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On the Cover

The photo exhibits CRPF Master K9 trainer, Head Constable Sampat Jadhav, an indispensable part of operant conditioning of young K9s. Here he is seen bringing out the appropriate “controlled aggression” in dogs under training. Trainers who serve as “decoys” are the backbone of K9 training. HC Sampat Jadhav has dedicated his life to training of dogs. The aggressiveness of K9 is the most important for multirole K9 training. Decoy acts as reward mechanism in shaping positive reinforcement and promoting prey drives. This cover photo is a salute to decoys. Please also see a special page in this edition that is dedicated to K9 master trainers of CRPF.

Photo Credit : CRPF

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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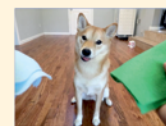
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EDITORIAL

We are back!!

As the editor of this elite professional journal, with the seminal aim of giving a national level platform for K9 professionals from Police organisations to share their operational and training inputs, broadcast their innovations and interact with their brothers & sisters-in-arms on pivotal aspects of K9 training and deployment, it is indeed an unalloyed pleasure to dedicate the fifth issue of this much anticipated technical publication of the Ministry of Home Affairs, to all our stake holders and above all our darling service dogs, who have been 'sniffing terror with zero error' to ensure that the nefarious designs of ANEs (anti-national elements) are nullified.

After more than three decades of 'seva' to our dear K9s, I feel that my ode to the Service Dog summarises the emotional professional bond that we have with our 'tailed heroes'.

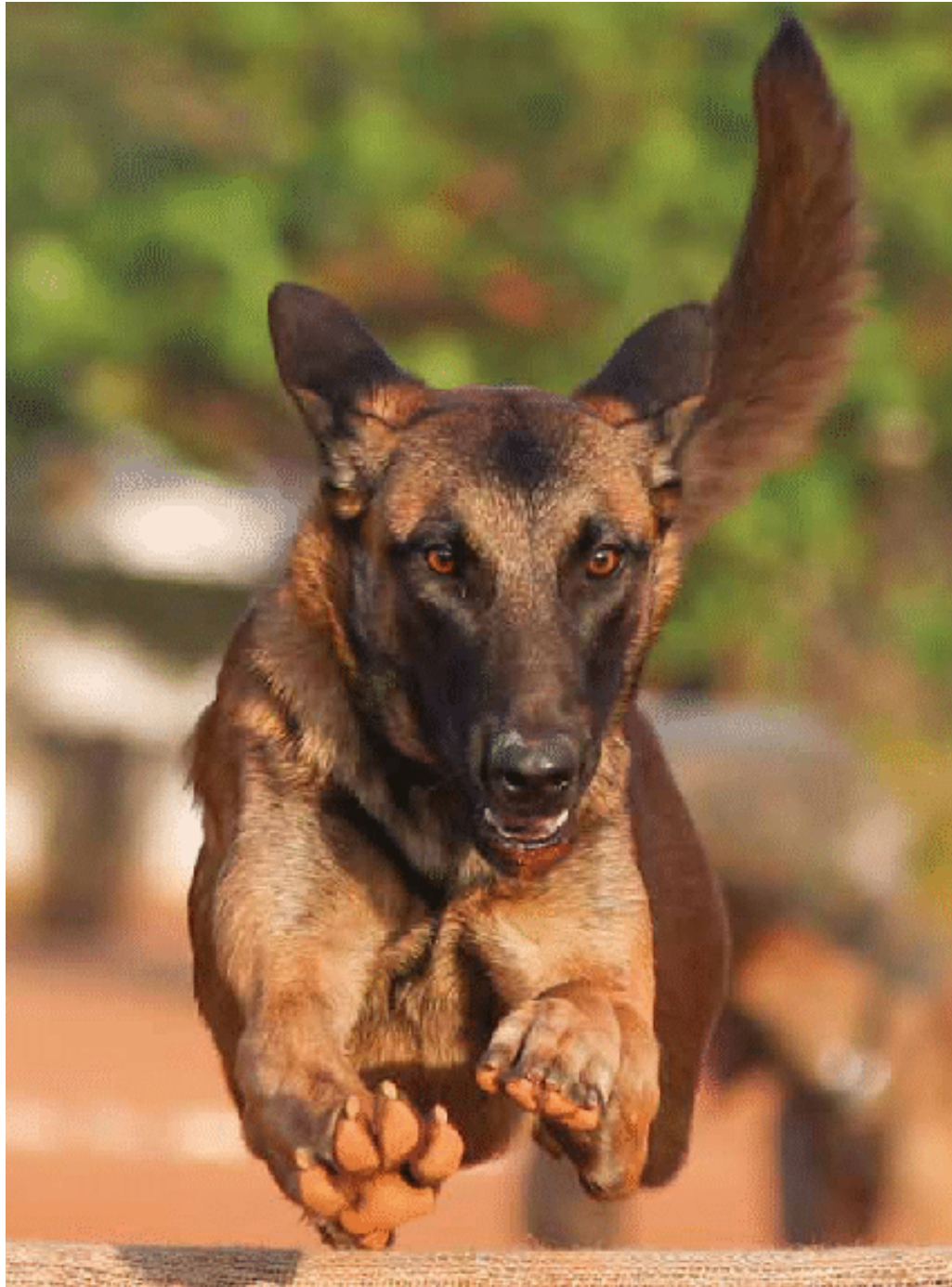
*Hardware worth billions,
Munitions worth millions,
Cannot instill the same sense of security,
As my unfalingly loyal furred sentry,
Since nothing can compare
To my dogs steady stare
For have no fear
Since my dog is near.*

I am sure our readers would be happy to read the new issue of this journal.

Happy reading!



Dr Sudhakar Natarajan
Deputy Inspector General (Vet)
Indo Tibetan Border Police



ARTICLES/ FEATURES



CUSTOMS K9s IN ANTI-SMUGGLING ROLE

By Smt. Veena Rao, Superintendent Customs, Canine Centre, Attari Customs (P), Commissionerate, Amritsar

Sniffer dogs are a critical element of every customs administration's anti-smuggling strategy. Their success in detecting unauthorised cross-border movement of narcotics, explosives, weapons, currency, tobacco, pests and pathogens, and wildlife products is well documented.

The work of customs agencies across the world involves the use of technologies such as x-rays, trace particle detection, etc., but the K9s have provided an excellent complementary detection capability alongside these technologies.

The Customs K9 teams are trained to search in challenging border environments, and they are routinely tasked with searching passenger luggage, parcels, mail, air cargo, sea cargo, cargo containers,

vessels, vehicles, aircraft, buildings, and persons at the entry points such as air and seaports, land customs stations, and foreign post offices around the country.

Customs internationally

In the year 1970, the US Customs Service started trial of an experimental narcotic detector dog training programme to detect and

respond to marijuana and hashish. Later that year, it expanded to add target drugs to include heroin and cocaine. Australia's Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and Canada's Border Service Agency (BSA) were quick to follow in 1976 and 1978, respectively. Other countries, such as Japan, New Zealand, South Korea, Hong Kong, etc., also have K9s deployed



in customs enforcement at all the entry points across the borders of their countries.

Indian Customs

The Indian Customs developed its detector K9 programme to support its anti-smuggling and enforcement activities, and the first K9 sibling trio was deployed at Sahar International Airport, Mumbai, and IGI Airport, New Delhi, in the year 1984. The K9 teams over the years made excellent detections, leading to the seizure of thousands of kilogrammes of contraband at the international airports, and deterred many till 2018.

However, a dedicated in-house K9 training facility was missing until 2019, and the Customs department leveraged the training facilities of other agencies. In 2019, while establishing the first training centre, the need of the hour was to understand the challenges and the environment in which the Customs K9s operated. These K9s mostly encountered genuine passengers and bona fide trade at airports, ports, Foreign Post Offices (FPOs),



Ready to serve the nation

NOVEMBER 2020 TO JANUARY 2023

61 CASES

294.762 KGS

NARCOTICS DETECTED

(HEROIN, COCAINE, HASHISH, KHAT,
GANJA, KETAMINE HCl
METHAQUALONE/MESCALINE)

Inland Container Depots (ICDs), and Land Customs Stations and Integrated Check Posts on the land borders.

The smuggling

Customs is rightly called as the **Guardians of the Economic Frontiers of India** the department also guards the borders against the menace of smuggling of contraband, narcotics, tobacco, currency, and wildlife articles. These items are prone to smuggling due to various reasons.

Cash smuggling often involves the transfer of large amounts of money to be used to fund illegal activities or fund unlawful organizations. This is done to keep the proceeds and activities related to it, away from the scrutiny of law enforcement agencies. At international airports the trend of smuggling of foreign currency out of the country by departing passengers is prevalent.

With a view to giving our K9 teams a

cutting edge in their anti-smuggling duties, a suitable training module was required to be developed. This required a consistent yearly refresher with information-sharing sessions on the challenges encountered in the field duties at various places of deployment.

The success stories speak volumes about the effectiveness of the training, both refresher and induction, imparted to the K9 teams and the effort put in by these teams to deter smuggling activities. The K9 teams have detected around 295 kg of narcotics in 61 different cases across eight international airports. The variety of narcotics detected [heroin, cocaine, hashish, methaqualone, ketamine HCl, mescaline, ganja, and khat] is an example of the versatility of the K9s to detect different target odours.

The Training Module:

The very first challenge was to design a training module that was an all-encompassing exercise

to cater to the ever-evolving modus operandi adopted by the smugglers. The interaction with the senior handlers gave an insight into the cases detected by the K9s in the past. The methods of concealment of narcotics, masking of the scent, etc. were the challenges that the K9 teams faced at the workplace. The time available to screen the large area with moving passengers was another challenge our K9 teams faced.

K9 and the handler

It became imperative that the training expose the K9 teams to the actual work environment that they



Agile and Alert

would encounter post deployment. Thus, the handlers were first made aware of the challenges that they would encounter at work. To make the best use of the excellent olfaction capability of their K9 partner, it was important that they use their intelligence on a situational basis.

While training the k9s on food as reward, the handlers were also taught to observe the preferences of the k9s with reference to an enhancer such as verbal praise,

patting, etc. that was likely to elicit or enhance their enthusiasm and persistence to work.

The next area of exposure for the handlers was the formation of teams to accomplish tasks, as they would be part of the intelligence units functioning at the ports of deployment, and this would be pivotal to the overall success of the K9 team.

Beginning with on-leash training for locating the target odour with the k9's sense of smell, the handler was also taught to relinquish control at times to allow the k9 to do its job independently.

Stress was laid on teaching the handler the importance of leash control [holding and manipulating to control the k9 for total coverage of the area to be screened] and voice commands, which played an important role in drawing attention. The K9's disposition at work should be docile yet firm, and

the handler should carry a polite gesture while screening the luggage of an international passenger.

Training Aids

The training aid was another important area the handlers were exposed to.

- The knowledge of various narcotic substances prone to smuggling and the modus operandi of past and live cases were explained for first-hand knowledge of the actual work scene.
- Understanding methods of concealment of narcotics in various types of luggage, cardboard boxes, electrical items, gift items, personal effects, etc. was taught.
- The understanding of target and non-target odours was emphasised, as in most of the smuggling cases, masking of the smuggled narcotics was found to be done with a strong scent.

Masking of scent

Masking agents were frequently used by smugglers to prevent k9 detection of the target contraband.

CHALLENGE FACED BY A CUSTOMS K9

- ▶ MASKING OF SCENT
- ▶ SPICES WITH STRONG SCENT -
- ▶ TEA / COFFEE
- ▶ PERFUME
- ▶ COSMETICS
- ▶ TOILETRIES
- ▶ SOAPS & DISINFECTANTS
- ▶ MEAT - FRESH / STALE
- ▶ FISH - DRIED POWDER



WENDY RAO

3/7/2023

MASKING AGENTS COUNTERED BY OUR K9s

- COFFEE BEANS
- PROTIEN POWDER
- FISH POWDER
- CHILLI POWDER
- SHAMPOO
- BODY LOTION
- BABY POWDER
- CONCEALED IN SALT BAGS

Based on the information gathered from the past detections, multiple masking agents were introduced in the training.

To make the exercise more realistic, actual passenger baggage seized as case property (which was ripe for disposal) was used for training.

This gave the K9 team an advantage by giving them an idea of what they would encounter in the field. The mixed scent of the content of the baggage and the masking agents

gave a challenging task to the K9 teams to master the target odour they were to identify and detect.

Our K9 teams successfully detected narcotics in different cases that were masked with coffee beans, chilli powder, protein powder, fish powder, body lotion, shampoo, salt, etc.



Raw and curated tobacco leaves, scented tobacco, imported cigarettes, tobacco (with molasses) used in hookah etc. used as training articles.

The way forward

From the Customs Canine Centre, Attari (CCC, Attari), our first K9 training facility, we have trained K9s for the detection of narcotics and tobacco.

Probably for the first time in the country, a K9 tobacco detector has been trained. It is only a matter of time before we see the TDD working to deter a revenue-generating commodity from being smuggled into the nation.

As we improvise and grow, the department is now gearing up to add the currency detector and wildlife detector K9s to the international routes. A currency detector K9 will be trained to detect currency in by imprinting him on the signature scent of the ink used in the printing process. Artificial scent kits as well as pure odor kits will be procured for the process of training. Another vital field for training the K9s is in detection of wildlife articles where the trends of smuggling in and out of the country are very important to understand. Many live animals and birds and rare and threatened species are smuggled into and out of the country because they are high in demand as exotic pets and poached for various reasons which include food, money, religion, pleasure etc.

We and our K9 partners are committed to secure the entry points to the country to prevent the smuggling of the contrabands.

Name of the K9	Place	Narcotics	Masking Agent
Cemna (Lab/M)	Cochin Intl. Airport	Heroin	Sprinkled with black chili powder
Hooty (Lab/M)	FPO, Ahmedabad	Ganja & Hashish	Protein Powder
Hooty (Lab/M)	FPO, Ahmedabad	Ganja	Coffee Beans
Celin (Lab/F)	NSCBI Airport, Kolkata	Ganja	Vegetables
Nile (CS/F)	IGI Airport, New Delhi	Heroin	Shampoo
Next (CS/F)	Cochin Intl. Airport	Cocaine	Fish Powder
Jancy (Lab/F)	IGI Airport, New Delhi	Heroin	Body Lotion
Khalig (Lab/M)	ICD, TKD, New Delhi	Heroin	Salt Bags
Orio (Lab/M)	Chennai Intl. Airport	Heroin and Methaqualone	Baby Powder and Neem body cream



We cherish Our K9s

K9 Dager Arjun (Lab/M), the narcotics detector K9 of Amritsar Customs retired at the age of nine on 15th August 2021. He dedicated his life to serve and protect the country in his own way. He was honored with a Plaque and a collar with star to appreciate his valuable contribution to the department. He has been adopted by his handler and will receive pension for life.



Gurdians of Economic Frontiers



Dager Arjun (Lab/M)



Commissioner Shri Rahul Nangare presenting Plaque to K9 Dager Arjun & Handler Mangal Singh



Commissioner Shri Rahul Nangare decorating K9 Dager Arjun with Star Collar

A warm send off





Smt. Veena Rao, Superintendent, pioneered the ground level planning and establishment of the first K9 training facility of the Customs department. She has been awarded the President's Medal & Certificate for "Distinguished Record of Service" on Republic Day 2022.

She has supervised the training and grooming of the detector K9s & their handlers at CCC, as next generation workforce, who are an asset to the department, and which has raised the profile and visibility of K9 program within Indian Customs as well as amongst other law enforcement agencies.

She has played an active role in knowledge creation and sharing in respect of K9 Establishment of the department. This is exemplified by her outstanding contribution in the drafting of Indian Customs K9 Manual. She has been instrumental in devising the training methodology at the Centre, replicating state of the art facilities and training culture at field K9 units. The K9 Customs Manual, training methodologies, facilities and training culture have paved the way for a brighter future of the K9 program.

She has conducted 22 sessions as keynote speaker for disseminating information on specialized area of working of K9s to the departmental Officers at ZTIs of National Academy of Customs, Indirect Taxes & Narcotics (NCAIN) and School & University students.

She is compiling and writing CCC Quarterly Newsletter MUDHOL which has played an important role in spreading awareness about the working of our K9 Teams on the frontline. The knowledge repository so created is serving as a platform for knowledge sharing and nurturing the future generation of officers. It has helped in inculcating a sense of pride amongst the officers working with a K9 partner who are playing an active role in strengthening and bolstering the anti-smuggling functions of the department.



**BEWARE!!
I am watching you!!!**



ARE DOGS COLOUR BLIND ?

Dr Pankaj Kumar, Commandant/Vet, ITBP

Have you ever wondered -what the world looks like through man's best friend- dog's eyes, or thought about whether dogs can see all colours of the rainbow? Have you ever pondered the question, "**Are dogs colour blind?**"

What Is Colour Blindness?

Colour blindness may be described as an inability to differentiate between colours or to see certain colours at all. This condition stems from an abnormality in the colour-sensing receptors in the eye.

First, we'll need to understand how the eye works. The eye is made up of specialized cells and receptors called Rods and Cones. Rods are responsible for detecting motion and aiding vision in varying shades of light, while cones help to differentiate colour.

Dogs possess only two types of cones - this limited colour perception is called dichromatic vision. Dogs can only see **blue, yellow, and some shades of gray**. Dogs would see a rainbow as dark yellow (sort of brownish), light yellow, gray, light blue, and dark blue. Dogs don't see red, purple (violet), or orange like we do.

Human eyes have three types of cones that can identify combinations of red, blue, and green. This means that people can normally identify three colour combinations (red, blue, and green), while dogs are limited to two (yellow and blue). Dog colour vision is therefore described as dichromatic, or "two-coloured."



Neurobiological and molecular studies suggest a dichromatic colour vision in canine species, which appears to be similar to that of human red–green colour blindness. Here, we show that dogs exhibit a behavioral response similar to that of red–green blind human subjects when tested with a modified version of a test commonly used for the diagnosis of human deuteranopia.

In order to directly test this fact, we used to our knowledge, for the first time, an orienting response (e.g. movements of the eyes, the head and the whole body) to movements of a coloured target in the dog's visual field. The employment of unlearned response has a clear advantage because no preliminary training is required prior to the colour vision test, allowing the testing of a large number of subjects in a short period of time and avoiding motivational and reinforcement issues typical of learned response (e.g. food reward occurring during associative learning).

Dogs see colour like -

- Dogs can see certain colours, but they see the world like someone who is red-green color blind
- Dog also has a wider field of vision than you because their eyes are further apart.
- Dogs also have a harder time seeing long distances— they have 20/65 to 20/85 vision.
- There's a common misconception that dogs can only see in black and white — in reality, they can see colours like blue and yellow, though their colour vision is much more limited than humans.
- Dogs also have some visual advantages over humans, like being able to see more clearly in the dark. Here's how dogs see colour, and some other fun facts about dogs' vision.
- This means that dogs see in a similar way to humans who are red-green colorblind. "They don't see red or green and they see everything in shades of blue and yellow,".
- A dog's retina is largely composed

of cells called rods, which can sense light, even in very low-light conditions.

Fun facts about dog vision-

There are several other specialized skills that dogs have and a few more key ways that dogs' vision differs from humans.

1. **Dogs are especially good at sensing movement.** "The increased number of rods in the dog's retina also increases their ability to detect motion". This ability can help them detect small prey like squirrels and rats.
2. **Dogs have a wider field of vision than humans.** Dogs' eyes are set slightly farther apart than humans' eyes, so they can see further to the side in each direction.
3. **Dogs have blurrier long-distance vision than humans.** A human with perfect vision has 20/20 vision, while dogs have 20/65 to 20/85. This means that "a dog must be at 20 ft. to read a letter that a human with 20/20 vision would be able to read at 65 or 85 ft".
4. **Dogs have trouble seeing things very close up.** Dogs can see objects clearly if they're at least 13 to 20 inches away from their eyes, "but if the object is closer, the image may be blurry". Humans can see objects slightly closer — about 10 inches away from the eye.
5. **Dogs' eyes may glow brightly in flash photos.** Dogs have a thin reflective layer in the back of the eye called a tapetum lucidum that increases their low-light vision. "Many handlers notice this tapetum when they



Are Dogs Really Color-Blind?

More like:

Roses are yellow,
Violets are blue!



take a picture of their dog with a flash and see a yellowish/green color reflecting back".

6. **Dogs may recognize you by your shape and motion.** "If your dog recognizes you from a distance, it is not because it can see the details of your face like a human would, but rather because of your shape or the way you move,"

Points for thought-

- It is scientifically proved that dogs and humans see and experience colour differently. Being dichromatic means that a dog's perception of colour will be limited when compared to humans.
- Available research leads us to believe that dogs see the world through a unique colour spectrum. Yellow and blue are dominant colours in dog colour

vision. Blue, blue-green, and violet look like varying shades of blue. Shades of red and green probably look more like browns and grayscale to a dog.

- In comparison to people, dogs also don't see quite as clearly and can't differentiate as well between differences in brightness, which probably makes the world appear a bit muted and fuzzy to them.
- But canine vision is superior to ours in other ways. They are much better at detecting motion and can also see more clearly in dim light-when shades of gray predominate.
- Now we can conclude that dogs are not completely colour blind since they have a dichromatic colour perception. Unlike humans who have three different colour sensitive cone

cells in their retina (red, green and blue), dogs have only two (yellow and blue).

- On the contrary the dogs are being trained and used specially in western world as Guide dogs/ Seeing-eye dogs to lead and help blind or visually impaired people although they are Red-Green colour blind and thought to be incapable of interpreting street signs.

This does not mean that dogs can't see green or red objects! It only means that they can't distinguish green, yellow or red objects based on their colour. However they can still distinguish a red ball from a green one if there is a difference in the perceived brightness of the two. This concept is further requires more scientific research as academia and practically on ground by K9 trainers/ Training centres to prove the same.



Commandant (Dr) Pankaj Kumar has been involved in all aspects of K9 training in ITBP. He has a rich experience on operant conditioning training. He is a masters in veterinary surgery and radiology from Pantnagar. He has been at the cutting edge of K9 Training in ITBP for more than two decades. He is presently posted to ATS, Lohitpur involved in equine and cannie training.



INTRODUCTION OF VAPOR WAKE DOG (VWD) TRAINING

Insp/Exe S.P. Das, Training I/C, CISF Dog Training School Ranchi

Vapor Wake detection is the method and system for detecting explosives and other illicit substances. Vapor Wake working dogs are specifically trained to detect body worn

explosives on a moving target. Unlike traditional EDD teams, trained to view static objects or people as their “productive area”. The Vapor Wake dogs are obedient

to the odour itself. Vapor Wake dogs are trained to sample the air for human heat “plumes” that may contain explosive particles. When a person begins moving, that plume



trails behind, similar to how a boat or flock of geese may leave a wake pattern in the water. The dogs can detect explosives in large, moving crowds and in distracting environments like airports, metro railway station and other mass people crosswalk.

What Makes Vapor Wake Dogs Unique ?

Traditional explosive-bomb-sniffing dogs—called Explosive Detector

Dogs (EDD)— They search where their handler asks them to sniff. These are dogs that check luggage, vehicles, office buildings, and suite venues. Vapor Wake dogs can do this, too. “But what makes them different is that they’re trained to detect in a crowd of moving people, the dogs are not led by the handler, the dog is out front, the dog smells the air around people. The dog follows the person and may be trained to sit when the source of the odour has been identified.

How Vapor Wake Dogs Are Chosen:

This training is a specialize training/ advance training mode. the Vapor Wake dogs need to possess certain key characteristics, including Motivation, Independently and Remote Search Drives, Excellent Sense of Smell, Proficient in Obedience Part, Socialization, Versatility, and Athletic performance.










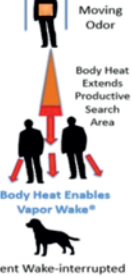


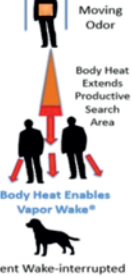

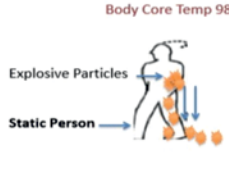
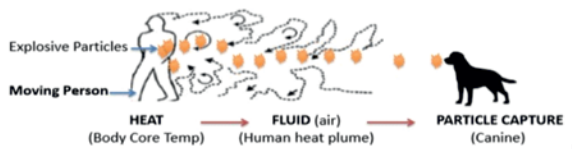


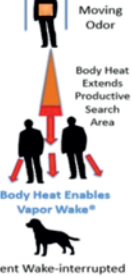
Training Process:

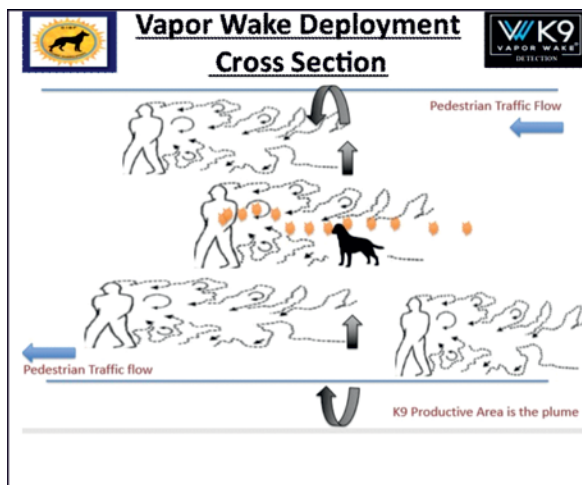
Vapor Wake Training begins at puppyhood. Dogs are to be entered into training with incorporates Socialization, Basic Training, Acclimation, and Olfactory Testing, Develop Basic Skills and to become acclimated to a busy, regimented environment.

After dogs complete their basic training, the Vapor Wake training will be started gradually. Success rates of Vapor Wake dogs are tough to measure from time to time for certification of Vapor Wake Dog (VWD).



The Vapor Wake Training methodology and knowledge:

 <h2>vapour Wake Detection Training Method</h2> 	 <h2>Objectives</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Define vapour wake detection (VWD) training. <input type="checkbox"/> Describe about static human body canine search and vapour wake canine search. <input type="checkbox"/> Discuss about vapour wake detection training methodology. 									
 <h2>Vapor Wake Detection</h2> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Vapor Wake Detection (VWD) K-9 Team has the ability and training to detect carried or body-worn explosives. (Narcotics & Weapons) • The VWD K-9 samples the plume of air coming off a person and/or what they are carrying as the person passes through a choke point or within a crowd. • A VWD K-9 can also detect an explosives vapor-wake after the person has transited an area and follow the vapor-wake to the explosive source. • The Vapor Wake K-9 is obedient to Odor, not People. 	 <h2>Training Phase</h2> <p>I. Learning phase :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objectives – To train canine team without making any mistakes/errors, with time pressure and in accordance with follow the safety. • Method – - Go step by step - Explain why and demonstrate how • demonstrate participate- imitate - Fix objectives and check them. • Environment – Best possible training facilities (in and outside) 									
 <h2>Training Phase</h2> <p>II. Consolidation phase</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective - To train the canine team quick and safe, without mistakes to get. • Method – - Practice and drill (repetitions) - Checking and correcting - Create difficult conditions (time pressure, night, fatigue, narrow working space etc.) - Work with tasks. • Environment- maximum roll player (indoor, out door bus stand railway static auditorium building,) 	 <h2>Training Phase</h2> <p>III. Application phase:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Objective- To train and educate a team and the team leaders Free decision making processes • Method - - Create a scenario - Give a task to the team / team leader • evaluate the performance (actions have to be measurable, checkable and achievable) - Give a feedback / debriefing / lessons learned • Environment – As close to the real scenario as possible 									
<h2>LEARNING PHASE</h2> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>L-I</th> <th>L-II</th> <th>L-III</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Static Explosives</th> <th>Transit Explosives</th> <th>Transit Explosives</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>  </td> <td>  </td> <td>  </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	L-I	L-II	L-III	Static Explosives	Transit Explosives	Transit Explosives				 <h2>Human HEAT & FLUID Transfer Explosive Particles</h2> <p>Body Core Temp 98F</p>   <p>HEAT (Body Core Temp) → FLUID (air) (Human heat plume) → PARTICLE CAPTURE (Canine)</p>
L-I	L-II	L-III								
Static Explosives	Transit Explosives	Transit Explosives								
										



Differentiate Between	
Static Human Canine Search	Vapour Wake Canine Search
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intrusive search • Limited personnel screened • Trained already to canine team (dog and dog handler) • Dog present strong signal • 2 month training process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non – obtrusive search • Mass personnel screening • Obedient to odor not people • Human hear plumes extend the productive area • 1 year patented training process

- Others Training for VWD**
- Introduction with props and places.
 - Environmental & socialization.
 - Use & deployment.
 - Familiarization training.

