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कौशल भारत - कुशल भारत

NATIONAL



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July 2024
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K9



*The Wind autographs the shifting Sand Dunes of Thar while
"Xyan" attests them with his Paw Stamps.*

(Hero Narcotic K9 Xyan of 108 Bn BSF with Ct Suresh Chand Meena)



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Cover Photo Credit :

Wide expanse of sandy desert. Hero K9 of BSF with anti-narcotic team on
patrol in the deserts of Rajasthan sector, abutting Pakistan, to nullify actions
of drug cartels across the border.

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

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

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EDITORIAL



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

I am delighted to present the July 2024 issue of this much awaited MHA National Police K9 Journal, encompassing excellent technical articles by subject matter specialists recording the emerging advances in this rapidly evolving K9 field in addition to showcasing the operational achievements of our loyal hero Service K9s and their loving guardians.

The seamless publication of this technical journal, the first issue released by Hon'ble Union Home Minister in 2020, is a matter of immense pride for the K9 security community of India. This technical publication has become a reference material for K9 stakeholders, as this is the only MHA publication that pertains specifically to issues of K9 operations, training and welfare, lovingly dedicated to our four legged buddies and K9 aficionados.

The gratitude the CAPFs/ SPOs and other SFs have for our Service K9s is unfathomable and this is evident in every page of not only this journal but in every word printed since the inception of this prestigious publication, four winters ago.

This MHA publication serves as an important platform to share the trials, tribulations and successes of our darling dogs and K9 professionals. I assure the readers that the timely publication of this journal will go on till our hearts go on. This will never stop. That's a promise. Dog's Promise !!

Before you enjoy the contents of this National Police K9 Journal, always keep in mind that if you give one ounce of love to your K9 during training, he will save multiple lives during operations. A dog never forgets.

Some of my emotions for Service K9s have emerged from my heart in the form of this poem;

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

Happy reading !! Bow! Bow !!



Dog Sasoma (Riya)/BSD with Dog Handler CT/AT Deepak Kumar vehicle search during MCP

THE K9 SQUAD: A KEY PLAYER IN ANTI-NAXAL OPERATIONS

Dr. Deepak Sharma (AC/Vet)
45 Bn ITBP

Introduction

In the relentless battle against Naxalism, ITBP formations are employing every available resource to combat the insurgency. Among the diverse arsenal of tactics and technologies, one particularly effective asset stands out is the K9 Squad. These highly trained and specialized dogs play a crucial role in anti-naxal operations, contributing significantly to the

efforts to counter this persistent threat.

K9 squads consist of specially trained dogs specialized in patrolling and explosive detection, along with their handlers, who undergo rigorous training at NTCDA BTC Bhanu Panchkula to detect explosives, weapons, and hidden insurgent elements in challenging terrains. These dogs possess an exceptional sense of

smell and hearing, making them invaluable assets in detecting concealed threats.

Working dynamics of dog squad

In anti-Naxal operations, canine squads are deployed in various capacities. They are often employed in operations such as MCP (Mobile Checkpoints), ROP (Road Opening Party), RCSO (Road Construction



Dog Rezang (Biruw)/BSD with Dog Handler CT/AT Sandeep Kumar vehicle search during MCP

and Safety Operation), ADP (Area Domination Party), and PP (Perimeter Patrolling). Their primary objective is to detect hidden and concealed IEDs (Improved Explosive Devices), explosive materials, and traps, which pose the most common potential threats to our security personnel during most operations.

Furthermore, these K9 units play a vital role in maintaining the morale of security personnel operating in hostile environments. Their presence provides a sense of security and reassurance, boosting the confidence of troops engaged in high-risk operations.

Achievements and success stories

The contributions of K9 squads to anti-naxal operations have yielded notable successes, such as detecting and confirming IEDs during ROP, RSO and ADP to creating deterrence and dissuading ANEs from operating in areas where K9 units are deployed.

Challenges and Adaptations:

Operating in the dense forests and rugged terrain at extremely hostile environmental conditions (temperature- 45-50 degree celcius along with 75-80% humidity) poses a potential threat of heat stroke and heat shock. These challenges are being addressed to the best of our ability with the resources available.

Regular training and refresher programs for the whole dog squad of the battalion are being conducted to keep them healthy, efficient, and



Dog Taffi /BSD with Dog Handler CT/AT Rakesh Kumar during ADP

acclimatized to weather variations. Additionally, improvised training of dogs posted at particular COBs (Company Operating Bases) is being conducted as per the requirements of upcoming operations at those specific COBs. This proactive approach has contributed to the gradual decline of naxal influence in certain regions. The achievements are depicted in the tabulated representation.

Conclusion:

In the ongoing battle against Naxalism, the K9 Squad emerges as a silent yet formidable force.

Details of dog	Details of dog handler	Achievement
Lucky (Male/DBR/PEDD)	Ct/DH Inderjeet Singh	During RSO confirmed 2 pressure IEDS on 11/11/2020
Damru (Male/DBR/PEDD)	Ct/DH Abhishek Kumar	During RSO confirmed 2 pressure IEDS on 20/05/2021 Confirmed 01 IED on 20/04/2023
Annie (Female/MDL/ED)	HC/DH Dinesh Kumar	Confirmed 01 IED during ROP sanitization on 14/04/2023
Shera (Male/BS/ED)	Ct/DH Mohit Kumar	Confirmed 01 fake IED during ROP on 23/09/2023



Dog Annie/MDL with Dog Handler HC/AT Dinesh demining during ROP

Through their unparalleled sensory capabilities and unwavering dedication, these four-legged bravehearts continue to make significant contributions to the efforts to restore peace and security in Naxal-affected regions. As technology advances and training techniques evolve, the role of canine squads in anti-Naxal operations is poised to become even more indispensable, reaffirming their status as dependable allies in the fight against insurgency.



Dr. Deepak Sharma, (AC/ Vet), graduated from Bombay Veterinary College, Mumbai, and completed his post-graduation in Veterinary Gynaecology and Obstetrics from Guru Angad Dev Veterinary and Animal Sciences University in 2020. He joined the ITBP on June 20, 2022.



RAISING AND TRAINING OF RED SANDAL DETECTION K9's

Dr. Pratap Surapaneni, Veterinary Surgeon, Andhra Pradesh Police

INTRODUCTION:

The botanical name of the Red Sandal wood is '*Petro carpus santalinus*'. It is an important export product that is traded illegally in the international market. It provides significant cash incomes and adds considerable value to the national economy. This wood is highly expensive and used in not only medicinal purposes, but also in various industrial uses, and thus being over exploited from their natural habitats. These trees are naturally growing in the forest and since there is no systematic cultivation, at the face of increased exploitation, Red sandal wood has become an endangered species in the country. A prohibited item for

export, red sanders is a banned item in the list of Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Flora & Fauna (CITES). It is endemic in the forests of Seshachalam, Veligonda, Lankamala and Palakonda Hill ranges of Andhra Pradesh. It is spread across 5.83 Lakh Hectares in the districts of Kadapa, Nellore, Chittoor and Prakasham of Andhra Pradesh. About 20,000 tonnes of Red Sanders were smuggled from India between 2016 and 2020.

To curb this illegal logging of the endangered species, the AP Forest Department formed a Red Sanders Anti-Smuggling Task Force in 2014, which has made several seizures of the wood. Dedicated posts in

the Police Department, District Special Parties, Andhra Pradesh Special Police Platoons and Forest Department were sanctioned along with other administrative and ministerial posts to control the smuggling of Red Sanders. Since its inception, the Red Sanders Anti-Smuggling Task Force has made numerous seizures of Red Sanders in the state. In the year 2020 AP forest department had requested the Andhra Pradesh police department for training of Red Sandal detection dogs for the first time. On receiving the request for basic K9 training 6 K9 were allotted to the AP forest department after 8 months extensive training of handlers and their K9s.

Selection of puppies:

Red Sandal detection K9s are deployed in forest where there are no pucca roads and proper infrastructure. Considering this 6 Belgium Malinois puppies were allotted for the training. The puppies were selected at the age group of 4 to 9 months. The complete vaccinations were completed. After completion of quarantine period of 21 days the puppies arrived to the K9 training centre, Mangalagiri.

The initial phase focussed on the crucial early months of a Malinois puppy's life. Early socialization, love and affection and basic obedience training set the foundation for future scent work. Exposure to different environments, surfaces, and positive reinforcement techniques ensured a well-rounded and confident K9, laying the ground work for more advanced training modules.

Handler training:

Recognizing that effective scent detection is a collaborative effort. Handlers gain insights into reading K9 behavior, providing cues, and understanding the nuances of the handler-K9 dynamic. The emphasis is on developing handlers into knowledgeable and adapt partners for their K9 counterparts.

BASIC OBEDIENCE FOUNDATION :

As the puppy transitions into its third month, basic obedience training takes center stage. Simple commands such as "sit," "stay," and "come" are introduced. Positive reinforcement, through treats

and praise, forms the basis of the training approach. Consistency is key during this phase.

POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT TECHNIQUES :

The period between six and eight months marks a critical juncture in reinforcing positive behaviors. Handlers should continue using positive reinforcement techniques to shape desired responses. This may include clicker training, where a distinct sound signals correct behavior, coupled with treats or praise. The goal is to create a positive association between desired actions and rewards, motivating the puppy to engage willingly in training exercises.

BUILDING A STRONG BOND WITH THE HANDLER:

A strong bond between the puppy and its handler is fundamental

to successful training. During this phase, handlers focus on building trust and fostering a positive relationship. Regular play, interactive activities, and shared experiences contribute to the development of a robust bond. This connection forms the basis for effective communication and collaboration in future training endeavors

As puppies thrive on routine and clear expectations, handlers should keep training sessions short and engaging to maintain the puppy's focus and enthusiasm. Basic obedience training takes center stage.

Handlers should gradually introduce the puppy to a variety of settings, including indoor and outdoor spaces, different floor textures, and varying levels of stimuli. This exposure enhances the puppy's adaptability and confidence, as the K9 will be deployed in a forest conditions, it is to be acquainted to



Red Sandal K9 gives positive indication and busts a smuggling network of this prized jungle produce.

such flora and fauna. These working K9s are to be deployed in different weather conditions throughout the year.

INTRODUCTION TO SCENT OBJECTS

While this phase doesn't involve the complexity of scent detection work, it lays the groundwork for future training modules. Scented toys can be in-corporated in to play sessions. The powdered red sandal wood is taken from the root extract of red sandal tree which is having its unique odour into the toys. Training Scent introduction and imprinting form a crucial phase in the training of Belgian Malinois for scent detection work. This stage, typically initiated during the early months of a K9's development, involves exposing the K9 to various scents.

Introducing a variety of scents at an early age cultivates their natural inclination to explore and identify odours. This process is fundamental for developing the K9's olfactory senses, enhancing their ability to discriminate between different smells, and laying the groundwork for more advanced scent work. Discrimination of the wood scents with other wood and herbs are also done.

Scent objects play a pivotal role in the training process. These can range from scented articles to specific items associated with the target odours relevant to the k9's future detection tasks. It's crucial to start with mild scents, gradually progressing to more complex ones. The real task begins with introduction of red sandal wood



log's scent introduction.

This gentle introduction sets the stage for the more focused scent imprinting training that follows.

Targeted objects for scent detection:

Upon their utility they are deployed near the forest check posts and district borders. Daily thousands of vehicles pass through the check posts. Hence these training K9s are taken to the nearest NHAI toll gate.

Ground and luggage search were also practiced in the training center

ground and nearby railway station and bus station. As the red sandal wood dumps are hidden in the forest after their curing, hence the dogs were allowed to practice the ground and luggage search in different field conditions.

Field Deployment and Operations:

Deployed alongside law enforcement agencies and wildlife conservation authorities, red sandalwood detection dogs play a crucial role in detecting illegal red sandal trafficking activities.





dogs and their handlers. Regular reinforcement exercises, scenario-based simulations, and proficiency evaluations ensure that the canine teams remain effective and reliable in their detection efforts.

In summary, red sandalwood detection dogs represent a vital frontline defence against illegal trafficking and exploitation of this precious resource. Through their unparalleled olfactory capabilities and specialized training, these canine detectives bolster law enforcement and conservation efforts, safeguarding red sandalwood forests and ecosystems for future generation.

Whether at forest check post, or border crossings. The presence of detection dogs serves as a powerful deterrent against red sandalwood smuggling. Smugglers are aware of the heightened risk of detection posed by these highly trained canines, leading to a decrease in illicit trafficking activities and a greater likelihood of apprehension.

Continuous Training and Evaluation:

Training is an ongoing process for red sandalwood detection

Conservation Impact:

By intercepting illegal red sandalwood shipments, detection dogs contribute to the conservation of this endangered species. Curbing illicit trade helps protect red sandalwood forests from overexploitation, preserving biodiversity and ecological balance in their native habitats.



Joined as Veterinary Officer in 2009 and was deputed to Police department in the year 2017. He is posted at the K9 Training Centre, Mangalagiri for the past 7 years, with AP Police.



UTILISATION OF K9 SQUAD IN THE THAR DESERT: A VETERINARIAN'S PERSPECTIVE

Dr Saroj B Shinde, 2 I/C (Vet), BSF

Introduction:

The Thar Desert, spanning across the India-Pakistan border, presents unique challenge for Border Security Force. In this arid and rugged terrain, BSF plays a pivotal role in ensuring national security. One integral aspect of their operations involves the utilization of highly trained canine squad for various purposes. Force dogs trained in explosive/narcotic detection, Trackers and IP are deployed along the India-Pakistan border in the Thar Desert. Their keen sense of smell and ability to detect hidden contraband play a crucial role in intercepting illegal activities. These dogs accompany

border security personnel during patrols and surveillance operations. In addition to their specialized roles, force dogs are also deployed for public order maintenance purposes in Thar. Their presence at

public gatherings, demonstrations serves as a deterrent to potential troublemakers. Once deployed in their area of responsibility, our canine squad work alongside their handlers to patrol the border,



and assist in law enforcement operations.

Working Experience:

As a force veterinarian stationed in the Thar Desert, I have had the privilege of witnessing the role these soldiers play in bolstering border security. On December 28, 2021, I embarked on a new journey as a force veterinarian at Sector Headquarters BSF Jaisalmer (South) on my permanent posting. Four battalions are deployed under Sector Headquarter BSF Jaisalmer(South). My primary role is to ensure the well-being of our canine squad, implementing preventive measures, management practices, and therapeutic approaches to keep them healthy and fit for duty. Additionally, briefing company commanders regarding the role of dog in operations and their limitations to ensure effective utilisation of our canine assets was part of my duty.

History of Dogs in Thar:

Dogs have played a significant role in the history of the Thar Desert, particularly in Jaisalmer, where they have been utilized for various purposes ranging from companionship to security and hunting. Historically, indigenous breeds are prized for their loyalty, agility, and hunting prowess. Their keen sense of smell and hearing made them invaluable allies in detecting potential threats, whether it be rival tribes or predatory animals lurking in the desert.

During the medieval period, dogs continued to be esteemed companions of royalty in the

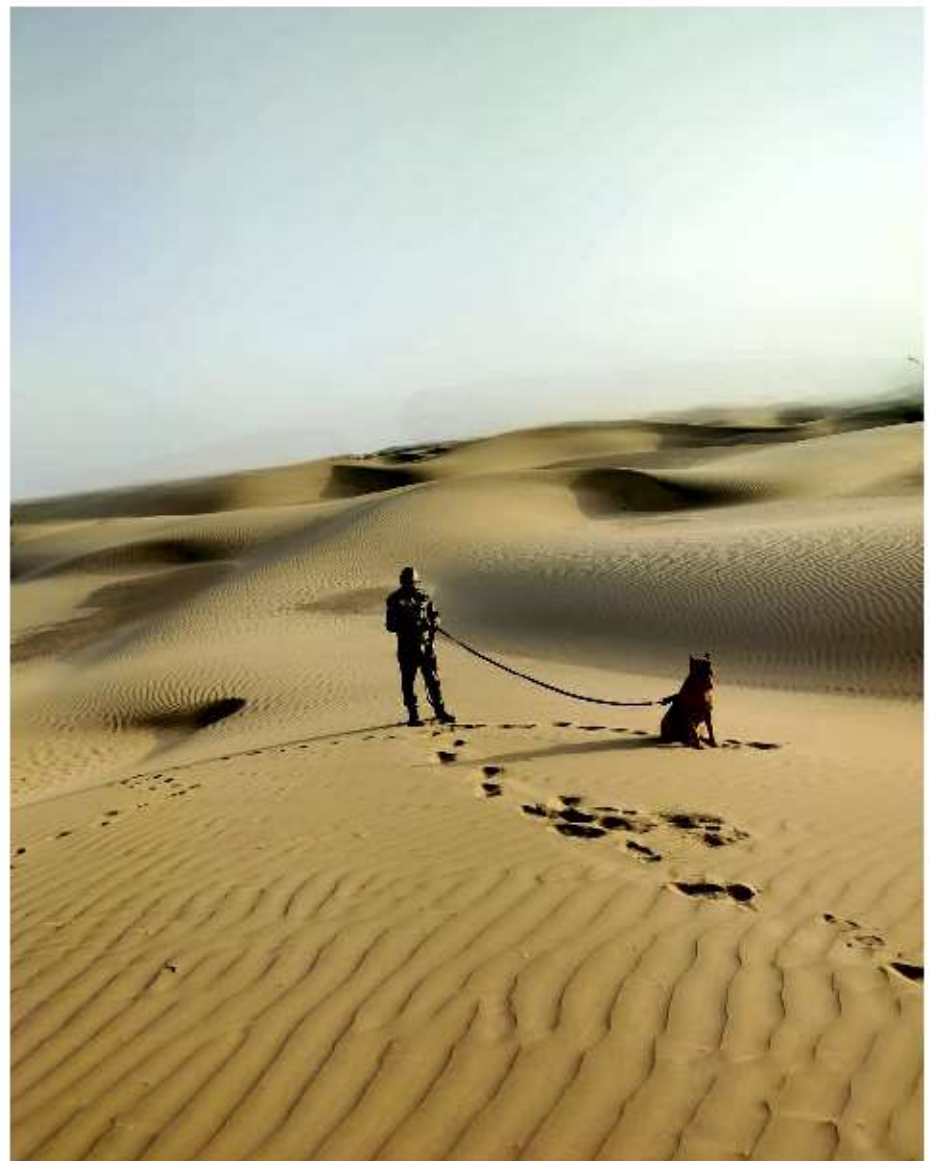
region. Dogs were trained to assist in tracking and capturing deer, hares, and wild boars etc.

With the advent of modernization, the role of dogs in Thar has evolved to adapt to changing needs. There has been an increased emphasis on utilizing dogs for purposes beyond mere companionship. The introduction of specialized training programs by organizations like Border Security Force (BSF) has led to the emergence of highly

trained working dogs tasked with enhancing security in the desert region.

Challenges for canine squad in Desert:

The Thar Desert experiences extreme temperatures, with scorching heat during the day and cold nights. Terrain is rugged and uneven, making it difficult for dogs to perform duties effectively.



Silent vigil on hot sands



The sun is scorching, The sand is hot. But my morale is high!

These conditions can be physically demanding for working dogs, leading to fatigue, dehydration and heatstroke. Sandstorms and dust storms are common occurrences in Thar Desert, reducing visibility and posing risks for working dogs. However their exceptional abilities, versatility, and loyalty make them indispensable assets in the region. Through proper training, care, and support, working dogs can overcome the challenges posed by the desert terrain and contribute significantly to enhancing security and safety in Thar.

Common Health issues:

Proactive management, preventive measures and regular veterinary care are in practice for maintaining health and well-being of dogs in this area. In the desert, dogs are

susceptible to various prominent health issues. The abrasive nature of desert sand can irritate the delicate nasal passages, leading to bleeding. Additionally, extreme temperatures and low humidity levels can exacerbate nasal dryness, further predisposing dogs to epistaxis. Heat stroke is a grave concern for working dogs in the Thar Desert, especially during the scorching summer months. Prolonged exposure to high temperatures, coupled with physical exertion, can overwhelm a dog's ability to regulate its body temperature, leading to heat stroke. Immediate cooling measures and access to shade and water are vital in preventing and managing heat stroke cases. Dermatitis, is prevalent among dogs in the Thar Desert due to exposure to abrasive sands, allergens, and

parasites. Regular grooming, use of protective gear, and application of soothing topical treatments helps alleviate symptoms and prevent complications. Urine Retention and Kidney-related Issues, Dehydration is a common issue among working dogs in the Thar Desert, leading to concentrated urine and increased risk of urinary tract infections and kidney stones. Encouraging adequate fluid intake and frequent urination breaks, regular rest breaks in shaded areas are essential in maintaining urinary tract health. Force dogs in the Thar Desert develops allergies to various environmental factors, including dust mites, pollen, and certain plants indigenous to the region. Allergic reactions manifests as pruritus (itchiness), dermatitis, respiratory distress, and gastrointestinal symptoms. Identifying and minimizing exposure to allergens, along with symptomatic treatment helps manage allergic reactions in affected dogs. The scorching desert sands of the Thar pose a threat to the delicate footpads of working dogs, especially during peak daytime. Direct contact with heated sand causes burns, abrasions, and blisters on the paw pads, impairing mobility and causing pain. Protective foot cover offers insulation and shield the footpads from excessive heat and abrasion, reducing the risk of injuries.

Veterinary Care set up in Sector:

As part of duty, veterinary officers routinely visit locations where Force K9s are deployed, conducting thorough examinations to assess their health and evaluate their

work efficiency in trade-related tasks. Complementing the efforts of veterinary officers, para-veterinary staff trained in animal health and welfare, regularly check the health condition of force dogs in the field, providing essential support and assistance. Veterinary nursing assistants deployed in border areas play a vital role in catering to the ground needs of Force K9s by being constantly vigilant and

responsive, ensuring that the dogs receive prompt attention and care whenever required. Veterinary nursing assistants are on the toes, striving to maintain the dog's optimum work efficiency under challenging conditions. With veterinary officers leading the way, supported by Para-Veterinary staff and veterinary nursing assistants, the BSF's veterinary care system prioritizes the well-being of its

valuable assets by maintaining a proactive and responsive approach to healthcare.

Veterinary Care Challenges in the Thar Desert.

The vast expanse of the area of responsibility, coupled with the harsh climate, steep slopes, shifting sand dunes, and arid landscape, necessitates extra efforts to provide comprehensive veterinary care to the dogs deployed in this area. The area of responsibility poses challenges in accessing remote locations where dogs are deployed for security operations. These dynamic landscapes are constantly changing due to wind erosion and sand movement, making navigation unpredictable and hazardous. Accessing remote border outposts amidst the vast expanse of shifting sands requires careful planning and coordination. Traveling long distances within the Thar Desert is a daunting task. Limited infrastructure, including roads and medical facilities, compounds the logistical challenges faced by veterinary personnel. The lack of readily available resources in remote areas necessitates careful planning and preparedness.

Canine Breeding:

Under project Shwan Kranti, MHA, COI has enhanced authorization of dogs in BSF battalions. As a part of project, field canine breeding centre is established at SHQ Jaisalmer (South). In-house breeding will be enhanced subsequently to meet the requirement of dogs in BSF. Breeding of dogs for working



The sun may go to bed, but I remain on duty!!

roles in the desert, particularly for Border Security Force operations, requires careful consideration of various factors to ensure the health, temperament, and performance of the dogs for various roles. Formal breeding programs may not be as prevalent in Thar compared to other areas however selective breeding practices based on desired traits may still employed. Certain characteristics like their adaptability to desert environments, heat tolerance, endurance, and intelligence may be emphasized to produce dogs suited to the specific needs and preferences of the area. Efforts can be made to conserve and preserve indigenous dog breeds best suited to this challenging area. Breeds such as Belgian Shepherd, German Shepherds, etc. which are commonly used for working roles in various environments are considered for breeding.

To achieve improvements in utilization in the Thar, modifications at the individual level, particularly focusing on early environment-behaviour, temperament and cognition, are essential. Socialization and exposure to various environmental stimuli at an early age to build confidence and resilience in working dogs is crucial. Implementation of gradual exposure to heat, providing access to shade and water during training sessions, and monitoring dogs closely for signs of heat stress or dehydration are helpful. These strategies not only enhance the performance and adaptability of working dogs but also contribute to their overall well-being and success in fulfilling their roles in border security.

To optimize effectiveness and preparedness in this demanding environment, a comprehensive orientation programs for veterinary officers and Para-Veterinary staff are being organized at this HQ. These orientation program addresses the specific challenges and requirements encountered in this area. It primarily includes understanding ecology and environmental factors of the Thar desert, proficiency in identifying and managing veterinary emergencies encountered in the terrain, animal handling techniques considering their roles and requirements in border security operations, knowledge of preventive healthcare measures, treatment protocols for common ailments and collaboration with other agencies to leverage resources and expertise in addressing veterinary challenges in the Thar desert.

Impact of Desert Terrain on Canine Scent Detection.

In the realm of specialized operations, the use of trained sniffer dogs is indispensable. Olfactory detection is inherent in dogs, honed through millennia of evolution. However, the effectiveness of scent identification by dogs is significantly influenced by the environmental factors they operate in.

Factors such as temperature fluctuations, terrain ruggedness, and scent degradation pose significant challenges to scent identification across various tasks. The arid climate often leads to rapid evaporation of residues, diminishing scent concentration

leading to reduced scent intensity further complicating detection efforts. Disturbances in scent trails caused by huge number of free-roaming animals is a common issue. The presence of myriad scents in the environment, ranging from natural flora to animal tracks, poses distractions and increases the complexity of scent discrimination tasks.

Moreover, the sandy terrain can obscure scent trails, reducing the effectiveness of tracking to their source. Additionally, extreme temperatures can affect dog's stamina and concentration, reducing their tracking efficiency. Such challenges, attracts emphasis on acclimatization of dogs to desert conditions, enhancing their ability to discern faint scents amidst harsh environmental factors. Handlers employ tactics such as strategic positioning with wind direction analysis, simulate real-world scenarios etc. to optimize scent detection, and endurance upholding national sovereignty in the challenging terrain of the Thar Desert.

