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On the Cover

The Assault K9 Team of NSG comprising of L/Dfr ADT MK Singh alongwith K9 'Paarth'.

The Malinois breed K9 is seen with a highly specialized, unique, mask-mounted camera and radio transmission system – K9 Vision System (K9VS). NSG K9 is the world's first Special Force unit to have acquired such a capability with two-way Audio-Video K9 Augmentation Device during the year 2018. The concept originated to impart unique 'sense of direction' to the NSG K9 teams while deploying them away from the Handler, directing them to move inside the building, out of sight, to create a system that would allow us to see what our dogs could see on realtime basis and overcome challenges earlier faced during Mumbai like terror attacks. The unparalleled high quality, no-latency video alongwith K9 radio-guidance system of K9VS maximizes the operational capabilities of Special Forces Operational Teams while it remains comfortable and unrestrictive for the dogs.

Photo Credit : Mr Pravin Talan

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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पुलिस सेवा श्वानों (Police Service K9s - PSKs) पर
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From the Editor's Desk



Dr (Col) PK Chug (Retd)

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Consulting Director & Editor, MHA Police K9 Cell**



सत्यमेव जयते

भारत सरकार

When entire nation is moving towards a developed state, it is a huge responsibility on the shoulders of K9 experts cutting across central and state government organizations, to prepare ourselves, accept this challenge and gradually introduce the revolutionary changes in our K9 training techniques and management practices that in no way, we are behind the international norms.

We have made significant progress in this direction. The roadmap framed for the subject of PSKs is comprehensive and the action plan to achieve the same is promising. We now need to walk the path identified on this niche subject. Since January 2022, the MHA has organized 04 more Police K9 Workshops of 03 days duration each on **“Bridging the**

Gaps in Augmentation of K9 Performance”. These workshops were conducted with CRPF at their Dog Breeding & Training School, Taralu (Bengaluru), BSF at National Training Centre for Dogs (NTCD), Tekanpur (MP), National Security Guard (NSG) at NSG K9, Manesar (Gurgaon) and Assam Rifles Dog Training Center (ARDTC), Jorhat (Assam). These workshops were focused on demonstrating the modern language of K9 training and the advantages of operant conditioning by shaping the behaviour of dogs in augmenting K9 performance making them an active partner in a variety of deployments. Further, newly developed SOPs on the selection of green dogs by Working K9 Behaviour Assessment Test (K9 BAT) and K9 Proficiency Evaluation Test (K9 PET) for Detection Dogs

are discussed in greater detail. The next step is to organize such workshops on specific themes or aspects of PSKs like detection, patrol, decoy work, tracking-trailing, urban tracking or high-risk deployment missions. All these subjects would need great degree of focus and consistent efforts for better understanding.

The threatening phase of Covid-19 disruption is almost over and we're witnessing more and more activities in all walks of life. We must also quickly overcome the prevailing lag in our targets. We should quickly catch on to the missing targets, particularly with regards to the ongoing trial of the indigenous dog breed 'Himachali Shepherd' comprising of Himalayan Shepherd, Gaddi, Bakarwal or Tibetan Mastiff by BSF, SSB and ITBP. The CRPF

is conducting a similar trial on the Indian dog breed 'Kombai'. These are being tested for dual purposes of detection and patrol work.

Appreciating the concerns of field practitioners, the Ministry has ordered two boards of officers from CAPFs to formulate the SOPs on '**Deployment of Various Types of PSKs in LWE Areas**' and '**Authorization Scale, Procurement, Handling, Storage and Shelf-life of Explosive and Narcotics Dog Training Aids among CAPFs**'. These are two major issues which needed immediate attention to streamline and facilitate the procedures. Further, the Ministry has appreciated the requirements of the quality dog breeding stock with various CAPFs. To strengthen the police dog breeding programme among CAPFs, the MHA has nominated CRPF as the nodal agency for the import of dog breeding stock of various dog breeds with an aim to induct new bloodlines and avoid any potential inbreeding. Another issue which has been emphasized time and again is international collaborations and organizing international conferences/seminars or workshops for learning K9 best practices from leading international experts involved in the employment of K9s with diverse security and law enforcement organizations.

One more aspect which is

straggling for the last 03 years due to Covid conditions is the 'All India Police Duty Meet' (AIPDM) annually organized by the All India Sports Control Board (AISCB). It is high time that we resume such events which are aimed to provide opportunities for competitive spirit among PSK Teams. On the contrary, AISCB has been requested to take note of the progress made by the Police K9 Cell of the Ministry and re-design their PSK-related events to make them more realistic, task-oriented and making them more competitive from an operational point of view to bring the best out of them. We're extremely hopeful that AIPDMs would resume soon and that we would see our K9 Teams competing for excellence.

Training a PSK for a specialized task is always a fascinating task. These dogs seem to be so well adapted for their super natural senses that it often amazes their handlers and trainers alike. A well-trained detection dog is not only capable of discriminating between a variety of odours and detecting the target odour, but also capable of pinpointing the exact location or source of the odour. Similarly, in a patrol scenario, the dog's nose is so well trained to take his team right over the criminal and that makes your target so simple and easy to manage. These dual skills make them the best partner with Police and Law Enforcement

organizations. Dog training has migrated long back from the old paradigms and beliefs now better understood with scientific insight into how they achieve it. This has really helped the practitioners to better prepare their PSK teams for the intended purpose.

One thing which surely needs to be done in preparing a reliable PSK team is to do a lot of repetitions. Following the basic imprinting, further repetitions are unavoidable to solidify the dog's behaviour in success despite a range of distractions and disturbances because of the fact that our operational environment would encounter them for sure. Therefore, the key to success in potential counter-terror operations depends on how much effort is involved in preparing these PSK teams for the real world. In view of the foregoing, training remains an ongoing effort since we can't reliably predict our next operational scenario therefore we can't be complacent and must continue our endeavour to prepare our PSK teams for more and more diverse scenarios.

Let's Continue Training!

Let's Add More Challenging Scenarios!

Let's Ensure Success, Always and Every Time!

Pramod Kumar Chug

ARTICLES/ FEATURES

THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO ROME !

By Ilkka Hormila



The way what I train dogs for detection is definitely not the only way to train a dog and it is not a glamorous fast technique that will give results in a short time. However, the techniques and processes I use are science based wherein I give time for my dog to learn what I like him to learn.

When I got my first green 18-month-old problem German shepherd male, I was a young 20-year old green police officer in Helsinki. I had a lot of ideas how to catch bad people and make the Finnish society safer to live.

At that time there were two different dog training schools in Finland. The bigger school believed in dominance and trainers were always trying to show to dog who is

the master and what dog must do. Not listening to the trainer always led to heavy punishments.

The other and much smaller school was focusing a lot on using reward based training methods. They worked on how we can get the results without using force and also at the same time making sure the dog is happy and motivated.

While many people think that positive training is a new concept in dog training, I found an old Police dog training book, published in 1903 in Germany, according to the system by empire Wilhelm the II. In that book it is mentioned "The Dog is not taught by barking, cussing and punishing / brutalizing, but with calmness, patience and understanding."

I was very lucky because my first mentor was an old very experienced police dog handler who had also experience from the war against the Russians with a dog. His dog training/teaching philosophy was to teach to your dog what you want him to do. I also learned that the relationship and trust between dog and handler should be excellent. Like he said to me "Son, one day your dog might save your life in duty or some other's life. You must earn the confidence of your dog."

During my almost 50 years career I have learned and remembered his very wise words. Sometimes when I was younger, I forgot his words and I used, like so many others and most of master instructors said/demand to use a punishing etc. method to my dog. Very fast I remembered



do some special training in tactical training.

To teach your dog is like building a house with many floors. All these floors are bound to dog's social developmental periods.

The **foundation** of the building is the breeder – not just the female and male he will use. A breeder should and can do a lot to the female when she is nurturing the puppies and to the puppies before they go to handler. Just like a building the foundation must be very good and strong.

The **cellar** of the building is the initial socialization and development of the pup. You should give a lot of different exposure to the puppy to grow up and get new experiences. Playing, building relationship and environmental conditioning especially in the areas where he will work in the future. As the pup grows, more search/hunting games to build motivation, also some

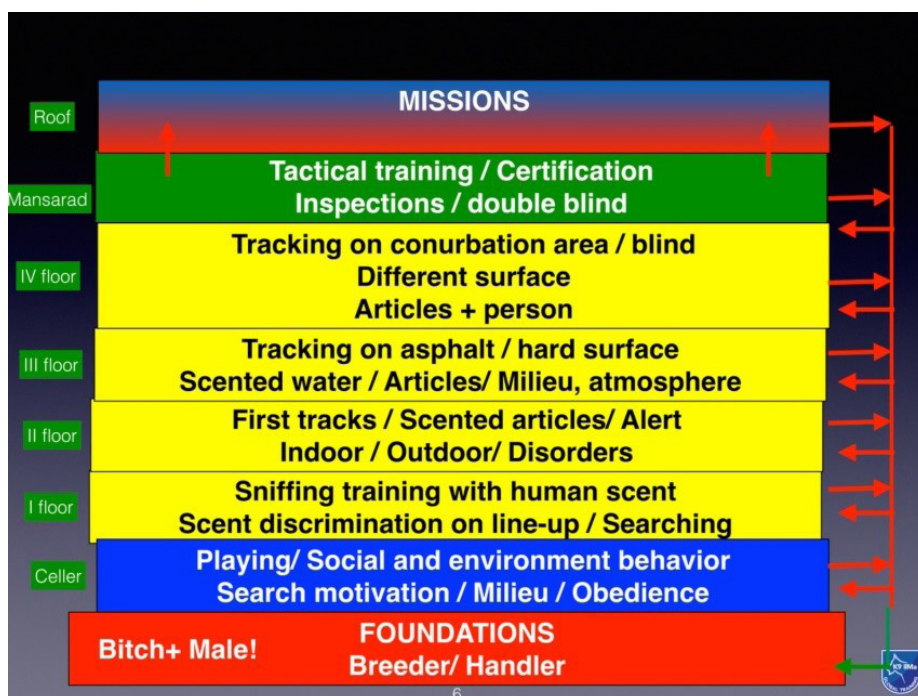
the wise words of my mentor and gave up those methods. For me my service dog was always my family member and best friend. They were always with me and family and sleeping with me.

During my years in service, I realized the benefits of using positive methods to teach our dogs what we wanted them to do. Modern studies have reaffirmed a lot of my learning. I am very happy that science – based techniques have evolved in dog training. We are constantly receiving more information and researches that teach us about our dogs, how they learn and how we should teach them. Modern dog training is done with an understanding of operant conditioning with emphasis on positive reinforcement and classic conditioning.

The aim in training is to teach the dog skill that last long. He should not perform under any pressure; instead he should focus willingly and enthusiastically participate in the task. For this we should have a training program that is detailed and keeps the dog motivated.

Some of the tools in the process are mentioned here. Now I like to introduce some of the tools in that process to you.

When we are thinking about service dogs, we should also keep in our mind that we should demand our dog to do what we have taught to him. Sometimes in real missions we must go on even if it will be hard and painful. We should not give up. This means that we should also





your dog will be ready to go to real missions.

TPDA-method

You should always use time to sit down with your instructor and plan the whole training process and decide what will be the goal for the whole teaching process. Take a clear picture of it and make a timetable of it.

Think:

Analyze the dog you have, his personality, puppy or adult. You should also analyze the handler, what kind of person he/she is? Is he/she a person who likes to do this?

Where will you implement training sessions and what kind of areas and equipment you will need? Very important is to think what kind of behavior and final response you would like to have.

A training notebook to write everything down is critical to the success of your training plans. All data you can get will be useful when you are analyzing. You can also look for some special data entering software and apps for that. With this data you can also show your dog's reliability in the work.

Think and Plan:

What is the goal for this exercise and what kind of behavior chain should the dog do? What will be the stimulus and what senses will the dog be using? You should also plan what kind of equipment and helpers you will need. A very important aspect will be how to reward the dog and what kind of

basic behavior and socialization with handler, and the initial easy steps of obedience.

From the **first floor to highest floor**. It's up to you how many floors you like to have. You should build up strong floors by floor to floor. On each floor you will have some goals your dog should pass to go higher up in the house. On these floors you should also do blind training.

In the **mansard/ attic** are tactical

training, certification, double blind and blind training and inspections.

On the **roof** you and your dog are doing real missions.

One very important point is to remember always after a real mission, you should go back to some floors and give good training with success and a lot of rewarding to your dog. Irrespective of success or failure in the mission, we need to go down a few floors. After that

rewarding you will use. A toy, food, social-reward, self-reward etc.

Make a step-by-step plan. Is it initial, maintenance or tactical training, is it blind or double blind?

Make a timetable, how many sessions and how many repeats. And always be ready for rapid changes. It is very important to plan on how to save the exercise for later analysis of video and written records by those who would use it later.

To Do:

Before you start with your dog, you should do some mental training and go through the whole exercise in your mind and practice the mechanical skills needed for the training session. After that you should bring your dog (stage 1.) to starting point (stage 2.) and start the exercise like you have planned to the end (stage 3.)

To Analyze:

After each exercise make a short feedback and write it down in your notebook. When the whole training session is over, take out

time for feedback and fill up your notebook. Use video and do it with your instructor.

After this you will start to again use TPDA for next sessions with your dog. I have many times (after a real mission or training session) sat down calmly and mentally analyzed what happened, writing my ideas down in to notebook. This is like a wheel which is rolling the whole time.

The stages of learning / teaching process

The whole behavior change from starting to the end of it, we should break to smaller behavior parts and when all parts are ready, we will change them together.

For this we can use forward chaining (search, recognize, indicate) and/or backward chaining (indicate, recognize, search).

In one teaching session we can deal up to four different stage/period.

Stage 1 prepare to start.

It starts from home or kennel of dog. You should think how you will feed your dog before training. I always feed my dog twice a day,

normally a little food in the morning and main food in the evening after we have done all exercises and dog is relaxed. I don't train when my dog is very hungry, I don't keep him hungry as a motivation to hunt.

I will warm up him before we will start sessions and let him make his normal needs. I take the dog from car to training area and he should be calm and focused. Then we go slowly to starting point. Dog should walk in front of me with short leash which is not tight, and he should not pull. The end of this stage comes when dog will sit calmly and is focused - using his senses.

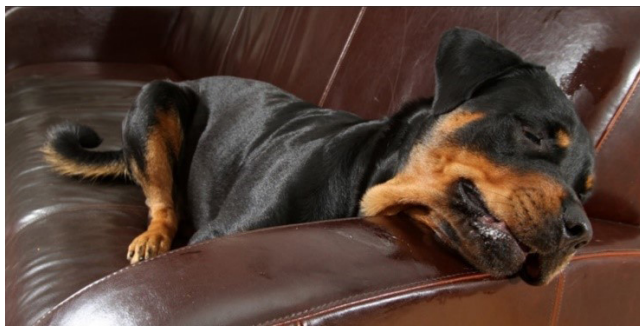
I teach all these small parts to him, step by step, and chain them together in sequence and then I will chain them together.

Stage 2 searching, track or odours.

When my dog sits and is calm, focused and sniffing, I will give stimulus to him to start the search. The way I will do this depends on the dog and the final goal I have. I like to teach my dog to search near and in front of me, I will use a harness and leash. The position of target depends what kind of searching I like to teach to him. If I like to teach him to search near the ground, pick up track, I will have the target on the ground or if I like to teach him to search a little higher from ground the target will be a little higher.

In the beginning I will use his favorite toy as target or small piece of food. In the beginning I also use spontaneous reaction in the plume of target. Later after I have imprinted





this dog to have. Is there some natural behavior we can use, or should we teach him some other behavior? If so, at what time in the teaching process?

When I teach the odour to my dog, I start to imprint it as an own process. I like to start to do sniffing training and reward him from first sniffs of target odour and use clicker to mark it. I also give reward, in the beginning food, in the odour (delay

reward. I also like to see what kind of behavior the dog likes to give spontaneously.

Later, if I like to teach sitting, laying, barking, looking etc. I can teach that to him.

Going forward I will change food to his favorite toy ball/kong etc but always first calm down on the heart of target odour and take harness away.

Stage 4 move learned behaviour to long-term memory.

After that he can carry it and be happy playing with me and be proud of what we have done together.

It is very important also to show your emotions to your dog. After his cortisol level have started to go down, go walk with your dog and give fresh water, put him in calm place in the car and let him rest. This is also a very good situation to analyze training session. After all that give good food, rest and let him sleep at home.

The importance of rest – regression: During the rest, the learned learning moves from working memory to long-term memory. **LESS IS MORE!**

the odour to him, I will use that. I will also use social rewarding when he is searching and find the plume of target and goes to the heart of it. I will also have flexible handling of the leash and control his speed. I let him learn and realize and do it independently and learn to hunt with very high motivation, focused and with good speed.

Stage 3 finding the heart and alert.

It is important to think about what kind of alert behavior we like

conditioning). I try to give him a very good feeling with eating in the odour and calming down on it. The whole time I am also conveying my good emotions (dopamine) to him.

When he finds the heart of odour I can see it and should react to the changing behaviour. I like to see when my dog is looking at me and saying “please hurry up with my reward here”.

He should learn to be motivated to show the target to me and be calm, focused and wait there to get his

Ilkka Hormila is a world's leading trainer in the field of K9 detection. He has over 40 years of experience with a documented success rate of 97%. As Principal and Chief Trainer of the Police Dog School in Finland, he has trained over 1000 dogs and hundreds of dog trainers. He has trained police dog trainers in over 15 countries in Protection, Human ID Tracking, and Explosive, Narcotic and Cadaver, Arson and Medical Detection. In India he works exclusively with Commando Kennels in Hyderabad where he conducts training courses for dogs, trainers and handlers.

In this two-part article he shares insights into how to train a detection K9 using science based positive reinforcement methods.



EFFICIENT TRACKING

Dr. Hitesh Kumar Shandilaya,
Second-In-Command (Vet). NTCD&A, BTC, ITBP

The level a tracking or trailing dog team can achieve will depend on several things. The temperament and physical ability of the dog limits the ability of the dog to be motivated and focused. Physical endurance is another factor. Tracking is hard work for a dog, comparable to running, even if the dog is moving at a slow pace. This is why dogs tire quickly while tracking in hot weather. Dogs need to be physically fit to track well, and need to track frequently to be able to have endurance while tracking.

The amount of time and effort put into tracking or trailing training will determine how good the team can be. Like any other phase of dog training, greater effort means greater return. Effort means planning and thought as well as time spent. Trainers who produce good tracking dogs think hard about what they are doing, about laying tracks that will be run hours later and planning tracks so that the dog is successful in all types of conditions. They don't skip training because it is too hot, too cold or

raining. They know that they may be called to track in all conditions. Really good tracking teams spend many weeks, months and years training in that phase. Not all K-9 teams have the time to spend on this specialty; but what a dog team trains for depends on the needs of each department.

Most dogs can track if they are properly motivated and trained to do so. Once the dog starts tracking, his ability to continue tracking depends on his ability to stay focused on the task. Dogs



don't stop tracking because they are disobedient but because other things distract them. Dogs that are trained to ignore distractions learn to stay on the track. The ability to focus also depends on the dog's temperament. Some dogs are naturally calm and find it easier to shut out distractions and concentrate on ground-based scents. Others are excitable, easily stimulated and find any movements around them distracting. Training should adapt to the dog's temperament. The visually distractible dog should have very few rewards on track. Most of his rewards should be ground based or he will be looking for a bite or reward from every person he sees in his range

of vision. These are distractions the handler of such a dog will have to work on more than the handler of a calm and concentrated dog. Conversely, the handler of a calm dog will have to train more to get the dog to "light up" and become aggressive on command when needed if the dog is expected to do apprehension work along with his tracking. This type of dog needs to see training "scenarios" which introduce him to situations that the dog might encounter on track. There is no one "perfect" dog for every function. Every dog has strengths and weaknesses, and it is up to us as handlers and trainers to try to compensate for weaknesses with good training and handling.

Elements of Tracking Training

These are the elements of training to produce a good tracking dog team:

1. Ability to scent discriminate. This is more or less inherent in good tracking dogs but greatly affected by training
2. Ability to start the track on the scent indicated by the handler. This indication may be done with the presentation of a scent article or by having the dog search for a track. The dog should be able to "search" for the track and correct scent for some period of time. Experienced dogs will often automatically

select the track with “fear” scent or high emotional content, so that handlers of these types of dogs can rely on them to select the victim’s or suspect’s scent at a heavily contaminated scene. No one can say how the dog does it, but it appears that it is similar to the wolf’s ability to tell which animal in a herd is weakest.

3. Ability to “identify” the tracklayer. This would be a trained and unique behavior that the dog performs when he reaches or finds the person who matches the scent on the track.
4. Ability to locate evidence on track or start a track from evidence located at a scene. To some extent all scent at a scene is potential evidence, so just observing a well trained dog at a scene will reveal the path investigating persons (also contaminating) took in the area. Often the lack of scent in an area will assist in an investigation, pointing out where a suspect did not go and/or revealing that the complaint is unfounded or an attempt by the complainant to deceive officers. It is just as

important that the handler be able to read and believe the dog when the dog says the track is not present as when the dog says the track is present.

5. Ability to focus on the track under various distractions and over various surfaces, easy and difficult, and under various weather and age conditions.
6. Ability to continue on track and insist the handler follow even when the handler doesn’t believe the dog is right. This means teaching the dog to ignore the handler’s body language. Strong willed dogs have fewer problems with this than more submissive or sensitive dogs. The handler also has to learn not to urge the dog to continue tracking when the dog is indicating there is no track present.
7. Ability to know what direction the tracklayer is going when the dog encounters the track. This would also include the ability to work out scent pools and complicated circling and backtracking by the tracklayer.
8. Ability to stop on command on the track in a fixed position,

like a down, then resume on command.

9. Ability of the handler to know when the dog is tiring and take appropriate action to rest the dog or make provisions for another team to take over before the tracking dog loses the track due to fatigue.
10. Ability of the handler to provide for the safety and maintenance of the team. This means carrying water, equipment, radio and batteries, providing for proper back up and navigating and Even in built up areas, the handler or back up person with the team must have the ability to know exactly where they are and be able to communicate this to other officers.

Nothing determines how good a given K-9 team will be more than the amount of effort the handler puts into training and learning about training. Yes, the quality of the dog has an effect on the team’s level, but a good handler. Effort put into tracking training, planning for tracking and actual tracking translates into experience gained.



Dr. Hitesh Kumar Shandilaya, 2IC, is posted to the National training Centre for Dogs and Animals ITBP Bhanu, Panchkula as a K9 training officer . He has been actively associated with K9 training and deployment since past 10 years and trained about 1000 K9 handlers for ITBP and other security organizations from all over India in multiple disciplines. He is also associated with ITBP breeding programme since past three years and received DG's Commendation for outstanding contributions.



ENHANCING THE SELECTION AND PERFORMANCE OF WORKING DOGS

Dr. Vinay Shankar Tyagi,
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Dogs perform a variety of integral roles in our society, engaging in work ranging from assistance (e.g., service dogs, guide dogs) and therapy to detection and protection . However, success in these roles, which requires dogs to meet challenging behavioral criteria and to undergo extensive training, is far from guaranteed. Therefore, enhancing the selection process is critical for the effectiveness and efficiency of working dog programs and has the potential to optimize how resources are invested in these programs, increase the number of available working dogs, and

improve working dog welfare. Since their domestication more than 10,000 years ago the nature of dogs' interactions with people has taken many forms. Within this human-dog interconnectedness, working dogs represent a small subset of the dog population, but one that can have profound effects on human health and well-being.

The roles that working dogs perform, now and throughout history, have been extremely diverse, in this article , focus is given on working dogs employed in most common applications: protection, and

detection dogs. Reports of using dogs for protection can be found as early as 700 BC, but the advent of modern police dogs only dates back to the early 20th century. Police dogs are used in law enforcement to aid in the apprehension of suspects, deterrence of crime, securing of points of entry, and locating of people or substances of interest. Similarly, dogs used for patrol to scout, search buildings, and for controlled aggression. In addition, detection dogs serve to locate explosives, narcotics, contraband, pests, and many more odors. Search-and-rescue dogs are

trained to find either live humans or human remains and can be trained for response in urban disaster settings or wide-area wilderness settings. Thus working dogs provide numerous benefits at societal level. They not only fulfill these key needs—often outperforming technologies designed for the same purposes—but they also enhance the lives of the people with whom they work through the human-animal bond. However, the process of identifying and training dogs with potential for success in these roles presents many challenges.

Sourcing of Dogs

The first hurdle is determining how to source the dogs. There are several common models, all of which have their own advantages and disadvantages. In house breeding provides organizations greater control over the health and characteristics of their dogs. Also, organizations with their own breeding programs more likely to have the high success rates. However, dogs still need to occasionally be brought in from outside sources to maintain genetic diversity. Furthermore, breeding programs are costly. One approach to improve success in breeding programs is to adopt a cooperative approach in which dogs who are suited for other careers are exchanged with complementary organizations. The traditional approach to sourcing dogs This approach is labor intensive for the and results in a variable success rate. When acquiring dogs, the organization has the advantage of selecting only dogs who meet the physical and behavioral

requirements.

Attrition from Training

An additional obstacle is that, even after undergoing rigorous selection and training, many dogs who enter training fail to complete these programs, largely for behavioral reasons. The consequences of unsuccessful dogs are numerous. Often, dogs are not deemed unsuitable until a year, at which point large amounts of time and money have already been invested in them. In addition to improvements in resource allocation, increasing the success rate of dogs in training also has welfare implications. To address these challenges, multiple avenues are advocated by which to improve the process of producing effective and healthy working dogs, that can ultimately lead to the placement of more dogs with a greater potential for success and welfare in these roles.

Factors Affecting Optimization of Placing Successful Working Dogs?

Assessment and Selection of Working Dogs One opportunity to optimize the production of working dogs occurs at the stage of deciding which dogs to train for working roles. The goal here is to refine and improve predictions of which dogs will ultimately complete training, and beyond that thrive throughout long and productive careers.

These sorts of empirical evaluations of temperament and cognition are helpful because they can be objectively scored by a small number of trained observers and

the standardized format allows for direct quantitative comparison between individuals. Furthermore, results from these tests are robust to variation in scoring methodology and are reliable these tests can be quite labor and time intensive to administer.

Environmental Factors

Early environmental experiences are known to have profound and lifelong effects in many animals. For example the amount and type of maternal care experienced by infants has wide-ranging effects on later development. Extreme disruptions in early maternal care (e.g., 1–3 h separation over multiple days, or a single 24-h separation period) adversely impact later offspring cognition, whereas shorter separations from the mother and social group appear to have inoculating effects, dampening stress responses and enhancing cognition. Importantly, even natural variation in the quantity and quality of maternal care that offspring experience over early development has been demonstrated to have long-lasting effects on later stress responses, behavior, and cognition. It seems clear that an objective measure of maternal care could be one useful future metric when predicting a dog's working potential. It is also likely that experiences during the juvenile period, lasting from 12 weeks to 6 months, are similarly formative. On the other hand Traumatic events during the juvenile period had significant effects on later expression of defensive behaviors, It seems clear that an monitored early environment can



like Marker-assisted selection and successor approaches such as genomic selection—which makes use of variants throughout the genome—are expected to become increasingly common. However, individual variability between dogs also exists.

For detection and protection dogs, research on more preliminary molecular genetic approaches have been going on.

Dogs Who Choose Their Own Jobs: Preferences and Skill Set of the Dog

This approach is to identify the essential foundational skills that are required by all working dogs and then

select for the dogs with those skills combined with general health characteristics. Then, the dogs can be exposed to basic training before undergoing reproducible and valid screening tests to determine their physical and behavioural strengths and preferences. A dog that has natural tendencies for these skills will reduce the necessary training time and increase the likelihood of success. Additionally, from a welfare perspective, expressing natural behaviors is thought to be intrinsically rewarding to a dog.

This approach is analogous to the screening measures described

be a useful indicator for future working dog outcomes.

Genetic Factors

Although there remains much to be learned about the genetic bases of complex traits in dogs, it is already clear that many behavioral traits critical to working dog success are strongly influenced by genetic factors. This knowledge has important applications in the context of breeding dogs for working roles. However, genetic factors can also be considered when attempting to identify dogs with potential for success. Quantitative

genetic approaches like Estimated breeding values (EBVs) make use of knowledge regarding the heritability of particular traits, and relatedness between individuals in a population. EBVs reflect an animal's genetic merit with respect to a phenotype of interest and incorporate the heritability of this trait. When candidate dogs are selected from a population in which phenotypes, relatedness, and heritability of key traits are known, EBVs provide a useful measure for identifying dogs with the most genetic potential for success. New molecular techniques

above, but rather than initially screening for specific cognitive or behavioural characteristics, it instead allows dogs to first engage in basic components of a variety of working roles, providing important insights about natural proclivities for various components of these jobs. One such comprehensive Behaviour assessment Test (BAT) implemented by MHA is at present in practice in police forces since past two years Improving and Cultivating Characteristics Linked to Working Dog Success.

The factors above address methods for potentially identifying dogs with high potential for success, which can be considered as a type of “aptitude testing.” However, a complementary approach involves active intervention to cultivate desirable phenotypes. This process can be effectively implemented at two distinct levels.

First, at the individual level, we can intervene over the course of dogs’ lives to set them up for success in several ways, including manipulating their early environment, promoting healthy habits, and intentionally fostering desirable qualities. For maximum efficacy, these approaches require early access to the dogs who will ultimately be trained for working roles.

Second, at the population level, we can intervene over generations to strengthen future populations of dogs through genetic selection of heritable traits. This second approach will be most feasible for agencies that breed their own dogs, as it requires access to pedigrees and the ability to

estimate heritability of various traits within a particular population.

It is worth noting that intervention at both the individual and population level necessitates a clear understanding of which traits are desirable for each of the future career options.

Modifications at the Individual Level: Improvements in Rearing and Training practices Early Environment

This idea of mild stressors leading to positive long-term outcomes is echoed in the literature, wherein introducing brief separations from the mother and handling (i.e., tactile stimulation) by a human in the first few weeks of life has been associated with positive emotional and cognitive outcomes.

As puppies develop, proper socialization through exposure to varied stimuli, ideally prior to 14 weeks of age, is key to the dog becoming a well-adjusted and resilient adult. Increasing their amount of human contact—i.e., housing dogs with their handler instead of kenneling, implementing a socialization program—is associated with decreased fear and aggression. However, while experts agree that exposing puppies to all of the environmental features that they will encounter over the course of their job is essential, this exposure should be done in an intentional and controlled way.

Physical Soundness

Physical soundness is based on the

structure and physical conditioning of the dog. Much of the structure will be a function of genetics.

Physical conditioning through early introduction of exercise

It provides an opportunity to enhance the dog’s health, behavior, and longevity. The primary concern about early introduction of exercise is related to the potential effect of repetitive motion on bone growth and joint development. Most studies find there are benefits of moderate exercise during development, including mental stimulation, improved muscle development, joint stability, bone development, and coordination. Physical activity and the associated increase in muscle strength and joint stability as well as decreased body fat leads to a decrease in the development of osteoarthritis.

Behavior (Temperament and Cognition)

To foster desirable behavior, one technique which could implement is to work with puppy raisers to more systematically track cognitive and temperamental tendencies of interest in each dog from an early age, and to then provide tailored advice and support. By doing so, potential red flags could be identified earlier and then actively addressed during rearing and training.

Modifications at the Population Level: Breeding for Working Roles

The practice of breeding for particular characteristics in dogs has

ancient origins and is responsible for the extraordinary phenotypic variation among modern breeds. Heritability—i.e., the proportion of variance in a trait that is due to additive genetic factors—is a key determinant of the potential for selective breeding. Highly heritable traits respond strongly to selection, thereby providing opportunities for rapid improvements in a population. In contrast, traits with minimal heritability present less attractive targets for breeding, and in the case of traits with no heritability, selective breeding is futile. Traits should include-

Physical Soundness

Although phenotypic screening can be important in breeding decisions, phenotypes of individual animals arise through a combination of genetic and environmental factors. More direct approaches to identifying genetic merit use estimated breeding values (EBVs) has become more common in dog populations in recent decades. For EBVs to be most effective, it is crucial to have values on phenotypes of interest from as many members of the population as possible (i.e., not just the potential breeding dogs, but also their siblings, parents, and grandparents). These measures

have been used successfully for genetic improvements in hip and elbow dysplasia, which are conditions that lead to secondary osteoarthritis, compromise dog welfare, and can shorten the livelihoods of working dogs.

Behavior (Temperament and Cognition)

Breeding for behavioral traits has proven to be more difficult, in part due to the challenges of large-scale adoption of standardized phenotyping procedures. The potential to successful selection for behavioral traits conducive to working roles is suggested by the substantially higher probability of success for dogs from working dog breeding programs as opposed to outside stock of the same breeds.

Defining and Understanding Working Dog Success and Failure Evaluating success based simply on completion of a training program fails to consider the extent to which a dog is ultimately able to carry out their duties once placed in the working environment.

Key measures of a working dog's impact relate to the dog's ability to perform their role once placed in the working environment, as

well as the longevity of successful performance. Ideally, working dogs should undergo regular evaluations in which they are assessed or recertified by a professional evaluator to ensure they remain fit for their roles. Standardized Performance Evaluation Tests (PETs) are presently practiced in all CAPFs and Police Departments for above purpose since past few years. However it will be important to understand working dog potential both in terms of the absence of problematic tendencies as well as the presence of other favorable traits required for a specific working role.

Based on the challenges above, both dog providers and researchers should strive to develop and implement outcome measures that go beyond simple definitions of success or failure, and instead quantify dogs' ultimate strengths and weaknesses across multiple functional domains. Ultimately, these outcome measures will provide important endpoints for selection tools that not only identify a dog's probability of success, but also identify the specific areas in which a dog is likely to excel or struggle.



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BEHAVIOUR SHAPING DEVICE: USER'S PERSPECTIVE AT NSG K9

Major Bandothkar Abhishek D, Team Commander, NSG K9

Introduction

Behaviour Shaping Device (BSD) is a patented device developed by K9 BSD which has trained thousands of detection and protection K9s and 800 plus K9 trainers in 28 countries around K9s, agility and regular dog training. Expectation of a "live" reward in the form of a ball which motivates the K9 to fulfil tasks faster, more precisely and with joy.

K-9 BSD has the ability to instantly divorce the handler from an active reward. This equals true prey to the K9 while at the same

time allowing the trainer control of the reinforcement to shape the desired behaviour. The K9 also self-discovers that the action is at the odour source. The K-9 BSD trains passive and aggressive alerts quickly and accurately by allowing the trainer instant timing of the active reward directly from the target odour source. The initial and maintenance training can take place in real work settings, creating behaviour generalization and efficiency in training. The initial odour and hunt behaviour cue is trained with the odour imprinting ball.

K-9 BSD is fitted with a remote-controlled launcher of balls that serves for training of Police & Military service way of trg ED K9

Conventional way of trg ED K9 was using Expl trg boxes made up of commonly used materials such as plastic, wood, plywood, panels etc. All these materials do not have property of non scent retaining i.e they absorb a certain percentage of expl odour placed inside it during trg. Subsequently when they are re-used to train a different expl odour, there is emanation of a mixed expl odour on which the K9 gets wrongly imprinted thereby

increasing the possibility of error of detection when the pure expl is used during subsequent trg sessions or during op dply.