**Love your dog
and he will
love you back a
hundred times!**





K9 HANDLERS AS STRESS FREE FORCE MULTIPLIERS

Dr. B. Veerraju, DIG, CRPF

It is duty for the troops to operate in conflict theatres. The Police personnel have to undergo through life threatening situations and have to face stressful and challenging tasks. Quite contrarily, for the K9s to go out on duty is a play. Once the handler takes out leash, the K9 shows extraordinary energy and enthusiasm. The K9 takes task as an exploration journey. So, the eagerness exhibited by the K9 is quite motivating to the handlers and the team moving out for operations.

Left Wing Extremist Challenge and role of K9:-

The importance of K9 element was felt in the past decades due to the Left Wing Extremist (LWE) challenge. The ambitious plan of Maoists carving out Red Corridor from Tirupathi to Pasupathi, the extensive use of IEDs inflicting casualties on CRPF, posed challenge to the Indian state. The CRPF being the lead organisation to maintain Internal Security of the country; adopted multi pronged approach

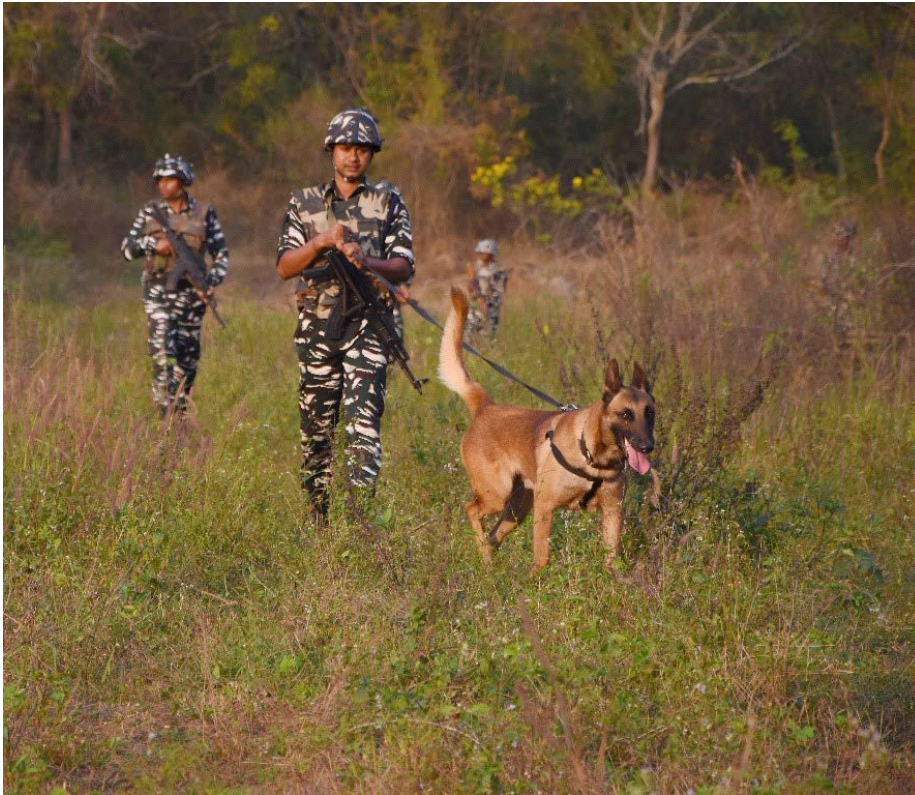


by incorporating K9 element in its operational teams. The Force also started its own Dog Breeding and Training School to breed and train the best police K9 i.e. Belgium shepherd Malinois.

The Force today has a combined strength of 3 lakhs personnel. It has both General Duty Cadres as well as specialised elements. The specialist support staff includes Signal, Medical, intelligence,

Civil Engineering, Legal Cells and Ministerial cadre. The force personnel made highest sacrifices in maintaining the internal security of the country. The natures of casualties in recent past suggest that about 50 percent martyred in IED attacks by the naxals and terrorists. So, in the calibrated response strategy the Dog Handlers trade has a very special role in the operational theatres. It is a skill, knowledge and attitude oriented

specialist element of the Force. The initial Initiation into the trade by the personnel was with bit reluctance. As Executive staff, they have no clues about what all the four legged can do. But once they form a team with puppy the personnel start liking and loving it. It is the cognitive curiosity that drives and sustains them to be associated with the training. The sustained interaction and discoveries makes them to have strong bonding with



The Dog Handlers are the capacity builders of the force. Human sense of smell does not detect the vapour of the IEDs. The Dog Handlers make it happen through the K9s with intense passion and dedication in the training. This makes him special among his co-workers. In the field he is the man on whom others repose their trust. He is the embodiment of mood and mode of the troops in the ops area. He is like a life saver. The K9 being a non-human companion in the team of police personnel, it is a stress buster

There exist sense of mutual loyalty between the handler and the dog. Taking care of dog is a moral imperative and has to teach us many life lessons as to how one should live as a social animal. It will bring out the altruistic spirit of humans as it is compulsive extensive care he extends despite of tiresome rigor of the routine. The Dog handling will make him to be self discipline as it forecloses any scope of skipping physical regimen.

K9 handlers as Vanguard:

Being in the forefront in the operational dutiesthe K9 handler has to be extra security conscious, has to exhibit professional acumen to make out the indications/ read the communication of K9. This will make the troops to make operational strategies on ground. It will help facilitating negotiation of IED threats,

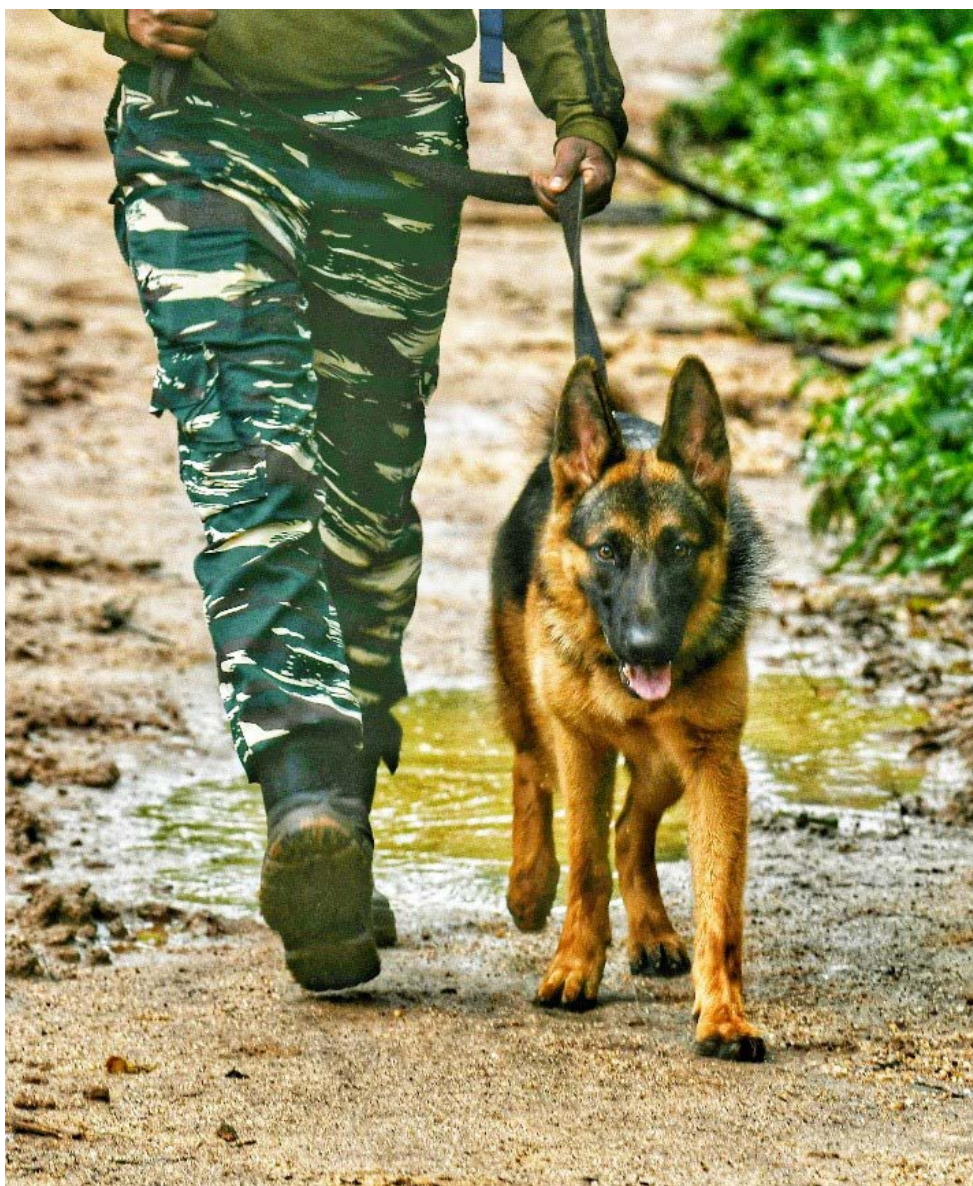
the K9. Thus Dog handler becomes a specialist in animal behaviour as well as human psychology in praxis. The dog handler becomes aware of life cycle changes of K9 and behaves with due understanding to get functional imprinting.

Handlers as specialists:-

The handlers become record keeper of K9 behaviour soon after initiation into training. They being part of the K9 team get to know how to channelizing the functional drives of the dog to achieve desired results. It is unleashing the creative communication and clues between Police personnel and the K9. He knows how the stimuli given by the ambiance makes the K9 respond. The traits, drives, urges prompting the behaviour of K9 are once read by the dog handler then he has to make them work despite

the distractions from the external stimuli. It is the functional challenge and at times going contrary to the doggy natural response paths.

The Dog Handlers once start liking the trade get chance to undergo advanced course- as master trainer, breeder, Decoy. They get chance to carry out pilot project based experiments with their K9 which can be used detection of Drones, mobiles and other contraband items. The emerging security responses also need to be addressed In addition they also imprint desired scent sensing emanating from contraband as well as prohibitive articles because of the police security sensitivity. The level of satisfaction derived due to such detection and sense of accomplishments are immeasurable.



detection of ambushes, tracking the fleeing naxals, terrorists, insurgents and other anti-national elements.

The dog handlers have to endure more challenges than his counterparts. He has to take care of the K9 round the clock apart from being the lead in operations. It also forecloses his choices in various fronts viz. leave scheduling, post ops rest and recuperation, and at times has to perform other duties assigned by his commanders. Therefore, the functionaries should have to take stock of the considerations and have to give them adequate leverage in due regard to the workload of the K9 handlers.

As it is told that “everything is fair in love and war”, the K9 handler loves the dog so much that he never feels the burden of its fostering. The brighter side of it is that the K9 handler has a pet at his workplace. Being in conflict theatre the personnel cannot keep families. The troops cannot have any other companionship with other creature except that of fellow personnel who share same narratives and monotonous regimen. But the Dog handler will have a K9 companion who is active, playful, loyal and considerate of the emotions of its handlers. These bondings between humans and dogs are since times immemorial





and have a positive reinforcing morale booster. The handler in a way will never suffer from any modern diseases like depression, mood swings, and triggering factors like stress related suicidal tendencies. Therefore, it is worthy to bet on the pet for a fulfilling healthy modern life and in case of police dog handlers it is on the K9 element.

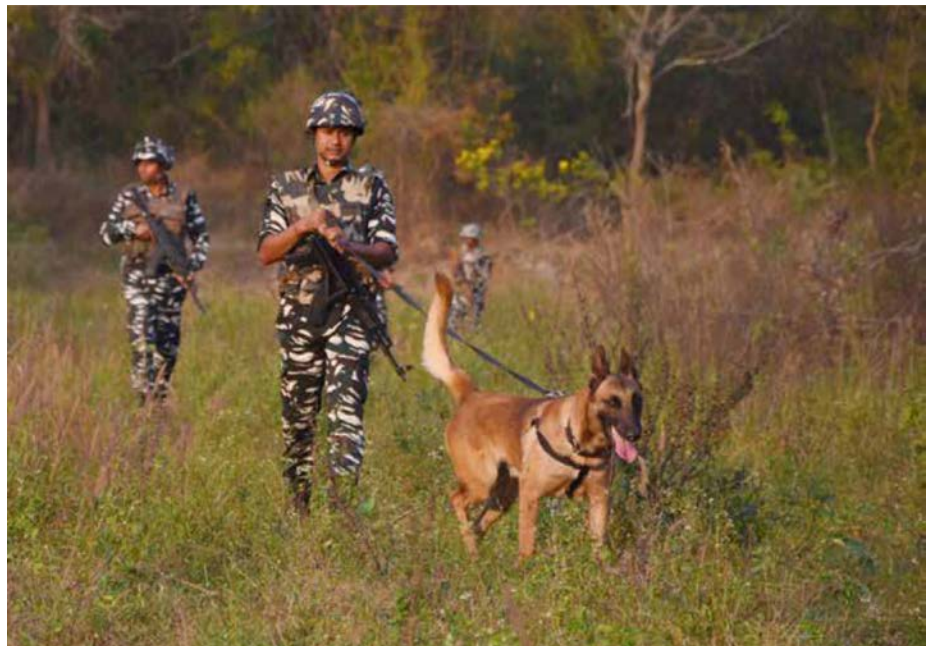
Dr. B. Veerraju, DIG, CRPF, has done M.A. in Political Science from JNU, P.G. Diploma in Journalism, from IIMC (Delhi), M. Phil & Ph. D. from ANU, Guntur, AP. He joined CRPF in 1993 as a DAGO. Served in Assam, Tripura, AP, J&K and Orissa. He served as Chief Logistics Officer for Indian Contingent in UN Mission in Kosovo. Commanded Units in Gadchiroli, Maharashtra, AP, Chhattisgarh. Served as Vice-Principle cum Chief Training Officer in Central Training College, CRPF, Nanded, Maharashtra. During the Service, the Officer earned Police Medal for Gallantry, Home Minister Medal for Excellence in Training, UN Medal apart from DG, CRPF's Golden Disc for operational achievements and innumerable appreciation letters. Also presented 16 research Papers on various topics at various National and International seminars. He is presently serving as the Principal, DBTS, CRPF, Bengaluru.



FACTORS AFFECTING THE PERFORMANCE OF A TRACKER K9

Mahendra M Hegde, Deputy Commandant, DBTS, CRPF

Tracking is one of the most interesting and the most thrilling exercises, both during the training and the deployment of the K9 Team. In fact, the handlers-the humans-would never be able to explore and exploit the full potential of the sniffing capability of a canine. It is said that a canine's sense of smell is approximately 1,00,000 times stronger than that of humans. For the K9s "*Scent makes the Sense*". We, the poor humans, have just around six million olfactory bulbs in our noses whereas the canines have nearly 250 to 300 million



olfactory bulbs. That makes the sense why we need to depend upon the K9s when it comes to detection or tracking.

However, the performance of a Tracker K9 or a Tracker K9 Team varies significantly depending upon various factors. Interestingly, these are not just limited to environmental variations. Most of these factors may be classified into three main categories.

- **The K9 Team Factors**
- **The Environment Factors**
- **The Suspect/Target Factors**

The K9 Team Factors

Quality and level of training

The first and foremost factor which affects the performance of a Tracker K9 Team is the quality and level of training. This also includes Puppy Selection Process and Puppy Foundation Training. Selecting a right puppy for a required trade is the first step in the right direction. A puppy which lacks the right drive

and temperament will only lead to utter waste of resources. And it is truer when it comes to selecting and training a Tracker K9. No doubt, getting a suitable puppy for tracking trade and training it and shaping it into an excellent Tracker is not an easier task. It all starts from a proper foundation training.

The training methodology adopted is a crucial factor. When the K9 is trained following the principles of Positive Reinforcement/Operant Conditioning, the K9 will be far better tracker than a K9 which was trained using punishment and compulsive training methods. The natural drives in the K9 will play significantly when the Reward based/Operant Conditioning method is used. The K9 will be working/tracking willingly and more efficiently.

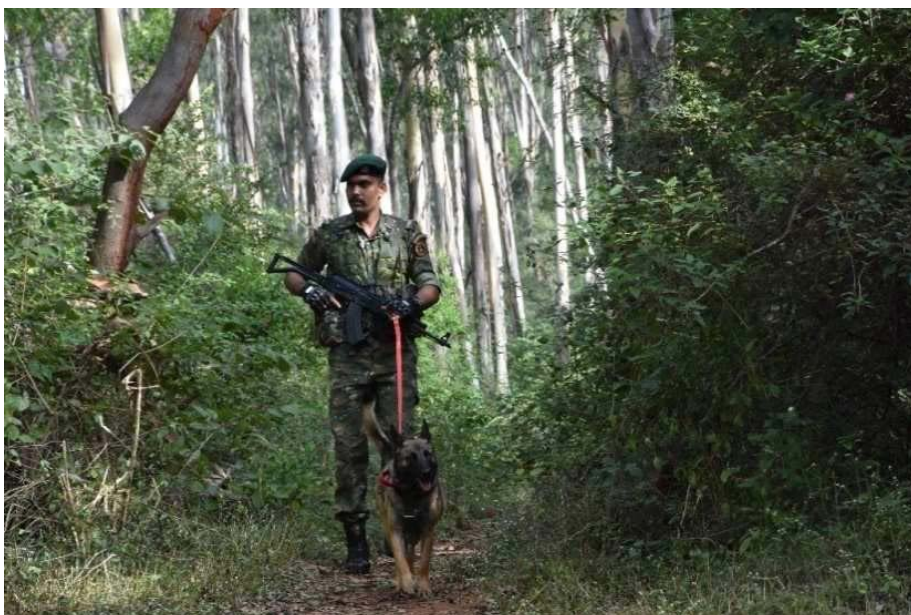
The breed

Every working canine is bred purposefully. Otherwise, there would not have been so many

breeds of *Canis lupus familiaris*! For selecting a canine for training as a Service K9 in general and as a Tracker K9 in particular, the breed specific temperament, physical characteristics, history, trainability and many more factors need to be looked into. There are few breeds of dogs which have been recognized as the most suitable breeds for tracking business. Breeds like Blood hound, German Short haired Pointer, Hanover Hound, English Springer Spaniel, Beagle, German Shepherd, Labrador Retriever, Belgian Shepherds and few other breeds make best Tracker K9s. They are time tested. They have the right drives and aptitude to be trained in tracking. So, a suitable breed makes a successful tracking. Unsuitable breeds will again result waste of resources, energy, time and the reputation of that Force/security agency in large.

Age of the K9

The health and age of the K9 plays a key role in the working capabilities. Generally, a K9 is ready for deployment after nearly 10 months of training. By that time the K9 will be of around 13 to 15 months old. So, after few months of deployment and crossing the age of puberty the K9 is fully matured and stable minded. The momentum sustains for about 6 to 7 years in the field. Thereafter, the working capabilities of K9 show a downward slope. The intensity with which Service K9s engaged in tracking and accelerated use of its olfactory sense makes them prone to various work-related hazards and suffers health problems. So,



crossing the prime age, their speed and endurance in tracking gets slow down. Further, through proper management practices, grooming and timely attending sickness the K9 can be kept active to a certain extent.

Fitness of the Handler

The physical fitness of the K9 Handler is much important to accomplish Tracking job. The endurance levels of the handler must match the ability and spirit of K9 element to form up a robust team. If he can't match the energy and speed of the K9 then he will only be inadvertently and adversely affecting the capabilities of the K9 he is handling. The K9 is young and frenzied to track, run and strike the target. If the handler is unable to match the energy of the dog and pulls back the dog constantly or stops in midst of tracking after getting exhausted then the dog's enthusiasm to do the work is compromised. It may lose interest in the trade and its neural pathways get diverted. In advance stages of training the K9 Team has to work for hours and cover long distances with intermittent intervals of rest for recuperation or cooling the heels. The time of the day and season may affect the endurance of K9. The track may be consisting of up and downs, hurdles, water bodies, sand, thick vegetation, thorns and many more obstacles for the handler. The handler's capacity to negotiate obstacles and maintain communication with his pack mate for achieving desired operational result presupposes commando like spirit and enthusiasm.

Handler's mental capability

In tracking, we can assume, the 50 % of the performance is by the dog. Rest 50 % of work output is from the Handler's clues. The handler not only should be physically fit but his mental capabilities should be very high. Although we may assume that tracking is natural for K9s, the truth is that without a skilled handler a successful outcome is a rarity. Therefore, an efficient handler is equally important in Tracking. The handler's task is to observe and read the K9's behaviour and have a well thought out method of assisting the K9 in recovering the lost scent. The handler should be capable of understanding the minute changes in the tension in the Tracking line which has the dog at the other end. He should have very stable and sound mind set. Good reflexes and presence of mind make him better. The handler is expected to be having strong nerves as he has to negotiate various kinds of hurdles, distractions and an almost impossible task of following a track in difficult terrain. He should be wise enough to notice even a negligible lead which can bring in the success to the tracker K9 Team. Capability to observe and analyse, taking quick decisions, reading the dog, finding visual clues left behind the suspect, helping the dog wherever required and many more other qualities are expected in a handler of a Tracker K9. Tracking is not just following the scent by the K9, it is also looking for visual marks and left-overs of the suspect along the track. When some trick is played by the suspect/criminal/target person it is the handler who

has to make it out and help his dog to keep going on the right track.

Apart from this the handler should be very well capable of observing, analyzing and understanding the various environmental factors before starting the tracking and also during the tracking. This aspect is an inescapable one for the handler.

The Equipment

Equipment makes physical, psychological and functional connect between the handler and the K9. Without proper equipment the task may end in failure despite having a best K9 and handler. Some basic equipment like collar, padded harness, tracking leash etc are the most essential. A good harness is much more suitable than a wide collar would be. The most suited harness is the one that best distributes the pull across the animal's chest without restricting movement. The harness should not be constricting tightly on the rib cage. When it comes to the leash, it should be very comfortable to hold and should help in tight grip. No doubt, there is some advantage in a leash of small width because there will be a minimal effect from strong winds and the drag of grass and brush.

The handler should be in very comfortable clothes which should also provide safety. His shoes should be very comfortable and must be antiskid. He must be having torch, knife, communication device, personal weapon, extra rope, water for him and the K9, Ziplock bag, tweezers, binoculars and lot more things as per requirement. Missing

a thing which is crucial may lead to failure of the K9 Team in the task.

Some handlers' uses prong collar to "control" the dog and its speed. It will only hinder the natural maneuvering of the K9 element. Hence, using appropriate equipment is suggested.

Using some equipment in a wrong way may also prove disaster. Putting a short leash instead of a long tracking leash will greatly hamper the natural movement of the K9. Putting the long leash on the collar instead on the harness will cause choking of the K9. Most of the handlers pass the long leash under the front leg to pull the dog's nose to the ground. This will only make difficult for the dog in using its natural abilities in sniffing and tracking. Who put the leash for a wolf like that in the forest while it went tracking and hunting its prey?!!

Off leash or With Leash?

It depends upon the terrain, vegetation, threat perception, physical hurdles etc. If the searching is in the open area with clear visibility the handler can afford to let loose the dog. The physical condition of the handler also matters. The level of training, obedience and bonding between the dog and the handler may be few factors while deciding whether to do it with leash or without leash.

Tracking or Trailing

Lot depends on whether the K9 is following the footsteps of the suspect or following the air scent of the suspect or the both. A K9



following the air scent will be going faster than that of a K9 which is following the purely footsteps of the suspect. Trailing is simply training a dog to follow a particular human's scent pattern wherever it might lie-on the ground or in the air-rather than following a specific set of tracks. A trailing K9 is allowed more freedom of movement and independence to some extent.

The Environment Factors

The wind direction

We want our K9 to move directly towards the target when we work a Tracking K9. However, the Tracker K9 follows the scent available on the ground or in the surrounding air. It is a well-known fact that the warm air rises. The differences in the air temperatures and subsequent differences in the densities in the airs at different surfaces and places cause air currents. These air currents may be moving

horizontally or vertically and with different speeds depending upon various environmental factors. Also, the type of surfaces, topography, obstacles etc. will decide the direction of the wind. If the wind is blowing in a moderate phase towards the K9,itwill have an advantage. When the wind is blowing downward that will be a disadvantage. And when there is a crosswind with higher windspeed, that would be a great disadvantage to the K9.

The wind speed

Like the 'Wind Direction' the 'Wind



Speed' will also play a major role. Depending upon the wind speed at a particular place the vapor being followed by the Tracker K9 may also be moving or dispersing away with a certain speed. More the prevailing wind speed less the advantage for the K9 to track.



Atmospheric Temperature

The atmospheric temperature level will not only directly affect the efficiency and stamina of the K9 but also various external factors which affect the level of K9's performance in tracking. A moderate, pleasant weather condition will definitely help the K9 Team whereas a harsh one will adversely affect. If the K9 has to walk on a hard surface under extreme temperature it may lead to injury to the paws and may also lead to heat-stroke. Also, such extreme condition of weather may lead to faulty results.



Apart from this higher temperature will result in quick evaporation or disappearing of the target vapor. On the other side a cool temperature will sustain the vapor for longer duration.

Surface temperature

As already mentioned above a K9 will be comfortable in moving on a surface with normal temperature. Whereas under a scorching sun moving on a metaled road, rocky surface or sandy track will surely make the K9 tired and burnt out in no time.

Again, a heated-up surface makes the vapor go vanished very fast. On the other side a cooled-up surface will retain the vapors and helping the K9 in tracking.

Type of Terrain

A K9 Team will be more comfortable and will be moving faster in a plain and hospitable terrain. However, such terrain has one disadvantage too. If there are less vegetation and there is fast blowing wind, then vapor will be moving away from the actual track. On an undulating terrain the K9 Team may feel more



difficult in following the track. The K9 as well as the Handler will get tired very early. But, again, there is one advantage. The target vapor will be trapped at the foot of any dunes, hilly surface or rocks.

Type of Surface

Like terrain, type of surface may make the tracking easier or difficult for the K9. A very hard and smooth surface may not hold the vapor for long. And it will not retain any telltale sign of the suspect. For example, a cemented road or a bitumen road. Whereas a track of loose soil may offer better vapor for the K9 as well as make it easier to walk/run on. Much better will be a track on a green grass land which will not only offer a strong vapor but also clearly visible telltale signs which will be helpful for both the K9 and the Handler.

Vegetation

A track with full of vegetation, especially shrubs will be helpful for the K9. Track which is covered by short grass will be better. The broken and fallen twigs may give clues to the handler about the possible track used by the suspect

or the missing person. A very thick and dense undergrowth or shrubs with thorns may pose a challenge to the K9 Team to move fast. K9 may be leaping forward following the scent, but the handler may be finding it very difficult to keep the phase with the K9.

Humidity

A moderate level of humidity in the air will definitely help in the concentration and retention of the target vapor for longer duration. Also, will add to the endurance of the K9 Team. In a very dry weather



condition, the target vapor will get vaporized in no time.

