



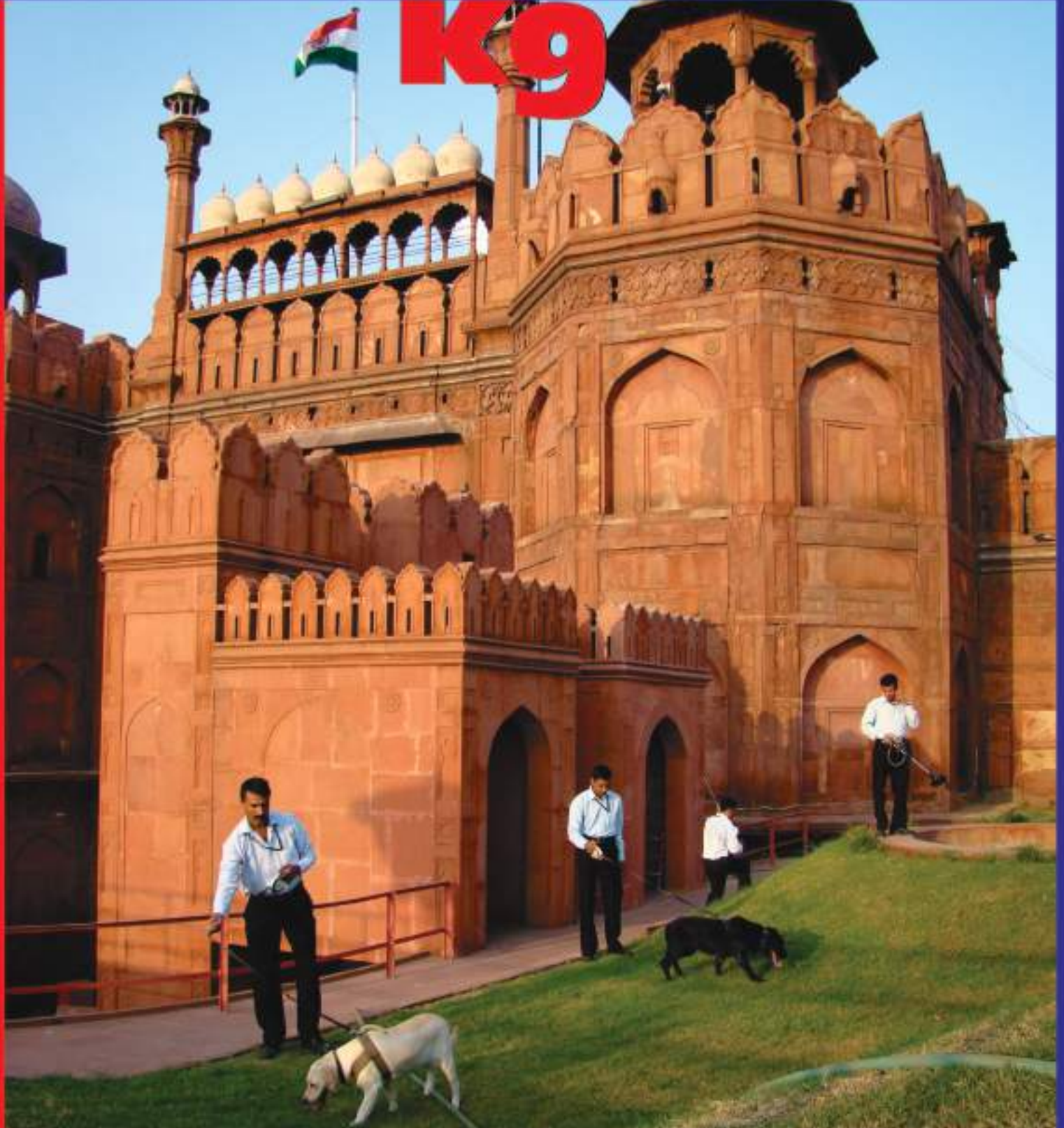
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On the Cover

'Police Service K9s (PSKs) Guarding the Ramparts of Red Fort'

The Anti-Sabotage Checks being carried out by the 'Explosive
Detection Dog Teams' from Special Frontier Force trained in sniffing
and detecting traces of explosives' odour to ensure safety & security to
the most iconic monument of the country.

PC : Dr (Col) PK Chug

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

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

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

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From the Editor's Desk



Dr (Col) PK Chug

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Consulting Director & Editor, MHA Police K9 Cell



भारत सरकार

The year gone by 2021 was an eventful year in the history of Police Service K9s (PSKs) in India. Ever since the Ministry of Home Affairs decided and established 'Police K9 Cell' in November 2019, the first year i.e. 2020 went in active brainstorming, deliberations, formulating few SOPs, energising the stakeholders and making a good team of K9 professionals among our CAPFs to succeed in collective objective of **'Mainstreaming and Augmentation of Police Service K9s in the Country'**. While the year 2020 was a foundational year, 2021 actually witnessed some spectacular achievements, few real path breaking decisions taken by the Ministry of Home Affairs that would have lasting impact.

The year 2021 witnessed series of MHA's Police K9 Workshops conducted by MHA Police K9 Cell in association with various CAPFs and endeavoured to reach out to large number of stakeholders among security and law enforcement agencies including aviation industry which has immense potential for

deployment of trained PSKs to augment aviation security. Detailed report on some of these workshops is separately included in the current issue of the journal.

The efforts of standardization and to bring uniformity among CAPFs and others continued as planned and a large number of SOPs and performance standards were issued during the year. While SOP on Working K9 Behaviour Assessment Test (K9 BAT) and approval of establishing 'National Register for Working Dogs' (NRWD) was earlier accorded during first half of the year 2021 however 'SOP on Selection of Dog Handlers' was issued during the month of August 2021. Handling a dog is highly specialized task as one should not only have high IQ but also compassionate to read the body language and behaviour of dog for effective communication. Considering this fact that a competent and motivated dog handler is critical to the success of a PSK Team, the SOP on 'Selection of Dog handlers among CAPFs' was formulated and issued to address various issues identified based on interaction and feedback among CAPFs.

Further, the decision to substantially augment dog breeding capacity among CAPFs was earlier taken during the previous year 2020 by granting the mandate of dog breeding to ITBP, BSF, SSB and CRPF to meet requirement of Forces since quality working line dogs are not available in open market and the prevailing in-house capacity was significantly low since none of the CAPF was authorized dog breeding stock. Now as per approved mandate, the Ministry has ensured to accord sanction to authorize 60 dog breeding stock to each of the above mentioned four CAPFs. This would considerably augment collective capacity of CAPF Dog Breeding Centres to produce over 1000 pups annually to meet requirements of police and law enforcement organizations.

Furthermore, to complete the cycle of efforts for enhanced availability of quality pups, another SOP on 'Sale of Pups and Trained Dogs from CAPF Dog Training and Breeding Centres (DTBCs)' have been issued as recently as first week of this year for the benefit of all stakeholders by clearly communicating to the environment (stakeholders) about the process of procurement of pups from those CAPFs who have been assigned mandate to breed the dogs for police and law enforcement duties. This would facilitate the process smoothly and also avoid hassles, confusions and infructuous correspondence on the issue currently being handled by all concerned. MHA would only be approached when specific waivers are required to meet exceptions of the earlier approved policy/dog breeding guidelines.

Towards the end, I would only share my impression about our PSK Handlers and Trainers among various CAPFs after interacting with them over series of Police K9 Workshops conducted by me that our police organizations are teeming with young talent and boundless energy and hunger to learn comprising of a generation that can stand up to the best in the world if guided wisely. They are the future of the PSKs in India who are entrusted in augmenting the performance standards matching to global level. The heartening part is that they radiate optimism, confidence and aspirations to excel. There are far too many administrative issues which need to be ironed out. However their desire to overcome such challenges is far greater than prevailing shortcomings hence giving me strong hope that the future of PSKs in our country is bright.

There's no time for rest. Hence, this is the right time to bring about positive transformation in our organizations by means of baby steps. On that note, I would like to wish you all a healthy, happy and prosperous 2022. We certainly need it to timely achieve our goals.

Let's Learn Together!

Let's Train Together!

Let's Improve Together!

JAIHIND

Pramod Kumar Chug



ARTICLES/ FEATURES



Producing and Raising High Drive Dogs Suitable for Police Dog Work

Scott Bruce, New Zealand Police Dog Section

The use of Police Dogs is recognized internationally as an effective policing option to help track, locate, and apprehend criminal offenders, helping reduce crime and improving the safety of communities. Police dog teams are often involved in highly dangerous situations and deployments where the circumstances are intense, stressful, and demanding. These work pressures impact on both the dog and handler, meaning both must be able to cope and manage these stressors effectively.

This creates a dichotomy, the requirement to have an intense, protective, appropriately aggressive and agitated dog type to face these

challenges, balanced against the requirement for the dog to be able to control its emotional state and brain activity and to respond in a controlled manner.

To meet this requirement, we require a dog that has several key variables. This article will discuss those variables and some of the strategies to help handlers and supervisors work effectively with a highly active and motivated type of dog.

Breeding for Requirement

The type of dog required for Police work must have (a) consistently high levels of drive, (b) resistance to developing anxiety – having

good nerve strength, (c) a desire to search, hunt and use its nose to locate odour, (d) a desire to move through a variety of environments to find and locate something, (e) a balanced level of aggression, including bite and grip ability, and (f) an ability to cope with the high pressure and potential person conflict encountered during Police Dog team deployments.

This correlates to three major areas of interest when breeding high end working dogs. **Nerve strength (environmental and to a person threat), levels of drive, and balanced aggressions (for patrol dogs).**

The other factor that must be balanced against these temperament and behavior variables is dog health. In particular the reduction or elimination of heritable medical attributes or conditions. For this article, the focus will be on behavior variables, what we breed for and what the implications of that breeding are on raising and training this type of dog.

Each year the New Zealand Police Dog section breeds 80-100 German Shepherds for the Police Dog Programme. The breeding, development and training success rate each year ranges between 40%-60%. When measured over several years the average success rate is around 45%. This is reflective of the many challenges involved in any working dog breeding programme (health and behavior related issues) and the high standard that is required for approving a dog as acceptable to work operationally.

The organization has a well-established breeding programme built over the last 20-year period, with quality stock sourced locally and internationally from breeders and partner agencies. New Zealand Police currently have around 30 active breeding females and access to more than 30 stud dogs, including active dogs and frozen semen. At any one time up to 35 potential breeding dogs and more than 60 potential operational dogs will be in the development and training programme. These numbers are needed to sustain a requirement for around 130 operational Police Patrol Dogs.

Ability to Cope (Nerve Strength)

By far the greatest reason for withdrawal from the programme is for what is described as "Weak Nerve". Having a dog that can cope with the pressures of Police work is critical. Without these attributes a Police Dog will fail to engage with an offender when required to do so. This nerve strength relates to the ability to explore and move through environments, along with the ability to react proactively to the presentation of conflict from a person. We can breed high drive dogs with relative ease, but producing dogs with solid nerve strength is something that is difficult to sustain.

The dogs ability to defend itself, its handler or team members will be dependent upon its ability to be defensive and fight, rather than avoid or flee. The primary requirement for this type of working role is having a dog that is able to respond in a forthright manner to confront a threat. Of most importance is the dogs ability to cope when a threat moves into its personal space. Also important is the dog being able to identify what is or isn't a threat. This can be referred to as **Situational Awareness** – an ability to quickly identify threat versus non threat.

In a young dog this may be seen as an ability to cope with strange stimuli (visual and sound), to confidently move through confined spaces or operate in low light and dark situations. Showing a desire to investigate, chase and explore are good measures of this nerve strength. However, for some

dogs we may not see this strength develop until they have matured, so some caution is needed when evaluating any negative responses in young dogs.

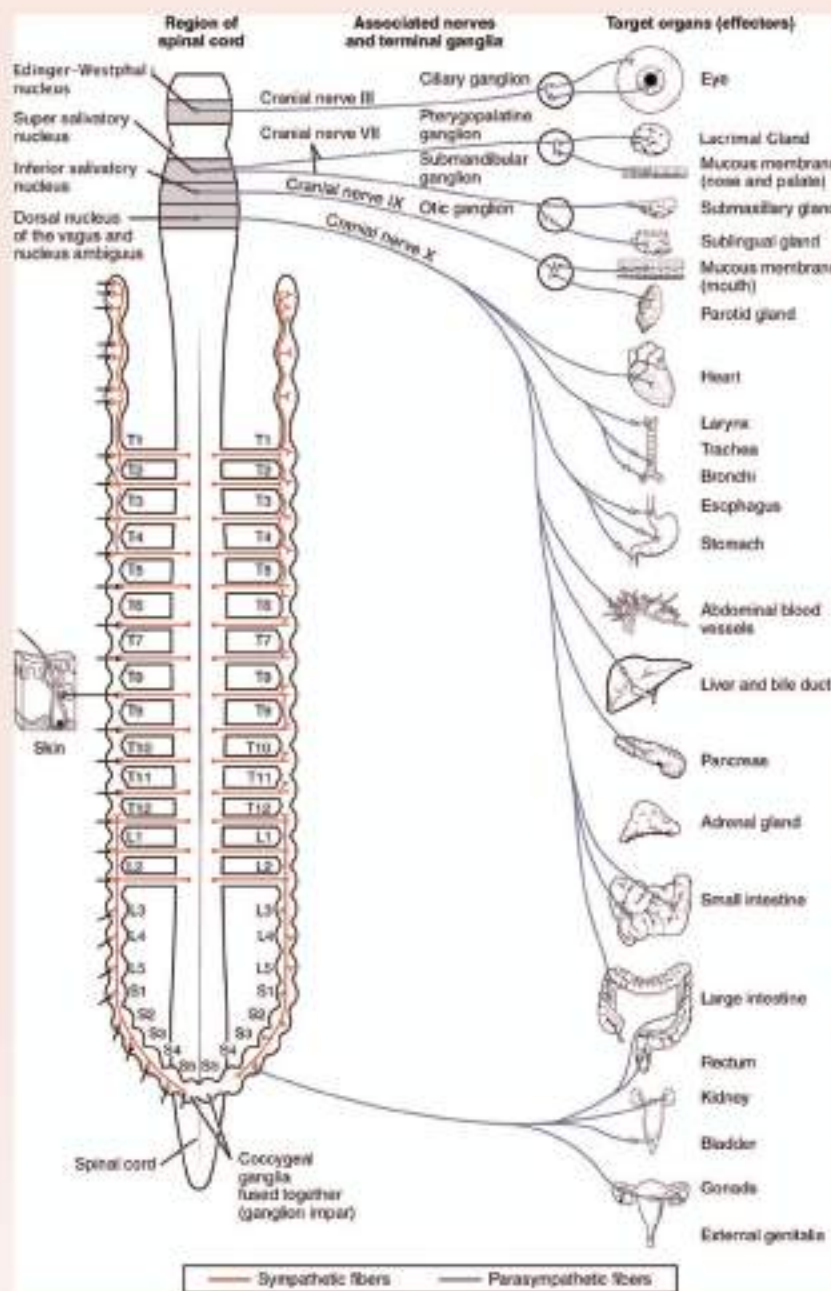
Levels of Drive

Breeding dogs for Police work with strong nerve is critical, but they must also have the drive to consistently track and hunt. A lack of consistency and intensity with drive will result in withdrawal from the programme. Breeding working dogs that have sufficient and consistent drives to undertake the job requirement must be balanced with the need for those dogs to be able to cap their drives when not required. Training an ability to "turn down the dial" on their brain activity and agitation, both during a task and at the end of it, is vital.

During the performance of a task, the goal is not to switch off, but idle the dogs intensity, until an acceleration into a more elevated state is required. This will help reduce brain activity and excessive agitation, moving the dog to a reduced **Autonomic System – Sympathetic** response. The goal is a decreased heart rate, reduced breathing intensity as the dog adopts a temporary **Parasympathetic response**. At the end of the task the desire is to switch off, with full Parasympathetic response to quickly decrease excitement and agitation. This places the dog in recovery mode, critical to stress management and the reduction of stereotypic stress behaviours.

Balance Aggression

A certain level of aggression is needed for a Police Dog to confront



Autonomic Nervous System

Organ or System	Parasympathetic	Sympathetic
Lungs	Constricts bronchioles, decreased respiration	Dilates bronchioles and increased respiration
Heart	Decreases rate	Increase rate
Adrenal Medulla		Stimulate medulla cells to secrete epinephrine and norepinephrine
Digestive	Increase secretion by digestive glands	Decrease activity of digestive system
Blood vessels		Constricts blood vessels in viscera; increase BP
Eye (iris)	Stimulates constrictor muscles; constricts pupils	Stimulate dilator muscle; dilates pupils

a violent offender. However, these aggressions should be manageable and easily directed where required. Excessive and random aggressions are not desired. The speed that aggression develops in any given situation will be influenced by the dogs Situational Awareness, level of drive and propensity to agitation.

Over stimulus of this type with bite game and bite work can result in confusion and additional agitation

which, when left unchecked, may be difficult for the dog to control. It is therefore important to alter the level of decoy agitation based on each individual dogs internal drive, agitation and aggression levels.

Developing a focused "switch on switch off" approach will help to target the dog to the task, rather than them choosing to freely agitate to any stimulus. Adopting this approach from a young age,

to upscale and then down scale agitation, will allow the pup to develop more balanced behavior, so that the agitation is dictated by the handler or threat. At any time, the handler can override the dogs agitation – regardless of stimulus and direct the dog to focus and deescalate.

"Switch On" – "Switch Off"

The ultimate Police dog type has an ability to switch on and then switch off from training and work. These dogs are difficult to produce as there is fine balance between breeding high agitation and low levels of agitation. If we produce

too many dogs of either extreme type then dogs may be withdrawn for having too much drive and inability to manage stress, or conversely drive levels that are too low meaning they don't have the vigour to work with consistency.

Sometimes, the breeding programme requires an injection of a tougher and more driven dog type, but this comes with its own challenges, as this dog type can be difficult to manage and more prone to agitation and handler displaced aggression. For this reason a Target and Focus based training approach is best utilized.

Target Training Techniques

We can help place a highly energized working dog into a temporary Parasympathetic response by using effective Targeting Techniques. Simple targeting to the hand, a food bowl, toy, bite item etc. The reward is only delivered when the dog presents the required behavior of focus, quiet and controlled breathing.

Excessive excitement, vocalization or inappropriate agitation will not provide a solution the dog wants. Only targeted and focus behavior will deliver the reward. The goal is to have the dog focus intently until released to the target, intensity builds but it is capped until released. At the time of release to the reward, the speed and impact should be greater, much like a coiled but controlled spring. It is worth noting that an agitated, vocal and aggressive response from the dog can also be used in targeting, necessary when a greater presence is required and to condition

directed aggression. This is further described below.

When these principles are applied across all aspects of training the pup (or adult dog) quickly learns the outcome needed to produce reward. When applied holistically to crate training, kennelling, movement, tactical obedience and release to search, track, bark or bite, then the dog will improve its ability to move in and out of activity and agitation.

There are two main components to this – inherent ability and developmental conditioning. The inherent component cannot be easily changed, it is there at birth and can only be modified to a degree, but never really taken away. This actually works to our advantage as a high drive desire remains, regardless of how much work these dogs do. They will recover very quickly and be ready to work or be tasked to the next activity. Learning and training progress will often be quicker with these dogs. However, it's important to remember that they tend to learn the wrong behavior as quickly as they learn the correct behavior.

Raising and training these dogs can be problematic. It fostering is primarily about controlling the dog through obedience or hoping that it will settle and just relax in the home/kennel, then a dog of this high end nature is likely to displace its frustration into misbehavior. This can then manifest into displaced aggression towards the handler, other dogs or to inanimate objects.

Expectations must be balanced between a requirement for some

control through obedience, crating or kenneling and meeting the dogs need to explore, find, hunt, scent, bite and grip. Even young pups only a few months old, will quickly become bored with obedience exercises and food treat based training. Early training of tasks like tracking, searching, tactical movement, bite and grip, allow channeling of drive related responses into desired behaviours, reducing stress for both the dog and handler.

To achieve this, training is required to upskill fosters, so they provide the right level of early training to their foster dog. Skill levels vary amongst this foster group, so task progression should occur individually to suit the dog and foster. This means that some fosters will be taught more skills than others and the progression of the dogs learning may vary from team to team. This is better than errors occurring in the dogs development due to incorrect teaching.

Developing Focus and Ability to Target

Targeting to a food bowl, a toy or bite item, is effective at channeling a dogs concentration to the precise area or item of interest. Using low stimulus reward items initially is important so that the dogs agitation is minimized. It also allows for greater repetition of the task, translating to quicker learning of the targeted response. Each dog will quickly channel its thinking into the targeting exercises and begin to control its breathing, heartrate and agitation – activating a more Parasympathetic nervous system response.



Targeting to a Food Bowl

In these activities it is important that the dog develops and maintains a quick response to watch the target and then remains focused on it until released to the reward. The marker "Yes" is used to mark and release to the reward of the bowl, toy or bite item.

Targeting to a Toy or Bite Item

Of most importance is the dog beginning to breath more steadily,

the heart rate will reduce as the dog moves into stealth mode, highly focused and ready to be released to the target.

Contact conditioning is another important part of this process, the dog being touched on the side of its body and not reacting to that means they are learning to remain on target, regardless of what happens around them. It also allows a handler to more safely handle and control their dog. Additional

distraction is progressively introduced so that regardless of the surrounding stimuli the dog must perform the desired response of focused and quiet targeting, prior to being rewarded.

Once the initial responses are developed the same principles are then applied to tactical movement, approach to building, entrance to a room and the presence of other team members or distractions. It is important to only advance complexity when the dog performs the expected targeting behavior

response. This means being focused, quiet and targeted to the area of interest or threat.

Targeting to Bite Work and Agitation

Targeting is also used when promoting agitation and bite development. In this situation the dog targets a decoy and will produce agitation and aggression at the direction of the handler or based on stimulation from a decoy. In this way, correct stimulus to aggression and bite development can be provided to ensure that the dog clearly understands this aspect. Once that threat is no longer required the dog should understand the targeting principles to cease agitation and then focus intently on the decoy with no noise.

The development of agitation and correct bite techniques can be undertaken separately. If the dog has a good understanding of the targeting principles, then it can more easily transition between agitation and aggression and then quickly back to intent quiet focus. This creates a turn up and turn down capability, similar to accelerating or decelerating when driving a vehicle.



Stress Reduction

The demands of working and the pressure to perform can have a detrimental impact on a working dog, regardless of whether they are used as a Police Dog, Military Dog, Detector Dog, Guide dog or Assistance Dog. This can be acute and relatively short acting, or it can be more chronic, resulting in long term pressure, sometimes seen in dogs developing health related problems or stereotypic behaviours – pacing, spinning, vocal agitation, or agitated teeth grinding and snapping. It can also be a primary cause of displacement

aggression, seen when frustration is not managed effectively, and the dog seeks an outlet.

By enabling and promoting a working dog to regulate its body function – breathing, heart rate and reaction to pressure, we can assist it to understand more clearly that it is important to switch into action when needed and then switch out of that intensity, as soon as it is not required. In addition, this will benefit the handler who will feel less stressed themselves and be able to better control their own surroundings and operational tasks, like communicating with

colleagues, dealing with an offender, or managing other work-related tools or equipment.

If we teach these strategies to a young dog, then when relevant stimulus and agitation is provided to them, it will be a far easier task to reactivate the early learning of brain and body control.

Acknowledgement

I would like to acknowledge Dr Esther Schalke, Hans Ebbers, Jens Frank, and Tobias Gustavsson, all of whom have been highly influential in helping develop knowledge around focus-based training.

Summary

The goal when producing and raising high end working type dogs should be to produce dogs with strong nerve stability and consistent, active, but not obsessive drives. A balanced level of aggression, ability to have situational awareness and to switch on and off is the ultimate goal when breeding and raising dogs for Police work.

Effective development and training of young dogs via a targeting technique approach to training, provides the best opportunity to channel drives and agitation so that reinforcement is based on release to a reward, the result of the dog actively seeking a desired behavior of focus and controlled agitation.

Scott has worked with New Zealand Police Dogs (2012-present), Guide Dogs for the Blind in New Zealand and Australia (1993-2010), as well as Assistance Dogs New Zealand (2010-2012). Over this 28-year period his professional working dog experience has included employment as a breeding manager, dog trainer, instructor and training manager. He has extensive working dog experience in – dog breeding, dog training, supervising training and instructing on dog behaviour - resolving dog behaviour problems and developing an understanding of the complex relationship between a dog and handler. He has worked with more than 1,500 dogs of various breeds, including German Shepherds, Labrador Retrievers, Belgium Malinois, Border Collies, Golden Retrievers, Curly Coat Retrievers, Boxers and Dalmatians. He has participated in a number of International Working Dog training courses and conferences and has worked collaboratively with Police and other working dog organisations in Europe, UK, Asia, Australia and New Zealand.





The Importance of Training Double-Blind in K9 Detection Teams

Simon Prins, Animal Consultancy & Training, The Randstad, Netherlands

I'm fortunate enough that I can travel the world visiting various canine programs and talking to trainers with all backgrounds. While our approaches and styles of training may differ, we all share one thing in common: making the world a safer place.

The level of importance of this work never escapes me as our dogs are one of the most important "rocks" in our security system. Military and police efforts simply can't be as effective without the use of dogs, and this goes for detection dogs, as well. They play a vital role in the health and medical field, from alerting us to cancer or the onset of a seizure or heart attack, to finding bedbugs, mold, and bacteria in our homes. In many cases, detection dogs are the only option because there are no electronic detectors

yet that can do the job as efficiently. In the rare circumstances that electronic detectors can do the job, we see that dogs are faster and cheaper than their electronic counterparts. But are they also more reliable?

Reliability

"Reliability" is a bit of a hot topic in the canine detection world. If an explosive detection dog gives an alert on cargo that's to be transported by air, then we run into the problem of costly delays. If a narcotic dog alerts at the dashboard of an expensive BMW... who is going to open this? Or how about a tobacco dog alerting on a truck... who is going to take out the load? As long as dog teams are reliable and are putting in the time and effort to become the best they

can be in their respective jobs and responsibilities, being an expense or cause of delay to locate and rid harm is worth it. This being said, "false indications" – negative and positive - will happen, so we must include them as part of the training program to better equip and prepare.

False indications

So, what does "false indications" mean exactly? A false negative means that the dog gives us no alert, no indication, but there is actually a target scent in the area that the dog has searched. So, basically, the dog missed it. Conversely, a false positive means the dog indicated on something, but the target scent is not there. Both are what we call "false alerts"; but from both a training and operational



perspective, it's important we're able to understand the difference.

There are many reasons why dogs make these mistakes. Often the training is too simple; there's not enough variation or predictability. If dogs normally finding a lot of targets during a 10-minute search, they tend to give more false positives in long searches without any finds. They get frustrated and try to make their handler start a reinforcing process.

If distractors are used during training in a way that's too obvious, then false alerts will follow on substances that are close to the specifications of the target scents.

If trainers aren't working "clean" enough then either the "contamination" will be the trigger for the dog to indicate, or the imprint phase of the target scents wasn't executed properly.

These are just a few of the many reasons that can lead to false indications.

Negative reinforcement or positive punishment

Other weighty issues are the use of negative reinforcement or positive punishment in detection dog training (where dogs get scared, overly stressed, and start making mistakes).

Imagine that negative reinforcement or punishment is a part of the training; So if the dog makes a mistake, like a false alert, this will be followed by bad consequences. Now the scanning of the handler becomes even more interesting for the dog. Because if

the slightest indication of 'incoming trouble' is there the dog will avoid of escape the situation. Not sure if the interesting smell is a distractor or the target scent? Dogs are deflecting and act like nothing is there. Too much pressure on the dog for 'finding nothing?' Dogs will start indicating on other scents than the target scent. By now the dog will be more concentrated on scanning the handler and stay out of trouble than using his nose to find the target scent.

Influence of the handler

In 1907, German psychologist Oskar Pfungts conducted an experiment with a horse and trainer. This became known as the Clever Hans principle. He noticed that the horse couldn't perform mental tasks and was simply watching the reactions of his trainer. When a question was asked, like how much is $2 + 2$, the horse would scratch the floor 4 times with his hoof, then stop. All the bystanders thought the horse could calculate, but it turned out that the horse was simply watching his trainer very carefully.

The Clever Hans principle is strong, but focuses on more than just the handler. If a dog's not gaining information directly from the handler, the environment can give this information. The trainer who sets up this exercise becomes an important source of information, but even bystanders become information-givers in their own right. As soon the group of onlookers stop moving and/or talking, the dog quickly understands he or she is nearby the hidden target!

Animals, especially dogs, are



very good in scanning our body language. They understand easily how to scan the handler for extra information and confirmation. We can't hide our body signals. As soon as a detection dog comes close to a 'hot spot', our body language is 'signaling' the dog. It's much like the

game we used to play as children, when someone hides something for us and tells us where to go using "warm" or "cold" directives.

As soon as the dog understands the handler knows where the target scent is hidden, we set ourselves

up for failure. From that point, the dog will pay more attention to the handler instead of using his or her own nose and mind.

Dogs are always looking for the easiest way to get their reinforcement, and "finding something" becomes easier. Scanning the places where the handler will be, watching when he stops talking to his colleagues, breathes, or moves differently. Even the slightest change in our body

language will be noticed by our dogs. And it's not only connected to the place of the hide. It also has a big influence on the decision-making part. As soon as the dog locates the possible hide, the dog will scan his handler again. Scanning for extra information hidden in the handler's body language. The big question for the dog this time is, "is this a real target scent that will lead me to reinforcement, or is it a distraction that's a waste of energy when I go into an alert?"

Testing your influence

The influence of the handler is a big issue. Research and tests like Handler beliefs affect scent detection dog outcomes by L. Lit, J.B. Schweitzer and A.M. Oberbauer showed us how easy it is to do this, even when the handler is aware of the ongoing test! In this test, dog teams were asked to do a building search. There were post-it notes placed in sight for the handler. With text like 'distractor', 'meat', 'explosives' etc. Handlers were asked not to take note of these texts. What they didn't know was that the text was not aligned with the 'scent' that was actually hidden on those places. The data showed it was very clear that handlers were influenced by these 'clues'. Because even when their dogs made good alerts, the handlers started to doubt their dogs. All because of the post-it notes with text like 'meat' or 'dogfood' on those places.

Trust and confidence

Trust and confidence is a big issue not only between handler and dog, but also in general in the 'security systems' where animals are involved. The 'commander' in charge wants to have clear information about the status. "Can I send this cargo by plane after a check of the dog?" "Do I need to open the dashboard of this expensive BMW?" "Do I cut open the walls and floor of this truck because the tobacco dog keeps alerting in this 'empty' truck?" In all of this, the dog handler is the 'interface' between the detector dog and the person in charge of the security system. This interface (dog handler) must be able to give







Why we need to work double blind?

Our goal is to have more than enough confidence and trust between the handler and dog. To have a solid alert that cannot be mistaken. To have a dog trained well enough to pick out and differentiate between real target scents and the fake scent pictures. A dog who can cope with all sorts of distractions and not get frustrated if he or she finds nothing during multiple searches. Working "double blind" is the first important step. As soon the dog is on a level where body language and target scents are well imprinted and recognized, double blind is the rule. That means the dog handler doesn't know where the target scents will be hidden, the trainer who prepared the exercise isn't present, and the bystanders know nothing, so they can't unknowingly suggest, give clues, or information. Electronic complements, such as video, can also be very helpful in these circumstances. Set up video in such way that you can see the handler and the dog in the picture. Make sure you can play this back in slow motion. Look for the clues that can indicate the dog that a reward is coming or that he is near the target scent. Set up your next training trial in a way that you can avoid these 'triggers'.

clear information about the status of the situation. Remarks like "my dog shows special interest for that place" or "normally he sits down, but I saw his left ear moving a little differently than normal so I'm pretty sure something is there" aren't reliable. And when handlers tell me there's a 65% chance the target scent is there... that's not good enough. We need better results. Is it there- yes or no? If this question cannot be clearly answered, we need to re-evaluate the training program and head back to the drawing board.