Timing of reward delivery is of paramount significance in K9 trg as it helps in marking a desired behaviour. Even a slight delay of seconds is detrimental particularly in initial stages of trg. Inadvertent delays by trainer, distance from handler and K9, difference in voice tone, temperament and personality between handlers can adversely affect marking and registration of a desired behaviour in the K9. All these factors also encourage, involuntary or voluntary verbal or visual cues from the handler to the K9, which leads to K9 being dependent on his handler for confirmation rather than the expl odour which is detrimental during trg as well as in real life op scenarios.

Advantages of K-9 BSD

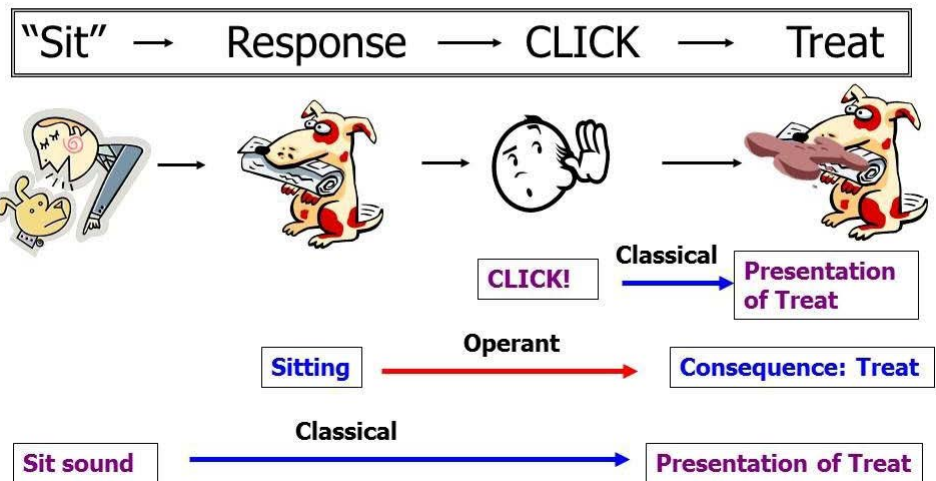
BSD ensures adherence to the principle of "In training timing is everything".

- The K-9 BSD allows split second timing of reinforcement.
- Unmatched drive and focus with a remote active reward.
- Reduces both unwanted handler cues and need for assistants.
- Delivers a variety of rewards.
- Reinforce behaviour when K9 and handler are separated by large distances.

Applications of K9 BSD

The K9 BSD may be used in a wide variety of scenarios or conditions which require determination of

Classical/Operant Relationship



selection of a dog as a detection K9, marking of a specific desired response or correction of any undesirable behaviour. They may be used for:

- Selects and tests a proper K9 for scent work.
- Setting up a maintenance or refresher trg schedule for detection K9.
- Shape K9 behaviour through positive reinforcement.
- Trains K9 to search off leash and independently from the handler in addition to directed search patterns.
- Corrects undesired behaviours.

Working Principle

It works on the principle of Operant conditioning which forms an association between a behaviour and a consequence. Consequences have to be immediate, or clearly linked to the behaviour.

The K-9 BSD with its consistent

marking and instant release of reward makes the consequence clearly linked to behaviour.

Behaviour - What is shaped by a consequence

Consequence - What you can control with the K-9 BSD

Release reward = Positive Reinforcement = Behaviour increase

Withhold reward = Negative Punishment = Behaviour decreases

Alert behaviour is being trained (barking or sitting). Device is set up so dog can not self reward, elevated or in cover with reward visible. Handler should then encourages the dog to "get it" (or whatever cue will be used in future). Handler waits for the desired behaviour (Barking or Sitting) regardless of what other behaviour, the dog may exhibit. The moment he barks or sits, the tug or prey item should be ejected from device. Once the

basic behaviour is understood with the cue, then more detail can be shaped such as duration of barking or distance of sitting from the odour source.

Reward Ejection Range

The range of the K9 BSD is designed to remotely eject reward items with enough distance and speed to engage prey drive in most working K9s. BSD ejector can eject a reward of suitable weight upto a max height of 3m and distance of 6m depending on reward weight and launch angle. The range should be optimum and too much range is not ideal due to following reasons:

- K9 needs to have success immediately for correct behaviour (in most cases).
- needs to stay in close range of training environment.
- The device may be used indoors at times.

Pre Training Requirements

The device is most effective on K9s whose behaviour can be controlled with ball, tug etc. in a variety of different environments.

The K9 handler must familiarize self with BSD before K9 is introduced by testing both reward and signal ranges.

Condition the K9 to device by setting up BSD short distance away and eject the reward. Once K9 is showing consistent drive for device, the training can be started.

Variations of K9 BSD:- Scent Detection Wall Kit for K-9 BSD-3 and BSD- 4



The benefits of using the wall system include the ease of training the initial "sit" in green dogs by putting them in a more naturally offered position, the use of a variety of rewards and a confined and concentrated odour source that can be easily moved throughout the wall without contamination. Kit includes Four wall mounts, one adapter for the K-9 BSD device to fit into, three PVC tube adapters with pre-installed insert and set screws, 24 stainless steel mounting screws and two device rivets.

K-9 BSD-3R Buried Odour Detection Kit

The kit comes with one K-9 BSD-3R launching device and three dummy decoy devices to assist the trainer in teaching the K-9 to



ignore any other balls other than the device with the scent and reward. The odour source is buried in the ground beside the K-9 BSD launcher.

K-9 BSD Ball Dropper 1 with Velcro

It can be attached to a K-9 handler's vest that has been modified with a piece of velcro to attach it to. It is an excellent tool for focused heeling. The remote has three buttons: one for ball release, one for tone, and one for tone and ball release.



K9 BSD Ball Dropper 4

It comes with a hanging strap that allows the unit to be hung in a Schutzhund blind or anywhere



desired. An optional elbow adapter may also be procured that allows the device to be used with the BSD wall kit, so it can be used for scent detection. The Ball Dropper 4 drops a ball with each push of the button on the remote and holds four balls. The remote can control up to eight Ball Droppers.

K9 BSD-4

The new K-9 BSD-4 has a tone button and a separate launch button. This allows you to use the



tone button to mark the behaviour, and then the launch button to eject the reward. It also allows you to get the dog to refocus back at the device or the box the device is in by using the tone to get his attention before you push the launch button.

K-9 BSD-4B Device with HDPE Box Kit

This model comprises of K-9 BSD-4 device with barrel, one remote



hand-held transmitter, 4 HDPE boxes, 4 Scent Jars for odour that go with each box and 4 reward balls. HDPE (High density polyethylene) is non odour retaining material which has property of ultra low odour retention of less than 0.1 part per million Volatile Odour Complex (VOC).

Practical experience and user's perspective at NSG K9

14. NSG K9 has one K9 BSD-

4B Device with HDPE Box kit, procured in 2021 for advanced trg of ED K9s. It has been observed that speed of detection along with eagerness of search in anticipation of reward, increases.

15. BSD has resulted in the ED K9s become odour obedient. Earlier they were accustomed to erstwhile methodology of trg and had become dependent on cueing and indication of handler for confirmation of expl detection



K9 Beli deployed on BSD 4 at NSG K9



Beli pouncing on her reward



K9 PERFORMING VEH SEARCH



BSD CONCEALED IN TATA XENON VEH



BSD EJECTOR CONCEALED IN CONCRETE BAG

K9 DEPLOYED FOR AREA SEARCH

It is also advised to use BSD initially under Officer's or Master K9 trainer's supervision as it can also reinforce negative habits or behaviours very quickly. K9 can also develop aversion to BSD if he gets hit on his face while sniffing. Hence timing of reward delivery as soon as the desired behaviour is exhibited is of utmost significance.

The ejector tool of BSD has also been used in a wide variety of scenarios to simulate various operational real life situations such as vehicle search, building search, ground search, article search. This has also helped to overcome association only with the HDPE box provided with BSD.

Common errors encountered while using BSD and its correction

BSD has resulted in marking of K9s behaviour very quickly. Very often, it has been observed that K9 gets trained on undesirable object or any visual or audible cue instead of the target explosive odour. Hence, it is imperative that BSD must be used under supervision of Officer in initial stages until a K9 handler gets accustomed and familiar with the working of BSD.

The play item used as reward must be kept variable and regularly cleaned. It has been observed that K9 has got trained to locate the reward item i.e. tennis ball contaminated with dog saliva instead of explosive odour. The correction we applied was changing the reward item, a kong or towel and simultaneously using the previously sensitized item (Contaminated tennis ball) in empty HDPE Box and the new reward in Explosive containing HDPE Box.

Another commonly observed mistake was incorrect timing of reward. Certain K9s developed aversion and fear when deployed on BSD because they had reward hitting on its snout due to incorrect timing. Hence it is imperative that reward should be timed properly only when the dog exhibits proper learned response.

At NSG K9, we have resorted to video compilation of these commonly encountered errors for critical analysis and to emphasize the importance of correct usage of BSD.

Handling of explosives and BSD is another very commonly overlooked aspect. Certain K9s are so sensitive to explosive odour and sometimes

indicate on non explosive containing HDPE box due to cross contamination due to handling by person detailed to plant explosives for training. Also sand, debris can get lodged in the ejector tool over time, which hampers timing of reward delivery. Hence, regular cleaning and maintenance of BSD is very important.

To extend the battery life of BSD, the reward launcher must always be turned off after training using the remote. Very often this fact is neglected and then BSD does not function as it should during actual training.

Summary

It is strongly recommended to incorporate BSD in training of detection K9s for Police Forces and Mil Forces to augment the capability and efficiency of K9s in protection and detection work. BSD helps to make the K9 odour obedient and increases the speed of explosive detection by K9. The ejector tool of BSD can be used in a wide variety of scenarios to simulate real operational situations. This makes the BSD a valuable equipment in training of Explosive Detection K9.



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SCENT AND ITS PRESERVATION: AN AID FOR K9 RESPONDENT IN FORENSIC INVESTIGATION

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Scent is a smell of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) that originate from forensic specimens, such as drugs, explosives or human scent. It may be pungent or fragrant, constant or elusive, static or vagrant, lasting or fading, strong or weak. Whatever the scent, the trails which dogs follow have one thing in common is moisture. It is considered that without moisture there is no scent. The period of

retention of scent in environment depends on the time taken for the moisture to evaporate.

There are various types of scent of importance but we will discuss human scent and different factors influencing its retention period in environment in detail which further enhance our understanding of deployment of trained K9 in different real-world situation.

Human Scent

In this section we will try to understand the components of human scent and how does it leave a trail for dogs to follow? The human scent is the unique combination of rafts, glandular secretions and skin microflora. The skin is a continuous source of rafts (dead epithelial cells) that continuously flake off from the skin surface at

a rate of 0.5–1 g per day. Because new epidermal cells are constantly generated and old ones continually flaking off, the epidermis renews about once a month. Our body discharge odorous secretions of different skin glands (sweat and sebaceous glands) through the pores of the skin. The eccrine sweat glands produce clear watery solution and mainly responsible for thermoregulation. During periods of high emotion, stress or physical activities, the eccrine glands that are in the forehead, the palms of the hands, and the soles of the feet secrete a large amount of sweat. The distribution of apocrine sweat glands is mainly restricted to specific region on the human body, especially in the armpits and the groin area. Their secretion is cloudy and viscous containing large amounts of cholesterol. Microflora on the skin break down secretions of apocrine sweat into odorous molecules, in particular steroids, which are thought to be biologically interesting signals, or pheromones. Sebaceous glands occur all over the body except on the palms and the soles. These glands produce sebum which consists of fatty substances that keep the skin pliable and hydrated. During the movement of human body, sebum spreads over the surface of our skin, and so also comes to protect the palms and soles. The secretions of apocrine and sebaceous glands are broken down into odorous compounds by bacteria on the skin. The prominent microflora of skin is Micrococcaceae, Staphylococci, Corynebacterium acnes, Pityrosporum ovale, Pityrosporum acnes, Pityrosporum

granulosum, and Propionibacteria. These bacterial populations are very specific to particular region of human body resulting into different odours of different areas of same individual. The regions with the largest numbers of bacteria are the face, the neck, the armpits and the groin, as well as the soles and between the toes. Noteworthy, that there are large enough differences in bacterial population between people. The unique scent of each individual is thought to be the sum of genetic differences, bacterial action, diet, and glandular secretions. The Armpits, feet and hands are exuded most during physical activities. Physical exertion intensifies and causes all other parts of the body to perspire freely and track laying is impossible without physical exertion either by walking or running. The scent left on the objects an individual touches and its longevity depends upon the variety of factors. What are the factors which affect the period of retention of scent on ground have been described later?

Some Characteristics of Scent:

- Odour molecules are tiny and must be light enough to suspend in the air.
- Odour molecules are weakly polar and have weaker magnetic parts.
- Odour molecules are water insoluble. So, boiling will not be sufficient to remove scent from any objects. To deodorize something, use water along with soap or fat-dissolving product.
- Odour molecules dissolve in fats.

Types of Scent:

Individual Scent:

- Ethnic Group: People from different ethnic groups have different personal odours.
- Gender: The biological differences between men and women make the odour of them different.
- Personal Scent: Different parts of the body have their own odour like armpits, feet, hands etc.
- Footwear: The material from which the footwear is made; leather, rubber, canvas, etc: all smell different. This in addition to polish, cream, and other cleaners. Except for rubber all footwear is porous so the odour from the feet mingles with the smell of the footwear.
- Clothing: The different materials have individual smells, cotton, silk, wool, rayon etc combining with washing agents. Whilst walking or running your clothing, rubs against itself causing particles to fall.
- Occupation: The profession scent can be very distinctive and clothing worn would be impregnated with the peculiar smells from the wearer's profession.
- If scents of individual, gender, personal scents, footwear, clothing and occupational are put together the makeup is very individual.

Ground Scent:

- Disturbed Ground – During walk, the ground beneath our feet is disturbed due to displacement of sand and soil particles. Odours

are released during walk/run, as the moisture which had been trapped in footwear escapes.

- Crushed Vegetation - When we walk over vegetation the growing vegetation will be crushed or bruised. This releases moisture, and with-it odour which smell stronger than its surrounding vegetation and will remain so for some time.

Air Scent:

When a person, animal or object crosses through a region it continually shades off its unique scent. This scent will tend to remain or hang suspended in the air or be carried by the wind for some time prior to it settling.

Factors Affecting Scent:

- Time, along with Exposure: Time itself does not destroy scent rather time coupled with exposure, which causes moisture to evaporate. For example, airtight corked perfume filled bottle would smell of perfume when re-opened respective of storage time. If a little spill on the ground the smell would last only a few hours.
- Sunlight: Sunlight causes heat which enhances evaporation process. The higher the heat the greater the evaporation, therefore scent retention is minimal.
- Change of Temperature: The rising of temperature dissipates scent, as the temperature rises so the scent rises; it permeates with the air and then fades. We do not need to see the sun for the temperature to rise.
- Wind: stronger the wind the quicker it disperses the rising ground scent.
- Rain: it may against or assist tracking. As we know that there is no scent without moisture. However, heavy or prolonged rainfall after a track has been laid will dilute the scent and make tracking difficult. A light rain before the track is laid will assist in tracking.

Changes of Terrain:

- Lush Vegetation - This may help the dog in tracking because more vegetation disturbed and damaged by a person walking or running.
- Sparse Vegetation - The scent retention on sparse vegetation is comparatively less as of lush vegetation. There is less shade so the sun can reach the moisture more easily. There is less vegetation to be disturbed by walking.
- Forest - Forestry may favour tracking because ground retains moisture very well due to shaded from the sun. The trees also break down the wind velocity so the scent lasts well.
- Rock, Tarmac and Concrete - These surfaces make tracking difficult because scent may last for only a short time. There is less moisture and little ground disturbance during walking. Besides, sun light evaporates moisture very quickly and the wind easily disperses the rising scent.
- Frost and snow may have the effect either of preserving or destroying a scent, depending

on whether this occurs before or after the scent has been laid.

- Pedestrian or vehicular traffic may disperse a scent.

Mixing of Two or More Scents:

It is very interesting to forensic point of view that what happens when scents of different individuals are superimposed on each other, as could happen when there are several perpetrators of a crime? Chemically, mixing of different scents would give a new compound that consist fatty acids from all individuals involved. On experiments with golden hamsters and meadow voles show that only the top odour is perceived or considered important in such type of cases and this phenomenon is termed as term "olfactory occlusion". But study with dogs indicates that dogs are capable of recognizing each of the two mixed odours, but this ability decreases with the age of scents on the object.

Scent Preservation:

- Scent preservation is the collection and storage of scent from an object for purpose to investigate the crime by law enforcement agencies, search of missing person and training of detection dogs. The scent is collected on sterile gauze pad and stored in airtight glass jar for longer time. Importantly, the collection of uncontaminated scent from articles gives advantage to conduct accurate search by trained K9 responders. There are different collection methods that can be used as mentioned below:

- **Direct:** Individual comes into direct contact with the collection material allowing for the transference of scent. Most popular form of collection of uncontaminated human scent.
- **Swipe:** Scent is transferred to a collection material by swiping the surface of an object.
- **Absorption:** Collection material is placed on the surface of the object allowing for scent to be absorbed.
- **Non-contact sampling:** Allows for the collection of uncontaminated scent without coming into contact with the object/evidence. Scent Transfer Unit 100TM (STU-100) is a portable vacuum device designed to hold a 5" x 9" collection material. Different air flow rates can be used to draw in scent from the object/evidence.

Application of Scent Preservation:

Forensic evidence to catch criminals:

Scent can be preserved from the crime scene for investigation of crime for current and future scent match. Scent originates from forensic specimens, such as drugs, explosives, live human scent and the scent of dead individual. Scent liberated from or left by forensic substances is of increasing importance to criminal investigations. The big problem is collection of uncontaminated evidence from the forensic specimen. Non-contact sampling method is the best approach in such type of cases for collection of uncontaminated scent without

coming into contact with the object/evidence by using portable vacuum devices like Scent Transfer Unit 100TM (STU-100) or SEKR scent evidence vacuum. These vacuum devices have facility to adjust different air flow rates as per need to draw in scent from the object/evidence. With the advent of vacuum device collection and storage has become easier or more reliable. K9 responders with preserved scent to conduct search for criminal. Scent preservation is frequently being used by law enforcement agencies as an effective and affordable tool to catch the criminals. For collection of uncontaminated scent from forensic specimen it become very important for the law enforcement agencies to first cordon off the crime scene as early possible. Collect the forensic specimen by hand wearing hand gloves or use metal tong to minimize the chances of contamination and store in the air tight container. There may be some situations where you find nothing forensic specimen for collection except the foot mark of criminal on ground. In this scenario, vacuum machine will help a lot but in absence of machine the scent can be transferred to piece of sterile cotton by placing it over foot mark which absorb the scent that store in air tight container for investigation of crime.

Search of missing person:

Scent preservation is one of the most effective and affordable ways to take precautions before a missing person event occurs. Preserve the scent as preparedness measure for the loved one with

dementia or autism. When a person collects and stores their own scent, it isn't touched by other means uncontaminated scent which provides K9 responders to conduct an accurate search. Children with Autism and adults diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia are even more at risk to wander and go missing. A study of American Paediatrics Association stated that children with autism have an almost 50% chance of going missing at least once before age 17 and studies have shown that 6 out of 10 of those with Alzheimer's disease have chances to wander. Preserving one's odour ahead of time gives responding K9 units a head starts by providing the trailing dogs with an uncontaminated scent article. This decreases the time-consuming dismissal process to determine who's scent is actually on the article. In a missing person case, time can be a matter of life and death. Scent preservation saves valuable time before the search begins and reduces the time it takes to find the missing person. However, GPS tracking devices are also utilized for location, they are very expensive, and can be taken off, lost, broken, or simply out of range. A person can't lose their scent. It's like a fingerprint for scent discriminate K9's.

Training of Detection Dogs

Scent preservation provides a safe alternative for K9 detection training. Scent Transfer Unit 100TM (STU-100) or SEKR scent evidence vacuum can extract scent from explosives/narcotics materials making it possible to train the dogs

without carrying original explosives/narcotics materials.

Summary

The skin cells, secretion of skin glands and the microbe's population determine the specific odour of different person. Scent is the unique to every person like fingerprint and governed also genetically by the major histocompatibility complex (MHC) genes. There are various factors

which affect the scent on ground namely temperature, wind, ground disturbance, vegetation, Rain and snow etc. We must consider above factors during the use of tracking dogs. The discriminating power of a canine is highly advantageous with the ability to be trained on numerous odours quickly and with a high degree of reliability, with typical correct responses even in challenging environments with noisy chemical backgrounds.

This unique olfactory power of canines is due to special anatomy of dog's nose. The preservation of scent may be useful in search of lost person and investigation of forensic cases. The scent can be collected from explosive and narcotics samples by using special vacuum instrument and preserved for training of detection dogs which eliminate to carry explosive and narcotics articles and reduced their ill effects on dog health.



Dr. Sushant Parekar, 2IC (Vet) is Post Graduate in Veterinary Pharmacology & Toxicology and currently posted as Training Officer at Dog Training & Breeding Centre of SSB. He has vast experience in Dog Training & Breeding apart from doing pioneering work on Artificial Insemination in dogs in SSB. He has been awarded with Union Home Ministers Medal for excellence in Police Training for the year 2019-20 for his outstanding contribution in K9 training.



Dr. Vikas Kumar Singh, Deputy Commandant (Vet) is PhD in Veterinary Microbiology and presently posted at 59th Bn SSB Nanpara, U.P. He is actively involved in Dog Training and operational deployment of SSB K9 along Indo-Nepal Border.

REPORT CARDS

— Developments in Organizations on PSKs



CRPF'S K9 REFRESHER TRAINING NODES: CENTERS OF K9 "REGENERATION"

Mahendra M Hegde, Deputy Commandant, CRPF

Dog Breeding and Training School (DBTS), CRPF, Bengaluru.

It is said that there is no end to learning. It is a protracted journey. For a soldier, continuous training becomes imperative to keep him "fit to fight" ever. When it comes to our "four legged soldiers", the conditioning needs to be reinforced regularly whether during the basic

training or during the deployment in the field so as to keep them ever ready for deployment. This regular conditioning or training becomes very crucial for those K9 Teams which are deployed in various conflict zones as they are expected to perform tasks with zero margin for error. Precious lives are at stake.

However, the harsh truth is that the K9 Teams deployed in the fields may be in Left-Wing -Extremism

(LWE) affected areas or may be in Jammu & Kashmir (J&K) or in North-Eastern (NE) states- very rarely get opportunity to undergo proper training in time. Non-availability of minimally required equipment and space also acts as impediments in carrying out regular training. One more hiccup is that presently the troops have no choice but to take the K9 Teams regularly for all kinds of Ops duties given the deficiency of K9s against



the actual authorization. There is no substitute for the K9s or for the handlers. As the CRPF is deployed for Anti Naxal Operations in multiple states and for CI Ops in J&K and N-E, the troops are engaged in the most sensitive duties on daily basis. K9 Teams, as formidable “force-multipliers”, are deemed as indispensable accessories of our battles. This situation might result in fatigue, exhaustion, health issues, boredom, deterioration in the conditioning in respective trades, behaviour issues and also lead to setting in of a state of demotivation among the K9 Handlers. All these factors will ultimately lead to failures in performing the duties at the desired level. And that may become our Achilles heel. There comes the concept of K9 Refresher Training.

The force has been entrusted with maintaining the internal security of the Nation, either conducting anti-terrorism operations in J&K or anti insurgency operations in the North eastern states or shouldering the duty of fighting the left-wing extremism in several states. The force is also deployed to assist the civil police in maintaining Law-and-Order situations in the length and breadth of the country. The ‘K9 warriors’ or ‘four legged soldiers’

accompany our troops every day and night. Till 2011 the CRPF was sending its handlers and K9s to the canine training institutions of other forces. However, this arrangement helped only in partially meeting the requirement of the force. Moreover, the kind of duties being performed by the CRPF was quite different from that of other forces where these K9s used to get trained. It was only in 2011 that CRPF got its own K9 Breeding and Training Centre (DBTS) in Bengaluru. Pertinent to mention that the Central Reserve Police Force, CRPF, has been authorized with 1472 K9s.

These thousand plus K9s, after getting trained at DB&TS, are deployed all across the country, wherever CRPF is present. The force has also pioneered in training world’s most aggressive and time-tested Military Working and Police Service K9s- Belgian Shepherd Malinois (BSM) and Dutch Shepherd Dog (DSD)- to its credit. The force has also broken new ground in training these K9s in multi-tasking using Operant conditioning method/ positive reinforcement training method. These initiatives, vision and professionalism has resulted in a huge success of K9 teams in the field. The ultimate gain has been



saving hundreds of precious lives of our troops in the last decade. This vindicates the quality of breeding and training activities pursued consistently at DB&TS.

What After the Basic Training?

However, any standard of training or hard work at the K9 training center will not continue to yield results in the field for long unless continuous and regular training or conditioning of these K9 teams are ensured so long as they remain in duty. However, it is near impossible to call every K9 team to DB&TS once in a year for imparting refresher training, considering the operational commitments, distance of travel involved, varied geographic and weather conditions, kenneling and training capacity at DB&TS and many other factors.

Hence it became imperative to establish K9 refresher training nodes at different theatres to ensure regular refresher training of the K9s. To begin with, the first refresher training node was established at Karanpur, Chhattisgarh, in the year 2015 to cater to the K9 teams of Chhattisgarh based units. Later the same training node was shifted to Masagaon, near Jagadapur, considering the availability of more training area and better connectivity. Soon one more refresher training node at 133 Bn, Ranchi, Jharkhand, was established which was later shifted to 209 Bn CoBRA, Khunti, Jharkhand. These both refresher training nodes have been providing refresher training to the K9 teams deployed in Left Wing Extremism affected areas of

Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha, Bihar, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Maharashtra.

In order to provide refresher training to the K9s deployed in J&K theatre, initially one refresher training node was established at 06th Bn, Katra. However, as more and more K9 teams were deployed in Kashmir valley-post Pulwama incident, a need of one more refresher training node was felt and it was established in Lethpora. These two refresher training nodes have been training all the K9 teams deployed in the J&K theatre. For those K9 teams, which are deployed in North eastern states, a refresher training node has been established in Group Centre, Guwahati.

Since establishing these five K9 refresher training nodes, they have been successful in training nearly 750 K9 teams till July 2022. All the K9 Teams who underwent Refresher

Training at these Refresher Training Nodes have shown remarkable improvement in their proficiencies.

K9 Refresher Training Module

Considering it ideal to provide refresher training to each K9s once in a year, it was decided to conduct the same for four weeks of duration with 24 working days. The K9s are trained in Agility, Obedience, Tactical obedience, Explosive Detection, Assault, Tracking and Infantry Patrolling. Each K9 is trained in his/her respective trades. The trainers also address minor behaviour issues in K9s during the month-long training. The K9 teams are tested for their competency in respective trades at the end of the course. One officer from DB&TS is invariably made member of the Board of Officers (BOO) to conduct the final test. Passing the basic yardsticks only qualifies the K9 teams together in

final validation. Apart from these the Breeding Practitioners placed at these centers impart training on kennel management, health care, first aid etc.

Logistics and Manpower

All the refresher training nodes are equipped with every necessary logistics. Kennels are constructed to accommodate 15-20 K9s at a time. Outdoor agility courses are erected. Locally available resources are also utilized. Proper dog mess, food storage facility, accommodation for handlers and trainers are arranged to meet the requirement. For each K9 refresher training course, two Master Trainers and one Decoy practitioner each are sent from DB&TS. Services of those Master Trainers, who previously served at DB&TS and presently available in the field units are utilized. The concerned sectors/ offices where the refresher training node is located provide other required manpower.

Advantages of Refresher Training Nodes: -

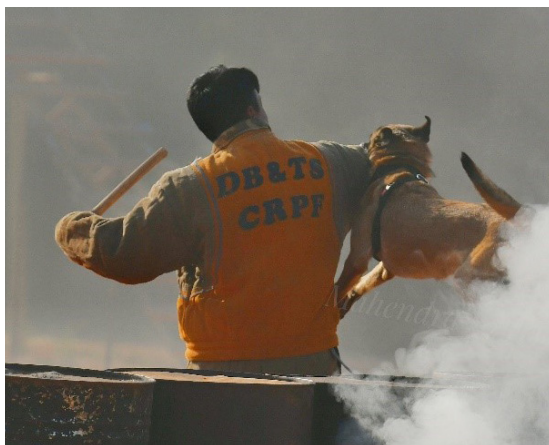
CRPF has a pan-India presence and K9s of CRPF are deployed in faraway places. It is not possible to call these K9s to DB&TS for refresher training considering the distance and difficulties faced by the K9 teams while travelling. Hence, establishing refresher training nodes in each operational theatre will help K9 teams in these areas to access these institutions without much difficulties. It will also save the resources, time and also saves the K9 from unwanted stress and health related risks caused by



long journey periods.

It will help in the standardization and will bring uniformity in the training as the K9s undergo refresher training at the designated nodes with a well-planned training schedule. The training module is designed by DBTS, CRPF, considering the requirement of the field and following the standards in Police Service K9s' training. The quality of training is ensured as the Master Trainers sent by DBTS conduct the training from day one. After completion of the course a test for certification is conducted very meticulously. One officer from DBTS is also part of the Board of officers constituted to conduct the test. This practice of sending the officers and the trainers to the Training node helps in getting the feedback about the K9 teams from the commanders. At the same time the handlers can discuss with the trainers about various problems they might be facing. It provides a useful platform to gather the pulse in the field and subsequently contribute in necessary course correction in training and operational methodology.

Such K9 refresher training nodes help in bridging the gaps in training



and deployment. K9 teams are made aware of latest developments in training and deployment of K9s. They are also taught about latest modus operandi of anti-national and anti-social elements. It is not possible for the K9 teams to get access to all training logistics/equipment at the company/Battalion level. Even those which are provided with them usually remain underutilized. At the refresher training nodes logistics and equipment can be provided as per requirement and are used at optimum level as the training takes place year-round. The refresher training and subsequent final test ensure that the K9 teams are operationally ever ready. Thus, they are certified every year and validated to continue their operational duties. This also enables and prepares the K9 teams to qualify the mandatory Proficiency Evaluation Test (PET).

One month duration of refresher training at designated nodes gives much required respite to the K9 teams from stressful, physically and mentally demanding field deployment yearlong. The K9s get rejuvenated at the refresher training nodes with timely exercise, grooming, feeding and stress-free training session that too in the absence of operational risks. This readies them for further field deployment. K9 Refresher training nodes act as focal point of sharing and exchanging of knowledge and skills related to K9 training, deployment and management. The field commanders in respective

theatres become aware of nuances of various aspects of K9 teams. This helps in fulfilling various administrative and operational needs of the K9 teams.

The Vision: The Future Ahead

Though at present these nodes are established with a single mandate of imparting yearly refresher training to the K9 Teams deployed in each Ops theatre, these nodes could be the focal points for many other issues related to PSKs. By creating permanent infrastructure and placing regular training and supporting staff, these centers may be developed as advanced and theatre specific K9 Training Nodes. These training nodes can act as Pre-Induction Training Centers as well as places for acclimatization for K9s freshly trained from DBTS, CRPF or after arriving from some other theatre.

Being authorized with nearly 1500 K9s, the rehabilitation of retired ones will be of a great responsibility. When the full capacity of the authorized number of K9s is reached on an average 150 to 200 K9s will be retiring every year. There is an obligation from our side to provide the best possible rehabilitation facility to these Veteran K9s. Such Rehabilitation centers can be established along with the Refresher Training nodes for better management. There will always be issues related to the PSKs deployed in the field. Those K9s with behavioral issues may be brought to the designated Training Node. The trainers present there can assess and analyse the



Rehabilitation center and the K9s undergoing the Refresher Training.

These, well established, K9 Training nodes with sanctioned manpower will facilitate rotation of Master Trainers and decoy practitioners between DBTS and nodes. This can not only help in proper utilization of their rare skills and knowledge of K9 Training it will also help them upgrade and brush up the same. This will help the trainers to get apprised with the latest challenges and developments in the operational field. Accordingly, they can think of how to fine tune the K9 Training. Officers who are qualified in K9 Training may be placed at such training nodes and they can supervise all the training activities there. They can coordinate with the concerned higher offices and DBTS. They can help in deployment of K9 teams in respective theatre and act as K9

Advisors of respective sectors.

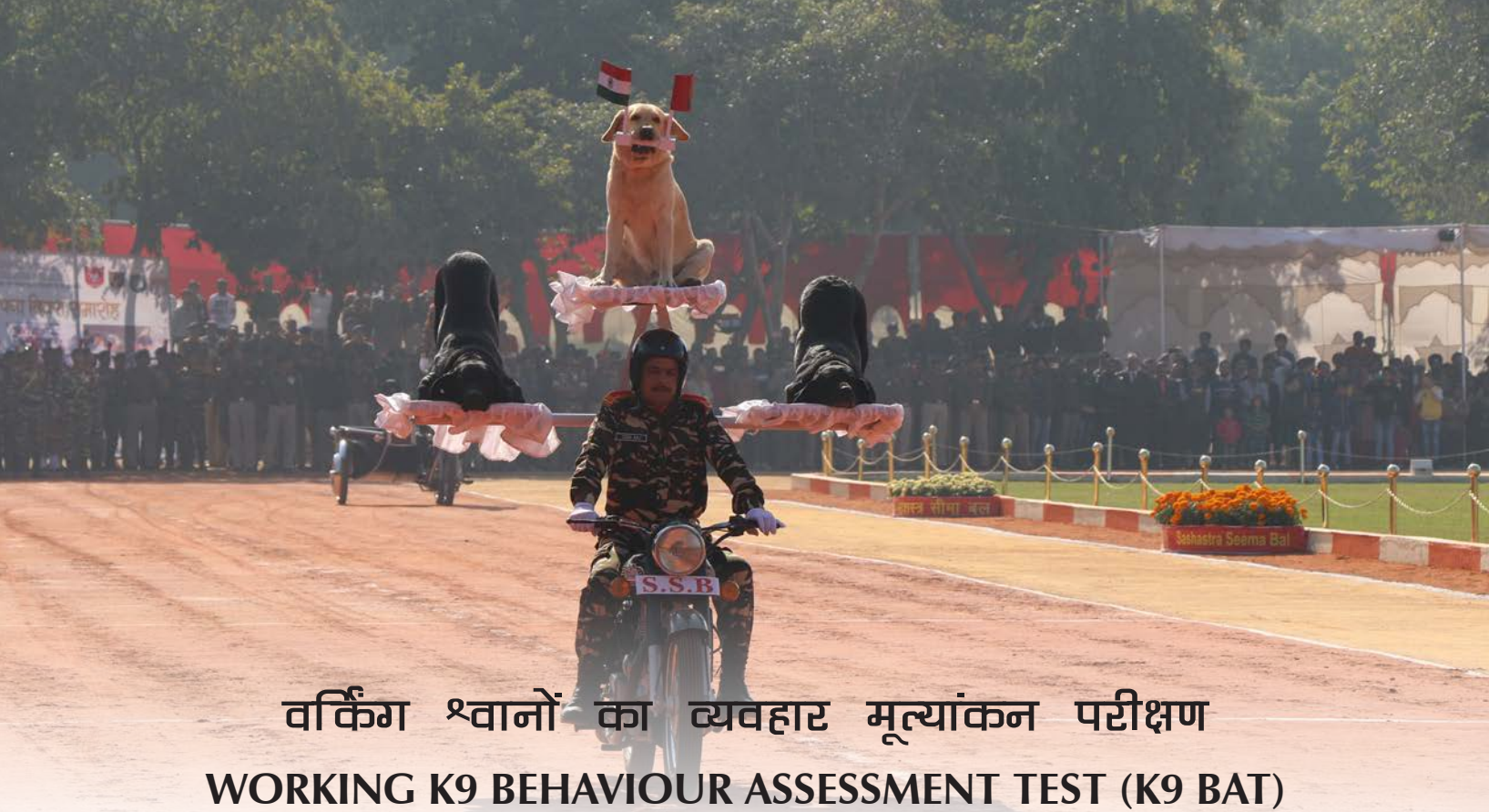
The training nodes will be instrumental in conducting the K9 Proficiency Evaluation Test (K9 PET) as mandated by the Police K9 Cell of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. Some

K9-related courses like “Creation of Pool of Dog Handlers Course” can be conducted at the Refresher Training Nodes. At present the field units are facing difficulties in getting proper K9 Training equipment and K9 kit items. There are many hiccups in equipping the K9 teams with the necessary and the prescribed equipment. The Training nodes can act as facilitating points for providing proper equipment and kit items of good quality and specifications for each K9 teams under its Area of Responsibility.

