive, he confessed and showed the weapon hid in the bund on the hillock. A sigh of relief to the IO (investigating officer) because without recovery of weapon, everything looks like a cooked up story, fingerprints were taken and matched. 5 live rounds, 1 Indian ordinance factory made pistol GSF, Kashani make was recovered.

Lessons Learnt/ Recommendations

- When there is a doubt, be doubly sure. Involve the Dog Squad and Finger Print unit in every crime scene to collect pieces of evidence, as early as possible.
- Dig deeper into the case it

might detect other cases too. Who knew in this murder case property offences and arms act cases would be detected.

- Make teams and divide the work based on competence.
- Take the help of local police whenever you venture outside your jurisdiction.
- Don't depend only on CDR/ Tower location, criminals have moved on. Human intelligence is equally important, collect as much as local information.

The Proud Team Members

The team comprised of Mr Prashant Munnolli, Dy SP, RR Patil, CPI, Bharati Kankanwadi, PSI Basavapatna, Shivarudrappa Meti, PSI Santebennur, crime staff Rudresh HC 265, Rudresh HC 287, Dharamappa PC-21, Mahesh Naik PC 537, Manja Naik PC 367 and Dog Handler HC KM Prakash and 3 Drivers.



TUNGA (Doberman Pinscher)

Tunga, a nine-year-old Doberman Pinscher, scientifically called as *Canis Lupus Familiaris*, weighs around 27 kg and 23 inches tall, was born on April 16, 2010. After having its basic training during 2010-11 at Adugudi, Bengaluru is in active service till date at DAR unit, Davangere.

The Black and Tan canine till now has participated in 60 murder SOC's and 51 HBT SOC's. In many cases, the Tunga has clued the I.O.s and in 13 important criminal cases it has directly traced the accused, and in 3 criminal cases, it has identified the houses of the accused.

The handler Head Constable K.M. Prakash has a strict daily regimen of 6-7 km morning trekking and feeds twice a day, the relished food.

The present case of Basavapatna P.S. crime no. 81/2020 u/s 302,201, r/w 34 IPC was reported on 10 July 2020, wherein Mr Chandra Naik aged 24, a native of Nagarkatte Tanda was shot with a 0.32 NP Bore pistol on the left temple region.

Tunga reached the SOC at around 9:30 pm at sulekere water channel. It started its journey from SOC after a thorough examination of the spot and victim, then traversed the area in the dark leading to Kashipura Tanda 11 km away from the SOC. The clue of gang murder was cracked at kashipura Tanda, wherein the A1- Chetan @ Chetu was residing.

During the investigation, it was revealed that the gang of HBT offenders all of them belonging to Nagarkatte Tanda of Davangere Rural limits, had used the stolen 0.32 NP Bore pistol for committing the offence of murder. Subsequently, a bunch of property offences have been traced, with the help of Tunga's brave and fantastic feat.

Tunga presently stays with other 3 canines at the DAR kennel, Davangere.

Tunga was profusely felicitated and rewarded by Dr Amar Kumar Pandey, IPS, Additional Director General of Police (Law and Order), Bengaluru on 17 July 2020 during his North Karnataka tour.



“Fundamentally, the first rule of Training a K9 in any realm is that the K9 must have Fun doing that. Further, the K9's Enthusiasm to Work is directly proportional to the Strong Reward Value System.”

Success Stories of Kerala K9 Squad

P Prakash IPS

DIG - Armed Police Battalions, Kerala Police

Kerala K9 Squad has progressed a long way from a small unit of 3 Alsatian dogs at Thiruvananthapuram in 1959 into the present well established 20 dog squads in all the Police districts and Railway Police with 9 different breeds including Labrador Retriever, Doberman, German Shepherd, Golden Retriever, Beagle, Belgian Malinois and indigenous breeds such as Kanni, Chippipara and Mudhol Hound. Over time the Kerala K9 Squad has diversified from plain sniffers and trackers to the specialization of dogs in Explosive Sniffing, Narcotic Sniffing, Crime Scene Sniffing, Crime Scene Tracking, Attack, Operational Tracking etc. Recently we are developing a team of Cadaver dogs for the K9 Squad to identify buried dead bodies and parts.

Under the able leadership and constant motivation of Shri. Loknath Behera IPS, DGP/State Police Chief, the Kerala K9 Squad has been transformed into one of the best in India. The dogs are treated as the respected members of the Police force and emphasis had been given on improved training, better accommodation, transport, quality of food, a retirement home and recognition for their good work. The importance is provided to the K9 Squad could be understood by the

fact that the latest batch of puppies had been inducted to the Squad by the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Kerala and retiring members recognized along with their handlers before they proceeded for their retirement home 'Vishranthi' at the Kerala Police Academy, Thrissur. Naturally, as a result, there were several excellent performers in the Kerala K9 Squad recently. The best among them are as follows.

Honey, the Master Detective

Honey, a 3 years old Labrador dog No. 293 of Thrissur Rural has a penchant for sniffing out hardened criminals and had helped solve 35 crimes so far. When he was brought to the crime scene of the sensational KodungallurKatan Bazar murder case, Honey had caught the scent of accused from the rope that was used to tie the victim's dead body in a sack and ran to the washroom

of a neighbouring house which was 50 m away (On investigation it was revealed the accused had washed the blood off their bodies after the crime in that washroom) and ran towards to the front side of the house and identified the accused who had been hiding over there.

In 2018, there was a major heist at a Jewellery at Chalukudy, Thrissur in which more than 15 kg of gold and Rs 6 lakh were stolen. In one of the first in the series of major detections by Honey, when brought for scene examination he had located a handkerchief accidentally left at the scene by



one of the suspects. On its scrutiny, there was a mobile number written at one end of the handkerchief, which had been identified as belonging to a West Bengal Native and one of the members of the infamous interstate gang of robbers known as the "Holiday Robbers" for their major heists committed during holidays.

In the politically sensitive neighbourhood of Chavakkad, Thrissur an arson case was reported in which a part of the victims' house and their 2 motorcycles were destroyed which had created panic in that area. With no major evidence available for the Investigation team to locate the suspect, the team could identify a partial footprint near a coconut tree adjacent to the scene of the crime. Honey sniffed the footprint and ran to a house 250 m away which was the suspect's house and led to his arrest by the police.

Honey has an exceptional career in Police and has been at the forefront of detection of many crimes. Trained well by her handlers T.G. Suresh, Rijesh and Anish, Honey is indeed a master detective for Kerala Police.

