



सत्यमेव जयते

**MHA Advisory on Police  
Service K9s No. 1**

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS ON  
POLICE SERVICE K9s  
(POLICE DOGS)**

**MHA Police K9 Cell  
Police Modernization Division  
Ministry of Home Affairs  
Government of India**

MHA Advisory on Police Service K9s (PSKs) No. 1

**GLOSSARY OF TERMS ON POLICE SERVICE K9s**

Compiled and Prepared by

**Dr PK Chug**, BVSc & AH, MVSc, PhD  
Military & Police K9 Trainer  
Consulting Director  
MHA Police K9 Cell

Version 1; March 2020

**MHA Police K9 Cell**  
**Police Modernization Division**  
**Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India**

<b><u>The Glossary of Terms on Police Service K9s (PSKs)</u></b>			
The Glossary of Terms on Police Service K9s (PSKs) has been prepared to assist Central and State Police and Law Enforcement Organizations in uniformly understanding and interpreting various aspects of dog/K9 training and deployment. It is an attempt that all the organizations start speaking and practicing in one language in this subject.			
<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
1	<b>Absolute Threshold</b>	The minimum intensity of a stimulus that is detected by a particular dog. In the case of odour it is the minimum concentration of vapour. This threshold varies from dog to dog and is affected by climate and the internal and external environment. Otherwise, it is determined by a statistical average based on the point where a specific compound can be detected 50% of the time.	This definition acknowledges that large and small amounts of the same compound don't necessarily smell the same to the dog. The "absolute" may not be as relevant as it was formerly because of recent developments in learning.
2	<b>Accelerant Detection Dogs</b>	An accelerant detection K9 (AD K9) is trained to sniff out minute traces of ignitable liquid accelerants that may have been used to start a fire. Each team is comprised of the K9 and its handler. The handler is a Police or law enforcement officer who has been trained to investigate fire scenes.	With an AD K9, its nose narrows down the guess work, and it winds up taking 2-3 samples on average for further lab investigations and result assist in a higher conviction rate. Helps to rule out arson/sabotage, allowing a case to close or the insurance claim process to move forward more quickly.
3	<b>Acclimation / Environmental Conditioning</b>	A period of time used for the dog to become adjusted to its environment. Otherwise, it is adaptation or adjustment to a new circumstance.	Acclimation is very important when moving animals from one facility and/or environment to another because this can be a time of increased morbidity / mortality.
4	<b>Accreditation</b>	The process by which an organization (or, in some cases, an individual or team) is formally recognized by an accreditation body as competent and able to plan, manage and operationally conduct their actions safely, effectively and efficiently. This is an ongoing process.	See Accreditation Body.

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
5	<b>Accreditation body</b>	An organization responsible for management and implementation of the system defined above to set standards within the relevant field.	
6	<b>Accredited</b>	The designation given to those who are able to demonstrate they meet or exceed the standards set by the appropriate accreditation body.	
7	<b>Accuracy</b>	A measure of the extent to which the process is unbiased so that the measured values reflect the true values; measurements are accurate if they lack <i>systematic</i> errors (precise measures lack <i>random</i> errors).	
8	<b>Acquired Behaviours</b>	behaviours that are earned and not innate.	
9	<b>Active Adaptation (physiological term)</b>	A temporary change in the responsiveness of a sensory receptor or a sense organ. Example: If a light is repeatedly flashed in your eye, you eventually cease responding to it. This is because of fatigue of the receptor.	Active adaptation is very different from habituation in that this adaptation involves the sensors, only. Habituation involves learning, also. This may only be a factor at the extremes. For example, acute exposure to a very high concentration of a target odour. This ordinarily will not occur in a working dog scenario even in the situation where a very large amount of a target material is present. See also Saturation.
10	<b>Active avoidance</b>	A non-reflexive response made in order to avoid an aversive event.	Active avoidance is usually contrasted with passive avoidance where the animal learns that it must refrain from making a response.
11	<b>Activity Drive</b>	The propensity to be active.	See Drive.
12	<b>Adaptation</b>	In evolution a change in behaviour or in form over time that helps the animal to survive.	The ability to learn to exhibit certain behaviours in certain contexts is likely an adaptation. For example, baying of hounds is likely an adaptation to the types of behaviours or jobs for which they were developed. A thick undercoat and heavily plumed tail are likely adaptations for a cold environment in Nordic breeds, e.g., Malamute.
13	<b>Adipocere</b>	Semi-solid / liquid (cheesy) decomposition product of human remains.	
14	<b>Adolescent dog</b>	A dog that has not yet reached social maturity.	

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
15	<b>Adult dog</b>	A dog for whom physical growth is complete, and who has reached social maturity.	
16	<b>Aged trail</b>	A trail that has been present for some period of time.	
17	<b>Aggression</b>	Description of an act that is an outcome of an agonistic interaction. It can be appropriate or inappropriate, and involve a threat, challenge or contest.	Note: The word “aggressive” is often used as a descriptive term for intense, enthusiastic, or forceful behaviour of any kind, and these dogs may not be truly aggressive or possess aggression.
18	<b>Aggressive/ Active/ Response</b>	A response by the dog that disturbs the environment, i.e., scratch, bark, bite, dig after the dog has alerted to the target odour.	
19	<b>Aggressiveness</b>	See aggression.	
20	<b>Agility</b>	A character trait which describes the natural (running) speed, surefootedness, and coordination, and the ability of the dog to correct and recover.	
21	<b>Agility Course</b>	Series of operationally relevant obstacles designed to acclimate the dog to various stressful environments and increase the dog's capability to successfully perform in those environments, or test the dog's capability to perform in a [pet] competition environment.	
22	<b>Agitation</b>	The art and practice of provoking aggression and biting behaviour from working K9s as performed by the decoy or agitator.	
23	<b>Agitator</b>	Agitator is a trainer or helper who plays key role in developing the drives of the Police K9. The agitator alongwith the help of K9 trainer try to understand the dog's temperament and gear the training to build a solid balance of prey and defense drives. The agitator achieves his task by provoking, agitating the dog to assist in building the confidence and proficiency levels in search, attack and bite work.	
24	<b>Air Scent Dog</b>	A dog using air scenting techniques to detect a trained odour.	

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
25	<b>Air Scent Drive</b>	The propensity to locate targets by using windborne odours.	See Drive.
26	<b>Air Scenting</b>	A technique used by a dog to locate a target odour. The dog searches for target odour on wind/ air currents and attempts to identify/ work on a scent cone to the source.	
27	<b>Alert</b>	A characteristic change in ongoing behaviour in response to a trained odour, as interpreted by the handler. The components of the alert may include: Change of behaviour (COB), interest, and final response or indication.	Alert has been used / defined by various agencies as a range of responses from a change of behaviour to a final response. With the advent of research, an attempt has been made to standardize certification, and the tasks in which the dog must succeed have been more specifically defined across disciplines than has been done previously. Because of this, it may be useful to more narrowly define the various stages of canine detection behaviours that are clear to skilled handlers. Accordingly, we have defined 'interest', 'COB' and 'response'. Implicit in these recommended best practices concerning training, certification, and operational situations, is that handlers should move away from less specific descriptions to more specific ones. The resultant clarity will benefit dogs, handlers, trainers, and the judiciary in producing the clearest possible outcomes. It is the handler's responsibility to report when the dog has alerted and to identify what behaviour the dog uses to do so.
28	<b>Allele</b>	Genetics related term which means one of the possible forms of a given gene; alleles of a particular gene occupy the same position on locus on the homologous chromosomes (e.g., each chromosome set comes as a pair - each parent contributes 1 set of info to complete the pair).	
29	<b>Anthropocentrism</b>	Assuming that the animal see things from a human viewpoint.	
30	<b>Anthropomorphism</b>	Attributing human values, emotions, and thought processes to an animal.	Ex. "My dog is bored with training and will not work". This type of statement contradicts quality training and exemplifies a misunderstanding of the dog/animal.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
31	<b>Anti Poaching K9</b>	A Police Service K9 which is trained to track, detect banned wildlife products and also attack/apprehend the suspect to control poaching in reserve forests and national parks.	The Shepherds are generally chosen for anti-poaching work because of their superior agility, intelligence and bite strength.
32	<b>Approach-approach conflict</b>	A conflict resulting from having the choice of two equally desirable but mutually incompatible, unobtainable goals or stimuli. The conflict is generally resolved when one gets behaviourally or physically closer to one of the two goals or stimuli since desirability increases with closeness. This type of conflict is easily solved by approaching one of the sources of reinforcement, or by having one of the sources of reinforcement approach the individual making the decision.	Ex. If you have a male dog that is trained to detect target odour and is in the process of detecting the odour and you also have a bitch in heat at a distance, the male becomes more distracted as the bitch approaches.
33	<b>Approach-avoidance conflict</b>	A conflict resulting from being both drawn and repelled by the same stimulus. With distance the stimulus appears more desirable, and with closeness the stimulus seems less desirable, in contrast with approach- approach conflict. As the individual approaches, because the stimulus appears less desirable the individual withdraws, leading to an increase in the stimulus's perceived positive features relative to the negative ones. More information about relative value and outcomes can resolve these situations, but if they are unresolved, displacement behaviour may occur.	Ex. This can be seen in Human Remains Detection (HRD) dogs that tend to shy away from overpowering amounts of odour (whole bodies) when they have been trained using smaller amounts of odour (body parts and/or fluids).
34	<b>Approximation / Shaping by successive approximation</b>	The reinforcement of successive stages towards the direction of the final behaviour. Breaking a complex behaviour down into small behaviours (baby steps) to train one step at a time reinforcing the animal each time it accomplishes a step towards the final behaviour.	

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
35	<b>Area search</b>	The act of using a Police Service K9 to search a designated area for a target odour.	
36	<b>Army Dog</b>	A Military Working Dog or MWD trained in various disciplines used by Indian Army.	
37	<b>Army Dog Trainer</b>	A soldier in Indian Army qualified to handle, train and deploy Military Working Dog i.e. Army Dog.	ADT - who is member of the Remount Veterinary Corps (RVC) of Indian Army
38	<b>Articles</b>	Objects left on the track or in a search area at various intervals to which the dog is expected to indicate.	
39	<b>Assault K9</b>	A Police Service K9 trained to search for presence of suspect in various operational scenarios and launch an attack based on command or imminent threat.	Generally used during intervention operation or apprehension of suspect.
40	<b>Assessment</b>	Technical evaluation to ascertain proficiency of trained K9	
41	<b>Avalanche Rescue Dog</b>	A dog trained to search for, detect and/or locate people trapped in snow as a result of an avalanche.	
42	<b>Aversive Conditioning</b>	Training procedure relying on the use of unpleasant stimuli. For example, when a dog receives a pop on the leash as it is lunging for food on the floor in the work environment. Dog learns that lunging for food is an unpleasant experience.	
43	<b>Aversive Stimulus</b>	A stimulus that an animal will work to terminate or avoid.	
44	<b>Avoidance Learning / Avoidance Conditioning</b>	The process in which an animal responds to a signal to avoid unpleasant consequences (aversive stimulus).	Ex. A dog sits on command to avoid a correction.
45	<b>Avoidance Training</b>	See Avoidance Learning.	