Rain

We may be wrong if we consider the rain to be an obstacle in the work of a Tracking K9. Post rain if a crime or missing case happens then it may be an advantage for



the K9 Team. There will be lot of telltale signs left behind. The vapors will be staying back on the ground for longer duration if the area is not undulated heavily. If the rain comes after occurrence of the incident it will be a disadvantageous scenario for the K9 as much of the scent and telltale signs might have washed away in the rain.

A tracking training exercise or work post moderate rain is always an advantageous one for the K9 team.

Age of the Track



With many other factors, the age of the track will also matter. Perhaps it will be of a very significant factor in avoiding contamination or disturbances of the crime scene or the track. Less will be the chances of success when there is more time gap between the time of an incident and deployment of the Tracking K9 team. When the K9 Team is deployed for tracking without any delay the K9 will be able to get more scent of the culprit or the missing person, as the case may be. It will also ensure that the crime scene and the track are not much disturbed or contaminated. Unfortunately, most of the time the Tracker K9 Team will be the last one to arrive at the crime scene, that

too after a long-distance traveling.

Time of the Day

During dawn and dusk time, it will be advantageous for the K9 to do tracking. Due to comparatively cool air condition the scent/vapor will remain undisturbed. The K9 will be more comfortable too and thus can track for longer duration and distance. However, if it is midday with scorching heat the K9 Team will face a difficult task ahead. In night time, the handler will be facing a tough time in following the K9. It will be difficult for him to judge before putting his foot forward. Though he can use torch light, but it may lead to loss of surprise element. And still, tracking in pitch darkness will not be as easier as that of in the day light.

The Crowd

Definitely a crowded area will be a major hurdle for an effective tracking job. The K9 will face lot of distractions. The scent will get contaminated. If the Tracker K9 is the last one to arrive at the crime scene, then there is little chance of success. Not only at the crime scene, the crowd will definitely disturb the scent along the track too. The crowd may trigger stress in the K9. It has been noticed during many crimes scene investigation the crowd follows the K9 during the tracking!!

Distractions

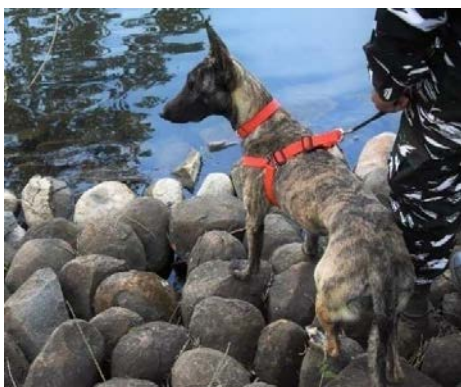
Many circumstances and surrounding factors may act as distractions for the Tracker dog. Though the quality and level of

training may play a significant role in it, the K9 being an animal has some limitations. Naturally present different kind of drives may trigger sudden and undesirable behaviour. Distractions may be of any kind in the field like a crowd, fast moving vehicles, flashing lights, sounds, stray dogs, other domesticated or wild animals....

It will be the skill of the handler to ensure that the K9 would not get distracted. And to get it back on the track immediately even when the K9 gets distracted. He should have an in-depth knowledge of canine behaviour and should be experienced and capable of fixing the behaviour related issues in the K9.

Hurdles

Hurdles here means physical obstacles in the track like barriers, walls, open water bodies, steep rocky structures, hills which are difficult climb, electric or barbed wire fencings, track with possible presence of buried explosives, private properties, industrial structures, areas filled with hazardous substances or wastes.... Whenever such hurdles come on the way of tracking it is the handler



who has to work out a way out. And once the hurdle is negotiated and crossed successfully, he has to ensure that the K9 is again on the right track.

Urban v/s Country Side

When the crime scene and the subsequent track made are in the countryside then the chances of a successful tracking by the K9 is higher. Reasons are obvious. Whereas in an urban scenario the scent is dispersed or contaminated in no time. There are lot of hurdles, disturbances, distractions and difficulties waiting for the tracker K9. So lesser chances of successes. In the urban scenario case, most of the track portion may be on hard surfaces. Lot of vehicles may be plying destroying and disturbing the telltale signs and scent left behind by the fleeing suspect or the culprit.

Contamination

Contamination of the scent, vapor of the suspect and that of the track is inevitable depending upon various



circumstances, surroundings, place of the happening, crowd, age of the track, wind conditions, trick played by the culprit or the suspect etc. The level and the quality of training a K9 Team has undergone

may decide the success rate along with the level of contamination in particular case.

The Suspect/Target Factors

Planned /Unplanned

If the culprit had done meticulous planning before committing the crime and executed of the same like a professional then the K9 Team has less chance of getting sufficient odor or telltale signs along the track. If the suspect was shrewd enough to adopt tricks to deceive the K9 then the difficulty level increases for the K9 Team. On the other side if the crime was committed without any plan there might be lot of evidences/ odors/telltale signs left behind by the suspect or the culprit. And the culprit might have followed a track in haste and might have left many evidences, telltale signs along the track too.

Weight of the suspect

Though it is an insignificant factor but there are some aspects which affect the availability or density of scent. A suspect with more weight will cause more impact on the ground and thus causing creation of more scent. And the physical fitness of the suspect will decide how much distance he can cover and hurdles he can negotiate.

Dress and footwear

Definitely the footwear worn by the suspect will affect the scent pattern. The material by which the footwear is made of will be one important factor. Also, the marks



left by the pair of footwear will create the telltale sign which will be helpful for the handler. If he wore cloths all over the body and wears shoes then there are less rafts falling on the ground. So there will be less scent for the K9.

Left-overs by the suspect

The belongings left behind at the crime scene and along the track will be containing the scent of the suspect. That's what may called as evidence. These articles need to be handled, seized very carefully and should not be contaminated. Some time there may be nothing leftover at the crime scene by the culprit except his body odor and the foot marks/scent. The handler needs to be very intelligent in such situation.

The mode of escape

The way the suspect left the scene



will be a crucial factor. Simply walking away from the scene by the suspect will create a different kind of track and trail than running away hastily and haphazardly will leave behind different kind of track and trail. If the culprit had left the scene using some vehicles, then the K9 Team called in after some time has too little chance of following a track.

Food habits

The food habit/diet will be a major factor which affects the body odor in humans. What one eats affect one's body odor. Foods that make one sweat more, such as hot peppers or other spicy foods, might also lead to body odor. Aroma of foods like onions or garlic can be carried in the sweat. Drinks with caffeine or alcohol may also affect the body odor.

Hence the particular food habits and subsequent heavy/different body odor of the suspect may help the K9 in tracking down the suspect more easily.

Threat level

Every suspect or the target person may not be dangerous or a potential harmer for the K9 and its handlers. However, when the K9 Team is tracking a suspect after a crime scene, or following the fleeing anti-national or ani-social elements, there is always a possibility of the K9 and the handlers being attacked by the culprit. There are several instances too. Hence, the K9 team cannot be negligent of this factor. Obviously, in the real-life situation, the suspect will not be waiting for

the K9 and the handler holding tidbits or a rubber ball for playing! So, the speed of the tracking will definitely get affected with this aspect in the mind.

When it is tracking a missing person the threat level is almost zero. But, when the target is a suspect of some crime, there is a mild threat level. If the suspect is a professional in crime, then the threat level increases.

In the conflict zone, the anti-national elements may lure the troops to run behind the seemingly fleeing enemy. If the Tracker K9 Team is used to fallow them, there is possibility that the K9 Team and the troops behind it may get into trapped in the enemy ambush. Hence in such scenarios the commanders need to use operational acumen assessing and considering all aspects. The handler should be very well aware about the target person and about the local scenario. A through knowledge about the modus operandi of the enemy is much desirable.

The length of the Track!

Who can neglect this major factor! The length of the track will definitely affect or add to many other factors mentioned above. More the length of the track, it will take more time to the K9 to complete the track and reach the suspect. Lengthier tracks make the K9 Team tired. Hence, the handler needs to stop here and there to give respite to the dog and offer water to the K9 to drink. Lengthier the track more will be the distractions and disturbances along the track.

Conclusion

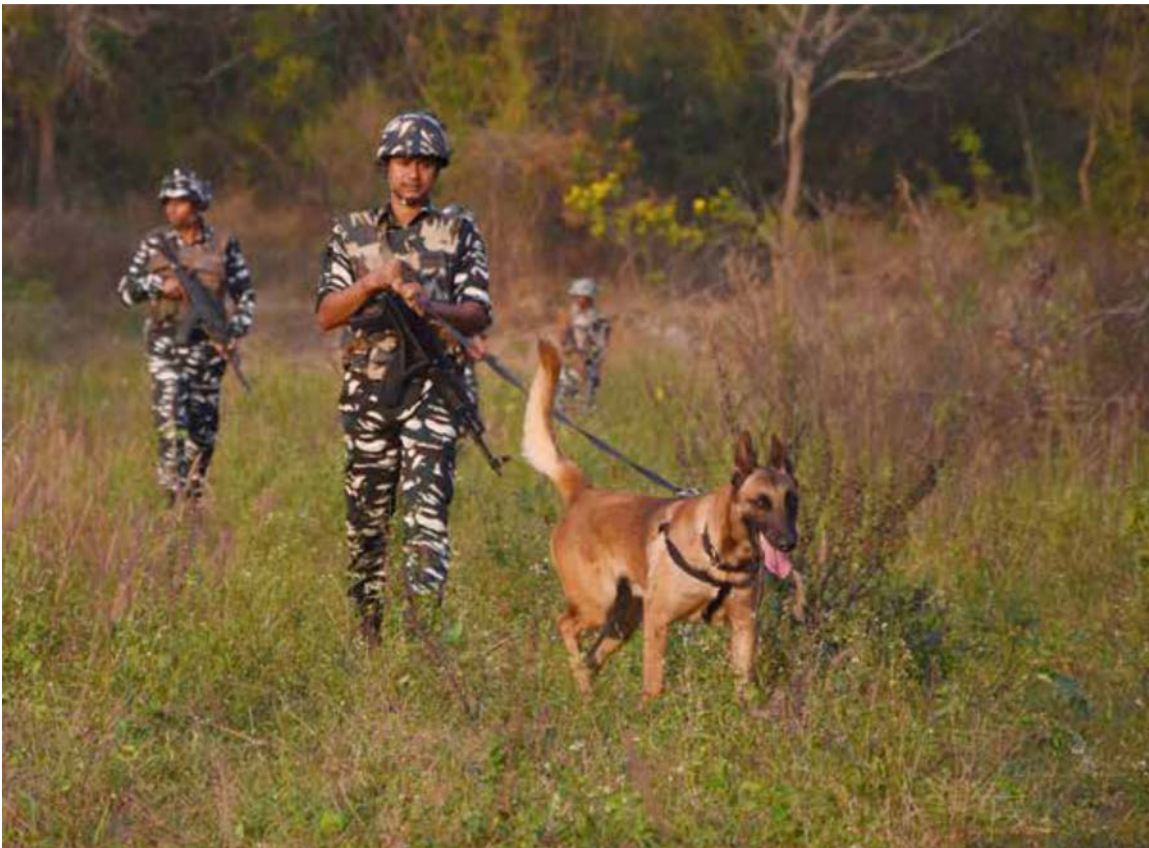
The business of Tracking is the most difficult and challenging of all trades both in K9 Training and in the field. It needs unflinching coordination between the handler

and K9. It is a sustained and focused task. It needs overcoming innumerable factors that hinder the process. A good handler is one who overcomes the factors and reorients the K9 despite the negating factors.

A capable trainer or a handler should be aware of all the factors which will be significant in training a successful Tracker K9 Team and subsequently deploying the same in the real-life situations.



A post-graduate in Mass Communication and Journalism (MA MCJ), Mahendra M Hegde, Deputy Commandant, joined CRPF in 2006. He has served in various parts of the country including Manipur, Odissa, Kerala and Maharashtra and has led the troops in anti-insurgency and anti-naxal operations as a Company Commander. He has led the CRPF contingent on Rajpath in Republic Day Parade in 2010 and the Contingent was awarded with the Best Marching Contingent. He has undergone various Courses like DHMC (ITBP), ToT Tactics (SVPNPA, Hyderabad), PBI (NSG), Basic Decoy, Intermediate Decoy and Advance Decoy Course. He has received DG's Discs and Commendation Letters thrice. Presently he has been serving at Dog Breeding and Training School, CRPF, Bengaluru as Training Officer.





IMPORTANCE OF REWARD IN DOG TRAINING

Dr. Jyoti Prakash Sharma, Assistant Commandant, DBTS, CRPF

Imagine yourself trying to motivate your kid to perform best in the exams which most of you have been doing. Now, just think about the rewards that you had promised them in the event of favourable results. Lunch at some famous restaurant, a new bicycle, a new bike, watch, dress, a trip to hill station/Goa or perhaps to Thailand, accepting the choice of mate for marriage(though very rude). What were all these? Definitely restricted to the liking or desire of the kid, then to level of liking or desire, then to level of the exam and importance of the result. In the

terms of K9 training we identify these as “Reward”

The K9 training finds its fulcrum in the reward that we offer to our K9s. We need to understand the basic thing that it is only the behaviour that we select to be rewarded. But the selection of reward rests with the K9. It is not the other way round and this is the thing that is going to decide how a K9 will be shaped as a future working K9.

So, in all, we can segregate this topic into several parts like Studying the factors determining character and personality of K9, Assessment of the

findings, Identifying the rewards, studying the factors affecting reward mechanism/reinforcement.

A non-appealing item is definitely not a thing for the K9 to be rewarded with. Now, as I said above that it is only the behaviour which requires discretion on our part. So, we need to first identify the behaviour that fits our requirement and desires. Then comes the offer of reward, selection of which is the sole discretion of K9. To identify what a K9 has shortlisted as its reward, we need to go deeper into the socialisation and foundation of the K9 before being put under

training. This includes studying the development of particular breed, usage over the generations, habitat, instincts, general character of particular breed and management of the K9 during pup stage etc.

Once this study has been done, a fair assessment about the character, personality and liking of the particular breed and particular K9 can be arrived at. This assessment will define what a K9 likes to be rewarded with. This can be food items (treats); games with handler, a pat, a few words of care and affection by the handler (attention of the handler); taking outdoors, play with others, play with toys, being off-leash, availability of odours in environment, sight of other beings etc. it is worth distinguishing the behaviour activity and the reward activity. Like being off-leash can be a reward for some K9s but you have to be careful to let it remain only as a reward and apply discretion when it is not in consonance with the desired behaviour.

Once it is identified what is the thing your K9 likes most or takes interest in, that is, it is rewarding from the point of view of K9. Continue with the practice and make a list of all the things your K9 enjoys, then rank the items from most exciting to least. This will leave you with

your K9's "hierarchy of rewards". Tougher training challenge will require a higher-ranked reward. So, in a way use lower ranked rewards for training tasks that can go with it and utilise the higher ranked rewards for tough training tasks. This implies that we must not get stuck with a single reward and ponder over the ways to enhance the acceptance of that reward which we have selected for our K9. This in essence is against the basis of reward-based training where we are ignoring the K9's point of view regarding reward. Like, for example, some K9s may find "Good boy" more rewarding than treat or pat or play. In this case we should not stress ourselves with the unimportant task of making K9 accept the reward that we have selected instead we must go with "Good Boy". Training a K9 is always a dynamic process and so is the selection of reward but where the handler has no role.

Then come the factors affecting effectiveness of reward. These factors are immediacy; contingency/consistency; size and satiation/deprivation of reward; mode of presentation of reward. These affect the effectiveness of reinforcement and thereby the shaping of behaviour. All these factors need a consideration which

is in consonance and harmony with the reward. These factors also help in keeping the excitement alive. There will always be some rewards for which your K9 is not dependent on you and has easy access or we can say those rewards have unhindered access to your K9. Hence, in that case there will always be a tough competition between the rewards offered by you and those out there in the world around. To help your K9 master working around distractions, the rate of reinforcement or consistency (how often you give rewards) should be frequent enough to keep the whole training session including you more exciting than the context (environment/world around). If it is not done, the wrong behaviours will get reinforced with the rewards which are not in your control.

To conclude, it is the rewards from the point of view of your K9 that is going to play a vital role in designing and shaping the behaviour in a desired and required manner. Thus, concerted efforts are to be ensured when rewards are being considered for the K9 training so that the results we are expecting become reality and rewarding for ourselves from our point of view.

Dr. Jyoti Prakash Sharma, Assistant Commandant, is a dynamic K9 trainer at CRPF, Taralu who has immense contribution in elevating the training standards and has been responsible for high quality management and upkeep of all dogs under training at this elite institute.



Dr. Sunjoy Lal Thaosen, DG CRPF lighting the lamp alongwith the guest of honor Smt. Malini Krishnamoorthy, ADGP Karnataka Police and Shri S Suresh, Comdt CRPF, at K9 Training School, Taralu

4th MHA NATIONAL K9 SEMINAR- 23rd & 24th FEB, 2023

CRPF, the lead Internal security Force of the country, was mandated to organize the 4th MHA National Police K9 Seminar. If it was for the dogs all had to be there at Dog Breeding and Training School (DBTS) among the dogs. With this

belief CRPF entrusted the onerous task of organizing the national level K9 seminar to DBTS, which marshalled its resources to conduct the seminar at its premises, on the outskirts of Bengaluru city, despite many adm and logistical constraints.

The two-day K9 seminar at DBTS CRPF was attended by over a hundred participants including renowned experts and eminent speakers from various Central Armed Police Forces (CAPFs), state police, law enforcement agencies and acclaimed veterinary fraternity

of the country. With 'Patrol K9: Vigil and Combat' as the theme, the seminar sought to facilitate exchange of experience and ideas on issues impacting the K9 management in the internal security arena. The areas of discussions centered around relevant topics like innovations and best practices in K9 training methodology, K9 health, nutrition, and breeding, Role of K9s in emerging security scenario, K9s in border vigil and wildlife protection and futuristic security challenges and role of K9s in unconventional scenarios.

Dr Sujoy Lal Thaosan, IPS, DG, CRPF, was the chief guest and inaugurated the 4th MHA National Police K9 seminar. Smt Malini Krishnamoorthy, Additional DGP, Internal Security Division, Karnataka State Police, was the Guest of Honor. The other dignitaries during the inaugural session included Sh. Rajiv Singh, IPS, the IG operations Dte. Genl. CRPF and Sh. Mahesh Ladda, IPS, IG Karnataka and Kerala Sector, CRPF. DG CRPF during his speech commended the operational performance of the K9s and stressed upon the role of K9s as force multipliers in police and security forces. He laid special emphasis on role and use of K9s in combating the drug menace faced by the country. He also highlighted the crucial role of K9s in the management of the overall security scenario in the country. The guest of honor Smt. Malini Krishnamurthy, IPS, ADG, Karnataka Police, highlighted the increasing role of K9s in the security domain and impressed upon the need for systems and

provisions to take care of the four legged warriors, post retirement. IG (OPS), CRPF, during his welcome address gave a brief overview of the multiple challenges confronted by the Force in conflict theatres and its bearing on the deployment pattern of K9 teams in the field. He lauded the role of K9s in recovery of explosives, arms and ammunitions, weapons and saving the lives of ground troops from the menace of the IEDs and other threats. He also highlighted the initiatives and innovations undertaken by DBTS to enhance the efficiency and performance of K9 teams. DG CRPF also released the 4th National Police K9 seminar booklet on the occasion. The booklet comprises insightful articles on various aspects of dog breeding, training and also on optimizing the performance for the appreciation of K9 teams engaged in the security forces. The inaugural session was followed by a splendid demonstration by the K9 teams of DBTS, showcasing its prowess in tackling various counter IED, counter narcotics, counter terrorism and counter riot drills scenarios.

A total of six sessions were planned to touch upon all the aspects of K9 matters like Innovations and best practice, role of K9s in emerging security scenario, K9s in border vigil & wildlife protection, K9 handlers and motivation, futuristic challenges and role of K9s in unconventional scenarios. The speakers were drawn from across the CAPFs, law enforcing agencies and also included renowned domain experts from the academia. The first session of the seminar

was chaired by Dr. D. J. Singh, DIG, CRPF and the topic was Innovation and Best Practices. Dr. D. J. Singh gave a brief background of the circumstances that led to the establishment of DBTS and spelled out the philosophy behind choosing the breeds like the BSM for training in CRPF.



The first speaker of the day was Sh. Mahendra M. Hegde, DC, CRPF, who highlighted the various innovative measures undertaken by DBTS towards enhancing the effectiveness of K9 in CRPF. He highlighted the importance of positive reinforcement training methodology and its fruitful fallout in training at DBTS. He also mentioned about the pioneering efforts of DBTS in breeding the Dutch Shepherd Dogs and also the futuristic efforts being put forth toward training of indigenous breeds of dog in CRPF. The initiative taken by the DBTS in training K9s in 'Drone Detection' and 'Cellphone Detection' was also highlighted.



Dr. Akhilesh Tomar 21/C Vet, ITBP, interestingly mentioned about

small innovative measures making big impact like the use of hair dryer or keeping the muzzle wet at regular intervals that enhanced the efficiency of dogs. He also shared his experiences of training in Patrolling and Explosive Detection Dogs (PEDD) that proved good for the organization.



Dr. Suman, Vet. Surgeon, Kerala Police, laid emphasis on the importance of breed selection in K9 training. He gave insights to select the right dogs for the right job and what traits to look for in a dog so that it could enhance its trainability and agility. He also described the pros and cons of various breeds used as Service K9s. He further mentioned about Jack Russell terrier breed having great potential to serve as police K9.

Session -II was chaired by Dr. Raghavendra Bhatta, Director, ICARNIANP, Bengaluru. It comprised external domain experts from the K9 field.



Dr. P. Sridevi, former Professor of Madras Veterinary Collage gave a very good technical insight about K9 breeding and its management.

She gave scientific inputs about proper breeding management so as to come up with the best possible litter size.



Dr. Vinod Kumar, Asst. Professor, Kerala Vet. University, spoke about most dreadful diseases affecting K9s like Rabies and measures to protect our dogs and our handlers from them. He gave brief introduction about disease like Parvo, Leptospirosis, Tick fever etc. and he also guided the audience about practical ways to manage such diseases so that the dog and handlers remain disease free.



Dr. Umesh Kalahalli gave inputs about the nutrition, and busted the myth that it is not the bulk that matters in administering the food to K9 rather its quality of the food that we give to our K9s to maintain them and to keep them active and healthy. He gave valuable information on diet requirement of K9 and measures to be taken to feed the K9 in the best manner.

Session 3rd was chaired by Sh. Dhiraj Kumar, DIG/Principal,

Institute of IED Management, CRPF, Pune. The speakers deliberated upon the Role of K9 in emerging security scenario.



Dr Bhaikan Pegu, DC, Vet. BSF, was the first speaker and he enlisted the security challenges faced by BSF in back drop of cross border terrorism, LWE, insurgency drug trafficking etc. He highlighted the concerns being faced on the Western & Eastern frontiers and how K9s enabled the troops in managing the threats. A special mention of K9 Frooti, a drone detection K9 at Attari border was made.



Sh. Pranit Sharma, Superintendent NCB spoke about K9 in unconventional roles. He gave a thorough account of drug administration and drug trafficking trends in India and touched upon the issues in drug detection and use of K9s in managing the menace of illegal trafficking. He further brought out the overall architecture of various agencies involved in drug control & enlisted various aspects covered by them.



The last speaker of the day was Sh. N. Ranbir Singh, Comdt, CRPF. His topic was "Role of Patrol K9 in CI combat with special reference to J&K". He gave a succinct and well researched analysis of the prevailing security scenario in J&K. He discussed the case of K9 Prolli of CRPF who was instrumental in sniffing the trail of blood of injured terrorists that lead to their neutralization. He also highlighted the sagas of valor of K9s like Mini, Cracker, Axel & Zoom. He brought out the role of K9s in J&K and suggested way forward for their effective utilization. He also touched upon the pertinent issues concerning the K9s and laid emphasis on addressing concerns like allowance to K9 handlers, Geriatric centers for K9s, separate Battalions for K9 etc among others.

The second day of the seminar began with the 4th Session chaired by Dr. A.V. Gawai, DIG (Vet) SSB. The theme of the session was "K9s in border vigil and wildlife protection". The first speaker of the session was Dr. V.L.N. Thakur,



Comdt (Vet), ITBP and he talked about how the K9s are deployed effectively in wildlife conservation. He shared his experiences in utilizing guard dogs in various roles in wildlife protections.



The second speaker was Dr. Vichar Nema, 2-I/C(Vet), SSB. He dwelt upon prevailing issues in deployment of reliable detection dogs. He enlisted the requirement of reliable scent detection canines and their training sequences. He also touched upon various modules of training and underlined the points to make training more effective to make K9 teams more efficient.



Smt. Veena Rao Superintendent, Customs K9 center Attari, spoke about role of Customs K9s in Anti Smuggling. She gave a brief overview of role of customs dept. and the importance of K9s in anti smuggling duties. She explained how smuggling takes place at various points and the need to prevent it.

The fifth session was chaired by

Dr. Sudhakar Natarajan, DIG(Vet), ITBP. The theme was "K9 Handlers and Motivation".



The first speaker was Dr. Arun Sanadhya, 2-I/C(Vet), CISF. He spoke on K9 handlers and motivation. He highlighted the duties and responsibilities of K9 handlers, the challenges they face. He underlined the factors which motivate them including positive and negative motivations, intrinsic and extrinsic motivations etc. and stressed upon the factors which are important for a handlers to feel good and motivated and to extract the best out of K9s.

Lt. Col Arun Sharma, RVC, Meerut, spoke about strategies and motivational factors involved in training of military working dogs and Army dog handlers. He gave a brief overview of practices and goals followed at RVC. He further listed out the categories of various military working dogs and the ways and means adopted to train them, and also touched upon various factors for motivation of handlers and issues concerning the training of handlers.

Sh. Ravindra M L, DIG, CRPF, Ex. Principal DBTS, gave a special talk on K9 and man management. He gave a unique and interesting concept of a K9 team. He identified the stakeholders in the chain of K9

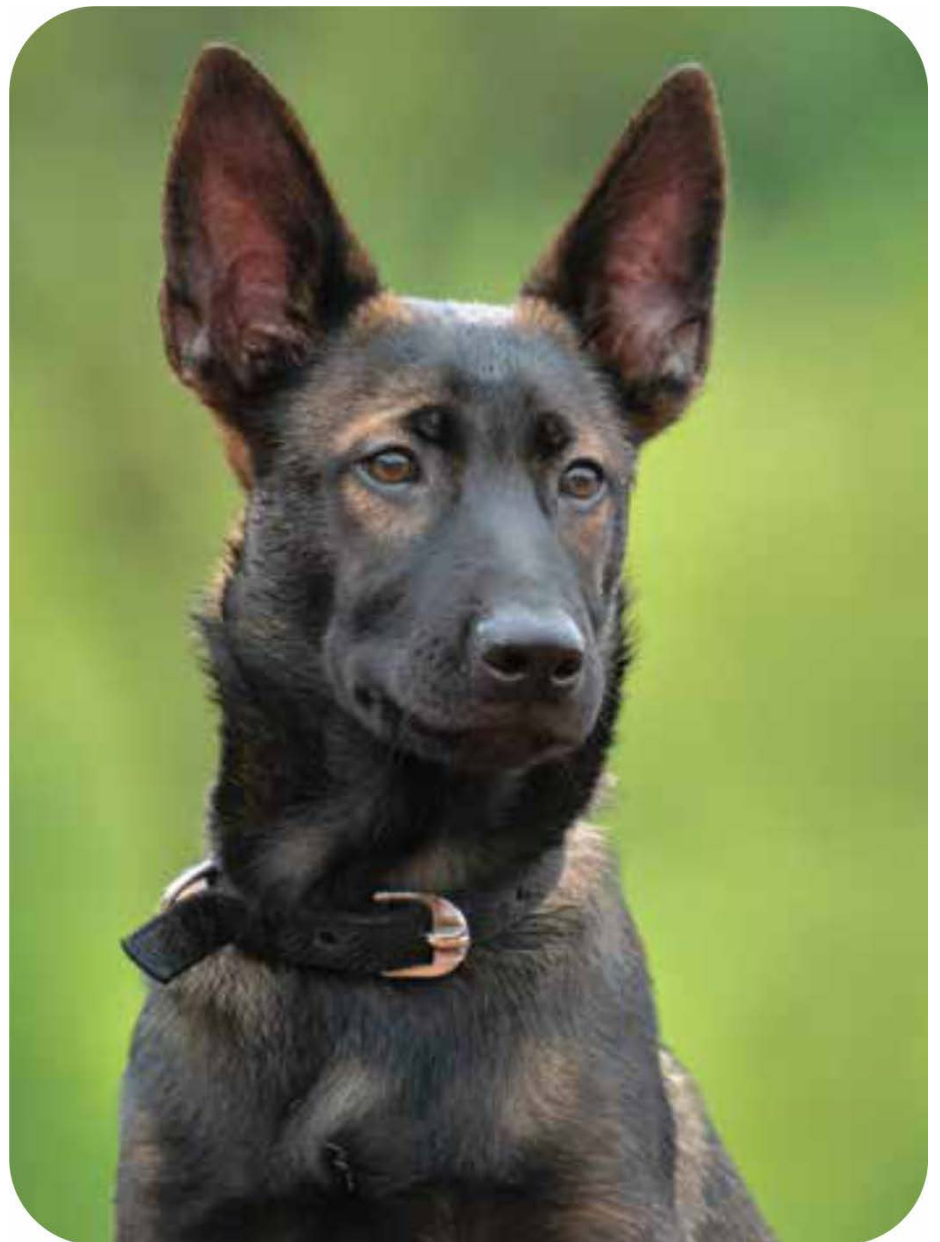
management and gave practical & effective ways to recognize and appreciate K9 team so that the best can be extracted out of them. He underlined the need for motivating the handlers and also stressed upon the need for financial incentives among other factors. He kept the gathering engrossed with his practical and solution based approach in handling the K9 teams and discussed issues of K9s and handlers like transfer, allowances, deployment, operational issues etc.