Action Hero Rana

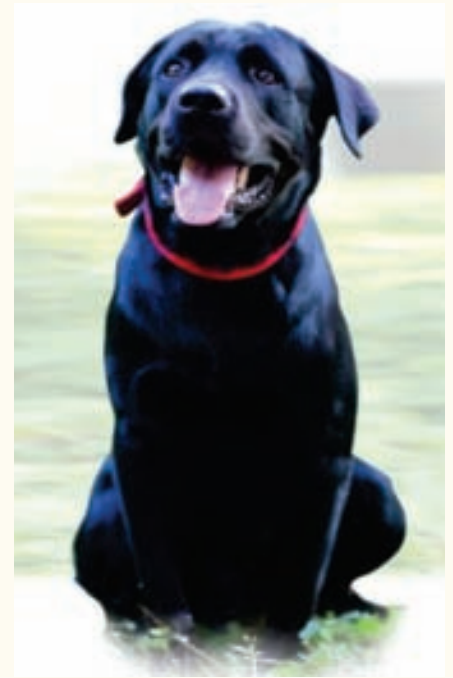
One of the major tasks in police enforcement is detection of trafficking of narcotics and Kerala Police is no exception. Rana, Dog No. 331, 2 years old Doberman of Thrissur Rural Police is one of the best Narcotics sniffers available with Kerala Police. He has a special ability to detect narcotics hidden at inconspicuous places. He had detected half kg of Charas hidden



one and half feet beneath the floor of the house of a notorious drug peddler at Nedupuzha PS limits, Thrissur City. He has similarly assisted in the detection of various Ganja cases including the dangerous criminal named PallanRaju from whom 1.2 kg of ganja, 2 guns and swords were confiscated. Rana is so popular that the local media had named him "Action Hero Rana" for his exploits.

Jack, Narcotics Sniffer

Trains have been frequently used for drug trafficking by peddlers as it is hard for law enforcement to detect without specific intelligence. Therefore a policy of introduction of Narcotics Sniffers in Railway Police of Kerala began in 2018. Within two weeks of his induction into the Government Railway Police, Jack a Labrador Sniffer on a routine patrol sniffed and identified 2 travel bags full of Ganja weighing 16.3 kg at Thiruvananthapuram Railway Station which led to the



arrest of the suspect and detection of the interstate narcotics trafficking racket. Jack is incidentally only the second Narcotics Sniffer of the Kerala Railway Police K9 Squad.

Zeeta and Detection of Pranav Murder Case

Zeeta, a Labrador Tracker dog belonging to Kannur K9 Squad had helped crack the sensational murder of a one and half-year-old boy Pranav. Both the parents of the child were suspects. Zeeta identified the accused as the mother of the child based on the scent of the child and his mother and their clothes and identified



the exact spot on the seawall from where the victim was thrown onto the rocks by the accused.

Reena, the Tracker

Missing of a 6 years old cute girl Devananda from Kollam early this year had caught widespread public and media attention which suspected kidnapping of the child. Immediate search by both the Investigation team and Fire and Rescue Service did not yield results. Reena, the Labrador Tracker of Kollam K9 Squad was then deployed to trace the girl along with the team and search was carried out in the Pallimon River flowing adjacent to the girl's house. Reena tracked Devananda's body in the river who had died due to accidental drowning.



Buddy, The Explosives Sniffer

Buddy, an active Labrador Explosives Sniffer of Kasaragod K9 Squad trained by handlers KK Ajesh and Manu P Cherian had won the Gold medal for the detection of Explosives at the 62nd All India Police Duty Meet at Lucknow this year.

While the Kerala Police continues to emphasise on high standards of

performance along with consistent improvement in infrastructure, food and training, the results are bound to become better with time and more and more consistent performers among the K9 Squad will arise and underscore their importance in assisting the Police in basic policing, operations, disaster management in the years to come. We are proud of our K9 members of the force who act as role models not only for us but also for the rest of the country.



Shri P Prakash is an IPS officer, currently posted as DIG - Armed Police Battalions, Kerala Police and State Nodal Officer for the K9 Squads

“ Dog breeds truly became "breeds", because of the specific skill sets they offered to improve humans' lives ”

Innovations

CRPF: Battle Inoculations

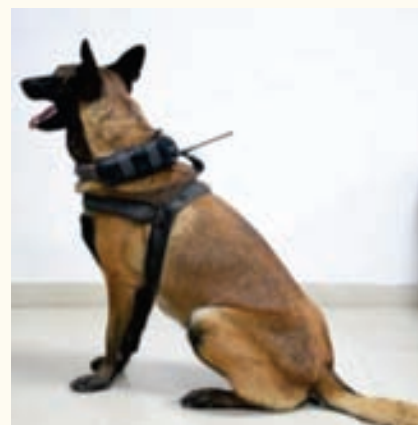
Training at the firing range – Since we cannot afford a K9 to be gunshot shy, the K9s are conditioned from the early age to continue their task even in battle like situations. This is done by starting with firecrackers at an early stage and improving it in a phased manner to training the K9s to work during actual firing in firing ranges.

Training always happens in a controlled environment and the field in which the K9 teams are to be deployed is filled with uncertainties. In order to bridge this gap, the K9 teams are sent for 04 weeks' jungle camp and survival exercise. During the Jungle camp, the K9 teams are exposed to a variety of situations and experiences similar to operational and field areas. This is conducted during the final stages of the training. The behaviour of the K9 teams in the new environment, at day and night and in presence of strangers and wild animals are studied

and modified if required. This phase of training also plays a vital role in understanding and enhancing the efficiency of K9 teams under stressful situations and to operate beyond the comfort zones of the K9s.

NSG: Wireless Command Trainings of PSKs

NSG K9 has innovatively designed Motorola Radio set pouch to be fixed on neck collar/harness for directional training to convey voice commands when the K9 is at far away distance and out of sight from the handler. The designed pouch is quite cost-effective and robust to carry the Motorola Radio set. The pouch is further secured with the help of velcro straps on neck collar/harness. This has helped in setting the foundation for getting acquainted/familiarized with the handler's radio device voice recognition by the K9s and further ease to deploy K9s with K9 Vision System and Canine Remote Deployment System (CRDS).



Zero Cost ITBP Jugad

Dr Hitesh Kumar Shandilaya, DC (Vet), NTCD, ITBP

The carousel wheel: This device is highly valued and useful in dog training.

Design: It was an attempt to locally fabricate the carousel wheel to meet the training requirement. A rough design was prepared which included rotary mechanism foldability of arms and adjustable height platform.

Materials and assembly: Used rectangular light iron pipes recovered from a condemned entry gate, wheel of a cartwheel as rotary device, stand of a pedestal fan as a standing platform, bolt and screws and steel containers with holes on lids. These articles are assembled in a way to get an adjustable height with 9 foldable arms carousel wheel.