<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
46	<b>Avoidance-avoidance conflict</b>	A conflict resulting from being repelled by two undesirable goals or stimuli when there are strong pressures to choose one or the other. Often when the conflict is intense the individual will refuse to choose between the alternatives.	Ex. If the handler has made an error and corrects the dog inappropriately while the dog is working the target odour then the dog associates the odour with the correction and therefore avoids the odour.
47	<b>Back-tie</b>	A technique, and the line used for it, in which the dog is anchored by means of a line or rope attached to a secure point (fence, or a post, or a bolt anchored in a wall) and clipped to the dog's flat collar.	Depending upon the need and the situation, the back tie is often equipped with an elastic section made of bungee cord or bicycle inner tube that allows the back-tie to stretch and give a few inches, encouraging the dog to pull, and protecting it's spine against the shocks.
48	<b>Backup Handler Dog / Second Handler Dog / Multi Handler Dog / Pooled Dog</b>	A dog that is trained and certified with more than one handler.	This is the prevailing practice in many Police organizations although not a best practice for most disciplines but can be acceptable in some limited circumstances till the policy and practice is corrected.
49	<b>Backward Chaining</b>	Process in which an animal learns to emit a series of responses. A chain is trained backwards, beginning with the last behaviour, then the second to last behaviour, etc.	An example for people would be memorizing a poem starting with the last stanza instead of the first. Then learn the second to last and combine it with the last. When you recite them, you are always working towards parts of the poem you know better so you should be more successful than if working first to last.
50	<b>Baseline (or base rate)</b>	The normal frequency of occurrence of any response per unit of time for that individual or group of individuals.	The purpose of all training is to either increase or decrease the frequency of a behaviour from its baseline level. Baseline usually refers to the frequency of a behaviour before training starts. For example, all dogs will sit at some individual rate (a baseline). Once trained, a dog that sits on target odour is increasing the frequency of the behaviour above baseline. If the frequency reliably increases or decreases from the baseline, then training was effective.
51	<b>Behaviour</b>	Any measurable action of a dog.	
52	<b>Behaviour Modification</b>	The application of a behavioural technique to modify or change a behaviour.	Ex. The use of environmental manipulation to modify behaviour. See also operant conditioning and classical conditioning.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
53	<b>Behavioural Chain</b>	A series of independent behaviours that are linked together.	Detection K9 example for chaining: A dog is taught a sit command. The dog is now introduced to a box with a target odour inside and staring is elicited in anticipation of a reward. Once the behaviour of staring into the box is learned, the sit behaviour is added, chaining the stare and the sit. See Chaining.
54	<b>Best Practices</b>	A system of processes, checks and testing that will deliver an outcome that has fewer problems and fewer unforeseen complications, and that combines the attributes of the most efficient and most effective ways of accomplishing a task based on proven and provable methods.	Best practices require documentation and must be distributed before they can be used, cited, and improved upon, thus encouraging continuous improvement. There are 5 components of any "best practice", regardless of field: 1. best skills, 2. best processes, 3. best solutions, 4. identifying and provisioning of appropriate resources, and 5. continual improvement.
55	<b>Bite and Hold</b>	On directions of the Handler, the Patrol K9 must pursue, bite and hold an intruder for a minimum of 15 seconds. The dog must not release until commanded OUT. The dog must demonstrate proficiency in this task with either an exposed or concealed arm protector.	
56	<b>Bite Suit</b>	A heavy full body padded suit with synthetic fabric (french linen etc) outer surface on which the dog can bite anywhere on the arms, legs, or body.	
57	<b>Bite-bar Sleeve</b>	Hard sleeves made with plastic and/or leather barrel, equipped with upper arm protector, and with a blade like "bit bar" projecting from the forearm area and meant for the dog to bite.	
58	<b>Blank Search</b>	A training or certification exercise in which the target odour is not present.	
59	<b>Blind experiments</b>	Experiments are considered blind if the person obtaining the measurements does not know what the treatments were.	In training of Police Service K9s, Blind Experiments are the search experiments when evaluator doesn't know the location of hide/target odour.
60	<b>Blood line</b>	The direct ancestors in the dog's pedigree.	Pedigrees are routinely printed showing 4-5 generations, including that of the dog in question.
61	<b>Boldness</b>	A characteristic of a Police Service K9 that is resilient in novel or stressful situations, exhibits minimal fear, and recovers quickly.	

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
62	<b>Bond</b>	Positive relationship, rapport between dogs or a human(s) and a dog.	
63	<b>Bone “Dry” bone</b>	Skeletal remains that have no soft tissue or fluid.	
64	<b>Bone “Wet” bone</b>	Skeletal remains that have soft tissue or fluid.	
65	<b>Booby trap</b>	A booby trap is a device or setup that is intended to kill, harm, incapacitate, or surprise a person or animal. It is triggered by the presence or actions of the victim and sometimes has some form of bait designed to lure the victim towards it.	Many of the booby trap indicators mirror those of mines. These include areas where the locals do not enter, such as abandoned buildings and attractive items that are usually left alone. Ex (a) Electrical wires, batteries, booby traps, and store items (clothes pegs, mouse traps, steel tubes, and springs). (b) Isolated boxes and containers along routes. (c) Abandoned vehicles, military equipment, weapons, uniforms, and papers. (d) Trip wires, string, and cables. (e) Disturbed soil and sand. (f) Dust. (g) Footprint trails that stop suddenly.
66	<b>Breeds of dogs</b>	Groups of dogs based on canalized or restrictive gene pools derived by selective breeding by humans for behaviour or function and / or conformation. When sire and dam come from the same breed, puppies are expected to fall within the broad outlines of the breed standard, which outlines physical and behavioural attributes said to be typical of the breed.	Recent (2004, 2005) genetic information indicates that members of breeds are genetically more similar to each other than they are to members of other breeds, and breed groups developed for more similar purposes (e.g., herding) are more similar to each other than are breed groups developed for different purposes.
67	<b>Bridge or bridging stimulus</b>	A signal (conditioned reinforcer) that marks (reinforces) a desired behaviour. Often called a “bridge” because it bridges the gap in time from when the animal performs the desired behaviour to when it receives the reward. An example would be the use of a clicker.	Functionally, the bridge is used to specifically reinforce a behaviour performed at a distance where it is impossible to provide a primary reinforcement at the correct time. If used correctly, the bridge reinforces at the exact instant when an animal successfully completes a desired behaviour, or the exact time when an ongoing behaviour should be stopped. Also see Conditioned reinforcer.
68	<b>Cadaver</b>	A dead body or the remains of a dead body.	

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
69	<b>Canine</b>	It is a biological name for the domestic dog or simply dog ( <i>Canis familiaris</i> when considered a distinct species or <i>Canis lupus familiaris</i> when considered a subspecies of the wolf).	<i>It is a member of the genus Canis</i> , which includes dogs, wolves, foxes, coyotes and jackals.
70	<b>Canine Team</b>	A human and working dog who train and work together as an operational unit.	K9 Team
71	<b>CAPF</b>	Central Armed Police Force	There are 05 major CAPFs like Border Security Force (BSF), Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), Indo Tibetan Border Police (ITBP), Sashstra Seema Bal (SSB) and Central Industrial Security Force (CISF). Additionally there are National Security Guard (NSG) and Assam Rifles (AR) which are other Central Forces directly under the MHA.
72	<b>Casting</b>	A description of the dog's movement as the dog searches for and/or follows the concentration of target odour or A directional command to the dog.	
73	<b>Certification</b>	A process that attests to the successful completion of an examination of relevant skills for the canine team.	A formal test of Police Service K9 Team to ascertain the technical proficiency as per laid down performance standards which is obligatory for the PSK Handler to perform the assigned task or duties with PSK.
74	<b>Certifying Official / Assessor</b>	Individual authorized by an organization or agency to administer and assess an examination of relevant skills of the K9 team.	The Assessor needs to be qualified and experienced to ascertain the technical proficiency of the PSK Team. Additionally Assessor needs to be accredited or authorized for the technical assessment or certification.
75	<b>Chaining</b>	The process of linking behaviours together in order to form a chain.	In most cases, each component of the chain is individually learned and the "chaining" consists of linking them together, usually starting with the final behaviour and then adding the next-to-final behaviour and so on. This is often called backward chaining or linking in reverse order. See behaviour Chaining; Chain- of-behaviours
76	<b>Chain-of-behaviours</b>	Two or more behaviours that occur in a fixed order. The termination of the first behaviour is the signal to start the second behaviour.	See behaviour Chaining, Chaining

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
77	<b>Change of behaviour (COB)</b>	A characteristic pattern of behaviours, as interpreted by the handler, that occurs when the dog detects a trained odour. This differs from other olfactory interest that otherwise are exhibited by the dog in response to the daily environment.	The initial change of behaviour typically leads to following the odour to its source and then giving the trained response. The pattern of behaviour may be unique to each dog. See Alert.
78	<b>Character / Personality Traits / Dimensions</b>	Behavioural qualities that are relatively constant and reliable, and frame or affect the dog's response in all contexts. The best scientific evidence for these patterns is for what has been called shyness / nervousness and boldness in dogs.	The Police Service K9 (PSK) is generally ascertained in terms of these characters or personality traits for training and performance of operational duties.
79	<b>Chimney effect</b>	The effect of heat on odour/scent such that the odour/scent rises and travels through the air in a manner affected by air movement and temperature through convection. The end effect is that odour/scent is detected in a place that is different from the source. This can happen indoors or outdoors.	
80	<b>Chromosome</b>	Threadlike structure of DNA and RNA that carries genes and that resides in the nucleus of each cell; chromosomes are paired in body or somatic cells (= diploid or 2N) and occur in single copies or ½ the pair in sex cells (= haploid or 1 N); the number of chromosomes found in each nucleus - the diploid # - is characteristic of each species.	Humans have 23 pair of chromosomes or a diploid # of 46; 1 pair of chromosomes determine sex, and the others are called autosomes; K9s (Dogs) have 39 chromosome pairs, 38 of which are autosomes.
81	<b>Civil Agitation</b>	The agitation performed by the decoy or agitator who does not wear any bite suit or protective gear; hence "in civil".	

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
82	<b>Classical Conditioning</b>	Classical or Pavlovian conditioning is a form of learning by making associations. In the true sense it involves a neutral stimulus, an unconscious response, and a conditioned response that links the first two. Classical conditioning is a simple form of behaviour modification where a neutral stimulus elicits the behaviour for which there was formerly no association. Once established, classical conditioning leads to anticipation.	The behaviours developed based on classical conditioning are permanent habits developed by these subjects. K9 Training is generally aimed to develop all responses into classical conditioning sooner or later.
83	<b>Clear Signal Training (CST)</b>	It is a modern K9 training especially developed in the field of obedience and controlled aggression by the amateur trainers who compete in obedience and agility competitions. It is founded on three important concepts : (a) Teaching skills with rewards and not through physical force, (b) Establish clear communication with K9 and (c) Using compulsion only when necessary, using it in fair and effective fashion.	CST is broken into three stage process. Each skill is first taught, then trained, and then proofed (Teaching, Training and Proofing Phase).
84	<b>Coercion Training</b> <b>See Positive Reinforcement; motivation</b>	Coercion deals with compliance induced by physical or mental pressure.	The action or practice of persuading K9 to do something by using force or threats.
85	<b>Cognition</b>	The mental process by which an animal solves problems.	
86	<b>Commitment</b>	The habit of biting without hesitation or prudence or with full force. A dog that bites with commitment flings itself into the decoy with impact and shuts its mouth instantly with all of its strength.	
87	<b>Competent</b>	Having suitable or sufficient skill, knowledge, experience, etc., for some purpose; properly qualified.	A qualified K9 Trainer or Handler with adequate experience to perform the specialized task of training or handling the PSKs.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
88	<b>Comprehensive Assessment</b>	It is an extended single-blind exercise.	It is an K9 assessment exercise wherein the K9 Handler is blind or unaware of the location of hide while the assessor is aware of.
89	<b>Compulsion Training</b>	Training by the use of threat or force.	As explained in Coercion Training.
90	<b>Compulsive Training</b>	Compulsion is a term that refers to forcing or coercing people or animals to do things. In compulsive dog training, the handler relies on unpleasant events to obtain desired behaviour from the dog. Thus compulsive training involves the use of negative reinforcement (encouraging desirable behaviour by withdrawing or withholding unpleasant stimuli) and punishment (discouraging undesirable behaviour by administering unpleasant stimuli).	See Aversive Conditioning and Aversive Stimulus
91	<b>Concentration</b>	The K9's focus on the area of search (further specification will be discipline specific).	The intensity of K9's search behaviour for the intended target odour.
92	<b>Conditioned Aversive Stimulus</b>	As a result of classical conditioning, an event that is initially neutral will acquire aversive properties because it is paired with other aversive events. This is exactly like the bridge, but it happens with aversive events.	Ex. A "leave it" command is associated with a physical/verbal correction.
93	<b>Conditioned Fear</b>	Fear in response to a previously neutral stimulus caused by aversive conditioning and/or event. See Fear.	
94	<b>Conditioned Reinforcer</b>	A previously neutral stimulus that has become reinforcing because of its association with a primary reinforcer. A stimulus that becomes a reinforcer because it is paired with another reinforcer, usually a primary reinforcer. If conditioned reinforcers are not maintained by periodically pairing them with primary reinforcers, they will lose their reinforcing value.	Example: A previously neutral clicker comes to have reinforcing properties because of its pairing with the delivery of food. See Bridge. Also referred to as secondary reinforcer.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
95	<b>Conditioned Response (CR)</b>	See classical conditioning. In classical or Pavlovian conditioning, a conditioned response (CR) is produced by pairing a conditioned stimulus (CS) with an unconditioned stimulus (UCS).	In Pavlov's famous experiment, salivation became the conditioned response to the ringing bell.
96	<b>Conditioned Stimulus (CS)</b>	See classical conditioning. In classical or Pavlovian conditioning a previously neutral stimulus (NS) becomes the conditioned stimulus (CS) and evokes the conditioned response (CR) after it is repeatedly paired with an unconditioned stimulus (UCS).	In Pavlov's experiment, the ringing bell was a neutral stimulus that became a conditioned stimulus after repeating pairings with food.
97	<b>Conditioning</b>	A general term that explains how animals learn the connection between stimuli, events, and actions.	See Classical conditioning and operant conditioning.
98	<b>Confidence Bite</b>	The confidence bite is used as a stress relief for the animal. Because of the presence of a decoy causes stress in the dog, one can use this technique to release the stress before a training session. Simply allow the dog to attack the decoy and take the sleeve. Let the dog carry the sleeve in a wide circle at a medium gait. Do not let the dog thrash or manipulate the sleeve and do not use any verbal or physical corrections with the dog. Once the dog has calmed down, the decoy can entice it with a second sleeve.	
99	<b>Confidence</b>	The ability to execute working tasks amidst distractions, environmental pressure, etc. May be an inherent trait or developed through conditioning/ experience.	The ability to overcome fear of heights, surfaces, or confined areas, etc. and work effectively. As an inherent trait also referred to as nerve strength. See also boldness and courage.
100	<b>Confirmed Alert</b>	An alert for which the presence of a trained odour can be verified or corroborated.	Also referred to as a "hit", "find" and/or "positive response".
101	<b>Conflict</b>	A condition in which two or more events cause incompatible responses.	



