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K9



CISF Hero K9 Jaguar with his proud handler Ct Umesh Kumar and team from Special Tactics & Training Wing of National Industrial Security Academy, Hyderabad



सत्यमेव जयते

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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.

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EDITORIAL



Dr Sudhakar Natarajan

**Deputy Inspector General (Vet)
Indo Tibetan Border Police**

It is indeed a matter of great pride for the Police K9 fraternity that this Journal, a sterling initiative of MHA, has evolved from its fledgling first issue, (published in 2020), has grown from strength to strength and is now a widely read and a much anticipated professional publication and valuable reference material for police K9 professionals.

You are holding in your hands the 6th issue of this journal, published just as 2023 is about to close its innings and the new year awaits to unfurl its first petals to bloom for a brighter future than the bright past. Readers would be happy to note that this journal has been published seamlessly since its inception, when the inaugural issue was released by the Hon'ble Union Home Minister, making this a premier K9 journal of the country.

This issue aims to instill a sense of unmixed pride in the Dog Handler by featuring the achievements of his/her valuable Police Service K9. There are also many enlightening technical papers and articles from Officers and men involved in K9 training and deployment.

As Editor, I would like to express my gratitude to Smt Ranjita Rashmi, Director(Proc) MHA for her support in this endeavor. The Editorial Board expresses their heartfelt thanks to ITBP for administrative support and most importantly Shri Anish Dayal Singh, DG ITBP for his encouragements and prompt sanctions, that is the very reason that this issue has come out on time.

Wish all of you a happy new year



ITBP K9 team after flawless conduct of anti-sabotage operations during the highly successful G20 Summit



DG ITBP awarding K9 Simi with the "ITBP K9 Medal" on 08/11/23 at Dehradun during the DG's Parade

भा०ति०सी०पु० बल की 53वीं वाहिनी 'सिमी' को 'ITBP K9 Medal' प्रदान किया गया

भा०ति०सी०पु० बल की 53वीं वाहिनी की कोहकामेटा सी०ओ०बी० से आर०ओ०पी० पार्टी जिसमें 06 अधीनस्थ अधिकारी व 50 जवान के साथ, 01 बारूद खोजी श्वान 'सिमी'/बेल्जियम शेफर्ड/मादा, श्वान चालक कॉ०/ए०टी० सुनिल कुमार के साथ कुण्डला ब्रिज के लिए प्रस्थान किया। आर०ओ०पी० के दौरान गांव कोहकामेटा के साप्ताहिक बाजार मोड़ के पास सड़क किनारे कपड़े से ढकी हुई संदिग्ध वस्तु मिली।

चालक ने श्वान 'सिमी' को संदिग्ध वस्तु को जांच करने का इशारा दिया। श्वान 'सिमी' ने सर्च के दौरान IED Confirmation का संकेत दिया पुनः श्वान चालक द्वारा इशारा करने पर श्वान 'सिमी' ने IED Confirm की, जिसकी सूचना श्वान चालक ने कमाण्डर को दी गई। इसके उपरान्त BDDS Team द्वारा दो पाईपों में 10 कि०ग्रा० IED प्राप्त की गई व Diffuse किया गया। इस प्रकार श्वान 'सिमी'

ने आर०ओ०पी० के दौरान होने वाले जान-माल के नुकसान से बचाया।

इस उपलब्धि पर श्वान 'सिमी' को भा०ति०सी०पु० बल के 62वें स्थापना दिवस (DG's Parade) के अवसर पर श्री अनीश दयाल सिंह, महानिदेशक, भा०ति०सी०पु० बल द्वारा सर्वश्रेष्ठ श्वान पदक (K9 पदक) प्रदान किया गया।



Razor, a phone-sniffing Malinois dog, poses with phones he found hidden in a box during a demonstration

FILTER KAPI K9 KONVERSATIONS **On Mobile Phone Detection Dogs**

Three K9 experts discuss the emerging role of K9s as Mobile Phone Detection Dogs over hot Mylaopre Degree Filter Kapi . The presence of banned mobile phones in prisons is always a problem for officials managing prisons. This engrossing conversation on this nascent field, that requires further exploration is as reproduced below.

Expert-I:- “Is it really possible to

train Police K9s to detect electronic devices ??”

Expert II:- “Yes, it is possible for Police K9s to detect Mobile Phones. The target odour is TPPO (Triphenylphosphine oxide) , a chemical that coats memory chips to protect them from overheating. I am of the firm opinion that Police K9s can be conditioned to detect mobile phones, thumb drives, computers and memory chips. Any

Dr Sudhakar Natarajan, DIG ITBP

digital storage device has TPPO. This is the scent on which the dog has to be conditioned to give a positive indication on presence of electronic devices having TPPO, that is presently part of memory chips used in phones, pen drives, computers and memory cards.

Expert III- No Sir, I disagree to agree with you. Cell phones have a bouquet of odours. We must endeavour to operant condition

our Police K9s on lithium. All modern cell phone batteries are made of lithium.

Expert II- But I am against some Prison K9 Trainers who use a hammer to just break the entire phone and wrap it up in a lint cloth to train the K9 on mixed odours. You will just confuse the dog. It is best to confine the target odour to TTPO only

Expert- III:- No sir, once again I do not agree with you. If the Police K9 is trained on TTPO that is present on all printed circuit boards (PCB), then K9s would start giving false positive results to all other permissible electronic devices having a PCB.

Expert-II:- Ok Ok, dear friend, I partially accept your argument of training the K9 on Lithium target odour. But one word of caution. The pieces of lithium battery that would be broken up is very dangerous for our darling dog's health. If by mistake it licks it, or inhales the PM 2.5 size particles, it could cause pulmonary alveolar damage.

Expert- III :- That is correct sir, but during scent conditioning, we must use Lithium Odour Molecules in its purest form. Non-poisonous "scent pads" are available in the market with impregnated pure odours. Just like ED dogs conditioned on pure explosive odours rather than cocktail odours present in IEDs (improvised explosive devices), we must use pure lithium odours for initial scent conditioning. Sir, I would like to give you an example. If you want to train the dog to detect Coffee, you cannot

condition him on this delicious Mylapore Degree Filter Kapi, since it has other distracting odours of Chicory, sugar and milk. You will have to initially scent condition the dog on pure coffee odour. Similarly for mobile phone detection, initial conditioning must be on purest Lithium odour. Later the dog can be trained on scent discrimination and give positive response to the exact target odour, ignoring other distracting odours of plastic, screen, buttons and synthetic materials used on the cell phone, including the human touch scent.

Expert II:- Excellent analysis. Your argument in favour of pure Lithium target odour is logical. But tell me if a Cell Phone detection dog can be trained on the vapour wake method for advance warning on presence of cell phones on suspect or his baggage.

Expert III:- It is not as simple as an explosive detection K9, since the plume emitted by explosives are much stronger. The plume left behind by TTPO or Lithium is very miniscule and is difficult to detect in the vapour wake method. The actual presence of the article (cell phone) at sniffing distance would be required.

Expert II:- For advance training of Police K9s on cell phone detection, trainers would have to dismantle the mobile phone into the various parts like speakers, mike, chip, battery, touch screen, outer cover and printed circuit board along with all associated electronic parts. This way the Police K9 can be trained on operant conditioning and positive reinforcement on TTPO or Lithium.

Expert II :- Do we train them on Smart Phones or smaller basic phones ?

Expert III:- Hiding the illegal phone is one of the biggest concern for prisoners, therefore in my opinion, basic models are more prevalent as smart phones are difficult to conceal. However we must train Police K9s on both types of mobile phones.

Expert I:- An excellent invigorating discussion. Allow me to sum up what has been discussed, for the benefit of the reader.

1. I fully agree that "scent" is still in the realm of mystery. We are still not aware of how exactly olfactory mucosa sends the neurological input to discriminate the "target odour" from the scent bouquet.

2. We have theories. We have diagrams. We know anatomy. But still are hazy. It is for scientific research. All K9 trg centres may not have facilities for Trace Vapour Analysis.

3. I agree on the "target odour" TPPO for devices, and even if it is a "recessive odour" amongst "non specific" potpourri of odours, a trained conditioned dog will ignore the powerful scents and zero in on the target odour, though very feeble and even when the "VP" may be too low.

4. I also fully concur that even though real situational K9 training must be on the entire "odour bouquet"; the initial scent conditioning must be on pure odours.

5. Challenge is the march of technology. Today you have TPPO, smell of composite material, key board, sealing mechanism, battery odour in addition to other human odour contaminants; but tomorrow you may have new devices with different materials, circuits and power source. Then this "target odour" training will have to be overhauled or rejigged. Eg:- Now you have folding screens. Tomorrow it would be like a folding cardboard screen. New materials. K9 trg will have to keep pace with material physics.

6. Take home message :- Real situational mock drills are the key. Composite Odour Training

with "target odour" or "odours" conditioning is the way ahead.

There would be an abiding practical interest to know what are the factors other than known constants like VP, coefficient of MT (minimum threshold), environmental factors like temperature etc etc, that have a quantifiable influence on scent discrimination. This would help us - as presently many facets of K9 training are observable only by observing the reaction of our darling dogs- it's purely hit and miss- we don't have anything that is quantifiable - that statistically improve the K9 olfaction for a particular moiety amongst other olfactory spectrum.

We also do not know the neurological synaptic mechanism to two similar compatible odour molecules or their interaction when two non-compatible odour molecule compete for the similar olfactory receptors in the K9 nasal mucosa or vomeronasal organ (VNO), through the lock and key mechanism.

"THE RATIO OF ALL THAT IS KNOWN; AND KNOWN TO BE UNKNOWN WILL ALWAYS REMAIN CONSTANT"

Thank you for this invigorating and eye-opening discussion, over the delicious Filter Kapi.



Dr Sudhkar Natarajan, DIG (Vet), is a 1992 batch officer of ITBP and has been involved in K9 training and deployment in the valley and having played a leadership role in k-9 ops in the counter insurgency grid.



CRPF K9 with Handlers conducting anti-sabotage vehicle search during the recently concluded G-20 summit



सुरक्षा बल की संपत्ति के उद्यमों की संपत्ति

एवं उनके कर्मचारियों की सुरक्षा करते हुए पिछले 54 वर्षों में बल ने आंतरिक सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में अनेक उपलब्धियां प्राप्त की हैं और वर्तमान में भी प्रगति के मार्ग पर अग्रसर है। राष्ट्र की

जैसा विदित है कि केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल की स्थापना वर्ष 1969 में संसद के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत हुई थी। केन्द्रीय/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों की संपत्ति

आंतरिक सुरक्षा के अंतर्गत बल ने केन्द्रीय/सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के उद्यमों की संपत्ति की सुरक्षा कार्य प्रारम्भ किया और यहीं तक सीमित नहीं रहते हुए वर्तमान में बल के द्वारा कई

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महत्वपूर्ण संस्थानों जैसे अंतर्राष्ट्रीय एवं अंतर्राज्यीय विमानपत्तनों, दिल्ली मेट्रो रेल कॉरपोरेशन, अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान केन्द्रों, परमाणु अनुसंधानों इत्यादि को सुरक्षा मुहैया करवायी जा रही है। इनके अतिरिक्त बल के पास एक स्पेशल सिक्योरिटी ग्रुप (एस०एस०जी०) उपलब्ध है, जो देश के अति महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों को सुरक्षा कवर प्रदान कर रहा है। बल द्वारा राष्ट्र की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के अतिरिक्त अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र मिशन तथा विभिन्न देशों में स्थित भारतीय दूतावास में सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभायी जा रही है।

बल द्वारा किए जा रहे सुरक्षा कार्यों में बल की वाहिनियों में स्थित श्वान दलों का भी एक विशिष्ट योगदान है। बल में श्वान दल सुरक्षा के गतिशील स्वरूप तथा बदलती मांगों के अनुसार हुए बहुत ही कम समय में तीव्रता के साथ विकसित हुए हैं। बल की वाहिनियों में स्थित श्वान दल नित नई चुनौतियों का सामना करने के लिये सदैव प्रतिबद्ध है।

बल की वाहिनियों में मुख्य रूप से विस्फोटक खोजी, ट्रेकर ट्रेड में पारंगत श्वानों द्वारा सुरक्षा कार्य किया जाता है। चूंकि यह बहुआयामी बल के रूप में प्रतिष्ठित है, अतः वाहिनियों की कार्यशैली में बहुरूपता के अनुसार श्वान दलों द्वारा सुरक्षा कार्य भी बहुमुखी विशेषज्ञता के साथ पूर्ण किया जाता है। श्वान दलों द्वारा विभिन्न इकाइयों में निम्न प्रारूप में सुरक्षा कार्य में सहयोग प्रदान किया जाता है –

; krk kr l af/kr bclb; ka&

विमानपत्तनों, बंदरगाहों, दिल्ली मेट्रो जैसे प्रतिष्ठानों जहां प्रतिदिन



लाखों की संख्या में बाहरी व्यक्तियों का आवागमन होता है, ऐसे चुनौतीपूर्ण स्थानों पर ये श्वान दल सुरक्षा कार्य में अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे हैं। इन स्थानों पर मुख्य रूप से आगमन तथा प्रस्थान द्वार, लगैज सुरक्षा चौक, विमान की आंतरिक तथा बाह्य संरचना, टर्मिनल बिल्डिंग, मेट्रो रेल पथ, मेट्रो रेल की आंतरिक





तथा बाह्य संरचना, प्लेटफार्म, मेट्रो स्टेशन बिल्डिंग, बंदरगाहों पर उपलब्ध जहाज की संरचना, शिपयार्ड तथा इनकी समस्त परिसीमा में ये श्वान दल सूक्ष्मता से अवलोकन करने तथा सुरक्षात्मक कार्य में निपुण हैं।

**At lZl a æ , oa vK\$ kfxd
bclb; ka &**

राष्ट्र की महत्वपूर्ण औद्योगिक इकाइयों जैसे— अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान केन्द्र, परमाणु अनुसंधान केन्द्रों, लौह इस्पात, विद्युत उत्पादन जैसी अनेक औद्योगिक इकाइयों की सुरक्षा में श्वान दल का विशेष योगदान है, जिसमें ट्रेकर तथा विस्फोटक खोजी श्वान मुस्तैद होकर औद्योगिक इकाई क्षेत्र में अवांछनीय घटनाओं जैसे संपत्तियों की चोरी, असामाजिक तत्वों एवं उपद्रवियों द्वारा उपक्रमों को नुकसान पहुँचाने जैसे कार्यों पर अंकुश लगाने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा रहे हैं।

**dky , oaekZuæ QhYM
l æ/kr bclb; ka &**

भारत की 65 प्रतिशत से अधिक विद्युत उत्पादन क्षमता थर्मल विद्युत संयंत्रों के कारण है। साथ ही देश की थर्मल बिजली का लगभग 85 प्रतिशत उत्पादन कोयले पर निर्भर है। केन्द्रीय

औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल का श्वान दस्ता देश के लगभग सभी कोल खदानों की सुरक्षा में तैनात है। अतः देश की आर्थिक क्षमता को सुदृढ़ करने वाली इकाइयों जैसे कोल इण्डिया लिमिटेड एवं धातुओं के खनन करने वाली इकाइयों में श्वान दलों द्वारा बहुआयामी प्रकार से संपत्ति की सुरक्षा की जा रही है।

**v,; y , oa x\$ mRi knu l s
l æ/kr bclb; ka &**

विदित है कि देश में तेल एवं गैस उत्पादन करने वाली सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इकाइयां जैसे ऑयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कॉरपोरेशन (ONGC), ऑयल इंडिया लिमिटेड (OIL) तथा इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड (IOCL) की सुरक्षा भी केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल के जिम्मे है। अतः इन इकाइयों की समस्त संपत्तियों को संरक्षण देने में श्वान दस्ता मुस्तैदी से तैनात हैं।

**l ænu'khy] foF'k'V , oa
, frgfl d bekr®, oa
Q fä; ka dh l ç/k&**

राष्ट्र की ऐतिहासिक इमारतों जैसे लाल किला, ताजमहल, राजघाट, राष्ट्रीय संग्रहालयों, मंत्रालयों, सचिवालय आदि महत्वपूर्ण इमारतों तथा अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों की सुरक्षा

का जिम्मा भी सी०आई०एस०एफ० के मजबूत कंधों पर है। इस कड़ी में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान श्वान दस्ते का है, जो कि इन अति-संवेदनशील इमारतों एवं अति महत्वपूर्ण व्यक्तियों की सुरक्षा तो करता ही है, साथ ही अपराधियों पर मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रभाव भी पैदा करता है।

**'oku nLrs ds drZ, fu'iknu
ea vKus okyh pqlkr; k&**

केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल में श्वानों की तैनाती यातायात संबंधी इकाइयों जैसे विमानपत्तनों एवं दिल्ली मेट्रो में है, जहां प्रतिदिन लाखों यात्री अपने विविध पहनावों, वस्तुओं के साथ आवागमन करते हैं। यात्रियों द्वारा ले जाये जाने वाली वस्तुओं जैसे कि लगैज, नेलपेंट्स, बॉडी स्प्रे, नेथलीन बॉल आदि में विस्फोटक पदार्थ के मिलते-जुलते तत्वों जैसे एसीटोन (Acetone) आदि का प्रयोग होता है। इसी प्रकार कृषि उर्वरकों में फ्यूल ऑयल/अमोनियम नाइट्रेट का प्रयोग होता है, जो कि विस्फोटक के निर्माण में भी उपयोग किया जाता है। इनके अतिरिक्त यूनानी औषधियों, हौम्योपैथिक दवाओं में एल्कोहल एवं स्प्रिट की मात्रा होती है जो कि विस्फोटक पदार्थ के निर्माण में भी उपयोग की जाती है। अतः इतनी तीखी एवं मिलती-जुलती

विभिन्न प्रकार की महक से गंध भेद कर विस्फोटक पदार्थ की खोज करना काफी दुष्कर कार्य है। इसके अलावा भी कई चुनौती पूर्ण कार्य भी सेवा के दौरान आते हैं जैसे विमानपत्तनों पर चलित मशीनें, कनवेयर बेल्ट आदि चलित टारगेट पर विस्फोटक पदार्थों की जांच करना भी काफी चुनौतीपूर्ण कार्य है। चूंकि इन प्रतिष्ठानों में 24x7 दिन यात्रियों का आवागमन होता है अतः श्वानों को प्रकृति की विपरीत परिस्थितियों में रात-दिन कार्य के लिए तैयार रहना पड़ता है।

देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में स्थापित ऊर्जा उत्पादन एवं औद्योगिक संयंत्रों, जहां भारी मात्रा में विद्युत, लौह इस्पात उत्पादन होता है तथा अंतरिक्ष अनुसंधान केन्द्रों एवं आणविक प्रतिष्ठानों में जहां नित नये आविष्कार होते हैं, उन स्थानों पर काफी बृहद एवं भारी मशीनरी का उपयोग होता है। विदित है कि श्वान की श्रवण क्षमता 67000 से 45000 हर्टज है जो कि मानव की श्रवण क्षमता से कहीं अधिक होती है, अतः इन मशीनों, रॉकेट लांचर से उत्पन्न होने वाली ध्वनियों, विकीरण आदि से श्वानों को विघ्न होता है। ऐसे क्षेत्रों में भी श्वान अपनी कार्यक्षमता में वृद्धि कर कर्तव्य निष्पादित कर रहे हैं।

प्रतिष्ठित कोयला खदानों तथा धातुओं का खनन करने वाली इकाइयों में काफी बृहद स्तर पर खुदाई कार्य एवं भारी मालवाहक वाहनों का आवागमन होता है जिससे काफी धूल मिट्टी एवं राख उड़ती है। कोल फील्ड में धूल मिट्टी वाले क्षेत्र में तैनात श्वानों द्वारा विपरीत परिस्थितियों में सूंघने का कार्य करना चुनौतीपूर्ण है।

इसी प्रकार देश में तेल एवं गैस उत्पादन करने वाली सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की इकाइयों में तेल एवं गैस का उत्पादन होता है। अतः पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों एवं गैस की महक के बीच ये श्वान गंधभेद कर विस्फोटक पदार्थ की खोज करते हैं।

राष्ट्र के ऐतिहासिक स्मारकों एवं महत्वपूर्ण इमारतों, संग्रहालयों में भी प्रतिदिन लाखों की संख्या में भारतीय पर्यटकों के साथ-साथ विदेशी पर्यटक भी भ्रमण करने आते हैं। इन इकाइयों की आंतरिक एवं बाह्य संरचना की सुरक्षा में तैनात ये श्वान पूरी तत्परता से सुरक्षा कार्य को अंजाम दे रहे हैं। चूंकि भारतीय स्मारकों की रक्षा अपने आप में प्रतिष्ठा का विषय है, जिसमें किसी भी प्रकार की चूक होने की कोई गुंजाईश नहीं हो सकती। इसके अतिरिक्त बल के श्वान देश

के प्रतिष्ठित अति विशिष्ट व्यक्तियों, राजनेताओं की सुरक्षा में भी तैनात हैं। अतः इतने संवेदनशील कर्तव्य के निष्पादन में सुरक्षा कार्य को सूक्ष्मता से विश्लेषण करते हुए श्वानों का प्रत्येक परिस्थिति, मौसम एवं वातावरण में कार्य करने हेतु ढाला जाता है।

केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल के श्वान दस्ते की कार्यशैली काफी भिन्न एवं बृहद है। सुरक्षा के बहुमुखी क्षेत्र एवं उनकी संरचना में भिन्नता होने से इनकी कार्यशैली में भी अंतर है। इतने बृहद स्तर पर विभिन्नता के साथ तैनात होने वाले श्वानों को उनकी इकाइयों की संरचना एवं आवश्यकतानुरूप कर्तव्य हेतु तैयार करना, उच्च स्तरीय प्रशिक्षण की ही देन है। के०औ०सु०ब० के श्वान प्रशिक्षण स्कूल में संबंधित इकाई की संरचना एवं ऑपरेशनल आवश्यकता के अनुरूप श्वानों को प्रशिक्षित करने हेतु काफी हद तक वास्तविक परिदृश्य से अवगत कराने के भरसक प्रयास किये जाते हैं। इन प्रशिक्षित श्वानों की कार्यशैली में भिन्नता ही बल की आंतरिक सुरक्षा में विशिष्टता प्रदान करती है। केन्द्रीय औद्योगिक सुरक्षा बल का श्वान, सुरक्षा कार्य के साथ-साथ आम व्यक्तियों पर मनोवैज्ञानिक प्रभाव भी प्रदर्शित करता है।



आरक्षक/जी०डी० तुषार पराशर, के०औ०सु० बल

के०औ०सु० बल श्वान प्रशिक्षण स्कूल के प्रारंभिक वर्ष 2017 से ही प्रशिक्षक की भूमिका में कर्तव्यरत हैं। इससे पूर्व के०औ०सु० बल 5वीं आरक्षित वाहिनी, गाजियाबाद में स्थित श्वान प्रजनन एवं प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में भी कार्यरत रहे। आपने विस्फोटक खोजी बुनियादी प्रशिक्षण कोर्स में श्वान चालक का कोर्स किया हुआ है। आपको क्षेत्रीय प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र, देवली में प्रशिक्षक के रूप में कार्य करने का अनुभव प्राप्त है तथा वर्तमान में श्वान प्रशिक्षण स्कूल, रांची में संचालित होने वाले समस्त कोर्स हेतु प्रशासनिक एवं प्रबंधन कार्यों में अपना सहयोग प्रदान कर रहे हैं।



Who is that?



Mera haath, tera saath!!

K-9 HANDLERS AND MOTIVATION

Dr Arun Sanadhya, 2nd In Command/Vet, ITBP (CISF, Dog Training School, Ranchi)

K9 handlers are highly skilled law enforcement professionals, who are in charge of their K9s. Those in this role use their K9's sense of capability to sniff out and detect certain scents to find contraband, such as drugs, explosives and other harmful items. K9 handlers are highly knowledgeable about dog's behaviour, knowing what their K9 partners are signalling during their deployment. K9 handlers are responsible for caring for their dogs, which includes providing them food, water and regular exercise without fail. They work closely with their dogs to develop a strong bond and trust. They use their dogs in variety of operations, such as patrolling, along with road opening party, search and rescue, IED and drug detection. For the success of these operations it is required to go through training updates to

ensure the dog is accurately doing their job in variety of scenarios and giving correct signals.

The K9 training is challenging and time consuming, but it is essential for ensuring that the dogs are able to perform their duties effectively. Both K9 and handler put their efforts to continue training in every aspect of their job, from day one until the dog is retired. K9 handlers need to work even on nights, weekends and holidays. The nature of this role is 24/7, meaning they might have to work outside of regular duty hours.

Why Motivated Handlers are required:

Many people think that the dog determines how good the K9 team will be, but in reality it's the handler who makes or breaks the success

of the K9 team. Pair a mediocre dog with a good handler and that handler will make the dog better. However, pairing a good dog with a new or mediocre handler will result in the dog having poor or average performance. The K9 performance relies on human resources, therefore without motivation it is bound to go down.

Motivation of K-9 Handlers:

After taking opinion from the trainees who joined the dog squad recently in the new batch as to, why they are willing to work as K9 handlers despite the tough conditions, following reasons narrated by the trainees.

The first and foremost reason is the opportunity to work with dogs, K9 handlers get to work with dogs on

daily basis, which is a great perk for people who love dogs. The second one is to obtain qualification/certification of dog training, as we all know that the dog training is an emerging field not only in forces but in private security agencies also, hence they want to develop a hands-on skill which helps them in future to set up own something on their own. K9 handlers also have good chances of foreign missions; this is also one of the reasons to join the dog squad. One of them narrated that the duty with a weapon is more stressful than duty with a dog and dog training is a great way to learn patience. It teaches a number of valuable skills that can be applied to other areas of life.

What is Motivation

Motivation is the fuel necessary to keep the human engine running. Motivation may be defined as a



reason (or reasons) which lead an individual to act in a certain way. The reasons might not always be the same between two individuals, but almost every action is directed by certain motivation. Without motivation any type of work that

relies on human resources is bound to go down.

Positive motivation is the type of motivation where a person is rewarded for accomplishing a specific task or changing a

Positive Motivation	Negative Motivation
When expecting reward for success is the driving force.	When the fear of punishment of failure is the thrust.
Action will most likely have a positive outcome.	Action will have an undesirable negative outcome.
Can develop self-confidence in oneself.	Can have a self-damaging effect.
Positive motivation will lead to a run for something.	When an individual is running from something, he/she is more likely to be negatively motivated.
Internal Positive Motivation develops by tapping into your passion, talents, skills, and strengths, as well as self-validation or a burning desire.	Internal Negative Motivation is when you act to avoid pain or fear because you may want to do something to reduce your guilt and self-blame.
Monetary benefits and financial security can fuel external Positive Motivation, along with titles and professional recognition, and other external gains and achievements.	External Negative Motivation is seeking the approval of others and avoiding rejection because you may feel fear of failure, fear of dismissal or rejection, or fear of judgment.
Internal Positive Motivation leads to increased energy, sustainable joy, lasting success, and a sense of fulfilment	Internal Negative Motivation may end up in a person feeling hopeless, helpless, and overwhelmed.
Internal Positive Motivation develops by tapping into your passion, talents, skills, and strengths, as well as self-validation or a burning desire.	Internal Negative Motivation is when you act to avoid pain or fear because you may want to do something to reduce your guilt and self-blame.



ITBP Namkaran Ceremony of newly passed out Pups at NTCDA Bhanu



CISF K9 Handler receiving a medal for outstanding performance of his dog

particular behaviour. In the case of positive motivation, a person is motivated by a reward that lies in the immediate or distant future. However, it can be tough to maintain motivation when the rewards are so far away for long-term goals. This is why it is essential to break long-term goals down into short-term actions. An immediate sense of accomplishment provides a timely boost keeping individuals hungry and hopeful simultaneously. Negative motivation relies on the principle that individuals will act in certain ways to avoid punishment, discomfort, or adverse consequences. It is the fear of criticism that motivates individuals to do well at their job.

Motivation can be further categorized into two types: Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation. The fundamental difference between intrinsic and extrinsic motivation is that intrinsic motivation comes from within, while extrinsic motivation comes from the outside.

The act of being motivated by internal factors to perform certain actions and behaviour is called Intrinsic Motivation. There is neither pressure nor any sort of reward for the actions required. Intrinsic Motivation lasts for a longer period and often leads to higher levels of success. Example: A person joined a dog squad because he is a dog lover. Whether he was inspired by someone or just enjoyed the company of a dog, this sort of motivation is classified as intrinsic motivation. Intrinsic incentives are hard to figure, different individuals might require different approaches.

The motivation that arises from external factors or incentives, rather than from internal desires or personal satisfaction is called extrinsic motivation. Extrinsic Motivation might only occur for a limited period of time, and the individual stops performing actions after the punishment or reward is applied.

However, the two are not mutually exclusive; for instance, someone working with a dog as a handler may be extrinsically motivated to complete the training, but intrinsically motivated because they enjoy the company of the dog and want to prepare a good K-9 team for future work. Therefore, our motivations are often a mix of both intrinsic and extrinsic factors.

Motivation, both intrinsic and extrinsic, is the key factor for the success of a K-9 team at all stages of their training and deployment, and trainers can play a pivotal role in providing and encouraging that motivation in the handlers and push themselves to excel.