From the day of assembly this device proved to be a boon in this rainy season as it can be used indoors as well as outdoors. The k9s accepted well and effectively primed in shorttime span.

Legal Notes : Legal Updates



Q. Does the apprehension made by/with the help of a tracker K9 stands valid in a court of law as evidence?

(By Sh. Mahendra M. Hegde, Deputy Comdt, CRPF Dog Breeding & Training Centre, Taralu)

Q. What is the legality of usage of PSKs in crowd control in India?

(By Sh. S.R. Arun Kumar, Asst. Comdt, CRPF Dog Breeding & Training Centre, Taralu)

Editor Both the questions mentioned above are correlated hence the elaboration is attempted collectively. The introduction of Police Service K9s into policing in our country actively began largely to combat crime during the 1970s when facilities were established in the form of NTCD at Tekanpur Gwalior to train and prepare PSKs for the Police Forces. Before this, there was only the Army's Breeding and Training facility at Meerut which was producing Military Working Dogs. Initially, these were used by police officers to track fugitives, and for explosive detection. Subsequently, changing social attitudes towards drugs and their control led to the use of PSKs to detect drugs. Many other CAPFs and State Police also began to train K9s to detect bombs, narcotics and criminal investigations.

Today, PSKs are utilized by state police and federal agencies nationwide for a variety of purposes in criminal investigations, from tracking/trailing, and human scent discrimination, to substance detection. Such evidence is

admissible in a majority of jurisdictions to not only establish probable cause (e.g., in the case of drug detection), but also to identify the perpetrator of a crime (e.g., in the case of human scent discrimination). This evidence, however, may be challenged in court. It is important therefore to establish to the court the reliability of the PSK team.

When such evidence is also relied upon in part to prove the identity of the perpetrator, there must be other evidence to support the accuracy of the identification. The corroborating evidence need not be evidence which independently links the person to the crime. The evidence should be sufficient if it supports the accuracy of the scent discrimination. As a general rule, each K9's ability and reliability is required to be shown on a case-by-case basis. This ability is a fact which, like other facts, may be proven by expert testimony. This testimony should come from the K9 handler or trainer, or another qualified expert, who is sufficiently acquainted with the K9, the K9's training, ability and

other indicators of reliability. If such person is able to demonstrate specialized expertise in the area of training, tracking or detection, or the operational performance of his or her K9, he or she is qualified as an expert to state an opinion as to the ability of the particular K9 in question to perform the targeted task.

A lot of countries where the subject has grown exponentially as an important forensic evidence, struggled initially on this front however over a period of time, with intervention of various courts of law, guidelines were framed. In our country, the subject is still at nascent stage, so as to say, till recently there was no model or laid down frequency at which proficiency of a PSK must be assessed. However, subject is getting due attention and the K9 practices are being fast formalised to bring in uniformity in instructions and understanding. Further, guidelines are also under preparation specifically to ensure that testimony of PSK team become admissible in the court of law as a dependable forensic evidence.

Axel – The Super K9

**P Manoj Kumar, Commandant,
CRPF Dog Breeding & Training School, Taralu**



A cute little playful pup, always active, willing and trying to impress. That is how people who re-collect his puppyhood narrated his characteristics. Born on 28th February 2012, he was soon recruited to become a soldier in CRPF. In the 06th batch of DHC at Dog Breeding and Training School-CRPF, he was trained to be a little better than his K9 counterparts over the country – yes, he was a multi-purpose K9, trained to indicate an enemy ambush, a hidden explosive and to assault and bring down an enemy (Infantry Patrolling + Explosive detection + Assault). He excelled at everything. With Constable Shambu Prasad and Constable Jitendra Kumar as his handlers/pack mates/ team members, he fared outstandingly during his basic training.

He was sent to the field to prove his mettle by November 2013. It was at Rayagada district of Odisha, where the K9 team Axel was deployed as a Force-Multiplier to enhance the capabilities of CRPF

men in fighting the red terror. Right from the induction, Axel gained the confidence of the soldiers he was working with. All in the battalion knew Axel's sharp nose and senses will never let them down.

His list of achievements began so early. Within a few months of deployment, he made his first achievement. He identified 02 explosives of 15 and 20 kilograms each during operation and saved the lives of many CRPF and Odisha police personnel on 10th February 2014. His achievements on detection of cache of explosives are as under:-



highway – 05. K9 team Axel was all set to lead from the front to look out for an IED or an ambush. It's their sworn duty to protect the men behind, and the men behind trusted the Axel completely.

1.	01 st	March	2014	02 explosives of 25 kg (approx.) each
2.	08 th	March	2014	01 explosive 12-15 Kg (approx.)
3.	13 th	April	2014	01 series IED for chain detonation.
4.	04 th	November	2016	02 explosives of 05 kg (approx.) each

Maybe every hero has a bad day, maybe not. On 04th November 2016 was an unfortunate day for Axel. It was an intelligence-based operation by CRPF personnel. The intelligence was specific about the presence of left-wing extremists and their plan to sabotage in the area of Muniguda police station (Rayagada district) along with state

The troops on move noticed a banner, but it was K9 Axel who swiftly indicated that something is wrong near the banner and alerted the troops to stay away from it. The handlers could sense the presence of an IED in the vicinity by the indication of Axel, but to locate it precisely, K9 Alex was screening the area. The place had

02 explosives of 05 kg (approx.) each, buried and well concealed. When K9 Axel was moving close to pinpoint one explosive, his leg incidentally came on the pressure mechanism of other IED leading to an explosion.

K9 Axel was badly injured, bleeding profusely, unable to open his eye. He was given first-aid and

shifted to Rayagada veterinary hospital immediately. Axel was lucky enough to survive the injury and started to recover.

For this brave act, for the extraordinary capability of K9 Axel in detecting IEDs, the K9 team Axle (Axel and his handlers) was awarded Director General's Commendation Disc and Certificate.



Axel recovered slowly and started participating in operational duties again. The men of the unit celebrated the comeback of Axel, for he is the one who kept them away from danger many times.

On 21st February 2019 during operation, Axel showed the men that his senses are still sharp by identifying 15 detonators and 15 gelatine sticks hidden by insurgents inside the forest.

On 08th March 2019 in another operation, Axel identified an IED of approx. 12-15 kg size and saved the troops.

The brave saga of Axel came to a sudden and unfortunate end with his untimely demise on 06th April 2019. In a very short life span of 07 years and 01 months, Axel showed exemplary skills in identifying IEDs. He has saved the precious lives of hundreds of our brave men, Odisha police and villagers. Stories were all over the news regarding his achievements, bravery and sacrifice. The men who served with Axel walked with him in operations will never forget the super K9, for he was their saviour.