<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
102	<b>Confounding factors</b>	These are the other things that change in the course of an experiment that should be controlled.	Note: If you don't control these aspects you are at risk for not measuring what you think you are measuring.
103	<b>Consistency / reliability</b>	See Reliability / consistency; consistent measures are those where repeated measurements of the same thing produce the same results.	
104	<b>Contaminating odour</b>	Of target: any odour not ordinarily part of a target odour signature. Of area: any odour not normally part of the context of that area (environment).	It is contextualise with regards to target or the area (environment)
105	<b>Continuation Training</b>	This dog training principle is an extension of the reward bite method (ball and decoy) intermittently throughout training. It is used to build all aspects of patrol K9 training including building search and scouting. The training is aimed at striving to build the dog's confidence and reliability.	
106	<b>Continuous Reinforcement (CRF)</b>	A schedule of reinforcement where every occurrence of the behaviour is reinforced.	
107	<b>Control</b>	The variable that does not change in an experiment.	Usually used in comparative analysis.
108	<b>Controlled Aggression</b>	Controlled Aggression is a term used in Patrol K9 training means intentionally channelling dog's frustration, intense, enthusiastic, or forceful behaviour and making them work for the Handler rather than against the team.	Any fear, frustration or anxiety of the dog can be converted into controlled aggression.
109	<b>Co-ordination/ Timing</b>	The handler's ability to correctly recognize and reward a desired behaviour of the dog, or redirect or stop an undesired behaviour.	Timing is very significant in K9 training.
110	<b>Correction</b>	An aversive stimulus intended to prompt the dog to respond appropriately to a handler using a device such as a verbal reprimand, choke collar (slip) / check chain, prong collar, remote trainer, etc.	It also includes correction on leash or off-leash through different modes.

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
111	<b>Correction Collar</b>	A choke collar made of light chain or nylon cord, or a pinch collar. The correction collar should fit snugly and ride high on the dog's neck above the flat collar.	
112	<b>Correlation</b>	A correlation is an association between 2 variables, when the variables are linearly related. Correlation does not imply cause.	Note: There are 3 reasons for correlations: A can cause B, B can cause A, or A and B are independently related to another variable, C.
113	<b>Courage</b>	The absence of fearful behaviour towards real or imagined danger; such as the ability to rebound from unnerving situations.	
114	<b>Cremains</b>	Cremated human remains.	For use in Cadaver Detection K9s.
115	<b>Crittering (also see Distractibility)</b>	A change in the dog's behaviour where the dog becomes distracted by animal odour or some other animal distracter. Crittering is usually evident as there is a change in body language (head and tail position).	
116	<b>Cross-trained Dog</b>	A dog that is trained to react differently to different scent detection applications.	This is not the same as a dual- purpose dog, however it has historically been referred to as one in law enforcement. Ex. Cross-trained dogs may have different responses to different target odours. A dog detecting a live person may bark whereas the same dog detecting human remains may sit.
117	<b>Cueing the dog</b>	A verbal or physical action (intentional or unintentional) by anyone, and/or any environmental stimulus that causes a detector dog to change its actions to respond to an area or item whether target odour is present or not.	Deliberate cueing may be used during initial training. Cueing the dog may be done in other circumstances such as obedience. Also called "keying the dog" or "prompting the dog"
118	<b>Decision Making</b>	The handler's ability to recognize the dog's reactions and then translate and communicate to other officers' whether or not the detector dog alerted to the presence of a trained odour.	Note: See "Alert" re: the ability to distinguish the components of an alert.
119	<b>Decoy</b>	The trainer who plays the role of suspect or aggressor for the dog, and gives the dog bites. The decoy's skill and ability are critical to the success in training, accounting for atleast 50% of the fully trained Patrol K9.	See Agitator

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
120	<b>Defense / Defensive Behaviour</b>	Behaviour exhibited by K9s (Canines) to protect themselves and, or their handler when faced with a perceived or real threat.	
121	<b>Defense Drive</b>	It is a dog's instinct to defend itself and its pack. When a dog is in defense drive its because it perceives something as a threat and displays it by barking and biting. The ultimate goal of a dog displaying defensive drive is to push the threat back or away. When the dog has low threshold for defense. The dog can perceive a threat from a new or existing trainer through a correlation or through body posture.	The motivation said to cause the dog to defend itself aggressively against other animals (including people) that threaten or frighten it. When behaving defensively, the dog is stressed, it does not appear to enjoy itself and it growls, snarls, and displays its teeth prominently. A very defensive dog exhibits pronounced signs of fear and stress. The defensive dog is very man-oriented and transfer very easily from equipment.
122	<b>Deferred Final Response (DFR)</b>	Deferred Final Response is the K9 training concept in which trained K9 is taught to look at source when indicating odour, rather than at their Handlers (as under the old school of training).	It is also frequently referred to as " Focus Training".
123	<b>Delay of Reinforcement</b>	The interval between the performance of a behaviour and the delivery of reinforcement.	
124	<b>Dependent Variable</b>	In the most simple experiment this is the item whose response you measure.	It is the kind of measurement which is dependent on other factors or variables.
125	<b>Deployment</b>	After initial assessment of the search environment, the handler conducts an efficient, effective and thorough search.	Formal employment of the K9 for the intended purpose in an operational environment.
126	<b>Deployment Log / Record or Utilization Log / Record</b>	A record of the use of a trained K9 team in an operational environment, as opposed to training records.	
127	<b>Deprivation</b>	The restriction of access to something desired by the dog such as food, social companions, or toys.	

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
128	<b>Desensitization (DS)</b>	A behaviour modification technique that decreases a response or the reactivity or sensitivity to a stimulus.	For example, a dog barks and lunges whenever he sees a stranger. In this case this is an undesirable response. The dog is then exposed to strangers at a distance at which he does not react and is rewarded for not reacting. Gradually, the distance between the dog and the stranger decreases, always at a pace that ensures the dog does not react, and he is continually rewarded for not reacting. Reactions are ignored. The end point is reached when the dog no longer reacts to strangers by lunging and barking at them. DS is often used with counter-conditioning (CC). This may involve elements of active and passive desensitization.
129	<b>Detector/Detection Dog</b>	A dog trained to detect and alert to the presence of certain scents or odours for which it has been trained.	It does include explosive substances, narcotics or any other contraband items, human suspects, and also Search and Rescue service K9s.
130	<b>Differential Reinforcement</b>	This is a training and behaviour modification technique where only one response to a particular stimulus is rewarded. All other responses are not reinforced.	For trainers, "differential reinforcement" usually refers to the technique of establishing discriminations and establishing stimulus control.
131	<b>Differential Reinforcement of Incompatible Behaviour (DRI)</b>	A technique used in behaviour therapy and training designed to reduce the frequency of a target behaviour by reinforcing a specific behaviour that is incompatible with a target behaviour. DRI combines extinction of the target behaviour with reinforcement for performing a specific behaviour that is incompatible with the target behaviour.	Ex. A dog cannot stand up and sit down at the same time and it has to choose, the correct action is rewarded. For example, if a dog runs after cats, you train the dog to sit whenever it sees a cat. It is impossible for a sitting dog to run.
132	<b>Differential Reinforcement of Other Behaviour (DRO)</b>	A technique used in behaviour therapy and training designed to reduce the frequency of a target behaviour by giving the subject reinforcement as long as the target behaviour does not occur. If the target behaviour occurs, the reinforcement is stopped. Actually, DRO is a combination of extinction of the target behaviour while providing the subject with reinforcement for doing anything else.	Ex. The dog is rewarded for anything other than the undesirable behaviour. A dog that jumps up is rewarded for anything other than jumping up (sitting, walking, standing, etc.)

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
133	<b>Differential Response</b>	The pattern of exhibiting one behaviour in one set of circumstances and not exhibiting it in another.	
134	<b>Diploid</b>	A cell or organism with twice the haploid # (2N) of chromosomes - produced by mating (N = haploid # of chromosomes).	
135	<b>Disaster Search Dog</b>	A dog trained to detect and indicate live or deceased victims in debris resulting from manmade or natural catastrophic events.	It is similar to Search and Rescue (SAR) Dogs. See Search and Rescue (SAR) Dog
136	<b>Discrimination</b>	The ability to recognize differences between two or more stimuli. In the field of detector dogs, it is the ability of K9 to recognize differences between two or more odours.	In training, "discrimination" refers to a procedure of differential reinforcement which results in the dog being reinforced for responding only when a specific stimulus is presented. Ex. The dog will recognize trained odours and differentiate them from all others.
137	<b>Discriminative Stimulus</b>	A stimulus that signals when a particular response produces specific consequences. For example, sitting in the presence of a particular odour leads to a reward. The odour in this case is the discriminative stimulus.	
138	<b>Displacement Behaviour</b>	A behaviour that is exhibited when the individual does not have access to a goal or to solving the problem; the behaviours exhibited may become common ones for that individual to exhibit when in such a circumstance but may not have anything to do with the behaviours that would be used to solve the problem.	Example: The dog cannot get to the bone that is outside his run, so he runs in circles. Displacement behaviour is not to be confused with redirected behaviour when the target of the behaviour becomes unavailable either through absence, restraint, or prohibition, and the individual exhibits the behaviour that would have occurred to another – but out of context – individual. Example: You yell at the dog for chasing the cat, so the dog chases the child instead of the cat. Redirected behaviours are replacement 'in kind' using similar behaviours; displacement behaviours are not 'in kind' behaviours and have nothing to do with the original goal and action.

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
139	<b>Distemper</b>	A highly contagious viral disease of canids, including domestic dogs, that is caused by a paramyxovirus genus Morbillivirus) and is marked by fever, leukopenia, and respiratory, gastrointestinal, and neurological symptoms, especially in young dogs. In older dogs symptomology may be less severe, but neurological impairment is common.	Note: Routine vaccine protocols include a vaccination against distemper.
140	<b>Distractibility</b>	The tendency to be easily diverted from task.	
141	<b>Distractor</b>	Non-target stimuli placed within a search environment. These can include: toys, food, animal odour, etc.	
142	<b>Disturbed Area</b>	A change in the normal scent picture of the area or environment.	
143	<b>DNA-deoxyribonucleic acid</b>	The building structure of heritable material which is formed into a code. The code has only 4 components, called base pairs. The 4 DNA base pairs are: adenine, guanine, thymine, and cytosine. It's the order of these codes that specifies which proteins are made in conjunction with RNA (ribonucleic acid), which help read the code and follow its instructions within the cell. The material that makes the heritable genetic code. This is the material that provides the instructions for the cell.	
144	<b>Dog</b>	A domestic canid ( <i>Canis familiaris</i> ) used in various work or companionship tasks. The working dog is commonly referred as K9.	Note: Although the most recent common ancestor to dogs is wolves, it is important to remember that there were multiple speciation events over the past 135,000 years that lead to the dog as a separate species.
145	<b>Dog Handler</b>	The trained person who works the dog.	The qualified person who is entitled to handle and manage the dog or K9 for its intended purpose. In the case of PSK, it is the Police person who is trained to maintain and deploy K9 for the specialised police duty.
146	<b>Dog Team or K9 Team</b>	Police Service K9 Team which comprises of a Police K9 and his Handler.	Also termed as Police Service K9 Team (PSK Team)

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
147	<b>Double Ball Reward</b>	This technique teaches a willingness to release while the animal is in a low state of drive (low drive).It also produces willingness for the dog to return to the trainer.	The Trainer uses two identical reward items like balls, kongs, tug toys, jute rolls or play rags. The trainer throws one of the item and the dog is sent to retrieve it. Once the dog returns to the trainer, it is enticed with the second item. This creates a conflict within the mind of animal between the desired item and the one which it already possesses. The conflict leads to a willingness to release the possessed item, which has no movement, (or life) and rewarded with the desired item.
148	<b>Double-blind/Double- blind testing :This condition occurs when neither the assessor/handler, nor the observer/evaluator, knows which treatments/ manipulations are given to which subjects. In the evaluation of a dog neither the assessor nor the handler knows the location of the target odour or whether target odour is present (i.e., a blank /null search).</b>	This means that neither party knows what outcome is expected. A double-blind evaluation is the most powerful of the designs to remove bias (like cuing) on both sides, and it is one of the best techniques known to minimize false positives and false negatives, but it requires careful thought and, sometimes, a coded design. Operational examples include the following: 1). True deployment situation: Every time a team deploys the team is participating in a double-blind trial: They do not know if they will find a target odour or not. If no target odour is found, it is equivalent to a blank search. In addition, if there is target odour present, the handler does not know where it is, and no one who evaluates the team's performance has that knowledge. In fact, the handler calls the dispatcher and reports the outcome of the evaluation that they conducted in response to a suspicious situation. 2). Operational environment situation: The supervising officer leaves a car in a parking lot that has had target odour placed in it. He or she calls to report a suspicious situation and asks the dispatcher to request that a canine team investigate the car. The canine team arrives, performs the search and calls the dispatcher to report the findings. This is a double- blind "operational" experiment: neither the handler nor the assessor (i.e., the dispatcher) knows the location of the target odour, or whether any was present. 3). Training example: The assessor sets up a course (indoors or out) that has distractors or target odour or both. The assessor leaves. The following 3 examples show ways the team's findings can be reported in a double-blind manner: (a) The assessor leaves and the performance of the team is videotaped. The video is reviewed by the assessor or someone else to see how well the team performed. (b) The assessor leaves the course and a person not involved in setting the course evaluates the team's performance. (c) The assessor leaves the course with instructions that the handler place a tag, flag, or cone at every location where the dog alerted. The handler and dog then leave the course, and either the assessor or another person notes whether the presence of the tags or flags match the pattern of target odour on the course. These double-blind assessments are examples of best practices, the goal being to enhance the performance and reliability of the detection team. When done properly a double-blind assessment is inarguable, and it is the only assessment that replicates the real world in which the team is expected to operate. Please note: Teams experiencing deficiencies should not undergo double-blind training until basic deficiencies are resolved.	