The best lessons, books, and materials in the world won't get individuals excited about learning and willing to work hard if they're not motivated. Even the most well-intentioned and educated trainers sometimes lack the skills to keep handlers on track, so whether you're a new or an experienced

one, try using a few listed methods to improve handlers motivation and to encourage them to live up to their true potential.

GIVE A SENSE OF CONTROL: During training the most important duty of an instructor is to keep the handler on task and motivated, allowing the handler to have some choice and control over what happens on the ground, is actually one of the best ways to keep them engaged. Allowing him/her to choose the type of training methodology they want to use to train the dog, through this we may give them a sense of control that may just motivate them to do more.

BE CLEAR ABOUT LEARNING OBJECTIVES: It may be very frustrating for trainees to complete a session of training or even to behave in class if there aren't clear defined objectives. Trainees want and need to know what is expected of them in order to stay motivated to work. At the beginning of the learning, lay out clear objectives, methods, and expectations of trainees so that there is no confusion and they have goals to work towards.

MODEL ENTHUSIASM FOR LEARNING: One of the best ways to get them motivated is to share your enthusiasm. When you're excited about teaching, they'll be much more excited about learning.

CREATE A THREAT-FREE ENVIRONMENT: While trainees do need to understand that there are consequences to their actions, far more motivating for them than threats are positive reinforcements. When instructors/ Supervising staff create a safe, supportive environment for handlers, affirming their belief in a handler's abilities, rather than laying out the consequences of not doing things, they are much more likely to get and stay motivated to do their work.

OFFER REWARDS: Everyone likes getting rewards, and offering a chance to earn them is an excellent source of motivation. Like: Appreciation, Cash reward, K-9 Lapel, DG's Insignia, best K-9 and Best Equine of the year medal is given to the K-9 and Equine of ITBP every year on the occasion of ITBP Raising day parade. As we all know

that dog handler is fully dedicated towards his or her dog round the clock. Keeping in view of the dog handler's duty suitable allowances (Dog Handler allowance) may be given to them to boost the morale and keep the motivation high for his/ her endless continuous efforts and dedication towards the dog.

ENCOURAGE SELF-REFLECTION: Most K9 handlers want to succeed; they just need help figuring out what they need to do in order to get there. One way to motivate them is to get them to take a hard look at themselves and determine their own strengths and weaknesses, as it makes them feel in charge of creating their own objectives and goals.

KNOW YOUR TROOP: Getting to know your troop is about more than just memorizing their names. Troops need to know that their officer has a genuine interest in them and cares about them. When troops feel appreciated it creates a safe environment and motivates them to work harder, as they want to get praise and good feedback from someone they feel knows and respects them as individuals.



Dr. Arun Sanadhya, 2nd In Command/Vet has done Specialized training in "Modern Techniques for Orthopedic Surgery in Canines", Small Animal Ultrasound and Diagnostic. He joined ITBP in 2012, and completed Dog Handling and Management Course from NTCD, Bhanu in year 2015 with "AX" grading, He served as Officer Commanding "Dog wing" of NTCD & A for almost three years. He is posted to Dog Training School' CISF, Ranchi, on deputation from ITBP.



CHARTING K9 OBEDIENCE FOR INTERNAL SECURITY DUTIES

Dr B. Veerraju, DIG, Principal, DBTS, CRPF

The use of Police Service K9s (PSK) in internal security duties will plug many gaps in the current system of police responses to security challenges. In a life-threatening situation, the non-human intelligent and free-thinking PSKs are of great help in saving human lives and property of the nation. It will be a great booster. Among the many domesticated animals, the dog has immense potential to come to human rescue. The co-evolved trajectory and unflinching

obedience to its master made efficient communication possible between the two species. Besides, they both have complimentary needs to fulfil in the human dominated ecological niche.

Many civilizations have placed high value to the dog their societies. The dogs' figure in many inscriptions, legends, sculptures and paintings. The pet dogs buried with humans suggest their relevance in after life. In some civilizations the dogs are even worshipped, monuments

erected, rituals are performed. They have become part of the many kings' armies and their valour received high praise and recognition.

The co-evolution has also made the bonding so strong that many of the dog breeds thrive along the human habitat. It also shaped the genetic makeup of the canines to imprint human scent and track their masters from far off distances and await his master's arrival. The bonding made them very close

to humans, very obedient, very understanding and very eager to act on his master's commands. It is an enduring relationship. The humans and canines together faced the survival challenges posed by the dangerous existence. The Dogs sensing the impending dangers and its expressing of vibes have saved humans from catastrophic climatic and geo tectonic events. In turn, the humans also saved the dogs from many perishing threats; at times risking their own lives. The dog-human bonding also reflected in the attentiveness to each other and seamless communication.

However, in the modern societies the estrangement in dog-human relations happened due to our increasing reliance on science-based models for predicting lurking dangers. Yet many of the events remain in the domain of 'we wish we know it better' and in advance to have a safe escape from such troubles. The reconnect of human-dog relations still has hope for many human problems across the spectrum. Studying about canine obedience will rekindle our curiosity and will give us insights and finding solutions through the most potential candidate for security driven challenges.

There are many scientific theories and experimental methods devised to understand dog psychology. The experiments have opened new vistas in solving human problems through human drafted methods.

Classical Conditioning and Insights:

Russian physiologists carried out experimental studies on Dog

through empirical methods to understand the process of learning. The method is to draw reflexive reactions and to channelize them to elicit behavioural responses as well as modifications. Both humans and dogs salivate when they see food. It is a natural stimulus. To create a conditioned response a tick tock sound is added along with food in the experiment. And once the memory is associated with food the Dog started salivating to the tick tock sound even in the absence of food. The method is used to imprint explosive odours followed by treats and bite rewards there by channelizing the prey and hunger drives. The classical conditioning is used to make both learning the desirable behaviour and unlearning of unwanted behaviour in consonance to the police K9 duties. The conditioning is done through unconditional stimulus to stimulus substitution.

Operant Conditioning and Onights:

In the Operant conditioning model of learning by B. F. Skinner a major paradigm human and animal behavioural studies were made. The Police K9 training taking clues from the studies made significant improvements over the Classical conditioning model. The Operant conditioning model has a distinct way of putting up studies by way of drawing observable, measurable methods of voluntary behaviour. The operative principle is Voluntary behaviour for both human and animal world. What to do and what not to do is decided by the consequences of behaviour and they are taken voluntarily after due thought, if the consequences are positive they act as reinforcers of the behaviour. But if they are negative such behaviour is withdrawn or relegated. This model has more



Students in rapt attention and awaiting further orders!!

relevance in K9 training as the dogs can establish direct connect between mental process to physical clues unmediated by parallel mental processes. Hence, the K9 drives can easily be channelized for police related tasks.

The behavioural reinforcement in Police K9 training takes place at two levels. The primary reinforcers are food (hunger drive), liquid (thirst drive), or touch (pleasure drive). During K9 training at puppy stage the primary drives are very important reinforcers. Most of the early obedience is achieved through the primary reinforcement while feeding the puppies. The secondary reinforcers are playing (play drive), giving bite rope and decoy channelizing the prey drive. These reinforcers strengthen the PSKs by eliciting behavioural responses to the police jobs like, searching for IEDs, detection of ambushes, narcotics, search and rescue operation and crime scene investigations.

Habitual obedience to the pack leader is the natural order in the animal world. It has become the survival need in the human world as well. It makes the rules of prey and predator. Straying away from the pack is fraught with existential threats. So, the animals are genetically programmed to be obedient to the pack rules. The most important character of a dog is obedience to the leader. It is teaming up with leader which makes survival possible. The innate quality and long association with humans in the evolutionary trajectory made K9 obedience as a norm. Dogs as energy sensing

animals have accepted Humans as pack leaders who exhibit higher levels of energy. But such acceptance comes with a rider. If the thumb rule is understood it will be easy for the handlers to make the K9 work according to the police professional needs.

The K9 obedience is a prerequisite for imprinting of the trade related tasks. Sit, search, attack, retrieve, leave etc are some of the commands that are to be obeyed/ performed by the Police Service K9s (PSKs). The nature of obedience has to be channelized to perform police related functions. The imprinting of trade related tasks has enormous potential. A proper understanding of Dogs capabilities, traits, drives, urges will be of great help in harnessing the capabilities of the K9s.

The importance of obedience in Police Service K9s:-

It is important to discern the need of obedience for the PSKs in general and to CRPF in particular. The CRPF is engaged in almost all conflict theatres of the country. The operational dynamics need K9s which are both free thinking and obedient. As in the operational duties they have to have following situational responses.

The PSKs have to maintain absolute silence in operational duties on finding the Naxals, insurgents, militants and Anti-National elements etc.

The PSKs should be able to communicate to the Handler/s through their body language about the enemy presence or enemy

ambush to take appropriate action with required leverage.

The PSKs must have to sniff out IEDs, claymore mines, and other potential hazards to the troops.

The PSKs on taking the ground scent and presence of IEDs should not bark as there are chances of ambient mechanism gets initiated due to such sounds.

The PSKs should not get carried away by their prey drive in the jungle as it will trigger chain of events and troops movement will get exposed in the operations.

The PSKs must show absolute obedience when the situation turns hostile and when the troops comes under heavy fire in the gun battle. They must stick to the master to act on his commands when there is absolute chaos and confusion at the battlefield.

The PSKs must be able to carry out stealthy attack on the enemies in the battlefield as directed by the handler/s.

The PSKs must be able to do room intervention when commanded by it's handlers to neutralise the terrorists/insurgents firing on the troops from a well defended positions even they are not visible to each other.

As CRPF is deployed for VIP security, the PSKs of the Force have to maintain utmost calm and composure in overcrowded public places and should not show any aggression and should stay focussed on the commands, clues and gestures of their handlers.

The Police K9 (PSK) has to be both

free thinking and obedient. If a dog can think freely, it can take care of its personal security as well as can alert the master about the impending danger. The body language of the K9 element gives lot of clues about the impending danger. It has been established that during natural calamities like earthquake dogs can feel the vibrations.

Bonding is the most natural way to accomplish obedience training. It depends on the trust you repose on the K9 and vice-versa. Think of a natural world wherein the animals in pack showing any visible sign of infirmity, it will be an invitation

for attack even from its' pack mates. The weak link in the pack is unwanted as it is susceptible to predatory attack. But the K9 has to be confident of the Human pack leader and it reposes trust in him. Bonding is a highest form of allegiance by the K9 to its handler and which is reciprocated through taking care of wholesome needs of the canine.

Bonding is achieved through trust. It has to be carefully cultivated. Through socialization the handlers as pack leaders will make the fears vanish. Early socialisation by bursting crackers, taking the puppies

to the jungles, busy urban centres, Railway stations, Airports and other overcrowded places make them naturalised to the circumstances. The presence of handlers makes the dogs comfortable and , makes trust and bonding to happen.

It is the comprehensive strategy with multiple elements human, technical and K9s have to put together for fool proof maintenance of internal security. The emerging challenges are more daunting and dynamic. The training modules and methodologies should be evolved and upgraded for Internal security challenges.



Dr. B. Veerraju, has done M.A. Political Science (JNU), P.G. Diploma in Journalism, IIMC (Delhi) M. Phil & Ph. D. (ANU), Guntur, AP. He joined CRPF in 1993 as DAGO. He served in Assam, Tripura, AP, as Chief Logistics Officer for Indian Contingent in UN Mission in Kosovo. Commanded Unit 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 UN Medal, Police Medal for Gallantry, Home Minister Medal for Excellence in Training apart from DG, CRPF, Golden Disc for operational achievements and innumerable appreciation letters. He has also presented 16 research papers on various topics at various national and International seminars.



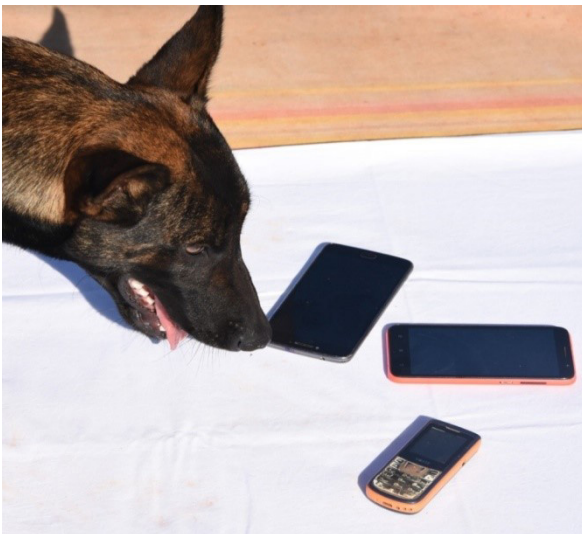
Ct Rohit Kumar, CISF, training Police K9s during obstacle course



CRPF K9 team conducting anti sabotage check during the recently concluded G 20 summit

GROWING MENACE OF CONTRABAND CELL PHONES: Training and Deployment of Cell Phone Detection K9s

Mahendra M Hegde, Deputy Commandant, CRPF



Invention of cell phones has been one of the greatest happenings in the history of mankind. Within a very short span of two decades the cell phones have changed the way

we live. Perhaps no other technology, equipment or gadget has affected us individually or the entire human race than this tiny device could do. And with the advent of smart phones and technological revolution in data network and digital connectivity the human race has taken a huge leap forward. Everything is possible with the help of a smart phone now.

Crimes too!!

With the help of smart phones and related digital technologies,

like dark web, the criminals have got never before opportunities in their anti-social and anti-national activities. Unfortunately, they continue to operate their criminal syndicates, network, illegal businesses, criminal activities even from inside the jails!! Despite several strict measures adopted by the jail authorities worldwide, smuggling various contraband, including mobile phones, into the high security jails, correctional facilities continue unabated. Presence of unauthorised cell phones inside the jails has been posing severe security threat.

Mobile phones in the hands of inmates can enable them to communicate and coordinate

criminal activities both inside and outside the facility. They can facilitate the planning of escapes, the continuation of criminal enterprises, or the intimidation of witnesses. It is also pertinent that inmates with access to mobile phones can use them to orchestrate crimes from within the prison walls. This includes organizing drug deals, ordering hits on individuals, or conducting scams or frauds. No doubt, such activities pose a direct threat to public safety and can undermine law enforcement efforts. The criminals, though confined to the cells, may use mobile phones to engage in extortion or intimidation tactics against other inmates, correctional staff, or their families. They can make threats, demand payment, or gather sensitive information to use as leverage. Unauthorized mobile phones can disrupt the order and discipline within jails/ correctional facilities. Inmates can use them to circumvent institutional rules and regulations, coordinate acts of violence or unrest, or maintain connections with gang networks. The presence of mobile phones in jails and high-security zones creates a risk of privacy and security breaches. Inmates may use phones to capture and disseminate unauthorized photos or videos, compromising the privacy of other inmates or staff. Additionally, sensitive information can be leaked to the outside world, including confidential investigations or classified materials. With access to mobile phones, inmates can engage in various technology-enabled crimes, such as cybercrime, identity theft, or online harassment. This not

only poses a threat to individuals but also undermines the integrity of digital systems and networks. There have been various instances in India in the recent past where the criminals behind bar were found to be using cell phones to run their illegal activities. Even one inmate threatened a union cabinet minister using a cell phone.

Not just in the jails or correctional facilities, cell phones may pose high level of security threat in highly sensitive and vital installations. Nuclear power stations, sensitive R&D centers, space research centers, satellite launch stations, pharmaceutical and medical research centers are highly sensitive and as per the potential threat level carrying and using cell phones are banned in such places. However, people with ulterior motives may carry cell phones inside such facilities illegally. Cell phones may pose various kinds of security challenges in VIP Security too. Cell phones and hidden cameras have made espionage activities by the hostile elements easier and more effective.

There are various ways and means to curb this menace. However, none proved as the best one. So, multiple measures are required to address this issue effectively. In recent times Cell phone detection K9s have emerged as one of the most effective tools across the globe. In various countries worldwide such K9s have proved their worth in assisting the jail authorities and other law enforcement agencies in curbing the growing contraband menace, smuggling of cell phones into the jails.

Cell Phone Detection K9 Training:

WHY K9s?

The K9s have become a new ray of hope in detection of cell phones and other electronic gadgets in high security and sensitive places like jails, correctional facilities, airports, sensitive R&D facilities, Space science centers, Nuclear Power/ Research centers etc. Training and utilizing the K9s in detection of cell phones and other electronic gadgets has many advantages.

1. Unparallel sniffing capabilities:

Nothing in this world matches the marvelous sniffing capabilities of K9s. K9s can sniff and indicate about the presence of minutest presence of target odor. They can differentiate the target odor among hundreds of other irrelevant odors. Only the availability of odor is required. Cell phone detection K9s possess the ability to detect the unique odor emitted by electronic devices, enabling them to locate hidden devices even in challenging environments.

2. **Trainability:** K9s, especially the time-tested breeds, exhibit high levels of trainability, which allows them to learn and retain complex detection tasks. Breeds like Malinois learn very fast.

3. **Accuracy and Reliability:** Well-trained cell phone detection K9s demonstrate remarkable accuracy and reliability in identifying the presence of cell phones or any electronic gadgets depending upon the training/conditioning. Even in the era

of highly advanced technology and engineering the Detection K9s remain the “Gold Standard” for Detection work based on odors. Nothing can match their sniffing capability.

4. **Agility:** No other equipment or tool can beat the agility or maneuverability of a trained Detection K9. A well trained K9 can move very fast and finish the task in a very less time when compared to any vapor detection equipment. They are very easy to deploy and handle.
5. **Viability:** Training, deploying and managing Cell phone detection K9 is much easier, safer and economical compared to most of the equipment available in the market. Using cell phone signal jammers not only affects the using of cell phones by jail inmates or any other unauthorised persons but also those phones which are used by the people, security personnel who are authorized to use. But, K9s can solve this problem as they search only the places and the persons as per the commands of the handlers.

A Pilot Project

Central Reserve Police Force, CRPF, is a multifaceted force with diverse kind of duties. In this endeavor of maintaining the Internal Security of the nation, the four-legged soldiers- K9s act as formidable force multipliers. So far, DBTS, CRPF is training K9s in Infantry Patrolling, Tracking, Explosive Detection, Narcotics Detection, Room Intervention, Assault and Drone Detection as per the requirement

of the force. An initiative was taken to train a K9 in Cell Phone Detection, the author as the in-charge, as a pilot project with the following objectives:

1. The DBTS, CRPF, being the premier K9 training center of the country, acquiring new skills, knowledge in the field of Service K9 training is imperative.
2. As the force is being asked to provide security to more and highly sensitive jails in various parts of the country, smuggling of contrabands, including cell phones inside such jails is going to be a big challenge for the force. To tackle this challenge multipronged strategy need to be put in place including the Cell Phone Detection K9s. Hence, it will be the DBTS which need to train such K9s.
3. There is no well documented Cell phone Detection programme in the country which can be shared with all the stake holders. The trade of Cell phone detection needs to be “learnt” and understood to make the training a standard one.
4. To understand various challenges and difficulties in training K9s in Cell phone detection and find best possible solutions.
6. To prepare a suitable training programme for future utilization.

Training in Cell phone Detection

K9 Della, a female Dutch Shepherd Dog, was chosen for the Pilot Project of Cell phone Detection Training. She was already trained in basic obedience after undergoing

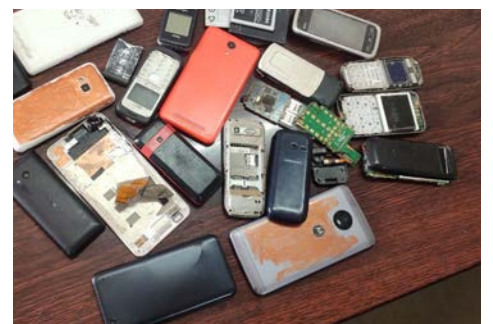


K9 Della with her Handler CT Nagaraju

Puppy Foundation Training. Starting with the basics, first stage was **scent imprinting**. Various kinds of cell phones, cell phone batteries, circuits were used in the imprinting process. Odor imprinting process took around six weeks.

Once the target odor imprinting was confirmed by the team, the K9 was moved to the next stage of **scent discrimination**. Though initially it was not easy and she used to sit at every available odor, with the constant efforts of the handler and the trainer this stage was cleared.

In the next stage, detection work was started with scent boxes (Dutch boxes), scent wheels, scent



walls, articles, cartons, suitcases, airbags etc. Once reaching a satisfactory level, vehicle search, building search, ground search and human body search exercises were also introduced. In the next stage, difficulty level was increased by using air tight container or hiding the cell phones, circuits etc with tightly wrapped containers. Detection works were also done immediately after concealing the cell phones or other parts.

Triphenylphosphine oxide (TPPO), Dimethyl Carbonate (98%), Diethyl Carbonate (98%) and Lithium Niobate were procured and same were used separately for advanced detection work. These chemicals were used in a very small quantity.

Challenges Encountered

The execution of the pilot project was not that smooth as the Cell Phone Detection K9 training was totally a new trade for the institution. The main objective of the pilot project itself was to acquire the know-how of this trade. Hence, everything started from scratch. Being for the first time, everything has to be understood or learnt from 'trial and error' method. Even, there was very little relevant literature available in the internet. Whatever available was inadequate to address the practical problems faced during the conducting of the pilot project. Initially there was not much information available to the team about the various components, chemicals, odor emanating compounds in mobiles. The technology related to the mobile was totally unknown to the team. Procurement of some

chemicals, which were to be used as target odors, was little difficult. Once procured, it was only after some time that the team could judge about what should be the minimum and maximum quantity of each chemical to be used in each exercise.

The K9 Della, tasked for this pilot project, was weeded out on veterinary ground. She could not be put into rigorous training. Hence full-scale obedience training or agility exercises or retrieving games were to be avoided. These training are important for detection K9 training. So, with this limitation, the training of the K9 in Cell phone Detection had to be conducted. However with the dedication and perseverance of the handlers, innovative problem solving approach of the trainers the K9 could be conditioned in the detection work at par with any good detection K9 in the school.

There was no standard available for deciding level of efficiency the dog should have for certification. The level of standard or the minimum performance level was decided by the team by studying the standards adopted in other types of detection training and certification.

What is a Cell Phone?

Cell phones have evolved significantly over the years, becoming more than just devices for making calls. They now incorporate advanced technologies; including cameras, touch screens, mobile applications, and internet access. Cell phones have become an essential part of modern life,

offering convenience, connectivity, and access to information on the go. They have transformed how we communicate, work, and stay entertained, and have become an integral tool for personal and professional purposes.

Cell phone hardware refers to the physical components and electronic circuits that make up a cell phone. Some essential hardware components commonly found in cell phones are processor (CPU), memory (RAM), storage, display, battery, camera, sensors, connectivity devices, audio and physical buttons. It's important to note that cell phone hardware can vary across different models and manufacturers, with some devices offering additional features or specialized components based on their intended use or target market.

A smart mobile device contains a wide range of chemical elements, including silicon, copper, gold, lithium, carbon, indium, lithium, aluminum, zinc, tantalum, gallium, yttrium, neodymium, iron, silver, palladium, ruthenium and cerium.

However, when it comes to Cell phone detection K9s what matter are the odor emanating chemicals or substances in a cell phone. After all, the dog sniffs!! After going through various relevant literature available, discussing with the domain experts of cell phone manufacturing industry (The team visited WISTRON, a phone manufacturing facility, now owned by TATAs, near Kolar, Karnataka), getting inputs from some K9 training experts, the following chemicals

present in any cell phone were found to be relevant for Cell phone Detection training/work.

1. Memory Chip



Triphenylphosphine oxide – a flame retardant used to protect the memory chips in electronic devices including memory sticks, hard drives, SD cards and mobile phones.

2. Touchscreen



Lithium Niobate– used in surface acoustic wave (SAW) devices. These convert electric signals to acoustic waves and used in electrodes of the lithium-ion battery.



3. Lithium Ion Battery

Dimethyl Carbonate – produces an alcohol-like odor.



4. Diethyl Carbonate – has a nail-polish-like odor.

At the end of the day, a K9 should be able to detect hidden cell phone of any brand, make, and size or

however old it is. The K9 should be able to detect the cell phone hidden anywhere.

The outcome

After six months of training the K9 in Cell phone Detection, a Board of Officers was constituted to assess the capabilities of the K9 in the trade. Various types of Cell phones (both smart phones and featured mobiles), circuits, SIM cards, batteries, chemicals and pen drives were used as the target. To conduct the test scent boxes, scent wheels,



scent walls, luggage bags, metal containers and cartons were used to hide the cell phone and related accessories. The targets were also buried in the ground for ground search test.

Frisking of humans was also included in the test. The K9 did rightly indicate in all the tests. In few tests she took a little more time, may be due to presence of little amount of target odor. The BOOs were satisfied with the performance of the K9 in the test. Thus the Pilot Project in training the K9 in Cell phone Detection

was successfully concluded. It is important to mention here that the main purpose of the pilot project was not to train the K9 in the cell phone detection but to get trained ourselves in conducting this training to meet the future requirement!

WAY AHEAD

CRPF, being the multitasking force, the K9s have been instrumental in aiding the troops in various ops theatres all over the country. They have been acting as very effective “force multipliers”. Being inducted for taking over the security of high security jails, requirement of

Cell Detection K9s is going to be imminent for the force. Foreseeing this imminent requirement, DBTS has acquired the expertise and knowhow about training K9s in the Cell Phone Detection through this successfully conducted Pilot Project. This expertise will not only benefit CRPF but any other security force or law enforcement agency of the country including state police forces and jail authorities.

Adding more teeth (canines?!)

Along with the Cell Phone Detection trade, K9s may be trained in Tracking and Assault too as per the requirement. A dog trained in all the three trades can be utilized to detect hidden cell phones in the jails then to track down or identify the inmate who might be using that particular contraband. And the same K9, trained in Assault can act as an effective deterrent inside the jail and helping in maintaining order. Such K9s may also act as very powerful weapon to control any violence by inmates inside jails.



K9 Della

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, Odisha, 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 four times. He has served at Dog Breeding and Training School, CRPF, Bengaluru as Training Officer. He is presently posted with the 97 BN, Rapid Action Force (RAF)





CRPF K9 TEAMS, AS A POTENT FORCE MULTIPLIER IN VALLEY

N Ranbir Singh Commandant 84 CRPF

- 1. Prelude:** Known for its incredible natural beauty, lofty snowcapped mountains, lush green valleys, glistening lakes, etc, J&K is called the Paradise on earth. But, since its accession to India, on 27 Oct 1947, it has had a chequered history; always courted controversies, unrests, disputes, etc. Militancy in J&K that started in the late 80s escalated into full blown terrorism in the 90s and in the mindless violence perpetrated by the terrorists, actively supported by Pakistan's ISI, under Op Tupac, till date, more than 41000 people have been killed. Thus, J&K remains the Achilles heel for a strong, vibrant and democratic India, aspiring to be a global superpower!
- 2. Current terrorism scenario:** As a result of relentless CT Operations (OP) by Security Forces (SF), over the years, and after abrogation of Article 370, compared to the level of violence experienced in the distant past, currently the terrorism in J&K is apparently on the back foot, with leadership vacuum.

During 2022, out of 187 terrorists eliminated; 134 were local and 53 foreign. In the recent past, the shelf life of terrorists has become extremely low – down to a couple of months, from the earlier shelf life in years. As on 31 Dec 22, a total of 135 terro (53 local and 82 foreign) were active in J&K.

At one point of time, the terrorists were unable to engage the SF, face to face. However, recent terror attacks on Indian Army columns at Rajouri have demonstrated the resilience of the adversary and to some extent, lifted their sagging morale.

Recent terror attacks in Jammu region:

Twin blast at Narwal Jammu: 21 Jan 23: 09 persons injured when 02 IED were exploded by terrorists, back-to-back in Transport Nagar area.

Rajouri civilian killings: 06 civilians, including 02 children, were brutally killed in Dangri Rajouri, on 1 and 2 Jan 23, when terrorists barged into their houses and opened indiscriminate fire and 01 IED exploded afterwards, outside one of the victim's house.

Poonch terror attack: On 20 Apr 23, In an Ambush on Army column, at Bhatta Dhurian area of Poonch, 05 soldiers were martyred.

Rajouri terror attack: 05 May 23, 05 Army personnel were martyred in Kandi Forest of Rajouri District in an encounter.



New terror groups like The Resistance Front, The Geelani Force, Peoples against Fascist Force, etc. have emerged as shadow organizations. Anglicization of the names of these new outfits is apparent ploy to depict the movement as people's movement, rather than a religious one. Further, several new tanzems, with little or no tangibility on ground, has mushroomed on the cyber space; apparently, a poster propaganda on Social Media. Increase in local recruitment remains an area of concern. Mixing up of freedom movement, with the slogan of resistance against Fascism, is another recent dimension.

3. Threat perceptions:

Though the terrorism in J&K is on a downslide, the terrorists are desperate to prove a point, to keep the pot boiling. Therefore, following threat perceptions exist:

i. Attacks on symbol of GOI, high

profile targets, installations.

ii. Attack on softer targets like non - locals and minorities; deliberate attempt to play on religious fault lines.

iii. Attacks on unarmed serving and ex - SF personnel.

iv. Attacks on the peoples' representatives, especially, of the mainstream parties.

v. Drone-based attacks especially, along LOC, vital installations, Airport etc.

vi. Smuggling of weapons, ammunitions and explosives/ IED, across the western border, through drone.

vii. Standoff firing, grenade attack, sniper attacks/pot shots on sentry, static duties, etc.