Police Service K9 (PSK) Training Equipments

The Police Dog (PSK) training is a skill which one can acquire by adopting various techniques to condition the dog during training. All these techniques are to be supported by tools and equipments which plays a significant role in effective dog training. Without the use of proper equipments and tools, all these training techniques become ineffective and training the dog becomes extremely difficult.

There are different types of dog training equipments which are used to control drives, improve the agility of dogs, utilizing olfactory capabilities of the dog. Use of quality tools and equipments are very important for the safety of the dogs, as faulty equipments may lead to physical injury to the dog which will ultimately affect their health and training. Use of these equipments helps in bringing the best

out of the dogs which ultimately helps to achieve the aims of training.

Some of the common tools & equipments used in dog training in India are neck collar, leash, harness, muzzle cover, toys, bite rope, obstacles, scent box, ladder, rope etc.

(Praveen Patil G.C)
Asstt. Comdt. (R&D)

Surprise!! The Santa Claus and the Ball Popper

Who doesn't like a surprise? Kids and adults are alike when it comes to the excitement of getting surprise gifts. Our K9s are no different from us. They too enjoy a lot if they get pleasant surprises. This could be of great use in K9 training.

So now, why Santa? Because Kids are told that Santa will bring gifts only to good boys and good girls.

Why they are told so? It is to condition them to behave appropriately at all times, even when somebody isn't watching, making them believe that it is the Santa who's going to bring the gift, not somebody who is in front of them.

How this is relevant in K9 training? As in the picture, your K9 is always asking you the question of what is in it for me?. The answer may be a treat, a toy or your love. One of the basic principles of K9 training is Operant Conditioning. In Operant Conditioning, a positive reinforcement (i.e) reinforcing the desired behaviour is done by instantaneously rewarding the K9 when he expresses the desired behaviour. Putting it simply, a treat if the K9 sits immediately on hearing the command "SIT" or a play when he identifies a hidden object (which he was trained to) on command.

But if a ball is to be given as a reward, it can be thrown by the handler, why a ball popper?

It is simple, its to avoid the human error in animal training!

In K9 training, over a period, the K9 gets conditioned not just to the reward after a successful task, but also to the unintentional non-verbal communication (i.e) the expressions, gestures and behaviour of the handler during the task. This means the K9 starts associating an unintentional non-verbal communication to the proximity of successful completion of the task. For example, in Explosive Detection training, the K9 may associate the expression of relief in handler's face to skip an article or may associate the handlers urge to reach the reward to indicate at an article. In PSK training, K9s start associating the gesture of the trainers- on whom the handlers look up to, while their K9s are searching.

To avoid these errors, ball poppers can be used. Multiple ball poppers can be placed at different places close to where the K9 is being trained. Ball poppers should be placed in such a way that the poppers and those who operate it shouldn't be visible to the handler or the K9. On successful completion of the task (i.e) like correct indication in ED, the ball will pop out of nowhere as a reward. The K9 will not have any other option except the scent, to identify or confirm the presence of the object/ Explosive.

It must be ensured that the K9 must not chase the ball as it pops out. The K9 must chase the ball only on the command of the handler (who in turn will ensure that the command is given instantaneously).

So, that is how the ball popper becomes the Santa Claus of K9 training.

S.R.Arun Kumar, Assistant Commandant (Training)
Dog Breeding & Training School, CRPF, Taralu, Bengaluru

पुलिस श्वानों का प्रबंधन एवं चुनौतियां

महेश चंद मीणा, प्रधान आरक्षी, श्वान दस्ता
उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे, अजमेर

प्राचीन काल से ही मनुष्य पशु प्रेमी रहा है। वह आवश्यकता के अनुसार पशुपालन करता आ रहा है जैसे कि मांसाहार के लिए, परिवहन के लिए, कृषि कार्य/माल ढोने तथा स्वयं की सुरक्षा के लिए आदि। आदिकाल से आजतक हम यह देखते हैं कि मनुष्य जाति की सुरक्षा एवं स्वामिभक्ति के लिए मुख्यतः दो पशुओं की उपयोगिता सर्वाधिक है जिसमें पहले स्थान पर श्वान और दूसरे स्थान पर घोड़ा है। दोनों ही पशुओं का उपयोग आदिकाल से सल्तनत काल तक एवं वर्तमान में भी अधिकाधिक बढ़ता ही जा रहा है। आज पूरी दुनिया के अधिकतम देशों में अपनी-अपनी सेना, पुलिस, अर्धसैनिक बलों में सुदृढ़ श्वान एवं अश्वारोही दस्ते उपलब्ध हैं।

प्रथम विश्व युद्ध में सर्वप्रथम जर्मनी ने अपनी सेना में श्वानों को शामिल किया। श्वानों की स्वामिभक्ति एवं आज्ञाकारिता को देखते हुए युद्ध में संदेश को पहुँचाने एवं घायल सैनिकों तक दवाई, भोजन एवं संदेश का आदान-प्रदान करने बावत उनका उपयोग किया गया। द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध में भी जर्मनी, अमेरिका अन्य कई देशों ने श्वानों की सेवाओं का उपयोग किया है। वर्तमान में विश्व के अन्य देशों की तरह ही भारत देश में सेना, पुलिस, अर्धसैनिक बलों में श्वानों की सेवाएं ली जा रही हैं। इस हेतु गृह मंत्रालय एवं सम्बन्धित विभाग द्वारा श्वान दस्ता की स्थापना की गई है जिसमें श्वानों की फीडिंग, ग्रूमिंग एवं कैनलिंग प्रशिक्षण अर्थात् कैनल मैनेजमेंट की रूपरेखा तैयार की

गई है ताकि यह संस्था सुचारू रूप से अपना कार्य कर पाये।

आज के समय में भारत की सेना, पुलिस, अर्धसैनिक बल में श्वानों द्वारा चोरी, हत्या, लूट की घटना को टैक करने के लिए ट्रैकर श्वान तथा विस्फोटक सामग्री खोजने के लिए विस्फोटक स्नीफर श्वान, मादक पदार्थों की खोज करने बाबत नारकोटिक खोजी श्वान, रेस्क्यू श्वान तथा किसी स्थान या व्यक्ति विशेष की सुरक्षा हेतु गार्डिंग श्वानों की सेवा ली जा रही है, जिसके लिए अलग-2 श्वानों की प्रजाति का उपयोग किया जाता है तथा विषय सम्बन्धी विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। वैसे तो श्वान दस्ता प्रबन्धन बहुत ही विस्तृत विषय है जिसके बारे में जितनी भी व्याख्या की जाये, वह कम है। फिर भी मैं अपने अनुभव के अनुसार श्वान दस्ता के लिए निम्न बिन्दुओं के आधार पर कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहूँगा जो कि किसी भी विभाग एवं व्यक्ति विशेष से उसकी खामियां एवं खूबियां बयान नहीं करता है।