Optimisation of use of Force K9s in Jaisalmer desert area:

It includes implementation of specialized training programmes tailored to the challenges of the desert including training dogs to acclimatise to extreme temperatures, navigate rough terrain, and operate effectively in low-visibility conditions. Through proactive preventive measures, strategic deployment, and continuous training, we can

enhance the capabilities of our canine squad in this challenging terrain. Strategic deployment planning is crucial based on analysis of security threats and operational requirements and deploying police K9 accordingly to maximize their effectiveness in detecting contraband and apprehending suspects. Engagement with population with civic action programs, demonstrations, etc. to raise awareness about the role and capabilities of police dogs always proves effective. Periodic evaluation, and proficiency testing of police dogs and their handlers is being conducted to ensure they remain operationally ready and effective in carrying out their duties in. This includes regular refresher courses, scenario-based training exercises, and performance evaluations to identify areas for improvement and address any training gaps or deficiencies. Dogs with genetic predispositions for heat tolerance are better equipped to withstand the scorching

temperatures prevalent in desert regions like Jaisalmer. Breeds with short coats, light-colored fur, and physiological adaptations for heat dissipation are better suited to thrive in hot climates. Collaboration with academic institutions, research organizations to explore innovative techniques, plays key roles for enhancing the performance of working Force dogs. With dedication and collaboration, we strive to uphold the mission of the Border Security Force and protect our nation's borders effectively.

The Border Security Force (BSF) deploys highly trained dogs across various trades. These canine assets have demonstrated notable achievements however number of achievements is influenced by factors such as the frequency of activities in border area.

Border Security Force have implemented stringent border security measures, including surveillance systems, patrols, and checkpoints, to deter illicit cross-

border activities. These measures act as deterrents which significantly reduce the likelihood of criminal operations flourishing in the border area.

Dog's achievements are measured by the number of successful detections. In areas with high insurgent activity or high incidence of drug trafficking, dogs all over India have made significant achievements. Limitations arise in this region where explosives are less prevalent and drug-related activities are sporadic, leading to fewer opportunities for detections.

Despite the formidable challenges of desert, Border Security Force remains committed to providing the highest standard of veterinary care for its dogs deployed in border area. By addressing the unique needs of Force dogs in Thar, BSF demonstrates unwavering dedication to the welfare of its invaluable asset in safeguarding the nation's borders.



Dr Saroj B Shinde, 2IC (Vet) is a post graduate in veterinary medicine from College of Veterinary & Animal Sciences Parbhani, Maharashtra. The officer is presently posted at Sector headquarter BSF Jaisalmer (South). Her role involves providing veterinary care and utilisation of K9 teams in the Thar Desert.



REVOLUTIONISING AIRPORT SECURITY BY INNOVATING SNIFFER DOG TRAINING AIDS FOR ENHANCED DETECTION

K.V.K. Sriram, DIG (Retd), CISF UNIT ASG CHENNAI

Airport security is a critical aspect of modern travel and sniffer dogs deployed round the clock play a pivotal role in ensuring safety by detecting illegal substances and potential threats. To maximize their efficiency, it is imperative to continuously innovate and improve training aids that enhances the sniffing activity of these remarkable canine partners. Traditional training methods for sniffer dogs rely on the use of target scents hidden in specific locations. Dogs are trained to recognize and locate these scents to indicate potential threats. If the same traditional pattern of training

is regularly imparted to the dogs this may potentially become boring and decrease detection accuracy over time. Therefore, innovations and upgradations are essential to keep sniffer dogs at the forefront of airport security. As such with an innovative approach a dynamic training aids are developed by the Dog Squad of CISF Unit ASG Chennai in order to improve the efficacy of sniffer dogs in training aspects and elevate airport security to new heights.

Sniffer dogs are highly trained to detect a wide range of substances,

including narcotics, explosives, and contraband items. Their remarkable olfactory abilities make them invaluable assets in the fight against criminal activities at airports and other PSUs. However, like any skilled professionals, sniffer dogs require upgraded training which helps to maintain their proficiency level.

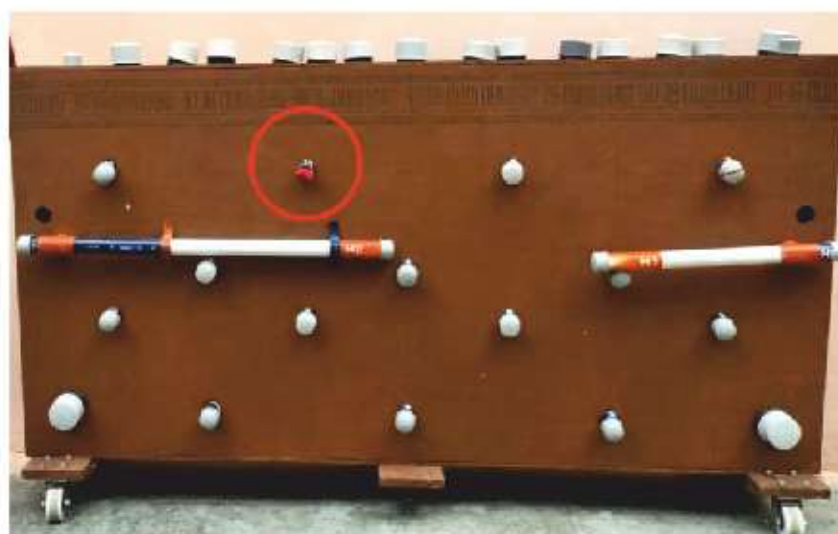
One such innovation the "Discover explosive is concealed at the rear side of the wall and then the dog is deployed to figure out the hidden scent source.



"DISCOVER AND SURPRISE WALL"

Here's how it works:

STEP- 01 :



Rearview: Explosive is placed inside the pipe at the rear panel of the box & Closed with end cap in order to generate the scent source towards the front side of the wall

(The above training aid is designed & developed by CISF No-014502329 HC/CD S. SUBBURAJ of ASG Chennai under the guidance of competent authority)

OUTCOMES OF THE INNOVATION: -

Introducing an element of surprise

and variability, the wall challenges sniffer dogs to rely on their olfactory skills rather than memorization. This enhances their overall accuracy in detecting target scents.

The key to the Discover and Surprise wall effectiveness lies in its ability to randomize scent placement.

Trainers can rearrange the hidden scents before each training session, preventing dogs from memorizing scent locations.

Sniffer dogs often work in diverse and dynamic environments. The Discover and Surprise Wall simulates real-world scenarios, preparing dogs to handle unexpected challenges effectively. Cognitive effort required to search for hidden scents in different compartments provides mental stimulation for the dogs, keeping them engaged and motivated.

Trainers can efficiently train multiple dogs using the same wall, and Surprise Wall" a unique training apparatus is designed at CISF Unit ASG Chennai to enhance the sniffing activity of sniffer dogs. The Discover and Surprise Wall is a versatile training tool that lends an element of surprise and challenge to the sniffer dogs. It consists of a wall-like structure with multiple port hole compartments at different heights, interconnected with a particular channel in which making it a cost-effective and time-saving tool. The Discover and Surprise Wall is a game-changing innovation in the field of sniffer dog training.

By enhancing their sniffing activity through unpredictability and challenge, it equips these canine heroes with even greater capabilities. As the demand for sniffer dog services continues to grow, tools like the Discover and Surprise Wall will play a crucial role in ensuring the effectiveness of these invaluable assets in various fields, ultimately contributing to public safety and security.

STEP- 02 :



Deployment of Dog: Dogs are deployed at the front side of the training aid to figure out the scent.



STEP- 03 :



On positive identification: When a dog successfully identifies the hidden scent, a ball as a surprise reward is dropped from the top panel connected with the identified compartment and the dog is allowed to play with the reward.



(The above training aid is designed & developed by CISF No-014502329 HC/ CD S. SUBBURAJ of ASC Chennai under the guidance of competent authority)



He retired as DIC, CISF. He is an airport security expert and had a major leadership role in streamlining K9 deployment and operations at CISF unit, ASG Chennai.



के 9 प्रशिक्षण में गैर घातक हथियारों के उपयोग में नवाचार

भूमिका

हथियार के बिना किसी भी तरह की फोर्स या पुलिस की कल्पना करना असम्भव है, और उससे भी मुश्किल काम है, बिना हथियार के K9 प्रशिक्षण। श्वान प्रशिक्षण में हथियार तो हम सभी इस्तेमाल कर लेते हैं, लेकिन हथियार के रख-रखाव व साफ सफाई से संबंधित SOP का पालन करना बेहद मुश्किल हो जाता है। इन्हीं बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए NTCD में INNOVATION (नवाचार) के द्वारा आवाज, धुआं, धमाका व शोला पैदा करने के लिए या Battle Inoculation जैसे हालात पैदा करने के लिए कुछ इनोवेटिव ट्रेनिंग ऐड का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। हमारा उद्देश्य आप सभी को इन इनोवेटिव ट्रेनिंग ऐड से परिचित करवाना है।

उद्देश्य

INNOVATIVE TRG AID/उपकरण के बारे में आम जानकारी, रखा-रखाव और इस्तेमाल करने का तरीका सिखाना है।

नवाचार प्रशिक्षण सहायक के बारे में आम जानकारी

- » सीमा सुरक्षा बल, राष्ट्रीय श्वान प्रशिक्षण केंद्र में श्वान क्रांति (श्वान प्रशिक्षण) के तहत BATTLE INOCULATION का सीधा- साधा और कारगर व उपयोगी INNOVATIVE TRG AID है।
- » इसे फायर करके हथियार के रूप में धुआं, घमाका, आवाज और शोला पैदा किया जा सकता है।
- » ये स्मूथ बोर का बना है।
- » इसका इस्तेमाल किसी चुने हुए इलाका या TRG Area/Demo या ट्रेनिंग के दौरान किया जा सकता है।
- » इस उपकरण से किसी लक्ष्य को हिट (Hit) नहीं किया जा सकता।
- » इसमें घमाके की आवाज, धुआं और शोला को आसानी से बढ़ाया जा सकता है और कम भी किया जा सकता है।
- » इसको एक श्वान परिचारक/जवान आसानी से कौरी और इस्तेमाल कर सकता है।
- » लेकिन लगातार और ज्यादा इस्तेमाल करने के लिए अतिरिक्त उपकरणों की सहायता की आवश्यकता होगी।

INNOVATIVE POTASH GUN

तकनीकी जानकारी

- Muzzle velocity = NIL
- Sighting radius = NIL
- Range = NIL
- Length (lambai) = 24"
- Weight (wajan) = 2.780 kg
- Calibre = 01"
- Rate of fire = 02 shots/min



प्रयोग होने वाली सामग्री

S/NO.	PARTICULARS	QTY	RATE
01	18" x 0.1" Pipe(Bike Shocker wala)	01 NOS	100 x 01 = 100/-
02	05" x 1/2" Iron pipe	02 NOS	20 x 02 = 40/-
03	16 mm Rod (02 ft)	01 NOS	140 x 01 = 140/-
04	Warshall	03 NOS	10 x 03 = 30/-
05	Sling	01 NOS	50 x 01 = 50/-
TOTAL	360/- रुपये मात्र		

INNOVATIVE CARBIDE GUN

तकनीकी जानकारी

- Muzzle velocity = NIL
- Sighting radius = NIL
- Range = NIL
- Length (lambai) = 34"
- Weight (wajan) = 1.2 kg
- Calibre = 02"
- Rate of fir = 02 shots/min



प्रयोग होने वाली सामग्री

S/NO.	PARTICULARS	QTY	RATE
01	24" × 03" PVC Pipe	01 NOS	35 × 02 = 70/-
02	18" × 02" PVC Pipe	01 NOS	30 × 1.5 = 45/-
03	03" End Cap PVC	01 NOS	40 × 01 = 40/-
04	03" × 2" Reducer PVC	01 NOS	60 × 01 = 60/-
05	2" × 1.5" Reducer PVC	01 NOS	40 × 01 = 40/-
06	12" × 02" Lohe Ki Patti	02 NOS	10 × 02 = 20/-
07	06" × 02" Lakri Ka Tukra	02 NOS	05 × 02 = 10/-
08	1/2" Keel	40 NOS	10 × 01 = 10/-
09	Gas Lighter	01 NOS	80 × 01 = 80/-
10	Sling	01 NOS	50 × 01 = 50/-
TOTAL	425/- रुपये मात्र		

INNOVATIVE PISTOL CARBIDE

तकनीकी जानकारी

- Muzzle velocity = NIL
- Sighting radius = NIL
- Range = NIL
- Length (lambai) = 14"
- Weight (wajan) = 0.480gm
- Calibre = 1"
- Rate of fire = 02 shots/min



प्रयोग होने वाली सामग्री

S/NO.	PARTICULARS	QTY	RATE
01	10" × 01" PVC Pipe	01 NOS	25 × 01 = 25/-
02	01" × 1/2" Tee PVC	02 NOS	30 × 02 = 60/-
03	01" × 1/2" Reducer PVC	01 NOS	40 × 01 = 40/-
04	01" End Cap PVC	01 NOS	40 × 01 = 40/-
05	1/2" End Cap PVC	03 NOS	20 × 03 = 60/-
06	10" × 1/2" PVC Pipe	01 NOS	50 × 01 = 50/-
07	Gas Lighter	01 NOS	80 × 01 = 80/-
08	Steel Chain	01 NOS	10 × 01 = 10/-
TOTAL	365/- रुपये मात्र		

फायरिंग मैकेनिज्म की चाल

(INNOVATIVE CARBIDE GUN & INNOVATIVE PISTOL CARBIDE)

गैस लाइटर के बटन को जैसे ही दबाते हैं, तो हैमर इलेक्ट्रिक असेंबली पर हिट करता है, जिस से बिजली उत्पन्न होती है, जिस से करंट सीधा निपल प्वाइंट पर चला जाता है, और निपल प्वाइंट पर जाकर स्पार्क करता है, और जैसा कि हम जानते हैं कि बॉडी में पहले से ही कार्बाइड गैस मौजूद होती है, जैसे ही कार्बाइड गैस स्पार्क के संपर्क में आती है, तो धमाका होता है।

INNOVATIVE TRG AID को इस्तेमाल करते समय ध्यान में रखने वाली बातें

- » इस्तेमाल करते समय सुरक्षित दिशा और मुनासिब दूरी का ध्यान रखें।
- » इस्तेमाल करते समय किसी भी सजीव वस्तु की तरफ ना करें। साथ ही इस्तेमाल करते समय चश्मे (goggle) का प्रयोग करें।
- » इस्तेमाल करते समय मास्क या रुमाल का इस्तेमाल करें।
- » उपकरण को ऐसी जगह ना छोड़ा जाए, जिससे कोई अवांछित व्यक्ति इस्तेमाल कर सके।
- » उपकरण में कभी भी कार्बाइड/पोटाश/सल्फर या पानी डालकर ना छोड़ा जाए।
- » उपकरण की बैरल को किसी साथी की तरफ या ऐसी दिशा में ना किया जाये, जहां इस्तेमाल होने से कोई दुर्घटना हो सकती है।
- » उपकरण के साथ नाजायज छेड़-छाड़ ना की जाए।
- » इस्तेमाल करने से पहले निरीक्षण और सफाई कर ली जाये।
- » इस्तेमाल करते समय शरीर से जितना हो सके दूर रखें।

INNOVATIVE TRG AID (उपकरण)–में पड़ने वाली रोकें

- » उपकरण में पोटाश और सल्फर का मिश्रण सही मात्रा में नहीं होना।
- » उपकरण को हल्के (ढीले) हाथों से इस्तेमाल करना।
- » कार्बाइड और पानी का मिश्रण सही से न होना।
- » गैस लाइटर में स्पार्क का ना होना
- » उपकरण के किसी हिस्से पुर्जे का क्रेक होना या टूट जाना।



महाराष्ट्र पुलिस के वफादार साथी: श्वान की अदम्य वीरता और उनके लिए समर्पित श्वान संचालकों का महत्व

Supriya Sharad Kindre, Police Head Constable, Dog Training Centre, CID, Pune, Maharashtra

- हम हमारे श्वानों को उनकी अविश्वसनीय उपलब्धियों के लिए सलाम करते हैं, जो अपनी अटूट वफादारी के अलावा राष्ट्र सेवा के रूप में अपनी भूमिकाओं में अविश्वसनीय क्षमता और अद्वितीय साहस का बेहतरीन उदाहरण हैं एवं मानव जाति के लिए पशु के रूप में वरदान है। महाराष्ट्र पुलिस में श्वानों की भूमिका अपरिहार्य है। पुलिस श्वान प्रशिक्षण का उद्देश्य अत्यधिक कुशल और विश्वसनीय श्वान तैयार करना है, जो पुलिस अधिकारियों को उनके काम में

सहायता कर सकें। पुलिस श्वानों को विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्य करने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है, जिसमें संदिग्धों पर नजर रखना, ड्रग्स और विस्फोटकों का पता लगाना और अपराधियों को पकड़ने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। उनकी घ्राण शक्ति, अदम्य निष्ठा और साहस पुलिस बल के लिए अमूल्य साबित हुए हैं। कुछ उदाहरणों के माध्यम से इन वीर श्वानों की कहानियों को हमने जाना है।

- पुलिस श्वान का प्रशिक्षण गहन,

विशिष्ट और मांग वाला है। यह एक जटिल प्रक्रिया है जिसके लिए परिचारक और श्वान दोनों में उच्च स्तर के कौशल और समर्पण की आवश्यकता होती है। श्वानों की हर सफल कार्य के पीछे कठिन प्रशिक्षण और संचालको का समर्पण भी शामिल है। संचालको और श्वानों के बीच गहरा बंधन ही उन्हें इतना प्रभावी बनाता है।

- श्वानों के कार्य क्षेत्र में अगर कोई सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है, तो वह है श्वान संचालक। इसलिए हर समय संचालको के स्वास्थ्य

और मानसिक स्थिति का आकलन करना आवश्यक है। उचित कौशल के बिना श्वान को प्रशिक्षित कर सफलता पाना असंभव है।

संचालकों का टीम के प्रदर्शन पर प्रभाव

हैन्डलर की विशेषताएं :- श्वान की शारीरिक भाषा पढ़ने में सक्षम हो।

- » श्वान के संकेत पर भरोसा करने की क्षमता हो।
- » नैतिकता पर दृढ़ रहते हुए कार्य करना।
- » श्वान के व्यवहार के बारे में जानकारी।
- » श्वान को संभालने में कुशल हो।
- » हवा की दिशा पढ़ने की क्षमता रखता हो।
- » नेविगेशन कौशल।
- » लक्षित प्रजातियों का गहन ज्ञान।
- » शारीरिक फिटनेस/सहनशक्ति का उच्च स्तर।
- » पारिस्थितिक अनुभव का अभ्यास करना।
- » टीम खिलाड़ी की भावना।
- » K9 घाण क्षमता का ज्ञान।
- » श्वान के प्रशिक्षण में प्रत्यक्ष अनुभव।
- » पारिस्थितिकी में मजबूत सैद्धांतिक पृष्ठभूमि।
- » रिपोर्ट लेखन में कुशल हो।

श्वान संचालकों के कौशल में कुछ कारक जोड़ने से वांछित परिणाम प्राप्त करने में मदद मिलेगी।

- संबंध और विश्वास निर्माण :- नियमित बातचीत, सकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण और साझा अनुभवों के माध्यम से संचालकों और उनके श्वानों के बीच मजबूत बंधन को प्रोत्साहित करें। इससे विश्वास,

सहयोग और एक-दूसरे की जरूरतों के बारे में गहरी समझ को बढ़ावा मिलता है।

- श्वान और श्वान संचालक टीमों श्वान और संचालकों की टीमों को स्थायी इकाइयों के रूप में स्थापित करें, जिससे लगातार प्रशिक्षण, साझेदारी विकास और विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त हो सके। यह निरंतरता टीम वर्क की प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाती है।
- मुआवजा और लाभ बढ़ाएँ:- श्वान प्रशिक्षण एक मांग वाला और विशिष्ट पेशा है, और योग्य संचालकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए प्रतिस्पर्धी मुआवजे और लाभ की पेशकश करता है। इसमें वेतन वृद्धि, प्रदर्शन बोनस, स्वास्थ्य बीमा, सेवानिवृत्ति योजना और अध्यापन प्रतिपूर्ति शामिल हो सकती है।
- व्यावसायिक विकास के अवसर प्रदान करें :- श्वान संचालकों को नवीनतम प्रशिक्षण विधियों और तकनीकों पर आधारित रहने के लिए चल रहे व्यावसायिक विकास के अवसरों तक पहुंच होनी चाहिए। इसमें कार्यशालाएँ, सम्मेलन और ऑनलाइन पाठ्यक्रम शामिल हो सकते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए, इंटरनेशनल एसोसिएशन ऑफ कैनइन प्रोफेशनल्स श्वान प्रशिक्षकों के लिए विभिन्न प्रकार की कार्यशालाएँ और सेमिनार आयोजित करता है।
- इंटरनेशिप और प्रशिक्षुता प्रदान करें:- इंटरनेशिप और प्रशिक्षुता इच्छुक श्वान प्रशिक्षकों को महत्वपूर्ण व्यावहारिक अनुभव और

मार्गदर्शन प्रदान कर सकते हैं। पुलिस विभाग और श्वान प्रशिक्षण संगठन इंटरनेशिप कार्यक्रम बनाने के लिए साझेदारी कर सकते हैं जो नए संचालकों के लिए सीखने का उपयुक्त माहौल प्रदान करते हैं। सैन डिएगो ह्यूमेन सोसाइटी इच्छुक श्वान संचालकों के लिए एक इंटरनेशिप कार्यक्रम चलाती है।

- कैरियर के अवसरों को बढ़ावा देना :- पुलिस विभाग और श्वान प्रशिक्षण संगठनों द्वारा श्वान प्रशिक्षण में कैरियर के अवसरों को सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। इसमें सार्वजनिक आउटरीच अभियान, व्यावसायिक स्कूलों और कॉलेजों के साथ साझेदारी और नौकरी मेलों में भागीदारी शामिल हो सकती है।
- एक स्पष्ट और पारदर्शी कैरियर पथ विकसित करें :- श्वान प्रशिक्षकों को उनके लिए उपलब्ध करियर पथ की स्पष्ट समझ होनी चाहिए, जिसमें पदोन्नति के अवसर और वेतन वृद्धि भी शामिल है। इससे शीर्ष प्रतिभाओं को आकर्षित करने और उन्हें बनाए रखने में मदद मिलेगी।
- एक सुदृढ़ परामर्श कार्यक्रम बनाये :- एक सुदृढ़ परामर्श कार्यक्रम नए श्वान प्रशिक्षकों को सफल होने के लिए आवश्यक सहायता और मार्गदर्शन प्रदान कर सकता है। अनुभवी प्रशिक्षक अपने ज्ञान और विशेषज्ञता को साझा कर सकते हैं, जिससे अगली पीढ़ी के योग्य श्वान संचालकों को विकसित करने में मदद मिलेगी।
- अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहयोग एवं

एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण :- पाठ्यक्रम, प्रशिक्षण विधियों, उपकरणों, संसाधनों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर श्वान के क्षेत्र के सहयोग हेतु एक एकीकृत दृष्टिकोण नई प्रौद्योगिकियों के विकास में मदद करेगा। साथ ही, फॉरेंसिक श्वानों की उच्च क्षमता का उपयोग करके हम देश और दुनिया में कानून व्यवस्था बनाए रखने के लिए उनका अधिकतम उपयोग कर सकेंगे। अतः यह कहा जा सकता है कि श्वानों के इस क्षेत्र ने हमारी C20 की अवधारणा "वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्" भावना को वास्तविक अर्थों में साकार करने में भी योगदान दिया है।

परामर्श कार्यक्रम

- शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के साथ सहयोग करें :- पुलिस विभाग और श्वान प्रशिक्षण संगठन, श्वान संचालकों के लिए विशेष प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम विकसित करने के लिए शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के साथ सहयोग कर सकते हैं। इसमें प्रमाणन कार्यक्रम, एसोसिएट डिग्री और स्नातक डिग्री शामिल हो सकते हैं। उदाहरण के लिए—
- उत्तरी फ्लोरिडा विश्वविद्यालय K9 प्रशिक्षण और व्यवहार में विज्ञान स्नातक की डिग्री प्रदान करता है।
- यूनिवर्सिटी ऑफ नेशनल फॉरेंसिक साइंस यूनिवर्सिटी K9 फॉरेंसिक साइंस में डिप्लोमा प्रदान करती है।
- छात्रवृत्ति और ट्यूशन सहायता प्रदान करें—

छात्रवृत्ति और ट्यूशन सहायता हेतु इच्छुक प्रशिक्षकों के लिए श्वान प्रशिक्षण शिक्षा को और अधिक किफायती बनाने में मदद कर सकती है। यह विशेष रूप से कम प्रतिनिधित्व वाले समूहों या जिनके पास वित्तीय बाधाएं हैं, उनके लिए फायदेमंद हो सकता है।

- विविधता और समावेशन को बढ़ावा देना :- पुलिस विभाग और श्वान प्रशिक्षण संगठनों को श्वान प्रशिक्षण के क्षेत्र में विविधता और समावेशन को सक्रिय रूप से बढ़ावा देना चाहिए। इसमें अल्पसंख्यक समुदायों तक पहुंच, लक्षित भर्ती प्रयास और अचेतन पूर्वाग्रह प्रशिक्षण शामिल हो सकते हैं।
- उत्कृष्टता को पहचानें और पुरस्कृत करें :- श्वान संचालकों को उनकी कड़ी मेहनत और समर्पण के लिए मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए और पुरस्कृत किया जाना चाहिए। इसमें महीने के सर्वश्रेष्ठ कर्मचारी पुरस्कार, प्रदर्शन बोनस और उन्नति के अवसर शामिल हो सकते हैं।

सफलता को और बेहतर बनाने के लिए उपाय और नवोन्मेषी प्रशिक्षण पद्धतियों का विकास करना।

पुलिस में श्वानों के लिए नए और उन्नत प्रशिक्षण तरीके विकसित करने चाहिए। इससे यह सुनिश्चित करने में मदद मिलेगी कि पुलिस श्वानों को 21 वीं सदी की चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए प्रशिक्षित किया हो।

- जैसे-जैसे आभासी वास्तविकता तकनीक विकसित होती जा रही है,

वैसे-वैसे हमारे श्वान साथियों के संज्ञानात्मक उत्तेजना और प्रशिक्षण से लेकर तनाव कम करने के साथ ही जीवन को बेहतर बनाने की क्षमता भी बढ़ती जा रही है।

- श्वानों को विस्फोटकों और दवाओं



का पता लगाने में मदद करने के लिए नई गंधों का विकास।

- सकारात्मक सुदृढीकरण तकनीकों



का उपयोग।

- क्लिकर प्रशिक्षण का उपयोग।



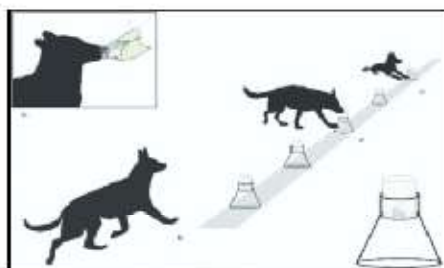
- लक्ष्य प्रशिक्षण का उपयोग।



- गंध भेदभाव प्रशिक्षण का उपयोग



— श्वानों में गंध प्रशिक्षण के संदर्भ में, भेदभाव प्रशिक्षण का अर्थ है उन्हें सिखाना दूसरों की तुलना में किसी विशेष गंध को चुनें और उस पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना शामिल है।



संक्षेप

- इन चुनौतियों का समाधान करके और उल्लेखित उद्देश्यों की दिशा में काम करके, कानून प्रवर्तन एजेंसियां यह सुनिश्चित कर सकती हैं कि उनकी पुलिस श्वान इकाइयाँ उच्च प्रशिक्षित, अच्छी तरह से सुसज्जित हैं, और विभिन्न परिचालन कार्यों

में प्रभावी ढंग से सहायता करने में सक्षम हैं, जो अंततः हमारी सफलता की कहानियों को और बेहतर बना सकेंगी।

- हमें नई पीढ़ी को विज्ञान की तरफ आकर्षित करना है। 21वीं सदी विज्ञान और प्राद्योगिकी की है इस कारण दुनिया में वही देश आगे बढ़ने वाला है जिसने विज्ञान और प्राद्योगिकी में महारथ हासिल की होगी और इसलिए समय की मांग है कि, हमें विज्ञान और प्राद्योगिकी की राह पर और अधिक मजबूती से आगे बढ़ना होगा। हर एक क्षेत्र की तरह मुझे विश्वास है कि, K9 क्षेत्र में भी भारत अब्बल देशों की गिनती में जल्द ही शामिल होगा।
- अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि ऐसे अनगिनत श्वान हैं जो दिन-रात महाराष्ट्र पुलिस के साथ मिलकर अपराध से लड़ रहे हैं। महाराष्ट्र पुलिस के श्वान न केवल कानून व्यवस्था कायम करने में बल्कि समाज की सुरक्षा में भी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं। हमें उनके योगदान को सराहना चाहिए और उनकी देखभाल एवं सम्मान सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए। मैं भारत में सेवा प्रदान करने वालों और हमारे देश के लिए अपने प्राणों की आहुती देने वाले श्वानों और

उनके संचालकों के लिए तहे दिल से ऋणी हूँ। उनकी अदम्य वीरता और निष्ठा के लिए उन्हें सलाम!