In future, all the Forces can think about having common theatre based Refresher Training Nodes in order to bring in uniformity in training method and optimum utilization of resources.

There is no alternative to regular training and evaluation of K9s in the field in order to ensure fully battle ready and capable K9 Teams. There cannot be slightest compromise in ensuring the proficiency of these “Force Multipliers” in the fight against the anti-national and anti-social elements. Well established, properly equipped, strategically placed K9 Refresher Training Nodes with qualified trainers and sufficient supporting staff can become game changers. The success rate of K9 Teams will definitely improve with the support of theatre specific K9 Refresher Training Nodes.

problems and can subsequently chalk out a Behaviour modification module for such K9s. Running a well-established Veterinary Hospital with required staff at these nodes will address the Veterinary care needs of the K9s deployed in each theatre, retired K9s at the



वर्किंग श्वानों का व्यवहार मूल्यांकन परीक्षण WORKING K9 BEHAVIOUR ASSESSMENT TEST (K9 BAT)

पुलिस सेवा श्वानों (Police Service K9s - PSKs) पर गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी एडवाइजरी

डॉ (कर्नल) पी.के. चुग (सेवानिवृत्त), परामर्श निदेशक, पुलिस के९ प्रकोष्ठ, पुलिस आधुनिकीकरण खंड
गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार

उद्देश्य

केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों (CAPFs) के बीच संभावित पुलिस सेवा श्वानों (Police Service K9s - PSKs) के व्यवहार मूल्यांकन पर इस मानक संचालन प्रक्रिया (SOP) का उद्देश्य इस प्रकार है :

- CAPFs के श्वान प्रशिक्षण और प्रजनन केंद्रों (DTBCs) में पैदा किए गए विभिन्न नस्लों के युवा श्वानों (09 से 12 महीने की उम्र के युवा वयस्को) के मूल्यांकन के लिए एक वर्किंग के९ व्यवहार मूल्यांकन परीक्षण (K9 BAT) तैयार करना ताकि संभावित/कुशल पुलिस श्वानों के रूप में उनकी भविष्य की क्षमता का पता लगाया जा सके।

- SOP का एक अन्य उद्देश्य, श्वान प्रजनकों से खरीदे गए श्वानों सहित भारत और विदेशों में खरीद के विभिन्न स्रोतों से उपयुक्त युवा श्वानों का चयन करने के लिए इस K9 BAT का उपयोग करना है।
- परीक्षण के परिणाम से युवा श्वानों का मूल्यांकन करने में सहायता मिलेगी (चाहे वे अपने Kennel में पैदा हुए हों या नागरिक स्रोतों से खरीदे गए हों) और वे श्वान किस उद्देश्य के लिए सबसे उपयुक्त होंगे उस उद्देश्य के लिए उनकी पहचान भी की जा सकती है। इस परीक्षण में विभिन्न आयामों की सिफारिश की गई है जैसे तलाशी करने के कार्य (Detection), गश्ती कार्य (Patrol) या दोहरे उद्देश्य

(Detection & Patrol) के लिए उपयुक्त हैं।

- यह परीक्षण, प्रजनन श्वानों (candidate) का चयन करने में एक उपयोगी तरीके के रूप में भी काम करेगा ताकि जिस लक्षण की आनुवंशिकता (Heritability) हमें चाहिए उसे सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रजनन मूल्यों (Estimated Breeding Values i.e. EBV) का अनुमान लगाकर विभिन्न प्रकार के पुलिस श्वानों के लिए एक विशेष आवश्यकता के अनुसार पैदावार बढ़ाई जा सके।
- पुलिस/सुरक्षा और कानून प्रवर्तन कार्यों में विशेष प्रशिक्षण के लिए श्वानों के पिल्ले/युवा वयस्कों के चयन में एकरूपता लाना और

मानक निर्धारित करना है।

भाग—1

अवधारणा, समीक्षा और चुनौतियां

Üokulædk Q fäxr Q ogkj ; k Q fäRo (Individual Behaviour or Personality of Dogs)

श्वान नए वातावरण के अनुकूल होने और केवल कुछ स्थितियों में विभिन्न व्यवहारों को प्रदर्शित करने के लिए सीखने में अत्यधिक सक्षम हैं। हालांकि, इस दिशा में शोध ने साबित किया है कि कुछ पहलुओं में श्वान के व्यवहार को बदलना थोड़ा कठिन होता है (सीमित ढलनशीलता होती है।) जबकि श्वान कई स्थितियों में काफी स्थिर रहते हैं, किंतु विभिन्न संदर्भों में और लंबी अवधि में उनकी रणनीति भिन्न होती है। किसी श्वान का उत्तेजित होना, भयभीत होना या आक्रामक होना जैसी विशिष्ट प्रवृत्ति ही उसकी कुछ सामान्य विशेषताएं हैं। इस तरह के स्थिर स्वभाव एक ऐसे वातावरण को तैयार करते हैं जिसे श्वान की व्यवहार शैली कहा जा सकता है, जिसे **LoHko] Q fäRo] eqkcyk djus dh शैली] Q ogkj Q Mæ** (behavioural syndromes) और हाल ही में उसे **i 'kq Q fäRo** (animal personality) के रूप में भी संदर्भित किया गया है।

व्यवहार में जटिलता के कारण श्वानों में लक्षण (Traits as Complexes of Behaviour in Dogs)

व्यवहार में व्यक्तिगत विभिन्नता के मुद्दे के लिए मुख्य बिंदु, जिसे सामान्यतः व्यक्तित्व के रूप में भी जाना जाता

है, श्वानों की एक विशेषता (लक्षण) है। यदि श्वान के व्यवहार को देखा जाता है, तो हम शायद पाएंगे कि कुछ व्यवहार अक्सर एक साथ होते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, अन्य श्वानों से मिलने पर दांत दिखाकर गुर्राना, अपनी पूंछ उठाना, सिर को नीचे एवं आगे की ओर झुकाना, दूसरे श्वान की ओर घूरना, अपने दांतों को दिखाना, और शायद दूसरे श्वान की ओर झपटना – यह सब प्रतिक्रिया करने के लिए इतने तरह के व्यवहार 'पैकेज' को एक **'Q ogkj dh fo'kkrk'** या लक्षण (trait) के रूप में कहा जा सकता है जो कि किसी व्यक्ति के व्यवहार को भी दर्शाता है, साथ ही साथ व्यक्तियों के बीच व्यवहार में अंतर भी होता है। सामान्य बोलचाल के शब्दों में, हम श्वानों के इस लक्षण को, शत्रुता या आक्रामकता कह सकते हैं।

व्यवहार लक्षणों से श्वानों के व्यक्तित्व में विभिन्नता (From Behaviour Traits to Personalities)

मनुष्यों में व्यक्तित्व का अध्ययन भावनाओं, विचारों और विश्वासों के मूल्यांकन से अधिक संबंधित है। जबकि पशु व्यवहार, आंतरिक प्रक्रियाओं के अध्ययन के अंतर्गत – जैसे कि भावनाएं और विचार—अप्राप्य या यहां तक कि वैज्ञानिक रूप से अप्रासंगिक माना गया है। इसके परिणामस्वरूप, ऐसा लगता है कि पशु (श्वान) व्यवहार में व्यक्तिगत मतभेदों में रुचि रखने वाले वैज्ञानिकों ने भी अवतारवाद के डर के कारण व्यक्तित्व की अवधारणा से परहेज किया है। हालांकि, भावनाओं और विचारों को देखते हुए, मनुष्यों के व्यक्तित्व में एक मुद्दा यह भी शामिल है, जो जानवरों का अध्ययन करने में संभव है वह है – व्यवहार। व्यक्तित्व के लक्षणों को स्वभाव संबंधी कारकों

के रूप में वर्णित किया जा सकता है जो नियमित रूप से और लगातार कई अलग-अलग प्रकार की स्थितियों में व्यवहार निर्धारित करते हैं। इस प्रकार, किसी व्यक्ति के व्यक्तित्व का उस व्यक्ति के व्यवहार से अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है जो कि पशु व्यक्तित्व के अध्ययन से पशु व्यवहार के किसी भी अन्य अध्ययन से अलग नहीं है।

जानवरों का व्यक्तित्व आकलन उनके व्यवहार के अवलोकन पर आधारित होना चाहिए, न कि विचारों और भावनाओं की धारणाओं पर। **bl fy,] Q ogkj l ælh voykdu rc mi ; kxhgkl drsgät c ge Üoku dsQ fäRo dsckjseadQ t kuuk plgrs gA yfdu ; g Hh , d rF; g\$fd l Hh Q ogkj l ælh çfrfØ; k aQ fä ds Q fäRo dh vfHQ fä; ka ugÈ gkrh gA vls Q ogkj dh fo'kkrk Q fäRo fo'kkrk ds l eku ugÈ gA bl fy,] *LoHko l ælh dkjd t ks fu; fer : i l svls yxkrkj dÅ vyx&vyx çdkj dh fLFkr; ka eaQ ogkj dks fuèkZjr djrs gA os Q fäRo ds y{k k gA** इस परिभाषा में, स्थिरता के दो पहलुओं को शामिल किया गया है – समय के साथ स्थिरता और विभिन्न स्थितियों में स्थिरता। **bl çdkj] ft l Q ogkj dks ç'k k k }kj k vk kuh l s cny fn; k t krk g\$ ml s Üoku dsQ fäRo dh vfHQ fä ds : i ea ugÈ ns\$kk t kuk plfg, A** एक समय से दूसरे समय में व्यवहार में परिवर्तन भी परिपक्वता के कारण हो सकता है, इसलिए, श्वान के व्यक्तित्व का आकलन करते समय परिपक्वता को ध्यान में रखना महत्वपूर्ण है –

व्यवहार संबंधी रणनीतियां व्यक्तित्व का एक हिस्सा होती हैं जब यह कम से कम कुछ हद तक अस्थायी रूप से स्थायी होता है।

व्यक्तित्व की परिभाषा से दूसरा मानदंड विभिन्न स्थितियों में स्थिरता है। किसी श्वान का एक बार का अवलोकन किसी स्थिति-विशेष पर ही आधारित हो सकता है, और अन्य स्थितियों में बिल्कुल भी प्रासंगिक नहीं हो सकता है। व्यक्तित्व

इस प्रकार, किसी श्वान के व्यवहार की एक झलक अपने व्यक्तित्व के बारे में कुछ कह सकती है यदि प्रतिक्रिया दो मामलों में स्थिर है –

ये जानवर नई आदतें भी जल्दी बना लेते हैं, और, इसलिए वे किसी परिचित स्थिति के बदलने पर उसमें कम ढलते हैं। इसलिए यह मान कर चलना

चाहिए कि श्वानों के व्यक्तित्व को एक पैमाने पर ही नापा जा सकता है जैसे कि कोई विशिष्ट लक्षण कम तीव्रता से अत्यधिक तीव्रता तक अभिव्यक्त हो। इसका मतलब यह है कि श्वानों का व्यक्तित्व विवरण अक्सर सटीक न होकर सापेक्ष होते हैं। उदाहरणवश 'श्वान 'ए' आमतौर पर श्वान 'बी' की तुलना में अधिक भयभीत होता है'।

श्वानों के व्यक्तित्व का अध्ययन करने की आवश्यकता (Need to Study Personality in Dogs)

पिछले दो दशकों में पशुओं के व्यक्तित्व के अध्ययन के साथ-साथ 'श्वानों के व्यक्तित्व' के अध्ययन में वृद्धि हुई है। ऐसा लगता है कि यह परिवर्तन अन्य क्षेत्रों में बढ़ी रुचि से प्रेरित है, उनमें से एक पहलू पशु कल्याण (animal welfare) है। लोग विभिन्न तनावपूर्ण स्थितियों का सामना करने के लिए अपने पालतू श्वान की सहायता करने के लिए उत्सुक रहते हैं क्योंकि प्रत्येक श्वान का वास्तविक जीवन विशिष्ट होने के कारण उसकी प्रतिक्रिया का स्तर भी भिन्न होता है। कुछ स्थितियों में श्वान के विशिष्ट व्यवहार का आकलन तब किया जा सकता है जब इसे खुला छोड़ दिया जाता है या श्वानों का पालन के आश्रय स्थल (shelter home) में होता है, जो कि उसके इसी व्यवहार को देखकर नए मालिकों द्वारा उसे अपनाने (adoption) में सुविधा प्रदान कर सकता है।

विभिन्न स्थितियों में श्वान कैसा व्यवहार करेगा इसका ज्ञान होना ही संभावित काम करने वाले श्वानों के चयन में मूल्यवान है, जैसे कि पुलिस और सैन्य काम

करने वाले श्वान, गाइड श्वान, खोजी श्वान (विस्फोटक, ड्रग्स आदि), गार्ड श्वानों, शिकारी श्वानों और herding श्वानों के लिए उपयोग किए जाते हैं। श्वान को प्रशिक्षित करने से पहले या प्रशिक्षण अवधि के शुरुआती चरणों में, श्वान के व्यवहार में जो संकेत मिलते हैं उसका बहुत लाभ मिलता है। इससे समय और धन बचाया जा सकता है, और श्वानों और प्रशिक्षकों के कल्याण में सुधार किया जा सकता है। व्यवहार संबंधी समस्याओं से बचा जा सकता है, उन्हें सही प्रकार के काम के लिए नियोजित करके, जैसे आक्रामक लक्षण प्रदर्शित करने वाले श्वानों का पता, प्रारंभिक चरण में ही लगाया जा सकता है जिससे प्रशिक्षण संबंधी निर्णय उपयोगी तरीके से किये जा सकते हैं।

Evolution (breed development)- चयन के दौरान किन लक्षणों को अपनाया जाता है, और क्यों? श्वान के प्रजनन में – जानबूझकर और अनजाने में – अवांछित लक्षणों के प्रति अनिच्छा और वांछित लक्षणों का चयन महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे हैं। यदि हम मानते हैं कि इन लक्षणों का आनुवांशिक आधार है, तो जिस प्रकार का चयन किया गया है वह भविष्य की पीढ़ियों में श्वानों के विशिष्ट व्यवहार का फैसला करेगा। इस प्रकार, प्रजनन श्वानों के साथ ही उनके पिल्लों में व्यक्तित्व का आकलन करने में जो विधियां उपयोगी हैं वे सफल प्रत्यक्ष चयन के लिए बहुत उपयोगी होती हैं। उदाहरण के लिए,

p; u eami ; l x h r j h d s d s : i e a
 f d ; k t k r k g A इसके अलावा, यह
 समझना प्रासंगिक है कि अन्य, अधिक
 अनचाहे चयन मानदंड स्वानों को घरेलू
 वातावरण प्रदान करने में कैसे प्रभावित
 करते हैं। स्वान का व्यक्तित्व विभिन्न
 जीवन स्थितियों और संदर्भों में उनकी
 अनुकूलता में भिन्न होते हैं। स्वान
 का व्यक्तित्व एक विशिष्ट परिस्थिति
 में अत्यधिक अनुकूल हो सकता है,
 जबकि कोई अन्य स्वान अपने विशिष्ट
 व्यवहार के कारण किसी दूसरे मालिक
 को रोजमर्रा की जिंदगी में समस्या दे
 सकता है। ऐसी नस्लें, जहां ct uu
 Üokula ea dle djus okys Üokula
 dh ryuk ea v f e k d x q k g k r s g A
 l k e k U ; i l s e k r k & f i r k dh
 u L y k a dh r y u k e a v f e k d p p y
 g k r s g ä t k s v D l j d k e d j u s o k y s
 Ü o k u l a e a d e i k t k r s g A b l d s
 v y l o k j * k s u L y a m u u L y k a dh
 r y u k e a ' l e f y s g k r s g ä t g l a ' k s
 d s x q k d l e d s m í s ; l s d e
 e g R o i w Z g k r s g A

**स्वानों में व्यक्तित्व
 लक्षणों के आकलन की आयु**
 (Assessment Personality Traits in
 Dogs)

भले ही इस क्षेत्र में अपेक्षाकृत कम
 अध्ययन हुए हैं, हालांकि, उनमें से
 अधिकांश में यह पाया गया है कि छोटे
 पिल्लों (pups) में परीक्षण का पूर्वानुमान
 बहुत कम लगाया जा सकता है।
 इसके कुछ अपवाद हो सकते हैं जैसे
 भयभीत होना, जो शायद एक विशेषता
 है जिसकी कम उम्र में भविष्यवाणी की
 जा सकती है। f d l L r j i j v U ;
 y { k k a dh H f o " ; o k k h d j u k
 l H o g \$ v c r d d s K k u d s
 v l e k j i j v k d y u d j u k e f d y
 g \$ g k y k d] t S s g h Ü o k u m e z

ea c < r k g \$ m l e a i f j i D o r k d s
 l k f k Q o g k j e w ; k a d u d s f y ,
 m l d s o ; L d Q f ä R o d k v u e k u
 y x k u k v f e k d l H o g A v f e k d k ä k
 o f c l x M x c h M x c l s k e (i f y l]
 l S i ; v k j x k b M) 0 9 l s 1 8 e g h u s
 d h m e z d s c h p ; o k o ; L d Ü o k u l a
 d s Q o g k j e w ; k a d u i j H j k l k
 d j r s g A f t u d s c k j s e a c g r j
 v u e k u y x k k t k l d r k g S v k j
 f o f ' k V c f ' k k k d s f y , Ü o k u l a
 d k p ; u d j u s d s f y , b l d k
 v u e k ; l x f d ; k t k l d r k g A

इस क्षेत्र में, पिछली शताब्दी के अंतिम
 दशक के दौरान 'सशस्त्र बलों और
 पुलिस के लिए स्वीडिश डॉग ट्रेनिंग
 सेंटर (SDTC) द्वारा एक प्रारंभिक और
 व्याख्यात्मक अध्ययन किया गया था।
 इसमें 15-22 महीने की उम्र के बीच
 के 1310 जर्मन शेफर्ड स्वानों और
 797 लैब्राडोर रिट्रीवर्स के व्यवहार
 परीक्षण के परिणामों का मूल्यांकन
 किया गया तथा यह जांच की गई
 कि क्या SDTC में उपयोग किए जाने
 वाले व्यवहार परीक्षण यानी स्वानों
 की मानसिकता का परीक्षण (Dog
 Mentality Assessment - DMA)
 का उपयोग विभिन्न प्रकार के काम
 के लिए स्वानों का चयन करने और
 प्रजनन के लिए किया जा सकता है ?
 सात अलग-अलग परीक्षण स्थितियों
 में स्वानों की प्रतिक्रियाओं के आधार
 पर दस व्यवहार विशेषताओं की
 पहचान करके उन्हें score दिया गया
 था। सभी परीक्षण एक अनुभवी व्यक्ति
 द्वारा किए गए थे। डेटा की व्याख्या
 करने के लिए, प्रत्येक स्वान के लिए
 परीक्षण परिणामों के आधार पर एक
 सूचकांक मानदंड बनाया गया था,
 और विभिन्न प्रकार के कामों के लिए
 स्वानों का चयन करने के लिए इसे

एक उत्कृष्ट उपकरण के रूप में पाया
 गया। दोनों नस्लों (जर्मन शेफर्ड के
 साथ-साथ लैब्राडोर रिट्रीवर्स) के बीच
 कारक विश्लेषण के परिणामस्वरूप चार
 कारक प्राप्त हुए। विभिन्न विशेषताओं
 की तुलना करने पर, विशेषतः चतमल
 ड्राइव को छोड़कर, दोनों नस्लों में
 एक ही पैटर्न पाया गया था, जो
 लैब्राडोर रिट्रीवर्स के लिए अप्रासंगिक
 प्रतीत होता है। इसका निष्कर्ष यह था
 कि विशिष्ट प्रकार के सेवा स्वानों के
 लिए उपयुक्त स्वानों के चयन के लिए
 जटिल व्यवहार मापदंडों के व्यक्तिपरक
 मूल्यांकन का उपयोग एक उपकरण
 के रूप में किया जा सकता है।
 परिणामों से यह भी पता चला कि
 व्यवहार परीक्षणों के उपयोग और सही
 व्याख्या का उपयोग प्रत्येक स्वान के
 मूल्यांकन करने के लिए किया जा
 सकता है और तदनुसार सेवा श्रेणी की
 योजना बनाई जा सकती है जिसके
 लिए इसे बेहतर ढंग से प्रशिक्षित या
 नियोजित किया जा सकता है।

उसी अध्ययन में, भले ही पिल्ले को
 आंतरिक रूप से प्रजनित किया गया
 हो या पालन-पोषण किया गया हो
 या बाहर से खरीदा गया हो, बाद
 में उनका परीक्षण किया जाता है कि
 वे पुलिस स्वान (सर्विस डॉग) (सैन्य
 और पुलिस) के रूप में उपयुक्त हैं
 कि नहीं। उन्होंने इस अध्ययन में
 केवल 15-22 महीने की आयु के
 पिल्लों को ही शामिल किया क्योंकि
 पहले के अध्ययनों से पता चला है
 कि परीक्षण की उम्र अनुमानित परीक्षण
 परिणामों को अधिक प्रभावित करती
 है। 1983-91 के बीच लंबे समय तक
 चले अपनी तरह के पहले अध्ययन में,
 पुलिस स्वानों की अपेक्षाओं को पूरा ना
 कर पाने वाले सभी स्वानों को अयोग्य
 घोषित कर दिया गया था और उन्हें

समाज में pet dogs के रूप में बेचा गया था या adopt किया गया। यह देखा गया कि प्रशिक्षण के लिए चुने गए श्वानों के लगभग 50% नफरी को किसी अन्य कारण, जैसे प्रशिक्षण मुद्दों/चोट आदि से प्रशिक्षण अवधि के दौरान अयोग्य घोषित कर दिया गया था। प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के पूरा होने के बाद, सभी श्वानों को अंततः श्वानों के कामकाजी परीक्षण मानकों के माध्यम मूल्यांकित किया गया।

वह समय जब व्यक्तित्व पूरी तरह से विकसित होता है (The Time When Personality of Dog is Fully Developed)

एक सामान्य लेकिन शायद भ्रामक दृष्टिकोण यह है कि व्यक्तित्व जन्म से एक निश्चित उम्र तक विकसित होता है, और फिर स्थिर रहता है। मानव व्यक्तित्व अध्ययन में, ऐसा लगता है कि बचपन में व्यक्ति के आचरण में स्थिरता कम होती है, वयस्क होने पर बढ़ जाती है और 50 से 70 वर्ष की आयु के बीच एक समान ऊंचाई पर रहती है। दुर्भाग्य से, ऐसे कोई अध्ययन नहीं हुए हैं जो हमें श्वानों में इसके बारे में सटीक ज्ञान देते हों। मनुष्यों के प्रति मिलनसार, गैर-सामाजिक भय, मनुष्यों के प्रति चंचलता और वयस्क श्वानों में आक्रामकता जैसे अध्ययन किए गए। हालांकि, यह अभी तक स्थापित नहीं हो पाया है कि वे अपने जीवन काल में कितनी मात्रा में कैसे बदलते हैं यदि वे अनुमानित रूप से ही बदलते हों। इसके अलावा, यह स्थापित किया गया है कि आयु श्रेणियों में अंतर होने पर इन लक्षणों में भी अंतर होता है। दोनों लिंगों के लिए एक ही तरह के रुझान पाए गए, जो इंगित करता है कि गैर-सामाजिक भय, sociability और आक्रामकता (aggression) लम्बे

समय में थोड़ी कम हो जाती है।

ऐसे कारक जो निरंतरता और परिवर्तन को मंद करते हैं (Factors which Moderate Continuity and Change)

शायद हम यह सोचते हैं कि हमारे विकास के दौरान हमारे आस-पास का वातावरण हमारे व्यवहार में बदलाव का कारण बनता है, जबकि व्यवहार के आनुवंशिक आधार ही व्यवहार को स्थिर बनाते हैं। व्यवहार परिवर्तन को प्रभावित करने वाले वातावरण संबंधी कारकों के बारे में, यह संभावना है कि कारकों की एक रेंज श्वान के व्यक्तित्व के बदलाव में योगदान दे सकता है। हालांकि, आनुवंशिक कारक संभावनाओं को सीमित कर सकते हैं और व्यवहार के विकास के लिए सीमाएं निर्धारित कर सकते हैं। व्यवहार की आनुवंशिकता की डिग्री हमें इस बारे में एक संकेत दे सकती है कि आनुवंशिक कारकों से व्यवहार कितना प्रभावित होता है। कुछ मामलों में, व्यवहार संबंधी लक्षण आनुवंशिक कारकों से बहुत अधिक प्रभावित होते हैं। आनुवंशिकता (Heritability) को अनुमानतः 0.2-0.3 के बीच या उससे अधिक के रूप में स्वीकार किया जाता है।

भाग - II

के9 व्यवहार मूल्यांकन परीक्षण (K9 BAT)

सामान्य

सभी कामकाजी श्वानों में से प्रत्येक श्वान के अंदर और उनके समूह के बीच लगातार व्यवहार भिन्नता पाई जाती है जैसा कि भाग-I में समझाया गया है। अधिकांश कामकाजी श्वानों

के कार्यों ने दुनिया भर में इस तथ्य को मान्यता दी है और बाद में मानकीकृत परीक्षणों के उपयोग के माध्यम से उनके व्यवहार को मापने का प्रयास किया गया है। मानकीकृत परीक्षण में कई माप विधियों को नियोजित किया जा सकता है, लेकिन दो सामान्य **Q ogkj jVx** (Behavioural Ratings - BR) और **Q fäijd jVx** (Subjective Ratings-SR) हैं। इनमें से पहला व्यवहार के लिए की जाने वाली रेटिंग की विशेषता है (उदाहरण के लिए, शोर के प्रति प्रतिक्रिया) जो कि आमतौर पर एक बार देखने या परीक्षण के आधार पर किया जाता है। जबकि, दूसरी एक विशेषता (उदाहरण के लिए, आत्मविश्वास) के लिए रेटिंग है जो विभिन्न व्यवहारों के कई अवलोकनों पर आधारित है। दो रेटिंग विधियों के बीच मुख्य अंतर विभिन्न लक्षणों का मिलाजुला रूप या समझ का स्तर है, जो मानव पर्यवेक्षक या आकलनकर्ता (Assessor) के लिए आवश्यक है।

मापन सिद्धांत से यह अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है कि कई पर्यवेक्षणों (यानी, subjective ratings) के आधार पर रेटिंग अधिक विश्वसनीय होनी चाहिए क्योंकि इससे मापने में त्रुटि कम हो जाती है। हालांकि, परिभाषा के अनुसार व्यक्तिपरक रेटिंग (subjective rating), पर्यवेक्षक के पूर्वाग्रह के आधार पर अतिसंवेदनशील हो सकती है, जिसमें कम लेकिन बेहतर परिभाषित टिप्पणियों (यानी, behavioural ratings) के आधार पर रेटिंग हो सकती है किंतु उसके परिणामस्वरूप विश्वसनीयता अधिकतम हो सकती है। **nkula gh ekeyla eš vřeldák dle djus okys Üöku ds dk k dk vřre ekunM mu ekudh-r ijhk k**

dsvlekj ij ekisx, Q ogkj dks
 çekf.kr djrs gA इस संबंध में,
 श्वान के Q fäijd (Behavioural
 Ratings) vls Q ogkj jVx
 (Subjective Ratings) dk l kišk
 vuęku yxkuk geškk , d
 dlekt h Üoku dh vlcnh ds
 Hkrj vls fdl h Hh l xBu ds
 fy, , d vPNk fopkj gA

दुनिया भर में प्रचलित के9 व्यवहार
 आकलन के विविध मॉडलों के सभी
 आयामों की समीक्षा करने के बाद
 हमारे देश के विभिन्न CAPFs के
 लिए एक मानक परीक्षण मॉडल तैयार
 किया गया है। स्वीडिश सशस्त्र बलों
 के breeding kennel संबंधी व्यापक
 अनुभव इस दिशा में उपयोगी थे, जो
 कि न केवल सबसे सफल काम करने
 वाले के9 प्रजनन कार्यक्रमों में से एक
 है, बल्कि यह लम्बे समय की मेहनत
 के साथ वैज्ञानिक रूप से अनुसंधान
 और अभ्यास से भी विकसित हुआ
 है। काम करने वाले के9 का परीक्षण
 करने में, प्रशिक्षण परिणामों के
 साथ व्यवहार परीक्षण परिणामों का
 विश्लेषण क्रमशः 25 (BRs) और 13
 (SRs) का उपयोग करके मापा जा
 सकता है। आगे इस विस्तृत डेटा
 को कम करके statistical तकनीकों
 के माध्यम से स्थापित करते हुए 25
 (BRs) को 5 अंतर्निहित व्यावहारिक
 आयामों तक कम किया गया है
 और सभी 13 (SRs) को 3 आयामों
 तक कम किया गया है। BRs में ये
 पांच अंतर्निहित आयाम आत्मविश्वास
 (confidence), शारीरिक संलग्नता
 (physical engagement), सामाजिक
 संबद्धता (social engagement),
 आक्रामकता (aggression) और
 आसपास के वातावरण से निश्चितता
 (environmental sureness) थे

और (SRs) में तीन आयाम क्रमशः
 मूल रूप से प्रस्तावित 25 (BRs)
 और 13 (SRs) से मिलकर संलग्नता
 (engagement), आत्मविश्वास
 (confidence) और आक्रामकता
 (aggression) थे। एक अनुभवी श्वान
 प्रजनन एवं cf' kkk dæ eankula
 jVx fofek lal ekurk iK t krh
 gA cf' kkk ds y{; k@ ifj. ke
 ds l kfk gh et cw cMx cskte
 ds fy, egBoi wZ fu. kZ yus
 dh cfØ; k ea vuękur cMx
 eku (EBV) ea bu Ldlj dk
 mi; ks djus ds fy, vuęku
 ds -fVdsk l subjective vls
 l kfk gh behavioural jVx nkula
 dk mi; ks djus dh vlo'; drk
 gA इन परीक्षणों को मान्यता देने के
 लिए किसी भी कामकाजी डॉग ब्रीडिंग
 प्रोग्राम के लिए अम्पायर की तरह
 सत्यापन करना एक अच्छा विचार
 है, साथ ही इसकी स्पष्ट परिभाषा में
 सुधार और कुछ समय में 'सफलता'
 की माप करना भी आवश्यक है।

मूल्यांकन के लिए युवा पुलिस श्वान (Police Service K9 Candidates for Assessment)

अधिकांश CAPFs ने पुलिस श्वानों की
 अपनी विशिष्ट आवश्यकता को पूरा
 करने के लिए अपने श्वान प्रशिक्षण और
 प्रजनन केंद्र (DTBC) स्थापित किए
 हैं। कुछ ऐसे हैं जिन्हें न केवल उनकी
 आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए
 बल्कि अन्य CAPFs और केंद्रीय/
 राज्य पुलिस और अन्य कानून प्रवर्तन
 एजेंसियों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा
 करने के लिए पुलिस श्वानों के प्रजनन
 का कार्य भी सौंपा गया है। SSB, BSF
 और ITBP को विभिन्न नस्लों के उच्च
 गुणवत्ता वाले Patrol, Detection

और Tracker के9 के साथ ही उनको
 पैदा करवाने और आपूर्ति करने के
 लिए प्रजनन करवाने का कार्य सौंपा
 गया है, जबकि CRPF को श्वानों की
 बेल्जियम शेफर्ड मालिनोइस (BSM)
 नस्ल का उत्पादन करने के लिए
 प्रजनन संबंधी कार्य सौंपा गया है। इन
 प्रजनन कार्यक्रमों की परिकल्पना 'दोहरे
 उद्देश्य वाले के9' (Dual Purpose
 K9s) की अनूठी आवश्यकता को
 पूरा करने के लिए, Detection और
 Patrol श्वानों जो गश्ती और पता
 लगाने संबंधी दोनों कार्य कर सकते हैं
 उनका उत्पादन करने और उन्हें जल्दी
 से अनुकूलित करने का कार्य सौंपा
 गया है। इन DTBCs द्वारा वर्तमान
 में रखे गए प्रजनन स्टॉक को विभिन्न
 स्रोतों से खरीदा गया है, जिसमें से
 कुछ को विशेष रूप से उनके कार्यक्रम
 के भीतर उत्पादित पिल्लों से भर्ती
 किया जा रहा है।

जन्म के समय से पिल्लों को 8 सप्ताह
 की उम्र तक एक साथ रखा जाता
 है जिसके पश्चात weaning (दूध
 छोड़ने की स्थिति होने पर) उनका
 अपने kennel में समूह के भीतर
 पालन-पोषण किया जाता है। DTBC
 प्रशिक्षक अपनी निगरानी और पर्यवेक्षण
 के तहत उनके पालन-पोषण के लिए
 हैंडलर को आवश्यक दिशानिर्देश और
 सहायता प्रदान करते हैं। पिल्लों को
 छह महीने की उम्र तक हाउसब्रेकिंग,
 वातावरण से परिचय और समाज
 में घुलने-मिलने का प्रशिक्षण प्रदान
 किया जाता है जबकि बुनियादी
 आज्ञाकारिता (basic obedience)
 या सामरिक आज्ञाकारिता प्रशिक्षण
 (tactical obedience training)
 छह से नौ महीने की उम्र के बीच
 प्रदान किया जा रहा है। हालांकि
 पिल्ले ने जो सीखा है और संगठन