• **श्वानों की प्रजाति:-** भिन्न-भिन्न प्रजाति के श्वानों की कार्यकुशलता अलग-अलग होती है। वर्तमान में देखा जा रहा है कि श्वानों के पप्स खरीदते समय उत्तम नस्ल के श्वान नहीं खरीदे जाते हैं। इसका कारण खरीद कमेटी में अनुभवहीन श्वान दस्ता स्टाफ का होना है जिसकी वजह से विक्रेता मिक्स ब्रीड श्वानों को बेच देता है। इसका खामियाजा श्वान हैण्डलर को पूरी सेवा; श्वान

के साथ दू के दौरान भुगतना पड़ता है। मिक्स ब्रीड श्वान की कार्य कुशलता अच्छी नहीं होती है। अतः देश के लिए सेना, पुलिस एवं अर्धसैनिक बलों के लिए श्वान पप्स खरीदने हेतु एक ही सरकारी ब्रीडिंग संस्था हो ताकि उत्तम किस्म के श्वान सरकारी सेवा में आएं।

- **श्वान हैण्डलर का चुनाव:-** श्वान दस्ता प्रबन्धन के लिए यह बिन्दु बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। श्वान हैण्डलर के चुनाव के लिए सभी सरकारी संस्थानों में अपने-2 मापदण्ड बने हुए हैं लेकिन जमीनी हकीकत भिन्न है। श्वान हैण्डलर के चुनाव में कर्तव्य के प्रति लापरवाह सदस्य चयनित हो जाते हैं जो कि सम्पूर्ण व्यवस्था को खराब कर देते हैं। अतः यह आवश्यक है कि श्वान दस्ता में तैनाती रिक्रूटमेंट के समय से ही स्वैच्छिक सहमति के आधार पर की जाये ताकि श्वान दस्ता की कार्यकुशलता में वृद्धि हो सके।
- **श्वान दस्ता की संरचना:-** सभी संस्थाओं ने श्वान दस्ता की जो संरचना बनाई है उसके अनुरूप ही बल सदस्यों की तैनाती होनी चाहिए तथा श्वानों की तैनाती भी उसी के अनुरूप होनी चाहिए। इस दस्ते में बल सदस्यों की कमी होने से कार्य कुशलता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ता है, अतः इसकी संरचना का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाये।
- **स्वास्थ्य एवं स्वच्छता:-** इस बिन्दु की अनुपालना हेतु सभी विभागों द्वारा विस्तृत निर्देश दिये गये हैं

जिनकी अनुपालना ठीक से हो रही है या नहीं इसकी जिम्मेदारी श्वान दस्ता प्रभारी की होती है। उसे विशेषतः यह देखना चाहिए कि श्वान हैण्डलर एवं सहायक हैण्डलर इस बिन्दु के प्रति सजग है या नहीं एवं उच्च अधिकारियों को इससे अवगत कराना चाहिए। श्वान की स्वच्छता का ध्यान श्वान हैण्डलर को ऐसे रखना चाहिए जैसे स्वयं अपने बच्चों, माता-पिता तथा अन्य पारिवारिक सदस्यों की स्वच्छता एवं स्वास्थ्य का ध्यान रखते हैं।

• **दैनिक कार्य निष्पादन:-** श्वान कैनल के प्रतिदिन के कार्य निष्पादन का समय निर्धारित रहता है। अतः प्रत्येक श्वान को प्रतिदिन उसके कार्यक्रम अनुसार ही अभ्यास कराया जाये ताकि श्वान अपनी खराब आदतों को छोड़े तथा नियोजित आदतों का अनुसरण कर सके।

• **श्वान की बाहर जाने की ड्यूटी प्रोग्राम:-** इसके लिए श्वान हैण्डलर/सहायक हैण्डलर को जो निर्देश दिये गये हैं उनका अनुसरण करना चाहिए जैसे:

- श्वान को बाहर ले जाने से पहले की कार्यवाही
- ड्यूटी करने के दौरान की गई कार्यवाही
- बाहरी ड्यूटी से वापस अपने के बाद की कार्यवाही
- इन बिन्दुओं की जानकारी सभी श्वान दस्ता बल सदस्यों को विशेषतः होनी चाहिए।

• **टीकाकरण एवं डिवार्मिंग कार्यक्रम:-** श्वान पप्स खरीदने के पश्चात उसकी जांच राजपत्रित पशु चिकित्सालय में करवानी चाहिए तथा उनके निर्देशानुसार श्वान पप का टीकाकरण एवं डिवार्मिंग करवायी जानी चाहिए जिससे श्वानों को विषाणु एवं जीवाणु जनित बीमारियों

से बचाया जा सके। इस कार्यक्रम को श्वान दस्ता प्रभारी अपनी विशेष जिम्मेदारी समझें तथा उसकी सूचना उच्च अधिकारियों को दें। श्वान का मासिक विस्तृत स्वास्थ्य परीक्षण भी करवाया जाना चाहिए।

• **प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र:-** उक्त बिन्दु के अनुसार श्वान को उससे सम्बन्धित कार्य में निपुण होने के लिए एक निश्चित प्रशिक्षण की आवश्यकता होती है जिसके मापदण्ड बनाए गये हैं। प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र पर वे सभी मूलभूत सुविधाएं होनी चाहिए जो श्वान के प्रशिक्षण के लिए अति आवश्यक है। इन्सपेक्टर भी निपुण एवं कार्य कुशल होने चाहिए। प्रशिक्षण के दौरान नये-2 आयामों को अपनाया जाना चाहिए। उच्च अधिकारियों को यह जांच करनी चाहिए की प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में पदस्थ सभी कर्मचारी श्वान-प्रेमी, सभी प्रकार के व्यसनों से मुक्त तथा पूर्णरूप से प्रशिक्षित हैं अथवा नहीं।

• **कैनल मैनेजमेंट:-** कैनल प्रबन्धन के तहत मुख्यतः निम्न बिन्दु निर्देशित किये जाते हैं: -

- Grooming
- Feeding
- Exercise
- Kennelling

देश के सभी विभागों में जहां श्वान दस्ता की तैनाती है, उपर्युक्त बिन्दुओं के अनुरूप समय-समय पर गाईड लाइन जारी की जाती हैं, जिसका अनुसरण श्वान दस्ता स्टाफ द्वारा किया जाता है। लेकिन प्रायः देखने में आता है कि श्वान दस्ता में प्रभारी की तैनाती ऐसे व्यक्ति की कर दी जाती है जिसे श्वान कैनल, श्वान प्रशिक्षण व कैनल प्रबन्धन की कोई जानकारी नहीं होती है और न ही वह श्वान प्रेमी होता है। इसका अनुचित लाभ श्वान हैण्डलर एवं सहायक हैण्डलर को मिलता है लेकिन