The Session 6 was chaired by Sh. Ravindra M.L. DIG, CRPF, and the topic discussed was 'Futuristic security challenges and role of K9s in unconventional scenarios'.



The first speaker was Dr. Gadhvi Sandip Kumar, Comdt, NDRF, and he deliberated upon important details about role of K9 in disaster management. The search and rescue K9 have prove to be of immense use during disasters and this is field to focus upon in the time to come.

The National Police K9 seminar was conceived by MHA as a means for bringing together the stakeholders dealing and K9 matters from all the law enforcement agencies and security forces of the country, on a common platform. This was done, to enhance our skills and knowledge in this niche field.



"I love you more than you love yourself"

DOG SAHIB

PAWS UP FOR DOGS IN HUMAN PSYCHIATRY

Dr Sudhakar Natarajan, Deputy Inspector General, Vet Chief, ITBP

Dogs can help patients suffering from Treatment Resistant Major Depressive Disorder (TR-MDD). Dogs assisted therapy can attenuate symptoms Autism Spectrum

Disorder (ASD) in children. Dogs can add colour to the lives of senior citizens bidding their time to meet their maker. Dogs have a salubrious effect on the human soul.

In short; Dogs heal the body and mind. The above statements are no longer conjectures based on incomplete or biased scientific information. Hardcore research



based on double blind statistically reviewed studies reported by international academic institutions have upheld the belief of the ancient Neanderthal man on the psychological benefits of being around dogs.

It is well known that very presence of a dog at home brings a serene sense of security and calm. This is embedded in the Human DNA, that has evolved continuously from the time of the prehistoric caveman, who was the first to realise that a peacefully sleeping dog in the cave denotes that there is no danger lurking around. The very presence of the dog was reassuring. Dogs are intricately intertwined into the human genetic code.

Dr Jorge Mota Pereira and Dr Daniela Fonte from the Clínica Médico-Psiquiátrica da Ordem located at Portugal have conducted a scientific study on patients suffering from depression who did not respond to antidepressants alone. They divided patients into two groups. Each patient from Group A adopted a dog and the patients from Group B remained without dogs. All patients of both groups maintained their usual pharmacotherapy with antidepressant drugs. All participants were evaluated at baseline, 4, 8 and 12 weeks for depressive symptoms using HAMD17 and GAF. Results show that the patients in the Dog Group had an improvement in HAMD17

and GAF scores as well as higher response and remission rates compared to the control group, where no patient responded or remitted. This path breaking study clearly proves that a patient suffering from depression that is not responding to normal drugs can experience alleviation in symptoms by taking care of a dog. This scientific study proves that adjuvant alternative non-pharmacological approach to treating drug resistant depression is combining the therapy with dogs.

Dr Hyung Lee Florian and Dr Wertenaue Roland from the Department of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy, Charité University Medicine, Berlin have proved in their research study that dog assisted intervention significantly reduces anxiety in hospitalized suicidal patients with major depression. Their highly acclaimed research explored animal-assisted therapies that involve interaction between patients and a dog with the aim of improving mental wellbeing and diminishing anxiety and agitation in patients. This finding suggests that animal-assisted therapy causes highly significant reductions of state anxiety. Presence of dogs may offer an additional therapeutic benefit that might decrease anxiety and enhance psychotherapeutic strategies and motivation of patients and therapists.

Not only patients suffering from major depression benefit from

dogs but also kids suffering from Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) can benefit from living with dogs, as proved by Dr Caitlin Siewertsen and Dr Emma French from the Department of Health Sciences at Drexel University in Philadelphia. Their study was significant not only because it provided further evidence that pet therapy can improve quality of life for those with ASD, but also because it found that therapy dogs can promote the comfort and happiness of the whole family by facilitating interactions.

The very act of petting a dog releases endorphins and serotonins. The non verbal company of dogs has a healing effect on the human neurochemistry. The breed of the dog does not matter. Even a mongrel desi Indian street dog if properly cared for can help patients suffering from depression, kids suffering from ASD and would add the much needed spark in the lives of senior citizens. Our retired ITBP dogs would indeed do wonders if properly used by Medical Doctors.

Reputed hospitals in India can indeed start harnessing the healing power of therapy dogs if psychiatrists and psychologists do not only depend on pharmacological intervention but also factor in the healing presence of therapy dogs.

There is a body of irrefutable scientific evidence on the role of dogs in healing not only the human brain but also the soul.



USE OF K9s FOR THE WILD LIFE CONSERVATION

Dr. Vinod Laxminarayan Thakur, Commandant (Vet), ITBP

The Main challenges in Wild Life Conservation are:

Man Animal Conflict: Results in the Poison Killings of the big cat.

Kill for meat consumption: Natural and artificial water holes in the forest are poisoned with urea to kill Antelopes and birds like Pheasant and Pea-cocks.

Killing Wild Boar and other herbivores like Blue Bulls etc by electrocution.

Poaching of Big cats is done for their

skin and other body parts, and for trading them in the international market.

Man Animal Conflict Causes:

- Increasing human habitat, decreasing animal habitat.
- Decreasing grassland, due to over grazing by unproductive domestic cattle.
- Infrastructure developments such as irrigation, road and railways, mining etc.

- Man Animal Conflict reached its peak during 2020-2021-2022.
- Cost of the conflicts both in terms of human life, crop damage and cattle is being borne by the people living on the fringes and villages of the forest. This being a big deterrent for local support for wild life conservation
- Compensation paid by the forest department is in crores, thereby bleeding the exchequer.

Result:

- Poison killing of big cats.

- Urea poisoning of the water holes.
- Electric wire fence, resulting into death, due to electrocution.

Solution: Canines

- Sniffers dogs can be trained to smell the poison, used by the villagers such as pesticides and urea and some plants like Dhatutra and Kaner.
- Sniffers can be trained to sniff the electric wire fence.
- Sniffers and trekkers can be used to track the path of wild animal movements, so as to help the authorities in developing **Wild Life** Corridors.

Trades in which Canines can be trained in Wild Life Conservation:

PATROL DOGS: Reserve forests are vast stretches of land, divided into different beats and zones. These beats are patrolled by the forest guards.

It's not humanly possible to locate a poacher hiding in the forest by a handful of forest guards.

Patrol dogs can sniff and identify the strangers hiding in the forest.

The canines can function in the same manner as they are being trained to perform duties in Anti Naxal Operations.

The news of deployment of a patrol dogs itself will be a huge deterrent to poachers.

Trackers:

Will work in the same way to get the smell from the scene of crime and follow the criminal.

The forest is less frequented by people; hence the smell will remain unadulterated for a longer period of time and help in catching the poacher/culprit.

Trained dogs can lead rangers to armed poachers in the wild, tracking down the culprits over long hours through heat and rain. They can apprehend poachers in the act, rather than just the poached products.

They can be of great use in developing the Wild Life Corridor.

Sniffers:

Man- Animal conflict is one of the biggest deterrents in the Wild life Conservation.

Left over Carcass is being poisoned with insecticide.

Natural and manmade water holes are poisoned with urea to kill antelopes, peacocks and pheasants.

Canines can be trained to smell anything from Tiger parts, Ivory, Rhino Horns and different type of wild animal meat that of Blue Bull, Antelopes, Wild Boar, etc to track down the poachers and hunters.

Canines can be used at Ports, Airports, Railway Stations, Bus Stops, Border Crossings and other locations to sniff out smuggled animal products.

They can be of great use in developing the Wild Life Corridor.

Guard Dog:

Livestock protection dogs can be trained to keep predators like Tigers, Leopards, and lions safe,

which then reduce man-animal conflict between villagers and big cats and minimizes the instances of snaring or retaliatory/poison killing of big cats.

The domestic guard dogs are used as sacrifice to safe guard the interest of the villagers living in the forest or in its fringes.

To prevent the instances of mass death, example death of 23 Lion in Gir due to Canine distemper, in 2018

Canines for specie conservation:

Working Canines are an amazing asset for conservation of Wild Life, endangered species and even threatened habitats.

Biggest asset of a Canine is his/her ability for smelling. Canines can be trained to smell the scat of the wild life.

Information that can be accessed out of an animal's scat and urine are:

- Diet
- Health
- Genetics
- Pregnancy status
- Movements
- Territory
- Scat is important for biologists studying elusive, sensitive or endangered species.

Use of canines in the conservation of cheetah in the kuno wild life sanctuary:

Cheetahs were extinct from Indian wild for last 75 years and are reintroduced in the Kuno Wild

life Sanctuary on 17th September 2022, as a pilot project directly under the supervision of our Honorable Prime Minister Sh. Narendra Modiji. Scientists in Africa are using dogs to find cheetah scat, all in an effort to get an accurate count of this endangered specie. (Only 7,000 cheetahs are left in the African wild, according to estimates). Two trained dogs found 27 scat of Cheetah, in an area of 2,400 square kilometers in western Zambia, according to a study published in the Journal of Zoology. Humans, looking for cheetah tracks over the same area, found none.

The same technique can be applied in Kuno Wild Life Sanctuary to protect the Cheetahs that have been relocated from Tanzania.

My observation:

While working in the Buffer and Protected areas of the Pench Tiger

Reserve, we observed that the inhabitants of these villages indulge in farming and animal husbandry.

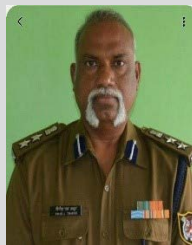
Every family owns few non-descriptive and un-productive cattle.

The bulls are used for tilling the land and the cows are being used for breeding purpose, without any milk yield. I envisages that if these non descriptive cattle are artificially inseminated with the semen of high yielding exotic breed, In time to come the progeny of this non descriptive cattle will be developed into high yielding ones and make the inhabitants self sufficient and less dependent on the forest for their livelihood. We should carry out mass castration of the bulls, so as to prevent the conception of the cows due to natural service. This may also help towards the stray cattle menace, due to beef ban. A

white revolution is an answer to the problem being faced by the forest department, about the domestic cattle grazing in the jungle and consuming the vegetation meant for the wild herbivores.

PPRV infection is still wide spread among the goats in the villages in the forest.

The recent death of 23 Lions in the Gir forest due to Distemper was due to the lions feeding on the domestic cattle, where the PPRV was dormant and mutated to Canine Distemper virus, which belongs to the same group, Morbilivirus. This is alarming situation wherein we need to go mass vaccination of caprines against PPRV. The immunity develops with this vaccine is of 12 years, which is more than the life span of a caprine. Hence it is possible to totally eradicate this disease with a single dose of vaccination.



Dr. Vinod Laxminarayan Thakur, Commandant/Vet, ITBP, has six and a half years of experience of working with the dog squad in Anti-Naxal Operations in the state of Chhattisgarh, and two and half years of working in the Srinagar Valley with the dog Squad. He is a passionate conservationist too.

He has regularly participate in the machan census, on every Budh Poornima in the National Parks of Central India. He had been nominated by Directorate General ITBP, for Tiger Census at Sunderbans Tiger Resrve in December 2021, with West Bengal Forest Department.

After his superannuation, he plans to dedicate his time for K9 training in wild life conservation.



INDIAN DOG BREEDS: INDUCTION IN CAPFs

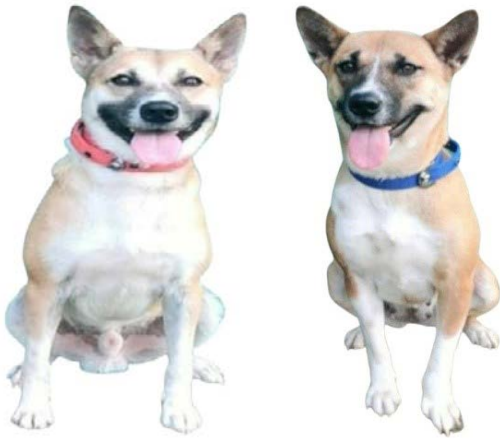
Dr. Deepanjyoti Gayan, 2IC (Vet) ITBP

India is home to many indigenous dog breeds/nondescript breeds viz. Gaddi (Himalayan foothills), Bakarwal (Pir Panjal range of lower Himalayas), Tibetan Mastiff (Ladakh and other high-altitude Himalayan regions), Banjara Hound (Maharashtra), Bully Kutta (Punjab, Haryana, Delhi, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu), Chippiparai (Tamil

Nadu), Indian Pariah (Indian Subcontinent), Jonangi (Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu), Kaikadi (Maharashtra, Gujarat), Kanni (Tamil Nadu), Chippiparai (Tamil Nadu), Kombai (Tamil Nadu), Mahratta Hound (Maharashtra), Mudhol Hound (Karnataka), Rajapalayam (Tamil Nadu), Rampur Greyhound (Uttar

Pradesh). These dogs are being reared for centuries, but most of them are quickly heading towards extinction.

Majority of the Indian Hounds are sight hounds. Hounds are of two types: Scent hound and Sight hounds. 'Scent Hounds' were used for hunting, primarily by use of



Arunachal Mongrel dogs Rocky (Left) and Lucie (Right), successfully trained in Explosive Detection.

scent and endurance. In contrast, the 'Sight Hounds' were used for hunting, primarily by use of sight and speed. For Explosive Detection (ED), Narcotic Detection (ND), Tracker trades of dog training; the Scent Hounds are usually preferred. For Infantry Patrolling (IP) and Guard Dog trades, the Sight hounds can be better utilized.

ITBP was entrusted by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India to ascertain the suitability of Indian dog Breeds for Police duties. Accordingly a Pilot Project for training locally available Indian dog breeds was launched in ITBP locations at Leh (Ladakh), Joshimath (Uttarakhand), Pegong (Sikkim) and Lohitpur (Arunachal Pradesh). Two pups each of Indigenous Tibetan Mastiff, Gaddi, Sikkim Indigenous, Arunachal Mongrel breeds/non-descript breeds, total six pups were selected for the trials. The trials were conducted in-situ at field locations in the area of origin of these breeds.

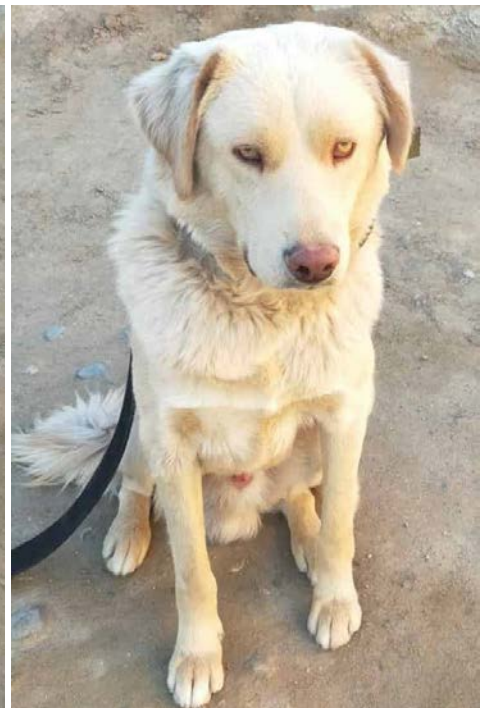
Out of total six dogs, two Arunachal Mongrel dogs 'Rocky' and 'Lucie' were successfully trained in Basic Obedience followed by Explosive Detection training at Lohitpur. The dogs were trained on various target odours viz. Gun powder, TNT, PEK and Cordex etc. The dogs showed good performance in various scenarios. Two Indigenous Tibetan Mastiff dogs were also successfully trained in Basic Obedience at Leh.

Remaining four indigenous dogs at Joshimath and Pegong were found to be submissive and have an intension to run away. They also showed less bonding with dog handler and were unable to work off-leash. It was observed that they had been trained on classical conditioning and not on the operant conditioning.

The probable reason for showing

minimal interest by these pups in training could be due to the fact that they were adopted late at approximately 03 months of age and by then they had already socialized with their pack. The other reason could be lack of institutionalized training facilities at the field locations.

After threadbare discussions it was decided to conduct a fresh institutionalized trial of indigenous dogs 'Project Yudhistir' in the dog training centres of ITBP. The project has been named, in honour of the Mahabharata King Yudhistir who was ready to give up heaven, if his faithful indigenous dog was not admitted into paradise. Presently, some indigenous mountain breeds of dogs are under rearing and marrying-up at the dog training centres for the trial. A Breeding



Indigenous Mountain Mastiff (mix) Don (Left) and Lucky (Right), successfully trained in Basic Obedience.



Rearing and Marrying-up Indigenous Mountain breeds of dogs at ATS, ITBP, Lohitpur.

Programme of indigenous dog breeds is also in the pipeline.

Previously in year 2018, ITBP had successfully trained and inducted Mudhol hounds as Explosive

Detection (ED) and dual role Patrol Explosive Detection (PED) dogs.

Similarly, CRPF has inducted Kombai in 2020 and recently Mudhol hounds have been inducted by SPG.

The author acknowledges the effort of ITBP Veterinary Cadre Officers and Dog handlers for successful training of the indigenous dog breeds.



Mudhol Hounds inducted by ITBP in 2018.



Dr. Deepanjyoti Gayan was enrolled in ITBP in 2009. Officer is M.V.Sc. in Veterinary Microbiology. He is presently working at Directorate General, ITBP, New Delhi and looking after Veterinary matters. Officer is involved in planning and monitoring of K9 training activities in ITBP and actively involved in deployment of ITBP PSKs. Officer has a rich experience of working in Border BNs, Anti Naxal theatre, Training centres and Sector HQRs of ITBP. He has also worked at erstwhile CISF Dog Breeding & Training Centre, Ghaziabad.



AREA SANITIZATION WITH SEARCH IN BLIND AND ATTACK BY ASSAULT (ASLT) K9

Major Rishi Sharma, NSG

Assault K9 have become an integral part of National Security Guard and operate under various situations ranging from Counter Hijack (CH)/ Counter Terrorist (CT) to operation in Built Up Areas (BUAs) and Hostage Rescue Operation in Jungle terrain.(HROJ) Over the years these Assault K9s have been used in traditional form to attack an enemy on being indicated/ commanded by trainer. They have proved their mettle time and again and have saved precious lives of our troops. However, in

recent years there have been various developments in usage and deployment of these K9s due to new emerging threat scenarios and requirements of House Intervention Teams of Special Action Groups and Special Ranger Groups for various roles based on recent operations experiences. Recently National Security Guard K9 has started training these Assault K9 in the concept of Area Sanitization with Blind Search and Attack capability as part of House Intervention Teams operation in

Built Up Areas as well as Hostage Rescue Operation in Jungle terrain.

Area sanitization is a technique in which an Assault K9 is used to sanitize a particular area or building for presence of enemy so that our own troops can advance swiftly and in case of presence of any enemy in that particular area/ target building, the K9 can assault on its own and neutralize the enemy. In case of Jungle Operations where the exact location of enemy is not defined and involves tactical movement and searching, the Assault K9 with

such capability can prove to be a boon as these K9s are trained to move ahead of House Intervention Team upto a particular distance and sanitize that whole area (generally in 360o), thus House Intervention Team can advance rapidly with minimal chances of own casualty. Similarly, in case of Built Up Areas operations, while doing intervention in a target building with uncertain location of enemy, these K9s can search the buildings and attack the enemy on their own. This provides crucial Golden Seconds to own troops to overpower the enemy and take control of situation swiftly.

Moreover, with capability of Search in Blind, these K9s can be pointed to a particular target area to search for presence of enemy in various setups/ scenarios. Therefore, an Assault K9 with capability to do Area Sanitization along with search in blind and attack can be a huge force multiplier, enhancing the operational capability of our House Intervention Teams manifolds. Area Sanitization involves sending the K9 ahead to search and in case there is no presence of enemy in that area, the K9 comes back to its trainer. This way the House Intervention Team covers that sanitized area more swiftly. In case there is presence of enemy in the search zone of K9, it can attack and engage the enemy on its own, thus giving out the exact location of enemy to own troops. Area Sanitization can be done in two ways:-

(a) Directed Sanitization.

Directed Sanitization involves deployment of Assault K9 with K9 Augmentation Equipment such as

K9 Vision System, in a particular area where we are aware of presence of enemy but do not have any visible confirmation. In this case, the K9 is directed to that area to search and attack the enemy. This gives real time audio-video feed to the K9 Handler and gives controlover K9 activity.

(b) Non Directed Sanitization

Non-Directed Search involves deployment of K9 in an area/target building where K9 conducts the search and sanitization on its own. The K9 is trained to go upto a particular distance in different directions as pointed by its trainer and conduct the sanitization. The area of search can vary as per the training standards of K9 and user requirements. The K9 can also be used to do a 360° search around House Intervention Team and then return to its trainer after the sanitization.

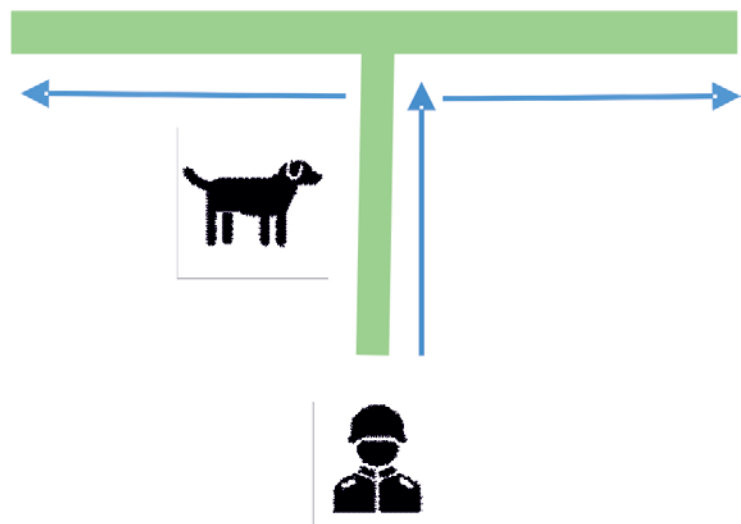
Method of Deployment.

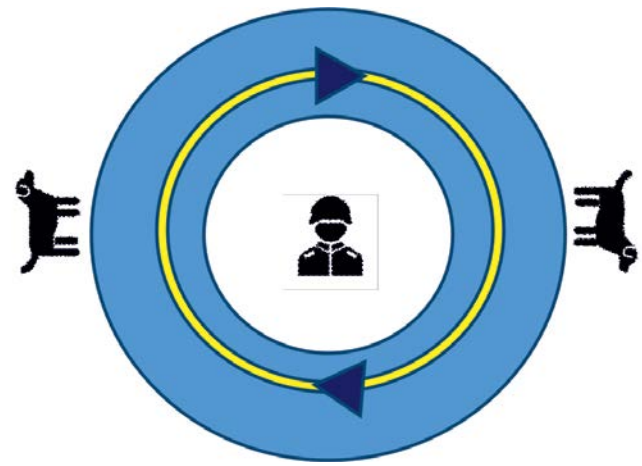
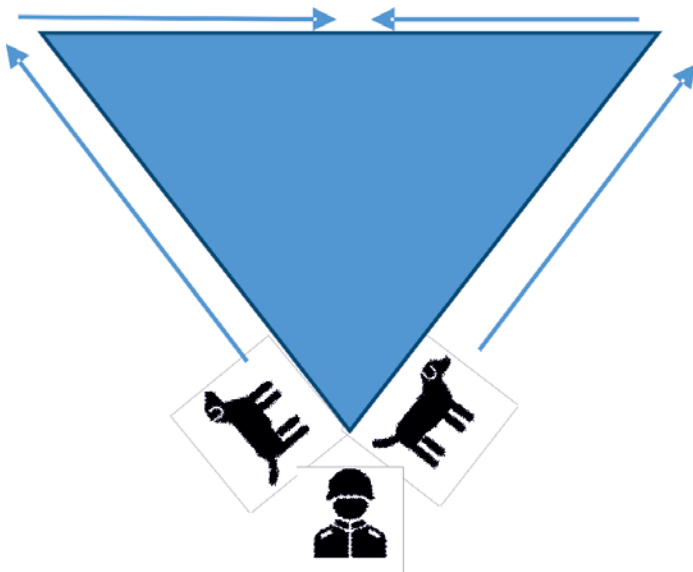
(a) Jungle Terrain. In case of Hostage Rescue Operation in Jungle terrain of National Security Guard, the Assault K9 with such capability

can be effectively deployed with House Intervention Teams moving towards a target in jungle terrain. Such deployment can be done in following manner:-

- (i) Assault K9 and its handler forms an integral part of the House Intervention Team.
- (ii) While undertaking the movement, the K9 is deployed by its handler to go ahead and sanitize the area.
- (iii) The K9 moves ahead and conducts the search and sanitization as per the training. The K9 can be trained to do sanitization in different kinds of patterns such as:-

(aa) T- Pattern. In this pattern, the K9 moves straight ahead of the House Intervention Team and then goes left and right and cover the area in the form of a 'T,' ahead of House Intervention Team. In case the K9 founds enemy/target in the search area, it engages the target on its own, otherwise it returns to trainer. The House Intervention Team then covers the sanitized area and redeploys the K9 ahead of it.





(ab) Inverted Triangle Pattern. The K9 is trained to search in inverted triangle-pattern, ahead of House Intervention Team. Two K9s can be deploy simultaneously to conduct the sanitization thus increasing the speed and target area.

(ac) 360° Pattern. In this pattern the K9 searches all around the House Intervention Team, giving a 360° sanitization and protection.

Built Up Area Operations. In Built Up Areas the K9 can be targeted to a specific building to conduct the search and sanitization in following manner:-

- (a) The K9 is deployed as part of House Intervention Team and it moves towards target building and searches each room, looking for any potential enemy.
- (b) These K9s are trained to attack the weapon holding arm of enemy. As K9 moves ahead sanitizing each room, the House Intervention Team follows and clear each room.
- (c) In this way the room clearance drill can be done in much faster and safe manner.