की आवश्यकताओं को देखते हुए इन सीमाओं को नजरअंदाज कर दिया जाता है, किंतु, 09-12 महीने की उम्र के बीच, श्वान काफी हद तक वयस्क हो जाते हैं और DTBCs के संबंधित स्थानों पर उनका व्यवहार मूल्यांकन परीक्षण (K9 BAT) किया जा सकता है। पुलिस श्वान प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम के विशिष्ट चरण में प्रारंभिक स्वीकृति का निर्धारण गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा गठित अधिकारियों के एक स्वतंत्र बोर्ड (BOO) द्वारा प्रत्येक तिमाही किया जाता है जिसमें तीन श्वान प्रशिक्षक शामिल होते हैं। जो श्वान इस व्यवहार परीक्षण में सफल होते हैं, उन्हें तुरंत विशेष प्रशिक्षण के अगले चरण में रखा जाता है, जो आमतौर पर अतिरिक्त 06-09 महीनों तक रहता है। यदि श्वान प्रशिक्षण के विशेष चरण में रखा जाता है और प्रशिक्षण में प्रमाणित होते हैं, तो वे संबंधित CAPFs या अन्य सुरक्षा संगठन के साथ अपने कामकाजी जीवन में प्रवेश करते हैं, जिसके लिए उन्हें 18 महीने से 24 महीने की उम्र में पूर्णतः तैयार किया जाता है।

जो श्वान प्रारंभिक K9 BAT पास नहीं करते, या जिन्हें विशेष प्रशिक्षण अवधि के 06-09 महीनों के दौरान अस्वीकार कर दिया जाता है, उन्हें pet dogs के रूप में नीलाम किया जाता है या उन्हें पुलिस श्वानों के लिए बनाई गई 'cast & boarding out' नीती के तहत गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा पहले जारी किए गए अलग SOP के प्रावधानों के तहत निपटान किया जाता है। अधिकांशतः श्वानों को व्यवहारिक कारणों से ही विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण से हटाया जाता है ; यानी, kennel वातावरण में लगातार उच्च स्तर पर तनाव और/या प्रशिक्षण कार्यों को पूरा करने में सक्षम

नहीं होना) लेकिन कभी-कभी पहले पता न चल पाना या प्रशिक्षण अवधि के दौरान बाद में विकसित चिकित्सा स्थितियों के कारण भी ऐसा हो सकता है।

श्वानों का व्यवहार मूल्यांकन परीक्षण (K9 Behaviour Assessment Test - K9 BAT)

मानकीकृत व्यवहार परीक्षण वैज्ञानिक रूप से वर्किंग डॉग के लिए आयोजित किए जाने वाले अन्य प्रोग्राम के समान है। व्यवहार परीक्षण को हमेशा दिन के समय किया जाना चाहिए जब मौसम मूल्यांकन के लिए अनुकूल होता है। जिस श्वान का परीक्षण किया जाना है उसे अपने उस हैंडलर के साथ होना चाहिए जो उनके नियमित रूप से पालन-पोषण और प्रशिक्षण के लिए जिम्मेदार है। जैसा कि ऊपर कहा गया है, सभी श्वानों का BOO के तीन सदस्यों द्वारा स्वतंत्र रूप से मूल्यांकन करने की आवश्यकता है जिन्हें 'Training Assessor* (TA) कहा गया है और बोर्ड के पीठासीन अधिकारी को 'Lead Assessor' (LA) कहा जाता है। संबंधित श्वान का अंतिम मूल्यांकन करने के लिए एक LA और दो TA द्वारा व्यक्तिगत (BRs) और (SRs) विधियों द्वारा मूल्यांकन किया जाता है और उसका औसत निकाला जाता है। मूल्यांकन में कोई बड़ा अंतर होने पर उस पर आगे विचार करने के लिए उसे अलग से चिह्नित किया जाएगा और इस पर किसी स्वतंत्र एवं वरिष्ठ श्वान विशेषज्ञ की राय अथवा हस्तक्षेप लिया जा सकता है।

सभी श्वानों को एक ही दिन में 1 Hh 25 (BR) dks eki us ds fy, 12 mi & i j h k k (Sub-Tests) को पूरा करना होगा जिन्हें पूरा करने में

औसतन 45 मिनट लगते हैं। हालांकि, उन मामलों में जहां संबंधित श्वान बेहद भयभीत हो जाता है, शांत नहीं हो पाता है, वहां परीक्षण को तुरंत रोक दिया जाना चाहिए एवं इसे अगले दिन पुनः प्रारंभ किया जा सकता है।

प्रत्येक श्वान का व्यवहार परीक्षण अगले खंड में दिए गए विवरण के अनुसार एक ही क्रम में किया जाना चाहिए। श्वानों का चयन करने का क्रम पूरे दिन यादृच्छिक (random) रूप में होना चाहिए, हालांकि, नर श्वानों का परीक्षण मादा श्वानों से पहले किया जाना चाहिए जिससे नर श्वान परीक्षण के समय विचलित न हों। दो उप-परीक्षणों (विजुअल स्टार्टल प्रतिक्रिया और गनफायर) को छोड़कर, शेष उप-परीक्षणों को बड़े प्रशिक्षण शेड के अंदर या कंक्रीट के फर्श वाले हॉल या गैराज जैसी बिल्डिंग और कई छोटे-छोटे कमरों के अंदर किया जा सकता है। प्रत्येक उप-परीक्षण में, एक या एक से अधिक (BR) को दिया जाना आवश्यक है (rkfydk 1। BR हेतु 12 उप-परीक्षणों के पूरा होने के बाद, LA और TA को 13 vfrfj ä (SR) (तालिका 2) देने होंगे। जब तक अन्यथा निर्दिष्ट न हो सभी रेटिंग 1 से 5 के पैमाने पर दी जाती है।

विशिष्ट उप-परीक्षण प्रक्रिया और बिहैवियर रेटिंग (Specific Sub - Test Procedure and Behavioural Ratings (BRs))

प्रत्येक उप-परीक्षण में किसी न किसी BR का निर्धारण करने के लिए 12 उप परीक्षणों को डिजाइन किया गया है जिनमें कुल 25 BRs को शामिल किया गया है। प्रत्येक BR को 1&5

Operational Definitions of Behaviour Ratings (BRs) Given During the 12 Sub-Tests of the Standardized Behaviour Assessment Test.

Sub-test	Behaviour Rating	Rating Scale				
		1	2	3	4	5
Affability and Handling	Affability (1-5)	Rejects contact, withdraws.	Does not reject contact. No withdrawal.	Does not reject contact. No withdrawal. Makes contact within 15 seconds.	Makes spontaneous contact without jumping and vocalization.	Intensive contact with vocalization or jumping at the person.
	Handling (1-5)	Rejects, growls, tries to bite/escape.	Pulls away, seeks support from the handler.	Accepts handling.	Accepts handling, seeks contact with TA.	Overwhelming contact toward TA when handled.
Leash	leash (1-4)	Acts on its own. No contact with the handler.	Acts on its own. Attentive when handler demanding.	Follows without handler demanding.	Dependent. Looking for confirmation from the handler.	
Tug-of-war	Tug-of-war (1-5)	Does not take rag.	Takes rag. Let's go before handler pulls.	Takes rag. Let's go when the handler pulls.	Pulls hard on rag but let's go when the handler pulls back hard or make loud noises.	Pulls hard on the rag. Does not let go despite hard resistance or disturbances.
Retrieving	Chasing (1-5)	Does not run after the ball.	Starts running but stop before reaching the ball.	Runs after and takes the ball.	Runs after and carries the ball back to the handler.	Runs after with high intensity and carries ball back to handler.
	Interest in object (1-5)	Does not take the ball.	Grabs ball but let's go immediately.	Grabs ball carries less than 5 s.	Grabs ball carries.	Grabs ball intensely carries.
Dark Room	The reaction in a dark room (1-5)	Attempts to leave the room.	Freezes when light is out.	Walks into the room less than 3 m and stops.	Investigates but is affected. Goes to puppy handler but with help.	Investigates without hesitation or finds puppy handler directly.
Metal stair	Metal stair (1-5)	Refuses to follow puppy raiser.	Starts to follow but then refuses after some steps.	Manages to walk the whole stairway but with major hesitation.	Easily walks the stairway, but with slight hesitation.	Walks the stairway without hesitation.

Unstable table	Reaction on table (1-5)	Tries to escape before the table is moving.	Tries to escape when the table is moving.	Visibly uncomfortable with a low tense body posture but does not try to escape.	Tense but not annoyed.	Unaffected. The dog is just standing still while the table is moving.
	Object (1-3)	Does not take the ball.	Takes ball but let's go when table moves.	Holds ball despite moving table.		
Acoustic startle	Flight distance * (1-5)	Escapes >5 m.	Escapes 2–5 m.	Escapes 1–2 m	Takes one or two steps backwards without escaping.	No fear response.
	Secondary response (1-5)	Does not want to investigate buckets despite encouragement.	Investigates buckets but only with major encouragement.	Investigates buckets with some help from handler.	Investigates buckets without help but with hesitation.	Investigates buckets without hesitation.
	Lasting effect (1-5)	Very affected. Persistent avoidance.	Affected. Is passing but active avoidance.	A bit affected. Change in body posture when passing.	Unaffected but is looking at an object.	No lasting effect.
Visual startle	Flight distance * (1-5)	Escapes >5 m.	Escapes 2–5 m.	Escapes 1–2 m.	Jerks without escaping.	No fear response.
	Aggression (1-5)	No sign of aggression, i.e. piloerection, barking or growling.	Some sign of aggression. Barking or piloerection.	Clear signs of aggression, piloerection or growling.	Strong aggression, including mouth threat.	Attacks and bites the coverall.
	Secondary response (1-5)	Does not investigate coveralls.	Investigates coveralls with major encouragement.	Investigates coveralls with some encouragement.	Investigates coveralls without help but with hesitation.	Investigates coveralls without hesitation.
	Lasting effect (1-5)	Very affected. Persistent avoidance of coverall.	Affected. Passes but shows active avoidance of coverall.	Mildly affected. Change in body posture when passing.	Unaffected but is looking at an object when passing.	No lasting effect.

Gradual visual startle	Fearfulness (1-5)	Freezes or tries to escape.	No reaction.	Switches between fight/flight responses.	Strong fight reaction toward the figure, but without attack.	Attacks and bites figure.
	Aggression (1-5)	No sign of aggression, i.e. piloerection, barking, growling.	Some sign of aggression. Barking or piloerection.	A clear sign of aggression, piloerection.	Strong aggression, growls, mouth threat.	Bites.
	Secondary response (1-5)	Does not investigate figure.	Investigates figure with major encouragement.	Investigates figure with some encouragement.	Investigates figure without help but with hesitation.	Investigates figure without hesitation.
	Lasting effect (1-5)	Very affected. Persistent avoidance of figure	Affected. Passes but shows active avoidance of figure.	Mildly affected. Change in body posture when passing.	Unaffected but is looking at the object when passing.	No lasting effect.
Search	Intensity (1-5)	Does not search.	Searches but stops.	Searches from different directions.	Searches intensively use mouth or paws.	Searches intensively use mouth and paws.
	Persistence (1-5)	Does not start the search	Searches <10 s.	Searches <1 min.	Searches <2 min.	Searches <2 min.
Gunfire	Fearfulness (1-4)	Very fearful, tries to escape* in leash.	Stops playing, not playful afterwards.	Stops playing, cannot be encountered in play afterwards.	No reaction.	
	Curiosity (1-5)	No reaction.	Stops playing, looks in direction of gunfire.	Stops playing, pulling on the leash in direction of gunfire.	Stops playing, want to investigate, whines, whimpers.	Very excited, pulling on the leash in direction of gunfire cannot be calmed.

* Escape का मतलब है प्रेरक स्रोत से 180 विपरीत दिशा की ओर घूमना और दूर चले जाना

rfydk 2

Operational Definitions of SRs given during the Standardized Behavioural Test.

Each Trait is Rated from 1 to 5, with 1 Representing 'Low Expression' of a Trait, and 5 Representing 'High Expression' of a Trait.

Trait (SRs) (1-5)	Definition
Affability	The dog's comfort level and interaction with people. Synonymous with 'sociability' with humans.
Competitiveness	Displaying a strong desire to have sole possession of objects.

Hunting drive	The dog's willingness, vigour, or enthusiasm to run after a moving object.
Environmental sureness	The dog's ability to cope with a variety of noxious physical environmental stimuli or disturbances.
Courage	The absence of fearful behaviour toward real or imagined danger: such as the ability to rebound from unnerving situations.
Nerve stability	The appropriateness of the dog's reaction to a certain situation. This includes the dog's ability to adapt to various types of non-fearful situations, to concentrate when highly aroused or in a situation of conflict, as well as its ability to relax and to overcome a frightening situation.
Hardness	A mental and/or physical resiliency to unpleasant experiences. Hard dogs are highly "recoverable" after disturbances.
Liveliness	The dog's general mental and physical arousal.
Sharpness	An act of aggression or agonistic interaction. It can be appropriate or inappropriate and involve a threat, challenge or contest.
Defence drive	The tendency for the dog to defend itself or its handler. In most cases, the defence is combined with aggression. However, a dog may show defensive tendencies without being aggressive.
Cooperation	The tendency to be influenced by the handler without being given a direct command or sign.
Prey drive	The dog's interest in objects, its willingness to search for, to bite and to carry them in the mouth.
Curiosity	A tendency to explore and to investigate new things.

के पैमाने पर ग्रेड दिया जाना चाहिए जिसमें कोई भी प्रतिक्रिया न देने पर 1 और पूरे लक्षणों के लिए उच्च पैमाने की अभिव्यक्ति के लिए 5 का ग्रेड दिया जाना चाहिए। BR को या तो 1&3 के पैमाने पर (object), 1&4 के पैमाने पर (leash के साथ BR और किसी गन फायर से उत्पन्न भय के लिए BR) या 1&5 का पैमाना (सभी शेष 22 रेटिंग)। इन उप परीक्षणों और BRs को निम्नलिखित रूप में परिभाषित किया गया है:-

मिलनसारिता और हैंडलिंग उप-परीक्षण (Affability and Handling Sub-test)

श्वान को leash पर बांध कर लगभग 01 मिनट के लिए 2-5 शांत लोगों के समूह से ले जाया जाता है जो कि श्वान से परिचित नहीं होते हैं। उन

शांत लोगों को यह निर्देश दिया जाता है कि वे श्वान से सीधे प्रतिक्रिया या कोई संपर्क न करें। उसके बाद TA द्वारा leash पकड़ा जाना चाहिए और लगभग 1 मिनट तक श्वान की शारीरिक जांच की जानी चाहिए (अर्थात् दांतों का निरीक्षण, पैरों और पंजों का जांच)। इस परीक्षण में 02 BR दिए जाने चाहिए। एक अज्ञान लोगों के प्रति श्वान की प्रतिक्रिया के आधार पर (मिलनसारिता), और एक TA (हैंडलर) द्वारा हैंडल किए जाने पर श्वान की प्रतिक्रिया। दोनों रेटिंग्स के लिए अधिकतम अंक से पता चलता है कि श्वान अधिक सामाजिक (socialized) है और स्थिति से दूर हटने वाले, भयभीत या आक्रामक कम है। और कम अंक प्राप्त होने का अर्थ इसके ठीक विपरीत है।

पट्टा उप-परीक्षण (Leash Sub-test)

इसके बाद, TA द्वारा श्वान को 1 मिनट तक बेतरतीब ढंग से और बार-बार दिशा बदलते हुए श्वान को leash पर चलाना चाहिए। इस उप-परीक्षण में एक BR दिया जाता है, जोकि श्वान का प्रशिक्षण मूल्यांकन leash के प्रति attentiveness के आधार पर होता है। इसमें अधिक अंक प्राप्त होने का अर्थ है कि श्वान TA द्वारा दिए गए निर्देशों के प्रति अधिक आश्वस्त है। जबकि कम अंक उन श्वान को दिए जाते हैं जो घूमते समय TA के निर्देशों पर कम ध्यान देते हैं। Leash के प्रति प्रतिक्रिया को 1-4 पैमाने पर आंका जाता है।

टग ऑफ वार उप-परीक्षण (Tug-of-War Sub-test)



पट्टा (leash) उप-परीक्षण से रुकने के बाद, TA श्वान को कपड़े या जूट के जनह के साथ टग-ऑफ-वार के लिए बुलाएगा। श्वान को 2 मिनट तक उस कपड़े के जनह को काटने और खींचने के लिए उकसाया जाता है। टग-ऑफ-वार खेलने में श्वान की रुचि के आधार पर एक BR दिया जाता है। जिन श्वान को असमें अधिक रुचि होती है उन्हें अधिक अंक दिए जाते हैं।

किसी वस्तु को लाने संबंधी उप-परीक्षण (Retrieving Sub-test)

इसके बाद, TA उस कपड़े को हटा देता है और एक टेनिस बॉल को फर्श पर लगभग 15 मीटर दूर रोल करते हुए फेंकेगा। उसके बाद श्वान को उसका पीछा करने और उसे वापस लाने के लिए कहा जाता है। किसी

वस्तु का पीछा करने व उसे वापस लाने के काम को 03 बार कराया जाता है। इस तीनों बार में जो देखा गया उसमें 02 BR दिए जाते हैं। इसमें से पहला श्वान द्वारा बॉल के पीछे जाने की तीव्रता (पीछा करना) के आधार पर, और दूसरा BR श्वान द्वारा उस बॉल को अपने कब्जे में रखने की प्रवृत्ति के आधार पर (वस्तु में रुचि) दिया जाता है। किसी वस्तु का पीछा करने में जो श्वान अधिक तेज व अधिक उत्सुक होते हैं उन्हें Higher chasing scores दिए जाते हैं।



डार्क रूम उप परीक्षण (Dark Room Sub-test)

वस्तु को पुनः प्राप्त करने संबंधी परीक्षण के बाद TA श्वान को leash पर बांध कर लगभग 25 square meter खिड़की रहित छोटे कमरे के दरवाजे तक ले जाएं। श्वान हैंडलर श्वान के सामने उस कमरे में घुसेगा और उसके बाद विपरीत कोने में छुप जाता है जो कि ऐसी जगह है जहां से श्वान को सीधे उसे नहीं देखा जा सकता है। उसके बाद लाईट बंद कर

दी जाती है और श्वान हैंडलर श्वान को बुलाता है। इस उप परीक्षण (अंधेरे कमरे में प्रतिक्रिया) के लिए एक BR दिया जाता है। उन श्वानों को अधिक अंक दिए जाते हैं जो कमरे के अन्दर जा कर उसकी जांच करते हैं और बिना किसी मदद के श्वान हैंडलर के पास पहुंच जाते हैं। जो श्वान वहीं खड़े रहते हैं या अंधेरे कमरे से बाहर निकलने का प्रयास करते हैं उन्हें कम अंक दिए जाएंगे।

धातु ध्वनि के आरोही क्रम द्वारा उप-परीक्षण (Metal Stair Sub-test)

उसके बाद, TA को leash पकड़ना चाहिए और श्वान को हैंडलर के पीछे चलना चाहिए जो अंधेरे कमरे से निकल कर मुख्य परीक्षण क्षेत्र में पहुंच कर उस स्थान से निकलेगा जहां धातु ध्वनि को अवरोही क्रम में उत्पन्न (metallic sound in descending order) किया जाता है। TA और leash पर बंधा हुआ श्वान हैंडलर के साथ चलते हुए उस स्थान को तीन बार cross करेगा। धातु ध्वनि में श्वान की प्रतिक्रिया के आधार पर एक BR (Metal Stair) दिया जाएगा। जो



श्वान धातु ध्वनि में पूरा आत्मविश्वास दर्शाते हैं उन्हें metal stair के लिए उच्च अंक दिए जाएंगे। जबकि जो श्वान इसमें संकोच करते हैं या श्वान हैंडलर के पीछे नहीं जाते हैं उन्हें कम अंक दिए जाएंगे।

अस्थिर टेबल उप-परीक्षण (Unstable Table Sub-test)

धातु की ध्वनि के बाद, संबंधित श्वान को श्वान हैंडलर द्वारा leash पर बांध कर उसके बगल वाले कमरे में ले जाया जाना चाहिए और श्वान को लगभग 60 सें.मी. ऊंची टेबल के ऊपर कूदने के लिए कहा जाता है। जैसे ही श्वान टेबल के ऊपर बैठता है TA उस टेबल को 2-3 से.मी आगे-पीछे हिलाया जाता है। टेबल हिलने के दौरान TA श्वान को एक टेनिस बॉल देता है इस उप-परीक्षण में 02 BR दिए जाएंगे जो कि हिलती हुई टेबल के प्रति श्वान की प्रतिक्रिया (टेबल पर प्रतिक्रिया) और बॉल (object) के प्रति श्वान का आकर्षण के आधार पर होंगे। ऐसे आत्मविश्वास वाले श्वानों को table score में अधिक अंक दिए जाएंगे जो नीचे फर्श पर उतरने का प्रयास नहीं करते हैं। और उन श्वानों को कम अंक दिए जाएंगे जो Table पर बैठने में काफी डरा हुआ हो या जो वहां से उतरना चाहता हो। इसी तरह उच्च object अंक उस श्वान को दिए जाएंगे जो हिलती हुई table में भी बॉल को पकड़ता है और थामे रखता है: कम object अंक उन श्वान को दिए जाएंगे जो बॉल को नहीं पकड़ते हैं या table को हिलाने पर बॉल के प्रति रुचि को छोड़ देते हैं।

ध्वनि से चौकाने का उप-परीक्षण (Acoustic Startle Sub-test)

उसके बाद, जब श्वान को हैंडलर द्वारा leash पर बांध कर परीक्षण भवन में एक अलग कमरे में ले जाया जाता है, वहां पर श्वान से लगभग 02 मीटर की दूरी पर 02 स्टील की बाल्टियों को फर्श पर गिराया जाता है। बाल्टियों के गिरते ही श्वान हैंडलर को leash छोड़ने के लिए कहा जाता है। श्वान को उन बाल्टियों की तलाशी के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। उसके बाद श्वान हैंडलर leash को फिर से पकड़ता है और श्वान को कमरे के चारों ओर ले जाता है और गिरी हुई बाल्टियों के पास से होता हुआ तीन बार आर-पार जाता है। इस उप परीक्षण में 03 BR लिए जाते हैं (हवा में दूरी, दूसरी प्रतिक्रिया एवं अंतिम प्रभाव)। उन श्वानों के हवा में दूरी के लिए अधिक अंक दिए जाएंगे जो कोई भी डर नहीं दिखाते हैं या गिरती हुई बाल्टियों की प्रतिक्रिया में भागने का प्रयास नहीं करते हैं। उन श्वानों के हवाई दूरी के लिए कम अंक दिये जाएंगे जो वहां से भागने का प्रयास करते हैं अर्थात् उस प्रेरक श्रोत से पीछे की ओर मुड़ जाते हैं और उस व्यवधान से अपनी दूरी बढ़ा लेते हैं। इसके साथ ही दूसरी प्रतिक्रिया के लिए अधिक स्कोर उन श्वानों को दिया जाएगा जो तत्काल उन बाल्टियों की

तलाशी लेते हैं और कम अंक उन श्वानों को दिए जाएंगे जो बाल्टियों की तलाशी नहीं लेते हैं। उसके बाद उन श्वानों को अंतिम प्रभाव के लिए कम अंक दिए जाएंगे जो देखने में काफी विचलित नजर आते हैं अर्थात् leash पर जाने के दौरान बाल्टी तक जाने से बचने का प्रयास करते हैं। उन श्वानों को अधिक अंक दिए जाएंगे जो leash पर बंधे होने के दौरान पहली बार में भी उन बाल्टियों की ध्वनि से अविचलित रहते हैं।

आंखों से देखने पर चौकने संबंधी उप-परीक्षण (Visual Startle Sub-test)

आवाज से चौकने संबंधी उप परीक्षण के बाद, श्वान हैंडलर श्वान को बाल्टी के क्षेत्र से बाहर ले जाता है। श्वान के सामने 2 मीटर की दूरी पर एक आदमकद पूरा ढका हुआ (dummy) को TA द्वारा हवा में खींचा जाता है जिससे 'X' का आकार बनता है, और श्वान हैंडलर उसका leash छोड़ देता है। श्वान की प्रारंभिक प्रतिक्रिया करने और dummy की तलाशी लेने के बाद श्वान हैंडलर leash को पुनः पकड़ता है और श्वान को उस dummy के पास तक ले जाता है जब तक कि श्वान की ओर से उस पर ध्यान दिए

जाने का संकेत न हो। इस उप परीक्षण के दौरान 4 BR दिए जाएंगे (हवाई दूरी, आक्रामकता, दूसरी प्रतिक्रिया और अंतिम प्रभाव)। हवाई दूरी ठीक उसी प्रकार है जैसे आवाज से चौकने संबंधी उप परीक्षण में दिए गए BR में





गुजरते हुए जाने पर उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देते हैं।

क्रमिक रूप से देखने पर चौकने संबंधी उप परीक्षण (Gradual Visual Startle Sub-test)

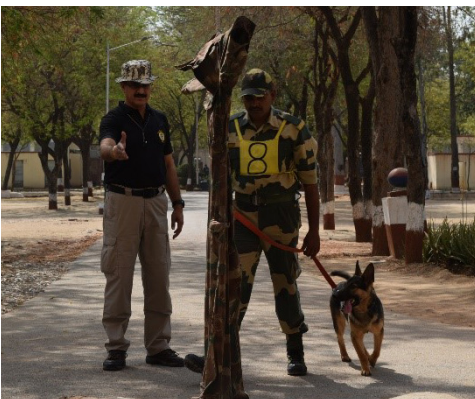
इस उप-परीक्षण में एक कागज का पुतला बनाया जाता है जिसका ऊपरी भाग एक व्यक्ति का होता है। उसे लकड़ी के दो तख्तों के ऊपर रखा जाता है। उस आकृति की आंखें स्पष्ट दिखाई देती हैं और तख्ते को एक ऐसे कोण पर रखा जाता है ताकि वह श्वान के ठीक सामने पड़ता हो। श्वान हैंडलर TA के साईड में खड़ा हो कर श्वान को leash से पकड़ता है और उसी समय उस आकृति/तख्ते को श्वान से 15 मीटर की दूरी पर उसके सामने की ओर किया जाता है। उसके बाद उस आकृति/तख्ते को धीरे धीरे श्वान की तरफ लाया जाता है और श्वान से 3 मीटर की दूरी पर रोका जाता है और इसी समय श्वान को leash से छोड़ दिया जाता है। श्वान जैसे ही एक बार उस कागज की आकृति का भौतिक निरीक्षण करता है ठीक उसी समय श्वान हैंडलर श्वान को पुनः leash से बांधता है और 3 बार उक्त आकृति के आर-पार जाता है। इस उप परीक्षण के दौरान 4 BR दिए जाएंगे (डरपोक, आक्रामक, दूसरी प्रतिक्रिया एवं अंतिम प्रभाव)। उन श्वान को भयभीत (fearfulness) न होने के लिए अधिक अंक दिए जाएंगे जो वहां से भागने का प्रयास नहीं करते हैं और सक्रिय हो कर उस आकृति तक पहुंचते हैं या उस पर आक्रमण करते हैं। जबकि भयभीत

होने संबंधी कम अंक उन श्वानों को दिए जाएंगे जो कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं करते हैं या शांत बैठे रहते हैं या वहां से भागने का प्रयास करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त आक्रामकता के लिए अधिक अंक उन श्वानों को दिए जाएंगे जो उस आकृति को भौतिक रूप से डराते हैं या काटते हैं। जबकि निम्न स्कोर उन श्वानों को दिया जाता है जो आक्रामकता का कोई संकेत नहीं दिखाते हैं जैसे भौकना (barking), कान खड़े करना (piloerection) आदि। इसके बाद दूसरी प्रतिक्रिया पर अधिक स्कोर उन श्वानों को दिया जाएगा जिन्हें फ्री छोड़ने के बाद वे तुरंत उस आकृति का मुआयना करते हैं। जबकि कम अंक उन श्वानों को दिए जाएंगे जो श्वान हैंडलर द्वारा मदद करने पर भी उस आकृति का मुआयना करने के इच्छुक नहीं होते हैं। अंतिम प्रभाव संबंधी अधिक अंक उन श्वानों को दिए जाएंगे जो पहली बार में leash पर बंधे होने या उस आकृति के निकट से गुजरते हुए उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देते हैं। जबकि कम अंक उन श्वानों को दिए जाते हैं जो तीसरी बार में भी उस आकृति के पास से गुजरने पर उससे बच कर चलने का प्रयास करते हैं।

तलाशी उप-परीक्षण (Search Sub-test)

श्वान चालक श्वान को उसके कॉलर से पकड़ कर आकृति से दूर ले जाता है और फिर एक टेनिस बॉल को TA की ओर फेंकता है जो गेंद को लकड़ी के तख्ते के नीचे छुपा देता है। जब बॉल छुपी हुई हो उस समय श्वान को छोड़ दिया जाता है और उसको स्वयं तलाशी लेने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। यदि श्वान 2 मिनट के

परिभाषित की गई है। आक्रामकता के लिए अधिक अंक उन श्वानों को दिए जाएंगे जो dummy को देख कर गुर्गते हैं, डराते हैं और काटते हैं। जबकि निम्न आक्रामकता अंक उन श्वानों को दिए जाएंगे जो खतरे का आभास या आवाज आदि बहुत कम निकालते हैं या कोई संकेत नहीं देते हैं। इसी तरह दूसरी प्रतिक्रिया के लिए अधिक अंक उन श्वानों को दिए जाएंगे जो तुरंत उस dummy की तलाशी लेते हैं और उन श्वानों को कम अंक दिए जाएंगे जो तलाशी लेने से डरते हैं या हैंडलर द्वारा प्रोत्साहन के बाद ही करते हैं। इसके बाद अंतिम प्रभाव के लिए कम अंक उन श्वानों को दिए जाएंगे जो object की तरफ देखते हैं या लगातार उस dummy से बचने का प्रयास करते हैं। अंतिम प्रभाव के लिए उन श्वानों को अधिक अंक दिए जाते हैं जो leash पर बंधे होने के दौरान उस dummy से





अन्दर उस बॉल को नहीं ढूँढ पाता है या समय के बाद वह उसमें रुचि नहीं लेता है तो उसे प्रोत्साहित किया जाना चाहिए और TA द्वारा उसे तब तक मदद दी जानी चाहिए जब तक वह बॉल को नहीं ढूँढ लेता। टेनिस बॉल को छुपाने और तलाशने की प्रक्रिया को तीन बार किया जाएगा। इस उप परीक्षण के लिए 2 BR दिए जाते हैं (Intensity and Persistence)। उन श्वानों को intensity के लिए अधिक अंक दिए जाएंगे जो खोजने के लिए विभिन्न रणनीतियों जैसे- उस लकड़ी के फट्टे (तख्ती) को मुँह से उठाने की कोशिश करना या पंजों का प्रयोग करता है। जबकि कम अंक उन श्वानों को दिए जाएंगे जो खोजने के काम में रुचि नहीं दिखाते हैं। इसके बाद persistency के लिए अधिक अंक उन श्वानों को दिए जाते हैं जो छुपी हुई टेनिस बॉल को बिना मदद के खोजने में लगे रहते हैं। जबकि persistency के लिए कम अंक उन श्वानों को दिए



जाते हैं जो स्वतंत्र रूप से खोजने में कम समय व्यतीत करते हैं और उन्हें मदद की जरूरत होती है।

गनफायर संबंधी उप-परीक्षण (Gunfire Sub-test)

BR विधि के अंतिम उप-परीक्षण में, श्वान हैंडलर श्वान को leash पर बांध कर बाहर ले जाता है और श्वान से 25 मीटर की दूरी पर जो कि श्वान को दिखाई न दे वहां पर दो 09 mm blank gun shot या उसी के बराबर का फायर किया जाता है। उसके बाद TA उस श्वान को 1 मिनट तक tug-of-war में व्यस्त रखेगा और उसी समय 2 फायर और किए जाएंगे। गनफायर उप परीक्षण के दौरान 2 BR दिए जाएंगे (भयभीत होना और जिज्ञासा)। भय संबंधी BR को 1-4 के पैमाने पर दिया जाएगा जिसमें उन श्वानों के भय के लिए अधिक अंक दिए जाएंगे जो शांत रहते हैं या गनफायर पर कोई प्रतिक्रिया नहीं देते हैं। जबकि भय के लिए कम अंक उन श्वानों को दिए जाएंगे जो खेल खेलना छोड़ देते हैं या जो गनफायर के बाद वहां से बचने का प्रयास करते हैं। इसी तरह जिज्ञासा के लिए अधिक अंक उन श्वानों को दिए जाते हैं जो खेलना बंद कर देते हैं और जिस दिशा से gunfire आया है, उस दिशा की ओर जाने एवं जांच पड़ताल की रुचि दिखाते हैं। जिज्ञासा के लिए कम अंक उन श्वानों को दिए जाते हैं जो जांच-पड़ताल या खतरे की तरफ जाने संबंधी कोई रुचि नहीं दर्शाते हैं।

व्यक्तिपरक रेटिंग (Subjective Ratings - SRs)