सारांश

- "आत्मनिर्भर भारत" जब जन-मन का मंत्र बन रहा है तो हमारा K9 क्षेत्र इसमें पीछे नहीं रहेगा।

"एक श्वान सिर्फ एक श्वान नहीं है, बल्कि एक साथी है, जो अपने संचालक और समुदाय के लिए हर दिन अपनी जान जोखिम में डालता है।"

सुप्रिया शरद किंद्रे, पुलिस हेड कॉन्स्टेबल, श्वान प्रशिक्षण केंद्र, सी आई डी, महाराष्ट्र राज्य, पुणे द्वारा लिए हुए प्रशिक्षण -

- » पुल ऑफ डॉग हैंडलर - एन.टी.सी. डी. टेकनपुर, मध्यप्रदेश।
- » ट्रेनिंग ऑफ ट्रेनर - एन.टी.सी.डी. टेकनपुर मध्यप्रदेश।
- » ट्रेनिंग ऑफ ट्रेनर - आई.आई.टी.ए. मोईनाबाद, हैदराबाद।
- » वेटरनरी बेसिक - आई.आई.टी.ए. मोईनाबाद, हैदराबाद।
- » वेटरनरी डिप्लोमा - नागपुर युनिवर्सिटी।
- » बी.डी.डी.एस. बेसिक कोर्स - एम.आई.ए. प्रबोधिनी, महाराष्ट्र, पुणे।
- » डिप्लोमा इन केनाइन फॉरेंसिक - एन.एफ.एस.यु. दिल्ली।



वह महाराष्ट्र अपराध जांच विभाग(सीआईडी) से एक डॉग ट्रेनर है, और उन्होंने डॉग ट्रेनिंग कोर्स परीक्षा में प्रथम आने का गौरव हासिल किया है। उन्हें राज्य की प्रथम महिला डॉग ट्रेनर होने का गौरव भी प्राप्त है। उन्होंने टेकनपुर में नेशनल ट्रेनिंग सेंटर फॉर डॉग्स(एनटीसीडी) से अपना डॉग ट्रेनिंग कोर्स पूरा किया।



सशस्त्र सीमा बल के श्वान दल में तैनात रहे विस्फोटक खोजी श्वान 'ऐज' की जीवन कहानी

वि. प. स.-12130283, मुख्य आरक्षी/सामान्य, मनोज बघेल 31वी वाहिनी, स. सी. ब., गोसाईगांव (असम)

मैं मुख्य आरक्षी/सामान्य मनोज बघेल 31वी वाहिनी, सशस्त्र सीमा बल, गोसाईगांव में तैनात हूँ। मैंने सशस्त्र सीमा बल, डेरा, अलवर (राजस्थान) के श्वान प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रजनन केन्द्र से श्वान प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया था। मेरा श्वान 'ऐज' बहुत ही वफादार और सुंदर था। श्वान 'ऐज' तो इस दुनिया से अलविदा कह कर चला गया, पर उसकी यादें आज भी मेरे दिल में हैं। एक श्वान परिचारक अपने श्वान को अपने बच्चों की तरह पालता है और बच्चे से भी ज्यादा प्यार करता है।

श्वान 'ऐज' (257) का जन्म 25 अक्टूबर 2012 को सशस्त्र सीमा बल, पालमपुर, हिमाचल प्रदेश में हुआ था और श्वान प्रशिक्षण एवं प्रजनन केन्द्र, सशस्त्र सीमा बल, डेरा अलवर, राजस्थान में मेरे साथ विस्फोटक खोजी ट्रेड में प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त किया जिसके बाद बिहार में नेपाल बॉर्डर पर झारखंड एवं छत्तीसगढ़ के जंगलों में एंटी नक्सल ऑपरेशन ड्यूटी साथ ही उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, बंगाल में कई जगह पर चुनाव ड्यूटी में तैनात रहा।

सशस्त्र सीमा बल स्थापना दिवस परेड, दिल्ली में कई बार श्वान 'ऐज' ने हिस्सा लिया और कई प्रकार के डॉग शो में भी हिस्सा लिया। 8 वर्ष की सेवा-काल पूर्ण होते ही जनवरी 2020 में 21वी वाहिनी सशस्त्र सीमा बल, बगहा, बिहार से श्वान 'ऐज' को सेवा मुक्त कर दिया गया और मैंने इसे गोद ले लिया, क्योंकि मैं श्वान प्रेमी था तो मैं अपने श्वान को कहीं अकेला नहीं छोड़ सकता था।

लगभग 4 वर्ष यह मेरे परिवार का हिस्सा बनकर मेरे परिवार के साथ रहा। समय के साथ-साथ श्वान 'ऐज' काफी वृद्ध हो गया था। वृद्धावस्था के चलते श्वान 'ऐज' का स्वास्थ्य खराब रहने लगा, जिसका इलाज लगातार चलता रहा और इसी बीच दिनांक 27/08/2023 को श्वान 'ऐज' का स्वर्गवास, मध्य प्रदेश के जिला ग्वालियर में हो गया। यह हम सबको छोड़कर दूसरी दुनिया में चला गया। इसने 8 वर्ष सशस्त्र सीमा बल में और लगभग 4 वर्ष मेरे घर पर मेरे परिवार के साथ ग्वालियर, मध्य प्रदेश में बिताया। यह श्वान 'ऐज' बहुत ही सीधा और वफादार था। इसकी यादें और इसकी वफादारी मुझे और मेरे परिवार को आजीवन याद रहेगी। मैं ईश्वर से एक ही प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि किसी न किसी जन्म में किसी न किसी रूप में मेरा श्वान मुझे जरूर मिलेगा। श्वान 'ऐज' की याद मुझे हमेशा आती रहेगी।

"बेजुबां है मगर दिल के बड़े सच्चे होते हैं, इंसानों से जानवर अच्छे होते हैं।"
जय हिंद। जय भारत।।



ENHANCING SECURITY ON INDIAN RAILWAYS: THE ROLE OF CUTTING-EDGE K9 UNITS

Sumati Shandilya, Inspector General,
Railway Protection Special Force

Introduction

India's railway network, operated by Indian Railways, is one of the largest in the world, serving about 23 millions of passengers daily across vast distances. With such extensive operations, ensuring the safety and security of passengers and infrastructure remains a paramount concern. Despite efforts to enhance security measures, including CCTV surveillance and increased police presence, there are still significant

shortcomings and bottlenecks in the existing security system, such as poor screening and access control at stations and on trains. To address these challenges and bolster security, the integration of professional K9 (canine/dog) units represents a cutting-edge solution.

Shortcomings/ Bottlenecks of Current Security System:

The current security system of

Indian Railways faces several challenges, primarily related to inadequate screening and access control measures. Passenger screening processes are often inadequate and lack advanced technology for detecting prohibited items or explosives. The problem is exacerbated by the open architecture of stations designed for easy access without considering the security component. There are more than 7000 stations large and small, located across the vast

hinterland of the nation. Moreover, the sheer volume of passengers and luggage makes it challenging for security personnel to conduct thorough inspections, leading to vulnerabilities. Such a vast system is manned by about 64000 RPF men and about 36000 CRP personnel, that makes it about one lakh personnel per 23 million passengers. If we account for leave/ TD of 20% and divide this remaining manpower in three shifts, we stare at the presence of about 26,667 CRP and RPF personnel present at one time, which is quite less given the expanse and size of operations of the Indian Railways. Due to the above infrastructural, logistic and resource related bottlenecks, the access control measures at stations and on trains are often lax, allowing unauthorized individuals to enter restricted areas or board trains without proper scrutiny.

Improving Security with Professional K9 Units:

Strengthening and professionalizing K9 units can significantly enhance the security capabilities of Indian Railways. Trained detection dogs have a keen sense of smell and can quickly identify explosives, narcotics, and other contraband items with high accuracy. Their ability to cover large areas rapidly makes them invaluable assets in screening passengers, luggage, and cargo. The screening processes normally reduce the throughput of passengers and thereby, exacerbate the problem of crowd control. K9 units can be developed as a non-invasive method of screening without significantly reducing the throughput of passengers entering/

exiting the railway system. By deploying K9 units strategically at key locations such as stations, platforms, and onboard trains, Indian Railways can strengthen security measures and deter potential threats effectively.

Existing System of K9 Units on Indian Railways:

Indian Railways has already recognized the importance of K9 units in enhancing security and has implemented them in various capacities across its network. Railway Protection Force (RPF) has deployed more than 275 trained sniffer dogs for detecting explosives and illicit substances and about 110 trained dogs for tracking criminals. Few of the dogs have been trained in sniffing narcotics and wild life products too. Some of the state CRP units like Tamil Nadu CRP have their own K9 Units. These K9 squads are deployed during routine patrols, special operations, and major events to ensure the safety of passengers and railway infrastructure. However, to cater to a vast network of more than 7000 stations and more than 11000 trains plying daily, the number is not adequate. The existing units tend to discharge a heavy work load causing loss of attention of the dog and compromising daily practice and periodical professional training. As a thumb rule, the trained dog cannot work continuously for more than 2 hours and loses its efficiency and focus if not given proper rest (at least 30 minutes) after every 2 hours. It gets tired after two sessions of 2 hours and should not be made to work

after that. However, due to limited presence of K9 units, such norms are often violated. Therefore, there is scope for expansion and improvement in their utilization. Further, instead of the K9 units attached to every jurisdictional police stations/ RPF posts, they are located centrally at one or two places in a division spread across huge expanse of geographical area, making their mobilization in time a big hurdle.

International Cutting-Edge Research and Practices:

Internationally, railway authorities and security agencies have been at the forefront of research and innovation in K9 unit deployment. Organizations such as the International Union of Railways (UIC), French National Railway Company (SNCF), Via Canada, and AMTRAK police USA have conducted extensive studies and implemented advanced K9 programs to enhance railway security. These initiatives include specialized training for dogs and handlers, utilization of advanced detection technologies, and integration of K9 units into comprehensive security frameworks. By leveraging insights from international best practices, Indian Railways can refine its approach to K9 deployment and adopt cutting-edge methodologies. Some of the solutions culled out after thorough research and implementation of pilot projects by various railway organizations worldwide are enumerated in succeeding paragraphs.

Security Solutions by Reputed Railway Systems across the world:

1. CANINE PATROL UNITS (SNCF, France)

DESCRIPTION:

Canine (K9) patrol dogs can be deployed in a variety of public spaces and situations for guarding and patrolling purposes. Their presence, with that of the dog handler(s), can bring benefits in both the prevention/deterrence and response/Defence phases. As only specific dog breeds are suitable for professional security purposes due to their physical and character traits, they have to be accurately selected before being able to join K9 teams. Canine units can be deputed from service providers or set up internally through in-house breeding and training. With appropriate training and, if allowed by regulations, security dogs can also be equipped with forward-facing cameras to record and/or stream video to remote operators.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS

- Wide employment possibilities: stationary guard at entrances/checkpoints or patrolling to prevent or detect intrusions, violence, vandalism, and theft.
- Ability to work indoors/outdoors, also in difficult conditions: big crowds, noise, etc.
- Significant capacities in defending staff and customers from attacks or in emergency situations.
- Deterrent and de-escalating effects towards ill-intentioned

individuals or rampaging crowds: the presence of dogs could prevent potential conflicts from arising and limit the probabilities of degeneration.

- Increased perception of security for passengers, public, and staff.
- Security dogs often evoke sympathy and feelings of trust among customers, being also deemed more socially acceptable than heavily armed personnel.
- Coordination with other authorities (e.g., police) using dogs in the same areas could bring organizational/operational synergies.

POTENTIAL CRITICALITIES

- Restricted regulations on the dog's working times (usually no more than 2-3 hours) and equipment (e.g., shielded resting space) are usually in place.
- Basic patrol training takes 15 to 17 weeks.
- During their working life, dogs and handlers must attend re-training at different intervals – on average, one day every two or three weeks.
- Costs are considerable for third-party services or in-house employment, such as costs regarding the dog, training, housing, equipment, insurance, and transportation.
- In-house breeding and training can be less expensive and more efficient over the long term, but dedicated facilities and professionals, along with all the required certification processes, demand a significant amount of time and effort to be effectively

set up and running.

- Regular checks of the dog's health, vaccinations, and behavior are needed (mostly annually or every 12 months).
- Some individuals could be afraid or panic when in the vicinity of larger breeds and big dogs.
- Privacy constraints in the case of dogs equipped with forward-facing cameras could be in place according to National/Regional regulations.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Check if national or local regulations permit or restrict the use of security dogs (and, if appropriate, that of worn front-facing cameras).
- Select certified and verifiable service providers, trainers, and training facilities for security dog training where available.
- Comply with canine working time, nourishment, and care restrictions and regulations, as well as equipment requirements.
- Implement ethical principles about the professional use of animals in an enterprise or business's ethical code and rules of conduct.

2. EXPLOSIVE DETECTION DOGS by Via Rail, Canada: DESCRIPTION

- Explosive detection dogs (EDDs), if appropriately trained, can be deployed in a variety of public spaces to check luggage, buildings, vehicles, and humans for the presence of explosive substances.
- After a specific training course (6 months) and working in

partnership with their handler(s), they are able to sniff and track even small amounts (in the order of few particles per trillion) of volatile particles ("vapors") coming from different chemical components used to create explosives.

- With an appropriate training and if allowed by regulations, such dogs can also be equipped with forward-facing cameras to record and/or stream video to remote operators.
- Different training methods may be used to educate explosive detection dogs. While they usually work together with the handler on a leash, some innovative methods allow the dogs to work off-leash and independently as the operator stays hidden while maintaining visual contact with them from a distance.
- Very often, the training and certification must take place in close coordination with the authorities.

POTENTIAL BENEFITS

- Barriers due to suspected explosives can be released much faster after the examination by dogs.
- The advantage of using own EDDs by railway companies is to save time, since they no longer have to wait for the police or other law enforcement agencies to arrive.
- Detection efficiency: Dogs are able to quickly detect very weak olfactory traces even in crowded and noisy areas, not requiring individual screenings and fastening the screening

processes.

- Reliability: Properly trained dogs have an excellent ratio of detection to false alarms (positives and negatives).
- Versatility: With an appropriate training, they can be deployed to detect dangerous substances in different situations such as abandoned luggage or packets, onboard trains and vehicles, inside buildings, on the line, on humans.
- Ability to detect a wide range of explosives, including the most common homemade IEDs and other such as C4, SEMTEX etc. Training can be customized for meeting local needs for detection of specific chemical substances.
- Dogs can be trained to work on their handler's leash and not bark when they find something (they just lie down).
- With an appropriate training and if allowed by regulations, dogs can be equipped with forward-facing cameras to work autonomously and be followed from a distance by the operator.
- Increased perception of security for passengers, public and staff.
- Deterrent and de-escalation effect towards ill-intentioned individuals and turbulent crowds.
- Coordination with other authorities (e.g. police) using dogs in the same areas could bring organizational/operational synergies.

POTENTIAL CRITICALITIES

- Implementing EDDs as part of a private company's prevention and detection means does

impose quite a few challenges. The dogs' training must consider not only a lot of experience in dog explosive special training and good human management, but also extensive chemical and technical expertise in the field of explosives, which demands constant updating on emerging threats and risks. This can only be achieved by working closely with EDDs teams from leading law enforcement authorities. Dog handlers must have all the necessary technical knowledge to lead their dogs professionally in an operation and to use them effectively in all conceivable scenarios.

- The responsible security authorities must approve a release or "all clear" if private railway companies' dogs indicate that there is no threat. It is, therefore, worth discussing the responsibility in which such service dogs are more likely to be used (e.g., prevention of threats to the sovereign compared to security precautions for companies).
- Choosing suitable dogs can be critical.
- Restricted regulations on the working time (usually, no more than 2-3 hours, sometimes only 20 to 25 minutes, followed by an appropriate regeneration phase) and equipment (e. g. shielded resting space) are usually in place.
- Basic patrol training takes 15 to 17 weeks, or 10 weeks for narcotics and explosive detection.
- During their working life, dog

and handler must attend re-training at different intervals – on average one day every two or three weeks.

- Costs are considerable both in case of third-party services or in-house employment (for the dog themselves, trainings, housing, equipment, insurance and transportation). The costs for vehicles to the respective location and the accommodation of the dogs at the place of residence and at the train stations should also be considered.
- Veterinary authorities' requirements must also be observed
- Regular checks of dog's health, vaccinations and behavior are needed (mostly every 12 months).
- Some individuals could be afraid or panic when coming close to big dogs.
- Privacy constraints in case of dogs equipped with forward-facing cameras.
- The explosive can be (intentionally) masked by other intense smells (e.g. smoked salmon)
- If the dogs cannot reach certain places they have to reach or if an object has to be sniffed from all sides, a special moving cart or ramp can be installed to assist.
- Before the acquisition or training of the respective dog, the area of application should be defined. For example, large dogs are not suitable for tight, narrow spaces and cannot be easily lifted. Therefore, a Cocker Spaniel may be better suited than a German Shepherd to check lockers in

the upper compartments or the luggage rack on a passenger train.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- If possible, and if the decision is not made solely by the authorities, the EDDs should be used in accordance with the company's risk management policy.
- Check if national or local regulations permit or restrict the use of explosive detection dogs with front-facing cameras.
- Select service providers which earned certifications for explosive detection training where available.
- Comply with regulations about the allowed working time and the subsistence and equipment requirements for dogs.
- Implement ethical principles about the professional employment of animals in the enterprise/business ethics code of conduct.
- Standardized qualifications and certificate procedures for dog handlers and dogs are necessary to secure a coherent level of professionalism.
- A base for EDDs should be located near all stations at risk according to conducted risk assessments in order to reduce the travel times and, thus blocking times need for the perimeter around a suspicious object.
- The dog's motivation must be maintained, therefore the dog and its master should often change locations.
- The use and coverage of certain areas with EDDs must be

prepared in the long term, as it can be difficult to find sufficient suitable dogs and handlers at a certain point in time.

Some of the Explosive Detection Dogs can be trained as "Vapor Wake" dogs that can sniff and follow a very faint smell of explosive/narcotic vapor in the air. The vapor is left in the air by an explosive/narcotic strapped in the body or present in the luggage of the moving suspect. The vapor wake dog identifies the smell, keeps following the suspect and alerts the handler by other means than barking. It can identify a suicide bomber without the suspect noticing the behavior of dog. This is a cutting edge pilot project and will go a long way in enhancing the security of railways. Amtrak Police USA and Via Rail Canada have made considerable efforts in developing the "vapor wake" technique. The VIA Police has the first two Vapor Wake explosive detection canine teams in Canada - both "Yukon" and "Ty" are Labrador Retriever dogs. Vapor Wake Detection Canines are specifically trained to detect hand-carried and body-worn explosives on a moving target. These teams fill a significant capability gap - the inability to detect explosive odor hidden on person. The vapor wake dog is non-intrusive and doesn't have to search a person - it searches the vapor wake that they leave behind as they pass an area. Such a K9 team can screen large crowds without impeding traffic flow.

We may collaborate with these organizations, study the process in detail and implement it by customizing the solutions to Indian

conditions of large crowd, presence of multiple smells and availability of suitable Indian breeds.

Implementation of Enhanced K9 Units on Indian Railways: To improve K9 units on Indian Railways, a multi-faceted approach is required. This includes:

1. **Investment in Training and Equipment:** Providing comprehensive training for K9 handlers and dogs to enhance detection capabilities and ensure effective response to security threats. Additionally, equipping K9 units with state-of-the-art detection equipment and protective gear.
2. **Expansion of K9 Deployment:** Increasing the number of K9 units deployed across key railway stations, junctions, and high-risk areas to maximize coverage and deterrence.
3. **Integration with Technology:** Integrating K9 units with advanced surveillance systems, such as CCTV cameras and sensors, to enhance situational awareness and coordination between security personnel and dogs.
4. **Collaboration with International Partners:** Establishing partnerships with international railway authorities and security agencies to exchange best

practices, conduct joint training exercises, and leverage cutting-edge research and technology.

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the integration of cutting-edge K9 units represents a proactive and effective strategy for enhancing the security of Indian Railways and its passengers. By addressing the shortcomings of the existing security system and leveraging the capabilities of trained detection dogs, Indian Railways can significantly mitigate security risks and ensure a safer travel experience for millions of passengers. By investing in training, equipment, and collaboration with international partners, Indian Railways can establish a robust security framework that aligns with global standards and best practices.

Author is a career railway security professional with 27 years of domain knowledge and experience and currently working as Inspector General of Railway Protection Special Force. He was a nodal officer for dealing with UIC Security Division for about six years, was member of UIC taskforce on COVID-19 and Organizing Secretary of 18th UIC World Security Congress hosted by Indian Railways (RPF) in the year 2023.

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He was conferred the degree of Bachelor of Technology in Mining Engineering from Indian Institute of Technology (Indian School of Mines), in year 1992. Presently, he is serving as an Inspector General in the Railway Protection Special Force, and is responsible for supervision and control over 11000 strong RPSF deployed across the country.



K9 Hunter (DBR) of 41st bn ITBP during MCP ensuring free and fair assembly election-2023 in Chhattisgarh

IMPORTANCE OF PSK9 MOCK DRILL IN ANTI NAXAL OPERATIONAL DEPLOYMENT

Dr. Manoranjan Kumar, 21C (Vet) 27 BN, ITBP

INTRODUCTION

- Concept of K9 Mock drill in ANO deployment is a sort of K9-training exercise aimed to assess the efficiency & competency of K9-explosive search in actual operational scenario under the supervision of vigilant team mates

- maintaining the element of surprise especially for the dog squad unit supposed to be employed for the mock drill.
- A core team including posted veterinary officer, company commander and responsible sub-ordinate officer is assigned the task for successful

completion of mock drill. During the mock drill, all team mates are responsible for keen observation of the K9-search and noting of K9 early behavioral change of positive indication as well as the association, co-ordination and methodological approach of dog handler during K9-search.

PURPOSE OF PSK9 MOCK DRILL

- To assess the efficiency & functional competency of dog squad unit in actual operational scenario.
- To check the readiness & preparedness for the task.
- It ensures the application of professional skills & knowledge of dog handler in association with trained explosive K9 in actual field scenario under keen observation to maximize the successful search every time.
- To gain the confidence of commander who is the end user of the K9 asset in operations as well as to instill the sense of security among the troops.
- To break the routine monotonous in-house trade training practice session and make the K9 search more challenging & interesting.
- It also focuses to identify the

loopholes in the employment of K9 teams during search.

- Outcome of mock drill helps to analyze the unsuccessful K9 search if any and lessons learnt from the same.

PROCEDURE OF K9 MOCK DRILL

- The actual procedure of K9 mock drill begins with the constitution of core vigilant team as mentioned above who ensures the planning of deliberate hiding of training explosive article at suitable suspicious location for K9 search.
- After assigning the task of K9 search to the dog squad unit, the core team simultaneously kept on keen observation while noting of every detail like earlier K9 response towards the source and dog handler approach in guiding the K9 in right direction or failure to read the early K9

indication whatever the case may be.

- As the exact location of explosive article is only available with the core evaluating team, hence during the entire search, the early response of dog towards the article source and simultaneous response of dog handler in guiding the dog is noted. The core team generally notice how a dog handler guided his dog during the entire search, whether he is able to notice his dog's earlier positive indication with behavioral change and how his dog is approaching towards the source article, what type of method of search are applied by the handler to sanitise the given patch without skipping the area of concern.
- The entire session of K9 search usually ends in 20-30 minutes with an additional 10 minutes of debriefing by the core team.



K9 Thunder (DBR) of 41st bn ITBP during RSO, ensuring safe passage to troops as well as polling parties during assembly election-2023 in Chhattisgarh

PSK9 MOCK DRILL OUTCOMES AND LESSON LEARNT

- The procedure may end with the successful or unsuccessful completion of the task followed by debriefing session by the core team on error while search and lesson learnt.
- During the debriefing session, the core team highlights the positive point of K9 search, errors made by dog handler in guiding the

K9 search and analysis of entire K9 search with the aim to give corrective measures to improve the K9 search.

- As a successful K9 search is only possible with the development of close association of dog & dog handler with better understanding & bonding with each other. This type of mock drill help to make better understanding & bonding under expert supervision to create a better team for K9 search.