4. IED – the weapon of choice in the war of asymmetry:

In J&K, the number of active terrorists in recent years has been around 250. However, the number

of terrorists killed, annually, has been approximately 200. However, nearly 02 Lakhs SF personnel are deployed for CT op in J&K. Thus, the contest is lopsided one. Hence, the terrorists resort to the obvious hit and run tactics and also attack on softer targets. Understandably, there has been increased use of IED attacks. In the IED front, VBIED, Sticky Bombs, Perfume bombs, Drone Bombs etc are the new threat dimensions.



Perfume Bottle Based IED: A new dimension

Recovered for the first time from Arif Ahmad r/o Reasi (accused of involvement in multiple IED blasts), on 02 Feb 23, many Perfume based IED had been recovered in J&K in the recent months. A brief detail about this foreign origin, new one of its kind IED, is as follows:



Salient features:

- It can have both pressure and release activation mechanism.
- 02 compartments inside the perfume bottle; the upper half having the circuitry & the lower half containing the explosive.
- Total weight is 220 g, out of which the explosive content was approx 150 g.
- The explosive used is Low Temperature Plastic Explosive i.e., LTPE (mix of TNT & PEK). The detonators are of foreign origin and used for commercial purpose.
- It has a Kill Radius of approx 25m and a Danger radius of approx 100 m.
- Made by a technically qualified expert; it cannot be detected by Metal Detectors/ Explosive

sniffer dogs and can easily be transported/ used in disguise of perfume sprays. They are inconspicuous and undetectable by various IED detection methods currently in vogue.

- Various components including perfume bottles, battery, etc, are of foreign origin.
- Can be used for targeting the SF, Yatris, for targeted elimination of VIP, etc.

Hence, there is a need to sensitize the troops, especially the BDDS and personnel employed for ASC for road/area sanitization, to keep a special eye for such IED, to prevent any untoward mishap !

In CRPF, the data, regarding recovery of IED since 2019, is as follows:

2019	06 IED @ 14 kg
2020	40 IED @ 155 kg
2021	23 IED @ 83 kg
2022	21 IED @ 76 kg



5. Role of K9 in C IED operations:

K9, owing to their unique and extra ordinary sniffing capabilities, have been employed on a large scale, as a potent force multiplier, in countering the menace of IED. The K9 serve as a low-cost tool, compared to the sophisticated IED equipment. In addition, K9 provide



ROP Duty



ADP Duty

the much needed tactical edge in CT op in J&K. Consequently, K9 teams are used effectively in the following domain:

- Sanitization of routes in ROP
- VIP security, Jail security, Airport security.
- Amarnath Yatra Security, etc.

6. K9 as a tactical tool in CT and other roles:

K9 teams can also find its applications in the following:

- Narcotic detection, Currency detection.
- For assault in Room intervention.
- Advanced surveillance using mounted cameras/ vision system.
- Crowd control, SAR, Wild life protection.
- Drone and Mobile detection – Pilot projects.

- Use of retired K9 as therapy dogs is an upcoming avenue, as the number of retired K9, across the forces, is rising rapidly.

7. CRPF K9 population in J&K:

In CRPF, the predominant breed is Belgian Shepherd Malinois(BSM); though some Labrador, German Shepherd, Dutch Shepherd (DSD) and Himalayan Huskies are also held. Towards indigenization, CRPF is also experimenting with 07 local breeds like Mudhol Hounds, Mongrel, Combai, Pandikona. The Dog Breeding and Training School (DB&TS) CRPF, established during 2011, is a pioneer institute in training the BSM and DSD, in multitasking (in addition to training in single trades), in the following trades:

- Expl Detec, Inf Patrol, Tracking, Assault, Guarding, Room intervention, etc.
- As a pilot project, DB&TS has trained/is training K9 in Drone detection and Mobile detection.

8. Few case studies/ instances of K9 success stories:

06 Apr 22: Arigam, PS Tral, Awantipora - in a joint op(with JKP and 42 RR), 180 CRPF successfully neutralized 02 HM/LeT terrorist. After detailed planning, a spl CASO was launched on 06 Apr 22 0550 h in vill Arigam, under command CO 180 Bn, by:

- QAT and CTT 180 CRPF u/c 21/C Ops.
- C Coy 180 CRPF u/c Asstt Cdt
- JKP u/c SSP Awantipora and SOG, Tral

While laying cordon, 0650 h, party

of C Coy 180 CRPF, observed suspicious movement of 02 persons in mustard field. The Comdr of C Coy 180 CRPF orders suspects to stop, but they start running by taking cover of the mustard field.

The party of C Coy 180 CRPF chases the suspects. They whip out their weapons and fire and lob grenades. The party retaliates and during ensuing firefight, 01 terrorist neutralized. Second terrorist manages to escape.

Immediately, an intensive search was conducted. Drone also used for aerial surveillance. During the search, troops recovered 01 body of slain terrorist, a pistol and a single shoe, worn by the escaped terrorist.

A. Tracking of the escaped terrorist:

During search, few blood stains were observed, indicating injury of the escaped terrorist. CO 180 CRPF decided to utilize the tracker K9 Proli available at the Unit HQ and it was brought to track the terrorist.



K9 Proli slowly and carefully follows the trail of blood stains. Tracking of the terrorists was fraught with high risk and very edgy affair, esp, for the handler, as at any moment, the terrorist could surface and open fire.

While following the trail, the K9 reaches a spot near a cow shed/haystack and starts loitering around a haystack and its adjoining areas, hinting presence of the terrorist.

Joint SF parties, taking a cue, start searching the area indicated by the K9.

As search party advanced tactically towards the haystack, a terrorist suddenly jumps out from haystack and lobs grenade and opens fire. In retaliatory offensive, second terrorist killed and dead body and 01 pistol recovered.

Tactical observations:

- Op planned and executed to perfection, leading to astounding success.
- The tracker K9 should have been initially brought for the op.

B. K9 Proli: The Star Player

Born on 04 Apr 2018, a BSM, the K9 was trained at DB&TS CRPF, in ED, Tracking & Assault, wef 09 Jul 18 to 13 Apr 19. It was deployed, along with 02 handler Ct/GD Laxman Ram and HC/GD Sanjay Kumar since 25 May 19. Present duties: CI Op, CASO, ROP, Mobile check post, Naka, etc

C. Other sagas of valour and sacrifice:

K9 Mini, similarly, on 19 May 20, also helped in tracking down of



Hero K9 Mini

an escaped terrorist, leading to its death, in an op at Nawakadal Srinagar. In his Mann ki baat, broadcast on 31 Aug 20, PM highlighted contribution by CRPF K9 Cracker who detected an IED and martyred when it went off.

Stories of K9 valour, in CRPF, is galore.. !!

9. K9 issues:

K9 and smart phones are identical – their potential remains

#NawakadalEncounter
K9 mini who tracked and located one of the two terrorists



underutilized, owing to dearth of knowledge regarding K9 administration and op utilization, on the part of ground commanders.

To tap the potential of K9 team and utilize them optimally, sensitization of the field commanders is a prerequisite. This is being achieved, with limited success, by incorporating suitable modules in the basic training of all ranks and, also by organizing short duration sensitization training.

Due to its nature of deployment, kennel/infra of the K9, especially in the far-flung areas, has rooms for further improvement. Similarly, non - availability of adequate Vet care of K9, in remote areas continues to be a main cause of concern.

A centralized old age home, for the retired K9 warriors in CRPF, is a longstanding demand, which will help in pooling of resources and better geriatric care.

In addition, following issues are worthy to make note of:

- Assigning non - core duties to K9 handlers in the field.
- Snatching of credits of good works, from K9, by the human brothers in arms.
- Uniform standard in Refresher Trg and performance evaluation.
- Accidental triggering of VOIED, by K9, at times.
- Training – Field dichotomy.
- Acclimatization, especially for those areas with different climatic conditions from DB&TS Taralu.

- Detection abilities of K9 in snow bound area.

10. Way forward:

K9 cannot tell its own stories, so its human friends have to tell them. A robust institutionalized system for prompt reward, by the K9 teams, for good works will go a long way in providing the much needed shot in the arm of the K9 teams. Since K9 can be trained for multiple trades, a gradual shift towards Multi - Tasking K9 is the call of the day.

The handler, during op, are required to lead the column of troops, mostly in IED prone areas. In addition to his weapon, ammn, ration, he is required to carry the food and medicine items of the K9. Further, after return from op, he is supposed to take care of the K9, while his comrades happily rest. Hence, K9 handlers, in CRPF, drawn from GD cadres, need special incentive, may be a nominal amount as K9 Handler Allowance.

A special kitty of Permanent Advance for K9 diet, on the lines of PA Genl & PA POL can be thought of, to meet the immediate K9 expenses.

Special K9 Bn, on the lines of Signal Bns, can be raised for better administration and op efficiency by K9 teams, spread all over the CRPF.

K9 can be an extremely effective tool in combating Narco trade & terror funding, as the Country is sandwiched between the Golden Crescent and Golden Triangle.

11. Epilogue:

Proved, since ages, to be the man's best friend for their loyalty, friendship and long companionship,

K9, the biggest force multiplier, is more than willing, to lead from the front and risk their lives, so that their brothers in arms live, in and continue to serve the motherland.

Utilize their full potential and give K9 teams their due !!

Jai Hind!



N. Ranbir Singh, Comdt is an officer of 32 Batch of DAGO in CRPF. He joined service during Mar 2000. A graduate in Civil Engineering and a Post graduate in MBA in Human Resource management, he, since joining CRPF, has served in Nagaland, Meghalaya, Assam, Delhi, Manipur, Jammu and Kashmir, etc. With a strong passion for K9 and its applications in C IED/CT op, he had the privilege to head the Faculty of Studies at Directorate General CRPF wef May 2018 to Aug 2022. Currently, he is commanding 84 Bn, CRPF, deployed in Ramban and Udhampur Districts. The officer also takes keen interest in the Insurgency issues in the North Eastern region.



ITBP Anti-Sabotage check team sanitising VIP route during the highly successful G 20 summit. Not an easy job. Every stone, every flower pot, every route, every luggage and each vehicle had to be checked and sanitized to ensure that the event passed off with zero error.



GO GIRL !!GO !!

ITBP- First Central Force to induct 8 Ladies in K9 Ops

Dr Sudhakar Natarajan, DIG (Vet) ITBP

ITBP is now the first CAPF to induct Mahila Dog Handlers to rear, train , deploy Service K9s in ITBP.

In a momentous decision, the ITBP, a crack border guarding high altitude mountain outfit, also deployed in internal security duties, has inducted 8 lady soldiers for training, handling and deployment of Malinois breed dogs ; the very same famous breed that secures ITBP troops in the anti-naxal theatre and protects civilians during anti-sabotage check tasks by this Force.

This is for the first time the glass ceiling has been broken. ITBP now has the distinction of being the first CAPF in the country to induct lady dog handlers. The handler with the dog are placed at the vanguard of the Area Domination Patrols (ADPs) in the counter insurgency grid to give early warning. Therefore this is a role along with combat troops- literally shoulder to shoulder. And these ladies have take on this role with aplomb. The Malinois dogs passed out from the ITBP's

National Trainging Centre for Dogs (NTCD) at Bhanu near Panchkula in Jan 2023.

“This will go a long way in breaking barriers, changing mindsets and proving that there is absolutely no job in Forces that ladies cannot do. This will open up avenues for women in Forces. ITBP has truly broken the proverbial glass ceiling by inducting ladies in the K9 wing.”

K9 experts of ITBP say that “Ladies would be more successful in the K9

field due to their motherly instincts and feeling of empathy. It is these very emotions that are more in women, which would make them decipher the nuances of her dog and train him better. The dogs are more receptive to the feminine voice, as a dog processes the commands based on frequency

alone; therefore a female voice frequency will enhance trainability.”

During training all new inductees underwent what is called as ‘marrying up’, when the pup was imprinted with various positive reinforcement methods to develop a close bond with the lady handlers. Then all Malinois along

with their lady handlers were put through “Tactical Basic Obedience” training that was followed by the ITBP patented dual purpose dog training as PEDDs (Patrol Explosive Detection Dogs).

The Malinois with the Mahila Dog handlers have been posted to various DHUs (Dog Holding Units) in the Force.



I am CT AT Pratibha of ITBP. I am proud to be amongst the first batch of Mahila K9 handlers of ITBP. This force is the first CAPF to induct ladies as K9 handlers and I am sure that other forces will also give an opportunity to ladies. This is my darling dog Axl, a Malinois, who came under my care as a cute three month old pup and now he is a majestic ITBP K9 warrior. Mera dog, meri jaan, paltan ki shaan, nari shakti par abhiman, desh karey samman. Jai Hind



Dr Sudhkar Natarajan, DIG (Vet) is a 1992 batch officer of ITBP and has been involved in K9 training and deployment in the valley and having played a leadership role in k-9 ops in the counter insurgency.



ITBP K9 UNIT AT JAIL COMPLEX

**Dr Ritu Sharma, Deputy
Commandant (Vet), 26 Bn ITBP**

Dy Comdt Ritu training ITBP K9 Badal at 19 Bn Sarahan, HP

Prison service dogs are valuable assets that provide the organization enhanced capability for searching, patrolling and maintenance of security. They are a formidable resource and there is good evidence to support the value of their contribution in the fight against criminal activity and illicit supply reduction. The dog's exceptional training and their handler's expertise have made them invaluable assets in maintaining order, deterring potential threats and detecting contraband within the facility. Their success in detecting unauthorized illicit items, evidence or people is well documented.

PURPOSE: - The primary purpose of a jail complex K9 unit is to enhance security measures and to improve overall safety of the facility. These highly trained dogs can be used for various functions:

1. CONTRABAND DETECTION:

The trafficking and use of illicit items is one of the major challenges facing our criminal justice system today. Drug misuse is prevalent and contributes to violence, crime and vulnerability within prison and this threatens safety and the ability of our hard-working prison staff to deliver effective regimes. Through rigorous training, these dogs have developed a keen sense of smell, enabling them to identify even trace amounts of drugs or prohibited items. The debt resulting from the supply, distribution and use of illicit items is also a significant cause of violence, intimidation and endangering both staff and other prisoners.

2. SEARCH & PATROL:

K9 unit can be deployed to search for escapees or missing individuals

within the jail complex or surrounding areas. These can also be deployed to search the illicit items found in the premises of jail or jail inmates.

Many a times events of throwing of illicit items from the outer areas are encountered. K9 unit is deployed to search and find such illicit items. Their presence acts as a deterrent to potential criminal activities and helps in maintaining order within the facility. Their heightened senses allow them to alert guards to any unusual or suspicious behavior, contributing to the early detection of potential security threats.

3. RIOT & DISTURBANCE CONTROL:

K9 can help to maintain order and control in situations involving large groups of people, such as during riots or protests. The presence



ITBP Hero K9s Rock and Lucy keeping vigil at Tihar Prison complex

of K9 units can act as a deterrent and their ability to apprehend or subdue individuals can help restore order.

4. OFFICER ASSISTANCE:

The presence of K9 in prisons complex provides the opportunity to deter unwanted behaviors before they occur, while also giving staff an effective tool to deal with situations when they do occur. The dogs can help the routine patrols, provide support during cell searches, and assist in maintaining order among inmates.

5. BUILDING & AREA SEARCHES:

In emergencies, these dogs can be utilized for search and rescue missions within the jail complex, which may include locating an escaped inmate or finding someone

in distress, their exceptional tracking abilities prove invaluable in such situations.

Whether, detecting narcotics within a facility, tracking an escapee, finding a barricade subject or being present to protect staff or offenders, K-9s working in these facilities are an invaluable tool. As departments are routinely asked to do more with less, there is a place in every facility for four-legged force multiplier.

INTRODUCTION OF K9 UNIT AT TIHAR JAIL COMPLEX

In an effort to bolster security measures and enhance the overall efficiency of the jail complex, the administration had decided to employ a canine unit. Canine

units have proven to be invaluable assets in various law enforcement agencies, and their specialized training and heightened sense make them an excellent addition to the jail complex's security protocol.

ITBP had inducted 03 dogs at Tihar jail Complex in August 2022. The unit comprises 01 Narcotic trade dog, 01 Explosive and 01 Tracker dog along with their experienced handlers. The unit undergoes a thorough briefing, including familiarizing them with the layout of complex, inmate procedures and security protocols.

After a week of rigorous training, the canine unit successfully completes their programme and demonstrated exceptional skills in tracking scents, detecting contrabands and subduing potential threats through

non lethal means. The handlers are now proficient in utilizing their canine partners to enhance jail security.

DEPLOYMENT AT JAIL COMPLEX:

K9s are stationed at strategic points such as entry gates, visitation areas, and high security zones. The presence of canine unit alone serves as deterrent for potential troublemakers and contraband carriers, contributing to a safe and more secure environment for both jail inmates and staff.

SUCCESSFUL CONTRABAND DETECTION:

The canine unit makes its first significant contribution by

detecting a concealed contraband package during a routine search. The canine's keen sense of smell enabled them to find the hidden stash of drugs, which could have potentially caused unrest among inmates. This success highlights the effectiveness of the canine unit in preventing illicit items from entering the facility.

FUTURE PROSPECTIVE:

With cell phones getting smaller and thinner, it's easier for visitors to smuggle them into jail and for prisoners to hide them. Specially trained subset of canine unit may be deployed to find cell phones having a sweet metallic smell that get dogs imprinted with lithium niobate present in cell phones battery.

Presently no dog expertise in mobile

phone detection is deployed at this complex but in view of the demand projected by the authorities such deployment may enhanced the security level at such places.

CONCLUSION:

The employment of canine unit at the jail complex has substantially enhanced security measures and has positively impacted the jail environment. The canine's exceptional training and expertise of their handlers have made them invaluable assets in maintaining order, deterring potential threats, and detecting contraband within the facility. As the canine unit continues its duties, the administration remains committed to further refining and optimizing their capabilities to ensure a safer and more efficient jail complex environment.



Dr. Ritu Sharma, DC/Vet, post graduated in Animal Nutrition in the year 2012, joined the elite force ITBP in year 2013, worked in Himachal, Uttarakhand and Sikkim sector. She provided medical care, emergency treatment and management to the equine and canine units of these sectors at different high altitudes. She is presently, responsible for K9 deployment at Jail complex. This role involves ensuring the health & well being of K9 used in law enforcement within the Jail setting. Additionally, the training programmes & collaborations with law enforcement personnel to optimize the performance of K9 unit have also been taken over by the Officer.

THE FOUR BASIC QUADRANTS OF DOG TRAINING

Dr Vinay Shankar Tyagi, Second-in-command/Vet,
National Training Centre for Dogs, ITBP, Bhanu

ITBP K9 Sparrow on the obstacle cross at NTCD Bhanu

ITBP K9 Team seeking Kartavya Path during Republic Day

Positive reinforcement training involves rewarding your dog for the things they do right. The reward could be a toy, a game, or a treat – whatever your dog wants to work for. To some people that sounds like a bribe, not training, and they want their dog to obey just because they should. But positive reinforcement training is neither a bribe nor a gimmick. It's based on the science of animal learning, and it's incredibly effective.

What is Operant Conditioning?

You may have heard of Pavlov and his dogs. When the dinner bell rang, the dogs salivated. They learned to

associate the bell with the coming food, so even before their meal arrived, they were drooling with anticipation. This phenomenon is known as classical conditioning or associative learning. It happens with your dog all the time. For example, when your doorbell rings, your dog gets excited because they anticipate a visitor on the front stoop. They have learned to associate the ringing bell with people outside the door.

But classical conditioning happens involuntarily. What about all the active training you do with your dog? That's where operant conditioning comes in. Also known as trial-and-error learning, this is when dogs

learn to associate their behavior with its consequences. And dogs increase the frequency of behaviors with pleasant consequences and decrease the frequency of those with unpleasant consequences. So, if your dog barks at you while you're on the phone and you give them a bone to keep them quiet, your dog is likely to bark again next time you take a call. The bone was a pleasant consequence. Or if your dog bothers the cat and the cat scratches their nose, they will think twice about bothering the cat in the future. The scratch was an unpleasant consequence.

The Four Quadrants of Operant Conditioning

Because consequences drive behavior, training is all about controlling the consequences of your dog's actions to influence the behaviors they choose to express. But how does that work exactly? Well, operant conditioning works on two different dimensions. The first is whether you add something or remove something. For example, if you provide your dog with a treat, you've added something. That's known as a positive. If you take away a toy, you've removed

something. That's known as a negative. Don't think of it in terms of good or bad, just addition or subtraction.

The second dimension is whether the consequence increases the frequency of the behavior or decreases it. This is known as reinforcement (anything that makes the behavior more likely) and punishment (anything that makes the behavior less likely). Again, don't think in terms of good or bad, but simply whether a given behavior becomes more or less common.

These two dimensions combine to form the four quadrants of operant conditioning. And you can use these quadrants to affect your dog's behavior.

Positive Reinforcement

The first quadrant is the one you should focus on in your training is positive reinforcement. Remember positive means to add something and reinforcement means the behavior increases. By giving your dog something they love (the positive) when they sit, they will sit more often in the future (the reinforcement). This is also referred to as rewarding your dog.

Positive Punishment

The second quadrant is known as positive punishment. Although this is punishment in the familiar sense, remember what the terms mean in scientific lingo. You add something the dog dislikes (the positive), like a swat on the rump, to reduce the chances of them repeating that behavior in the future (the punishment).

Negative Reinforcement

The third quadrant is called negative reinforcement. In this case you take something unpleasant away to make a behavior more frequent. That seems counterintuitive. But you probably do actions to avoid bad things all the time, like cleaning the kitchen to stop your spouse's nagging. With dogs, think about pulling on a choke chain when the dog isn't doing what you want. If you release the pressure (the negative) as soon as your dog complies, they will be more likely to do what you want next time (the reinforcement).

Negative Punishment

The final quadrant is called negative punishment and it should be the second option in your training tool belt. In this case, you remove something your dog likes (the negative) to decrease the frequency of a behavior (the punishment). Think about ignoring your dog when the dog jumps on you. You're removing your attention, the thing your dog wants, to discourage them from jumping in the future.

Focus on Positive Reinforcement

Although dogs learn equally through all four quadrants, you don't want to use them all equally. In fact, positive reinforcement trainers focus on only two quadrants: positive reinforcement and negative punishment. That means they deal with things dogs want, like treats, games, or attention, and they mostly deliver them or sometimes take them away. They don't use unpleasant things that dogs find

aversive such as you would use with positive punishment or negative reinforcement.

The use of aversives has fallen out. Thanks to the involuntary learning of classical conditioning, dogs trained with unpleasant actions often associate those aversives with the trainer and the training process. These dogs don't look forward to learning, they don't want to try new things, and their bond with their owner is eroded.

However, a focus on rewards not only influences dog behavior but teaches dogs to love training. Positive reinforcement is all about earning the good stuff. Without fear of doing the wrong thing, your dog can become an active participant in the training process. They will start trying new things, get plenty of mental exercise, and actively look for ways to earn rewards. Plus, instead of just learning what not to do, they learn what you expect in each situation. Finally, because of classical conditioning, your dog will associate you with the wonderful rewards you provide which strengthens your bond. And isn't that a wonderful way to take advantage of science.



Dr. Vinay Shankar Tyagi 2 IC (Vet) ITBP is an experienced K9 trainer, who is presently supervising the training of ITBP and other police K9s at the National Training Center for Dogs located in Bhanu, Panchkula.



SEWA NIVRIT SHWAN ASHRAY

A Retirement Home for Madhya Pradesh Police Dogs...

A STUDY ON IMPACT OF SOCIALIZATION ON POLICE DOGS

Aditya Pratap Singh (IPS), CO 23rd Bn SAF Bhopal, MP

"The greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its animals are treated."

Mahatma Gandhi

In line with the values of Mahatma Gandhi, the father of our nation, an integrated approach was adopted of being morally responsible for the entire life of the canine cops starting from their puppyhood to retirement until their last rites.

Keeping this idea in mind, several initiatives were taken in the Dog Squad of 23rd Bn of SAF, Madhya

Pradesh Police in Bhopal in July 2023.

Firstly, it was ensured that the police dogs get retired at their official retirement age of 10 years. A ceremonial parade followed by felicitation was made a norm to mark the retirement of the canine heroes in a formal Retirement Ceremony. This was introduced



*Thank you for your service, darling
K9 Jaya.*

AN INTEGRATED APPROACH TO POLICE DOG RETIREMENT

1. Ceremonial parade followed by felicitation in a formal Retirement Ceremony
2. Free & relaxed life in a retirement home built in the lap of nature
3. Guard of Honour on demise of police dog
4. Police dog memorial called the K9 Memorial Paying back to canine cops for their incomparable loyalty and devotion to the police and society

to instill a greater sense of pride in the dog handlers and to express gratitude for the service rendered by their canine counter parts.

Secondly, it was noted that a Police Dog lives a life of solitude right from the time it joins training and also when it serves in the field. A major part of its life is spent in Police Dog Kennels living a disciplined life, like a police jawan. Sadly so, post-retirement the dog loses its handlers and spends the rest of its life alone in confinement. Old age coupled with separation anxiety leads to a significant deterioration of their health and wellness, soon leading them to their ultimate end.

Thereby, it was felt that post-retirement, the canine cops should be entitled to a free and relaxed life close to nature. To put these notions to reality, a retirement home was conceptualized, called the Seva **Nivrit Shwan Aashary (Home for Retired Police Dogs)**. It is one of its kind retirement home cum wellness center for police dogs in the country. Spanning an area of 12500 sq. ft. amidst lush green

surroundings is the homely abode for police dogs offering a free, herd like life to them. It not only houses the veteran/ retired police dogs but also is a home to the police pups, disabled, ailing and paralyzed dogs.

Currently, it is inhabited by 21 retired dogs, 3 dogs under medical rest and 2 puppies. There are 6 spacious kennels and 8 more are proposed, which are likely to get constructed by mid-2024. The kennels are well lit, airy and have provisions for all the seasons viz. fans, coolers, blankets, mosquito/ insect catcher machines etc. Cots and mattresses have also been arranged to provide orthopedic support to the aged canines.

For maintaining good health & wellness of the inhabitants a special diet plan has been designed which offers nutritious meals, 4 times a day, including vegetables, fruits, dalia, kibbles, meat and eggs on a regular basis. Once a week and on



Proud handlers with their loyal K9s, serving their second innings at the Retirement Home



Enjoying retired life with long lazy afternoons awaiting the next delicious meal.

special occasions a feast is served to them to break the monotony. Moreover, prescription diet is given to the dogs with special condition/ailment. Nutritional supplements (multivitamins, calcium and omega3) form an essential part of their regular diet.

Apart from nutritious food, overall wellness has been the focus. Therefore, ways to ensure wellness was explored. Studies showed that dogs respond positively to soothing music, hence, music was introduced to them.

Living a community life has also proved to be a boon for the police dogs. The incumbents have showcased significant improvement in health and temperament. They are getting much needed attention and care with limited number of handlers, who are able to take care of them collectively. Living freely as a group has given them a chance to engage socially and have an enhanced sense of belongingness and togetherness. The puppies also freely interact with the veterans which is mutually beneficial and therapeutic for both alike. Also, the ailing dogs under prescribed rest have been observed to have

faster recovery in free and green environment.

Moreover, green surroundings, water fountain, water fall and sand pit also add to their intrinsic wellbeing and an all-encompassing experience of wellness.

Need based medical support and assistance is available for all dogs 24*7. Their regular health checkups and periodic blood tests are done to monitor health conditions closely. Paralyzed/ disabled dogs are provided with wheelchair, artificial limb, orthopedic shoes etc. based on their medical condition.

The Shwan Aashray has separate sections for feeding, washing and stool. Other special zones are:

Recovery Zone

It is a separate open-air section amidst greenery for both retired as well as working dogs which



have been prescribed rest due to their medical condition. Moveable enclosures of various sizes are also available for dogs with movement restriction.

Isolation Zone

This section houses temperamental dogs and dogs in heat. Based on their condition they are kept alone or in groups. Although they are separated but are held in open cages amidst greenery with ample space to move around.

Palliative Care Zone

This section, which is coming up will provide medical support to dogs which are terminally ill. It will offer pain management and life support to such patients.

Thirdly, a new practice was initiated of giving **Guard of Honour** to police dogs on their demise, before their burial. Moreover, in order



to pay homage to these brave and devoted souls, a **Police Dog Memorial** called **K9 Memorial** has been erected.

Some cases with remarkable changes in behavior and temperament was noticed in certain dogs.

Iti, is a 3.5 yrs. old female German Shephard sniffer dog. She was very



active and alert before she got paralyzed due to an accident. After suffering an injury while she was posted in Naxal area, Iti had lost hope and had become very depressed. Her handler was no longer with her as he was assigned a new dog. However, after

being amongst her companions in Shwan Ashray there her life has rejuvenated. She was equipped with a wheel chair and started moving around swiftly. Itti, enjoys living freely with her peers. Her zest for living has been restored. She is now under training as a demo dog for ceremonies.