Conclusion

Assault K9s have become an indispensable asset for conduct of

effective operations by National Security Guard. Time and again they have been successfully employed in various operations. However, due to ever changing threat scenarios and danger posed by enemy, there is a continuous requirement in enhancing the skill sets and operational capabilities of our Assault K9s to make them cutting edge in an operation. Special skill of Area Sanitization with Blind Search and attack gives a much-needed advantage and upper hand to our House Intervention Teams to operate with full confidence and minimal casualty in all kind of operations in Built Up Areas as well as in jungle terrain.



Major Rishi Sharma National Security Guard K9 was commissioned in Indian Army (Remount Veterinary Corps) on 29 Sep 2014. He is the Graduate of SKUAST, Jammu. The officer has served in major Cat 'A' establishment of Remount Veterinary Corps and also served as Equestrian Training Officer at Gaya. The Officer has served in High Altitude area in Kashmir Valley as well as in active Counter Insurgency / Counter Terrorist operational area. The Officer is instructor qualified in Army Dog Trainer Officer course and has played pivotal role in training of Dual Purpose K9s in National Security Guard K9, Manesar



ITBP VETERAN K9s SPREAD JOY

In compliance to MHA directives, it brings us great satisfaction to inform that ITBP Retired Dogs are being successfully used for rehabilitation of Autism Spectrum Disorder kids at a Government Institute for Special Children at Chandrigarh (SOREM).

Every Wednesday, the ITBP retired K9s are sent to this institute to assist in therapy



Special Children enjoying soothing company of Retired dog Sultan and Rozy.



The presence of Speed and Toofan have a tranquil effect at the school

of these children along with our experienced Handlers. The Joint Director of this institute Dr Sangeeta has said that she finds a perceptible improvement in the children in emotional stability and better hand-eye-coordination, social skills.

The presence of non-verbal K9 company is very soothing for Autism Spectral children and it has been observed to bring tranquility in hyperactive children and improves the eye-contact time.

This Force is 'first off the block' in using these Retired K9 Heroes as Therapy dogs. Retired dogs have started visiting ITBP hospitals and have given soothing emotional support to patients, that is a welcome break for them from the dreary hospital monotony. Also



Veteran K9 Hero Reena providing emotional support to Patient

these dogs have interacted with children with special needs, and the spark seen in the eyes is to be seen to be believed; and immediate connection between the child and dog was remarkable. ITBP is happy

to report the initiation of this new role for our veteran hero dogs.

The response of patients was very encouraging. Many were long term patients and they expressed unalloyed joy in engaging with ITBP



Helen provides K9 Therapy breaks dreary monotony of patients



Hero Retired K9 Machali engages in non-verbal love with a patient



Guess, Which hand? ITBP Retired K9 enjoys the game !!



Hero Retired K9 Machali engages in non-verbal love with a patient.



Two Patients chill out with their new buddies.



The school at Chandigarh with Teachers, Children and our ITBP team.

dogs in non-verbal communication, purely from the heart. The long term effects on engagement with ITBP Therapy Dogs are very positive.

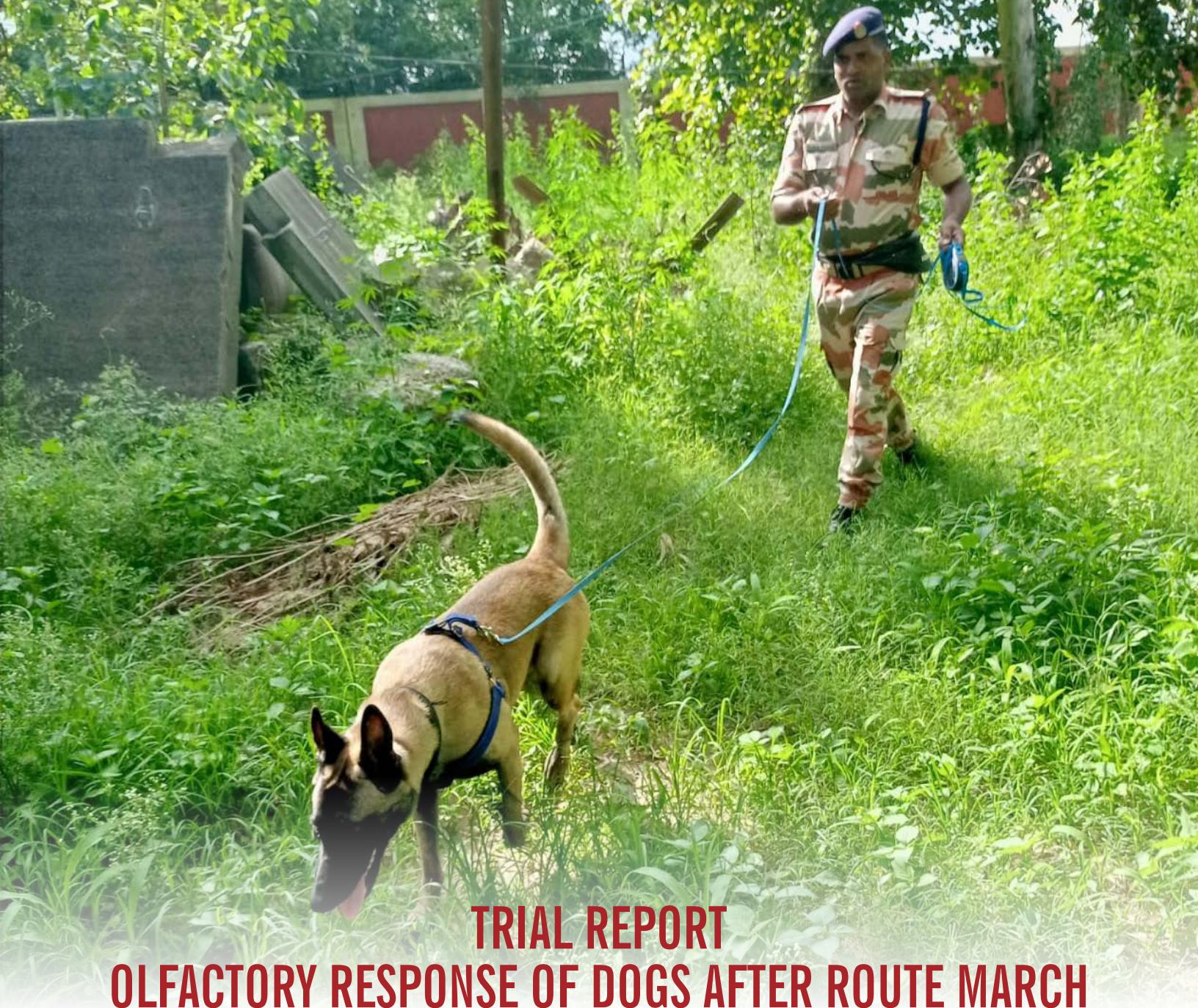
It is assured that our retired K9 Heroes would continue to be gainfully employed for such noble endeavours.



Mahila Constable admitted to hospital gives a dazzling smile on meeting our Retired Hero K9.



Children learn caring and sharing in the company of our grand old K9 Veteran



TRIAL REPORT

OLFACTORY RESPONSE OF DOGS AFTER ROUTE MARCH

1.Aim:

To submit a technical trial report on target odour response of ITBP K9s , immediately after route march.

2.Material :

19 Malinois (Belgian Shepherd) dogs who have completed 12 weeks of Basic Obedience and are under 5th week of PEDD (patrol explosive detection dog) trade

training with standard explosive materials were used for this trial at NTCDA BTC Bhanu.

3.Rationale:

This technical study was sought by ADG(HQ) to ascertain if there is any deleterious effect on the sniffing ability and target odour response of ITBP K9s as in actual field conditions they are deployed for long ROPs/ ADPs and other operational

manoeuvres that involve patrolling for long distances under inclement tropical conditions.

4.Method:

19 K9s with DHs were taken on a 10 Km route march in the 0900hrs -1200hrs session of training and were deployed for ground search of explosive articles in a 20ft X 20 ft ground immediately after route march without any break. Three

a) Evaluation of Ground Search after 10 Km Route March

S No	K9 Name	Success rate	Inquisitiveness and interest after 10 Km march	Remarks
1	Rosy	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
2	Pearl	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
3	Rock	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
4	Pluto	3/3	Encouraged	100%
5	Romeo	2/3	Spontaneous	66.66%
6	Rony	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
7	Julie	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
8	Charlie	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
9	Sandy	2/3	Spontaneous	66.66%
10	Pushpa	2/3	Encouraged	66.66%
11	Gabbar	2/3	Encouraged	66.66%
12	Axel	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
13	Jhansi	2/3	Spontaneous	100%
14	Peter	2/3	Spontaneous	66.66%
15	Taffi	2/3	Spontaneous	66.66%
16	Anni	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
17	Maggi	1/3	Encouraged	33.33%
18	Mary	1/3	Spontaneous	33.33% Crowd shy
19	Jackie	1/3	Encouraged	33.33 % Did not undergo route march as dog is under treatment for infection. Antibiotics may temporarily affect olfaction.

explosive articles were laid along with 7 dummy articles. 5 minute time was given to each dog/DH.

The same 19 K9s with DHs were again taken on a 5 Km route march in the 1500 hrs- 1630 session and were made undergo luggage search, immediately after route march. 5 luggage articles having 3 explosive articles and 2 dummies were laid. Time given was 5 minutes.

Both ground search and luggage search were prepared before the K9 teams proceeded for route march, so that dogs could be deployed without any delay on return. This was done to simulate actual field

conditions.

Since it could be construed that the conditions of Bhanu during early winter is much less stressful as compared to the sweltering heat of the tropical jungles of Chhattisgarh, sample cases of performance of ANO K9s were also studied, especially the number of Km patrolled before spontaneous detection of IEDs.

5. Results :

The trial at Bhanu was conducted by Dr Vinay Shankar Tyagi, 2IC(Vet) and monitored by video call from Dte Gen to assess actual

performance of the 19 dogs after 10 Km and 5 Km route march.

The results are depicted in a tabulated coloum:

It may be seen that few dogs missed articles in both ground search and luggage search. It must be kept in mind that they are very young dogs undergoing just the 5th week of PEDD training after 12 weeks basic obedience. It can be safely assumed that these dogs will definitely improve after 7 more weeks of training, before passing out.

Some dogs who missed articles in

b) Evaluation of Luggage Search after 5 Km Route March

S No	K9 Name	Success rate	Inquisitiveness and interest after 5 Km march	Remarks
1	Rosy	2/3	Spontaneous	66.66%
2	Pearl	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
3	Rock	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
4	Pluto	3/3	Encouraged	100%
5	Romeo	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
6	Rony	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
7	Julie	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
8	Charlie	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
9	Sandy	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
10	Pushpa	3/3	Encouraged	100%
11	Gabbar	3/3	Encouraged	100%
12	Axel	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
13	Jhansi	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
14	Peter	2/3	Spontaneous	66.66%
15	Taffi	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
16	Anni	3/3	Spontaneous	100%
17	Maggi	3/3	Encouraged	100%
18	Mary	3/3	Spontaneous	100% Crowd shy
19	Jackie	1/3	Encouraged	33.33 % Did not undergo route march as dog is under treatment for infection. Antibiotics may temporarily affect olfaction.

c) Actual ANO operations record

S No	Name of K9	Unit/ Date	Distance walked before detecting IED	Recovery
1	Lucky	38th Bn 1/11/21	11 km	Recovered raw materials of IEDs – Naxal cache busted by ITBP
2	Mukhpari	38th Bn 8/7/22	10 Km	Pressure Cooker high explosive IED
3	Snowy	40th Bn 20/9/20	7 Km	Pressure Cooker high explosive IED
4	Sophia	40th Bn 27/9/20	13 Km	IED with Ammonium Nitrate and commercial explosives
5	Snowy	40th Bn 27/9/21	7 Km	Pressure Cooker high explosive IED (masked with additives)
6	Thunder	41st Bn 3/7/20	5 Km	IED with syringe mechanism in steel box with masked with additives
7	Monty	41st Bn 7/3/21	3 Km	IED steel container with cocktail explosives and splinters

8	Thunder	41st Bn 28/4/21	4 Km	IED steel container with cocktail explosives and splinters
9	Lucky	45th Bn 11/11/20	2 Km	Pressure cooker IED
10	Lucky	45th Bn 19/1/21	0.5 Km	Pressure cooker IED
11	Damru	45th Bn 21/5/21	5 Km	Pressure cooker IED
12	Sweetie	53rd Bn 5/8/22	1 Km	Pipe IED

ground search after 10 Km walk have improved in baggage search after 5 km walk. Is it because these dogs have walked less that their performance has improved or is it due to the fact luggage search is generally easier than ground search, is a matter of debate and deliberation. It is assessed that it is a combination of factors that have resulted in improvement of some dogs in para 5(b).

The dog named Jackie who was under antibiotic treatment did not do well as the olfactory response is temporarily affected by some antibiotics. Also a blocked nose due to mucus may also be a reason. K9 Jackie was not taken on the 10 Km and 5 Km route march.

6. Findings and discussion:

The under-training dogs at Bhanu have done fairly well after 10 Km and 5 Km route march, that indicates that their initiative and drive are not compromised by moderate physical activity.

The olfactory response to target odour, immediately after route march was studied and it appears that most of the dogs have been positively reinforced with adequate operant conditioning to retain the desire to seek the scent bouquet and give indication.

Most of the dogs had a spontaneous drive and immediately started sniffing for the article, after the harness was applied. Few dogs even after harness was applied had to be encouraged a few times gently to start sniffing. It is opined that this is the temperament of some dogs that can be improved by enhanced bonding with handler.

The weather at Bhanu at this time is pleasant therefore the route march may have been an enjoyable experience for most dogs as it would entail an outing with new smells and interesting stimuli along with much awaited group activity with handler and other dogs.

This is the reason that the actual ANO recoveries in the recent past had also been studied. Some Hero Service K9s had walked 13, 11, 10, 7, 5 and 0.5 Kms before recovering the IED. Some of the recoveries had been done in the month of April, May, July and August when the humidity and heat are at their peak in the ANO grid. This also goes to show that ITBP Service K9s have the capability to detect IEDs after a patrolling for multiple kilometers.

There are strategies to control heat stress in dogs in ANO grid and guidelines issued by Vet Dte are being followed by all units to maximize the performance of dogs.

7. Conclusion:

This study has brought out some useful findings and it has made us aware that we must ensure that the dog retains the drive and initiative to do the job even after long patrolling. This trial report underscores the importance of dove-tailing long route marches along with olfactory K9 training.

8. Acknowledgements :

Shri Amrit Mohan Prasad, IPS, ADG(HQ) ITBP- for guiding and inspiring us to undertake this study

Shri Ishwar Singh Duhan, IG BTC- for providing the necessary support and facilities.

Shri Sanjeev Raina, IG C Ftr- for effective K9 strategy and providing details of K9 recovery cases.

Dr Vinay Shankar Tyagi, 2IC(Vet) – for conducting this study under his technical expertise.

All ANO Service K9s and under-training K9s who have enhanced our technical knowledge. Salute to all loving and loyal four legged buddies.

Dr Sudhakar Natarajan,
Deputy Inspector General, Vet Chief, ITBP



INNOVATIONS AND BEST PRACTISE IN K9 TRG METHODOLOGY

Dr Akhilesh Tomar, 2IC (Vet) ITBP

ITBP K9s are playing a significant role in saving lives of Troops and civilians not only in distributed areas like ANO (Anti Naxal Operations) but also in peace areas/ Our K9 give their best in Republic day, Independence day, Kumb Mela and many more sensitive responsibilities given time to time by Govt. of India. Not only in forces but almost in every field the success rate is directly proportional to the level & quality of training

imparted. We are having one of the best Training Centers for our K9 at NTCD&A, Bhanu, HARYANA. We not only imparting training to our canines but also provide trg for K9 of state police and other organisations too.

There are many trades in which K9 are trained at NTCD&A:-

- 1) ED
- 2) PEDD
- 3) TRACKER

- 4) ASSAULT TRACKER
- 5) INFANTRY PATROL
- 6) SEARCH & RESCUE
- 7) NARCOTICS

Based upon the deployment & with the advancement of time ITBP has made a great INNOVATION IN ITS TRG Methodology for K9 by developing PEDD trade.

Two trades were mixed ie. Patrolling trade & Explosive detection trade and result is PEDD.

Advantages of PEDD:-

In Anti-naxal operations different OPS are carried out eg. ROP, RSO, Demining ADP etc. Earlier troops used to carry IP k9 & ED K9 separately in OPS. It was a great challenge for troops as the party carrying IP K9 was lacking in detecting IED's

Deployment of PEDD solved this task & also proved itself advantageous as:-

- Less Man-Power
- Ops party getting success both in patrol & IED detection.
- Bipolar & perfect utilisation of K9 services.
- Economical.
- Encouraged state Police to work with a separate strategy.

PEDD K9 conveyed a impressive message both on state police & Naxals.



A PEDD K9 is trained in Basic obedience same to same as any other K9 for other trades & later it is gains expertise in patrolling & ED. An excellent out put we got by use of PEDD K9 entire RED CORRIDOR by detection of IED,s & thus saving

many lives. Even when DSMD fails due to its limitations like its charge etc our PEDD is successful in this scenario.

The most important point for a K9 of any trade is its breed & handler selection.

The entire K9 work is done by K9 no doubt but its right interpretation is completely dependent upon its handler & K9+handler bonding. More is the bonding of K9+handler more is the success rate.

The training which ITBP is imparting to K9 is exclusive in the manner as different modern gadgets are used for imparting trg:-

For example:-

1 Behaviour Shaping device:- Previously reward giving action was performed manually in which dog was dependent on handler for



Behaviour Shaping device.

reward whenever it works good.

Now by the use of Behaviour Shaping device reward automatically comes out of the box as dog indicates the correct box carrying Explosive.

2. Carousel wheel:- It is a wheel revolving round with 7 different

bowls in which the explosive is kept for detection.

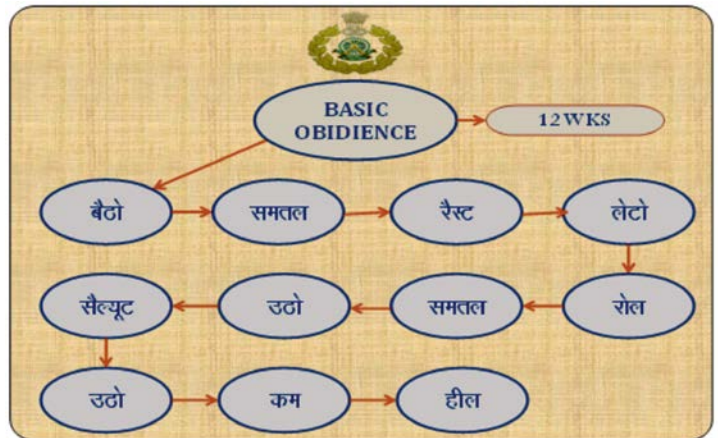
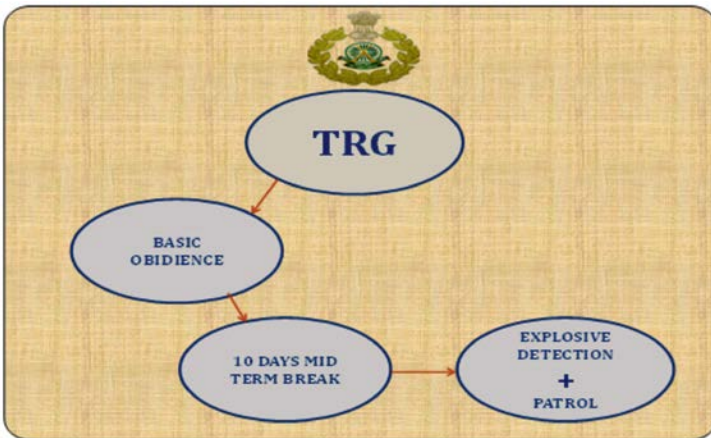
Apart from this two small but important innovations were also introduced & they are :-

Barber Spray- Very helpfull during OPS. When K9 goes for ROP/

ADP in hot & humid climate like Chattisgarh, handlers carry barber spray by which they sprinkle water on muzzle of the dog which keeps its body temperature low.

Hair Dryer:- Very helpfull Gadget.

It helps drying dogs body & reduces fungal infection related to dermis.



TRAINING

- Duration after Obedience training
- Weeks -16
- Periods in a week -42
- Total Periods -42X16 =672

TRAINING

Division of syllabus

- Explosive detection - 382 Periods
- Patrol - 290 Periods



He is an experienced K9 trainer and has deployed the ITBP K9 wing in the ANO theater to conduct operational manoeuvres during ROPs/ADPs. He has been involved in puppy training protocols and induction of K9s in CI grid. He is presently posted to a border guarding formation.



OPPORTUNITIES AND LEARNING OUTCOMES ON THE ITBP HOSTED- 3RD MHA NATIONAL POLICE K9 WEBINAR

The Force submitted a completely logical and reasonable position on organising a hybrid Webinar instead of a physical Seminar, that was in consonance with the stated policy of Govt. of India to maximise use of IT (information technology) to synergise multi-level professional interactions and to provide an impetus to the hitherto untapped potential of digital space in various endeavours, especially as an alternative to resource sapping conventional face-to-face technical conferences involving movement of personnel over long distances

incurring loss of man hours and a drain to exchequer on travel and boarding/lodging expenses. ITBP had adopted this international trend of organising online conferences, by hosting the 3rd K9 Webinar instead of a physical seminar, without the need for physical presence, thereby reducing logistic effort and ensuring optimal results.

The 3rd Police K9 Webinar hosted by ITBP, instead of a resource sapping physical conventional seminar, was found to have the following advantages:-

- This webinar phenomenally enhanced the reach and scope of this platform that would have been hobbled if a conventional seminar, as in the past, had been organised.
- This webinar digitally connected K9 professional and Dog Handler all over the country, from all hierarchies, that would have been impossible if a conventional seminar had been organised, since only selected participants would have attended from each CAPF/SPOs, as has been experienced in the 1st and 2nd

National K9 Seminars organised in the conventional format in the past by two other CAPFs/SFs.

- Based on the lively interaction and intellectual buzz that was generated it can safely be inferred that it led to effective dissemination of knowledge, amongst a wide base of stake holders.
- There was live interaction of audience with experts/speakers, and queries/doubts/ inputs were immediately responded to by the speakers. It was encouraging to note that even Constable level K9 professionals participated in the discussions that would have been impossible in a physical National K9 Seminar.
- Experts and panelists gave instantaneous response to technical queries/doubts raised by participants who logged in from far corners of the country through text or video based explanations.
- It was observed that there were no barriers of ranks in purely professional discussions and it reduced inhibitions of very junior personnel in seeking clarification of doubts.
- This webinar saved humungous expenditure in travel expenses and boarding/lodging of hundreds of delegates.
- The 3rd K9 Webinar removed constraints of seating capacity by ensuring this seminar reaches the 'lowest common denominator' and was not restricted the few 'representatives' sent by the various organisations.
- The webinar achieved it's stated the aim in its entirety.

The details of the 3rd MHA National Police K9 Webinar are as under:

- a. The 3rd MHA National Police K9 Webinar was conducted by ITBP w.e.f. 24-25 Feb' 2022 at NTCD&A BTC, Bhanu, Panchkula, Haryana on the Webex platform.
- b. The webinar was inaugurated by Sh. Ishwar Singh Duhan , IG BTC with his 'Commander level Key Note Address' in presence of senior officials CAPFs, State Police Organisations and other security forces.
- c. Theme of the Webinar: "Advances in K9 Training and Deployment"
- d. Aim of the Webinar:
 - Envisaging future road map of Police service K9s in India.
 - To encourage coordination between all CAPFs, State Police Organisations and other Security agencies.
 - Exchange ideas and opinions on subjects of common interest.
 - To know about advanced K9 training/deployment methodologies adopted by various security agencies.
 - To establish working relationship between various stakeholders.
 - To bring all organisations on a similar grid on K9 training and management.
- e. A total of 07 technical sessions were conducted in the webinar. The sessions were chaired by:
 - Dr. Sudhakar Natrajan, DIG (Vet), Dte Gen, ITBP
 - Dr. M P Wase, DIG (Vet), Dte

Gen, SSB

- Sh. Ravindra ML, DIG, CRPF
 - Col P K Chug (Retd.), CD, Police K9 Cell, MHA
 - Sh. B. Veer Raju, DIG, DBTS, CRPF
 - Col C S Rathore (Retd.), K9 Wing, Gujarat Police
 - Dr N K Tinna, Comdt(Vet) SSB
- f. A total of 18 technical presentations were delivered and 7 panel discussions were held. The details are as under:
 - g. Total time utilized for presentation and panel discussion during two days of webinar was 12 hrs.
 - h. A total of 1694 login were recorded on 24.02.2022 and on 25.02.2022, total 1169 login were recorded.
 - A marathon 14 hours was the contact time with the participants with the speakers/experts during 2 days of this historic webinar.
 - i. The webinar ended with valedictory session which was addressed by Sh. Ishwar Singh Duhan, IG BTC.
 - j. Digital certificates of the webinar have been electronically sent to registered participants.
 - k. The video of the webinar downloaded from Webex platform has poor resolution. Efforts are being made to obtain a good quality video from Webex. On getting clear recordings from the web-platform it is planned to share it with all stakeholders.