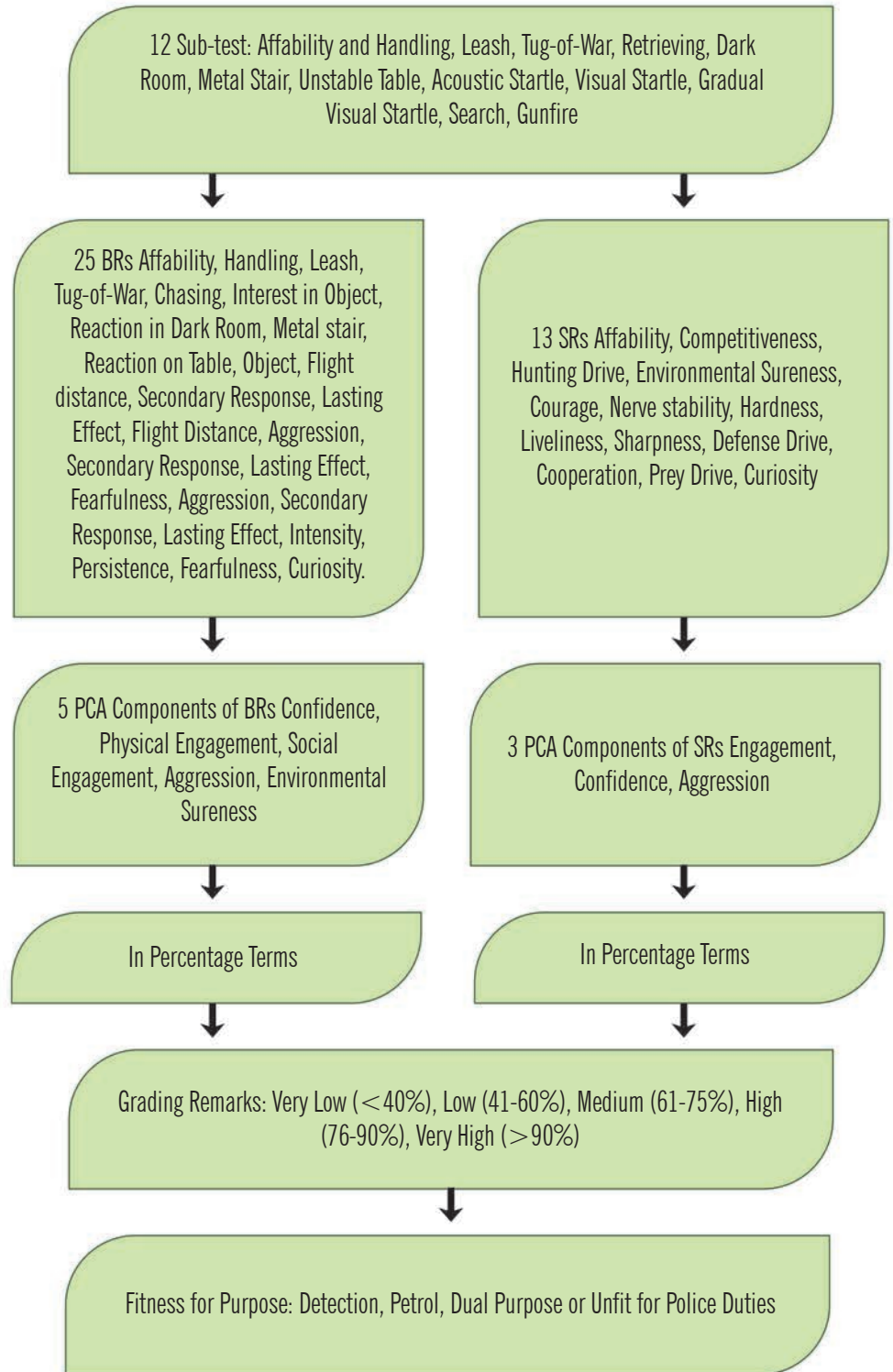
सभी उप-परीक्षणों के बाद प्रत्येक LA एवं TA द्वारा 13 SRs दिए जाने आवश्यक हैं। प्रत्येक subjective rating (SR) को 1-5 पैमाने पर दिया जाना चाहिए जिसमें एक का अर्थ है अभिव्यक्ति की कमी और 5 का अर्थ है किसी लक्षण के लिए उच्च स्तर की अभिव्यक्ति होना (तालिका-2)। सभी SRs विभिन्न उप परीक्षणों में पाये गए पर्यवेक्षण पर आधारित है। 02 SRs 'जीवंतता' (livelines) और 'जिज्ञासा' (curiosity), सभी उप परीक्षणों में किए गए observations पर आधारित हैं। जैसा कि BR रेटिंग के विपरीत जो कि LA एवं TA के अतिरिक्त किसी और के पास उपलब्ध नहीं हो सकती है, SR रेटिंग को DTBC प्रशिक्षण स्टॉफ के पास उपलब्ध होना चाहिए जिससे कि आगे के विशिष्ट प्रशिक्षण परख के दौरान श्वान के बेहतर आकलन और मॉनिटरिंग के लिए उपयोगी साबित हो सके। चूंकि श्वानों का उच्च आर्थिक मूल्य होता है, इसलिए Trainer एवं Instructor द्वारा ऐसे सभी प्रयास किए जाने आवश्यक हैं जिससे कि श्वान अपने ट्रेड का विशेष प्रशिक्षण लेने में सफल रहे।

डाटा विश्लेषण (Data Analysis)

K9 BAT मूल्यांकन के आधारभूत ढांचे को समझने के लिए K9 BAT का मॉडल/फ्रेमवर्क उपर चित्र-1 में दिया गया है। Principal Components Analysis (PCA) का उपयोग BR व SR दोनों रेटिंग विधियों के लिए किया गया है। BR का उपयोग करके PCA के लिए 25 एकल रेटिंग को पहले मानकीकृत किया गया। क्योंकि

रेटिंग को या तो 1-3 के पैमाने पर (object), 1-4 के पैमाने पर गनफायर उप परीक्षण से (Leash BR व भय BR), या 1-5 के पैमाने पर (अन्य शेष सभी 22 रेटिंग) दी गई थी। PCA सॉल्यूशन मैट्रिक्स द्वारा प्राप्त लोडिंग से प्राप्त किए गए परिणामों के पैटर्न के आधार पर SDTC द्वारा संपूर्ण व्यवहार स्कोर तैयार किए गये हैं। PCA में पहचान किए गये विशेष घटकों के लिए जो मानक रेटिंग अत्यधिक पाई गई उसका औसत करके औसत यूनिट भार अंकों की गणना की गई है। उदाहरण के लिए 6 SRs जिन्हें एक साथ cluster किया जा सकता है वो हैं - प्रतिस्पर्धा, 'शिकार अभियान', 'मिलनसारिता', 'सहयोग', 'शिकार करने की प्रवृत्ति' और 'जिज्ञासा'। इस प्रकार PCA में व्यापक आयामों की पहचान की गई एवं उनके लिए समग्र स्कोर को निर्धारित करने हेतु इन 06 SRs के अंकों का औसत किया गया है। 5 घटक अंक BR विधि के लिए और 3 घटक अंक SRs विधि के लिए। एक ही तरह के अर्थ को प्राप्त करने के लिए सभी 3 SRs घटक अंकों को स्थापित करने और सभी 5 BRs घटक अंकों को समग्र अंकों की गणना करने से पहले PCA 3 और PCA 5 में प्राप्त लोडिंग के लिए रिवर्स कोडिंग किया गया। समग्र अंकों को सृजित करने के लिए regression विधियों के बजाय औसत unit-weighting का प्रयोग किया गया क्योंकि PCA लोडिंग, नमूना आकार के प्रति संवेदनशील रहती है

चित्र- 1:



और किसी स्वतंत्र प्रमाणन के लिए भविष्य में किए जाने वाले प्रयासों को भी सुलभ बनाना नितान्त आवश्यक है।

BRs ea mi; lx fd, x; s PCA l s 5 ?Wdla dks bl vlekj ij pqk x; k tks vldMs ds cgrjhu <x l s ey [krs Flk tks fd vius vki ea ey BRs ea 60% ds ifjorzi ds cjkj gS (rkfydk&3)। (SDTC द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन पर आधारित प्रत्येक घटक में दृढ़ता पूर्वक लोड किए गये मदों की परिभाषा के आधार पर पहले घटक का नाम 'विश्वास'(Confidence) है, जिसमें प्रतिक्रिया/संवेदनशीलता (acoustic startle flight distance, visual startle flight distance, gunfire fear), आसपास के माहौल में स्थिरता (acoustic startle lasting effect, visual startle lasting effect, gradual startle lasting effect), और जांच पड़ताल (visual startle secondary response, gradual startle secondary response, gradual startle fearful-ness) शामिल हैं। इस घटक पर सभी की उच्च सकारात्मक loadings पाई गई हैं। दूसरे घटक का नाम ^kjlfd l fØ; rk* (physical engagement) बताया गया है जिसमें निर्जीव वस्तुओं से संबंधित गतिविधियों में शामिल होने के लिए अलग-अलग तरह की इच्छाएं होती हैं। BRs जैसे leash, Tug-of-war, chasing, interest in objects, Table उप परीक्षण से object rating, तलाशी लेने की तीव्रता, persistence और दूसरे घटक के संबंध में एक दूसरे के साथ सकारात्मक रूप से लोड की गई सभी विशेषतायें शामिल हैं। इस घटक में इन सभी की उच्च

positive loadings होती हैं। bl h rjg rhl js ?Wd ea üokuka dh , d fujarjrk dk o.kz fd; k x; k gSt ks muds l lekft d Lrj ds vuq kj vyx&vyx glrk g% मिलनसारिता, handling, leash और गनफायर से जिज्ञासा उप परीक्षण सभी एक दूसरे से जुड़े हुए हैं। plks ?Wd dk uke ^vkoedr* gS जो श्वानों में visual startle उप परीक्षण से उनकी आक्रमकता की रेटिंग और gradual visual startle उप परीक्षण से भय व आक्रमकता रेटिंग में अंतर को बताता है, का वर्णन किया गया है। var ea 5oa ?Wd dks üokuka dh , d h fujarjrk ds : i ea crk; k x; k gSt ks muds vl & ikl ds elgk ds çfr fuf' prrkeavarj dks n"kkz k g जैसे कि अंधेरे कमरे संबंधी उप परीक्षण। metal stair sub test से प्राप्त रेटिंग और acoustic startle sub test से प्राप्त 03 रेटिंग (flight distance, secondary response, तथा lasting effect)। ikp BRs ?Wdla ds clp l g & l rak cgr de l seè; e Lrj rd gh i k k x; k gS çf' k k k Mv k ea SRs ij fd, x; s PCA ea 03 ?Wdla dks cgrjhu vldMs ds vlekj ij pqk x; k tks fd vius vki ea ey SRs ea varj dk dy 644 çfr'kr gS (rkfydk&4)A igys ?Wd dk uke ^t vko* (Engagement) j [lk x; k gS इसमें श्वान द्वारा अपने वातावरण में शारीरिक और सामाजिक कारकों के साथ जुड़ाव के प्रति इच्छा शामिल है। प्रतिस्पर्धा, hunting drive, मिलनसारिता, सहयोग और जिज्ञासा जैसे सभी

लक्षणों को इसमें बहुत अधिक लोड दिया गया है। nwjs ?Wd dk uke ; gla'foüokl * (Confidence) j [lk x; k gS जिसमें ऐसे श्वानों के बारे में बताया गया है जो अपनी मिलनसारिता, वातावरण के प्रति निश्चितता, साहस, nerve stability और hardness अलग-अलग होती हैं। bl h rjg rhl js ?Wd ea ^vkoedr* (Aggression) ds Lrj dk o.kz fd; k x; k gS जिसमें तीव्रता, प्रतिरक्षा ड्राईव और मिलनसारिता (नकारात्मक लोडिंग) को शामिल किया गया है।

आंकड़ों की व्याख्या (Data Interpretation)

प्रत्येक श्वान (green dog) का उपरोक्त BR और SR मूल्यांकन के आधार पर 1-5 के पैमाने पर मूल्यांकन किया जाएगा। जिसमें से 1 व्यवहार के निम्न स्तर को दर्शाता है और 5 व्यवहार के अधिकतम आयाम को दर्शाता है। यह स्थापित किया गया था कि 25 BR को 5 अंतर्निहित व्यवहार आयामों तक कम किया जा सकता है और सभी 13 SR को 03 आयामों तक कम किया जा सकता है जिन्हें BR आत्मविश्वास (Confidence), BR भौतिक जुड़ाव (Physical Engagement), BR सामाजिक जुड़ाव (Social engagement), BR आक्रामकता (Aggression), BR वातावरण के प्रति निश्चितता (Environmental sureness), SR जुड़ाव (Engagement)] SR विश्वास (Confidence), और SR आक्रामकता (Aggression) का नाम दिया गया है। उसके बाद प्रत्येक BR पैमाने को BR के लिए पहले पहचान किए 5 PCA कारकों के अनुसार घटक loading

rkfydk 3

Component loadings of behavioural rating single items on five obliquely rotated principal components. Only the highest component loading(s) for each rating are considered. A: acoustic startle sub-test: V: visual startle sub-test: G: gradual visual startle sub-test: GF: gunfire sub-test.

Sub-test	Behaviour Ratings	Principal Components				
		Confidence	Physical engagement	Social engagement	Aggression	Environmental sureness
Affability and Handling	Affability	-	-	0.76	-	-
	Handling	-	-	0.80	-	-
leash	leash	-	0.37	0.64	-	-
Tug-of-war	Tug-of-war	-	0.70	-	-	-
Retrieving						
	Chasing	-	0.78	-	-	-
	Interest in object	-	0.74	-	-	-
Dark room	Reaction in dark room	-	-	-	-	0.56
Metal stair	Metal stair	-	-	-	-	0.62
Unstable table	Reaction on table	-	-	-	-	0.71
	Object	-	0.66	-	-	-
Acoustic startle	A. Flight distance	0.38	-	-	-	0.45
	A. Secondary response	-	-	-	-	0.46
	A. Lasting effect	0.52	-	-	-	0.41
Visual startle	V. Flight distance	0.79	-	-	-	-
	V. Aggression	-	-	-	0.86	-
	V. Secondary response	0.81	-	-	-	-
	V. Lasting effect	0.87	-	-	-	-
Gradual visual startle	G. Fearfulness	0.63	-	-	0.37	-
	G. Aggression	-	-	-	0.74	-
	G. Secondary response	0.71	-	-	-	-
	G. Lasting effect	0.78	-	-	-	-
Search	Intensity	-	0.82	-	-	-
	Persistence	-	0.79	-	-	-
Gunfire	GF. Fear	0.41	-	-	-	-
	Curiosity	-	-	0.37	-	-

rkfydk 4

Component loadings of subjective rating single items on three obliquely rotated principal components. Only the highest component loading(s) for each rating are considered.

Subjective Ratings	Principal Components		
	Engagement	Confidence	Aggression
Affability	-	0.53	0.56
Competitiveness	0.81	-	-
Hunting drive	0.88	-	-
Environmental sureness	-	0.56	-
Courage	-	0.66	-
Nerve stability	-	0.88	-
Hardness	-	0.79	-
Liveliness	0.82	-	-
Sharpness	-	-	0.86
Defense drive	-	-	0.73
Cooperation	0.75	-	-
Prey drive	0.81	-	-
Curiosity	0.72	-	-

के आधार पर पुनः मूल्यांकन/पुनः समायोजन किया गया है। इसी तरह SR पैमाने के मामले में आंकड़ों के आधार पर प्राप्त किया जाता है।
x.luk dks l jy cukus ds fy, çR, d jçVx dsfy, doy l cl s vfeld ?Wd loading ij fopkj fd; k t krk gS vls fdl h Hh Hæ l s cpus ds fy, 'k k ?Wd dks egRo i wZugE ('W) eluk t krk gA BR पैमाने पर घटक loading के बाद अधिकतम अंक (score) 89-81 हो सकता है (इसमें 29.09 BR आत्मविश्वास, 22-61 BR भौतिक जुड़ाव, 12-21 BR सामाजिक जुड़ाव, 9-85 BR आक्रामकता और 16-05 BR वातावरण में निश्चितता शामिल हैं)। SR स्केल में घटक लोडिंग के बाद अधिकतम स्कोर 51-8 हो सकता है। (इसमें 23-95 SR जुड़ाव, 17-1

SR आत्मविश्वास और 10-75 SR आक्रामकता शामिल हैं)। घटक लोडिंग के बाद BR/SR पैमानों का मूल्यांकन उपरोक्त 05/03 PCA फैक्टर में से प्रत्येक फैक्टर के लिए मूल्यांकन किया जाता है जो कि क्रमिक स्तर पर बहुत कम, कम, मध्यम, उच्च और बहुत उच्च (Very Low, Low, Medium, High and Very High) की श्रेणी में आरोही क्रम में किया जाता है।

विशेष प्रयोग के लिए श्वान की उपयुक्तता के संदर्भ में 05 PCA कारकों में घटक लोडिंग के बाद BR आंकड़ों की व्याख्या को **rkfydk 5** में दिया गया है। इसी तरह 3 PCA कारकों में घटक लोडिंग के बाद SR आंकड़ों की व्याख्या को **rkfydk 6** में दिया गया है।

BR पद्धति और SR पद्धति पर आधारित

K9 BAT की स्व-व्याख्यात्मक प्रचालन प्रक्रिया क्रमशः **rkfydk&7 vls 8 ea nh xÅ gA bl çdkj BR , oaSR i) fr; k } jk fd, x; s eW; kdu ds voykdu vls ifj. Hela dks bu rkfydkvka ea fn, x, K9 BAT eW; kdu çk i ka ds vUrxZ fjdWZfd, t kl drs gA t kÜoku K9 BAT eW; kdu ea mi jfyf[kr rkfydk&5 , oa6 ea fn, U wre ekunM (Benchmark Score) gkl y dj rsgamu Üokula dk i a hdj.k National Register for Working Dogs (NRWD) ea fd; k t luk vko'; d gA**

सारांश (Summary)

विशेष प्रशिक्षण शुरू होने से पहले श्वानों के व्यवहार का मूल्यांकन करना महत्वपूर्ण है। हालांकि इसे किस उम्र

rkfydk 5

Interpretation of BR data to ascertain suitability of the dog for purpose after component loadings on 05 PCA factors

BR Levels after Component Loadings	PCA Factors for Component Loadings as per Weightage				
	BR Confidence	BR Physical engagement	BR Social engagement	BR Aggression	BR Environmental sureness
Very Low (<40%)	Unfit for Detection	Unfit for Detection	Unfit for Detection	Unfit for Patrol	Unfit for Detection
Low (41-60%)					
Medium (61-75%)	Fit for Detection & Patrol	Fit for Detection	Fit for Detection	Fit for Patrol	Fit for Detection & Patrol
High (76-90%)					
Very High (>90%)					

rkfydk 6

Interpretation of SR data to ascertain suitability of the dog for the purpose after component loadings on 05 PCA factors

SR Levels after Component Loadings	PCA Factors for Component Loadings as per Weightage		
	SR Engagement	SR Confidence	SR Aggression
Very Low (<40%)	Unfit for Detection	Unfit for Detection	Unfit for Patrol
Low (41-60%)			
Medium (61-75%)	Fit for Detection & Patrol	Fit for Detection	Fit for Patrol
High (76-90%)			
Very High (>90%)			

में किया जा सकता है यह निर्णय स्वयं करना होगा। फिर भी लम्बे समय तक चले मूल्यांकन के बाद किए गये अनुसंधान से यह स्थापित किया गया कि ऐसे आकलन करना तब उचित होता है जब श्वान एक युवा वयस्क (अर्थात 9–12 माह की उम्र का) हो। यह मूल्यांकन BR अथवा SR किसी भी पद्धति से किए जा सकते हैं, फिर भी अनुमानित बैधता की दृष्टि से इनमें से किसी भी माप पद्धति (BR या SR) का उपयोग करना कभी-कभी इतना

महत्वपूर्ण नहीं होता है बल्कि वह अधिकांशतः अपनी पसंद का मामला (; k logistic feasibility) रहता है। हालांकि स्थिती विशिष्ट लक्षणों जैसे जुड़ाव को विशिष्ट पहलू कुछ मामलों में किसी विशेष काम करने वाले श्वान कार्यक्रम को लेना आवश्यक हो सकता है। जबकि अन्य प्रकार के कार्य या लक्षणों (जैसे सामान्य आत्मविश्वास या आक्रमकता) के लिए ऐसी स्थिति नहीं हो सकती है और इससे अधिक सामान्यीकृत उपाय (जैसे SR) अधिक

सक्षम एवं व्यवहारिक हैं। ऐसी आशा की जाती है कि प्रशिक्षित श्वानों की Minimum Level Operational Capabilities (MLOCs) को ध्यान में रखते हुए युवा वयस्क श्वानों के चयन का यह अनूठा मॉडल साबित होगा। K9 BAT के माध्यम से इन श्वानों का आकलन करते हुए प्राथमिक स्तर पर ही उपयुक्त चुनाव किया जाएगा जिससे प्रशिक्षित श्वान अपनी परिचालन क्षमताओं पर खरे उतर सकें।

Recording of BRs under different Sub-tests Before and After CL on 05 Principal Components

Sub-test	BR	BR Score Before CL	BR Score after CL on 05 Principal Components (BR x CL Factor)				
			Confidence	Physical engagement	Social engagement	Aggression	Environmental sureness
Affability & Handling	Affability	3	-	-	3*0.76=2.28	-	-
	Handling	3	-	-	3*0.80=2.4	-	-
Leash	Leash	4	-	4*0.37=1.48	4*0.64=2.56	-	-
Tug-of-war	Tug-of-war	5	-	5*0.70=3.5	-	-	-
Retrieving							
	Chasing	5	-	5*0.78=3.9	-	-	-
	Interest in object	4	-	4*0.74=2.96	-	-	-
Dark room	Reaction in dark room	4	-	-	-	-	4*0.56=2.24
Metal stair	Metal stair	5	-	-	-	-	5*0.62=3.1
Unstable table	Reaction on table	4	-	-	-	-	4*0.71=2.84
	Object	4	-	4*0.66=2.64	-	-	-
Acoustic startle	Flight distance	4	4*0.38=1.52	-	-	-	4*0.45=1.8
	Secondary response	4	-	-	-	-	4*0.46=1.84
	Lasting effect	4	4*0.52=2.08	-	-	-	4*0.41=1.64
Visual startle	Flight distance	5	5*0.79=3.95	-	-	-	-
	Aggression	2	-	-	-	2*0.86=1.72	-
	Secondary response	4	4*0.81=3.24	-	-	-	-
	Lasting effect	5	5*0.87=4.35	-	-	-	-
Gradual visual startle	Fearfulness	2	2*0.63=1.26	-	-	2*0.37=0.74	-
	Aggression	2	-	-	-	2*0.74=1.48	-
	Secondary response	4	4*0.71=2.84	-	-	-	-
	Lasting effect	4	4*0.78=3.12	-	-	-	-
Search	Intensity	5	-	5*0.82=4.1	-	-	-

	Persistence	4	-	$4 \times 0.79 = 3.16$	-	-	-
Gunfire	Fearfulness	4	$4 \times 0.41 = 1.64$	-	-	-	-
	Curiosity	3	-	-	$3 \times 0.37 = 1.11$	-	-
TOTAL SCORE (Sum of scores in each column)		97	24	21.74	8.35	3.94	13.46
Maximum Score (Maximum possible score in each column)		121	29.09	22.61	12.21	9.85	16.05
In Percentage Terms (%)			$(24/29.09) \times 100 = 82.5\%$	$(21.74/22.61) \times 100 = 96.15\%$	$(8.35/12.21) \times 100 = 68.38\%$	$(3.94/9.85) \times 100 = 40\%$	$(13.46/16.05) \times 100 = 83.86\%$
GRADING REMARKS			High (as it lies in the range 76%-90%)	Very High (as it lies in the range >90%)	Medium (as it lies in the range 61%-75%)	Very Low (as it lies in the range <=40%)	High (as it lies in the range 76%-90%)
FITNESS FOR PURPOSE			Fit for Detection Only				

rkydk 8

Recording of SRs under different Sub-tests Before and after CL on 03 Principal Components

SR	SR Score Before CL	SR Score After CL on 03 Principal Components (SR x CL)		
		Engagement	Confidence	Aggression
Affability	3		$0.53 \times 3 = 1.59$	$0.56 \times 3 = 1.68$
Competitiveness	5	$0.81 \times 5 = 4.05$		
Hunting drive	5	$0.88 \times 5 = 4.4$		
Environmental sureness	4		$0.56 \times 4 = 2.24$	
Courage	3		$0.66 \times 3 = 1.98$	
Nerve stability	3		$0.88 \times 3 = 2.64$	
Hardness	3		$0.79 \times 3 = 2.37$	
Liveliness	4	$0.82 \times 4 = 3.28$		
Sharpness	2			$0.86 \times 2 = 1.72$
Defence drive	2			$0.73 \times 2 = 1.46$
Cooperation	3	$0.75 \times 3 = 2.25$		
Prey drive	4	$0.81 \times 4 = 3.24$		
Curiosity	4	$0.72 \times 4 = 2.88$		
TOTAL SCORE	43	20.1	10.82	4.86
Maximum Score	65	23.95	17.1	10.75
In Percentage (%) Terms	100%	83.92%	63.27%	45.20%
Grading Remarks		High (as it lies in the range 76%-90%)	Medium (as it lies in the range 61%-75%)	Low (as it lies in the range 41%-60%)
Fitness for Purpose		Fit for Detection Only		



MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS' POLICE K9 WORKSHOPS

“BRIDGING GAPS IN AUGMENTATION OF K9 PERFORMANCE”

09 Mar to 11 Mar 2022

The objective of the 9th Police Service K9 workshop was “Bridging Gaps in Augmentation of K9 Performance” of existing K9 training methodologies in CAPFs and Central and State Law Enforcement Agencies. The workshop was conducted by Dr (Col) PK Chug (Redt), Consulting Director, Police K9 Cell, MHA with an aim of educating the participants on contemporary techniques of police dog training. It is part of MHA's ongoing 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.
- Hands on Training Session : Intro to clicker training.
- Fundamentals of Police Service K9s (PSKs).
- Police Puppies Development & Tactical Obedience Training.
- Working K9 Behavior Assessment Test (K9 BAT).
- Highly Risky and Sensitive K9 Deployments.
- Police K9 Proficiency Evaluation

Test (K9 PET) & Certification.

Proceedings of the Workshop

The workshop was held at Zorawar Hall, NSG Manesar, Gurugram, Haryana from 9-11 Mar 2022 under the aegis of Police K9 Cell, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India. A total of 63 Police K9 Officers, Handlers and Trainers representing NSG, ITBP, NDRF, SFF, SPG, Delhi Police, Haryana Police, Punjab Police, Chandigarh Police and Uttar Pradesh Police participated in the workshop.



The Opening Ceremony was presided by the chief guest Shri MA Ganapathy, IPS, DG NSG in presence of Maj Gen Manish Erry, AVSM, SM, IG (Ops), Sh Deepak Kumar Kedia IPS, IG (HQs), Brig Chaitanya Limaye, SM, Force Cdr, CTF of NSG.

Day-I; Wednesday, 09th Mar 2022

Modern Language of K9 Training

- Basic exercises to build understanding dog behaviours and learning.
- Reward schedules, Application of reward schedule and advantage of variable reward schedule.
- Application of clicker charging as a tool in modern K9 training
- Training schedule
- Specialised dog training methodology

Hands on Training

- Introduction to Clicker Training
- Clicker Loading
- Marking and Shaping of Desired Behaviour
- Fun Exercises of Learning and Bonding with Dog
- Concept of Successive Approximation

Day-II; Thursday, 10th Mar 2022

- Fundamentals of Police Service K9s (PSKs)
- Indian Dog Breeds and their Capabilities
- Various Types of Modern K9 Training Equipments and their Applications in Augmenting K9 Performance
- Principles of Modern K9 Training



Workshop Sessions and Discussion



Police Puppies Development & Tactical Obedience Training

- Puppy Foundation and Early Stimulation of Puppies
- Developmental Pathways of Police Puppies
- Tactical Obedience Training v/s Basic Obedience

Working K9 Behaviour Assessment Test (K9 BAT)

- K9 BAT Framework

- Green Dog Assessment for Selection
- Selection of Breeding Candidates
- Training equipments

Hands on Training

- Tactical Obedience of PSKs
- Tactical Movements by Assault K9 Teams
- Development of Stable Behaviour in K9s in Highly Distracted Environment

Day-III; Friday, 11th Mar 2022

High Risk K9 Deployments

- Variety of High Risk K9 Deployment
- Contingencies of K9 Deployment
- Real Life Case Studies of High Risk K9 Deployment
- Position in the Stack

Police K9 Proficiency Evaluation Test (K9 PET) & Certification

- The Performance Standards of Detection and Patrol K9 Teams
- K9 PET Test Requirements and Procedure
- Advantages of K9 PET and Refresher Training to Augment Performance

Hands on Training: ED PSK Teams

- Deployment of ED PSK Teams in Special Operations
- Scenario Based Training of ED and Assault K9 Teams
- Problem Solving in ED K9s and Assault K9s

Key Discussion Issues

- Flexibility in training schedule is essential to improve performance.
- Clicker training is the way forward and should be introduced in police dog training.
- Initiative of the Ministry of Home Affairs in organizing a series of Police K9 Workshops with different CAPFs has been immensely useful for the K9 practitioners and administrators alike in understanding contemporary techniques of PSK training.
- Series of SOPs issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs has successfully formulated standards on K9 performance and evaluations. These SOPs have not only been able to bring uniformity and standardization to PSKs but have also been abundantly useful in explaining



the technical requirement of the associated task to the superior authorities for securing desired support.

- Specialised dog training should be started after 09 to 12 months of age following assessment by K9 BAT.
- Feeding of commercial pelleted dog food and procurement of dog feed from COR fund instead of Other Charges (Voted).
- To improve the standards of dog training in CAPFs and State Police Organizations have to develop a common platform to train the trainers as per modern techniques of training.
- Puppy foundation training module is an inescapable

requirement to facilitate the development of puppies to meet working K9 BAT standards.

- Dual Purpose Training of PSKs can no more be delayed to meet the imperative security considerations with diverse police and law enforcement organizations.

Feedback of Participants

Feedback from participants was asked in a prescribed proforma and the highlights of feedback is as under:

- All participants from a diverse range of central and state law enforcement agencies highly appreciated the workshop as it offered a platform for gaining knowledge about advanced K9 training methodologies, concepts, training and exchange of ideas.
- Participants suggested that duration of workshop should be longer i.e. 5 to 7 days.
- Participants appreciated a very informative and enlightening workshop on various modern concepts and techniques in K9 training.



- Suggesting future workshops on specific topics and K9 specialties, where subject expert and participants can share knowledge of present practice and best practice in world on specific topic or trade of the training.
- Incorporation of more practical and hands on sessions during workshop.

Closing Ceremony

Brig Chaitanya Limaye, SM, Force Commander, CTF presided the closing ceremony of the workshop who thanked MHA, Government of India for taking this unique initiative and specifically appreciated the efforts of the speaker Dr (Col) PK Chug (Retd) in educating the participants on latest concepts in contemporary K9 training techniques for consecutive 3 days with his untiring efforts.

The chief guest also thanked all the CAPFs and other Central and State Law Enforcement Agencies for efforts taken by their participants for the workshop and expressed hope that the modern concepts would help in improving the performance standards of the police K9s in near future. The chief guest also distributed the certificates to the participants.

The three-day long workshop was highly successful in learning and also initiating a debate on various issues pertaining to K9 training, deployment, performance evaluation, administrative issues, the potential of K9 Teams, future challenges, capacity building, breeding programme of Service K9s and many more topics. The detailed

discussion and brainstorming held before the valedictory function yielded many valuable suggestions, consensus and issues which require immediate intervention. Some of the significant issues deliberated and recommended by the participants during the workshop were enumerated as under for consideration of the Ministry Home Affairs being vital to facilitate vision of the Ministry on “Bridging Gaps in Augmentation of K9 Performance in India”.

Availability of Scent Kits and Aids

Various delegates present in the workshop opined that training of ED K9 Teams is getting affected due to non-availability of Scent kits and Training Aids. There is a general lack of awareness among the authorities at various levels regarding utility, management and requirement of K9 Teams. Scent training kits enable dissemination of pure explosive odour which ensures scent imprinting of ED K9s. These kits are also non-hazardous and non-flammable in nature in nature which ensures long term health of ED K9 and safety of personnel involved in training.

Organization of K9 Speciality Specific Workshop

There was a common request of various delegates, mainly affiliated to State Police Forces and Law Enforcement Agencies to organize K9 workshop involving ED and Tracker K9s which are of immense utility to them. Conduct of such K9 speciality specific workshop would enable K9 officers and trainers of these agencies to get an updated first hand information and nuances of ED and Tracker K9 training.

Augmentation of K9 Strength and Manpower as per Duty Load

It was unanimously agreed upon by delegates, that there is an acute paucity of K9s available in their area of responsibility (AOR) thereby resulting in a situation that K9 teams are overworked and continuously deployed over a vast geographical area. This leads to decrease in K9 efficiency and operational performance. Hence, it is recommended that there is an urgent and inescapable requirement to augment K9 strength and allied manpower to offset these issues. Common work hours for different





Recommendations of the 9th Police K9 Workshop

types of PSK teams needs to be defined for better understanding by the administrative authorities duly appreciating the uniqueness of the resource.

Incorporation of Officers Qualified in K9 Training at Directorates

The participants were of the opinion that currently supervision of K9's deployment is being carried out by authorities who are not aware of nuances and capabilities of K9. This results in under-utilization or unproductive K9 deployment. Hence it is suggested that stakeholders at appropriate levels at respective Directorates may consider appointing officers qualified in K9 training and possessing adequate experience in K9 deployment to ensure maximum and optimal utilization of K9 strength at

respective forces. This point is specifically valid for State Police organizations. All the participants unanimously appreciated the decision of MHA in establishing an exclusive 'Police K9 Cell' under the PM Division which has smoothly and swiftly introduced a series of positive changes in the subject of PSKs. The contemporary dog training techniques, performance standards, assessment procedures, national registry for working dogs formulated by MHA Police K9 Cell are extremely praiseworthy and have certainly brought pride to this niche profession which was earlier neglected for a long period. Recent initiatives on PSKs have filled this profession with pride and new lease of life to live up to the expectations of the organization in particular and the nation as a whole.

Selection of K9 Handlers

Deliberations were made about the current procedure of selection of K9 handlers at various organizations. There is a general trend in ad hoc appointment of K9 handlers which results in gross inadequacy of standards and low morale of manpower in K9 squad. The K9 handlers should be checked for aptitude, love for K9s, temperament, physical fitness and ability to work with K9s to ensure an operationally fit and motivated K9 squad.

There was a general consensus that every police organization including CAPFs should have a specialized cadre of dog handlers to ensure technical competence and continuity in professional capabilities.

Organization of K9 Workshops at Six Monthly Interval

All delegates were of the view that there is a definite need to organize K9 workshops more frequently, at least once every six months to enable learning of latest concepts of K9 training. It was recommended to include the Officers, ACs and Rangers who are directly involved in K9 training and deployment for utilization of knowledge gained in workshop at ground level.

Incentives for K9 Handlers

There is significant shortage

of willing K9 handlers due to prolonged hardship in the field, extra work for the K9 Handlers and highest risk involved in the field. And above all there are no incentives for the K9 Handlers. A K9 handler is on the job for all 365 days. Irrespective of holidays he has to take care of the K9. He has to dedicate extra time every day for the maintenance, feeding, training, kenneling of the Dog. He has to be with the dog 24 hours when the dog is sick. While going on ops, he has to carry food, water and first-aid kit for the dog apart from his own food, water, arms and ammunition. The participants of the workshop strongly recommended for a decent K9 Handler allowance in the force.

Working K9 BAT

K9 Behaviour Assessment Test (BAT) was discussed in-depth during the workshop herein many apprehensions of delegates were addressed coherently. All the participants immensely appreciated the comprehensive K9 BAT which was never thought of earlier. There was a consensus that it is a transformative step which would stop the current practice of arbitrariness and introduce the new concept of assessment of K9 behaviour based on real world environments and situations to observe the behavioural traits of green dogs. It would certainly strengthen the quality of the PSKs by weeding out any unsuitable K9s for at an early stage prior to commencement of advanced

training. All delegates appreciated the incorporation of a quantifiable system of assessing K9s rather than current procedure wherein the assessment is subjective in nature and affected by assessor's bias.

K9 Performance Evaluation Test (PET)

In order to maintain the performance level of the trained PSKs, the Police K9 Cell, under Dr (Col) PK Chug (Retd), has brought out a detailed guidelines for the periodical Performance Evaluation Test in the field. A separate lecture was conducted in the workshop wherein the procedure of conducting the PET was elaborated upon. Compliance has to be given by all CAPFs till Sep 2022. The participants also suggested that to ensure professionalism and quality, the Ministry should train and accreditate the qualified and experienced assessors who could assess the trained PSK Teams as per the SOP issued by MHA on K9 PET.