Dhara, is a 2.5 yrs. old female Kanni tracking dog. She had a very weak and feeble nature since puppyhood. She always remained bundled in one corner of her kennel. Dhara got terrified at the slightest of sounds. She was so intimidated by others presence that she would eat her food in solitude in absolute silence. Her appetite was very poor and her body was getting weak with every passing day. Even though multiple handlers tried to befriend her but none could succeed. Medications also could not help her much. Dhara finally got rejected from training because



Before



After

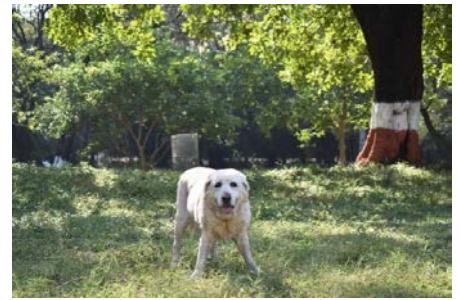
of her fear. However, after she started living in the Shwan Ashray, an astonishing change has been noticed in her. Eventually Dhara has overcome her inhibitions and has become comfortable with her peers and has started trusting her care takers. She has become fearless and playful. Dhara has befriended all the dogs of the Swan Ashray and has developed a protective instinct for all her companions. Her appetite has significantly improved and she is now comfortable eating along with the other dogs in the open.

Bunty, is a 13 yrs. old male Labrador sniffer dog. His nature was in perfect contrast of his breed. He was temperamental and didn't get along with anyone other than his handler. He used to scare everyone around him. However, since Bunty has started living in the



Swan Ashray, a radical change in his behavior is evident. Now, he is friendly with everyone and seems very relaxed. His aggression has subsided completely.

Jaya, a 13 yrs. old female Labrador sniffer dog, was a friendly dog but was ailing with many medical conditions due to age. She was overweight and couldn't manage to get up on her own. She spent most of the time lying on the floor and had very limited movement.



Jaya's condition was deteriorating swiftly. She seemed under stress all the time. Ever since Jaya has started living in the Swan Ashray, she has become very relaxed and comfortable. Now, she is on a special prescription diet suited to her medical condition. Eating small light meals several times in a day has really helped her recoup. Jaya has also started getting up without assistance and moving by herself in the natural surroundings.

Prince, is a 14 yrs. old male German Shephard tracker dog. He was temperamental, and not friendly with other dogs. Due to his age and health condition, he was bed ridden. Prince had skin and ear infection which was not evident due to lack of personal attention of the handler. However, after joining Shwan Ashray his medical concerns were noticed when his fur was trimmed as a part of his regular upkeep in the retirement home. Post treatment he has recovered from his skin and ear infection.



Prince is now in better health.

Even though, due to his age he spends most of his time inside the kennel but he has gathered the strength and zest to stroll around several times during the day. Prince is very fond of his new mattress which gives him relief from joint pain. He is very possessive about his mattress and shares it only with his kennel mate Duffy, a female Labrador of 14 years. Although, Prince doesn't get social with all the residents of the Swan Ashray, he has developed bonding with all his kennel mates. He is quite protective about them.

Usha, a 13 yrs old female Doberman tracker dog was spending her life in solitude; as was **Roger**, a 13 yrs old male Coker Spaniel sniffer dog. Both have a quiet and reserved nature. However, living together in Shwan Ashray they have found



a companion in each other. Now, they spend time relaxing together on the same mattress. She doesn't allow anyone other than Roger to sit on her mattress. Both of them seem to be enjoying living in the natural surroundings. Roger has become playful and Usha has become protective about him.

Sundari, is a 2.5 yrs. old female Mudhol hound tracking dog. She had deformity in her legs and had developed a nerve problem in one of her hind legs. The loss of sensation in the hind leg led to severe bruising every time she moved. Thus, Sundari was under restricted movement and regular



bandaging. She had become dull and hopeless. Her appetite was also very poor. Since the time Sundari was shifted to the Shwan Ashray a change in her temperament and medical condition was observed. Even though in her new adobe, her movement was limited, but she seemed happy in open and green surroundings. Here, she would feel a part of her community. She was provided with a customized shoe to support and protect her hind leg from injury. Now she is happy and comfortable.

These cases testify the success of this initiative and a justified pay back for their incomparable loyalty and devotion to the police and society. It also shows the positive impact of socialization on the life of police dogs.

Further, to bring in compassion and gratitude to these four-legged retired cops, the Shwan Ashya would welcome families, school children, senior citizens, animal lovers etc. who would be interested in visiting and petting these veterans. Moreover, a dog show is also under planning which will demonstrate the skill and training of the police dog to the public.



Shri Aditya Pratap Singh, IPS, is presently posted as Commanding Officer of the 23 rd Bn SAF Bhopal. He has been involved in training and deployment of police K9s of SAF Bhopal. His initiatives have upgraded the standards of professionalism of DH/K9s giving a to ops efficiency.



CANINE NUTRITIONAL IN TRAINING

Dr Lalit Deori, Second in Command (Vet), Dog Training and Breeding Centre, SSB, Dera, Alwar

From the ages, dogs have been associated with humans. The relationship evolves from the domestication to present day utilisation of dogs in diversified activities. Along with routine health care and medical attention, nutrition plays a core component for supervision especially for the working canines. An understanding of basic nutrition and the nutritional requirements of healthy dogs is inherent to the understanding of its practical feeding practices. Such knowledge qualifies to provide

optimal nutritional care throughout the life of a working dog, which contributes for perpetual good health and longevity.

Like all other animals, dog also requires a balance diet for its proper growth and well-being. Nutrients are the components in the diet having specific function within the body for growth and health maintenance. Although, some of the nutrients are produced by the body itself but the essential nutrients cannot be synthesized

by the body and hence must be provided through diet. All animals have the major metabolic requirements for six essential nutrients i.e. Water, Carbohydrate, Protein, Fat, Vitamins and Minerals. Energy, although not a nutrient, is required by the body for its normal growth, maintenance, reproductive performance and physical hardship. Approximately, 50 to 80 percent of the dry matter (DM) of a dog's diet is used as energy. Energy is the prime requisite to be met by an individual. Regardless of dog's



need for any essential amino acids from dietary protein or essential fatty acids (EFAs) from dietary fat, the energy-yielding nutrients from the diet are first and foremost utilised to satisfy its energy needs. Once energy needs are met, nutrients become available for other metabolic functions.

If an animal's food intake is regulated by total energy intake, the composition of all other nutrients in the diet must be balanced with respect to the diet's energy density. This balance should be calculated such that, when a dog consumes a quantity of food adequate to meet his or her caloric needs, all other nutrients will be met in the same volume of food. Although dogs have the ability to regulate their energy intake, this natural instinct can be overridden by environmental factors. Providing unrestricted access to foods that are both highly palatable and energy-dense can lead to chronic overconsumption in some companions. Today's

competitive pet food market offers foods that are high in both palatability and caloric density.

Measuring Energy in Diet:

Energy has no measurable mass or dimension, but the chemical energy contained in foods is ultimately transformed by the body into heat, which can be measured. The caloric value of foods can be measured using direct calorimetry. This process involves the complete combustion (oxidation) of a premeasured amount of food in a bomb calorimeter, resulting in the release and measurement of the food's total chemical energy. This energy is known as the food's gross energy (GE). The three nutrient classes that provide energy in animal's diet are carbohydrates, fats and proteins. Animals cannot use all of its food's GE due to energy loss during digestion and assimilation. Digestible energy (DE) signifies the amount of energy available for absorption across the

intestinal mucosa. Apparent DE can be calculated by subtracting the indigestible energy excreted in the feces from the GE of the food. Additional energy losses result from the production of combustible gases and the excretion of urea in urine. However, when it comes to dogs, the combustible gases are minimal. The incomplete oxidation of absorbed dietary proteins by the body results in the production of urea. Metabolizable energy (ME) is the amount of energy ultimately available to the body tissues after losses in the faeces and urine which have been subtracted from the GE of the food. Nowadays, metabolizable energy is often used to express the energy content of pet food ingredients in commercial diets.

Energy imbalance:

Energy imbalance occurs in an animal when its daily energy consumption is either greater or less than its daily requirement, leading to changes in growth rate, body weight and its composition. Excess energy intake is common in dogs than is energy deficiency. Overconsumption of energy has been shown to have several detrimental effects on dogs during their growth, especially in large and giant breeds. When an excess amount of a balanced, high-energy pet food is fed to growing puppies, maximal growth rate and weight gain can be achieved. However, studies in growing dogs have indicated that maximal growth rate is not compatible with healthy bone growth and development. Feeding growing puppies to attain maximal growth rate appears to

be a significant contributing factor in the development of skeletal disorders such as osteochondrosis and hip dysplasia.

Another concern during growth is fat cell hyperplasia, which is associated with surplus energy. Studies in laboratory animals have shown that the generation of an excessive number of fat cells in the body due to overfeeding at a younger age, can predispose an animal to obesity later in life.

Inadequate energy intake results in reduced growth rate and compromised development in younger dogs and weight loss and muscle wasting in adults. In healthy animals, this condition is most commonly seen in hard-working dogs or pregnant or lactating females that are being fed with a diet too low in energy density.

ENERGY EXPENDITURE:

Energy expenditure can be divided into three major components:

(1) The energy expended during

rest (resting metabolic rate), (2) the energy expended during voluntary muscle activity, and (3) the energy/heat produced by thermogenesis. However, the body's energy expenditure can be further partitioned into three major components: basal metabolic rate, voluntary muscular activity and dietary thermogenesis.

Basal Metabolic Rate versus Resting Fed Metabolic Rate:

Basal metabolic rate (BMR) contributes to the greatest portion of animals total energy expenditure. It is defined as the amount of energy expended while an individual is resting in a thermo neutral environment and in a post absorptive state (i.e., after an overnight fast). A related value is the resting fed metabolic rate (RFMR) which is measured when the animal is not in a post absorptive state and so includes the heat produced when food is consumed (dietary thermogenesis). The RFMR accounts for approximately 60 to

75 percent of animals total daily energy expenditure. BMR and RFMR are positively correlated with the total amount of respiring cell mass present in the body. Therefore, lean body mass and body surface area when increases, BMR and RFMR increases proportionately.

Voluntary Muscular Activity:

Voluntary muscular activity is the most variable component of energy expenditure. Muscular activity contributes approximately 30 percent of body's total energy expenditure in working dogs. The metabolic efficiency of performing physical work is invariable, but the total amount of energy expended is affected by both the duration and the intensity of the activity.

Dietary Thermogenesis:

Dietary thermogenesis more known as specific dynamic effect of food or meal-induced thermogenesis refers to the heat produced in response to and following the consumption of a meal. The ingestion of nutrients

INACTIVE ADULT DOGS

ME requirement = $95 \times (\text{BW in kg})^{0.75}$

Examples:

ME requirement of a 10-kg (22 lb) dog = $95 \times (10 \text{ kg})^{0.75} = 534 \text{ kcal ME/day}$

ME requirement of a 22.7-kg (50 lb) dog = $95 \times (22.7 \text{ kg})^{0.75} = 988 \text{ kcal ME/day}$

ACTIVE ADULT DOGS

ME requirement = $130 \times (\text{BW in kg})^{0.75}$

Examples:

ME requirement of a 10-kg (22 lb) dog = $130 \times (10 \text{ kg})^{0.75} = 731 \text{ kcal of ME/day}$

ME requirement of a 22.7-kg (50 lb) dog = $130 \times (22.7 \text{ kg})^{0.75} = 1352 \text{ kcal ME/day}$

Using the above example, an inactive adult dog weighing 50 pounds (22.7 kg) would require approximately 988 kcal of ME per day. If a food containing 3800 kcal/kg (1727 kcal/lb) was fed, the dog would require 0.260 kg (260 g) of food.

ENERGY REQUIREMENT OF DOGS:			
Body weight	Energy requirement (kcal of ME/day)	Energy density (kcal/kg)	Quantity (kg)
Adult Dog (22.7 kg)	988	3800	$988/3800 = 0.26$
Puppy (10 kg)	1462	3800	$1462/3800 = 0.385$

ENERGY REQUIREMENTS FOR DIFFERENT STAGES OF LIFE:	
Stages of Dog	Energy requirement
Post weaned	$2 \times$ adult maintenance ME
40% adult body weight	$1.6 \times$ adult maintenance ME
80% adult body weight	$1.2 \times$ adult maintenance ME
Late gestation	1.25 to $1.5 \times$ adult maintenance ME
Lactation	$3 \times$ adult maintenance ME
Prolonged physical work	2 to $4 \times$ adult maintenance ME
Decreased environmental temperature	1.2 to $1.8 \times$ adult maintenance ME

causes an obligatory increase in heat production by the body as a result of the metabolic costs of digestion, absorption, metabolism and storage of nutrients. This heat is not useful for a dog that is living in a thermal neutral environment, but it will contribute to the maintenance of body temperature when a dog is exposed to a cold environment. A series of studies showed that dietary thermogenesis occurs in two phases in dogs. The first is a rise in metabolic rate that occurs in response to the presence of food, called the cephalic phase; the second is postprandial phase that occurs for up to six hours after the consumption of a meal. Together, the two phases of dietary thermogenesis represent approximately 10 percent of daily energy expenditure in dogs. However, the magnitude of this

heat production is influenced by the caloric and nutrient composition of the diet and by the nutritional state of that dog.

DETERMINATION OF ENERGY REQUIREMENTS IN DOGS:

The total daily energy requirement of an animal is the sum of the energy that is needed for the BMR, dietary thermogenesis, voluntary muscular activity and maintenance of normal body temperature when exposed to adverse weather conditions. Adult animals in a state of maintenance only require enough energy to support activity and maintain the body's normal metabolic processes and tissue stores. On the contrary, dogs that are growing, reproducing or working have increased energy needs.

Formulating an exact equation to estimate the energy requirements for dogs is a difficult task because of the wide variety of body sizes and weights. As the amount of energy that is used by the body is correlated with total body surface area so, the body surface area per unit of weight decreases as dog increases in size. As a result, the energy requirements of animals with widely differing weights are not well correlated with body weight (BW); they are more closely related to body weight raised to a specified power. This unit of BW is called metabolic body weight. Representing weight as metabolic body weight helps to account for differences in body surface area between dogs of varying sizes. Historically, coefficient values used with dogs have ranged between 0.67 and 0.88.

The energy requirements predicted by allometric equations are calculated for dogs at adult maintenance. Stages of life that resulted increased energy requirement including; growth, gestation, lactation, periods of strenuous physical work and exposure to extreme environmental conditions. The body type and conformation of particular breed can also affect a dog's maintenance energy requirement.

After weaning, growing puppies require approximately twice the energy intake per unit of BW as adult dogs of the same weight. For example, an active puppy that weighs 22 lb (10 kg) would require 2×731 kcal, or 1462 kcal, per day. This would correspond to a little less than 4 cups (385 gm) of food per

day when a food containing 3800 kcal/kg of ME. If a more energy dense food was fed, a smaller volume would be estimated. When puppies reach about 40 to 50 percent of their adult weight, this level of food should be reduced to 1.6 times maintenance levels; it should be further reduced to 1.2 times maintenance levels when 80 percent of adult weight is achieved.

The age at which a puppy will attain these proportions of adult weight will vary with the adult size of the dog. In general, large breeds mature more slowly than small breeds. With the exception of the giant breeds, most puppies achieve 40 percent of their adult weight between 3 and 4 months of age and 80 percent of adult weight between 4 and 8 months. Large breeds of dogs do not attain full adult size until they are more than 10 months of age; small breeds reach adult size at a slightly earlier age.

It is important to recognize that attaining adult size is not synonymous with physical maturity in terms of skeletal maturation and muscle development. Energy needs increase substantially in female dogs during gestation and lactation. During the first 3 to 4 weeks of the 9-week gestation, energy needs remain the same as for maintenance. After the fourth week of pregnancy, energy requirements increase gradually to provide for rapid fetal growth. The energy needs of a pregnant female will increase to approximately 1.25 to 1.5 times the normal maintenance requirement by the end of the gestation period. Alternatively,

increased needs during the latter half of gestation (after 4 weeks until parturition) can be estimated using the equation $ME \text{ (kcal)} = \text{maintenance energy} + (26 \text{ kcal} \times BW \text{ kg})$.

Lactation is one of the most energy-demanding stages of life for a dog. Depending on the size of the litter, the energy needs of a bitch during lactation can be increased to as much as three times the normal maintenance requirement. Using the previous example, a female

with a normal weight of 22.7 kg and maintenance energy needs of 988 kcal may require up to $3 \times 988 \text{ kcal}$ or 2964 kcal during peak lactation. This is equal to almost 8 cups of food per day. The ability of a bitch to consume this large volume of food may be limited by the size of her stomach. Therefore, it is important to feed a food that is highly digestible and dense in energy during this stage of life and if required, to increase the number of meals that are offered. Just after whelping female dogs usually

Estimated Metabolizable Energy Requirements in Adult Dogs:

Weight (lb)	Weight (kg)	Inactive (kcal/day)	Active (kcal/day)
2	0.91	88.37	120.92
4	1.82	148.61	203.37
6	2.72	201.43	275.64
8	3.63	249.94	342.02
10	4.54	295.47	404.33
12	5.45	338.77	463.58
14	6.36	380.29	520.39
16	7.26	420.34	575.21
18	8.17	459.17	628.33
20	9.08	496.92	680.00
25	11.35	587.45	803.88
30	13.62	673.53	921.67
35	15.89	756.08	1034.63
40	18.16	835.72	1143.62
45	20.43	912.90	1249.24
50	22.70	987.97	1351.96
55	24.97	1061.18	1452.14
60	27.24	1132.74	1550.06
65	29.51	1202.82	1645.96
70	31.78	1271.57	1740.04
75	34.05	1339.10	1832.45
80	36.32	1405.51	1923.33
85	38.59	1470.89	2012.79
90	40.86	1535.31	2100.96

consume less feed therefore, easily digestible, energy dense feed is highly suggested.

Both physical work and environmental stresses can cause increased energy needs among dogs. Short bouts of intense physical exercise may cause only a slight increase in energy requirement, but a regular program of prolonged exercise may increase energy needs up to two to four times of its maintenance requirements. Additionally, an exposure to cold and hot weather

conditions can also increase the dog's energy requirement. Dogs must expend additional energy to support normal body temperature in cold conditions and also for the body's cooling mechanisms in warm conditions. Depending on the severity, living in cold weather conditions can increase energy requirements by 1.2 to 1.8 times that of maintenance.

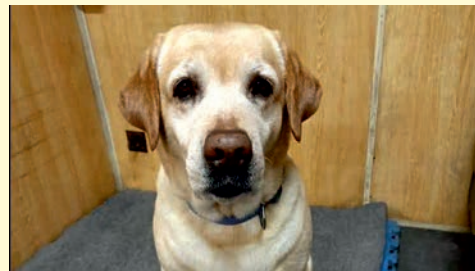
Conclusion: Dogs are highly adaptable species in all aspects of life in terms of feeding also; evaluation suggested that the

survival of this species is based on "feast or famine" pattern. Now as per the current scenario dogs are being used as an important component of various detection/ protection works and deployed in varied types of environmental conditions. The energy requirements of different types of detection dogs also vary. Therefore, for their well-being and active longevity it is essentially required to formulate feed requirement based on the energy content of the food.



Dr Latil Deori, 2IC (Vet) has more than ten years of experience in the field of dog training and deployment of working dogs in field areas. He is also expert in training of dogs at field units with limited resources. Presently the officer is posted at Dog Training and Breeding Centre of SSB and actively involved in dog training and breeding of working dogs.

ITBP "Kabul Hero" K9



*"You give me one ounce of love during peace,
I will give you 1000 ounces of blood during war.
My life and loyalty are yours, forever.
Love me and I will save you from IEDs"*

ITBP K9 Maya (Labrador), (Retired)



MAKING “MELAKHU” A COMPANION SOLDIER

Dr Sudhir Sangma, Second-in-Command (Vet), 30th Bn, SSB, Dirang

In the year 2019, Honorable Prime Minister of India, Shri. Narendra Modi, while on his visit to Police Technology Exhibition, Kevadia, Gujrat, put his observation and desired to train & deploy indigenous dog breeds available in-situ, where forces are deployed, for the added advantage of their acquaintance with the climate and health issues.

Subsequently, in December, 2020, the K9 Cell, MHA, directed SSB to undertake trial on 06 dogs of Himalayan Hound breed of Indian origin depending on terrain & availability, using modern concept of K9 training, so that, these dogs

could finally be deployed in the mountainous terrain of Indo-Nepal / Indo-Bhutan Border on trial basis as “Early Warning K9s”.

Procurement:

In December-2021, 04 Bhutia breed pups were procured at the tender age of about 1.5-2 month, of different litters from the hilly mountainous tracks of West Kameng & Tawang districts of Arunachal Pradesh, along the Indo-Bhutan Border, and were imparted training for 36 weeks on Tracker/ Infantry Patrol Trade at 30th Bn, SSB, Dirang (A.P.) from August, 2022 till May, 2023.

About the Melakhu

The Himalayan Sheep dog/ Bhutia/ Melakhu, as known popularly among the “Brokpas” (Yak herders) in Arunachal Pradesh, are famous for their courage, aggression, adamancy & determination to protect the herd from any wild predators. In general, they are semi-domesticated, and are basically used to guard herd of yak and cattle during grazing in the jungle. In India, The Himalayan Sheep dogs are found in most parts of the Himalayas, from Jammu & Kashmir to Arunachal Pradesh, with slightly varying breed characteristics.

Physical Characteristics

Colour : Generally, black with brown markings over both eyelids, sternum and the inner side of limbs. In addition, golden brown, shadow white/grey colour are also found but less in comparison to black.

Body weight : Adult male (Average) : 25 to 30 Kg
Adult female (Average) : 20 to 25 Kg.

Size : Adult male (avg. length) : 80 cm
(avg. height) : 60 cm
Adult female (avg. length) : 70 cm
(avg. height) : 50 cm

Body coat : More hairy than normal body coat with fluffy tail

Temperament : Stubborn, adamant and aggressive in nature.

Breeding Characteristics

The female attains breeding age at 2-2.5 years. These K9s generally undergoes breeding once in a year and in some cases twice, while whelping takes place from November to end of January. Litter size is generally 6 to 8 puppies. Weaning of pups can be done 30 to 45 days post whelping.

Life Span : 13 to 15 years.

Building up the foundation

Building a strong foundation helps produce lasting result between the handler and the pup, forming a bond that works as additional backup during more formal advanced training in the long run. Early socialization like making more noise at the time of feeding, giving a ride on different vehicles, frequent exposure to crowded places, introducing to children and different animals, etc., helps build confidence in themselves and on

their handlers.

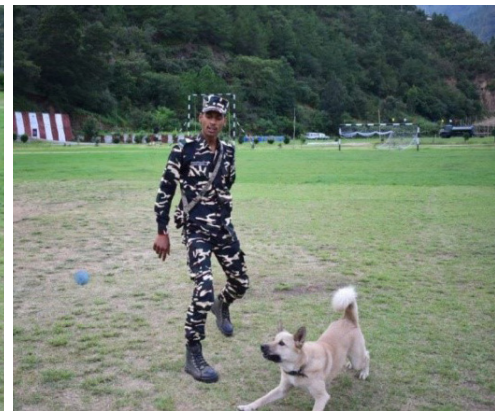
Some of the basic foundation building techniques employed are:

- Calling the pup by name during feeding, and making him respond to his name.
- Spending as much time as possible with the pup by the handler with frequent 10-15 minute session, helped in developing a strong bond

between the two.

- Working on house manners.
- Teaching them to calmly stay in their kennel.
- Taking short walks in isolated areas.
- Use of word “no” when they nips/bites and gently picking them up, etc.

A steady change in behaviour that results as a response to stimuli is learning. K9s learn through “association” and “consequences”. Association is how animals learn reflexive, involuntary responses i.e., behaviour that comes automatically without thinking like fear, excitement, joy, etc., by use of these association also known as classical conditioning, some of the emotional reflexes like fear, excitement, barking, prey & hunt drive (running away from the handler for the hunt when they see a prey) etc., were adjusted / toned to the desired level by simply pairing the stimulus with something good like a treat which helped these adamant K9s to start expecting good things and respond calmly to that stimulus, even if it used to frighten, excite or incite them.



In animal training, conditioning is a process by which the frequency or predictability of certain behaviour is increased through reinforcement (i.e., a stimulus or reward for the desired response). Both Classical and Operant conditioning were followed to the extent possible, in imparting basic/foundational as well as advanced/trade training to these K9s.

Here is an example of how Classical as well as Operant conditioning were followed in drawing attention towards the handler before starting any training session, by way of using “positive reinforcement marker” or “clicker marker” along with delivery of treat. Here, the handler held both of his hands, just below his chin, so that the pup looks straight on his face. At the beginning, the pup looked at the handler’s hands because he knew that the handler was holding the treat. The moment the pup looked at the handler’s eyes/face (initially the hand), the handler made the marker sound (pressing the clicker button) followed by giving the treat. When the pup did not look at the handler, the pup was called by his name and the handler took both of his hands with the treat, close to the pup’s nose and immediately back to the position (just below his chin). By this technique, the pup started following the handler’s hands and looked into his eyes, which was immediately followed by the clicker sound along with the delivery of treat. After few repetitions, the pup learnt that when he looked into his handler’s eyes/face he gets a treat. This was followed by moving few steps back by the handler and calling the pup to get his reward



by use of the “Terminal marker”, ‘FREE’. Terminal marker is vital to let the pup know that, he did the behaviour correctly and can come and get his reward and he will be free. Repeating this technique, the pup slowly understood the terminal marker i.e., that he has done the behaviour correctly and that he will be rewarded, which helped in making the pup confident and repeat the desired behaviour over and over.

The most important thing that was kept in mind in this and all the training exercises that followed were the timing of the marker sound and the delivery of the treat. The treat was delivered only after making the marker sound, otherwise, the pup will not get conditioned to the marker sound.

Subsequently, by use of various classical and operant conditioning techniques, these pups were trained on basic and advanced

obedience which greatly helped in moulding them into outstanding Tracker cum Patrol K9s.

Obedience training was imparted for a duration of 12 weeks, 6 weeks for basic obedience (“sit”, “stand”, “down”, “come”, “Heel” and “stay”) and another 6 weeks for advanced obedience (“salute”, “down”, “roll”, “leave”, “fetch”, etc.).

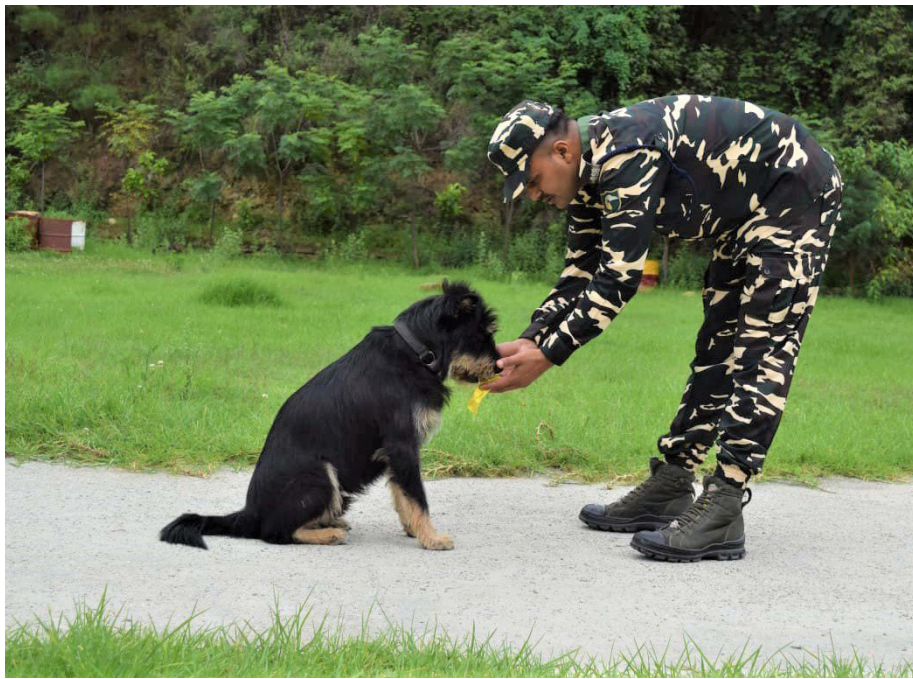
Before and while teaching obedience, emphasis was given upon training Environment, understanding their behaviour, luring & chasing, motivation & perseverance of the K9s, use of markers & reinforcers, duration of each training sessions, getting attention/focus of dog.

“for a dog to be considered obedient rather than simply trained in obedience, it must respond reliably each time its handler gives a command”

Training towards trade

The way dogs experience the world differs from that of most humans, in that olfaction replaces vision as the dominant modality of sensation. Knowing this, we used this exceptional ability of K9s to perceive non visual cues in order to supplement our own sensory capabilities.

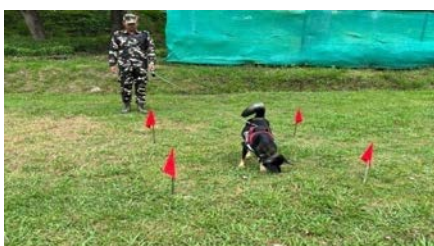
To teach trade work, different conditioning techniques were used so that these K9s work and communicate to their handlers by detecting odours (particularly human odour considering the trade i.e. Tracker cum Patrol, on which they were to be trained).