The following technical sessions were held:

Timing	Event/Presentation	Name of Speaker
Inaugural Session		
1000-1030 h	Welcome Address/ Commander Level Key Note Address	Sh. Ishwar Singh Duhan IG, BTC, Bhanu, ITBP
1100-1200 h	Key Note Address	Col P K Chug (Retd.) Police K9 Cell, MHA
Technical Session I		
Chairperson- Dr Sudhakar Natrajan, DIG (Vet), Dte Gen, ITBP		
1200-1230 h	Advance in anatomy-physiology of sniffing and its significance in K9 training	Dr. Pankaj Kumar Comdt(Vet), ATS, ITBP
1230-1300 h	Pragmatic breeding management of K9s in CAPFs & SFs	Dr. Rajendra Joshi Dy. Comdt(Vet), NTCD&A, ITBP
Technical Session II		
Chairperson- Dr MP Wase, DIG (Vet), Dte Gen, SSB		
1400-1430 h	Role of decoys in preparing dual purpose K9s	Sh. Mahender M Hegde Dy. Comdt, DBTS, CRPF
1430- 1500 h	Utilization of behavior shaping devices in ED K9 training	Maj Abhishek Bandodkar D NSG
1500-1530 h	Operant conditioning : A new dimension of dog training	Dr Vichar Nema Dy Comdt(Vet), DTC, SSB
Technical Session III		
Chairperson- Sh Ravindra ML, DIG, CRPF		
1600-1630 h	Cadaver Detection K9s : Efforts and experiments	Sh. Ramesh P, Sub Insp, KEPA, Kerala Police
1630-1700 h	PSK deployment at LC	Dr. Virampal Singh Asst. Comdt (Vet), BSF
1700- 1730 h	Success stories of Maharashtra K9 squad	Sh. Sambaji Kadam SP, Maharashtra Police
DAY 2, 25 FEB'2022		
Technical Session IV		
Chairperson- Col P K Chug (Retd.), Police K9 Cell, MHA		
0930-1100 h	The ABCs of odour, olfaction and scent detection	Dr David Adebimpe Scentlogix, USA
Technical Session V		
Chairperson- Sh B Veer Raju, DIG, DBTS, CRPF		
1130-1200 h	Training of area specific local dogs: pros and cons	Dr. Gopesh Nag Comdt(Vet), BSF
1200-1230 h	Puppy development pathways	Col P K Chug (Retd.) Police K9 Cell, MHA
1230-1300 h	Foundation training of Police Service K9	Dr Arun Sanadhya Dy Comdt(Vet), DTS, CISF

Technical Session VI		
Chairperson- Col C S Rathore (Retd.), K9 Wing, Gujarat Police		
1400-1430 h	Success story of establishing Custom K9 Center, Attari and case studies	Mrs Veena Rao Superintendent, CTC, Customs
1430-1500 h	Under water search and detection by K9s: A novel approach	Dr Gadhvi Sandeep Kumar Second-In-Command , NDRF
1500-1530 h	Few case studies on anti-poaching K9s in protection of endangered species	Ms Dilpreet Traffic India, WWF
Technical Session VII		
Chairperson- Dr N K Tinna, Comdt(Vet) SSB		
1600-1630 h	Role of handler in deployment	Dr BN Panchbuddhe Comdt(Vet) , SPG
1630-1700 h	Common injuries and affections in canine with respect to training	Dr Deepjyoti Deka ARDTC, Assam Rifles
1700-1730 h	Laser guided K9s	Sh Praveen Patil Asstt Comdt, DBTS, CRPF
Valedictory Session		
1745-1800 h	Presentation of Report of Webinar	Dr KJ Singh Comdt (Vet) NTCD&A, BTC, ITBP
1800-1810 h	Lessons learnt and Path Ahead	Col P K Chug (Retd.) Police K9 Cell, MHA
1810-1820 h	Gist of Take-Home Message and Crystal Gazing	Dr. Sudhakar Natrajan DIG (Vet), Dte Gen, ITBP
1820-1830 h	Address by Chief Guest and Summing-Up of Webinar	Sh. Ishwar Singh Duhan IG, BTC, Bhanu, ITBP
1830-1840 h	Vote of thanks	Sh Rajesh Sharma DIG, BTC, Bhanu, ITBP



ITBP's crack K9 team after performing anti-sabotage check at the India Gate area



ITBP K9 Wing Motto- " Sniff terror with zero error"

- First Session: During the first session Dr Pankaj Kumar, Comdt(Vet) delivered a presentation on the peculiarities of the K9 nose and its functionality in sniffing the target odour. Dr Rajendra Joshi, DC(Vet) ITBP highlighted very interesting aspects of K9 breeding.
- Second Session: Sh Mahendra Hegde DC CRPF explained the nuances of utilisation of decoys in K9 training. Maj Abhishek NSG presented the effectiveness of behaviour shaping devices in improving the effectiveness of K9 training. Dr Vichar Nema, DC(Vet) SSB presented on how operant conditioning can produce excellent results.
- Third Session: Sh. Ramesh P, SI, KEPA, Kerala Police delivered a very eye opening presentation on efforts taken to train Cadaver Detection K9s and experiments conducted by Kerala Police. Dr Virampal Sing Asst. Comdt (Vet), BSF explained in very great detail on the K9 deployment tactics and challenges on the Line of Control. Sh Sambaji Kadam SP, Maharashtra Police gave a very heartwarming presentation on the success stories of Maharashtra Police during training and deployment of Service K9s.
- Fourth Session: The world renowned K9 expert, Dr David Adebimpe from USA, was kind enough to accept the invitation of the organising committee and enlightened the audience on basics and advanced concepts of odour, olfaction and scent detection. His English presentation was translated on-the-spot by Dr Sudhakar Natarajan, DIG(Vet) ITBP in Hindi, to break the language barrier so that the rank and file understands the technical knowledge conveyed by the American K9 expert.
- Fifth Session: Dr Gopesh Nag , Comdt(Vet) BSF delivered a thought provoking presentation on the training, deployment employment of local area specific dogs, that was followed by a very pivotal presentation on the importance of early age human intervention in puppies to achieve training outcomes by Col PK Chug (Retd) K9 Cell, where he explained the intricacies of

puppy development pathways, that was well received by the audience. This was followed by a talk by Dr Arun of ITBP (CISF) on foundation training of Service K9s, touching upon some important aspects and trg success stories of CISF K9s.

- Sixth Session: The inspiring success story of establishing Custom K9 Center, Attari was presented to the audience by Smt Veena Rao, Superintendent CTC Customs. The Customs K9 expert also presented various case studies and success stories on K9 management and deployment at Customs K9 Centre, Attari. Dr Gadhvi Sandeep Kumar, 2IC NDRF explained the novel approach in the use of K9s for underwater search and detection. Ms Dilpreet from WWF Traffic India presented few case studies on employment of K9s for anti-poaching activities and their sterling role in protection of endangered species.
- Seventh Session: Dr BN Panchbuddhe, Comdt(Vet) SPG gave a presentation on the very important role of handler on the success of Service K9 during deployment. Dr Deepjyoti Deka of Assam Rifles enlightened the viewers on common injuries of Service K9s during training. Dr Pravin Patil, AC CRPF gave a innovative account of use of laser guided K9s.

The important messages conveyed during the seminar and proposals/ recommendations are as under:

- i. A well looked after dog is worth its weight in gold,

as his/her keen sense of smell and ESP (extra sensory perception) plays an important role in preventing casualties amongst troops during various operational manoeuvres like ADPs, ROPs, CASO, ASC, Search & Rescue etc. Therefore, there is a need to disseminate the 'Force Multiplier' effect of service K9s amongst all general duty ranks.

- ii. A well trained dog is only as good as his refresher training. The K9 may have been trained excellently, but if he is not continuously deployed in field and does not undergo frequent mock-drills and dry-runs, his olfactory skills are blunted due to lack of practice. Therefore, periodic mock-drills should be organised to maintain the cutting-edge skills of the K9 team.
- iii. For the Service K9 the operational deployment is a game of 'hide and seek'. If a service K9 does not get any target scent on all deployments, the dog will lose interest. Therefore to maintain his interest it is advisable to occasionally lay 'articles' on his sanitisation route, so that the K9 experiences the thrill of getting the target odour. It is recommended that monotony of long operational duties may be made interesting for the Service K9 by surreptitiously placing the 'article' on the route/area/room or track.

Always remember without frequent victories the Service K9 will be disheartened. "Service K9 must win in the end".

- iv. Always avoid cross contamination of articles in 'scent kit'. All classes of articles must be stored separately. This must be ensured by all K9 trainers.
- v. Naked handling of articles by handler will wrongly train the dog on indicating 'human scent'/'handler scent' instead of target odour. Therefore all K9 trainers must maintain proper precautions to ensure that all articles are handled by sterile/ non-contaminated tongs/chimta.
- vi. All trainers must be aware of 'vapour pressure'(VP) of explosive articles and Service K9s under training must be exposed to VP in the descending order only during scent conditioning.
- vii. Another truism that emerged in the webinar is that –"The more a Service K9 enjoys training, the more effective the dog will be in operations". Keep the dog happy and engaged, he will definitely give results.
- viii. Never kill the puppy in the dog. It is the Service K9s "play' and 'prey' instincts that will save lives during operations.
- ix. Multitasking K9s are the best force-multipliers for security forces. Hence, it is recommended that role of professional, well-trained



Battle inoculation of K9s in progress at CRPF Taralu

- x. decoys is very essential and crucial for the agencies/ organisations to maintain efficiency of K9 Trg.
- x. Incorporation of Behavior Shaping Devices is necessary for training of detection K9s to augment the capability and efficiency of K9s in protection and detection work.
- xi. Incorporation of training based on principles of operant conditioning to prepare a free-thinking dog with extended communication, allegiance and strong bond with trainer is the need of the hour.
- xii. Incorporation of Cadaver dog training for the agencies/ organisations as per their requirement for efficient utilisation of dogs during disaster management to save/ recover valuable human lives during search and rescue is to be noted.
- xiii. Explosives/Narcotics articles should be stored in containers made up of inert material, that don't have own inherent odour, as it could contaminate the odour signature of the article. Ceramic / Glass containers are the best for storage of articles. Metal cans should not be used for storage. Metals have their own inherent odour. Articles stored in metal containers can be illustrated as Target odour +Metal container = 1+X. Therefore, during training, the K9 will be trained on the odour 1+X instead of the 1. This will make the training more difficult. It is always advised to train K9 on as pure target odour as possible.
- xiv. Odour quality is very important for appropriate training outcome during

K9 olfactory training. Training should be on the complete scent signature with composite real life articles. Refined true odours can be used only during the initial scent conditioning. However, regular training should be done with real life composite articles.

- xv. While laying articles for Narcotics / Explosive training the quantity of Explosives / Narcotics plays a vital role. A Minimum Threshold (MT) of the Narcotics/Explosive material is required to train a K9. This must be kept in mind during olfactory conditioning.
- xvi. In case there is an article with both real and pseudo odour, then it has been seen that as time goes by, the real odour decreases and the pseudo odour increases. This fact must be noted by all trainers.
- xvii. Puppy Foundation Training should include shaping, capturing, marker setting and agility sports to ensure a well rounded puppy that can be further trained as a Service K9, in its selected trade be it multiple or uni-role specialization. Thus it is emphasised that early age positive human intervention plays an important role in puppy development pathways. All must take note of this.
- xviii. Marrying-up of pup at emotional level with handler is very crucial for the psychological imprint of the

man-dog bond for puppy's neurological development pathways , that would pay rich dividends during operations when the pup is inducted as a proud Service K9 into national service. This must be kept in mind by all organisations.

- xix. Too much emphasis on basic obedience may kill the initiatives of some sensitive service K9s. More emphasis must be given on 'Tactical Obedience' rather than obsolete movements like "beg", "roll" etc. In operations only obedience commands like "Stay or Thum", 'Samthal" (to form a smaller silhouette under enemy fire), "No"/ "Leave it/ Chodo", "wapis" or 'come back' etc etc are required. There is a need to change this mindset to force the Service K9 into too much 'ceremonial obedience' rather than 'operational/ tactical obedience".
- xx. Good training material makes lots of difference during K9 training. Therefore before using any article the (a) origin (b) composition (c) additives (d) packing material (e) properties and (f) odour quality must be kept in mind by all K9 trainers. Of all the above (f) odour quality is the most important factor that governs K9 training outcomes.
- xxi. Use of Operational Service K9s for VVIP demonstrations must be discouraged, unless it is a "tactical mock drill"

or "simulated operations". Forcing Service K9s to sit on stools, present bouquet basket, "joker dog", "plastic garbage collector dog" and "circus dog show" must be stopped. If at all any Force wants to showcase these antics then they may raise a "Demo Dog Platoon" to keep the audience entertained during regimental functions and jamborees.

- xxii. There was a point from SPOs for special uniform (Dangri) for dog handlers for their identity and comfort during operations. CAPFs already have a LFCD (Loose Fitting Combat Dress) that is very comfortable and this point only pertains to SPOs and other SFs.
- xxiii. "Surface Area" of the article and its "odour plume" to be examined by the K9 nose is a very crucial factor not only during K9 training but also during operational deployment.
- xxiv. A wise quote by one of the experts must always be kept in mind by all trainers, "Narcotic ceases to be a narcotic once it becomes a Training Aid and an Explosive Trg Aid cannot explode since it requires a detonator to explode". This is a very philosophical statement that must be contemplated upon by all trainers.
- xxv. On listening to a battery of K9 experts in this webinar it emerged that there are many domain specialists in CAPFs/ SPOs and SFs and all their

wisdom must be used for common good instead of a single point reference.

- xxvi. Always remember any additive to a live article makes it an entirely new composite odour for the K9 nose. Example 1- Explosive mixed with silica is an entirely new 'odour bouquet' for the Service K9 where he has to find out the "target odour" from distractions like 'silica odour". Example 2 – C4 consists of RDX +Binder+Plastic. This is a new composite odour for the K9 nose where he has to detect the explosive target odour. Trainers must always think on these lines during scent conditioning training of Service K9s.
- xxvii. Humans cannot understand the secrets of the magic of the K9 nose. We can only intellectualise it and discuss the anatomy and physiology, but the 'magic of the dog's nose' can never be fully understood by humans.
- xxviii. Always remember love begets love. If you give love to your Service K9 during training and deployment,

the dog will never let you down during operations. This is the experience of K9 experts putting in more than 3 decades in this field.

- xxix. Utilisation of Laser guided K9s for security agencies/ organisations as per their requirement to overcome modern security threats. Laser guided training can be incorporated by CAPFs/SPOs/SFs as per requirement.
- xxx. Local area specific K9 training has its plus points, up to a certain limit.
- xxxi. Encourage handlers to speak 'sweet nothings' and 'gibberish love talk" to the dog during grooming as this has shown to improve the man-dog bond. The service K9 will lay down his life for the handler who has 'love talk' with his dog in kennels and grooming. Service K9 can understand words and emotions of the handler.
- xxxii. Consultation on K9 matters is a 'lateral model' not a "top down" model. Consultation is only required when in doubt, on requirement basis. A "horizontal interaction' in place of a "vertical

interaction' would invigorate the K9 fraternity of CAPFs/SPOs/SFs.

The Dte Gen ITBP along with all K9 stakeholders appreciate the efforts taken by the Organising Committee of BTC/NTCDA ITBP Bhanu for the flawless conduct of this unique National K9 Webinar, that had a record participation.

The leadership role of Sh Ishwar Singh Duhan, IG BTC ITBP , and effective support by Shri Rajesh Sharma, DIG BTC ITBP, Sh Vikarant Thapliyal, Comdt BTC ITBP and Dr K J Singh Comdt(Vet) BTC/NTCDA ITBP is gratefully acknowledged.

The flawless moderation of this National K9 Webinar by Dr Vaiju Shivaji, 2 IC(Vet) ITBP, technical support by Dr Hitesh, 2IC(Vet) ITBP has also been recognised.

Contributions of No.100150735 Ct/GD Babloo Kumar of BTC ITBP IT Cell deserves special mention for behind the scenes hassle free technical support.

Directorate General ITBP expresses gratitude to Smt Harcharan Kaur, Advisor (Prov) PM Division (K9 Cell) & CD for all the support and guidance to organise this unique and highly successful webinar.

Mera Dog , Meri Jaan Paltan Ki Shaan, Desh Kare Samman

प्रश्न और उत्तर

श्वान प्रशिक्षण एक अनुभव



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श्वान प्रशिक्षण एक अनुभव

श्वान ईश्वर के द्वारा मनुष्य को दिया हुआ सबसे अच्छा दोस्त माना जाता है। महाभारत काल से ही श्वान और मनुष्य का संबंध रहा है। महाभारत काल में युद्ध के बाद जब पांडव स्वर्ग की ओर प्रस्थान कर रहे थे तब एक श्वान ने भी अपनी स्वामी भक्ति दिखाते हुए उनके साथ स्वर्ग लोक तक की यात्रा की। आधुनिक समाज में भी श्वान मनुष्य के साथ हर परिस्थिति में कंधे से कंधा मिलाकर अपनी स्वामी भक्ति को निभा रहा है, चाहे वह युद्ध का मैदान हो या शांतिकाल, मनुष्य ने श्वान को हर कार्य के लिए अपने अनुसार प्रशिक्षित किया है।

राष्ट्रीय श्वान प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, भा.ति.सी.पुलिस बल, भानू वर्ष-2005 से श्वान प्रशिक्षण के क्षेत्र में देश के अन्दर अपनी अग्रणी भूमिका निभा रहा है तथा राष्ट्रीय श्वान प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र द्वारा अब तक लगभग 2540 श्वानों को विभिन्न कार्यों के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जा चुका है। श्वान प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वान तथा श्वान चालक के बीच एक गहरा मानसिक तथा भावनात्मक रिश्ता बनता है तथा श्वान चालक एक श्वान को प्रशिक्षण में पारंगत तभी कर सकता है जब वह अपने श्वान के मन को पढ़ सकें तथा समझ सकें। श्वान प्रशिक्षण के दौरान जो विभिन्न कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं उनका अनुभव भविष्य के प्रशिक्षण के लिए अनमोल होता है, इसी तरह राष्ट्रीय श्वान प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, भा.ति.सी.पुलिस बल एवं के.ओ.सु.बल श्वान प्रशिक्षण स्कूल राँची में पदस्थ विभिन्न श्वान प्रशिक्षकों तथा श्वान चालकों ने अपने श्वान प्रशिक्षण के अनुभव को निम्नानुसार साझा किया है।



नि./जी.डी. गजेन्द्र लाल
एन.टी.सी.डी.एण्ड ए.
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल

प्रश्न 1:— श्वान को काम कराते समय श्वान जब GROUND छोड़ कर भाग जाता है, तो उसे कैसे सुधारा जाए ?

उत्तर:— श्रीमान, श्वान अगर काम करते समय GROUND छोड़ कर भागने की कोशिश करता है, तो उसके पट्टे की लम्बाई बढ़ाकर एक हल्की सूत की डोरी उसके फ्लैट कॉलर में लगा देना चाहिए जिससे श्वान को यह महसूस न हो कि मैं पट्टे से बंधा हुआ हूँ। अगर श्वान भागने की कोशिश करें तो उसे 'बहुत खराब' बोलकर प्रतिक्रिया दें व उससे डोरी की रेंज में ही थोड़ी दूरी पर खड़े होकर, अपने पास बुलाये। अगर श्वान नहीं आता है तो डोरी खींच कर अपने पास बुलाये और श्वान के आने पर पुरस्कार स्वरूप टिट-बिट दे। श्वान को मारने की कभी भी कोशिश नहीं करना चाहिए क्योंकि मारने से श्वान डर जाएगा व आपके पास नहीं आएगा और श्वान आपसे दूर भागने की कोशिश करेगा। अगर श्वान भागता है, तो उसके साथ न भागे व श्वान की उल्टी दिशा में भागे। श्वान जब आपको नहीं देखेगा तो आपको खोजने की कोशिश करेगा। श्वान जब आपके पास आए तो उसे पुरस्कार स्वरूप टिट-बिट अवश्य दें। इस अभ्यास को बार-बार कराने पर श्वान भागना बंद कर देगा।



उ.नि./रमेश सिंह
एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.
भा.ति.सी.पु. बल

प्रश्न 2:— एक अच्छा प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त श्वान विस्फोटक को कितनी दूरी से और जमीन के अन्दर कितनी गहराई तक तलाश कर सकता है ?

उत्तर:— यह व्यावहारिक रूप से पाया गया है कि श्वान नरम

मिट्टी पर 1 मीटर गहराई तक छुपे आर्टिकल को खोज सकते हैं। यह छिपी हुई विस्फोटक सामग्री की मात्रा और वहां छोड़े जाने के समय पर भी निर्भर करता है। 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 पहचान कर इंगित कर सकता है।



स.उ.नि./अमरनाथ दुबे
एन.टी.सी.डी. एण्ड ए.
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प्रश्न 3:— श्वान अगर टिट-बिट, सूप, मीट का पीस, बिस्कुट एवं अन्य गंध की चीजों को नहीं सूंघता है व नाक नहीं लगाता है, तो क्या करना चाहिए ?

उत्तर:—एक 20X20 फीट का GROUND बनाए जिस में श्वान फीड, रोटी के टुकड़े या बिस्कुट जो श्वान के खाने की चीजें हैं उनको फैला दें। आपको लगे कि श्वान को बहुत भूख लगी है, तो जो भी खानें की चीजें GROUND में रखी हैं, उसे श्वान से सूंघने को बोले। जब श्वान उसे सूंघ कर खाने की कोशिश करता है, तो उसे वही बैठाकर खाने के पदार्थ उठा कर उसे अपने हाथ से खिलाए। बीच-बीच में शाबाशी व श्वान का नाम भी लेते रहे। यह अभ्यास सभी ट्रेडों के श्वानों के साथ किया जा सकता है। इस कार्रवाई को बार-बार करने से श्वान अच्छी तरह से नाक लगा कर सूंघना शुरू कर देगा।



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प्रश्न 4:— बल एवं राज्य पुलिस बल में श्वानों को प्रशिक्षण देते समय श्वान चालक को किन-किन बातों को ध्यान में रखना चाहिए ?

उत्तर:- श्वान चालक को प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वान के स्वभाव का पता लगाना जरूरी है।

- श्वानों को प्रशिक्षण देते समय निम्नलिखित बातों का ध्यान रखें।

(अ) श्वान की किस्म:- केवल अच्छी नस्ल के श्वानों का ही चयन करना चाहिए।

(ब) उम्र:- प्रशिक्षण के हिसाब से 5-6 माह का श्वान सर्वोत्तम होता है।

(स) शारीरिक क्षमता:- शारीरिक क्षमता अच्छी होनी चाहिए।

(द) स्वभाव :-समझदार, काम के प्रति इच्छा रखने वाला तथा चुस्त दुरुस्त होना चाहिए।

गन साईनस वाले श्वानों को ट्रेनिंग के लिए अयोग्य घोषित कर देना चाहिए।

- श्वान प्रशिक्षण के बुनियादी उसूलों को ध्यान में रखते हुए श्वानों को प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिए।
- श्वान प्रशिक्षण एक प्रयोगात्मक ज्ञान है, जिसे बार-बार दोहराया जाना आवश्यक है।



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प्रश्न 5 :- प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वान से काम लेते वक्त श्वान डर जाता है, भाग जाता है या काम करने से पीछे हट जाता है, तो उस श्वान को कैसे सुधारा जाए ?

उत्तर : प्रशिक्षण करवाते समय अगर श्वान डर जाता है, भाग जाता है, तो उस श्वान के स्वभाव का गहराई से अध्ययन करना चाहिए कि श्वान किस बात में रुचि रखता है। यदि

श्वान खेल में रुचि रखता है, तो उसे खेल खिलाकर, धीरे-धीरे बीच-बीच में ट्रेनिंग करवाई जाए। भाग जाने पर उसे एक लम्बी रस्सी लगाकर हाथ में टिट-बिट लेकर उस रस्सी को धीरे-धीरे खुला छोड़कर साथ चलने का अभ्यास करवाया जाए। श्वान को काम करवाते समय पीटा न जाए बल्कि उसे प्यार और टिट-बिट देकर ट्रेनिंग करवाई जाए। श्वान को शांत वातावरण एवं छोटे-छोटे हिस्सों में ट्रेनिंग करवाई जायें, किसी भी प्रकार का दबाव न डालते हुए अधिकतम रिवार्ड के मौके बनाये जायें। श्वान को खेल-खेल में अन्य श्वानों एवं अपरिचित व्यक्तियों के पास ले जायें। वॉइस कमान्ड शांत एवं ठहराव वाली हो कभी भी चिल्लाकर अथवा गुस्से में कमान्ड न दें। गलती करने पर शांत आवाज में 'नो' कहें और जो कमान्ड सही सीख चुका है, उसे करवाकर प्रशंसा करें व टिट-बिट दें।



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प्रश्न 6 :- श्वान प्रशिक्षण के दौरान बारूद खोजी ट्रेडों के श्वान को GROUND SEARCH(भूमि परीक्षण) करवाते समय भिन्न-भिन्न गंधों के बीच से बारूद की गंध की पहचान कैसे करवाई जाए ?

उत्तर :- बारूद की गंध से पूर्व परिचित श्वान को अन्य गंधों के बीच बारूद की गंध की पहचान करवाने हेतु प्रशिक्षण के दौरान GROUND SEARCH(भूमि परीक्षण) करते समय भिन्न-भिन्न गड्ढों में बारूद के साथ साथ अन्य तेज गंध वाली वस्तुओं जैसे चिकन, गंध वाले मसाले, गोबर आदि को अन्य डमी गड्ढों में छुपाकर श्वानों से अभ्यास करवाया जाए। यदि अन्य तेज गंध पर श्वान रुकता या भटकता है, तो 'नो' कहते हुए मदद देकर सही गंध तक पहुँचाया जाए तथा सीखे हुए तरीके से बिठाकर प्रशंसा कर टिट-बिट दिया जायें। बार बार इस अभ्यास को दोहराने पर श्वान अन्य गंधों को छोड़कर स्वयं ही बारूद की गंध का इशारा करने लग जाता है।



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प्रश्न 7 :- ट्रैक प्रशिक्षण के दौरान SCENT IDENTIFICATION में श्वान अगर AGGRESSIVE होकर काटता है, तो उसे कैसे सुधार किया जाए ?

उत्तर :- ट्रैक प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वान द्वारा SCENT IDENTIFICATION करवाने के तुरंत बाद 'बैठो' की कार्रवाई करवाई जानी चाहिए। यदि श्वान काटने की कोशिश करता है, तो उसे 'छोड़ो', 'बहुत खराब' और 'बैठो' बोलना चाहिए। इस कार्रवाई को बार-बार दोहराने से AGGRESSIVE श्वान में काटने की आदत में कमी आती है।



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प्रश्न 8:- एक्सप्लोसिव सर्च के दौरान श्वान एक्सप्लोसिव डिटेक्ट करने के बजाए अन्य एरिया को सर्च करने में ज्यादा रुचि लेता है। ऐसा क्यों ? समस्या को दूर करने का उचित तरीका बताए ?

उत्तर :- यदि आप एरिया सर्च के लिए स्थान नहीं बदल रहे हैं या क्षेत्र अत्यधिक अशान्त है, तो प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वान को विभिन्न क्षेत्रों और परिदृश्यों से एक्सपोज कराने का प्रयास करें। शांत क्षेत्रों से शुरू करें और धीरे-धीरे डिस्ट्रक्शन 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-सेंसिटाईज करने का प्रयास करें।



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प्रश्न 9 :- SCENT DESCRIMINATION कराते समय श्वान सभी रुमाल को न सूंघता है व सभी रुमाल को माऊथिंग करता है, तो उसे कैसे सुधार किया जाए ?

उत्तर :- SCENT DESCRIMINATION करते समय श्वान को लम्बे पट्टे की सहायता से अपनी जगह पर खड़े होकर प्रत्येक रुमाल को सूंघने का आदेश देते हुए आगे की कार्रवाई करवाई जायें। इसी अभ्यास को उसे बार-बार करवाया जाए साथ ही रुमाल को सीधी लाईन, गोलाकार, त्रिभुजाकार, आयताकार तथा वर्गाकार स्थिति में प्रशिक्षण देकर सुधार किया जा सकता है।



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प्रश्न 10 :- MAN SEARCH करते समय श्वान संदिग्ध व्यक्ति के ऊपर खेल-कूद करता है, तो उसे कैसे सुधार किया जाए ?

उत्तर :- श्वान चालक के द्वारा श्वान को लगातार प्रशिक्षण देकर सभी संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों को एक सीधी लाईन, गोलाकार, त्रिभुजाकार, आयताकार तथा वर्गाकार स्थिति में खड़ा कर लगातार सूंघने का अभ्यास करवाया जायें, यदि श्वान संदिग्ध व्यक्ति के ऊपर खेल-कूद करता है, तो उसे 'छोड़ो', 'बहुत खराब' बोलना चाहिए। जब श्वान खेल-कूद नहीं करता है तब उसे शाबाशी एवं टिट-बिट देना चाहिए। इस कार्रवाई को बार-बार दोहराने से श्वान में सुधार किया जा सकता है।



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प्रश्न 11 :- SCENT DISCRIMINATION करते समय श्वान को दिये हुए सेंट को छोड़कर अन्य श्वानों के माऊथिंग किये रूमाल को लाया जाता है उसमें कैसे सुधार किया जा सकता है ?

उत्तर :- श्वानों से SCENT DISCRIMINATION के अभ्यास के दौरान अन्य श्वानों द्वारा किए गये SCENT DISCRIMINATION के माऊथिंग रूमाल को भी रखना चाहिए और उससे दी हुई सेंट को लाने का अभ्यास कराना चाहिए एवं एक या दो दिन पहले उपयोग किए गये रूमाल को भी इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। इसी अभ्यास को उसे बार-बार कराने से श्वान अन्य श्वानों के माऊथिंग किये रूमाल को छोड़कर दिये हुए सेंट वाले रूमाल को लेकर आता है।



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प्रश्न 12 :- लम्बे ट्रैक के दौरान श्वान द्वारा बीच में ट्रैक छोड़ देता है, उसे कैसे सुधार किया जाए ?