Narcotic Training Aids

Queries were raised by delegates of Punjab and Chandigarh Police forces regarding non-availability of appropriate narcotic training aids for training of Narcotic Detection K9s. The participants suggested that there is a need to revise the current quantities given in Table of Small and Commercial Quantities (Notification No S.O. 1055(E) dated 19-10-2001) of Drug Law Enforcement issued by Narcotic Control Bureau, Govt. of India to

enable the availability of narcotic substances in adequate quantities for the training of Narcotic Detection K9s.

Procurement of Dog Feed from COR fund

The majority of delegates raised the difficulties faced by them in the procurement of dog feed. Currently, only NSG K9 is utilizing COR budget head as compared to major fund head OC (V) being utilized by other CAPFs. Delegates recommended that other CAPFs should also utilize the Cost of Ration (COR) fund for the procurement of dog feed being meant specifically to meet ration requirements of the organization which includes animals like dogs. This will enable savings in OC (V) for procurement of other equipment and facilities by the institutional heads.

Scarcity of quality of breeding stock

Many delegates raised the issue of lack of high-quality breeding stock among CAPF Dog Breeding and Training Centers thereby resulting in the production of puppies not conforming to desired specifications. Moreover, there are limited number of breeders dealing in working K9 lines. It was suggested that K9 Breeding stock should be imported from established Police & Military K9 Training & Breeding Centers abroad and also to be replaced on a regular basis to get fresh genetic pool.

प्रश्न और उत्तर

प्रश्न- बेसिक/बुनियादी आज्ञापालन या टैक्टिकल आज्ञापालन में से क्या जरूरी है?

(वैभव विश्वास, पाटिल, रेलवे सुरक्षा बल)

उत्तर- बुनियादी आज्ञापालन एवं tactical आज्ञापालन में कुछ कमांड का अन्तर होता है, tactical आज्ञापालन में सेल्यूट, लेटो, रोल इत्यादि कमांड नहीं होते हैं, एवं लेटो, रोल एवं सेल्यूट कमांड का trade work में कोई योगदान नहीं होता है। अखिल भारतीय पुलिस श्वान प्रतियोगिता (AIPDM) में उपरोक्त निर्देशों द्वारा श्वान का आंकलन नहीं किया जाता है। Tactical आज्ञापालन सफल working श्वान के लिए बहुत जरूरी है। श्वान को प्रशिक्षण के दौरान हर प्रकार की tactical movement पर काम करवाना चाहिए क्योंकि फिल्ड में हैंडलर को हर प्रकार की बाधाओं में काम करना पड़ सकता है यह श्वान एवं परिचारक के मध्य सम्बन्ध स्पष्ट एवं प्रगाढ़ करने में एवं अच्छे नियंत्रण के लिए भी आवश्यक है। पुरानी पध्दति से आज्ञापालन सिखाने में श्वान दब जाता है जिससे मुख्य विधा का प्रशिक्षण देने में अच्छे परिणाम प्राप्त नहीं होते हैं क्योंकि श्वान परिचारक अपेक्षित परिणाम हेतु पुरानी पध्दति द्वारा श्वान को आज्ञापालन सिखाता है। आज्ञापालन के प्रशिक्षण के बिना श्वान को ट्रेड training देना मुश्किल है अतः Operant Conditioning द्वारा रिवॉर्ड देकर बुनियादी आज्ञापालन सिखाना चाहिये।

प्रश्न- गाड़ी में सर्च के दौरान सैंपल लगाने वाली जगह पर कुछ गंध रह जाती है अतः उस जगह को पुनः इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाते हैं, क्या करे ?

(मुख्य आरक्षी/प.चि. भूपेन्द्र सिंह अनुदेशक)

उत्तर-

- » गाड़ी को wash कर सकते हैं।
- » गंध नमूने को एलुमिनियम foil/ट्रासुलेंट पेपर में लपेट

कर प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

- » जिस जगह आर्टिकल लगा है sample placement की जगह को साबुन के पानी से धुलाई किया जा सकता है।
- » आर्टिकल ज्यादा समय तक लगाना ठीक नहीं है, लम्बे समय तक sample एवं एक ही जगह पर न लगाए।
- » गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ाई जा सकती है।

प्रश्न- रेफुज़ल फूड क्या पप्पी फाउंडेशन में सिखाना उचित है या नहीं?

(मुख्य आरक्षी/प.चि. विनोद सहारण, अनुदेशक)

उत्तर- मेरे विचार से रेफुज़ल फूड पप्पी फाउंडेशन में नहीं सिखाया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि food एक unconditional primary reinforcer है, अतः रेफुज़ल फूड में श्वान की food drive block हो सकती है, यह प्रारम्भिक अवस्था में ही विरोधाभास पैदा कर सकता है, क्योंकि पप्पी फाउंडेशन/ tactical obedience के दौरान food एक strong reinforcer की तरह कार्य करता है एवं श्वान परिचारक एवं श्वान के संबंधों के बीच संबंधों को मजबूत करने में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक हैं।

प्रश्न- क्या हार्नेस की उपयोगिता जरूरी है ?

(निरीक्षक/सा. कपिल सागर गजभिये अनुदेशक)

उत्तर- हार्नेस की उपयोगिता श्वान प्रशिक्षण में अत्यंत आवश्यक है क्योंकि बुनियादी आज्ञापालन के दौरान श्वान neck belt के साथ परिचारक द्वारा heal पर चलना सिखाता है। यदि श्वान को harness के बिना scent line - up या ट्रैक पर छोड़ा जायेगा तो वह परिचारक के आदेश पर आगे नहीं जायेगा क्योंकि श्वान की neck belt से conditioning, heal के लिए हो रखी है अतः हार्नेस की उपयोगिता आवश्यक है। इसके अतिरिक्त हार्नेस लगाने से श्वान की सिखलाई के अनुसार वह कार्य के लिए तैयार होता है। बुनियादी आज्ञापालन के बाद ट्रेड कार्य सिखाने

मे परिचारक द्वारा harness का प्रयोग अधिक किया जाता है।

प्रश्न-5. क्या श्वान को हर प्रकार के वातावरण में काम करना सिखाना चाहिए ?

(बी.श्रीनू नाइक टेलवे सुरक्षा बल)

उत्तर— जी, हाँ, श्वान एक स्थिति परक (situational learner) सिखलाई ग्रहण करता है श्वान को हर प्रकार के मौसम में काम करने का प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिए तथा हर एक नई जगह पर उसको प्रशिक्षण के लिए ले जाना चाहिए। इससे श्वान का विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में काम करने का अनुभव बढ़ता है एवं विभिन्न विचलित करने वाली परिस्थितियों के मध्य श्वान प्रोत्साहन प्रेरक के मध्य परिचारक के आदेश पर कार्य करता है।

प्रश्न— खोजी श्वानों की गंध प्रशिक्षण में उपयोग में लाए जा रहे विस्फोटकों एवं मादक पदार्थों के नमूने में कंटैमिनेशन (Contamination) के प्रकार एवं कारणों को विस्तारपूर्वक बताए।

(डॉ. विचार नेमा, द्वितीय-कमान अधिकारी /प.चि.)

उत्तर— प्रशिक्षण में उपयोग में ली जाने वाली गंध (Aids) में कंटैमिनेशन (Contamination) एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। सभी प्रशिक्षकों को इसकी जानकारी होना आवश्यक है जिसमें गंध का दूषितीकरण रोका जा सके एवं श्वानों को गंध प्रशिक्षण उम्दा दर्जे का दिया जा सके।

प्रशिक्षण हैंडल (handle) में उपयोग आने वाली गंध मदद के नमूनों का दूषितीकरण, प्रशिक्षकों एवं परिचारकों द्वारा संचालन (handling) करने के दौरान होना बहुत ही आम बात है। मनुष्यों के शरीर की गंध एवं मनुष्यों से संचालित गंध जैसे कि हैंड लोशन (hand lotion)/परफ्यूम (perfume) इत्यादि से samples का दूषित होना स्वाभाविक है।

प्रशिक्षण नमूनों के दूषित होने की एक अन्य सामान्य संभावना नमूनों का प्रशिक्षण के दौरान प्लेसमेंट (placement) है। जैसे कि गंध नमूनों का vehicle search के दौरान engine कम्पार्टमेंट में छुपाना – engine fuel का high vapours (वाष्प दबाव) के कारण गंध नमूनों में गंध का स्थानान्तरण बहुत ही आसानी से होता है श्वान के द्वारा नमूनों को लार के द्वारा दूषित होना भी प्रशिक्षण के दौरान आम है इसी प्रकार परिचारक द्वारा श्वान को हाथ लगाकर नमूनों को

handle करने की कार्यवाही में भी गंध दूषित होती है। इसके अतिरिक्त गंध नमूनों को दूषितीकरण निम्न प्रकार से होता है:—

a) Inverse Contamination :- इसके अंतर्गत गंध नमूनों के द्वारा जगह का दूषित होना आता है। श्वान प्रशिक्षण के दौरान गंध नमूनों को अक्सर 30 मि./ज्यादा समय के लिए लगाकर छोड़ दिया जाता है जिससे गंध के कणों के द्वारा उस स्थान का सरफेस दूषित हो जाता है यह अक्सर वाहनों/एअर क्राफ्ट में देखा जाता है। इस प्रकार नमूनों द्वारा hide area का दूषित होना बहुत ही सामान्य है। लम्बे समय तक नमूनों को किसी स्थान पर hide करना यथोचित नहीं है। एक पदार्थ कण दूसरे surface पर स्थानान्तरण बहुत सरलता से होता है।

b) Cross – Contamination:— इस प्रकार के दूषितीकरण में एक प्रशिक्षण गंध दूसरी गंध को दूषित कर सकती है इस प्रकार का दूषितीकरण अपर्याप्त भंडारण व्यवहार या placement के कारण होता है विभिन्न प्रकार की प्रशिक्षण गंध के नमूनों के एक साथ भंडारण करने से गंध आपस में दूषित हो जाती है एवं कोई भी गंध अपने प्रारंभिक गंध के समान नहीं होती है। यह अक्सर विस्फोटक पदार्थों के नमूने में देखने में पाया जाता है कि EGDN (ethylene glycol dinitrate) एवं DNT (Dinitrotoluene) की गंध अन्य विस्फोटक की गंध को दूषित कर सकती है।

प्रश्न – श्वानों को गंध का प्रशिक्षण किस प्रकार देना तर्क संगत है। प्राथमिक गंध द्वारा या मिश्रित गंध द्वारा ?

(डॉ. ललित देओरी, द्वितीय-कमान अधिकारी/प.चि.)

उत्तर – इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में सर्वप्रथम में इस से संबंधित दो शब्दावली पर प्रकाश डालना चाहूंगा:—

a) Blocking – यह एक सिखाने की प्रक्रिया से जुड़ी घटना है जो कि विभिन्न प्रजातियों में भांति भांति के संवेदनशील अंगों से संबंधित है। इसे सर्वप्रथम केनिन नामक वैज्ञानिक द्वारा वर्ष 1969 में देखा गया। इसमें यह देखा गया कि यदि गंध 'A' की कंडीशनिंग की जाती है तदुपरांत एक गंध 'A' अन्य गंध 'B' के मिश्रण के साथ 'AB' के साथ कंडीशनिंग करने के पश्चात समूह के सदस्य गंध 'B' को खोज पाने में असमर्थ होते हैं जबकि यदि एक अन्य समूह को गंध 'A' एवं गंध 'B' के मिश्रण के साथ कंडीशन करते हैं तो यह समूह गंध 'B' को पहचानने में

सक्षम होते हैं। अतः ब्लॉकिंग की स्थिति तब निर्मित होती है जब श्वान को शुरुआती दौर में single गंध में ट्रेड किया जाता है। तदुपरांत मिश्रित गंध पर प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है जिसमें पूर्व कंडीशन गंध के तहत मौजूद होता है। पूर्व में कंडीशन गंध तत्व मिश्रण में मौजूद अन्य गंध को पूर्ण रूप से बाधित कर सकता है जिसमें श्वान जब प्राथमिक गंध के संपर्क में आता है तो खोजने में असमर्थ होता है।

b) Overshadowing - Overshadowing की घटना मिश्रित गंध से सम्बंधित है एवं गंध प्रशिक्षण में यह Blocking से अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है। इस घटना में मिश्रण में मौजूद एक गंध जो कि अन्य गंध की तुलना में ज्यादा तीक्ष्ण एवं स्पष्ट होती है वह गंध ही प्रशिक्षण के दौरान condition होती है अन्य गंध जो कि मंद होती है। उसकी गंध समझ श्वान द्वारा या तो कम होती है या नहीं हो पाती। जैसे कि बहुत से विस्फोटक पदार्थों का वास्प दबाव बहुत कम होता है जिससे उस पदार्थ की मूल गंध Head space में अन्य पदार्थों की तुलना में कम होती है एवं अन्य पदार्थ द्वारा कंटैमिनेशन सरलता के हो जाता है।

प्रश्न - क्या एक साथ जन्मे (Litter) श्वानों को साथ में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सकता है ?

(आरक्षी, योगेश भोई, रेलवे सुरक्षा बल)

उत्तर— मूलतः श्वान एक समूह में रहने वाला पशु है। प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वान परिचारक एवं श्वान एक टीम के रूप में कार्य करते हैं एवं श्वान परिचारक श्वान को प्रत्येक गतिविधि/कार्यवाही हेतु एक लीडर की तरह कार्य करता है एवं प्रशिक्षण का उद्देश्य विभिन्न प्रकार के Distractions के बीच श्वान को कार्य करना सिखाना होता है। अतः एक साथ जन्मे (Litter) श्वानों को साथ में प्रशिक्षण दिया जा सकता है।

प्रश्न - अगर श्वान ट्रेड वर्क सीखने में असमर्थ है तो क्या करें ?

(मु.आरक्षी गणेश नास्टे अनुदेशक)

उत्तर— इस प्रश्न के जवाब में दो बातें स्पष्ट होना चाहिए। सर्वप्रथम प्रत्येक श्वान की मनुष्यों की तरह अलग - अलग personality होती है एवं सिखलाई ग्रहण करने का अपेक्षित समय भी अलग-अलग होता है। संभवतः यदि श्वान एक पद्धति से धीरे-धीरे सीख रहा है तो सिखलाई की पद्धति में बदलाव एवं श्वान को सीखने का समय देना

भी आवश्यक है। इस संदर्भ में यह भी बताना अनिवार्य है कि श्वानों को ट्रेड वर्क में चयन करते समय उनकी प्रवृत्ति का आंकलन अवश्य करें जिससे श्वान को उसकी प्रवृत्ति एवं व्यवहार के अनुसार सही विधा में प्रशिक्षित किया जा सके। श्वानों की प्रवृत्तियों एवं व्यवहार के आंकलन का अनुमान K9 BAT द्वारा लगाया जा सकता है।

प्रश्न - यदि खोजी श्वान target scent का indication देने से पूर्व परिचारक की तरफ देखता है तो यह क्यों करता है एवं इसे कैसे दूर करें?

(आरक्षी/सा. हेमंत 23वाँ बैच विस्फोटक)

उत्तर— यह एक बहुत ही आम बात है जिसमें सिखलाई के दौरान श्वान target scent को खोजने के लिए, परिचारक एवं अनुदेशक के इशारे पर निर्भर हो जाता है। श्वानों में मनुष्यों के कमजोर से कमजोर व्यवहार को पकड़ने एवं समझने का गुण पाया जाता है। जब प्रारंभिक सिखलाई के दौरान परिचारक द्वारा नियंत्रित रूप से खोज करवायी जाती है तो श्वान अपने परिचारक के उन लक्षणों से भली-भांति परिचित हो जाता है एवं उनका आदी हो जाता है। अतः दूसरे शब्दों में वह परिचारक द्वारा दिए जाने वाले बनम का आदी हो जाता है।

इसे दूर करने के लिए श्वानों को Blind एवं Double Blind search का अभ्यास देना चाहिए। जिससे श्वान परिचारक एवं अनुदेशक को संदेहित मनुष्य एवं luggage के बारे में न पता हो। इसके अतिरिक्त कुछ यंत्र जैसे की scent wall, scent wheel इत्यादि का प्रयोग करना चाहिए, जिससे श्वान को target scent पहचानने एवं इशारा देने के बाद reward उस target source से आना सुनिश्चित होना चाहिए। इस प्रकार के यंत्रों को Reward From Source कहा जाता है। इस प्रकार धीरे-धीरे श्वान cue को न देखते हुए गंध को पहचानते हुए इशारा देता है।

प्रश्न— क्या श्वान में होने वाली बीमारियों का श्वान की सूंघने की क्षमता पर प्रभाव पड़ता है ?

(डॉ. पंकज कुमार तेवतिया उप-कमांडेंट/प.वि.)

उत्तर - प्रत्येक बीमारी जो श्वान के श्वसन तंत्र को प्रभावित करती है उसमें श्वान के सूंघने की क्षमता प्रभावित होती है, जैसे कि, Canine Distemper, Para-influenza, Rhinitis, Thyroid की कमी। कुछ वैज्ञानिक शोध से पता चला है कि कैनाइन डिस्टेंपर बीमारी के पश्चात श्वान की

सूंघने की क्षमता स्थायी रूप से प्रभावित होती है। श्वान के olfactory नर्व, में regeneration की अद्भुत क्षमता पायी जाती है परंतु इस संदर्भ में अभी वैज्ञानिक शोध चल रहे हैं।

प्रश्न- देखा जाता है कि ज्यादातर श्वान आज्ञा पालन सिखाते समय दबाव महसूस करते हैं और इसका असर सेंट वर्क के दौरान दिखाई देते हैं। इस संबंध में सुझाव दीजिए।

(बल क्रमांक 102851034 आओ मितुल बोरो, डीटीएस राँची)

उत्तर - सरल उपाय यह है कि आप अपने श्वान से दृढ़ संबंध बनाये और श्वान किस बात को दबाव के रूप में समझ रहा है, इस पर ध्यान दें। दबाव नकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण (Negative reinforcement) जैसे इच्छित दबाव और हैंडलर की बॉडी लैंग्वेज जैसे अनपेक्षित दबाव के कारण हो सकता है। जितना संभव हो सके नकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण से बचने की कोशिश करें और प्रशिक्षण सत्रों के दौरान श्वान के साथ सुखद स्पर्श, पूर्वानुमानित गतिविधि, अनुकूल स्वर और प्रशिक्षण सत्रों के बीच विश्राम के समय पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हुए सकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण तकनीकों के साथ श्वान को प्रेरित करें। जिस श्वान को मुख्यतः सकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण के माध्यम से पर सिखाया गया है वह लगातार ईमानदार और भरोसेमंद रहेगा।

प्रश्न- एक्सप्लोसिव श्वान प्रशिक्षण के दौरान डॉग सेंट कंडीसनिंग में अच्छे से ड्राइव करता है लेकिन 02 या 03 महीने के बाद श्वान एक्सप्लोसिव सर्च में सही से ड्राइव नहीं करता है, ऐसा क्यों?

(बल क्र०- 09319003 आओ चेतन गौतम, डीटीएस राँची)

उत्तर - यह ध्यान भटकने या ऊब जाने के कारण हो सकता है। इससे बचने के लिए शांत जगहों से शुरुआत करें और एक प्रकार की खोज के लिए परिदृश्य और समय बदलते रहें। विभिन्न परिदृश्यों के बीच विश्राम का प्रयोग करें। अधिक प्रशंसा और बार बार पुरस्कार (Reward) का प्रयोग करें। ऐसा करने से अवश्य श्वान में सकारात्मक परिणाम देखने को मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न- ह्यूमन बॉडी सर्च में कौन सी तकनीक का इस्तेमाल किया जाए कि श्वान का ह्यूमन में interest बना रहे व सही तरीके से सिफ्ट करे? श्वान ह्यूमन सर्च में प्ले मूड में क्यों रहता है?

(बल क्र०- 09319003 आओ चेतन गौतम, डीटीएस राँची)

उत्तर- श्वान के लिए ज्ञात मनुष्यों के साथ खेलना स्वाभाविक है। मानव खोज के लिए उपयोग किए जाने वाले कर्मियों को बदलने का प्रयास करें, अक्सर मानव खोज की जगह बदलें, खोज के लिए प्रस्तुत कर्मी बैकपैक्स और पर्स और विभिन्न ड्रेसिंग का उपयोग करके इसे और अधिक रोचक बनाने का प्रयास कर सकते हैं। हैंडलर को अपने श्वान के लिए बहुत चौकस रहना चाहिए और श्वान को ध्यान केंद्रित रखने के लिए मौखिक आदेश देना चाहिए। प्रशिक्षण हेतु सत्र छोटे रखें।

प्रश्न- एक्सप्लोसिव सर्च के दौरान श्वान एक्सप्लोसिव डिटेक्ट के बजाए अन्य एरिया को सर्च करने में ज्यादा interest लेता है। ऐसा क्यों? समस्या को दूर करने का उचित तरीका बताएं।

(बल क्र०- 09319003 आओ चेतन गौतम, डीटीएस राँची)

उत्तर- इसका कारण यह हो सकता है कि आप एरिया सर्च के लिए स्थान नहीं बदल रहे हैं या क्षेत्र अत्यधिक disturb हो सकता है। प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वान को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और परिदृश्यों से एक्सपोज करने का प्रयास करें। शांत क्षेत्रों से शुरू करें और धीरे-धीरे distraction से एक्सपोज करें। हैंडलर को भी बहुत चौकस होना चाहिए और यह देखने में ध्यान केंद्रित करना चाहिए कि कौन सी चीज श्वान को विचलित कर रही है और उसके साथ श्वान को डी-सेन्सीटाइज (proofing) करने का प्रयास करें।

प्रश्न- किसी भी एक्सप्लोसिव को लगातार श्वान प्रशिक्षण में प्रयोग करने की समयावधि क्या है?

(बल क्र०- 104610699 आओ पूर्ती कोरा, डीटीएस राँची)

उत्तर - उचित रूप से संग्रहित और प्रयुक्त विस्फोटक दो से तीन बैचों तक चल सकता है, प्रशिक्षण और परीक्षा के लिए उपयोग की जाने वाली गंध सामग्री अलग होनी चाहिए। प्रशिक्षण में प्रयोग किये जाने वाले विस्फोटक को धूप, नमी, गंदगी आदि के संपर्क में आने के कारण बार-बार बदलने की आवश्यकता होती है। परीक्षा के लिए उपयोग किया जाने वाला विस्फोटक कुछ अधिक समय तक प्रयोग योग्य रह सकता है।

प्रश्न- एक अच्छा प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त श्वान विस्फोटक को कितनी दूरी से और जमीन के अन्दर कितनी गहराई तक तलाश कर सकता है?

(बल क्र०- 034380169 प्र०आ० संजय कु. सोरेन, डीटीएस राँची)

उत्तर - यह व्यावहारिक रूप से देखा गया है कि श्वान नरम मिट्टी पर 1 मीटर गहराई के आर्टिकल खोज सकते हैं। यह छिपी हुई विस्फोटक सामग्री की मात्रा और वहां छोड़े जाने के समय पर निर्भर करेगा। नरम मिट्टी पर श्वान हवा के प्रवाह की दिशा और हवा में नमी की मात्रा के आधार पर तीन से चार फीट दूर वस्तुओं को इंगित कर सकते हैं।

प्रश्न- एक विस्फोटक खोजी श्वान पानी में लिक्विड विस्फोटक को तलाश करने में कामयाब हो सकता है या नहीं? कारण बताएं।

(बल क्र०- 024490388 प्र०आ० राकेश कुमार, डीटीएस राँची)

उत्तर - श्वान पानी में मिश्रित तरल विस्फोटक का पता लगा सकता है यदि श्वान को पहले ऐसा करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया गया हो।

प्रश्न- के.ओ.सु.बल में श्वान प्रशिक्षण के प्रति जवानों के उत्साह में वृद्धि हुई है जिस कारण ज्यादा उम्र के बल सदस्य भी श्वान प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर अपनी सेवा डॉग स्कवॉड में देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन उनकी उम्र, शारीरिक एवं मानसिक क्षमता प्रशिक्षण में बाधा उत्पन्न करता है। इसका निवारण कैसे किया जाए?

(बल क्र०- 084610533 आ० डी के यादव, डीटीएस राँची)

उत्तर - यह जानना उत्साहजनक है कि वृद्ध कार्मिक भी K9 स्कवाड में रुचि रखते हैं। हालाँकि, इच्छा और रुचि के साथ-साथ हैंडलर की फिटनेस भी अत्यधिक जरूरी है, इसलिए K9 दस्ते में शामिल होने के लिए फिटनेस के मानदंड को पूरा करने की आवश्यकता है, इसलिए यह सलाह दी जाती है कि श्वान को संभालने और प्रशिक्षण के लिए युवा और अधिक फिट हैंडलर की भर्ती की जाए।

प्रश्न- श्वान प्रशिक्षण में यदि किसी कारणवश बड़ी उम्र के श्वान का चयन किया जाता है, चूंकि वह बहुत सारी बुरी आदतों केनलों में सीख चुका होता है। तो एक सीमित समय में श्वान प्रशिक्षण को बाधित किए बिना उसकी बुरी आदतों को छुड़ाकर उसे अच्छा प्रशिक्षण देना कितना संभव है?

(बल क्र०- 084610533 आ० डी के यादव, डीटीएस राँची)

उत्तर - प्रशिक्षण शुरू करने के लिए श्वान की आयु प्रोफाइल की स्पष्ट रूप से गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा अनुशंसा की गई है। हालाँकि यदि श्वान K9 Behaviour Assessment Test में तय आयु प्रोफाइल (9 से 11 महीने) के अंतर्गत है और यह K9 BAT के न्यूनतम स्तर को पास करता है तो श्वान को प्रशिक्षित किया जा सकता है और सुधारात्मक प्रशिक्षण तकनीकों के साथ दोषों को नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है।

प्रश्न- ट्रेकर श्वान प्रशिक्षण में खुले व घास वाले मैदान, खाली जमीन व जंगल की जल्दत ज्यादा पड़ती है परंतु जिस तरह से घास वाले मैदान, खुली व खाली जमीन तथा जंगलों की कमी दिनों दिन हो रही है व सीमेंट की सड़कों व इमारतों का विस्तार हो रहा है। इस परिस्थिति में ट्रेकर श्वान को प्रशिक्षण देना कितना संभव है?

(बल क्र०- 084610533 आ० डी के यादव, डीटीएस राँची)

उत्तर - K9 प्रशिक्षण के लिए प्रशिक्षण क्षेत्र की उपलब्धता एक प्रमुख आवश्यकता है और सभी प्रमुख प्रशिक्षण केंद्र इससे सुसज्जित हैं। हालाँकि यदि ऐसे क्षेत्र किसी संस्थान के पास उपलब्ध नहीं हैं, तो आस पास के अलग-थलग बन्द कारखाने, वन विभाग की भूमि, वनस्पति पार्क आदि को चिह्नित किया जा सकता है और श्वान को अभ्यास के लिए वहां ले जाया जा सकता है, यह शहरों में तैनात K9 दस्तों के लिए भी मददगार होगा।

OPERATIONS & CASE STUDIES

-Real World Cases



Successful Operations by Border Security Force

Tracker Dog Uli

During routine Patrolling duty and input of 01 source the PSK team comprising Explosive Detection dog –Uli – Alsatian (Female) and dog handler No. 060091389 Ct P Giri Babu Paila helped in seizure of Ganja- 80 Kg, Phensedyl- 13 Nos, Eskuf Cough syrup- 720 Nos on 26.02.2022 at BOP Radha nagar of 130 Bn BSF.



No.069440117 Ct/ Samim Udding Shikh helped in seizure of Yaba Tablet –980 Nos on 01.01.2022 at BOP Kamalasar of 150 Bn BSF



In the other operation, during routine Patrolling duty and input of 01 source the PSK team comprising Explosive Detection dog – Simba and Dog Handler No. 118097673 Ct/GD Avnesh Kumar helped in seizure of Phensedyl- 47 Nos on 10.05.2022 at BOP Kullubari of 133 Bn BSF

In the other operation, during routine Patrolling duty and input of 01 source the PSK team comprising tracker dog–Jareena and Dog Handler No. 069440117 Ct/GD Samim Udding Shikh helped in seizure of Cough Syrup- 130 Nos on 25.02.2022 at BOP Kamalasar of 150 Bn BSF.

Explosive Detectin Dog Simba

During routine Patrolling duty and input of 01 source the PSK team comprising Explosive Detection dog –Simba– Labrador (Male) and dog handler No. 118097673 Ct/ Vijay Kumar helped in seizure of Yaba Tablets – 2180 Nos, Ganja- 18.5 Kg, Eskuf Cough syrup- 09 Nos on 19.02.2022 at BOP Kullubari of 133 Bn BSF.



Tracker Dog Jareena

During routine Patrolling duty and input of 01 source the PSK team comprising tracker dog –Jareena– Alsatian (Female) and Dog Handler



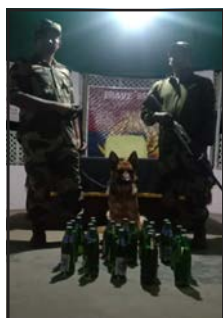
In the other operation, during routine Patrolling duty and input of 01 source the PSK team comprising tracker dog–Jareena and Dog Handler No. 069440117 Ct/GD Samim Udding Shikh helped in seizure of Dry Ganja- 20 Kg on 21.03.2022 at BOP Kamalasar of 150 Bn BSF.



During routine Patrolling duty and input of 01 source the PSK team comprising tracker dog –Jareena–Alsatian (Female) and Dog Handler No.069440117 Ct/ Samim Udding Shikh helped in seizure of Daati Wooden Hand–2400 Nos on 22.03.2022 at BOP Kamalasar of 150 Bn BSF.



In the other operation, during routine Patrolling duty and input of 01 source the PSK team comprising tracker dog–Jareena and Dog Handler No. 069440117 Ct/ GD Samim Udding Shikh helped in seizure of Ganja- 12 Kg on 30.03.2022 at BOP Kamalasar of 150 Bn BSF.



In the other operation, during routine Patrolling duty and input of 01 source the PSK team comprising tracker dog–Jareena and Dog Handler No. 069440117 Ct/GD Samim Udding Shikh helped in seizure of Human Beer – 20 Nos on 31.03.2022 at BOP Kamalasar of 150 Bn BSF.

In the other operation,during routine Patrolling duty and input of 01 source the PSK team comprising tracker dog –Jareena–Alsatian (Female) and Dog Handler No.069440117 Ct/ Samim Udding Shikh helped in seizure of Speed Cand – 43 Nos and Mosquito Coil-07 Noson 27.04.2022 at BOP Kamalasar of 150 Bn BSF.

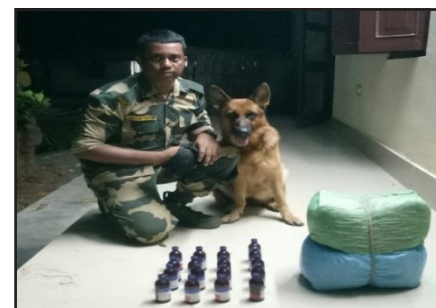


In the other operation, during routine Patrolling duty and input of 01 source the PSK team comprising tracker dog –Jareena–Alsatian (Female) and Dog Handler No.069440117 Ct/ Samim Udding Shikh helped in seizure of Dry

Ganja– 08 Kg on 25.04.2022 at BOP Kamalasar of 150 Bn BSF.



In the other operation, during routine Patrolling duty and input of 01 source the PSK team comprising tracker dog –Jareena–Alsatian (Female) and Dog Handler No.069440117 Ct/ Samim Udding Shikh helped in seizure of Ganja-05 Kg and Eskuf cough Syrup-17 Noson 22.05.2022 at BOP Kamalasar of 150 Bn BSF.



In the other operation,during routine Patrolling duty and input of 01 source the PSK team comprising tracker dog –Jareena–Alsatian (Female) and Dog Handler No.069440117 Ct/GD Samim



Udding Shikh helped in seizure of Dry Ganja- 19 Kg on 11.05.2022 at BOP Kamalasar of 150 Bn BSF.

Tracker and Narcotic Detector Dog 'Ria & Reena'

During routine Patrolling duty and input of 01 source the PSK team comprising tracker and Narcotics detector dogs namely Ria&Reena–Labrador (Female) and Dog Handler No.021491137 Ct/ GD Bahcho Singh and No. 071080255 Ct/GD Gora Singh Cheapeyer helped in seizure of American plying cards – 15 Pkts on 16.03.2022 at BOP Ashabari of 150 Bn BSF.



In the other operation, during routine Patrolling duty and input of 01 source the PSK team comprising tracker and Narcotics detector dogs namely Ria & Reena and Dog Handler No.021491137 Ct/ GD Bahcho Singh and No. 071080255 Ct/GD Gora Singh Cheapeyer helped in seizure of Dabur Amla hair Oil – 52 Nos on 25.03.2022 at BOP Ashabari of 150 Bn BSF.



Narcotic Detection Dog Reena

During routine Patrolling duty and input of 01 source the PSK team comprising Narcotics detector dogs namely Reena–Labrador (Female) and Dog Handler No.071080255 Ct/GD Gora Singh Cheapeyer helped in seizure of Dry Ganja- 810 Kg of Rs. 1,21,50,000/- on 27.03.2022 at BOP Ashabari of 150 Bn BSF.



Explosive Detector Dog Nini

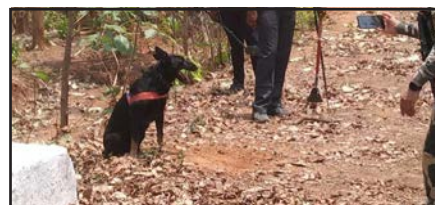
During RSO operation of troops 151 Bn BSF and reliable source the Explosive Detection dog Nini (Lab/ Female) confirmed in seizure of 01

IED on 07th June 2022 at 0715 hrs which was planted near Mile Stone 355 on NH-326 approx 2.5 Kms (Mantrima-Govindpalli Road) South West of COB Mantirma.

Explosive Detection Dog Grace



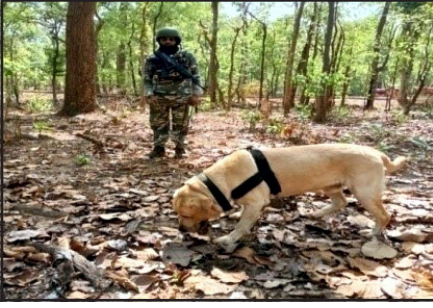
During joint operation of troops 151 Bn BSF and DVF Odisha and reliable source the Explosive Detection Dog Grace (BSD/Male/ Expl) confirmed in seizure of 01 IED in steel container with detonator wire on 17th April 2022 at 1200 Hrs between village Sadakput & Dumripadar on Dandabari-Dumripadar road, Approx – 2.5 Kms NW of COB Dandabari.