Scent Conditioning

Tracker Training :

The first step towards making a tracker dog is to teach the K9 to smell and search the ground with his nose by inciting his food acquisition drive. This was achieved by introducing the K9s to a tracking box of size 2"x 3" with 4 flags in 4 corners, to help indicate the location of the box, as this is done in a meadow or grassland.



Ground search

Now here, the handler went inside the box and stepped over every nook & corner of the box, crushing the vegetation along with leaving food while taking care that no food was left / dropped outside the box. The K9 was then allowed to search for food inside the box. This way the K9 was taught to search by finding the reward in the form of food, only where the odour is different i.e., odour of the food, the handler along with the crushed vegetation.



Tracking

Initially, even if the K9 strayed away from the box, but came back again because he understood that there is reward where the smell is different. Slowly, exposure/search time of the K9 was increased by reinforcing additional food while it was still inside the tracking box (without the K9 knowing). And by regular and proper training, searching by use of their nose was enhanced.

Once the K9s learned to search properly (conditioned to search), which they did to get a reward, they were then slowly conditioned to detect human odour (odour of the individual itself or odour present/left in the individual's belongings), firstly of their master, then of known individuals and finally of strangers/unknown individuals. This process was completed in 4 stages – Track, Search, Scent Discrimination and Scent Identification, in 24 weeks' time.

Infantry Patrol Training :

For Infantry Patrol training, it was ensured that all 04 K9s were obedient to the command, "Heel", "Sit", "Down", "Stay", "Come", "Search" and "Leave". In addition, they were taught to give silent



Tracking Cross Country

indication either by sitting or standing with their head pointing towards the ambush point (enemy hideout).

During initial stages, two individuals were used, the handler and the assistant handler who is well known to the K9, played the role of the enemy. The K9 was taken to an open ground having either long grass or bushes for the enemy to hide. In sitting position, a tracking or pilot rope was put on the harness. Then in "heel" position with the command "search" it was led at normal walking/patrol speed, downwind of and at right angles to the enemy, passing at a distance not more than 10 metres

from the enemy with loosely held pilot rope coiled in the left hand. When the body language (raising of the head and pricking of the ears, tensing of the body accompanied by tail wagging or a keenness to investigate) of the K9 indicated that it has scented the enemy, it was praised and encouraged to advance towards the enemy. At this point, the enemy reveals himself and run 15 to 20 metres away, to which the K9 was encouraged to follow with the command "fetch" and was greatly praised when it catches hold of the enemy as a reward for the successful work. When some K9s failed to scent the enemy, the latter, before going

to the hiding place, incited/teased the K9 with meat/roasted bone and took along with him at the hiding place. The use of roasted bone/meat was discontinued after two to three successful pickups.

The distance was then gradually increased until the K9 started giving positive indication up to 50 metres. At this point, the K9 was taught not to run, but to gradually pull up to the full length of the pilot rope and indicate by either sitting or standing with their head pointing towards the ambush point. The distance was slowly increased up to 200 metres following the same technique.

Once the K9 started to successfully indicate the enemy hideout at 200 metres, a stranger was introduced as the enemy, starting with the working distance of 25 metres which was gradually increased with successful pickups. Concurrently, at this point the K9 was also encouraged to point and indicate on sounds made by the enemy, both on up wind and down wind. As the training advanced, the K9s were also subjected to work during night hours and to go down along



ROP/ ADP Drill Practice

with its handler on hearing a fire / burst of a cracker.

Constraints :

- The K9s were not showing interest in tit-bits/dog biscuits. Had to lure with roasted bones (humerus/femur) to incite them to search .
- They were easily getting distracted by stray/other animals, strangers, vehicles, etc.
- During training sessions, the K9s were not much attracted to their handlers, but were very interested in ropes and objects that they can bite.
- Eye contact was very poor during early stages of training.
- Did not like to be handled / touched.
- Showed less interest in “come” command. Retrieving/fetching was also poor. The K9s were fetching the dumbbell/ball with great interest, but were not returning back to their handler.
- Slow in learning. Stubborn at times which became difficult for the handlers to train.
- These K9s does not like to work on hot sunny days. They ran away searching for shades

Utility

- Can be utilized for both Tracking and Infantry patrolling in cold mountainous terrain from 6,000 feet up to 14,000 feet MSL (Mean sea level).
- They can be utilised for apprehension of criminals and anti-social elements.
- For searching lost items in theft cases.
- For identification of criminals from a group of individuals.
- For detection of ambush site, hideouts and stay behind groups.
- They can also be utilised while laying down ambush for warning approaching enemies.
- Guarding behavior can be utilized for guarding and for early warning from enemies at Border Out Posts.
- Can be effectively utilised in Cordon and Search Operations (CASO).
- Since sniffing is good, they can also be tried for Narcotic/Explosive detector trade.

Conclusion :

K9 training is a very complex job that demands a lot of patience, dedication and hard work. The result does not come immediately, as it takes time for the K9 to understand what we want him to learn and do. In my opinion, a K9 is successfully trained when it performs a particular action or a set of actions on a given command and always without error.

N.B : All 04 of these “Melakhu/Bhutia” K9s have successfully completed 36 weeks training with “AY” grading in May, 2023 and will be shortly deployed at forward posts above 12,000 feet along Indo-Bhutan Border in the Himalayas with their companion soldiers.



See how high I jump!!!



I will surely find the correct hankerchief!!



Dr. Sudhir Sangma, 2 IC (Vet) a graduate from C.V.Sc., Khanapara, Assam was inducted in SSB in the year 2012 and since then he has served with the K9s in various parts of the country including Chattisgarh, Bihar, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh. He has immensely contributed in training & deployment of SSB K9 wing in the ANO theatre in Antagarh & Narayanpur Distt. of Chattisgarh. He has successfully trained SSB's 1st Batch of local breed Bhutia K9s in dual trade of Tracker cum Infantry Patrol.



RELIABILITY OF DETECTION DOGS: ISSUES AND SIGNIFICANCE

Dr Vichar Nema, Second-In-Command (Vet), Dog Training & Breeding Centre, SSB, Alwar

Introduction: Reliability is defined as the probability that a product, system, or service will operate in a defined environment without failure. In all available force multipliers, reliability of operation is of the greatest concern. Trained canines represent one of the most widely used and time proven method of detection and thus considered as the “gold standard”

in detection works. Dogs are considered as nose animals and therefore primarily used as sniffers. They possess the genetic ability to detect odour, ability to follow odour source and can be easily trained.

Uses of this biological detector as narcotics detector, explosives detector, tracker and detector for wild-life contraband items are

prevalent in security forces as well as in the places where there is need of such sniffers are justified. Reliability of trained canines is largely depended on the way, they are trained. Eliminating compulsion and permitting a dog to gently find its own way using cognitive and olfaction ability allow training more naturally. Detection canine training is a simple and straight forward process of conditioning behaviour;



however, success of training relies mainly upon the understanding of species- specific behaviours and integration with operant / Classical conditioning principles.

A reliable detection dog is effectively able to work amid distractions, signifies a well-balanced temperament and environment disposition; Epitomize excellent respiratory/cardiovascular conditioning, indicates physical and mental fitness; independently search for an odour with minimum human involvement and able to discriminate target odour commingled with distracting odour and finally capable of learning and generalizing from past experience.

Well balanced and environmental soundness: Successful detection dog programme, founded on the excellent physical and mental conditioning. A well-conditioned dog, is a paramount requirement for long-term success of a detection dog program. Studies have shown that the type of training and degree to which dog is trained affect its problem-solving capabilities. A dog with better problem-solving abilities is definitely a reliable/

confident detection canine. Environment soundness training prepares the dog to control themselves from external stimuli that may experience during search, i.e., slippery floors, non-uniform surfaces, people gatherings, loud noises, vehicle traffic, etc. This training enables detection dog to encounter, negotiate through and continue to perform amid these distractions without blocking its drives. Such training is vitally

important and multifaceted, and should start at early stage of life (Puppy foundation). Early socialization to different stimuli, develop dog's internal confidence and reduce overall stress, it also strengthens confidence and trust among the dog, the handler and the trainer.

Excellent respiratory/ cardiovascular fitness: Sniffing is a strenuous task, requires superior health, excellent cardiovascular conditioning and overall physical fitness. Therefore, proper physiological conditioning is necessary for reliable detection works which requires stable respiratory rate. High respiratory rate creates difficulties and loss of effectiveness in sniffing. Physical conditioning helps to maintain the dog's metabolism so that it can handle the ongoing activities and prepare for potential metabolic extremes. An ideal physical training programme should be identical in





frequency, rest period, time of day, duration and intensity. The program should start slowly and remain constant for acclimation then gradually upgraded.

A well-conditioned dog is a non-negotiable requirement for success of detection dog program. Nutritional requirements of working dogs are comparatively greater than pets, it depends on the working/training schedule and age of dogs. Regular assessment of Body Weight and Body Condition Score are the valuable suggestive tools to monitor nutritional requirement of working dogs.

Generalization on rewards: Reliable sniffers naturally demand reward or reinforcer for olfaction works. The reward should be of preference of the dog and not as per the choice of the trainer. Dog's preference for the rewards is dynamic and mainly depends on the sex, age, breed and drives of the dog. Though, in early age, food is commonly preferred,

however rewards are basically divided into the six categories physical, tactile, audible (tone), verbal, visual, consumable and each category contains multiple options, presenting opportunity for selection based upon the individual preference of the dog. Rewards/reinforcement either can

be used alone or in combination with markers (conditional reinforce /bridge stimulus) to maintain willingness of the dog in training as well as to create generalization on rewards and motivation tools, which are very critical for situations where factors such as time, location and safety can influence the type of reward. Generalization on rewards provides operational flexibility as to decide which reward to use and under what circumstances. Similarly, markers are useful for delaying reward in case of explosive detectors or other sniffers where instant reward is not convenient. Another aspect of reliable dog training program is to train a dog with display independence, in this, dog wilfully search for odor with reinforcers scattered all around at the same site.

The effectiveness of reward is mainly depended on its delivery timing in order to communicate



message to the dog that, why it was delivered. If the timing is correct, training progress quickly, too early and too late delivery of reward will not work effectively. Therefore, the best conditioning results, when conditioned stimulus (odour/scent) overlaps in time with the unconditioned stimulus (Reward/reinforcement) called delayed conditioning.

Human Involvement and Boredom in Training: General lack of interest of dog in training described as Boredom; which is an adverse state and also signifies as stress for the animal. There are several factors responsible for boredom; however over involvement of human interaction in the form of lengthy sessions is the main cause.

The psychologist Oskar Pfungst established the fact in 1911, that

animals are capable to identify and respond to the unintentional postural and facial cues of individuals, and this famous phenomenon is described as "Hans effect". Dogs are also capable to identify subtle signs of human cues, thus emphasizing the crucial role of the handler on the dogs' performance. Over involvement of handler during the process of scent conditioning, conditions the dog to such level that, it associates the human with the action of finding the odour. Cueing is a multifaceted problem which affect and alter decision-making process of the dog and increases its dependency on the handler. Interaction in the form of unnecessary communication by the handler with working dog during aspects of; training, handling or deployment, desensitize the dog for further commands/instructions. This type of routine compulsion

becomes boring for the dog, and this act of intentional and sometimes unintentional overindulgence can create cueing and many other negative dependency issues, which can become the death knell of a detection dog program.

Conclusion: The effective dog training is an art of applying structured scientific principles and suitable protocols in a fashion to shape the behaviour of the dog while maintaining the motivation and reliability of the force multiplier at top. The objective of the detection dog training is to provide an environment to invoke cognition while limiting human involvement. All the facilities of acclimation, preconditioning and training, mimicking an instinctual set of foraging rules and motor patterns, which naturally follow is most effective.



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



*OPS use of
K9s*

*When we
go to war...*

*They go to
war...*

Service K9 along with assault team

Words of Wisdom on K9 Training.

Ahmed Masood, Expert Malinois Tactical Trainer, Ex K9 Consultant CRPF

Vapour Wake K9s

Vapor Wake K9s have existed for almost about a decade now, however we are beginning to acknowledge its significance right now when this term was coined and popularised.

Vapor Wake doesn't rely only upon the traditional principle of Explosive Detector Dogs, where the K9 only searches the areas/ locations/ items indicated or directed by the handler.

To understand Vapor Wake better let us take the example of an incense stick which leaves behind a trail of fume/smoke... similarly we humans tend to have an odor trail whose scent the K9s can pick up on and follow.

Vapor Wake relies on an upgraded principle of traditional explosive Detection, the K9 is trained in such a manner that they pick up on the odor trail left behind by individuals wearing bomb suits/ suicide bombers/carrying ED in backpack etc and the K9 takes the lead following the scent path with the handler right behind it. An extremely advantageous point of this practice is that it can be employed in areas with high activity / footfall / traffic while causing no disruption in the environment. Airports, Railway station, Metro Stations, Stadiums, large gathering etc are classic areas for such K9s to be deployed. This method also allows handlers to canvas a larger

area in a relatively shorter time frame and with higher accuracy. The K9s are trained to follow the odor trail and give an indication when the source is reached.

Regarding its training we need to start with foundation training the pups to air scent. Same as we do for the IP dogs. Once this is done introduce the target odour and make them take the scent freely and reach the source. Where the reward awaits them. From here on we need to progress slowly and steadily. But please remember not all pups will be cut out for this. So we will need to keep an eye on the ones that have very good hunt drive and reach the source consistently.

Dogs have been in combat since 600 BC. Throughout the history of warfare, from the days of the Egyptians, the Greeks, the Persians, the conquests of the Roman Empire to the United Nation's Police Action in Korea, the war in Vietnam, the Gulf War, the war in Bosnia-Herzegovina and Kosovo and more recently the war in Iraq, Afghanistan & Syria. Dogs have undergone active service at the sides of their handlers, they have played the role of hero, by showing bravery under fire, saving lives (often by sacrificing their own), and provided a sense of comfort to the troops.

Dogs were used in sizable numbers in both World War I and II, particularly by the Germans, French, Belgians; and proved to be of considerable value! In 1988, the Israeli Special Forces sent bomb carrying Rottweiler's on suicide missions, code named "Blue and Brown," against enemy bunkers in Lebanon.

And when the Berlin Wall came down, Nov. 9, 1989, the East German communist government was found using 5,000 dogs just to patrol the wall and another 2,500 watch dogs plus 2,700 dogs to patrol their borders. During the Gulf War, at least 1,177 highly trained dogs were use by the French forces to guard/protect their troops, supplies and aircraft. The USA used 88 teams.

When most of us think of modern military working dogs, we generally think of a bomb-sniffing K9 at a disturbed theatre. That's definitely one facet of the job, but it's far

from the only task military working dogs perform, and far from the only kind of military working dog that lend their services. We also need to keep in mind the fact that even with the development of modern long range war fare and the consequential change in military tactics, the value of dogs as combat soldiers has in no way diminished. It has now become clearly evident that the usefulness of dogs in police and military deployment has only increased with time.

Maria Goodavage points out in her book Soldier Dogs: "When you think of the damage that even 10 pounds of explosives can do you get a sense of the importance of these dogs to our military capability."

An article in the Smithsonian by Joshua Levine (July 2013) points out that for many years the U.S. Defence Department tried to build a machine that could out-smell a dog. The product that resulted was called FIDO X, and it was based on fluorescent polymers. The sales director of the company, FL I R systems, however, confesses: "I don't think we will ever be able to beat a dog as our device does not have a brain."

Similarly, at the Pacific Northwest National laboratory, where scientists are working on ionization techniques to "see" vapors the way a dog does, senior scientist Robert Ewing admits: "Dogs have been doing this for years. I don't know whether you could ever replace them."

Hence for us the time has come

to forge this relationship into a more powerful tool aimed at protecting our troops in this hugely threatening environment that we live in, from the threat of terrorist attack, of naxalism in the heartland, to dangerous intruders at the doorstep of our own homes. The need for early warning systems to protect our security forces from IEDs and ambush is inevitable.

Dogs as Force Multipliers

In simple terms, a force multiplier is anything that gives us a strategic advantage with fewer personnel. While there are many types of force multipliers, let's consider a few that the dog can bring to the battlefield. In addition to assisting security forces being force multipliers, dogs also bring something to the battlefield that simply cannot be reproduced by any machine or technology that we yet possess. Let's consider the primary capabilities a dog can offer an Operations team.

Detection (IED, IP, Tracking, Room Intervention)

One of the greatest capabilities a dog can bring to Police, Para-Military and Armed Forces, is the use of their sense of smell. From a tactical standpoint, dogs are the fastest way to detect IED & booby traps so that team members can avoid or disarm them. They can indicate rooms that have people in them with weapons. They can indicate hostile presence waiting to

ambush and even track the fleeing ones down. These capabilities are impossible to replicate.

Sure, we can carefully search for, detect and avoid or disarm booby traps without dogs. Certainly, infrared technology exists to determine if there are occupants in a room or not. Absolutely, there are men who can track down suspects through the use of observation. But none of these things can be done by man at anywhere near the speed that the dog can do them. And each of these capabilities are highly specialized and take years of training to become proficient at. But the dog does them all naturally. We must simply communicate to the dog what we want them to detect with sound training.

Maria Goodavage , in her book "Soldier Dog" writes : "Its hard to quantify how many lives K9 teams save. Figures range from 150 to 1,800 lives per dog. A dog who finds a bomb just as a squad is about to pass by, could save several lives, depending on the bomb's strength... In any case, military working dogs in Afghanistan were credited with finding more than 12,500 pounds of explosives in 2010."

It has been scientifically proved that some of the explosives being used today cannot be detected by even the most advanced scanners (e.g HMTD, TATP). The only reliable tool available in these cases is the dog. The sniffers should be trained with the latest methods, and the most sophisticated training aids. They should be trained to indicate on booby traps, vehicles,



I am watching you!!

underground, baggage's, human body etc.

Lt Gen Michael Oates, US Army says : "Technology, like the electronic frequency jammers used in Iraq to prevent bombs from being detonated by cell phones or T.V. remotes, has been successful, but the highest detection rates were still achieved using K9 units and trained handlers."

Hearing

Dogs have a great sense of hearing. The dog can detect the slightest clink of metal, or crack of stick, or ground being disturbed. Ears erect, eyes focused, and tense body almost always means there is someone or something lurking around. The dogs easily hear sound frequency not audible to the normal human. We can tactically use this ability to train them to follow commands

remotely without any verbal cues from their handlers.

Size and Agility

The size and agility of the dog offers a distinct advantage to the Operations team. We can deploy dogs thru air conditioning ducts, small culverts or holes which otherwise would be next to impossible for our jawans to get into or through. Dogs can also jump and scale barriers that soldiers simply cannot, or that would cause noise and give away their position. Dogs can be placed in various positions awaiting their handlers command to join him or attack from a different angle to cause confusion in the enemy.

Combat

The capability of the dog to combat humans is tremendous. They can take down and neutralize multiple targets within a few seconds. We can very effectively use this ability of the dog in extraction and intervention situations. They can also be used very effectively for Crowd and Riot control.

Fearless

This is about the cold shiver that runs up the spine of the enemy when they see the arms and legs being ripped off their comrades while under attack from dogs. The trained dog never runs away. He is always with the team in all situations. When our enemy is afraid, it gives us a tremendous advantage on the battlefield. People fear fearless dogs. Seeing their partner fall to the ground screaming because a dog is attacking & biting him is a terrifying

thing. It is a well-known fact that the Jews who escaped from the concentration camps first wanted to kill the sentry dogs.

The June 2014 edition of National Geographic magazine carries the cover picture of a Belgian Malinois dog named Layka. She was 2 years old when she was sent to help clear an enemy compound in Afghanistan. During her search she was shot by enemy forces and took 4 rounds from an AK-47 at point-blank range. Despite her grave injuries, she attacked and subdued the terrorist, protecting her handler and troops.

In Vietnam, K9, Nemo, was sent to Tan Son Nhut Air Base to work with the 377th Security Police Squadron. In Dec 1966, the base came under Vietcong attack. Nemo and his handler were out on patrol when they were subjected to enemy fire and both were wounded. Even though Nemo sustained a bullet

wound through his right eye and exited his mouth, he continued to pursue the enemy, enabling his handler to call in a Quick Reaction Team. Despite his wounds, Nemo crawled back to his handler and covered him with his own body. Both were eventually rescued and recovered.

Surprise Element, Deception & Distraction

There are so many ways that dogs can be used for surprise. Dogs can be deployed through small spaces to emerge from locations the enemy would never suspect an attack from. During a fire fight dogs can be tactically deployed and they will strike without any warning. Their reduced size and incredible speed mean that they can be across a room or terrain much faster than a soldier can, causing confusion in the enemy camp during a raid. There are practically many ways that deception can be used and it

is most effective when combined with distraction giving our ops team a distinct advantage. But most important the dogs by doing so will provide our security forces time to act or react depending on the ground situation providing precious life saving seconds.

Technology

Many may raise an eyebrow at this, but dogs give us a technological advantage on the battlefield. Dogs can be used to carry equipment into locations that security forces cannot go or that would take security forces much longer to get to. Dogs can move through narrow tunnels or pipes where security forces simply cannot be effective to drop or retrieve objects. With radio receivers in their ear and infrared cameras mounted these dogs can be highly effective intelligence gatherers. They can also be laser trained to assault or search. There are many such scenarios in which



Leap of faith!!!

the dogs can be very effectively and efficiently deployed.

Perhaps the best assessment of the military dog comes from **General David Petraeus**, former Director of the Central Intelligence Agency and former commander of the U.S. forces in Afghanistan: "The capability they [military dogs] bring to the fight cannot be replicated by man or machine. By all measures of performance their yield outperforms any asset in our inventory. Our army would be remiss if we failed to invest more in this incredibly valuable resource."

The dogs should be trained to "go in" into a multitude of situations—from detecting ambush (Infantry Patrol) and IEDs to tracking down fugitives, to taking on a hostage scenario, to neutralizing suspected terrorists following the laser dot, to sending "live" pictures back to the handler from the innards of a conflict zone (Camera & Radio controlled dogs). Rappelling, Slithering, Traversing, Building Searches, Raid etc should be taught to both dog and handler.

There are tremendous advantages to integrating dogs into our ongoing CI & AN operations. There are also creative ways of training a dog to do almost anything they would need to do on a mission. Dogs can climb vertical ladders; cross any natural or un-natural hurdle and many other tasks that an average dog owner would consider "tricks." But these "tricks" are essential to all team members whether they walk on two legs or four.

The K9 teams have been making major contributions to the fight

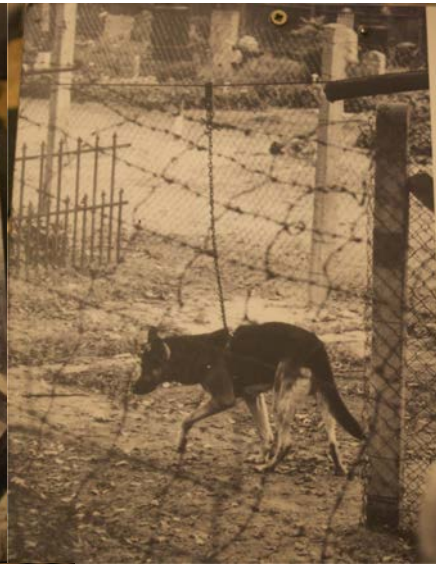
against terrorism, in no area more critical than in the search for hidden explosives. There is a lively debate between those who favor the K9 teams as an explosives detector and those who place more faith in mechanical "sniffers." There are good arguments to support both sides.

The primary advantage of using

sniffer dogs over other methods of sweeping an area for explosives is that it has been shown to be effective. There is no mechanical device that is as accurate, fast, sensitive, mobile, flexible and durable as a well-trained dog/handler team. Many organizations claim their dogs can even detect low-volatility explosives, such as TNT and the plastic explosives,



Negotiating water obstacle



Hundelaufanlage
Ihre Länge betrug cirka 70 bis 100 Meter; 259 dieser Anlagen waren am „Ring um West-Berlin“ installiert. An der Grenze zur Bundesrepublik waren 886 Hunde auf einer Gesamtstrecke von 71,5 km im Einsatz.

Dog's Running Paths
Their length amounted to about 70 to 100 metres; 259 of the paths were installed at the "Ring around West Berlin". At the border to the Federal Republic 886 dogs were present on a length of 71.5 km.

Couloir de surveillance pour chiens
Sa longueur était de 70 à 100 mètres ; 259 de ces couloirs étaient installés autour du « cercle » de Berlin Ouest. La frontière avec l'Allemagne Fédérale était surveillée par 886 chiens sur une longueur totale de 71,5 km.

Зоны охраны собаками
Длина каждой зоны составляла от 70 до 100 метров; 259 таких зон находились на «кольце вокруг Западного Берлина». Границу с Федеративной Республикой на протяжении 71,5 километра охраняли 886 собак.

If we always do what we always did...

We will always get what we always got...

"CHANGE"

RDX, PETN and Semtex. No mechanical sniffer has been reliably shown to match this performance under field conditions. The dogs can go anywhere a human can go and can operate under any conditions tolerable to humans (although performance degrades with increasing temperature and humidity). They don't need electricity or batteries. They can be transported by helicopter, truck, car, or plane. They generally do not break. Service life is an average of 7 to 9 years. They can be cost-effective for many uses. The dog/

handler team operates in a real-time mode and thus can be much quicker than some sniffers that rely on sample collection followed by pre concentration and analysis steps. Also, the dog offers much more directional information than most mechanical sniffers and is usually better able to pinpoint the location of an explosive as opposed to merely alerting to its general presence.

To date despite the best efforts of many talented scientists and technicians there is no machine that is as widely used and accepted

as the dog for the detection of contraband. This fact remains unchanged. Hence dogs are a tremendous asset to any Operations team. They can be integrated into practically any mission we can imagine. They are force multipliers and bring capabilities to the battle that humans cannot replicate or at least they can perform these functions at a much higher rate of speed.

Having said that the truth is that in India we have not yet recognized the immense potential of the working dog — not only for the

Police/military but also for therapy, search and rescue etc. Though the awareness of the potential of the working dog is increasing, we have not yet scratched the surface of what is possible.

Take the case of the 26/11-terror attack on the Taj. Well-trained assault dogs, properly deployed would have certainly “neutralized” the hostage takers without much collateral damage. The same is true of the Batla House case. German COBRA units have proved this time and time again in real-life hostage situations. Same with Oketz of IDF.

In Chhattisgarh, we lost a number of CRPF personnel when they were ambushed. This loss of life could have been easily avoided by deploying Infantry Patrol dogs. The dogs would have alerted their handlers to the impending ambush and allowed appropriate action to be taken in advance.

Punjab today is reeling under a drug problem. All countries which have such a problem, including the US and Colombia know that the best solution is well-trained sniffer dogs. The need of the hour is for tough, hardy dogs to be deployed in the field. The same is true of airport security throughout the country. How many lives would have been saved in Uttarakhand had well-trained search and rescue dogs been used?

Maria Goodavage in her book, “Soldier Dogs”: “ More than one-tenth of the dogs the US buys will end up as washouts, failing to meet the Military Working Dog Program’s physical or behavioral standards. And when the US buys in bulk, they get dual-purpose dogs for somewhere between \$3000 and \$4500..... The Israeli Defense Forces, for instance, have a reputation for buying the strongest, most resilient dogs available and paying upward of \$7500

per standard military dog and occasionally even double that.”

Thus it is imperative that we should start procuring, breeding and training only proven working line breed of dogs. Breeds that are “Bred to work” & who have hung on to their pure working genetic lineage. Only then the result would be a tough, thoroughly professional, “no-nonsense” dog ready to make the ultimate sacrifice if need be. Having said that we should also realize that a “DOG” is not “GOD”.

In a nut shell the most important message vide this write up is to put forth the advantages a well trained dog brings into a mission or operation. We must change our outlook ...that the dog is a liability. One thing in life is permanent and that is change. If we do not then all will be lost for future generations who wait in the shadows of actions we take today. The learned men must take a wise decision ‘ NOW’.



Masood Ahmed, fondly known as the “Malinois Man”, is an MBA & an IT professional. Later his passion for passion for K9s became his profession and owns M/S Stealthpaws. He has been training and breeding K9s for more than two decades, especially the Belgian Shepherd Malinois. He was instrumental in setting up the exclusive Malinois “Dog Breeding & Training School” of CRPF, where K9s were trained to Multi-Task, a big deviation from the traditional ‘one team-one trade specialization’. The effective role of a Decoy in K9 training was showcased & introduced by him in India. K9s bred / trained by him are currently serving with Indian Army, CAPFs, State Police organisations and corporate companies. He trains “Real dogs for the Real world”, the K9s which function under extreme stress and hostile conditions.