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
149	<b>Double Decoy Reward</b>	This technique follows the same principle as the double ball reward method, releasing the dead object (no movement/no life) for the one with life (movement). Adding the presence of the decoy in this step evokes aggression in the form of fight drive and makes it more difficult for the animal.	Also see Double Ball reward.
150	<b>Drive</b>	Scientific usage/concerns: There are problems with this definition in both the behavioural and genetics communities, see Notes. Operational usage: Drive is the propensity of a dog to exhibit a particular pattern of behaviours when faced with particular stimuli. Drives are triggered by these particular stimuli and expressed in a typical and predictable way that is associated with the particular stimulus. Drives can be enhanced or diminished through experience (e.g., training, environment, etc), but they cannot be created or eliminated. Traditionally defined in the working dog literature as an exaggerated, instinctual response to certain stimuli and situations. Drive is most narrowly and clearly defined as a willingness, vigor, or enthusiasm to engage in certain behaviour, contexts, or situations.	Note: There are problems with this definition in both the behavioural and genetics communities because we cannot measure or even accurately define one of the key parts of the operational definition: "instinctual"/ "instinctive". Also, if dogs can be considered "low drive" the response cannot be exaggerated, and the ability to enhance or diminish a response is a key part of the operational definition of drive. Finally, while you may easily compare 2 dogs in front of you where one has relatively "higher drive" than the other, this type of relativistic comparison cannot be quantitatively tested and validated within or between observers, and does not provide a phenotype that can be used in genetic analyses, or behavioural tests to improve technique.
151	<b>Drop Aid</b>	A target material used to motivate and assess a canine's performance during extended operations.	
152	<b>Dual-purpose Dog/K9</b>	A K9 trained in two disciplines.	Ex. A dog trained for patrol and detection work. Combining narcotics and explosives detection in the same dog is not an acceptable practice and should not be done.



S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
153	<b>Environmental Enrichment</b>	The process of improving the mental and physical welfare of animals by providing behavioural choices through enhancements to their environment. Techniques can include introduction of new stimuli (e.g., food, toys), operant contingencies, social partners or training sessions. Behavioural enrichment is intended, in part, to reduce the frequency of problematic behaviours, including stereotypical ones. It is important to ascertain that this type of intervention is functioning as intended by testing it to see if there is a change in the intended direction of the behaviours in question (e.g., the dog sits and stares at the kennel door all day before the intervention; with a kennel-mate he stares at the door less and grooms his kennel-mate and is groomed by him).	Also referred to as behavioural enrichment.
154	<b>Environmental Training/Testing</b>	Instruction and evaluation procedures used to teach a dog to work, and determine whether a dog can work, in a variety of operational environments i.e. scenarios with increasing biological and physical complexity, which may distract or inhibit the dog from work. The training and testing, respectively, are designed to teach the dog to work, and assure that the dog can work, in a variety of operational environments, some of which may be extreme.	See Scenario Based Training.
155	<b>Equipment-oriented</b>	The habit or tendency to pull toward, bark at, and try to bite decoys wearing visible bite equipment, or bite equipments itself lying on the ground, rather than the decoy "in civil".	The Patrol K9s should be equipments neutral and target suspect (decoy) irrespective of wearing safety gear or in-civil. In other terms, the K9 should "Dead Equipment Neutral" which means, the moment an equipment is off the body of suspect (decoy), the K9 should re-focus on to the suspect instead of the dead equipment.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
156	<b>Escape Learning</b>	A conditioning technique in which the subject learns to escape an unpleasant stimulus by performing a desired response.	Ex. The dog grasps a bumper to terminate an ear pinch or returns to heel to terminate electric stimulation.
157	<b>Evaluator/ Assessor</b>	An individual with relevant training and experience in the discipline being evaluated, who assesses the performance of canine, handler, or team while showing no bias or partiality. See Certifying Official.	It is upto the Accrediting Authority like Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) or similar professional body to decide whether an evaluator is held to specific and defined standards. The sub-disciplines need to decide what is relevant and what qualifications are needed. The authority should list general qualifications (ethics, sources of evaluators and the need to avoid potential biases, etc) and the individual sub-disciplines need to list the specific technical concerns. One of the concerns is who gets to "certify" the handlers and evaluators. In any case, for internal evaluations, the agency concerned must formulate guidelines and accordingly give responsibilities for periodic in-house evaluations. Independent or Third party evaluations are required for certification and the frequency is generally once a year.
158	<b>Evidence Search Dog</b>	A K9 trained to locate and indicate items in question by means of detecting human scent.	It is generally achieved by Tracking/Trailing K9s in the process of investigation. However, the K9 must be called as a matter of first choice instead of last resort and purity of scent or crime scene must be preserved and not allowed to be contaminated.
159	<b>Evidence/ Article Search</b>	The process of locating and indicating items that contain non-specific or targeted human scent.	See Evidence Search Dog.
160	<b>Examination</b>	A physical, written or oral test.	
161	<b>Experimental bias</b>	Anyone testing any idea has a strong expectation about the outcome, and an interest in not being mistaken. This is the experimental bias. The only way to control for this is by ensuring the person making the measurements does not know what treatment each subject received until the experiment is completed.	

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
162	<b>Explosive Detection (ED) Dog</b>	A K9 trained to detect Explosive substances/presence of bomb/improvised explosive device (IED) in various operational environments and indicate/alert the handler. Also referred as Explosive Detection K9 (ED K9).	An ED K9 is generally trained in four major environments like area search, baggage search, building search and vehicle search. Additionally, these K9s are trained in human body search, metro/train or aircraft search etc depending on the requirement.
163	<b>Extinction Burst</b>	A short period of an increase in the occurrence of a previously reinforced response that is brought about by the withdrawal of reinforcement.	
164	<b>Extinction Training</b>	A procedure where the reinforcement of a previously reinforced behaviour is discontinued with the intention to reduce the occurrence of that behaviour.	
165	<b>Fading</b>	A term used to describe a procedure for gradually changing a stimulus controlling an individual's performance to another stimulus. The gradual removal of reinforcement, as in the progressive reduction of a reinforcement schedule.	
166	<b>False Alert</b>	The positive indication by a detector dog for presence of target odour by displaying the conditioned alert when it is not present (false).	See false positive.
167	<b>False Response</b>	A conditioning technique in which the subject learns to escape an unpleasant stimulus by performing a desired response.	Term false response is used in reference to the dog's behaviour, not the outcome of the canine team search.
168	<b>False Negative</b>	A response indicating that something is not true or not present when it is true or present.	See miss. Type II error.
169	<b>False Positive</b>	A response identified by the handler that something is true or present when it is not. This can only be verified in a controlled testing scenario. Also referred to as false alert however the preferred term is false positive. It is a Type I error.	Term false positive is used in reference to the canine team search, not just the dog's behaviour.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
170	<b>False Response</b>	In a controlled environment, the dog responds as if a trained substance was present when it is known that it is not. A false response is a false positive or a false negative.	Term false response is used in reference to the dog's behaviour, not the outcome of the canine team search. It is recommended to use the terms false positive and false negative rather than false response.
171	<b>False Run</b>	It is a Patrol K9 training exercise to condition the dog to remain in position and not bite unless commanded to however initial training is conducted 'on-leash'.	
172	<b>Fear</b>	A behavioural response involving the autonomic nervous system (e.g., "fight or flight") in the presence of real or imagined danger/threat involving avoidance and, or withdrawal under circumstances where the dog is distressed.	
173	<b>Fighting Drive</b>	The motivation said to cause the dog to perform work (like search for prolonged periods) to close with, and fight, a person. The behavioural signals said to indicate fighting drive are somewhat indistinct and poorly defined. The term is mainly used to denote a dog that combines characteristics of prey and defense. The animal works with the intensity and man interest typical of self defense, and appears to be very man oriented, but does not exhibit the stress and fear typical of a very defensive dog.	Also referred as "Active Aggression" or "Dominance Drive".
174	<b>Final Response</b>	A behaviour that a dog has been trained to exhibit in the presence of a target odour source. This behaviour may be either passive (sit, stare, down, point, etc.) or active (bite, bark, scratch, etc.).	An absence of a final response does not necessarily negate any behavioural responses given earlier in the alert sequence. Therefore, absence of a final response does not mean a target odour is not present. The organization must decide what is an acceptable response given the relevant operational needs. See Alert.
175	<b>Firearm Detection Dog</b>	A K9 that is specifically trained to locate and respond to the presence of firearms by associated odour.	

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
176	<b>Fixed Interval Schedule of Reinforcement</b>	A schedule of reinforcement in which rewards for a correct response occur after a fixed period of time.	Ex. A canine is trained to respond to a target odour by sitting and, holding the sit for three seconds at which time he receives his reward. The amount of time between the response and the reward can be changed in subsequent training or working sessions but must stay consistent (i.e., be "fixed") within that session.
177	<b>Fixed Ratio Schedule of Reinforcement</b>	A schedule of reinforcement in which the subject is rewarded after a set number of unrewarded correct responses.	Ex. 1:1 response/reward ratio: when training a new behaviour the dog is rewarded each time the behaviour is performed correctly. One correct response gets one reward. 1:2 response/ reward ratio: when a behaviour has been learned by the dog the trainer requires that the dog perform the task correctly two times before receiving a primary reward. Two correct responses earn the dog one reward.
178	<b>Fixed Reinforcement</b>	See Fixed ratio Fixed interval Fixed duration	
179	<b>Flat Collar</b>	A flat, buckled collar made of nylon webbing or leather and meant for the dog to pull against comfortably.	The flat collar should fit loosely and sit low on the dog's neck to provide for comfortable pulling without choking.
180	<b>Full Bite</b>	A manner of biting in which the K9 employs the entire mouth, rather than just the front teeth, while biting. In general, a dog that "Bites full" is more confident and reliable than a dog that "Bites Shallow".	
181	<b>Gene</b>	A gene is the unit of inheritance. This term is now commonly used to represent a unique sequence of genetic information associated with a heritable trait.	Example: The genes that we now know are associated with an increased risk for hip dysplasia are found on multiple chromosomes. This means that they may not be inherited together. Most genes are not expressed in an obvious manner. For example, you cannot identify either the genes involved in olfaction or their actual roles by looking at the dog.
182	<b>General Purpose Police K9</b>	A multi-purpose Police Service K9 with skills of detection (either explosives or narcotics), attack/apprehension and tracking to alert for human suspect or articles. Also referred as GP K9.	See Patrol K9

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
183	<b>Generalization</b>	The tendency to respond to a class of stimuli that share some common characteristics (e.g., the presence of some compound) and that may vary across some other dimension (e.g., a concentration gradient) rather than only to the one which was originally conditioned.	While this may be a useful quality with K9s when they succeed in detecting some novel scents or odours from other compounds from same class on which they are originally imprinted however sometimes it has also been called the failure of discrimination.
184	<b>Green Dog / Novice Dog</b>	Ranges from an untrained dog up to but not including a titled dog. It is a young adult dog (K9) in age between 09 to 18 months which is environmentally stable, affable/ socialized and imparted basic/tactical obedience training to meet unique requirements of training as excellent PSK.	Green K9.
185	<b>Grid Search</b>	A systematic search pattern used to ensure thorough coverage of the defined area.	Used by Detection K9s particularly while sanitizing target area.
186	<b>Guard Dog</b>	Guard K9 (GD K9) is the traditionally training K9 to guard the vital establishment as static sentry or in perimeter security. Generally the GD K9 is deployed alongwith handler and every stranger is a threat for him.	It has been now largely replaced by the Patrol K9 or Assault K9 which is more actively socialized and trained to only attack either when commanded or when K9 perceives an imminent threat.
187	<b>Gunshots</b>	A well trained Patrol K9 reacts in a neutral way to gunfire, which means that it is neither frightened nor aggressive. For both handler safety and mission effectiveness, in almost every case the best thing for the dog to do is to continue doing whatever it was doing before gunfire and explosions and be ready to obey the next command.	On the contrary a gun-shy dog displaying frightening behaviour to loud sound like gunshots or explosions is a disqualifying attribute for a Police K9.
188	<b>Habit</b>	A recurrent pattern of behaviour acquired through experience and made more or less permanent by various reinforcing events.	
189	<b>Habituation</b>	The lessening or disappearance of a response that was once elicited by the stimulus with repeated presentation of the same or closely related stimulus.	