Successful Operations by Sashastra Seema Bal

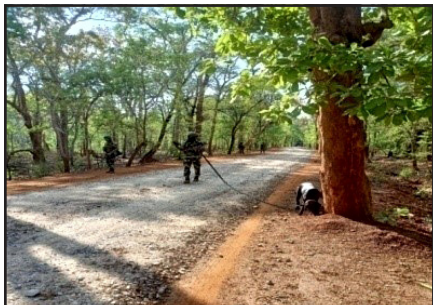
विस्फोटक खोजी श्वान डुग्गू

दिनांक 14.01.2022 को सी.ओ.बी. तुमपाल (28वीं वाहिनी) से ग्राम-पत्कालबेडा के रास्ते पर (अ) रेलवे पुल संख्या 329 के पास (ब) व रेलवे चैनल संख्या 79.4 के पास हुए IED ब्लास्ट के बाद विस्फोटक खोजी श्वान डुग्गू /414 BDDS टीम के साथ सर्च ऑपरेशन में सम्मिलित रहा।



विस्फोटक खोजी श्वान डुग्गू व कॉस्मिक

मार्च-2022 में सी.ओ.बी. तुमपाल (28वीं वाहिनी) में नवीन स्थापित सी.ओ.बी. पादरगाँव में तैनाती के दौरान सर्च ऑपरेशन करके सफलतापूर्वक सी.ओ.बी. स्थापित करने में विस्फोटक खोजी श्वान डुग्गू /414 व कॉस्मिक/460 ने महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका अदा की।



मादक पदार्थ खोजी श्वान जिगर

42वीं वाहिनी के श्वान संख्या 373 जिगर ने दिनांक 23/01/2022 को पिल्लर संख्या 654 के पास 60 ग्राम स्मैक तथा एक व्यक्ति को नेपाल से भारत आते समय पकड़ने में सहायता की।



श्वान लैमर

42वीं वाहिनी के श्वान संख्या 504 "लैमर" ने दिनांक 28/01/2022 को पिल्लर संख्या 654 के पास 05 बैस तथा एक व्यक्ति को भारत से नेपाल जाते समय पकड़वाने में सहायता की।



42वीं वाहिनी के श्वान संख्या 504 लैमर ने दिनांक 09/01/2022 को एक व्यक्ति सीमावर्ती गाँव नरेनापुर निवासी किशोरी खटीक की हत्या करके अपराधियों ने उसके शव को अब्दुलागंज के जंगल में छुपा दिया था। पुलिस के अनुरोध पर श्वान लैमर की सहायता से शव को खोजा गया तथा इसमें दो व्यक्तियों की गिरफ्तारी की गयी।

मादक पदार्थ खोजी श्वान कैफी

59वीं वाहिनी के श्वान संख्या 417 कैफी ने दिनांक 13/01/2022 को पिल्लर संख्या 664/05 के पास 40 ग्राम स्मैक तथा एक व्यक्ति को नेपाल से भारत आते समय पकड़वाने में सहायता की।

श्वान संख्या 317 गोनी



62वीं वाहिनी के श्वान संख्या 317 गोनी ने दिनांक 07/1/2022 को पिल्लर संख्या 635 से 100 मीटर की दूरी पर वाहिनी की आसूचना विभाग

द्वारा प्राप्त सूचना के आधार पर स.सी.ब. व राज्य पुलिस के संयुक्त ऑपरेशन से 12 बोर कंट्री मेड पिस्तौल 01 न. व 12 बोर कारतूस-02 न. के साथ एक आदमी को पकड़ने में सहायता की।

श्वान लैम्बर्ट (खोजी श्वान)

वाहिनी के श्वान संख्या 505 श्वान लैम्बर्ट (खोजी श्वान), श्वान परिचारक आरक्षी/सामान्य रामकिशोर स्वामी (UID-11310277) एवं सहायक श्वान परिचारक आरक्षी सामान्य मुकेश कुमार तिवारी (UID-12050827) को भेजा गया। श्वान लैम्बर्ट द्वारा केस से सम्बन्धित अभियुक्त का पता लगाने, घटना का खुलासा कराने में अपना अहम योगदान किया। उक्त कार्य के लिये पुलिस अधीक्षक सिद्धार्थनगर द्वारा उपरोक्त दोनों श्वान परिचारकों को प्रशस्ति पत्र देकर सशस्त्र सीमा बल की सराहना की।

श्वान योगा

09वीं वाहिनी के श्वान संख्या 410 योगा दिनांक 29/3/2022 समय 1815 बजे 50वीं वाहिनी स.सी.ब. बलरामपुर के 'डी' समवाय त्रिलोकपुर ने श्वान योगा एवं उत्तर प्रदेश पुलिस के साथ एक संयुक्त ऑपरेशन चलाया और एक भारतीय व्यक्ति के साथ 395.46 ग्राम गांजा जब्त किया। उक्त सामग्री की पुष्टि के लिए इस ऑपरेशन में श्वान योगा का उपयोग किया गया। श्वान ने पुष्टि की जब्त की गई सामग्री मादक पदार्थ है।

श्वान संख्या 603 नेल्ली

06वीं वाहिनी की "जी" समवाय दादगिरी, "एफ" समवाय टुकड़ाबस्ती एवं राज्य पुलिस के विशेष सम्मिलित सर्च ऑपरेशन के दौरान श्वान संख्या

603 नेल्ली श्वान परिचारक वि.प.सं. 101706886 आ/सा. अमित कुमार ने दिनांक 22.06.2022 को 0020 बजे बोर्डर पिलर संख्या 169/3 लगभग 250 मीटर 6वीं वाहिनी रानीगुली, जिला चिरांग (असम) अधीकारिक क्षेत्र में Cannabis (गांजा) 455 ग्राम जब्त किया गया है।

मल्टी-टार्किंग श्वान किस्सीट

दिनांक 03.05.2022 को श्वान संख्या 404 किस्सीट (मल्टी-टार्किंग) अपने परिचारक आ./सा. सुधांशु सिंह तथा आ./सा. प्रकाश ओरांव, वाहिनी के एफ समवाय हूट के कार्य क्षेत्र में ऑपरेशन में भाग लिया तथा 54 किंटल 60 किलोग्राम डोडा बरामद किया गया।



मल्टी-टार्किंग श्वान किस्सी

दिनांक 10.05.2022 को श्वान संख्या 404 किस्सी (मल्टी-टार्किंग) अपने परिचारक आ./सा. सुधांशु सिंह तथा आ./सा. प्रकाश ओरांव, वाहिनी के एफ समवाय हूट के कार्य क्षेत्र में ऑपरेशन में भाग लिया तथा निम्न सामान बरामद किया गया:-

- » अफीम- 1.100 कि.ग्रा.
- » रू- 6,00,120/-



दिनांक 11.05.2022 को श्वान संख्या 404 किस्सी (मल्टी-टार्किंग) अपने परिचारक आ./सा. सुधांशु सिंह वाहिनी के एफ समवाय हूट के कार्य क्षेत्र में ऑपरेशन में भाग लिया तथा निम्न सामान बरामद किया गया।

- » डोडा- 20 कुंतल (लगभग)
- » चावल - 50 कुंतल



दिनांक 04.06.2022 को श्वान संख्या 404 किस्सी (मल्टी-टार्किंग) अपने परिचारक आ./सा. सुधांशु सिंह वाहिनी के एफ समवाय हूट के कार्य क्षेत्र में ऑपरेशन में भाग लिया तथा निम्न सामान बरामद किया गया।

- » डोडा 16 कुंतल 9.500 कि.ग्रा. (86 बैग)
- » पफ राइस (मूरी)- 20 बैग



विस्फोटक खोजी श्वान मैजी

दिनांक- 20/02/22 को श्वान संख्या 581 मैजी (विस्फोटक खोजी) अपने परिचारक बल संख्या- 140369337 आ./सामान्य गौतम कुमार, वाहिनी के "डी" समवाय गुरपा, गाव- बकवारा, थाना- फतेहपुर, जिला- गया (बिहार) के जंगल इलाके में 'बी' स्तर के आपेरशन में भाग लिया आपेरशन के



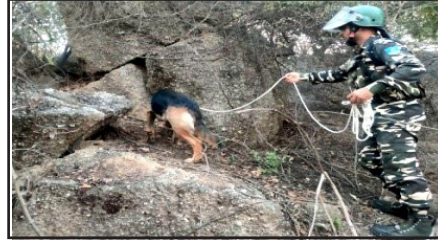
दौरान बरामद किया गया है।

- » 315 बोर गन- 01
- » देशी मेड थरनेट गन- 01
- » 08 mm जिन्दा राउंद -06
- » 08 mm खाली केस - 03

विस्फोटक खोजी श्वान मोले

दिनांक 05/03/22 को श्वान संख्या 572 "मोले" (विस्फोटक खोजी) अपने परिचारक बल संख्या- 120804044 आ./सामान्य रामवतार जाट, वाहिनी के "बी" समवाय कालापहाड़ के थाना - टंडवा, जिला- औरंगाबाद, (बिहार) डोर्ना हिल जंगल इलाके मे "बी" स्तर के आपेरशन मे भाग लिया आपेरशन के दौरान निम्न सामान बरामद किया गया है।

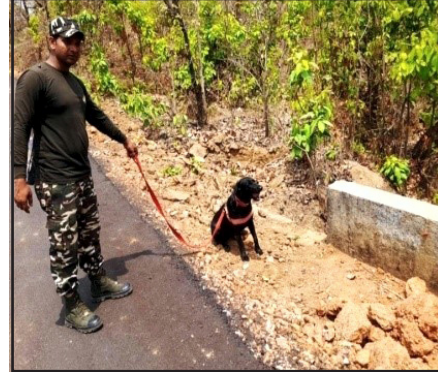
- » जेलेटिन टाइप विस्फोटक-03



- » इलेक्ट्रिक डेटोनेटर -03
- » पैकिंग बैटरी - 03
- » स्टील केन आईडी- 01

विस्फोटक खोजी श्वान मैजी

दिनांक- 22/04/22 को श्वान संख्या 581 मैजी (विस्फोटक खोजी) अपने परिचारक बल संख्या- 140369337 आ./सामान्य गौतम कुमार, वाहिनी के "डी" समवाय गुरपा, थाना- फतेहपुर, जिला- गया (बिहार),के नियर कल्वेर्ट हिल जंगल इलाके मे "बी" स्तर के आपेरशन मे भाग लिया तथा आपेरशन के दौरान निम्न सामग्री को बरामद



किया गया है।

- » स्टील केन आईडी - 01 (लगभग 06 कि.ग्रा.)
- » स्टील केन आईडी- 01 (लगभग 05 कि.ग्रा.)



श्वान संख्या 509 लतीफा

45वीं वाहिनी के श्वान संख्या 509 लतीफा ने दिनांक 06.01.2022 को "जी" समवाय एवं बीओपी शैलेशपुर में पुलिस के साथ सम्मिलित सर्च ऑपरेशन के दौरान निम्नलिखित सामान की जब्त किया गया।

- » पिस्टल (देशी) - 01 नग
- » जिन्दा कारतूस (7.65 mm) - 02 नग
- » मैग्जीन (7.65 mm) - 02 नग
- » स्पास्मो प्रोक्सवॉन (प्लस) कैप्सूल टंजबी छव. व2050013- 2830 नग
- » नेपाली दारू (750 ml, 8845 वोदका - 01 बोतल
- » भारतीय रू0- 5,08,300/-

Successful Operations by Madhya Pradesh State Police

ट्रेकर श्वान शीना (मादा)

दिनांक 20.02.2022 को पुलिस थाना कोतवाली जिला अनूपपुर (म.प्र) के अन्तर्गत हत्या प्रकरण में श्वान चालक प्र.आ. 497 मान सिंह द्वारा ट्रेकर श्वान शीना (मादा) को घटना स्थल से ट्रेकर कर नीलमन केवट के घर पर गया, नीलमन केवट को पकड़ने पर उसके द्वारा अपराध करना कबूल किया गया।



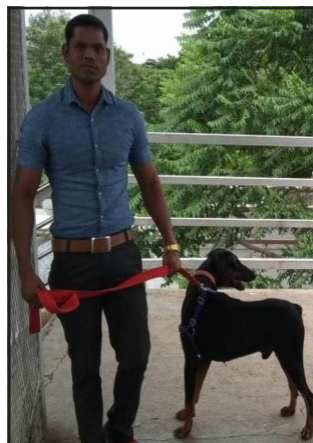
ट्रेकर श्वान प्रिंस (नर)

दिनांक 12.03.2022 को पुलिस थाना सटई जिला छतरपुर (म.प्र) के अन्तर्गत हत्या प्रकरण में श्वान चालक आ. 894 कमलेश कुमार द्वारा ट्रेकर श्वान प्रिंस (नर) को घटना स्थल ग्राम पाखा के बंधी वाले घर में टपरा के पास मृतक के गले के पास कुल्हाड़ी का सेंट दिया खेतों में गया एक कच्ची गली होते हुए गांव वाली सड़क तक गया फिर वापस आया पत्नी को सूंघा और संदेही पुलिस को देख कर वहां से भाग गया था। उसको पकड़ने दौड़ी बाद में पकड़ा गया।



ट्रेकर श्वान विराट (नर)

दिनांक 26.03.2022 को पुलिस थाना सिवनी- मालवा जिला हरदा (म.प्र) के अन्तर्गत हत्या प्रकरण में श्वान चालक आ. 202 रितेश कुमार द्वारा ट्रेकर श्वान विराट (नर) को घटना स्थल से मृतक के बंधे हाथों पर रुमाल की सेंट देकर छोड़ा गया, श्वान 600 मीटर दूर मृतक के घर के पास बने टपरे तक गया जिसकी पूछताछ कर 48 घंटे बाद अपराधी को पकड़ा गया।



Successful Operations by Rajasthan State Police

50 लाख फिरोती की रकम मांगने पर ट्रेकर श्वान से मदद

प्रकरण संख्या 69/2022 पुलिस थाना दारानगर जिला चुरू में दिनांक 01.03.2022 को 50 लाख फिरोती के रकम मांगने पर ट्रेकर श्वान जस मय हैंडलर श्री अनिल कुमार कानि0 268 व सहा. हैंडलर श्री रमेश कुमार कानि0 687 द्वारा 5 किलो मीटर ट्रेकर करते हुए फिरोती की रकम मांगने वाले प्रकरण में सम्मिलित संदिग्ध व्यक्ति सुनिल कुमार पुत्र हनुमान पुनिया जाति जाट निवासी ओजरिया की पहचान की जिसको पुलिस द्वारा पूछताछ करने पर अपराध करना स्वीकार किया।



10 वर्ष के गुमशुदा बालक को श्वान दल टीम द्वारा ढूँढ निकाला

दिनांक 03.03.2022 को पुलिस थाना उदयपुरवाटी जिला झुन्झुनू में 10 वर्ष के गुमशुदा बालक को श्वानदल टीम ब ग्रामीणों की मदद से ढूँढ निकाला जो प्रकरण दर्ज हो के पूर्व ही डोंग

जस हैंडलर श्री अनिल कुमार कानि0 268 व 268 व सहा. हैंडलर श्री रमेश कुमार कानि0 687 द्वारा ट्रेक करने हुए खेत में सो रहे बालक को ढूँढ निकाला।



चोरी के प्रकरण में श्वानदल टीम द्वारा दिशा दिखाई

प्रकरण संख्या 36/2022 पुलिस थाना मुकन्दगढ जिला झुन्झुनू में दिनांक 23.03.2022 को श्वान जस की मदद से हैंडलर श्री अनिल कुमार कानि0 268 व 268 व सहा. हैंडलर श्री रमेश कुमार कानि0 687 द्वारा उपयुक्त आर्टिकल की सेंट दिलवाने के बाद सर्च किया जिस पर 1.5 किलोमीटर दूरी पर गया जिससे पुलिस को एक दिशा मिली जिस पर पुलिस द्वारा संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया।



घरों के निशानों का पीछा करता डॉग स्कवायड।

संदीप की हत्या/आत्महत्या की गुत्थी को सुलझाया

दिनांक 05.05.2022 को पुलिस थाना खेतडीनगर जिला झुन्झुनू से ग्राम दुधवा नागलिया की रोही में संदीप पुत्र मदनलाल फांसी पर लटका मिला

जिस पर डॉग स्कवायड टीम के डॉग जस के हैंडलर श्री अनिल कुमार कानि0 268 व 268 व सहा. हैंडलर श्री रमेश कुमार कानि0 687 द्वारा उपयुक्त आर्टिकल की सेट की मदद से 200 मीटर दूर मृतक की मोटरसाईकल तक गया। इस वैज्ञानिक विधि व साथ अन्य अनुसंधान से हत्या/आत्महत्या की गुत्थी सुलझी और मर्ग संख्या 3/2022 दर्ज किया गया।



चोरी की घटना में संदिग्ध व्यक्ति को चिन्हित कर पूछताछ पर अपराध स्वीकारा

प्रकरण संख्या 343/2022 पुलिस सरदारशहर जिला चुरु में दिनांक 26.05.2022 को कस्बा सरदारशहर में ऑयल फैक्ट्री में चोरी की घटना पर डॉग जस मय हैंडलर अनिल कुमार कानि0 268 द्वारा उपयुक्त आर्टिकल की मदद से फैक्ट्री में कार्यरत कार्मिकों में शुभकरण की संदिग्ध के रूप में पहचान की। पुलिस द्वारा पूछताछ करने पर अपराध करना स्वाकार किया।

चप्पल छे लगा हत्या का सुराग:

पुलिस थाना तुंगा आयुक्तालय जयपुर के एरिया में दिनांक 28.01.2022 को कुएं में महिला का मृत शव मिलने पर घटनास्थल पर श्वान गोल्फ हैंडलर बाबूलाल कानि0 435 पहुंच कर घटना स्थल के निरीक्षण के दौरान एक संदिग्ध चप्पल मिली जिसकी श्वान को गंध दी जाकर छोड़ा गया ता श्वान ट्रेक करते हुए 1 किलोमीटर चल



कर एक घर में घुस गई जहां पुलिस द्वारा पूछताछ पर एक महिला ने उस चप्पल को अपनी होना बताया एवं एक दिन पहले अपने पति द्वारा पहनने के लिए बताया। इस पर पुलिस ने उसके पति राजू से गहन पूछताछ की तो उसने महिला की हताया कर शव कुएं में डालने की वारदात करना कबूल किया।

भाभी ने देवर को दोस्तों के साथ मिल कर उतार दिया मौत के घाट की गुत्थी को श्वान दल टीम द्वारा सुलझाया गया

पुलिस थाना शिप्रपथ आयुक्तालय जयपुर के अफियाग संख्या 173/22 दिनांक 10.03.2022 को रीको पॉवर हाउस मानसरोवर के पास एक युवक का सिर कटा शव मिलने पर श्वान गोल्फ के साथ हैंडलर श्री बाबूलाल कानि0 435 ने घटना स्थल का निरीक्षण के दौरान एक संदिग्ध पदचिन्ह मिला जिसकी श्वान को गंध देकर छोड़ने



पर लगभग 3 किलोमीटर ट्रेक करते हुए एक फैक्ट्री तक पहुंचने पर वहां गहन पूछताछ करने पर हत्या का खुलासा हुआ।

विधवा की हत्या कर शव जलाया, डॉग स्कवॉड हत्यारों के घर तक पहुंचा: -

दिनांक 04.06.2022 पुलिस थाना कोतवाली सवाईमाधोपुर की कुन्देरा चौकी इलाके में हत्या की सूचना पर श्वान दल टीम भरतपुर प्रभारी विश्राम कानि0 399, श्वान विस्की मय हैंडलर श्री मवीर कानि0 408 व सहायक हैंडलर श्री देवेन्द्र कुमार कानि0 180 ने गहनता से निरीक्षण कर उपयुक्त आर्टिकल संदिग्ध पद चिन्हों की गंध श्वान को दिलवाई जिस पर श्वान घटनास्थल से 500 मीटर की दूरी पर एक घर में जाकर रुक गया जिस पर पुलिस द्वारा पूछताछ की तो उक्त परिवार घटना के बाद घर से फरार था। इस पर पुलिस द्वारा टीम गठित कर उक्त परिवार को गिरफ्तार किया गया।

हैंडलर श्री रवि कुमार कानि0 381 कोटा शहर घटना से मृतक को पुलिस दावारा हटा लिया गया आर्टिकल पुलिस द्वारा सुरक्षित कब्जे में लिया गया एवं थाने पर कुछ संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों को चिन्हित किया गया था इन पर फाईन्ड ऑउट की कार्यवाही की गई जिसमें आर्टिकल एक रस्सी की गंध पर श्वान शाहिन को छोड़ा गया। उनमें से एक व्यक्ति को श्वान द्वारा फाईन्ड ऑउट की कार्यवाही की गई जिसमें आर्टिकल एक रस्सी की गंध पर श्वान शाहिन को छोड़ा गया उनमें से एक व्यक्ति को श्वान द्वारा फाईन्ड ऑउट किया गया जिसे संदिग्ध व्यक्ति से पूछताछ करने पर हत्या करना कबूल किया गया।



जिला झालावाड़ घटना अपहरण में हैंडलर श्री रवि कुमार कानि0 381 एवं श्री देवेन्द्र कुमार कानि0 256 कोटा शहर श्वान शाहीन सदर थाना क्षेत्र से खानपुरियां में एक 06 माह की बालिका को अज्ञात महिला घर से उठा कर ले गई जिस पर श्वान दल घटना स्थल पर पहुंचा एवं पहुंच कर मौका पर मौजूद आर्टिकल की गंध लेकर श्वान शाहिन को ट्रेक पर छोड़ा गया। श्वान ट्रेक करता हुआ दक्षिण दिशा में 150-200 मीटर की दूरी पर संदिग्ध मकान में प्रवेश किया तो एक बालिका की काली अंडरवियर को सूंघ कर श्वान उठा लिया और घर के बाहर आ गया जो कि उक्त अंडरवियर अपहरण हुई बालिका की थी। वहां से श्वान ट्रेक करता हुआ 1.5 से 2 कि. मी. दूर उण्डल गांव के रास्ते पर बाईं तरफ कुएं के नजदीक नीम के पेड़ के नीचे पहुंचा जहां से अपहरण हुई बालिका को सकुशल दस्तयाब किया गया।

• डॉग स्कवॉड हत्यारों के घर तक पहुंचा, आरोपी परिवार समेत फरार बर्बरता: बरामदे में अकेली सो रही विधवा की हत्या कर शव जलाया

छोटी (सवाई माधोपुर)। दिनपाना गांव में शनिवार को सुबह एक घर के आगे में एक महिला का जला हुआ शव मिला। पुलिस और परिवारों ने अदिया जलाया कि किसी ने हत्या करने के बाद शव मिट्टी के बिल में जला दिया। पुलिस को सूचना पर ही अलग लग दी। मुक्कम का पुर्ण ने वहीमी व रिक्वेस्टों पर हत्या करने का अदिया जलाया है।

दिनपाना निवासी मेन्दी देवी (55) इन दिनों अकेले ही अपने घर में रह रही थीं। पति को मृत्यु के बाद उनका माता से अविवाहित भेटे थे। इनमें से बच्चा चटा भद्राज (29) सवाई माधोपुर में अविवाहित परिवारों को कैलाश घर रह है। यही छोटा चटा भद्राज (25) जयपुर में पढ़ाई करता है। माता के सफल होने ही भेटे जाते थे बाद में इस कारण मुक्कम मेहरी देवी पुर्ण घर में अकेले ही थीं। यह हत्या का घटना, इनकी अकेले तक किसी को जानकारी नहीं है। घटना के बाद माता अदिया कि दिन रातों में इस वारदात को अदिया दिया। उन्होंने पहले गांव की मिलने बंद की और बाद में घर में इसे इनवर्ट कर भी खंड कर दिया।

मेहरी देवी को इसमें भद्राज व लखी जैसे सहियार से मदद कर हत्या को रूढ़ थी। वह जिस पर फलंग पर सो रही थी, उस फलंग के पार्श्व और बायन्डे की दीवारों पर भी कई जगहों पर खून की छिंटें मिले हैं। हमसकरो ने मेहरी देवी देवी के सिर पर हमल कर उसकी हत्या कर दी, फिर शव जला दिया। पुलिस दल के साथ आया डॉग स्कवॉड मूवमेंट हुए उसी रातों पर अने भेटे, जिस पर सो पति के निराश थे। डॉग भी संदिग्ध हत्यारों के घर पहुंचकर रुक गया। संदिग्ध परिवार समेत घर से फरार हो गए। मुक्कम के पुत्र धनराज के अदिया अविवाहित में से एक अदिया मिलने कई दिनों से उनकी मां को हत्या को धमकी दी थी।

श्वान शाहिन की परिचालन सफलताएँ

दिनांक 03.03.2022 को घटना स्थल पुलिस थाना सुने जिला झालावाड़

दिनांक 06.06.2022 को घटना स्थल डोबरा महादेव मंदिर जिला बून्दी थाना कोतवाली प्रभारी श्री राजेन्द्र कुमार कानि0 156 एवं श्री रवि कुमार कानि 381 कोटा शहर से कोतवाली मंदिर में पुजारी की हत्या होने एवं मूर्ति चोरी जाने से मौके पर मिले आर्टिकल हथोड़ी और छिनी की गंध पर श्वान शाहिन द्वारा मन्दिर से लेकर पहाड़ी तक लगभग 1 किलोमीटर रास्ते पर जगह जगह खून के टपके पड़े हुए मिले जिनके पिदे मेन रोड़ तक श्वान द्वारा ट्रेक किया गया जो अपराधियों द्वारा बाद वारदात काम में लिया गया। वारदात खुलासा में श्वान शाहिन की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण रही।

दिनांक 09.06.2022 पुलिस थाना सदर

जितनी दक्ष है राजस्थान पुलिस उतनी ही कुशल है उसकी डॉग स्कवॉड

6 घंटे में अपहृत बच्ची को खोज

Successful Operations by Maharashtra State Police

Dog Joya



Dog team comprising of PC/2257 Kiran Ahir & HC/1523 R. Choudhri along with Dog Joya , Akot Rural Police Station C.R.

No.14/2022 IPC 457, 380 This offence was registered on date 9/1/2022. On the crime spot the Dog Joya was given smelled of The ladies purse and chain who is handled by unknown accused. The Dog Joya went in complainant house then she came out from house then she went by road about 100 to 150 feet and went in public and jumped on one person and give signal. After investigation the accuse was arrested and confessed to the crime.

Dog Mahi



Dog team comprising of PN/1255 S.S.Sawant & PN/376 G.K.Jadhav along with Dog Mahi, Khed Police Station C.R. No.34/2022

IPC 454, 457, 380 This offence was

registered on date 21/1/2022. On the crime spot the Dog Mahi was given smelled of Black coloured purse and cupboards broken iron bar which is handled by unknown accused. Dog mahi after walking around on the crime spot, he went out of the back door of the house and walked about 200 meters to the jafar palace. CCTV Footage of the place would have been checked and a suspect was arrested and confessed to the crime.

Dog Rambo

Dog team comprising of HC/317 B.A.Rane & HC/831 V.C.Aambre along with Dog Rambo, Dapoli Police Station C.R. No.10/2022 IPC 302, 397, 201 This offence was registered on date 15/1/2022 at 00:53. At the scene of the crime, The Dog Rambo was given smelled of suspected person shirt the dog Rambo went the hall of the house, entered the temple and kitchen, came out through the east back door of the house, turned south, went to the back door of the house which is about 100 meters away and started barking . After the suspected person investigated he confessed to the crime.



Dog Rana



Dog team comprising of PN/443 Waigankar & PN/1458 K a d a m along with Dog Rana, Ratnagiri rural Police

Station C.R. No. 19/2022 IPC 286, 34, This offence was happened on date 15/1/2022. In the Ratnagiri rural police station boundry at Mumbai goa highway hatkhamba titha at this place 9 suspected bomb-like objects were found. To determine if the suspect contains explosives, when Dog Rana smelled the object, he sniffed and hinted that the substance contained explosive.

Dog Shera

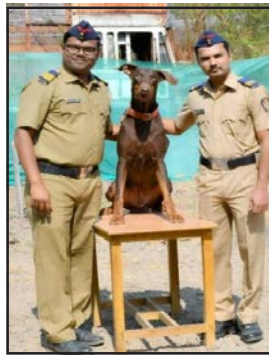


Dog team comprising of PN/617 S . A . Kochrekar & PN/617 G.G.Rane along with Dog Shera, B a n d a

Police Staion C.R. No. 7/2022 Arm act 3, 25 This offence was registered on date 29/1/2022 at 21:29. The house of suscted person was searched by a BDDS

team with dog Shera. The structure under the wooden pile next to the house signaled the presence of explosives. Inspected the location there was a village bomb no 89 and fired cartridges in an investigation with an empty pile appeared.

Dog Pluto



Dog team comprising of HC /51 Swapnil Dhone & PN/1518 Surajkumar Korade along with Dog Pluto, Bemba li

Taluka Polce Station C.R No. 59/2019 Dtd. 07/04/2019 at 2100 Hrs. Offence was registered U/s IPC 302. The accuse Mahadev Pandurang Survase R/o Sangvi/ Bembli killed his wife by stone hammering on her head. In this case 8 witnesses were examined. The Dog Pluto was given smell of the Stone which was found on Crime Scene. During inspection parade Pluto identified the accused and the Handler gave the witness accordingly in the Hon Court. The accused was given life imprisonment and Rs. 5000/- fine. Thus the offence was detected.

Dog Kooper

Dog team comprising of LPC/373 Shabana Aatar along with Dog Kooper, Aatpadi Police Station CR No 75/2022 IPC 454, 457, 380 this offence was happened on date 22/2/2022 at 14:21. On the crime spot the Dog Kooper was given smelled of spade which is handled by suspected accused. Cooper exits



the house at about 200 meters to the north, 150 meters to the west, and 80 meters to the north again and stopped under a tree in the field, Based on that the police would have investigated the son of a farmer and his compainion, from their possession Gold and silver jewelery worth Rs 310000/- was confiscated.

Dog team comprising of LPC/373 Shabana Aatar along with Dog Kooper, Sangali Rural Police Station CR No 30/2022 IPC 302,307, 34 this offence was happened on date 22/3 /2022 at 03:17. In this offence 7 suspects stand in the line for identification parade and the smell of wooden drwar handled by the suspect from the scene. The dog sniffed and proceeded to stop near suspected person. The suspected person have been arrested and After further investigation the offence was detected.

Dog Google



Police Station CR No 34/2022 IPC 376, 377, 376 (A), (B) 506

POSCO ACT 4 & 6 this offence was registred on date 13/2 /2022 at 18:01. The Dog Google was given smelled of shoes which is used by the missing girl. Dog Google went to missing girls house then walked into the all around the parking smelling her fathers car. While walking at a distance of about 700 to 800 meters on the road behind bhimnagar the missing girl was found.

Dog Lucy



Dog team comprising of HC/393 V.B.Thakare along with Dog Lucy, Railway Protection Force Police Station CR No 17/2022 NDPS

Act 1985 Section 8 (C) 20 (B) this offence was happened on date 24/2 /2022 at 22:56. While the inspecting the premises of Gondiya railway station suspected black and red bags were found near platform no.3. Dog Lucy would have ordered go smell find she pointed out that there was drugs in the bag. 24.74 kg of cannabis was seized from the bag.

Dog team comprising of HC/393 V.B.Thakare along with Dog Lucy, Railway Protection force Police Station CR No 17/2022 NDPS Act 1985 Section 8 (C) 20 (B) this offence was happened on date 24/2 /2022 at 22:56. While the inspecting the premises of Gondiya railway station suspected black and red bags were found near platform no.3. Dog Lucy would have ordered go smell find she pointed

out that there was drugs in the bag. 24.74 kg of cannabis was seized from the bag.

Dog team comprising of HC/393 V.B.Thakare along with Dog Lucy Railway Protection force Police Station CR No 32/2022 NDPS Act 1985 Section 8 (C) 20 (B) the case was register on date 15/4/2022. While the searching with the GRF team in the railway station premises of Gondiya railway station 15 suspicious plastic bags were found near platform no.3. Dog lucy would have ordered go smell find she pointed out that there was drugs in the bag. 31.272 kg of cannabis was seized from the plastic bags.

Dog Rambo



Dog team comprising of PN/1054 S.S.Devalekar & PN/445 A . G . Vengurlekar along with Dog Rambo, D e v g a d

Police Station CR No 32/2022 IPC 454, 457, 380 this offence was happened on date 29/3/2022 at 22:30. In this offence Dog Rambo was given smelled of woden drawer which was handled by suspected accused. The Dog Rambo exited the bakery, turned left, walked 1 km straight and stopped near a building. The route shown by the dog, After investigation accused was arrested After further investigation the offence was detected.

Dog Lilly

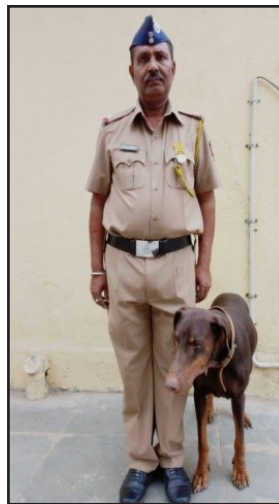
Dog team comprising of HC/1306



S.P.Gonelwar & PN/199 S.D.Gaykwad along with Dog Lilly, Shewali Police Station CR No 53/2022 IPC 302, 120 (B), 143, 147, 148, 149 this

offence was happened on date 23/3/2022 at 15:47. Dog Lilly would have sniffed the cloth pollow lying on the side of the deceased at the crime scene. She sniffed and went to the house next door and came back to the crime spot. While inquiring about the house, it was learned that the person living in the house was absconding. After further investigation the offence was detected.

Dog Khushi



Dog team comprising of HC/895 V.S.Talekar along with Dog Khushi, K a n n a d city Police Station CR No 76/2022 IPC 395, 397 this o f f e n c e was filed on date

13/4/2022. The suspected persons sandle was found on the crime spot. Kannad city police station investigation officer stood the 5 to 6 suspected persons and took the identification parade by given smell of sandals to Dog Khushi.



Dog Khushi recognized the person named Balu Subhash Wagh, age-32 and give signal through b a r k i n g . The accused was further

investigated by investigation officer he confessed that crime, and kannad rural police station CR No 51/2022 IPC 395, 397, 458 also confessed to the crime.

Dog team comprising of HC/895 V.S.Talekar along with Dog Khushi, Kannad rural Police Station CR No 65/2022 IPC 302 this offence was filed on date 13/4/2022. The Dog Khushi was given smell of dead person shirt and realeased she went from crime spot to the corn field then she goes to the west direction and stoped near one house. That house owner tell his name is Mehbub Khan Rasul Pathan. That house lock was opened and enter, then dog Khushi walked in the house then she went up through steps and stoped. The investigation officer arrests that person and further investigated he confessed that crime. Thus the offence was ditected.

Dog team comprising of HC/895 V.S.Talekar along with Dog Khushi, Shirpur police station CR No 155/2022 IPC 376, 323 this offence was registered on date 20/6/2022. A pair of cement and soil filled shoes was found at the crime spot. When the giving smell fo shoes to dog khushi she wandard and went after crossing the shivapur bangala to vaijpur road, the road

also went on a dirt next to hotel sai pandhari and stopped at newly constructed row house no 2 of ramesh sahebarao karade. While investigation the suspect person stood in 5 to 6 person and took identification parade by smelling the shoes found on the spot with the Dog Khushi. That person name premsing manasram mewal age 45 yrs resident tartyachi wadi, tal vijapur. further investigation crime was revealed.