CONCLUSION

K9 Mock drill provides the chances of improvement and accuracy during operations. It ensures the application of professional skills & knowledge in actual scenario under keen observation and surveillance of core teammates with the aim to maximize the chances of K9 search to negotiate any potential Improvised Explosive Device (IED) threats in Anti Left Wing Extremist Operational (ALWEO) theatre.



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Scintillating K9 demonstration at BSF Tekanpur



SAR Rubble search training in progress by dog Max

SEARCH AND RESCUE K9S DEPLOYMENT IN RUBBLE ZONES - A TACTICAL APPROACH

Dr. Hitesh Kumar Shandilaya 2IC (Vet), ITBP

Disasters around the world highlight the lifesaving role of search and rescue K9s. Their ability to locate victims under rubble is a valuable tool. To be effective, these K9s require extensive training alongside their handlers. For achieving high rate of success, in-depth knowledge of deployment tactics is equally essential along with quality training. This article touches the important tactical aspects of Search and Rescue K9 deployment in disaster zones.

Safety First

Due to the inherent dangers of rubble zones, search and rescue

K9 handlers must prioritise safety. This includes taking precautions for themselves, their canine partners, and anyone nearby. Before entering evaluate potential hazards (Risk assessment) which includes-

- i. **Structural Stability:** Assessing the strength of floors, beams, and remaining walls, loose building materials, and the potential for collapsing structures. Fig - 1 shows a simple test for collapsing walls

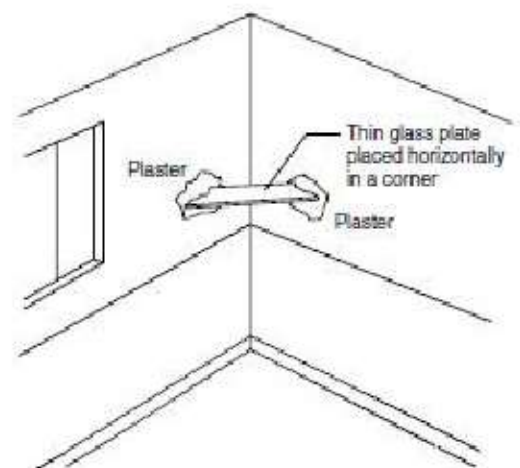


Fig-1 – Thin glass plate placement for knowing collapsing walls

- ii. Environmental Conditions:** Wind speed and direction can impact search efforts and dust inhalation.
- iii. Aftershocks and Explosions:** In areas with explosions, there's a risk of further detonation.
- iv. Escape Routes:** Identify clear escape routes and potential hiding places within and around the damaged building.
- v. Utility Shut-off:** Ensure gas and electricity are switched off before entering.
- vi. Chemical and Radiation Hazards:** Be aware of the danger of radioactive materials and inquire about the presence of chemicals like oil or acidic substances (battery acid) in the rubble or basements.

By thoroughly assessing these risks, K9 handlers can ensure the safety of themselves and their canine assets. To make these critical decisions, they have to rely on a combination of knowledge and experience gained through training in hazardous environments. Below are some key warning signs-

- i. Structural movement:** A simple but effective test can be done by placing a glass piece with POP support in a corner of the room required to be searched. If the glass cracks, it indicates shifting walls. If available, specialized instruments can detect such movement quickly and with more accurately.
- ii. Unusual sounds:** Rumbling or rustling noises might precede a collapse. Pay close attention to your K9, who may tilt their head in response to these subtle sounds.

iii. Visual cues: Doors and windows that suddenly stick or become impossible to close can indicate structural strain.

iv. Intuition: An experienced K9's refusal to enter a building is often a strong indicator of danger. In most situations, trusting these signs can mean the difference between life and death.

Call Out Plan

Disasters trap people under debris, rescuing them quickly is critical, as their injuries and restricted space worsen with time. The success of rescue efforts depends on several factors like the number and physical condition of available responders, the time elapsed, and most importantly, the swift deployment of trained search and rescue K9 teams. Every rescue

unit needs a clear and up-to-date callout plan, ensuring teams can mobilize rapidly.

Packed Backpack

To lose as little time as possible, every search and rescue K9 handler has to keep a packed backpack. This backpack may contain following equipments referred in the Table 1.

Transporting the equipment has to be easy, so a tent, sleeping bag, and other articles can be put away in a duffel bag. Many personal items are not mentioned on the list, such as toilet articles, warm clothes etc.

Luggage essential for survival

To ensure essential supplies, K9 handlers must never be separated from their luggage and backpacks

A pocket flashlight and a headlamp with extra batteries	List with important addresses and telephone numbers
Hardhat or helmet	Camera
Heavy work gloves	Collapsible cup and plate
Dust masks	Candles and matches
Rain gear	Sling and Balaclava
Bivouac sack	Disinfectant soap
Multipurpose knife tool	First aid items and Disinfectant
Activated charcoal	Energy bars
Cell phone or satellite phone	
	Water disinfecting tablets
For the K9:	
Collar with leash	K9 bivouac sack or blanket
33 foot (10 m) long leash	Biscuits for reward
Identifying SAR harness	Canteen filled with water and a bowl
Airlift harness	Isotonic or hypotonic electrolyte mixture
Insulation mat	A portion of K9 food

Table 1: Essential stores to be carried

in a disaster area. In some deployments, K9 handler teams have been transported in small vehicles or helicopters with only enough space for the handlers and their K9s. Critical supplies stored in the luggage were supposed to arrive later. A suggestive check list is depicted in Table 1, overleaf.

Preparing for a Mission Abroad

Travelling internationally with K9 is similar to preparing for your own, with vaccinations being a key requirement. Each country has its own regulations for bringing in K9s, but most require proof of rabies vaccination and a general health certificate from a licensed vet. Depending on the location, vaccinations for kennel cough (bordetella and parainfluenza) may also be needed. Additionally, deworming medication to eliminate internal parasites is important. Finally, ensure that K9 has an ISO microchip implant with an ID number that matches the information on all their veterinary paperwork.

PARASITES

Some parasites like flies and mosquitoes can cause serious problems for dogs on a mission in a foreign country. Dogs that enter infested areas can be given preventive treatment. To prevent infestation, dogs should be kept in screened areas during the hours when these are most active, late afternoon, night and early morning.

The dog tick is the vector of life threatening haemoprotozoal diseases therefore Individual ticks

should be removed with tweezers. If there is a heavy infestation of ticks, a bath with a suitable additive is necessary. A tick collar can also be used to protect the dog from ticks.

DEHYDRATION IN HEAT AND COLD

Dehydration in heat can be a serious problem for dogs on a mission. Most cases of dehydration are the result of stress and insufficient drinking (dogs need two to three times the normal amount of water during extended effort). When environmental temperatures reach 25–30°C, dogs lose tremendous amount of fluids and electrolytes through panting, so dogs working in such conditions should have enough water to drink. They should also regularly drink an isotonic or hypotonic electrolyte mixture. Dehydration can also occur in cold temperatures. Dogs that become tired or stressed often refuse to eat and drink. In cold temperatures a dog can become dehydrated in less than twelve hours, so the water intake of the dog has to be increased at the earliest sign of dehydration.

Search and Rescue K9

Team Rules:

- i. **Safety First:** Both the handler and K9's well-being are crucial. Don't risk them by taking unnecessary chances. Be cautious in debris areas.
- ii. **K9 Search Priority:** Searching with SAR K9s should be started as soon as situation allows.
- iii. **Organized Response:** A

designated leader should coordinate search and rescue efforts. If no leader is present, the most experienced person should take charge.

- iv. **Time is Critical:** Start searching and rescuing survivors as soon as possible to maximize their chances. Assess the damage first, then work systematically. Always cooperate with local and international Search and Rescue teams.
- v. **Know Escape:** Identify escape routes before entering a building. Inform a colleague outside before going in.
- vi. **Dust Patrol:** Dust can clog a K9's nose during debris searches. Wipe their nose with a wet cloth regularly.
- vii. **Rescue Focus:** Locating and rescuing survivors is the top priority. Use rescue workers whenever possible to save time.
- viii. **Scent Redirection:** Concrete slabs, wind, and temperature can alter scent direction. The K9 may need to re-indicate the digging location periodically.
- ix. **Double Check:** After recovering a body, the K9 should search the area again as there might be more victims.

SEARCH PROCEDURE

K9 Team Arrives and Surveys the Disaster Zone

As soon as the K9 team reaches the disaster area, the leader should report their presence to the command centre. A crucial first step involves a survey of the affected area. For safety reasons,

this initial assessment should never be done by a single person. Always ensure someone waits outside to assist you, especially when entering partially damaged or destroyed buildings.

What to Look For During the Survey:

- i. **Damage Assessment:** Evaluate the extent and nature of the damage, including fires, smoke, and destruction of critical infrastructure like gas and electricity lines.
- ii. **Radiation Risks:** In areas with damaged medical facilities, be aware of potential radiation hazards from X-rays, medical equipment, or research materials.
- iii. **Pass ability:** Assess the safety of the damaged area for search and rescue personnel to navigate.
- iv. **Building Damage:** Look for specific patterns and types of damage to buildings.
- v. **Witness Testimony:** Gather information from any witnesses regarding the extent of damage, number of missing people, and their last known locations. This can help pinpoint potential survivor locations.
- vi. **Search and Rescue Considerations:** Assess the dangers and damage relative to the work of search and rescue K9s and handlers.

Deployment Information for Search and Rescue K9 Teams

Before Deployment:- The operational leader will assess the situation, including damage severity, available personnel (both

rescue workers and K9s), and equipment.

Deployment Briefing:- All search and rescue personnel will receive a comprehensive briefing upon deployment, covering the location of command centre, search area divisions, possible Hazards, potential hiding places, transport locations for both the injured and deceased, duty rotations and search

strategy and work rest plan.

Quick/Hasty search-

Following a collapse, rescue teams led by the operational leader immediately begin a hasty search.

This involves quickly combing through assigned rubble zones for survivors close to the surface. Dust from mortar and debris makes



Fig-2 K9 Searching victim under rubble



Fig-3 Position of handler and K9 (Handler should walk on rubble as little as possible)

visual identification difficult, but search and rescue K9s can locate victims with their keen sense of smell. The hasty search starts at the edges of the rubble pile and progresses inwards.

COMB OUT

Search and rescue efforts begin with a systematic combing of areas most likely to harbor survivors.

This involves a meticulous search for signs of life within the designated area. These priority zones include:

- i. Underground shelters:** Air-raid shelters and basements offer protection from falling debris.
- ii. Partially collapsed structures:** Rooms with some remaining structure, particularly hollow spaces near intact walls and chimneys, may provide pockets of survival.
- iii. Navigable pathways:** Passable floors, hallways, staircases, and attics offer potential escape routes for survivors or search teams.

Search K9 handlers will designate their team's search area, such as a basement or specific floor. If no dedicated rescue expert is present, the team must collectively determine safety measures. This may involve using dust masks to

avoid dust inhalation, tethering searchers with ropes for improved communication and safety, shoring up unstable entrances, and establishing a plan for removing debris.

Alerts:

During a search and rescue mission, a K9's alert is critical. However, training success doesn't always translate perfectly to real-world situations. Some of the reasons are the handler's stress, longer working hours and environmental factors like rain, wind and dust. To address these challenges, handlers should regularly clean the K9's nose to improve scent reception.

Double-Checking Alerts:- When a K9 alerts on a location, the handler rewards the K9 and then moves away. If attempt to contact victim is unsuccessful, a second K9 searches the same area to confirm the first K9's alert before rescue workers dig. This double-checking is crucial to avoid efforts on false alert and maintain confidence in K9s.

Post-Search Procedures

Following the rescue of survivors from a collapsed structure, there are two crucial steps for search and rescue teams:

i. Re-Search: Search and rescue K9s must conduct a meticulous re-search of the same area to ensure no victims remain undiscovered. This is because there's a possibility of multiple casualties in close proximity.

ii. Marking the Collapsed Structure: Once the search is complete, the operational leader needs to clearly mark the collapsed structure using brightly colored dye or spray paint. This serves several purposes-

- a. Prevents Redundant Searches:** The markings signal to other rescue teams that the structure has already been searched, avoiding wasted effort.
- b. Safety Zone:** The markings act as a visual warning for unauthorized personnel, residents, or neighbors, deterring them from entering the potentially dangerous area.

For collapsed structures the ideal placement for the markings is on the exterior of the collapsed structure, near the most visible entry point. Following the marking process, all assessment findings must be promptly reported to the command centre. The operational leader always has to detail the results of the search and rescue at the command centre and sign out.



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TRACKER DOG TRAINING IN JUNGLE TERRAIN - A TECHNICAL PAPER BY TWO OFFICERS

Maj SB Rama Raju Sagi, Maj Attinder Pal Singh

Introduction

Evidence underscores the exceptional olfactory prowess of domestic dogs, particularly Belgian Malinois in tracking. This study investigates training methodologies and various tracks used in jungle

settings for Belgian Malinois tracker dogs.

Training Methodology And Validation

Two six-month-old female Belgian Malinois pups were introduced to

tracker training following successful basic obedience training. Initially, the pups engaged in games that stimulated their play and prey drives. Handlers enticed the pups with articles such as hats, socks, or old handkerchiefs, emphasizing the handlers' scent, then threw

them into higher grass for retrieval. Positive reinforcement, including play, praise, food, or toys, was promptly provided upon successful retrieval, utilizing clicker bridging. Over time, difficulty increased by briefly holding the pups before releasing them to enhance their search drive.

In the subsequent stage, initial tracks were laid in straight lines in dewy, short-grass meadows during mornings, with a toy placed at the end. Articles were concealed behind taller grass along the track, challenging the dogs' scenting abilities. Handlers gradually expanded the length of tracks and reinforced ground scenting using long pilot ropes and leashes. Successful completion of straight tracks prompted the introduction of more complex tracks in jungle terrain on the outskirts of Hyderabad within six weeks in the following order:-

- a. Drag track- Drag tracks were created using chicken meat and chicken soup, with the meat pushed along the ground to intensify the scent trail. At the end of each track, meat pieces were placed to signify a reward for the dogs.
- b. Interrupted drag track- The K9s were progressively acclimated to tracking without meat, and the dragging of meat was gradually reduced with each successful track.
- c. Tracking with bait- In this exercise, articles such as toys were strategically placed along different points of the track,

prompting the dogs to locate them. This encouraged the transition from tracking food scent to identifying human and article scents.

- d. Clean-scent tracking- After the dogs successfully completed small straight tracks with human scent, clean scent tracking was introduced. During this exercise, articles with scents familiar and unfamiliar to the dogs were placed along the track. Positive reinforcement was provided to the dogs upon locating the target odor articles. Subsequently, the dogs were tasked with finding the unfamiliar articles.
- e. Turns and Angles- Once the dogs demonstrated proficiency in navigating straight tracks within jungle settings, the training progressed to incorporate angles and turns. During the introduction of ninety-degree angle turns, articles were initially placed along the first leg of the track, gradually being phased out over the course of a few days. A long leash was employed during the initial three weeks of introducing turns, allowing the dogs to work independently to locate both the target and track. Initially, the length of the second legs of the tracks extended to 100 or 200 meters after every 10 meters. Single blind testing was predominantly utilized in sessions, withholding track details from the handler. After four months of training, the long leashes were removed, and the dogs were trained to search independently upon the

handler's command.

Advanced Training and Validation-

After four months of training, the dogs progressed to advanced tracks, which were introduced and validated. Initially, each leg of the track spanned 10 meters, gradually increasing to 100-150 meters. Flags were strategically positioned at equidistant intervals along all tracks, and a validation score was assigned based on successfully crossing each target flag and locating the final target. Positive reinforcement was provided at the conclusion of each successful track. The advanced tracks included:

Tracking Cross- The dogs were tasked with tracking ABC, navigating a cross track from DBE along the way.

Parallel tracks- Two and three-person parallel tracks were introduced for the dogs to navigate simultaneously.

Split Tracks- Basic and advanced split tracks were provided allowing the dogs to locate the target matching the human odour with the scent article. Additionally, three-person split tracks were incorporated into the training regimen.

Advanced scent discrimination exercise- A track was set up involving four individuals.

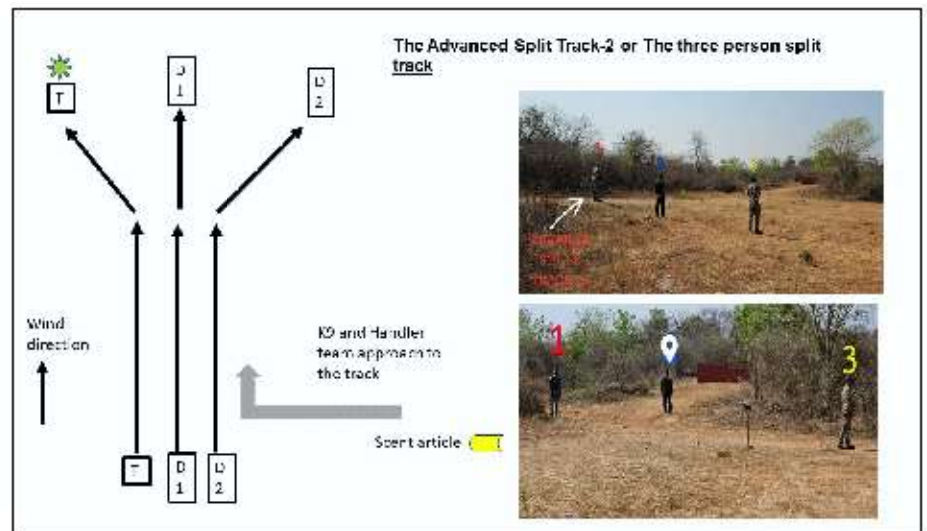
Lost Track Recovery Procedures

During training, if tracks were lost or ghost tracking occurred, the master handler promptly marked

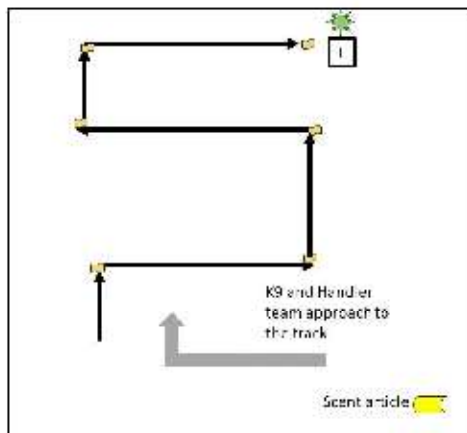
the point of the negative response, establishing it as a reference point. At this anchor point, handlers redirected the dog to recover the track's direction.

Tracks on Different Types of Soil and in Different Weather Conditions-

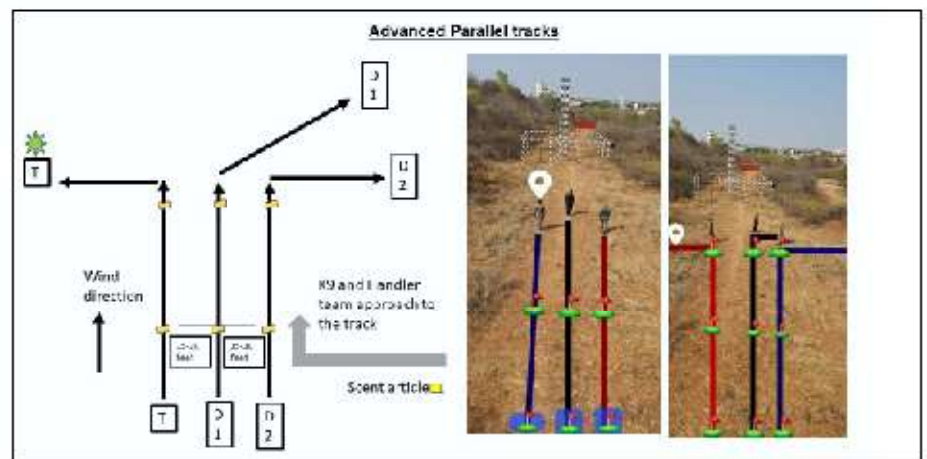
Our training encompassed tracks on various soil types and in diverse weather conditions. It involved both hard and soft surfaces in



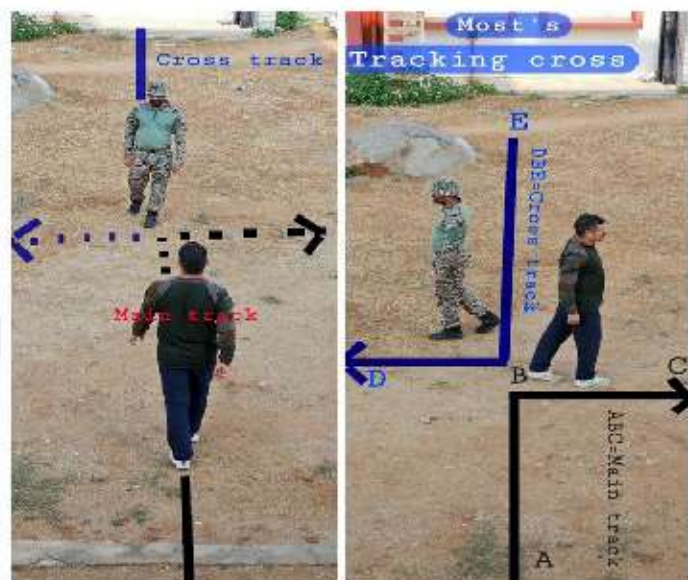
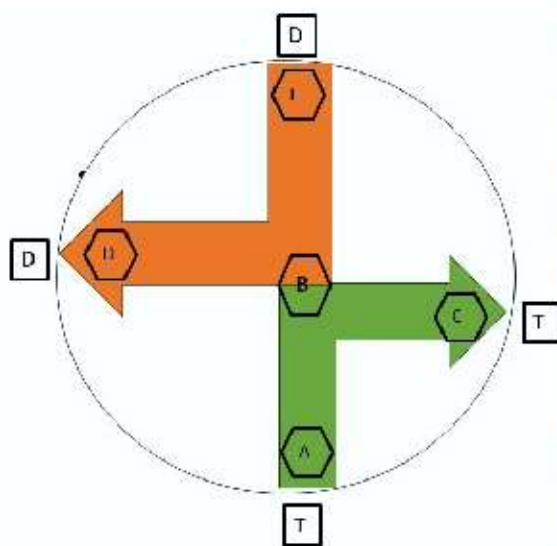
Advanced Split Track



Ninety degree turns



Advanced Parallel Tracks



Tracking Cross

jungle settings, spanning across both winter and summer months.

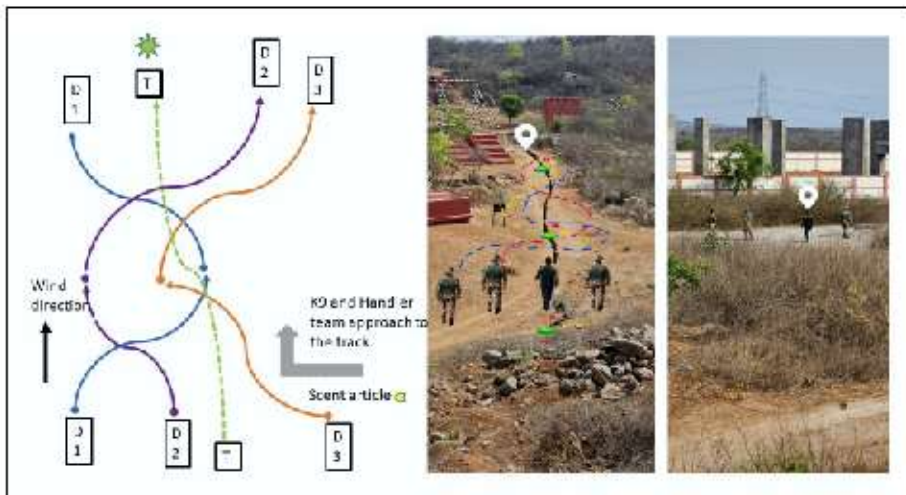
Discussion

Initially, both dogs responded well to scent introduction, requiring minimal correction. However, they faced difficulties with turns and angles, particularly in Most's Tracking Cross. Often, they veered onto cross-tracks or ghost-tracked, especially with turns exceeding 90 degrees and fresh cross-tracks. After unsuccessful attempts, dogs were encouraged with rest and water breaks. Persistent failures led to simplified tracks, ensuring each session ended positively.

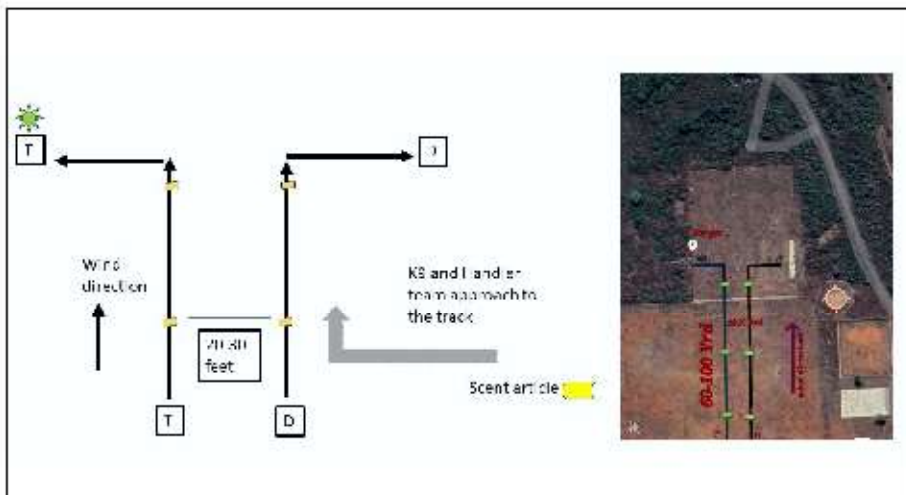
Successful finishes were rewarded with tug bites or high-quality meat treats, replicating this approach for advanced tracks. In our protocol, emphasis was placed on human scent along tracks rather than ground disturbance odor. This approach aimed to minimize the dogs' reliance on cross-tracks and improve their tracking accuracy. Track recovery procedures were designed to reinforce the dogs' ability to follow human scent, enhancing their overall performance in tracking exercises.