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
190	<b>Handler</b>	A person who has successfully completed a recognized course of dog/K9 handling, in a specific discipline and maintains those abilities through field application, maintenance training, scheduled recertification, and continuing K9 education.	Dog or K9 Handler
191	<b>Handler error</b>	Any action or cue on the part of the Handler that causes the canine/K9 team to perform incorrectly.	
192	<b>Haploid</b>	A cell like a sperm cell or egg that contain the haploid #(1N) of chromosomes; each chromosome is ½ of each parental pair of homologous chromosomes; when brought together via fertilization a complete set of chromosome pairs is generated. A cell like a sperm or egg that contains one half of the total number of chromosomes that are in each body cell is called a haploid (abbreviated 1N).	Note: This pattern allows mating to produce offspring that have 1 set of chromosomes from dam (mom) and one from sire (dad).
193	<b>Hardness / Confidence / Boldness</b>	A mental and/or physical resiliency to unpleasant experiences. Hard dogs are highly “recoverable”.	Note: This does not mean that the dog requires harsh or physical corrections.
194	<b>Hasty Search</b>	A quick search of the defined area.	Only undertaken due to paucity of time or repeat search in case required to be carried again.
195	<b>Headspace of target substance</b>	The vapour surrounding a target substance.	Generally it is measured in the empty space of the container.
196	<b>Heel position, at</b>	A position where the dog is trained to move with the handler, facing in the same direction as the handler.	There is a more restrictive definition of “heel” in competitive obedience. It’s at the handler’s discretion exactly where to position the dog and in a certification the handler tells the evaluator the position to which the dog has been trained.

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
197	<b>Heterozygote</b>	A situation where alleles are different at the 2 loci on homologous chromosomes (the contribution from each parent was different).	Note: Whether a dog is heterozygous or homozygous for a trait becomes important if that trait is heritable and either highly desirable or highly undesirable. For some heritable disease states, a dog that is heterozygous may not be affected, but a homozygous dog is affected. This is extremely important for those involved in breeding or interested in risk of heritable of disease.
198	<b>Hidden Sleeve</b>	A firm sleeve resembling a very small intermediate sleeve, made so that the hand is exposed, and meant to be worn under the sleeve in a "concealed" fashion. The hidden sleeve is designed to render the biting dog less "equipment dependent"	It is an effective tool to make Patrol K9s equipment neutral and prepare for the real world for assault on suspects in normal clothes or appearance.
199	<b>High Bite</b>	Presenting for the High Bite is a method to instil confidence and fight drive in the dog. As the Patrol K9 is in pursuit, the decoy waves the sleeve at shoulder height, ensuring that the dog targets high. As the dog leaps for the bite, decoy pulls the sleeve in at chest level and forces the dog to fully commit to the bite.	Failure to build this confidence will result in the dog failing to commit to the actual bite because it has anticipated the presentation of the sleeve.
200	<b>Home Made Explosives (HME)</b>	A combination of commercially available ingredients combined to create an explosive substance.	It is a cocktails of various chemicals available locally to form a bomb and needs special preparation for the detection K9s to succeed.
201	<b>Homozygote</b>	A situation where alleles are the same at the 2 loci on homologous chromosomes (the contribution from each parent was the same). A homozygote is the condition where alleles are the same at the same location on each chromosome in the pair. See "Note" for heterozygote.	
202	<b>Human Detection Dog</b>	A dog/K9 trained to detect and locate live human beings.	
203	<b>Husbandry</b>	The science of providing for the needs of an animal including housing, daily care, feeding, exercise, and meeting the behavioural/ mental/ "emotional" needs of the animal.	



S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
204	<b>Immediacy of Consequences (Reinforcement / Punishment)</b>	The timing involved in delivering consequences for a response directly following the response in time. This reduces the likelihood of inadvertently reinforcing/ punishing some other behaviour.	Research has repeatedly shown that consequences have their greatest effect on behaviour they most closely follow. This is especially true for consequences in the context of dog training procedures.
205	<b>Imprinting</b>	A phenomenon by which an animal during a formative stage of life forms a lasting attachment to, and preference for, some object or activity through exposure to the same independent of consequences.	Often used by trainers to describe initial target odour discrimination training however, this is not the scientific definition of imprinting. This operational definition describes a form of early associational training.
206	<b>Improvised Explosive Device (IED)</b>	A device placed or fabricated in an improvised manner incorporating destructive, lethal, noxious, pyrotechnic, or incendiary chemicals and designed to destroy, incapacitate, harass, or distract. It may incorporate military stores, but is normally devised from non-military components.	
207	<b>Inadvertent reinforcement</b>	Reinforcement delivered despite the appropriateness of any response on the part of the subject.	<i>Inadvertent reinforcement/reward is a much more common phenomenon with pet dogs. If dog owners are growled at they often try to 'bribe' the dog to stop growling with a treat. The dog learns to use the growl to get the treat. This is a classic example of inadvertently rewarding the wrong behaviour, not of accidental reinforcement.</i>
208	<b>Incremental Learning</b>	See Approximation.	
209	<b>Independence</b>	The dog's capability to perform without assistance or being influenced by the handler.	
210	<b>Independent / independence</b>	Statistical studies assume a property called independence - a situation where the data collected are not related to each other because they come from a random sample from the population examined; independence is often assumed but seldom tested. Good statistical testing tests for independence when its presence is unclear.	Note: You may want to know if your detection dog's performance is affected by environmental temperature. You can test for this using statistics. If there is an association between performance and temperature (e.g., the hotter the temperature the worse the dog's performance) these are not independent. If there is no association between temperature and performance these are independent, and you need not consider temperature in any of your performance evaluations.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
211	<b>Independent Variable</b>	In the most simple experiment this is the item that you vary or that varies as a function of the way the experiment is designed.	Note: If you want to know if age of the trail affects how long it takes the dog to follow a 300 m trail, your independent variable is the age of the trail. Independent variables can also include temperature, humidity, wind strength and direction, etc.
212	<b>Indication</b>	The dog's response to the odour in the manner in which it has been trained, independently and without distraction.	
213	<b>Instinct</b>	The innate tendency to react in specific ways in specific circumstances. Behaviours that are not taught, and are stereotypical in action and similar in all members of a species. Instinctual behaviours are provoked by relatively simple stimuli.	Such as chewing, vocalizing, digging, leg lifting, and scratching. Instincts most often have their roots in survival or reproduction.
214	<b>Instrumental Conditioning</b>	More often referred to as Operant Conditioning. See Operant Conditioning.	
215	<b>Inter Stimulus Interval (ISI)</b>	In classical conditioning, the time elapsed between the conditioned stimulus and the unconditioned stimulus. In habituation, the time between exposures to a stimulus.	Ex. The interval between the request and the response.
216	<b>Interest</b>	Any reaction to an odour which may include: (a). A noticeable, readable, physical change in behaviour in a detector dog during the search when the dog reacts to (i.e., is interested in) an odour. (b). Pattern of behaviour following the dog's initial reaction to a trained odour when the dog displays enthusiasm and desire to remain and trace the trained odour to its source.	See Alert.
217	<b>Intermediate Sleeve</b>	A firm sleeve of padding and synthetic or jute fabric, often patterned after Belgian bite sleeves used for training K9 Ring Sports.	In Police K9 training these are extensively used over bite-bar sleeves being versatile for better "bite building", appropriate for soft biting dogs through very hard biters, enabling bites on the upper arm as well as inside of the arm. It is also safer for the K9, protecting it against impacts, collisions, and twists that break teeth and injure necks and spines when they occur on hard bite-bar sleeves.

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
218	<b>Inter-observer reliability</b>	The extent to which different observers obtain the same results when measuring the same behaviour; this is often also called repeatability; this can be a function of the humans, but it is more a function of the scoring system.	Note : Many handlers evaluate dogs on a scale of 1-5. If you wish your test to be repeatable and you have multiple handlers it is essential that everyone agrees on what a 4 is, compared with a 3 or 5.
219	<b>Interval Schedule of Reinforcement</b>	A schedule in which reinforcement is delivered on the basis of the amount of time before a response can be reinforced. The interval may be fixed or variable.	See variable interval.
220	<b>Intra-observer reliability</b>	see Reliability/ Consistency.	
221	<b>K9 Evidence</b>	It is the forensic evidence by virtue of the unique ability of Police Service K9 Team in detection of the target odour or linking of two independent evidences for investigation or prosecution or for judicial consideration.	Dog Evidence
222	<b>K9 Olfaction</b>	The science of detecting odours by sniffing which involves anatomy and physiology of the K9's nose and brain.	Dog Olfaction
223	<b>K9 or K-9</b>	Homophone of canine (dog) generally used for a working dog i.e. Police or Military Working Dog (MWD).	
224	<b>Kennel Master</b>	The Kennel Master is an appointment granted to the any subordinate officer (SO) in Central or State Police organizations and law enforcements to exercise management and supervision over the Police Service K9s (PSK) programme. The Kennel Master reports directly to the Gazetted Officer (GO) directly in the chain of command of that sub-unit/sub-group or group/Battalion as the case may be.	The Kennel Master would be responsible for: (a) Keeping the PSK Teams operationally ready as per Role & Task of the Group/sub-group including their equipment maintenance. (b) Monitor the Team Work of PSKs. (c) Maintain the PSKs in good health and physically fit and active state. (d) Ensure that the PSK teams are trained, managed and maintained as per approved procedures and good practices. (e) periodically ascertain their technical proficiency in various scenarios as well as real world settings and get annual validation from independent body. (f) Ensure the PSKs are timely dewormed, immunized and periodically examined by the dependent veterinary officer.
225	<b>Kennelman or Kennel Assistant</b>	The trained person who undertakes husbandry duties in the absence of the handler.	In some organizations, the trained person responsible for maintaining hygiene and sanitation of kennels.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
226	<b>Latency</b>	The duration of time between the discriminative stimulus (SD) being presented and a response being emitted.	Ex. The amount of time between the dog finding the target odour and giving the trained response.
227	<b>Latent Learning</b>	Learning that takes place casually, and does not manifest in overt behaviour at that time, but may become evident at a later stage.	Ex. The dog that unintentionally learns additional behaviours from exposure to inadvertent reward associations. Hides placed too often in similar areas will lead to an association with either the area or the area and the target odour.
228	<b>Law Enforcement or Law Enforcement Agencies</b>	LE or LEA are the security agencies other than Central and State Police which are also performing the duties of security and maintaining law and order.	Ex. Narcotics Control Bureau (NCB), Customs, Railway Protection Force (RPF), Special Protection Group (SPG), National Disaster Relief Force (NDRF), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), National Investigation Organization (NIA) Enforcement Directorate (ED) or similar organizations in Central and State Governments.
229	<b>Learning Curves</b>	It is an analytical theory that depicts fluctuations in an animal's ability to learn a task. The curve will depict the starting point, the peak, the drop off, and the flat areas of a dog's learning abilities. As the trainer begins to teach a task, the dog is eager to satisfy the drive - the starting point of the learning curve. As training progresses, the trainer can apply the learning curve using care to terminate the training session at the peak. Training beyond the peak will push the dog into the flat area. The dog is unable to properly learn a task in the flat area and will invariably respond incorrectly. At this point the trainer is counteracting positive learning that occurred in the beginning of the trial. The ideal training session will flow through the incline of the curve and stop at or near the peak.	By consistently following this routine, the trainer ensures that all training is conducted in a positive manner, ingraining an enduring desire for the dog to successfully complete the tasks. Failures to understand and track learning curves is common among dog trainers and will lead them to assume that the animal is unable or unwilling to comprehend and complete a task.
230	<b>Learning Plateau</b>	A period in which early progress in learning appears to have stopped and improvement is at a standstill. The plateau is followed by a new period of progress.	