हानि हमेशा ही श्वान को एवं श्वान दस्ता विभाग को होती है। अतः अधिकारियों को चाहिए की श्वान दस्ता में तैनात सभी बल सदस्य श्वान प्रेमी हो तथा श्वान सम्बन्धित उचित कोर्स में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किये हो जिससे श्वान कैनल प्रबन्धन सुचारु रूप से किया जा सके।

• **कैनल डिजाइन:-** श्वानों को रहने के लिए बनाये गये मकान को कैनल कहा जाता है जो कि एक मानक डिजाइन से बनाए जाते हैं। श्वानों को रहने के सुविधाजनक तथा मानक डिजाइन से ही कैनल बनाया जाना चाहिए।

• **श्वान उपकरण एवं साज-सज्जा:-** उक्त बिन्दु के अनुसार श्वान को आवश्यकतानुसार जो भी उपकरण निर्धारित किये गये हैं, उन्हें उपलब्ध कराया जाना चाहिए ताकि श्वान चालक/सह चालक को किसी प्रकार की परेशानी नहीं हो। उपकरणों की उपयोगिता की समयावधि का विशेष ध्यान रखना चाहिए तथा नई सामग्री को तुरन्त प्रभाव से उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए।

श्वान दस्ता प्रबन्धन पर लिखना बहुत ही मुश्किल है क्योंकि यह एक व्यवहार में किया जाने वाला विषय है। विभाग के अधिकारियों को चाहिए कि बल, पुलिस, सेना आपस में एक दूसरे के साथ श्वान प्रशिक्षण अन्य प्रशिक्षण, प्रतियोगिता करवायें ताकि एक दूसरे की कार्यकुशलता में निपुणता आ सके तथा भारत देश में श्वान दस्ता की शक्ति का सम्पूर्ण विकास हो सके।

अन्त में मैं अवश्य कहना चाहूंगा कि श्वान को एक जानवर न समझ कर उसे प्रकृति की विशेष देन समझना चाहिए जो मानव के लिए अत्यन्त उपयोगी है। मानव को भी उपकृत होकर श्वानों के प्रति अपनी जिम्मेदारी समझनी चाहिए।

Assam Rifles Dog Training Centre



Introduction

Assam Rifles Dog Training Centre was raised on 23 July 1996 at Jorhat (Assam). On 30 July 2013 the institute was designated as 'Assam Rifles Dog Training Centre'. Subsequently, the centre acquired the unique distinction of being the first and only 'Dog Breeding and Training' establishment of Assam Rifles (AR). Since its inception, the Centre has achieved distinction and its 'Silent Warriors' and handlers have proved their mettle in both peace and counter-insurgency operations. The centre, by synergising its relentless efforts towards achieving twin goals of developing trained human and canine resources has been able to achieve excellence in the field of breeding, training and development of 'Silent Warriors' into specialities of tracking, explosive detection and narcotic detection. With a focused and determined team, the centre has brought laurels to The Sentinels of North East, Assam Rifles.

AR canine resources are being used for the protection of precious lives and property. The dog training has been continuously refined to produce a highly sophisticated and versatile extension of the soldier's senses. Every year, approx 90 dog handlers & 50 dogs are being trained at the AR Dog Training Centre. Besides,

the establishment is continuously extending its collective endeavour towards working in coordination with other law enforcement agencies to include State and local administration.

Role

The training centre has been designed to provide dog handlers with a greater understanding of the principles and theories of learning and behaviour. The training is imparted in practical and lecture-based format.

Objectives

The prime objectives of the Assam Rifles Dog Training Centre are enumerated below:-

- Training of Dogs. To train dogs to acquire elementary aptitude of basic obedience, tracking, improvised explosive detection and narcotic detection.
- Conduct of Assam Rifles Dog Handler's Course. To develop a 'Human Resource' capable of synergising with the canine warriors and to facilitate their effective deployment.
- Refresher Training of Dogs. To provide refresher training of dogs once in six months for all the deployed canines.
- Treatment & Vaccination of Dogs. The centre serves as the base for

medical care and treatment.

- Maintenance of reserve stock of trained dogs.
- Advise AR Units on Canine Health Issues and suggest changes/frame draft policies.
- Documentation of dogs.

Training Infrastructure and Facilities

The centre is adequately equipped with infrastructure concerning training of dogs and dog handlers as under:-

- Training and obstacle ground for the conduct of agility training and special training.
- Slithering platform for slithering practice.
- Outdoor training areas (civil areas of the local authority are used for weekly outdoor training of dogs).

Training Modalities

The training establishment has adopted a modern approach to systematic training. The establishment is effectively utilising its resources towards setting new agility training aids, modernisation and renovation of the obstacle course. Modifications have been carried out in the old obstacles to ensure the addition of safety features. Slithering has also been introduced. Methodical approach



for assessment of refresher training & grading system has been adopted.

The training curriculum is continuously evaluated for application of advanced training methodology to cope up with the changing security scenario. Some of the initiatives that have been adopted are enumerated as under:-

- Tracker Training. Introduction of tracker trails and Motorola set for augmenting individual training of each tracker dog.
- Explosive & Narcotics Detection. Latest training techniques adopted for
 - » Use of fired cases for the training of ED Dogs.
 - » Sniffing boxes for dogs introduced & training to distinguish the scent of explosive from other mixed scents is imparted.
 - » Training to detect IEDs on railway tracks.
 - » Training on vertical sniffing racks to encourage dogs to sniff explosives up to a height of five feet from the ground.
 - » Training bench device.
 - » Non-hazardous training aids.

Training Curriculum

Training curriculum and modules have been well designed to enable

attainment of establishment's goals and objectives. Training duration of various courses being conducted in the centre is as under:-

Demo Dog Team

Apart from the use of the dogs in regular operations, a demo dog

Sr. No.	Training	Duration
(a)	Basic Obedience	12 Weeks
(b)	Tracking	36 Weeks
(c)	Explosive Detection	36 Weeks
(d)	Narcotic Detection	36 Weeks
(e)	Refresher Training Centre	02 Weeks



team exists at ARDTC. The demo dog team showcases utility shows to the civil public on various occasions like Independence Day Celebration, Republic Day Celebration and Annual Sports Meets, etc. on request from the civil administration. The utility shows serve the dual purpose of spreading awareness about the operational efficacy of the dogs among the general public besides entertainment.