OPERATIONAL CASE STUDY



Seizure of Narcotics drugs by ND Dog Ranko of 42 Bn SSB Bahraich at Indo- Nepal International Trade and Transit Route

Dr Vikas Kumar Singh, Dy. Commandant (Vet), 59 Bn SSB, Nanpara, Bahraich (U.P)

The Indo-Nepal border is open and porous hence guarding the open border are more challenging than securing a closed and fenced border. It is extremely difficult to seal the entire border effectively owing to its porosity and visa free regime on one hand and social economic and cultural relationship with Nepal on the other, but SSB, by virtue

of its enormous past experience of working at grass root level in remote areas, is able to muster people's support and cooperation besides physically guarding the border and maintaining its sanctity. The open Indo-Nepal border suits smugglers for Trans-border smuggling of narcotics drugs. The 42nd Bn SSB is deployed in the

district Bahraich (UP) along the Indo-Nepal international border with one of the main objectives to prevent Trans -border smuggling of narcotics drugs. Besides the guarding the open border 42nd Bn also managing one of the important mutually agreed trade and transit route between Rupaidiha town (India) and Nepalganj (Nepal).



Routine checking of vehicles by ND dogs at Rupaidiha- Nepalgunj trade and transit route

Large numbers of vehicles from both sides like heavy goods carrier trucks/Indo Nepal friendship buses/cars/motorcycles pass daily through this trade and transit route apart from this, many pedestrians also travel across the border. All such vehicles and pedestrians are thoroughly checked by deploying variety of resources like Scanning of baggage by X-ray Machine, frisking of individual by Border Interaction Team (BIT), CCTV surveillance and use of Narcotic detection dogs (ND Dog).

The deployment of ND Dogs at Rupaidiha- Nepalgunj trade and transit route facilitates the reliable, easy, and quick checking of baggage's and vehicles crossing the border. The ND dogs are deployed daily till the trade and transit route remains open and vehicles and baggages are sniffed by the dogs which enter in India or goes

to Nepal from India (Fig. 1.) The analysis of previous seizure pattern of narcotics drugs shows that mostly Heroin is smuggled from India to Nepal while the smuggling of Charas from Nepal to India. The seizure pattern also revealed large scale smuggling of Charas from Nepal to India increases from February to April and most of the smuggled narcotics drugs are supplied in big cities of India.

As always, the ND Dog Ranko (GSD/M) and dog handler Md. Farooq was doing its duty on 20 March, 2023 at Rupaidiha-Nepalgunj trade and transit route along with BIT. The vehicles which were coming from Nepal to India, routine checking was being done by Dog Ranko & BIT one by one. Meanwhile, at around 0830 Hrs a gray-coloured Hyundai Verna Car was stopped for checking. The car was searched by ND dog Ranko

and gave indication of narcotics near the front door of car (Fig. 2). Then Dog Handler Md. Farooq asked the BIT members to search this car thoroughly as dog is giving positive indication. The charas was hidden inside the car doors in such a way no one can locate and looked everything as normal from outside. After checking the car thoroughly, 17 kg of charas was recovered in a total 29 packets from inside the car doors and rear bumper (Fig. 3). On interrogation, the driver confessed that the charas was to be transported from Butwal (Nepal) to Sonipat, Haryana. Later the seized charas was handed over to Narcotics control bureau (NCB).

After seizure of 17 kg charas, the dog's deployment was further strengthened at Rupaidiha-Nepalgunj trade and transit route, the thorough checking of mainly cars and passenger buses was

increased. As a result, another seizure of charas was done from Indo-Nepal friendship bus. On 23/04/2023 at 2150 hrs as usual the Indo-Nepal friendship bus was coming from Nepal and stopped for checking at Rupaidiha- Nepalganj trade and transit route. Firstly, all the passengers were deboarded from the bus and their luggage were sniffed by ND dog Ranko (GSD/M) along with Dog Handler Md. Farroq. After that, bus was checked from outside and then from inside

by dog Ranko. When bus was checked from inside by dog Ranko gave positive indication at the rear last row seat of bus. Dog handler Md. Farroq and other member of BIT searched the indicated area by dog Rank and found 3.750 kg Charas hidden beneath the seat (Fig.4). After that, the passenger sitting on that seat was questioned and found that the passenger was Indian resident and consignment was to be delivered to Haryana.

After the big catch of narcotics drugs in cars and passenger buses by ND dogs, the deployment of dogs has been strengthened and all cars and buses particularly which are coming from Nepal are being sniffed by the ND dogs at the Rupaidiha-Nepalganj trade and transit route. The dog squad and BIT of 42nd Bn SSB, Bahraich are involved in very intensive searches to effectively check cross border smuggling of narcotics drugs.

PERFORMA FOR INITIAL REPORT OF SEIZURE

SL/NO	POINTS TO BE COVERED	
1.	NAME OF BOP & BATTALION	RUPAIDIHA, 42 ND BN SSB, BAHRACH-1 (42)
2.	DATE AND TIME OF SEIZURE	20.03.2023 AT ABOUT 0830 HRS
3.	PLACE OF SEIZURE/INCIDENT INCLUDING LAT. & LONG	NEPAL TO INDIA (BIT) CHECK POST LAT - 28°01' 35" N LONG - 85° 35' E
4.	BORDER PILLAR NO.	651/07
5.	NAME OF DISTRICT & POLICE STATION OF INCIDENT PLACE	BAHRAICH, RUPAIDIHA
6.	FROM WHERE THE ITEMS WERE BEING SMUGGLED (WHETHER FROM NEPAL/BHUTAN INDIA, INDIA /BHUTAN OR WITHIN INDIA)	NEPAL TO INDIA
7.	DISTNCE OF BORDER FROM PLACE OF SEIZURE	APP 150 MTR INDIA SIDE
8.	THE PLANNING I.E. ON WHOSE INTELLIGENCE INPUT THE SEIZURE HAS TAKEN PLACE	CHANCE ENCOUNTER
9.	WAS CORPORATION OF ANY OTHER POLICE FORCES /AGENCIES GOVERNMENT SOUGHT IN WHOLE PROCESS?	-
10.	HOW EXACTLY THE PROCESS WAS IMPLEMENTED (E.RAID/SEARCH/NAKA/CHANCE ENCOUNTER)?	BIT ROUTINE CHECKING & FRISKING
11.	NATURE, DISCRPTION, QUALITY AND WORTH OF THE MATERIAL SEIZED .WHETHER IT HAS ALREADY BEEN IDENTIFIED OR WAITING FOR TEST REPORT?	17 KG CHARAS - 17 KG MOTOR CAR - (HYUNDAI VERNA) - 01 (DL 3CAL 6426) INR - Rs. 10000/-
12.	TO WHOM THE SEIZED ITEMS HAVE BEEN HANDED OVER.	NES, LUCKNOW, UTTAR PRADESH
13.	WHETHER ANY CRIMINAL CASE HAS BEEN REGISTERED, IF ANY BY WHICH AGENCY AND UNDER WHAT SECTION	-
14.	DETAILS PERSONS ARRESTED /INTERROGATED REGARDING THE SEIZURE. (NAME WITH ADDRESS)	-
15.	THE NAME OF SSB PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE PROCESS	1) UIN- 13241133 SI/AD SANGEETA 2) UIN- 12140825 ASI/AD SHADESH ROY 3) UIN- 14150593 CT/AD VISHAL D. SONAWANE 4) UIN- 11310585 CT/AD RAJ KUMAR BHARTIYA 5) UIN- 15021888 CT/AD MANOJ KR. PRADHAN 6) UIN- 13100665 CT/AD MD. FARROQ (DOG. HANDLER) NAME - RANKO (DOG. N-679) 7) UIN- 15020108 MCT/AD PRITI RANI 8) UIN- 15020187 MCT/AD PARVATI BEN 9) UIN- 15021947 MCT/AD KHATUN SUMITRA BEU 10) UIN- 15021183 MCT/AD RASHMI

Signature of Intelligence Officer
 20/03/23
 42nd Bn SSB
 Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh
 Ministry of Home Affairs
 Government of India

Signature of Assistant Commandant
 20/03/23
 42nd Bn SSB
 Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh
 Ministry of Home Affairs
 Government of India

PERFORMA FOR INITIAL REPORT OF SEIZURE

SL/NO	POINTS TO BE COVERED	
1.	NAME OF BOP & BATTALION	RUPAIDIHA, 42 ND BN SSB, BAHRACH-1 (42)
2.	DATE AND TIME OF SEIZURE	23.03.2023 AT ABOUT 2150 HRS
3.	PLACE OF SEIZURE/INCIDENT INCLUDING LAT. & LONG	NEPAL TO INDIA (BIT) CHECK POST LAT - 28°01' 35" N LONG - 85° 35' E
4.	BORDER PILLAR NO.	651/07
5.	NAME OF DISTRICT & POLICE STATION OF INCIDENT PLACE	BAHRAICH, RUPAIDIHA
6.	FROM WHERE THE ITEMS WERE BEING SMUGGLED (WHETHER FROM NEPAL/BHUTAN INDIA, INDIA /BHUTAN OR WITHIN INDIA)	NEPAL TO INDIA
7.	DISTNCE OF BORDER FROM PLACE OF SEIZURE	150 MTR INDIA SIDE
8.	THE PLANNING I.E. ON WHOSE INTELLIGENCE INPUT THE SEIZURE HAS TAKEN PLACE	CHANCE ENCOUNTER
9.	WAS CORPORATION OF ANY OTHER POLICE FORCES /AGENCIES GOVERNMENT SOUGHT IN WHOLE PROCESS?	-
10.	HOW EXACTLY THE PROCESS WAS IMPLEMENTED (E.RAID/SEARCH/NAKA/CHANCE ENCOUNTER)?	BIT ROUTINE CHECKING & FRISKING
11.	NATURE, DISCRPTION, QUALITY AND WORTH OF THE MATERIAL SEIZED .WHETHER IT HAS ALREADY BEEN IDENTIFIED OR WAITING FOR TEST REPORT?	17 CHARAS 3.750 KG MOBILE - 02 (SAMSUNG 37014 VIVO 2023) INR. Rs 17000 (500X3, 100X2)
12.	TO WHOM THE SEIZED ITEMS HAVE BEEN HANDED OVER.	UP POLICE, RUPAIDIHA
13.	WHETHER ANY CRIMINAL CASE HAS BEEN REGISTERED, IF ANY BY WHICH AGENCY AND UNDER WHAT SECTION	-
14.	DETAILS PERSONS ARRESTED /INTERROGATED REGARDING THE SEIZURE. (NAME WITH ADDRESS)	-
15.	THE NAME OF SSB PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE PROCESS	SSB PSNL 1) UIN 12140825 ASI/AD SHADESH ROY 2) UIN 14150593 CT/AD VISHAL D. SONAWANE 3) UIN-1410065 CT/AD MANANARAM GUJAR 4) UIN 10180101 " BIKASH KUMAR 5) UIN 15021149 " ANSANT KUMAR 6) UIN 15020937 CT/AD ANNISHABEN 7) UIN 15021029 " PRINSHABEN 8) UIN 15021030 " PRIYA SAHOTRA 9) UIN 15021114 " SABITA KUMARI 10) UIN 15021110 " RUPANJALI 11) UIN 15020665 CT/AD MD FARROQ (DOG HANDLER) NAME - RANKO - 679 12) UIN-10220285 CT/AD MANISH CHAND (DOG HANDLER) NAME -

Signature of Intelligence Officer
 23/03/23
 42nd Bn SSB
 Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh
 Ministry of Home Affairs
 Government of India

Signature of Assistant Commandant
 23/03/23
 42nd Bn SSB
 Bahraich, Uttar Pradesh
 Ministry of Home Affairs
 Government of India

Seizure report of seized 17 Kg Charas with help of ND dog Ranko from Car on 20/03/2023

Seizure report of seized 3.75 Kg Charas with help of ND dog Ranko from Indo-Nepal Friendship bus on 23/03/2023



ND dog Ranko identified Narcitic drugs (17 Kg Charas) in Car at Rupaidiha- Nepalganj trade and transit route.

ITBP DOGS AT 15TH BN UDHAMPUR



Dr Charushila Jaiswal, Dy Comdt (Vet) ITBP had setup a subsidiary training centre at unit level and had conducted refresher training of Choko, French twist and Shelly at 15th Bn Udhampur. She has been involved with K9 training and also supervised the K9 contingent consisting of 9 indigeneous dogs with other conventional breeds.



Damru (Malinois) is a highly decorated K9 of ITBP deployed in the ANO Theater

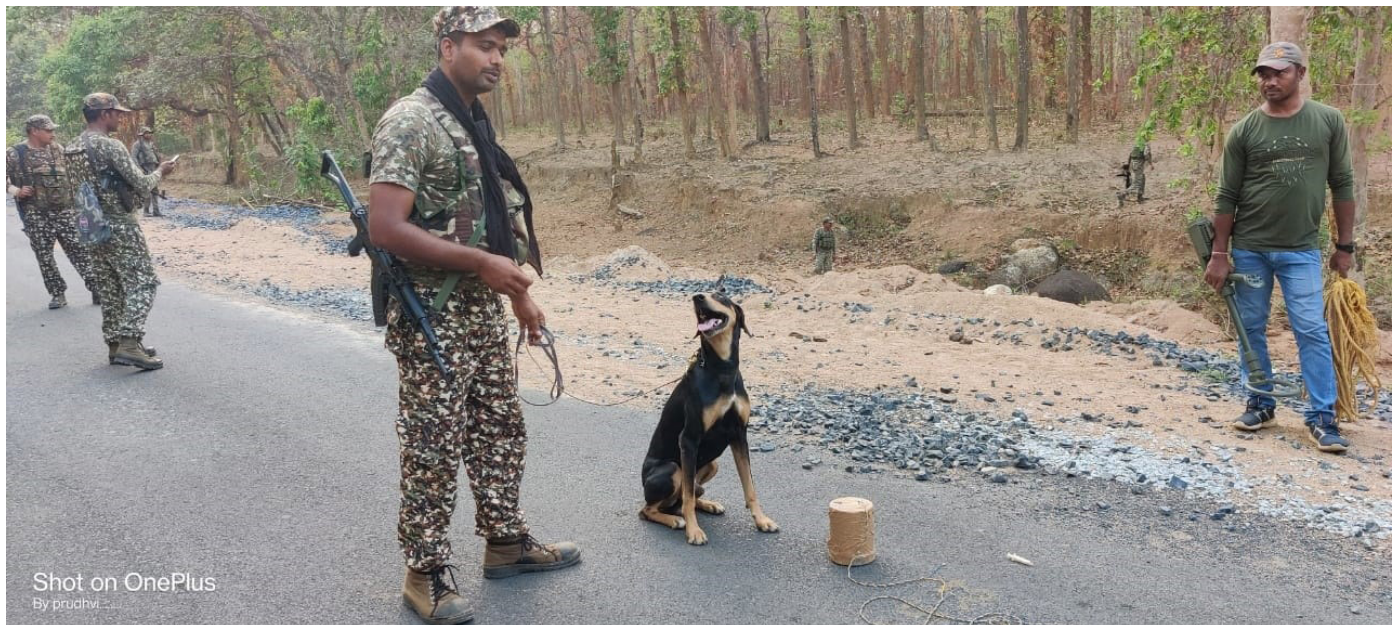
ITBP K9 OPERATIONAL ACHIEVEMENTS OF 41BN, ANO GRID



Recovered IED with syringe mechanism, steel box, gun powder and ammonium nitrate etc in RSO cum demining operation by COB Ranapal of 41st bn. Thank you Hero ITBP K9 Thunder (Doberman)!!!



Recovered steel container IED (5 kg) with gun powder, splinter, electric wire 05 mtr, powder source (09 watts battery-04), electric detonator etc., in RSO cum demining operation, by COB Ranapal 41st bn.
Thank you Hero ITBP K9 Torrent (Malinois)!!!



Recovered tiffin pressure IED(04 kg) with gun powder /splinter etc., in RSO by COB Ranapal of 41stbn.
Thank you again, Hero ITBP K9 Thunder (Doberman)!!!

GLIMPSES OF DOG UNITS OF SSB



Dogs performing Luggage search during Deployment at Indo-Nepal International Border for Ops Duty



Dr Sushant Parekar 2IC (Vet) SSB with Dogs Deployment at Kashmir Valley for Ops Duty



Birthday celebration of Furry friends



Dogs performing Vehicle search during Deployment at Indo-Nepal International Border for Ops Duty

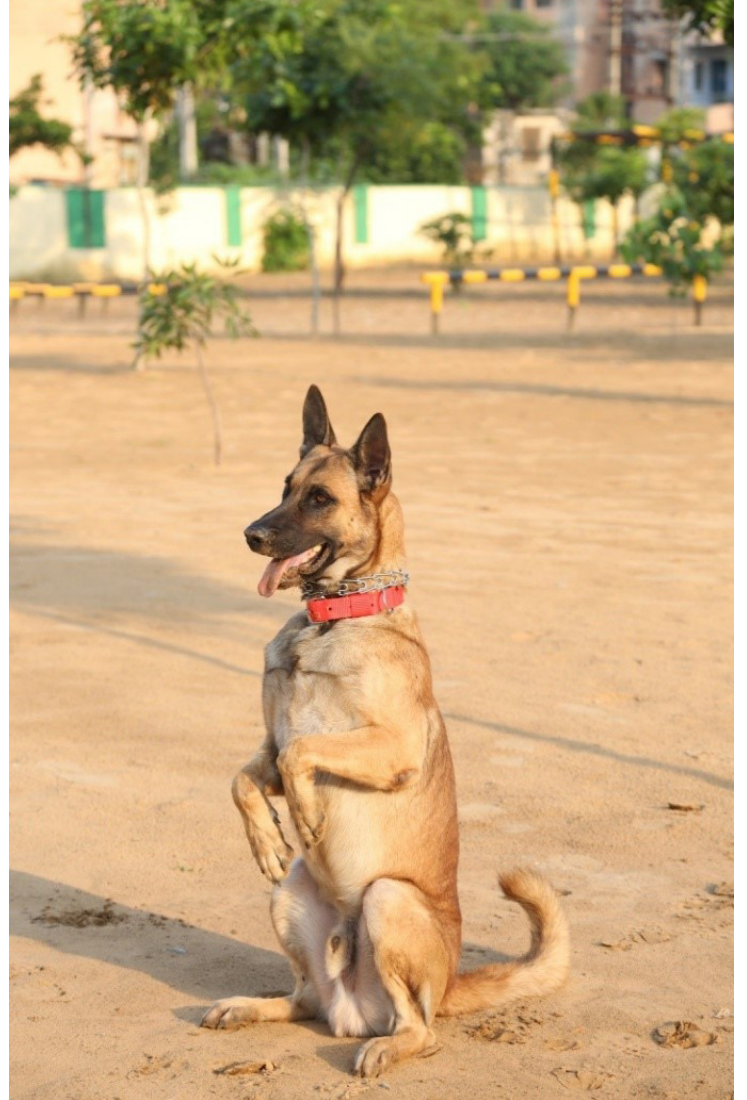


Fight for a ball – Some funny moments with furry friends



Dog training activities being conducted at Field level to maintain their optimum sniffing capabilities

जित लफ्फु i fyl d9 dh i fj pkyu mi yfC/k, ka



अनिल कुमार, कानि० 268
सी०आई०डी०, अपराध शाखा, जयपुर (राजस्थान)
श्वान-दल, जिला-झुन्झुनू

राजस्थान पुलिस के ध्येय
*vijkf/k, ka ea Mj] vlet u ea
fo'okl ** , के साथ श्वान-दल
निरन्तर कार्य कर रहा है। सीखने की
कोशिश, कुछ नया करने की इच्छा,
अपने वरिष्ठजनों का मार्गदर्शन, अन्य

सहयोगियों के साथ मिले तो बेहतर
परिणाम जरूर आता है। मेरे साथ भी
कुछ ऐसा ही हुआ। मेरी सोच और
मेहनत को एक बार फिर दिशा मिली।
बचपन से ही श्वान के साथ भय मिश्रित
खेल के बीच मुझे अक्सर जानने, सुनने

और महसूस करने को मिला कि उनसे
अधिक वफादार और स्वामिभक्त कोई
पशु नहीं होता, और हाँ, श्वान की तीव्र
कर्ण और घ्राण शक्ति की मिसालें तो पूरी
दुनिया देती है। इंसान को समझाना
बेहद आसान है, जबकि श्वानों को

समझाना आसान नहीं होता है। श्वान को प्रशिक्षित कर कार्य क्षेत्र में उतारना आसान कार्य नहीं है। सी०आई०डी०, अपराध शाखा, राजस्थान, जयपुर की एक छोटी श्वान-दल शाखा है, जिसके कार्य का कोई जवाब नहीं है। जब मैंने वर्ष 2016-17 में बेल्लियम शेफर्ड श्वान 'जस' के साथ बंगलौर के एक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान में रूचिपूर्वक प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त कर हत्या, लूट, चोरी, नकाबजनी व मादक पदार्थ की तस्करी जैसे प्रकरणों को सुलझाने का कार्य शुरू किया। श्वान 'जस' की मदद से मैंने घटनास्थल का निरीक्षण कर अनुसंधान अधिकारियों को महत्वपूर्ण प्रकरणों में उचित दिशा प्रदान किया। जयपुर कमिश्नरेंट, नागौर, सीकर व झुन्झुनू में 50 से अधिक प्रकरणों में हमने उत्कृष्ट कार्य किया। श्वान दल की यह शाखा पुलिस अनुसंधान में एक वैज्ञानिक विधि के अनुरूप इस प्रकार कार्य कर सहयोग कर रही है। मुझ आरक्षक का तर्क यह है, कि श्वान को सही ट्रेल मिलती है तो ही सही कार्य करता है बाकी विश्वास नहीं तोड़ता।

वर्ष 2023 में श्वान-दल झुन्झुनू में श्री अनिल कुमार कानि० 268 एवं श्वान 'जस' ने 20 प्रकरणों में नियोजित होकर 13 प्रकरणों में सफलता प्राप्त की।

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प्रकरण संख्या 17/2023:- दिनांक 02.02.2023 को पुलिस थाना सर्कल के गाँव चन्दवा में श्री विद्याधर सिंह जाट के घर अज्ञात बदमाशों द्वारा चोरी की वारदात पर श्वान-दल के हैण्डलर द्वारा श्वान 'जस' को सेन्ट दिलवाई गई। जिस पर श्वान गहनता से तलाश करता हुआ घर के गेट से निकलकर उत्तर पूर्व दिशा में लगभग 100 मीटर तक गया तथा वहां से घूमकर दक्षिण दिशा में लगभग 200 मीटर तक गया, जहां एक घर के सामने जाकर रुक गया। इस पर पुलिस द्वारा गहनता से पूछताछ कर कार्रवाई की गई जिस पर दो नाबालिगों ने चोरी की वारदात करना स्वीकार कर लिया, साथ ही 1.10 लाख रुपये भी बरामद किए गये।



झुन्झुनू भास्कर 06-02-2023

क्र०सं०	पुलिस थाना	प्रकरण संख्या	घटना
1.	बिसारू, झुन्झुनू	17/2023	चोरी
2.	सुरजगढ, झुन्झुनू	85/2023	लुट
3.	नवलगढ, झुन्झुनू	107/2023	हत्या
4.	सदर नीम का थाना, सीकर	110/2023	हत्या
5.	उदयपुरवाटी, झुन्झुनू	10/2023	गुमशुदा
6.	खेड़ापा, जोधपुर ग्रामीण	104/2023	मादक पदार्थ
7.	मतोड़ा, जोधपुर ग्रामीण	68/2023	मादक पदार्थ
8.	खेतड़ीनगर, झुन्झुनू	112/2023	हत्या
9.	नवलगढ, झुन्झुनू	278/2023	चोरी
10.	गुढागौडजी, झुन्झुनू	362/2023	हत्या
11.	बुहाना, झुन्झुनू	201/2023	चोरी
12.	पचेरी कला, झुन्झुनू	137/2023	लुट
13.	कोतवाली, झुन्झुनू	445/2023	हत्या

3 लाख रुपए चुराने पर दो नाबालिग निरूद्ध, 1.10 लाख रु. किए बरामद

बिसारू | चंदवा गांव में एक घर में दो दिन पहले तीन लाख रुपए चोरी करने के मामले में पुलिस ने दो नाबालिगों को निरूद्ध किया है। उनसे एक लाख 10 हजार रुपए बरामद किए गए हैं। थानाधिकारी कमलेश कुमार के अनुसार विकास रणवा ने रिपोर्ट दी थी कि चंदवा निवासी उसके मामा विद्याधर सिंह जाट के घर से 2 फरवरी की रात को घर में घुसकर आलमारी में रखे तीन लाख रुपए चुरा ले गए थे। पुलिस ने डॉग स्क्वायड व एफएसएल टीम को बुलाकर सक्ष्य उठाए। गांव में सदिग्ध लोगों की मुखबिर से मिली सूचना के आधार पर रविवार को दो नाबालिगों को निरूद्ध किया। उनके कब्जे से एक लाख 10 हजार रुपए बरामद कर लिए।

4- 10 l ky ds cPps dh gR, k ds çdj .k ea 'oku&ny us vge l dsr fn; kA

प्रकरण संख्या 110/2023:- दिनांक 05.03.2023 को पुलिस थाना- नीम का थाना, सदर-सीकर थाना सर्कल, के मौजा-कालाकोटा में एक 10 वर्षीय बच्चे के ब्लाइण्ड मर्डर की सूचना पर अनुसंधान अधिकारी के निर्देशानुसार श्वान 'जस' को उपयुक्त आर्टिकल तौलिये की सेन्ट सुंघाई गई। श्वान गहनता से तलाश करता हुआ उत्तर दिशा में घूमता हुआ पतले संकरे रास्ते से होता हुआ मृतक के खेत तक गया, वहां से सूंघता हुआ कच्चे रास्ते से 1 किलोमीटर दूर तक गया, साथ ही पुलिस की आसूचना के आधार पर कुछ संदिग्ध व्यक्तियों को संदेह के आधार पर पकड़ा गया जिसमें श्वान 'जस' ने ढूंढकर कृष्ण की पहचान की, जिस ने पुलिस द्वारा पूछताछ करने पर अपराध स्वीकार कर लिया।

5- 'oku&ny } kjk xø' lpk deZkjh dh ryk' k A

एमपी०आर० संख्या 10/2023:- दिनांक 19.03.2023 को गुमशुदा रामेश्वरलाल, पुत्र सोहनलाल माली, निवासी छोपोली, की गुमशुदगी की सूचना पर श्वान-दल उक्त घटनास्थल पर पहुंच अनुसंधान अधिकारी के निर्देशानुसार उपयुक्त आर्टिकल की सेन्ट हैण्डलर द्वारा सुंघाई गई, जिस पर श्वान 'जस' ने गहनता से तलाश करते हुये पहाड़ों में आम रास्ते पर बड़ के पेड़ के पास उक्त गुमशुदा व्यक्ति के कपड़े ढूंढ निकाले साथ ही सी०सी०टी०वी कैमरे को भी तलाश किया गया, जिसमें अभियुक्त कहीं जाता हुआ दिखाई दिया, एवं सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से पता चला कि वह रूणीचा में हैं।

10 साल के भतीजे ने महिला के साथ देखा तो चाचा ने हत्या कर दी

कालाकोटा में खेत में झाड़ियों में मिला था बच्चे का शव

भास्कर न्यूज | नीमकाथाना/टोडा



कालाकोटा के जंगल में 10 वर्षीय बच्चे की हत्या कर शव फेंकने के मामले में पुलिस ने खुलासा किया है। पुलिस के मुताबिक आरोपी कृष्ण कुमार। अवैध संबंधों के चलते मृतक के चाचा ने तौलिये से गला दबाकर 10 वर्षीय भतीजे की हत्या कर दी। आरोपी के एक महिला के साथ अवैध संबंध है। करीब डेढ़ महीने पहले कमलेश गुर्जर (10) पुत्र कैलाशचंद ने दोनों को साथ में देख लिया था। उसके बाद आरोपी कालाकोटा निवासी कृष्ण कुमार पुत्र हणमान गुर्जर महाराष्ट्र चला गया। वहीं महिला को भी उसके भाई पीहर ले गए। डेढ़ महीने तक मजदूरी करने के बाद आरोपी कृष्ण गुर्जर चार मार्च को कालाकोटा आया। उसे महिला नहीं मिली तो कमलेश पर संदेह हो गया। उसने राज छिपाने व प्रेम संबंध

में बाधक बनने पर कमलेश को रास्ते से हटाने का प्लान बनाया। घटना के दिन आरोपी कृष्ण खेत में गया हुआ था। उसी दौरान कमलेश भी अपने खेतों की तरफ चला गया। आरोपी उसे जंगल में ले गया। वहां तौलिये से गला दबाकर हत्या कर दी। हत्या के बाद आरोपी दूसरे गांव चला गया। बाद में कालाकोटा लौट आया। पुलिस ने संदेह के आधार पर उसे गिरफ्तार कर पूछताछ की। उसके बाद उसने हत्या के राज खोल दिए। उपनिरीक्षक विक्रमसिंह ने बताया कि आरोपी कृष्ण कुमार को कोर्ट में पेश किया गया, जहां से उसे पुलिस पूछताछ पर भेजा गया है। हत्या में शामिल लोगों की भूमिका की जांच: अवैध संबंधों के चलते पांचवीं कक्षा में पढ़ने वाले 10 वर्षीय बच्चे की हत्या के मामले में पुलिस आरोपियों के बारे में पूछताछ कर सबूत जुटा रही है। आरोपी कृष्ण कुमार से पूछताछ कर महिला की भूमिका की पड़ताल की जा रही है। आरोपी मृतक कमलेश का परिवार में चाचा लगता है।