Proofing our training

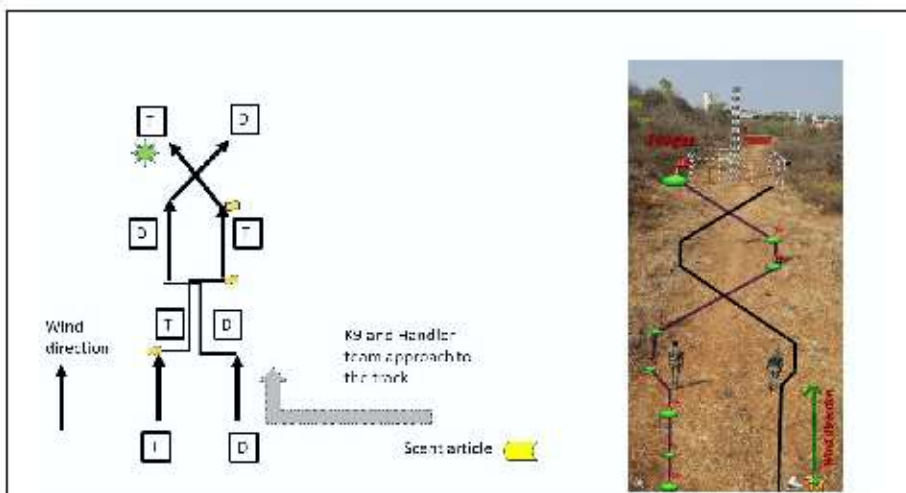
In the initial stages, we introduced distraction odours like garbage food, progressing to toys in later stages along the tracks to validate the training process. Following every unsuccessful attempt, we implemented a lost track recovery procedure. By the end of the six-month training period, both dogs demonstrated proficiency in independently tracking advanced tracks.



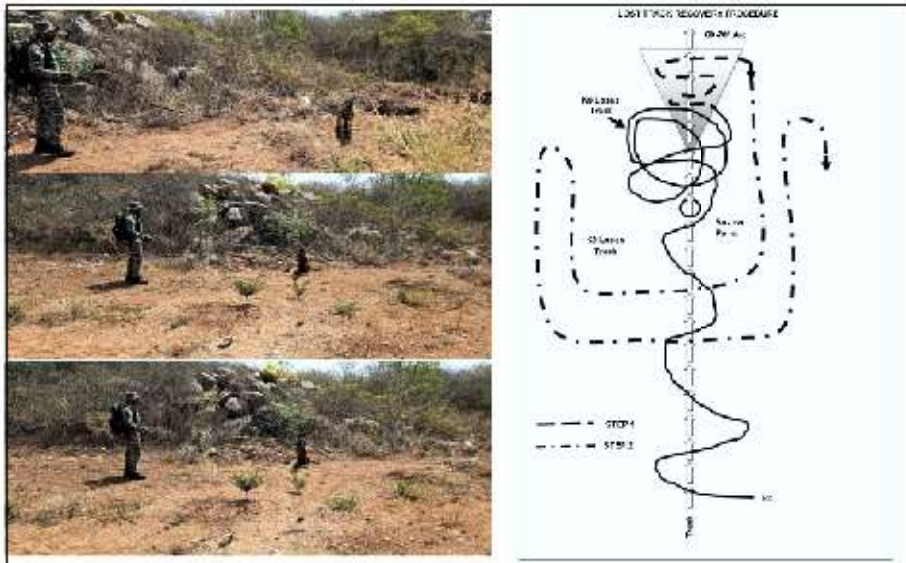
Advanced scent discrimination Exercise



Basic Parallel tracks



Advanced split track



Lost track recovery procedures

Upon their induction into service, we continue to engage both dogs in various jungle scenarios, exposing them to diverse tracks to mimic real-life situations. This ongoing training process acknowledges that training is a continuous endeavor, ensuring the dogs remain adept at tracking in dynamic environments.

Long leashes were utilized during the initial four months of training, gradually transitioning to independent work for the dogs thereafter.



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Maj Attinder Pal Singh currently serves as Officer Commanding of NSC K9 Unit, Manesar, Curugram, Haryana where he is being exposed to various nuances of dog training and their deployment in operational areas. He is a postgraduate in Veterinary Medicine from SKUAST-J (J&K).



USE OF TRAINING SAMPLES (TS) FOR SCENT IMPRINTING IN K9s

Maj Anurag Boruah, Team Cdr K9 Unit 26 SCC, Mumbai NSC

1. Training Sample (TS)

TSs are desired scent-emitting substances used to imprint and teach K9 to respond to odour of particular targets (explosives, narcotics, smuggled items). They may also be used for continuation training (ensuring that K9 do not forget the odour over time) and also to test K9s to ensure their suitability for operational deployment.

2. A TS might comprise:

a) A sample of the real target (true material), representative (pseudo scents) of that likely to be encountered operationally: E.g. a sample of recovered drugs, commercial explosive or

wildlife scat.

- b) A sample of the real target contained in, or absorbed on, a low-odour matrix material (non alternative pseudo alternatives):
- This can be a practical alternative where safety and/or legislative factors prevent use of the real target as it would be found in the field.
 - Example low odour matrix materials include: cotton, wax, glass fibre filter papers, silica. Wherever such matrix-based training samples are used, a blank, but otherwise equivalent, sample should also be used in training and testing to ensure the K9 is training on the target

odour and not some other scent associated with the matrix or manufacturing process.

3. Importance of testing and validating TS

In some instances, detection K9s are both trained and tested using exactly the same TSs rather than testing with a different sample. Such an approach to testing simply demonstrates that the K9s can find the specific TS they have trained on. No conclusions can be drawn as to whether the K9s would be likely to find other samples or the operational target material odour. The K9s may be responding to contamination present in, or on, the

TS rather than the target material/ odour. Alternatively, the TS may not be sufficiently representative of the target material/odour.

Problems with TSs arise from:

- a. Poor manufacturing or supply chain practices
- b. Inappropriate storage, handling and use by end-users resulting in contamination, ageing or degradation

4. Selecting and Procuring TSs

Training Centres and teams should ensure that any TS selected for procurement has been:

- a. Validated to confirm that training on it will contribute to ensuring that K9s can find the target in an operational search;
- b. Quality assured by appropriate laboratory analysis to confirm it
- c. Comprises the desired targeted odour (and does not contain any unexpected substances which will give false indication in operational areas)
- d. It should be consistent within and between batches that are supplied.
- e. It should have maximum shelf-life (expiry date) and detailed storage and user guidelines
- f. TS should not become contaminated during storage (e.g. due to inadequate/inappropriate packaging materials/ containers)
- g. Any blanks or controls should match the positive TSs in all respects, except they should be free from target odours.

5. Testing and validation of TS

When procuring a TS, it is good practise to ask suppliers to provide robust (preferably independently verified) evidence that the above validation and quality assurance testing has been completed. A suggested protocol for validation testing of training samples is mentioned below

a. Baseline Test: (Stage 1)

To determine how K9s respond to the TS (and operational targets, if possible) before they have received any training on the samples.

- i. K9s should be tested on at least one sample of the real target (true material) to see whether they respond to it.
- ii. This must not be the TS. If the TS is a sample of the real target, it is preferable to use a different variant, such as a sample obtained from a different source or region.
- iii. Using as many different variants of the target as possible will give a better indication of how effective the TS is.
- iv. K9s should be tested to see whether they respond to the TS.
- v. K9s should be tested to see whether they respond to any blank/control samples that are provided with the TS.

b. Training Phase(Stage 2)

After the baseline test, K9s should be trained to respond to the TS. Blanks/controls should be used frequently throughout to ensure that K9s learn to ignore odours associated with the packaging of

the TS.

c. Final Test (Stage 3)

This should be a repeat of the baseline test. The K9s' responses to the substances in the final test will be compared against their results from the baseline test to determine whether the training aid has been successful.

- i. K9s should be exposed to the TS (to confirm that they have successfully learned the TS odour).
- ii. K9s should be exposed to any blank/control samples that were provided with the TS (to confirm that they have learned to respond to the target odour and not any odours associated with the packaging or make-up of the TS).
- iii. K9s should be tested to see whether they respond to at least one sample of the real target.
- iv. This must not be the TS. If the TS is a sample of the real target, it is preferable to use a slightly different variant, such as a sample obtained from a different source.
- v. Using as many different variants of the target as possible will give a better indication of how effective the TS is.

The results of the final test (stage 3) conducted after training will be compared against the results of the baseline test (stage 1) to determine whether or not the TS has been successful

6. Test Result Interpretation

The TS has been successful if the

K9s respond more reliably to the TSs and targets during the final test than the baseline test, and the K9s meet or exceed the required standard when detecting the targets.

The TS has been unsuccessful if:

a) The K9s respond reliably to the TS but not the samples of real/operational targets:

- i. The TS may not be a valid representation of the real target odour.
- ii. The TS may have become contaminated during use, leading to K9s recognising it by the contamination odour.
- iii. The K9s respond to the TS but also respond to the blanks (items which match the positive TSs in all respects, except they should be free from target odours; e.g. clean target packaging layers)
- iv. Further training may be required to ensure that they learn to differentiate between their TS and the blanks. The blanks samples could be contaminated with the TS odour.
- v. The K9s respond to neither the TS nor the samples of targets, It is likely that the K9s were not successfully trained on the TS and require further training time before a repeat of the final test.

7. Using TSs effectively

To ensure TSs remain effective its

is necessary that procured TSs are validated and are scientifically tested for their quality, as it will directly compromise K9 detection capability. Following measures should be strictly followed to implement effective use

- a. Always follow manufacturer's instructions regarding storage, handling, use and shelf-life of TSs.
- b. Take appropriate and robust measures to prevent contamination during storage, handling and use. For example, use multiple layers of odour impermeable packaging materials for storage; do not store particularly high odour TSs in the same container or in close proximity to others; change disposable gloves between handling different TSs; and / or use single-use disposable tongs as appropriate
- c. If it is suspected that a TS has become contaminated, it should be safely disposed of and replaced irrespective of financial cost effects involved.
- d. Use appropriate blanks and interferences frequently as part of the training regime and assessment process, e.g. to ensure that K9s are not simply responding to odour associated with packaging materials or disposable gloves worn when handling the TSs.

- e. Always assess K9s on different samples to those used for training. This may be a sample from the same type of material but should ideally be sourced from different batches and if possible stored in a different location.
- f. Each new TS should be presented to each K9 at least five times. Five repeats are necessary to ensure statistical validity of the results and ensure that each K9's detection rate did not occur by chance. The timelines for training a K9 on a specific target will in part be dependent on the material itself; some materials may have relatively low amounts of odour coming off them and therefore take longer, or be harder, to train a K9 to detect. Timescales will also partly be dependent on the experience of the K9 handler team. However, both the baseline and final testing detailed below typically takes approximately 1 hour per K9.
- f. Where possible, validation tests should be conducted with K9s that have never before been trained on any type of TS for the particular target. It is advisable to use a minimum number of 6 K9s to validate a TS. However the more K9s that are used, the more confident training team can be in the results.



Maj. Anurag Boruah, Team Cdr K9 Unit 26 SCC, Mumbai NSC, was commissioned in Indian Army (RVC) in August 2013 . He has done his veterinary graduation from CVSc, Guwahati (2014). He is an expert on "vapour wake" K9 training and is a pioneer in many operant conditioning techniques.



THE WONDER DOG OF SASHASTRA SEEMA BAL "ROXI"



**Dr. Lalit Deori, 2IC (Vet), DT&BC,
SSB, Dera**



**Dr. Vichar Nema, 2IC (Vet), DT&BC,
SSB, Dera**

Roxi SSB Dog No. "705", German Shepherd, Female, a lucky star came on earth on 11/02/2022. Roxi brought laurel to our organization by achieving position during the 67th All India Police Duty Meet-2024, despite of many troubles. She had recently whelped 11 healthy puppies on 05 Jan 2024 and also had painful eye.

Since birth Roxi was bit different from its littermates; more playful, curious and agile. On the basis of its aptitude and drives Roxi was selected for Explosive Detection trade. Accordingly, basic and trade training started on 22nd August 2022 along with 05 other dogs, on completion of the course dog Roxi secured first position. Looking at the excellent breed characters/ conformation, temperament, association with handler and sniffing capabilities the dog was selected for breeding.

As presumed, Roxi performed

outstandingly in breeding and successfully produce 11 healthy puppies. The time when she was nursing, a quite considerable litter, the dog was selected in the SSB dog squad team for participating in AIPDM-2024.

After selection, weaning of the litter was programmed in quick manner while puppies were only 35 days old. The process of weaning is emotionally stressful for both dam & puppies. However, Roxi was seen to overcome the emotional stress with sound mental strength and continuous support of handler. Though, dog Roxi got only seven days to prepare for the competition, even in the stressful condition but it was also overcome gradually by the dog and ready for the event.

After a short but meaningful preparation, dog Roxi along with SSB dog squad team proceeded to the venue of 67th AIPDM-2024 at RPF training Centre- Lucknow.

During the journey on 10th February dog Roxi was noticed with discomfort and lacrimation from left eye. The dog was not able to open the eye due to excessive pain. The condition of the eye was confirmed as corneal ulcer, that was fully cured. After preliminary treatment the dog participated in the event & secured third position among 43 trained sniffers of various security organizations. It was an exceptional performance showed by Roxi by overcoming various odds and secured a prestigious medal for the organization. Therefore, Roxi must be said the "Wonder Dog".

Roxi's performance not only proves the working abilities of trained service canines in all circumstances but also depicts mental strength to handle the highest order of emotional stress. Working canines, like a disciplined soldier always ready to serve the country in any circumstances.



CANINE DRIVE; HOW IT PLAYS VITAL ROLE IN K9 TRAINING

Dr. Kanika Yadav, AC (Vet) NTCD,
BSF Academy Tekanpur

Canine drive, the innate motivation and desire within dogs to perform certain behaviors, plays a crucial role in dog training. Whether it's for police work, search and rescue missions or simply obedience training, harnessing and channeling a dog's drives effectively is essential for success.

Type of canine drives:

- 1) **Prey drive:** This instinctual urge to chase and capture prey is fundamental in many working dogs. It's often harnessed in activities like tracking, agility and apprehension work.
- 2) **Defensive drive:** Dogs with a strong defense drive are protective and assertive. This drive is valuable in guarding, protection work & in scenarios where the dog needs to defend its handler or territory.
- 3) **Pack drive:** Dogs are social animals with a strong desire to be part of a pack. Utilizing pack drive in training fosters faster cooperation, loyalty and teamwork, making it vital in various working scenarios.
- 4) **Play drive:** Play is a natural

behavior in dogs & can be leveraged as a reward in training. Dogs with a high play drive are often eager learners and motivated to work for playtime.

Role of canine drive in K9 training:

- 1) **Motivation:** Understanding a dog's individual drive helps trainers to motivate them effectively. By tapping into what inherently excites and fulfills the dog, trainers can enhance learning performance.
- 2) **Task selection:** Matching tasks to a dog's specific drives ensures they are engaged & enthusiastic about their work. For example, a dog with high prey drive may excel in tracking or apprehension work, while a dog with strong pack drive might thrive in search and rescue missions.
- 3) **Problem solving:** Recognizing and addressing conflicts between drives is crucial. For instance, a dog with a high prey drive may struggle with obedience commands when distracted by a small animal. Training techniques that balance

and redirect drives can help overcome such challenges.

- 4) **Bonding & Trust:** Building a strong bond between handler and dog is essential for effective teamwork, understanding & respecting the dog's drives fosters trust & mutual respect, laying the foundation for a successful partnership.

Training techniques to harness canine drive:

- 1) **Positive reinforcement:** Reward-based training methods leverage a dog's natural drives by associating desired behaviors with rewards such as treats, toys or praise.
- 2) **Structured play:** Incorporating structured play sessions into training not only reinforces obedience but also satisfies the dog's play drive, making learning enjoyable & engaging.
- 3) **Scent work:** Utilizing a dog's powerful sense of smell in scent detection tasks taps into their prey drive while providing mental stimulation and fulfillment.
- 4) **Gradual exposure:** Introducing

distraction gradually during training helps dogs learn to focus and remain obedient even in stimulating environment effectively managing conflict drive.

Fine tuning training techniques:

- 1) Drive channeling: Effective training involves channeling a dog's drives towards desired behaviors e.g. prey drive can be channeled into focused tracking or apprehension work, while pack drive can be harnessed to strengthen the bond between handler and dog during obedience exercises.
- 2) Customized training plans: Recognizing that every dog is unique in its drive allow trainers to develop customized training plans tailored to the individual dog. By identifying strengths and weakness trainers can maximize the dog's potential and address any challenges more effectively.

Advanced training application

Specialized role- Different working requirement require specific skill, for example detection dog need a strong scent drive while patrol dog require a combination of prey and defensive drives. Understanding these nuances allows trainers to select and prepare dog for

specialized roles effectively.

Adaptive training- Canine drives can evolve over time or be influenced by external factors. Trainers must continuously assess and adopt their training changes in dog drives ensuring continued success in their working roles.

Behavior modification:-

1. Managing undesirable behavior: Certain drives if left unchecked can lead to undesirable behaviors. For instance a high prey drive may lead to chasing small animals or excessive pulling on the leash. Training techniques such as redirection, desensitization and impulse control exercise can help manage these behaviors efficiently.
2. Addressing fear and anxiety- Dogs with low confidence or high level of fear may exhibit avoidance behaviour or aggression. By understanding the underlying drives contributing to these behavior trainers can implement modification techniques to build confidence and reduce anxiety, ultimately improving the dog's overall wellbeing.

Ongoing evaluation and improvement:-

1. Continuous assessment-

Monitoring the dog performance and behavior during the training sessions allows trainers to evaluate the effectiveness of their method and make necessary adjustments. The ongoing evaluation ensures that training remains tailored to the dog's individual drives and needs.

2. Professional developments:- Trainers must stay updated about advancement in canine behavior and techniques continuing education and professional developments opportunities enable trainers to refine their skills and stay abreast of best practices in K9 training.

Conclusion:

Understanding and harnessing canines drive is essential for successful canine training by recognizing individual drives, tailoring training techniques and fastening strong bond between dog and handler. Trainers can unlock the full potentials of their canine partners to excel them in desired roles.

K9 drives serves as the foundation of the canine training, influencing everything from their task selection to behavior modification strategies. By understanding and leveraging a dog's innate drive trainers can cultivate strong working dogs.



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MULTI-TASKING WILDLIFE PROTECTION K9s: FORCE-MULTIPLIERS IN WILDLIFE CONSERVATION EFFORTS

Mahendra M Hegde, 2IC/GD, CRPF

Pangolins are the most poached species presently for the meat and the scales

With 23.39% of its geographical area under forest and tree cover, India is rich in biodiversity. With only about 02 percent of the world's total land surface, it is estimated that India has over 7.5% of the species of animals that the world holds. According to a 2020 faunal survey of India, conducted by the Zoological Survey of India (ZSI), there are a total of 1,02,718 species of fauna in India. There are about 2,546 species of fishes (about 11% of the world species) found in

Indian waters. In India there are 197 species of amphibians (4.4% of the world total) and more than 408 reptile species (6% of the world total) are found. There are about 1361 species of birds recorded from India, accounting for about 12% of the world species! More importantly there are about 410 species of mammals known from India, which is about 8.86% of the world species. Significantly India has the greatest number of cat species in the world too. However,

it is estimated that about two times that number of species still remain to be discovered in India alone.

The country is very rich and diverse when it comes to bio-diversity. Notably India is the world's 8th most bio-diverse region. She encompasses a wide range of biomes: desert, high mountains, highlands, tropical and temperate forests, swamplands, plains, grasslands, areas surrounding rivers, as well as island archipelago.



India too the Pangolins are hunted in large numbers despite various counter measures taken by the law enforcement agencies.

As per the reports of the World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), wildlife trafficking is the fourth largest form of transnational organized crime (after smuggling of drugs, human trafficking, and counterfeiting) worth an estimated 15 billion per annum. Wildlife trafficking, which is the illegal trade of wild animals and plants, either as dead or alive, or their parts, has very adverse effect on the world's environments, biodiversity, economies, governance, and health. It is a form of transnational organized crime, network that spans across many countries, continents and involves poaching, smuggling, and illegal collection or capture, of protected wildlife. Wildlife and their products are in demand chiefly for their use in food, pharmaceuticals, construction, fashion, traditional or alternative medicine, and décor ornaments. Wild animals in particular are prone to exploitation from the pet and entertainment industries as well as for unfathomable uses such as "black magic".

The illegal money generated by the wildlife poaching and trafficking is used for anti-national and anti-social activities thereby endangering not only the environment but also the national security. For an example the insurgents in the North-East states purchase sophisticated weapons for using in violence, against the security forces and also again for poaching the wildlife. They also pump this dirty money

Officially, three out of the 36 Biodiversity Hotspots in the world are located in India: the Himalayas, the Western Ghats, and the Indo-Burma region. Because of their unique foliage and animal species the Sundarbans and the Terai-Duar Savannah grasslands can be added to the above list. These hotspots having numerous endemic species are ecologically very sensitive regions. Nearly 5% of India's total area is formally classified under protected areas.

India is home to several well-known large mammals, including the Asian elephant, Bengal tiger, Asiatic lion, Indian leopard and Indian rhinoceros. With several national parks and wildlife sanctuaries these large mammals are very crucial for wildlife tourism in India, creating employment opportunities and contributing to the economy of the region. Popularity of these charismatic animals has greatly helped conservation efforts in India too. The Project Tiger started in 1972, was a major effort to conserve the tiger and its habitats. Project Elephant, started in 1992

and works for elephant protection. Most of India's rhinos today survive in the Kaziranga National Park.

However the story has another side too, unfortunately a sad one. Between 2017 and 2019, according to the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Govt. of India, over 1,256 cases of illegal wildlife trading and poaching of endangered animals were recorded in India. Some of the most trafficked species include Indian Star tortoises, pangolins, sea horses and birds. Between 2017 and 2021, India lost 154 tigers for poachers. We lost all the tigers in Sariska and Panna between 2000 and 2008!! In 2021 only, 42 cases of elephant tusk seizure were reported. It is estimated that there are only about 1,000 remaining male tuskers in a population of 25,000 elephants. Though no rhinos have been poached in 2022 in Assam, and only two in 2021, 191 rhinos were poached between 2000 and 2021. In recent times Pangolins hold the rare title of being the most trafficked and poached mammal in the world. In

into narcotics smuggling which is another big challenge to the national security.

The forest departments, law enforcement agencies, NCOs and International organisations have been striving to fight this evil of wildlife poaching and trafficking using different tools. Several innovative steps have been taken along with those of conventional ones to check the wildlife poaching and trafficking.

Canines have been the most trusted companions of humans since ages. They are the best friends of homo-sapiens. However they are proving best friends of wild animals too. Thanks to trained dogs of wildlife conservation, poachers and smugglers finding it difficult to poach wild animals and transport wildlife products. However, the use of trained Wildlife Conservation K9s is not a very recent phenomenon. The use of dogs in conservation detection first emerged in the 1890s, when dogs were successfully used to locate the New Zealand kiwi (*Apteryx* spp.) and kakapo (*Strigopshabroptilus*). Increasingly such dogs are being employed by the governments and non-governmental agencies in wild-life conservation efforts worldwide. However, much has to be done yet.

When it comes to the Indian scenario, there is a huge potential in tapping the capabilities of canines in wildlife protection. It is also true that, we are far behind compared to some countries of the West when it comes to exploring

the detection and other capabilities of canines.

Why K9s?:

1. Superior sensory capabilities.

Their sniffing capability does not need any explanation. They are known for that. The dogs have more than 220 million olfactory receptor cells in their noses. And their brains have 40 times larger area for olfactory processing when compared to that of humans. In sum, the canines' olfactory capabilities are tens of thousands of times higher than that of humans.

2. **Trainability.** They are easier to train compared to any other animals. As they have been working with the humans since ages dogs are very keen in learning new things and please the masters. They have some strong natural drives which make it very easier for us to train them in the desired trade as per the requirement.

3. **Viability.** Much cheaper they are when compared to many machineries and technology. Though the initial cost may be bit exorbitant, once deployed they are much viable compared to the quantum of work they do in lesser time.

4. **Adaptability.** Canines, especially the working dog breeds like Belgian Shepherd Malinois, can adapt to any kind of terrain and weather conditions. They work in inhospitable weather conditions, like rain, dust, snow or storm, where using machines becomes almost impossible.

5. **Mobility.** They can move anywhere with their human companions- in the forest, shrubs, marsh lands, farm field, snow covered mountains or crowded urban areas. They can climb up or climb down, swim, negotiate difficult obstacles to reach the target place or object. They are enough intelligent to find the ways and means



in getting into the targeted spots. Tracker K9s, Assault K9s, Avalanche Rescue Dogs, Search and Rescue Dogs are examples for this.

6. Reliability. They neither cheat nor lie. And they are still the 'Gold standard for Detection'.

7. Force-multipliers. All the security forces, police departments, defense forces and other law enforcement agencies use trained K9s as "force multipliers".

Like elsewhere in the world, in India too trained K9s are being used mainly for explosive detection, tracking the criminals or the suspects, narcotics detection, in search and rescue operations and guarding. Till recently there was a firm belief that one dog could do not more than one task. "One dog, one trade" was the rule. However it was Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF), the largest Central Armed Police Force (CAPF)/ Paramilitary force of the world, which brought in a new concept of "Multitasking K9s" for the first time in India. Though CRPF started its Dog Breeding and Training School (DBTS, CRPF) in 2011 only it has already bred and trained more than a thousand K9s. Interestingly all these K9s are trained in multitasking and have been very successful in detecting IEDs, ambushes, narcotics, tracking and assaulting the terrorists or naxals in the operational areas. This huge success has attested the concept of "Multi-tasking or Multi-purpose K9s", leaving no doubt behind.

In India K9s are trained and utilized in the wildlife conservation for quite some time. K9s have helped in detection of wildlife products and nab the poachers. However, numbers of such K9s are very less compared to the actual requirement in the field. At the same time Conservation Detection Dogs (CDD), as they called sometime, are trained in single task which is not much viable given the very less number of such dogs and very vast area of responsibilities they have to serve for. Apart from this presently there are some shortcomings in training, utility and management of such Conservation K9s in India.

1. Awareness about the potential of K9s in wildlife conservation is abysmal. Though there is a very huge work load on the forest officials in wildlife conservation and habitat preservation, still there is a huge deficiency of trained conservation K9s which could have acted like effective force multipliers. It is said that one trained dog may be equal to four guards/sentries in watchfulness and area it covers.
2. Natural drives in K9s are suppressed in the name of Obedience training.
3. Belief in 'One Dog, One Trade' has left the true potential of K9s unexplored, untapped and underutilized.
4. Non-availability of willing and dedicated K9 Handlers
5. No financial incentives and recognition to the handlers
6. Absence of favorable policy.
7. No single platform where all the stakeholders can come and discuss.