उत्तर :- इसका कारण श्वान का ट्रैक के बीच में थकना एवं किसी अन्य मरे हुए जानवर के सेंट मिलना भी हो सकता है। प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वान के ट्रैक छोड़ने पर उसे 'बहुत खराब' बोले और उसे SPOT POINT पर वापस लेकर जाएं एवं फिर से शुरू करें, तथा श्वान के ट्रैक को सही प्रकार से करने पर उसे

शाबाशी एवं टिट-बिट दें। इस अभ्यास को उसे बार-बार कराने से लम्बे ट्रैक के दौरान श्वान बीच में ट्रैक नहीं छोड़ता हैं।



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प्रश्न 13 :- जब श्वान को भीड़-भाड़ वाले इलाके में ले कर जाता हो तो तब श्वान भीड़ देख कर भौंकना शुरू कर देता है, उसे कैसे सुधार किया जाए ?

उत्तर :- प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वानों को भीड़-भाड़ वाले इलाके में जैसे कि AIRPORT, RAILWAY STATION, BUS STAND में ले जा कर अभ्यास करवाया जाए। इस अभ्यास को उसे बार-बार कराने से भीड़-भाड़ वाले इलाके में श्वान भौंकना बंद कर देता है।



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प्रश्न 14 :- जब श्वान प्रशिक्षण के दौरान आर्टिकल को मुँह से पकड़ता है, तो उसे कैसे सुधार किया जाए ?

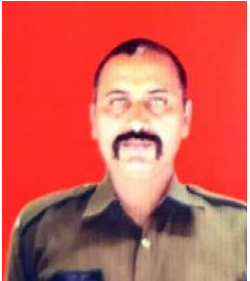
उत्तर :- प्रशिक्षण के दौरान किसी श्वान को आर्टिकल को मुँह से पकड़ने की आदत हो जाती है तो अभ्यास के दौरान आर्टिकल को गहराई में लगाकर प्रशिक्षण देना चाहिए एवं जब श्वान आर्टिकल को मुँह में पकड़ता है, तो उसे 'बहुत खराब' बोलना चाहिए। इसी अभ्यास को उसे बार-बार कराने से श्वान आर्टिकल को मुँह से पकड़ना छोड़ देगा।



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प्रश्न 15 :- प्रशिक्षण के दौरान बारूद खोजी श्वान ग्राउण्ड सर्च में बारूद वाले गड्ढो को सूंघकर नहीं बैठता है, तो उसे कैसे सुधार किया जाए ?

उत्तर :- प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वान जब ग्राउण्ड सर्च में गड्ढो को सूंघ लेता है, उस समय श्वान को 'बैठो' का आदेश दें। यदि श्वान आगे निकल जाता है, तो उसे 'बहुत खराब' बोलकर वापस बुलाए एवं बारूद वाले गड्ढे के पास बैठाए तथा टिट-बिट व शाबाशी दें। इसी अभ्यास को उसे बार-बार कराने से श्वान ग्राउण्ड सर्च के दौरान बारूद वाले गड्ढो को सूंघकर बैठना सीख जाता है। श्वान जब इस प्रक्रिया को अपने आप करने लगे तो उसे दी जाने वाली टिट-बिट को धीरे-धीरे बंद करके अच्छी तरह शाबाशी दें।



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प्रश्न 16 :- व्हीकल सर्च के दौरान श्वान व्हीकल के नीचे जा कर सर्च करने से डर जाता है तो उसे कैसे सुधारा जाए ?

उत्तर :- व्हीकल सर्च प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वानों को पहले बड़ी गाड़ी के सर्च में लगाना चाहिए। श्वान गाड़ी के नीचे यदि नहीं जाता है, तो श्वान चालक श्वान के साथ गाड़ी के नीचे जा कर श्वानों से अभ्यास कराये तथा श्वान द्वारा आर्टिकल का संकेत प्राप्त होने पर उसे अच्छी तरह से

शाबाशी दें। इस प्रक्रिया को बार-बार दोहराने से श्वान का व्हीकल के नीचे जाकर सर्च करने का डर निकल जाता है।



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प्रश्न 17:- विमानपत्तन पर आंतरिक सुरक्षा चैक के दौरान मेरा श्वान कॉन्वेयर बेल्ट पर मूव होने वाले लगेज को स्निफ नहीं करता, कभी-कभी लगेज से डरता भी है। कृपया उचित समाधान बताईये।

उत्तर:- इस तरह के श्वान को सबसे पहले मूवेवल वस्तुओं से socialization करवाया जाए, ताकि श्वान किसी भी movable item से डरे नहीं। इस तरह का प्रशिक्षण श्वान को प्ले तथा टिट-बिट की मदद से कराया जाए तथा श्वान को इस प्रशिक्षण के दौरान movable items से चोट लगने से बचाने का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाये। जब आपका श्वान movable items से परिचित हो जाता है तो movable items पर एक या दो लगेज रखकर slowly-slowly move कराये और movable items पर रखे लगेज पर टिट-बिट या मीट का टुकड़ा रख दें, जिससे श्वान movable items के ऊपर के लगेज को सूंघना सीख जायेगा, इसके बाद धीरे-धीरे लगेज की संख्या बढ़ाते जाये। श्वान लगेज से तभी डरता है, जब श्वान को हर एक प्रकार के लगेज से परिचित नहीं कराया जाता या लगेज सर्च के दौरान श्वान पर अनावश्यक जोर दिया जाता है। उपरोक्त कमियों को दूर करने के लिए श्वान को प्यार से, लगेज के ऊपर टिट-बिट लगाकर श्वान को मोटिवेट कर स्वतंत्र रूप से सर्च करने हेतु जाने दिया जाए। इस तरह लगातार अभ्यास करने से श्वान movable items पर लगेज को निर्भीक होकर सूंघने लगेगा।



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प्रश्न 18 :- बहुत बार देखा है कि श्वान जब ड्यूटी पर होता है और लगेज को स्निफ करता है तो लगेज में विस्फोटक पदार्थ न होने के बाद भी इन्डिकेशन देता है। यह समस्या कैसे दूर होगी ?

उत्तर:- उपरोक्त समस्या को ठीक करने के लिए अपने श्वानों को हमें बिल्कुल उसी प्रकार के माहौल में प्रशिक्षित करना होगा, जैसा कि वास्तविक परिदृश्य में होता है। वास्तविक परिदृश्य में जब भी हमें Unattended लगेज मिलता है तो सिंगल लगेज मिलता है। हमें अपने श्वान को अधिक से अधिक सिंगल लगेज का अभ्यास कराना होगा। इस अभ्यास में हमें Variation लाना होगा। कभी विस्फोटक पदार्थ लगाकर और कभी विस्फोटक पदार्थ के बिना। जैसे कि हम अपने श्वान को सफलता मिलने पर रिवार्ड देते हैं, उसी प्रकार हमें अपने श्वान को जिस लगेज में एक्सप्लोसिव नहीं रहता है उस लगेज का इन्डिकेशन नहीं देने पर भी रिवार्ड देना होगा। अर्थात् अपने श्वान को यह संदेश देना है, कि जिस लगेज में एक्सप्लोसिव रहता है उसमें इन्डिकेशन देना उसके लिए जितना अच्छा काम है, तो उसी प्रकार जिसमें एक्सप्लोसिव नहीं रहता है उस लगेज में इन्डिकेशन नहीं देना भी उतना ही अच्छा काम है। इस प्रकार हम उपरोक्त समस्या को दूर कर सकते हैं।



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प्रश्न 19 :- सेंट वर्क में डॉग कंडीशनिंग के दौरान टिट-बिट के साथ अच्छा ड्राइव प्रदर्शित करता है किंतु अभ्यास के दौरान टिट-बिट हटाते ही डॉग का ड्राइव समाप्त हो जाता है। इसे ठीक कैसे किया जा सकता है ?

उत्तर :- आर्टिकल पर से टिट-बिट को अचानक नहीं अपितु धीरे-धीरे तथा संख्या को कम करते हुए हटाना चाहिए। ऐसा करने से डॉग धीरे-धीरे टिट-बिट के बिना कार्य करना प्रारंभ कर देगा। इसके अतिरिक्त अभ्यास के दौरान केवल टिट-बिट का ही उपयोग न करते हुए श्वान की मनपसंद वस्तुओं जैसे टॉय आदि का प्रयोग करके भी अभ्यास करवाना चाहिए। श्वान परिचालक का अपने श्वान के प्रति प्रेम तथा मोटिवेशन भी टिट-बिट की अपेक्षा अधिक प्रभावी हो सकता है। अतः टिट-बिट के स्थान पर टॉय का भी समय-समय पर प्रयोग करते रहना चाहिए। कार्य के दौरान परिचालक का कर्तव्य है कि वह अपने श्वान के मनोबल में भी वृद्धि करता रहे। ऐसा करने से श्वान कार्य के समय पूरी रुचि लेगा तथा टिट-बिट के बिना भी पूर्ण लगन से कार्य करना प्रारंभ कर देगा।



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प्रश्न 20 :- केन्द्रीय संस्थानों जैसे मेट्रो, एयरपोर्ट, पोर्ट ट्रस्ट, रेलवे स्टेशन तथा औद्योगिक संस्थानों, जहाँ प्रतिदिन हजा. रों-लाखों की संख्या में व्यक्तियों/कर्मचारियों का आवागमन होता है, वहाँ पर मानव में विस्फोटक पदार्थ की खोज के कार्य को कैसे सरल बनाया जा सकता है ?

उत्तर :- प्रायः बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण के दौरान सीमित व्यक्तियों/प्रशिक्षकों के माध्यम से ही श्वान को मानव में विस्फोटक पदार्थ को खोजने का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। भीड़ भाड़ में श्वान के विचलित होने की समस्या से बचने के लिए बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण के दौरान ही आउटडोर में सार्वजनिक स्थलों, जैसे रेलवे स्टेशन, बस स्टैण्ड, नजदीकी गाँव, एयरपोर्ट, बाजार आदि में विभिन्न प्रकार के व्यक्तियों, बुजुर्गों, महिलाओं, बच्चों आदि पर इस अभ्यास को कराया जाना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त इकाई स्तर पर भी मानव में विस्फोटक खोजी प्रशिक्षण हेतु विभिन्न प्रकार के प्रयोगों के माध्यम से जैसे कि अलग-अलग प्रांत के व्यक्तियों की वेश-भूषा/पहनावे आदि का प्रयोग कर इस प्रशिक्षण को सरल बनाया जा सकता है।



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प्रश्न 21 :- मेरे श्वान नें कार्य करना छोड़ दिया है, पुनः कार्य करने के लिए कैसे प्रेरित करे ?

उत्तर :- यह अनुभव प्रत्येक श्वान के जीवन में एक या दो बार अवश्य आता है। इसके पीछे बहुत सारे कारण हो सकते हैं। श्वान की स्वास्थ्य स्थिति, उसके कर्तव्य की समय सीमा, भोजन में बदलाव, परिचालक का अवकाश अथवा स्थानांतरण पर चले जाना आदि बहुत से ऐसे कारण हो सकते हैं जिनसे श्वान अपने कार्य के प्रति उदासीन हो सकता है। श्वान को अपने कार्य के प्रति पुनः अभिप्रेरित करने के लिए उसके परिचालक को चाहिए कि वह उसके स्वास्थ्य का विशेष ध्यान रखे, टीकाकरण तथा डिवार्मिंग के अतिरिक्त समय-समय पर पशु चिकित्सक से स्वास्थ्य निरीक्षण करवाये। श्वान के भोजन में चिकित्सक के सुझाव के बिना बदलाव न करे, यदि बदलाव करना आवश्यक हो तो धीरे-धीरे बदलाव किया जाना चाहिए। श्वान परिचालक श्वान को पर्याप्त समय दे, उसे प्यार करे एवं मोटिवेट करे। ऐसी स्थिति में श्वान परिचालक का मोटिवेशन देना अधिक कारगर सिद्ध होता है। यदि श्वान कार्य के प्रति अनिच्छुक है तथा उदासीन स्वभाव प्रस्तुत कर रहा है तो उस पर कार्य करने का अनावश्यक दबाव बिलकुल न डाले। ऐसा करने से श्वान अवसाद में जा सकता है। अतः उपरोक्तानुसार श्वान की स्वास्थ्य स्थिति, भोजन प्रबंधन तथा उत्साह वर्द्धन करने से श्वान पुनः अपने कार्य के प्रति अभिप्रेरित हो जाएगा।

OPERATIONS & CASE STUDIES

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के9 परी की एक अतुल्य परिचालनिक उपलब्धि

हम इन्सान दुनिया को अपने आँखो से देखते हैं, और श्वान अपनी नाक से देखता है। श्वान की सूँघने की शक्ति का मुकाबला कोई नहीं कर सकता है। 218 बटालियन के.रि.पु.बल की के-9 'परी'(बेल्जियम शेफर्ड मेलॉनार्ड्स) मादा श्वान ने एक परिचालनिक ड्यूटी में नक्सलियों द्वारा छुपा कर रखे गए कई विध्वंसकारी हथियारों, बारूद वाली सामग्रियों को सूँघ कर ढूँढ निकाला। झारखण्ड राज्य के गुमला, लोहरदगा और लातेहार जिलों के



सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में बढ़ती नक्सली गतिविधियों को देखते हुए स्थानीय प्रशासन की सहमति से दिनांक 10/02/2022 से कोबरा (COBRA) के.रि.पु.बल (C.R.P.F) J.J.(Jharkhand Jaguar), SAT(Special Action Team) और स्थानीय पुलिस के टुकड़ियों के साथ संयुक्त रूप में पुलिस उप-महानिरीक्षक रेंज रांची की निगरानी एवं पुलिस महानिरीक्षक झारखण्ड सेक्टर के पर्यवेक्षण में विशेष परिचालन "डबलबुल" अभियान चलाया गया। "डबलबुल" अभियान के दौरान विश्वसनीय सूत्रों एवं आसूचना के माध्यम से प्राप्त जानकारी के अनुसार कोयल शंख क्षेत्र के घने जंगलों में माओ. रविन्द्रगंज (RCM), छोटू खेलवार, बलराम उँराव, रान्तु उँराव और लाझिम अन्सारी समेत अन्य 30-40 नक्सली मौजूद थे। दिनांक 10/02/2022 से निरंतर चलाये जा रहे इस अभियान के दौरान दिनांक 16/02/2022 को सुरक्षा बलों तथा नक्सलियों के बीच हुई मुठभेड़ में 209 कोबरा के टीम द्वारा माओवादी दिनेश नगोशिया को मार गिराया गया। मुठभेड़ के इसी क्रम में 203 तथा 209 कोबरा द्वारा माओ बलराम उँराव (SZM) तथा माओ सुदर्शन भुईया (SZCM) समेत अन्य 08 खुंखार नक्सलियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया। सुरक्षा बलों के इस "डबलबुल" अभियान की विध्वंसक कार्यवाही को देख जंगल में छुपे नक्सली हथियार छोड़कर भागने के लिए मजबूर हो गए और उन्होंने जंगल से पलायन करना शुरू कर दिया।

"डबलबुल" अभियान में योजना के अनुसार दिनांक 23/02/2022 से श्री हेमंत कुमार जसोरिया के नेतृत्व में जी/218 समवाय को हरकट टोली क्षेत्र में कट ऑफ के कार्य हेतु तैनात किया गया था। दिनांक 25/02/2022 को सुबह का समय था। विश्वसनीय सूत्रों से सूचना प्राप्त हुई कि कोबरा के साथ माओवादियों द्वारा EOF होने के बाद गाँव हरकट टोली के वन क्षेत्र में बड़ी संख्या में हथियार/गोला-बारूद छुपाए गए हैं। सूचना प्राप्त होते ही जी/218 समवाय को सतर्क कर दिया गया तथा बिना किसी देरी के श्री अनिल मिन्ज, कमाण्डेंट 218 वीं वाहिनी के.रि.पु.बल द्वारा एस. पी. लोहरदगा से परामर्श कर स्थानीय पुलिस के साथ SADO की योजना बनाई गयी। योजना के अनुसार श्री हेमंत कुमार जसोरिया, सहायक कमाण्डेंट के नेतृत्व में जी/218

समवाय द्वारा हरकट टोली क्षेत्र के जंगल में SADO की कार्यवाही की गई जिसमें हैन्डलर सिपाही/जी.डी. सुदर्शन शेटी के साथ तैनात बहादुर के9 'परी' की मुख्य भूमिका थी।

SADO ऑपरेशन की कार्यवाही के दौरान हरकट टोली क्षेत्र के घने जंगलों में सुरक्षा बलों द्वारा तलाशी शुरू कर दी गई। तलाशी के दौरान के9 'परी' द्वारा कुछ संकेत दिए गये। के9 'परी' के साथ तैनात हैन्डलर सिपाही/जी.डी. सुदर्शन शेटी को इसका अन्देशा होने के उपरान्त उस क्षेत्र की जवानों द्वारा घेराबन्दी की गई और के9 'परी' एवं बम डिस्पोजल दस्ता की मदद से बारीकी से तलाशी ली गई, जिसमें के9 'परी' ने घने जंगल में संदिग्ध स्थान को सटीक खोज निकाला। इसके बाद वाहिनी के बी.डी.डी.एस. टीम ने संदिग्ध स्थल की गहनता से तलाशी ली। जिसमें जमीन के अन्दर कुछ धातु होने की पुष्टि हुई। सुरक्षा को ध्यान में रखते हुए जमीन की खुदाई करने के बाद प्लास्टिक में लपेटा हुआ कुछ सामान निकला जिसके अन्दर से 09 हथियार भी बरामद हुए। गोपनीय सूत्रों तथा आसूचना के अनुसार उस क्षेत्र में और हथियार होने की आशंका थी। के9 'परी' द्वारा दुबारा उस क्षेत्र को खोजबीन एवं तलाशी लेने के उपरान्त आसपास के क्षेत्र में खोज के दौरान पहले संदिग्ध स्थान से लग-भग 30 मीटर के दूरी पर बहादुर श्वान के9 'परी' द्वारा एक और संदिग्ध स्थान को खोज लिया गया। बी.डी.डी.एस. टीम द्वारा तलाशी लेने एवं जमीन की खुदाई करने पर पुनः प्लास्टिक शीट के अन्दर लपेटे हुए 11 हथियार बरामद किये गए। इस प्रकार श्वान के9 'परी' की सतर्कता एवं सजगता से घने जंगल में दो स्थानों पर दफनाए गये कुल 20 सर्विस हथियार तथा 150 गोला बारूद बरामद किए।



क्रम सं०	हथियार एवं गोला बारूद का वितरण	सामानों की संख्या
01	इन्सास राईफल बिना मैगजीन	02
02	इन्सास एल.एम.जी. बिना मैगजीन	01
03	एस. एल. आर. मैगजीन सहित	08
04	303 राईफल मैगजीन सहित	05
05	315 राईफल मैगजीन सहित	01
06	सेमी राईफल मैगजीन सहित	03
07	7.62 एम.एम. एस.एल.आर. राउण्ड	150



"डबलबुल" की इस महान उपलब्धि में बहादुर श्वान के9 'परी' की प्रमुख भूमिका थी जिसे जनवरी 2020 से अभी तक कुल 146

नक्सल विरोधी परिचालनिक ड्यूटीयों में भाग लेने का अनुभव प्राप्त है। इस अदम्य साहस एवं उपलब्धि के लिए न केवल स्थानीय प्रशासन एवं के.रि.पु.बल के उच्च अधिकारियों द्वारा के9 'परी' के कार्यों की सराहना की गई बल्कि गृह मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली की तरफ से बल के महानिदेशक श्री कुलदीप सिंह द्वारा "डबलबुल" की उपलब्धियों में मुख्य भूमिका को देखते हुए श्वान के9 'परी' को 'महानिदेशक प्रतीक चिन्ह' एवं 'प्रशस्ति पत्र' से भी नवाजा गया।

उल्लेखनीय है कि के9 'परी' (BSM) का जन्म दिनांक 06/11/2018 को श्वान प्रजनन एवं प्रशिक्षण विद्यालय, के.रि.पु.बल तरालु में हुआ। दो श्वान संचालको (Handlers) बल सं० 175317205 सिपाही/जी.डी. सुदर्शन शेट्टी तथा बल सं० 175206155 सिपाही/जी.डी. ब्रिजु कुमार के बैच नं० 36 (02) के साथ 40 सप्ताह का कठोर प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। जिसमें परी को Infantry Patrolling + Explosive Detection + Assault (Multi-Tasking) का प्रशिक्षण दिया गया। 'परी' द्वारा यह 40 सप्ताह का कठिन बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण पूर्ण किये जाने के उपरान्त श्वान 'परी' को दिनांक 12/01/2020 को झारखण्ड राज्य के जिला गुमला में तैनात 218वीं वाहिनी के.रि.पु.बल में प्रथम तैनाती पर नियुक्त किया गया था।

लेखक-

बल सं० 125261421 सिपाही/जी.डी.
रोहित कुमार, 165 बटालियन



Successful Operations by Border Security Force

Dr. S. S. Arya, Deputy Inspector General, Vet Chief, BSF

IP DOG SCAPY

During ACP duty at ACP No 01 (2nd shift) in AOR of BOP Jalangi at about 0705 hrs ASI MC Das observed some unusual object floating from North to South direction with river current. He was immediately called dog patrolling party consisting the dog Scapy (IP) alongwith dog handler No 130821948 Ct Saiful Mondal and No. 14100560 Ct Kunjan Kumar helped in seized of 395 Bottels Phensedyle (Value – Rs. 81,097.45) on 07.08.2022 at 0505 hrs at Boder Piller no 85/10-s in the AOR of D Coy Jalangi of 141 BN BSF.



IP DOG SCAPY

During routine Patrolling duty the dog Scapy (IP) alongwith dog handler No. 130821948 Ct/DH Saiful Mondal and No 14100560 Ct Kunjan Kumar helped in seizure of 198 Bottels Phensedyle (Value – Rs. 40,651.38) on 08.08.2022 at 0415 hrs at Boder (In Mathabhanga River) Piller No 85/10-s in the AOR of D Coy Jalangi of 141 bn bsf.



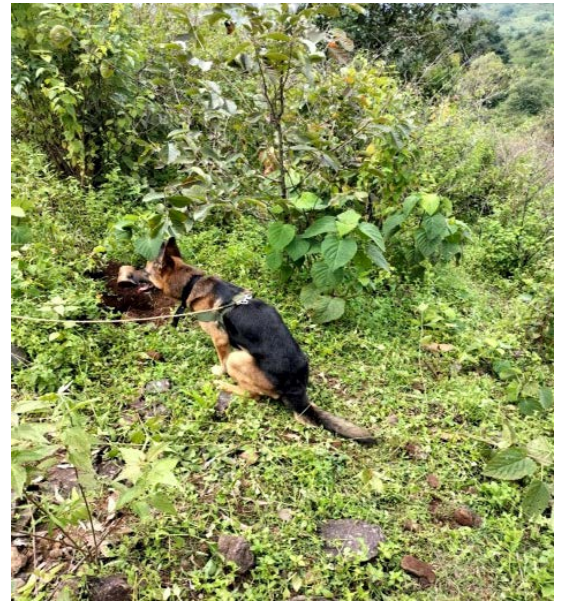
IP DOG Sumo

Requisitioned by Mizoram State Govt. on 14th Nov' 2022 to lend supporting rescue trapped workers in quarry Collapsed at Village Maudarh, Distt – Hnahthial, Mizoram where several workers were reported to be trapped after massive earth slide in the quarry of ABC company. Search operation was done by Manpower and few dead bodies were recovered immediately on 14th Nov' 2022. Thereafter searching continued but no bodies were found due to thick landslide. On 15th Nov' 2022 dogs Sumo (IP) Labrador (Male) alongwith dog handler Regt No. 133203408 Ct Dharam Singh of 199 Bn BSF joined hands on searching and performed commendable job by retrieving two dead bodies which were deeply trapped beneath the earth.



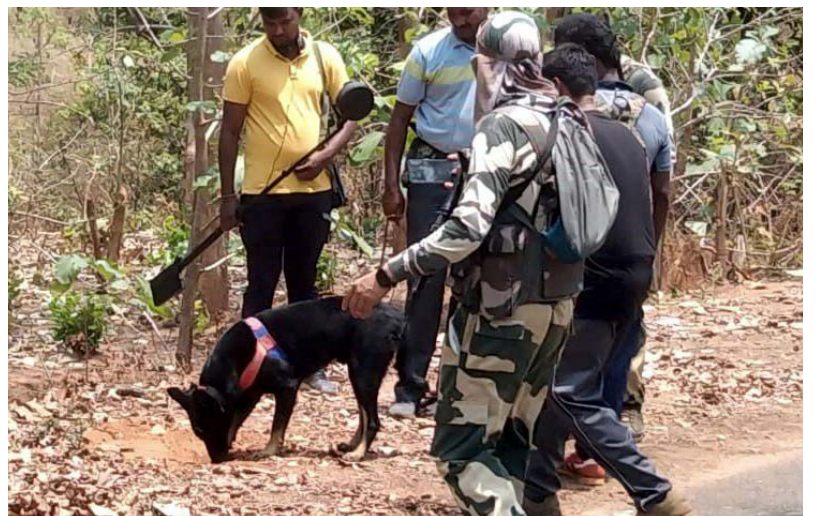
Explosive Detection Dog Sham

During RSO operation of troops 65 Bn BSF and reliable source the Explosive Detection Dog Sham (GSD/Male/Explosive) confirmed in seizure of 01 IED on 24th Sept 2022 which was planted Foothills of Tekri near kacha road link road going toward village Palam.



Explosive Detection Dog Grace

During RSO operation of troops 151 Bn BSF and reliable source the Explosive Detection Dog Grace (BSD/Male/Explosive) confirmed in seizure of 01 IED on 04th Aug 2022 at 0500 hrs which was planted the road side near a culvert on Dandabari –Dumaripadar road Village Dumaripadar.