दो दिन पहले बिना बताए निकले कर्मचारी की डॉग स्वचायड से तलाश, रूणीचा में होने की जानकारी

उदयपुरवाटी | जलदाय विभाग का पंप ड्राइवर रामेश्वरलाल सैनी बिना बताए कहीं चला गया। थाने में गुमशुदगी दर्ज होने के बाद पुलिस ने डॉग स्वचायड से उसकी तलाश करवाई। रामेश्वरलाल को रविवार सुबह रूणीचा में देखे जाने की सूचना पर पुलिस टीम वहां भेजी गई है।

जानकारी के अनुसार जलदाय विभाग का पंप ड्राइवर छोपोली निवासी रामेश्वरलाल सैनी 17 मार्च को रात ड्यूटी पर आया था। 18 मार्च सुबह तक उसकी ड्यूटी थी लेकिन वह रात 2 बजे ही कपड़े बदलकर कहीं चला गया। उसके कपड़े तीज्यां वाले जोहड़ के निकट मिले। दो दिन से घर नहीं जाने पर

परिजनों ने रविवार दोपहर में पुलिस थाने में उसकी गुमशुदगी दर्ज करवाई। पुलिस ने मामले को गंभीरता से लेते हुए डॉग स्वचायड बुलाकर तलाशी करवाई तथा नजदीक इलाके की दुकानों के सीसीटीवी फुटेज भी खंगाले। तीज्यां वाले जोहड़ के निकट कपड़े मिलने पर परिजनों को अनहोनी की आशंका हुई। मामला सोशल मीडिया पर वायरल हुआ तो परिजनों को रामेश्वरलाल सैनी को रविवार अलसुबह रूणीचा में देखे जाने की जानकारी मिली। गांव के कुछ युवक रूणीचा घूमने के लिए गए थे। वहां उनको रामेश्वरलाल सैनी मिला था। युवकों ने उसे घर जाने के लिए भी बोला लेकिन उसने साथ जाने से इनकार कर दिया। पुलिस की टीम परिजनों के साथ रूणीचा के लिए रवाना हो गई।



6- 'oku ^t l* dh enn l seknd inkFZdks i dMUseal QyrkA

ऑपरेशन "शिकंजा" के तहत दिनांक 25.04.23 को पुलिस थाना खेड़ापा, जिला-जोधपुर ग्रामीण में बीट लवेरा खुर्द में स्थित होटल 'वाहे गुरु पंजाबी न्यू खेमा बाबा शुद्ध शाकाहारी होटल' से 60.700 किलोग्राम अवैध डोडा पोस्त बरामद कर अभियुक्त डांगरराम पुत्र उम्मेदराम मेघवाल, उम्र 27 साल, निवासी जाखण, जिला जोधपुर को गिरफ्तार किया गया। जाखण पुलिस थाने द्वारा मुकदमा नं० 104/2023 दर्ज किया गया। श्वान 'जस' ने पुलिस अनुसंधान में अहम संकेत देकर केस को सुलझाने में सहयोग किया।



7- 'oku ^t l* dh enn l seknd inkFZdks i dMUseal QyrkA

ऑपरेशन "शिकंजा" के तहत दिनांक 25.04.23 को पुलिस थाना मतोज़ा, जिला जोधपुर, में बीट बेन्दो के बेरा में 3.300 किलोग्राम अवैध डोडा पोस्त बरामद कर अभियुक्त रमेश कुमार, जिला-जोधपुर, को गिरफ्तार किया गया। जाखण पुलिस थाने द्वारा मुकदमा संख्या 68/2023 दर्ज किया गया। श्वान 'जस' द्वारा पुलिस अनुसंधान में अहम संकेत देकर प्रकरण को सुलझाने में सहयोग किया गया।



8- 'oku ^t l* ds vge~l dnr l s dkr y dks i dMusa l QyrkA



झुंझुनू भास्कर 20-06-2023

मुकदमा संख्या 112/2023:- पुलिस थाना खेतड़ीनगर, जिला-झुंझुनू में दिनांक 19.06.2023 को थाना सर्कल अनुसंधान अधिकारी के निर्देशानुसार श्वान 'जस' ने गहनता से निरीक्षण करना शुरू किया। श्वान 'जस' के अहम संकेत से घटनास्थल कुम्हारों की ढाणी तन बड़ाख खेतड़ी नगर, में कातिल को पकड़ने में सफलता मिली। पत्थर को उपयुक्त आर्टिकल मानते हुए श्वान 'जस' के चालक, अनिल कुमार कानि० 268 व सहायक श्वान चालक, राजेश कुमार 1344 द्वारा सेन्ट सुंघाई गई, इसके बाद श्वान घटना स्थल के आस-पास गहनता से सूंघता हुआ तथा बारीकी से तलाश करता हुआ पूर्व दिशा में मंदिर की तरफ 300 मीटर मृतक के घर तक गया, वहां पर पुलिस द्वारा मृतक के पुत्र से पूछताछ करने पर उसने अपना अपराध स्वीकार कर लिया।

रिश्तों का कत्ल • आए दिन होता था झगड़ा, पत्नी और बेटों से अलग घर में रहता था बुजुर्ग

घर की बिजली काट देने से नाराज बेटे ने पत्थर से वारकर पिता की हत्या की

भास्कर न्यूज़ | जयपुर



जिले की बड़ाख पंचायत को कुम्हारों की ढाणी में सोमवार को एक बेटे ने पत्थर से वार कर अपने ही पिता की हत्या कर दी।
 वारदात का कारण घर की बिजली सप्लाय काट देने से हुआ झगड़ा रहा। पुलिस ने आरोपी को गिरफ्तार में ले लिया है।
 मृतक के भाई रामनिवास ने बताया कि उसका भाई इंद्रज (55) पुत्र भूरागम नंगली के रास्ते से अपने घर आ रहा था। इसी दौरान जब घर से कुछ ही दूरी पर था तो उसके बेटे बलविंद ने उसे रास्ते में रोक लिया और उसके साथ हाथपाई करने लगा। आसम में हुई हाथपाई के दौरान बलविंद ने पास ही बनी दीवार से पत्थर उखाड़ कर इंद्रज के सिर में दे मारा, जिससे उसको मर्क पर ही मौत हो गई। खेदगी नगर थानाधिकारी अरवि सिंह, थोसपुरी इन्जीनियरल खट्टा मर्क पर पहुंचे। एमएसटी टीम व डॉन स्कवाड भी कुम्हार सभ्य उदार गए। पुलिस ने खेदगी के अजीब अस्पताल में शव का पोस्टमॉर्टम कराकर फॉरेंस को सौंप दिया। इसे लेकर बलविंद के खिलाफ हत्या का मामला दर्ज कराया है।

4 दिन पहले भी हुआ था झगड़ा, खेत में पैड़ों को सही करने आया था बुजुर्ग



इंद्रज का अपनी पत्नी सुलोचना व बेटों, बेटों से काफी समय से विवाद चल रहा था। आए दिन झगड़ा होता रहता था। इंद्रज अपने पुत्रों सुलतनी घर में रहता था, जबकि उसकी पत्नी और बेटा बलविंद खेत में बनाए गए मकानों में रहते थे।
 चार दिन पहले भी इनमें झगड़ा हुआ था। सोमवार सुबह इंद्रज खेत में फसल बुवाई के लिए कुत्ताही से पैड़ों को सही करने आया था। इस दौरान घर आने पर उसका अपनी पत्नी से झगड़ा हुआ। बताया जाता है कि इंद्रज ने बिजली सप्लाय काट देा। और संदूकों को कमरे से निकालकर मकान के चौक में फेंक दिया। इंद्रज खेत से अपने पुत्रों घर जा रहा था। झगड़े की सूचना पकर बलविंद घर आ रहा था। कच्चे रास्ते में दोनों आमने-सामने हो गए। बलमुनी हो गई। इंद्रज ने कुत्ताही इधर की तो दोनों में लीना हफटी भी हुई। इसमें बलविंद के हाथ व पैर में हल्के चोट आई हैं। बलविंद ने वहां पहुंचे पत्थर से वार कर इंद्रज के



सिर को कुत्तल दिया। जिससे इंद्रज की मौत हो गई। इसके बाद बलविंद घर आ गया। पुलिस को मौके से कुत्ताही भी मिली है।
 11 साल से चल रहा था झगड़ा, छह महीने से अकेला पुराने मकान में रह रहा था
 इंद्रज के भाई रामनिवास ने बताया कि इंद्रज का अपनी पत्नी व बच्चों से काफी समय से अनभव चल रही थी। 2012 में भी इंद्रज का अपनी पत्नी से झगड़ा हुआ था। जिसमें वह गिरफ्तार हुआ था। उसके बाद इंद्रज अपनी बहन के पास टीना बसई चल गया था और वहां पिकअप चलाने अपना गुजारा करता था। 2018 में मां की

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मुकदमा सं० 278/2023:- पुलिस थाना, नवलगढ़, जिला-झुंझुनू में थाना सर्कल में दिनांक 05.07.2023 को नकाबजनी की वारदात को अज्ञात लोगों द्वारा अंजाम दिया गया, जिस पर श्वान 'जस' के चालक कानि० 268 अनिल कुमार व सहायक श्वान चालक, राजेश कुमार 1344 द्वारा श्वान 'जस' को आर्टिकल की गंध सुंघाई गई, जिसके आधार पर श्वान ने दिशा ज्ञान दिया, जिसे आधार मानते हुए सी०सी०टी०वी० कैमरे को चैक किये जाने पर अपराधियों के बारे में अहम संकेत मिला जिससे पुलिस ने अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया।



झुंझुनू भास्कर 06-07-2023

नवलगढ़ के नया बाजार में वारदात • बाइक पर आए थे दो चोर, सीसीटीवी की डीवीआर भी साथ ले गए

शोरूम की दीवार में छेद कर 4.68 लाख रुपए व 31 लाख के महंगे मोबाइल चुराए

भास्कर न्यूज़ | नवलगढ़

कच्चे के नया बाजार बस स्टैंड पर स्थित मोबाइल शोरूम अंजाम अज्ञात लोगों द्वारा अंजाम दिया गया, जिस पर श्वान 'जस' के चालक कानि० 268 अनिल कुमार व सहायक श्वान चालक, राजेश कुमार 1344 द्वारा श्वान 'जस' को आर्टिकल की गंध सुंघाई गई, जिसके आधार पर श्वान ने दिशा ज्ञान दिया, जिसे आधार मानते हुए सी०सी०टी०वी० कैमरे को चैक किये जाने पर अपराधियों के बारे में अहम संकेत मिला जिससे पुलिस ने अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया।



नवलगढ़, शोरूम के पीछे की तरफ दीवार में निकाला गया छेद।



मौके पर छावनी बतती डॉन स्कवाड टीम व पुलिस।

परितित होने की समाचना, राधाकि पहलू जहां सिद्धकी थी, उसी जगह छेद किया

सीसीटीवी फुटेज से पता चला है कि चोरी की वारदात को अंजाम देने वाले दो चोर थे। यह चोर बाइक पर आए थे और फिर उसी बाइक से पसार हो गए। सीसीटीवी फुटेज में समने आया कि चोरों ने पीछर झेली म्यूथियम के समने रास्ते में अपनी बाइक खड़ी की। इसके बाद रात 11.05 बजे कुम्हार की तरफ जाते हुए दिखाई दे रहे हैं। उनके हाथों में बैग नजर आ रहे हैं। वो रात को 12.45 बजे बाजार जाते हुए दिखाई दे रहे हैं। इसके बाद चोर कालोनी मर्क की तरफ चले गए, हालांकि चोर चूक चौक की तरफ नहीं गए। चोरी की वारदात होने के बाद

मौके पर जांच-पड़ताल की, इस दौरान फिंगर प्रिंट भी उठार गए। पुलिस को सिंगर फेरेटर नया बाजार बाजार के बेल शेड पर ही फिंगर मोबाइल शोरूम में बड़ी चोरी की घटना होने चर्च में बनी हुई है। चोरी की यह वारदात पुलिस के लिए चुनौती भी बन गई है। पुलिस का कहना है कि सीसीटीवी में दो चोर दिखा रहे हैं, जिसकी पहचान का प्रयास किया जा रहा है, बाकी अस्पष्ट है। इन्होंने लगे सीसीटीवी को भी खोजने का काम किया जा रहा है। पुलिस का मानना है कि चोर पत्नी थे। इन्होंने पहले से छेद से अंदर दाखिल हो गए।



संकीर्ती पैदल ही जा सकते हैं

मौके मुआयना के बाद लगा है कि चोर इस क्षेत्र से संबंधित हैं। शोरूम व एक फुटेज में चोरी की सीसीटीवी मिली है। जिसमें एक व्यक्ति ही फुटेज नजर सकता है। चोर घर से आए और उस जगह से ही दीवार में सुराख किया जहां पहले शोरूम की सिद्धकी टकरा दीवार चुनने हुई थी। करीब डेढ़ फीट लंबा व एक फीट चौड़ा छेद बना वारदात को अंजाम दिया।

चोरी का मामला दर्ज

दुकान के मालिक चुराए कुम्हार रोड पर ने पुलिस को रिपोर्ट दी कि चोर कुम्हार के घरने में लगे 4 लाख 68 हजार 600 रुपए चुराए गए। इसके अलावा मोबाइल के साथ फिंगर में मिला होने चर्च में बनी गिरफ्तार, दो सोने के सिक्के, डेढ़ लाख रुपए लाला का एक कैमरा, सीसीटीवी कैमरे की डीवीआर, दुकान के सिक्के की एक पैरा ड्राइव, अंडर व डेस्टॉप बाई चुराए गए। एअर में 5 व बस पास कंपनी के सार मोबाइल चुराए गए। चोरी हुई मोबाइल की कीमत 31 लाख रुपए बताई जा रही है। इसके अलावा चोरी चुराए बिल सहीन अन्य कंपनी की स्पार्ट बॉक्स चुराए ले गए। नया बाजार में अतिक्रम सीसीटीवी खराब पड़े है।

स्टेस पर लिखा : जो मेरा है, बस मेरा है... किसी का नहीं हो सकता

गला काटकर युवती की हत्या, आरोपी युवक ने भी की आत्महत्या

मुकदमा सं० 362/2023:- पुलिस थाना- गुढागौड़जी, जिला-झुन्झुनू के ग्राम हांसलसर में दिनांक 22.07.2023 को अनुसंधान अधिकारी तथा धर्मवीर सिंह जो कि घटना का चश्म-दीद गवाह है, के निर्देशानुसार श्वान चालक व श्वान 'जस' द्वारा घटनास्थल का गहनता से निरीक्षण किया गया। घटनास्थल के कमरे के अंदर मृतक प्रियंका की चारपाई पर बिखरे हुए कपड़े खून से सने हुए थे। कमरे के बाहर जगह-जगह खून के धब्बे और मकान के बाहर पीछे की तरफ खेत में किसी अज्ञात व्यक्ति के नंगे पद चिह्न मिले। संभवतः घटना के बाद अज्ञात मुलजिम का नंगे पांव दौड़कर जाना प्रतीत होता है। नंगे पांव के पद चिह्नों को उपयुक्त मानते हुए श्वान 'जस' को उसके चालक कानि० 268 अनिल कुमार द्वारा सेन्ट सुंघाई गई, जिस पर श्वान घटनास्थल अर्थात मकान को गहनता से सूंघते हुए मकान के पीछे दक्षिण दिशा में मूंगफली के खेत व बाजरे के खेत के बीच से सूंघते हुए कच्चे रास्ते पर पूर्व दिशा में 04 कि०मी० दूर ग्राम हांसलसर के बस स्टैंड पर स्थित शराब की दुकान के पास वाले कमरे में गया जिससे कमरे में रहने वाला व्यक्ति संदिग्ध हो गया। संदिग्ध व्यक्ति के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त की गई तो उसने हत्या के कुछ समय बाद आत्महत्या कर ली।

दो दिन पहले हुई थी युवती की समाई

पत्रिका न्यूज नेटवर्क patrika.com

गुढागौड़जी (झुन्झुनू), हांसलसर गांव में एक युवक ने घर में सुककर चाकू से गला काटकर युवती की हत्या कर दी। युवक ने युवती के गले पर कई बार किए। इसके बाद युवक ने अपने ननिहाल जाकर खुद ने भी आत्महत्या कर ली। युवक ने आत्महत्या से पहले व्हाट्सएप स्टेटस पर युवती के साथ खुद का फोटो भी लगाया। साथ में लिखा- माई लाइव! जो मेरा है, बस मेरा है। किसी का नहीं हो सकता। मैं किसी से सम्झौता नहीं कर सकता। मामला प्रेम प्रसंग से जोड़कर देखा जा रहा है। बतया जा रहा है कि युवती की दो रोज पहले ही समाई हुई। आरोपी युवक को इसका पता चल गया और उसने युवती की हत्या कर दी। गुढागौड़जी थानाधिकारी वीरसिंह गुर्जर ने बताया कि मृतक युवती के पिता ने हांसलसर निवासी सुरेश उर्फ सुखिया के खिलाफ हत्या का मामला दर्ज कराया है। मामले में आरोपी युवक सुरेश के साथ के लड़के नवीन को फिटिन कर पुष्टीकरण की जा रही है।

व्हाट्सएप पर लगाया स्टेटस

युवती की हत्या के बाद युवक फरार हो गया। उसने व्हाट्सएप पर माई लाइव लिख कर युवती का फोटो लगाया। दूसरे स्टेटस में लिखा कि जो मेरा है, वो बस मेरा ही हो। थोड़ा बहुत भी किसी और का नहीं हो। मैं सम्झौता नहीं कर सकता। यह लिख कर अपने फोटो लगाया। स्टेटस पर उसने युवती के फोटो के साथ नाम भी लगा रखा था।

युवती ने जयपुर ले जाते समय तोड़ा दम

पुलिस के अनुसार शुक्रवार रात को करीब दो बजकर 51 मिनट पर सुधन मिल्की कि प्रियंका नामक लड़की की दो अज्ञात युवक ने चाकू मार हत्या कर दी और फरार हो गए। युवती को घायलावस्था में परिजन प्राथमिक उपचार के लिए बड़गंज वीरचली ले गए। वहां से उसे झुन्झुनू के वीडीके अस्पताल में जा गया जहां से जयपुर रेफर किया गया। इस दौरान युवती ने रास्ते में ही दम तोड़ दिया। युवती की हालत नाजुक होने के कारण पुलिस उसके शवान नहीं ले सकी। पोस्टमार्टम के बाद युवती का शव परिजन को सौंप दिया गया।

युवती की दो रोज पहले समाई हुई

वहां पर मौजूद लोगों ने बताया कि युवती की दो रोज पहले ही समाई हुई थी। आरोपी युवक का उसके घर आना जाना था। लड़की की कुआ का लड़का धर्मेश भी दो रोज पहले ही आया था। लड़की से छोटो एक भाई और एक छोटी बहन अपने ननिहाल के कुआ के लड़के ने बताया कि रात को किसी की आहट सुनकर वह उठा तो उसने देखा एक युवक प्रियंका की चारपाई की तरफ जा रहा था। मैं उससे पकड़ा, तब तक उसने लड़की के गले पर चाकू से वार कर दिया। उसे पकड़ा तो बाहर से एक अन्य युवक आया और मेरे तिर व हाथ पर लहड़ी से वार कर दिया और वहां से भाग निकले।



सुरेश उर्फ सुखिया

युवक ने ननिहाल में ही आत्महत्या

पुलिस ने बताया कि कॉल लोकेशन और अन्य सूचनाओं के आधार पर जांच की तो पता चला कि हांसलसर के ही सुरेश उर्फ सुखिया पुत्र धर्मेशल ने प्रेम प्रसंग के चक्कर में युवती की चाकू मार कर हत्या की है। पुलिस पुष्टीकरण कर रही थी, तभी सूचना मिली कि सुरेश ने अपने ननिहाल खेवड़ी की डायी तन छऊ में फांसी लगा कर आत्महत्या कर ली है। पुलिस ने मौके पर पहुंच कर गुढागौड़जी सीएचसी की मार्गरी में रखवाया।

शहीदुदा था आरोपी युवक, पत्नी से अनबन

सुरेश की करीब आठ साल पहले शहीदुदा थी। उसके पांच साल की एक बेटी भी है। लेकिन चार साल से सुरेश और उसकी पत्नी के बीच किसी बात को लेकर अनबन हो गई, तब से उसकी पत्नी वीहद में रह रही है।

गांव में घेचता था शराब

सुरेश अपने ही गांव में अश्वेप बांध लगाकर शराब बेचता था। उसके खिलाफ छह मामले भी दर्ज हैं। इनमें चार मामले आवकारी अधिनियम में और दो मामले भारतीय के हैं।



गुढागौड़जी के हांसलसर में घटना स्थल पर मौजूद एसपी श्यामसिंह।



घटना के बाद शिलाप करती युवती के परिजन।

पुलिस जाता रहा तैनात

घटना की सूचना मिलने पर एसपी श्याम सिंह, एसडनल एसपी नरेंद्र मीणा, नवलमडु डिप्टी रात आनंद, सीईओ धामीण झुन्झुनू रोहितराय वेवला मौके पर पहुंचे। घटना स्थल का जांचना लिया और परिजन से पुष्टीकरण की। घटना के बाद मौके पर सवर थानाधिकारी महेंद्र मीणा, बगडु थानाधिकारी विक्रम सिंह, सिवाना थानाधिकारी भजनाराम, मुकुंदमडु थानाधिकारी सरदारमल, मलतीसर से एसआई कमलेश चौधरी, एकरसरल टीम, साइबर टीम और डीज स्वायच्छ टीम मौजूद रही।

आवश्यकता है सैल्स एजीक्यूटिव

मौक्य देश के प्रतिष्ठित मीडिया समूह से जुड़ने का योग्यता : इंटरमीडिएट / ग्रेजुएट (एंड्रॉइड मोबाइल आवश्यक)

इच्छुक युवक-युवतियाँ अपने बायोडेटा के साथ आज दोपहर 12:00 से 4:00 तक नीचे दिए गए पते पर व्यक्तिगत रूप से संपर्क करें :

ऑफिस :- राजस्थान पत्रिका, जी 3, मान नगर, नगर परिषद के सामने, झुन्झुनू (राज.) पिनकोड 333001 मो. 7426851579

राजस्थान पत्रिका

11- pljh ds çdj. k ea 'oku ^t l * dh enn l s pljh dk eky cjkenA

मुकदमा संख्या 201/2023:- पुलिस थाना बुहाना, जिला-झुन्झुनू के कस्बा खान्दवा में दिनांक 22.07.2023 को चोरी के प्रकरण में घटनास्थल पर पहुंचकर श्वान-दल द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई निम्नानुसार है। अनुसंधान अधिकारी के निर्देशानुसार श्वान 'जस' ने गहनता से निरीक्षण करना शुरू किया। घटनास्थल मकान सं. 1 रामचन्द, निवासी खान्दवा, व मकान सं. 2 रोहिताश, खान्दवा निवासी के घर के सभी कमरों में सामान बिखरा हुआ था। मकान सं. 1 की छत पर नुकीला लम्बा पत्थर मिला संभवतः जिसका उपयोग घटना के समय अज्ञात मुलजिम द्वारा पत्थर से बक्से का ताला तोड़ने के लिए किया होगा। उक्त पत्थर को उपयुक्त आर्टिकल मानते हुये श्वान 'जस' को श्वान चालक कानि० 268 अनिल कुमार द्वारा सेन्ट सुंघाई गई जिस पर श्वान घटनास्थल मकान सं. 1 के सभी कमरों को गहनता से सूंघता हुआ छत पर गया वहां तलाश करता हुआ पड़ोसियों के मकान की छत पर पहुंचा जहां कुछ कबाड़ रखा था, जिसकी तरफ श्वान 'जस' ने इशारा किया तो वहां पर रखी बोरी को हटाकर देखा तो टूटा हुआ छोटा सूटकेस मिला जिसमें कुछ ज्वेलरी जैसे- 7 चांदी के सिक्के, सोने के झुमके व अन्य जरूरी कागजात मिले।

कार्यालय प्रभारी श्वान दल शाखा, सी.आई.डी.(सी.बी.), जिला झुन्झुनू
कमांक- ईमेल/59
दिनांक- 23.07.2023

श्रीमान थानाधिकारी,
पुलिस थाना बुहाना
जिला झुन्झुनू।

विषय:- प्रकरण संख्या 201/2023 में डॉग स्वयंसेवक टीम द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही की रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करने
बाबत।

प्रसंग:- आपका ईमेल पत्र कमांक 378 दिनांक 22.07.2023 की पालना में।

महोदयजी,

उपरोक्त विषयान्तर्गत निवेदन है कि दिनांक 22.07.2023 को समय 02.28 पीएम पर पुलिस कन्ट्रोलरूम झुन्झुनू से जरिये टेलिफोन प्रभारी श्वानदल को सूचना मिली कि पुलिस थाना बुहाना झुन्झुनू हाजा सर्कल के गांव खान्दवा के दो घरों में नकबजनी की सूचना पर उक्त घटनास्थल से साक्ष्य संकलित करने हेतु अवगत करवाया। जिस पर दिनांक सदर समय 03.00 पीएम पर रिजर्व पुलिस लाईन झुन्झुनू से उक्त घटनास्थल हेतु श्वान हैण्डलर अनिल कुमार कानि० 268 मय श्वान जस सरकारी वाहन संख्या आरजे18युवी0967 मय चालक कें रवाना हुये।

घटनास्थल पर पहुंचकर डॉग स्वयंसेवक टीम द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही निम्नानुसार है अनुसंधान अधिकारी के निर्देशानुसार हैण्डलर मय श्वान जस द्वारा गहनता से निरीक्षण करना शुरू किया गया घटनास्थल मकान 1.रामचन्द पुत्र रामकुमार जाति कुम्हार निवासी खान्दवा व मकान 2.रोहिताश पुत्र श्री मामचन्द जाति अहीर निवासी खान्दवा के घरों पर सभी कमरों में सामान बिखरा हुआ, मकान 1. की छत पर नुकीला-लम्बा पत्थर मिला संभवतः घटना के समय अज्ञात मुलजिम द्वारा पत्थर से बक्से के ताले तोड़ने के लिए प्रयोग में लिया होना प्रतीत होता है, उक्त पत्थर को उपयुक्त आर्टिकल मानते हुये सेन्ट (गंध) डॉग जस को श्वान हैण्डलर अनिल कुमार कानि० 268 द्वारा दिलवाई गई जिस पर डॉग द्वारा घटनास्थल मकान 1.के सभी कमरों को गहनता से सुंघते हुये बारिकी से सर्च करता हुआ छत पर गया वहां सर्च करता हुआ पड़ोसियों के मकान की छत को गहनता से सर्च किया तों छत पर कुछ कबाड़ रखा जिसकी तरफ डॉग जस ने इशारा किया तों वहां पर रखी बोरी को हटाकर देख तो टूटा हुआ छोटा सूटकेस मिला जिसमें कुछ ज्वेलरी जैसे 7 चांदी के सिक्के, सोने के झुमके व अन्य जरूरी कागजात मिले वहां से ओर सुंघकर सर्च करता हुआ पड़ोसियों की छत से निचे आया जहां मेन गेट के ताले टूटे हुये मिले और डॉग आम रास्ते तक आया व मकान 2. में गहनता से सर्च किया तों ना किसी भी प्रकार का उपयुक्त आर्टिकल व ना ही कोई पदचिन्ह मिला। जिस पर पुलिस द्वारा संदिग्धों से पुछताछ की जायेगी, डॉग द्वारा अज्ञात मुलजिमानों द्वारा अपनाये गये रास्ते की दिशा बताई व टीम द्वारा कुछ सामान भी बरामद किया गया। इस सम्बंध में पुलिस द्वारा कार्यवाही की जायेगी, डॉग से कार्य करवाना यह एक वैज्ञानिक विधि है श्वानदल टीम द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही उक्त प्रकरण में पुलिस अनुसंधान के सहयोग में ली जायेगी। उक्त कार्यवाही रिपोर्ट श्रीमान की सेवामें सादर प्रेषित है।

भवदीय

Anil

(अनिल कुमार कानि० 268)

प्रभारी श्वानदल

सीआईडी (सीबी) जिला झुन्झुनू

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मुकदमा संख्या 137/2023:- पुलिस थाना पचेरी कंला, जिला-झुंझुनू के गांव-सरहड़ के ज्वैलर व्यापारी को अपराधियों द्वारा लूटकर व गोली मारकर भागने की सूचना पुलिस को मिली। पुलिस को पता चला कि उक्त अपराधी पुलिस थाना मेहाड़ा थाना सर्कल के ग्राम नालपुर वा डोडा फतेहपुरा की पहाड़ियों में छुपे हुए हैं। उक्त सूचना पर पुलिस की विभिन्न टीमों द्वारा घेराबन्दी कर एक अभियुक्त को गिरफ्तार किया गया एक अन्य अभियुक्त रात का समय होने के कारण भागने में कामयाब रहा। पुलिस द्वारा 36 घण्टे तलाश अभियान चलाया जिसमें श्वान 'जस' की मदद से 5 किलोमीटर की ट्रेकिंग करते हुए रात के समय मुकदमे में शामिल अभियुक्त प्रदीप काचलिया उर्फ कालिया की पुलिस द्वारा घेराबंदी की गई। जिससे घबरा कर अभियुक्त ने स्वयं के देशी कड़े से गोली मारकर आत्महत्या कर ली।