Collecting data

Finally, another important (and supportive) topic is that collecting and analyzing of data. All too often there's a communication gap between management and the operational dog teams at the start of training programs. Dog handlers seem to be quite shy when data collection starts; but, if this is well introduced and explained why it's important, then data will turn out to be very helpful. Data clearly and succinctly indicates the weak and strong points of any training program; but the focus of data must be on making the dog teams more reliable. If data is used to check if the dog handler is doing his or her job, then we've moved off-goal and off-point, making this a far different concern and matter.

Starting a double blind exercise can be quite nerve-wracking because we have no clue where the targets are hidden, and no clue how much.

This nervousness directly influences the performance of any detection dog who is also scanning a handler who is not giving information about hides and target scent anymore. This, and if the handler is nervous, the dog won't feel as confident. After a few repetitions, trust and confidence is usually restored, and a very proud handler starts to become even prouder of his or her dog. The dog will notice this change in his or her handler. Calm and confidence will inspire much different work in a dog than nervousness and anxiety ever will.

All of this will make the "interface" more reliable and clearer to understand for the commander in charge of the operations. This doesn't mean we can completely remove false alerts. Everyone, even electronics, will make mistakes; but if we all try to understand the mistakes, use them as stepping stones instead of crutches, we can make our systems much better.



Simon Prins is known for introducing operant conditioning to the Police K9 training world. For the last 25 years, he's skillfully trained and purposed dogs for special operation missions and has mastered the art of using robotics and sensors with dogs to perform such tasks successfully. He's titled and trained countless dogs and trainers from special units across the globe, and firmly believes that science can significantly improve our work with animals.

When he joined the police force and became one of the youngest patrol dog handlers, in 1996, he was asked to set up a special K9 project incorporating the use of radio guided camera dogs. In the years that followed, he implemented programs like hard surface tracking, laser guided attack dogs, various levels of detection, to name a few.

Simon believes that following protocols, collecting data, and educating trainers has been the key to his success, as well as replacing traditional punishment training methods with operant conditioning techniques. Simon travels the worlds extensively teaching working dog trainers how to do the same. Simon Prins is a/n speaker, author, innovator, animal trainer and behaviorist, and is currently working with the Netherlands Police Agency.





The Difference Between Training and Real Operation Work with our Detection Dog

Wesley Visscher, Scent Imprint for Dogs (SIFD)

After a K9 has graduated from the detection training program and received his certification, it comes time to start working. But the question rises, what is the difference between training and operational work?

Dogs are masters of discerning odors of everything we use, like distinguishing the difference between latex gloves and plastic gloves inside a pelican suitcase (a training case we place odors in). So to better understand, for a detection dog showing the obstacles surrounding the desired scent.

The Imprint Scent / Base Scent

The Base Scent is the scent that we want our detection dogs to be imprinted with, whether it's for narcotics or explosives. This imprinted scent needs to be as clean and concentrated as possible for precision detecting, so for training we mostly use pure substances.

This isn't to say that the types of narcotics found on the streets are not good, but it's important to know that many may be contaminated with other scents that we don't want our dog to associate with the imprinted scent.

The Difference Between Narcotics and Explosives

We imprint explosive scents on our K9's using our training kits, but the fabric used with one smokeless powder could be a little different from other ones. Additionally, these explosive scents might change through the natural odors of other countries, but regardless we still want our dogs to find everything they can.

As for narcotics, drug dealers might manipulate their drugs and put a variety of other ingredients altering the concentrated scent of the pure substance. Because of this, we use only the purest forms of narcotics we can get so the dog will know what scent to be looking for amidst

other odors.

How Do We Make Our Dog's Detection Skills Stronger?

- Train on different training kits
- Train with different K9 units
- Use training kits with different handlers and departments

High Findings During Operations

- Narcotics dogs
- Cash detection dogs
- Mobile phone detections





Operational Finds

Because our dogs find scents through odors that they have never been in contact with, they become more precise with their detection. One major difference between narcotic and explosive dogs is that we've found narcotic detection dogs find more regardless of whether or not the target is an altered version of the original product from a dealer. As for explosive detection dogs, they may only be able to pick up smokeless powder and nitrates, leading to difficulties picking up altered scents for explosives.

Aside from the challenges that naturally come with imprinting these odors, accounting for changes in the scent profile like the environment odors, human scents, and the substance's shell itself all remain variables that need to be accounted for when training.

Environment Odor

Each environment has its own specific odor that can come from natural surroundings and the activities that take place there. When combined with the base scent, the dog's scent profile is subject to a lot of change within an environment alone.

While training in a facility is nice to start building up a young dog, the negative side effect is that the dogs are trained with limited odor distractions. In a facility, the diverse odors from other people, pets and natural surroundings aren't present and can lead to a dog not detecting as sharply as they should. The training needs to include a living area with consistently changing odors so the dog understands what specific scent it should be detecting for.

Human Scent

Even with gloves, our bodies still leave behind detectable odors for dogs. It's important to understand these odors and to adjust training for these distractions. For example, if the training is taking place in an empty building then make sure that it's not just the trainers who are present creating additional odors, but also unknown people the dog is unfamiliar with.

The Shell

Lastly, the shell for a scent is the most important thing. Dogs are always forming connections between the odor and the shell housing it like a glass jar, a pelican suitcase or whatever it might be.

In the next edition we'll talk about the different ways we hide odors and the time intervals for a dog to find something.

Clean v. Contaminated Odors

- The dog should be trained on the cleanest form of a substance that one can get initially.

- Change the shell sometimes.
- For the scent discrimination test it is advised to keep a kit as clean as possible and never hide in area in order to avoid cross contamination.
- By doing this the dog can discern substance within diluted forms.
- Once the dog has learned the clean substance, move to training on contaminated scents.



The author is the owner of Scent Imprint For Dogs (SIFD) and Scent Imprint Conservation Dogs. His professional experience

spans over 15 years in operational settings. The dogs trained by him are working worldwide, such as the US, Europe, Asia, and Africa. Police, Military, Border Forces Units and Private Security Companies are his clients. We train dogs in different disciplines like Explosives, Narcotics and Money Detection. He is also involved with several projects that fight against illegal wildlife trade and train dogs for various anti-poaching units in Asia and Africa. They also set up new K-9 units for International NGO's where they train local handlers to become working dog handlers.



Training of Dogs in Poison Detection

"A Novel Experiment"

Balvant Singh ASI, Raj Mahesh, Comdt and Inder Singh, Comdt
National Training Centre for Dogs (NTCD) BSF

Introduction

In present scenario uncontrolled use of insecticides/pesticides in farming, preservation of grains and other food products, make human / animal population more vulnerable for acute and chronic poisoning leads to further health hazards. Due to easy availability and lack of awareness about detrimental effects of insecticides/pesticides, the concentration of these chemicals is rising to higher side and sometimes crosses the LD50 of particular chemical. Also, Homicide or Suicidal attempts by using Organophosphorus (OP) pesticide is an important clinical problem in rural regions of the developing world, and kills an estimated 2 lacs people every year. Training of dogs in poisoning detection may help in detecting the insecticides/pesticides in forest, pasture, water reservoirs, edibles i.e. fruits, vegetables, cooked/tinned food, grains etc.

Course plan

In reference letter No. 3728 dated 31/08/2012 of Director Similipal Tiger reserve and regional chief regional conservator of Forest Baripada, Odisha, it was informed that during last one year 6 Elephants have died in Similipal and Karanjia division due to poisoning. Forest staff also found packets of thimet powder near water bodies inside Similipal which had been kept there for poisoning of animals. On 27/11/2012, Shri. Bikash Ranjan Dash, Dy Director, Similipal Tiger Reserve, had visited NTCD, and informed and discussed with the then Training Officer on following points:-

Poisoning of animals in Simlipal done in three places as-

- Near water bodies (Stream, River, Water reservoir etc.) where animals come to drink water.
- In artificial salt licks, where,

mostly herbivores, come to lick the natural salt mixed with soil to fulfill the salt requirement of their body.

- Artificial salt licks created by poachers inside forest by mixing salt with soil to attract animals.

For poisoning of animals in above places, the poachers use common insecticides available for agriculture field and commonly get it from the local fertilizer shops with the trade name Thimet. The insecticide is mixed with common salt and rock salt to mask its strong smell and kept at the targeted spots. The smell of rock salt also attracts the animals.

To counter this poaching problem it was decided that there should be the team of dogs including one poison detection dog and another tracker dog to track that poacher who put the insecticides. It was also decided that anti poaching team will also get information regarding

availability of insecticide and who are regular buyer but not involved in agriculture farming.

It was new project as no any data or references were available regarding poison detection dog training. Therefore, this challenging training was started with study of chemical, pharmacological properties of organophosphates and pyrethroids. Whole training was conducted under following heads.

Aim

- To train one poison detection dog and one tracker dog as anti poaching team
- To stop poaching of wild animals through poisoning of natural resources
- To train the dogs for detection of lowest scent of commonly used insecticides/pesticides, which could not be detected by human nose.
- To develop ability in dog to detect scent of common insecticides/pesticides in feed, fodder, rock salt, water and meat.
- To acclimatize the dog for forest area.
- To identify the personnel having poison.
- To train a tracker dog to detect the scent of poacher from the point of poisoning.
- Further follow the track of poacher.
- To identify the poacher among the crowd.
- To develop capability in tracker dog to differentiate human scent from poison scent.

Trial one: In this trial, 10 randomly selected dogs were allowed to sniff each sample and following results were observed :

S.N.	Ingredients	Weight (gm)	Weight of Phorate (gm)	% of Phorate	Detection by human
1.	Animal feed	1000	0.250	0.025	+ve 10 -ve 0
2.	Water	1000 ml	0.250	0.025 w/v	+ve 10 -ve 0
3.	Rock salt/ soil	1000	0.250	0.025	+ve 10 -ve 0
4.	Meat	1000	0.250	0.025	+ve 9 -ve 1

In view of above results, sample no. 1, 2, 3 and 4 rejected and discarded.

Trial two: In this trial, 10 randomly selected dogs were allowed to sniff each sample and following results were observed :

S.N.	Ingredients	Weight (gm)	Weight of Phorate (gm)	% of Phorate	Detection by human
1.	Animal feed	1000	0.125	0.0125	+ve 1 -ve 9
2.	Water	1000 ml	0.125	0.0125 w/v	+ve 8 -ve 2
3.	Rock salt/ soil	1000	0.125	0.0125	+ve 1 -ve 9
4.	Meat	1000	0.125	0.0125	+ve 1 -ve 9

In view of above results, sample no. 1, 3 and 4 were selected and preserved for scent conditioning of dog, whereas, sample no. 2 rejected and discarded.

Trial three: In this trial, 10 randomly selected personnel were allowed to sniff each sample and following results were observed :

S.N.	Ingredients	Weight (gm)	Weight of Phorate (gm)	% of Phorate	Detection by human
1.	Animal feed	1000	0.0625	0.00625	+ve 0 -ve 10
2.	Water	1000 ml	0.0625	0.00625 w/v	+ve 1 -ve 9
3.	Rock salt/ soil	1000	0.0625	0.00625	+ve 0 -ve 10
4.	Meat	1000	0.0625	0.00625	+ve 0 -ve 10

In view of above results, sample no 1, 2, 3 and 4 selected and preserved for further scent conditioning of dog.

*Similar methods were adopted for standardization of samples for Thimate and Chlopyriphos.

Why dog were selected for training in poison detection training ?

- Dog have well developed olfactory power than human.
- Dog can detect lowest concentration of insecticides/pesticides, which will be lower than LD50 of chemical and having lesser toxic effects on animal.
- Dog can easily run toward attempt of poisoning in dense forest.
- Due to strong sniffing power dog can chase and track the poacher on the basis of minute scent left out on track.
- Dog cannot be manipulated.

Common poisons included in training

- Phorate 10%
- Thimate 10%
- Ketomec (Chlorepyriphos 20%)

Whole Training was conducted as per following stages

- Standardization of sample
- Basic obedience
- Trade training
- Coordination between poison

detection and tracker dogs

- Deployment of poison detection and tracker dog in forest
- **Standardization of samples:** It was basic and important need to condition a dog for odor of that concentration of poison which could not be detected by normal human nose. After weighing and mixing of feed ingredients and organophosphates, samples were standardized. 10 randomly selected healthy personnel were asked to smell above standardized samples from distance of about 15 cm so as to avoid direct contact of poison. Those concentrations of Phorate 10%, Thimate 10%, ketomec 20% can be identified by more than 5 personnel were discarded. Only those concentrations were selected for dog training which could not be identified by more than five personals. It was also considered that selected concentration should not be more than LD50 to avoid fatal poisoning in dog and handler.

Selection of parameters: On the basis of feedback received from Dy Director, Simlpal Tiger Reserve about mortality among wild animals and present scenario of poisoning, following parameters

were selected.

- Detection of poison in water
- Detection of poison in feed and fodder
- Detection of poison in rock salt
- Detection of poison in meat
- Identification of personnel having possession of poisonous material

Basic obedience (with zero error): This was very important part of training to proceed further in advance trade training. Duration of this part was 12 weeks. During this training dog was trained perfectly in Heel, Sit, Standup, Come, Go ahead, Stay, Speak etc. More emphasis was given on refusal of food to avoid accidental and intentional poisoning of dog.

- **Trade training:** This part was subdivided as-

Scent Conditioning :

Based on **Pavlov conditioning** theory-

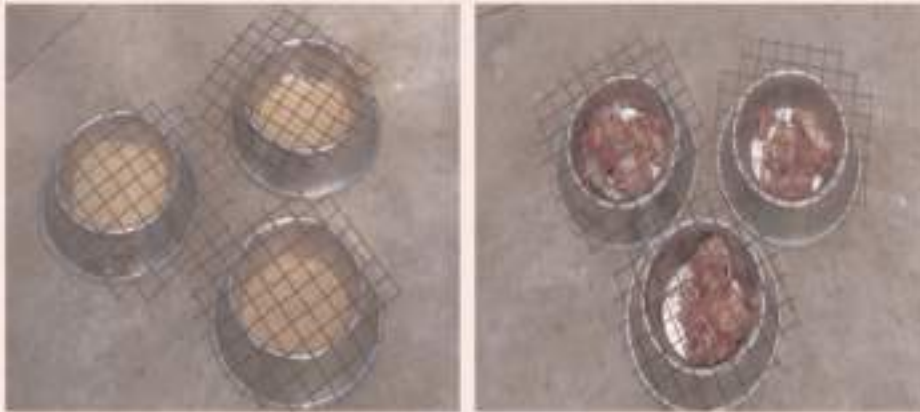
About 0.0125% Phorate mixed in feed covered with cotton cloth placed in small steel boxes fitted with perforated lids. During initial scent conditioning, handler accompanied the basic obedience trained dog for sniffing of box containing samples and correct detection was marked with command for sit /speak followed by food reward. After repeated practices and regular corrections, dog conditioned to detect odor of OP compounds by sitting adjacent to article. In next step concentration of OP decreased to 0.0062% in feed and dogs were conditioned for that concentration too.



Mesh Covered Planter



Holed Steel Box



Covered Feeding Plates

Additional Infrastructure / Training Aids

- Weighing machine
- Disposable gloves
- Poisons provided by wild life authority
- Steel boxes
- Plastic planters
- Iron mesh covers
- Tracking rope
- Rock salt
- Animal feed
- Green pasture with bushy area
- Pond/water reservoir
- Common dog clothing

TRADE TRAINING

Stage 1 :- In this stage the scent conditioned dog was allowed to sniff feed having concentration of OP compound @0.0125% placed at one place and two dummy articles placed about 6 feet apart on 20x25 yards ground. Dog was prepared for detection and send in up wind direction. Dog handler was directed to praise the dog & command sungho - dhundo (seek & find) then start searching of articles, when dog sniffs & reaches near each article, the command

as repeated. When dog starts to change its activities at the poisoned sample than command sit followed by praise, play/ food reward. Repeated exercises again & again till perfection and gradually the concentration of poison decreased up to 0.0062%. Dog should not be allowed to bite/ lick the articles.

Stage 2 :- As dog started to give correct indication in stage 1, training of dog was started on grassy/ bushy area by spraying 0.0125% OP compound on 1x1 feet patch of grass. Initially handler was allowed to see the place of poisoning to encourage the dog on the spot, and handler was directed to notice changes in activities of dog. For positive indication dog was rewarded and on negative indication dog was reconditioned with scent and exercise was repeated till achieving positive indication. Gradually area for search was increased up to 0.5 km x 0.5 km. Gradual increase of spots and correction & repetition of exercise has resulted in improvement in the efficiency of dog.

Tracker dog was trained simultaneously as a part of

antipoaching team. In this stage assistant who spreads poison was directed to drop some article and later on that article was used to get the human scent by tracker dog to track the assistant.

Stage No 3:- In this stage dog was trained to detect scent from poisoned water. Before start of this exercise dog was watered properly to avoid drinking of poisoned water. About 10 buckets (10 liter) was designed in such manner by fixing the wire mesh over buckets to avoid drinking of water. Initially 5 buckets were filled with fresh water & 0.00625% OP poison in another bucket.

Dog was commanded to sungho - dhundo (seek & find) and encouraged to sniff. Correct detection and indication of poisoned bucket by dog was praised as per previous exercise. Repetition of the exercise & correction of mistakes resulted in gradual improvement of detection rate.

In advance stage, muddy holes were dig at bank of natural pond & lake and contaminated by pouring poisoned water. Dog was deployed for scent detection from muddy holes. After exercise, contaminated water was disposed-off properly to avoid contamination of fresh water. Later on fresh water was replaced with water containing masking scents i.e. flower scents, chemical odor etc. Further, area of search was increased up to 2 kms diameter. Tracker dog was given scent from foot print/ packing material/other article left by assistant trainer and further allowed to continue tracking to find out the assistant trainer.

Stage No 4 :- In this stage dog was trained to detect OP compound in meat. This was very challenging job as dogs are carnivores. Initially 500 gm meat was placed in five feeding plates which were covered with wire mesh and meat of one plate was contaminated @ 0.0062% OP compound. The dog was allowed for scent detection and when dog reached at poisoned plate, encouraged by its handler to sniff, and rewarded for positive indication. In later stage, fresh meat was placed in forest by covering with wire mesh. Later on fresh meat was replaced with meat containing masking scents i.e. flower scents, putrefied odors and chemical odor etc. Area of search was increased up to 4 kms. Assistant trainer was allowed to leave some packing material at poisoning spot and run away in forest up to 2-3 km. On positive indication by poison detection dog, the tracker

dog was allowed to get scent from suspected foot prints/article and track up to destination of assistant trainer. Dog indicated the assistant trainer correctly at his hide out and among other handlers also.

Stage No 5 :- This was the final stage of the on job training and area of search was increased up to 5 kms. All type of ingredients were placed in forest area like feed, fodder, meat and water along with masking scents as flower scent and putrefied odors from rotten carcass and plants. All practices were done in natural climate and both poison detection and tracker dog were deployed on 24 hours old poisoned place and further track laid by assistant at the time of poisoning. Maximum practices were done near lake of BSF Academy Tekanpur and forest areas of Tekanpur village.

Anti-poaching team:-

Bitch namely Okala (GSD) trained in Poison detection along with its handler CT Vimal Kumar Jana,

Dog namely Plex (Labrador retriever) trained in tracking along with its handler CT Jhngal Hansdah.

Result:- After completion of 36 weeks training (01 April 2013 to 07 Dec 2013), both dogs and their handlers started operational work independently in forest areas including lake and small ponds available in BSF Academy Tekanpur.

Certification:- Prior certification evaluation was carried out by Dy Director Training, BSF Academy, Tekanpur and Officer Commanding, NTCD, BSF, Tekanpur, from weighing to preparation of sample and further operational work under all parameters. On clearance from

Conclusion

As per other dog training fields, a dog can be conditioned for commonly available poison scents with all precautions and in consideration to their many fold sniffing efficiency they can be deployed for poison detection at grazing land, rock salt on ground, animal feed/ meat and water reservoir, other food items etc. Tracker dog handler can identify the spot (for poacher scent) on the basis of information from poison detection dog handler; spot may be foot print, any article/packing left by poacher. Tracker dog will track; identify the poacher from crowd/village. Other agencies can be incorporated to correlate with information like who are recent buyers of poison substances from local market and whether they used it on crops or not.



training faculty, final certification of both dogs and handlers was carried out by Board of Officers and were certified for further deployment in Forest of Simlipal Tiger Reserve, Odisha.

Future prospectus of the course

- To check fake organic farming crops.
- To check mid-day meals in schools to avoid mishap of OP compound poisoning like happened in Motihari, Bihar.
- To check water reservoirs and routine water supplies for accidental and intentional poisoning.
- To check other dry rations for adulteration of OP compounds.

DO's & DON'T

- Handler should be willing & intelligent.
- Handler should have full control on dog.
- Always use tracking leash during search.
- At the time of handling of poison, always use forceps & gloves.
- Both handler & instructor should have sufficient knowledge on poison, its properties, symptoms of poison & first aid, if accidental poisoning takes place.
- After detection practice, poisoned material should be disposed-off properly.
- Poison should be placed in air tight containers.
- Always place cautionary boards in area where training is in progress to avoid poisoning in other grazing animals.

Training Evaluation Sheet

Name of the poison	Place			Date		
	% of poison in/	Detection	Rate of detection	Direction of wind & indication distance from article	Weather and time	Any physiological change in dog
Animal feed						
Rock salt						
Water						
Meat						
Animal feed						
Rock salt						
Water						
Meat						



Sh Balvant Singh, ASI is highly experienced instructor and at that time helped in execution of all new training methodologies for poison detection dog training. His work has been recognized with Additional Director General Commendation Card.



Dr. Raj Mahesh, Commandant (Vet), FTR HQ BSF Tripura, is a post graduate in Veterinary surgery, and served as Training Officer in NTCD, BSF, Tekanpur. On the basis of discussions with Dy Director of Tiger Reserve Similipal, he had prepared course plan and perfectly executed it on ground. Author has been awarded with Additional Director General Commendation Card.



Dr. Inder Singh, Commandant (Vet), FTR HQ BSF Rajasthan has vast experience in dog training. He has served as Officer Commanding, NTCD, BSF, Tekanpur. He has supervised whole training and provided required infrastructure with his valuable guidance.



Puppy Foundation : Zero to Hero Transformation

Vichar Nema, Deputy Commandant (Vet) and Dr Sushant Parekar, Deputy Commandant (Vet)
SSB Dog Training & Breeding Centre, Dera, Alwar (Raj)

Behaviour is a dynamic phenomenon, humans and animals develop their behaviour in respect of different types of experiences during the different phases of life. Genes, environment and learning experiences influence a pup's development. Dogs develop their behaviour as they mature and continually acclimatise in response to interaction with the environment. Specifically, incidents during early development phases significantly impact an animal's behaviour later in life. In canines, behavioural development is traditionally classified into a series of stages known as sensitive periods, including neonatal, transitional, socialisation, and juvenile stages. As animals grow, they continue to

learn and alter their behaviour in response to different stimuli.

Famous ethologist Konrad Lorenz first observed the phenomenon of the sensitive period in 1930. Lorenz described an example of imprinting behaviour in newly hatched goslings. Imprinting behaviour is confined to a "critical period" (a short period with a defined starting and ending point) in precocial birds. Neonates learn to recognise their primary attachment to figures. Following this period, species identification and socialisation are less likely to occur. Behaviour studies conducted in mammals revealed that such time-bound imprinting did not happen in most animals. However, it is

observed that learning and species-identification in mammals pertain to periods with gradual onset and offset of critical periods. In dogs, behaviours or preferences acquired during socialisation are essential, but their behaviour can still be influenced throughout its life span. As a result, the term "critical period" has been replaced by the term "sensitive period" when describing the developmental behaviour of dogs. A sensitive period of socialisation refers to an age range, i.e. 3-14 weeks, during which a young animal is highly responsive to socialisation and habituation, forming social attachments.

Neonatal Period. The initial 2 weeks of life after birth is called the

neonatal period. The behaviour depicted by newborn puppies is unique and most adaptive may be related to their needs of nutrition and warmth. A "swimming" motion characterises the rooting reflex in puppies with the front legs as the back legs push forward toward the mother's teats and warmth. Suckling behaviour is observed in the newborn pups immediately after birth and its exposure to the teat. While suckling, kneading of mammary glands with the forelimbs and paws stimulate milk secretion. Distress calls high-pitched cries are unique behaviour seen only in neonates (puppies and kittens) when they feel cold or hungry. Neonatal behaviours fade completely with the maturation of the nervous system as neonates approach weaning age.

Transition Period. After the neonatal period, rapid physiological changes in young pups are called the transition period. It is the period in which puppies begin to "wake up" in their sensory world. It starts with eyes opening, i.e., 12-14 days. The transition period ends at around 03 weeks after the ear canals are open and puppies start reacting to sounds. Generally, learning capabilities in pups are restricted during the neonatal and transitional periods. However, as neonates are susceptible to olfactory cues and tactile stimulation, early gentle handling by human caretakers is very beneficial. Despite pups being unable to manipulate the toys during this stage, the introduction of toys and other novel objects can stimulate investigative behaviour in them. It is also beneficial to expose young puppies and kittens to everyday household sounds,

smells, sights, daily handling, petting and gentle brushing.

Socialisation Period. The socialisation period (3-14 weeks of age) is a susceptible time during which puppies develop strategies to cohabit with conspecifics or other species (socialisation) and learn how to respond to environmental stimuli (environmental learning). The term "socialisation" refers to the process by which an animal develops species-specific social behaviours, learns to identify primary attachment figures, and forms social relationships.

Simultaneously, puppies can be socialised to humans and their species (conspecifics). Adequate socialisation and habituation to environmental stimuli during this sensitive period can often prevent the development of undesired behaviours or drive deficit later in life. Puppies play intensively with their littermate during the socialisation period. Playing opportunities with siblings inculcate necessary social behaviours communication signals in growing pups. It also teaches valuable lessons about bite inhibition dominant and subordinate relationships.

The mother's interactions, care, and attention are continuously required for puppies' development to provide important information regarding appropriate behaviour with adult dogs. The mother displays dominant body postures and physical reprimands when puppies play too roughly or become too demanding. These critical traits teach developing puppies to correctly interpret dominant signals from other dogs and inhibit the bites when playing to display

appropriate submissive postures to the opposite, displaying dominant signals.

Puppies at the age of 8-10 weeks are susceptible to new sounds, sights, and experiences and may react to new experiences with nervousness or fear. Therefore, this period is commonly referred to as the "fear imprint" stage. However, the age range of this period is consistent; however, variation in demonstration of fearful responses is seen in individuals and breeds. This signifies that both genetics and early socialisation may influence the expressions of fear imprint in puppies.

A complete lack of human contact between 3-14 weeks of age leads to prolonged fear and wariness towards humans. Such unsocialised puppies never achieved the ability to trust people or respond to training. It demonstrates the importance of human interaction during the primary socialisation period. Ideally, puppies should receive frequent and positive human contact during the neonate period, and this contact should be expanded to include new people of different age groups and genders.

Weaning. Bitch herself starts the weaning process when offspring reaches 3½ to 4 weeks. It is a gradual process and is completed in 7-8 weeks. The self-weaning process includes an act of separation, shorter nursing periods and spending little time with the litter. The gradual introduction of more extended periods of separation teaches puppies self-confidence and allows them to become progressively independent



from nursing care. In nature, the nursing bitch regurgitates food for the puppies as she begins to wean. Regurgitation is triggered by puppies' greetings and food-soliciting (begging) behaviours. The behaviour includes submissive greeting postures, whining and licking at the corners of the bitch mouth. These behaviours are essential for social communication skills that will remain part of the dog's behavioural repertoire and be used during interactions with other dogs (also with people). Most bitches do not regurgitate food for their puppies. However, puppies still express the food-soliciting behaviours and submissive postures associated with feeding time, which may be important for communication between dogs throughout life.

Juvenile period. It ranges from after the end of the socialisation period to the start of sexual maturity, called the Juvenile period. During this stage, learning ability is fully developed, and dogs refine their existing skills, increasing coordination and becoming more exploratory. During this period, they acted more coordinated & matured with a gradually growing attention span. Permanent teeth begin to replace the deciduous

teeth at about 4 to 5 months of age and are full-mouthed by six months. Gradual changes in behaviour are seen in response to learning and as a result of acquired experiences.

At an early age, pups can be effectively socialised with different objects and sounds by enriching the kennel with the caution that the things available are not harmful to puppies. They can be charged on clicker at the age of 8 weeks initially in the whelping box, on a tabletop or in a small room.

Later, pups may be exposed to outside the kennel in the puppy foundation area for familiarisation to different surfaces such as undulated, unstable and ups and downs.

The drive for hunting may be intensified with gunny bags, leg bites, balls etc. Pups may be exposed to different silhouettes, sound-producing devices, hanging objects, and balancing agility structures, i.e., tyre jumps, balance plank, moving plank, and zig-zag obstacles in a puppy lane. There may be a possibility to expose them to water jumps, tall grasses and other puzzles to explore more investigative search behaviour and focus on objects.

Pups exposed or socialised to the conditions mentioned above and scenarios become matured, curious, fearless and highly suitable for police/military and other working duties. They may possess stability and evolved disposition for various environmental stimuli, including pain. Tactile stimulation

assists clinicians and handlers while providing treatment and restraining, respectively. There are very few chances of developing behavioural abnormalities when dogs socialise in such a way during the early phase of life.

Acknowledgement

The efforts of Dr (Col) PK Chug, Consulting Director, MHA Police K9 Cell are highly acknowledged in better developing the understanding on puppy foundation training and sharing various dimensions on 'zero to hero transformation of puppies'.