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
231	<b>Least Reinforcing Scenario/Stimulus (LRS)</b>	All interaction or reinforcement, positive or negative, is withheld for a period of time (generally a few seconds) so as not to reinforce an undesirable behaviour or lack of response. Used to help reduce frustration that might result from a lack of reinforcement.	In a training scenario where known aids are placed for an exercise, the canine completes the exercise without a positive response the canine is ignored for a brief period of time (given no attention, negative or positive) and then redeployed to find the target. Also considered another form of negative punishment; "timeout"
232	<b>Locus (plural loci)</b>	The position of a gene on a chromosome; alleles (or forms of the gene) occupy the same locus on each of the homologous chromosomes.	
233	<b>Magnitude of Reinforcement</b>	The size, strength, or duration of a reward following a behaviour.	
234	<b>Maintenance Training</b>	Continuing training conducted beyond the initial training of a discipline, designed to maintain a level of proficiency by ensuring the team's capability to perform desired tasks.	It is generally performed at the place where Police Service K9 is located to perform operational duties.
235	<b>Man Interest</b>	The habit or tendency to pull toward, bark at, and try to bite the (unprotected) decoy "in civil" as opposed to a decoy wearing bite equipment, or bite equipment itself lying on the ground.	It is also called "Civil Aggression", but man interest is a better general term for a dog that tries to close with unprotected agitators, whether it does so because it is hunting them (prey drive) or because it likes to fight (active aggression or dominance drive) or because it has the habit of offensively defending itself when provoked (defense drive).
236	<b>Man-oriented</b>	The K9 showing a great deal of man interest which is an obligatory requirement of the Patrol K9 to counter real world threat where the suspect would try all possible means to defeat the K9 in fight.	
237	<b>Masking odours</b>	An odour intentionally designed to mask, disguise, or conceal the target odour.	
238	<b>Master Trainer</b>	A senior police personnel who is qualified and trained to train and prepare the police service K9 teams for the intended purposes and guide/supervise other K9 Trainers and also competent to evaluate the PSK Teams.	It includes the veteran PSK Trainers.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
239	<b>Matching-to-Sample (MTS)</b>	A procedure in which the choice of a stimulus that matches a sample stimulus is followed by the delivery of a reinforcer.	Ex: This is the process that is involved in scent identification line-ups where the sample odour is matched with the target odour.
240	<b>Methodology</b>	The particular training practices and operational tactics that are implemented.	
241	<b>Military Working Dog</b>	Military Working Dog or MWD is also referred as Army Dog in Indian Army trained in various disciplines.	Army Dog
242	<b>Minimum standard</b>	Written standards established to define the least level of performance considered acceptable.	
243	<b>Mining terms</b>	See IMAS definitions.	
244	<b>Miss</b>	When the detection dog fails to alert in the known presence of the target odour; a situation in which the dog fails to exhibit the trained behaviours in the presence of the target odour on which he or she was trained.	Also referred to as a “false negative” or “non-alert”.
245	<b>Motivation</b>	Mind-set and physical behaviours associated with interest, willingness, and keenness to work.	
246	<b>Multi-purpose Dog</b>	A dog trained in more than two disciplines.	Historically this has been referred to as “dual purpose” dog in police and law enforcement in most parts of the world.
247	<b>Narcotics Detection K9 or ND K9</b>	The dog trained for detection of narcotics or target drug substances in various operational scenarios and indicate/alert the Handler.	Narcotics Detection (ND)
248	<b>Nerve strength</b>	The measure of the dog’s ability to manage stressful situations including threshold to stress and recovery time.	For example, a dog with low nerve strength startles easily and takes a long time to recover. See also boldness and courage

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
249	<b>Nerves</b>	A term used to describe the degree of emotional stability or calmness dog appears to show while engaged in bite work. A very nervous dog appears anxious and stressed while working, is prone to snarl and growl, and tends to bite with a small or shifting mouth. A very steady and clear headed dog appears un-stressed while working (although perhaps very excited), is not prone to snarl and growl, and tends to bite with full mouth without shifting.	The K9 trainers often express these ideas by remarks like, "the dog is nervy", for undesirable behaviour or "the dog has good nerves" or "is clear-headed", for desirable behaviour. For dogs that are extremely stressed while biting, normally as a result of excessive or poorly applied compulsion, the term (from German) "hectic" is frequently used.
250	<b>Neutering</b>	Male dogs which are neutered for medical or behavioural reasons. It is achieved by surgically to sterilize the male dog.	
251	<b>Neutral Stimulus</b>	Any stimulus that has no effect on behaviour before conditioning.	Ex. Pavlov's dogs had no reaction to a bell prior to the bell being paired with food. The bell was a neutral stimulus initially.
252	<b>Non-indication</b>	A "miss" by the dog in the known presence of the substance that is there; a situation in which the dog fails to exhibit the trained behaviours in the presence of the substance on which he or she was trained.	Miss
253	<b>Non-productive Response or Non-productive Alert (NPR or NPA)</b>	A change of behaviour followed by a positive indication which can't be confirmed by the handler. This may be the result of residual odour that the dog can detect but which cannot be confirmed by technology or direct observation. A non-productive response may also be an error – a false positive - but these outcomes cannot be distinguished in an operational environment.	In a certification procedure you will know whether you have a false positive. You cannot know whether you have a false positive in most operational situations.
254	<b>Null hypothesis</b>	The beginning assumption in any experiment or test is that there is no effect of the procedure; this is the hypothesis against which you test your idea.	
255	<b>Odorant</b>	The chemical mixture of volatile compounds that stimulates the olfactory neurons.	

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
256	<b>Odour Plume</b>	Dispersion of odour in a given environment.	Factors that influence the dispersion of odour may include wind, temperature, air currents, and topography. An example would be a plume of odour that a dog has been trained to follow to its source. Also referred to as scent cone.
257	<b>Odour Recognition Assessment</b>	A test of the dog's ability to alert to target odour(s).	
258	<b>Odour Recognition</b>	The dog's change of behaviour to a target odour(s).	
259	<b>Odour Signature</b>	The profile of the odour.	The particular odour in the mixture of chemicals or explosives or any target group of compounds which a dog tend to pickup the first and indicate its presence. It is because of its high vapour pressure, it is most readily available for the dog to detect.
260	<b>Odour</b>	The chemical mixture of volatile compounds that stimulates the olfactory neurons. The sensation derived by the stimulation of the olfactory system by a mixture of volatile compounds.	See Scent. "Scent" has traditionally referred to human detection. "Odour" has traditionally referred to substance detection.
261	<b>Off-lead</b>	Any work or interactions with the dog where the dog is not attached to a lead or leash.	Also known as Off-leash.
262	<b>On-lead</b>	Any work or interactions with the dog where the dog is attached to a lead or leash.	
263	<b>Operant Conditioning</b>	When used in training, operant conditioning involves teaching an animal to perform a response in order to obtain a reward. Operant conditioning links two behaviours (chaining) that might not have been previously linked by using the concept that when you are reinforced or rewarded for a behaviour you will offer that behaviour again. Also known as instrumental conditioning.	Example: A voluntary response such as sitting is more likely to be repeated if the end result is pleasurable - thus the outcome determines the response.



<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
264	<b>Passive Response</b>	A type of response that the dog displays/ indicates in a manner that doesn't disturb the environment (i.e., sit, stand, or lie quietly after the detector dog has detected a trained odour).	
265	<b>Patrol K9</b>	A multi-purpose Police Service K9 with skills of detection (either explosives or narcotics), attack/apprehension and tracking to alert for human suspect or articles.	Police Utility K9
266	<b>Pedigree</b>	A record of all of the dog's direct ancestors, or genealogy, in sequence for 3+ generations. Pedigrees can be forward reading or backward reading.	
267	<b>Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)</b>	Operational usage: Equipment worn for protection from environmental hazards, e.g., biological, radiological, chemical.	
268	<b>Physical Fitness</b>	Cardiovascular and musculoskeletal conditioning of the dog or handler for the work undertaken.	
269	<b>Point-to-point</b>	An open area search method in which the K9 team moves in a straight line from one designated location (point) to another.	
270	<b>Police Service K9</b>	It is the common term used for a police dog — a dog that is trained specifically to assist police force with their diverse work. It can be tracking/trailing K9, detection K9 or patrol K9.	Also referred as Police Dog or Police K9
271	<b>Police Service K9 (PSK) Handler</b>	A general duty police personnel who is qualified and trained to manage and employ the police service K9 for the intended purpose.	Also known as Dog or K9 Handler.
272	<b>Police Service K9 (PSK) Trainer</b>	A Police personnel who is qualified and trained to train and prepare the police service K9 teams for the intended purpose.	Also termed as Dog Trainer or K9 Trainer. Also includes veteran PSK Trainers
273	<b>Police Utility K9</b>	A multi-purpose Police Service K9 with skills of detection (either explosives or narcotics), attack/apprehension and tracking to alert for human suspect or articles.	See Patrol K9 or General Purpose Police K9

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
274	<b>Positive Punishment</b>	Application of a stimulus that decreases the probability of the preceding response occurring again. It is applied as the behaviour is occurring or immediately after the behaviour has occurred. Positive punishment is the addition of an aversive stimulus or event.	Example: yelling at the dog or smacking would be considered a punishment if it lead to a decrease in the behaviour. To be most effective the reprimand needs to be: 1.Immediate, 2. Consistent, 3. Sufficiently aversive, but no more so than is needed (or you can inadvertently reinforce fear).
275	<b>Positive Reinforcement</b>	A pleasurable reward given immediately after a response or as the response occurs that increases the probability of a behavioural response. For example if a dog is rewarded for sitting by being given a treat the dog is more likely to sit again. To be most effective the reward has to be: 1). Immediate, 2). Consistent, 3). Desirable.	
276	<b>Possession</b>	Upon presentation of the reward article, the dog takes the article without hesitation, and maintains a firm grip.	
277	<b>Post-pubescent dog</b>	A sexually mature dog. Male dogs are generally sexually mature by 6-9 months, and females by 8-10 months. Physical growth still continues in the post-pubescent dog.	
278	<b>Power of a test</b>	This is the probability of rejecting a null hypothesis when it is false; the probability of finding a true effect.	Note: Power is calculated by $1 - \beta$ where $\beta$ is the probability that you accept a hypothesis of no effect when it is false. When $\beta$ - the probability of missing the effect - is tiny, the power of the test is huge. Almost everyone evaluates $\beta$ , but few people evaluate $\beta$ . Yet the greater the power of a test the more likely that the effect will be detected. Generally, the larger the sample size (n), the smaller the $\beta$ , the higher the power of the test. Statistical power can also be increased by an improved, more discrete, cleaner, etc research design.
279	<b>Praise off</b>	Physically removing the dog, after he has shown a response, from the area or item without causing any physical discomfort to the dog, while verbally praising the dog.	It is important to note that this can be done incorrectly. The head of the dog or the dog must be physically removed from the target odour prior to beginning the physical/verbal praise (must be done in a positive manner) or the dog will become aggressive/active to the target odour.

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
280	<b>Pre-aversive Stimulus</b>	A stimulus which has been conditioned through generalization as a predecessor to an aversive stimulus.	Ex: An invisible/electronic fence has a perimeter that if crossed activates a sound coming from the dog's collar. If the dog continues the dog will be shocked. In this example, the sound made prior to the shock is the pre-aversive stimulus.
281	<b>Precision</b>	A measure of how free the measured value is of random errors; precise measures need not be accurate....your computer may have a very precise clock, but if you don't change it for daylight savings time it's still inaccurate (wrong) for some times of the year; measurements are precise if they lack random errors (accurate measures lack systematic errors).	
282	<b>Pre-scenting</b>	A sample target odour that is presented to the dog prior to deployment. The dog's objective is to match the presented odour to the target odour.	This is commonly used in tracking/trailing and/or scent discrimination line ups.
283	<b>Prey Drive</b>	It is the instinctive inclination of a carnivore to find, pursue and capture prey. The term is chiefly used to describe and analyse habits in dog training. It can be used as a mechanism for delivering rewards. Kongs and balls can be thrown for the prey driven dog, or tug toys can be offered, and the dog releases his drive and finds pleasure in it.	It is the motivation said to cause the dog to search for, chase and bite objects (including people) that remind it of prey animals like rabbit. In prey drive, the dog is relatively unstressed. It seems to enjoy itself and does not growl or snarl or show its teeth; it merely chases or approaches and bite. Prey drive is associated with full mouth biting. The very prey oriented dog tends to be very equipment-oriented and does not transfer easily from equipment.
284	<b>Primary Drives</b>	Refers to the motivations for PSK for those behaviour that functions to prevent physical or physiological injuries.	
285	<b>Primary Reinforcement</b>	The delivery of a naturally occurring stimulus that requires no previous experience or learning to be reinforcing. It satisfies some biological need (i.e., food, water, air).	
286	<b>Primary Reinforcer</b>	An unconditioned reinforcer that is related to biology. Anything of intrinsic value to the particular individual.	Ex. Anything the dog needs to survive such as food and water.

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
287	<b>Probable Cause</b>	Probable cause exists when the facts and circumstances known to the officer would warrant a prudent person to believe a crime had been committed and the accused had committed it or that the evidence will be found in the place to be searched.	
288	<b>Productive response</b>	A change of behaviour followed by a positive indication which can be confirmed by the handler.	
289	<b>Proficiency Assessment(s)</b>	An evaluation of K9 team during or after completion of training; a tool to assess team ability in trained task.	See Proficiency Evaluation Test (PET)
290	<b>Proficiency Evaluation Test (PET)</b>	It is a formal test or examination to ascertain technical proficiency of the trained K9 team.	Also referred as K9 Proficiency Evaluation Test (K9 PET).
291	<b>Prompt</b>		See Cueing.
292	<b>Proof off/Proofing</b>	A training technique to ensure that the dog ignores all odours except the target odours.	Ex. The dog is not rewarded for and is discouraged from reacting to things such as, packaging materials that are associated with the target odour. See Extinction training.
293	<b>Prospective study</b>	A study that identifies all the individuals who had a particular experience and follows them through time to see what happens as a result of that experience.	Note: The drawback here is that this takes a long time; retrospective studies generally provide hypotheses of mechanism or cause that can be tested in prospective studies.
294	<b>Protection</b>	Behaviours associated with defense of self and / or other group members including humans when threatened or when a potential threat is perceived.	
295	<b>Punishment</b>	A procedure that is used to decrease the strength of a response by presenting an aversive stimulus after the response occurs.	Note: Punishment is most likely to be successful if it is applied 100% of the time the undesirable behaviour occurs, if it is applied immediately after the behaviour occurs, and if it is sufficiently aversive.
296	<b>Quartering</b>	A systematic search of an area in a series of point-to-point patterns utilizing the wind to the dog's best advantage.	