8. Very few true, genuine K9 trainers and behaviorists.

9. Reluctance to go for better and suitable breeds of working dogs. Also lack of awareness about proper puppy selection method.

The Way Ahead:

Roughly 5.28% of total geographical area of India, 1,73,629.52 sq. km. is protected one. There are 106 national parks, 567 wildlife sanctuaries, 18 biosphere reserves, 80 Ramsar sites and many other protected and ecologically sensitive spots. Protecting and managing these ecologically important areas is a very huge task. Apart from this protecting forests and wildlife habitats elsewhere in India needs a very huge human resource pool. Along with this checking wildlife related crimes, smuggling etc effectively needs exclusive man power. However the biggest obstacle is man power crunch. One of the viable and most relevant solutions could be deploying the K9 Teams along with the forest guards. The K9s should be trained in multitasking.

Assessing the actual requirement of K9s for the Wildlife Conservation by involving all the stake holders may be the first step to start with. Perhaps if calculated, considering the responsibility, ground reality, gravity of threats, urgency of taking concrete steps in protecting ever threatened wildlife, both flora and fauna and minding the obligation of protecting the nature for the future generation, the actual need may be thousands of K9s.

Employing the Multi-tasking K9s. AK9 can be trained in Multi-tasking.

They have that natural ability.

K9s can be trained in the following streams of multi-tasking for the purpose of serving as wildlife protection K9s.

- a) Scout + Detection + Assault
- b) Tracking + Detection + Assault
- c) Guarding + Detection + Assault

a) Scout + Detection + Assault

:A K9 trained in these three tasks can be utilized for giving early warning about the presence of poachers in advance. Security Forces like Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF) train their K9s in Infantry Patrolling (Scout) to detect impending enemy ambushes from a distance and indicate the same to the handlers. Such K9s of CRPF have detected many ambushes of the enemy and have saved many precious lives of our jawans in the field. Trained in a similar way such K9s can also save the forest officials, guards, watchers from being assaulted or fired upon by the armed and dangerous poachers and criminals. Not only that such K9s act as an effective deterrent too. As they are trained in detection too, they can detect wildlife products like skins, bones, horns etc which are hidden or being smuggled through vehicles or in airports and ports. These K9s can be utilized for identifying/sniffing scats of targeted wild animals, helping in data collection, research projects etc. As these K9s are trained in assault also, they can be utilized to take on the poachers if they try to attack the forest officials when they go for beat duty. Also



K9s may be used to chase and capture the poachers who try to escape when encountered with.

b) Tracking + Detection + Assault:

A K9 trained in Tracking, Detection and Assault can be used to track down the poachers who might have ran away from the scene of poaching. The K9s can lead the forest officials to the place where the wildlife products are hidden by the poachers after the poaching. The same K9 which is trained in assault also can be handy if the poachers try to attack the forest officials who follow the tracker dog. Such K9 can also be used to track the wild animals whenever need arises.

c) Guarding + Detection + Assault:

A K9 trained in guarding can be utilized to guard the peripheries protected areas, national parks, zoos, store houses where the confiscated wildlife products, valuable woods are stored, armory, anti-poaching camps etc. when the need arises they can also be used for sniffing.

Multi-tasking Wildlife protection K9s can bring in revolution in the wildlife conservation efforts in India.

Things to be considered: Before going for the Multitasking K9s for wildlife conservation few crucial aspects need to be addressed.

1. Breeds: So far, generally, Labrador retrievers, German Shepherds Dogs (Show line), Dobermans have been used for wild life protection. Going for breeds like Belgian Shepherd Malinois, Dutch Shepherd Dogs and German Shepherd Dogs (Working Line) will immensely help the efforts of conservation. They are the most preferred breeds of all security forces, law enforcement agencies and wildlife conservation groups in Africa and in other parts of the world. They have abundant natural prey drive, energy, stamina, highest trainability, adaptability and willingness to work.
2. Puppy Selection: It is not just about the right breed; equally



important is the selection of right puppy. Every puppy of the same mother may not be suitable for working K9 training purpose. Puppies should be tested for having right traits like prey drive, trainability, socialization, dominance, learning, following and many other factors. Selecting a wrong puppy will lead to waste of resources and also result in poor results. Both aspects-phenotype and genotype aspects need to be considered.

3. Training Methodology: Need to say good bye to the old school of training methodology and adopt

the Operant Conditioning/ Positive reinforcement Method in K9 training. That will harness the maximum output from the K9 as it opens the naturally available drives in the K9 and channelizes it in the desired direction. There is an urgent need to focus on "Puppy Foundation Training" too.

4. Training of Trainers: Willing and passionate handlers/dog lovers need to be handpicked and need to be trained as trainers. They will be foundational stones. A culture of dedication, focus, hard work needs to be cultivated. Along with the

intricacies of K9 Training they also need to be taught about the various aspects of wildlife conservation and challenges involved with.

It is our last chance to save mother earth. Immediate steps need to be taken to protect flora and fauna. Wildlife protection is the urgent need. In this noble cause of saving animals of the wild, another animal, canines, will definitely act as added advantage, as a prominent 'force-multipliers'. Instead of going for age old single trade trained K9s there is a need and opportunity to train and deploy the "Multi-tasking K9s" in conservation efforts.



Mahendra Mahabaleshwar Hegde, 2IC, is a post graduate in Journalism and Mass Communication. Now he is serving with Rapid Action Force of CRPF. He had a major role to play in the excellent standards of CRPF K9 training during his stint at the CRPF K9 School.



Namkaran ceremony of newly inducted Malinois pup Rezang at NTCD Bhanu, ITBP

COLLABORATIVE AND CO-ORDINATED APPROACHES: CANINE UNITS IN INTER-AGENCY/MULTI-AGENCY DEPLOYMENT

Dr Sudhakar Natarajan, Deputy Inspector General (Vet) ITBP

RECENT INTER-AGENCY K9 DEPLOYMENTS

- G-20 Meet
- Republic Day & Independence Day
- Rashtrapati Bhawan
- Indian Embassy
- VIP Movement

- ANO (Anti-Naxal Operations)
- Natural Calamities
- Commonwealth Games

1 REQUISITION FOR K9 DEPLOYMENT

- a. Direct approval of MHA
 - i. Number of dogs
 - ii. Trade

- iii. Location
 - iv. Date
 - v. Immediate deployment by air-lift
- b. Feasibility assessed during multi-agency meeting
 - i. Number of assets that can be spared
 - ii. A compiled requisition sent



An example of multi-agency K9 deployment at Red Fort

by borrowing agency for MHA approval

2 PRE-DEPLOYMENT

Pre-deployment checks

- Veterinary check of all K9s
- Equipment checks
- Planning for dog rations
- Logistics and move plan
- Air compatible Kennels
- Railway booking
- Compatibility of vehicle for road movement
- Quarantine certification for overseas deployment
- Pre-induction training
- Refresher training for all multi-agency dogs and DHs

- Bringing them on same grid
- Training aids
- Intelligence on threat perception
- Pre Induction Test (PIT) is a must before major/sensitive deployments.
- DHs should be briefed about the sensitivity of the deployment.
- DHs should be briefed about the modus operandi of the anti-social elements.
- PIT should include trade specific training of dogs in real-time situations.

Pre-induction planning

- Area/terrain
- Weather conditions
- Other inputs

3 CONSIDERATIONS BEFORE K9 DEPLOYMENT

"If you have not trained together, do not deploy together !"

- Don't deploy those DHs in tactical situations who have not worked/trained with the Dog.
- All deployment criteria are not the same.
- DHs shouldn't be ordered to work with another dog.
- Operational and patrol deployment briefings must be clear to all DHs.
- Deployment criteria and parameters for the K9 Squad must be established in advance at the briefing by Coy Cdr.



Successful collaboration of Chhattisgarh Police with ITBF. Hero K9 Maya with a huge cache of narcotics

- Discuss the potential scenarios where the Police K9 may or may not be used.
- The capabilities and limitations of the K9 Squad must be always be kept in mind during OPS planning.
- At the briefing, all troops should visually see and identify the K9's involved in the operation, so that "mistaken identity" does not occur; specially in urban locations where civil dogs are also present.
- Dog handlers should be trained on how to tactically react if the dog attempts to or makes an apprehension and how to deal with the situation in real time operations.
- Dog handlers must be properly

- trained in tactical decision-making under stress to enable them to remain in control and react appropriately so they are able to make the right decisions during stressful situations.
- The deployment of a Police K9 in a public area can often create unnecessary stress amongst civilians. Therefore, Dog handlers should be trained to control such a situation.
- Create chaos and confusion in training with the dog and DH so they will react appropriately in a challenging situation.
- A Para-vet should be included in the team in all major deployments.
- Medical emergency evacuation plan should be planned.

Dichotomy

PIT of personnel for Foreign Deployment

- Should be held with Dog
- Should not merely be as per approved Panel
- Both DH and K9 should pass test Dog of another Handler should not be hijacked

4 DURING DEPLOYMENT

- Grid deployment of K9 Teams
- Overlapping of K9 ASC teams

Support Considerations

- K9 teams can provide a broad spectrum of support. K9 support may vary from theater to theater.

In tactical terms, Service K9s can detect, deter, raid, interdict and

secure and provide support that includes, but is not limited to the following: -

- Cache searches (urban and rural areas)
- Customs inspections
- Force protection sweeps
- Mine, Unexploded Ordinance
- Building search
- Open-area searches
- Riot and crowd control
- Access control check
- Route openings
- VIP visits
- Perimeter security measures
- Pre-deployment and re-deployment sweeps

Checkpoints

- Checkpoint operations allow the K9 unit to control the area of operation by denying freedom of movement to Anti National Elements (ANE's)
- Establishing safe areas
- Developing situational awareness
- Contributing to unit and civilian security

Two types: -

- Deliberate

- Hasty

Deliberate Check Point

Service K9s provide a stand-off capability that can be controlled from distances that limit the exposure of personnel manning the Vehicle Check Point. Distances allow a standoff and limited search capability that increases the probability of fatigue and decreases handler control over dog's actions.

Actions taken at checkpoints include

- Moving occupants to safe locations
- Shutting off vehicles and putting gearshifts in park or neutral
- Opening vehicle hoods, doors, trunks, and internal compartments and rolling down windows
- Ensuring that K9 teams begin in general search modes
- Ensuring that handlers direct the dog toward targeted vehicles
- Ensuring that handlers attempt to use the downwind flank to conduct searches
- Eliminating excessive distracters from the area to assist K9 teams

in isolating targets for K9s

- Ensuring that handlers establish off-leash K9 systematic searches

Hasty Check Point

The standoff that is provided in a hasty checkpoint is based on the K9 team's ability to stop and control the vehicle from a distance. The off-leash capability provides a limited standoff distance.

Teams should be used in the following manner:

- K9 teams should conduct an initial sweep/clearing of areas before setup.
- Vehicles in turning zones can be halted for checking. Off-leash K9s can be used to conduct initial screens on vehicles waiting to be searched. K9 teams should be cautious of possible cultural issues.
- K9 teams should avoid bunching-up of vehicles to reduce limited visibility issues. If the situation does not permit standoff, Dog handlers should employ on-leash K9s to conduct preliminary screenings.
- Handlers should attempt to use



Combined team of ITBP - Chhattisgarh Police successfully detected IED in LWV Theater with the help of Hero K9 Simi

the downwind flank to search vehicles.

Improvised Explosive Device Route Search/Clearance

Route clearance teams are used to:

- Give EW for ambushes
- Clear obstacles
- Detect IEDs
- Route clearance teams consists of: ASC check personnel
- Dove-tail with mechanical devices
- Dove-tail with specialized robotics
- K9 teams to increase stand off distance from IED

Box method: Handlers send dog forward on one side of the road out to a distance that is within a controllable distance. Service K9 cross the road and continue the search as they return to the handler. This forms a cleared box.

Verge method: Handlers send K9 forward on one side of the road out to a distance that is within a controllable distance. Handlers recall K9 on the same side of the road, cross to the opposite side of the road, and send dog forward on that side. This forms a cleared verge. The middle of the road can also be searched in this manner if traffic permits.

A target sweep is focused on a specific target of interest (bridge, abandoned vehicle, intersection, previous IED location). The execution of a target sweep is similar to a route search/clearance, but is different in the following ways:

- Handlers control K9s to the designated target
- K9 teams rely on intelligence briefs to conduct sweeps for possible daisy-chained IEDs
- Handlers manage K9s endurance by controlling target distances and limiting sweeps during vehicle halts
- Units use K9s for local area security sweeps
- Ensure multiple K9 for sweeps to better work/rest cycles

CASO

The cordon-and-search mission involves isolating a predetermined populated area by cordoning it off and systematically searching for suspects, weapons, communication equipment, supplies, and explosives.

A key goal for units when conducting such a search :-

- To conduct it with limited inconvenience to the population without jeopardizing the mission.
- The objective is to inconvenience the populace only to the point that will discourage urban guerillas or insurgents from remaining in the area. The unit should avoid harassing locals to the point that they will assist the enemy.

The unit that conducts a cordon and search will be task-organized into four groups.

- Security element
- Inner cordon element
- Search element
- Reserve element

Building search operations in conjunction with a raid

Units may be required to quickly enter a building, clear it, set up security for follow-on forces, or establish an over-watch position. Available K9 teams can assist in clearing or sweeping the building. Sequence of Multi agency deployment: -

K9 team 1 position at the front of the formation to search the route up to and at the entry point to detect explosives.

- A breaching team enters the building with K9 team 2.
- K9 team 3 conduct on-leash man searches
- Troops position to the rear of the handler/dog for single-story building searches.
- Handlers determine if K9 will be employed on or off leash based on team training and proficiency.
- K9 teams 1 & 2 teams search hallways and rooms to sweep for people
- Ensure rules of engagement (ROE).
- The unit continues to clear buildings and establish security positions when off-leash K9s return to handlers.

Law and order operations

K9 multi-agency teams contribute to L&O operations by:

- Physical security
- Anti-terrorism
- Crime prevention efforts

Specific law and order operations may include:

- High-risk personnel security missions
- Customs service support

- Police intelligence support
- Special-reaction team (SRT) support
- Emergency services support
- Postal activities support
- Crime prevention and drug suppression support
- Bomb threat response
- Anti-terrorism program support

Bomb Threat Response

- K9 team searches begin after areas and buildings have been evacuated of personnel and security has been established.
- BDDS team on standby when the unit is alerted of a bomb threat.
- Coordination with local BDDS units should be made before operations.
- The K9 team, BDDS strategizes at a designated location.
- Systematic searches by K9 teams should include the assistance of a spotter who is familiar with the search area to ensure safety and accuracy.
- K9 teams should only be used to detect the presence of explosives.

Bomb Threat Response- Part 2

- At no time will handlers touch, open, or disturb possible explosive devices.
- Electric device switches should not be touched until a thorough search has been conducted.
- IEDs can be triggered to explode by motion, sound, heat, or remote device.
- If K9 indicates the presence of explosives, K9 handlers and

spotters mark the location and leave the area.

- BDDS personnel initiate measures to render the device safe or to remove it.
- K9 teams may continue the search until another suspected explosive is found or until the area is cleared by BDDS personnel.
- In circumstances where explosive devices are expected or suspected to be detonated, K9 handlers remain cognizant of the estimated time necessary to evacuate facilities and areas as they track the elapsed time.
- It may be necessary to deliberately place training aids known as drop aids (usually potassium chlorate or sodium chlorate, which are very stable and safe) periodically to help maintain the K9's interest in conducting the search.
- Drop aids should only be placed in areas that have been rendered safe by K9 teams.

Night Operations

Before conducting night operations, specific considerations for some K9s should be examined during the planning phase of the operation. The general planning considerations for multi-agency K9 ops are :-

- All Sister organizations to informed on K9 team presence in the area.
- Limit distractions by keeping K9s on-leash.
- Night vision devices for K9 handlers.

- K9s will be marked on their backs with an infrared chemical light or florescent device to ensure that handlers do not lose sight of their dogs.
- The distance and control of off-leash K9s will be reduced depending on distractions, training, and the handler's ability to interpret K9s responses.

Inter-Agency Mission Planning- Part 1

Commanders and leaders should include K9 handlers in mission briefings and rehearsals.

Briefing to include:-

- Type and duration of the mission.
- Time of day that the mission activity will be conducted.
- Size and number of areas (buildings, vehicles, open areas) that will be searched.
- Type of search to be conducted (route, open area, occupied or derelict building).
- Previous searches conducted in the area and if anything was found.

Inter-Agency Mission Planning- Part 2

Employment Considerations :-

- Potential hazards (terrain, weather, hazmat, radioactive materials) in the area.
- Recent ANE activity and intelligence reports specific to the objective
- Infiltration and extraction methods.
- Types of transportation to be used by the unit.

- Escalation-of-force procedures that will be in effect during the mission.
- Actions to be taken if something is found during the search.
- Actions to be taken in cases of ANE contact, such as direct or indirect fire.
- Sister organizations in the vicinity.
- Emergency decontamination procedures for K9s.
- Veterinary Cover
- Evacuation procedures

Inter-Agency Mission Planning- Part 3

All K9 units should be aware of the following:

- Odors that K9s are trained to detect.
- K9 Team's endurance levels.
- Previous missions completed by K9 teams.
- Off-leash K9's maximum distances and effectiveness.
- K9s aggressiveness.
- K9's exposures to travel in vehicles or helicopters.
- K9 team's effectiveness while working at night.

- Actions taken by all K9 teams when suspected targets are found.
- Medical conditions of K9s.
- Amounts of food and water consumed by K9s.
- K9's reactions to gunfire.
- K9 rewards.
- Theater-specific evacuation procedures for K9s or the DH.
- Security team placements.

5 SUPPORT TO MULTI-NATIONAL TEAMS

Cultural differences have a profound impact when working with multinational forces. The senior K9 Commander should ensure that the multinational force understands:

- Veterinary care or medical evacuation procedures and requirements
- K9's actions upon target odor detections and the measures that must be taken
- K9's food and water requirements
- Transportation and resupply planning factors
- Communication and security requirements for K9 teams

Cultural Considerations – Multinational K9 Teams

Cultural and language differences can make it difficult for K9 teams to quickly integrate into multinational force operations.

K9 handlers should plan for additional time needed to work on a common understanding, rehearsals, and high payoff tasks.

The treatment of dogs can vary drastically among various cultures.

K9 handlers may face cultural aversion to dogs when deployed abroad. K9 handlers should be conscious of the following perceptions and biases toward MWDs:

- Dogs may be greatly feared in some cultures.
- Dogs may be considered impure in some cultures.
- Dogs may be prohibited from entering human dwellings in some cultures.
- K9 Commanders must also consider the cultural implications of K9 use in tactical operations.

Reference: Gist / check-list based on multi-agency K9 deployment in vogue in SFs, and UN Peacekeeper's guidelines for multi-national deployment of K9s.



Dr Sudhakar Natarajan, DIC (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 K9 ops in the counter insurgency grid/LWE theatre.



5TH MHA POLICE K9 SEMINAR

INAUGURAL SESSION

The seminar started with BSF song and documentaries. Esteemed guests including Sh. Ravi Gandhi (ADC/Director, BSF Academy and Chief Guest), Sh. Kailash Lal Sah (IC/Joint Director, BSF Academy and Organizing Secretary), Sh. Surya Prakash Tiwari (IC, STC Tekanpur), Dr. Inder Singh (DIC/Vet, BSF), and Dr. Manjur Uddin Ahmed (2IC Vet, K9 Cell, PM Division MHA) graced the dais.

In keeping with Indian tradition, an auspicious lamp was lit to symbolize enlightenment,





knowledge, prosperity, and wisdom, its radiant glow a beacon for the event. Saraswati Vandana, a devotional song honoring the Hindu goddess of knowledge and learning, was performed, reflecting the cultural ethos of the gathering. The dignitaries were then presented with bonsai plants as a token of felicitation.

The inaugural session was moderated by Dr C. S. Nag, Commandant/Vet. Dr. Inder Singh, DIC (Vet), BSF delivered Welcome Address.

Opening Address by Sh. Kailash Lal Sah, IG/Joint Director and Organizing Secretary

Sh. Kailash Lal sah, IG/Joint Director and Organizing Secretary of the seminar delivered the Opening Address. In his opening address, he emphasized the growing importance of trained dogs in strengthening the nation's security measures. He also expressed his gratitude to the dignitaries and participants for attending the event.



Additionally, he shared some of his own experiences from operational deployments where trained dogs played a crucial role in achieving mission objectives.

Inaugural/Keynote Address by Chief Guest-Sh. Ravi Gandhi, ADG/Director, BSF Academy

Sh. Ravi Gandhi ADG BSF first welcomed all the dignitaries and delegates. He emphasized the growing importance of trained dogs in addressing evolving security threats. The seminar would explore strategies to maximize the effectiveness of these canine

units. Discussions would also focus on professional development programs to enhance the skills and efficiency of dog handlers, a critical link in this security chain. He shared his experience working with K9 units in various operations, including bomb and IED detection, identifying enemy presence during border incursions, narcotics detection at checkpoints, and search-and-rescue missions in disaster zones. He highlighted this seminar as a platform for in-depth discussions on innovative training methods and emerging trends in the field. Underscoring the theme "Enhanced Role of Trained Dogs: Augmentation Through Solidarity," Sh. Gandhi stressed the importance of collaboration. He emphasized that a unified approach is necessary to maximize national security efforts. While acknowledging technological advancements, he pointed out that machines cannot fully replicate the natural capabilities of dogs, citing recent international conflicts as examples. Finally, Sh. Gandhi advocated for a structured faculty exchange program across security forces to strengthen coordination.

TECHNICAL SESSIONS

**Speaker 01:Dr. Sudhakar
Natarajan, DIG (Vet)
ITBP presented the
topic "Collaborative and
Coordinated Approaches:
Canine Units in Interagency/
Multiagency Deployment"**



The speaker opened by sharing his experiences during K9 training at NTCD BSF Tekanpur, expressing gratitude to his instructor. He then showcased the valuable role of K9 units in recent interagency deployments, including the C-20 Meet, Republic Day, Independence Day, and security duties at Rashtrapati Bhavan, Parliament House, ANO, and the Commonwealth Games. Compelling videos shared by him brought these deployments to life. Following this, the presentation delved into the crucial aspects of preparing for multiagency K9 deployments. This included pre-deployment checks, meticulous logistics and transportation planning, quarantine requirements, and essential pre-induction training. The speaker emphasized the importance of teamwork in



K9 field, stating "If you haven't trained together, do not deploy together!" He then explained tactical deployment strategies like grid deployment with overlapping K9 teams, box formations, and verge methods. Success stories highlighted the effectiveness of K9 units in various operational scenarios. The presentation also addressed cultural considerations when working with multinational K9 teams. In closing, the speaker raised the issue of limited medals in the AIPDM competition. He proposed an increase in medals to enhance participating teams' morale and suggested expanding the competition with events like veterinary staff skill tests, live simulations, police dog trials, grooming competitions, and obedience & agility trials.

Speaker 02: Dr. K.K singh, Commandant (Vet) SSB delivered a presentation on "Evolving Threats at Borders and Emerging Role of Service K9"

The speaker shed light on several border threats, including the



smuggling of narcotics, explosives, wildlife, and banned goods like gold, precious stones. He delved into the methods used by smugglers, their transit routes, and emphasized the vital role of K9 units in border security. He provided real-life examples and achievements of SSB K9 teams. Additionally, he proposed innovative solutions to enhance border security with canines:

- Develop devices or support systems for dogs to reach vehicle rooftops for sniffing.
- Induct female dog handlers to improve frisking procedures for women.
- Increase the number of sniffer dogs at Integrated Check Posts (ICPs) and trade routes.
- Train and deploy dogs for detecting illegal liquor and wildlife products like ivory, skins, bones, and hair.
- Expand the deployment of dogs specifically trained to detect wildlife products.

Speaker 03: Dr. B. Veerraju, DIG, Principal, DB&TS, CRP Fenlightened about "Force Multiplier on Four Paws: Canine Deterrence and Intervention Strategies in LWE areas"

He highlighted that India faces significant internal security threats, with Left Wing Extremism (LWE) being a major concern. Naxal insurgents rely heavily on Improvised Explosive Devices (IEDs) and landmines to inflict casualties on security forces,



often followed by ambushes. To counter this tactic, the CRPF has implemented a program of training multipurpose K9 units. These dogs are trained to detect IEDs, warn of enemy ambushes, track fleeing Naxals, and even engage in attacks when commanded. This program has not only taken away the Naxals' strategic advantage in dense jungles but also boosted the morale of CRPF troops who operate alongside these K9 companions. Unlike some modern equipment with limitations (like Metal Detectors, Explosive Vapor Detectors, etc.), K9s offer superior maneuverability due to their size and natural instincts.

Speaker 04: Dr. Vinay Shankar Tyagi, 2IC(Vet), NTCD&A, Bhanu, ITBP deliberated on the topic "Canine Cognition At Work: Unleashing The Thinking Power Of Police K-9"

The talk began by defining canine cognition – the mental abilities of dogs to learn, remember, and



use information. This includes acquiring new knowledge, storing it in memory, retrieving it when needed, comparing different pieces of information, and using them to solve problems. The speaker highlighted some impressive aspects of dog cognition.

Dogs possess exceptional memory and can understand human communication, including body language, gestures, and voice commands. They can even learn socially through what's known as social learning or observational learning. This means they can pick up new behaviors by watching other dogs or humans. Puppies, in particular, are adept at learning through imitation. The presentation then delved into the concept of social cognition in dogs. Dogs exhibit human-like social skills, such as responding to human body language, following hand signals (especially when combined with eye contact), and understanding cues that indicate human attention. But why study dog cognition? Here, the speaker pointed out several

reasons. Dogs demonstrate behavior that is clearly tuned into humans, exhibiting loyalty, compassion, and a blend of cognitive and emotional intelligence. They possess a unique set of social cognitive abilities honed through domestication. These abilities even resemble some of the social skills seen in young children. However, the most remarkable canine skill might be their social intelligence and perception. Dogs can organize, analyze, and interpret sensory information from their surroundings, and can even sense the Earth's magnetic field. The talk then explored how dogs learn. Social learning and imitation play a significant role. Throughout their development, dogs are heavily influenced by humans. This underscores the importance of using scientifically sound training methods, rather than relying solely on traditional practices. Training methods and the environment in which dogs live significantly impact their potential. Intrinsic motivation, the dog's own desire to learn and perform, is also a crucial factor. Providing both physical and social enrichment helps to improve a dog's memory and resilience.