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द गेम चेंजर

आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई में रणनीतिक हथियार के रूप में एसाल्ट के-9 का प्रयोग

डॉ (कर्नल) पीके चुग

सेना एवं पुलिस के-9 प्रशिक्षक, परामर्श निदेशक, पुलिस के-9 प्रकोष्ठ, पुलिस आधुनिकीकरण खंड, गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार

परिचय

अमेरिकी कमांडो टीम के सभी 80 सदस्यों में से 'चार पैरों वाले' ऐसे एकमात्र सदस्य के बारे में मेरी रुचि तब उत्पन्न हुई, जब उसने 02 मई, 2011 को एबोट्टाबाद, पाकिस्तान में कहर बरपाया और ओसामा बिन लादेन को अंजाम तक पहुंचाने में मदद की। यह पहली बार था जब इस घटना ने दुनिया भर में लोगों का ध्यान अपनी ओर आकर्षित किया और लोगों ने एक खान (के-9) को आक्रामक भूमिका में देखा, जिसने सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रशिक्षित कमांडो के साथ बहुत अधिक संवेदनशील छापेमारी की, जो बहुत जटिल कार्य था। अमेरिकी नौसेना की इस उत्कृष्ट सैन्य ऑपरेटिव्स 'सील टीम सिक्स' के बारे में और अधिक जानकारी हासिल करने के लिए लोग महीनों और वर्षों तक खोज बिन करते रहे परन्तु केवल एक ही नाम प्रकाश में आया और वह था 'कैरो' नामक सैन्य खान। जो 'बेल्जियन शेफर्ड मेलिनोइस' नस्ल का के-9 है। अत्यधिक संवेदनशील छापेमारी में इसका इस्तेमाल होना युद्ध में के-9 पर सेना की बढ़ती निर्भरता को दर्शाता है जिसमें कुल हताहतों में से तत्काल विस्फोटक उपकरणों के कारण दो-तिहाई लोग हताहत हुए हैं। बमों को शीघ्रता से खोज निकालने में खान इंसानों या मशीनों से कहीं बेहतर साबित हुए हैं। छापेमारी के दौरान कैरो परिसर में विस्फोटकों की जांच ही नहीं

करता बल्कि दरवाजे के हैंडल को भी सूंघ सकता है ताकि यह पता लगाया जा सके कि कहीं वे फंस तो नहीं गए हैं। सद्दाम हुसैन को पकड़ने के पिछले अनुभव के साथ, जो इराक में एक मिट्टी की झोपड़ी के नीचे एक संकीर्ण, अंधेरी गुफा में छुपा हुआ पाया गया था, बिन लादेन के मामले में सील टीम खान को यह सोच कर लाई होगी कि उसने अवश्य ही अपने परिसर में एक गुप्त कमरा बना रखा होगा। के-9 किसी इमारत के अंदर छिपे लोगों का पता लगाने में बहुत अच्छे हैं। दूसरा उपयोग, छापेमारी के शुरुआती क्षणों में परिसर से भागकर बचने की कोशिश करने वाले को पकड़ने में हो सकता है। एक बेल्जियन शेफर्ड मेलिनोइस के-9 एक इंसान की गति से दोगुने से भी अधिक तेज गति से दौड़ता है और किसी ऐसे व्यक्ति को पकड़ने के लिए एक आदर्श हथियार है जो बिना गोली चलाए भाग रहा हो। एक संदिग्ध का पीछा करने के लिए के-9 को दोहरा कार्य सौंपा गया था। विस्फोटक पहचानने के कार्य के अलावा हमले की प्रक्रिया में संदिग्ध को आक्रमण करते हुए काटने और पकड़ने के लिए भी प्रशिक्षित किया गया था।

एक और शौर्यगाथा कैरो की विजय गाथा से लगभग आठ साल पहले की है जब सैन्य खान 'कॉनन' को एक विशेष अमेरिकी बल जिसे डेल्टा फोर्स के रूप में जाना जाता है, यह वह इकाई है जो गुप्त एवं संयुक्त विशेष अभियान कमांड के अंतर्गत आती है, उसने कॉनन

को अंतिम प्रयास के रूप में आतंकवादी संगठन इस्लामिक स्टेट्स के प्रमुख कुख्यात आतंकवादी अबू बक्र अल-बगदादी पर छोड़ा जिसे उसने सीरिया में एक अंधेरी सुरंग के अंत में खुद को उड़ाने के लिए मजबूर कर दिया था। इस घटना में नायक के-9 कॉनन घायल हो गया था, लेकिन जल्दी ही ठीक हो गया। अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रम्प ने ऑपरेशन में उनकी अविश्वसनीय भूमिका के लिए बेल्जियन मेलिनोडस के-9 को धेय दिया, जिन्होंने उनका नाम बताए बिना उनकी तस्वीर ट्वीट की। 'ऑपरेशन कायला मुल्लर' के अंतर्गत २६-२७ अक्टूबर २०१९ को छापेमारी के दौरान एक बंद सुरंग में खूंखार आतंकवादी प्रमुख को घेरने के बाद यह के-9 रातों-रात प्रसिद्ध हो गया। के-9 कॉनन ने एक बार फिर साबित किया है कि ये दोहरे कार्य करने वाले सैन्य श्वान जबरदस्त सेवा दे सकते हैं क्योंकि वे विपरीत परिस्थितियों में सफल हो सकते हैं। एक आतंकवादी, जिसने कभी दुनियाभर में आतंक का शासन स्थापित किया था और मध्य पूर्व में ग्रेट ब्रिटेन के बराबर एक आतंकवादी राष्ट्र को प्रतिस्थापित किया। उसका पीछा किया गया और उसे यूएस स्पेशल फोर्स के श्वानों द्वारा एक अंधेरी सुरंग में घेर लिया गया था। अमेरिकी राष्ट्रपति डोनाल्ड ट्रंप ने कहा कि जब अमेरिकी सैनिक विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षित के-9 के साथ आठ हेलीकॉप्टरों में उतरे, तो उनके पास सुरंग के अंदर आईएस आतंकवादी प्रमुख के पीछे जाने वाला अपनी तरह का पहला रोबोट भी था। ब्लाइट हाउस ने उत्तर

पश्चिमी सीरिया में ऑपरेशन का विवरण देते हुए संवाददाताओं से कहा कि एक सुरंग के बंद छोर तक श्वानों द्वारा पीछा किए जाने के बाद, बगदादी ने अपने शक्तिशाली आत्मघाती जैकेट को उड़ाकर खुद को मार डाला, क्योंकि रोबोट का उपयोग नहीं किया गया था। इसने चुनौतीपूर्ण वातावरण में ऐसे उच्च प्रशिक्षित असाॅल्ट के-9 की अद्वितीय कार्य क्षमता पर प्रकाश डाला, जो एक ही समय में अपने मानव समकक्षों और उच्चतम तकनीक दोनों से बेहतर प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं।





बेल्लियन शेफर्ड मेलिनोईस – के-9 हीरो प्रजाति

कॉनन, के-9 जिसने आईएस प्रमुख को खुद को उड़ाने के लिए मजबूर किया और 'कैरो' ने उस ऑपरेशन में भाग लिया, जिसके कारण अल कायदा प्रमुख ओसामा बिन लादेन की पाकिस्तान के एबोट्टाबाद में उसके ठिकाने पर मौत हो गई, दोनों के-9 बेल्लियन शेफर्ड मेलिनोईस नस्ल के थे। यह दुनिया भर में आमतौर पर सेना और पुलिस द्वारा इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली एक विशेष नस्ल है। इस नस्ल को इसके गठीले शरीर के लिए पसंद किया जाता है, जिससे यह तेजी से रस्सी पर चढ़ने या विमान से बाहर कूदने का कार्य आसानी से कर सकता है। हैंडलर अक्सर बेल्लियन मेलिनोईस सैनिक श्वानों को उनकी गति, चपलता और मजबूत जबड़े के कारण 'मेलीगेटर्स' या 'हेयर मिसाइल' के नाम से पुकारते हैं।

तीव्र, निडर और खूंखार ताकत – के-9

कॉनन अमेरिकी डेल्टा फोर्स का हिस्सा है, जो एक ऐसी इकाई है जो अत्यधिक घातक लेकिन गुप्त अमेरिकी संयुक्त स्पेशल ऑपरेशंस कमांड के तहत काम करती है। कॉनन जैसे श्वानों को दुनिया भर के अशांत क्षेत्रों में तैनात अमेरिकी सैनिकों को सौंपा गया है। कॉनन और कैरो जैसे सैनिक श्वानों के पास पारंपरिक शस्त्र तो नहीं होते हैं लेकिन इन्हें मजबूत पोशाक और प्रशिक्षण के साथ लड़ाई के लिए पूरी तरह से तैयार किया गया है। उन्हें गुप्त अभियानों के दौरान

सैनिकों के साथ विमानों से पैरा जंप करने के लिए भी प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। उन्हें टोही के साथ-साथ निगरानी के लिए उनके शरीर पर कैमरा लगाकर तैनात किया जाता है। के-9 इकाईयों का उपयोग अक्सर ऑपरेशनों, तलाशी अभियान, बचाव, विस्फोटक गोला-बारूद के निपटान तथा शिकार करने और मारने के दौरान सूत्र कर जानकारी हासिल करने के लिए प्रयोग में लिया जाता है।

भारत में असॉल्ट के-9 की पृष्ठ भूमि

1970-80 के दशक से पहले, आतंकवाद काफी हद तक व्यक्तिगत जीवन और संपत्ति के लिए एकाग्रता खतरा था जो पिछले 2 दशकों में लोगों के जीवन, अर्थव्यवस्था और महत्वपूर्ण सूचना बुनियादी ढांचे के लिए एक बहुआयामी खतरे के तौर पर विकसित हुआ है। 9/11 ने दुनिया के सबसे शक्तिशाली राष्ट्र को हिला कर रख दिया और उसके बाद शुरू हुई आतंकवाद के खिलाफ जंग। आतंकवादियों की प्रेरणास्रोत उनके लिए सामुदायिक समर्थन में वृद्धि और दुनिया भर में आतंकवादी संगठनों में तए रंगरूटों की भारी मात्रा में भर्ती, पर लगाम लगाने के लिए इस पर ध्यान केंद्रित किया गया।

भारत एक विशाल राष्ट्र है जिसके पास अनगिनत राजनीतिक रूप से संवेदनशील सामरिक और आर्थिक संपत्तियां हैं। इन संवेदनशील संपत्तियों को विश्वसनीय भौतिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करना एक चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। इसलिए हाल के दिनों में कुछ संकल्पनाओं/उपकरणों

को हासिल करने की आवश्यकता महसूस की गई जो न केवल कमांडो की ताकत को बढ़ाने का काम करेगी बल्कि आतंकवाद-रोधी ऑपरेशनों में प्रभावी सामरिक हथियार के रूप में इस्तेमाल की जाएगी। मुंबई की घटना के बाद भारत में पहली बार राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गारद ने असॉल्ट के-9 की धारणा को शुरू किया।

एक असॉल्ट के-9 मूल रूप से किसी भी नस्ल का एक हमला करने वाला श्वान है, जिसे प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है और किसी लक्ष्य पर कमांड देने पर या दिखाई देने पर हमला करने के उद्देश्य से इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। युद्ध में श्वानों का प्राचीन काल से एक लम्बा इतिहास रहा है। युद्ध में प्रशिक्षित 'युद्ध श्वानों' से लेकर स्काऊट्स, संतरी और ट्रैकर्स के रूप में उनके उपयोग तक, विविध रूप से उनका उपयोग किया जाता रहा है और यही आधुनिक सैन्य सिद्धांतों में भी मौजूद है।

ऑपरेशनों में असॉल्ट के-9 के उपयोग की ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि

इतिहास के प्रारंभिक काल से ही श्वानों को लक्ष्य पर हमला करने के उद्देश्य से प्रशिक्षित किए जाने के साक्ष्य हैं। अति प्राचीन उपयोगों में से एक एथेनियंस और कोरिथियंस के बीच एक लड़ाई में था जिसमें

श्वानों को एक किले पर तजर रखने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता था। आक्रमण के दौरान सोए हुए सैनिकों को सतर्क करने में सक्षम थे। वर्सेला की लड़ाई में जब श्वानों की बजह से जीत हासिल करने में ज्यादा समय लगा तो प्राचीन रोमनों ने सबसे पहले श्वानों के इस्तेमाल को हथियार के रूप में अपनाया। रोमनों ने तो श्वानों का केवल उन्हें हमला करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया बल्कि उन्हें निर्भीक हमलावर भी बनाया।

नेपोलियन ने श्वानों की लाजवाब इन्द्रीय क्षमताओं का बेहतरीन इस्तेमाल किया। और फौरन खतरे को भांप कर त्वरित हमला करने, शत्रु का पीछा करना, उसको घायल करने का प्रशिक्षण देने के उदाहरण हैं। एक अवधि में, हमला करने वाले श्वान को एक कथित शत्रुतापूर्ण लक्ष्य का पीछा करने, पकड़ने और घायल करने या मारने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। आजकल दुनिया में लगभग हर पुलिस बल द्वारा असॉल्ट श्वानों का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। आधुनिक काउंटर टेररिस्ट डॉग टीमों को विशेष रूप से त्वरित हस्तक्षेप करने/संतरी हटाने/बंदकों के बचाव और करीबी लड़ाई में प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है।



असॉल्ट के-9 की आवश्यकता

के-9 गठीले, गतिशील, चुस्त, आसानी से अपने साथ ले जाए जा सकने वाले सीमित स्थान घेरने वाले संसाधन हैं और दुर्गम इलाकों में भी विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में काम कर सकते हैं। इससे ना सिर्फ विपरीत ऑपरेशनों की कार्रवाई की गति बढ़ती है और उचित परिस्थितियों में दूरी पर लक्ष्य का पता लगाने की क्षमता से, यह खोजों और उसके बाद के हमलों की प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ा सकता है। यह "अधिकांश परिस्थितियों में एक उत्कृष्ट निवारक" है। श्वान कई क्षेत्रों में आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई में बड़ा योगदान देते रहे हैं। इन श्वानों का महत्व इनकी सूंघने की अपनी लाजवाब क्षमता, संघ की तीक्ष्णता, भांपने की क्षमता और थोड़ी सी भी हलचल का पता लगाने में निहित है। जब कोई एक श्वान इन सब शारीरिक क्षमताओं को धारण करता है तब उसकी प्रतिक्रिया को समझ करके कुछ अन्य श्वानों में स्वतः ही प्राकृतिक आक्रामकता विकसित करके, सुरक्षा सेवाओं को आतंकवाद के खिलाफ एक उपयोगी सक्षमता प्रदान करती है। आतंकवाद की निरंतर प्रतिक्रिया का पता लगाने के लिए श्वानों में तलाशी और हमला करने की क्षमताओं को विकसित करने की अवधारणा पर जबरदस्त प्रभाव पड़ा है।

श्वान की श्रेष्ठ क्षमताएं उसकी घ्राण (सूंघना), श्रवण क्षमता और बाज दृष्टि है।

- **श्वान की घ्राण क्षमता-** श्वान के पास अत्यधिक विकसित इंद्रियां होती हैं और इसे इसकी अलौकिक घ्राण क्षमता के लिए जाना जाता है। श्वानों की सूंघने की क्षमता इंसानों से करीब 40 गुणा अधिक होती है।
- **सुनने की क्षमता-** श्वानों की सुनने की क्षमता को मानव समकक्षों की तुलना में लगभग 20 गुणा अधिक मानी जाती है।
- **दृष्टि** - हालांकि श्वान कलर ब्लाइंड (रंगान्धी) होते हैं लेकिन उनकी नजर इंसानों से 10 गुणा ज्यादा होती है।

असॉल्ट के-9 एक ऐसी 'श्वान नस्ल' है जो ना सिर्फ आक्रामक निर्भीक और निडर है बल्कि एक हृद तक दूर भी हैं जो इशारा मिलते ही अपने लक्ष्य पर अचूक हमला करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किए जाते हैं। वह सिर्फ डर या गुस्से से हमला नहीं करते बल्कि आने वाले खतरे को भांपने की अगुआई क्षमता भी रखते हैं।

वैश्विक विशेष बल इकाईयों द्वारा असॉल्ट के-9 का इस्तेमाल

एक असॉल्ट श्वान, जिसे लगभग पूरे विश्व में अक्सर के-9 के रूप में जाना जाता है (जो कि श्वान का वैश्विक नाम Canine की तरह उच्चारण के कारण वैश्विक नामकरण नाम दिया गया है)। यह एक ऐसा श्वान है जिसे विशेष बलों और अन्य कानून-प्रवर्तन कर्मियों को

उनके काम में सहायता करने के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। इसमें सबसे अधिक इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली नस्ल जर्मन शेफर्ड है, हालांकि पिछले कुछ दशकों में बेल्जियन शेफर्ड मेलिनोइस (बीएसएम) हमले के उद्देश्य के लिए पसंदीदा नस्ल बन गई है। अधिकांश उन्नत देशों के विशेष बल बड़े पैमाने पर असॉल्ट के-9 का उपयोग कर रहे हैं, हालांकि, इस क्षेत्र में अग्रणी होने के नाते निम्नलिखित विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने योग्य है:-

- **इजरायल-** 1980 में इजरायल के सायरेत मटकल द्वारा मिस्रोव हम किवुटज में अपने बंधकों के बचाव अभियान के दौरान पहली बार काउंटर टेररिस्ट (सीटी) श्वानों का इस्तेमाल किया गया था। यह ऑपरेशन इजरायली सुरक्षा बलों के सामरिक इतिहास में मील का पत्थर था। क्योंकि यह पहला मिशन था जिसमें ओकेट्ज (मतलब बिच्छु का डंक) नामक इजरायल की विशेष के-9 इकाई के सीटी श्वानों को आतंकवादियों के खिलाफ तैनात किया गया था।
- **जर्मनी** - जीएसजी-9 ने 1990 के दशक की शुरुआत में असॉल्ट श्वानों का इस्तेमाल करना शुरू किया और उन्हें आतंकवादरोधी के-9 नाम दिया। वे बेल्जियन शेफर्ड मेलिनोइस को भी एक हमले वाले श्वान के रूप में इस्तेमाल करते हैं। हमले के लिए नियोजित श्वान बहुत अधिक आक्रामक जानवर हैं जो दुश्मन में भय पैदा करते हैं और हमला करने वाले से अपने हैंडलर की रक्षा करते हैं और खराब रोशनी वाली सड़कों या खुले स्थानों में दुबक कर बेंटे किसी भी व्यक्ति से साहसपूर्वक निपटने के लिए तैयार रहते हैं।
- **फ्रांस** - जीआईजीएन इंटरवेंशन यूनिट के सदस्यों को एयरक्राफ्ट असॉल्ट, शिप असॉल्ट और विल्लिंग असॉल्ट में बड़े पैमाने पर प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। जेल के दंगों के दौरान या बंधक बनाए जाने पर, ऑपरेशन की तैयारी के लिए उन्हें फ्रांसिसी जेलों में बड़े पैमाने पर प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है, डॉग हैंडलर अन्य ऑपरेटर्स के साथ मिलकर काम करते हैं और श्वानों को टूबलर हमले (यानि विमान) में सहायता करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है, ताकि हमला करने वाली टीमों के प्रवेश करने से ठीक पहले बंदूकधारी व्यक्तियों पर काबू पा सके। जीआईजीएन के द्वारा श्वानों को अपने हैंडलर के साथ पैराशूट या रस्सी पर चढ़ने के लिए भी प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है।
- **संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका-** 'संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका' में असॉल्ट डॉग का इस्तेमाल बड़े पैमाने पर होता है। के-9 इकाईयां संघीय, राज्य, देश और स्थानीय स्तर पर काम करती हैं और अन्य देशों के समान विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यों के लिए इन्हें उपयोग में लाती



- है। संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के विशेष बल जैसे मार्कोस, मरीन, सील्स और डेल्टा फोर्स उनका बड़े पैमाने पर उपयोग करते हैं। यहां तक कि पुलिस भी इसी तरह के के-9 का उपयोग करती है जिन्हें पेट्रोल के-9 या पुलिस यूटिलिटी के-9 कहा जाता है, जिन्हें गश्त/हमला करने, खोज करने और तलाशी करने में प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है।

असॉल्ट के-9 का प्रशिक्षण

असॉल्ट के-9 की भूमिका- असॉल्ट भूमिका के लिए के-9 को संदिग्ध तलाशी, हैंडलर सुरक्षा, एक या एक से अधिक संदिग्धों को पकड़ना, रिकॉल (कॉल-ऑफ), कमांड मिलने पर छोड़ देना, भवन तलाशी, इलाका तलाशी, संदिग्ध परिवहन, गोली चलाने वाले को पकड़ना, उच्च जोखिम परिदृश्यों के क्षेत्र में प्रशिक्षित किया जाना चाहिए। के-9 को ऐसे संदिग्ध पहचान, किसी वस्तु को रखने या लाने, मानव खोज या एक साथ हमले शुरू करने जैसे कार्यों को करने के लिए दूरस्थ रूप में निर्देशित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाना चाहिए। डॉग मास्टर से कम के कम 300 मीटर पर काम करने की संभावना होनी चाहिए। किसी स्थान पर या स्थान से बाहर होने पर के-9 को भवन के अंदर या बाहर, इलाके और अन्य ऑपरेशनल परिदृश्यों में काम करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाना चाहिए।

तलाशी और हमला- असॉल्ट के-9 प्रशिक्षण का उद्देश्य खान को संदिग्ध की तलाश करना, भागने की कोशिश करने पर पीछा करना, उन्हें पकड़ना और घायल करना/अपंग करना या यदि संभव हो तो एक कथित शत्रुतापूर्ण लक्ष्य को मारना है। असॉल्ट के-9 को परिस्थिति को समझने और तेजी से प्रतिक्रिया करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। औपचारिक प्रशिक्षण में खानों को युद्ध के योग्य बनाने के लिए बंदूक की गोली चलने/घेनेड से हमला और विस्फोटक के विस्फोटों से अवगत कराया जाता है। जबकि इन के-9 को अपने हैंडलर से कमांड मिलने पर आतंकवादियों का पीछा करने, हमला करने और घायल करने के लिए बड़े पैमाने पर प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। यदि वे अपने हैंडलर या अपनी टीम के लिए संभावित खतरे का आभास करते हैं, तो उन्हें अति तत्परता के साथ अपने हैंडलर को स्वतंत्र प्रतिक्रिया देने के लिए भी प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। यहां ध्यान देने योग्य प्रमुख अंतर यह है कि के-9 डर या गुस्से से हमला नहीं कर रहा है, के-9 हमला करता है क्योंकि उसे अपनी टीम के साथ हमला शुरू करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।



आस-पास के वातावरण में सहजता से घुलमिल जाना - इसके साथ ही, ये असॉल्ट के-9 लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने के दौरान बिना कोई शोर किए/भीके या बिना कोई उत्साह दिखाये विभिन्न प्रकार के सामरिक गतिविधियों में प्रशिक्षित होते हैं। वे बहुत ही उच्च स्तर तक मिलनसार होते हैं कि विभिन्न प्रकार के लोगों के सामने आने पर वे प्रभावित नहीं होते हैं और किसी भी प्रकार की आक्रामकता के प्रदर्शन के बिना अपने हैंडलर की उपस्थिति में मित्रवत रहते हैं। इसके अलावा, वे इस प्रकार आस-पास के माहौल में स्थिर रहते हैं कि इन के-9 को विभिन्न प्रकार के वातावरण, ध्वनियों, ऑपरेशनल परिस्थितियों के संपर्क में लाया जाता है ताकि वे शांत रहे, पीछे से आ रही अन्य आवाज या ध्यान भटकाने के बावजूद वे अपना ध्यान केंद्रित कर सकें। इसे हासिल करना कठिन कार्य है, हालांकि यदि सावधानी पूर्वक धीरे-धीरे प्रयास किया जाए तो लगातार प्रयासों और अभ्यास के साथ इस तरह के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त किया जा सकता है।

सामरिक आज्ञाकारिता प्रशिक्षण- इन असॉल्ट के-9 को पारंपरिक बुनियादी आज्ञाकारिता की बजाय सामरिक आज्ञाकारिता का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। यह सामरिक आज्ञाकारिता ही है जो विभिन्न प्रकार की परिचालन परिस्थितियों में असॉल्ट के-9 को हमले के लिए तैयार करने में बेहद उपयोगी होती है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है क्योंकि के-9 को हाऊस इंटरवेंशन टीम (एचआईटी) का हिस्सा बनना चाहिए और लक्ष्य तक पहुंचने तक मुँह या शरीर से किसी भी प्रकार आवाज न करते हुए और शांत रहते हुए लक्ष्य दुश्मन के लिए आश्चर्य बनाए रखते हुए स्टैंक (क्रमबद्ध ढंग) में चलना सीखना चाहिए। इसके अलावा, इन के-9

को भी प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है और अलग-अलग समय पर शांत रहने के लिए बार-बार एक्सपोजर दिया जाता है, कि जब तक हमला शुरू करने के लिए परिस्थितियां अनुकूल न हों, तब तक धैर्यपूर्वक प्रतीक्षा करें।

क्रांतिकारी अवधारणा - रक्षा बलों और अन्य सीमा सुरक्षा बलों में तैनात पारंपरिक गार्ड स्थानों की अपेक्षा असॉल्ट के-9 का प्रशिक्षण काफी अलग है। शुरुआत में 'गार्ड स्थानों' को राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गारद में भी शामिल किया गया था। हालांकि, समय के साथ, यह महसूस किया गया कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गारद को एक अलग तरह के के-9 की जरूरत है जो संवेदनशील और उच्च स्तर के हस्तक्षेप ऑपरेशनों की विशेष आवश्यकताओं को पूरा कर सके। तदनुसार, विभिन्न प्रकार के काउंटर टेरेरिस्ट (सीटी) अभ्यासों में प्रशिक्षण और उनके द्वारा उन्हें पहचानने के निरंतर प्रयासों के साथ राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गारद उन्हें दुर्जेय असॉल्ट के रूप में विकसित करने में सक्षम रहा है, जो विश्वस्तरीय है। इस पूरी अवधि के दौरान एक अवधारणा को बल मिला और जनवरी 2017 से जुलाई 2019 तक पिछले तीन साल पूर्ण परिवर्तन की अवधि थी जब असॉल्ट के-9 की अवधारणा परिपक्व हो गई थी और राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गारद के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार के ऑपरेशनल उद्देश्यों में कार्य करने के लिए छोटे Pups से पूरी तरह तैयार के-9 के रूप में विकसित करके अतिरिक्त के-9 उपलब्ध कराए गए थे। परिणाम स्वरूप असॉल्ट के-9 आक्रमण के लिए SWOT टीम का अभिन्न अंग बन गया है।

असॉल्ट के-9 का उद्देश्य

अत्यधिक संवेदनशील, उच्च स्तर के हस्तक्षेप ऑपरेशनों के दौरान स्टैक/एचआईटी की सहायता करने के लिए असॉल्ट के-9 का मुख्य उद्देश्य निम्नानुसार है:-

- लक्ष्य/संदिग्ध/आतंकवादी का पता लगाना।
- लक्ष्य की हरकत को सीमित करना।
- लक्ष्य के लिए चौकाने वाली कार्यवाही करना।
- लक्ष्य को रचनात्मक और निर्णायक रूप से उलझाना और विचलित करना। कुछ के-9 काफी बड़े होते हैं, जब वे किसी संदिग्ध पर छलांग लगाते हैं तो वह व्यक्ति जमीन पर गिर जाता है, जबकि अन्य संदिग्ध के हाथ या पैर काटते हैं। अलग-अलग के-9 अलग-अलग काम करते हैं, लेकिन वे जो कुछ भी करते हैं, उस व्यक्ति के लिए आसानी से आगे जाना या रिकवर करना बहुत मुश्किल होता है।
- स्टैक/एचआईटी को पहले फायर करने का अवसर प्रदान करना और संदिग्ध को निष्प्रभावी करना जिससे स्वयं के हताहत होने की संभावना कम हो।

असॉल्ट के-9 को तैयार करना

के-9 की विशिष्टता और नस्ल - असॉल्ट के-9 के किसी भी श्वान की नस्ल में उग्रता की प्राकृतिक क्षमता के साथ-साथ नाक से सूंघने की भी असाधारण क्षमता होती है। इन्हें लक्ष्य/संदिग्ध पर या आदेश पर या देखते ही हमला करने के उद्देश्य से विशेष प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। जैसा कि पहले बताया गया है, के-9 डर या गुस्से से हमला नहीं करता है, के-9 हमला करता है क्योंकि इसे आसन्न खतरे पर हमला करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। असॉल्ट के-9 एक ऐसा श्वान है जिसे विशेष बलों और अन्य Law enforcement कर्मियों को लक्ष्य/खतरे का पता लगाने में सहायता करने और एक निश्चित सामरिक लाभ के लिए ऑपरेशनल आवश्यकता के अनुसार हमले का नेतृत्व करने के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। श्वान की आमतौर पर सबसे अधिक इस्तेमाल की जाने वाली नस्ल जर्मन शेफर्ड डॉग (जीएसडी) है, हालांकि, पिछले दशक या उससे पहले से बेल्जियन शेफर्ड मैलिनीईस (बीएसएम) इस तरह के असाधारण कार्य के लिए पसंद की जाने वाली नस्ल के रूप में सामने आए हैं। बीएसएम श्वान सबसे अधिक फुर्तीले, कूर लेकिन मिलनसार होते हैं, और जन्मजात शिकारी रक्षा अभियानों और सभी मौसम के अनुकूल होने के कारण अत्यधिक प्रशिक्षित भी हैं।

ऑपरेशन संबंधी तैयारी- असॉल्ट के-9 को पीछा करने, पकड़ने और घायल करने/अपंग करने या यदि संभव हो तो किसी शत्रुतापूर्ण लक्ष्य को मारने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया गया है। ये के-9 ऑपरेशनल परिस्थिति को समझने और व्याख्या करने तथा तीव्रता के साथ उचित ढंग से प्रतिक्रिया देने के लिए लगातार प्रयास करके तैयार किए गए हैं। उक्त विशिष्ट और संवेदनशील कार्य को हासिल करने के लिए के-9 को आसान से मुश्किल और अधिक विविधतापूर्ण और चुनौतीपूर्ण परिस्थितियों को जोड़कर और उचित रूप से सीखने और प्रतिक्रिया करने के लिए क्रमवार ढंग से औपचारिक प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाता है। धीरे-धीरे के-9 को गन फायर/घेनेट या विस्फोटों को करीब से पता लगा कर उन्हें सी टी अभ्यास के रूप में वास्तविक आग्रेशनों में ले जाया जाता है और फिर भी के-9 शत्रुतापूर्ण लक्ष्य पर केंद्रित रहता है।

खोज और हमला करने की आदत - युद्ध/ऑपरेशन के सभी सम्भावित चित्रों को के-9 के सामने चित्रित किया जाता है ताकि अपने प्रदर्शन में निरंतरता और विश्वासनीयता ला सके। एक बार जब के-9 सरल ऑपरेशन वातावरण में तैयार हो जाता है, तो इसे विभिन्न प्रकार के क्षेत्रों से विभिन्न प्रकार के भवनों, वाहनों, मेट्रो ट्रेनों, वायुयानों आदि से विभिन्न प्रकार के ऑपरेशन वातावरण में ले जाया जाता है। के-9 को भवन के प्रवेश द्वार पर हमला करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है ताकि इमारत के अन्दर आने तक, एक-एक

करके कमरों को पार करते हुए, धीरे-धीरे ऊपर की मंजिलों को पार करते हुए और बिना कोई व्यवधान डाले या भेद खोले, एच आई टी या स्टैक का नेतृत्व करते हुए, अत्यधिक आश्चर्य बनाए रखते हुए लक्ष्य तक पहुँच सके। तलाशी की यह आदत काफी हद तक नाक के काम पर आधारित है और इसे सरल विधियों से शुरू करते हुए अधिक कठिन तलाशी तक किया जाना चाहिए ताकि जो सफलता हमें मिलेगी उस पर हम विश्वास कर सकेंगे। इन के-9 को अपने हैंडलर से कमांड मिलने पर लक्ष्य का पीछा करने, हमला करने और सक्रिय रूप से रोक कर रखने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है। इस बात को फिर से दोहराया जाना जरूरी है कि के-9 डर या गुस्से से हमला नहीं करता है, के-9 हमला करता है क्योंकि उसे कमांड मिलने पर हमला करने या अपने हैंडलर और अपनी टीम की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया गया है।

सूट अटैक और मजल अटैक - असॉल्ट के-9 के प्रशिक्षण में इसका उद्देश्य शुरू में संदिग्ध की बाइटसूट (श्वान के काटने से सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है) में रखकर किया जाता है। एक बार जब के-9 एकरूपता दिखाने लग जाए, तो हिंडन बाइट सूट (जिसे सामान्य कपड़ों के नीचे पहना जा सकता है, फिर भी श्वान के काटने से सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है) का उपयोग संदिग्ध द्वारा सामान्य कपड़ों में एक संदिग्ध पर हमला करने के लिए के-9 के संपर्क में आने के लिए किया जाता है। अगला चरण मजल अटैक है जिसमें के-9 को उस संदिग्ध पर हमला करने की अनुमति दी जाती है, जिसने विभिन्न प्रकार की ऑपरेशनल परिस्थितियों में कोई सुरक्षात्मक कपड़े नहीं पहने हैं, जबकि किसी भी प्रकार की चोट से बचने के लिए के-9 के मुँह को बांध दिया जाता है। संदिग्ध के साथ के-9 का वास्तविक संपर्क वास्तव में के-9 को वास्तविक लड़ाई के लिए तैयार करता है और लड़ाई के दौरान सहनशक्ति विकसित करता है। हालांकि, के-9 मुँह बांधने के बावजूद संदिग्ध को मारता है और चोट पहुँचाता है, लेकिन वास्तविक लड़ाई के दौरान किसी भी शिश्क या अयरोध को पार करने के लिए उन्हें तैयार करना महत्वपूर्ण है। कुछ ऐसी चुनौतीपूर्ण परिस्थितियों में के-9 में लड़ाई देखी जाती है जो अपनी टीम में आत्मविश्वास को प्रेरणा देती है और इसमें वे विभिन्न ऑपरेशनल परिस्थितियों में काम कर सकते हैं।

बेकार उपकरण तटस्थता - अगला महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा के-9 में उन उपकरणों के लिए तटस्थता विकसित करना है जो संदिग्ध द्वारा उपयोग नहीं किए जाते हैं। इसका उद्देश्य यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि के-9 संदिग्ध को निशाना बनाने के लिए तैयार है न कि उसके साजो-सामान या उपकरणों को। घटना के दौरान, संदिग्ध ऐसी लड़ाई में हथियार, कपड़े या किसी अन्य सामान को नीचे गिरा देता