Dog Naughty

Dog team comprising of HC/721 Tikaram Kore & HC/177 Pralhad Dhore along with Dog Naughty, Aandhlgaoon police station Cr. No. 4/2022 Wildlife conservation act 1972 this this offence was filled on date 31/3/2022. While giving the smell of footprints on the crime spot to the Dog Naughty, the dog naughty walked all over the bund of the field and came near the moha tree in the field and started barking. Tulshiram Dashrath Lilhare and his wife were picking flowers in the moha tree. While conducting an identification parade at a distance of 5 feet with the other 3 persons, dog naughty gave a signal through barking to tulsidas dashrath lihare, 65 yrs old, resident bapera and The investigation officer arrest that person and further investigated he confessed that crime. Thus the offence was detected.

Dog Lucy

Dog team comprising of HC/PH.Misal & PC/1574 S.M.Pallewad along with Dog Lucy, Kadim Police Station CR No. 254/2022 IPC 302, 34 this offence was filed on date 16/5/2022. While the Dog Lucy was



sniffing the handkerchief found at the scene of the crime, the dog Lucy jumped on the body of person named ganesh alias sanju satare, who was standing next to him and gave signal through barking, then he climbed the stairs, entered the room, went into the bedroom and walked around again went near Ganesh alias sanju satare and jumped on his body. Further investigation has revealed that ganesh satare and his wife sima satare and son rajendra were involved in crime.

Dog Lucky

Dog team comprising of HC/803 S.M.Dongare & PN/656 B.D.Gavit along with Dog Lucky, CR NO 278/2022 IPC 454, 457, 380 this offence was registered on date 13/5/2022 at 13/45 hrs. At the time of the crime the accused smelled the pot of the mixer in which the stolen cash was kept. Dog lucky walked around the house, followed the door on the right side of the house, jumped out of the main gate and jumped on the woman standing in front of the house between crowd.



After further investigation rs 3,18,000/- property was recovered from the woman named mohini patil. Thus the offence was detected.

recovered from the woman named mohini patil. Thus the offence was detected.

Dog Teja



Dog team comprising of HC/379 S.B.Sanadi along with Dog Teja, Kavtemahnakla police station CR No.219/2022 IPC 302 this offence was

registered on date 2/6/2022 at 4.45 p.m. the 4 suspected persons in the case would have been lined up in a queue for identification parade and given smell of suspects shoes to the dog teja. The Dog Teja went and stopped near suspected person no. 3 and gave a barking signal. That person named Robin shrikant khot, 22 years old resident of pimpalwadi, kavthemahakal dist sangli was taken in custody and investigation he confessed that crime

Dog Reva



Dog team comprising of HC/1523 R.G.Coudhari & PC/46 A.V.Dutonde along with Dog Reva, Borgaon police station

CR No 457/2022 IPC 380 this offence was registered on date 21/6/2022 the smelled of the duplicate key attached to the cupboard drawer which was handled by suspected person, was given to the Dog Reva. she left the

house through the back door and went to the adjoining house. She went in the bedroom and stopped near cupboard, a search of the cupboard turned up the stolen cash. that house owner named mohan rajesh malokar was taken custody and investigated he confessed that crime.

Dog Jack



Dog team comprising of PC/2084 Robin Sathe &.PC/1047 S a n j a y Shiwankar along with Dog Jack,

Railway protection force CR no. 25/2022 IPC 394 this offence was registered on date 24/6/2022. The Dog Squad visited crime spot with GRP team at the railway station gondiya and given smell to the Dog Jack of the article. The dog sniffed and going to outside of the railway station and find the accused person and recover the stolen property.

Achievements of Gujarat Police Dogs

Tracker Dog Jawa (Doberman)



A Heinous crime of Rape with Murder of a woman was registered at Karjan Police Station, Vadodara (Gujarat). During investigation, Police dog Jawa (Doberman) along with handler Hareshbhai M. Mohania was requisitioned to assist in tracing the Eulprits. After inspection of crime scene near village Dethal, the handler deployed his dog by giving scent of the footprints found at the crime scene. Jawa tracked it for about 2 km, crossing a railway track in the process. It finally entered in one of the many laborers' tents located along the railway track and caught hold of one Lalbahadur Girijaram. On interrogation, the suspect confessed to the crime.

DGP Gujrat Police commended the dog handler Shri Hareshbhai M. Mohania and police dog Jawa for their excellent work with cash prize and a certificate.

Tracker Dog Baby (GSD)

A young girl was murdered by unknown criminals on 23 Feb 2022 under Mehasana A Division Police Station. During investigation, the Police found a dupatta at the crime scene. After taking all due precautions to preserve the crime scene, Police requisitioned Police Dog Baby (DSD) along with its handler Prakashbhai H. Bhatt. The handler deployed his dog by giving the scent of the dupatta. Baby tracked the trail for about 500 meters and led the investigation team to a crowd of 25-30 people. Baby indicated one lady amongst the crowd. During interrogation, the woman confessed to the crime. The dog and its handler were commended appropriately.



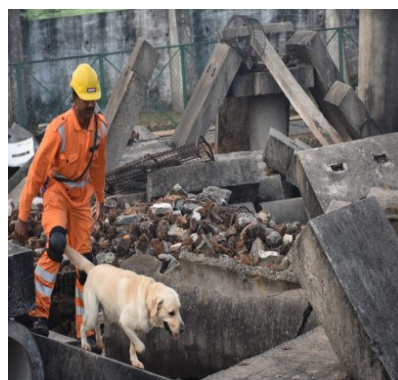
INNOVATIONS

– Innovative Mode of Training and Equipments



THE SEND OUT

S P Das, Insp Exe, CISF, DTS Ranchi

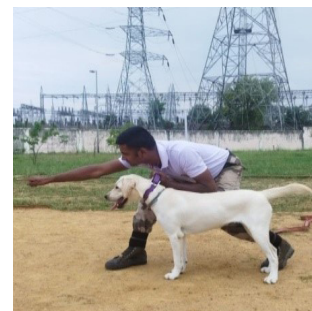


Introduction

The send out also known as the “Go Forward” is easily trained with the Behaviours Shape Aids (BHA) by taking advantage of the dog’s ability to see motion far easier than motionless objects. The send out is the one behaviour that is different from all the others because dog will be moving away from dog handler. Dog should be running out quickly and with enthusiasm to a target with dog handler “Go Forward” command. The send out exercise is very effective for trading Tracker, Sniffing, Search and Rescue ... where independently search drives are required. Prior to start of training the send out, the dog should know all basic obedience commands and should have been introduced to aids (Toy or Kong , Elastic rope , Areas etc). Training of the send out should be done by itself and the “Stop” should be trained separately. Do not introduce Stop until dog have done approximately 25 spaces send outs so the foundation is solid. By this time DH should have dog showing good build up and quickly leaves heel Position on command of send out. The combine the two (Send out – stop- send out) into the exercise on a variable ratio with different set pattern at different location. The rewards (high value to low value, low value to high value and mixed value when shown as per desired/good impression) will be offered

With learning of send out exercises, K-9 team will be achieves-

1. The independently search drives of dog.
2. Control over the dogs from remotely.
3. The extent/ creates more prey drive.
4. Leaves heel position of dog to move forward or respective trade



Training of send out

I. After introduce basic command and training Aids. The send out exercise be followed step by step. In this training scenario the reward is always every step. From a start position (sitting) have dog heel as you walk towards device the required 10-15 paces release with your hand signal and command go forward same time.

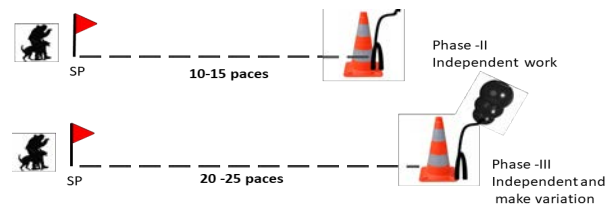
II. Holding dog with left hand and giving arm signal with right at SP point, release dog while commanding the go forward. Dog will be showing good speed and release reward at EP Point.

III. Make dog heeling position at SP point. Dog will be move forwarded/wait until issue command to go forward. Shaping and providing of dogs will be carrying out by applying destruction and variation.



Preparation:-

- Starting points may be fixed by small red flag/other mark
- Safety corn/others visible devises may be marked as end
- Toy/Kong must be anchored with ground for avoiding dog stay way.
- Show up and noticed to dog may be assisted by other assistance initially.
- At end pay with same anchored toy/Kong release it with offer high value reward.



The stop exercise will be executed at end point and after learning “stop” further the send out will be followed. The send will be learned by Send out and stay/stop and continuing to send out method (Reference picture-A) The distance, commands, toy, track in the send out exercise may be flexible.



Send out and stay, continuing to send out

1. Take start position
2. Send out dog
3. Stop dog after approx.. 30m. wait 5 seconds (any kind of position)
4. Send out dog an other 20 m
5. Have dog lay down
6. Walk to the dog (dog is still down)
7. Stand next to the dog
8. Have dog to sit





K9 TEAM OF THE YEAR

Brave Army Assault K9 'Axel' Attained Martyrdom

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

Army's brave attack dog Axel attained martyrdom in the line of duty on July 31st 2022 during an operation near Pattan, Jammu and Kashmir. The Army's intervention team was not able to locate the terrorist suspected to have been hiding in some building. It is at this time that the Army Assault K9 'Axel' led the crack team, located the hideout of terrorist, boldly entered the room to attack where the terrorist was hiding. However, the terrorist was also ready for such contingency and opened the burst of fire on him. Braveheart Axel sustained 03 gunshot wounds which proved fatal and achieved his martyrdom. Once the location of terrorist was revealed, the crack team quickly and effectively eliminated the terrorist before he could further damage the Army team. He sacrificed his life but saved the precious lives of his Teammates who were following him with full trust and vigor to find out the terrorist.

The Assault K9 'Axel' of the Army was part of 26 Army Dog Unit popularly named as 'K9 KILO' being part of Counter Insurgency

Force KILO. More popularly termed as 'Patrol K9', world over are an effective tactical weapon and no more just a force multiplier. These Patrol K9s are trained in leading the attack, sniffing out the target, leading the team to the location of the target/hideout, launching the offensive, engaging & effectively distracting the target to give enough time for the teammates to shoot the target down. The author, in past, was instrumental in preparing such 'Patrol K9s' with NSG where they have proven their operational worth during high-value, sensitive intervention operations.

The trend of preparing such 'Patrol K9s' is fast increasing the world over as an integral part of their Special Forces. Use of Patrol K9 'CAIRO' in the highly sensitive raid to eliminate deadly terrorist Osama Bin Laden by the US SEAL Team Six reflects the military's growing dependence on such K9s in wars. Their use to detect improvised explosive devices have long been proven however their use in attack and protection has recently evolved.

In yet another eye catching

incident after nearly 08 years of Cairo's deeds, the military dog CONAN assigned to 1st Special Forces Operational Detachment-Delta, known as Delta Force, a unit that falls under the secretive Joint Special Operations Command was unleashed on Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, the Chief of terrorist organization the Islamic States. In the final assault led by K9 CONAN, a Dual Purpose Patrol K9, forced him to blow himself up at the end of a dark tunnel in Syria. Conan, the hero K9, was injured in the incident but soon recovered well.

These Patrol K9s are largely of the Belgian Shepherd Malinois (BSM) breed which is popular for being the all-weather friendly breed with unparalleled agility and trainability for dual skills of detection and patrol. It is a middle size breed that makes good members of the team, easy to carry on back if required, and can easily negotiate hurdles and obstacles to find out their targets. These skills are being effectively utilized by Security Forces for their advantage and they are extending a yeomen service to society.

NOTEPAD

- Short Notes on K9 Experiences



Ten and Two Technique of Out of Bite for a Patrol K9

Kenneth Licklider, SMSgt, US Air Force (Retired) Owner & Chief Trainer

I watch too much T.V! My favorite shows are investigative shows and cop shows especially anything to do with police/military working dogs. I say they are my favorite but realistically they can drive me crazy I'm critical of what I see on T.V.: Detection dogs with no drive. Handlers calling responses that just weren't there, drives me crazy, worst is seeing unnecessary bites specifically with the handlers not being able to get their dogs off of a bite! Outing techniques vary but what I'm seeing more and more are handlers using a bite build-up technique as their primary way to out their dogs. I'm referring to the 10 – 2 (Ten and two) method

of choking their dog off of a bite. This is not an outing technique. It is actually a technique used to build dogs bite. It's called praise off or power off, used in training to take a dog off of a sleeve or suit while praising him, building his/her bite and training dogs to bite handler and hold on no matter what the handler is doing. We want the dog to be confident in his grip and not letting go just because the handler is up on him. Using this to out a dog on an actual bite does not work well after using it to build a bite. The dog will actually grip tighter in response to the praise offs we do with equipment! What we need to understand most is that

when you 10 & 2 him on an actual bite you are pulling on the dog's neck causing a lot of damage to the tissue of whatever part of the body the dog is biting. It is even worse when the suspect is on the ground due to the angle you are pulling / squeezing from. Watch YouTube videos on handlers 10 & 2-ing a dog to get him off a bite. You can see that most dogs bite down harder in response to the earlier praise off training. Handlers not meaning to are causing more damage than necessary. Stop the 10 & 2 go to a true choke off or an actual verbal out. These can be achieved with the proper training!



Deleterious Effect of Metronidazole on Sniffing Capabilities of Dogs: A Case Study

Dr Sushant Parekar 2IC and Dr Abhay Vinayak Gawai Comdt
Dog Training & Breeding Centre, Sashastra Seema Bal, Dera, Dist- Alwar (Rajasthan)

Introduction:

Canines are macrosomatics with an extraordinary olfactory sense and memory. Olfaction in dogs is far more specialized and sensitive than humans' sense of smell. It is crucial to perceive environmental information, recognizing individuals, making decisions, and learning. The extraordinary olfactory sense of canines combined with the possibility to learn by operant conditioning enables dogs for their

use as detection dog in a wide range of applications. Using the strength of dogs' sense of smell, humans work with dogs for the recognition of different odors, with a precision far exceeding the analytical capabilities of most modern instruments. Due to their extremely sensitive sense of smell, dogs nowadays are predominantly deployed for the identification of explosives, drugs, currencies, people, endangered animal species and parasites etc.

Factors impacting olfaction in K9:

There are several circumstances which can affect the olfactory sense of dogs. Olfaction can be influenced by various parameters like genetics, environmental conditions, age, hydration, nutrition, microbiome, conditioning, training, management factors, diseases and pharmaceuticals. Differences in the olfactory capabilities of different dog breeds are also described. Therefore, it is very important to

know these factors and adjust the working conditions for the dogs as best as possible to get the desired results.

Also, various diseases and medication can affect the olfaction of dogs and lead to hyposmia or anosmia. Some pharmaceuticals used in human medicine are also applicable for dogs and may potentially have similar effects in dogs. Only specific effects of steroids, antibiotics and anaesthetics on the dog's olfaction are documented in the scientific literature.

Brief history:

Seven German Shepherd dogs (04 male & 03 female) of around 12 month age were being trained in explosive detection trade at Dog Training and Breeding Centre, Sashastra Seema Bal, Dera Alwar, Rajasthan. They were imparted training for detection of various explosives viz. PEK, Safety fuse, Cordtex, TNT, Ammonium Nitrate, RDX etc.

As per routine test policy, sniffing capability performance of all these seven German Shepherd dogs for explosive detection was assessed and found that only 02 dogs (01 Male & 01 Female) were able to sniff the explosives hidden under the ground, luggage, vehicles,

building and concealed over human body. Performance of the 05 dogs which failed to detect the explosives was found deteriorated during present test as compared to earlier one.

Detailed investigation revealed that, one week prior to conducting the test, these 05 dogs were suffering with diarrhea and remained under treatment. These dogs were recovered from the illness since last two days and declared fit for training. It was revealed that these 05 ailing dogs were treated with Metronidazole @20 mg/kg body weight, Pantaprazole and Meloxicam.

As the performance of these seven dogs during earlier tests was very good, in depth investigation / study was carried out to ascertain the reasons for deteriorated sniffing performance of 05 dogs during current test and to find out its correlation, if any, with medicines used recently for treatment (Metronidazole, Pantaprazole and Meloxicam).

As per training policy training period of these 05 dogs was extended and reevaluated for assessing sniffing capabilities after 04 weeks period. It is pertinent to mention here that all these dogs have qualified the final test conducted after 04 weeks with very good grading.

Findings of the study:

Upon detailed study of available literature and research on effect of Metronidazole, Pantaprazole and Meloxicam on sniffing capabilities of canines, it is learnt that Metronidazole has a deleterious effect on the scent capabilities of explosives dogs. Findings of the Jenkins et.al. (2016) regarding Effects of oral administration of metronidazole and doxycycline on olfactory capabilities of explosives detection dogs also correlated with the present case study.

Conclusion:

Present case study explains deleterious effect of Metronidazole on sniffing capabilities of German Shepherd dogs being used for explosives detection. Therefore it is advised that Metronidazole must be used cautiously in dogs being used for sniffing explosives. Also, dogs under treatment with medicines having deleterious effect on sniffing capabilities may not be deployed for field duty immediately after recovery. Treating veterinarians may also take due precautions to use medicines while treating PSKs or advice for avoiding deployment for certain period depending to residency of deleterious effect of particular drug on sniffing capabilities of PSKs.

SPOTLIGHT

Dog Training and Breeding Centre, SSB

“Growth is never by mere chance; it is the result of forces working together”

Dr. M.P. Wase, DIG(Vet),
Dr. A. V. Gawai, Comdt. (Vet) &
Dr. Vichar Nema, 2 I/C (Vet)

The Mission

“Breeding, Training & Deployment of best PSKs as force multiplier in security of the nation. Adopting highest level of professional excellence, dedication and devotion in breeding and training of K9s”

Introduction & Background

SSB was declared as a Border Guarding Force on 15th January,

Our Motto

Service Security
Brotherhood

The Vision

Excellence in new fields of K9 training, Scientific breeding and to be acclaimed centre of excellence”

2001 under the Ministry of Home Affairs and renamed as "Sashastra Seema Bal". On 19 June, 2001 SSB was given the mandate to guard the Indo-Nepal Border

(1751 Kms.) and was declared the Lead Intelligence Agency for that area. The added responsibility of guarding Indo - Bhutan Border (699 Kms.) was given to SSB on 12th





Formal inauguration of DTBC

March, 2004 and was declared the Lead Intelligence Agency for that border.

Dogs have become an integral and extremely useful tool for the security forces, due to their inherent quality of extraordinary sniffing abilities, ultrasonic hearing, natural night vision capability and readiness to work under all geo-climatic conditions.

SSB in the year 2004-05, decided to raise Sniffer Dog Squad for supplementing the human security element in management and policing of porous borders and to counter drug trafficking, smuggling of Arms and Explosives, etc., along the Indo-Nepal and Indo- Bhutan Borders. As the saying goes “Where the Machine fails, Dog Prevails”. Initially, dogs were purchased from Army and private breeders to cater requirement of dogs as police service K9 (PSK). However considering the long stretch of porous Indo-Nepal and Indo-Bhutan borders and demand of force multiplier it was decided to establish SSB’s Dog Training Centre at Palampur (HP) on 15th Jan,

2007. Later on to fulfill SSB’s own requirements K9 breeding was also started at DTC, SSB, Palampur in the year 2009.

MHA has approved KLP of DT & BC, Dera (Alwar) in the year 2011 and the training of dogs and dog handlers commenced from 07/11/2013.

Further, in order to serve other CAPF and State Police Organization, MHA has entrusted the responsibility for breeding of working canines for other organization(s) as per their requirement and also approved breeding, training and selling of pups to other CAPFs on 24/06/2015.

The foundation of the Dog Training & Breeding Centre, SSB, Dera Alwar, was one of the effects of such a paradigm shift. The institution was established with a mandate to breed, train and deploy canines as effective force-multipliers. DT&BC, SSB, Dera Alwar has started functioning in the domain of service canine training since 2013. Later on, this centre was formally inaugurated by the then Director General, SSB, Sh. Arun Chaudhary, IPS on 29.01.2014. Breeding of working canines was started from 2017 at DT & BC, SSB, Dera after development of permanent infrastructure.

During the cascade of development from 2007 to 2022, SSB’s dog training fraternity has imparted training to 394 dogs and 778

personnel in different trades. Out of 778 outgoing trainees 130 personnel belongs to other organizations such as, Maharashtra police, RPF,CISF, Orissa police and Model jail Chandigarh. Similarly in breeding of working canines a total of 423 number of pups were born at this centre and 96 of them have been provided to different CAPF’s/ State Police organizations.

Role & Objective

The broad objectives of DT & BC, Dera Alwar is to excel in the field of dog breeding and training and develop state of art facilities in both the prime domains.

1. To develop human resources with an attitude and understanding of dog’s training and deployment vis-a-vis imparting basic and trade specific training to force dogs of Central and State Police Organizations.
2. To facilitate and monitor breeding programme of working canine breeds i.e. Labrador, German Shephard and Belgian Malinois in order to produce best working police service canines.
3. To run technical courses for Para-Veterinary Staff to strengthen their knowledge base in veterinary and as per organizational requirement.
4. To act as Prime National Training Centre in order to revise, draft and framing of policies, related to the dog training and breeding.
5. To conduct refresher training courses regularly for PSKs deployed in the field.

Location and Infrastructure:

DT&BC, Dera, comes in the eastern part of Rajasthan State under District Headquarter Alwar. This region falls under hot, semi-arid climatic zone, with meagre rainfall and harsh summer. This esteemed centre is spread in an area of 118 Acre of land with potential facilities of Dog Training and Breeding. Facilities include permanent kennels for breeding, whelping, quarantine and training, staff mess, Classroom, Conference room and Veterinary Hospital etc.



Scent wheel and scent wall



Obstacles for puppies and grown canines

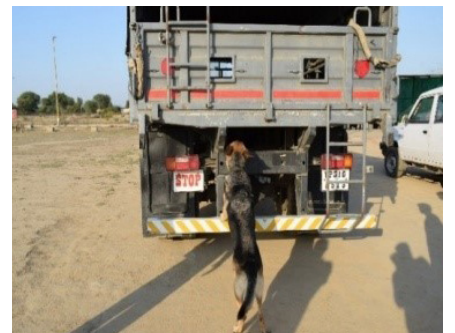
Training & Methodology

Training is being imparted in two broad areas i.e., police service canines training and technical courses for para-veterinary staff. In PSKs training, handlers and dogs are trained in three main trades i.e., Explosive Detection (ED), Narcotics Detection (ND) and Tracker whereas, the technical courses comprised of veterinary cadre basic & pre-promotional courses. The K9s are trained following the Operant Conditioning or Instrumental Conditioning method. Physical punishment is never resorted to train them. The reward based training method has helped in achieving a culture

of training without conflict. Since the puppyhood, the canines are socialized, trained/conditioned, exercised and disciplined on the positive reinforcement method. This has ensured in making them confident and ever ready to work.

The PSK training starts with socialization of puppy under puppy foundation followed by basic obedience training and finally trade trainings imparted to canines. This centre is well equipped with varieties of agility obstacles for puppies as well as grown canines, different devices for scent imprinting and precision building including scent boxes, scent wheel and wall etc.

To provide sufficient exposure for operational requirement of service canines, all essential facilities for vehicle, human, luggage and



Vehicle and Human search by PSK9

Training courses conducted by DT & BC, SSB:					
S.No	Training Course	Duration	Batches completed	No. of dogs trained	No. of personnel trained
1	Explosive Detection (ED)	24 Weeks	21	133	259
2	Narcotics Detection (ND)	24 Weeks	16	90	175
3	Tracker	36 Weeks	13	74	144
4	Refresher Training	10 weeks	10	70	96
5	Dog Handling and Management Course (DHMC)* (For Officers)	12 weeks	01	-	01
6	DHMC (For SOs and NCOs)	12 weeks	02	-	29
7	Basic Veterinary Cadre Course	24 weeks	10	-	298
8	Veterinary Cadre Pre-Promotional Courses	12 weeks	05		141
* Dog Handling and Management course					

kennel management and enriched his knowledge about basic care and management of dog including first-aid.

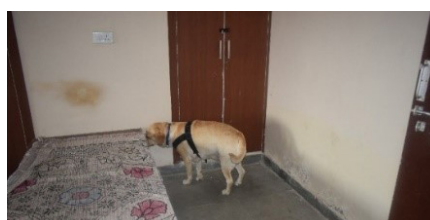
Dog training, a changing gamut:

Concepts and practices of canine training which are being surfaced from one level to another level have been evidenced and conceptualized in this training centre. The methodologies which are being changed and are in the process of implementation are as follows:-

- a) Puppy foundation and socialization: As a common saying that “no one can build great building on a weak foundation” similarly, for a successful police service canine, a perfect foundation is required to be laid at puppy stage. The puppy foundation starts at the age of 12 weeks with exposure to various surfaces, sounds and situations. The aim of foundation

ground search are available in DT & BC, SSB.

Initially, scent conditioning training is carried with minimum distractions. Various distractions are added slowly to the level of real operational scenarios like practicing/search in public places such as Railway Station, Bus/ Taxi Stand, Market Areas and other crowded places. During the dog training, handlers always accompany with the dog in the training kennels, to have a continuous watch on activities of dog for better co-ordination & understanding. Dog Handler also learns and practice the aspects of



Different aspects of PSK9 training



Socialization of puppies



Training with positive Reinforcement

is to develop a confident, courageous and socialize puppy having strong bonding with his handlers.

Training based on the principle of operant conditioning: Traditional method of imparting dog training based on “aversive” techniques using par-force training methodology have been replaced by operant conditioning. Operant conditioning, in other word is voluntary learning being



Search practice in train coach

promoted to impart tactical obedience as well as scent imprinting training with use of play and reward (positive reinforcement). Similarly, reward schedule has been shifted from continuous reward to variable reward schedule in gradual manner with maturity of training.

b) Innovation in training: Various innovative techniques of dog training have been employed to prepare PSKs obedience to odour in which dog acts voluntarily with minimum interference of handler. Similarly, there are various innovative working models being used for scent imprinting, stimulus rich working conditioning of PSKs. In real world scenario there are various occasions where in trained dogs have to work within various distractions. Hence, working models are made with locally available items and incorporation of latest

concepts of dog training such as reward from source, variable/ delay reward etc.

c) Regular outdoor visits: Trainees with Instructors and Officers regularly visit the places such as Railway Station and crowded places (Market, Weekly Hat, Taxi/Bus Stand etc.) which are as similar as real operational scenarios. The objective of such visits is to acquaint trainees to understand the challenges while working in real operational environment. During such visits, PSKs are familiarized with distractions, follows command and gain confidence of handler. Moreover weaknesses of dogs are also noticed and are overcome by frequent visits and following suitable directions.

Breeding infrastructure and facilities:

After incorporation of dog squad in SSB, a great fore-thought was given for planned breeding programme and it was executed in the year 2009 at DTC, Palampur. Later on the breeding and training activities were shifted to DT&BC, Dera. Initially Labrador and German Shephard breeds were used for breeding programme. Subsequently, considering the operational utility breeding of Belgian Shephard (Malinois) breed was also envisaged and implemented in 2017. In a span of 12 years with cumulative experience, 423 healthy pups have been produced at DT & BC, SSB. 96 number of pups were given to other organizations such as CISF, CRPF, ITBP, Punjab Police, Customs, Kerala Police and Odisha Police for



Innovative models used for PSK9 practice



Working Canine Breeding

their dog squad and their breeding activities.

MHA has entrusted and approved proven breeding stock of 60 dogs including 48 female and 12 male dogs of three breeds for production of quality working canines in April,



Growing Pups



X-ray and laboratory facilities

2021 which is being viewed as great turning point in the history of CAPF working dog breeding initiatives.

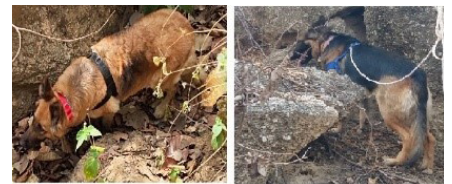
With significant exposure in the canine breeding, DT&BC has enriched their knowledge, experience of selection, mating, pre-natal care of dam, whelping and post-natal care & management of pups. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) have been framed, in order to avoid issues related to the time of mating, care of gravid female dog, whelping and early neo-natal care and management of dam. This centre has facilities of emergency intensive care of new born pups including positive pressure oxygen delivery system, warming facilities and multi parameter display etc. A small working operation theatre with basic facilities of anesthesia, hydraulic operation table, shadow less light have been provided to cater the needs of assisted birth in bitches and other problems of pups. In diagnostic, DT&BC has facilities of hematology, semi-

automatic bio-chemistry analyzer and conventional X-Ray unit.

Achievements:

Sniffer K9s trained at the DT&BC have brought several laurels to the force with detection of IEDs, seizure of contraband items in insurgency prone areas and borders. PSKs have proved themselves as valuable force multiplier in CI (Ops) areas by detecting several IEDs having potential to cause death or harm to the soldiers performing security duties. With every detection of IED, assurance on the biological sniffers gets strengthened. Our canine teams have recovered number of potential IEDs, hand grenade, igniter sets and live rounds while deployment in operational areas.

Apart from regular achievement



PSK9 Operational Achievements



Dog Dinni with best dog trophy



Women constables under training



DT& BC trained dogs have won medals and trophies in AIPDMs in Tracker, Explosive Detection and Narcotic Detection Trades.

In 2019 DT & BC SSB has

successfully completed basic & trade course for mahila constables of Maharashtra Police, as Dog Handlers for the first time in any police force.

In 2020, DTBC participated in the experimental vaccination trial of vaccine "Ancovax" which is developed by ICAR National Research Centre on equines. It produces potent neutralizing antibodies and cell mediated immune response against Sars-Cov-2 in animals. This experimental vaccination trial initiated by NRCE, Hisar.

Summary

"You will either step forward into growth or step back into safety ; we choose Growth"

It is the well-known and established fact that working K9s are the best

suitable force multiplier and are reliably used as an extended arm of security worldwide. With the above fact canine training is dramatically evolving with a lot of new concepts in the domain of internal security right from basic detection dogs to multitasking K9s. Surprisingly we are yet to discover the everlasting potential of working K9s. Response of K9s on different trade specific training is highly applauding. In view of the fact DT&BC, SSB Dera is planning to train dual-purpose working K9s to serve the nation in more efficient way. Similarly, DT & BC, SSB is planning to start training of dogs as Fauna Detection and Mine Detection dogs to strengthen the capacity of force for preventing anti- national activities with new innovative ideas of dog training.



Dr. Milind Prabhakar Wase, Deputy Inspector General (Vet)

Dr. M. P. Wase, DIG (Vet) joined Force HQ. SSB on 14/08/1989 as first Veterinarian of SSB. He is PG in Veterinary Surgery. He has served as Commandant (Vet) on deputation at ITBP Force HQ. w.e.f. 05/08/2002 to 22/08/2008. He is recipient of Indian Police Medal for Meritorious Service (2013), Aantrik Suraksa Padak (2017), President Police Medal for Distinguished Service (2019), Ati-Utkrith Seva Padak (2020) and Director General Silver (2014) & Golden Disc(2018) with Commendation. He has drafted Veterinary Branch Manual as Commandant (Vet) in ITBP and for SSB as CVO at Frontier HQ. SSB, Patna.



Dr. Abhaychandra Vinayakrao Gawai, Commandant (Vet)

Dr. A. V. Gawai, Commandant (Vet) Joined SSB in 1989 as first batch of Veterinary Officer after completion graduation in Veterinary Science in 1986. He has served as Senior Instructor at Dog Training & Breeding Centre, Gorakhpur (UP) and Palampur (HP). He has immense experience in Canine training. He is recipient of 'Ati-Utkrith Seva Medal' And 'Director General Commendation' in year 2021.



Dr. Vichar Nema, Second-In-Command (Vet)

Dr. Vichar Nema, Second-In-Command (Vet), is post-graduate in Veterinary Medicine from College of Veterinary Science & Animal Husbandry Jabalpur (MP). He served in various National (SRIJAN) and international organizations (Brooke India & WSPA) before finally joining in Sashastra Seema Bal in 2012. He has completed National Diploma Equine Husbandry Medicine and Surgery (NDEHMS) in year 2016 from RVC Centre and College, Meerut. Currently he is posted as Training Officer at Dog Training and Breeding Centre, SSB, Dera, Alwar.





Feedback & Comments



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 Civ. : 011-23011508
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 30 May 2022

Dr (Col) PK Chug
 Consulting Director
 Police K9 Cell
 HQ NSG
 Mehram Nagar, Near Domestic Airport
 Palam, New Delhi-110037

Dear Pramod,

1. Ref your DO letter No MJA/Police K9/2022/368 dt 13 May 2022.
2. Thank you so much for sharing with us a copy of your publication 'National Police K9 Journal'. The Journal has incisively covered innovative modes of training & equipping the canines. The operational case studies besides sharing experiences also provide a medium to exchange ideas & emulate best practices followed by each other.
3. My compliments to you and the Editorial team for putting across such a fine compilation.

Best Wishes
 Sincerely,
 Shashank

I wish to congratulate you on your hard work and enthusiasm to collect, compile and present the relevant K9 information on a common knowledge-sharing platform through multiple domains across the CAPF. The article from New Zealand Police Dog Section was much insightful for beginners like me. Previously there was no literary source to know requirements, activities, and new innovations in K9 training, management, and their operational utilisation. The formation of different sections in the journal is amazing and worthwhile for every section of the reader as it is included bilingual information on training, breeding, ops activities, achievements, technical articles, report cards, a glimpse of workshops, case studies, legal notes, a profile of the organization and most important question & answer segment. It was much needed and imperative step to creating a knowledge-sharing and learning platform. I express my gratitude for making available such knowledge enriching journal at regular intervals. Congratulation and Best wishes sir.

Dr Amit Khatti, AC (Vet)
 SHQ, BSF, Gurdaspur (PB)

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On details of "OPERATIONS & CASE STUDIES" – Real World Case Studies in the Jan 2022 issue of the journal: Drugs Detection by Assam Rifles dog 'Sahana' was an inspiring story providing valuable information about above real operation and highlighted its approach to challenges, the strategy used to drugs detection. This study has given me the opportunity to gain a greater sense of understanding of the K9s operational role. It is extremely effective towards building trust and motivation among the K9 teams.

CT/GD Tushar Parashar (Instructor)
 CISF Dog Training School Ranchi

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

Editor, National Police K9 Journal
Police K9 Cell, Police Modernization Division
Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India
Postal Address: MHA Police K9 Cell
Jaisalmer House 26, Man Singh Road,
New Delhi – 110001 India
Tel: 011-23381278 Email: assist-prov@mha.gov.in



Ministry of Home Affairs 7th Police K9 Workshop organized at Dog Breeding & Training School (DBTS) Taralu, Bengaluru for the duration of 03 Days with effect from 5-7 Jan 2022 on 'Bridging Gaps in Augmentation of K9 Performance'. MHA has so far organized 10 Police K9 Workshops with different CAPFs to Share Modern and Contemporary K9 Training Techniques to Augment Performance of Specialized Police K9 Teams.

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