Speaker 05: Col (Dr) Surinder Saini RVC enlightened about "Science-Driven Training: Explore How Understanding Canine Olfaction can Lead to Effective Training Methodologies"

The speaker delved into the fascinating world of a dog's sense of smell. Unlike humans who rely



primarily on sight, dogs perceive their world through their noses. Every dog has a unique nose print, like a fingerprint for humans. When a dog breathes in, air travels down two separate pathways: the olfactory path for smelling and the respiratory path for breathing. Interestingly, dogs exhale through slits on their noses, ensuring a continuous stream of incoming odor molecules. The real magic happens in the olfactory lobe, a specialized area of the brain responsible for interpreting smells. Dogs also possess a vomeronasal organ, a fascinating tool for detecting pheromones, chemical signals used for communication between animals. The speaker explained the two types of odor adaptation: fast adaptation occurs with each sniff, where a strong odor becomes less noticeable, and slow adaptation happens at a deeper neurological level. To further illustrate odor perception, the speaker described the process: a dog inhales, aromatic molecules bind to receptors in the olfactory epithelium (lining of the nose), triggering an electrical signal

that travels to the olfactory lobe for identification. The discussion then shifted to hemispheric specialization, where the speaker explained that dogs have a curious tendency to perceive odors differently depending on the nostril. Novel and potentially threatening smells are primarily detected by the right nostril, while familiar and pleasant scents are processed by the left. It's also important to note that a dog's nose reach is limited to about 1 centimeter, making understanding vapor bloom (the way odor molecules disperse) crucial for effective scent work. Finally, the speaker transitioned to canine training, highlighting the blend of science and art involved. Classical conditioning, operant conditioning, the Premack principle, and scent imprinting were all explored in detail, revealing the various ways we can leverage a dog's incredible sense of smell for training purposes.

Speaker 06: Dr Pankaj Teotia, DC/Vet, SSB gave presentation on "The Canine Olfactory Powerhouse- Decoding the Canine Nose for Enhanced Detection"

He spoke about the anatomy of the canine nasal airway, delving into the physiology that underpins a dog's extraordinary sense of smell. He unpacked the intricate structures within the nose that maximize odor detection and the fascinating biological processes that translate scent into information. He then explored both external factors, like wind direction and air



contaminants, and internal factors, such as breed variations and a dog's emotional state that can influence olfactory efficacy. Concluding his talk, he emphasized the vastness of a canine's sense of smell, highlighting its sensitivity that far surpasses our own. He ended with a glimpse into the exciting future of research, where dogs' incredible olfactory abilities are being harnessed for new and innovative applications.

Speaker 07: Dr Himangshu DC/VET, SPG gave presentation on "Beyond Pavlov- Cognitive Enrichment and Learnability for Working Canines with Focus on Indigenous Breeds"

The speaker shared his experience of training indigenous dog breeds at NTCD BSF Tekanpur. He emphasized the initial challenges, such as acclimating the dogs to eating from bowls, walking on a loose leash, and following basic commands. He then delved into various training principles, including classical conditioning,

operant conditioning, behavior shaping, luring, discriminative learning, errorless learning, and cognitive enrichment. He explained that all these methods can be effectively applied to indigenous breeds with minor adjustments. Next, he discussed factors influencing the trainability of these dogs, including pedigree, environment, reinforcement type, cognitive enrichment, and feeding. Interestingly, he noted that indigenous breeds may not be particularly cuddly and advised against traditional 30-minute grooming sessions. He emphasized the importance of choosing lightweight training equipment like thin leashes and collars to minimize burden on the dogs. Training schedules, he suggested, should be flexible and adapted to the dog's preferences, which can be adjusted later. On a positive note, the speaker highlighted the inherent disease resistance of indigenous breeds, their lean physique with minimal fat, and their potential for excellence. He concluded by mentioning Riya, Mudhol hound, the current national champion as a successful example resulting from his training efforts.



During panel discussion one of the participant asked about difficulty in trainability of indigenous dogs and asked whether they can be deployed for operational purposes. In reply Dr. Himangshu DC/Vet, SPC said that the trainability can be improved with generations on selective breeding. They can be deployed for operational purpose except in cold areas as they have less subcuticular fat.

Speaker 08: Maj Abhishek Bandodkar, Assam Rifles presented on "Review of Types of Training Aids Used For Detection K9 Training"

There's a wide variety of training aids available for K9 units. These can be categorized by their origin: trainer-made, specialist-developed, or lab-produced. The training protocol and methods used depend on the organization's mission, past experiences, resources, and regulations. Another way to categorize training aids is by the composition of the odor source; true materials, pseudo-odors, and non-pseudo alternatives. True



materials are the actual target substances, available in solid, liquid, or gas forms. They're widely used but their selection is limited by operational needs and government regulations. Pseudo-odors, also known as odor mimics or simulants, are synthetic alternatives made by identifying and replicating the key chemical components found in the real material's headspace (surrounding vapor). They don't contain any of the actual target substance. Pseudo-odors typically consist of active odorants, byproducts, fillers, and sometimes unrelated volatile compounds. However, they may have drawbacks: a complex training material's odor profile can be altered, and the concentrated nature of pseudo-odors can affect detection thresholds and odor summation (the combining of multiple odors).

Speaker 09: Col (Dr) P K Chug presented on "Canine Forensics an emerging field of Forensic Science"

Recent advancements in instruments have brought their sensitivity close to that of canines (K9s). However, K9s are still widely recognized as superior for odor detection due to their speed, versatility, durability, and ability to distinguish specific scents. As best practices for both K9s and instruments continue to develop and be implemented, the reliability of detecting volatile organic compounds (VOCs) will likely improve, strengthening the use of odor as admissible forensic evidence. The gold standard for real-time detection of explosives



and other contraband remains the canine unit. Their exceptional sense of smell, combined with mobility and a degree of independent decision-making, sets them apart. Dogs possess bilateral olfaction (smelling with both nostrils) and can generalize scents, allowing them to identify variations of a target odor. Courts in some countries have adopted a more practical approach, accepting this type of evidence as reliable and admissible in court. Convictions based on canine detection are becoming increasingly common. In India, sniffer dogs are carefully selected and undergo specialized training. This rigorous process, along with the inherent capabilities of these animals, provides a strong argument for establishing a standard for admitting canine detection evidence in court. While there's currently no specific legal provision for admitting sniffer dog evidence, some argue it constitutes hearsay. However, the judiciary should consider the potential value this evidence holds and recognize its ability to contribute to legal proceedings.

Speaker 10: Dr Surya Kumar Maurya, 2IC/Vet, NDRF presented on "Fueling Canine Heroes: Performance nutrition for Active Police K9s During Disaster Response Ops"

Search and rescue dogs rely on proper nutrition to perform their heroic tasks. A balanced, high-quality diet fuels their exceptional physical and mental abilities. These canine athletes require sustained energy, muscular strength, and sharp focus during demanding deployments. Performance nutrition provides the essential building blocks for all of this. Adequate intake of protein, fats, and complex carbohydrates ensures sustained energy levels for long searches. Essential nutrients like glucosamine and omega-3 fatty acids promote joint health and recovery, crucial for navigating rough terrain. Additionally, antioxidants and vitamins bolster the immune system, keeping these valuable companions healthy and mission-ready. By providing the right fuel, a performance diet not only optimizes a search and rescue dog's working life but also contributes to their overall well-being throughout their service and

retirement. Lastly he deliberated some insights on fresh vs prepacked dog feed.

During panel discussion one of the participant asked about the procurement of scent materials to which Dr. Sudhakar Natarajan DIC(Vet), ITBP replied that they have an MOU with DRDO and working on scent materials which will provide scent kits at low cost in future. BHU internship student asked the energy calculation in working dogs to which Dr Surya Kumar Maurya 2IC Vet NDRF, replied that the energy requirement for the dogs calculated based on the basal metabolic index of dog.

Speaker 11: Dr Anees, IRS, NCB presented on "K9 Organic Narco Detectors"

He said that even during corona time Indian Custom team have been vigilant all through the lockdown to prevent smuggling of contraband, narcotics etc. He said that dogs are trained for various narcotic substances like tobacco detection dog, MDA-party detection dog. In four arenas they are training their dogs narcotic dogs, cash dogs, tobacco dogs, wildlife dogs. He told about the initiatives taken like pension to retirement dogs, K9 Cadre, Indian

Custom K9 Manual 2020 . In 2019 they have started their own canine training centre. He highlighted the performance record of Indian customs K9 squad. He said that welfare measures should be uniform and all the forces should work together. He emphasizes that the collective and unified approach is the key to future of dog training in the country.

During panel discussion Major Boruah, NSC asked Dr Anees, IRS NCB about how they train currency dogs and whether they do double search by two dogs in customs or believe in single dog checking in reply Dr Anees said that for currency dogs they imprint the dog on specific currency dye and in customs only single dog checking is followed.

Speaker 12: Ms Dilpreet Chhabra, Traffic India gave presentation on "Use of Sniffer Dogs for Wildlife Crime Prevention and Detection"

In her presentation, she first introduced Traffic India, a non-governmental organization dedicated to ensuring legal and sustainable trade in wild species for the well-being of both the planet and its people. Traffic India utilizes



scientific research, data analysis, and their extensive expertise to develop evidence-based solutions. Renowned as global thought leaders for over five decades, they address the critical threats wildlife faces, including habitat loss, human-wildlife conflict, climate change, and illegal wildlife trade. She then shifted the focus to Traffic India's impactful program – training wildlife sniffer dogs. These remarkable canines, trained at specialized centers across India, boast an impressive track record of recovering poached wildlife products. Their keen sense of smell proves invaluable in combating illegal wildlife trade.

Speaker 13: Head constable Instructor Supriya Sharad Kindre, Maharashtra Police spoke about the “Beyond Commands: The Secret Code of Successful Dog Handlers”

She said that dog is just like our mirror. She highlighted following essential qualities of dog trainers/ handlers:-

- Ability to read dog's body language
- Ability to trust in dog and its indications
- Strong work ethics
- Knowledgeable of dog behaviour
- Skill in dog handling
- Ability to read wind direction
- Navigation skill
- Physical fitness and stamina
- Handler should be team player
- Strong leadership
- Resourcefulness



- Knowledge of K9 olfactory system
- Experience of dog training with variety of dogs
- Strong theoretical background in dog training

Highlighting Indian breeds' potential for excellence, she acknowledged Riyaa, the Mudhol Hound of NTCD Tekanpur who recently clinched the national title at the AIPDM 2024. She presented a beautiful memento to National Training Centre for Dogs in recognition of this achievement. Her speech left the audience inspired and brimming with national pride.

Speaker 14: Sub Inspector Kapil Dev, NTCD, BSF gave presentation on “Introduction, orientation and characteristics of Innovative Potash Gun, Innovative Carbide gun and



Innovative Pistol Carbide”

He started with the general information about these innovative training aids. He said these are effective and useful innovative training aid under dog revolution in BSF. By firing it smoke, explosion, sound and flame can be created as a weapon but no target can be hit with this equipment. A dog handler/jawan can easily carry and use it. Further he explained in detail how these innovative potash gun, innovative carbide gun and innovative pistol carbide are made using resources locally available in cost- effective manner with cost under 500/- rupees. He also explained the precautions to be kept in mind while using these training aids.

INTERACTIVE SESSION- FIELD CASE STUDIES, EXPERIENCE SHARING (OPEN HOUSE)

Intensive discussion took place on training, management, protocols, policies related to service canines in the country. Participants across hierarchy freely discussed these issues. The key recommendations emerged from open house discussion have been summarized under separate chapter.



VALEDICTORY SESSION

After Sh. Jasbir Singh, Commandant, Adjutant BSF Academy thanked all the dignitaries and delegates. Dr. Manjur Uddin Ahmed, MHA K9 Cell presented the seminar highlights and summary. He presented key take aways from technical sessions, panel discussions and open house deliberations.



Valedictory speech by Sh Ravi Gandhi ADG/Director, BSF Academy

Mr. Ravi Gandhi, ADC of BSF, expressed gratitude to various dignitaries including Sh. Kailash Lal Sah, ICJ joint Director BSF Academy and Organizing Secretary, Sh. Ajith Kumar P, DIC CSMT, Dr Inder Singh, DIC/VET, BSF, Dr Sudhakar Natrajan DIC/Vet ITBP, Dr B Veer Raju, DIC CRPF, Dr Manjur Uddin Ahmed, MHA K9 Cell, Senior Officers of BSF Academy, SOs, BSF Jawans, various state police officers, dog trainers and dog handlers. He conveyed the Director General BSF's appreciation to all delegates.



He highlighted the recent doubling of dogs authorization in BSF, alongside the initiation of Project Shwaan Kraanti for innovative dog training and deployment strategies. The implementation of K9 FITnet model (Field Integrated Training Network) and the forthcoming Compendium -Cum -Guidebook were also mentioned to streamline training procedures. He lauded the discussions held during the seminar which covered topics such as the expanded roles of Indian breed dogs, protocol development for multi-agency deployments in major events, and the induction of more female dog trainers. Emphasis was placed on creating a national database of working dogs and addressing the rising incidents of stray dog bites through awareness programs and local language initiatives. Mr. Gandhi underscored the importance of research into indigenous dog breeds and their potential for security operations, noting the recent success of the Mudhol hound Riya in the AIPDM. He stressed the need for better coordination among security forces and advocated for the implementation of best practices through international collaboration. He thanked the organizers, participants, and media for their contributions to the success of the seminar, acknowledging their efforts in making it a valuable and memorable experience.



A thrilling daredevil demonstration was also conducted by NTCD K9 Team during the seminar.

"See how high I can fly!" - BSF K9 demo at NTCD Takenpur

प्रश्न और उत्तर



निरीक्षक/वेट, दलीप कुमार
वेट अनुभाग, महानिदेशालय,
मा०ति०सी०पु० बल



सि०/ए०टी०(ए०डी०एच०), उदेश
वेट अनुभाग, महानिदेशालय
मा०ति०सी०पु० बल

प्रश्न 1. सर्च कितने प्रकार के और कौन-कौन से होते हैं, सर्च के बेसिक नियम, और सर्च की कौन-कौन सी तकनीक होती हैं ?

उत्तर:- सर्च चार प्रकार के होते हैं ।

- » गोलाई द्वारा सर्च ।
- » इलाके को दो भाग में बांटकर ।
- » खड़े या पड़े तरीके से सर्च कराना ।
- » स्टीप मैथड या पट्टी बिछाकर सर्च कराना ।

सर्च के बेसिक नियम

- » एक कमरे की तलाशी के लिये दो श्वान काफी होते हैं ।
- » 250 फिट चारो तरफ खुले इलाके के लिये भी दो श्वान काफी हैं।
- » सर्च के दौरान किसी शकिया वस्तु को न छुये एवं न ही उठाये और न ही श्वान को छेड़छाड़ करने दें ।
- » 20 से 25 मिनट सर्च करवाने के उपरान्त 10 से 15 मिनट का आराम दिया जाये ।
- » सर्च एरिया को मार्क कर दें अगर सर्च के दौरान सदिग्ध वस्तु मिलती है, तो उसकी रिपोर्ट अपने कमाण्डर के पास दर्ज कराये।
- » यह न सोचें कि उस स्थान पर केवल एक ही बम है
- » यह विश्वास न रखें कि यहां कुछ भी नहीं है और कोई भी वस्तु सुरक्षित नहीं है
- » सर्च की तकनीक-

अगर सम्भव हो तो बम के बारे में ज्यादा से ज्यादा सूचना रखें ।

आखें खोलकर अच्छी तरह से देखमाल करते हुये श्वान से तरतीबवार सर्च करवायें।

प्रश्न 2. एक अच्छे श्वान चालक में कौन-कौन से गुण होने चाहिये ?

उत्तर:- एक अच्छे श्वान चालक में निम्नलिखित गुण होने चाहिये -

- » श्वान चालक अपने श्वान के प्रति दयालुता का बर्ताव अर्थात अपने श्वान की पिटाई नहीं करें, तथा सहायक श्वान चालक के साथ तालमेल रखेगा और उसका भी श्वान के प्रति सही व्यवहार सुनिश्चित करेगा ।
- » कैनल मैनेजमेन्ट (गुर्मिंग, फीडिंग, केनलिंग, व्यायाम) व सफाई का पूरा ध्यान रखेगा ।
- » श्वान चालक अपने मादा श्वान का हीट पीरियड के समय का विशेष ध्यान रखेगा कि वह किसी सरकारी या गैर सरकारी श्वान के साथ कॉस ना हो जाये । मेल श्वानों के चालक भी इस समय में लापरवाही नहीं बरतें ।
- » श्वान चालक अपने श्वान की बीमारी तथा हर हालत के बारे में जानकारी रखने की काबलियत रखता हो ।
- » श्वानों के राशन स्केल की जानकारी रखना तथा यह भी सुनिश्चित करना कि श्वान को निर्धारित स्केल के अनुसार राशन दिया जा रहा है।
- » श्वान को निर्गम किये गये साजो सामान को अच्छी प्रकार से रखता हो ।
- » पशु चिकित्सक द्वारा बताये गये सुझावों के अनुसार कार्य करता हो।
- » श्वान चालक अपने श्वान की छोटी-मोटी बीमारी को ठीक करना जानता हो ।
- » श्वान जिस ट्रेड में प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है उसका अभ्यास प्रतिदिन करवाया जाए।

- » अगर कमी श्वान कैनल के अन्दर शौच या उल्टी करता है तो सफाई कर्मचारी से सफाई करवाने के बाद उसे हॉट ब्लोअर करना जानता हो ताकि उस जगह के किटाणु समाप्त हो जाये ।
- » दिन में दो बार श्वान की अच्छी तरह से मालिश करे तथा श्वान की गुदा, नाक व मुँह को साफ पानी व तौलिये से साफ कर कानों को रूई के साथ disinfectant solution से साफ करना जानता हो ।
- » श्वान को खाना खिलाने से पहले अच्छी तरह से खाने को मिलाकर हड्डियों को बाहर निकाल देना व साफ सुथरा खाना खिलाना जानता हो ।

प्रश्न 3. बरसात के मौसम में श्वान की देखभाल एवं बीमारियों से कैसे बचाना चाहिये ?

उत्तर बरसात के मौसम में श्वान को सबसे ज्यादा बीमारी लगती है इसलिये बरसात के मौसम में श्वानों को भीगने से बचाना चाहिये । अगर बरसात के मौसम में श्वान बाहर ड्युटी में हो तो सबसे पहले श्वान को किसी छत के नीचे या गाड़ी में रखना चाहिये अगर ये सुविधा नहीं हो तो टावल

से ढक देना चाहिये। और श्वान के पंजे व शरीर को टावल से अच्छी तरह से पोंछ लेना चाहिये। श्वान के गले में टीक्स कॉलर को लगा कर रखें व समय-समय पर बदलते रहें । जब श्वान कैंप में वापस आ जाये तो श्वान को अच्छे से पोंछकर सूखे स्थान पर बैठा कर श्वान के पंजे में पाउडर छिड़कें। अगर श्वान के शरीर पर कोई चोट हो तो उस पर दवाई लगानी चाहिये । समय-समय पर डिवार्मिंग करनी चाहिये। श्वान की दिन में दो बार मालिस करनी चाहिये व आँख, नाक, कान व गुदा को गीले कपड़े से साफ करना चाहिये । श्वान को गीले स्थान पर नहीं रखना चाहिये। श्वान को जमीन से थोड़ा उपर फटे पर सुलाना चाहिये क्योंकि बरसात के मौसम में साँप व जहरीले जीव-जन्तु निकलते रहते हैं। श्वान के साजो-सामान को धूप लगाना चाहिये, नहीं तो उनमें महक हो जाती है जिससे बीमारी होने का खतरा बना रहता है । श्वान को साफ व शुद्ध पानी पिलाना चाहिये। कैनल में या श्वान रखने के स्थान पर छत से पानी न आता हो ।



BSF Cutiepie negotiating obstacles during demo



ए०एन०ओ० में बेल्लियम शौफर्ड नरुल के श्वानों की विशेष भूमिका ।



दल संख्या-097024956 सि./एटी. (डी.एच.)
विवेका कान्त 27 वीं वाहिनी, भा०ति०सी०पु० बल

श्वान एक पालतू जानवर है और यह बहुत चतुर जानवर होता है। यह मनुष्य का सबसे अच्छा दोस्त माना जाता है। श्वान से वफादारी, सुरक्षा और निस्वार्थ प्रेम सीखने को मिलता है। श्वान का तेज दिमाग और उसके सूंघने की क्षमता अच्छी होने के कारण यह इंसानों की मदद करता है। श्वानों को सेना एवं अर्धसैनिक बलों में उसकी रुचि के मुताबिक प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है। जैसे P.E.D.D.(E.D), नारकोटिक्स, ट्रैकर,

गार्ड श्वान इत्यादि।

माओवादी सुरक्षाबलों को नुकसान पहुंचाने के मंसुबे से जगह-जगह आई.डी प्लान्ट करते हैं ऐसे में जमीन में दबे बारूद को श्वान आसानी से खोज निकालते हैं। बल में खोजी श्वानों की भूमिका अहम होती है। खोजी श्वानों ने ऑपरेशन के दौरान भी कई जवानों की जिंदगी बचाई है। बल द्वारा जब जंगलों में नक्सलवादियों के खिलाफ सर्च ऑपरेशन चलाए जाते हैं तो उनमें

सबसे आगे खोजी श्वान रहते हैं।

वर्तमान में ANO में बेल्लियम शौफर्ड (BSD) नरुल के श्वान अच्छी ड्यूटी कर रहे हैं ANO में चलने व बारूद को सूंघने की अच्छी क्षमता रखते हैं, इस नरुल के श्वान जंगल और पहाड़ों में चढ़ने और उतरने के साथ लम्बी छलांगे लगाने में भी काफी माहिर होते हैं।

भारत तिब्बत सीमा पुलिस बल की 33वीं वाहिनी में तैनात श्वान माईफ्रेंड, श्वान चालक कुलदीप सिंह द्वारा ए०आर०सी०, दूमदूमा के मुख्य द्वार पर आने-जाने वाले प्रत्येक व्यक्ति एवं वाहन की जांच करते हुए।





Deployment of ITBP Hero Dog Stella with Dog Handler CT/ GD(DH) Telugu Lohit during WIP visit at Andaman & Nicobar Island on 24.02.2024.



NSG K9 14 No.08 BOLT with his handler RII Shivam Rana who had been retired from duty in December 2023 after 08 glorious years of service.

TRAINING ACTIVITIES OF MALINOIS K9 JACK OF NSG



My nose knows what you don't know. Koyi Shaque!

OPERATIONS & CASE STUDIES

-Real World Case Studies

Jammu and Kashmir

PSK9 SIMBA WHILE DETECTING AN IED AT DISTRICT PULWAMA.

A case study of tracing an IED by PSK9 namely "SIMBA" is worth sharing on 25.01.2024, a call has been received by PSK9 unit Pulwama from PCR Pulwama about a Bomb call at Badi Bagh road Pulwama. Upon receiving said call, a joint team of PSK9 Squad, BDS & AST rushed towards the spot and PSK9 "SIMBA" along with the Handler Sgt. Bilal Ahmad & Asst. Handler Sgt. Muzaffar Ahmad were quickly engaged for search of suspicious explosive object. The PSK9 "SIMBA" put all his efforts & capabilities to find the suspicious IED object on road side of Badi Bagh road Pulwama. It took almost two to three hours to search a complete stretch of both sides of road which was almost 02 to 03 kms. in length, after tireless efforts of PSK9 team, an IED like object was detected by "SIMBA" which was planted by terrorists in an oil can on left side of the road to cause loss of life & property to the forces in particular & people in general. After detecting the IED BDs squad swing in to action & destroyed the IED safely. In this way, a big incident was averted by timely action of PSK9 Unit Pulwama supported by BD, AST Squad of Pulwama. In this regard, a case FIR No. 06 of 2024 u/s 307/IPC, 3/4 of Explosive Act & 16 of 2020 of unlawful Activities Act was registered in Police Station Kakapora Pulwama. In this case study it was found that the timely action of K9 team and the efficiency of Sniffer Dog saved lives of people without causing any kind of damage. This became possible because of good breed of K9 & its training and proper handling by the handler.



Suspected IED Spot



Marked Suspected IED area



Suspected IED

Sikkim Police CID - ASC Duties



Photograph at anti sabotage checking duty at Ravangla during Public meeting of Hon'ble CM of Sikkim by Constable Dawa T. Sherpa and his loyal dog.