Achievements

The ARDTC has to its credit numerous instances of recoveries of IEDs, apprehension of Underground/Over Ground Workers, seizure of a cache of arms and ammunition, and recovery of drugs.

Honours and Awards

The 'Silent Warriors' and training staff of Assam Rifles boast of the



following honours and awards for their special and operational achievements since raising of AR Dog Training Centre:-

Canine Health Support

A well equipped Veterinary Hospital as a part of AR Dog Training Centre

Sr. No.	Honours and Awards	AR Dogs	AR Dog Handler	Total
(a)	DGAR Commendation Card	30	26	56
(b)	Governor's Gold Medal	16	05	21
(c)	Governor's Silver Medal	18	09	27
(d)	AIPDM Gold Medal	01	-	01
(e)	AIPDM Silver Medal	04	-	04
(f)	AIPDM Bronze Medal	01	-	01
(g)	GOC-in-C Eastern Command Commendation	01	02	03
	Total	71	42	113



has been established for health support of AR Dogs. Facilities available in the Veterinary Hospital of ARDTC are as under:-

- Operation Theatre (OT).
 - » OT for carrying out elective and minor/major emergency surgeries.
 - » Modern X-ray machine & electrocautery.
- Intensive Care Unit (ICU).
 - » A well-equipped ICU has been maintained to cater to critical life support and for constant patient monitoring.
 - » Equipment viz. Blood Glucometer, BP apparatus, Oxygen Delivery System are maintained in ICU.
- Allied Facilities.
 - » Rapid, snap disease detection kits for dogs.
 - » Basic canine dentistry.
 - » Electric nail clipper machine.
 - » Treadmill for physiotherapy.
 - » "Heat Stroke Room" for treating emergency cases of Heat Stroke.
- Laboratory.
 - » Systems for the analysis of Haemoglobin, ESR and PCV.
 - » Facilities for blood smear staining and exam for blood pathogens & CBC.
 - » Liver function test, kidney function test, urine analysis and faecal examination.
- Whelping.
 - » Equipment installed to efficiently carry out whelping



procedures & maintain of neonates.

- » Heating Pad for newborn puppies.
- » Room Heaters and Baby Weighing Machine.

Conclusion

Assam Rifles Dog Training Centre is a key training facility to prepare specialized dogs for counter insurgency operations and border guarding. The AR dogs trained at the centre are effectively employed for operations in the difficult terrain of North East. The operational achievements bear testimony to the state of the art of training imparted at the centre. The centre is ever committed to improvement in infrastructure and training facilities and being the harbinger of dog training in the North East.

ITBP Hero Dog Putri Honoured by DG ITBP for Saving Lives

Introduction

In response to general intelligence input about the activities of Anti National Elements (ANEs) between COB (Company Operating Base) Gatapar and COB Malaida of 40 Bn ITBP, deployed in ANO (Anti Naxal Operations), a highly sensitive ADP (Area Domination Patrol) named 'Op SHARAD - 21' was launched in December of 17'. Due to threat of Naxal IEDs (Improvised Explosive Devices) the state administration had requested ITBP to clear the road since important WVIPS of Central Government and the Election Commission had to perform their mandate.

Operation SHARAD -21

The ADP party was launched from E Coy COB Gatapara to D coy COB OF Malaida at exactly 0700 hrs. ITBP hero dog Putri, was at the vanguard of the patrol, the main body being 30 feet behind the K9. The Malinois (BSD) was off-leash as per SOP. At around 0830hrs, the K9 halted at a particular spot and gave a silent indication on encountering an "olfactory plume" of a particular target odour. This point was SQ-2282 GR 227821, that was 1.5 km short of Limautola SQ-2380. The party commander brought the party to a halt. The handler gave a "go ahead" to dog Putri. The handler

remained 20 feet behind the dog and gave a "sungho dhundo" (seek and search) command. Dog Putri exactly pointed her nose at a spot, giving pinpoint confirmation. On gently inspecting the spot, the patrol party unearthed red and blue flexible wires. On following the wires, the discovered a mud-covered steel drum consisting of approx 20 Kgs IEDs. The dog was recalled; the area was cordoned. Mobile signal jammers were deployed. The area was handed over to the Bomb Disposal Squad, who dismantled the IED, that was later found to contain PETN plastic explosive as a charge enveloped by ammonium nitrate, nails, pellets and ball bearings. The detonation device was a small Mobile Phone, which was primed with a fully charged battery to last for 2 days.

Assessment

- The party commander did a good job in the following SOP to keep dog off-leash and at the vanguard of the party.
- At the slightest indication by Dog Putri, the party halted and took action.
- Mobile jammers were promptly placed to prevent detonation.
- Bomb Disposal team, immediately removed the power supply to the detonator.



DG ITBP confers K-9 Medal on Hero Dog "Putri"

- Dog Putri, gave a pinpoint indication.
- The team trusted the instincts of Dog Putri.

Award

DG ITBP Sh SS Deswal honoured Hero Dog Putri with the DG's Commendation Card during the Raising day.

Conclusion

K9 instincts and training coupled with human intelligence improve the success rate in conjunction with modern technology.

Brief on OP Dhangu Suraksha (NSG)

1. National Security Guard K9 (Dog) 13 No 7 Rocket (Assault) was an integral part of counter Terrorist Task Force team launched by National Security Guard at Pathankot Airbase in Punjab during Operation DHANGU SURAKSHA. K9 ROCKET (Assault) led the assault team of NSG repeatedly while in contact with the terrorist during Operation. The assault K9 displayed indomitable courage while carrying out intervention and search operation under fire from the terrorists. On 02 January 2016, the assault K9 Rocket led the

intervening House Intervention Team to neutralize the terrorist holed up in a building and thick vegetation area. During the ensuing gun battle, he sustained splinter injuries from a grenade lobbed by the terrorist during deployment. After initial medication, the NSG K9 Rocket was again deployed during intervention operations at a different location wherein the K9 Rocket displayed utter fearlessness under live fire and played a key role in neutralizing the second terrorist.