है, किंतु के-9 को लक्ष्य से ध्यान नहीं हटाना चाहिए और बेकार उपकरणों की ओर विचलित नहीं होना चाहिए।

बंधक बचाव परिस्थिति- ऑपरेशनल चित्रों की एक विस्तृत श्रृंखला को देखने के बाद जब एक बार के-9 लक्ष्य पर केन्द्रित हो जाता है, तो बंधकों के प्रति निष्क्रियता विकसित करने के लिए बंधकों के समूह को पेश किया जाता है जोकि अपहरणकर्ता या आतंकवादियों के प्रभुत्व में निष्क्रिय बैठे हैं। यहाँ सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा यह है कि असॉल्ट के-9 को यह सीखना होता है कि दुश्मन/विपरीत पक्ष में हर कोई लक्ष्य नहीं है, केवल वे जो हथियार रखते हैं, चिल्लाते हैं, धमकी देते हैं, निर्णायक रूप से आगे बढ़ते हैं, हाथी होते हैं, केवल उन्हें ही आसन्न खतरा माना जाता है और इसलिए वे ही असॉल्ट के-9 के लिए लक्ष्य हैं।

पारिस्थिक आधारित प्रशिक्षण- इस चरण के दौरान असॉल्ट के-9 वास्तविक दुनिया के ऑपरेशनों की विस्तृत श्रृंखला के लिए तैयार करने के लिए विभिन्न वातावरणों और स्थानों पर प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। श्वानों को स्टैक/एचआईटी में जाने के लिए परिस्थिति अनुकूल बनाया जाता है, ऑपरेशन में सेंध लगाने से पहले अप्रत्याशित तत्व को बनाए रखते हुए लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़ते हैं, जबकि एचआईटी के सदस्य लगातार फायरिंग करते हैं, हथगोले और अन्य विस्फोटक विस्फोट करते हैं ताकि उन्हें लड़ाई में उलझा कर रख सकें।

- **भवन में दाखिल होना**- टीम के आगे बढ़ने पर असॉल्ट के-9 को भवन के सभी कमरों की तलाशी करने की आदत डालना। के-9 के संकेत के आधार पर, स्टैक/एचआईटी को तदनुसार अंदर जाना चाहिए। दूसरे को पता न लगते हुए आगे बढ़ना महत्वपूर्ण है, एचआईटी असॉल्ट के-9 की मदद से उस स्थान पर पहुँचता है जहाँ संदिग्ध छिपा हुआ है और निर्णायक रूप से वहाँ दाखिल होता है। यहाँ भी के-9 लक्ष्य को निष्क्रिय करने के लिए एचआईटी के अन्य सदस्यों को पर्याप्त समय देते हुए सकारात्मक रूप से लक्ष्य को उलझाते हुए हमले का नेतृत्व करता है। के-9 को कमरे के अन्दर मौजूद आसन्न खतरे के लिए निष्क्रिय रूप से संकेत देना चाहिए। स्टैक द्वारा दरवाजा खोलने पर, के-9 संदिग्ध पर हमले का नेतृत्व बहुत अधिक तत्परता के साथ करता है और उसे रचनात्मक रूप से उलझा कर रखता है। के-9 को उस स्थान से हटाने से पहले खतरे को बेअसर कर दिया जाता है। इसका अभ्यास कार्यालय परिसर, शॉपिंग मॉल, सिनेमा हॉल, स्कूलों, विश्वविद्यालयों, होटलों, सम्मेलन केंद्रों या ऐसे अन्य ऐसे भवन परिसरों में किया जाना चाहिए।

- **मैट्रो ट्रेन में दाखिल होना**- के-9 के साथ स्टैक में मैट्रो ट्रेन की ओर

- बढ़ते समय ऑपरेशन परिस्थितियों के आधार पर खड़े या लेटे हुए चुपचाप उसी हस्तक्षेप ड्रिल का अभ्यास किया जाता है ताकि लक्ष्य को पता न चल पाए। अन्य सदस्यों के पहुंचने और लक्ष्य को बेअसर करने से पहले खतरे का पता लगाने और हमला करने के लिए प्रवेश द्वार खोले जाने के बाद के-9 टीम का नेतृत्व करता है। याद रखने वाली बात यह है कि निष्क्रिय या चुपचाप बैठे बंधकों के प्रति निष्क्रिय रहने के लिए के-9 को नियंत्रित रखना है।
- **ट्रेन में दाखिल होना** - यह मैट्रो ट्रेन के हस्तक्षेप के समान है सिवाय इसके कि उन्हें ट्रेन के डिब्बों की ऊंचाई के कारण सीढ़ी का उपयोग करने की आवश्यकता हो सकती है, हालांकि असाॅल्ट के-9 को सीढ़ी के उपयोग के बिना सीधे लांच करने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए।
- **बस वाहन में दाखिल होना** - यह कोई रुका हुआ वाहन या चलता हुआ वाहन हो सकता है। असाॅल्ट के-9 दोनों परिस्थितियों के लिए सीधे खिड़की के माध्यम से बस में प्रवेश करने और लक्ष्य को अपनी पकड़ में रखने के लिए तैयार किए गए हैं। के-9 उन व्यक्तियों पर हमला करता है जिनके पास हथियार होता है।
- **विमान में दाखिल होना** - असाॅल्ट के-9 के लिए इंटरवेंशन फॉलो-अप चली रहता है, सिवाय उस लक्ष्य परिदृश्य के, जिस तक पहुंचना और तदनुसार निष्क्रिय करना मुश्किल है। के-9 को खानपान वाहन से या एचआईटी के साथ विमान के पंखों के माध्यम से या सीढ़ियों का इस्तेमाल करते हुए वाहन के माध्यम से अंदर भेजा जा सकता है। विमान के अंदर पहुंचने बड़ लक्ष्य की तलाश करता है और फिर तीव्रता से हमला करता है।

के-9 प्रवीणता मूल्यांकन टेस्ट (के-9 पीईटी)

निर्धारित प्रदर्शन मानकों के अनुसार हमेशा असाॅल्ट के-9 की तकनीकी दक्षता का पता लगाना आवश्यक है। इसे विभिन्न परिदृश्यों में परीक्षण किया जाना चाहिए जिनमें के-9 के प्रदर्शन की उम्मीद है। प्रदर्शन के बांझित स्तरों तक नहीं पहुंचने वाले असाॅल्ट के-9, विशेषरूप से कायरता प्रदर्शित करने वालों को प्रारंभिक चरण में ही खारिज कर देना चाहिए। मजबूत ईरादे दिखाने वाले के-9 जो प्रतिकूल/चुनौतीपूर्ण वातावरण में भी लक्ष्य के करीब पहुंचने में विचलित नहीं होते हैं, वे कार्य के लिए उपयुक्त हैं। मूल्यांकन का उद्देश्य असाॅल्ट के-9 टीम के प्रशिक्षण कौशल का परीक्षण करना है जिसमें लक्ष्य की ओर बढ़ना और उसे खोजना, धैर्य प्रदर्शन और हमले के लिए उचित समय का इंतजार, लक्ष्य को निष्क्रिय करने तक

या छोड़ने का आदेश मिलने तक उसे घेर कर रखना शामिल है। हमले के बाद भी, के-9 को उसे वापस बेस पर सुरक्षित रूप से वापस लाने तक शांति और नियंत्रित प्रवृत्ति का प्रदर्शन करना चाहिए।

के-9 को तकनीकी रूप से सुदृढ़ करना

के-9 को तकनीकी रूप से सुदृढ़ करने की कई विधियां अपनाई जा रही हैं किंतु आप्रेशनल भावना यह दर्शाती है कि निश्चित सामरिक लाभों के लिए इस असाॅल्ट के-9 को के-9 कैमरा सिस्टम, के-9 विजन सिस्टम और के-9 रिमोट डिलीवरी सिस्टम के साथ अतिरिक्त परिचालन क्षमताओं से लैस किया गया हो। असाॅल्ट के-9 को इन सामरिक क्षक्तियों से सुसज्जित करने पर उन्हें खोज एवं निगरानी के लिए एक प्रभावी उपकरण के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। ये तकनीकी उपकरण बाजार में व्यापक रूप से उपलब्ध हैं। इन नवीन रचनात्मक उपकरणों के साथ, के-9 को दिशा का अहसास कराते हुए दूर से निर्देशित किया जा सकता है और आतंकवाद के खिलाफ लड़ाई में ये एक प्रभावी सामरिक हथियार और गेम चेंजर साबित हो रहा है। इस तरह के अच्छी तरह से प्रशिक्षित और पूरी तरह से सुसज्जित असाॅल्ट के-9 टीमों की भागीदारी ने राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गारद को वैश्विक मानदण्डों से आगे ला दिया है और इस क्षेत्र का वास्तविक लीडर बना दिया है।

के-9 कैमरा सिस्टम- के-9 कैमरा तत्काल एचडी और थर्मल वीडियो को के-9 हैंडलर के पास भेजता है। व्यवसायिक रूप से



उपलब्ध सिस्टम एक हल्के संवेदनशील उच्च आउटपुट आईआर वाले एचडी कैमरा को जोड़ता है जिससे अत्यधिक कम रोशनी वाली जगहों में भी साफ-साफ देखा जा सकता है। एचडी कैमरा के अलावा कुछ लोग थर्मल फ्यूजन तकनीक वाला थर्मल कैमरा भी लगाते हैं। थर्मल फ्यूजन तकनीक की मदद से ऑपरेटर थर्मल रंगों में दिखाई दे रहे व्यक्तियों और वस्तुओं के विवरण और रूपरेखा को देख सकता है। थर्मल फ्यूजन एचडी विवरण के साथ थर्मल सिग्नलर का सही मिश्रण है। के-9 कैमरा पर उपलब्ध दो तरफा ऑडियो कुछ अन्य बटन के साथ 'push to talk' की सुविधा प्रदान करता है, जिससे हैंडलर आसानी से के-9 या संदिग्ध के साथ सुन और संवाद कर सकते हैं। ये उचित उपयोग के लिए सिर में पहने जाने वाले (हेड माउंटेड), पीठ में पहने जाने वाले (बैक माउंटेड) और गले में पहने जाने वाले (नेक माउंटेड) प्रकारों में उपलब्ध हैं।

के-9 विजन सिस्टम- के-9 विजन सिस्टम कैमरा सिस्टम का उन्नत संस्करण है जो के-9 की आंखों पर चश्मे की तरह पहना जाता है और चश्मे के बीच में लगे कैमरा को रियल-टाइम वीडियो प्रसारित करता है। इसमें आगे और पीछे की तरफ कैमरा और एलईडी रोशनी होती है और अपनी अलौकिक क्षमता के कारण किसी भी हलचल (मूवमेंट)/छुपे होने पर उसकी प्रतिक्रिया के आधार पर के-9 जो भी अनुभव करता है उसे हैंडलर टेबलेट या आउटपुट डिवाइस पर देख सकता है। विशिष्ट रूप से विकसित के-9 मार्गदर्शन प्रणाली जो रेडियो संचार द्वारा असाॅल्ट के-9 को दूर से निर्देश देने में मदद करती है, इसलिए किसी को के-9 के साथ जाने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है जिससे स्टैक को अधिक सुरक्षा और बड़े स्तर पर रणनीतिक लाभ मिलता है। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गारद में 'के-9 विजन सिस्टम' ने



विशेष हस्तक्षेप के लिए तैनाती के लिए के-9 टीमों के हमले की परिचालन क्षमताओं में काफी वृद्धि की है। लाइव ऑडियो- वीडियो फीड प्रसारित करने के कारण यह बेहतर सामरिक योजना बनाने में सहायता कर सकता है, जिसे हमेशा परिचालन अनिवार्यता के अनुसार संशोधित किया जा सकता है। के-9 विजन सिस्टम के माध्यम से असाॅल्ट के-9 को दूरस्थ रूप से हमला करने का निर्देश देने की क्षमता, स्टैक को हमला शुरू करने और के-9 टीम को रणनीतिक रूप से नियंत्रित करने का एक अनूठा अवसर प्रदान करती है।

केनाईन रिमोट डिलीवरी सिस्टम (सीआरडीएस)- यह एक और सबसे नवीनतम उत्पाद है जिसे ऑपरेशनल परिदृश्यों में के-9 की पहुंच को बढ़ाने के लिए विकसित किया गया है। यह एक डॉग माउंटेड डिलीवरी सिस्टम है, जो दूर से छोड़े जाने वाली तकनीक से जुड़े 'अण्डर डॉग' के रूप में कार्य करता है। इसमें हैंडलर द्वारा ले जाया गया एक वायरलेस ट्रांसमीटर, के-9 के शरीर से जुड़ा रिसेवर और एक उपकरण पाउच-कोवरा बकल के साथ ध्यान की छाती के नीचे लटका हुआ अंडर डॉग शामिल है। के-9 के उपयोग से सामरिक लाभ के लिए सामानों की विस्तृत श्रृंखला को दूरस्थ रूप से वितरित करने के लिए सीआरडीएस को अत्यधिक संवेदनशील विशेष संचालन में उपयोगी रूप से लागू किया जा सकता है। विशेष अभियानों के दौरान कुछ अनुप्रयोगों को किया जाता है जैसे अत्यधिक विशिष्ट बंधक बचाव की स्थिति में हस्तक्षेप करने के लिए भवन में प्रवेश करने के लिए रुकावटें पैदा करना है, हस्तक्षेप के बारे में निर्णय लेने से पहले निगरानी करने के लिए लक्ष्य के पास बर्गिंग डिवाइस लगाना, आईईडी को निष्क्रिय करने से पहले छोटा रेडियो फ्रिक्वेंसी जैमर लगाना, यू.ए.वी जैसे, सक्रिय ऑपरेशन के दौरान 'हॉट जोन' के अंदर अन्य तकनीकी गैजेट्स को ले जाना, के-9 की सहायता से पोर्टेबल रिकॉर्ड्स या सामानों की रेंज पहुंचाना और



ऑपरेशन के दौरान फंसे कमांडोज को जीवन रक्षक दवाएं या खाद्य पदार्थ पहुंचाने में के-9 का अत्यधिक उपयोग हो सकता है। संगठनों की आवश्यकता के आधार पर और कार्य की जरूरतों के अनुसार ये उत्पाद अलग-अलग उत्पाद हो सकते हैं।

सारांश

के-9 का उपयोग दुनियाभर में सेना और पुलिस बलों द्वारा युद्ध और विभिन्न प्रकार के आतंकवाद-रोधी अभियानों में किया जाता रहा है, लेकिन बंधक बचाव और हस्तक्षेप कार्यों में उनका प्रभावी उपयोग वास्तव में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा गारद जैसे विशेष बलों द्वारा महसूस किया गया है। असॉल्ट के-9 एक अद्भुत अतिरिक्त संसाधन एवं अमूल्य संपत्ति है जिसे सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने और रणनीतिक लाभ के लिए हस्तक्षेप टीम द्वारा उद्देश्यपूर्ण ढंग से उपयोग किया जा सकता है। आश्चर्य, धोखा, झटका (सरप्राइज, डिसेप्टन व शॉक) देने वाली कार्रवाई हस्तक्षेप के प्रमुख तत्व हैं और एक असॉल्ट के-9 की तैनाती न केवल तलाशी क्षमता प्रदान करके छोटी हस्तक्षेप टीम की मदद कर सकती है बल्कि तेजी से कार्यवाही प्रारंभ करने, सक्रिय कार्यवाही और संदिग्ध का ध्यान विचलित करती है जो टीम को बड़ा रणनीतिक लाभ और पहले फायर करने और लक्ष्य को बेअसर करने का अवसर प्रदान करती है। के-9 संवर्धन तकनीकों का उपयोग



इन असॉल्ट के-9 की प्रभावशीलता को और भी बढ़ा सकता है, साथ ही किसी अज्ञात क्षेत्र में आक्रमण की बेहतर योजना बनाने के लिए रीयलटाईम ऑडियो वीडियो फीड भी तैयार कर सकता है। के-9 को नियोजित करने का निर्णय रणनीतिक टीम कमांडर करता है, हालांकि अच्छी तरह से प्रशिक्षित और प्रभावी असॉल्ट के-9 की उपस्थिति निश्चित रूप से टीम के मनोबल को बढ़ाती है और हस्तक्षेप ऑपरेशन के लिए आगे बढ़ते हुए अप्रत्याशित चुनौतियों से लड़ने के लिए आत्मविश्वास पैदा करती है। असॉल्ट के-9 की अक्टूबर, 2019 में अमेरिकी बलों द्वारा आईएसआईएस नेता अबु अल बगदादी पर द्वापे के दौरान की गई तैनाती एक ऐसा ही उदाहरण है। हालांकि भारतीय बलों द्वारा ऑपरेशन में उनकी सफलतापूर्वक तैनाती बस समय और अवसर पर निर्भर करती है पर बदलते परिपेक्ष में आशा की एक किरण भी है कि असॉल्ट के-9 बाजी पलटेंगे और सही मायने में एक 'गेम चेंजर' साबित होंगे।



डॉ (कर्नल) पीके चुग देश के अनुभवी सैन्य एवं पुलिस श्वान प्रशिक्षक हैं। गृह मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत देश के पुलिस श्वानों के संवर्धन सम्बन्धी इस नए कार्यभार को संभालने से पूर्व उन्हें भारतीय

सेना में सैन्य श्वानों के विषय पर 26 साल का विशाल अनुभव भी है। उन्हें सेना एवं पुलिस बलों में पुलिस श्वानों के प्रदर्शन में वृद्धि संबंधी कई अभिनवों को आसानी से प्रस्तुत करने, विभिन्न व्यावसायिक एवं तकनीकी लेखों के अग्रणी प्रकाशन हेतु भी जाना जाता है। देश में पुलिस श्वानों का स्तर बढ़ाने में उनके द्वारा आयोजित प्रशिक्षण संबंधी कार्यशालाओं का एक विशेष योगदान है। कर्नल चुग को उनके उत्कृष्ट कार्य के लिए प्रत्येक कार्यभार में विशिष्ट सेवा हेतु विभिन्न सम्मानों एवं पुरस्कारों से नवाजा गया है। उन्हें हाल ही में 'Pearl Foundation' द्वारा वर्ष 2020 के लिए 'सर्वश्रेष्ठ प्रशासनिक पुरस्कार' एवं वर्ष 2021 में राष्ट्रीय 'पशु चिकित्सा विज्ञान अकादमी' की अति प्रतिष्ठित फेलोशिप से भी सम्मानित किया गया है।

REPORT CARDS

— Developments in Organizations on PSKs



I can bite harder than a pit bull, run as fast as a horse and have a determination far greater than any criminal I chase!

Police dogs

Go ahead make my day!

Breeding Operations of PSKs: Jan 2021 to Dec 2021		
CAPF	Breed	Nos of Pups Produced
BSF	BSM/GSD/Lab/Rampur Hound	129
CRPF	BSM	34
ITBP	BSD	10
SSB	BSM/GS/Lab	39
Assam Rifles	Lab/BSM	50
Total		262

Cast & Boarded Out PSKs (Veteran K9s) Under Geriatric Care	
CAPF	Numbers Held
BSF	17
CRPF	70
CISF	40
ITBP	29
SSB	05
NSG	05
Assam Rifles	33
Total	204



MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS' POLICE K9 WORKSHOPS

MHA's 3rd Police K9 Workshop to Augment Aviation Security

ON EXPLOSIVE DETECTION K9 TEAMS IN AUGMENTATION OF AVIATION SECURITY

The 3rd MHA Police Service K9 (PSK) Workshop was successfully conducted on 9th July 2021 under the aegis of Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS), Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA) on the theme **"Explosive Detection K9 Teams in Augmentation of Aviation Security"** at Indian Aviation Academy, New Delhi. A total of 47 delegates participated in the workshop representing various stakeholders like Airport Operators, Airlines Operators,

Airport Authority of India, BCAS, CISF and MoCA.

The programme of the Workshop included talks by Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) on various aspects of role of K9s (i.e. Police Dogs) in augmentation of aviation security. The interactive workshop was designed for aviation security management personnel, which was delivered in English language, focused on various aspects that include **'Management of Explosive Detection K9 Capabilities'**,

'Vulnerabilities of ED K9 Teams', **'Measures taken by MHA to Augment Police Service K9s among CAPFs'**, **'Comparative Analysis of Global & Indian Scenario of ED K9s in Aviation Security'**, **'Review of BCAS SOP on Management of Dog Squads for Civil Aviation Security'** and finally the **'Futuristic Employment of K9s to Augment Aviation Security'**.

Sh Pramod Phalnikar, IPS, ADG (Airport Security), CISF formally inaugurated the workshop in presence of other delegates and officials from BCAS. It soon followed with various technical sessions by the SMEs as per schedule of the programme. Various topics presented during the workshop are summarized as under :

Management of Explosive Detection K9 Capabilities - Dr (Col) PK Chug

The participants were briefed about various aspects of Police Service K9s (PSKs) and uniqueness

3rd MHA Police K9 Workshop for Aviation Security jointly Organised by MHA and MoCA being inaugurated by ADG (Airport Security) CISF on 09 Jul 2021



of this valuable resource. They were given detailed account of how PSKs have been successfully assisting the security forces across the world in diverse scenario. The opening presentation was designed to orient the participants on this unique subject.

The participants contributed in the discussion towards end of talk with their experience based on current usage of PSKs in aviation security. Few questions about their capabilities were answered by the speaker.

Vulnerabilities of Explosive Detection (ED) K9 Teams - Dr RS Gahlawat, Comdt (Vet), SSB

The speaker covered the subject to highlight the significance of training and preparing the PSKs to desired standards as stipulated by MHA in the SOP on AKLAN (आकलन). The participants were given detailed account as to what are those vulnerable issues, which can led to complacency and reduce proficiency of PSKs and lower their effectiveness in detection of explosives.

During the discussion the participants raised many issues and their observations on performance of Explosive Detection K9 Teams which were successfully answered by the SME.

Measures taken by MHA to Augment Police Service K9s among CAPFs - Dr (Col) PK Chug

In this presentation, a detailed update was presented before the participants regarding series of steps taken by MHA to achieve the objective of 'Mainstreaming

and Augmentation of PSKs in the Country'. A number of SOPs issued and revised by MHA recently on the subject of PSKs was updated for the benefit of participants.

Participants were unaware of the enormous work completed by the MHA to bridge the existing void and hence the update was highly appreciated and endorsed by the participants extremely useful in making right and timely decisions to maintain effectiveness of PSKs.

Indian Scenario of ED K9s in Aviation Security - Sh Kaushik Ganguli, DIG (SSG) CISF

The speaker enlightened the participants regarding current state of employment of ED K9s in aviation security. The speaker informed the audience that currently dogs in aviation security are employed as per AVSEC Circular 01/2011 i.e. SOP on Management of Dog Squads for Civil Aviation Security. He further highlighted that currently only 02 ED Dogs are part of the BD Teams at Airports and there are no trained dogs available for patrolling and surveillance which were deleted through a corrigendum Dated 11 Apr 2011 to above mentioned AVSEC Circular 1/2011. The Speaker also gave a detailed account of how these ED Dogs are currently used as part of BD Teams.

Participants especially from CISF highlighted the limited ED K9s available for such duties and the way they are managing by utilising them as single ED Dog team instead of buddy pair as envisaged originally to optimize the resource. Some of the Airport operators also expressed difficulty encountered in training and procurement of ED dog teams.

Most airport operators were unaware of the MHA SOP which gives detailed account of proficiency assessment and certification of ED Dog Teams and a clear gap was visible with regards to proficiency of such dogs in aviation security.

Global Scenario of ED K9s in Aviation Security and Comparative Analysis with India - Dr (Col) PK Chug

The speaker by virtue of his vast international exposure to the role of dogs and would be in aviation security briefed the participants on how dogs are used extensively in aviation security across the globe. India is signatory of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) which has recognised trained and proficient dogs as primary mode of screening explosives whereas in Indian context, a lot needs to be done.

In Sep 2016, the ICAO notified member states of its decision to accept the recommendation of the ICAO Aviation Security Panel to phase out account consignors by June 2021. The most significant impact is the requirement to screen cargo departing on "all-cargo" aircraft for explosives which is required to be screened at individual piece level.

The speaker gave US example of TSA's National Explosive Detection Canine Team Program (NEDCTP) under which over 1000 dogs are deployed in aviation security for the purpose of passenger screening (372) and for cargo screening (675). Additionally, large number of dogs are deployed under the contractual arrangements to strengthen aviation security.

Current approved methods for air cargo screening, such as X-ray machines, Explosive Trace Detection (ETD), Electronic Metal Detection (EMD) and Explosive Detection Systems (EDS) Devices are inadequate to comply with the ICAO standard based on the projected volume of cargo to be screened by the all-cargo carriers.

Existing and emerging options, such as Computed Tomography (CT) screening, are unrealistic due to operational limitations. Such screening requires breaking down palletized or cargo configurations to screen at the piece level and then reassembling the cargo for transport, resulting in prohibitive costs as well as a significant delay. The situation has further worsened with increased air cargo load due to Covid pandemic. Further, re-screening of cargo originating from 17 ultra-sensitive countries including Bangladesh is presenting another unique challenge.

With regards to India, their role in passenger screening as well as cargo screening needs a definite augmentation to effectively use the unique potential of detection dogs in ensuring speed and efficiency of screening.

In Oct 2017, the US Government approved a framework for the THIRD PARTY CANINE PROGRAM (3PK9). Reliance on using Third-Party Canine (3PK9) Teams was finalized by developing a framework to certify 3PK9 teams and provide oversight of these certifiers in May 2018.

Under 3PK9 Programme of TSA, the K9 Teams trained in explosives detection and certified by a non-governmental entity, acting under the approval of TSA, as meeting

TSA's certification standards can be employed.

Certified 3PK9-C teams can be deployed to screen air cargo for Aircraft operators, Foreign air carriers, and Other TSA-regulated parties operating under a TSA-approved or accepted security programme.

TSA maintains a Certified Canine Team List (CCTL) of all approved certifying organizations and currently certified Third Party Explosives Detection Canine (TP EDC) Teams which can provide their services to approved Certified Cargo Screening Facility (CCSF) which are third-party cargo forwarders.

The uniqueness of TSA's 3PK9 programme is stringent certification requirements for K9 Teams & safeguards for the users. India needs to learn from the TSA's programme and introduce speed and efficiency in Indian conditions.

Review of BCAS SOP on Management of Dog Squads for Civil Aviation Security - Dr (Col) PK Chug

The BCAS and AAI had requested to review the existing AVSEC Circular 01/2011 pertaining to SOP on Management of Dog Squads for Civil Aviation Security. Para by para, the SOP was deliberated in the background of modern practices prevalent world wide and the SOPs issued by MHA on the subject. A lot of modifications were urgently needed which were deliberated to develop the consensus.

The consensus was promptly developed towards the end of the presentation on the revision in AVSEC Circular 01/2011 pertaining to SOP on Management of Dog

Squads for Civil Aviation Security and make it in sync with MHA SOPs and the contemporary K9 practices prevalent world over.

Futuristic Employment of K9s to Augment Aviation Security - Dr (Col) PK Chug

During this presentation, the speaker highlighted that while Indian aviation sector is yet to fully utilise the potential of dogs in explosive detection, the world is extensively using this vital resource in screening other contraband and also integrating technology to augment detection by K9s.

A detailed account alongwith videos of K9s used in aviation security in Europe, Australia and USA were discussed by the speaker on use of Biosecurity K9s (detection of fruits, vegetables, seeds and other banned agriculture and food products), currency detection dogs, electronic detection dogs and Covid Detection Dogs which can strengthen the aviation security and help in saving valuable state exchequer by little investments in trained dogs.

The queries of participants with regards to efficiency of K9s in detection of contraband, currency and Covid detection were answered satisfactorily. The participants acknowledge the real threat on these substances and need to use such dogs would surely augment effectiveness.

The modern concept of screening for explosives threat with the help of trained dogs was highly appreciated by aviation stakeholders and participants could see its practical application in India on the similar lines as per international norms.



Update on Global Scenario of Dogs in Aviation Security being presented by Col (Dr) PK Chug, Consulting Director, MHA Police K9 Cell during 3rd MHA Police K9 Workshop for Aviation Security jointly Organised by MHA and MoCA



Dr RS Gahlawat, Comdt (Vet) SSB presenting during the 3rd MHA Police K9 Workshop for Aviation Security organized at Indian Aviation Academy on 09 July 2021



Sh Kaushik Ganguli, DIG CISF presenting during the 3rd MHA Police K9 Workshop for Aviation Security organized at Indian Aviation Academy on 09 July 2021



Questions being asked by the participants during the 3rd MHA Police K9 Workshop for Aviation Security on 09 July 2021 at Indian Aviation Academy

Gap Analysis and Recommendations of the Workshop

Towards the end of the day of the workshop, lead speaker Consulting Director, MHA Police K9 Cell summed up the workshop proceedings and compared the Indian and Global scenarios of employing trained dogs in aviation security and in consultation with participants identified the prevailing gaps with regards to Indian aviation industry. The following recommendations of the workshop were made to augment role of trained dogs in Indian aviation security matching to global norms:

- There is definite need to learn from International experience on employment of trained dogs in diverse scenario in augmenting aviation security in India.
- The primary role of dogs in explosive detection needs to be looked afresh and their role in passenger screening and cargo screening needs to be explored without further delay.

Trained Cargo Screening Dogs can help cargo industry to overcome challenge of speed and efficiency in screening by permitting their use as 'primary mode of screening'.

- The dog's role in detection of other materials like narcotics, currency, electronic gadgets, food & agriculture products (Bio-security) etc needs to be exploited in aviation sector making it an effective tool of detection and deterrence.
- Due to constraints of employing trained dogs from Government security organizations, it is important to learn from experiences of TSA of USA, and learning from their experience, stringent performance standards and certification criteria needs to be formulated for engaging Non-Governmental Detection K9 Teams through Third Party Certification Programme for both passenger screening as well as cargo screening by the airport/airlines operators.

It may be most appropriate to constitute an 'Aviation Expert K9

Group' comprising of 3-4 members as deemed fit at the level of MoCA involving an experienced high ranking officer from BCAS as Group Leader and co-opting member from MHA Police K9 Cell as technical member and others representing airport and cargo security. The mandate of the group should be to study the international norms of employing trained dogs in aviation security, learn experiences of TSA's 3PK9 programme and facilitate role of trained dogs in augmenting aviation security as per above mentioned recommendations.

Feedback on Workshop

Finally, the feedback from the participants was also obtained. The brief summary of feedback from participants is as under:

- There is general appreciation on the effort to organize such a unique activity on the subject of Police Service K9s which has been found extremely useful by one and all.
- Such Police K9 Workshops to be organized more often for benefit of aviation security experts to understand role of trained dogs in augmenting security.
- More applications of trained dogs like cargo screening and passenger screening have been learnt by the participants, which is an eye opener to them in terms of enhancing the speed and efficiency of screening.
- The technical contents are shared with participants for future reference.
- If possible, practical dog training or K9 demonstrations be planned during the future workshop.



Participants from Aviation Industry during 3rd MHA Police K9 Workshop for Aviation Security following Covid Norms

MHA's 5th Police Service K9 Workshop
on
BRIDGING GAPS IN AUGMENTATION OF K9 PERFORMANCE
at
CISF DOG TRAINING SCHOOL (DTS), RANCHI, JHARKHAND



Participants with chief guest after the opening ceremony

Introduction of Workshop

The objective of the 5th police service k9 workshop was the "Bridging Gaps in Augmentation of K9 Performance" of existing K9 training methodologies in CAPFs and state police organizations. The workshop was conducted by Dr (Col) PK Chug, Consulting Director, MHA's Police K9 Cell with an aim of educating the participants on contemporary techniques of police dog training. It is part of MHA's efforts of "Mainstreaming and Augmentation

of Police Service K9s (PSKs) in the Country'.