Photograph of K9 team with their beautiful Labrador at Pakyong Airport by Lance Naik Prakash Rai



Safe House search at Jorethang by Lance Naik Prakash Rai and his Vigilant K9



K9 Demonstrations at Sikkim by Constable Shanti Ram Chettri

राजस्थान पुलिस के श्वानदलों की उपलब्धियां

श्वान 'जुनून' के साथ बचपन व प्रशिक्षणः—

मैं, श्वान हैण्डलर कानि० 324 अरविन्द चौधरी वर्ष 2013 में राजस्थान पुलिस में भर्ती हुआ। वर्ष 2017 में राजस्थान पुलिस की सीआईडी, अपराध शाखा, राजस्थान, जयपुर की श्वानदल शाखा में मेरा चयन श्वान के साथ प्रशिक्षण ग्रहण कर पुलिस कार्य क्षेत्र में कार्य करने हेतु हुआ। यह कार्य मेरे लिये काफी चुनौतीपूर्ण था, लेकिन मुझमें कुछ नया सीखने का जुनून व इच्छा थी। मैं अपने वरिष्ठजनों के मार्गदर्शन एवं अपराध शाखा के पुलिस अधीक्षक की बातों से काफी प्रभावित हुआ। श्वान को प्रशिक्षित कर कार्य क्षेत्र में उतारना मेरे लिए आसान नहीं था, इसी दौरान मुझे बैंगलुरु के श्वान प्रशिक्षण संस्थान में भेजा गया और किस्मत से मुझे जो श्वान आबटित हुआ उस श्वान का नाम 'जुनून' था। इससे मुझे बहुत खुशी हुई मानो एक जुनून मिल गया हो, जब श्वान 'जुनून' मिला तो वह 2 माह का था, श्वान 'जुनून' का जन्म 31.12.2016 को हुआ, श्वान का प्रशिक्षण मार्च, 2017 से शुरू हुआ। मैं श्वान से आपसी तालमेल बनाने की कोशिश कर रहा था। इसके साथ धीरे-धीरे प्रशिक्षण की शुरुआत हो चुकी थी। प्रथम 3 माह में श्वान को बेसिक अज्ञाकारिता की सिखलाई दी गई, जिसमें श्वान का उठना, बैठना, साथ चलना, बुलाने पर आना था। ऐसा प्रतीत होता था

कि जैसे श्वान को माता-पिता का प्यार मुझसे मिल रहा हो वह मुझे एक मिनट भी नहीं छोड़ता था।

श्वान 'जुनून' का मुख्य प्रशिक्षणः—

बेसिक प्रशिक्षण के बाद श्वान 'जुनून' को मुख्य ट्रेड के प्रशिक्षण की शुरुआत होने लगी जिसमें सर्वप्रथम हाउस मेनरिंग सिखाया गया। जिसमें श्वान को अपने आस-पास की वस्तुओं को काटने से बचना सिखाया गया, लेकिन शुरुआत में श्वान 'जुनून' मेरे जूतों के साथ खेलने एवं काटने की कोशिश करता था। मैं इस प्रकार के कार्य को करने के लिए मना करता और यह कार्य छुड़वाने की कोशिश करता, जिससे कुछ समय बाद श्वान ने इस प्रकार की हरकत करना बंद कर दिया। श्वान प्रशिक्षण का सम्पूर्ण बैच बहुउद्देशीय प्रयोजन से श्वान 'जुनून' को ट्रेकर व मादक पदार्थ ट्रेड में प्रशिक्षित कर रहा था, सम्पूर्ण प्रशिक्षण साप्ताहिक चार्ट के अनुसार चल रहा था इसी के साथ श्वान 'जुनून' को बाईट सूट के साथ बाईट करना भी सिखाया जा रहा था जो ट्रेड से हटकर कार्य था, जब कभी श्वान 'जुनून' को मस्ती का मूड होता तो श्वान मेरे साथ खेलता और जिस दिन कार्य नहीं करना होता उस दिन जुनून मेरे आगे दौड़कर पानी के तालाब में छलांग लगा देता और बुलाने पर भी नहीं आता और मुझे देखकर यह जताता कि मेरे पास आकर दिखा, जैसे ही मैं श्वान 'जुनून'



के पास कपड़े निकालकर जाता तो श्वान 'जुनून' पानी के बाहर आ जाता और मेरे चारों ओर चक्कर लगाता और मेरा मुँह देखाकर ही मेरे पास आता। श्वान में सूँघने की शक्ति के साथ-साथ यह भी एक खूबी होती है कि श्वान अपने हैण्डलर के भावों को भी पढ़ लेता है। जिस प्रकार हैण्डलर कार्य करता है, उसी प्रकार श्वान कार्य करने की कोशिश करता है। श्वान 'जुनून' ने प्रशिक्षण में ट्रेकर ट्रेड में गंध भेद की प्रक्रिया व मादक पदार्थ में लगेज सर्च, मकान सर्च, मानव सर्च के सभी प्रकार के कार्य सीख लिये श्वान 'जुनून' अन्तिम परीक्षा में 'ए' ग्रेड से उत्तीर्ण हुआ।

राजस्थान पुलिस अकादमी, जयपुर में अभ्यास प्रशिक्षण के दौरान श्वान 'जुनून' का पैर टूटनाः—

श्वान प्रशिक्षण संस्थान, बैंगलुरु से

प्रशिक्षण ग्रहण करने के उपरान्त राजस्थान पुलिस अकादमी, जयपुर में श्वान के अभ्यास प्रशिक्षण में 12 फीट की दीवार कूदने के अभ्यास के दौरान श्वान का आगे का बाया पैर टूट गया, जिससे मुझे लगा कि मेरे सपने भी टूट जायेंगे लेकिन मेरे साथियों की सूझ-बूझ से श्वान 'जुनून' को तुरंत पांच बत्ती पशु चिकित्सालय ले गया। मुख्य चिकित्सक डॉ० राजोरिया जी के प्रयासों से पैर में रॉड डाली गई। चिकित्सक द्वारा सलाह दी गई कि श्वान को कम से कम 3 माह तक पैर से चलाया ना जाये। यह तीन माह का समय मेरे लिये बहुत कठिन समय था। एक बार तो मुझे लगा कि मैं इस शाखा में क्यों आया। इस दौरान मुझे श्वान के साथ-साथ पारिवारिक समस्याओं का भी सामना करना पड़ा। एक बार तो यह शाखा छोड़ने का मन भी बना लिया था, लेकिन साथियों के सहयोग एवं मार्गदर्शन से वापस हिम्मत की। श्वान 'जुनून' के स्वास्थ्य में सुधार होने लगा और कुछ समय के बाद श्वान 'जुनून' का पैर ठीक हो गया जिससे मेरा भी हौसला बढ़ा। मैं धीरे-धीरे श्वान जुनून को पुनः शून्य से शुरूआत कर गंध भेद प्रक्रिया का अभ्यास करवाने लगा। 2 माह के अभ्यास के बाद श्वान कार्य क्षेत्र में उतरने को तैयार हो गया और इस दौरान श्वान 'जुनून' का नई पदस्थापना सीकर जिले में हुई।

पदस्थापना के साथ श्वान 'जुनून' के लिए नया घर बनवाना:-

श्वान 'जुनून' के लिए रिजर्व पुलिस लाइन में जिला पुलिस अधीक्षक, श्री कुंवर राष्ट्रदीप, मा०पु०से० द्वारा जमीन का आवंटन किया गया और मेरे अथक प्रयासों एवं ममाशाह के

सहयोग से आवंटित जमीन का भूमि पूजन कर श्वान जुनून के घर की नींव रखी गई जो पुलिस महकमे में चर्चा का विषय रहा।

जिला सीकर में पदस्थापना के बाद कार्य :-

जिला सीकर में पदस्थापना मेरे लिये एक परीक्षा थी लेकिन उस परीक्षा में भी उत्तीर्ण होना था, इसी दौरान जिला झुन्झुनू में आर०ए०सी० जवान कुलदीप की हत्या करने वाली उसकी पत्नी कविता व उसके प्रेमी कविन की पहचान कर हत्या की गुत्थी सुलझाई गई यह मेरा पहला प्रकरण था।

पहले केस को श्वान ने 10 मिनट में सुलझा दिया जिससे मैं फूला नहीं समा रहा था। इसके बाद उसने अनेक परीक्षायें उत्तीर्ण की, जिनका विवरण इस प्रकार है :-

बन्द कमरे में बिमला देवी की हत्या की गुत्थी को सुलझाना

प्रकरण संख्या 494/2019 पुलिस थाना उदयपुरवाटी, जिला झुन्झुनू के गांव मण्डावरा में बन्द कमरे में अर्द्धनग्न अवस्था में बिमला देवी, पत्नी- गौकुला जोशी, उम्र 70 वर्ष की लाश फर्श पर लहुलुहान अवस्था में पड़ी मिली व कपड़े बैड पर जले हुए थे घटना स्थल पर पहुंचकर उपयुक्त आर्टिकल की सेन्ट हैण्डलर अरविन्द कुमार कानि० 342 द्वारा श्वान 'जुनून' को दिलवाई गई, जिस पर श्वान गहनता से सर्च करता हुआ 400 मीटर दूर जाकर अपराधी के घर के सामने मौकने लगा जिस पर पुलिस द्वारा पड़ोसियों से अनुसंधान के दौरान पूछताछ करने पर आरोपी घर छोड़कर भाग गया। आरोपी ने पकड़े जाने पर अपना अपराध स्वीकार कर लिया।

श्वान द्वारा शिव मंदिर में दान पात्र की चोरी के खुलासे में सहयोग करना तथा दान पात्र को खोज निकालना :-

दिनांक 06.01.20 को पुलिस थाना इलाका दादिया गांव भादवासी प्रकरण सं० 10/2020 में शिव मंदिर व अन्य दो मंदिरों में दान पात्रों व चाबी के छत्तों की चोरियों के प्रकरण में हैण्डलर अरविन्द कुमार कानि० 324 व सहायक हैण्डलर देवेन्द्र कुमार कानि० 407 द्वारा श्वान 'जुनून' को घटनास्थल पर टूटे तालों की सेन्ट दिलाई गई, जिस पर श्वान सूंघता हुआ मंदिर से 1.5 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर जाकर एक खेत में रुक गया खेत में रखे चारे के ढेर को उठाकर देखा तो छुपाए गए दान पात्र मिले।

चोरी हुई मोटर साइकिल को खोजने में सहयोग किया :-

प्रकरण सं० 159/2020 पुलिस थाना लक्ष्मणगढ़, शहर जिला-सीकर में चोरी हुई मोटर साइकिल के घटना स्थल पर हैण्डलर अरविन्द कुमार कानि० 324 द्वारा श्वान 'जुनून' को ले जाकर उपयुक्त आर्टिकल की सेन्ट दिलवाई गई जिस पर श्वान सूंघता हुआ 1200 मीटर जाकर आरोपी के घर के पास



जाकर रुक गया अनुसंधान में आरोपी द्वारा अपराध करना स्वीकार कर लिया गया।

चेम्बर चोरी का पर्दाफाश करना :-

प्रकरण सं० 442/2020 दिनांक 19.11.2020 को थाना इलाका कोतवाली शहर सीकर में आरोपियों द्वारा चेम्बर की चोरी कर लेने पर हैण्डलर अरविन्द कुमार कानि० 324 द्वारा श्वान 'जुनून' को ले जाकर घटनास्थल पर उपयुक्त आर्टिकल की सेन्ट दिलवाई गई जिस पर श्वान सूंघता हुआ लगभग 01 किलोमीटर दूर जाकर आरोपियों के घर में जाकर भौंकने लगा। अनुसंधान अधिकारियों द्वारा आरोपियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया तो आरोपियों ने अपराध कबूल कर लिया।

हत्या के आरोपी की पहचान में विशेष भूमिका निभाई :-

दिनांक 27.02.21 प्रकरण सं० 59/2021 थाना इलाका दातारामगढ़ में गांव करड़ में मदन कौर पत्नी मूल सिंह उम्र 70 वर्ष की कमरे में गला दबाकर हत्या कर दी गई। हैण्डलर अरविन्द कुमार कानि० 324 व सहायक हैण्डलर देवेन्द्र कुमार कानि० 407 द्वारा श्वान 'जुनून' को कमरे में पड़े अस्त-व्यस्त सामान व आरोपी द्वारा तोड़े गए बाक्स की सेन्ट सूंघाई गई तो श्वान करीब 500 मीटर दूर चौराहे पर खड़ी आरोपियों की मोटर साईकिल के पास जाकर रुक गया। पूछताछ करने पर आरोपी ने गुनाह कबूल कर लिया।

श्वान 'जुनून' की मदद से हत्या के मामले का पर्दाफाश :-

दिनांक 22.10.22 को प्रकरण सं०

470/2021 थाना इलाका पाटन सीकर में मृतक कृष्ण पुत्र ओंकारमल, जाति गुर्जर, निवासी नानक वास का रोड पर सदिग्ध अवस्था में शव मिलने पर हैण्डलर अरविन्द कुमार कानि० 324 व सहायक हैण्डलर देवेन्द्र कुमार कानि० 407 ने श्वान 'जुनून' को मृतक के पास पड़ी चप्पल को सुंघाया तो श्वान 01 किलोमीटर दूर आरोपियों के घर पहुंच कर ट्रैक्टर के ऊपर बैठ गया पूछताछ में उक्त ट्रैक्टर की ठोकर से हत्या को कबूल किया।

डबल मर्डर की गुत्थी सुलझाने में 'जुनून' की विशेष भूमिका :-

दिनांक 15.12.21 को प्रकरण सं० 493/2021 पुलिस थाना, श्रीमाधोपुर सीकर ग्राम कोटडी सीमारला में घर में घुसकर अज्ञात व्यक्तियों द्वारा संतोष देवी व रामेश्वरी देवी की धारदार हथियार से गला रेत कर हत्या की गई तथा तिजोरी खोलकर जेवरात व कीमती सामान ले गये जिस पर हैण्डलर अरविन्द कुमार कानि० 324 व सहायक हैण्डलर देवेन्द्र कुमार कानि० 407 ने श्वान 'जुनून' को कमरे में मिले पद चिन्हे की सेन्ट सूंघा कर छोड़ा गया तो श्वान 800 मीटर दूर जाकर गाड़ी के टायरों के निशानों के पास जाकर खड़ा हो गया जिस पर पुलिस द्वारा कार्रवाई कर अभियुक्त को गिरफ्तार किया गया।

बालिका सुमन की हत्या की गुत्थी सुलझाने में श्वान 'जुनून' की अहम भूमिका :-

दिनांक 01.02.2022 प्रकरण सं० 25/2022 थाना इलाका धौद जिला सीकर ग्राम सुजानपुरा में बालिका सुमन की धारदार हथियार से गला रेत कर हत्या कर दी गई जिस पर श्वानदल



को बुलाए जाने पर हैण्डलर अरविन्द कुमार कानि० 324 व सहायक हैण्डलर देवेन्द्र कुमार कानि० 407 ने श्वान 'जुनून' को घटनास्थल पर मौजूद पदों के निशान को सुंघाया गया तो श्वान पास ही के खेत में बने कमरे के पास आकर रुक गया जिससे अभियुक्तों को पकड़ने में सहायता मिली।

चोरी के प्रकरण में श्वानदल की विशेष भूमिका :-

दिनांक 26.03.22 को प्रकरण सं० 121/2022 थाना इलाका खड्डेला ग्राम दायरा में श्वान 'जुनून' को हैण्डलर अरविन्द कुमार कानि० 324 व सहायक हैण्डलर देवेन्द्र कुमार कानि० 407 ने घटनास्थल पर मौजूदा आर्टिकल की सेन्ट दिलवाई जिस पर श्वान 2 किलोमीटर दूर जाकर रुक गया जिससे पुलिस को दिशा मिली पुलिस द्वारा सदिग्ध व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार कर लिया गया।

थोई में ब्लॉइड मर्डर में श्वानदल द्वारा सर्च ऑपरेशन :-

दिनांक 13.07.22 को पुलिस थाना थोई में ग्राम प्रीतमपुरी के वन क्षेत्रों में मृतका उगलता देवी का शव मिला जिस पर श्वानदल के श्वान 'जुनून' को हैण्डलर अरविन्द कुमार कानि० 324 द्वारा मृतका के शव के पास मिले

पुलिस थाना जसरापुर में चोरी का खुलासा:-

दिनांक 18.05.2023 को पुलिस थाना क्षेत्र जसरापुर में श्वान 'काईजर' हैण्डलर संतकुमार कानि० 321 एवं रमेश कुमार कानि० 198 ने घटनास्थल से उपलब्ध आर्टिकल एवं पदचिह्नों से ट्रैक कर 1.5 किलोमीटर डामर रोड तक श्वान गया, वहां लगे सी०सी०टी०वी० में गाड़ी की पहचान करवाई व पुलिस अनुसंधान में सराहनीय कार्य किया।

सी०आई०डी०, सी०बी० मुख्यालय स्पेशल टीम ने 5 किलोग्राम स्मैक एवं 700 ग्राम डोडा पोस्त बरामद किया :-

दिनांक 19.05.23 को पुलिस थाना क्षेत्र फलौदी में सी०आई०डी०, सी०बी० मुख्यालय की स्पेशल टीम के साथ श्वान 'काईजर' हैण्डलर संतकुमार कानि० 321 एवं रमेश कुमार कानि० 198 ने 5 किलोग्राम स्मैक एवं 700 ग्राम डोडा पोस्त बरामद किया।

पुलिस थाना क्षेत्र रामगढ़ सेठान जिला सीकर में हुई डकैती में सर्च अभियान चलाया:-

दिनांक 21.07.2023 को जिला बीकानेर में हुई चोरी की गैंग का पीछा करते हुए रामगढ़ सेठान में फायरिंग कर मागे मुल्जिमाँ की तलाश हेतु सर्च

अभियान चलाया गया जिसमें श्वान 'काईजर' व हैण्डलर संतकुमार कानि० 321 एवं रमेश कुमार कानि० 198 का अच्छा कार्य रहा।

मैं अनिल कुमार कानि० 268 सी०आई०डी० अपराध शाखा जयपुर राजस्थान हाल अटैच श्वान दल जिला झुन्झुनू सबसे पहले नेशनल पुलिस केंद्र जनरल के सभी संस्करणों को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि सभी राज्यों व अर्धसैनिक बलों के विचार व केस स्टडीज को साझा किया गया, जिससे हम सभी श्वान चालकों का हौसला सातवें आसमान पर है साथ ही फील्ड में हमारा अनुभव और बढ़ा। भविष्य में अधिक अच्छा कार्य किया जाएगा। नेशनल पुलिस केंद्र जनरल किताब पढ़ने के बाद प्रशिक्षण से लेकर फील्ड



श्री अनिल कुमार कानि० 268 सी०आई०डी०, अपराध शाखा जयपुर (राजस्थान)

में कार्य करने तक का अनुभव साझा कर रहा हूँ। मैंने श्वान हैण्डलर के रूप में 60 से अधिक प्रकरणों का खुलासा करने में राजस्थान पुलिस का सहयोग किया। मेरा सुझाव है कि पुलिस केंद्र सेल, पुलिस आधुनिकरण, गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा आयोजित सेमिनार प्रत्येक वर्ष 7 दिवसीय होना चाहिए जिसमें श्वान हैण्डलरों की केस स्टडी सभी के साथ लाइव साझा की जाए। जिससे हमारा अनुभव और बढ़ेगा, साथ ही सबसे ज्यादा खुलासा करने वाले श्वान हैण्डलरों का चुनाव कर पुलिस केंद्र सेल के बड़े मंच पर सम्मानित किया जाए। मैंने अपने श्वान जस के लिए एक कविता की रचना की है।

शैतानी की हद करके कोने में छुप जाता है,

एहसास करे जब गलती की तो चंचल आंखों मटकता है।।

डर से तुम्हें वो sorry कहने पर अपनी पूंछ हिलाता है

खेल कार्य में दौड़-दौड़ कर थक जाता है।।

पसंद का खाना उसे जो तुम दो थाली चट कर जाता है।

नटखट का तो पुतला है वो कैनल में सो जाता है।



ACHIEVEMENTS OF GUJARAT POLICE DOGS

Tracker Dog Dogals (Doberman)

A case of murder of one person named Amrut had been registered under IPC section 302 under Tharad Police Station Dist. Banaskantha (Gujarat). During investigation Police Dog Dogals (Doberman) along with its handler Prithvirajsinh G. Rathore was requisitioned to assist in catching the culprits. Investigating officer took the dog squad to scene of crime which was approximately 25 km from the house of deceased. There was presence of unknown foot marks, the dog was made to smell these unidentified foot marks and suspected individuals were rounded up and made to stand at equal distance. After smelling the footmarks, the dog identified one of the suspect wearing slipper whose name was Mahadev Choudhary who later confessed to have committed the crime. Thus, with the help of dog the accused was identified which is appreciable work.



Tracker Dog Baby (GSD)

A case of breaking the shutter had been registered under IPC section 457, 380 under 'B' Division Police Station Mehsana City Dist. Mehsana (Gujarat). During the night of date 12/03/2023 at 2.30 a.m., some unknown persons stole Rs. 1,37,000/- by breaking the shutter of the office at Malgodawn, Mehsana and also they broke the lock of Patel Bhaveshbhai's office door and stole the important documents and five cheques including the safe.

During investigation Police Dog Baby (GSD) along with its handler Prakashkumar H. Bhatt was requisitioned to assist in catching the culprits. After investigating, gave the smell of the safe to dog which was found on the bank of Nagalpur Lake. Around 08 to 10 people's identify parade had been made to identify the accused. In detecting this offence, the dog handler and the baby dog had played a very important role. SP Mehsana commended the dog handler and police dog baby for their excellent work with cash prize and certificate.

Tracker Dog Roxie

A case of murder of a child named Prisha had been registered under IPC section 302 under Maliya Hatina Police Station Dist. Junagadh (Gujarat). During investigation Police Dog Roxie along with its handler Ashwinbhai

R. Khatariya was requisitioned to assist in catching the culprits.

Dog handler Ashwinbhai R. Khataria then took dog Roxie around cradle cloth and mosquito net to smell. After that dog came out of the home and marched towards west direction. About 400 meters of walk, it stopped near a culvert, and upon investigation, dead body of Prisha aged 4 months 19 days found out near to that culvert. The investigation to find dead body had been done with the help of Roxie tracker dog.

Then the girl's mother, Kirti Ben, confessed that she had thrown her 4-month-19-day-old daughter Prisha into the flowing water of culvert water due to a home quarrels.

Thus, with the help of dog the accused was identified which is appreciable work.



CRPF Operational K9 Case Study

Name of K9 : Cema
Breed : BSM
DOB : 15/04/2019
KCI No. : 2019/019143
Trained at : DBTS
Trade : IP
Deployed since: 2020
Unit : 81 Bn, CRPF
Location : Kothagudem Cherla

On 12/11/22, K9 "Cema" was accompanying the troops for operational duty of Road demining as per the ops plan. During duty BDD Sqd alerted the troops about presence of a metallic substance underneath the ground as indicated by DSMD. This indicated towards the possibility of explosive substance planted by adversary. To douse the suspicion, K9 Cema was deployed for searching the area. K9 "Cema", displaying her keen sense of sniffing, confirmed the presence of explosive substance by indicating at the marked site. On further searching, it was confirmed that the explosive was kept in a steel container of diameter approx. 12" with an approximate weight of about 15-20 kg. BDD Sqd of 81 Bn & TS-Police successfully demolished the explosive in situ keeping all the precautions. This not only saved precious lives of our brave jawans but also reinforced our confidence on our voiceless warriors on four legs.



K9 Cema of 81 BN, CRPF, Vill: Pusuguppa, Cherlamandal, Dist: Bhadradi Kothagudem, Telangana



K9 Cema of 81 BN, CRPF with Handler F/No. 175 14 6028, CT/CD- D. Satish Kumar. Vill: Pusuguppa, Cherlamandal, Dist: Bhadradi Kothagudem, Telangana



K9 Cema of 81 BN, CRPF, Vill: Pusuguppa, Cherlamandal, Dist: Bhadradi Kothagudem, Telangana



CT/CD D. Satish Kumar with his loyal K9 'Cema'

DOWN THE MEMORY LANE

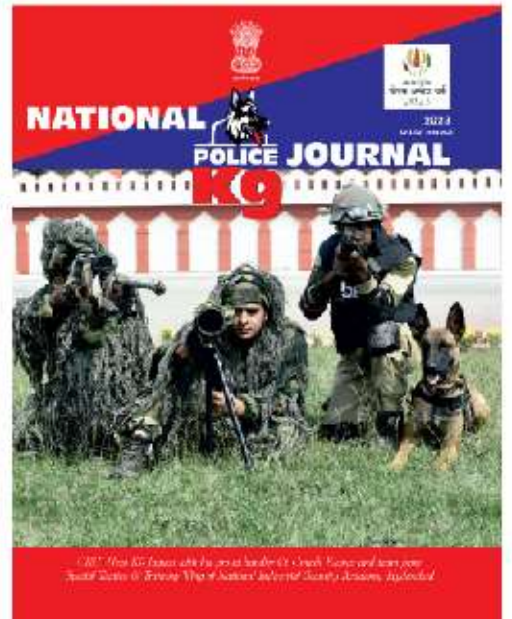
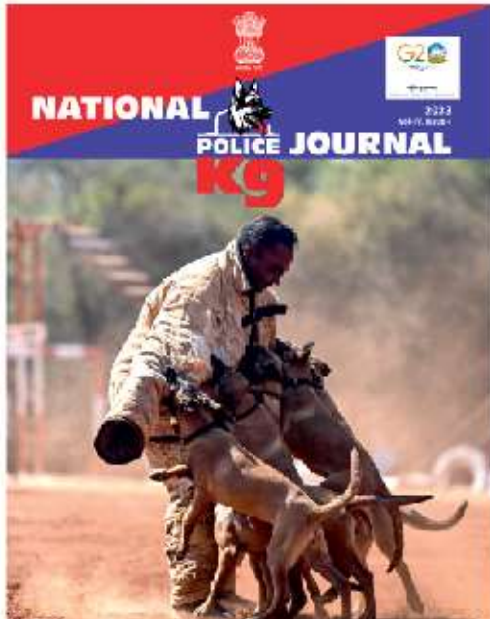
-Never Forget Your Ustad



Will never be able to forget the booming voice of ustad HC/CD Palani of NTCD B SF and the beautiful Labrador Pup "Nanu".

They trained DC(Vet) Sudhakar Natarajan, many summers ago under the watchful eye of CHM Dhaiya, who was such a terror during training that trainees would shiver. After training both HC Palani and CHM Dhaiya were the best of friends to all trainees and they showered love on all K9s. Their legacy lives on.

पूर्व प्रकाशित संस्करण





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

- 1. 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।
- 2. ऑपरेशनल K9 केस स्टडीज:** केंद्रीय राशस्त्र 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 सगान रूप से गहत्वपूर्ण हैं।
- 3. 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।
- 4. 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।
- 5. नोटपैड:** K9 प्रशिक्षण में शामिल अधिकारियों और कर्मियों द्वारा संक्षिप्त Notes के लिए एक विशेष अनुभाग को समर्पित किया जाएगा।
- 6. 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 सगग्र प्रदर्शन का उल्लेख करते हुए उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली तस्वीरों के साथ लेख भेजे जा सकते हैं।
- 7. वर्दीधारियों में K9 का हास-परिहास (Humour):-** इस अनुभाग का उद्देश्य हमारे पुलिस K-9 के साथ हास- परिहास के लम्हों को प्रकाशित कर हमारे दिलों को खुश करना व चेहरों पर मुस्कराहट लाना है।
- 8. प्रतिक्रिया:-** विगत प्रकाशनों पर प्रतिक्रिया का सदैव स्वागत है।

अतः सभी राज्य पुलिस और केंद्र शासित प्रदेश पुलिस से अनुरोध है कि आपके द्वारा संबंधित लेख उपरोक्त Ariel Font, साईज-12 एवं JPEG फॉर्मट में उच्च गुणवत्ता वाली तस्वीरों के साथ Soft and Hard Copy इस कार्यालय को आई०डी० dqvct@itbp.gov.in पर भेजने का श्रम करें।

सुधाकर
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Dedicated to Riyaa (BSF)

Your triumph transcends mere victory; it's a testament to the potential that resides within all of us. You shattered prejudice and preconceptions, proving that champions are not born but trained.

By conquering the dreams, you breached limitations not only on the field of competition, but also within the hearts and minds of those who harboured doubt. You are the embodiment of Indian spirit, a beacon of inspiration that illuminates the path for generations to come.



Riyaa, Mudhol Hound, with its handler Ct Ashok, The National Champions (AIPDM-2024)

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