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
297	<b>Rabies</b>	A viral disease of the nervous system of warm-blooded animals that is caused by a rhabdovirus and is communicable from animal to humans primarily through salivary transmission. There are also reports of contagion through aerosolized secretions. Almost without exception, this disease is fatal once the animal begins to show signs.	Note: Dogs, some non-domestic carnivores, and some humans who work with dogs are routinely, and should be mandatorily vaccinated against rabies being from high risk group. The vaccine is viewed as universally protective.
298	<b>Rag</b>	A piece of Jute or burlap, often in the form of a feed bag, used to excite and provoke the dog, and allow it to practice biting.	
299	<b>Random / randomized</b>	When the choice of something or the placement of something is random the substance placed is equally likely to be either substance.	
300	<b>Recall</b>	The dog's response to return to the handler on command.	
301	<b>Recall</b>	An emergency recall is a command used to tell your dog to come back or return in emergency situations.	It is one of the most important things Handler needs to train his/her dog to do. A dog that knows the "come" command will come most of the time but may still refuse on occasions especially during high drive.
302	<b>Refusal</b>	A lack of response, or a declination to accept instruction or direction.	Food Refusal - Refusal to accept food from persons other than his/her K9 Handler.
303	<b>Reinforcement</b>	This refers to any event that increases the probability of a response. Reinforcement can be positive or negative.	
304	<b>Reinforcement Contingency</b>	The relationship between the reinforcement and the exact properties of the performance which it follows. The occurrence of the reinforcer depends on the occurrence of the response. This is a term about learning and maintaining a behaviour.	Ex. In training, the dog is asked to look at the location of the target odour and sit. The dog is only rewarded when it sits not crouches. Sitting is the response that is rewarded.
305	<b>Reinforcement/ Reward Schedules</b>	The rule denoting the number of responses, the interval of time, and the duration of the response that will be reinforced.	See Intermittent and Variable Reinforcement/ Reward.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
306	<b>Reliability</b>	Low probability of alerting to anything other than a target odour and a high probability of alerting to a target odour. Legal Usage: Evidence that establishes a fair probability that a target odour is present. The extent to which a measurement is repeatable and consistent and free from random errors.	Note: This term is often used in science when assessing how well an observer has measured behaviours. There are 2 categories of observer reliability: (a) intra-observer reliability (or observer consistency) – how consistent the observer is at evaluating the same behaviour at different times or in similar dogs. (b) inter-observer reliability - how consistent different observers are when evaluating the same dog.
307	<b>Remote Training</b>	Training to work at a distance from the handler. A training situation in which an attempt is made to remove the human element from the picture.	
308	<b>Remote Training Collar</b>	A manually operated training device that produces an electrical stimulation at varying degrees of intensity and duration via a small transmitter incorporated into a dog collar. Some collar models also include a tone or vibration setting, as an alternative to or as a warning the behaviour will result in the electrical stimulation.	Also called Remote Trainer or Electronic (E) Collar. This is not the same as a bark, or invisible fence collar. There are remote training collars that deliver a citronella spray when activated by the handler, in lieu of the electric “stimulation” or shock.
309	<b>Repeatability</b>	See inter-observer reliability.	
310	<b>Replication</b>	Repetition of the experiment by others, or in other circumstances, that obtains the same results.	Note: It’s important to realize that findings can still be myth unless someone else can repeat the experiment and obtain the same results.
311	<b>Repression of behaviour</b>	The failure to perform an operant behaviour due to previous aversive consequences.	
312	<b>Rescue Search Dog /Search and Rescue (SAR) dog</b>	A dog trained to locate or indicate live victims of accidents or disasters.	SAR K9
313	<b>Residual odour</b>	Odour that originated from a target substance that may or may not be physically recoverable or detectable by other means. It remains available despite removal of the source of odour.	Has been referred to as lingering odour.
314	<b>Residue</b>	Remnants of a target substance that can be recovered and quantified.	

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
315	<b>Response / Indication</b>	Operational usage: A behaviour that a dog has been trained to exhibit upon locating the source of a target odour. This behaviour may be either passive (sit, stare, down, point) or active (bite, bark, scratch).	There are non-indications (where the dog does not give the trained response) and non-productive responses (where the dog gives the response but the presence of the material cannot be confirmed by man or machine).
316	<b>Retrieve</b>	Behaviours associated with finding and returning prey or objects back to the handler or social group.	
317	<b>Retrospective study</b>	A study that examines patterns in all individuals with available data from the past.	Note: The drawback here is that you may not be able to find data for all the questions or associations in which you are interested because these data were not collected. Here, any controls must be statistical rather than experimental. For example, a model simulation is often used as a control.
318	<b>Reward Bite</b>	Reward bite is method to develop willingness to release the sleeve and return to the handler by using positive motivation	This method potentially has solution to long outstanding problems in Patrol K9 training like, failure to release a bit, attacking during standoff, hesitation in the attack, handler avoidance and handler aggression. The reward bite is generally divided into following three progressive steps, all of which are conducted with the dog on a 30 foot leash : Double Ball Method, Double Decoy Method and Obedience Bite.
319	<b>Reward From Source (RFS)</b>	Deferred Final Response (DFR) is a Reward From Source (RFS) method of K9 training concept in which K9 is taught that reward originates from the odour source.	Generally the reward (ball/kong) is lobed from the behind the K9 when it is sniffing odour or K9 is focussed on the odour so that it appears to the K9 that reward is being generated from the source. It is to reduce to influence of Handler and K9 to move self motivated in detection.
320	<b>Reward Not From Source (Reward NFS)</b>	The traditional K9 training method used by the Forces for teaching odour recognition/detection in which final response is called Reward NFS because of the fact that final reward or reinforcer is given by the handler and it is not coming from the Source.	The K9 is encouraged to search in an environment, commanded/helped to sit and then given a reward (food/ball/kong).

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
321	<b>Rewards</b>	Rewards are born out of drives and used to evoke the desired behaviour. The anticipation of the reward drives the dog more than the reward itself. The drive for the reward can help trainers predict trainability. The presentation of an article, toy, or praise given to the dog once the detector dog has alerted and responded to the odour(s) for which the dog is trained to detect. See reinforcement	It is similar reward or reinforcement while training the Patrol K9 on observing the desired behaviour to reinforce into a strong habit i.e. classical conditioning. Use of bite, slip and carry as a reward to satisfy prey, defense and fight drives.
322	<b>Runaway</b>	An exercise in which the target visually stimulates the dog by running away from the dog, inciting a chase.	Also used as 'Running Tracks' in the case of training of Tracker K9s.
323	<b>Satiation</b>	When a reinforcer loses its effectiveness as a result of being overused.	Point of Saturation
324	<b>Scenario Based Training</b>	These are variety of operational environments where a PSK is required to perform. The training to PSKs is imparted in these specialized scenarios adding possible masking and distracting agents which a PSK team may come across in real world environment.	It is a kind of real world environment created in the training area before taking the PSKs for real world training.
325	<b>Scent</b>	See odour.	"Scent" has traditionally referred to human detection. "odour" has traditionally referred to substance detection.
326	<b>Scent Article</b>	An item that has been exposed to the target odour which is used to put the dog on task.	
327	<b>Scent Association</b>	When a dog learns to identify a trained odour with a specific reward.	



<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
328	<b>Scent Collection or Scent Enhancement</b>	Human scent may be collected by four forensic applications : (a) Sampling the object (difficult with small objects) (b) Wipe the objects with absorbent material (Scent pads) however these might destroy fingerprints or DNA. (c) Head space absorption, in which absorber is placed in a container with the evidence (usually taking hours to days for scent transfer) (d) Dynamic head space concentration in which air is drawn from a sample object through a sampling tube holding a cotton gauze pad to trap scent on the pad. This speeds up the process of the previous approach by using airflow.	The first three approaches have the disadvantages of possibly disturbing or contaminating trace evidence. The fourth category generally involves use of a scent transfer unit (STU) often used in tracking cases.
329	<b>Scent Cone</b>	See odour plume.	
330	<b>Scent Discrimination</b>	The ability to differentiate one odour from another.	Ability of K9 to remember and distinguish odours.
331	<b>Scent Identification Lineup</b>	Scent identification, in its most scientific application, presumes that an individual also leaves odour on the objects he/she touches, and that this odour can be matched by a K9 to an odour collected from the same individual on a specific object and placed in a row of identical or nearly identical objects.	Scent identification lineup procedures have been accepted legally due to presumptions that every human being has a unique odour, such odours are stable over time, K9s can differentiate between odours of individuals and can be taught to signal that two odours match and are produced by the same individual, such signalling of identity will happen for any individual with same accuracy and that the lineups can be designed to take advantages of these skills.
332	<b>Scent Pad</b>	A collection of target odour whether it's on an object, on material, or in an area, i.e., on the ground.	

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
333	<b>Scent Pads</b>	Cloth and gauze have long been used to wipe items that cannot be moved and that the perpetrator may have touched. Cotton, linen, gauze and other fabric absorb odours easily. Scent pads have been used to collect scent evidence like rubbing on seats, steering wheel of cars used in crime or other crime scenes for deployment of Tracking/Trailing K9s in criminal investigations.	
334	<b>Scent Picture</b>	The combination of odours that is present when a detector dog responds to a trained odour.	
335	<b>Scent Samples Storage</b>	Scent samples from the crime scene are required to be stored until a suspect is found and there's a reason to conduct scent identification lineup, which can happen quickly or may take years.	A comparison of storage containers including glass, polyethylene, and aluminized pouches concluded that glass containers subject to minimal light exposures provide the most stable environment for stored human scent samples.
336	<b>Scent Transfer Units</b>	It is a device by which human scent is transferred from the crime scene item to a scent pad. The equipment is so designed that a vacuum pump pulls air through an inlet and across a sterile, surgical gauze pad collecting primarily volatile or vapourized compounds.	
337	<b>Scouting</b>	The primary aim of the Patrol K9 is to find/detect and warn handler of the presence of an intruder. The exercise allow the decoy to run and crouch behind bushes and trees. Before the decoy starts to run, the handler asks the dog to watch, the decoy will run from one point to another, acting suspicious and hide at a pre-designated position of cover. The decoy runs from cover when the K9 team is within 15 feet and the exercise is concluded with a short chase and bite.	

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
338	<b>Search and Escort</b>	The Handler positions the suspect at a distance of 6-8 feet from the patrol K9, facing away from the K9 and warns the suspect not to move. The handler then moves up and conducts a search of the suspect. Once the search is conducted, the handler positions himself behind the suspect and calls the K9 to Heel position. The handler then puts the K9 on leash, takes control of the suspect by placing his non-leash hand on the shoulder of the suspect and then conducts escort.	
339	<b>Search Granting Authority</b>	It is the Police or other law enforcement agency which asks or direct the Police Service K9 Team to carry out search or performed assigned task with the K9.	Usually, the Detector K9 team should demonstrate their ability to detect the presence of all substances (odours) the dog is trained to detect before the search granting authority to carry out search.
340	<b>Search Intent</b>	The interest, attitude, and enthusiasm displayed by the dog while searching.	
341	<b>Secondary Drives</b>	The behaviours of PSK other than the primary drives which can be exploited by providing the trainer with ways to reinforce and reward its actions or conduct.	
342	<b>Sense of Smell</b>	The ability to perceive odour or scent using olfactory neurons. Detection of odour relies on the olfactory neurons. Processing of the olfactory information obtained from the neurons occurs in the frontal cortex of the brain.	
343	<b>Sensitive Periods</b>	Periods during early development when an animal is notably sensitive to learning a specific association that remains relatively stable over time.	For dogs, the sensitive period of learning to respond to other dogs starts at about 3 weeks of age and this is the dog's main focus until about 5 weeks of age. The sensitive period during which dogs begin to response to humans and other species – and recognize and treat them as different from dogs – starts at about 5 weeks and is a main focus through about 8-10 weeks of age.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
344	<b>Sensitivity</b>	A measure of how much small changes in the true value lead to changes in the measured value; this term is commonly used in diagnostic tests.	Note: Sensitive tests detect even very low levels of infection; sensitivity is a measure of what you could miss; the ideal diagnostic test has both high <i>specificity</i> and <i>sensitivity</i> ; temperament evaluations using predictive values could use the same terminology.
345	<b>Sensory Threshold</b>	Describes the amount of a stimulus which is necessary to elicit a response from the dog.	
346	<b>Set time</b>	The length of time between the target placement and when the dog is deployed to detect the target odour.	The minimum set time of 30 minutes must be given to PSK Team before evaluation of its technical proficiency.
347	<b>Sexual Maturity</b>	An animal is said to be sexually mature when male dogs produce viable sperm and female dogs (intact female dog = bitch) undergo oestrus cycles; only sexually mature dogs can reproduce.	
348	<b>Shaping</b>	The process of selectively rewarding responses that approximate the desired behaviour to an increasingly greater degree. This is one method for teaching a new behaviour and can be used as a method of modifying additional behaviours.	Shaping is highly effective in teaching a task without compulsion.
349	<b>Sharpness</b>	A character trait which is the tendency to react to stimuli with aggressive behaviour.	
350	<b>SI units</b>	Système International d'Unités - This is the international system of measurement. It uses meters, kilograms, etc and has a standardized set of abbreviations.	Note: As per Indian standards, a publication must use this system and not the one involving feet and pounds.
351	<b>Signature Odour</b>	Characteristic profile of volatiles from a material	
352	<b>Single/Sole-purpose Dog</b>	A dog trained in only one discipline.	