The workshop comprised of lectures and hands on training on the following topics:-

- **Modern Language of K9 Training.**
- **Fundamental of Police Service K9s.**
- **Management of Explosive Detection Dog (EDD) Capabilities.**
- **Police K9 Proficiency Evaluation Test (K9 PET).**

- **Working Canine Behavior Assessment Test (K9 BAT).**
- **Vulnerabilities of Explosive Detection of Dog (EDD) Teams.**
- **Futuristic employment of K9s to augment security.**

Location and Attendance

The workshop was held at the Dog Training School (DTS) Ranchi from Tuesday 5th to Wednesday 7th October 2021 under the aegis of Ministry of Home Affairs. Participants were not only from Central Armed Police Forces

(CAPFs) i.e. BSF, CRPF, CISF, ITBP, SSB Assam Rifles but also from law enforcement agencies and Jharkhand police. The workshop was attended by 24 participants from guest organizations and 16 instructors from DTS, Ranchi to understand the earlier mentioned topics from the distinguished speaker from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

Workshop Proceedings

The workshop was hosted by the chief guest Shri Hemraj Gupta, Inspector General, Eastern Sector HQs in presence of others guest Dr. D P Parihar DIG CCL Kargali, Shri Sumant Singh, Principal/ Sr. Commandant, DTS Ranchi, Dr. (Col) P K Chug, Consulting Director Police K9 cell MHA. The inaugurated event was held at conference hall IG/ES HQs at 10:30 hrs on 05th October 2021.

Workshop Sessions and Discussion

Day-I; 5th October 2021

Modern Language of K9 Training: Part-I

-Basic exercises to build understanding on dog behaviors and learning.

- Reward schedules application of reward schedule and advantage of variable reward schedule.

- Budget in dog training.

Modern Language of K9 Training: Part-II

-Clicker charging as tools in modern dog training

- Training schedules

-Specialised dog training methodology

Day-II; 6th October 2021

Fundamental of Police service K9s

- Indian breeds and their capabilities

- Modern K9 Training equipments

Management of Explosive detection dog(EDD) capabilities

- Sense of smell for detection

- Uniqueness of k9 sniffing

Police K9 proficiency evolution test (K9 PET) & Certification

-Task to type matrix, train dog as per requirement (area security vs. law & order)

Day-III; 7th October 2021

Working K9 Behavior Assessment test (K9 BAT)

- K9 BAT framework

- Potential green dogs

-Selection of breeding candidates and Training equipments

Vulnerabilities of Explosive Detection dog (EDD) Teams.

- Selection of dog handlers

- Personality traits in dogs

- Need to study personality in dogs

Futuristic employment of K9s to augment security

-Dual training concepts

-Detection of contraband

-Biosecurity dogs

Key discussion points during the Workshop

Training schedule of dog should be flexible.

- Clicker training is the way forward and should be introduced in police dog training.
- Specialised dog training should be started after 09 to 12 months of age following assessment by K9 BAT.
- Feeding of commercial pelleted dog food to take advantages of clicker training.
- To improve the standards of dog



training in CAPFs and SPOs have to develop a common platform to train the trainers as per modern techniques of training.

- Puppy foundation training module is inescapable requirement to facilitate development of puppies to meet working K9 BAT standards.

Feedback from Participants

Feedback from participants was asked in a prescribed performa (copy attached as annexure to this feedback report). The summary of feedback points is given as under:

- Such workshops are steps in the right direction as it gives us a new vision in the field of PSKs and offers brainstorming to enable us to exchange ideas and seek solutions.
- Dog training equipments manufacture may be called for a session where they can give a demo and display of their equipment (vendor display).
- All dog training and management related SOPs are not available at unit levels therefore the SOPs should be formed and circulated to all organizations for better management of training.
- Suggesting future workshops on specific topics, where expert and participants share the knowledge of present practice and best practice in world on specific topic or trade of the training.
- Duration of workshop may be increased to 5 days as 3 days time is a very short period for learning and discussions.
- Train few IPS officers from STATE

police organizations as they are the one who take decisions on policy issues including PSKs.

Closing Ceremony

Shri Hemraj Gupta IG/Eastern Sector HQrs CISF presided the closing ceremony of the workshop. IG/ES CISF thanked MHA, Government of India for taking this unique initiative and specifically appreciated the effort of the speaker Col (Dr) P.K. Chug in educating the participants on contemporary dog training techniques.

The chief guest also thanked all the CAPFs and other police organizations for sparing their participants for the workshop and expressed hope that the modern concepts would help in improving the performance standards of the police dogs in near future. He officially closed the workshop after distribution of the certificate to all participants at 1730 hrs on 07/10/2021.

Recommendations of 5th Police Service K9 Workshop

All the technical sessions and presentations were concluded

by active participation by the participants in terms of questions and answers. The brainstorming during these technical sessions developed a unique consensus on range of issues affecting Police Service K9s (PSKs). Some of the significant issues deliberated and recommended by the participants during the 3 day long MHA 5th Police K9 Workshop are enumerated hereunder for consideration by the Ministry of Home Affairs as these require urgent attention and vital to facilitate the vision of the Ministry in 'Mainstreaming and Augmentation of PSKs in the Country':

- Working K9 BAT is an innovatively developed, scientifically proven assessment tool introduced for assessment of green dogs among CAPFs. The comprehensive SOP issued on K9 BAT by MHA would help in transforming the selection and identification process of puppies for the specialized training of PSKs. The K9 BAT assessment at CAPF Dog Breeding and Training Centers should be religiously carried before issue of pups and the K9 BAT scores/assessment sheet be shared with MHA Police K9 Cell for endorsement in the



National Register for Working Dogs (NRWD).

- Similarly, it was agreed that SOP on K9 PET i.e. AKLAN (आकलन) issued by the MHA is a futuristic SOP to ensure high performance standards among filed PSK teams. While it may take some time in improving the performance standards however the same is the only way forward and assist CAPFs in achieving global PSK

performance standards in next few years.

- Commercial readymade dog feed of high quality is fundamental requirement of police service K9s however currently most organizations are facing difficulty in procurement because of the limited budget available under OC (Voted). Any type of ration/feed should be ideally procured from budget head 'Cost of

Ration' (COR) which is specific to meet ration requirements of the establishments. Therefore, MHA is requested that without further delay, dog feed should be allowed to be procured out of COR, instead of current practice of procuring from budget head OC (Voted) on the similar lines as done in NSG.

- During discussion, many of the participants highlighted that the SOPs issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs, which are discussed and debated during the workshop have not been received by the dog squads where these SOPs are actually required to be implemented. Therefore, it is requested by participants to ensure dissemination of these SOPs down to lowest level to ensure compliance at ground level.

- As shared and agreed by most of the participants that 'Dual Purpose K9s' is the way forward to best utilize potential of trained dogs. However, since the subject is new to most CAPFs therefore it would be most appropriate and highly recommended that a qualified and experienced foreign trainer be engaged for the purpose who could come down to India for a duration of 3-6 months and run a 'Train the Trainer' course for developing and training 'Dual Purpose K9' from puppyhood to the fully trained stage. For this 4-5 K9 instructors from each CAPF should be detailed to understand the training methodology and instructional skills which should then train more puppies within each CAPFs again under the



Visit to CISF Dog Training School, Ranchi on 05 Oct 2021



Clicker Training of Dogs being demonstrated by the MHA Consulting Director

same foreign trainer to ensure a sustainable model of modern PSK training.

- Minimum Level Operational Capabilities (MLOCs) for ED/Narcotics Detection K9s have already issued under the SOP on AKLAN (आकलन). Further MLOCs on Tracker and Patrol K9s are urgently required to be issued to ensure their proficiency evaluation. MLOCs for Patrol K9s was deliberated among all the participants with active contributions from the DIG CRPF who are currently pioneered this art apart from NSG. MLOCs for Patrol K9s was finalized during these deliberations for subsequent approval and release by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.
- The house also brainstormed on requirement of 'Guard Dogs' among CAPFs and it was agreed that 'Patrol K9' standards finalized as mentioned above are an improvised variant of the existing 'Guard Dog' which has all the qualities of guard dogs inherent in them. Therefore, it was deliberated and agreed that it is more prudent to train and prepare German Shepherd or Belgian Shepherd (Malinois) breed dogs as 'Patrol K9s' instead of ordinary guard dogs to best utilize their potential in wide range of operational applications.
- It was further agreed by all the participants that there is an inescapable requirement to transform training methodology from old outdated concepts to more contemporary techniques. To understand the modern

concepts of dog training, there is an urgent requirement to run a 'Train the Trainer' (ToT) program of approximately 2-3 weeks, to impart training of the instructors on modern language of K9 training.

- The existing practice of imparting 'basic obedience training' based on aversive or dominance mode of training is counter-productive while the same can be achieved by imparting 'tactical obedience training' to achieve the desired purpose. In an effort to train few commands which do not have any operational application except show value, the time and efforts invested end up in spoiling the relationship between the dog and its handler. These should therefore be replaced with contemporary concepts of tactical obedience training in an effortless manner while specialized tricks can always be trained subsequently when the dog has matured in learning programme.
- Few participants from CAPFs currently posted in Anti Naxal Operations (ANO) battalions highlighted the difficulties faced in terms of deploying the dogs beyond their proven capabilities and therefore urged of formulating a comprehensive SOP on deployment of various types of PSKs in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) areas.
- All the different types of explosive and narcotics training aids are not readily available with field PSK teams. Therefore, it is required that all the range of K9 training aids be provided to field PSK teams. Further, it is



required to formulate a SOP on authorization scale, handling, storage and shelf life of these dog training aids and to ensure their proper accounting and upkeep.

- During the workshop, it was highlighted that since CAPF Dog Training Centers/Schools are located at various places spread across the country, therefore to better utilize their capacity building potentials, these should be converted in to Regional K9 Training Centers (RKTCs) to take care of the requirement of the preparing, refresher training and evaluations of dogs from sister CAPFs as well as of local state police and law enforcement organizations. This would certainly facilitate frequent rotational, maintenance, refresher training, proficiency assessments to ensure performance standards of PSK teams.
- The workshop also debated on meeting the requirement of quality pups to overcome the

prevailing deficiencies among various CAPFs. It was agreed that a SOP on the subject would help all the stakeholders in sale and purchase of the dogs from Dog Breeding Centers of CAPFs. Further, the issue regarding manpower required to take care and for the purpose of puppy foundation training of the dogs at breeding centers from weaning stage (03 months) to the age of 9 months was also debated and it was agreed that the recommended scale of one Dog Handler for each three pups as per breeding guidelines earlier issued by the MHA is fully justifiable to ensure proper care of these puppies while simultaneously avoiding any manpower burden for the buying organizations.

- It was also highlighted that

procurement of proven dog breeding stock of various dog breeds is fundamental to augment capacities of CAPFs Dog Breeding Centers. While MHA has recently authorized dog breeding stock to these CAPFs however it is essential that quality dog breeding stock from proven working dog lines be procured. Within our country nearly all types of dog breeding is undertaken to get them registered in 'Kennel Club of India' (KCI) which is entirely based on the show values of the dogs without giving any significance to their working ability. In the absence of proven working line dogs (genetic lines) within the country, it is obligatory that the breeding stock be imported either from International Police/Military Dog Breeding Centers or alternatively

from international open market based on the QR/TDs already formulated by the CAPF board of officers.

- Another issue which was highlighted during the workshop was lack of availability of quality puppies with working potential among civil dog breeders at local market. It was considered essential to develop culture and ecosystem wherein assistance of civilian dog breeders is taken and they are encouraged to breed dogs with working ability. The puppies produced by them be assessed through working K9 BAT as per SOP issued by the MHA and those qualifying should be encouraged to be procured by central/state police and law enforcement agencies at the rates finalized/approved by the MHA.



Valedictory Ceremony of the MHA's 5th Police K9 Workshop at CISF DTS, Ranchi

MHA's 6th Police Service K9 Workshop

on

“BRIDGING GAPS IN AUGMENTATION OF K9 PERFORMANCE”

at

DOG TRAINING AND BREEDING CENTRE (DTBC), SSB DERA, ALWAR (RAJ)



Introduction

As per the guidelines of police K-9 cell, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 6th consecutive Police Service K9 workshop was organized at Dog Training and Breeding Centre (DT&BC) SSB, Dera, Alwar w.e.f 23-25 November, 2021 under the broad heading “Bridging Gaps in Augmentation of K9 Performance”. The main objectives of this workshop were to “Mainstreaming and Augmentation of Police Service K9s (PSKs) of the country and to develop trained human resources in CAPFs, state

police organizations and other law enforcement agencies. In this three-day workshop emphasis were given to acquaint participants about the latest and effective techniques being used worldwide in police dog training. The workshop was conducted by renowned canine trainer Dr. (Col) PK Chug, Consulting Director, police K9 cell, Ministry of home affairs Gol. Total 51 officers and officials belong of different CAPFs; and state police actively participated and enriched their knowledge in the area of canine behaviour and training. The participants very enthusiastically

raised their doubts, share experiences before the key speaker after every session of workshop which immensely benefitted the participants. The workshop comprised of lectures and hands on training on the following topics:

- Modern Language of K9 Training.
- Fundamental of Police Service K9s.
- Police Puppies Development & Tactical Obedience in Training.
- Management of Explosive Detection Dog (EDD) Capabilities.
- Police K9 Proficiency Evaluation

Test (K9 PET) and Certification.

- Vulnerabilities of Explosive Detection of Dog (EDD) Teams.

Although, all topics are very important but the discussion and hands on session on modern language of K9 training especially clicker training was very interesting and informative. Clicker sound communicate very effectively to the dog during initial period of training that ultimately make canine training much faster, easier and more effective as compared to current technique of training. Participants were very confident to implement the knowledge and skill acquired during the workshop for the betterment of respective canine squad.

Details of Participants

Participants from Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs) i.e. BSF, CISF, ITBP, SSB and State Crime Investigation Department, Rajasthan Police attended the workshop. Altogether, 51 participants from central and state police organizations participated in the workshop. Out of 51 participants 28 belongs to Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) and 23 from

different organizations working in adjoining states and are related to dogs training and deployment.

Proceedings of Workshop

The workshop was inaugurated on 23rd November 2021 at 10:30 hrs. in the gracious presence of Dr. A. V. Gawai, Commandant (Vet) DTBC, Dr. N.K Tinna, Comdt (Vet) FHQ SSB representative and Dr. (Col.) P K Chug, Consulting Director police K-9 cell, MHA. Dr. A.V. Gawai, Commandant (Vet) explained aim, objective and purpose of the workshop to attendees, thereafter, Dr. N. K Tinna, Comdt (Vet) in his inaugural address urged all participants to share their experiences and doubts openly in

workshop for broadening of in-situ knowledge base and bridging gaps. Finally, workshop was formally inauguration with lighting a lamp as symbol of purity and knowledge.

Feedback from Participants

- Such workshops are steps in the right direction as it gives us to look forward in the field of PSKs and offers a common platform to exchange ideas, discuss problems and develop future strategies. Therefore, this type of workshop should be frequently organised so that more and more awareness and trained man power could be generated in the country.





- In future workshop based on specific themes/topics would allow experts and participants to share their knowledge of current practice and best practice in world.
- Duration of workshop may be increased to 5 days as 3 days' time is a very short period for learning and discussions. Similarly, it should be more of demonstration based to offer hands on experience to participants.
- All dog training and management related SOPs are not available at unit levels therefore, the SOPs should be formed and circulated to all organizations for better management of training.

Closing Ceremony

Dr. Milind.P Wase, Dy. Inspector General (Vet) FHQ SSB, New Delhi chaired the closing ceremony of the workshop. Dr. Wase conveyed thanks to MHA, Government of India for taking this unique initiative of Mainstreaming and Augmentation of Police Service K9s (PSKs) of the country and specifically appreciated the effort of the speaker Col (Dr) P.K. Chug in educating the participants on contemporary dog training techniques. The chief



guest also thanked all the CAPFs and other police organizations for sparing their participants for the workshop and expressed hope that the modern concepts would help in improving the performance standards of the police dogs in near future. He officially closed the workshop after distribution of the certificate to all participants at 1730hrs on 25/11/2021 along with a souvenir of DT&BC, SSB as token of remembrance.

Recommendations of the Workshop

All the technical sessions and presentations were concluded by active participation of all the participants in terms of questions and answers. The brainstorming during these technical sessions developed a clarity and unique consensus on range of issues affecting Police Service K9s (PSKs) working and management. Some of the significant issues deliberated and recommended by the participants during the three-day long MHA 6th Police K9 Workshop are enumerated hereunder for consideration by the Ministry of Home Affairs as these require urgent attention and vital to facilitate the vision of the Ministry in 'Mainstreaming and Augmentation of PSKs in the Country':

- Authorization of man-power as dog handler and for breeding activities: In this it was discussed to authorize a default required strength in general duty cadre

in battalion/unit having dog squad as an integral component. Services of experienced dog handlers further can be utilized as instructors for routine scent conditioning/refresher training at unit level. Manpower for canine breeding and pup rearing/raising activities may be authorized for each breeding establishment as authorized breeding stock.

- Training of Trainers (ToT) courses for officers and officials involved in dog training can be conducted as a regular feature for upgrading knowledge and experience. Refresher courses and exposure visits to renowned dog training centres in India and abroad may be organized to develop expertise of instructions at par to global standards.
- After introduction of concept of K9 PET to assess the performance of PSKs, the existing evaluation policy/guidelines in AIPDM may be changed accordingly.
- Guidelines may be circulated to all concerned State and Central police organizations regarding procurement of pups as per existing K9 BAT requirements.
- As shared and agreed by most of the participants that 'Dual Purpose K9s' is the way forward to best utilize potential of trained dogs. However, since the subject is new to most CAPFs therefore it would be most appropriate and highly recommended that a qualified and experienced foreign trainer be engaged for

the purpose who could come down to India for a duration of 3-6 months and run a 'Train the Trainer' course for developing and training 'Dual Purpose K9' from puppyhood to the fully trained stage. For this 4-5 K9 instructors from each CAPF should be detailed to understand the training methodology and instructional skills which should then train more puppies within each CAPFs again under the same foreign trainer to ensure a sustainable model of modern PSK training.

- Minimum Level Operational Capabilities (MLOCs) for ED/ Narcotics Detection K9s have already issued under the SOP on AKLAN (आकलन). Further MLOCs on Tracker K9s are urgently required to be issued to ensure their proficiency evaluation.
- The matter regarding validity of canine evidence in the court of law was discussed and participants shared and agreed that sensitization of judiciary regarding working dog capabilities by including them in such workshops would solve the matter. Similarly, maintenance of records pertaining to certification of sniffer dogs team based on initial training in recognized training centre, records of regular sniffing training and most importantly third-party evaluation on proficiency capabilities every year are of prime importance to prove legal validation.

प्रश्न और उत्तर

प्रश्न 01- पप्स चुनाव के समय निर्धारित दिशानिर्देश के बावजूद भी उपयुक्त पप्स प्राप्त नहीं हो पा रहे हैं। सुधार के लिए क्या किया जा सकता है?

(क्रमांक 014700338 प्रधान आरक्षक/
जीडी सुधीर कुमार मारीक CISF)

संपादक- अच्छे स्तर के पुलिस श्वानों को तैयार करने हेतु अच्छी गुणवत्ता के पप्स का चुनाव बेहद महत्वपूर्ण है। यह बात उचित है कि अच्छी गुणवत्ता के पप्स आसानी से उपलब्ध नहीं हो पाते। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि हमारे देश में श्वानों का प्रजनन मुख्यतः Kennel Club of India (KCI) के अन्तर्गत होता है जिसके मुख्य मापदण्ड नस्ल विशिष्टता (Breed Specification) या शो लाइन (Show line) पर आधारित हैं। इसके अन्तर्गत श्वानों की कार्यक्षमता पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता।

उपरोक्त के विपरीत, पुलिस एवं सैन्य बलों में Working Line श्वानों की आवश्यकता होती है जिसमें अत्यधिक विशेष (Specialized) पुलिस कार्यों के लिए सक्षम श्वान अधिक महत्व रखते हैं। इस प्रकार के श्वानों को उनकी कार्यक्षमता के गुणों के आधार पर उनका प्रजनन किया जाता है। इस समस्या को समझते हुए एवं इसके निवारण हेतु गृह मंत्रालय ने दूरदृष्टिता के साथ कुछ कदम उठाये हैं इनमें पहला तो यह है कि पुलिस कार्यों हेतु पप्स का मूल्यांकन अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है। इसके लिए पुलिस पप्स के व्यवहार में आवश्यक गुणों की जांच हेतु K9 Behaviour Assessment Test (K9 BAT) विकसित किया गया है जो कि एक अभिनव रूप से विकसित, वैज्ञानिक रूप से मान्य, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर प्रशंसित श्वान स्कीनिंग मॉडल है जिसमें श्वानों की पुलिस ज्यूटी में उपयोगिता का सरलता से पता लगाया जा सकता है। यह मात्रात्मक (Quantifiable) तरीका है इसलिए इनके K9 BAT स्कोर, श्वान प्रजनन में आनुवंशिकता (Heritability) एवं अनुमानित प्रजनन मूल्यों (Estimated Breeding Values) के माध्यम से श्वान प्रजनन में उल्लेखनीय सुधार हेतु निर्णायक सिद्ध होंगे। इतना ही नहीं, गृह मंत्रालय के पुलिस के9 प्रकोष्ठ में एक

'National Register for Working Dogs' (NRWD) की स्थापना की गई है जिसमें वह श्वान जो K9 BAT में आवश्यक स्कोर प्राप्त करते हैं उनका पंजीकरण इस NRWD में किया जाएगा, जिससे कि आवश्यक गुणों के स्तर के आधार पर भविष्य में श्वानों का प्रजनन किया जा सके।

चूंकि आज की परिस्थिति में इस प्रकार के श्वान Open Market में आसानी से उपलब्ध नहीं है इसलिए चार बड़े केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (BSF, SSB, ITBP एवं CRPF) को श्वान प्रजनन की जिम्मेदारी दी गई है। इन केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों को 60-60 श्वान प्रजनन हेतु प्राधिकृत भी किए गए हैं जिससे ऐसी उम्मीद की जाती है कि भविष्य में इन बलों द्वारा प्रतिवर्ष 1000 से भी अधिक पुलिस पप्स का उत्पादन किया जा सकेगा। जिससे हमें उपयुक्त पप्स प्राप्त न होने की समस्या का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा।

भविष्य में पुलिस पप्स के आवश्यक स्तरों के आधार पर Civil/open market से भी श्वान प्रजनन पुलिस बलों की आवश्यकता अनुरूप पप्स का उत्पादन कर पायेंगे। ऐसा होने पर पुलिस बलों को उपयुक्त पप्स प्राप्त न होने की समस्या का स्थाई हल निकल पायेगा।

प्रश्न 02- प्रशिक्षित श्वान का हैण्डलर अगर किसी कारणवश बदलना पड़ जाता है, तो क्या श्वान की कार्यक्षमता में थोड़ी कमी प्रतीत होती है या फिर वह पूर्णतः कार्य करना छोड़ देता है। इससे बचने का उपाय बताइये?

(बल क्रमांक 102851034 आरक्षक/जीडी मित्तल बोरो CISF)

संपादक- इसका जवाब समझने से पहले हमें यह जानना आवश्यक है कि श्वान प्रशिक्षण एवं परिचालन एक Team Work है One Dog-One Handler एक ऐसा मिद्दांत है जो हर परिस्थिति में समझना होगा। अगर किसी कारणवश श्वान पर प्रशिक्षित श्वान चालक बदलना पड़ जाता है तो जो नई टीम बनेगी उसका स्तर पुरानी टीम के अनुरूप कभी भी नहीं होगा। इसलिए श्वान और

श्वान चालक मिलकर एक टीम बनाते हैं और इस टीम को परिचालन से पूर्व इसका मूल्यांकन किया जाता है तथा इसमें किसी भी तरह के बदलाव से नई टीम का का स्तर पूरी तरह से भिन्न होगा और उसके मूल्यांकन की नितांत आवश्यकता होगी। यह सोचना गलत है कि नई टीम मूल्यांकन के उस स्तर को प्राप्त नहीं कर पायेगी। लेकिन उसके लिए नई टीम को उतनी ही मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी जितनी कि उससे पूर्व की original team ने अपने स्तर को पाने के लिए किया है। इसलिए यह बहुत ध्यान रखा जाए कि इस तरह के बदलाव बहुत कम हों और यदि बदलाव करना उम संस्था की मजबूरी हो तो यह जो नई टीम है उसका निश्चित रूप से मूल्यांकन किया जाए और उम मूल्यांकन के स्तर को पाने के लिए किसी refresher training की जरूरत है या किसी और मदद की आवश्यकता हो तो प्रदान की जाए। ऐसा करना इसलिए जरूरी है क्योंकि किसी भी specialized कार्य को करने के लिए श्वान और श्वान चालक मिलकर ही कार्य करते हैं जिसमें वे एक दूसरे के पूरक हैं एवं अपने कौशल अनुसार कार्य में सफलता सुनिश्चित करते हैं।

प्रश्न 03- श्वान बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण पश्चात जैसे ही अपनी बटालियनों में ड्यूटी के लिए आते हैं तो श्वान हैंडलर तथा श्वान के लिए बिल्कुल नया अनुभव होता है क्योंकि श्वान अपने हैंडलर के ही अनुसरण करता है। श्वान तथा श्वान हैंडलर को वहां के वातावरण तथा परिस्थितियों से सामंजस्य बैठाने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए?

(185वीं वाहिनी केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल)

संपादक- श्वान और श्वान हैंडलर मिलकर एक पुलिस श्वान या Police Service (PSKs) टीम बनाते हैं और इनकी performance इन दोनों के आपसी Team Works या तालमेल पर बेहद निर्भर करती है। ऐसा कहने के बावजूद यह बेहद जरूरी है कि इस टीम को operational scenario संबंधी sufficient exposure दिए जाए ताकि जो हमारी टीम है यह अलग-अलग तरह के operational scenarios, अलग-अलग भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों के लिए उनको तैयार करे। ऐसा करने से प्रशिक्षण संस्थानों की परिसीमाओं के बावजूद इन श्वान टीमों को उन मुश्किल कार्यों हेतु सार्थक रूप से तैयार किया जा सकेगा। जब श्वान वाहिनी में या operational area में induct किए जाते हैं तो यह बहुत जरूरी है कि उन्हें वहां पर 'On the Job' प्रशिक्षण (OJT) दिया जाए और उससे भी ज्यादा यह महत्वपूर्ण है कि user units द्वारा उनका सैन्य टीमों के साथ Integration किया जाए। वहां पर जो भी troops पहले से deployed हैं तथा वहां

की ऑपरेशनल कठिनाईयों और चुनौतियों के बारे में पहले से परिचित है उनके साथ इन टीमों को एकीकृत किया जाए जिसके 02 फायदे होंगे। एक तो वहां के operational scenarios के अनुसार इस टीम का स्तर बढ़ाया जा सकेगा और दूसरा वहां के ऑपरेशनल जरूरतों के हिसाब से इन टीमों को मानसिक और शारीरिक रूप से वहां के लिए तैयार होने के लिए मदद देगा। ऐसे में वहां के वातावरण में और वहां की परिस्थितियों से सामंजस्य बनाने का फायदा तो मिलेगा ही मिलेगा इसके अलावा वहां की जो यूनिट्स हैं उनके साथ Integrate करने का बहुत अच्छा मौका मिलेगा जिसमें कि एक सामंजस्य एवं विश्वास का वातावरण पैदा होगा कि नई श्वान टीम जो आई है उसकी क्या क्षमता है और उनको किन परिस्थितियों में या किस तरह से उनको operations में सफलता हेतु इस्तेमाल में लाया जा सकता है। इसलिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि जब भी कोई नई श्वान टीम ऑपरेशनल एरिया में आये उसमें श्वान चालक और श्वान दोनों का एक operational orientation एवं integration प्रशिक्षण हो और उसके साथ-साथ वातावरण परिस्थितियों से सामंजस्य बढ़ाने के लिए जरूरी समय भी दिया जाए। इसके अतिरिक्त वहां पर एक बार operation में deploy होने के बाद में उनका एक वहां पर informal evaluation भी किया जा सकता है जो कि सैन्य यूनिट जहां पर यह श्वान deploy हुआ है उनका विश्वास पाने और विश्वास जीतने में बहुत मददगार सिद्ध होगा।

प्रश्न-04- डॉग आई.ई.डी. के ऊपर ना बैठे क्योंकि प्रेसर बम होने की स्थिति में आई.ई.डी. के प्लास्ट होने का खतरा बना रहता है। क्या डॉग को पप्पी से ही इस तरह ट्रेड किया जा सकता है कि विस्फोटक के पिन प्वाइंट छोड़ कर आधा मीटर या एक मीटर दूर बैठे?

(104वीं वाहिनी केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल)

संपादक- श्वान द्वारा टारगेट को छेड़खानी करना या उसके ऊपर बैठ जाना यह बहुत बड़ा operational challenge है जिनको manage करना बहुत ज्यादा आवश्यक है। ऐसा न करने की परिस्थिति में IED के active होने का खतरा रहता है और श्वान परिचालक के अलावा जो हमारे troops deployed हैं उनकी भी जान को खतरा हो सकता है। इसका मतलब यह कतई नहीं कि इस समस्या का हम निदान नहीं कर सकते और ऐसा भी नहीं है कि यह श्वानों की प्रकृति है लेकिन इस सबसे अधिक महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि हम अपने प्रशिक्षण के तरीके को शुरू से ही इस प्रकार बनायें कि श्वान को इस तरह की कोई बुरी आदत न पड़े। यह कहना कि श्वान को आधा या एक मीटर दूर बैठना सिखायें यह श्वान की natural quality के विपरीत है। श्वान के अन्दर एक विशेष तरह

की skill होती है जिसे कहते हैं 'rheotaxis'. इसका मतलब है कि श्वान स्वाभाविक रूप से कम concentration से अधिक concentration की गंध की तरफ आकर्षित होता है। यही वह तरीका है जिसके माध्यम से श्वान target odour तक पहुंचने में सक्षम हो पाता है और अगर इसके विपरीत कुछ भी कार्रवाई करेंगे तो वह श्वान को उसके प्रशिक्षण में बाधा पहुंचाएगा और उसको natural तरीके से कार्य करने में बाधित होगा। अतः हमें श्वान की इस unique quality का इस्तेमाल करना है उसको निखारते हुए अपने श्वान को इस प्रकार प्रशिक्षित करना है कि उसे जैसे ही target odour कहीं दूर से मिलती है तो श्वान उसकी ओर खिंचा चला जाए। श्वान उस target odour की तरफ जहां से गंध आ रही है वहां पहुंच कर ही target indicate करे। लेकिन इसमें सावधानी बरतने की इसलिए जरूरत है कि श्वान को हम शुरू से ही इस तरह की आदत डालें कि श्वान जो हमारा target odour है या target है उससे छेड़खानी न करे और उसके ऊपर जाकर पंजे न मारे या अपने मुंह से उसे disturb न करे। इस तरह की आदत को शुरू से ही avoid करना है। अगर हम systematic तरीके से श्वान को इस आदत के ऊपर न डालें और सही समय पर हम श्वान को उसका reward या reinforcement दें तो ऐसा आसानी से किया जा सकता है। लेकिन अगर कुछ श्वानों में यह आदत पड़ गई है तो हमें इस आदत को छुड़वाने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। ऐसा इसलिए बेहद जरूरी है कि अगर हम यह नहीं करेंगे तो operations में जब - जब श्वान को IED मिलेगी वह उससे छेड़खानी करेंगे और छेड़खानी करते वक्त हो सकता है अगर आतंकवादियों ने उसमें anti-handling device या दूसरे mechanism लगाये हैं तो हो सकता है कि IED trigger हो जाए और हमें और श्वान को जान माल से हाथ धोना पड़े। इसलिए इसकी correction के लिए हमें यह ध्यान रखना है कि हम श्वान को फिर से बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण दें और जो हमें हमारा target odour है उसको इस प्रकार से छुपाये कि श्वान वहां तक न पहुंच सके। दूसरे शब्दों में श्वान को उसकी गंध जरूर मिले लेकिन श्वान target तक अपने मुंह को या पंजों को न ले जा पाये। ऐसा करने से श्वान में धीरे - धीरे आदत पड़ेगी और जैसे ही श्वान indicate करता है तो हमें श्वान को positive तरीके से reward या reinforcement करना होगा। कुछ समय तक जब हम ऐसा करेंगे तो यह उसकी आदत में आ जाएगा। उसे जैसे ही गंध मिलती है उसके लिए indication करना ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण है जिससे कि उसे reward मिलता है ना कि उसे छेड़खानी करने तक हम इंतजार करें। तो इस तरह के प्रयासों से हम इन समस्याओं को दूर कर पाएंगे एवं सुरक्षा मुनिश्चित करते हुए श्वान की मदद से हम IEDs को पकड़ने में कामयाब होंगे।

प्रश्न-05- जंगल ऑपरेशन में विस्फोटक के भीग जाने के कारण पहचान में परेशानी होती है। डांग को वर्षा में या पानी में विस्फोटक पहचानने की ट्रेनिंग देने पर क्या इसे ठीक किया जा सकता है?