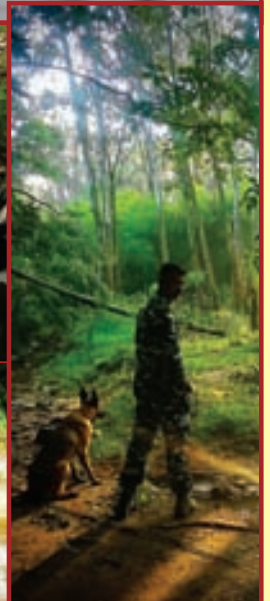
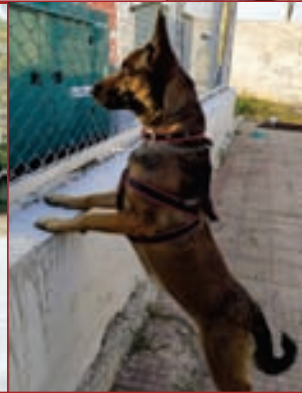
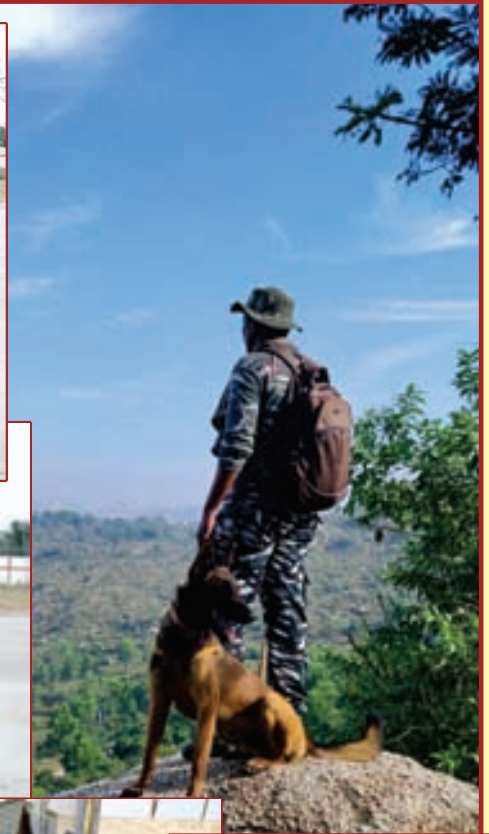
2. K9 Rocket (Assault) displayed indomitable resolve, utter

fearlessness in the face of the enemy and courage beyond the call of the duty. NSG K9 Rocket (Assault) has set an example of selfless dedication during Operation DHANGU SURAKSHA. This has generated enormous confidence in the capabilities of K9s for sustained employment in Counter-Terrorist (CT) operations.

3. For displaying exemplary courage, bravery and gallantry, the NSG K9 Rocket got awarded by Chief of Army Staff (COAS) commendation and DG NSG disc & commendation role (Gallantry)".



Wag n Tails *Funny Moments with K9s*



CALL TO CONTRIBUTORS

Kindly contribute original ideas and manuscript on different aspects of Police Service K9s (PSKs) as per undermentioned heads for publication:

I. Cover Photo Feature

Contributions are welcome for the Photos of the PSKs from various organizations comprising of Police K9 and Handler in action to be considered for the Cover Page of the Journal.

II. Articles/Features – Technical Articles

It is the largest section of the journal for publication of lead articles, features on various dimensions of the PSKs. It can be based on personal or organizational experiences or any research article on the relevant field.

III. Report Cards – Developments in Organizations on PSKs

The progress made among various organizations in the field of PSKs would be considered for publications based on the facts and figures received at MHA.

IV. View Point - Questions & Answers

It would be in the format of 'Question & Answers' format wherein readers can ask questions or problems encountered on training and deploying of the PSKs. It would also welcome some particular view point expressed on the relevant aspect as well.

V. Operations & Case Studies – Real World Case Studies

This section would publish unique case studies or brief on various operations or employment with regards to performance in line of duty by PSKs. While successful case studies would encourage all, even the unsuccessful cases are also most welcome with brief analysis for learning experience by all.

VI. Training Notes – Trainers Corner for discussion on training

This is an exclusive corner for sharing the unique training experience on PSKs and Trainers are encouraged to share their thoughts, past experiences and future prospects on enhancing the performance standards of PSKs. It can further be divided into Detection of various kinds of contraband, Tracking/Trailing, Protection, Assault or Patrol role of PSKs among Forces.

VII. Innovations – Innovative modes of training and equipments

This section would encourage innovators to share their innovative modes in training or K9 training equipments. Futuristic modes of deployments can be included in this section alongwith K9 augmentation technologies.

VIII. Legal Notes – Legal Update

The legal updates on employment of PSKs and their role in investigation and forensic evidence would be part of this section. Authors are encouraged to share their experiences

with regards to investigation and prosecution and admissibility of PSK Teams as forensic witness and how it can be further strengthened based on experiences in India and abroad.

IX. Police K9 Team of the Year

It would be more than one-page photo feature of the Best Police Service K9 Team of the period covered under publication based on performance in field or in active operations. Organizations can avail this opportunity to highlight the success achieved by their PSKs to show their focus and leading role in this specialized field.

X. Notepad – Short Notes on K9 Experiences

This section would be dedicated to publish short notes received from contributors to flag certain issues considered significant on the subject of PSKs.

XI. Spotlight – Profile of Organization or Institute of repute

Under this section one organization would be highlighted in each issue alongwith facts and figures of that organization to highlight image and inspire the spirit of excellence in the subject of PSKs.

XII. Business Partners, K9 Products and Services

Under this section, an opportunity would be provided to the business partners (vendors) who have consistently endeavoured to introduce modern equipments and technology solutions on the subject of PSKs.

XIII. Accolades

The honours and awards received by the PSK fraternity in line of duty would be appropriately highlighted alongwith citations in this part of the Police K9 Journal.

Please forward your manuscript copy in Ariel font size 12/photos separately in jpeg format and other publication materials both in soft copy and hard copy at following address

XIV. Wag n Tails – Funny Moments with K9s

It would be largely a photo section wherein the funny and light moments of PSKs or those with their handlers and Trainers would be invited for publication.

XV. Feedback & Comments

This section would publish the feedback and suggestions received to improve the quality of publication of this journal.

Please forward your manuscript copy in Ariel font size 12/photos separately in jpeg format and other publication materials both in soft copy and hard copy at following address

Editor, National Police K9 Journal
Police K9 Cell, Police Modernization Division
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
Postal Address: HQ NSG, PO Mehram Nagar
Palam, New Delhi-110037,
Tel: 011-25663100 Extn 3208
Email: prahug.830n@gov.in



Prime Minister Narendra Modi patting Army Dog No.4B19 Burger (GSMD) during his visit to Siachen Base Camp, the World's Highest Battlefield on 24 Oct 2014, while Joining Troops to Celebrate the Festival of Diwali. Gen Dalbir Singh PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, VSM, ADC (Retd), the then Chief of Army Staff and Lt Gen DS Hooda PVSM, UYSM, AVSM, VSM**, ADC (Retd), the then Army Commander, Northern Command are also seen in the Picture

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Contact Details

Editor, National Police K9 Journal
Police K9 Cell, Police Modernization Division
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
Postal Address: HQ NSG, PO Mehram Nagar
Palam, New Delhi-110037
Tel: 011-25663100 Extn 3208
Email: prahug.830n@gov.in