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
353	<b>Single-blind Testing</b>	An evaluation of the PSK team's ability to complete an exercise where the evaluator knows the outcome and the handler does not (blind about it).	It is a common mode of training system highly recommended for the maintenance training.
354	<b>Sleeve</b>	An arm protector worn by the decoy on which the K9 bites. It is generally made up of jute or French linen with considerable padding for protection of decoy and to give solid and healthy bite to the K9.	Sometimes it is also referred as 'Wrap', from the days in which bites were given by wrapping the arm with fire hose or similar materials.
355	<b>Sniff or Sniffing</b>	Act of K9 to smell for target odour i.e. explosive/narcotics or other contraband items or any other target odour.	
356	<b>Sociability with humans</b>	The dog's age and situational appropriate comfort level and interaction with people.	Also termed as affability sometimes.
357	<b>Sociability with other dogs</b>	The dog's age and situational appropriate comfort and interaction with other dogs.	
358	<b>Social Drive</b>	It is the basis for praise as a reward.	Because of social drive, all that a handler has to offer is verbal praise or tactile stimulation to reward this dog. It is particularly significant for working K9s.
359	<b>Social Maturity</b>	The period of behavioural maturation that appears to be correlated, in species in which it has been studied, with changes in brain chemistry. Dogs' "temperaments" can be considered relatively stable after this period, although learning continues. The broad range cited for social maturity is 12-36 months, and the narrow range cited is 18-24 months.	Note: Patterns of behaviours become consistent only after the dog undergoes social maturity, hence the finding that dogs can consistently pass or fail evaluations associated with task-specific performance only after this stage. The range of social maturity is considerable, but the neurochemical changes remain unmeasured. More studies are required to know the exact ages that map on to specific changes in patterns of brain chemistry.
360	<b>Socialization</b>	The exposure of PSKs to other dogs and animals of different species during the "sensitive period" when they are best able to begin to learn about such stimuli.	
361	<b>Soft Sleeve</b>	A soft arm protector made of padding and synthetic or jute fabric. Often used to strengthen or "build" the dog's bite for harder sleeves.	Also sometimes referred to as "Puppy Sleeve"

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
362	<b>Softness</b>	A character trait which is a mental and/or physical sensitivity to unpleasant experiences.	
363	<b>Spaying</b>	Female dogs which are normally spayed because of their heat cycles and for medical benefits. It is the ovary hysterectomy carried on female K9 by which her ovary and uterus are removed surgically.	
364	<b>Species Preservation</b>	The genetically based blueprint for behaviours which deal with the past, present and future life of the canine species.	
365	<b>Specificity</b>	The extent to which the measure describes what it is intended to describe and nothing else; this term is commonly used in diagnostic tests....specific tests detect ONLY that disease, not all diseases that cause a similar reaction; the ideal diagnostic test has both high specificity and sensitivity.	Note: Temperament evaluations using predictive values could use the same terminology.
366	<b>Spontaneous Recovery</b>	The tendency of a behaviour to reappear after it has undergone extinction.	
367	<b>Standard</b>	An established or widely recognized model of authority or excellence as a reference point against which other things can be evaluated or the ideal in terms of which something can be judged.	

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
368	<b>Standoff</b>	It is a Patrol K9 training exercise which enables the handler to gain complete control over the dog after commanded to pursue. The decoy approaches the dog making provocative gestures and when comes close by few feet from the dog, turns and run away. When the decoy is around 30 feet away, the handler directs the dog to pursue. The decoy ceases the movement and the dog would be called "Out". It is initially confusing to the dog therefore to maintain at the acceptable levels of aggressiveness, the handler allows the dog to bite at an irregular interval.	
369	<b>State Police Organization</b>	State Police Organization (SPO) are the police organizations of various Indian states.	
370	<b>Statistical Significance</b>	The level of statistical significance is the probability of obtaining the observed result – or a more exaggerated one - if the null hypothesis of no effect was true. The statistical significance is usually represented as alpha / ". This is really the probability the result was due to chance alone and that there was no effect of whatever you did. The arbitrary level at which " is usually set is 0.05. This means that there are 5 chances in 100 that the pattern you have established is due to chance, alone.	Note: Something is either significant or it is not. Statisticians are driven crazy by people who say their result "approaches significance". More robust tests do not assume a level of significance and tell you what the likelihood that you are wrong actually is.
371	<b>Stimulus Control</b>	A behaviour is under "stimulus control" when it occurs as a result of a specific signal.	There are four rules for determining if you have control over a behaviour: 1) If the behaviour occurs when the signal is given. 2) If the behaviour does not occur when the signal is not given. 3) If no other behaviour occurs in response to that signal. 4) If the behaviour does not occur in response to any other signal (proofing).
372	<b>Stimulus Generalization</b>	See Generalization.	

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
373	<b>Subordinate</b>	A lower ranking member of the canine social group.	
374	<b>Superstitious Behaviour</b>	Increase or decrease in a response(s) due to the delivery of non-contingent reinforcement or punishment.	Ex. While teaching a dog to sit the dog happens to bark and links the two behaviours together. The dog believes the bark is one of the behaviours being rewarded so the behaviour continues.
375	<b>Survival</b>	K9 behaviours associated with avoiding, negotiating, or overcoming dangers.	
376	<b>Systematic Desensitization</b>	A procedure used to modify behaviour whereby a subject gradually becomes comfortable with an unusual or frightening stimulus. It involves exposure to the stimulus at a distance or rate that does not evoke a fearful response and gradually increasing the proximity or rate.	
377	<b>Systematic Search Pattern</b>	A method which employs a specific search sequence to increase accuracy and minimize omissions, while maximizing coverage. Such patterns usually have set start and stop points.	
378	<b>Tactile Reinforcement</b>	Any reward perceptible by touch.	
379	<b>Taggant</b>	Nitro compounds which vapourize rapidly and are added to enhance the detection of plastic explosives by instrumental analysis.	
380	<b>Target Odour</b>	Odours which detector dogs are trained to detect.	
381	<b>Target Training</b>	The process of conditioning an animal to touch a particular object.	
382	<b>Temperament</b>	The general consistence with which the animal behaves. Broad classes of temperament appear to be heritable.	Temperament is the combination of all of a dog's mental and emotional attributes, disposition and personality. By understanding and evaluating temperament we can predict trainability in any working dog. Experienced Trainers can modify behaviour and cover temperament flaws however, you can not completely change the basic temperament.



<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
383	<b>Threshold</b>	The working threshold for a dog may be defined by its training history and this may include a minimum and maximum amount to which a dog may respond. The lowest concentration of a chemical vapour that a dog can be trained to detect. In animal psychophysics this has traditionally been defined as the point at which the animal detects a stimulus above the level of chance.	
384	<b>Time-Out</b>	A non-reinforcement training strategy whereby a training session is temporarily paused and attention is removed from the dog for a short period of time in order to elicit desirable behaviour when the session is restarted.	
385	<b>Titration</b>	This is an operational, not a scientific, definition, please see notes. (a) A gradient of correction needed to control a dog's behaviour. (b) The range of scaled correction or reward, going from lowest to highest, which will achieve the desired response from the dog.	Note: There is a scientific definition of this term that differs considerably from what is discussed here.
386	<b>Track / Trail</b>	The odour pathway left by a suspect or target.	
387	<b>Tracker K9 or TR K9</b>	The K9 trained to follow track or odour trail of human suspect in various operational scenarios and also capable of undertaking the search a suspect (human being) from article and find article from suspect (human being) odour.	
388	<b>Tracking (Human)</b>	The propensity or learned ability of a dog to methodically follow odour on the ground (human/ground disturbance) by working the dog close to the pathway.	Dogs are not typically presented on an object.
389	<b>Tracking Line</b>	A length of cord attached to the harness and held loosely by the handler, allowing the handler to follow and, or control the dog, if needed.	

S. No.	Term	Meaning	Remarks
390	<b>Tracking/Trailing Harness</b>	An arrangement of straps fitted around the dog's body, leaving the head and neck free, allowing attachment of a line that permits the handler to follow and, or control the dog while tracking or trailing.	
391	<b>Trailing (Human)</b>	The propensity or learned ability of a dog to either follow ground disturbance odour and/or target odour plumes. The dog will use whichever technique will get them to the target odour the most efficiently.	Dogs are typically pre-scented on an object. More specifically, trailing involves following the human odour based on the dead cells/flakes fallen from the human suspect in an imaginary trail on hard surfaces where track or ground disturbance is not likely to happen.
392	<b>Trainability</b>	A 'character trait' which is both psychological or cognitive, and physical. It includes spontaneous attempts to perform the desired behaviours and the dog's cognitive abilities.	Dogs are individuals with individualized learning styles and preferences based on their histories. It is up to the trainer to find what motivates the dog.
393	<b>Trainer/Instructor</b>	Any member of a specific discipline who is in a situation of instructing any part of the K9 handler team using established methods and validated training guidelines.	
394	<b>Training</b>	Goal oriented task designed to teach, fix, expand, improve, and maintain detection capabilities.	See also Reinforcement Training.
395	<b>Training Log</b>	A record used to document the training of a dog, handler or dog team.	
396	<b>Transfer</b>	It is a skill in Patrol K9 training in which a dog voluntarily release a piece of bite equipment that a decoy drops, and redirects its attention to the decoy. The dog may transfer because it is a very civil aggressive animal (for which the transfer comes very easily, because the dog's man interest is strong) or because it has been carefully taught to do so.	Transfer is used to denote the shift of attention only, not an ensuing bite. Thus, when we say "transfer the dog", we mean that the dog is induced to release the bite equipment and shift its focus back to the decoy. A second bite may or may not be delivered.
397	<b>Type I error</b>	This is the mistake you make when you reject the null hypothesis (you say there is an effect) and it is true (there is really NO effect). This is also called a false positive - detecting an effect where none exist.	Example: You are tested for Lyme disease using the first-pass diagnostic assay. It is positive and so you are treated for joint pain. Unfortunately, the pain is due to a ligament tear which is apparent as you fail to improve. Further testing reveals no Lyme organisms. The first pass test was subject to Type I error.

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
398	<b>Type II error</b>	This is the mistake you make when you accept the null hypothesis (there is no effect) when it is false (there really IS an effect). This is also called a false negative – failure to detect a real effect.	Example: You are tested for Lyme disease using the first-pass diagnostic assay. It is negative. Further testing reveals the Lyme organism. The first pass test was subject to Type II error.
399	<b>Unconditioned Response</b>	See classical conditioning. A response to a stimulus that does not require prior conditioning.	
400	<b>Unconditioned Stimulus</b>	See classical conditioning. A stimulus that produces a response without previous conditioning.	
401	<b>Unconfirmed Alert</b>	An alert for which the presence of a trained odour cannot be confirmed. This may be the result of residual or lingering odour that the dog can detect but which has not been confirmed by technology or direct observation.	Also referred to as an “unconfirmed hit and/or unconfirmed find”. In a certification procedure you should know whether you have a false positive. You may not know whether you have a false positive in most operational situations. An unconfirmed alert may also be an error – a false positive - but these outcomes cannot be distinguished in an operational environment. False positives can often be ruled out by interview or investigation. Technology is reaching a state of maturity that may corroborate confirmed or unconfirmed alerts. This technology may also validate a non-productive response.
402	<b>Vaccine</b>	A preparation of live, modified-live, killed micro-organisms, or the relevant subunit, that is administered to produce or artificially increase immunity to a particular disease.	Note: Vaccines can be administered IM (intramuscularly), SC (subcutaneously), orally, or IN (intra-nasally).
403	<b>Validity</b>	The extent to which a measurement actually measures what you want to measure, and, in doing so, provides information relevant to the questions asked; valid measures provide a good, close relationship between a variable. Validity has 2 aspects: accuracy and specificity.	Example: (e.g., a measure of behaviour) and that which the measure is intended to predict about the world.
404	<b>Variable</b>	An identifiable facet (e.g., size, outcome of a test, etc) that can be measured.	

<b>S. No.</b>	<b>Term</b>	<b>Meaning</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
405	<b>Variable Interval Schedule of Reinforcement</b>	A reward schedule in operant conditioning in which the subject is rewarded after a period of time that varies from one reinforcement period to the next; there is variable time after one reinforcer or reward before the next reinforcer or reward becomes available.	Ex. The dog is rewarded for maintaining the sit position after random intervals of time.
406	<b>Variable Ratio Schedule of Reinforcement</b>	A reward schedule in which the dog is rewarded after a number of correct but unrewarded responses; the number varies from reinforcement to reinforcement. A reward schedule in which the reward occurs irregularly after a number of correct responses.	Ex. The dog is rewarded with primary reward after the 5th correct response, the 3rd, 10th, 7th etc. The dog never knows when the reward will occur. The reward occurs randomly for correct responses.
407	<b>Variable Reinforcement</b>	Reinforcement schedule in which the timing (interval) or rate (ratio) of delivery of the reinforcer varies.	A form of intermittent reinforcement.
408	<b>Voice Inflection</b>	Correct use of the voice employing tone, pitch and volume appropriately to the situation as required to succeed in dog training.	
409	<b>Whip</b>	A short-handled whip with a lash that is used by the decoy to create motion and noise (by cracking it) to provoke and excite the K9.	Reed Sticks and Split Bamboo Batons are used in a similar fashion. All of these instruments may be used to test the dog's nerves and prepare it for the combat (use of the whip does not include striking the K9).
410	<b>Zoonosis</b>	Diseases communicable from animals to humans.	Ex. Rabies, Leptospira etc.