अपराध शाखा राजस्थान पुलिस श्वान-दल टीम की सफलता

अपराध शाखा राजस्थान पुलिस श्वान-दल टीम द्वारा प्रकरणों में सफलता प्राप्त की जिसमें सफल ऑपरेशन संबंधी प्रकरण का विवरण व फोटोग्राफ्स निम्नानुसार समेकित है:-

1. नकाबजनी की घटना में श्वान-दल टीम द्वारा रास्ता दिखाया गया, जिस पर पुलिस को मिली सफलता

प्रकरण संख्या 373/2022 पुलिस थाना चिड़ावा, जिला झुन्झुनू राजस्थान में दिनांक 19.08.2022 को पुलिस थाना सर्कल के कस्बा चिड़ावा में श्री महेन्द्र सिंह पुत्र सुखाराम जाति मेघवाल उम्र 65, वार्ड संख्या 33 चिड़ावा के घर नकाबजनी की घटना की सूचना मिलने पर श्वान 'जस' के हैण्डलर अनिल कुमार (कानि. 268) ने श्वान को घटना से सम्बंधित स्थान पर ले जाकर सम्बंधित वस्तुओं की गंध से परिचित कराया जिस पर श्वान ने गहनता से गंध को पूरे घर में ढूँढने की कोशिश की और खोजता हुआ साईड गेट से बाहर निकला फिर दीवार कूदकर मुख्य रास्ते से होता हुआ अस्पताल के सामने से कच्चे रास्ते पर गया और वहाँ से उत्तर दिशा में मुड़कर बाईपास सड़क पर ए.एम. मार्बल की दुकान तक आया जहाँ गाड़ी खड़ी होने के निशान मिले जिस संबंध में पुलिस द्वारा कार्रवाई कर अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार किया गया।

कार्यालय पुलिस अधीक्षक जिला झुन्झुनू (राज0)

दिनांक-24.08.2022

प्रेस नोट



कस्बा चिड़ावा में दिनांक 18-19.08.2022 की रात्रि में घर में हुई डकैती का पर्दाफाश कर 5 आरोपी गिरफ्तार

श्री मृदुल कच्छावा IPS पुलिस अधीक्षक जिला झुन्झुनू ने बताया कि डॉ तेजपालसिंह अतिरिक्त पुलिस अधीक्षक झुन्झुनू एवं श्री सुरेश शर्मा आर.पी.एस वृताधिकारी वृत्त चिड़ावा के निर्देशन में श्री इन्द्रप्रकाश पुलिस निरीक्षक थानाधिकारी पुलिस थाना चिड़ावा के नेतृत्व में गठित टीम द्वारा कार्यवाही करते हुये अभियोग संख्या 373/2022 धारा 342,395 भादस थाना चिड़ावा में आरोपीगण चतर सिंह, सुमेर सिंह उर्फ सोनू, बुधराम, नयुम, दिनेश को गिरफ्तार किया गया है।

घटना विवरण:- दिनांक 19.08.2022 को परिवादी श्री महेन्द्र सिंह ने रिपोर्ट दी की मैं मेरे निजी आवास मे रात्रि को अकेला नींद मे सो रहा था। मेरी पत्नी मेरे लडके के पास अनुपगढ गई हुई थी। मेरे मकान के मैन गेट पर जाली का दरवाजा लगा हुआ था चिटकनी से बंद था। मैन गेट गर्मी के कारण बंद नहीं किया था। दिनांक 18,19.08.2022 की रात को लगभग 1.30-1.45 बजे गेट के खोलने की आवाज आई। अज्ञात पांच आदमी जाली गेट को तोड़ कर अंदर आ गए। मैंने देखा तब उनमें से तीन ने मेरे हाथ पांव बांध दिए थे तथा मुझे रस्सी से बांध दिया था। मेरे गले को दबा कर रखा तथा मेरे मुंह पर टेप बांध दी थी। मुझे डराने के लिए पिस्तौल दिखाया। आदमी लगभग 25-40 वर्ष की आयु के थे जिनका रंग सांवला था। मुंह पर कपडा लगा रखा था जो हरियाणवी एवं मारवाडी भाषा बोल रहे थे। जो अज्ञात पांच व्यक्ति मेरे घर से एक किलोग्राम चांदी लगभग 700 ग्राम सोने के गहने चुरा कर एवं 15000/- नगद साथ मे ले गए। आदि पर प्रकरण संख्या 373/2022 धारा 342,395 भादस थाना चिड़ावा पर दर्ज कर अनुसंधान प्रारम्भ किया गया।

गठित टीमों द्वारा कार्रवाई:- अनुसंधान के दौरान सामने आया की सूरजगढ रोड पर 3 व्यक्ति एक मकान किराया कर लेकर करीब 10 दिन तक रुके थे। तथा मकान का किराया 2000 रुपये दिया था। उक्त व्यक्ति हरियाणा के होना बताया था। तथा उक्त व्यक्तियों द्वारा घटना के पहले रोज ही मकान खाली किया गया था। इस सूचना की तस्दीक एवं इन व्यक्तियों की तलाश हेतु टीम गुडगावां, हरियाणा भेजी गई थी। उक्त व्यक्तियों के दिल्ली में मुयमेन्ट होने की बात सामने आने पर दिल्ली भेजी। उक्त व्यक्तियों की तलाश की जा रही थी। दिल्ली पुलिस एवं दिल्ली स्पेशल टीम को भी डकैती की वारदात के सम्बन्ध में सूचना दी गई थी। तथा हरियाणा की सीआईए टीमों को भी वारदात के बारे में सूचना दी गई थी। गुडगावां में टीम द्वारा विशाल उर्फ काला पुत्र मांगेराम निवासी गुडगावां की तलाश हेतु दबिश जा रही थी। इसी दौरान दिल्ली स्पेशल टीम द्वारा अभिषेक उर्फ शेखू पुत्र संजय कुमार निवासी बवाना दिल्ली व हिमांशु पुत्र सत्यनारायण धाणक निवासी बवाना दिल्ली, नितौन निवासी बवाना, अभिलाष उर्फ पोटा निवासी फिरोजपुर जिला सोनीपत को राजेश बवाना गैंग का सदस्य होने तथा नीरज बवाना गैंग के किसी सदस्य के मर्डर की प्लानिंग करते हुये को हथियारों समेत गिरफ्तार किया गया। जिसमें से हिमांशु व अभिषेक उर्फ शेखू का चिड़ावा डकैती की वारदात में शामिल होना पाया गया। गठित टीम द्वारा डकैती की वारदात में शामिल अन्य व्यक्तियों 01. चतर सिंह पुत्र गीगराज जाति मेघवाल उम्र 40 साल निवासी वार्ड नम्बर 38 भगतो का मोहल्ला चिड़ावा 02. सुमेर सिंह उर्फ सोनू पुत्र रिछपाल जाति मेघवाल उम्र 42 साल निवासी हीरवा थाना सिंघाना 03. बुधराम पुत्र नथुराम जाति यात्मिकी निवासी पिलानी 04. नयुम पुत्र रूस्तम जाति काजी मुसलमान उम्र 27 साल निवासी राजगढ रोड पिलानी 05. दिनेश पुत्र आनन्द कुमार निवासी राजगढ रोड पिलानी को गिरफ्तार किया गया। उक्त वारदात के मुख्य सुत्रधार सुमेर सिंह उर्फ सोनू, चतर सिंह पुत्र गीगराज है। सुमेर सिंह उर्फ सोनू रिस्ते में पीडित महेन्द्र सिंह का भाई लगता है तथा चतर सिंह की भी परिवादी महेन्द्र सिंह से जान पहचान थी। दोनों ने पहले प्लानिंग तैयार की इस प्लानिंग में बुधराम व दिनेश कुमार व नयुम भी शामिल हो गये। प्लानिंग के तहत चतर सिंह द्वारा अपने फेशबुक फ्रेन्ड विशाल उर्फ काला को बुला लिया। विशाल उर्फ काला अपने साथ दो लडको अभिषेक व हिमांशु को लेकर आया था। वारदात को ट्रैस करने हेतु साईबर टीम झुन्झुनू के श्री दिनेश कुमार एचसी व जितेन्द्र कुमार कानि. द्वारा तकनीकी सहायता उपलब्ध करवाई गई तथा पिलानी थाने के हैड कानि. श्री भरत सिंह व कर्मवीर कानि. चिड़ावा थाने के संदीप कुमार एचसी व संदीप कुमार कानि. व अमित सिहाग कानि., श्री बलबीर सिंह एचसी द्वारा निरन्तर सीसीटीवी फुटेज देखे गये तथा आसूचना एकत्रित की गई। थानाधिकारी श्री इन्द्रप्रकाश पु0नि0 एवं थाना के स्टफ श्री बलबीर सिंह एचसी, श्री संदीप कुमार कानि. अमित डाटिका कानि. व जिला स्पेशल टीम के श्री कल्याण सिंह एसआई, श्री शशिकान्त एचसी, हरिराम एचसी व सुरेश कुमार कानि. आदि के द्वारा मुलजिमानों की गिरफ्तारी की गई।

2. चोरी के प्रकरण में श्वान-दल टीम द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई

प्रकरण संख्या 178/2022— दिनांक 12.10.2022 को ग्राम जेजुसर पुलिस थाना सर्कल मुकन्दगढ़, जिला झुन्झुनू में दिनांक 11.09.2022 रात को चोरी की घटना का पता चलने पर डॉंग स्क्वायर्ड के श्वान 'जस' के हैण्डलर श्री अनिल कुमार (कानि0 268) व सहायक हैण्डलर श्री रमेश कुमार (कानि0 687) ने श्वान को घटना से सम्बंधित स्थान पर ले जाकर सम्बंधित वस्तुओं की गंध से परिचित कराया जिस पर श्वान ने पूरे घर में गहनता से गंध को ढूँढने की कोशिश की और खोजता हुआ घर के पीछे लगभग 200 मीटर तक गया जहाँ पर गाड़ी के टायरों के निशान पाये गये जिस पर पुलिस द्वारा कार्रवाई कर अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार किया गया।

3. हत्या के अभियुक्तों को गिरफ्तार करने में श्वान-दल टीम से मदद ली गई

प्रकरण संख्या 204/2022— पुलिस थाना बगड़, जिला झुन्झुनू में दिनांक 21.09.2022 को पुलिस थाना सर्कल में हुए हत्या के प्रकरण में पुलिस की सूचना पर संदिग्ध अभियुक्तों की तलाश में श्वान-दल द्वारा मदद की गई।



बीकानेर 19-10-2020

नहर स अज्ञात व्याक्त का शव का नकलवाया। साएचसा खाजूवाला का

एक दिन में ही पकड़ा चोर, लाखों का माल बरामद

डॉंग स्क्वायर्ड की मदद से श्रीडूंगरगढ़ पुलिस को मिली सफलता, एक नाबालिग को दस्तयाब किया



पकड़े गए चोर के साथ बरामद सामान।

भास्कर न्यूज | श्रीडूंगरगढ़

मोमासर गांव में शिक्षक के घर चोरी करने वाले चोर को पुलिस ने 24 घंटे में गिरफ्तार करने में सफलता प्राप्त की है।

प्रशिक्षु आरपीएस थानाधिकारी जनरैल सिंह ने बताया कि मोमासर के राउमावि में कार्यरत शिक्षक सत्यपाल शुक्रवार को अपने गांव गया था और पीछे से शुक्रवार रात को अज्ञात चोर ने उसके घर का ताला तोड़ कर बाइक, नकदी, फोन, मोटर, सिलेंडर आदि समान चोरी कर लिया था। शिक्षक ने शनिवार को मामला दर्ज करवाया था। रविवार को बीकानेर से डॉंग स्क्वायर्ड को बुलाया गया।

डॉंग स्क्वायर्ड द्वारा दिए गए संकेतों के अनुसार गांव मोमासर के ही निवासी शिवराज वाल्मीकि को हिरासत में लिया। मोमासर चौकी में उससे की गई पूछताछ में उसने चोरी करना स्वीकार कर लिया और उसकी निशानदेही पर तुरंत ही सामान भी बरामद कर लिया गया।

मामले में सहयोगी चोर के रूप में मोमासर निवासी एक नाबालिग को भी दस्तयाब किया गया है। चोरी के मामले को एक दिन में ही निस्तारित करने में प्रशिक्षु आरपीएस जनरैल सिंह की अगुवाई में एएसआई हेतराम, हेड कांस्टेबल आवड़दान, हेडकांस्टेबल रामफल, कांस्टेबल तेजपाल, सुमेरसिंह आदि शामिल रहे।

4. पुलिस द्वारा डॉग स्कवॉयड की मदद से गांव घण्डावा में 7 किलो 145 ग्राम गांजा सहित आरोपी गिरफ्तार

दिनांक 12.10.2022 गांव घण्डावा, पुलिस थाना पिलानी व डी.एस.टी. टीम की सूचना पर डॉग स्कवॉयड टीम को बुलाकर सूचना के अनुसार श्वान 'जस' के हैंडलर श्री अनिल कुमार (कानि0 268) व सहायक हैंडलर श्री भयोराम (कानि0 303) ने मकान की गहनता से जांच करवाई, श्वान ने आटा चक्की वाले कमरे में लकड़ी के तख्त के नीचे घुसकर भौंक कर इशारा किया तो पुलिस द्वारा जाँच किये जाने पर 7 किलो 145 ग्राम गांजा मिला जिस पर प्रकरण संख्या 397/2022 एन.डी.पी.एस. एक्ट में पंजीबद्ध कर अभियुक्त को गिरफ्तार किया गया।

**RAJASTHANPOLICE**
DISTRICT JHUNJHUNU

पुलिस थाना पिलानी व डीएसटी की संयुक्त कार्यवाही

आरोपी धर्मपाल उर्फ धर्मा निवासी घण्डावा के घर से 07 किलो 145 ग्राम गांजा जप्त कर आरोपी को किया गया गिरफ्तार





डॉग जस की सक्रियता से पुलिस को मिली सफलता

अवैध शराब की सूचना पर पुलिस आरोपी धर्मपाल उर्फ धर्मा के घर पहुंची जहां पर तलाशी के दौरान एक थैली में 100 ग्राम गांजा मिला। गांजे को डॉग हैंडलर अनिल कुमार द्वारा डॉग जस को सुंघाया जाकर सर्च करवाया गया तो उक्त आरोपी के घर से 07 किलो 145 ग्राम गांजा मिला जिसको ज़ब्त किया गया

911592-236700/100  /JHUNJHUNUPOLICE



CRPF demo on 23.2.23 at Taralu

CASE STUDY

K9 JULIET MDD OF 72 BN BSF

Dr G S Nag, Comdt (Vet) BSF

Rajouri sector is one of the oldest sector headquarter of BSF, raised on 1st September 1967 as an integral part of north western frontier of BSF. Four battalions are deployed under this sector and all are under army ops. Terrain is mountainous with heights ranging from 5000 to 11000 fts. Mountain's areas covered with dense pine forests, limited flat grounds available for deployment of troops. Slopes are gradual and cross country move barring snow bound areas, BAT action, sniping action and infiltration-exfiltration apprehensions throughout the year. Incidental FDL is situated in Tehsil Mendhar of Poonch district J&K (UT). Since 1975 this FDL remains under the command of battalions of BSF. As per available record, FDL has withstood cease fire violation many times.

Mines have been laid across the India-Pakistan border and the LoC. The small stretch of land between the rows of fencing is mined with thousands of landmines. During the 2001–2002 India–Pakistan standoff thousands of acres of land along the LoC were mined. Both civilians and military personnel on both sides have died in mine and improvised explosive device (IED)-related blasts, and many more been injured. Between January 2000 to April 2002, 138 military personnel were killed

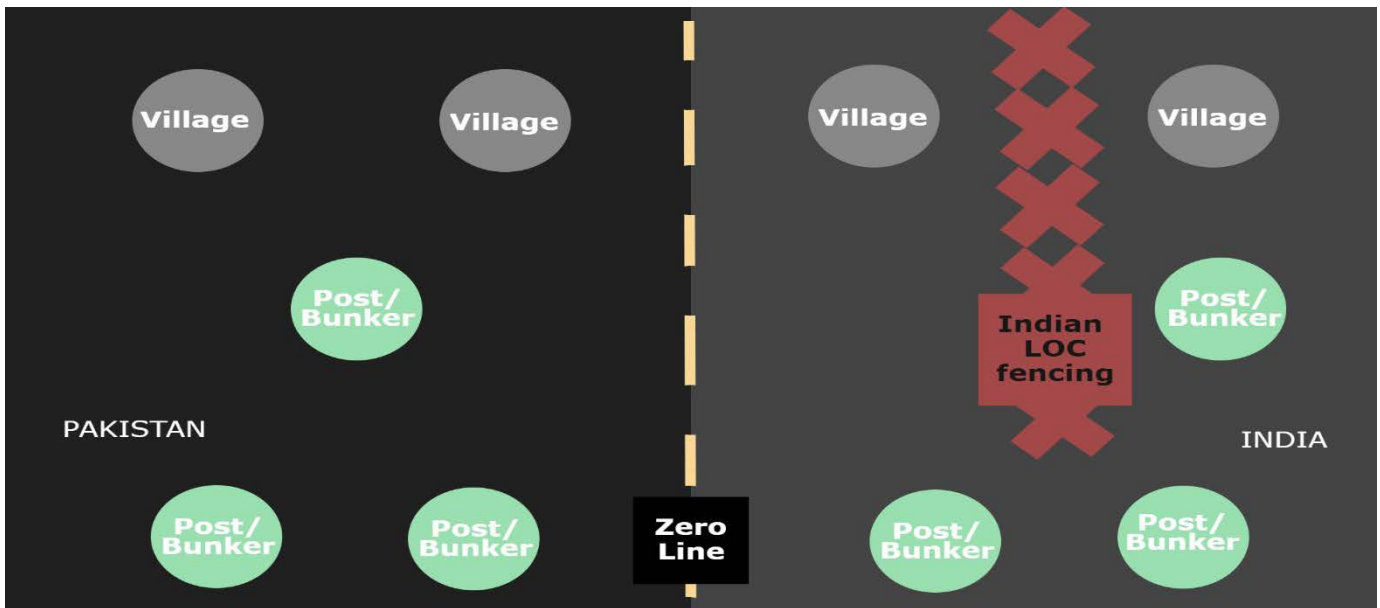




on the Indian side. Due to difficult terrain and harsh environmental conditions, many times APMs drifted towards pathway of movement and may causes the increase chances of accidents of detonation. Many times, troops are suffered from injuries inflicted due to mine detonation and categorise under permanent disability. Umpteen measures have been implemented till now to overcome the problem of detection of APM NMM 14 but none proved satisfied. Only instrument of trust are PSKs who are producing fruitful results in detection of APM NMM 14 and help in saving life of precious troops.

Generally, MDDs are used as an area reduction tool, working in low-threat areas. In addition to the K9s credible sense of smell, speed is a huge factor in the success of MDD programs. On average, a manual deminer can clear an area of 10 square metres a day, whereas a dog can do 1,200 to 1,500 square metres a day. The dogs are an amazing tool used to reduce the threat of mines including anti-personnel mines, designed to be triggered by the presence of people; anti-tank mines; and unexploded ordinances, which are bombs, rockets, grenades, or shells that are still 'live.' Mines are often buried but can be also be found on the surface, disguised as candy, tempting children to pick them up.

The Line of Control (LoC) is a military control line between the Indian- and Pakistani-controlled parts of the former princely state of Jammu and Kashmir—a line which does not constitute a legally recognized international boundary, but serves as the de facto border. It was established as part of the Simla Agreement at



Indian fencing relative to the zero line, villages, and posts/bunkers along the LoC.

the end of the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971. Both nations agreed to rename the ceasefire line as the "Line of Control" and pledged to respect it without prejudice to their respective positions. In 2018, two corps and a number of

battalions of the Border Security Force manned the Indian side of the LoC. The Rawalpindi Corps manned the Pakistani side. Ceasefire violations (CFVs) are initiated and committed by both sides and show a symmetry. The

response to a CFV at one location can lead to shooting at an entirely different area. Weapons used on the LoC include small arms, rocket-propelled grenades, recoilless rifles, mortars, automatic grenade launchers, rocket launchers and a



Above picture showing the aerial view of FDL UN340 and encircled red ink area showing the spot of detected NMM 14



Above pictures showing drifted NMM14 (red ink enclosed) over the pathway of movement which was detected by K9 Juliet

number of other direct and indirect weaponry. Military personnel on both sides risk being shot by snipers in moving vehicles, through bunker peepholes and during meals. The civilian population at the LoC, at some points ahead of the forward most post, has complicated the situation. Shelling and firing by both sides along the LoC have resulted in civilian deaths. Bunkers have been constructed for these civilian populations for protection during periods of CFV's. India and Pakistan usually report only casualties on their own sides of the LoC, with the

media blaming the other side for the firing and each side claiming an adequate retaliation. The reasons for CFVs along the LoC include operational reasons (defence construction like observation facilities, the rule of the gun, lack of bilateral mechanisms for border management, personality traits and the emotional state of soldiers and commanders), politico-strategic reasons, proportional response (land grab, sniping triggered, "I am better than you", revenge firing), accidental CFVs (civilian related, lack of clarity where the line is)

and other reasons (like testing the new boys, honour, prestige and humiliation, fun, gamesmanship). Operational reasons as the main cause for CFVs, followed by retributive and politico-strategic reasons.

A 72 BN BSF deployed at LoC with ops control under army and administration control under BSF. Troops of both organisation co-deployed together and performing duties as per standard operating procedure. To counter threatening situation and enforcing security scenarios, each FDL has form sectorial reaction parties and one of them is area domination party (ADP) which may include K9 as front sanitizing tool. K9 Juliet is born on 30th January 2017 having pedigree of sire Beat and dam Jerry and trained at NTC Darnal (Centre of Excellence) during second half of year 2017 under Mine detection trade by the Ct Sumit Darnal. On 28th July 2021 practicing routine ops procedure, area domination party consisting of 10 nos fully equipped personnels left the forward defence locality FDL for sanitising the pathway of movement and its periphery in order conduct smooth bridge link between administration base and other FDLs propinquity to it. At about 1230hrs a APM NMM 14 was detected by K9 namely Juliet of Trade Mine detection near main gate of FDL. Distance from Morcha no. 01 (Main Gate) to detection point is approximately 30mtrs towards the direction of north. K9 Juliet nuzzle the primed mine before getting close enough to detonate the APM NMM 14 and



Above pictures showing social media post by BSF IT wing

KASHMIR Life

BSF Recovers Landmine Along LoC

2:32 pm August 1, 2021 By KL News Network

SRINAGAR: The Border Security Force (BSF) on Sunday recovered explosive material along the Line of Control (LoC) in Mendhar Sub Division of Poonch district.

Quoting officials the news agency KNO reported that a team of BSF along with specially trained sniffer dog 'Juliet' was on area domination patrol near Line of Control when the sniffer dog sat over a piece of land, which created suspicion about the presence of explosive at the site.

Electronic media coverage of K9 Juliet achievement

provide alert response in safety before being removed to allow the manual de-miner to do his work. In order to reconfirm the presence of APM NMM 14 which was buried 2-3 inches below the surface, dog handler rehearse the search activity and same alert response was given by K9. After confirmation, K9 was suitably rewarded with treats and dog handler informed team commander who further conveys to higher authorities for further course of action. As per direction from authorities' area of effect was cordon off with barbed wire and plying over the path of movement was being stopped. In evening, Ghatak bomb disposal team of battalion of Indian army removed the APM NMM 14 by deminer and disposed off by sympathetic detonation. In the high stakes realm of mine detection, where even the smallest mistake can have fatal consequences, the margin of error is zero. The mines of this type cause injuries which may relates to succumbs if worsening occurs. For prevention of these types of incidents, one must follow SOP already been informed during pre-induction training of troops. Use of tactical instruments, body wears especially anti mine boots and efficiently utilization K9 etc may reduce the risk of incidents and save them from fatalities. For the good work of Dog handler his name was recommended to for suitable reward. Below are the pictures depicting area of incident and media coverages.



The Force Behind the Bite- **K9 Master Trainers**



HC Polakhmoni Rajkhowa is a certified K9 master trainer at CRPF. He has eleven year experiecnce and qualified expert in the field.



Ct Narender Singh of CRPF is a master decoy.



Ct Anoj Kumar Singh is a certified master trainer and decoy since 2014 at the CRPF training School



Ct M Kiran is a certified master trainer serving with the CRPF K9 school



Ct NG Mandan Singh serves as master decoy at the CRPF K9 school



HC Jadhav Sampat is a K9 Master trainer and a veteran in K9 Puppy decoy training



HC Ratheesh Kumar is specially trained for neonatal care of puppies and looks after the breeding protocol at the K9 School of CRPF



HC Om Prakash Kasana is a master trainer with CRPF K9 school since 2012



HC Pramod Kumar Singh is a certified K9 puppy foundation decoy and Kennel management expert at CRPF K9 school since 2017



When one teaches, no learn'...

Ct Jayaraj is a master trainer at CRPF K9 school since 2017



HC Basavaraj PH handles K9 foundation training as mater trainer at CRPF K9 training school since 2014

SSB K9s



FEEDBACK



राष्ट्रीय पुलिस के-9 पत्रिका के तृतीय संस्करण की प्रति अध्ययन हेतु प्राप्त हुई। इस पत्रिका के पृष्ठ संख्या 60 में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल की 111वीं वाहिनी के ड्यूल परपस के-9 ड्रेगन द्वारा सफल ऑपरेशन की केस स्टडी का अध्ययन किया। जो कि अति-नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र, जिला दंतेवाड़ा, छत्तीसगढ़ में अवस्थित है। चूँकि यह पहले से ज्ञात है कि उक्त क्षेत्र पूर्व से ही नक्सलियों का गढ़ रहा है। इस क्षेत्र में आये दिनों नक्सल संगठनों द्वारा सड़क मार्ग आदि पर आई.ई.डी. लगाकर सुरक्षा बलों को भारी नुकसान पहुँचाने का भरसक प्रयास किया जाता रहा है। आसूचना विभाग द्वारा नक्सली मूवमेंट तथा आई.ई.डी. को स्थापना करने संबंधी जानकारी मिलने पर जो कार्यवाही उक्त वाहिनी के श्वान दल द्वारा आसूचना के आधार पर संदिग्ध स्थान की गहनता से तलाशी ली गई तथा श्वान ड्रेगन द्वारा संदेहास्पद वस्तु पर संकेत देने पर उसके परिचालक द्वारा इलाके की तलाशी लेने पर आई.ई.डी. में इस्तेमाल किये जाने वाले विस्फोटक पदार्थ को बरामद किया। जो कि श्वान-दल की सूझबूझ, प्रशिक्षण की उच्च गुणवत्ता तथा कर्तव्य के प्रति तत्परता को इंगित करता है।

प्रधान आरक्षक/जी.डी. संजय कुमार सोरेन, प्रशिक्षक, विस्फोटक खोजी श्वान कोर्स
के.औ.सु.ब. श्वान प्रशिक्षण स्कूल, राँची

इस पत्रिका के पृष्ठ संख्या 81 में केन्द्रीय रिजर्व पुलिस बल द्वारा एंटी सेबोटेज चैक तथा रेन्डर सेफ प्रोसेडर के प्रशिक्षण तथा अनुपालन हेतु जो प्रशिक्षण एवं हिदायतों के बारे में वर्णन किया गया है, उसका अध्ययन करने से अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण जानकारियाँ प्राप्त हुई हैं। जिससे अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों के आवास, कार्यालय, महत्वपूर्ण शासकीय इमारतों एवं संवेदनशील प्रतिष्ठानों की सुरक्षा हेतु तैनात श्वान दलों को सुरक्षा हेतु क्या-क्या सावधानियाँ बरतनी चाहिए एवं किन स्थितियों से सतर्कता रखना चाहिए, इसके बारे में ज्ञात हुआ।

आरक्षक/जी.डी. मितुल बोरो, प्रशिक्षक, विस्फोटक खोजी श्वान कोर्स
के.औ.सु.ब. श्वान प्रशिक्षण स्कूल, राँची



NATIONAL POLICE K9 JOURNAL



CALL TO CONTRIBUTORS!!!

ITBP is privileged to be entrusted with the important responsibility by MHA to assist in bringing out the 4 issues of this prestigious journal.

A call is being sent to contributors for the 5th issue (Vol-IV , Issue -I) to be brought out in the first month of 2023 for which manuscripts in Ariel font size 12 / quality photos in jpeg format are requested under the following heads:-

1. Technical Articles :-

Authors may pen research articles, field trial reports, personal or organisational experiences on K9 Training/Deployment/ Management, with good quality photographs.

2. Operational K9 Case Studies :

Successful K9 strategies adopted by CAPFs/State & UT Police/ Security Forces to give a platform for information sharing and lessons learnt. Unsuccessful case studies may also be shared, as they are equally pivotal for SWOT analysis.

3. Sharing Training Experiences:

An exclusive part of the journal would be reserved for on ground training experiences so that all stakeholders could enrich from our trials, tribulations and successes during training of Service K9s.

4. Sawal aur Jawab :-

This section is dedicated to questions from DHs/ADHs addressed to their respective training officers. K9 Training Officers from each Force can encourage ORs to ask questions and they can answer it. The questions with answers along with photograph of the DH/ADH can be sent for publication.

5. Notepad :

A special section will be dedicated for short notes by officers and men involved in K9 training.

6. Organisation in Focus :

Every issue will bring the strobe light on the K9 wing of one organisation. Please send a photo-feature article mentioning the overall performance of its K9 wing in actual operations or policing duties that would go a long way in enhancing professional and organisational pride in their darling four legged buddies.

7. K9 Humour in Uniform:

This section is aimed to warm our hearts and bring a smile to our faces by recording the earthly humor of in our Police doggy world.

8. Feedback:

Feedback on previous issues are welcome.

Hurry.
Pick up your pen !!!
email :- digvet@itbp.gov.in

Sudhakar
Dr. Sudhakar Natarajan
Deputy Inspector General (Vet) ITBP



All delegates of State, UT, CAPF and other security organisations with Dr. Sunjoy Lal Thaoson, DG CRPF, after the scintillating K9 demonstration on 23 Feb 2023 at the CRPF K9 school Taralu where the National Police K9 Seminar was organised.

NATIONAL

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K9

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