(104वीं वाहिनी केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल)

संपादक- श्वान प्रशिक्षण का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण सिद्धांत है 'practice the way you perform'। इसका मतलब यह कि हमें जिस किसी भी स्थिति में कार्य करने की जरूरत है हम उस तरह का प्रशिक्षण अपने श्वान को दें। अगर हमें जंगल operation में ऐसी परिस्थितियों से निपटना पड़ता है जिसमें IEDs भीगने के बाद हमें लगता है कि श्वान उसको प्रशिक्षण में कामयाब नहीं होगा तो हमें प्रशिक्षण में भी अपने उसी तरह की परिस्थितियां पैदा करनी हैं और उनमें श्वान को deploy करना है और श्वान को कार्य में सफल होने के लिए उसको प्रशिक्षण देना है। वैसे विस्फोटक जब भीगेगा तो उसकी गंध में कुछ बदलाव साधारण तौर पर जरूर पड़ेगा क्योंकि जो उसका वाष्पीकरण (evaporation) है उसकी गति बहुत ही कम हो जाएगी क्योंकि श्वान विस्फोटक की गंध को हवा में evaporate होने की वजह से उसमें कामयाब होता है। लेकिन यह भी पूर्ण सत्य नहीं है कि अगर विस्फोटक भीग जाएगा तो किसी भी तरह की गंध श्वान को मिलना मुश्किल होगा। यह एक अलग तरह की परिस्थिति है और हमें अपने श्वानों को इन परिस्थितियों के लिए तैयार करने की जरूरत है। अब इन परिस्थितियों पर श्वानों को तैयार करने के लिये हमें अपने प्रशिक्षण विस्फोटकों को समान परिदृश्यों (जिसमें कि भीगे हुए विस्फोटक हों और hide किए हुए हों) के ऊपर प्रशिक्षण दें। इसके लिए प्रयास करना पड़ेगा एवं हमें इस प्रकार की मदद श्वान टीम को देनी पड़ेगी जिसमें कुछ विस्फोटक भीग भी जाते हैं तो हमें उसे नुकसान न समझते हुए सकारात्मक प्रयास की तरह समझना होगा। इसी तरह जो विस्फोटक आतंकवादी जब जमीन के अन्दर छुपायेंगे तो ऐसा कभी भी नहीं होता कि सिर्फ विस्फोटक ही जमीन के अन्दर आतंकवादी या नक्सलियों द्वारा छुपाये गये हों। सामान्यतः एक तरह का कन्टेनर होता है वो Metal का बना होता है और Metal के कन्टेनर के अन्दर detonator होंगे कुछ नुकीले पदार्थ होंगे primary explosive, secondary explosives होगा जो कि high explosive भी हो सकता है और IED को trigger करने हेतु एक mechanism भी होगा। यह mechanism अलग-अलग तरह का हो सकता है जिसमें anti handling, radio-controlled भी शामिल हैं तो इन सब के माध्यम से एक IED बनाई जाती है एवं जब वो IED जमीन के अन्दर गाड़ दी जाती है तो उस metal का और

explosive का आपस में chemical reaction भी होता है और कुछ समय अन्तराल के पश्चात यह reaction एक अलग तरह की गंध पैदा करता है जिसकी मदद से श्वान इन IEDs को ढूँढने में सफल होते हैं। इसलिए सेना के अन्दर माइन्स को detect करने को लेकर अलग प्रकार के श्वान का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है जिनको कि 'Mine Detection Dogs' (MDD) कहा जाता है एवं de-mining के लिए उनका उपयोग किया जाता है। ऐसा करने के लिए हमें अपने श्वानों को अत्यधिक प्रशिक्षण देने की आवश्यकता होती है क्योंकि उसमें सिर्फ explosive की गंध ही नहीं है, उसमें जो corrosion (जंग) है जो कि metal container की नमी के साथ reaction से या metal के deterioration से या metal or explosive की chemical reaction से जो गंध बाहर आ रही है, हमारा श्वान उसको पकड़ पाने में धीरे-धीरे कामयाब होता है। तो इसलिए यह बेहद जरूरी कि आतंकवादी या नक्सली इलाकों में हमें जो परिस्थितियाँ दिखाई देती हैं, हम उन परिस्थितियों को simulate (अनुकरण) करके अपने प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के अन्दर उस तरह की परिस्थितियों को पैदा करें एवं अपने श्वान को प्रशिक्षण दें। ऐसा करने से प्रशिक्षित श्वान टीम किसी भी परिस्थिति में विफल नहीं होंगी और हमें प्रत्येक परिस्थिति में सफलता दिलाने में मददगार साबित होंगी।

Question 6. While being deployed in Kashmir valley (J&K), Police K9s are not yielding expected results during accumulation of snow. They have the capacity to smell up to a little depth but are inefficient to detect any suspicious substance/explosives kept beneath few inches of snow. Police K9s especially those who are intended to be deployed in Kashmir valley (J&K) during snow season may be trained in such an atmosphere to make them effective in detecting explosives and other suspicious substances under the accumulated snow. However, taking into account vulnerability of the area and threat of IEDs/explosives being planted under the snow, the K9s posted in the Unit are being rigorously put under effective training sessions during snow accumulation to increase their efficiency and make them skilled against such challenging trends. Can we get more advise on this?

(110th Battalion CRPF)

Editor: The answer to the initial query is already given in later part of the question. We must understand fully that the 'detection K9' is looking for

the target odour which may be explosive in this case however it can be narcotics or other contraband too. Therefore, what is significant for the K9 is the odour of the target substance. It is nearly impossible for the terrorists and naxals/criminals to achieve 100% sealing of the container to avoid detection by the trained K9. Therefore, the moment traces of odour is available to our K9s and hence they lead us to successful detection.

Now another aspect we must appreciate that terrorists would make their all endeavours to avoid their IEDs being detected and for this they use masking agents, distracting agents and also bury deep underground or hide using uniqueness of environment or the scenario. This is where our role is significant that we prepare our 'detection K9s' in all possible operational scenarios which we expect to confront in our field or while performing the duty. Therefore, 'Practice the Way You Perform', is the mantra we must follow while preparing our specialized K9 teams. We must re-create these operational scenarios and expose our K9 teams to such unique situations to succeed in mission despite difficulties, distractions, masking efforts.

In this context, our K9 teams must be prepared to detect IED buried under ground at varying depths, under variety of soil conditions like different types of weathers including rains, snow etc. Prior exposure to such operational scenarios would enhance effectiveness of our K9 teams in achieving success. Having said that, snow in particular is one of the cleanest scenario to improve performance of your detection K9 team. Due to purity of the testing scenario associated with fresh snow, the K9 learns to focus on target odour (explosive in this case) and positive rewards/reinforcements help in solidifying that positive behaviour to our advantage. Therefore, I would strongly recommend that during the snow season, we must increase our training of K9 teams instead of staying indoors. A range of problems encountered with detection K9s can smoothly resolved if we start training our K9s in scenarios with fresh snow and further taking it forward to contaminated environments in a gradual and calibrated manner.

OPERATIONS & CASE STUDIES

-Real World Case Studies



Drugs Detection by Assam Rifle Dog Sahana

Based on a reliable inputs received from own source regarding retrieval of a drug cache by a Myanmar National, a joint operation was launched by column of 8th Assam Rifles on 16 Aug 2021 in general area Zokhawthar, Champhai (Mizoram) which included Assam Rifles Dog No. 510 Sahana (Narcotic Detection Dog). While carrying out deliberate search of the area, ARL-510 Sahana (ND) picked up a trail and started digging in general

area Zokhawthar at around 1700 hrs. One packet wrapped in plastic was detected by the joint team. Thereafter, it was checked and was found that packet contained small



pouches of powdery substance inside it, suspected to be Heroin No. 4 by the Excise & Narcotics Department, Champhai (Mizoram). The consignment consisting 119.6 grams of Heroin with approx market value of Rs.47,84,000/- (Rupees forty-seven lakhs eighty-four thousand only) was seized on the spot.

Sahana (NDD) is a Labrador Retriever dog born on 29th Dec 2018 which is very active and a smart sniffer K9. At the age of six (6) months, Sahana was put into basic obedience training for a period of twelve (12) weeks. After successful completion of basic obedience training, Sahana was put to specialized training under Narcotic Detection trade for a period of thirty six (36) weeks which started during Sep 2019. Sahana (ARL-510) was deployed with 1 Assam Rifles battalion wef 05 Jul 2020 and later transferred to 8 Assam Rifles in Serchhip district of Mizoram.

(Col DD Pawar, Assam Rifles Dog Training Centre, Jorhat)



केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की 111वीं वाहिनी के Dual Purpose K9 Dragon द्वारा सफल ऑपरेशन

111वीं वाहिनी की तैनाती अतिनक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र के जिला दन्तेवाड़ा में है। अतिनक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र होने के कारण यहां पर नक्सलियों के द्वारा आई.ई.डी. लगा कर सुरक्षा बलों को भारी नुकसान पहुंचाने का भरसक प्रयास किया जाता है। इस क्षेत्र में नक्सलियों की गतिविधियों के बारे में विभिन्न एजेंसियों के द्वारा आसूचना प्राप्त होती रहती है। इसी क्रम में सड़क पर आई.ई.डी. लगाने की सूचना 111वीं वाहिनी के आसूचना शाखा से प्राप्त हुआ था। जिसके आधार पर एक योजनाबद्ध, चुकितपूर्ण एवं लक्ष्य अधारित परिचालनिक अभियान तैयार की गई थी। जिसका विवरण निम्न प्रकार से है—



दल सं० 1: स०कमा० श्री अविनाश कुमार, ई समवाय 111 के दल का नेतृत्व कर रहे थे जिसमें के९ मर्सेला एवं डैंगन अपने हैण्डलरों के साथ सम्मिलित थे। निरी० नरसिम्हा मूर्ति, एफ समवाय 111 के दल का नेतृत्व कर रहे थे।

दल सं० 2: स०कमा० श्री अमित कुमार सिंह, जी समवाय 111 के दल का नेतृत्व कर रहे थे जिसमें के९ मार्को एवं मौली अपने हैण्डलरों के साथ सम्मिलित थे।

संक्षिप्त विवरण: दिनांक 8 फरवरी, 21 को लगभग 11:00 बजे स०कमा० श्री अविनाश कुमार दीपक बीडीडी तथा के९ दस्तों के साथ एक निर्माणाधीन सड़क के डिमाइनिंग में जुटे हुए थे, निलवाया जंक्शन से निलवाया गांव तक। यह गांव सुलेपाड़ा गांव के नजदीक था। के९ डैंगन बार-बार एक ही स्थान पर कुछ संदेहास्पद वस्तु के होने का संकेत दे रहा था। उन संकेतों को देखने के पश्चात डॉग हैण्डलर मनोज कुमार सहा० कमा० अविनाश कुमार ने उस इलाके की गहन तलाशी ली एवं 5 किलोग्राम के आइडी को बरामद किया जो कि कमांड वायर के माध्यम से जुड़ा हुआ था।

तदोपरांत लगभग 11:15 बजे सहा० कमा० अमित कुमार सिंह के निरीक्षण में टीम नं० 2 के कार्मिकों ने उसी निर्माणाधीन सड़क पर एक और आइडी का पता लगाया जो कि लगभग 5 कि०ग्रा० का था। टीम कमांडर ने तुरंत ही घटनाक्रम की जानकारी कमांडेण्ट 111 बटा० को दी जिन्होंने श्री अरुण कुमार सज्जा और श्री हर्षपाल सिंह, उप कमांडेण्ट को उक्त स्थान पर भेजा। उनके आने के पश्चात् उस स्थान पर मिली हुई सभी आइडी को सिविल पुलिस की मौजूदगी में निर्देशानुसार बीडीडी रक्बाड द्वारा नष्ट कर दिया गया। फॉरेंसिक परीक्षण के लिए बिस्फोटक के नमूनों को वहाँ से लिया गया। सुनिट इंटेलिजेंस सेल के द्वारा यह जानकारी मुहैया करायी गयी थी जिसपर वहाँ मौजूद कार्मिकों ने उत्तम परिचालनिक दक्षता का परिचय दिया जिसमें के९ डैंगन एवं उसके हैण्डलर सि०/जीडी मनोज कुमार का सर्वोत्तम योगदान रहा। तत्पश्चात सभी टीम सुरक्षित अपने बेस कैम्प समेली अरणपुर पहुंच गयी।

Operational Achievements of PSKs: Period Jan 2021 to Dec 2021

Detail of PSK Team		Location of Deployment	Brief Operational Achievement
PSK	PSK Handler		
BSF			
Pitu Lab, (NDD)	Ct/DH Harit	BOP Bamial (Punjab)	On 18 Mar 2021 at about 1925 hrs, HIT party of BOP Bamial old tent post of 121 Bn BSF deployed under SHO BSF Guradaspur (PB) observed blinking yellow light (drown) approaching towards own side of IB from PAK side. HIT party fired 02 Rds of 5.56 mm INSAS LMG and drown returned toward Pak side. To find the 02 Nos empty fired case, Const (DH) Hari with Dog Pitu, participated with searching party and Dog Pitu recovered 02 Nos empty fired cases from the spot.
Gypsy 01 Year (EDD)	Ct/DH Sombeer Singh	COB Givindpalli	On 22 Mar 2021 suspected IED at two different locations was confirmed with help of Dog Gypsy.
Riya 04 Years & 08 Months (NDD)	Ct/DH Dharmendra Singh	BOP Ashabari, 74thBn	Recovered following: 03 Jan 2021 Dry Ganja, 27 Kg, cost Rs. 1,35,000/- , 08 Jan 2021 Dry Ganja, 18 Kg, cost Rs. 54,000/-, 19 Jan 2021 Dry Ganja, 30 Kg, Eskuf Syrup-79 bottles, Fire Cracker cost Rs. 1,33,572.50
Anu 06 Years & 09 Months (NDD)	Ct/DH Bripal Singh	BOP Matinagar, 74th Bn	Recovered following: 01 Feb 2021 Ganja- 11 Kg, cost Rs. 55,000/-, 6 Feb 2021 Ganja- 20 Kg, cost Rs. 1,00,000/- , 15 Feb 2021 Cosmetics Cost Rs. 1,51,000/-, 16 Feb 2021 Mehndi Horliks Cost Rs. 87,000/-, 20 Feb 2021 Ganja, 45 Kg, Cost Rs. 2,25,000/-, Feb 2021 Ganja-10 Kg, beer 17 bottles, Whisky - 15 bottles, Syrup Eskuf - 100 Bottles Cost Rs. 66,910/- , 07 Mar 2021 Cold Drink tiger 360, butter Oil-2, Medicines cost Rs. 70,436/-, 05 July 2021 Cosmetic items Rs.28,220/-, 07 July Dry Ganja 582 kg- Rs.29,10,000/-, 10 July 2021 Dry Ganja 300 Kg- Rs. 15,00,000/- joint operation with Police
Coco 06 Years (NDD)	HC/DH Prem Chand Pal	BOP New Nadia, 130 Bn	Recovered following: 25 Jan 2021 Whisky 25 Bottles, beer canes 24 bottles cost Rs. 11,370/-, 18 Feb 2021 Ganja 17 Kg, cost Rs. 85,000/-, 19 Feb 2021 Ganja 13 Kg, cost Rs. 65,000/-, 20 Feb 2021 Ganja 17 Kg, Phensedyle e 10 bottles, cost Rs. 86,699/-, 11 Jun 2021 - 9 Kg Ganja cost Rs 45,000/-, 16 Jun 2021 - 49 Bottles Escuf Syrup, cost Rs 6247.50, 20 Bottles Physidyle Cost Rs. 3393.80, 06 Jul 2021 Ganja 08 Kg cost Rs 40,000/-, 01 Aug 2021 Ganja- 40 kg cost Rs. 2,00,000/-.
Sultan, 03 Years & 03 Months (NDD)	Ct/DH Sandeep Kumar	BOP Rajnagar, 130 Bn	Recovered following: 26 Feb 2021 Ganja 20 Kg cost Rs. 1,00,000/-, 27 Feb 2021 Ganja 12 Kg, Phensedyle 45 bottles, cost Rs. 67,636/-, 17 Mar 2021 Ganja 15 Kg, Phensedyle 145 bottles, Cost Rs. 99,605/-, 22 Jun 2021 Ganja-05 Kg Cost Rs 25,000/- and 150 Yaba tablets Cost Rs 75,000/-

Juliet, Lab/ Female, Age 04 years 09 months (MDD)	131301548 Ct/ADH Ravinder Malik	FDL UN 340 of 72 Bn BSF	On 28 Jul 2021 at 1230 hrs a NMM 14 was detected by the dog with ADP Party of FDL UN340 near main gate of FDL UN340 of 72 Bn BSF distance 30 mtr from Morcha. Mine disposed-off by Ghatak BD Team of 10 Jak Rifles (Army)
Playing Girl Lab/Female (NDD)	97005776 HC/DH Nagnath Narrate	BOP Wan, 103 Bn BSF SHQ FZR	On 08 Jul 2021 at about 0610 Hrs. Zero-line patrolling of BOP Wan (Ex-103 Bn BSF) observed some suspicious foot prints on own side of Zero-line track near BP No 140/12. Dog 'Playing Girl' also led to the spot where suspected packets were buried under ground. Party searched the area with dog and recovered 03 pkt heroins (Weight Apprx-1.560 Kgs).
Suji Lab/ Female (Tracker) 144 Bn (SHQ ASR)	95001117 HC/DH Ragnindra Singh	BOP JCP Attari area BOP JCP Attari area	On 01 Sep 2021, Zero line patrolling/Khura Checking party with dog Suji carried out ZLP/KC. BOP JCP Attari area Ex-44 Bn. Dog Suji located a suspected packet 05 mtrs from IB Indian Territory. Party searched the area and 03 packets suspected to be heroin weight (0.908 Kgs) recovered with the help of dog.
Zarina GSD/ Female (NDD)	069440117 Ct/DH Sammuddin	120 BOP Kamalasagar	On 20 Aug 2021 recovered Ganja 02 Kg- Rs 10,000/-
	110099620 Ct/DH Benudhaur Naik	120 BOP Kamalasagar	On 29 Aug 2021 recovered following: Scythe 1800 Nos - Rs. 36,000/-, Wooden Handle - Rs. 18,000/-
	069440117 Ct/DH Sammuddin	120 BOP Kamalasagar	On 17 Sep 2021 recovered following: Yaba Tablet cost Rs. 3,25,000, Ganja- Rs. 27,500/-
Sultan/ Lab (NDD)	06009138 Ct/ DH P Geri Babu	BOP Radha Nagar	Recovered following: On 22 Jul Ganja 22 Kg cost Rs. 1,10,000/-, On 03 Sep 2021 Ganja 10 Kg cost Rs. 50,000/-, 165 Nos Phensedyle el cost Rs.20,460/-
Snoffy (NDD)	0114441443 Ct/DH Brij Kishor	BOP Simanthapur 133 Bn	Recovered following: Dulal PlamCandy - 21 Nos, Ayna Dish Wash - 10 Nos, Trisimme Shampoo - 04 Nos , Total Cost Rs. 3913/-
CRPF			
Rush (BSM) (DP)	075172785 Ct/GD Radhey Shyam	216 Bn HQ at Nuapada (Odisha)	On 26 Feb 2021 recovered following: IED 15 Kgs Approx- 01 Nos (in steel containder), Electric wire-100 mtr
Peter (BSM) (DP)	121206074 Ct/GD Sooraj Singh	22 Bn HQR at Haribagh Jharkhand	On 28 Jan 2021 IED 7 Kg detected and demolished on the spot by the BDD squad.
Paheli DOB- 28.06.17 (DP)	115242335 Ct/GD Smith. G	150 Bn at Sukma Dhornapal (CG)	On 12 Apr 2021 recovered 01 IED weighing approx 10 Kg

Ocki DOB- 20.01.18 (DP)	105036014 Ct/GD S. Mahesh	182 Bn HQ at Pulwama (J&K)	On 23 Apr 2021 recovered 01 IED weighing approx 04-05 Kg.
Simba DOB- 07.06.18 (DP)	075042418 Ct/GD Puran Chand Sahoo	190 Bn HQ at Chatra, Jharkhand	On 30 Apr 2021 recovered following: Cane Bombs - 04 nos. (Consisting of approx 20 kg explosive in total), Torch light - 01 no., Electric wire approx-25-30 mtrs, Mobile box (Spice model no. F-311) - 01 no.
Ziddi DOB- 03.06.17 & (DP) and Atulya DOB- 29.07.17 (DP)	135148308 Ct/GD O. Ravi Shankar and 052526166 Ct/DH Gaikwad Arjun 115070339 Ct./GD Dinesh Kumar	212 Bn HQ at Kistaram, Sukma (CG)	On 30 April 2021 recovered following: Remnants of steel container - 02 nos., Metal pieces used as splinter- 10 pieces., Flexible wire Approx- 03 mtrs., Iron spike- 06 nos., Mechanism release- 01 no., Battery 09 watt- 01 no. As per BDDS team, two IEDs weighing 08 kg and 10-12 kg respectively in steel container with pressure/release mechanism. IED was dug 2-3 feet beneath earth.
Prik DOB- 05.01.19 (DP)	060810335 Ct/GD Hari Narayan Singh 135043827 Ct/GD BinitMinz	174 Bn HQ at West Singhbhum Jharkhand	On 12 May 2021 recovered following: Country made old single barrel rifle-01, Country made old pistol-01 no., Country made grenade - 01 no., Commercial Detonator - 01 no. Ammunition 7.62 mm- 08 no., Ammunition 9mm- 17 no., Magazine of Rifle AK47- 01 no., 303 Rifle Magazine- 01 no., Wireless Set Motorola - 01 no., Camera Flash- 01 no., Half burnt wireless set- 01 no.
Atulya DOB- 29.10.17 (DP)	115070339 Ct/BUG Dinesh Kumar	212 Bn HQ at Kistaram, Sukma (CG)	On 31 May 2021 recovered following: Remnants of Steel container- 03 no., Metal pieces used as splinter- 10 pieces., Flexible wire approx-02 mtrs., Iron Spike- 01 no., Mechanism release- 01 no. (Pressure), Battery 09 watt- 01 no. Two IEDs weighing 08-10 kg approx in steel container with pressure mechanism. IED was dug 1-2 feet beneath.
Zeel DOB- 17.12.18 (DP)	175146901 Ct/GD Chalapati Balaji 175175955 Ct/GD (DH) Lal Murnu	158 Bn HQ at Gumla	On 04 Jun 2021 recovered following: 12 Bore Gun- 01 no., Bharmar Gun (Muzzle loaded)- 01 no., Pistol (Country made) -01 no., Live ammunition (Pistol) -02 nos., 12 Bore live ammunition- 02 nos., Gelatin stick - 02 nos., Electric Detonator- 02 nos.
Kajol DOB- 23.01.16 (DP)	145047452 CT/GD Ranjan Pradhan	150 Bn at Sukma I (CG)	On 07 Jun 2021 recovered 02 IEDs weight approx - 10 kg and 07 kg.
Piesha DOB 13.10.14 (DP)	135106107 Ct/GD Gulam Sarwar	201 CoBRA at Karanpur Chattisgarh	On 26 Jun recovered 01 IED (Approx-20 Kg)

<p>Ziyo DOB- 7.12.18</p> <p>Vama DOB- 04.04.18</p> <p>Happy DOB- 20.06.18</p> <p>Drone DOB- 26.09.14 (DP)</p>	<p>175311018 Ct/GD Arvind Kumar (K9 Ziyo)</p> <p>135104096 Ct/GD Bishwajit Kumbhakar (K9 Drone)</p> <p>155270114 Ct/GD M.Kristappa (K9 Happy) & Ct/GD V.Kranti (K9 Vama)</p>	<p>203 CoBRA at Hazaribagh Jharkhand</p>	<p>On 15 July recovered following:</p> <p>5.5 mm INSAS rifle -01 (Body No.18109287), 5.56 mm live amn -01 round., 7.62 mm live amn -01 round., Magazine -04 Nos., Pouch - 02 Nos., Tircg - 02 Nos., Mobile charger - 01 No., Rifle oil - 02 bottles, Note pad - 02 Nos., Steel plate - 01No., Uniform (Black shirt) - 02 Nos., Formal shirt - 01 No.</p> <p>Towel - 01 No., Black long pant - 01 No., Blanket - 02 Nos. Medicines, Syringe -07 Nos., Brush- 02 Nos., Bag (Black) 01 No., Plastic mat - 01 No., Pen drive- 01 No., Hard disk- 01 No., Memory card - 04 Nos., Poster- 12 Nos., Pouch - 02 Nos, Torch light - 02 Nos, Mobile Charger -01 No., Rifle Oil - 02 bottles, Note pad - 02 Nos., Steel plate -01 No., Uniform (Black shirt) - 02 Nos, Formal Shirt- 01 No., Towel - 01 No., Black long pant- 01 No., Blanket - 02 Nos., Syringe- 07 Nos, Brsh- 02 Nos, Bag (Black) - 01 No, Plastic mat - 01 No.</p>
<p>Zack DOB- 19.01.21 (DP)</p>	<p>135321737 Ct/GD Tarun Kumar D & 135230884 Ct/GD Sandeep Singh</p>	<p>216 Bn at Nuapada (Odisha)</p>	<p>On 22 Jul 2021 recovered following:</p> <p>Pressure cooker IED 5 ltr- 5 Nos, Pressure cooker 10 Ltr IED- 3 Nos., Steel contained IEDs 10 kg -5 No., ANFO (5 Packets of 10 kg each)- approx 45 to 50 kg., Acid bottles 10 Ltr. Note:- same has been destroyed on the spot as per SOP by using demolition set of 100 gm PEK and electric detonator No. 33- One No., Gun Bhamar- 03 Nos., Country made Gun- 01 No., Bomb Gun - 01 No., Handmade operating mechanism- 05 No., Gelatine rod - 25 Nos., Detonator Electric- 36 Nos.,</p> <p>Electrical Items:- Solar light - 01 No., Battery 12 Volt - 02 Nos, Battery 05 Volt - 01 No., Television Radio- 01 No., Flexible wire - 02 bundle, Battery charger - 01 No., Insulation tape black - 02 Nos., Television Remote - 01 No.</p> <p>Medicine:- Big Slain bottle - 02 Nos, Slain strip- 02 Nos., Syringes- 05 Nos., Oilment - 02 Nos., Larinate (200x11) - 01 set.</p> <p>Tool:- Knife -01 No., Tester - 01 No. , Cutting player - 01 No, Screw driver- 01 No., Empty paint small container- 01 No., Tape rolls - 01 No., Glass- 02 Nos., Axe -01 No., Plate - 01 No., Cooking pot - 01 No., Aluminum pot for cooking - 1 No., Spoon- 01 No.</p> <p>Stationary: Gum- 06 Nos</p> <p>Uniform items: Civil saree -02 Nos, Umbrella black - 02 Nos, Polythine black - 01 No (15 Mtrs), Polythine blue - 01 Nos (25 mtrs)</p>
<p>Pinky DOB 06.11.18 (DP)</p>	<p>175212902 Ct/GD Patil Himmat Nathu</p>	<p>127 Bn at Baliguda Kandhamal Odisha</p>	<p>On 04 Aug 2021 recovered following:</p> <p>Country made gun (Bhamar)-03, Ammonium Nitrate- 03 Kg, Steal Container -01 No. (10 ltr), Flexi wire- 10 mtr, Keel (Nails) - 300 gms, Cello Tape - 02 Nos, 09 Volt Dry Battery - 02 Nos., Knife - 01 No., Vitamin 'C' Tab - 15 Nos, Norfloxine Tab- 20 Nos, Paracetamol Tab- 20 Nos., Nicip Cold & Flu tab - 10 Nos.,</p>

			Ibuprofen Tab- 15 Nos, Syringe (Dispovan) - 07 Nos, Umbrella- 04 Nos, Transistor (Radio) -01 No, Rope- 02 Nos (08 mtrs)., Water Bottle (Plastic) -0 (02 ltr), Haversack (Pitu Bag) - 02 Nos., Washing Powder - 02 Pkt (Surf), Tobacco- 04 Pkt., Flex Cigarette - 01 Pkt (08 pcs), Polythene Sheet- 05 Nos.
Zip DOB- 17.12.18 (DP)	145080181 Ct/GD Parmod & 145140708 Ct/GD SK Mahaboob Subhani	4th Bn at College Road, Rayagada, Odisha	On 07 Aug 2021 recovered following: Bharmar (Desi gun) - 02 Nos., Polythine sheet - 05 Nos., Gelatin stick - 35 Nos., Flexible wire - 01 Bundle, Loose wire - 10 mtr., Remote - 01 No., Tape Recorder - 01Nos, Cutting Player - 01 No., Steel Container - 03 Nos., Urea (ANFO)- 12-15 Kg, Detonator- 50 Nos, Torch - 04 Nos., Colour Cello Tape - 03 Nos, Plastic rope - 50 mtr., Plastic thin rope - 10 mtr., Umbrella - 02 Nos., Nippo's small battery 09 volt-, 02 Nos., Battery 12 v - 01 No., Empty case - 13 Nos (12 Nos -, 303 and 01 No. 7.62), Noodle- 04 Pkt., Banner - 01(BGND)., Packing material (These items were later handed over to the IIC Bijepur PS) No injury/Firing during the operation took place and troops safely reached at 1245 hrs at coy location.
Adle DOB- 29.10.17) &	115052377 Ct/GD Sangamesha TN	26th Bn at Chas, Bokaro, Jharkhand	On 15 Aug 2021 recovered an IED weighing around 20 Kgs.
Faida DOB- 19.05.18 & Kemp DOB- 23.01.16	111691019 Ct/GD SK Nural HaqueTulla 035040756 CT/GD Baijnath Prasad and 135042162 CT/GD Iswar Nag	Hqr at old court complex, Lti more, Chas, Distt-Bokaro Jharkhand - 827013	On 16 Oct 2021 at around 1100 Hrs, Near Villagers Gomarainna culvert, U/PS Nawadih, Distt- Bokjara following materials were recovered during Ops: One electric detonator, Gelatin stick of 125 gm, Few grams of Urea and sand
Gast DOB- 12-11-18	125034434 Ct/GD Gundu Bogula Krishna and	Hqr at Police Hospital Building, Reserve Office, Rourkela,	On 10 Dec 2021 at about 0915 hrs, 1015 hrs 1035 hrs. FalakberahTolla, 2.5 Kmsapprox from Ragra, 1.2 Kmsapprox from Soyamba and 800 Mtrsapprox from Pumapani under PS K. Boland, DisttSundargarh (Odisha) following materials were recovered during Ops:-
Gast DOB- 12-11-18	125034434 Ct/GD Gundu Bogula Krishna and 135311073 Ct/GD Niman Lakra	PO-Panposh, Sundargarh (Odisha) Pin- 769012, from 29.03.2009 (Nrs- Rourkela)	Dog and available equipment's detected/recovered three (03 Nos). IEDs (at about 0915 hrs,1015 hrs, 1035 hrs) (Two weight about 15 Kgs (In a steel Container and filled with ammonia nitrate/sharp iron splinters and detonator fitted with Command Mechanism) and one 12 Kgs approx (in a Allmn container and filled with ammonia nitrate/sharp iron splinters and detonator fitted with Command Mechanism