सहड़ में ज्वैलर पर फायरिंग व लूट के बदमाश को पकड़ने वाली टीम को एसपी ने किया सम्मानित

झुंझुनू। सहड़ में ज्वैलरी व्यापारी के बेटे पर फायरिंग व लूट मामले का 36 घंटे में खुलासा कर आरोपी को पकड़ने वाली टीम को एसपी श्याम सिंह ने नकद पुरस्कार से सम्मानित किया। बदमाशों को पकड़ने में अहम भूमिका निभाने वाली टीम का नेतृत्व कर रहे बुहाना डीएसपी गोपाल सिंह ढाका को प्रशंसा पत्र दिया गया।

पचेरी थानाधिकारी रणजीत सिंह, कांस्टेबल अमित ओला, बुलेश अमित कुमार, हैडकांस्टेबल राजकुमार, कर्मपाल को 2100 रुपए, बुहाना थानाधिकारी चौथमल व मेहाड़ा थानाधिकारी किरण सिंह को 1100 रुपए का नकद पुरस्कार दिया गया। डॉंग स्कवॉयड प्रभारी

अनिल कुमार व ड्रोन उड़ाने वाले को भी 500-500 रुपए पुरस्कार दिया। उल्लेखनीय है कि 13 अगस्त को पचेरी कलां थाना इलाके के सहड़ गांव में बाइक सवार दो बदमाशों ने ज्वैलरी दुकान में घुसकर ज्वैलर के बेटे राहुल सोनी पर फायर कर 5 हजार रुपए नकद व जेवरात लूट लिए थे। पुलिस ने एक बदमाश धर्मेंद्र उर्फ मोटिया को 36 घंटे में ही डाडा फतेहपुरा के पास पकड़ लिया गया था। जबकि एक अन्य आरोपी सहड़ निवासी प्रदीप उर्फ कांचलिया ने पुलिस घेराबंदी से घबराकर पहाड़ी की चोटी पर खुद को गोली मारकर जान दे दी थी।

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मुकदमा संख्या 445/2023:- पुलिस थाना कोतवाली, शहर जिला-झुंझुनू के सर्कल में दिनांक 19.08.23 को अनुसंधान अधिकारी के निर्देशानुसार श्वान 'जस' द्वारा गहनता से निरीक्षण करना शुरू किया गया। घटनास्थल पर चौक में मृतक बंटी वाल्मीकि का खून बिखरा हुआ था, और गहनता से तलाश किये जाने पर चौक के एक कोने में लकड़ी का बैट रखा हुआ मिला जिस पर खून के निशान मिले। संभवतः घटना के समय अज्ञात मुलजिम द्वारा उक्त बैट मृतक बंटी वाल्मीकि की हत्या के प्रयोग में लिया गया होगा। उक्त बैट को उपयुक्त आर्टिकल मानते हुए श्वान 'जस' को श्वान चालक कानि० 268 अनिल व सहायक श्वान चालक कानि० 1344 राजेश कुमार ने सेन्ट सुंघाई, जिस पर श्वान ने घटनास्थल को गहनता से सूंघता हुआ बारीकी से तलाश करता हुआ घर पर महिलाओं के बीच खड़ी मृतक की पत्नी कविता की पहचान की इस पर कविता को संदिग्ध मानकर अनुसंधान अधिकारी द्वारा पूछताछ की तो इसने अपराध करना स्वीकार कर लिया।

फोन पर दूसरी महिला से बात करते देख गुस्से में पत्नी ने किया वार, नगरपरिषद में सफाईकर्मी था युवक

दूसरी महिला से संबंधों को लेकर खफा पत्नी ने बैट से पति का सिर फोड़ा, मौत

9 साल की बेटी वर्षा बोल्ली- मम्मी ने बैट से पापा को पीटा, वे गिर गए



शहर के पीपली चौक में दोपहर एक विवाहवाला दाम्पत्य जो लूट करने का मामला समने आया है। विवाहवाला ने पति के सिर में बैट से तबड़तोड़ वारकी मारके पर ही मौत हो गई। मामला अज्ञेय संकेतों को लेकर कलकत्ता का बतया गया है।



घर के चौक में लकड़तुन सुकन के बट पति को लार के पास बेटी पत्नी कविता के समय घर पर बंटी, कविता, 9



घने में बिखरती दोनों बच्चियां।

पति के किसी दूसरी महिला से अज्ञेय संबंध होने के कारण विवाहवाला खूब भी, इसे लेकर घर में दोनों के बीच अंतर दिनांक होता था। वादावत के दिन भी दोनों के बीच इस बात को लेकर झगडा होने के बाद पत्नी ने पति को हत्या कर दी। विवाहवाला ने पुलिस और लोगों को गुमराह करने के लिए पति को हत्या का आरोप भी दूसरी महिला पर लगाए, लेकिन पुलिस ने कड़वा से पूछताछ की तो वह टूट गई और उन्हे पति की हत्या करना कबूल कर लिया। दलील के तौन संभल है, जिनमें दो बेटियां और एक बेटा है। मृतक सुंघाई नाम परिवार में सरसई कर्मचारी था।

पुलिस के मुख्यांक रामगढ़ निवासी बंटी वाल्मीकि (42) पुत्र रोसा वाल्मीकि सुंघाई नाम परिवार में सरसई कर्मचारी के घर पर कार्यरत था। वह पीपली चौक इलाके में धर्मकेटे के पास निरुप के मकान में रहा था। कृपकर दोपहर वह घर पर था। इसी दौरान पति-पत्नी में झगडा हो गया। झगड़े के दौरान पत्नी कविता ने बंटी के सिर में बैट से जोरदार वार कर दिया। सिर में चोट लगने से वह अचेत होकर गिर गया। उसके सिर से खून बहने लगा। मौके पर ही मौत हो गई।

बंटी को बड़ी बेटी वर्षा ने बतया कि मम्मी-पापा में झगडा हुआ। मम्मी ने पापा को बैट से पीटा। इससे वे जमीन पर गिर गए। चरमदंड नक़ार रात दोनों बच्चियां से पुलिस ने घटना की जानकारी ली। बच्चियां ने बताया कि मम्मी-पापा हमेशा झगड़ते थे। थाने में दोनों बच्चियां बिलख रही थीं। रिश्तेदारों ने मुश्किल से संभाला। बंटी के तौन बच्चे हैं। बेटी कविता बड़ा है और घटना के समय वह पढ़ने के लिए गया हुआ था। घटना के समय घर पर बंटी, कविता, 9

कविता बोल्ली-पंजुड़ी आई थी उसने मारा सीसीटीवी व ड्रांग स्कवायड ने खोला राज पति को बैट से तबड़तोड़ वारकर करने के बाद जब कविता को लगा कि बंटी अब जिया नहीं है, तो उसने शोर मचाया। पड़ोसी आए तो वह बोली कि मंजुड़ी आई थी। उसने बंटी को मार दिया और भाग गई। कविता ने पुलिस को भी गुमराह करने का प्रयास किया लेकिन चौकड़ा पर लगे सीसीटीवी कैमरे खंडले तो मकान में किसी के भी प्रवेश करने का सक्षम नहीं मिला। पुलिस ने डॉग स्कवॉयड बुलाया। डॉग भी बैट को मूँसने के बाद पहिलानों के बीच खड़ी कविता के पास जाकर रुक गया। पुलिस ने कविता को थाने ले जाकर पूछताछ की तो उसने बंटी को हत्या करना स्वीकार कर लिया।

डेढ़ साल पहले सुंघाई का तबादला पत्नी कविता 4 माह पहले ही आई थी रामगढ़ निवासी बंटी वाल्मीकि को 15 साल पहले कविता से शहरी हुई थी। उनके तीन बच्चे हैं। बंटी के माता-पिता का बर्बाद चलने ही निम्न हो गया था। शहद-उदने ने ही उसे पाला और 2012-13 में हुई सीबी भर्ती में वह सरसई कर्मचारी के घर पर भर्ती हुआ था। 10 साल का रामगढ़ नगरपालिका में रहा। इस दौरान उसके किसी महिला से संबंध हो गए। डेढ़ साल पहले बंटी का सुंघाई नगरपरिषद में तबादला हो गया तो वह महिला भी बंटी के साथ सुंघाई आई गई। इस बात का कविता को पता चलत गया था। तब से ही दोनों के बीच कलह चल रहा था। दोनों में आए दिन झगडा होता रहता था। कई बार कविता अपने पतिर चली जाती। शनिवार को दोनों के बीच झगडा हुआ था। कविता ने उस पर बैट से वार कर दिया। सुनकर पर पंचे कोतवाल रामगढ़परिषद जेलिया, डीएसपी रौतारा देवेंद्र व पुलिस जावने ने रात का चौकीके अस्पताल में पोस्टमॉर्टम करा फरिजों को सीप और कविता को राउंडअप कर लिया। बंटी के चचेरे भाई रामगढ़ निवासी रौतारा ने कविता पर हत्या का आरोप लगाया है। पुलिस को पार्षद सैयद ज़ुबैर ने सूचना दी थी। कविता वार मिलने पहले ही किराए मकान लेकर दलील अतनी बच्चों के रहने लगे थे।

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डॉ० विकास कुमार सिंह
उप सेनानी/पशु चिकित्सा
59वीं वाहिनी, स०सी०ब०, नानपारा

दिनांक 23/03/2023 को समय 2100 बजे थाना प्रभारी रूपेडिया, बहराइच, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा 42वीं वाहिनी, सशस्त्र सीमा बल, बहराइच के श्वान-दस्ते को एक बच्चे की हत्या के मामले को सुलझाने हेतु अनुरोध किया गया। बच्चे की हत्या अज्ञात व्यक्तियों द्वारा ग्राम परसा अगैया, जिला-बहराइच में की गई थी। पुलिस के अनुरोध पर 42 वीं वाहिनी स०सी०ब०, बहराइच के ट्रेकर श्वान लैमर (BSD/Male/504) और श्वान परिचारक क०मु०आ०-अमित कुमार एवं आ०सा० राकेश कुमार लगभग 2230 बजे घटना स्थल पर पहुंच गए। हत्या स्थल गाँव से दूर एक खेत में था, श्वान-दस्ता के पहुंचने से पहले मृतक को वहां से हटा लिया गया था। श्वान लैमर हत्या स्थल को सूंघने के बाद लगभग 2 कि०मी० तक ट्रैक करते हुए ग्राम परसा अगैया के एक घर में घुसा तथा दो (02) व्यक्तियों को संदिग्ध के रूप में चिह्नित किया। बाद में, पुलिस विवेचना में एक संदिग्ध को इस हत्या का मुख्य आरोपी पाया गया जिसको गिरफ्तार कर जेल भेजा गया।

रात्रि के समय ट्रैक करना आसान काम नहीं होता लेकिन श्वान लैमर एवं परिचारक की सूझ-बूझ से इस हत्याकांड का अनावरण करने में पुलिस को मदद मिली।

उक्त हत्याकांड को सुलझाने में मदद हेतु प्रभारी निरीक्षक, कोतवाली, नानपारा द्वारा श्वान एवं श्वान परिचारक की प्रशंसा की गई।

सेवा में,

सेनानायक
42, वी वाहिनी सशस्त्र सीमा सुरक्षा बल
जनपद बहराइच।

महोदय,

कृपया अवगत कराना है, कि दिनांक 23.03.23 को थाना नानपारा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत ग्राम परसा अगैया में एक बच्चे की अज्ञात व्यक्तियों द्वारा हत्या कर दी गयी थी। तथा हत्या का अनावरण करने के लिए आपकी वाहिनी के डाग स्क्वाड की मदद हेतु प्रभारी निरीक्षक रूपेडिया द्वारा पत्र लिख कर अनुरोध किया था। उपरोक्त पत्र के क्रम आपकी वाहिनी से मुख्य आरक्षी अमित कुमार राय व आअरक्षि सामान्य राकेश कुमार, लामर 504(खोजीश्वान) के साथ घटना स्थल पर आये थे तथा सर्च के दौरान लैमर द्वारा परसा निवासी अनूप कुमार वर्मा तथा एक अन्य व्यक्ति को संदिग्ध के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया था, बाद विवेचना से संदिग्ध अनूप कुमार वर्मा पुत्र राम किशुन वर्मा निवासी परसा अगैया थाना नानपारा जनपद बहराइच हत्या का मुख्य आरोपी पाया गया, तथा अनूप कुमार वर्मा को गिरफ्तार कर जेल भेजा जा चुका है, उपरोक्त घटना में डाग स्क्वाड द्वारा अनावरण में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है। जिसके लिये यह प्रशंसा के पात्र है। तथा इन्हें पुरस्कृत करने की संतुति की जाती है।





SSB Hero K9 Lamer of 42 Bn assisted the local police in detecting the muderer and was instrumental in solving this murder case which was appreciated by UP Police

प्रश्न और उत्तर



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उत्तर— किसी भी श्वान द्वारा समारोह में डेमोस्ट्रेशन (चाहे वो टेविटल डेमोस्ट्रेशन हो या अन्य कोई शो डेमोस्ट्रेशन) में प्रतिभाग करने से श्वान की कार्यक्षमता एवं प्रशिक्षण के स्तर में वृद्धि होती है। डेमोस्ट्रेशन में कार्य करने पर श्वान को नए वातावरण में कार्य करने का मौका और अनुभव प्राप्त होता है, जिससे कि भविष्य में उस वातावरण में श्वान की तैनाती होने पर वह सुचारू रूप से कार्य करेगा। डेमोस्ट्रेशन में इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाये कि डेमोस्ट्रेशन श्वान के लिए रोचक एवं योग्यतानुरूप हो, ताकि डेमोस्ट्रेशन श्वान के लिए एक खेल की तरह बना रहे और वह उस डेमोस्ट्रेशन से नई-नई चीज सीख सके। यह भी सुनिश्चित किया जाए की श्वान को दिये जाने वाले डेमोस्ट्रेशन ट्रेड से संबंधित हो अन्य Tricks या Stunts को दिखाने से श्वान के प्रशिक्षण क्षमता पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव पड़ सकता है।

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उत्तर— श्वान की गुस्सैल प्रवृत्ति किस वजह से है, का पता लगाया जाना अति आवश्यक है। सर्वप्रथम यह पता लगाया जाए कि श्वान का यह स्वभाव कैनल के अंदर है या फिर उसके परिचारक के साथ या किसी अन्य व्यक्ति

विशेष या क्षेत्र विशेष के साथ है। यदि श्वान का यह स्वभाव कैनल के अंदर है, तब यह देखा जाये कि श्वान के साथ अन्य कोई श्वान है जिसके साथ रहकर वह गुस्सैल हो जाता है या फिर कैनल प्रबंधन में कोई कमी हो तो सर्वप्रथम उसको दूर किया जाना चाहिए। यदि उसकी गुस्सैल प्रवृत्ति परिचारक या अन्य किसी व्यक्ति के साथ है जो कि उसके दिन-प्रतिदिन के कार्यों में सम्मिलित है, तब उस परिचारक को श्वान के साथ प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में रिफ्रेशर कोर्स में सम्मिलित कर उसके व्यवहार में बदलाव लाया जा सकता है। यदि क्षेत्र विशेष में श्वान का गुस्सैल स्वभाव है तो उस क्षेत्र में श्वान का धीरे-धीरे अच्छे अनुभवों के साथ सामाजिकता का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए।



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उत्तर— यदि किसी श्वान के परिचारक का स्थानांतरण हो जाता है, तो उस श्वान का सहायक श्वान परिचारक कर्तव्य का निष्पादन करेगा। यदि प्रशासनिक कारणों से एक ही समय में दोनों श्वान परिचारक तथा सहायक परिचारक का ही स्थानांतरण हो जाता है, तब श्वान के परिचारक को स्थानांतरण हेतु कर्तव्य मुक्त करने से पूर्व ही उस श्वान के लिए उसी इकाई के एक अन्य अनुभवी श्वान परिचारक या सहायक श्वान परिचारक को नियुक्त किया जाये ताकि वह श्वान के व्यवहार, पसंद, नापसंद के विषय में पूर्ण जानकारी तथा प्रशिक्षण की बारीकियों को श्वान के परिचारक से समझ सके। इसके उपरांत भी यदि श्वान की कार्यक्षमता पूर्व जैसी नहीं है तो उस श्वान को नये अनुभवी श्वान परिचारक के साथ प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र में भेजकर रिफ्रेशर कोर्स कराया जाना चाहिए।



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उत्तर— शरीर में होने वाली जैविक क्रियाओं तथा वातावरण से शरीर में निरन्तर गर्मी उत्पन्न होती रहती है, जिसे शरीर अपनी कूलिंग प्रक्रिया से बाहर निकालकर अपने शरीर के तापमान को मेन्टेन रखता है।

श्वान के शरीर पर घने बाल होने के कारण उसकी त्वचा से कूलिंग प्रक्रिया कम ही हो पाती है। श्वान मुख्यतः अपनी जीभ निकालकर व हांफकर शरीर की गर्मी को बाहर निकालता है।

हीट-स्ट्रोक अत्यधिक गर्मी के मौसम में श्वानों को होने वाली एक गंभीर अवस्था है, जिसमें श्वान अपने शरीर के तापमान को नियंत्रित करने में विफल हो जाता है और उसके शरीर का तापमान लगातार तेजी से बढ़ जाता है। कुछ ही क्षणों में श्वान के शरीर का तापमान 101 डिग्री फॉरनेहाइट से बढ़कर लगभग 104 से 106 डिग्री फॉरनेहाइट तक पहुंच जाता है। श्वान का पसीना तंत्र विफल हो जाता है तथा श्वान का शरीर ठंडा नहीं हो पाता, जिसके फलस्वरूप श्वान घातक अवस्था में चला जाता है।

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- » श्वान को अधिक समय तक लगातार शारीरिक कार्य / व्यायाम करवाने पर।
- » वातावरण में तापमान तथा आर्द्रता अधिक होने पर।
- » श्वान को पानी कम पिलाने से।
- » शरीर में पानी की कमी (डिहाईड्रेशन) होने पर।
- » गर्मी के मौसम में श्वान को लम्बी दूरी की ए०डी०पी / आर०ओ०पी करवाने पर।

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हीट-स्ट्रोक स्पष्ट रूप से गंभीर है लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि आपको गर्मी के महीनों के दौरान अपने श्वान को अंदर बंद रखना होगा। आपको बस उचित



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सावधानी बरतने और यह जानने की जरूरत है कि हीट-स्ट्रोक के संकेतों को कैसे पहचाना जाए।

हीट-स्ट्रोक के निम्नलिखित लक्षण हैं –

- » श्वान शुरूआती लक्षणों में तेजी से सांस लेने और हांफने लगता है व अत्यधिक लार टपकाता है।
- » श्वान का तापमान 105 डिग्री से 106 डिग्री फॉरनेहाइट तक बढ़ सकता है।
- » श्वान सुस्त हो जाता है व लड़खड़ाने लगता है।
- » उल्टी करना तथा जमीन पर गिर जाना।
- » श्वान के पेट पर या कान के अन्दर छोटे पिन पॉइंट प्रकार के ब्लड कंजेशन के निशान दिखाई देते हैं।
- » श्वान के मसूढ़ों पर भी ब्लड कंजेशन के निशान दिखाई दे सकते हैं।

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1. गर्मी के मौसम में दिन के अधिकतम तापमान के समय श्वान की तैनाती से बचा जाये।
2. यदि उक्त समय में तैनाती अति आवश्यक हो तो श्वान चालक पानी की बोतल में Glucose/ORS घोलकर अवश्य ले जाएं और प्रत्येक 01 कि०मी० की दूरी चलने के बाद श्वान को छांव में आराम करवाते समय Glucose/ORS पानी अवश्य पिलाया जाये।
3. श्वान चालक अपने साथ थर्मोस्टिल की बोतल में शीतल जल लेकर चले तथा अत्याधिक गर्मी से हांफ रहे श्वान की जीभ पर स्प्रे-बोतल से छिड़काव करे।
4. श्वानों के स्वास्थ्य एवं शारीरिक क्षमता के अनुसार ही काम लिया जाये।
5. श्वानों को खाना खिलाने के तुरन्त बाद ड्यूटी पर नहीं लेकर जाना चाहिये तथा ड्यूटी से आने के तुरन्त बाद खाना नहीं खिलाना चाहिये।
6. श्वानों को शीतल जल पिलाते रहना चाहिये जिससे शरीर में जल का प्रवाह बना रहे।



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उत्तर – नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र (ANO) में ROP और ADP की दूरी काफी लंबी होती है, जिस कारण श्वान को थकावट से बचाने एवं उसकी कार्यक्षमता को बरकरार रखने के लिए निम्नलिखित व्यावहारिक उपाय किए जाने आवश्यक हैं :-

- श्वान से केवल संदिग्ध क्षेत्रों जैसे— नए खोदे गये स्थान, पत्थरों के ढेर, सड़क के किनारों पर दीवारों की संरचना में कोई गड़बड़ी, पुलिया और ऐसे स्थानों

पर जहाँ IED आसानी से लगाई जा सकती है, को ही सर्च करवाया जाये ताकि श्वान अपने कार्य को करने में इच्छुक रहे।




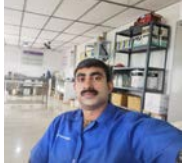



- बारूद खोजी श्वानों को 20–25 मिनट कार्य करवाने के उपरांत 10–15 मिनट का आराम दिया जाना आवश्यक है ताकि श्वान कार्य करने में इच्छुक रहे।
- श्वानों से लगातार 2 घण्टे से ज्यादा कार्य नहीं लिया जाना चाहिए। इसके उपरांत उनको पर्याप्त आराम दिया जाना आवश्यक है।
- लम्बी गश्त के दौरान श्वान की हॉनेर्स न तो ज्यादा तंग न ज्यादा ढीला रखा जाये।
- श्वान चालक अपने साथ थर्मोस्टिल की बोतल में शीतल जल लेकर चले तथा श्वान द्वारा अत्यधिक थकावट महसूस करने की स्थिति में श्वान की जीभ पर स्प्रे-बोतल से छिड़काव करे।
- सामरिक दृष्टि से यदि सम्भव हो तो ROP लगने के बाद बारूद खोजी श्वान को वापसी में वाहन के द्वारा लाया जा सकता है।



Chippiparai

Indigenous dog Chippiparai is endowed with streamlined body and sighthound features. This breed has slim-long legs and a lean and lithe frame built for speed. The breed is usually white in colour, although other colours can be found. Chippiparai is a single master dog. This is a native breed that requires scientific breeding by Police Forces so that his/her sniffing characteristics can be accentuated.

Feedback

<p>A wonderful edition... Mahendra M Hegde, Deputy Commandant, CRPF, Avadi, Chennai</p>	
<p>I eagerly await for this journal every year. It is an excellent feed for the ever seeking mind. Excellent exposure to the K9 world. Real Heroes...Smt Veena Rao, Superintendent Customs, Canine Centre, Attrai, Amritsar.</p>	
<p>Thank you for bringing out such an incredible edition...Ct NG Madan Singh, K9 Trainer, CRPF</p>	
<p>Great effort by the team, who have worked tirelessly behind the scenes publishing this K9 journal. It is through this journal we come to know about each other's organization and also feel motivated to strive for excellence in K9 training... HC Ratheesh Kumar, CRPF</p>	
<p>Congrats to the editorial board for the time and effort to bring out such a professional publication.----Masood Ahmed, Bengaluru</p>	
<p>Is Patrika ko padhne ke baad AT aur hamarey DH ka manobal bahut uncha hua hai. Shwan prasikshan ke barey main kafi mahtvapurna jankari hum sabko mili.Dhanyawad...HC/AT Shekhar</p>	
<p>Mai tees saal sey K9 prashiksahn mai karyarat hun aur mujhe yeh kehna hai ki iss patrika sey behtar patrika mainey apni jindagi mai nahi dekha hai...HC/DH K Manivel</p>	



Breaking the Glass Ceiling

I am Ct/AT (DH) Priti and this my loyal friend Deena, who is an energetic Doberman. Both of us guard the highly sensitive Rumtek Monastery in Sikkim. My dog is my true friend and he always helps me in sanitising this very important Monastery by using his nose and 6th sense to perform anti-sabotage check. Till now my loving and loyal friend Deena has never let me down. I am a proud ITBP K9 handler. I am from the first Mahila K9 Handler Batch for ITBP.



My name is Ct/AT(DH) Shalu Soni and my darling Ronnie (Malinois) conducted anti-sabotage check at railway station. Nothing was found and my dog gave me all clear signal. It was due to the all clear signal given by my alert K9 Ronnie that every civilian told me, "Thank You". Also all passengers at the station were very happy to see a woman as a K9 handler. One small girl also took my autograph and told her mother, "Mummy, I want to become like Police Aunty with dog".



विषय: लेखकों को आमंत्रण- MHA National Police K9 Journal

वर्ष 2024 में प्रकाशित होने वाले MHA National Police K9 Journal के छठे संस्करण के लिए निम्नलिखित विषयों पर लेख आमंत्रित किये जाते हैं।

i. **तकनीकी लेख:-** उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली तस्वीरों के साथ K9 में प्रशिक्षण, तैनाती, प्रबंधन आदि से संबंधित शोध लेख, फील्ड ट्रायल रिपोर्ट, व्यक्तिगत अथवा संगठनात्मक अनुभव।

ii. **ऑपरेशनल K9 केस स्टडीज:** केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बल/राज्य और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश पुलिस/सुरक्षा बलों द्वारा अपनाई गई K9 सफल रणनीतियों से संबंधित सूचनाएं एवं सीखे गए सबक। असफल केस अध्ययनों को भी साझा किया जा सकता है, क्योंकि वे SWOT विश्लेषण के लिए समान रूप से महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

iii. **प्रशिक्षण संबंधी अनुभवों को साझा करना:-** पत्रिका का एक विशेष भाग जमीनी प्रशिक्षण से संबंधित अनुभवों के लिए आरक्षित रखा जाएगा ताकि K9 प्रशिक्षण की सेवाओं के दौरान सभी हितधारक (Stake Holders) के परीक्षणों, कठिनाइयों और सफलताओं के अनुभवों से लाभान्वित हो सकें।

iv. **सवाल एवं जवाब :** यह अनुभाग डी०एच०/ए०डी०एच०, से संबंधित उच्च प्रशिक्षण अधिकारियों से, उनके द्वारा पूछे गए सवालों के लिए समर्पित है। प्रत्येक बल के K9 प्रशिक्षण अधिकारी अपने जवानों को सवाल पूछने के लिए प्रोत्साहित कर सकते हैं और वे इसका जवाब दे सकते हैं। डी०एच०/ए०डी०एच० की तस्वीर के साथ सवाल - जवाब सहित प्रकाशन के लिए भेजे जा सकते हैं।

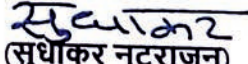
v. **नोटपैड:** K9 प्रशिक्षण में शामिल अधिकारियों और कर्मियों द्वारा संक्षिप्त Notes के लिए एक विशेष अनुभाग को समर्पित किया जाएगा।

vi. **संगठनों पर फोकस:-** प्रत्येक प्रकाशन में किसी भी एक संगठन के K9 स्कंध को उजागर किया जाएगा। पुलिस के कर्तव्यों के वास्तविक संचालन में K9 विंग के समग्र प्रदर्शन का उल्लेख करते हुए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली तस्वीरों के साथ लेख भेजे जा सकते हैं।

vii. **वर्दीधारियों में K9 का हास-परिहास (Humour) :-** इस अनुभाग का उद्देश्य हमारे पुलिस K-9 के साथ हास-परिहास के लम्हो को प्रकाशित कर हमारे दिलों को खुश करना व चेहरों पर मुस्कराहट लाना है।

viii. **प्रतिक्रिया:-** विगत प्रकाशनों पर प्रतिक्रिया का सदैव स्वागत है।

2. विगत वर्षों में प्रकाशित K9 Journal के पांच संस्करणों में Rajasthan Police/Madhya Pradesh Police/Maharashtra Police/Gujarat Police/Himachal Pradesh Police/Chhattisgarh Police आदि राज्य पुलिस के लेख प्रकाशित किये गये हैं। अतः सभी राज्य पुलिस और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश पुलिस से अनुरोध है आपके द्वारा अपनाई गई K9 सफल रणनीतियों से संबंधित सूचनाएं एवं सीखे गए सबक से संबंधित लेख Ariel Font, साईज-12 एवं JPEG फॉर्मेट में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली तस्वीरों के साथ Soft and Hard Copy में 15 दिनों के अन्दर इस कार्यालय की ई-मेल आई०डी० digvet@itbp.gov.in पर भेजने का श्रम करें।


(सुधाकर नटराजन)
उप-महानिरीक्षक (वेत)
महानिदेशालय भा.ति.सी.पु.बल



*Shri Amit Shah, Hon'ble Union Home Minister, at the ITBP Raising Day Parade on 10-11-23 at Seema Dwar, Dehradun.
For the first time in India, 9 Indigenous dogs were part of the ITBP K9 contingent*

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