Zomy DOB- 17.12.18	115317336 Ct/GD Rupom Puley and 175105109 Ct/GD Suraj Nayak	Hqrat bazar Samiti Parisar, Hazaribagh, Jharkhand Pin-825301 from 11.05.2008. (Nrs:- Koderma)	On 23 Dec 2021 fm 0800 Hrs C/Out 01 Day SADO Duty in the General area of Masuriya & Lajidag axis and adjoining forest area. U/PS- Keredari/Simaria Distt Hazaribagh Chatra Following materials were recovered during Ops Live rounds of 315 Bore -209 Nos., Live rounds of 7.62 mm SLR- 75 Nos., Electric Detonators- 50 Nos, Power gel Gelatin sticks - 20 Nos, 9mm Carbine magazine- 01 No., SLR- 01 No.
ITBP			
Torrent, Monty Male Age- 02 Yrs 03 Months (EDD)	137020324 Ct/AT (DH) Jitendra Singh	41st Bn, 'B' Coy Ranapal	Recovered steel container IED (5Kg) with gun powder/ANFO/ splinter, electric wire 5 Mtr, power source (9 watts battery-04), electronic detonator etc. In RSO cum Deming operation on dated 07.03.21 by COB Ranapal of 41st Bn.
Lucky (Rocky) DBR Age- 03 Yrs 02 Months (EDD)	097024671 Ct/AT (DH) Inderjeet Singh	45th Bn 'B' Coy Kadenar	Dog Lucky confirmed IED on 19 Jan 2021 at GR-19° 21'04"N81°24'07" in AOR of 'B' Coy Kadenar of 45th Bn.
David (Damru) DBR (Male) PEDD	147021252 Ct/AT (DH) Abhishek Kumar	45th Bn 'A' Coy	Dog David (Damru) detected IED on 21 May 2021 in AOR of 'D' Coy, 45th Bn ITBP
Pavi, BSD (Female)	130500572 Ct/GD (DH) Rathod Gaurakhnath	50th Bn	Excellent performance during ASC duties at Rashtrapati Bhawan, N. Delhi
Shera (Snowy) BSD Female D.O.B- 20.11.2013 (ED)	080450414 Ct/GD (DH) Birappa Hadimani	40th Bn 'A' COB (Bakarakatta)	On 27 Sep 2021, No. 080450414 Ct/GD (DH) Birappa Hadimani with Dog Shera (Snowy) participated during area domination cum demining ops launched from 'A COB (Bakarakatta), the Battery operated pressure cooker IED containing rich quality of Gun power weighing around 05 Kg recovered underneath surface.
SSB			
No. 388 Juliet Age 2 years & 2 Months	120800322 Ct/GD Karanjit Kaushal	29th Bn SSB, Gaya Bihar	During the search operation on 18 Feb 2021, dog detected following: Country made Pistol- 01 No (Barrel length 4.5 inches, Country made Pistol-01 No, (Barrel length 5.02 inches), Country made Gun- 01 No, (Double Barrel length- 30 inches), 5.56 mm live rounds -05 Nos (Lot No. 96), Empty cases - 02 Nos (8 mm)

No. 577/ Metro Age 01 Year & 3 Months	130030389 Ct/GD Chandan Nath (DH) 070433634 Ct/GD Deepak Namdev Pawar (ADH)	8th Bn SSB Kharprail	On 26th Jun 2021 during the search operation dog detected following Narcotics items:- Opium - 1.60 kg, Brown Sugar - 860 gm, Yaba Tablets - 360 gm
No.505/ Lambert Age 2 Year and 8 months	11310277 Ct/GD Ramkishor Swami (DH) 12140255 Ct/ GD Awavdes Kumar (ADH)	43rd Bn SSB Siddarth Nagar	On 16 Jun 2021 Solved a murder case with Police.
No 322/ Maya Age 8 years (EDD)	070192013 Ct/GD Manish Kumar Dwivedi (DH)	29th Bn SSB Gaya	On 05 Aug 2021 during the search operation dog detected 02 Cane bomb IED (Approx 4 kg).
No 451/ Kissme Age 3 Year & No. 568/ Malko Age 1 year 3 months and No. 441/ Kush Age 3 years (EDD)	09060289 Ct/GD Sagar Pradeep Ithape (DH) 14099435 Ct/GD SubashLakra (DH) & 100603610 Ct/GD Ramasami (DH)	51st Bn SSB Sitamarhi	On 05 Aug 2021 during the search operation dog detected following Narcotics items: Ganja- 62.5 kg, Charas- 180 gm, Pistol - 01 No, Deshi Katta- 01 No
No.391/ Jevin Age 4 Year & 2 months & No. 581 Maizi Age 1 Year & 8 (EDD)	No. 120510103 CT/GD Rajendra Singh (DH) No. 140369337 CT/GD Gautam Kumar (DH)	29th Bn SSB Gaya	On 15 Nov 2021 During search operation Dog detected 02 Nos Cane IED approx 03 Kg

ASSAM RIFLES

<p>ARL-507 Saaz Age- 02 Yrs, 03 Months (ND)</p>	<p>No 2502060 Rfn/GD Ajay Kumar</p>	<p>Manipur</p>	<p>On 14 Mar 2021, based on specific input regarding the presence of a Cadre of ZDV (Dino) SoO Group general area, Company Operating Based Hengkot, a special operation was launched by an operation column of 25 Assam Rifles including Assam Rifles Dog No. ARL-507 Saaz (Narcotics Detector) which led to the apprehension of one Cadre of ZDV (Dino) a SoO group along with following recoveries:-</p> <p>08x9 mm live rounds, 01xPt 22 mm live rounds, 03x22 mm bore rounds, 01 kg Opium worth approx. Rs. 60,000/- (Rupees Sixty Thousand Only), Cash- Indian currency Rs. 3,72,500/- (Rupees Three Lakh Seventy-two thousand five hundred only) On 15 Mar 2021, based on specific input about presence of drug peddler in general area Mata Mualtan, a special operation was launched by an Op coln of 25 Assam Rifles including ARL-507 Saaz (ND) which led to the apprehension of one drug peddler and recovered 1.40 kgs of Heroin worth Rs 4.56 Crore and one Nokia Mobile Phone</p>
<p>ARL -510 Sahana 03 years old (ND)</p>	<p>5021528 Rfn/ GD Deepak Basumatary</p>	<p>Serchhip (Mizoram)</p>	<p>On 16 Aug 2021, based on a reliable input received from own source regarding retrieval of a drug cache by a Myanmar National, a joint operation was launched by column of 8th Assam Rifles including AR Dog No. 510 Sahana (Narcotic Detection) in general area Zokhawther, Champhai (Mizoram). While carrying out deliberate search of the area, ARL-510 Sahana (ND) picked up a trail and started digging in general area Zokhawther at around 1700 hours. One packet wrapped in plastic was detected by the joint team. Thereafter, it was checked and was found that packet contained small pouches of powdery substance inside it, suspected to be Heroin No. 4 by the Excise & Narcotics Department, Champhai (Mizoram). The cotnsignment consisting 119.6 grams of Heroin No. IV approx market value of Rs. 47,84,000/- (Rupees forty seven lakhs eighty four thousand only) was seized on the spot.</p>



LEGAL NOTES

— Legal Updates



MHA has issued a SOP on AKLAN (आकलन) on proficiency evaluation and certifications of the Police Service K9s (PSKs) during the year 2020 in which annual proficiency evaluation by independent third party certification has been made mandatory requirement. What do the experts think about the relative value of certification by an internal assessment versus assessment by independent assessor? I have been a handler for the past many years. We have started evaluation of PSK teams however it is done by our internal trainers or experts and it is within our department. It is also not an easy test as it is also based on the protocol given in the SOP issued by the MHA. But it would seem to me that having an assessor from another agency certify the dogs would lend more credibility to the process as per requirement of the MHA. Will it make any difference if we continue to do the evaluations internally? and will it have any legal implications too?

Dr Raman Kumar, Dy Comdt, OIC Dog Squad, CISF Unit DMRC, New Delhi

Editor : Isolation can never bring about credibility to the task performed by us. I applaud your department for having commenced with internal assessment as per requirements of the SOP on AKLAN (आकलन) issued by the MHA and have an internal certification process for your PSK teams. That is half the battle undertaken. However, there should be a system of checks and balances in place to ensure the integrity of the process. Uniformity among organizations is another vital aspect to ensure interoperability and standardization. Transparency is a crucial building block to that end and your internal assessments would be found inadequate when they are under the scrutiny of legal challenge in comparison to when outside or independent evaluators are involved.

No trainer should ever be in the

position of certifying his or her own dog or the teams they train. The reason why is simple; A trainer has a vested interest in a positive outcome from the certification to prove that he or she did their job. They lack critical impartiality and therefore diminish the validity of the testing process. It is too heavy a burden to carry and should be handed off to a credible third party to add the needed element of independent oversight to your PSK training programme.

Having said that, internal assessment is vital to achieve the desired performance standards. Internal evaluations are indeed an excellent method for periodically checking through the broad analysis of the certification process, the cumulative training regimens, and the detailed documentation of these activities. So, as you can see, the certification process is only one

piece of the complete picture for establishing reliability in your PSK teams, but equally as important as the training that precedes it.

Furthermore, strong internal assessments would also provide an opportunity to identify the shortcomings and subject PSK team to overcome these deficiencies through refresher training programme before such PSK teams are finally subjected to independent assessments for annual certification. For example, one of the associations wants two certifying officials to be present for each team certified. The fact remains, it is an extreme conflict of interest for an officer to certify himself in anything we do as police officers, especially in the field of trained dogs. Notwithstanding, independent certification is an obligatory process from regulatory and legal stand point.

INNOVATIONS

— Innovative modes of training and equipments

Air Passes Hole Tiffin Box Method

Objective (उद्देश्य):

प्रत्येक प्रशिक्षक की यह अभिलाषा होती है कि सेन्ट कंडीशनिंग प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वान का विस्फोटक की गंध से भलीभाँति परिचय हो जाये, तथा श्वान इस प्रशिक्षण के अनुरूप भविष्य में सिखाये गये तरीके से कार्य कर सके। इस कार्य हेतु प्रशिक्षक विभिन्न प्रकार के methods को अपनाता है जैसे कि wooden scent box, scent tubes आदि। Scent conditioning के प्रारंभिक प्रशिक्षण में method कोई भी उपयोग में लाया जाये, उसका अंतिम उद्देश्य सफलता प्राप्त करना ही है। इस कार्य हेतु विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रणाली (method) तथा क्रिया विधि (methodology) प्रयोग में लायी जाती है। जिस तरह हर व्यक्ति की सोच और काम करने की क्षमता अलग अलग होती है, उसी प्रकार अलग-अलग श्वानों के कार्य करने का तरीका, तथा सूँघने की क्षमता अलग-अलग होती है। प्रशिक्षण को शून्य स्तर से उच्च स्तर तक, कभी low scent या कभी High scent कभी explosive ना रखकर इस method द्वारा विभिन्न प्रकार से अभ्यास कर

प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा सकता है। जब भी विस्फोटक पदार्थ की गंध से श्वान को अवगत कराया जाता है तो श्वान को दो प्रशिक्षण साथ-साथ सिखाया जाते हैं:-

- विस्फोटक पदार्थ की गंध से श्वान को अवगत कराना।
- विस्फोटक पदार्थ जिस आर्टिकल में रखा जाना है उसके साथ श्वान को तर्तीबवार उसे सूँघने के लिए प्रशिक्षण देना।

इसी प्रशिक्षण के क्रम में श्वानों द्वारा गंध को न सूँघकर के बहू आर्टिकल के साथ में छेड़छाड़ एवं उनके साथ खेलना प्रारंभ कर देते हैं। जैसे कि सेंट बाक्स, सेंट ट्यूब्स एवं लगेज आदि। इन सब बुरी आदतों को श्वान में प्रारंभिक प्रशिक्षण से ही न आये इसीलिए एयर पास होल टिफिन बाक्स विधि को इजाद किया गया। चूँकि यह बाक्स धातु के बने हैं अतः इनमें रखा गया विस्फोटक पदार्थ इस धातु के साथ अपनी गंध को परिवर्तित भी नहीं करता है।

Introduction (परिचय):

इस तरीके का नाम Air Passes Hole Tiffin Box Method है। इस उपकरण को आसानी से एक जगह से दूसरी जगह को ले जा सकते हैं। यह स्टेनलेस स्टील से निर्मित धातु के बाक्स हैं। जिनको एक लकड़ी के प्लैंक पर फिक्स किया जाता है तथा इसके ऊपर वाले ढक्कन पर अनेक छिद्र बनाये जाते हैं जिससे कि इसके अंदर रखे हुए विस्फोटक की अधिकतम गंध श्वान को मिल सके। अपनी आवश्यकतानुसार प्लैंक की लंबाई एवं बाक्सों की संख्या और उनका क्रम प्रशिक्षक की आवश्यकतानुसार घटाया या बढ़ाया जा सकता है। इस माध्यम से श्वान को घाउण्ड सर्च तथा लगेज सर्च के प्रारंभिक प्रशिक्षण में मदद मिलती है। इसी क्रम में इन बाक्सों के पीछे चुंबक को फिक्स किया गया है, जिसको इमारतों तथा वाहनों में विस्फोटक की तलाश के प्रारंभिक प्रशिक्षण में उपयोग में लाया जाता है।

Method (तरीका):

विस्फोटक खोजी श्वान के प्रारंभिक प्रशिक्षण में श्वान को सेंट कंडीशनिंग के लिए इस तरीके को उपयोग में लाया जाता है। सर्वप्रथम लेडर पर केवल एक बाक्स को फिक्स करके उसमें विस्फोटक पदार्थ रखा जाता है और श्वान को शिफ कमांड के साथ में सिट इंडीकेशन सिखाया जाता है। उसके पश्चात अगले चरण में लेडर पर दो फिट की दूरी पर दो टिफिन बाक्सों फिक्स किये जाते हैं। एक टिफिन बाक्स में विस्फोटक पदार्थ तथा दूसरा

Table

Stage	Box	Explosive Shape	Distance of Tiffin boxes (in feet)	Height
1	1	1 Single line	2	At ground level
2	1 To 3	1 Single line	2	At ground level
3	1 To 5	1 Single line	3	1 feet
4	1 To 10	2 L shape	3	1 feet
5	1 To 15	2 U Shape	3	1 feet
6	1 To 20	2 O shape	4	1 feet
7	1 To 20	2 Zig -Zag	5	1.5 feet
8	1 To 5	1 Hanging in wall	2	2 feet
9	1 To 20	2 Hanging in wall	2	2.5 To 3 feet





टिफिन बाक्स खाली होता है। और श्वान को दोनो टिफिन बाक्स में discrimination करना सिखाया जाता है। जब श्वान विस्फोटक की गंध पर कंडीशन हो जाता है और दोनों बाक्सों में discrimination करना सीख जाता है। तब प्रशिक्षण को आगे बढ़ाते हुए बाक्सों की संख्या क्रम तथा लेडर की आकृति में पूर्व

वर्णित टेबल के अनुसार परिवर्तन करते हुए इस प्रशिक्षण को आगे बढ़ाया जाता है।

इसी प्रकार से जिन चुंबकीय टिफिन बाक्सों को इमारतों में तथा वाहनों में अलग-अलग स्थान पर लगाकर के प्रशिक्षण को आगे बढ़ाया जाता है। इस method में बड़े टिफिन को उपयोग में लाकर के अधिक मात्रा वाले विस्फोटक के लिए भी प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सकता है।

Advantages (फायदे)

- 1 चूंकि यह आर्टिकल स्टेनलेस स्टील का बना हुआ है अतः इसमें विस्फोटक रखे जाने पर target odour में परिवर्तन नहीं होता।
- 2 प्रशिक्षण के प्रारंभिक चरण में यह आर्टिकल प्लैक के ऊपर जमीनी स्तर पर स्थापित किये जाते हैं जिससे श्वान द्वारा digging करने की बुरी आदत उत्पन्न नहीं होती है।
- 3 टिफिन बाक्स स्टेनलेस स्टील धातु का बने होने के कारण तथा प्लैक पर फिक्स होने के कारण श्वान mouthing करने की गलत आदत नहीं सीखता।
- 4 इसके नीचे magnet लगाकर किसी भी इमारत तथा वाहन के अंदर बाहर तथा ऊपर-नीचे चारो ओर कहीं भी रख कर आवश्यकतानुसार प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जा सकता है।
- 5 इस बाक्स method से बाक्स के अंदर explosive को रखकर खुले रूप में IED का अभ्यास करवा सकते हैं।
- 6 इस method द्वारा आर्टिकल के लिए श्वान की concentration को बढ़ाया जाता है।
- 7 प्रशिक्षण के दौरान आर्टिकल के sequence को बरकरार रखने के लिए (छोड़कर न जाने के लिए) इस method को उपयोग में लाया जाता है।
- 8 अंतिम रूप से इन बाक्स में भिन्न भिन्न आर्टिकल्स को रखकर scent conditioning तथा scent distraction प्रशिक्षण को प्रदान कर सकता है।

(Sh Gouri Shankar, HC/GD Dog Handler
CISF Dog Training School, Ranchi)

POLICE K9 TEAM OF THE YEAR



K9 Drone : An Ultimate Sacrifice in the Line Of Duty



The Mortal Remains of Martyr K9 Drone



Ct/GD Vishwajeet Kumbakar, the injured Handler of K9 Drone

"It is the cause, not the death, that makes the martyr"

Napoleon

Bonaparte

Shepherd Malinois, bred at Dog Breeding and Training School (DB&TS), Central Reserve Police Force, Bengaluru. K9 Drone was trained in Infantry Patrolling, Explosive Detection and Assault. After completion of 40 weeks of basic training at DB&TS along with his two handlers, Drone was deployed with the elite CoBRA Battalion in Jharkhand since 27th December 2015 for assisting the troops in Anti-Naxal Operations (ANO).

K9 Drone had been part of more than 83 major operations in almost all parts of Jharkhand. K9 Drone first achievement was made on 7th April 2016 when he detected four containers of 40 kgs explosive each in Parasnath area. Apart from these explosive laden containers the K9 also helped in recovering a large quantity of detonators, cortex, mobile phones, walky-talky, GPS device etc. That recovery might have thwarted loss of many precious lives.

On that fateful day, 12th July 2021, the troops of CoBRA were conducting an anti-Naxal operation

Not just Soldiers come wrapped in tricolours from the line of duty. The four-legged ones- K9 Warriors- too are honoured in the same way when they get martyred for the country. K9 Drone is the latest example of such ultimate sacrifice. K9 Drone of 203 CoBRA Bn, CRPF, made supreme sacrifice for the country when it was accidentally killed in an IED blast on 12TH

July, 2021 at Marwa forests in Jharkhand's Gumla district.

The handler, Ct Vishwajeet Kumbakar, got injured in the blast. But Drone's sacrifice did not go in vain. The blast triggered by the canine saved the lives of many CoBRA commandos who were following the K9 Team.

K9 Drone was a male Belgian



'The Gun Salute' 'The Last Post'



Not just Soldiers come wrapped in tricolours from the line of duty. The four-legged ones- K9 Warriors- too are honoured in the same way when they get martyred for the country. K9 Drone is the latest example of such ultimate sacrifice. K9 Drone of 203 CoBRA Bn, CRPF, made supreme sacrifice for the country when it was accidentally killed in an IED blast on

डॉग स्वचायड के आईडी स्पेशलिस्ट ड्रोन को सलामी गुल्लक में आईडी विस्फोट में हो गए शहीद

कमल मजु | कलकत्ता

कोबरा बटालियन का डॉग ड्रोन आज शहीद हो। कोबरा बटालियन 203 के डॉग स्वचायड टीम का आईडी स्पेशलिस्ट डॉग ड्रोन गुल्लक में आईडी विस्फोट में शहीद हो गए। डॉग ड्रोन का जन्म 28 फरवरी 2014 को हुआ था। डॉग ड्रोन को जन्म में ही कोबरा बटालियन के 203 में 27 फरवरी 2015 को डॉग स्वचायड टीम में आवंटित किया था। कोबरा 203 बटालियन में ड्रोन का इस्तेमाल 4 साल तक किया था। पहले यह कि डॉग स्वचायड टीम में रहते हुए इस्तेमाल को कई आईडी विस्फोट का जवाब भी डॉग ड्रोन ने ही दे दिया था। डॉग ड्रोन को 2021 में शहीद होने की खबर बटालियन



शहीद में बदलने लगे थे। शहीदों के शवों को जलाने के लिए डॉग ड्रोन को इस्तेमाल किया गया था। डॉग ड्रोन को शहीद होने की खबर के बाद कोबरा बटालियन में शोकपूर्ण माहौल था। डॉग ड्रोन का शव कोबरा बटालियन के डॉग ड्रोन को शहीद होने की खबर के बाद कोबरा बटालियन में शोकपूर्ण माहौल था। डॉग ड्रोन का शव कोबरा बटालियन के डॉग ड्रोन को शहीद होने की खबर के बाद कोबरा बटालियन में शोकपूर्ण माहौल था।



शहीदों के शवों को जलाने के लिए डॉग ड्रोन को इस्तेमाल किया गया था।

शहीदों के शवों को जलाने के लिए डॉग ड्रोन को इस्तेमाल किया गया था। शहीदों के शवों को जलाने के लिए डॉग ड्रोन को इस्तेमाल किया गया था। शहीदों के शवों को जलाने के लिए डॉग ड्रोन को इस्तेमाल किया गया था। शहीदों के शवों को जलाने के लिए डॉग ड्रोन को इस्तेमाल किया गया था।



A befitting and tearful farewell!!

in the area. There were already inputs that the Naxals might have planted several Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) in the area. Hence the K9 Team was also put into action. However, the Naxals had used Pressure mechanism bit away from where the explosive was buried. That proved lethal for K9 Drone when he moved towards the IED after getting the vapor. The poor creature was expecting a reward from the handler after the indication!! But the fate had something else in store. The K9 breathed his last on the spot only as the explosion was very powerful.

The mortal remains of the K9 was brought to the HQ of 203 CoBRA and was given very befitting respect. Nothing less than what would be given to a martyred soldier! After all, K9 Drone was also a true soldier! A K9 Warrior!! With wreath laying, gun salute and Shok shastra, the K9 was laid to rest with full respect and honour. The best farewell!! He was freed forever! Saving the lives of so many soldiers he has saved the future of so many children of those troops. Thus, K9 Drone became a legend. He proved once again that canines are the true companions. This also once again proved the necessity of Patrol K9s/Multi-tasking k9s in our fight against the anti-national and anti-social elements.

Two days later the troops of another Battalion, with the help of two K9s, neutralized a Naxal who was involved in laying the IED which killed K9 Drone! Drone might have been happily waiting at the Rainbow gate.

(Sh Mahendra M Hegde, Deputy Commandant, DB&TS, Taralu, CRPF)

NOTEPAD

- Short Notes on K9 Experiences



K9 and Handler: An Incredible Bond of Friendship

Dogs were the first animals domesticated by humans almost more than 30,000 years ago, which is far more than 10,000 years before the domestication of horses and ruminants. The legends about bonding between human and Canines goes back to Vedic time or before that. Yudistira, the eldest of Pandavas, refused to enter the haven without the dog which accompanied him all the way to the door of heaven. The rock carvings in Bhimbetka, near Bhopal, depict a man walking a curly-tailed male dog on a leash. Such bonding as also been traced back at least 15,000 years back to the Bonn-Oberkassel dog that was found

buried along with to humans. For centuries, dogs have been labelled as "man's best friend". They offered best companionship, loyalty and selfless love to the humans.

"Service Canines as our co-worker"

Since many centuries dogs have accompanied man in wars too. Among the various animals used in the wars the dogs played special rolls. Dogs have been used for Protection, Scout, Patrolling, Explosive detection, Tracking, Search and Rescue, Messenger and many more purposes. Unless there was strong bonding and trust between the handler and the dog

such sensitive and difficult tasks could have not been achieved. Such bonding also ensured best care and welfare of the Canines.

Whereas co-workers spend limited hours of time together at the working place, the handler and the his/her canine stay together on 24x7 basis. They train, work and live together. The handler is solely responsible for training, exercising, grooming, feeding and kennelling of his Canine. He has to take care of general health condition of his dog. The loyalty of the handler towards his dog is more significant than the loyalty of the Service Canine towards its handler. That is a K9 team.

The Canines can sense, understand and react to the emotions of their handlers. The dogs are sentient beings which can understand their handlers' and communicate with them. Other than the commands on which they are conditioned the Canines also trust human cues over their own olfactory capabilities. Hence, the handlers must recognise their dogs subtle working behaviours and assist in scent work of searching. Failure to recognise these subtleties typically may result in false negatives which may lead to missing the scent materials.

Dogs respond and behave differently to different handlers, depending how familiar and confident they are to each other. The dogs demonstrate more redirected behaviours, including

playing with inanimate objects and sniffing or licking the floors. They also exhibit appeasement gestures including blinking, averting head or looking elsewhere while interacting with familiar person. Dogs will also typically respond quickly to the handlers they have closer relationship with. That's why changing the handlers frequently may increase inconsistency or may negatively affect human and dog relationship. That will ultimately affect the Ops performance of the K9 team adversely. Such situation may result in catastrophe in trades like Explosive detection or Infantry patrolling. Many researchers have documented earlier that the dogs would have worked with higher accuracy while working with the familiar handlers than that of being handled with unfamiliar handlers.

The service Canines get stressed and get distracted while being handled with handlers who are unfamiliar to them. They are not machine basically. They are living beings with brain and heart. They have feelings. They communicate. On the other side also the handlers get more attached to their first dog.

“How traumatic is it for the Canines to get adopted to the new handler”

Generally changing the handler is highly traumatizing and stressful experience for the dog. The dog will suffer from anxiety and also may from depression. It may also affect dog's feeding habit. The anxiety and depression may lead to aggression or fear caused by the memories related to past love, care and affections. If the new handler abuses and neglects the care of the dog it will aggravate the mental trauma of the dog. The dog will suffer both emotionally and physically.

Dogs experience a range of human like emotions. Among which depression is very common in dogs when handlers are changed. A depressed dog may be unmotivated to be trained, work, play, eat and to rest. The dog may be uninterested to what happening in its surroundings. The dogs under anxiety and depression often whine and bark due to fear. They may often look for and unsuccessfully search for the old handler. They will be very shy or very reluctant to interact with the new handler though he may be better than the



previous one. They may hide or cower in fear until they become socialized/ familiarized with the new handler.

Physical symptoms of stress are common in many dogs. Digestive upset and lack of interest in food are noticed. The dog may also suffer diarrhoea, vomiting and weight loss. Some dogs may shiver out of fear or anxiety. They may drool excessively. Such symptoms can last for hours or for days and months. It is unclear how long it would take for the dogs to adjust to a new handler. The best ways to manage these transitions are still to be researched.

How long does it take for a dog to forget its original handler?

Dogs recognise humans by smell or sight. Their sense of sight is very powerful and strong. They can use their sense of sight to recognise a person. If the dog is blessed with a pair of strong and healthy eyes it will never forget anyone associated with. Dogs will always greet their handlers with the same enthusiasm and affection every time. There is no doubt that they remember the scents and voices of their handlers/ owners/ trainers for a very long time. The dog will remember its old handler whenever it sees him/ her or it gets the smell associated with the old handler.

How long Canines do remember a scent?

Undoubtedly forever! A dog can remember the scent of someone

for its entire life even if the association with that person was friendly or even unfriendly. The association remains stored in the dog's which is related to how that person made the dog feel. The dog may remember any specific event associated with any particular gesture, voice, movement or smell combined with emotion. The dog possesses about 300 million olfactory receptors in its nose whereas human has only about 6 million of that. Also, apart of dog's brain is completely devoted to processing and analysing the smell which is proportionately 40 times larger than that of the human's. Since dogs have defined olfactory memory, they can remember the scent when they are exposed to their handlers often.

Do Canines forget their handlers after some time?

NO! A dog never forgets its handler/s. Even after several years, dogs don't forget their handlers. Their amazing sniffing power and facial recognition ability helps to

remember their handlers as soon as they see them. Yes, they do not have any knowledge of time. So even they are separated for several years they don't forget the handlers. There are many examples where handlers are heartedly greeted by their dogs, even they meet after several years. May be that is the only reason why dogs are termed as man's true best friends.

Conclusion

The Canines are placed among good animals on the socio-geological skill, which is also proven by all those dogs which work closely with humans. Changing a dog's handler, which is done in certain organisations, may cause conflict and reduce the capabilities of the trained Canine significantly the change of handler also leads to physical and mental trauma. To avoid such situation and get the best out of the Service Canines it always advisable that the K9 Team should be kept intact.

(Dr Neeraj Verma, SHQ BSF Durg, Chhattisgarh)



पुलिस श्वान ईकाई (Police K9 Unit): सफलता की चैक लिस्ट

किसी भी पुलिस श्वान ईकाई को व्यवस्थित एवं कारगर तरीके से चलाने के लिए निम्नलिखित बिन्दु बेहद महत्वपूर्ण है:-

क्र.स.	चैक लिस्ट	हाँ	नहीं
1.	मेरे पास एक पुलिस श्वान नीति (Police K9 Policy) है।		
2.	इस नीति में पुलिस श्वान संबंधी सभी वांछित उपयोग शामिल हैं।		
3.	इस नीति में पुलिस श्वानों की Limitations भी विस्तार से दी गई हैं।		
4.	इस नीति में पुलिस श्वानों संबंधी परिचालन परिस्थितियों का विवरण दिया गया है।		
5.	यह नीति हैंडलर को यह निर्देशित करती है कि इसमें शामिल नहीं की गई पुलिस श्वान नीति (Police K9 Policy) की परिस्थिति में कैसे सामना किया जाए?		
6.	क्या पुलिस श्वान नीति में श्वानों के रख-रखाव, पोषण, उपकरण आदि का आवश्यक प्रावधान है?		
7.	क्या पुलिस श्वान नीति की कानूनी विशेषज्ञ द्वारा समीक्षा कर ली गई है?		
8.	क्या पुलिस श्वान टीम समय-समय पर अपने स्तर को बनाए रखने हेतु कुशल और मानवीय प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर रही है?		
9.	क्या पुलिस श्वान टीमों का प्रत्येक छःमाही आंतरिक मूल्यांकन का प्रावधान है		
10.	क्या पुलिस श्वान टीम के पास एक तटस्थ और स्वतंत्र प्रमाण पत्र है (Independent/Third party Certificate).		
11.	क्या पुलिस श्वान अकादमी पाठ योजनाओं (Lesson Plans) के आधार पर प्रशिक्षण दस्तावेजों का उपयोग करती है?		
12.	क्या आपके प्रशिक्षण का तरीका एवं मूल्यांकन आपके field deployment के अनुरूप है।		
13.	क्या पुलिस श्वान परिचालक विभाग में वर्किंग के 9 संस्कृति के साथ सहज हैं?		
14.	क्या श्वान टीम आपके अनुरूप मिशन को संतोषजनक पूर्ण करती है?		
15.	क्या विभाग में पुलिस श्वानों की Refresher Training Policy है? क्या उसका अनुपालन हो रहा है?		
16.	क्या श्वानों के उपयोग के बारे में समुचित जानकारीयां पुलिस बल के अन्य सदस्यों को उपलब्ध कराई गई है।		
17.	क्या पुलिस श्वान टीम पुलिस बल के अन्य सदस्यों के साथ प्रशिक्षण (Integration Training) प्राप्त कर रही है?		
18.	क्या पुलिस श्वान टीमों को dog training aids (जैसे कि explosives या narcotics training aids) पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध कराये गए हैं?		
19.	क्या पुलिस श्वान टीम विभागीय पॉलिसी के अनुरूप परीक्षण एवं उनका रिकार्ड maintain कर रही है?		
20.	क्या आपको पूर्व में पुलिस श्वानों के परिचालन या तैनाती की आंतरिक समीक्षा (internal Review) रिपोर्ट उपलब्ध कराई जाती है?		
21.	क्या विभाग में किसी नये प्रकार के प्रशिक्षित श्वान की आवश्यकता है या अधिक या कम श्वानों की आवश्यकता है? क्या निश्चित समय उपरांत इसकी समीक्षा हो रही है?		
22.	क्या पुलिस श्वान टीम हमारे समुदाय (community) की आवश्यकताओं एवं आकांक्षाओं के अनुरूप है?		
23.	क्या पुलिस श्वानों के veterinary care करने का समुचित प्रबंध है?		
24.	क्या unfit/old and worn-out पुलिस श्वानों को रिटावर करने एवं उनकी देखभाल करने का प्रावधान है?		

यदि उपरोक्त चैकलिस्ट में किसी बिन्दु पर 'नहीं' पाया जाता है तो पुलिस श्वान संस्था को इसकी समीक्षा करने की आवश्यकता होगी।

क्या आप उपरोक्त चैक लिस्ट में कुछ और तो नहीं जोड़ना चाहेंगे?

डॉ (कर्मल) प्रमोद कुमार शुभ



Stress in Police Service K9s (PSKs) and its Impact on their Working Ability

Stress is often defined as 'being subjected to an aversive event or the anticipation of such an event'. Stress is caused when the dog, by using its normal, learnt repertoire of responses cannot turn off or reduce levels of unpleasant stimulation. The impact of stress related disorders and traumas play a major role in the quality of work a working dog can perform, which have been now corroborated through many stress related studies on canines.

Although low levels of stress are important in normal learning processes, it is undesirable when the stress level increases to a point where the dog's anxious arousal becomes so great that normal learning is hampered or terminated.

Causes of Stress in PSKs

Stress can be caused by physical or psychological factors and both involve processes within the central nervous system. Physical stress can be defined as the rigours and

pressures on the biological body. Psychological stress can be thought of as the mental processes that occur in the dog's mind. Following are the major causes of stress among the Service K9s:

- Over dominant handler/ trainer.
- Abusive training, handling methods and equipment.
- Learned experience during particular sensitive periods.
- Inherited /genetic behaviors predisposed to stress.
- Deprived environment in kennels.
- Poor handler/ trainer communication.
- Excessive punishment.
- Trauma on the field.
- Illness and/ or pain.
- Challenging and/ or unfamiliar situations.
- Poor socialization as a puppy.
- Early imprinting by the mother.
- Inhibited natural behaviors.
- Unfamiliar extreme climatic conditions.

- Sudden change in routine.
- Uncomfortable travel conditions.
- Handler stress transmitted to the Dog.
- Conflicting temperaments of handler and dog.

Signs of Stress in PSKs

When a dog is under long term stress or is exposed to situations of high stress either during work or in the kennel, its working abilities will be compromised. In addition,

the stress can manifest itself as behavioral problems in following manners: -

- Dog refuses to perform in the field.
- Dog unresponsive to motivation.
- Aggression towards handler/ trainer and /or other dog.
- Slow response to commands.
- Dog 'forgets' his training.
- Over playful behavior when asked to perform a command.
- Dog loses interest in working.
- Avoidance of certain objects,

people, and place that trigger memories.

- Changes in mood - Anger, Depression, Hyper-arousal.
- Disobedience.
- Significant number of dogs failing to complete training.
- Early withdrawal from working roles.
- Stereotype behavior in the kennel.
- Health conditions including but not limited to frequent infection, diarrhea and itchy skin.

Identifying Signs of Early Stress

Small measured amount of stress can be beneficial to learning. It is when the dog is in a situation where it feels unable to cope, that we are likely to see the stress manifest in displacement behavior. These behaviors are simple repetitive behaviors which help the dog to handle the stress situation. By identifying these signs, we can potentially prevent a low stress situation from progressing.

Do keep in mind that some of the behavior's listed below are perfectly normal canine behaviors that a dog may carry out even when he is not stressed. A person trained in the field of canine behaviors will be able to distinguish whether the dog is stressed or not :-

- Panting, shivering, trembling or shaking.
- Barking, howling or whining.
- Chasing its tail
- Running around in circles
- Yawning excessively.
- Licking its lips repeatedly.
- Sniffing at the ground at nothing in particular.

- Loss of appetite.
- Behaving aggressively for no apparent reason.
- Hyperactive or listless behavior.
- Slow response in obeying a command or outright disobedience
- Skin problems like itching or loss of coat.
- Gastro-intestinal problems like loss of appetite or sudden
- Increase in appetite, diarrhea, or inexplicable weight loss.
- Self-mutilation-licking a part of the body excessively till it bleeds, causing lick granulomas.

Importance of Recognizing Early Signs of Stress

Few working dog handlers across the world are trained to recognize the symptoms of stress instead it is presumed that the dog is difficult, unintelligent or obstinate. Within correct management, some stress behaviors can become self-rewarding, especially self-mutilation behaviors and then change to an obsessive, compulsive disorder.

If this is to be prevented, then the underlying cause of the stress must be established and eliminated. One of the main components of stress in training seems to be confusion. It is vital that, if a dog does not perform up to the expected level, then examining the clarity of training procedures will be more productive than the use of force. As with so many aspects of understanding dog's behavior, solution lies in better appreciating a Dog's point of view.

Executive Analysis

Ninety-three percent commu-

nication is nonverbal (means through the body language 55% and tone of voice 38%). Verbal communication accounts for only 7%. A dog handler needs to understand the subtle body language e.g.-a freeze, a tail wag of a dog etc. Freeze means a signal to calm down. Thus, real praise for the dog will not come by just saying 'good dog', it has to be accompanied with right body language of the handler, relaxed body, facial expression, low tone to make the praise complete. The emotions have to accompany the word of command. Same goes for saying 'no' or giving a command to the dog to 'stay off', the word of command should be accompanied with the stiff body, tone etc.

Matching the temperament of the dog and handler is a must. Thus, correct communication, correct timing of reward and reprimand and understanding the body language is crucial for building the trust with the dog.

Stress in Para Military Working Dogs is mainly due to over dominant handler or due to poor communication of handler with canine or due to lack of understanding of body language of the canines. If on recall the dog is not coming back in a straight line, or is sniffing unnecessarily or itching, it says that handler is intimidating and dog is not willing to return to handler with enthusiasm. As with so many aspects of understanding dog's behaviors, solution lies in better appreciating a dog's point of view.

(Col DD Pawar, Assam Rifle Dog Training Centre, Jorhat, Assam)



केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की 109वीं वाहिनी द्वारा Anti – Sabotage Check (ASC) एवं Render Safe Procedure (RSP)

बी.आई.पी के इलाके में जो भी छूटिया की जाती हैं चाहे गेट में वहां की तलाशी या सर्चिंग छूटी हो या बी.आई.पी. के रेसिडेंट के अंदर का इलाका हो उसमें छूटी करते समय जो भी संदिग्ध वस्तु मिलती है उसको सबसे पहले श्वान द्वारा सत्यापन किया जाता है। श्वान द्वारा सत्यापन करने के पश्चात बी.डी.डी.एस. दस्ते के पास उपलब्ध उपकरण DSMD, Under Vehicle Search Mirror, HHMD द्वारा ध्यान होने पर तुरंत उस संदिग्ध वस्तु को सुरक्षित स्थान पर ले जाकर बी.डी.डी.एस. कार्मिक द्वारा बम सूट पहन कर बम बास्केट बम ब्लैकेट को ले जाकर हुक और लें सेट के द्वारा Render Safe Procedure (RSP) की कार्यवाही करके संदिग्ध वस्तु को बम बास्केट में रखकर बम ब्लैकेट से उसे ढक कर रखा जाता है अपने उच्च अधिकारी के आदेश के अनुसार सिविल पुलिस को सौंप देते हैं। बी.आई.पी. रेसिडेंट में श्वान की छूटी मुख्य द्वार के अन्दर आने वाली सभी गाड़ियों को सूंघकर चेक करना तथा राजभवन के बाहर चारों तरफ जाकर संदिग्ध वस्तु को चेक करना कोई भी गाड़ी बिना श्वान के चेक किये कैंप के अंदर नहीं जाती है। कहीं पर भी कोई संदिग्ध वस्तु मिलने पर श्वान द्वारा चेक किया जाता है।

शहरी इलाके में हम जब भी छूटी के लिए निकलते हैं तो हमारे साथ सूंघने वाला श्वान (Sniffer Dog) DSMD, Prodder Mirror Search Light, Cutter, Blade Hook and Line Set ले करके उसी इलाके की छानबीन करते हैं जिसमें नालियां, कचरे का ढेर, रोड़ पर खड़ी गाड़ियां, गटर, गमले, पानी की टंकिया, पार्क, बगीचा, पुलिया, पेड़ के बाजू वाला इलाका सभी हम गहराईयों से चेक करते हैं। सर्चिंग के दौरान अगर कोई संदेहास्पद वस्तु चाहे डिब्बा, सूटकेस, बैग, कार्टून, प्लास्टिक की थैली, भरा हुआ बोरी आदि मिलने पर सूंघने वाला श्वान द्वारा शकीन करने के पश्चात बी.डी.डी. दस्ते के उपकरणों द्वारा जांच करने के पश्चात उस जगह को खाली करके सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए, उस इलाके के महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए Render Safe Procedure (RSP) द्वारा हुक और लें सेट का इस्तेमाल कर बी.डी.डी.एस. कार्मिक द्वारा बम सूट पहनकर तथा बम बास्केट और बम ब्लैकेट के द्वारा हुक, लें सेट की सहायता से बम बास्केट में रख कर उच्च अधिकारी द्वारा दिए गए निर्देशानुसार आगे की कार्यवाही करते हैं।



SPOTLIGHT

Profile of Organization or Institute of Repute

Customs Canine Centre, Attari

– A JOURNEY – FROM PAPER TO REALITY

Veena Rao and Balbir Singh Mangat
Customs Canine Centre, Attari, Amritsar (Punjab)

"Successful organizations understand the importance of implementation, not just strategy, and, moreover, recognize the crucial role of their people in this process"

– Jeffery Pfeffer

ABSTRACT

No matter how far the technology goes, one cannot beat the instinct of a canine. The K9's world differs from the human in many specific ways, and their world is predominantly comprised of odours. His nose tells him countless things about the environments that entirely escape humans.

Realizing the significance of

Detection / Sniffer K9 the Central Board of Excise & Customs (2013) had stated that "Sniffer dogs have a high preventive value in anti-smuggling work and are being used successfully world over by enforcement agencies to detect narcotics, explosives, currency, humans etc. Dog's intelligence, dedication and keen sense of smelling make them ideally suited for detection of contraband

goods. A sniffer dog can cover comparatively larger area in a shorter time span while checking cargo/baggage, searches, etc. thus putting available manpower to optimum use."

Indian Customs has had a glorious past with excellent narcotics detection K9s deployed at New Delhi, Mumbai and seven other international airports across



Administration Building

the country. The first narcotics detection K9 'HERO' a German shepherd was inducted in the K9 Squad in the year 1984 at Sahar International Airport, Mumbai (renamed as CSMI Airport in 1999). The list is long – working together these Customs's K9 have detected drugs worth hundreds of crores of rupees since they have taken

charge at their place of duty.

All these years what the department missed was a dedicated in-house training facility where K9s could be trained for working in different environment of Airports, Ports, ICPs / LCSs / ICDs / FPOs / ACCs etc. with genuine passengers and bonafide trade, where consistency

in initial and refresher training is ensured and where contraband specific (Narcotics, Wildlife, Tobacco, Currency etc.) graduate dogs are produced.

Subsequent to

- the meetings and deliberations at Directorate of Logistics, New Delhi under Chairmanship of ADG, DRI, Bengaluru
- visit by the sub-committee members for inspection of the proposed site i.e. erstwhile LCS, Attari [the baggage and cargo clearance had shifted from Land Customs Station, Attari to the Integrated Check Post (ICP), Attari] for identification of buildings for housing kennels, handler's accommodation, area for training grounds etc., and
- expenditure analysis (recurring and non-recurring), suggestions for outsourcing of Kennel Management services, hiring of professional services for training etc. by Joint Commissioner,



Main Entry to Customs Canine Centre, Attari

Customs (P) Commissionerate, Amritsar during the period from October, 2017 to July, 2018

the Customs (Preventive) Commissionerate, Amritsar was assigned the task of setting up the first training centre of the Customs Department.

As Vincent Van Gough once said that

“Great things are done by a series of small things brought together”.

How the Customs Canine Centre at Attari would become, first of its kind state of art in-house training facility for the department - was yet to be worked upon.

The Commissionerate now had a prestigious project and a project report in hand for trying to bring this project to life.

The K9 training centre was a new concept to the department. It required lot of research to identify tasks, organize & prioritize them, meticulously plan and finally execute. I got associated with the project during the visit of the sub-committee and was entrusted upon with the exercise of ground level planning and execution in the month of January, 2019. I started with the basic task to draw a list of the major and minor functional work spaces that were required for renovating the existing

infrastructure. 3 acres of land, with constructed structures, was getting a makeover to function as the first K9 training centre of the department.

Setting up of Infrastructure / Outsourcing of Services Canine Shed / Isolation Rooms / Bathing Cubicles

We did not construct conventional kennels for housing the pups. One large Cargo Shed (100 mtrs x 30 mtrs x 12 mtrs with slant roof) was renovated and converted into a Canine Shed. The location of the shed is quiet which is important for housing, as busy through fares and a noisy environment might interrupt the rest patterns of detector dogs. It is a sealed building having SS Steel doors with toughened glass panels on the upper half and additional mesh doors for control entry of mosquitoes and insects. Insect repellent machines have been hanged across the length to arrest the menace. Sunlight being a natural disinfectant, transparent sheets at roof of the Canine Shed have been provisioned to make optimum use of direct sunlight. The temperature of the shed is monitored on a 2 hours basis and is maintained between the range 25 to 35 degrees, even in extreme weather conditions. This hall has 18 mesh fitted ventilators (with exhausts and duct air-coolers) which provide for circulation of fresh air. Provisions have been made to heat / cool the shed as per requirement. Behavioral tests suggest that dogs see in shades of yellow and blue and the walls of



Canine Shed for housing



CCTV view of Canine Shed –SS Steel Kennels lined within.

our Canine Shed adorn beautiful shades of yellow and ink blue.

20 Pre-fabricated Stainless Steel (304 grade) kennels have been fixed in the Canine Shed. The size of the kennel, 8ft x 4 ft x 6ft, is equipped spacious enough for a large dog to stand up and lie in,

comfortably. These stainless steel kennels are with necessary locking accessories and covered with steel panels / cross bars on three sides and a steel panel door, with toughened glass, with a rotatable tray holding bowls for food / water. These kennels have been placed in double block of 10 kennels back to

back with a drain channel running through the central passage of the kennels for proper drainage. Water taps along the drain channel, distanced at 6 ft. make every corner of the hall for cleaning. The central drain is blocked with a trap for preventing entry of rodents / pests into the Canine Shed. In each of these kennel there is a dog bed made of water-proof board during summers, overlaid with a mattress and blanket in winters.

The Canine Shed has a retiring room for the Kennel Assistants. Adequate number of fire fighting equipments has been installed in the shed to prevent any untoward incident. The Shed is under CCTV surveillance, covering all 20 kennels individually to monitor the activity of the pups under training and the kennel staff on duty.

The Canine Shed is skirted by two grooming areas (lined with chain link fencing), Canine Kitchen and Feeding area.

Isolation Rooms for K9s – sick / coming on refresher training that have to undergo mandatory quarantine or females in heat - have been separately constructed using a double storied building which previously housed an Air Cooling Pump Station.

An old Malkhana Building has been converted into kennel shed for K9s under deployment. Both the buildings are equipped with modern amenities and ss steel (304 grade) see-through doors with toughened glass panels.

A separate bathing area has been constructed under an open



Pool for K9s



Bathing Cubicles for K9s



Bathing Cubicle with sanitary fittings

rummaging shed. The bathing area has 6 K9 bathing cubicles with hand showers which makes it convenient for the handler to bathe his K9. A K9 pool measuring 6ft x 9ft adjoins the bathing cubicles. This is an out of the box concept in an attempt to make day to day chores more delightful.

Kennel Management

A clean Kennel smells and appears clean.

Cleanliness of the kennels is an important factor for the good health of detector dogs. It is important to enforce sanitary requirements in and around the kennels. Sanitation is one of the main measures of disease prevention and control and the most worked upon at the centre.

It was a part of project report to outsource the management and maintenance of the Kennels to a professional service provider hired through the process of e-tender / tender. The outsourced kennel

management staff members at the centre are animal lovers, uniformed, carry identity cards and are vaccinated. They work in 3 shifts and carry out a daily and weekly cleaning schedule. In the absence of dog handlers, they are trained to feed, groom and relieve the dog. The daily cleaning of the entire Canine Shed area includes the cleaning of floor, ss steel kennels and kennel equipment. The team consists of a cook who manages the K9 kitchen and is responsible for cooking fresh food hygienically as per scales and maintaining the stocks.

The Team Kennel Management is briefed about the duties / maintenance of high level of expertise in conduct of their tasks with zero error as they are dealing with live animals. The kennel assistants, now, know the importance attached to their daily chores – as the overall safety of the K9 and their own health depends upon adherence to the established standard of cleanliness.

At the Customs K9 Centre the daily / weekly cleaning schedule which is scrupulously followed covers:

1. Cleaning of the floor by sweeping & washing with disinfectant and drying completely by mopping daily. Cleaning the central drain channel daily by removal of any fecal material and or stagnant water.
2. Dusting of doors and windows daily and walls every week for removal of dust / dirt / cobweb buildup.
3. Kennel flaming once a week for disinfecting the area. The Stainless Steel Kennels hold added advantage here because they can be flamed at higher temperature and do not rust when washed.
4. Keeping the Canine shed surrounding free of food waste and garbage that could attract rodents and insects.
5. Maintaining the sleeping beds in completely dried conditions before returning them to



Picture 8: Pressure cleaning inside Canine Shed



Picture 9: Flaming of SS Steel Kennels (1)



Picture 10: Flaming of SS Steel Kennels (2)

kennels & wash and clean all soiled beddings by washing and drying in sun.

Fumigation of the Canine Shed is done with Formalin and Potassium Permanganate and sealed for at least 3 days before new batch of pups is housed.

Regular sessions are held by the Kennel Manager where the Kennel Assistants are guided to wear aprons / gloves when touching animal saliva, urine, feces or blood / when handling ill canine or canine with skin problems, cleaning habitats, litter boxes, dirty surfaces and soiled equipments and handling dirty laundry.

For carrying out these tasks the centre has equipped the Kennel

Management Team with modern gadgets such Vacuum Cleaners, Pressure and Steam Cleaning Machine, Flame Gun, Front load washing machine with medic rinse for washing K9 stuff.

No doubt, the clean ambience of the Canine Shed has always been appreciated by visiting dignitaries and guests as one of the well-sanitized kennels they have ever visited within or outside country.

To monitor the activity of the kennel management staff and to make them responsible during their presence - two daily reporting Proforma have been designed and put into practice. This ensured that the established cleaning standards were maintained and the health of the K9 was monitored even in the

absence of the handler.

1. **INFECTION CONTROL CHECK LIST:** This declaration by the Kennel Manager is submitted every morning that in the past 24 hours of duty all his kennel staff has worn all the protective personal equipment provided to them by the centre for full safety and the cleaning / disinfection of the Canine Shed / SS Steel Kennels / Canine Kitchen / Isolation Rooms / Grooming Areas and that Garbage disposal has been done in the prescribed manner.
2. **HEALTH & DIET ABNORMALITY REPORT:** It is the kennel staff that remains in touch the pups when it is not the handler. In that case if any health abnormality in stools, urine, vomiting / drooling materials is noticed the Kennel Assistant on duty immediately reports and deals with it as guided in the first place and after settling the pup put the fact on record in the Proforma.

The hiring of the Kennel Management Staff for the training centre has ensured that the pups are taken care well in the absence of the Dog Handler (when on leave), the cleaning standards are maintained, and desired quality of work is achieved. The department is working on the principle of ONE K9-ONE HANDLER. Outsourcing of the Kennel Management Staff has opened new windows to increase the efficiency of Kennel Management.

Veterinary Care

The department does not have a Veterinary cadre – so no practicing



Veterinary Clinic and Isolation room for sick K9



Veterinary Clinic - inside



Foundation Stone Laying Ceremony – K9 Handler's Hostel



Construction of K9 Handler's Hostel

vet. Once the functioning of the centre starts it would house under-training pups and the location of the centre being next to the zero line at the border, it was 35 km from Amritsar city. We could not think of housing pups without a proper veterinary support system. To deal with any emergency a small setup was also required to provide first aid at the centre itself.

Support from Veterinary Experts from a reputed Institution having

emergency veterinary services, admission facility, laboratory testing facility, radio-diagnosis facilities and OT facilities for surgical procedures etc. was must. Moreover, basic education to the trainee handlers was also must where they needed to learn about their companion K9, all his needs, vaccination schedule, first-aid, health care, dietary needs etc..

The Khalsa College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences (KCVAS), Amritsar

[affiliated to the Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences (GADVASU), Ludhiana] was the only institute in Amritsar that could provide us with the desired services. An agreement was then signed with KCVAS and now the centre is in the hands of most experienced veterinarians, who manage the Vet clinic at the centre, provide for round the clock emergency cover, provide specialized facilities at their Veterinary Clinic Complex, maintain the health of our K9s and take interactive lectures every week for our K9 handlers.

Accommodation For Trainees / Trainers

Proper residential building was not available. It was a challenge to make stay arrangements for trainee handler and trainers. Construction of a new building was out of bound as it would take almost 2-3 years to get it through. But it would be a wise decision to draft proposal for a K9 Handler's Hostel for future batches right-away and initial 2-3 years are managed with some decent enough makeshift arrangement. One Hall that had 3 rooms and 7 office cabins and the erstwhile Control Room Building was renovated and furnished with amenities / modern furniture / air-conditioners / washrooms were renovated for accommodating the Trainers. Simultaneously, a proposal for construction of a K9 Handler's Hostel – with capacity to accommodate 40 persons, Reception Area and Visitor's Lounge, Administration Office, Guest Rooms, Kitchen & Dining Hall (capacity 50 persons), Recreation Room, Conference Room etc was

moved. Whereas, the first batch has passed out, second batch is under training and the handlers are enjoying their stay, the Foundation Stone for the Hostel Building got laid on the 6th November, 2020 and it is likely that trainees in the third batch will be the lucky ones occupying the K9 Handler's Hostel.

Training Grounds

No K9 training centre can be complete without stretch of open land that serves as ground for agility training and specialized scent detection training / marching practice. There was an area behind the buildings which was earlier used for unloading loose cargo / gypsum rock etc.. This was low-lying with wild growth and uneven and rocky in lying. Without filling this low-lying patch of land with soil, leveling and fencing – it would not serve the purpose. From this available land two stretches of 100 mtr. X 50 mtr and 50 mtr x 50 mtr were demarcated. These two stretches were fenced with chain link fencing, filled with soil to raise level, leveled and topped with layer of fine sand. The entire perimeter of these training grounds was paved with interlocking tiles for easy approach and supervision. The Centre now has separate area for agility training and lush green stretch lined with fruit trees for specialized training.

Training Experts & Equipments & Pups:

Though Dog Handling has existed in the department since 1984, i.e. the deployment of 1st detection K9 at Mumbai as there was no



Agility Equipments



Picture 16: Training Ground

training facility in the department the transition of a Dog Handler into a Dog Trainer did not happen. The department leveraged upon other agencies for training their K9s and thus no career opportunity was created in shape of a dedicated K9 cadre. For the centre, it became inevitable that Trainers were hired on a contract basis for training initial batches till in-house talents could be groomed for taking up the responsibility. The department preferred Ex-serviceman from security agencies having experience in the field. Our trainers – one from Army and another from Punjab Police are doing an excellent job.

Security And Surveillance

The training centre is located in a highly sensitive area at the Attari

Border. The surveillance of the total area of training centre becomes important and CCTV cameras have been installed for keeping check on movement in and around the centre. Being a border area – consistent high speed internet connection has ever remained a bottleneck. The department has got a Radio Frequency Equipment installed through the BSNL and 24x7 power backup for round the clock monitoring of the activities at the centre even when away.

All Work And No Play:

Recreation is a very important part of any working environment be it office or a training institute. All work and no play make Jack a dull boy. The K9 centre provided its trainee handlers with facility of a common



Picture 17: The Uniform



Picture 18: Handlers planting fruit tree in name of the K9s – Swachhta Pakhwada 2020

room with dish TV connection, newspaper, indoor and outdoor games – such as Chess, Badminton, Volley Ball, Cricket etc.. Celebrating birthdays and festivals is form of activity for making them feel at

home. Even birthdays of our under training K9s have been celebrated. The Centre is in process of setting up and Open Air Gym for use by the trainee handlers to de-stress and break monotony.

Overall Ambience:

After the construction, a lot of rubble and discard was generated. The problem was its disposal. This problem was converted into a possibility. The heap of rubble was covered with soil and beautiful lawns were created under the Swachhata Action Plan 2018-19. The lawns give the area a fresh and full of life ambience – one would resist leaving. Every handler who completes training at the centre is made to plant a fruit tree in the name of his K9.

Standard Operating Procedures

While the infrastructural requirements were being completed to make the centre functional as early as possible, a Standard Operating Procedure for running the administration of the centre, conduct of training, method and duration, certification process were all needed to be drafted and got approved. I tried to pen every problem and solution, doubt and clarification which became the part of the SOP formulated and the Indian Customs K9 Manual published in the month of September, 2021. Subject related information was catalogued; the training aids / K9 equipments kits / agility equipments etc. were procured.

The centre was new and was preparing to train its maiden batch. No Training Uniform prescribed for K9 Handler. Not only it was designed but hassle-free procurement also was arranged.

The Service Book of Detection K9 was also to be designed. The outcome speaks of efforts put in and has become the hallmark of the centre.

The pups were being procured for the first time in the history of the department. The e-tendering, finalization of bids, approval from the ministry, pre-dispatch inspection and receipt were the stages traversed in a short period of 3 months,

It will not be out of place here, to thank the ADGP-cum-Director, Punjab Police Academy, Phillaur for allowing my visit the Punjab Police Academy, Phillaur for gaining insight into the functioning of the dog training centre and Shri Vikas Bhanot, SI, Punjab Police, with whom I had lengthy discussions, while I worked to accomplish this enormous feat.

Training Methods In Tandem With Customs Environment

The Customs K9s teams work in an environment where they encounter genuine passengers and bonafide trade. The centre is now working towards course development to cater to the specific need and certification in detection of Narcotics / Currency / Wildlife / Tobacco products and to touch upon the aspects of canine behavior along with handling, training and employing a passive indication detection canine, operational testing and evaluation methods etc. in tandem with the established international standards.

Major Mile Stones:

1. Inauguration of Customs Canine Centre, Attari – 15th of February, 2020
2. Launch of 'Indian Customs K9 Manual' – 3rd September, 2020
3. Passing out of First Batch of Narcotics detection K9s – 19th September, 2020
4. Laying of Foundation Stone for K9 Handler's Hostel – 6th November, 2020
5. Inauguration of Website of the Customs Canine Centre, Attari – 15th February, 2021

6. Launch of quarterly newsletter 'MUDHOL' – 15th February, 2021
7. Unveiling of Memento of CCC – 15th February, 2021

Today the Customs Canine Centre, Attari stands distinct creating a niche of its own in terms of state of art facilities and simplified procedures. The officers of Customs (Preventive) Commissionerate, Amritsar and Team DOL, New Delhi have worked tirelessly in tandem to achieve this feat.



Mrs Veena Rao, Superintendent, Customs Canine Centre is a revenue official of the CBIC, New Delhi who has worked in Central Excise, Service Tax, Customs and CGST dealing with assignments of varied nature in different work environments with industry & trade and at airports, border stations, preventive formations, cargo stations etc. Disposal of 700 odd show cause notices in a year and recovery of 1.25 crores of service tax in a single year are some of her best stints. An ardent dog lover - treaded into a totally new area, made the most of her background in biology, explored and played a key role in ground level planning and setting up the first K9 Training Centre of the Customs Department.



Sh Balbir S Mangat, Joint Commissioner, Customs (Preventive) Commissionerate, Amritsar is an IRS officer of 2009 batch who has extensive experience in core customs functions of assessment and valuation of import cargo. He has worked extensively in CBIC's investigation agencies such as DRI and DGCEI and appreciates the role of Canines in detection of contraband and their deterrent role.

Wag N Tails

PC : Dr Arun Sanadhya,
Dy Comdt (Vet) CISF



PC : Sh Mahender M Hegde,
Dy Comdt CRPF



PC : Dr Arun Sanadhya,
Dy Comdt (Vet) CISF



Feedback & Comments



- पुलिस के 9 प्रकोष्ठ बनाने का उद्देश्य केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों के सभी श्वान प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों में चल रहे प्रशिक्षण में समानता लाना है। जिसकी सटीक जानकारी 'राष्ट्रीय पुलिस के 9 जर्नल' में मिलती है।
- पुलिस श्वान ATULYA को Police K9 Team of the Year सम्मान देकर इस 'National Police K9 Journal' में जगह दी यह CRPF एवं Dog Breeding and Training School (DBTS) Taralu के लिए गर्व की बात है।
- राष्ट्रीय श्वान पत्रिका में उपयोग किए गए फोटोग्राफ्स बहुत ही आकर्षक हैं।
- इसमें केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों के सभी प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों की best practices की जानकारी भी सम्मिलित होने से और बेहतर होगा।
- Anti Naxal Operational में CRPF द्वारा प्रशिक्षित के 9 टीम जो 'Excellent' कार्य कर रही है, उनके बारे में पढ़ कर अत्यंत हर्ष हुआ।
- Pilot Project के रूप में Dutch Shepherd श्वान को CRPF ने बहुत अच्छे तरीके से संभाल कर आगे बढ़ाया है जिसका जिक्र National Police K9 Journal में किया गया।
- केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों में Breeding रणनीतियों को वैज्ञानिक सिद्धांतों और Estimated Breeding Values (EBVs) का उपयोग कर आधुनिक बनाये जाने की जरूरत पर जानकारी इस Police K9 Journal में दी गई जो कि बेहद उपयोगी है।
- National Police K9 Journal के सभी articles केन्द्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों के प्रशिक्षण केन्द्रों के लिए अत्यंत उपयोगी साबित होंगे।

- पुलिस श्वानों द्वारा किये गये कार्यों व operations में उनकी सफलताओं को भी National Police K9 Journal में आकर्षक तरीके से प्रकाशित किया गया है जो कि प्रेरणादायी है।

(दल संख्या- 065229019 आरजी (जीडी) योगेश यादव एवं क.सं. 06 मास्टर ट्रेनर कोर्स के अन्य प्रतिभागी, श्वान प्रजनन एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, तरानू)

- राष्ट्रीय पुलिस के 9 पत्रिका द्वितीय संस्करण का अध्ययन करने के उपरांत के 9 टीम के कार्य करने के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है। इस पत्रिका का संस्करण भविष्य में भी रखा जाए।

(11वीं वाहिनी केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल)

- बहुत ही उत्कृष्ट है तथा इस दिशा में बहुत ही सराहनीय कदम है।

(185वीं वाहिनी केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल)

- बहुत अच्छा संस्करण है जिसके माध्यम से हमें पहली बार पुलिस श्वानों के विभिन्न पहलुओं के बारे में जानकारियां प्राप्त हुई। भविष्य में इस प्रकाशन को जारी रखने से पुलिस श्वानों पर आधारित नई-नई तकनीकी जानकारियां एवं परिचालन संबंधी पहलू नकसली इलाकों में तैनात सैन्य बलों तक पहुंच पाएंगे।

(24वीं वाहिनी केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल)

CALL TO CONTRIBUTORS

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

I. Cover Photo Feature

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

II. Articles/Features – Technical Articles

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

III. Report Cards – Developments in organisations on PSKs

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

IV. View Point - Questions & Answers

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

V. Operations & Case Studies – Real World Case Studies

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

VI. Training Notes – Trainers Corner for discussion on training

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

VII. Innovations – Innovative modes of training and equipments

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

VIII. Legal Notes – Legal Update

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

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

IX. Police K9 Team of the Year

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

X. Notepad – Short Notes on K9 Experiences

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

XI. Spotlight – Profile of Organisation or Institute of repute

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

XII. Business Partners, K9 Products and Services

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

XIII. Accolades

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

XIV. Wag n Tails – Funny Moments with K9s

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

XV. Feedback & Comments

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

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

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Nation Pays Tributes to the Martyr Police Service K9 DRONE

Bidding final adieu to the Braveheart CRPF Dual Purpose K9 DRONE by the Officers of 203 CoBRA Battalion before laying him to rest in peace with full ceremonial honour. Police Service K9 Drone of 203 CoBRA Bn, CRPF made the supreme sacrifice for the country when it was accidentally killed in an IED blast triggered by Naxals on 12th July, 2021 at Marwa forests in Jharkhand's Gumla District.

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